DISTRIBUTION OF CHITIN IN THE YEAST CELL WALL

An Ultrastructural and Chemical Study

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ABSTRACT

The distribution of chitin in Saccharomyces cerevisiae primary septa and cell walls was studied with three methods: electron microscopy of colloidal gold particles coated either with wheat germ agglutinin or with one of two different chitinases, fluorescence microscopy with fluorescein isothiocyanate derivatives of the same markers, and enzymatic treatments of [14C]glucosamine-labeled cells. The septa were uniformly and heavily labeled with the gold-attached markers, an indication that chitin was evenly distributed throughout. To study the localization of chitin in lateral walls, alkali-extracted cell ghosts were used. Observations by electron and fluorescence microscopy suggest that lectin-binding material is uniformly distributed over the whole cell ghost wall. This material also appears to be chitin, on the basis of the analysis of the products obtained after treatment of 14C-labeled cell ghosts with lytic enzymes. The chitin of lateral walls can be specifically removed by treatment with β-(1 → 6)-glucanase containing a slight amount of chitinase. During this incubation, ~7% of the total radioactivity is solubilized, about the same amount liberated when lateral walls of cell ghosts are completely digested with snail glucanase to yield primary septa. It is concluded that the remaining chitin, i.e., >90% of the total, is in the septa. The facilitation of chitin removal from the cell wall by β-(1 → 6)-glucanase indicates a strong association between chitin and β-(1 → 6)-glucan. Covalent linkages between the two polysaccharides were not detected but cannot be excluded.

Previous studies of our laboratory (4, 7) and of others (1) have suggested that most or all of the chitin contained in Saccharomyces cell walls is localized in the bud scars. Morphological observations (3, 5) and studies on the effect of a chitin synthesis inhibitor on cell division (3) support the view that chitin forms the primary septum between mother cell and bud and subsequently remains in the parental bud scar. Our extensive investigations about the regulation of septum morphogenesis (7) were based on this specific localization of the polysaccharide.

Formation of the primary septum in budding yeasts seems to take place in two steps (5). The first, at early budding, is the appearance of a chitin ring around the "neck" between mother and daughter cells; the second, before cell division, is a centripetal growth of material to form a disk-
shaped cross-wall between the two cells. As our most purified preparations of septa contained, in addition to chitin, ~15% of anthrone reacting material, it was conceivable that glucan, rather than chitin, might be the principal substance that participates in the second step, giving rise to the central portion of the septal disk. Furthermore, it was recently reported that chitin may not be exclusively confined to septa. Horisberger and Vonlanthen (15), by using gold-linked wheat germ agglutinin (WGA-Au) as a marker for cell wall chitin in electron microscopy sections, found that the gold particles adhered not only to the bud scar region but also in some measure to lateral walls. It was, therefore, important to ascertain the nature of the wheat germ agglutinin (WGA)-binding material in lateral walls and to determine quantitatively its amount.

In the investigation of this problem, we used three complementary methods: (a) visualization of chitin distribution by electron microscopy of colloidal gold-attached WGA or chitinase; (b) localization of fluorescein isothiocyanate-WGA (FITC-WGA) and FITC-chitinase by fluorescence microscopy; (c) specific labeling of chitin with [14C]glucosamine and effect of different treatments on the release of label.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

WGA and FITC-WGA were obtained from Miles Laboratories (Elkhart, Ind.). FITC-cellose was from Calbiochem-Behring Corp. (San Diego, Calif.). Polyethylene glycol, mol wt 20,000, was purchased from Polysciences Inc. (Warrington, Pa.), choloroacureic acid from ICN K & K Laboratories Inc. (Plainview, N. Y.), and Sephadex G-25 and G-100 from Pharmacia Inc. (Piscataway, N. J.). Pustulan (β-(1 → 6)-glucan) was obtained from Calbiochem and laminarin (β-(1 → 3)-glucan) from ICN K & K Laboratories Inc. [1-14C]Glucosamine (50 mCi/ mmole) was purchased from New England Nuclear (Boston, Mass.). Chitin oligosaccharides for use as chromatography standards or inhibitors of WGA or chitinase binding were obtained as described (19). N-acetylglucosaminidase was obtained by reduction of N-acetylglucosamine with sodium borohydride.

Methods

YEAST GROWTH: Saccharomyces cerevisiae X2180 (ATCC 26109) was grown in YEPD medium (6) and harvested in the late logarithmic phase of growth.

To obtain incorporation of 14C-glucosamine into the cell wall, galactose had to be substituted for glucose in the medium. S. cerevisiae X2180 grows very slowly in galactose, because of a mutation in the gal-2 (permease) gene (R. K. Mortimer, personal communication). Nevertheless, we found that rapid growth occurs after prolonged incubation in a galactose-containing medium. It is not known whether this is caused by long-term adaptation or by selection of a mutant. For this purpose, S. cerevisiae X2180 was inoculated in galactose minimal medium (0.7% Difco yeast nitrogen base [Difco Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.], 2% galactose) and incubated at 30°C. After 4-5 days growth was visible. Growth ceased at a relatively low turbidity, but became much faster and more abundant upon reincoculation into fresh medium. The yeast was maintained on slants containing YEP Gal medium (2% galactose, 2% peptone, 1% yeast extract and 2% agar) and transferred for growth to the same medium, but lacking the agar.

