Comparative Characterization of the 21-kD and 26-kD Gap Junction Proteins in Murine Liver and Cultured Hepatocytes

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Abstract. Affinity-purified antibodies to mouse liver 26- and 21-kD gap junction proteins have been used to characterize gap junctions in liver and cultured hepatocytes. Both proteins are colocalized in the same gap junction plaques as shown by double immunofluorescence and immunoelectron microscopy. In the lobules of rat liver, the 21-kD immunoreactivity is detected as a gradient of fluorescent spots on apposing plasma membranes, the maximum being in the perportal zone and a faint reaction in the perivenous zone. In contrast, the 26-kD immunoreactivity is evenly distributed in fluorescent spots on apposing plasma membranes throughout the rat liver lobule. Immunoreactive sites with anti-21 kD shown by immunofluorescence are also present in exocrine pancreas, proximal tubules of the kidney, and the epithelium of small intestine. The 21-kD immunoreactivity was not found in thin sections of myocardium and adult brain cortex. Subsequent to partial rat hepatectomy, both the 26- and 21-kD proteins first decrease and after ~2 d increase again. By comparison of the 26- and 21-kD immunoreactivity in cultured embryonic mouse hepatocytes, we found (a) the same pattern of immunoreactivity on apposing plasma membranes and colocalization within the same plaque, (b) a similar decrease after 1 d and subsequent increase after 3 d of both proteins, (c) cAMP-dependent in vitro phosphorylation of the 26-kD but not of the 21-kD protein, and (d) complete inhibition of intercellular transfer of Lucifer Yellow in all hepatocytes microinjected with anti-26 kD and, in most cases, partial inhibition of dye transfer after injection of anti-21 kD. Our results indicate that both the 26-kD and the 21-kD proteins are functional gap junction proteins.

Gap junctions are defined as cell-to-cell channels that are visible in the electron microscope as plaque structures and can be isolated by differential centrifugation due to their resistance towards nonionic detergents. Gap junction plaques consist of aggregated hexameric structural units which are interpreted to be built out of channel-forming proteins (reviewed in Bennett and Spray, 1985; Loewenstein, 1981, 1987). When purified gap junction plaques from mouse or rat liver are dissolved in SDS and separated by PAGE, two proteins of 26 kD (also described as 27 or 28 kD in different laboratories) and of 21 kD are found in addition to protein bands of 45–50 kD which appear to consist of aggregated 26- and 21-kD proteins (Henderson et al., 1979; Hertzberg and Gilula, 1979; Finbow et al., 1980). A protein of 16 kD which does not appear to be related to the 26-kD protein was found as the main constituent when gap junctions were isolated from mouse liver after treatment with 1% Triton X-100 and trypsin (Finbow et al., 1983). The 21-kD protein had been considered to be a degradation product of 26 kD (Henderson et al., 1979). During the International Conference on Gap Junctions in Asilomar in July 1987, it was suggested that the 26-kD gap junction protein should now be referred to as connexin32, whereby "connexin" designates this family of sequence-related gap junction proteins and "32" is an abbreviation of the theoretical molecular mass (32,007 Daltons) of the rat liver protein, deduced from the corresponding cDNA (Paul, 1986; Beyer et al., 1987). Affinity-purified 21-kD antibodies had not been available for further characterization at that time. Recently, it was discovered that the NH2-terminal amino acid sequences of the 28- and 21-kD gap junction proteins from rat and mouse liver show ~48% homology and that both proteins are probably located in the same gap junction plaques in liver sections (Nicholson et al., 1987). Here we report on a comparative analysis of both proteins using affinity-purified antibodies for immunoblot, immunoprecipitation, immunofluorescence, and immunoelectron microscopy. Since dye coupling through gap junctions is blocked in cultured hepatocytes after microinjection of affinity-purified anti-21 kD or anti-26 kD, we conclude that both proteins are functional components of gap junction channels in mouse liver.

Materials and Methods

Isolation of Embryonic Hepatocytes and Conditions of Cell Culture

Mouse hepatocytes were isolated from 18-d-old embryos (BALB/c) and cultured in serum-free MX83 medium as described (Traub et al., 1987). For immunoblots and immunoprecipitations the cells were plated at 4.6 × 10^6 cells per 60-mm dish and for microinjections at 1.7 × 10^6 cells per 35-mm
dis. Cells grew to confluency within 40 h after attachment and continued to grow through a few more rounds of division.

