The Membrane Skeleton of a Unicellular Organism Consists of Bridged, Articulating Strips

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ABSTRACT In this paper we show that a membrane skeleton associated with the plasma membrane of the unicellular organism Euglena consists of ~40 individual S-shaped strips that overlap along their lateral margins. The region of strip overlap is occupied by a set of microtubule-associated bridges and microtubule-independent bridges. Both cell form and plasma membrane organization are dependent on the integrity of this membrane skeleton. Removal of the membrane skeleton with a low-molar base results in loss of membrane form and randomization of the paracrystalline membrane interior characteristic of untreated cells. Conversely, removal of the plasma membrane and residual cytoplasm with lithium 3,5-diiodosalicylate/Nonidet P-40 yields cell ghosts that retain the form of the original cell but consist only of the membrane skeleton. Two major polypeptides of 86 and 80 kD persist in the skeleton and two other major proteins of 68 and 39 kD are associated with the plasma membrane fraction. None of these components appears to be the same as the major polypeptides (spectrins, band 3) of the erythrocyte ghost, the other cell system in which a well-defined peripheral membrane skeleton has been identified. We suggest that the articulating strips of euglenoids are not only the basic unit of cell and surface form, but that they are also positioned to mediate or accommodate surface movements by sliding, and to permit surface replication by intussusception.
that not only is the membrane skeleton of Euglena unique, but that it also provides a framework positioned to mediate the shape changes characteristic of this organism.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Culture Maintenance: Euglena gracilis strain z was cultured and harvested as previously described (15).

Cell Surface Isolation and Purification: Log-phase cells were harvested from 500-ml cultures 3 d after inoculation, deagglutinated by agitation in a fluted glass tube (48) or cold shock (47), and washed in culture medium and then centrifuged at low speed (1,000 g) for 5 min. Cell surfaces were purified on discontinuous sucrose gradients, using a procedure modified from reference 22. Deagglutinated, washed cell pellets were resuspended in 3 ml buffer (10 mM N-2-hydroxyethyl-piperazine-N-2-ethanesulfonic acid, 25 mM KCl, pH 7.0; referred to throughout this article as HEPES buffer) with 1 g glass powder (5- or 25-μm diam, Heat Systems-Ultrasonics, Inc., Plainview, NY) to facilitate cell breakage. Two 10-s cavitations at the No. 4 setting of a Branson X125 Sonifier (Branson Instruments, Danbury, CT) separated by a short cooling interval resulted in complete cell disruption. Glass powder was then removed from the mixture by brief low-speed centrifugation. The sonicate was layered over 70% sucrose (wt/vol) in HEPES buffer and centrifuged in the SS-34 rotor of a Sorval RC-2B centrifuge (DuPont Instruments, Sorval Operations, Newtown, CT) at 17,500 rpm for 15 min. The resulting tightly packed pellet was resuspended in 1.5 ml buffer and then distributed to a discontinuous sucrose gradient of 85, 95, 100, and 110% sucrose (wt/vol) in HEPES buffer. After centrifugation for 90 min in a Beckman SW65 rotor (Beckman Instruments, Inc., Spinco Div., Palo Alto, CA) at 50,000 rpm a band of cell surface fragments was obtained at the 95-100% sucrose interface. The band was collected with a Pasteur pipette, resuspended in HEPES buffer, and recentrifuged at 40,000 rpm for 15 min. The resulting pellet consisted of nearly pure surface strips referred to here as surface isolates.

For electron microscopy cell surfaces were purified by density gradient centrifugation in Percoll (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) essentially as described by Murray (40). Deagglutinated, washed cell bodies were resuspended in buffer (0.1 M piperazine-N,N'-bis(2-ethanesulfonic acid), 0.01 M EGTA, pH 7.0, referred to as PIPES buffer) and caviitated in the presence of glass powder as described above. Samples were layered over 50% Percoll (vol/vol) in PIPES buffer and centrifuged for 30 min in the SS-34 rotor at 17,500 rpm. A diffuse white band was removed from the gradient with a Pasteur pipette, resuspended, and washed several times in buffer, then subjected to a second Percoll fractionation. After several additional rinses in buffer, the purified cell surfaces were processed for electron microscopy.

