Partial Agonist Activity of 11-cis-Retinal in Rhodopsin Mutants*

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May Han‡‡, Jihong Lou§, Koji Nakano§§, Thomas P. Sakmar‡‡*, and Steven O. Smith‡‡‡§§

From the §Laboratory of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Rockefeller University, New York, New York 10021, the ¶Department of Chemistry, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027, and the §§Department of Molecular Biophysics and Biochemistry, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Rhodopsin, the photoreceptor molecule of the vertebrate rod cell, is a G protein-coupled receptor. Rhodopsin consists of the opsin apoprotein and its 11-cis-retinal chromophore, which is covalently bound to a specific lysine residue by a stable protonated Schiff base linkage. Rhodopsin activation occurs when light causes photoisomerization of the 11-cis chromophore to its all-trans form. The all-trans chromophore is the receptor agonist. The 11-cis-retinylidene chromophore is analogous pharmacologically to a potent inverse agonist of the receptor. We report here that replacement of a highly conserved glycine residue (Gly121) causes 11-cis-retinal to become a pharmacologic partial agonist. Although the mutant apoproteins do not display constitutive activity, they are active in the dark when bound to an 11-cis-retinylidene chromophore, or to a “locked” chromophore analogue, Ret-7. The degree of partial agonism is directly related to the size of the amino acid replacement at position 121, and it can be reversed by a specific second-site replacement of Phe261. Thus, mutation of Gly121 in rhodopsin causes 11-cis-retinal to act as a partial agonist rather than an inverse agonist, allowing the mutant pigment to activate transducin in the dark.

The absolute threshold for visual perception is ensured by the extremely low thermal noise of the visual system, which stems from the low probability of spontaneous activation at each step of the vision signal transduction cascade (1–3). The two main components of the electrical noise of rod cells are a photon-like component originating from thermal activation of rhodopsin (Rho) (4, 5) and a continuous fluctuation in the membrane current arising from the spontaneous activation of cGMP phosphodiesterase (6). Transducin (Gt) activation by Rho containing the covalently bound 11-cis-retinal chromophore in the dark does not contribute significantly to thermal noise. The low intrinsic activity of the opsin apoprotein observed at low pH and the Gt signaling by constitutively mal noise. The low intrinsic activity of the opsin apoprotein in the dark does not contribute significantly to ther-

cGMP phosphodiesterase (6). Transducin (Gt) activation by membrane current arising from the spontaneous activation of photon-like component originating from thermal activation of each step of the vision signal transduction cascade (1–3). The stems from the low probability of spontaneous activation at 11-

cis

toisomerization of the 11-

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lysine residue by a stable protonated Schiff base link-

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§ Charles H. Revson Fellow in Biomedical Research.

* Associate Investigator of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. To whom correspondence may be addressed: Box 284, Rockefeller University, 1230 York Ave., New York, NY 10021. Tel.: 212-327-8288; Fax: 212-327-7904; E-mail: sakmar@rockvax.rockefeller.edu.

‡‡ To whom correspondence may be addressed.

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The abbreviations used are: Rho, rhodopsin; ATR, all-trans-retinal; DM, dodecyl-D-maltoside; Gt, transducin; TM, transmembrane; GTPγS, guanosine 5′-O-(3-thiotriphosphate).
that G121L incorporated ATR much faster than the 11-cis isomer (14). It is therefore conceivable that the apparent light-independent activation of the Gly121 mutants with 11-cis-retinal described above was due to the presence of ATR, which could originate from: 1) contamination of the 11-cis-retinal solution, 2) thermal isomerization of 11-cis to ATR during the incubation with opsin, or 3) a higher thermal isomerization rate of 11-cis to ATR in the retinal-binding site of the mutant pigment. To control for these possible artifacts, the G121L mutant opsin was incubated with ATR and then subjected to the same purification procedure. Although the opsin yield was normal judging by the 280 nm absorbance, no detectable pigment was observed either at 380 nm or in the visible region. The purified product did not activate Gt. These findings argue against the possibility that the dark activity of the G121L pigment is due to the presence of ATR during ligand incorporation.

The thermal isomerization rate of 11-cis-retinal to ATR is extremely low in Rho (4). To rule out increased thermal isomerization from 11-cis-retinal to ATR in the retinal-binding site of the mutant opsin, we employed a retinal analogue with the 11-cis bond locked by a 7-membered ring (Ret-7, Fig. 2 inset), which is incapable of undergoing isomerization at the C11=C12 bond. Ret-7 was reported to form a pigment readily, designated Ret-7 (20). The close similarity of Ret-7 and 11-cis-retinal in the ground state of Rho-7 closely resembles that of native Rho, but it cannot be activated by light due to the locked C11=C12 cis double bond. The close similarity of Ret-7 and 11-cis-retinal in forming the ground state pigment and the inability of Ret-7 to isomerize, either thermally or photochemically, make it a satisfactory analogue for experiments to show that the dark activity observed in the Gly121 mutants do not involve thermal isomerization of 11-cis to ATR in the ligand-binding site.