**Labeling of Gap Junction Protein with Radioisotopes**

Pulse-chase experiments were carried out as described (Traub et al., 1987). For labeling, the hepatocytes were incubated with $^{35}$S methionine (100 $\mu$Ci/ml, sp act 800 Ci/mmole, 30 TBq/mmole; Amersham International, Amersham, UK) in methionine-free M283 medium for 1 h. In vitro labeling of isolated gap junction proteins with $^{32}$P-ATP was performed using the catalytic subunit of cAMP-dependent protein kinase (Walter et al., 1979).

**Affinity Purification of Rabbit 21-kD Antiserum**

Rabbit antiserum to SDS-denatured mouse liver 21-kD gap junction protein was raised as described and shown not to cross-react with the 26-kD protein under immunoblot conditions (Traub et al., 1982). For preparation of the affinity column, 1 mg of purified mouse liver gap junction plaques was disassociated in 200 $\mu$l NaHCO$_3$ buffer (0.1 M), pH 8.3, containing 0.5 M NaCl and 2% SDS (wt/vol) and sonicated with a Branson Sonic Power Co. (Danbury, CT) sonifier (30 W; 5 × 5 s). Undissociated gap junction proteins were pelleted by centrifugation at 15,000 g for 20 min. The supernatant was diluted to a final SDS concentration of 0.2% and used for coupling to cyanobromide-activated Sepharose 4B (Pharmacia Fine Chemicals, Uppsala, Sweden) according to the Pharmacia coupling protocol. The crude rabbit anti-21 kD serum was applied to this column, but first washed with 0.5 M NaCl to eliminate unspecific 21-kD antibodies. For some experiments these affinity-purified 21-kD antibodies were further affinity purified using electrophoretically separated mouse liver 21-kD protein and transferred onto nitrocellulose paper, according to the method of Omlsted (1981). For some microinjection experiments, the affinity-purified 21-kD antibodies were additionally purified by "negative adsorption" to 26-kD gap junction protein coupled to treosyl-activated Sepharose 4B (Pharmacia Fine Chemicals). Affinity-purified antibodies to 26 kD were prepared in an analogous manner.

**Immunoprecipitation**

For termination of the incorporation of $^{35}$S methionine, or $^{32}$P orthophosphate, the labeling medium was removed and the cell layer washed three times with PBS without calcium and magnesium ions. The cells were then treated for 5 s with RIPA buffer (10 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, 40 mM NaF, 2 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, 1% sodium deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS, and 1% Trasylol (Bayer AG, Leverkusen, FRG)). The mixture was slightly agitated to preserve intact nuclei. After centrifugation at 460 g (5 min, 4°C), the supernatant was aspirated and brought to a final concentration of 1.5% SDS. To facilitate solubilization of membrane proteins, the supernatants were agitated twice on a vortex mixer for 5 s. The solution was diluted to a final concentration of 0.16% SDS and agitated twice for 5 s on a vortex mixer. After centrifugation at 15,000 g (20 min, 4°C), the supernatants were aspirated, stored in aliquots at -70°C, or used directly for immunoprecipitation as described (Traub et al., 1987).

**Quantification of Gap Junctional Proteins**

The relative amounts of electrophoresed (SDS-PAGE) 26- and 21-kD gap junction proteins were evaluated by densitometry of SDS-PAGE (stained with Coomassie blue). The accuracy of the Coomassie blue method was checked in the following way. The 26- and 21-kD protein bands were electrophoretically separated and precipitated as described (Traub et al., 1987). Immunoblot analyses liver plasma membranes were isolated by sucrose gradient centrifugation (Traub et al., 1983). Purification of plasma membranes from cultured hepatocytes and conditions of immunoblot analyses have been described (Traub et al., 1987).

