Fibronectin Binding Site in Type I Collagen Regulates Fibronectin Fibril Formation

Bette J. Dzamba,** Hong Wu,§ Rudolf Jaenisch,† and Donna M. Peters*

*Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology; †Program in Cell and Molecular Biology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706; §Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139; ‡Department of Biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

**Present address: Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455.

Abstract. Mov13 fibroblasts, which do not express endogenous αI(I) collagen chains due to a retroviral insertion, were used to study the role of type I collagen in the process of fibronectin fibrillogenesis. While Mov13 cells produce a sparse matrix containing short fibronectin fibrils, transfection with a wild type pro-αI(I) collagen gene resulted in the production of an extensive matrix containing fibronectin fibrils of normal length. To study the amino acids involved in the fibronectin–collagen interaction, mutations were introduced into the known fibronectin binding region of the pro-αI(I) collagen gene. Substitution of Gln and Ala at positions 774 and 777 of the αI(I) chain for Pro resulted in the formation of short fibronectin fibrils similar to what was observed in untransfected Mov13 cells. Type I collagen carrying these substitutions bound weakly to fibronectin–sepharose and could be eluted off with 1 M urea. The effect of this mutation on fibronectin fibrillogenesis could be rescued by adding either type I collagen or a peptide fragment (CB.7) which contained the wild type fibronectin binding region of the αI(I) chain to the cell culture. These results suggest that fibronectin fibrillogenesis in tissue culture is dependent on type I collagen synthesis, and define an important role for the fibronectin binding site in this process.

Fibronectin is an extracellular matrix protein containing two nonidentical peptide chains disulfide bonded together at the carboxyl terminal (for a recent review see Hynes, 1989). It is a modular protein composed of three types of repeating sequences, called type I, II, and III homology repeats, and several domains which are known to bind to a variety of matrix components such as heparan sulfate proteoglycans, fibrin, and collagens. The binding site for collagen has been localized to a 14-amino acid sequence that links the second type II homology repeat with the adjacent type I homology repeat (Owens and Baralle, 1986). Recent results from affinity chromatography of fibronectin fragments released after pepsin digestion suggest that a second collagen binding site may also be localized in the 8th and 9th type I homology repeats (Ingham et al., 1989).

Type I collagen is a triple helical molecule composed of two identical αI(I) chains and one α2(I) chain. The α(I) chain contains a binding region for fibronectin between amino acid residues 757–791 (Kleinman et al., 1978). This region also coincides with the vertebrate collagenase cleavage site which is located between amino acids 775–776 (Gross, 1982).

It is not known what, if any, influence these respective fibronectin and collagen binding sites have on the assembly of fibronectin or collagen fibrils. Immunofluorescent and immunoelectron microscopy studies of human skin and embryonic chick heart fibroblast cultures (Vaheri et al., 1978; Furcht et al., 1980a,b; Irish and Hasty, 1983; Little and Chen, 1982) and in situ studies on human skin (Fleischmajer and Timpl, 1984) show that fibronectin co-distributes with type I and type III collagens. In these fibrils, fibronectin shows an axial periodicity of approximately 70 nm which is close to the periodicity of type I collagen fibrils. These observations suggest that fibronectin fibrillogenesis is tissue culture is dependent on type I collagen synthesis, and define an important role for the fibronectin binding site in this process.
fibronectin binding region (Wu et al., 1990). This approach allowed us to study the effect of growing collagen fibrils containing defined mutations on the formation of fibronectin fibrils in vivo. The mutations consisted of amino acid substitutions in the fibronectin binding region of the α(I) chain, which previously have been shown to affect the sensitivity of the triple helix to digestion with collagenase (Wu et al., 1990). Untransfected Mov13 cells or cells transfected with α(I) collagen gene containing Pro substitutions at positions 774 and 777 but not cells transfected with the wild type gene produced a sparse matrix containing short fibronectin fibrils.

The effect of these mutations could be rescued by adding type I collagen or a collagen peptide fragment (CB.7) which contains the normal fibronectin binding region. These studies show that although short fibronectin fibrils can form in the absence of type I collagen chains, elongation of fibronectin fibrils is dependent on the presence of type I collagen.

Materials and Methods

Cell Culture

Mov13 fibroblasts transfected with the wild type murine genomic clone for the proc(I) chain (ColAI) and mutant derivatives of the murine Collal clone were prepared as described by Schnieke et al. (1987) and Wu et al. (1990). The fibroblasts were grown at 37°C in DME (GIBCO BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) supplemented with 10% FBS (HyClone, Logan, UT), 100 U/ml penicillin G and 5 μM streptomycin sulfate (GIBCO BRL).