PREPARATION OF CELL GHOSTS AND SEPTA: Cell ghosts were obtained from cells by cyclical treatments with alkali and acetic acid as previously reported (1, 4). Septa were prepared by digestion of the cell ghosts with purified small glucanase (4).

The sugar composition of cell ghosts has already been reported (4). In septa, N-acetylglucosamine was determined colorimetrically after complete enzymatic hydrolysis of chitin (4), and glucan was measured with anthrone. Glucan represented ~16% and chitin ~84% of the total polysaccharide. These are relative values. Absolute values are not available, because dry weights were not measured on account of the very small amount of material.

PREPARATION OF ENZYMES: Streptomyces griseus chitinase was purified from culture filtrates by adsorption on chitin, as already described (18). Wheat germ chitinase was purified to homogeneity as reported (19). Small glucanase was purified by adsorption on yeast glucan (4). The preparation contained both β-(1 → 3) and β-(1 → 6)-glucanase activity, as measured with laminarin and pustulan, respectively, as substrates. It also contained some chitinase activity, which was eliminated by adsorption on yeast glucan (4). The preparation was subjected to a second time.

Endo β-(1 → 6)-glucanase was obtained (11) from culture filtrates of Bacillus circulans grown on yeast cell walls as carbon source and purified up to and including the Sephadex G-100 step. The column fractions containing the activity were concentrated in an Amicon pressure cell (Amicon Corp., Scientific Sys. Div., Lexington, Mass.) with a UM-10 filter and dialyzed overnight against 10 mM sodium succinate, pH 5.

This preparation contained a small amount of chitinase, most of which could be eliminated by passage through a chitin column. In a typical preparation, β-(1 → 6)-glucanase containing 53 U of activity was applied to a 0.9 x 44 cm chitin (18) column, previously equilibrated with 20 mM potassium phosphate, pH 6.3, containing 0.1 mg/ml of bovine serum albumin. Elution was performed with the same buffer and fractions of 1.8 ml were collected. The fractions containing β-(1 → 6)-glucanase activity were pooled and sodium azide was added as a preservative to a final concentration of 0.02%. The recovery of β-(1 → 6)-glucanase activity was almost quantitative, whereas 95% of the contaminating chitinase was lost.

ENZYMATIC ASSAYS AND UNITS: β-(1 → 6)- and β-(1 → 3)-glucanases were assayed as described by Fleet and Phaff (11), with minor modifications, and chitinase as already reported (18). In all cases, 1 U of enzyme is defined as that amount that gives rise to the liberation of 1 nmol of product (calculated as monosaccharide) per min at 30°C.

TREATMENT OF UNLabeled CELL GHOSTS WITH ENZYMES: For chitinase treatment, the mixture contained 1 ml of cell ghosts (2 mg dry weight/ml), 25 µl 1 M potassium phos-
phate, pH 6.3, and 60 μl (0.36 U) of Streptomyces chitinase. Incubation was for 6 h with shaking at 30°C. The treated ghosts were recovered by centrifugation and washed with distilled water.

For β-(1 → 6)-glucanase treatment, the reaction mixture consisted of 0.5 ml of cell ghosts (for intact ghosts, 2 mg [dry weight]/ml; for chitinase-treated ghosts, an amount derived from 2 mg/ml of intact ghosts), 0.5 ml of 50 mM sodium succinate, pH 5, and 0.25 ml (0.8 U) of β-(1 → 6)-glucanase. Sodium azide was added to a final concentration of 0.02%. The mixture was incubated in a bath shaker at 30°C for 48 h. After the supernatant fluid was separated by centrifugation, two additional 48-h incubations were carried out, by resuspending the ghosts each time in an identical mixture containing fresh enzyme. Finally, the ghosts were centrifuged off and washed with distilled water.

**PREPARATION OF 14C-Labeled Ghosts:** An inoculum (5 ml) of galactose-adapted *S. cerevisiae* X2180 in the logarithmic phase of growth was added to 80 ml of YEP Gal medium (see above), containing 0.4 mCi of [1-14C]glucosamine. After overnight incubation at 30°C, the yeast was harvested at a concentration of about 8 x 10^8 cells/ml. The cells (0.5 g, wet weight) were washed several times with water and used for ghost preparation by alkali and acetic acid treatments (see above). The final preparation contained a total of 34 μmol of anthrone-reacting material (as glucose) and 1.08 μmol of chitin (as N-acetylglucosamine). The specific activity of the chitin was 2.7 x 10^5 cpm/μmol.