**Microinjection**

Lyophilized, affinity-purified antibodies (rabbit preimmune IgG, polyclonal rabbit anti-26 kD, polyclonal rabbit anti-21 kD, and rat monoclonal anti-26 kD (Janssen-Timmen et al., 1986)) were dissolved in PBS (without calcium and magnesium ions). Monoclonal mouse antidesmosplakin I and II (Progen, Heidelberg, FRG) was dialyzed against Ca$^{2+}$- and Mg$^{2+}$-free PBS, lyophilized, and resuspended in bidistilled water. In the first series of experiments, antibodies were used at a protein concentration of 0.2 mg/ml. Later, when new batches of antibodies were used, we found that a protein concentration of 1 mg/ml was necessary for inhibition of Lucifer Yellow coupling. Only these data are documented in this paper. Lucifer Yellow CH (Fluka AG, Buchs, Switzerland) was used as a 4% solution in 1 M LiCl.

Antibodies were microinjected iontophoretically with a hyperpolarizing current (Iontophoresis Programmer model 160 from World Precision Instruments Inc., New Haven, CT). During injection, the cell culture dishes were kept on a heated block at 37°C and were flushed with CO$_2$ gas. About eight injections of antibodies were carried out in one dish within 45 min. During this time interval the hepatocytes did not change their morphology and capability of dye coupling. 4 min after each injection of antibodies or preimmune immunoglobulin, Lucifer Yellow was injected into one or more adjacent cells. 2 min later the extent of dye coupling between each antibody-containing cell and its surrounding cells were recorded.

To estimate the average volume injected per cell, an aqueous solution of $^{125}$I-labeled sheep anti-mouse IgG (100 $\mu$Ci/ml or 1.8 × 10$^5$ cpm/μl; 17 $\mu$Ci/μg; Amersham International) was microinjected by iontophoresis under the same conditions as used for the antibody injection experiments. A total number of 2,225 cells were microinjected and washed three times with PBS whereby the radioactivity in the wash solution decreased to background level. The cells on cover slips were washed four additional times and the remaining radioactivity was counted in a Gamma-sciillation counter. We calculated an average injected volume of 7 × 10$^{-8}$ μl per cell. In parallel 3,800 injections with the same $^{125}$I-labeled antibodies were made into a droplet of 0.9% NaCl. From the radioactivity in the droplet, a volume of 6 × 10$^{-8}$ μl per injection was calculated.

**Immunofluorescence**

Immunolabeling of the 26- and the 21-kD proteins in different tissues was carried out on cryostat sections (6-8 μm) placed on round glass cover slips. The labeling procedure for both gap junction proteins followed the scheme as described (Dermietzel et al., 1984).

**Immunoelectron Microscopy**

Immunogold-labeling was performed on LR (London Resin)-White embedded ultrathin sections. Fixation was done by vascular perfusion with 2% paraformaldehyde plus 0.1% glutaraldehyde in PBS (pH 7.4) for 5 min, followed by immersing dissected cubes of liver samples in 2% paraformaldehyde for 1 h. The tissue was then rinsed in PBS at 4°C overnight, dehydrated in a graded series of ethanol concentrations, and immersed in 100% LR-White at 4°C. Suitable consistency of the blocks was obtained after 3-4 d of polymerization. Ultrathin sections were sliced by means of a Reichert Scientific Instruments (Buffalo, NY) Ultratome, mounted on Formvar/carbon-coated Cu electron microscopic grids, and further processed for immunolabelling. Labeling with the primary antibody was achieved by using either a 10-μl droplet of polyclonal, affinity-purified anti-26 kD or anti-21 kD (5 μg/ml) at room
membrane proteins; (lanes A (14 kD), and cytochrome c (12 kD) (Serva Fine Biochemicals Inc., Garden City Park, NY), stained with Coomassie brilliant blue; (lanes b, e, and h) mouse liver plaque proteins; (lanes c, f, and i) mouse liver plasma membrane proteins; (lanes d, g, and j) rat liver plasma membrane proteins; (lanes a-d) staining with Coomassie brilliant blue; (lanes e-k) autoradiographs after immunoblot with anti-26 kD (lanes e-g), anti-21 kD (lanes h-j), or IgG from preimmune serum (lane k). The arrow at the left indicates the position of the 21-kD protein.

temperature for 15 min. Affinity-purified goat anti-rabbit IgG coupled to colloidal gold (5-6 nm, Janssen Pharmaceutica, Beerse, Belgium) was used as a secondary marker. The goat anti-rabbit IgG-gold solution exhibited minimal background labeling at a dilution of 1:20. Staining of the sections was obtained with a solution of 5% uranylacetate in ethanol. Electron microscopy was performed using a Philips Electronic Instruments, Inc., model EM 400 (Mahwah, NJ) fitted with a goniometer cartridge.