Purification of Collagen

Triple-helical collagens were prepared using a modification of the procedure described by Bateman et al. (1984). Cells were grown to confluency in 100 mm dishes and then incubated for 16 h with 5 ml of MEM containing 5% FBS, 50 μg/ml L-ascorbic acid, 50 μg/ml β-aminopropionitrile, 100 μM penicillin G, 5 μM streptomycin sulfate, 20 μCi/ml L-[2-3H]-proline (Dupont-New England Nuclear, Boston, MA). After incubation the media was saved and the cell layer was washed with 20 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.4, containing 150 mM sodium chloride (PBS). The wash was added to the media and collagen was precipitated with 25% ammonium sulfate (ICN Radiochemicals, Costa Mesa, CA) overnight at 4°C, and then centrifuged at 36,000 g at 4°C. The pellets were resuspended in 50 mM Tris HCl, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, and the pellets were immediately reprecipitated with 75% ethanol (final concentration), and centrifuged at 41,000 g at 4°C. The pellets were resuspended in 0.5 N acetic acid, pH 2.0. The collagens were then digested with 0.1 mg/ml pepsin ( Worthington, Freehold, NJ) for 3 h at 4°C. The digestion was stopped by adding 15 μg/ml pepstatin and neutralized with 10 N NaOH. The collagens were precipitated overnight with 75% ethanol and centrifuged as described above. The cell layer was scraped into 0.5 N acetic acid, pH 2.0. Protease inhibitors were added to both the cell culture and media to a final concentration of 25 mM EDTA, 1 mM p-aminobenzoic acid, 1 mM N-ethylmaleimide, and 0.1 mM PMSF. The cell layer was sonicated for 20 on ice. Collagen in the cell layer was digested with pepsin and precipitated with 75% EtOH as described above. The pellets from both the cell layer and media were then resuspended in 0.125 M Tris-HCl, pH 6.8, 0.1 M NaCl, and 0.5% BSA. The pellets were then digested with 0.1 mg/ml L-[2-3H]-proline and 20 μCi/ml L-[3H]-glycine (Dupont-New England Nuclear, Boston, MA). The purified collagen was then resuspended in 0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, containing 0.1 M NaCl, 5 mM CaCl2, and 0.5% BSA.

Immunofluorescence Microscopy

Fibroblast cultures were washed three times in HBSS containing 20 mM Hepes, pH 7.0, fixed with either 3.5% formaldehyde in 0.1 M sodium phosphate, pH 7.4, for 20 min or permeabilized with acetone for 5 min at −20°C. Cells were then washed with 0.1 M sodium phosphate, pH 7.4, and labeled for 30 min with either a 1:100 dilution of rabbit anti-human fibronectin sera or 5 μg/ml goat anti-human type I collagen IgG (Southern Biotechnology, Birmingham, AL). The anti-human fibronectin sera was generously provided by Dr. Deane F. Mosher (University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI). All of the labeling was done in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.3, containing 150 mM sodium chloride, 1% BSA, and 20 mM sodium azide (BSA buffer). Labeled cells were washed and then labeled for 1 h in BSA buffer containing a 1:100 dilution of either donkey anti-goat IgG or mouse anti-rabbit IgG (Jackson Immunolaboratory, West Grove, PA) conjugated to fluorescein or rhodamine. Cells were washed and mounted in 1% containing 1 mg/ml p-phenylenediamine (Sigma Immunochromometrics, St. Louis, MO).

To label cells for actin, cells were permeabilized with acetone as described above, and then labeled for 20 min with 1 U/ml rhodamine conjugated phalloidin (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR). Cells were counted as described above. Labeled fibroblasts were viewed with a Microphot epifluorescent microscope (Nikon Inc., Melville, NY). Areas photographed represented areas of similar cell density and morphology.

Preparation of Fibronectin Sepharose Affinity Column

Plasma fibronectin (10 mg/ml) was generously provided by Dr. Deane F. Mosher (University of Wisconsin, Madison). Plasma fibronectin was dialyzed overnight at 4°C against 0.1 M NaHCO3 buffer, pH 8.3, containing 0.5 M NaCl (coupling buffer). Fibronectin was then coupled to cytochrome c-activated sepharose (Pharmacia Fine Chemicals, Piscataway, NJ) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, plasma fibronectin was incubated overnight at 4°C and 0.3 g cytochrome c-activated sepharose which had been washed with 1 mM HCl. Active groups were blocked with 0.2 M glycine for 16 h at 4°C. Excess ligand was removed by alternatively washing the resin with the coupling buffer and 0.1 M sodium acetate buffer, pH 4.0, containing 0.5 M NaCl.