We regenerated wild-type opsin as well as mutant opsins G121V and G121L with Ret-7. The pigments Rho-7, G121V-7, and G121L-7 were purified in DM. Fig. 2A shows the spectra of Rho and Rho-7, demonstrating the close resemblance of the two pigments. Rho-7 has a $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ of 498 nm, slightly red-shifted from the value of 496 nm reported previously (18), but closer to that of Rho (500 nm). The absorbance at the $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ for Rho-7 is slightly decreased compared with that of native Rho. The decrease can be accounted for by one or more of the following reasons: 1) a lowered $\epsilon$ value of Rho-7, 2) incomplete incorporation of Ret-7 in the retinal-binding site, or 3) lowered thermal stability of Rho-7 during purification.

G121L-7 was also very similar to G121L as shown in Fig. 2B. The $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ of G121L-7 (470 nm) was slightly blue-shifted from that of G121L (475 nm), and the absorbance at the $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ is also lowered compared with G121L. G121V-7 displayed a $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ of 480 nm, close to the value of 478 nm for G121V. Therefore, for all the opsins tested, the $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ values of the Ret-7 pigments were within a few nanometers of their respective native counterparts. Since the $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ value of a pigment is very sensitive to the retinal-opsin interaction, this similarity suggests that Ret-7 binds wild-type as well as the mutant opsins tested in a fashion similar to 11-cis-retinal.

Purified pigments G121L-7 and G121L were tested in parallel for their ability to activate Gt in the dark (Fig. 2B). Both pigments displayed significant dark activity. Four independent experiments resulted in a mean of $2.1 \pm 0.4$ for the ratio of the dark activity of G121L-7 versus that of G121L. These results demonstrate that although Ret-7 cannot be converted to ATR either thermally or photochemically, it can still cause purified G121L-7 to activate Gt. These results strongly suggest that the 11-cis form of retinal, a strong inverse agonist for wild-type opsin and constitutively active mutants tested, functions as a partial agonist for the G121L mutant.

We demonstrated previously that loss-of-function phenotypes of the Gly121 mutants could at least partially be restored...
The ability of mutant pigment G121L to catalyze GTP/S uptake by Gα in the dark was compared with that of double mutants G121L/F261W, G121L/F261V, G121L/F261T, and G121L/F261A. The suppression of the G121L dark activity was progressively lessened as the size of the amino acid side chain at position 261 was increased. Each mutant pigment was regenerated with 11-cis-retinal, purified, and assayed in DM detergent buffer. Pigment concentrations were determined based on the visible absorption at the λmax (14, 15).

The level of dark activity of mutant G121L could be reversed by second-site Phe261 mutation (Fig. 3). A series of Phe261 second-site mutants was tested for the ability to suppress the high dark activity of G121L. Mutants G121L/F261A, G121L/F261T, G121L/F261V, and G121L/F261W were prepared. While the F261A mutation completely suppressed the dark activity of G121L, F261V did not show any effect. F261T and F261V exhibited intermediate effects. The effect of the second-site mutation correlates well with the volume of the residue at position 261, suggesting a possible steric nature of the rescuing effect. Other double mutants tested (G121L/F261A, G121L/F261T, G121L/F261V, and G121L/F261W) did not display such a rescuing effect (not shown). These second-site mutations failed to rescue other phenotypes of the G121L mutant as well (15).

The dark activity of the Gly121 mutants in the presence of 11-cis-retinal was also tested in COS cell membranes. This assay has the advantage of being able to characterize retinal-opsin complexes that are not stable in detergent and to measure constitutive activity of mutant opsins. Each of the Gly121 mutants displayed significant dark activity in the presence of 11-cis-retinal under conditions where Rho showed essentially no activity (Fig. 4). The ability of opsin alone to activate Gα (opsin activity) is also presented. Each of the Gly121 mutants displayed higher Gα activation in the presence of 11-cis-retinal, and none of them displayed significant constitutive activity. Under these conditions 11-cis-retinal is a partial agonist for G121L and the wavelength value in wavenumbers of the same set of Gly121 mutants described earlier (14). Together these results suggest a linear correlation between the λmax value in wavenumbers and the level of the dark activity of these mutants in COS cell membranes. The size dependence of the blue shifts and the dark activities of the Gly121 mutants suggest that both phenotypes result from an increased steric interaction involving position 121.