Electroforphoresis: Although the pattern of polypeptides revealed on modified Laemmli gels (26) was examined many times at various gel concentrations, all of the lanes shown in this report are from a single 9% slab gel and can be directly compared. Soluble samples were first precipitated in 90% acetone for 30 min at 0°C. Then centrifuged at 15,000 g. Pellets were solubilized in sample buffer containing SDS and heated for 2 min in a boiling water bath. The relative proportions of soluble and insoluble fractions were maintained in loading gels. After electrophoresis, polypeptide bands were stained in 0.25% Coomassie Brilliant Blue (in 50% ethanol/12% acetic acid) overnight, then destained in several changes of 10% ethanol/3% acetic acid. Quantitative scans of stained gels were carried out with a Zeineh soft laser scanning densitometer (Biomed Instruments Inc., Chicago, IL). Molecular weight markers (Sigma Chemical Co.) included myosin heavy chain (205,000 mol wt), β-galactosidase (116,000 mol wt), phosphorylase a (97,000 mol wt), bovine serum albumin (66,000 mol wt), ovalbumin (45,000 mol wt), and carbonic anhydrase (29,000 mol wt).

RESULTS

Cells of Euglena undergo two kinds of external movements, which include "swimming" driven by the single emergent flagellum (during which cells maintain a more or less constant cigar shape) and "metaboly" or "euglenoid movement" during which cell shape changes dramatically. The cell deformations that accompany euglenoid movement are rapid (13, 28). This takes place as a wave of cell dilation progresses towards the anterior, and recovery results from cytoplasmic flow towards the cell posterior to initiate a new cycle (Fig. 1, a-d). Cell form during these movements may vary from nearly spherical to elongate and includes many intermediates.

Surface ridges and grooves are difficult to resolve using phase-contrast or Nomarski optics in this species but are evident in scanning electron microscope micrographs of selected stages of deformation (Fig. 1, e-g). As reported by earlier workers, the orientation of ridges, which is spiral in swimming cells, becomes nearly horizontal in spherical cells (Fig. 1), longitudinal in elongate cells, and adopts several different orientations in a single cell undergoing euglenoid movements (Fig. 1, f and g). The deformed cell retains its asymmetry after conversion to a ghost (Fig. 1, h-j) by incubation with LIS/NP-40 (see below). The ghost is a faithful shell of the original cell but shrinks substantially in overall volume under the extraction conditions used. Starch (paramyin) grains too large to escape through breaks introduced into the cell by freezing (to immobilize cells before extraction) are usually the only visible remains of cytoplasmic material in cell ghosts.
FIGURE 1 (a–d) Sequence of shape changes photographed at 5-s intervals of a cell undergoing euglenoid movements. The nearly spherical cell in a initiates a forward wave of dilation in b, which reaches the anterior of the cell (b, top), and then recovers by an inward flow of cytoplasm to initiate a new wave at c. The new wave progresses forward and the cell recovers in d. Scanning electron microscope micrographs in e–g illustrate the positions of the surface ridges and grooves during selected stages of deformation. Nearly horizontal strips in e reorient to longitudinal in cells initiating (f) or completing (g) a cycle. In h–j cell ghosts obtained by LIS/NP-40 extraction are seen to preserve the shape of the deformed cell, but a uniform decrease in size accompanies extraction. Occasional starch (paramylon) grains (st) are the only remnants of the original cytoplasm that remain in these ghosts. (a–d, h–j) × 2,060; (e) × 4,550; (f) × 3,720; (g) × 4,040.
Cell Surface Isolation

The ridge-and-groove organization of Euglena persists in cell-free surface isolates (22, Fig. 2a). Since the external face of the plasma membrane is free from a visible cell wall, surface organization must be molded either by the plasma membrane or its underlying cytoskeleton, or both. The results presented below suggest that it is the cytoskeleton alone that provides the structural framework of the euglenoid cell.