It appears that the cell walls of the galactose-grown cells were much more resistant to attack by alkali and acetic acid than those of glucose-grown cells, as the glucan:chitin ratio was sevenfold higher in ghosts from galactose-grown cells. Nevertheless, the appearance in the fluorescence microscope with FITC-WGA, the corresponding solutions were 0.4 and 0.3 mg/ml, respectively. This technique was used for FITC derivatives of wheat germ chitinase, to 0.5 ml of the enzyme containing 16 mg/ml protein, 30 μl of 1 M sodium bicarbonate and 10 mg of FITC-celite were added. After 5-min incubation at room temperature with stirring, the suspension was brought to 2 ml with 0.05 M sodium bicarbonate and centrifuged for 5 min at 800 g in the cold room. The supernatant fluid was applied to a Sephadex G-25 (medium) column, 2 x 20 cm, previously equilibrated with 50 mM sodium bicarbonate. The same buffer was used for elution.

**Preparation of FITC Conjugates:** The method used was a modification of Rinderknecht’s procedure (20). For wheat germ chitinase, 0.5 ml of the enzyme containing 16 mg/ml protein, 30 μl of 1 M sodium bicarbonate and 10 mg of FITC-celite were added. After 5-min incubation at room temperature with stirring, the suspension was diluted to 2 ml with 0.05 M sodium bicarbonate and centrifuged for 5 min at 800 g in the cold room. The supernatant fluid was applied to a Sephadex G-25 (medium) column, 2 x 20 cm, previously equilibrated with 50 mM sodium bicarbonate. The same buffer was used for elution. Fractions (1.5 ml) were collected and the absorbance at 280 and 495 nm was measured. Fractions corresponding to the peak at both wavelengths were pooled and stored in the refrigerator after adding sodium azide to a final concentration of 0.02%.

For the Streptomyces chitinase-FITC conjugate, 0.5 ml of the enzyme (3 mg/ml) was adjusted to pH 8.5 by addition of 1 M Na2CO3, followed by 10 μg of FITC-celite. After 30 min at room temperature with stirring, the mixture was diluted to 1 ml with 20 mM potassium phosphate, pH 6.3, and centrifuged for 5 min at 800 g. The supernatant fluid was subjected to Sephadex filtration as for the wheat germ chitinase adduct, except that the size of the column was 1.5 x 11 cm and the equilibrating and eluting buffer was 20 mM potassium phosphate, pH 6.3.

**Staining of Cell Ghosts with FITC Conjugates:** To 10 μl of intact, chitinase-treated or β-(1 → 6)-glucanase-treated cell ghosts (1 mg/ml anthrone-reacting material, as glucose) were added 10 μl of FITC-WGA (2 mg/ml) and 10 μl of 50 mM sodium bicarbonate, or 10 μl of 50 mM sodium phosphate at pH 7.3. After 5 min at room temperature, samples were mounted on slides for fluorescence microscopy. Alternatively, suspensions were diluted to 0.2 ml with bicarbonate or phosphate buffer and centrifuged. The pellets were resuspended in buffer and used for microscopy.

The same technique was used for FITC derivatives of wheat germ or Streptomyces chitinase, except that the concentrations of the corresponding solutions were 0.4 and 0.3 mg/ml, respectively.

**Fluorescence Microscopy:** Samples were observed with a Leitz Dialux microscope (E. Leitz, Inc., Rockleigh, N.J.)
equipped with an incident light Plomopak 2.3 illuminator. An edge filter K480, a red suppression filter BG38, and a neutral filter N4 were used. The filter system for excitation contained an excitation filter BP 390-490, a beam splitting mirror RKP510, and a suppression filter LP515. Photographs were taken with Kodak Tri-X pan film, with an exposure time of 20-40 s.

**PREPARATION OF COLLOIDAL GOLD-LABELED PROTEINS:** Colloidal gold was prepared as described by Geoghegan and Ackerman (12), with the same concentration of chloroauric acid (0.1 g/liter). The absorbance of the colloidal gold solution at 580 nm and pH 8.3 varied between 0.25 and 0.33. The size of the gold particles was 13.5 ± 2.4 nm. For each protein, the amount and pH required for maximal stabilization of the colloid were determined as suggested by the same authors. WGA was dialyzed overnight against 2.5 mM HCl. To 0.16 ml of the dialyzed solution, containing 0.2 mg protein, 10 ml of the colloidal gold solution, previously adjusted to pH 8.7 with 0.2 M K2CO3 (12), was added, while stirring. After 2 min, 0.5 ml of 1% polyethylene glycol (mol wt 20,000) was added, and, 5 min later, the colloidal solution was centrifuged in the cold for 1 h at 35,000 g. The pellet was resuspended in 10 ml 50 mM Tris, pH 8.3, containing 0.15 M NaCl and 0.05% polyethylene glycol. After centrifugation as above, the pellet was resuspended in 1 ml of the same buffer, and sodium azide was added to a final concentration of 0.02%. A control was prepared in the same way, but omitting WGA.