The level of the dark activity of Gly121 mutants is always higher in COS cell membranes than that observed in DM-purified pigments. This suggests that the conformation of the receptor giving rise to the dark activity may not be as stable under conditions of detergent solubilization and purification. The ability of the second-site mutations to suppress the dark activity of the Gly121 mutants was also tested in COS cell membranes. The opsin activity and dark activity of Phe261 single mutants F261A, F261T, F261V, and F261W and their respective G121L double mutants G121L/F261A, G121L/F261T, G121L/F261V, and G121L/F261W were measured (Table I). Since many mutants have significant constitutive activity, the best measure of the partial agonist activity of 11-cis-retinal is the difference between the dark and opsin activities (Table I). None of the Phe261 single mutants displayed significant dark activity. The F261A replacement reduced the dark activity of G121L/F261A to 4.4% from 14.6% observed in G121L. G121L/F261A displayed significant constitutive activity (9.4%), which could be partially suppressed by the presence of 11-cis-retinal. Therefore, 11-cis-retinal acts as an inverse agonist for G121L/F261A mutant opsin (as it does for wild-type opsin), rather than as a partial agonist. The double mutant G121L/F261A not only has decreased dark activity compared with G121L, but the second-site mutation reverses the nature of the agonism of the 11-cis-retinal ligand.

G121L/F261T also displayed significant constitutive activity
which was also reported to be constitutively active (15), could be suppressed by 11-cis-retinal (not shown). Interestingly, for all the mutants tested with opsin activities ranging from 0.2 to 47.9%, ATR always served as an agonist (14, 15). The activity of each mutant in the presence of ATR was also invariably higher than its dark activity, suggesting that ATR is always a more potent agonist than 11-cis-retinal.

**DISCUSSION**

Here we report that the natural inverse agonist, 11-cis-retinal serves as a partial agonist in Rho mutants. Similar results have been reported for other G protein-coupled receptors. The mutations D113E in the β-adrenergic receptor (21), N111A in the AT1a angiotensin II receptor (22), and L286A in the D1 dopamine receptor (23) changed the receptor specificity such that antagonist or inverse agonist ligands displayed partial agonist activity. These mutations occur at the positions equivalent to Ala117 and Gly210 on TM helix 3 and Leu266 on TM helix 6 of Rho, respectively. In addition, in the seven TM phototaxis receptor, sensory rhodopsin I, the D201N mutation converted the normally attractant signal of orange light to a repellent signal (24).

Because the opsin experiments are complicated by the potential thermal conversion between the inverse agonist 11-cis-retinal and the agonist ATR, we used the locked retinal analogue to show that retinal in its 11-cis isomeric state can activate Gly210 mutants. Another retinal analogue, 13-de-methyl-retinal, was also reported to activate opsin in its 11-cis form, although the activity decreased over time (25). The dark activity of G121L opsin in the presence of 11-cis-retinal does not change significantly over a period of up to 4 h (not shown). This suggests that the nature of receptor activation in these two cases may be different. The ability of Rho to maintain an active conformation even with 11-cis-retinal in the binding pocket was also demonstrated in a set of experiments in which photo back-conversion of ATR to 11-cis-retinal was achieved without loss of activity (26).

Rho is a unique member of the G protein-coupled receptor family in that its natural agonist (ATR) is converted from an inverse agonist (11-cis-retinal) through photolysis. It is necessary that such conversion occurs in the retinal-binding site, since exogenous ATR can only partially activate opsin (14%) of the light activity of Rho (14) and apparently does not form a covalent bond with opsin (27). The isomeric state of the ligand dictates the receptor activation state. In wild-type opsin the ligand-binding site strictly prefers 11-cis-retinal over ATR. In Gly210 mutants, bulky substitutions at position 121 impose progressively increased steric interactions between retinal and opsin (14). The partial agonist activity of 11-cis-retinal in the Gly210 mutants is also linearly correlated with the size of the substituting residue (Fig. 4, inset). Site-directed spin-label and biochemical studies of Rho reveal that the formation of R* involves rigid body movement of TM helices 3 and 6 away from the ligand-binding site (28, 29). We and others (14, 15, 29–32) have shown previously that the retinal chromophore is located between TM helices 3 and 6, directly interacting with Gly210 and Phe261 on these helices. It is possible that the increased steric interaction between retinal and a Gly210 mutant opsin causes movements of the helices similar to those forming R*, although to a much smaller extent, resulting in the partial activity in the dark. The increased steric interaction can be relieved by substituting Phe261 with a residue with a smaller side chain, which reverts the partial agonism of the 11-cis-retinal ligand (Fig. 3).