Double immunolabeling was performed according to Bendayan and Stephens (1984). For this purpose the sections were mounted upon uncoated Cu grids, dried down, and then transferred into a droplet of one of the appropriate antibodies. After several washes the immunogold stain was applied by incubating the grid turned upside down onto a droplet of the diluted gold solution. We used either 5- or 15-nm gold beads, for each antigen. Labeling and transfer of the grids were done with great care in order to avoid spilling of the primary or secondary antibodies onto the unexposed side. After labeling of one of the gap junction antigens, the grids were flipped over onto another droplet of the appropriate gap junction antibody for a further immunolabeling procedure. Staining and handling for electron microscopy was done as described above. For quantitative evaluation of labeling density, electron micrographs were compared at the standard magnification of 82,000 x. Counting and measurements of particle density and length of gap junctions, respectively, were carried out using a semiautomatic morphometric device (ASM-Leitz, Wetzlar, FRG).

Results

Immunohistochemical Identification of 26- and 21-kD Proteins

Affinity-purified antibodies to the 26- and 21-kD proteins were used for the characterization of gap junctions proteins of mouse and rat liver membranes. Purified gap junction plaques from mouse liver and whole plasma membrane proteins from mouse as well as rat liver were separated on SDS-polyacrylamide gels and analyzed according to standard immunoblot criteria (Fig. 1). Affinity-purified anti-26 kD or anti-21 kD specifically recognized the 26- or 21-kD protein components of mouse liver gap junction plaques, respectively, but did not show any cross-reactivity (Fig. 1, lanes e and h). The same specificity was found when the 26- and 21-kD proteins were analyzed in whole plasma membranes of mouse or rat liver (Fig. 1, lanes f, g, i, and j). In mouse liver gap junction plaques, the ratio of 26- to 21-kD protein was estimated to be 2:1 by means of densitometric evaluation of Coomassie blue-stained protein bands. This ratio was confirmed by different methods of quantitation as described under Materials and Methods. Immunoblot analysis of whole plasma membranes showed that the amount of the 21-kD protein of mouse liver exceeded that of rat liver significantly (Fig. 1, lanes i and j), whereas the amounts of the 26-kD proteins were comparable in both species (Fig. 1, lanes f and g).

Immunofluorescence in Rat Liver

Indirect immunofluorescence was performed on sections through various tissues. We have already reported on the colocalization of the 26- and the 21-kD gap junction proteins in mouse liver (Nicholson et al., 1987). The published results indicate an almost exact matching of immunofluorescent sites of 26- and 21-kD protein in mouse liver. Subsequently, we found evidence of a disproportionate distribution of both proteins in lobules of rat liver. To get an unambiguous local definition of both antigenic sites, we performed double immunolabeling using a monoclonal anti-26 kD raised in rats (Janssen-Timmen et al., 1986) and affinity-purified polyclonal 21-kD antibodies obtained from rabbits. By applying antisera from different species to rat liver sections, we were able to avoid cross-reaction of the secondary antibodies. Immunoreactive sites of the 26-kD protein were found to occur evenly distributed throughout the rat liver lobules (Fig. 2 a). However, anti-21 kD immunolabeling was most prominent in the peripheral zones of the lobules and decreased in its
Figure 2. Double immunolabeling of the same rat liver cryostat section with monoclonal 26-kD antibodies and affinity-purified polyclonal 21-kD antibodies. There is a striking discrepancy in the distribution of the immunoreactive sites. Anti-26 kD stains uniformly within the rat liver lobules (a), whilst anti-21 kD (b) shows an increased concentration of immunoreactive sites around the periportal fields (PF). The inset shows the magnified area outlined in b depicting some intracytoplasmic staining (arrows) which was frequently found in rat liver after incubation with anti-21 kD.
staining intensity towards the central vein (Fig. 2b). This pattern of 21-kD immunoreactivity was consistently found in adult as well as in young (3-4 wk-old) rats. At sites where anti-21 kD immunoreactivity was prevalent, an almost exact superimposition with the anti-26 kD immunolabeling was detected.