For staining, each suspension of intact or enzyme-treated cell ghosts contained 2 mg of anthrone-reacting material (as glucose) per ml. For septa, an amount originated in the same quantity of cell ghosts, as measured with anthrone, was used. To 10 μl of suspension of the material to be stained, 200 μl of 0.2% bovine serum albumin was added and the suspension was centrifuged for 5 min in a clinical centrifuge in the cold. Omission of this washing caused high blanks in the subsequent labeling step. The pellet from the centrifugation was suspended in 10 μl of the original Tris/NaCl/polyethylene glycol mixture, followed by addition of 5 μl of 1% bovine serum albumin and 20 μl of WGA-Au (or control gold particles). In some cases a fivefold dilution of WGA-Au was also used. After 3 min at room temperature, the suspensions were centrifuged as above and the pellets were washed twice, first with 0.2 ml and then with 0.5 ml of 50 mM Tris, pH 8.3, containing 0.15 M NaCl and 0.01% polyethylene glycol. The final pellets were resuspended in 20 μl of distilled water and used for electron microscopy. The colloidal gold complexes of wheat germ and Streptomyces chitinase were prepared in a similar way, with the following changes:

- Wheat germ chitinase (17 ml of a 0.3 mg/ml solution) at pH 8.5, was concentrated to 2 ml in an Amicon stirred cell with a PM-10 filter. The concentrate was diluted to 10 ml with water and concentrated again in the same way. This operation was repeated seven additional times. The amount of the final solution used for 10 ml of colloidal gold was only 0.2 ml, because larger amounts led to coagulation of the colloid. The final pellet after centrifugation was resuspended in 0.5 ml of buffer.

- Streptomyces chitinase, 3 mg/ml, was dialyzed overnight against water. Of the dialyze, 0.1 ml was used for each 10 ml of colloidal gold solution.

Staining with the two chitinase-gold preparations was carried out as for WGA-Au, except that the wheat germ chitinase-gold complex was diluted 10-fold before use to avoid excessive labeling. The bovine serum albumin-gold complex was prepared as directed (12), at pH 6, where its stability is maximal.

**ELECTRON MICROSCOPY:** Specimen support grids were made by picking up a water-cast parlodion film on 400-mesh copper grids. The parlodion film was stabilized by a thin layer of evaporated carbon and glow-discharged just before use. One drop of washed sample suspension was applied to the grid. After 30-60 s, the grid was rinsed with three drops of distilled water or, in the case of the synthetic chitin, with three drops of 1% uranyl acetate. The pure chitin samples were not visible unless negatively stained. The grids were air-dried and examined at 100 kV in a Siemens Elmiskop 101.

**RESULTS**

**Electron Microscopy of Isolated Septa**

Binding of WGA-Au to yeast chitin was demonstrated with polysaccharide obtained in vitro (9)
by incubation of UDP-N-acetylglucosamine with solubilized chitin synthetase (Fig. 1a). Gold particles lacking lectin did not attach to chitin (Fig. 1b).

For the preparation of primary septa, yeast cells were first converted (4) into “extracted cell ghosts” (from here on called “cell ghosts” for brevity), by cyclical treatments with alkali and acetic acid. The ghosts are thin cell envelopes that have lost all of the wall mannoprotein and most of the glucan. The remaining material is chitin and glucan (4). The latter is degraded with glucanase, thus setting free the primary septa (4). When WGA-Au was applied to the septal disks, a heavy and fairly uniform labeling over the whole surface of the disks was observed (Fig. 2a and b). To observe the distribution of the gold particles over the material, it was necessary to use a concentration of WGA-Au below saturation (Fig. 2b). There was no indication of specific areas devoid of particles. As with isolated chitin, gold particles without WGA did not bind to the septa (Fig. 2c). The attachment of the WGA-Au particles was greatly diminished, although not abolished, by addition of chitin oligosaccharides before that of WGA-Au (Fig. 2d).

Gold particles attached to purified Streptomyces (18) or wheat germ (19) chitinase also bound to the septa (Fig. 2e, and f), although the labeling was lighter than with WGA.

Treatment of ghosts with chitinase abolished WGA-Au binding, except over the bud scar areas (Fig. 3e).

**Fluorescence Microscopy of Cell Ghosts**

To complement the studies done by electron microscopy, observations of cell ghosts were made under the fluorescence microscope, with the use of FITC derivatives of both WGA and chitinases as markers. Because the fluorescein derivatives are much smaller than the gold particles, they penetrate easily the ghost cell walls and indicate the location of chitin even when it is deeply embedded in the walls.

With FITC-WGA, fluorescence was observed not only at the bud scar sites (cell poles), where most of chitin was expected to be, but also around the whole contour of the cell ghosts (Fig. 4a). After treatment with chitinase for 6 h, the fluorescence was restricted to the bud scar region (Fig. 4b). Repeated additions of chitinase, followed by overnight incubation, gradually led to a decrease of the residual fluorescence until, after the third treatment, the ghosts were hardly visible (not shown).

After several incubations of cell ghosts with β-(1 → 6)-glucanase the same apparent effect was observed as with a single chitinase digestion, i.e., elimination of fluorescence from the lateral walls (Fig. 4c and d). If the β-(1 → 6)-glucanase incubation was performed on the chitinase-treated ghosts of Fig. 4b, the remaining fluorescence at the cell poles disappeared completely (Fig. 4e and f).