We have shown previously that the ligand-binding site of G121L mutant opsin is altered such that it incorporates ATR faster than 11-cis-retinal. ATR can also directly activate G121L

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### Table I

**Agonist Activity of 11-cis-Retinal in Rhodopsin Mutants**

| Opin | Opin activity<sup>a</sup> | Dark activity<sup>a</sup> | Dark minus opsin | Agonism of 11-cis-retinal<sup>a</sup> |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Wild-type | 0.9 ± 0.2 (5) | 0.8 ± 0.3 (5) | −0.1 | iA |
| E113A | 20.9 ± 5.8 | 3.6 ± 1.4 | 17.3 | iA |
| G121A | 1.6 ± 0.3 | 2.3 ± 1.3 | +0.7 | pA |
| G121S | 0.9 ± 0.2 | 5.0 ± 2.6 | +4.1 | pA |
| G121T | 0.3 ± 0.1 | 5.6 ± 1.8 | +5.3 | pA |
| G121V | 0.4 ± 0.1 | 7.8 ± 3.7 | +7.4 | pA |
| G121L | 1.9 ± 0.3 | 14.8 ± 3.6 (5) | +12.7 | pA |
| G121I | 1.0 ± 0.4 | 21.1 ± 4.8 | +20.1 | pA |
| G121W | 2.3 ± 0.4 | 30.0 ± 6.2 (6) | +27.7 | pA |
| G121L/F261A | 9.4 ± 3.6 | 4.5 ± 1.4 | +3.1 | pA |
| G121L/F261T | 13.3 ± 1.8 | 12.4 ± 4.1 | −0.9 | AN |
| G121L/F261V | 7.6 ± 1.6 | 2.5 ± 0.4 | −5.1 | iA |
| F261W | 0.2 ± 0.0 | 0.5 ± 0.3 | +0.3 | iA/AN |
| G121L/F261W | 4.8 ± 1.2 | 12.4 ± 4.1 | +7.6 | pA |

<sup>a</sup> Values are given as mean ± S.E. (n), n = 3 unless otherwise specified.

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<sup>a</sup> Results are presented as the percentage of G activation measured under continuous illumination in the presence of 11-cis-retinal for the same sample. Opin activity and dark activity are measured in the absence and presence of 11-cis-retinal, respectively.

<sup>b</sup> Possible states of agonism for 11-cis-retinal include: iA, inverse agonist; pA, partial agonist; AN, antagonist; iA/AN, unable to distinguish between iA or NA because the opsin activity is very low.

(13.3%), which in this case is not significantly decreased in the presence of 11-cis-retinal (12.4% dark activity). From the high level of light activation of this mutant (15), we know that the chromophore is incorporated into its binding site; therefore, 11-cis-retinal does not shift the equilibrium between the active (R*) and inactive forms (R) of the aporeceptor and functions as an antagonist for this mutant (10, 11). Although the dark activity of G121L/F261T is similar to that of G121L, the difference between dark and opsin activities is greatly reduced. Therefore, the second-site F261T mutation is capable of rescuing the dark activity of G121L, changing 11-cis-retinal from a partial agonist to an antagonist.

G121L/F261V exhibits a very high level of constitutive activity (47.9%) that can be partially suppressed (27.0% dark activity) by 11-cis-retinal, which functions as an inverse agonist. Although the apparent dark activity of G121L/F261V is higher than that of G121L, F261V is still capable of suppressing the dark activity of G121L/F261V by 11-cis-retinal. This suggests that the nature of receptor activation in these two cases may be different. The ability of Rho to maintain an active conformation even with 11-cis-retinal in the binding pocket was also demonstrated in a set of experiments in which photo back-conversion of ATR to 11-cis-retinal was achieved without loss of activity (26).

Because the opsin experiments are complicated by the potential thermal conversion between the inverse agonist 11-cis-retinal and the agonist ATR, we used the locked retinal analogue to show that retinal in its 11-cis isomeric state can activate Gly210 mutants. Another retinal analogue, 13-de-methyl-retinal, was also reported to activate opsin in its 11-cis form, although the activity decreased over time (25). The dark activity of G121L opsin in the presence of 11-cis-retinal does not change significantly over a period of up to 4 h (not shown). This suggests that the nature of receptor activation in these two cases may be different. The ability of Rho to maintain an active conformation even with 11-cis-retinal in the binding pocket was also demonstrated in a set of experiments in which photo back-conversion of ATR to 11-cis-retinal was achieved without loss of activity (26).

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We have shown previously that the ligand-binding site of G121L mutant opsin is altered such that it incorporates ATR faster than 11-cis-retinal. ATR can also directly activate G121L
opsin at much higher efficiency than wild-type opsin (56%) (14). In addition, the large blue shift ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 475$ nm) and the high hydroxylamine reactivity of the G121L mutant imply that the chromophore-opsin interaction is significantly altered. It is possible that 11-cis-retinal in the G121L mutant binds in an orientation similar to that of ATR agonist and functions analogously, albeit less efficiently. This possible mechanism of partial agonist activity of 11-cis-retinal in the Gly$^{121}$ mutant opsins is not mutually exclusive from the one discussed above in which steric effects allow 11-cis-retinal to facilitate helix movements normally associated with receptor activation.

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