Isolation of cell surfaces by sucrose-density gradient centrifugation in HEPES or PIPES buffer yields a purified fraction virtually free of cytoplasmic material, but many important components of the surface complex cannot be clearly resolved. A similar deterioration of structural details occurs after isolation in metrizamide gradients (41). Percoll gradient centrifugation in PIPES buffer yields a surface fraction in which previously unrecognized details are evident. Percoll isolates, however, often contain remnants of cytoplasmic endoplasmic reticulum membranes, and Percoll itself seems to stick tenaciously to the inner surface of isolates even after repeated washes. Therefore, the cleaner sucrose gradient isolates have been used for all of the biochemical studies reported here, but Percoll gradients were used to resolve architectural details. A comparison of SDS gels of isolates from both preparative methods showed no significant differences in separated polypeptides (not shown).

Organization of the Overlapping Region

Representative thin sections of isolated cell surface are shown in Fig. 2a and b, and details are shown diagrammatically in Fig. 3b. Although the plasma membrane is continuous along the ridge and groove, the membrane skeleton is discontinuous and in fact consists of individual parallel strips that overlap along their lateral margins. The junction between adjacent strips is particularly interesting and consists of well-defined complexes that link the right margin of one strip with the left margin of the adjacent more anterior strip. The occurrence of a junctional complex along the margin of each long strip provides a rationale for considering possible mechanisms of intussusceptive surface replication as well as a possible structural basis for surface movements (see Discussion). Hence, we have attempted to reconstruct the three-dimensional organization of the overlapping region and to identify by selective extraction a possible role for components at the junction.

Each parallel submembrane strip when viewed perpendicularly to its long axis is approximately S-shaped and encompasses one ridge and one groove (Fig. 3c). These strips spiral in about a 40-start helix of ~1.5 turns to form the undulating surface of the intact cell (Fig. 1, e-g, and 3a). Two bridges that join adjacent strips are attached to microtubules and are designated here as the microtubule-associated bridges of microtubules 1 and 2. Two other sets of bridges are not joined to microtubules and are designated as microtubule-independent bridges A and B. All of these bridges are cylindrical or oval in transverse section. They appear to be specialized extensions of the anterior edge of each strip which impinge on the inner surface of the neighboring strip (Fig. 2a and b). Microtubule independent bridges-A, the most prominent of the bridges, are positioned along the strips with an average periodicity of ~137Å (three isolates). Microtubule independent bridges-B have a similar spacing of 143Å (three isolates), and microtubule-associated bridges-1 have an average periodicity of 150Å (one isolate). A third microtubule located at the strip margin is tightly appressed against a portion of the membrane skeleton and displays no obvious bridges. In addition to the precise bridging at the strip overlap, a series of traversing fibers (22) extends from the edge of one strip to the bottom of the neighboring strip groove (Fig. 2b and 3b). These fibers are attached perpendicularly to the long axis of each strip, with a mean periodicity that varied from 180 to 247Å (overall mean of 207Å) in the same preparations in which the bridges showed very uniform spacings. The traversing fiber appears to be positioned as an elastic spring between strips, which may account for the variation in spacing. In intact cells and occasionally in isolates a cisternum of the endoplasmic reticulum is found closely applied to this fiber (Fig. 2b).

Electrophoresis of solubilized surface isolates in SDS gels (Fig. 2e) separated a number of polypeptides, including two major components of 86 and 80 kD (Fig. 2e, lane 1). These two polypeptides constitute ~30% of the proteins of surface isolates as determined by densitometric scans of gel photographs. The 86- and 80-kD bands are significantly enriched in surface isolates relative to the polypeptides of whole deflagellated cells (Fig. 2e, lane 2). The 86-kD component is diminished and a higher molecular weight band appears when β-mercaptoethanol is omitted from the solubilization buffer (data not shown), which suggests a possible self-association of this polypeptide.

Effects of Salt and Colchicine on Microtubules

Since high ionic strength solutions (0.6 M NaCl) have been used to extract flagellar dynein arms and their ATPase activities (reviewed in reference 1), an attempt was made to remove the bridge structures from isolated surfaces by treatment with a high concentration of NaCl. After this treatment, central pair microtubules and dynein arms are completely removed from isolated E. gracilis flagellar axonemes (unpublished observation), but only microtubules 2 and 3 were consistently (and microtubule 1 variably) removed from cell surface isolates (Fig. 2c). Microtubule-independent bridges-A and -B remained intact and adjacent membrane skeletal strips were not dissociated. Electrophoresis of the NaCl extract (Fig. 2e, lane 1) on SDS gels revealed two polypeptide bands that co-migrate with flagellar tubulins between 50 and 55 kD, but no major high molecular weight dynein-like proteins were apparent. The major 86- and 80-kD polypeptides remained associated with the insoluble pellet (Fig. 2e, lane 4), comprising ~40% of total protein.