Fibronectin–Collagen Binding Assay

Collagen labeled with [3H]proline and [3H]glycine was incubated with 200 μg fibronectin–sepharose in 0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, containing 0.1 M NaCl, 5 mM CaCl2, and 0.5% BSA and end-over-end rotation in a microcentrifuge tube for 3 h at 37°C using a modification of the procedure described by Jilek and Hörmann (1978). The fibronectin–sepharose was centrifuged at 5,000 rpm in a microfuge (Beckman Instruments, Fullerton, CA) for 3 min. The supernatant was removed and the fibronectin–sepharose was washed three times with 0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, containing 0.1 M NaCl, and 5 mM CaCl2 (column buffer). The fibronectin–sepharose was then washed successively with column buffer containing 1 mg/ml, 2 mg/ml, 0.4 mg/ml NaCl, and 4 mg/ml. The supernatants from each wash were precipitated for 30 min on ice with 10% TCA. The precipitates were centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 2 min in an Eppendorf microcentrifuge (Brinkmann Instruments Inc., Westbury, NY), resuspended in a 0.125 M Tris-HCl, pH 6.8, buffer containing 2% SDS, 10% glycerol and 0.01% bromophenol blue, and analyzed by SDS–polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (Laemmli, 1970) using a 6% separating gel and a 3% stacking gel. Gels were treated with En3Hance (New England Nuclear, Boston, MA), dried, and exposed for fluorography. In some experiments gels were denatured for 1 h at 56°C and then loaded onto the fibronectin–sepharose column at 37°C. As a control for nonspecific binding, labeled collagens were incubated with cytochrome c–activated sepharose as described above. The active sites in the cytochrome c–activated sepharose used in the control experiments were blocked with 0.2 M glycine.

To calculate the amounts of type I collagen that eluted off the fibronectin–sepharose, fluorograms were scanned with a BioRad GS 250 Imaging Densitometer. Areas representing α(I) and α(II) collagen chains were added together and taken to represent the total amount of type I collagen bound to the fibronectin–sepharose. The amount of type I collagen eluted at each step was then expressed as the percent of type I collagen bound.

Fibronectin ELISAs

To determine levels of fibronectin in the cell layers of these cultures, Mov13 cells and Mov13 cells transfected with wild type Collal genes and mutant Collal genes were grown to confluency in microtiter plates. The cultures were washed with HBSS, fixed, and permeabilized with 100% methanol for 20 min at −20°C. A direct ELISA using a 1:100 dilution of rabbit anti-human fibronectin serum and a 1:100 dilution of goat anti-rabbit IgG conjugated to alkaline phosphatase (Sigma Immunochromometrics) was done. Anti-
bodies were diluted into 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, containing 0.15 M NaCl (TBS) and 0.1% BSA, and incubated with the cell layers for 2 h. The enzyme substrate was 1 mg/ml p-nitrophenyl phosphate hexahydrate and the absorbance was read at 405 nm. A standard curve using varying concentrations of fibronectin (5–500 ng/ml) was used to determine the amount of fibronectin in the samples. All levels were normalized to cell number.

An indirect ELISA as described by Allen-Hoffmann and Mosher (1987) was used to determine the levels of fibronectin in the media. Briefly, two confluent 100 mm tissue culture dishes were incubated overnight with media containing 0.2% BSA. The media was removed and the cell number in each dish determined. The fibronectin in the media was precipitated with 40% ammonium sulfate, pelleted by centrifugation at 28,000 g for 40 min at 4°C, and resuspended in 1 ml TBS. Fibronectin was reprecipitated for 1 h with 70% ethanol (final concentration) at 4°C and then centrifuged as described above. The pellet containing fibronectin was resuspended in 1 ml TBS containing 0.1% BSA and incubated overnight with a 1:1,000 dilution of rabbit anti-human fibronectin sera. All levels were normalized to cell number.

**Incubation of Movl3 and MII Cells with the Collagen Peptide CB.7, Type I, III, and Type V Collagens**

Cultures of Movl3 and MII cells were plated at a density of 1 × 10⁵ in MEM containing 10% FCS. At the time of plating, 20 μg/ml of either CB.7, type I, III, or V collagens were added to the cultures. Cultures were grown to confluency and then prepared for immunofluorescent microscopy as described above. CB.7 which was isolated from type I rat tail collagen was generously provided by Dr. Hynda Kleinman (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD). Human type III and V collagens were purchased from Southern Biotechnology. Rat type I collagen was purchased from Sigma Immunochemicals.