Immunofluorescence of Different Tissues

various other organs. We emphasize those findings where Traub et al. a and b). The 26-kD immunolabeling in kidney was less in
tubules, although confined only to the proximal part (Fig. 4, a and b). The 26-kD immunolabeling in kidney was less intense but occurred preferentially within the proximal epithelial domains. The epithelium of the small intestine revealed a faint 21-kD immunoreactivity along the lateral portion of the plasma membranes (Table I).

Immunofluorescence in Cultured Mouse Hepatocytes

Cultured embryonic mouse hepatocytes were screened for anti-21 kD and anti-26 kD double immunoreactivity. An intense intracytoplasmic anti-21 kD reactivity was found within single cells between 12 and 24 h after plating (Fig. 3a), whereas only a minimal anti-26 kD reactivity was seen (Fig. 3b). At this time the plasma membranes appear to be free or relatively low in 21-kD immunolabeling (Fig. 3a; cf. Fig. 7). The first well-defined regions of 21-kD immunoreactivity within plasma membranes were seen after 24 h of culture. Concurrently, there was significant increase in labeling with anti-26 kDa. The immunoreactive sites of both proteins within the plasma membrane were found to exactly superimpose on each other. Both proteins were extensively expressed on the membranes of cultured mouse hepatocytes after 72 h (Fig. 3, c and d). However, even at this later time of culturing, intracytoplasmic labeling was more evident for the 21-kD than for the 26-kD protein.

Immunofluorescence of Different Tissues

Table I summarizes the results of immunoreactivity found in various other organs. We emphasize those findings where major differences in immunolabeling of some other epithelial derivatives such as exocrine pancreas, epithelium of the small intestine, and kidney were detected. In addition, myocardium (Fig. 4, c and d) and adult brain cortex (not shown) were subjected to immunolabeling. While the latter two tissues were negative when 21-kD antibodies were applied (the same result has been documented for 26-kD immunoreactivity; cf. Dermietzel et al., 1984) all the other tissues of epithelial origin so far studied reacted positively. In the exocrine pancreas a strong fluorescent signal was obtained for 21-kD protein. The endocrine part of the pancreas showed no immunoreactivity; cf. Dermietzel et al., 1984) all the other tissues of epithelial origin so far studied reacted positively. In this experiment the autoradiograph showed a similar exponential decrease of 26- and 21-kD proteins. Previously, a half-life time of $\sim$3 h has been reported for the 26-kD protein under similar conditions (Traub et al., 1987). Fallon and Goodenough (1981) as well as Yancey et al. (1981) had reported somewhat longer half-life times of gap junction proteins in liver tissue.

Immunoelectron Microscopy

Ultrathin sections of mouse liver were subjected to immunogold labeling. As has been reported (Dermietzel et al., 1984) the use of 26-kD antibodies resulted in intense immunogold labeling at the gap junction membrane domains (cf. Fig. 5a for comparison). Significant decoration with immunogold particles was also obtained when the sections were incubated with 21-kD antibodies (Fig. 5b). The intensity of the 21-kD immunoreactivity was less, however, than that of the 26-kD immunoreactivity. The ratio of immunogold labeling of 26- to 21-kD protein within the junctional domains was $\sim$2:1 when the 5-nm gold particles were used. The beads were counted on a total length of at least 22 $\mu$m of gap junction plaques on each specimen. These results corroborate our recent fluorescence microscopical finding of a colocalization of the 26- and the 21-kD protein (Nicholson et al., 1987). Fig. 5c shows a gap junction decorated with immunogold beads of two different sizes. The small 5-nm particles label the 26-kD protein while the larger 15-nm ones mark the 21-kD protein. The average labeling index (gold particles/\mu m) was 42 (anti-26 kD) to 8 (anti-21 kD) when the above protocol was used. When the reverse order of particle size (15-nm beads for anti-26 kD, and 5-nm beads for anti-21 kD) was used, the labeling index for the 26-kD protein decreased six times while the labeling intensity of the 21-kD protein increased by a factor of three. An unequivocal determination of the ratio of 26- to 21-kD protein by immunoreaction cannot be given by this method because the large-sized particles are particularly prone to being washed away from the sections during the rinsings which follow the immunoincubation.