Colchicine at 10⁻³ M had no apparent effect on the microtubule complement in surface isolates (Fig. 2d). This is consistent with reports of the insensitivity of euglenoid cellular microtubules to this alkaldoid (53), which indicates that they are of the "plant" type (21). Microtubule stability during isolation at 4°C supports this interpretation.

Effects of NaOH on Isolates

Because peripheral membrane proteins are generally soluble in base (56), attempts were made to remove the membrane skeleton by extraction with dilute NaOH. As expected, the submembrane layer was removed with 10 or 100 mM NaOH, leaving sheets of stripped plasma membranes (Fig. 4d). The ridge-and-groove surface organization was lost concomitantly.
FIGURE 2  (a and b) Micrographs of cell surfaces isolated in Percoll gradients illustrating the membrane skeleton and bridgework. The plasma membrane (PM) is continuous over the ridge and groove, but the skeleton consists of laterally discontinuous strips appressed to the plasma membrane in all areas except at the strip junction in the groove (arrow). Although Percoll (Pe) sticks tenaciously to the inner surface of these preparations, the several sets of bridges can be readily identified. Microtubule-associated bridge-1 (MAB1) links the extreme lateral edge of the P (more posterior) strip to a point along the side of the A (more anterior) strip. The most prominent bridge is microtubule-independent bridge-A (MIBA), which forms a relatively thick connection from the edge of the P strip to a position along the side of the A strip. Other connections are described in the text. The polypeptides found in these isolates are shown in e, lane 1 (36 µg protein) and compared with total cellular polypeptides in e, lane 2 (10^7 whole deflagellated cells). Positions of molecular weight standards are shown to the left in thousands. Isolates are greatly enriched in two polypeptides of 86 and 80 kD (arrowheads), as well as in tubulin. Isolates extracted with 0.6 M NaCl lose most of their tubulin (lane 3, 5 µg protein) and microtubules (c), but the MIBs remain intact, as does the ridge and groove organization. Lane 4 shows the composition of the salt-extracted surfaces (30 µg protein). The sample in lane 3 contains twice the amount of protein extracted from the material in lane 4. (d) Colchicine (10^{-7} M) treatment of isolates has little obvious effect on microtubules or other structures. (a) × 130,000; (b–d) × 196,000.
with the solubilization of the membrane skeleton. Solubilization of the stripped membranes followed by electrophoresis separated two major integral membrane proteins of 68 and 39 kD (Fig. 4e, lane 2). That all of the other major proteins of surface isolates were present in the NaOH-soluble fraction (Fig. 4e, lane 2) indicates that they are singly or collectively involved in maintaining ridge-and-groove organization. The 86- and 80-kD polypeptides account for ~35% of the NaOH-
extracted proteins (as determined by a densitometric scan of Fig. 4e, lane 1).

Plasma membranes were examined by freeze fracturing before and after treatment with base. In whole cells, as described previously (29, 38), prominent striations consisting of intramembrane particles are evident in replicas of the external (EF) face of fractured plasma membranes (Fig. 4b). This organization persisted in isolated surfaces (Fig. 4a) but was not present after treatment with base (Fig. 4c). The striated EF fracture surface can be identified in these stripped membranes since the opposing protoplasmic face (PF) retains large granules that are artifacts of the relatively high temperature (~120°C) used for fracturing these membranes (38). In negatively stained preparations (not shown) as well as in fractured (Fig. 4c) and in sectioned (Fig. 4d) membranes, sealed vesicles were rare or nonexistent.