The loss in fluorescence of lateral walls observed...
FIGURE 2  Labeling of primary septa with colloidal gold-marker particles. (a) WGA-Au as prepared, (b) WGA-Au at fivefold dilution, (c) control with colloidal gold only, (d) same experiment as b, but the septa were mixed with N-acetylchitopentaose at 1 mM final concentration, before adding WGA-Au, (e) labeling with Streptomyces chitinase-gold, (f) labeling with wheat germ chitinase-gold. × 11,900.
after β-(1 → 6)-glucanase treatment was paralleled by a decrease in the density of WGA-Au particles attached to the wall (Fig. 3f).

In contrast with the observations made with FITC-WGA, the fluorescein derivatives of wheat germ or *Streptomyces* chitinase yielded fluorescence only at the poles of the cell ghosts, i.e., in correspondence with the bud scars position.
FIGURE 4  Fluorescence labeling of cell ghosts with FITC derivatives. (a) Intact ghosts with FITC-WGA; (b) chitinase-treated ghosts with FITC-WGA; (c and d) β-(1 → 6)-glucanase-treated ghosts with FITC-WGA; (e, phase-contrast image; d, fluorescence image; (e and f) ghosts treated in succession with chitinase and β-(1 → 6)-glucanase, with FITC-WGA; (g) intact ghosts with FITC-Streptomyces chitinase; (h) intact ghosts with FITC-wheat germ chitinase. x 940.
4g and h). The result was especially clearcut with the Streptomyces enzyme. In these cases, previous treatment of the ghosts with Streptomyces chitinase led to total loss of fluorescence (not shown).

Studies with [14C]Glucosamine-labeled Ghosts

To correlate the release of hexosamine-containing compounds from the cell ghosts with the morphological observations it was desirable to label the walls with radioactive glucosamine. It was not possible to do this with glucose-grown cells, because glucose competed with glucosamine for transport into the cells (V. Farkas and E. Cabib, unpublished observations). When galactose was substituted for glucose in the growth medium, however, glucosamine was taken up. At the low concentrations of aminosugar utilized, the glucose and mannose of cell wall polysaccharides were not labeled. About 45% of the total radioactivity in intact cells was recovered after conversion into cell ghosts. Besides mechanical losses, the loss in radioactivity may be ascribed to extraction of glucosamine-containing metabolites and to solubilization of mannan proteins, which contain a diacetylchitobiose bridge between polysaccharide and peptide moiety. Practically all the radioactivity remaining in the cell ghosts (97–98%, see Table I) could be solubilized with chitinase. Of this material, 85% was recovered after passage through a mixed bed exchange resin, an indication that the labeled substances were essentially uncharged (~90% recovery is routinely obtained with neutral sugars in columns of this type). The main product in the column effluent, as determined by paper chromatography, was diacetylchitobiose (Fig. 5A), as expected from the specificity of Streptomyces chitinase (16). The small amount of free N-acetylg glucosamine found (Fig. 5A) is probably because of a small contamination of the chitinase with β-N-acetylg glucosaminidase.

To determine the total radioactivity contained in lateral walls, the cell ghosts were treated with glucanase purified from snail intestinal juice. This preparation, which contains both β-(1 → 3) and (1 → 6)-glucanases, dissolved completely the walls, leaving only the chitin primary septa (see above). The amount of radioactivity liberated by this treatment was ~8% of the total (Table I).

By repeated digestions with β-(1 → 6)-glucanase a similar amount, ~7% of the total radioactivity, was solubilized (Table I). This figure was calculated after correcting for possible hydrolysis of bud scar chitin by the traces of chitinase present in the β-(1 → 6)-glucanase preparation. 14C-labeled septa, in amount equivalent to that of the cell ghosts utilized, were used as substrate for enzyme; the liberated radioactivity was subtracted from that solubilized from intact cell ghosts (Table I). By measurements with anthrone it was found that ~25% of the cell ghosts glucan was also solubilized during incubation with β-(1 → 6)-glucanase.

The similarity between the amounts of radioactivity liberated by snail glucanase or β-(1 → 6)-glucanase suggests that β-(1 → 6)-glucanase is able to liberate all of the label associated with lateral walls of the ghosts.

Because β-(1 → 6)-glucanase incubation eliminated both the fluorescence along the lateral wall of intact ghosts and that remaining at the bud scar sites of chitinase-treated ghosts, it seemed possible that chitin and β-(1 → 6)-glucan might be cova-

### Table I

| Exp | Material used | Treatment | Solubilized radioactivity |
|-----|---------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1   | Cell ghosts   | *Streptomyces* chitinase, 18 h | 97, 98$|$ |
| 2   | Cell ghosts   | Snail glucanase, 4 h§ | 7.9 |
| 3   | Cell ghosts   | β-(1 → 6)-glucanase, 48 h | 7.8 |
| 4   | Cell ghosts   | β-(1 → 6)-glucanase, 2 × 48 h | 10.5 |
| 5   | Cell ghosts   | β-(1 → 6)-glucanase, 3 × 48 h | 12.0 |
| 6   | Septa         | β-(1 → 6)-glucanase, 48 h | 2.3 |
| 7   | Septa         | β-(1 → 6)-glucanase, 2 × 48 h | 4.0 |
| 8   | Septa         | β-(1 → 6)-glucanase, 3 × 48 h | 4.8 |