Furthermore, we observed that the gold decoration of both antigens occurred in clusters rather than in an equal distribution. Only in rare cases were an exact superimposition of the small- and large-sized particles within the same gap junctional area obtained.

Half-life Time of the 21-kD Protein in Cultured Hepatocytes

We estimated the half-life time of the 21-kD protein in cultured mouse hepatocytes by pulse incorporation of [35S]methionine, chase with unlabeled methionine, immunoprecipitation, and densitometric evaluation of the 21-kD band on autoradiographs. A half-life time of $\sim$1.3-2 h was found in different experiments one of which is shown in Fig. 6. In another experiment, the half-life time of the 26- and 21-kD proteins were determined simultaneously by using a mixture of affinity-purified anti-26 kD and anti-21 kD for immunoprecipitation. In this experiment the autoradiograph showed a similar exponential decrease of 26- and 21-kD proteins. Previously, a half-life time of $\sim$3 h has been reported for the 26-kD protein under similar conditions (Traub et al., 1987). Fallon and Goodenough (1981) as well as Yancey et al. (1981) had reported somewhat longer half-life times of gap junction proteins in liver tissue.

Changes in the Amounts of 21- and 26-kD Proteins in Cultured Mouse Embryonic Hepatocytes

Fig. 7 presents an immunoblot analysis of the amount of 21- and 26-kD proteins in plasma membrane proteins of mouse embryonic hepatocytes at five different time points of culture. The amounts of the two proteins decreased and increased similarly. These results are concomitant with the immunofluorescence in the membranes (cf. Fig. 3) indicating that the appearance of both proteins in hepatic plasma membranes is similarly regulated. Immunoblot as well as immunofluorescence analyses were carried out with the same affinity-purified 26- and 21-kD antibodies. Previously, we have shown (Heynkes et al., 1986) that mRNA of the 26-kD protein decreased and increased in cultured mouse embryonic hepatocytes. The mRNAs for albumin, $\alpha$-fetal protein, and tyrosine amino transferase are stable under these experimental conditions (Paul, D., unpublished observations).
Amounts of 26- and 21-kD Proteins in Plasma Membranes of Regenerating Rat Liver after Partial Hepatectomy

Fig. 8 summarizes the changes in the amount of 26- and 21-kD proteins analyzed by quantitative immunoblot during rat liver regeneration using affinity-purified anti-21 kD and anti-26 kD. Both the 26- and the 21-kD proteins decreased and increased after partial hepatectomy but the amount of the 21-kD protein at the minimum was ~35% of its initial value compared to 15% of the 26-kD protein. The decrease of the 21-kD protein had not been noticed in previous experiments (Traub et al., 1983) when crude anti-21 kD serum was used in analyzing this protein after partial hepatectomy. We can now conclude that the 26- and 21-kD gap junction proteins are similarly regulated in their expression after partial hepatectomy.

Phosphorylation of Gap Junction Proteins

In contrast to the 26-kD protein, the 21-kD protein was not phosphorylated by in vitro labeling of mouse liver gap junction plaques using cAMP-dependent protein kinase (Fig. 9 b). After metabolic labeling of mouse hepatocytes, more 32P-label was detected after immunoprecipitation in the 26-kD protein (Traub et al., 1987) than in the 21-kD protein taking into account the apparent mass ratio of both proteins. Thus the two gap junction proteins may be differently modified by posttranslational phosphorylation.

Antibodies to the 21-kD or the 26-kD Proteins Inhibit Dye Transfer after Microinjection into Hepatocytes

72-96 h after start of the hepatocyte cultures, maximal coupling between the cells was observed after microinjection of Lucifer Yellow. At this time affinity-purified 21-kD antibodies were injected into hepatocytes and 4 min later the fluorescent dye Lucifer Yellow was injected into one or more adjacent cells. Fig. 10 illustrates that the cells microinjected with anti-21 kD as well as anti-26 kD (Fig. 10, asterisks) were inhibited for transfer of Lucifer Yellow. Dye transfer was inhibited in almost all of the cells injected with anti-21 kD (94% on the average with negatively adsorbed anti-21 kD) and in all cells injected with anti-26 kD (100%) (Table II). When control cells were injected with IgG from preimmune serum or with antidesmoplakin I and II no inhibition of dye transfer was detected (Table II). The latter experiment indicates that inhibition of dye transfer is not an unspecific effect of antibody binding to membrane proteins on the cytoplasmic face of the cell membrane. Furthermore, the monoclonal anti-26 kD (12/1-C5) did not interfere with dye transfer (Table II) although it has been shown by indirect immunofluorescence to bind specifically to gap junction plaques (Janssen-Timmen et al., 1986). The expected pattern of immunoreactivity on peripheral membranes of embryonic mouse hepatocytes was obtained by analysis of indirect immunofluorescence using antidesmoplakin I and II (data not shown).