LIS/NP-40 Extraction Yields the Membrane Skeleton

The protein perturbant LIS is selective in the extraction of erythrocyte ghost membrane skeletons at low concentrations (<25 mM, reference 56) and disruptive to the plasma membrane at higher concentrations (0.3 M, reference 36). Therefore it seemed likely that the Euglena membrane skeleton would be removed from the plasma membrane by treatment with 25 mM LIS. Surprisingly, LIS by itself had relatively little effect, and NP-40 by itself produced only a microvesiculation of the plasma membrane. LIS and NP-40 together after overnight extraction, however, completely removed the plasma membrane and microtubules, leaving an insoluble membrane skeleton. Whole cell ghosts can also be obtained by this method (Fig. 1, h–j), although it is necessary to puncture cells by freezing to release insoluble cell contents such as starch grains. The apparent cytoskeletal ribs seen in the more detailed view (Fig. 5b) represent the laterally overlapping edges of individual strips. Sections of LIS/NP-40-treated isolates support this interpretation (Fig. 5, a and c). Despite the absence of the plasma membrane, microtubules, and microtubule-associated bridges, the membrane skeleton retains its intact articulating form.

The individual submembrane strips are linked to one another after LIS/NP-40 treatment primarily by the remaining microtubule-independent bridges, although the traversing fibers (Fig. 5a) may contribute to strip morphology. In some sections extension or stretching of adjacent strips is observed (Fig. 5a), which indicates some degree of flexibility in the basic framework. Yet for the most part, the original ridge and groove conformation of whole cells remains remarkably intact in these LIS/NP-40-treated isolates (Fig. 5, a, c, and d).

When the LIS/NP-40 membrane skeleton was solubilized in SDS and electrophoresed (Fig. 5e, lane 1) it revealed a set of polypeptides that were nearly identical to those extracted by base (Fig. 4e, lane 2). The 68- and 39-kD integral membrane proteins and a number of minor components were released after the plasma membrane was removed with LIS/NP-40 (Fig. 5e, lane 2). The sample shown on the gel was extracted at 37°C for 1 h, but complete removal of the 68- and 39-kD polypeptides required at least 16 h of treatment. Two polypeptides that co-migrate with flagellar tubulins and a 25-kD polypeptide are present in the soluble extract and seem to be completely extracted after 1 h at 37°C. This solubilization corresponds with the loss of visible microtubules from surface isolates. The 86- and 80-kD polypeptides are the primary constituents of the membrane skeleton (~60% of total protein in a densitometric scan of Fig. 5e, lane 1). The additional polypeptides may represent either the various bridges and fibers, accessory proteins, and/or cytoplasmic contaminants.

Composition of Cell Surface Isolates

The composition of each surface fraction is shown in Table I. The intact cell surface has a high protein/lipid ratio (5:1:1). After NaOH extraction, the membrane residue is substantially enriched in lipids and retains most of the carbohydrate of intact surface isolates. Conversely, the NaOH extract includes 85% of total isolate protein with little detectable lipid or carbohydrate. The dry weight of the LIS/NP-40-resistant fraction is difficult to determine accurately since it is the sum of the membrane skeleton weight plus an unknown amount of bound detergent (see below). The protein content of the LIS/NP-40-insoluble skeletons is lower than the protein content of NaOH-extracted peripheral proteins due to the enrichment of a subset of peripheral proteins in the former. Specifically, tubulin and a major 25-kD polypeptide are extracted with base but partition with the membrane fraction after LIS/NP-40 extraction.

The recovery of protein and carbohydrate from fractionated surfaces was essentially complete. The percentage of carbohydrate shown in Table I is about one-half of the previously reported value (22). This decrease is consistent with the results of a recent study (8) that shows that cultures of Euglena harvested at 4 d (22) have about twice as much carbohydrate as those harvested after 3 d (present study). The lipid content of untreated surfaces is in agreement with previous findings (22) although after NaOH extraction recovery was apparently not complete. If it is assumed that the unrecovered lipid is a part of the membrane fraction, the actual protein/lipid ratio of NaOH-extracted membranes would be ~0.8:1. The LIS/NP-40-soluble fraction was analyzed for neutral sugar and found to contain 4.5% of the untreated fraction dry weight.