* For conditions of different treatments, see Methods.
$|$ Results of two different experiments.
§ All ghosts converted into septa, as observed by phase microscopy.
**FIGURE 5** Paper chromatography of $^{14}$C-labeled sugars. (A) Product of cell ghost incubation with *Streptomyces* chitinase, (B) $\alpha$-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-glucanase digest of cell ghosts after hydrolysis with 6 N HCl and reacetylation, (C) $\beta$-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-glucanase digest after deionization, (D) $\beta$-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-glucanase digest, after N-acetylation and deionization, (E) *Streptomyces* chitinase product of the material in D, (F) snail glucanase digest of cell ghosts, after N-acetylation and deionization. GlcNAc, (GlcNAc)$_2$, (GlcNAc)$_3$, etc. indicate the position of N-acetylglucosamine and of the di-, tri- and higher oligosaccharides of the chitin series, used as standards. SL, starting line.

lently linked to each other. If that were the case, one would expect to find in the $\beta$-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-glucanase digest some oligosaccharide containing both glucose and N-acetylglucosamine. A search for such compounds was therefore carried out.

In the first place, practically all the radioactivity solubilized by $\beta$-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-glucanase corresponded to glucosamine compounds, as shown by the fact that hydrolysis with 6 N hydrochloric acid, followed by N-acetylation, desalting, and paper chromatography, resulted in a main peak of labeled N-acetylglucosamine (Fig. 5B). A minor peak, whose position approximately coincides with that of diacetylchitobiose was also present (Fig. 5B).

When the soluble products of $\beta$-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-glucanase digestion were applied to a mixed-bed exchange resin, only 36% of the radioactivity emerged with the effluent. Upon paper chromatography, two main radioactive peaks were observed, with the same $R_i$ as diacetylchitobiose and triacetylchitotriose (Fig. 5C). Some radioactive material with lower mobility was also detected.

Small trials with both anionic and cationic exchange resin columns indicated that most of the material retained in the mixed bed column was positively charged, perhaps as a result of deacetylation during the alkali treatments used in the preparation of cell ghosts. Indeed, after the $\beta$-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-glucanase digest was subjected to N-acetylation, the amount of radioactivity not retained by the mixed bed column increased to 64% of the total. Upon paper chromatography, this material yielded, in addition to the peaks observed in Fig. 5C, others that moved more slowly (Fig. 5D). Incubation of the N-acetylated and deionized glucanase digest with *Streptomyces* chitinase converted all the radioactive material into a substance with the same $R_i$ as diacetylchitobiose (plus a small amount of N-acetylglucosamine, see Fig. 5E). Thus, it appears that all the radioactive peaks of Fig. 5D are chitin oligosaccharides. To verify the absence of glucose in the reducing terminals of the oligosaccharides, the substances moving as di- and trisaccharides were separately eluted from chromatograms and analyzed in greater detail.

Incubation of the putative disaccharide with *Streptomyces* chitinase followed by chromatography resulted in no visible change, as expected from the specificity of the enzyme (not shown). On the other hand, the trisaccharide yielded products moving as diacetylchitobiose and N-acetylglucosamine (Fig. 6), in addition to some remaining initial material. The three peaks of Fig. 6B were separately eluted and counted. Of a total of 6,700 cpm recovered, 1,740 were in the N-acetylglucosamine area, 3,700 in the disaccharide, and 1,260 in the trisaccharide area. The ratio di- to monosaccharide was 2.1:1, close to the 2:1 value expected if the trisaccharide was uniformly labeled. This result practically excludes the possibility that an (unlabeled) glucose was at the reducing end of the trisaccharide. This was further confirmed by reducing both di- and trisaccharides with sodium borohydride. After hydrolysis with 6 N HCl and

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FIGURE 6. Effect of *Streptomyces* chitinase on trisaccharide. (A) Trisaccharide, as eluted from a chromatogram similar to that of Fig. 5C, and rechromatographed; (B) same as A, after treatment with *Streptomyces* chitinase. Abbreviations as in Fig. 5. Arrows, starting line.

reactylation, the mixture was subjected to paper electrophoresis with 2% molybdate at pH 5 as electrolyte. In both cases, peaks corresponding to N-acetylglucosamine and N-acetylglucosaminidol were detected (not shown).

The material released by snail glucanase was also analyzed. Its behavior on mixed bed exchange resin columns before and after N-acetylation was very similar to that of the β-(1 → 6)-glucanase digest. The same can be said of the paper chromatography profile of the N-acetylated and deionized material (Fig. 5F). As with the β-(1 → 6)-glucanase digest, after treatment of this mixture with *Streptomyces* chitinase, practically all the radioactivity moved on paper as diacetylchitobiose, except for a small N-acetylglucosamine peak (not shown, but similar to Fig. 5E).