Microinjection of sheep anti–mouse IgG (1:10-labeled) showed that ~6 × 10^4 μl of antibody solution per cell were injected by iontophoresis (see Materials and Methods). This is about the same volume as determined for pressure injections (Stacey and Allfrey, 1976). Since we used polyclonal antibodies for microinjection, we do not know the fraction of antibodies which causes inhibition of dye transfer.

Discussion

The results presented in this publication confirm and extend the notion that there are (at least) two gap junction proteins in liver, the 26- and 21-kD protein. Both proteins are copurified with liver gap junction plaques, but the ratio of the 26- to 21-kD protein (i.e., intensity of protein bands stained with Coomassie blue on gels) was ~10:1 in isolated rat liver plaques (Nicholson et al., 1987) and ~2:1 in isolated mouse liver plaques, respectively. We have shown that both proteins are colocalized in the same plaques in sections of mouse liver (Nicholson et al., 1987) and in cultured mouse embryonic hepatocytes (this paper). The latter conclusion is based on immunofluorescence analysis and immunoelectron microscopy. Surprisingly, we detected a gradient of 21-kD immunoreactivity in sections of rat liver. The strongest reaction was found in the perportal zone of the liver lobule; i.e., in the proximity of the terminal afferent vessels. Relatively little 21-kD immunoreactivity was observed near the central vein of the rat liver lobule. In contrast, the 26-kD immunoreactivity was equally distributed on apposing plasma membranes in mouse as well as rat liver as discrete fluorescent spots that have been shown to represent areas of gap junction plaques (Dermietzel et al., 1987). The unequal distribution of the 21-kD immunoreactivity in rat liver argues against the possi-

Table I. Immunofluorescence of Tissues Screened with Affinity-purified 21-kD and 26-kD Antibodies

| Tissue     | Species | Anti-21 kD | Anti-26 kD* |
|------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Liver      | Mouse   | +          | +           |
| Pancreas   | Mouse   | ±          | +           |
| Kidney (exocrine part) | Mouse | +          | +           |
| Small intestine | Mouse | +          | +           |
| Myocardium | Mouse   | -          | +           |
| Brain cortex (adult) | Mouse |          | -           |

Positive immunoreactivity is represented by +, no immunoreactivity is represented by –. The results of ± are described and discussed in detail in the text.

* For comparison, data taken from Dermietzel et al. (1984) are included.
Figure 4. Anti-21 kD labeling in epithelial cells of the proximal tubules of kidney (PT). Distal parts of the tubules (DT) do not display any staining (a). Phase-contrast micrograph (b) elucidates a with regard to the respective parts of the tubules. Distal parts of the tubules are made prominent by their more pronounced basal striation (b, arrows). Immunofluorescence (c) and phase-contrast micrograph (d) of rat heart muscle. Three intercalated discs (ID) are visible. No anti-21 kD immunoreactivity is seen.
Figure 5. Immunogold labeling of mouse liver ultrathin sections. While a gives an approximate impression of the intensity of anti-26 kD labeling, b shows anti-21 kD reactivity. The clustered distribution of gold labeling along the gap junction domain is evident. The anti-21 kD staining (b) is weaker with some gold beads in the background. (c) Double immunogold labeling using 5-nm beads for anti-26 kD and 15-nm beads for anti-21 kD. Note that the larger sized particles occur in clusters.
ble in vivo cross-reactivity of affinity-purified 21-kD antibodies with the 26-kD protein. The 21-kD antibodies have been shown not to cross-react with the 26-kD protein under SDS-denaturing conditions of immunoblot. The preferential localization of the 21-kD protein in plaques of the periportal zone of rat liver places this protein in the same category as enzymes for gluconeogenesis, oxidative energy metabolism, and amino acid use which have also been preferentially found in the periportal zone (Jungermann, 1986). In kidney, the 21-kD immunoreactivity was only found in the proximal tubules similar to the 26-kD immunoreactivity. The 21-kD immunoreactivity in kidney epithelium, however, was about three times stronger than the 26-kD immunoreactivity. This implies that the ratio of the two proteins in kidney is reversed as compared to that in mouse liver parenchyma. In rat myocardium Hertzberg and Skibbens (1984) had described positive immunoreaction using anti-27 kD whereas Paul (1985), similar to our results (Dermietzel et al., 1984), did not find specific immunofluorescence in this tissue. Possibly different antibodies to the liver 26-kD protein (connexin32) exhibit different cross-reactivity with the 43-kD gap junction protein (connexin43) (cf. Beyer et al., 1987), expressed in myocardium.