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**Figure 4** (a–d) Plasma membrane organization in intact cells (b), isolated surfaces (a), and NaOH-stripped membranes (c and d). Freeze-fracture replicas of whole cell surfaces display the prominent intramembrane EF surface striations characteristic of the plasma membrane over the surface ridges (see Fig. 3c). This organization is still present after surfaces are isolated in sucrose gradients (a). After removal of the membrane skeleton with 10 mM NaOH, however, the ridge-and-groove organization is lost (d) and the freeze-fracture images (c) show no organized pattern on the E (outer leaf, intramembrane) face. The large particles identify the P (inner leaf, intramembrane) face of the plasma membrane and distinguish it from the now unstructured E face. The polypeptide composition of stripped membranes is shown in the SDS gel of e, lane 2 (22 μg protein). Two prominent bands of 68 and 39 kD remain membrane associated, whereas most of the other surface polypeptides such as tubulin and the 86- and 80-kD proteins are solubilized (lane 1, 30 μg protein). Lane 2 represents twice the amount of membrane protein from which the material in lane 1 was extracted. (a and b) × 107,000; (c) × 150,000; (d) × 206,000.
TABLE I. Composition of Cell Surface Fractions

| Surface fraction | Dry wt | Protein (P) | Carbohydrate (C) | Lipid (L) | Recovery (P+C+L) | P/L |
|------------------|--------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----|
| Untreated        | 384 (100%) | 320 (83%)  | 33 (8.5%)       | 63 (16.5%) | 108%            | 5.1 |
| NaOH insoluble   | 143 (37%)  | 41 (11%)    | 29 (7.6%)       | 29 (7.6%) | 69%             | 1.4 |
| NaOH soluble     | 260 (67%)  | 274 (71%)   | 3 (0.7%)        | 10 (2.7%) | 110%            | 27.4|
| Recovery (sol. + insol.) | 105% | 98% | 97% | 62% | - | - |
| LIS/NP-40 insoluble* | - | 223 (58%)  | - | 18 (4.8%) | - | - |

Carbohydrate values are the average of two experiments; all other values are the average of three or more determinations. Carbohydrate and lipid were measured in separate experiments and standardized to the average dry wt of untreated surfaces (384 µg). Percentages are given relative to the dry weight of the untreated fraction.

* See text.

(vs. 4.8% in the LIS/NP-40 insoluble fraction). Dry weight and protein and lipid composition of the detergent-soluble fraction could not be determined due to the relatively small amount of cell surface material and the high concentrations of chaotrope and detergent.

To determine if residual membrane lipids might remain associated with the LIS/NP-40-resistant membrane skeleton, surface isolates were extracted with LIS/NP-40 and subsequently extracted with chloroform/methanol. The lipid fraction was chromatographed on silica gel G plates as previously described (7). None of the phospholipids or sterol-like lipids present in extracts of whole surface isolates or from the LIS/NP-40 soluble fraction could be identified in chromatograms of the membrane skeleton (LIS/NP-40-resistant fraction). The latter did display a spot near the solvent front that co-migrated with authentic NP-40. A more sensitive lipid assay using UDP-[3H]glucose incorporation specifically into lipid glucosides (7) indicated that 98% (two experiments) of the chloroform/methanol-soluble label was present in the LIS/NP-40 extract. We tentatively conclude from all of these results that little or no membrane lipid remains associated with the membrane skeleton. Of the neutral sugar identified in surface isolates about half remains associated with the membrane skeleton (Table I), but these sugars are not extracted with chloroform/methanol.

The Membrane Skeleton in Replicating Surfaces

Replicating surfaces of euglenoids (22, 54) are readily distinguished from nonreplicating surfaces (Fig. 6a) in appropriate sections. Daughter strips alternate regularly with parental strips and are initially much smaller than the parental ridges (Fig. 6b). Daughter strips contain the complete interstrip complex of microtubules and bridges, so presumably there is no lateral weakness in the surface. Skeletons derived from replicating surfaces clearly show that the attachments between new strips and old are bonded by microtubule independent bridges, which prevent lateral dissociation even after the membrane and microtubules are removed (Fig. 6c). Of interest is the fact that the membrane skeleton in newly forming strips is about as thick as in the mature strip. This suggests that the membrane skeletal strips expand at one or both lateral edges, thereby requiring one or both sets of bridges to slide along their opposing strip face.