Role of Contaminating Chitinase in the Action of the β-(1 → 6)-Glucanase Preparation

Preparations of β-(1 → 6)-glucanase, after purification through the Sephadex G-100 chromatography step (see Methods), were still contaminated with chitinase. Most of the chitinase (~95%) could be eliminated by passage through a chitin column, as described under Methods. Specific activities with respect to protein cannot be given, because albumin was added before the last step. On a relative basis, an amount of Sephadex G-100 eluate containing 1 U of β-(1 → 6)-glucanase activity (1 μmol of glucose equivalent liberated per min at 30°C) decomposed 39 nmol of chitin (as N-acetylglucosamine) in 16 h in the chitinase assay (18). After the chitin column step, the amount of chitinase product was reduced to 1.6 nmol under the same conditions. When incubated with cell ghosts, this preparation yielded small oligosaccharides of the chitin series, as mentioned in the previous section (Fig. 5C and D). Therefore, it seemed that even the traces of chitinase present in the preparation might have an important role. To verify this point, cell ghosts were treated with three different preparations of glucanase: a Sephadex G-100 eluate, a preparation that had been further purified by passage through a chitin column, and another that had undergone a second chitin treatment. The effectiveness in eliminating FITC-WGA fluorescence from the lateral walls of the ghosts decreased from the first to the third preparation, i.e., as the chitinase contamination diminished. On the other hand, small amounts of chitinase in the absence of β-(1 → 6)-glucanase were ineffective. When ¹⁴C-labeled cell ghosts were subjected to repeated incubations with an amount of *Streptomyces* chitinase that liberated about the same amount of radioactivity as the β-(1 → 6)-glucanase preparation, very little diminution of the fluorescence was observed. It is concluded that both β-(1 → 6)-glucanase and traces of chitinase (or very high amounts of chitinase alone, Fig. 4B) are required to eliminate the WGA-binding material from the lateral cell walls.

DISCUSSION

The three methods used in this study complement each other. Thus, the use of gold-attached ligands allows examination of surface chitin distribution because the large gold granules cannot cross the ghost cell wall network. On the other hand, the smaller FITC derivatives can penetrate further and yield information about chitin presence in inner layers. Finally, the radioactive labeling of chitin affords the possibility of quantitative and chemical studies. The combination of the three approaches allows certain conclusions about the localization of chitin in the yeast cell wall.

In the first place, the evidence strongly supports the notion that chitin is distributed throughout the primary septum. The septa were completely covered with gold particles when either gold-bound WGA, wheat germ chitinase, or *Streptomyces* chitinase were used as probes. The small amount of glucan still present in the isolated septa is probably interspersed in between the chitin chains. These
results essentially coincide with those of Horisberger and Vonlanthen (15) obtained with yeast cell sections. In contrast, previous observations from the same laboratory on isolated septa (14) had shown weak labeling with WGA-Au, mainly restricted to the peripheral area of the septum. As the bud scar preparation used in those experiments had a high content of mannan (2), it may be that this polysaccharide was partially shielding chitin from the WGA-Au particles.

Although the WGA- or chitinase-labeled gold particles serve only as markers of the material on the surface, the complete dissolution of septa by purified chitinase show that the septa consist of chitin throughout. Together, these findings indicate that both the initial ring, which ends up as the same laboratory on isolated septa (14), had a high content of mannan (2), it may be that this polysaccharide was partially shielding chitin from the WGA-Au particles.

The very heavy labeling of septa with WGA-Au contrasts with the sparse binding to cell ghosts, even in the bud scar areas. This result suggests that the primary septa in the bud scar are protected by a layer of residual glucan from secondary septa (4, 7), that the gold particles cannot penetrate. A similar conclusion was reached from direct observations of sections of intact cells and cell ghosts by electron microscopy (3, 4). Furthermore, the texture of the surface of metal-shadowed preparations is very different in intact bud scars and septal disks (4), another indication that the exposed material is of a different nature.

In contrast with the gold particles, the much smaller FITC derivatives of WGA and of the chitinases can freely diffuse through the intact ghost cell walls, thus imparting to the bud scar region an intense fluorescence. With FITC-WGA, the fluorescence also extended to the lateral walls in agreement with the sparse distribution of WGA-Au on cell ghosts (cf. also reference 15). Although the lateral wall WGA-binding material is a minor component, it seemed important to establish its nature, both because of possible physiological implications and because of its interference with the use of the lectin as a probe for the formation of the chitin septum.

Several lines of evidence indicate that this material is also chitin. Firstly, the binding of the WGA-Au particles appears to be specific, inasmuch as it was severely inhibited by chitin oligosaccharides; furthermore, albumin-coated particles did not attach to the ghosts. Secondly, treatment with Streptomyces chitinase under conditions that remove 97% of the radioactivity from 14C-glucosamine-labeled ghosts eliminated the FITC-WGA fluorescence as well as the WGA-Au binding from lateral walls, although fluorescence remained in the bud scar area. Thirdly, the same apparent result was obtained by prolonged incubation with a purified, but chitinase-contaminated preparation of β-(1 → 6)-glucanase. In this case only ~7% of the total radioactivity was released from 14C-glucosamine labeled ghosts. The coincidence between this amount and that liberated by complete digestion of the lateral walls with snail glucanase suggests that the same material is solubilized in both cases. This conclusion is reinforced by the similarity in the chromatographic pattern of the radioactive material in both hydrolysates (Fig. 5 D and F). In both digests it was shown that all the compounds belonged to the chitin oligosaccharide series, because they were all converted into diacetyltchitobiose (plus a little N-acetylglucosamine) by Streptomyces chitinase.