**Results**

Recently, Wu et al. (1990) generated several constructs that contain mutations in the collagenase cleavage site of the α(I) collagen chain. The mutations and their effect on the susceptibility of type I collagen to collagenase cleavage are summarized in Table I. Since the binding region for fibronectin in the α(I) chain coincides with the collagenase cleavage site, we examined the effect of these mutations on the assembly of fibronectin fibrils in Movl3 cells. Immunofluorescent studies showed that in fibroblasts transfected with the wild type Collagen gene (pWTCl), fibronectin fibrils formed an extensive network that could be observed between the cells as well as across the cell surface (Fig. 1 A). In contrast, fibronectin fibrils in confluent Movl3 cells, which do not produce type I collagen, were shorter and concentrated along the edges of the cells (Fig. 1 B).

The effects of the mutations (MI, MII, MIll, MIV, and MV) on fibronectin fibrillogenesis are shown in Fig. 1 (C–G). Mutants MI, MIII, and MIV produced an extensive fibronectin matrix similar to that produced by wild type pWTCl cells (compare Fig. 1, C, E, and G to Fig. 1 A). Mutant MII and MIV, on the other hand, produced a matrix similar to that observed in Movl3 cells in which the fibronectin fibrils were shorter and confined to the edges of the cells (Fig. 1, D and F). Fig. 2 shows fibronectin fibrils in subconfluent cultures of pWTCl and MI. Even in the less well-established matrix of the subconfluent cultures, fibronectin in pWTCl cells is concentrated on the cell surface whereas cell surface labeling for fibronectin is sparse in MII cultures and is seen mostly on the edges of the cells (Fig. 2, arrow). The morphology of all the cell lines was similar indicating that differences in cell morphology were not responsible for the formation of short fibronectin fibrils in MII and MIV cells (Fig. 1, H and I, and Fig. 2, B and D). Since fluorescent microscopy studies indicated that MII cells formed stress fibers of actin, differences in the organization of the cytoskeleton would not explain the appearance of short fibronectin fibrils (data not shown). Finally, immunofluorescent microscopy studies showed that MII and MIV produced a matrix of very thin type I collagen fibrils similar to that observed in the pWTCl cultures (data not shown). Thus, the production of short fibronectin fibrils was not due to any problem assembling type I collagen into fibrils.

To determine if reduced levels of fibronectin synthesis were responsible for the production of short and sparse fibronectin fibrils observed in Movl3, MII, and MIV cell lines, fibronectin levels in the cell layer and media were analyzed by direct and indirect ELISAs, respectively. The indirect ELISA (Fig. 3 B) showed that the media of pWTCl, Movl3, MI, MII, MIII, and MIV cultures had similar levels of fibronectin and only the level of fibronectin in the media from MIV cultures was significantly different (P < 0.05). The direct ELISAs on the levels of fibronectin in the cell layers indicated that levels of fibronectin varied between all the cell lines (Fig. 3 A). These differences, however, do not correlate with the appearance of short fibronectin fibrils in the cell layer, since cell layers of MIV cultures which produced short fibronectin fibrils had levels of fibronectin that were comparable to those observed in pWTCl, MI, MIII, and MIV cultures.

Since differences in the levels of fibronectin do not appear to be responsible for the reduction in the fibronectin fibrils

**Table I. Sequences Surrounding the Fibronectin Binding Site in Wild Type and Mutant α(I) Collagen Chains**

|       | WT     | MI     | MII    | MIll   | MIV    | MV     |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 774   | GLY THR PRO GLY PRO GLN GLY | GLY THR PRO GLN GLY | GLY THR PRO GLN GLY | GLY THR PRO GLN GLY | GLY THR PRO GLN GLY | GLY THR PRO GLN GLY |
| 775   |        | PRO    | PRO    | PRO    | PRO    | PRO    |
| 776   | ILE ALA GLY GLN ARG GLY | ALA ALA GLY GLN ARG GLY | ALA ALA GLY GLN ARG GLY | ALA ALA GLY GLN ARG GLY | ALA ALA GLY GLN ARG GLY | ALA ALA GLY GLN ARG GLY |
| 777   |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| 782   | VAL VAL GLY | VAL VAL GLY | VAL VAL GLY | VAL VAL GLY | VAL VAL GLY | VAL VAL GLY |
| 783   |        | 0      |        |        |        |        |
| Collagenase cleavage | normal | normal | normal | normal | normal | normal |
| FN matrix | normal | normal | normal | normal | normal | normal |
| FN binding | normal | normal | normal | normal | normal | normal |