DISCUSSION

The comparison in Table II of the membrane skeleton of Euglena identified in this report and the positionally similar, well-characterized human erythrocyte membrane skeleton (reviewed in references 3, 19, and 33) summarizes the following important points: (a) In both cases the cytoskeleton is membrane associated (44), not transcellular. (b) The isolated membrane skeleton retains the approximate shape of each living cell (59). (c) The membrane skeleton of the erythrocyte can modulate the distribution of surface antigens and of intramembrane particles (11, 43). In Euglena the intramembrane domain loses its paracrystallinity (Fig. 4c) when the cytoskeleton is removed. Reconstitution experiments indicate that this is at least partially reversible (Dubreuil, R. R., and G. B. Bouck, manuscript in preparation). Moreover, the highly ordered intramembrane particles (29, 38) appear in regions of decreased or restricted surface antigen mobility (22), the surface ridges. The sum of these observations suggests an unproven but probable cytoskeleton/surface antigen interrelationship in Euglena. (d) The absence of the membrane skeleton results in membrane vesiculation in erythrocytes (52) and fragmentation into membrane sheets or unsealed vesicles in the case of Euglena, which indicates a membrane stabilizing role for the skeleton in both cells. (e) The interaction between the membrane and cytoskeleton is NaOH sensitive in both cases; however, unlike in the erythrocyte domain, the isolation of the membrane skeleton in the presence of NaOH results in membrane vesiculation or fragmentation of the skeleton. These results suggest that the membrane skeleton is involved in the maintenance of membrane structure and function. Further experiments are required to elucidate the role of the membrane skeleton in the maintenance of membrane structure and function.
FIGURE 6 Transverse sections through surface isolates that were either nonreplicating (a), replicating (b), or replicating and extracted with LIS/NP-40 (c). In replicating strips (b), new strip insertion occurs between parental ridges by interpolation of a new strip of membrane skeleton (between arrows) with the formation of a new set of microtubule-independent and -associated bridges to effect lateral bridging. The thickness of the new membrane skeleton matches that of the parent, which suggests that strips expand laterally at the strip margin(s). LIS/NP-40-derived skeletons of replicating strips are firmly bonded via microtubule-independent bridges to the parental skeleton (c). (a) x 130,000; (b) x 127,000; (c) x 118,000.

TABLE II. Comparison of Selected Properties of the Human Erythrocyte and Euglena Membrane Skeletons

|                     | Erythrocytes | Euglena |
|---------------------|--------------|---------|
| Position of cytoskeleton | Submembrane (43)* | Submembrane |
| Structural role of skeleton | Maintenance of biconcave disk shape (6, 19, 42, 51) | Maintenance of ridge-and-groove and whole cell shape |
| Major membrane skeleton proteins | 240 and 220 kD (spectrin) up to 75% of protein (19) | 86 and 80 kD up to 60% of protein |
| Surface antigen mobility and intramembrane particle distribution | Restricted via spectrin, ankyrin, etc. (11, 44) | Restricted (22), particles reorient after membrane skeleton is removed |
| Effect of NaOH extraction | Spectrin solubilized (56) | 86 and 80 kD solubilized |
| Effect of low ionic strength | Spectrin solubilized (56) | No effect |
| Effect of 25 mM LIS | Spectrin solubilized (56) | No effect |

* Numbers in parentheses are reference numbers.

Erythrocyte low ionic strength solutions have no detectable effect on the polypeptide interactions in Euglena surface isolates. Although LIS releases spectrin from erythrocyte ghosts (56), the cytoskeletal proteins of Euglena are not solubilized by this treatment. An LIS effect on the interaction between the Euglena cytoskeleton and its membrane binding sites is apparent, however, as an increase in the solubility of the plasma membrane during LIS/NP-40 extraction. NP-40 without LIS does not solubilize the major integral membrane proteins of Euglena.