Because the chitin of lateral walls amounts to <10% of the total, it follows that the bulk of the polysaccharide is in the primary septa. An unexplained result is the relatively strong labeling of the bud scar area by both WGA-Au and FITC-WGA, after incubation with chitinase (Figs. 3 e and 4 b). It might be that on removal of the thick chitin “filling,” the thin glucan layer that covers the bud scar partially collapses and permits easier access to the remaining chitin. Nevertheless, no evidence is as yet available on this point.

The liberation of chitin oligosaccharides by β-(1 → 6)-glucanase treatment, added to the correlation between fluorescence decrease and chitinase content of glucanase preparations (see Results), strongly suggest that both glucanase and chitinase are required for efficient removal of the radioactive and WGA-binding material. Furthermore,
complete elimination of the residual fluorescence in the bud scar area of chitinase-treated ghosts was obtained by incubation with β-(1→6)-glucanase. All these results point to a strong association between chitin and β-(1→6)-glucan, a relatively minor component of the yeast cell wall (17). Whether this association is simply physical or includes covalent linkages, it is difficult to decide at the present time. The finding that Streptomyces chitinase by itself could eliminate almost completely the FITC-WGA fluorescence, albeit with difficulty, supports the notion that chitin and β-(1→6)-glucan are not covalently linked. Furthermore, examination of the radioactive di- and trisaccharide resulting from β-(1→6)-glucanase digestion failed to reveal any glucose at the reducing end. The higher oligosaccharides could not, however, be analyzed in the same way because sufficient material was not available. The existence of a few N-acetylglucosamine-glucose linkages remains therefore a possibility.

Finally, it is worth noting that before reacetylation half or more of the radioactive material liberated from lateral walls by either β-(1→6)-glucanase or snail glucanase was retained on an ion exchange resin. In contrast, the radioactivity solubilized by Streptomyces chitinase, which comprises ~97% of the total and is mainly derived from bud scars, was almost completely uncharged, i.e. acetylated. It seems probably that initially all chitin chains were fully acetylated, but some were deacetylated by the alkali treatments used in the preparation of cell ghosts. The bud scar chitin forms a large, tightly packed agglomerate, as shown by the ability of primary septa to maintain their shape after being freed of surrounding structures. It may therefore be more resistant to alkali attack than the relatively more isolated chains or fibrils of lateral walls. This would also explain why Streptomyces chitinase can eliminate the fluorescence from lateral walls much more easily than from bud scars. We have recently shown (19) that isolated chitin chains are very susceptible to the attack of chitinases.

The conclusions of the previous discussion are summarized in the drawing of Fig. 7. In this scheme, chitin is present at a high density in the bud scar and at a very low density on the lateral wall. β-(1→6)-Glucan is pictured as closely associated with the chitin. FITC-WGA, because of its strong affinity for β-(1→4)-N-acetylglucosaminyl residues, would bind to chitin both at the bud scars and on the lateral wall, thus yielding almost uniform fluorescence. On the other hand, the FITC-chitinase derivatives would yield fluorescence only in the bud scar region, because of their weaker binding. The poorer attachment of the chitinases may actually be an asset when it is desired to study specific events occurring during chitin deposition in the septal area, without interference from the lateral wall material.

In the outline of Fig. 7, it is assumed that chitinase can eliminate practically all of the lateral wall chitin, despite its association with β-(1→6)-glucan, because of the greater susceptibility of the isolated fibrils and of their surface location. On the other hand, the chitinase does not succeed in hydrolyzing all of the more deeply buried polysaccharide inside the bud scar. From the results with ¹³C-labeled ghosts, the remaining chitin cannot be >3% of the total. Yet, the bud scars are still strongly fluorescent with FITC-WGA (Fig. 4b), a result that illustrates the extreme sensitivity of this method. Attack with β-(1→6)-glucanase (Fig. 7, lower left) eliminates the β-(1→6)-glucan and, thanks to the presence of traces of chitinase, also the chitin from lateral walls. The same treatment, when performed on chitinase-treated ghosts (Fig. 7, lower right) now eliminates the remaining bud scar chitin together with the associated β-(1→6)-glucan.
The origin of the chitin interspersed in the lateral wall is unknown. It may result from occasional activation of some molecules of chitin synthetase zymogen or by movement of active chitin synthetase along the plasma membrane (8, 10) from the septum site to random positions over the cell surface. Alternatively, it maybe ascribable to an incomplete evolutionary loss of the insertion of chitin in the lateral cell wall which occurs in filamentous fungi.

Aside from the physiological significance of the results, this study illustrates the potentialities, for the study of cell wall structure, of a combination of methods, such as fluorescence and electron microscopy of specific ligands attached to different carriers, action of enzymes, and use of radioactive labeling of specific polysaccharides.

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