Dambra et al. Fibronection Fibril Formation
in Mov13 and MII cultures, we determined whether the binding interaction between the mutant \( \alpha_1(I) \) collagen chain and fibronectin was altered. To do this, \(^3\)H-labeled collagens were isolated from the media of the Mov13, pWTC1, MI, MII, MIII, MIV, and MV cultures, and then incubated with fibronectin sepharose. Bound \(^3\)H-labeled collagens were sequentially eluted with buffer containing 1 M urea, 2 M urea/0.4 M NaCl, and 4 M urea, and analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Fig. 4 A shows representative gel patterns obtained from collagens isolated from pWTC1, MII, MIII, and MIV. \( \alpha_1 \) type I collagen chains isolated from all the cultures, except the MII and MIV cultures, were eluted with 2 M urea/0.4 M NaCl. \( \alpha_1 \) type I collagen chains from the MII and MIV cultures bound less tightly to the fibronectin-sepharose and \( \sim 40\% \) of the type I collagen could be eluted with 1 M urea (Fig. 4 B). When collagen chains in MII cultures were denatured by heating and then applied to the fibronectin sepharose column, the \( \alpha_1(I) \) chains eluted with 2 M urea, 0.5 M NaCl (data not shown). Denaturation did not affect \( \alpha_1(I) \) chains from pWTC1 cultures which still eluted with 2 M urea, 0.4 M NaCl. Thus denatured \( \alpha_1(I) \) chains from MII cell lines behaved like wild type \( \alpha_1(I) \) chains. This suggests that the fibronectin binding site in undenatured MII type I collagen is not as readily accessible as that in wild type, type I collagen because the helicity of the region may have been changed by introducing the proline residues at positions 774 and 777 (Gross, 1982). Denatured \( \alpha_1(V) \), \( \alpha_2(V) \) and \( \alpha_2(I) \) collagens chains also bound more tightly and were eluted with 2 M urea, 0.4 M NaCl.

In all cell lines, a small percentage of \( \alpha_1(I) \) collagen chains

---

**Figure 1.** Immunofluorescent localization of fibronectin in Mov13 cells. Confluent cultures of Mov13, pWTC1, MI, MII, MIII, MIV, and MV cells were fixed with 3.5% paraformaldehyde as described in Materials and Methods and labeled with rabbit anti-human fibronectin antibodies. Cultures were then labeled with fluorescein mouse anti-rabbit IgG. Immunofluorescent micrographs of pWTC1 cells transfected with wild type CollAl gene (A), Mov13 cells (B), MI cells (C), MII cells (D), MIII cells (E), MIV cells (F), and MV cells (G). Phase micrographs of pWTC1 cells (H) and MII cells (I). Bar, 20 \( \mu \)m.

---

**Figure 2.** Immunofluorescent localization of fibronectin in subconfluent pWTC1 and MII cells. Subconfluent cultures were fixed with 3.5% paraformaldehyde, labeled with rabbit anti-human fibronectin sera, and then labeled with fluorescein mouse anti-rabbit IgG as described in Materials and Methods. In MII cells (c and d) the majority of fibronectin appears to be deposited between cells or off the cell surface (arrow). In contrast, the majority of fibronectin in pWTC1 cells (a and b) is located on the cell surface. Bar, 20 \( \mu \)m.
eluted off with 4 M urea. The amount of α1(I) collagen chains which eluted with 4 M urea varied from collagen preparation to preparation and was usually between 2–20% of the total type I collagen. It is unclear why some α1(I) chains eluted with 4 M urea. This elution profile did not seem to reflect the mutation in the α1(I) chain since α1(I) collagen chains from pWTC1 and MIV, and MII and MIII, cell lines had similar levels of α1(I) chains eluting with 4 M urea. The α2(I) chains in all the cell lines eluted with 1 M urea. None of the collagens bound to the sepharose in the absence of fibronectin (data not shown). This suggests that the substitution of Pro for Glu and Ala in residues 774 and 777 altered the binding interaction between α1(I) collagen chains and fibronectin.

It is interesting to note that type V collagen did not bind to the fibronectin–sepharose in the presence of mutated α1(I) chains from either MII or MIV cultures. This suggests that the interaction between type V collagen and fibronectin may be mediated by the presence of “normal” type I collagen chains. The α1(I) chain in both the MII and MIV mutants also appeared to be a broader band. The reason for this is unclear, but it may reflect variation in the posttranslational modification of α1(I) chains.

The weaker binding exhibited between fibronectin and α1(I) collagen chains from either MII or MIV suggest that the fibronectin binding site in type I collagen may be important for fibronectin fibrillogenesis. To test the idea, Movl3 cell cultures which do not produce any type I collagen fibrils and MII cell cultures which produce mutated collagen fibrils were incubated with either type I collagen or a peptide fragment containing the fibronectin binding region of the α1(I) chains. The extent of fibronectin fibrils formed was then examined by immunofluorescence. These studies showed that addition of type I collagen (data not shown) or CB.7 to the Movl3 or MII (data not shown) cell cultures rescued fibronectin fibrillogenesis. Fibrils formed in the presence of CB.7 (Fig. 5 B) were longer than the fibronectin fibrils produced by Movl3 cultures without CB.7 (Fig. 5 A). The addition of exogenous type III or type V collagen to the cultures did not rescue fibronectin fibril formation, indicating that the elongation of fibronectin fibrils was specific for α1(I) chains (data not shown).