These apparent similarities to the erythrocyte are not evident at the biochemical level. Neither the integral membrane
proteins nor the major membrane skeletal proteins of *Euglena* show obvious homologies to the corresponding proteins in other systems, although the latter conclusion must be regarded as tentative until further evidence from comparative peptide mapping and/or immunological cross-reactivity becomes available. The major membrane glycoproteins of erythrocytes (band 3 and glycoporphins) are substantially larger than the integral membrane proteins (68 and 39 kD) of *Euglena*. The major *Euglena* skeletal proteins are clearly not spectrin as it exists in erythrocytes, but there is a consistent stoichiometry of the major polypeptides within both cell types. In *Euglena* the 86- and 80-kD proteins become increasingly enriched as membrane skeletons are purified stepwise, until ultimately they compose almost 60% of the LIS/NP-40-resistant membrane skeleton. Through progressive stages of enrichment the amount of 86- vs. 80-kD polypeptides remains nearly constant. That this equivalence is maintained in reconstituted skeletons (Dubreuil, R. R., and G. B. Bouck, manuscript in preparation) suggests that it is not an artifact of the extraction conditions. Spectrinlike polypeptides have been identified in the skeletons of many cell types (5, 18, 20, 30, 46), but spectrins are not the only means of constructing membrane skeletons, as has been demonstrated in lower (32, 58) and higher (17, 34, 45, reviewed in reference 16) eucaryotic cells. Among euglenoids themselves the major *Euglena* polypeptides are markedly different from those reported for the related organism *Distigma proteus* (41), perhaps because the latter displays a prominent surface coat (28) external to the plasma membrane, which is absent in *Euglena*. We have not yet resolved a supramolecular organization for the membrane skeleton; it appears to be formless and isotropic in thin sections and after negative staining. The fibrous material previously attributed to the submembrane layer (29) seems better explained as the traversing fibers viewed from the cytoplasmic side, since the periodicity of the traversing fibers in our preparations is similar to that of the fibrous material found in replicas of freeze-fractured membranes (29).

Although many euglenoids can undergo rapid and extreme shape changes the cellular and molecular explanation for this form of motility has remained elusive. From the present findings it appears that euglenoid shape changes are mirrored in the membrane skeleton, and that preparations from which all other components have been extracted retain that shape immobilized (for example) by rapid freezing. We have provided direct evidence that the membrane skeleton consists of interlocking strips arranged in a manner generally consistent with a suggestion of surface articulation originally made by Leedale (27) for whole cells of *E. spirigera*. Recent evidence strongly suggests that surface strips slide relative to one another during euglenoid movements (57). It would therefore be reasonable to expect that the motive force for this sliding is localized at the interstrip junction, and it is just this region that appears in the present study to consist of remarkably complex bridgework. Since these bridges superficially resemble flagellar arms consisting of dynein ATPases, and a Mg$^{2+}$-dependent ATPase has been identified in cell surface isolates of the euglenoid As*ta*isia *longa* (40) it seemed that the microtubule-independent bridges in the present study might be analogous to dynein bridges. Unlike dynein, however, the microtubule-independent bridges are not disassociated under high salt conditions, and no high molecular weight polypeptide corresponding to dynein could be identified in significant quantities on acrylamide gels of isolated surfaces. The microtubule-independent bridges of the isolated skeleton are difficult to disrupt, and except for mechanical shear we have found no extraction protocol that will separate skeletons into individual strips.

Yet in the living cell it seems likely that individual strips must be free to undergo controlled sliding along the strip margins. Such sliding has been recorded by video microscopy in the euglenoid *E. fusca* (57), in which the prominent surface ornamentation is especially useful for marking the position of one strip relative to another both spatially and temporally. In these cells strips are immobilized at their anterior and posterior termini but may slide bidirectionally several micrometers past one another near the cell center during euglenoid movements. If we assume that *E. gracilis* of the present report moves by a similar mechanism, then the microtubule-independent bridges of the skeleton must be able to accommodate locally or implement long stretches of bidirectional sliding. An actin-based mechanism has been proposed to explain movement (14), but such a model would require that the motive force be removed from the immediate cell surface, since no 43-kD actinlike protein has been identified in acrylamide gels of surfaces from *A. longa* (40) or *E. gracilis* (present study). Because a strip-sliding model based on actin would still require adjustment of individual bridges during movement, we favor the hypothesis that the strip bridgework and/or adjacent microtubules are the site of force generation whereas the position of the strips relative to one another determines whole cell form. Traversing fibers may then provide an elastic restraint to the extent of strip sliding.

Overall, these cells seem to have a surface construct well able to accommodate current interpretations of euglenoid motility (57) and replication (22). As a working hypothesis we propose that the membrane skeletal strips are the basic unit of surface organization, the basic unit of surface replication, and the functional unit in surface deformation in euglenoids. If these properties are substantiated, the euglenoids should become particularly useful models for analyzing membrane/cytoskeletal interactions and surface movements.

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