Recent data (Nicholson et al., 1987) indicate that 20 NH2-
Figure 10. Inhibition of dye transfer after microinjection of antibodies. (A and D) Anti-21 kD; (B and E) anti-26 kD; (C and F) IgG from preimmune serum. Antibodies and IgG were microinjected at a concentration of 1 mg/ml 4 min before injection of two adjacent cells (indicated by arrowheads) with Lucifer Yellow. Antibodies or preimmune IgG–containing cells are marked by asterisks. Micrographs taken in fluorescent light are shown in A, B, and C; the corresponding phase-contrast micrographs are D, E, and F, respectively.

Terminal amino acids of the rat liver 26- and 21-kD proteins show 48% homology. This infers that both proteins may have a similar structure. This conclusion is confirmed and extended by Nicholson and Zhang (1988) who concluded from comparison of cDNA sequences that the 26- and 21-kD proteins are coded for by genes of a multigene family ("connexin" genes). The rat liver 26-kD protein has been functionally reconstituted in lipid bilayers (Young et al., 1987) and
Table II. Inhibition of Intercellular Transfer of Lucifer Yellow After Microinjection of Antibodies

| Antibodies                        | Concentration (mg/ml) | Total number of injections | Inhibition (% inhibition*) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Rabbit preimmune IgG             | 1.0                   | 10                         | 0                         |
| Monoclonal antibodies            |                       |                            |                           |
| Monoclonal antisemaphorin I and II| 1.0                   | 12                         | 0                         |
| Monoclonal anti-26 kD (12/1-C5)  | 1.0                   | 8                          | 0                         |
| Polyclonal anti-26 kD            | 1.0                   | 10                         | 0                         |
| Polyclonal anti-21 kD            | 1.0                   | 16                         | 15                        |

* Relative to total number of injections.
† Anti-21 kD was first affinity purified on a column of gap junction plaque protein and then negatively adsorbed to a 26-kD protein column (see Materials and Methods).
§ 9 out of 15 cells injected with antibodies showed a weak Lucifer Yellow fluorescence in the nucleus.

We report here that the 21-kD protein was not phosphorylated by cAMP-dependent protein kinase under in vitro conditions. The 26-kD protein, however, was phosphorylated by cAMP-dependent kinase in vitro and in vivo (Saez et al., 1986; Traub et al., 1987), a posttranslational modification that has been suggested to increase gap junctional conductance (Saez et al., 1986). Possibly those gap junction channels which are built up with 21-kD subunits may not respond to the same regulatory signals as homomeric 26-kD channels. Our data obtained after partial hepatectomy or with cultured hepatocytes suggest that the amount of the 21-kD protein does not decrease to the same extent in proliferating cells as that of the 26-kD protein. On the other hand, the relatively short half-life times found for both proteins in cultured hepatocytes indicate common regulatory properties. Furthermore, preliminary results show that the incorporation of radioactivity from [3H]palmitic and [3H]myristic acid is similar for the 26- and 21-kD proteins and is sensitive to treatment with hydroxylamine. This suggests that long chain fatty acid residues are covalently bound to both proteins via thioester linkage (Traub et al., 1988; Willecke et al., 1988). It will be of interest to clarify the regulatory properties of the 21- and 26-kD protein subunits for the structure and function of hepatic gap junction channels.

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1051