Discussion

In this study we have used Movl3 cells transfected with α1(I) collagen genes containing mutations in the fibronectin binding site to examine the role of fibronectin–type I collagen interactions on fibronectin fibril formation. The studies show that only the substitution of prolines for glutamine and alanine at positions 774 and 777 (MII) was sufficient to alter the interaction between α1(I) collagen chains and fibronectin. The substitution of proline or methionine for isoleucine at position 776 did not effect binding of collagen to fibronectin although substitution of a prolyl residue for Ile at position 776 did inhibit cleavage of type I collagen by vertebrate collagenase (Wu et al., 1990).

While substitutions of proline are conservative in terms of
charge, proline is thought to be important for stabilizing the triple helix in collagen (Ramachandran and Ramakrishan, 1976). A notable feature of the collagenase cleavage/fibronectin binding region is that proline is absent from the y position of Gly-x-y triplet in the stretch of amino acids from 772 to 785. This region is also unusually hydrophobic for collagen sequences. It has been suggested that the triple helix in this region may be less tightly coiled with local denaturation which would allow vertebrate collagenase access to its cleavage site and allow fibronectin access to its binding site. Thus, one reason fibronectin may bind to denatured collagen more strongly than to native collagen (Engvall et al., 1978) is that changes in helicity due to denaturation may expose the fibronectin binding site in α(I) chains. Binding studies with triple helical type I collagen and denatured α(I) collagen which have proline substitutions in residues 774 and 777 would support this idea and suggest that local changes in the helicity of this region could be responsible for the changes in fibronectin binding and collagenase cleavage observed in the mutants. The importance of the conformation of this region in promoting fibronectin binding has also been demonstrated using a synthetic 20-mer peptide spanning the collagenase cleavage site. In these studies, the synthetic peptide failed to bind fibronectin or inhibit type I collagen binding to fibronectin in a fluid phase binding assay (Ingham et al., 1988). It seems likely, therefore, that the affinity of fibronectin for collagen is dependent on the conformation of collagen.

The weaker binding of the α(I) collagen produced by the MII cultures, appears to affect fibronectin fibril formation. In these cultures, fibronectin fibrils are short and confined to the periphery of the cells and appear to be very similar to fibrils produced by Movl3 cultures which do not produce type I collagen. This suggests that although Movl3 and MII cultures can assemble fibronectin fibrils, elongation of fibronectin fibrils into a true fibrillar network requires the interaction of fibronectin with the fibronectin binding site in type I collagen.

It is interesting to note that in MIII cultures which appeared to produce homotrimers of α(I) chains, the elution profile of collagen chains was similar to that observed in pWTC1 cells which consisted of heterotrimers of α(I) and α2(I) collagen chains in a 2:1 ratio. In addition, MIII cultures produce an extensive matrix of fibronectin fibrils. This suggests that α(I) homotrimers interact with fibronectin in the same manner as heterotrimers and the primary interaction between fibronectin and type I collagen during fibril elongation occurs between the α(I) collagen chains and fibronectin. The earlier elution of α2(I) chains from the fibronectin sepharose column would support this idea. A similar observation was made by Kleinman et al. (1976). Studies by Dessau et al. (1978), however, have suggested that there isn't any difference in the binding activity of α(I) and α2(I) collagen to fibronectin. Clearly, additional studies are needed to determine the role of α2(I) chains in fibronectin fibril formation.

The ability of normal α(I) collagen chains and the CB.7 peptide to rescue fibronectin fibril formation could be the result of the fibronectin binding site in α(I) chains inducing a conformational change in fibronectin. Fibronectin in solution is thought to have a folded conformation (Koteliansky et al., 1981; Williams et al., 1982; Benecky et al., 1990). The binding of fibronectin to collagen or CB.7 appears to alter this folded conformation of fibronectin and allow it to unfold (Williams et al., 1982; Ingham et al., 1988). Unfolding may be a necessary step in fibronectin fibrillogenesis, especially during elongation when it could expose fibronectin-fibronectin binding sites for self association. This would provide a mechanism that would enable fibronectin dimers off the cell surface to add onto the tip of a growing fibril (McDonald, 1988). Interestingly, studies by Ingham et al. (1988) suggest that the conformational change induced by type I collagen would cause fibronectin to lose its affinity for collagen. In this respect the interactions between fibronectin and collagen during matrix formation would be transient. This would explain why others have observed that fibronectin fibrils can exist as a separate entity from collagen fibrils (Vaheri et al., 1978; Furcht et al., 1980α; Keski-Oja et al., 1981; Peters et al., 1990; Dzamba and Peters, 1991).

In conclusion, fibronectin fibril formation appears to be a multi-step process where at the early stages of fibrillogenesis, a cell surface molecule such as the α5β1 integrin receptor, a proteoglycan or the matrix assembly receptor initiates fibril formation (McDonald, 1988; Fogerty and Mosher, 1990). During later stages of fibrillogenesis, as fibrils extend off the cell surface, collagen interactions might be necessary to hold fibronectin in the unfolded conformation and thus promote fibril elongation. Collagen interactions do not appear to be involved in the initiation of fibronectin fibril formation since Movl3 cells which do not produce type I collagen were able to assemble short fibronectin fibrils. This
agrees with earlier studies by McDonald et al. (1987) which showed that antibodies to the collagen binding domain in fibronectin and collagen binding fragments of fibronectin did not inhibit fibronectin fibrillogenesis. Finally, our studies explain the observation of McKeown-Longo and Mosher, (1985) which showed that collagen enhanced the binding of the amino terminal of fibronectin to cell layers even though the site in fibronectin that interacted with the cell surface was located in the first type I repeats in the amino terminal of fibronectin and not in the collagen binding domain (McKeown-Longo and Mosher, 1985; Quade and McDonald, 1989; Sot-tile et al., 1991; Schwarzbar, 1991).

We wish to thank Ms. Freddie Madison for typing this manuscript. The authors wish to thank Dr. Deane Mosher for his generous gifts of plasma fibronectin and anti-fibronectin sera.

This work was supported by grants (AR38174, GM47221 and EYO8540) from the National Institutes of Health (to D. Peters), NIH grants R35CA4430-05 and P01 HL41484 (to J. A. Jaenisch), and by a General Research Grant from the University of Wisconsin Medical School.

Received for publication 12 May 1992 and in revised form 2 March 1993.

References

Allen-Hoffmann, B. L., and D. F. Mosher. 1987. Matrix assembly sites for exogenous fibronectin are decreased on human fibroblasts after treatment with agents which increase intracellular CAMP. *J. Biol. Chem.* 262:14361–14365.

Bateman, J. F., T. Mascara, D. Chan, and G. Cole. 1984. Abnormal type I collagen metabolism by cultured fibroblasts in lethal perinatal osteogenesis imperfecta. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* 727:295–2967.

Benecky, M. J., C. G. Kolvenbach, R. W. Wine, J. P. DiOrio, and M. W. Mosesson. 1990. Human plasma fibronectin structure probed by steady-state fluorescence polarization: evidence for a rigid oblate structure. *Biochemistry.* 29:3082–3091.

Chen, L. B., A. Murray, R. A. Segal, A. Bushnell, and M. L. Walsh. 1978. Studies on intercellular LETS glycoprotein matrices. *Cell.* 14:377–391.

Dessaux, W., B. Adelman, R. Templ, and G. R. Martin. 1978. Identification of the sites in collagen α chains that bind serum anti-gelatin factor (cold insoluble globulin). *Biochem. J.* 169:55–59.

Dzamba, B. J., and D. M. Peters. 1991. Arrangement of cellular fibronectin in noncollagenous fibrils in human fibroblast cultures. *J. Cell Sci.* 100:605–612.

Engvall, E., E. Ruoslahti, and E. J. Miller. 1978. Affinity of fibronectin to collagen of different genetic types and to fibrinogen. *J. Exp. Med.* 147:1584–1589.

Filimonov, O. M. Zalite, and S. Y. Venyaminov. 1981. A study of the structural organization of fibronectin and procollagen in the pericellular matrix of cultured human fibroblasts. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* 619:323–331.

Jelek, F., and H. Hörmann. 1978. Cold-insoluble globulin (fibronectin), IV affinity to soluble collagen of various types. *Hoppe-Seyler's Z. Physiol. Chem.* 359:247–250.

Kiessling-Oja, J., G. J. Todaro, and A. Vaheri. 1981. Thrombin affects fibronectin and procollagen in the pericellular matrix of cultured human fibroblasts. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* 763:323–331.

Kleinman, H. K., E. B. McGoodwin, and R. J. Klebe. 1976. Localization of the cell attachment region in types I and II collagens. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 72:426–432.

Kleinman, H. K., E. B. McGoodwin, G. R. Martin, R. J. Klebe, P. F. Piette, and D. E. Woolley. 1978. Localization of the binding site for cell attachment in the α1(I) chain of collagen. *J. Biol. Chem.* 253:5464–5465.

Koteliansky, V. E., M. A. Glukhova, M. V. Bejanian, V. N. Smirnov, V. V. Filimonov, O. M. Zalite, and S. Y. Venyaminov. 1981. A study of the structure of fibronectin. *Eur. J. Biochem.* 119:619–624.

Laemmli, U. K. 1970. Cleavage of structural proteins during the assembly of the head bacteriophage T4. *Nature (Lond.)* 227:580–585.

Little, C. D., and W. T. Chen. 1982. Masking of extracellular collagen and the co-distribution of collagen and fibronectin during matrix formation by cultured embryonic fibroblasts. *J. Cell Sci.* 55:53–50.

Löhler, J., R. Tempel, and R. Jaenisch. 1984. Embryonic lethal mutation in mouse collagen I gene causes rupture of blood vessels and is associated with erythropoietic and mesenchymal cell death. *Cell.* 30:597–607.

McDonald, J. A. 1988. Extracellular matrix assembly. *Annu. Rev. Cell Biol.* 4:183–207.

McDonald, J. A., B. J. Quade, T. J. Broekelmann, R. LaChance, K. Forsman, E. Hasegawa, and S. Akiyama. 1987. Fibronectin's cell adhesion domain and an amino-terminal matrix assembly domain participate in its assembly into fibroblast pericellular matrix. *J. Biol. Chem.* 272:2957–2967.

McKeown-Longo, P. J., and D. F. Mosher. 1985. Interaction of the 70,000 molecular weight amino terminal fragment of fibronectin with the matrix-bound receptor of fibroblasts. *J. Cell Biol.* 100:364–374.

Moria, A., and E. Ruoslahti. 1991. A fibronectin self-assembly site involved in fibronectin matrix assembly: reconstruction in a synthetic peptide. *J. Cell Biol.* 118:421–429.

Owens, R. J., and F. E. Baralle. 1986. Mapping the collagen-binding site of human fibronectin by expression in *E. coli.* *EMBO (Eur. Mol. Biol. Organ.)* 5:2825–2830.

Peters, D. M., L. M. Portz, J. Fullenwider, and D. F. Mosher. 1990. Co-assembly of plasma and cellular fibronectins into fibrils in human fibroblast cultures. *J. Cell Biol.* 111:249–256.

Quade, B. J., and J. A. McDonald. 1988. Fibronectin's amino-terminal matrix assembly site is located within the 29-KDa amino-terminal domain containing five type I repeats. *J. Biol. Chem.* 263:19602–19609.

Ramachandran, G. N., and C. F. Ramakrishnan. 1976. Molecular Structure. In *Biochemistry of Collagen.* G. N. Ramachandran and A. H. Reddi, editors. *Plem Press.* New York. 45–84.

Schneider, A., K. Harbers, and R. Jaenisch. 1983. Embryonic lethal mutation in mice induced by retrovirus insertion into the α1(I) collagen gene. *Nature (Lond.)* 304:315–320.

Schneider, A., M. Dziadek, J. Bateman, T. Mascara, K. Harbers, G. Elinas, and R. Jaenisch. 1987. Introduction of the human proα(I) gene into proα(I) deficient Mov13 mouse cells leads to formation of functional mouse-human hybrid type I collagen. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 84:764–768.

Schwarzbar, J. E. 1991. Identification of the fibronectin sequences required for assembly of a fibrillar matrix. *J. Cell Biol.* 113:1463–1473.

Sottile, J., J. Schwarzbar, J. Selegue, and D. F. Mosher. 1991. Five type I modules of fibronectin form a functional unit that binds to fibroblasts and *Staphylococcus aureus.* *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:12840–12843.

Thiery, J-P., J-L. Dubaud, S. Dufour, P. Savagner, and B. A. Imhof. 1989. Roles of fibronectins in embryogenesis. In *Fibronectin.* D. F. Mosher, editor. *Academic Press.* New York. 181–212.

Vaheri, A., M. Kurkinen, V-P. Lehto, E. Lindner, and R. Tempel. 1978. Codistribution of pericellular matrix proteins in cultured fibroblasts and loss in transformation: fibronectin and procollagen. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 75:4944–4948.

Williams, E. C., P. A. Janney, J. D. Ferry, and D. F. Mosher. 1982. Conformational states of fibronectin: effects of pH, ionic strength, and collagen binding. *J. Biol. Chem.* 257:14973–14978.

Wu, H., M. H. Byrne, A. Stacey, M. B. Goldberg, J. R. Birkhaad, R. Jaenisch, and S. M. Krane. 1990. Generation of collagenase-resistant collagen by site-directed mutagenesis of murine proα(I) collagen gene. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 87:5888–5892.