Correlation between Apical Localization of Abcc2/Mrp2 and Phosphorylation Status of Ezrin in Rat Intestine

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ABSTRACT:

The multidrug resistance-associated protein 2/ATP-binding cassette transporter family C2 (Mrp2/Abcc2) is an ATP-dependent export pump that mediates the transport of a variety of organic anions. Abcc2 is mainly expressed on the canalicular membrane of hepatocytes and also the brush-border membrane of intestinal epithelial cells. We have previously reported that Abcc2 is rapidly internalized from the canalicular membrane during acute oxidative stress, which induces protein kinase C (PKC) activation in rat liver. However, it has not been elucidated whether PKC is involved in the regulation of Abcc2 localization in other tissues. In this study, we investigated this issue in rat intestinal epithelia. Exposure to thymeleatoxin, a conventional PKC (cPKC) activator, for 20 min reduced the cumulative glutathione S-bimane efflux for 40 min via Abcc2 from 30.3 ± 2.1 nmol/cm to 18.1 ± 1.6 nmol/cm. Likewise, the Abcc2 expression in the brush-border membrane of the small intestine was reduced to half that of the control without changing the total amount of Abcc2 present in the homogenate. Immunoprecipitation analysis suggested an interaction between Abcc2 and ezrin, a scaffolding protein that is dominantly expressed in the intestine. Thymeleatoxin treatment decreased the amount of the active form (C-terminally phosphorylated form) of ezrin and the amount of Abcc2 that coimmunoprecipitated with ezrin. These results indicate that cPKC activation diminishes the protein-protein interaction between ezrin and Abcc2. In conclusion, the phosphorylation status of ezrin correlates with the cell surface expression of Abcc2 in the rat small intestine, which may be regulated by cPKC.

The small intestine is a highly differentiated organ with a barrier function against xenobiotics and a gateway function for nutrients. The ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter family, including P-glycoprotein/multidrug resistance protein 1 (P-gp/Mdr1/Abcb1), breast cancer resistant protein (Bcrp/Abcg2), and multidrug resistance-associated protein 2 (Mrp2/Abcc2), are well known efflux transporters that are located on the brush-border membrane (BBM) of small intestinal epithelia to limit the absorption of a broad range of compounds (Takano et al., 2006). The distinct but sometimes overlapping substrate specificities of these efflux transporters have been shown previously (Chan et al., 2004). Indeed, a significant increase in the oral absorption of their substrates, including drugs and carcinogens, was confirmed in animals genetically deficient in these transporters (Dietrich et al., 2001; Yamaguchi et al., 2002).

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ABBREVIATIONS: ABC transporter, ATP-binding cassette transporter; P-gp, P-glycoprotein; Mdr1, multidrug resistance protein 1; Abcb1, ATP-binding cassette transporter family B1; Bcrp/Abcg2, breast cancer resistant protein/ATP-binding cassette transporter family G2; Mrp2/Abcc2, multidrug resistance-associated protein 2/ATP-binding cassette transporter family C2; BBM, brush-border membrane; ERM, ezrin/radixin/moesin; PKC, protein kinase C; nPKC, novel protein kinase C; cPKC, conventional protein kinase C; Thx, thymeleatoxin; G66976, 12-(2-cyanoethyl)-6,7,12,13-tetrahydro-13-methyl-5-oxo-5F-indolo[2,3-a]pyrrolo(3,4-c)-carbazole; MCB, monochlorobimane; p-ERM, phosphorylated ezrin/radixin/moesin; SDF, Sprague-Dawley; EHBR, Eisai hyperbilirubinemic rat; mKRBB, modified Krebs-Ringer bicarbonate buffer; GS-B, glutathione S-bimane; PMSF, phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride; BSA, bovine serum albumin; TTBS, Tris-buffered saline with 0.05% Tween 20; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; p-ezrin, phosphorylated ezrin; TCA, trichloroacetic acid; G-PBS, PBS containing 30 mM glycine.

Several reports indicated the disparity between mRNA and protein expression of Abcc2 in the intestine. Naud et al. (2007) reported that Abcc2 protein expression was reduced to approximately 40% of that of the control during chronic renal failure in rats, but its mRNA expression was unaffected. Dietrich et al. (2004) also reported ABCC2 protein expression was reduced to approximately 27% of that of the control patients in the human intestine during obstructive cholestasis, but its mRNA expression was unaffected. Although the precise mechanism is unknown, these reports suggested the presence of post-transcriptional and/or post-translational regulation of intestinal ABCC2/Abcc2.

Post-translational regulation of Abcc2 is well defined in hepatocytes, where it is most abundantly expressed on the apical bila canicular membrane. The stable expression of Abcc2 on the bila canicular membrane requires radixin, a member of the ezrin/radixin/moesin (ERM) protein family that connects particular membrane proteins to F-actin in the cytoskeleton (Kikuchi et al., 2002). Without radixin, membrane surface Abcc2 is selectively reduced, although that in the total cell lysate is minimally affected as shown in radixin knockout mice and in isolated rat hepatocyte cultures that have had their radixin expression suppressed (Kikuchi et al., 2002; Wang et al.,...
9254[H9255], one of the conventional PKC (cPKC) family and PKCe (nPKC) in vitro (Ito et al., 2005; Wimmer et al., 2008). Despite growing evidence showing the contribution of PKCs to the post-translational regulation of Abcc2 in hepatocytes, little is known about whether it holds true for other tissues.

Several reports have also shown an influence of PKC on ABCC1. ABCB1 mRNA expression is increased by PKC activator phorbol ester and in some pathological model (Chaudhary and Roninson, 1992; Kameyama et al., 2008). Moreover, ABCB1 protein itself is also a phosphorylation substrate of PKCα, although its functional significance has not been well established (Ahmad et al., 1994; Goodfellow et al., 1996). These studies are mostly performed using certain in vitro cell culture models where signaling molecules are heterogeneously expressed and probably different from each other. Role of PKCs on the expression/function of ABCB1 should be better evaluated in a model reflecting in vivo situation.

In this study, we tried to compare the effect of cPKC activation on the expression and function of Abcc2 and Abcb1 using in situ rat small intestine. Our results indicated that cPKC activation down-regulated Abcc2 function as a result of its reduced protein expression in BBM, which correlates with a reduced interaction with ezrin, a dominant ERM protein expressed in the small intestine. Such effect was selective because Abcb1 expression and function were minimally affected by the same treatment.

Materials and Methods

Chemicals and Antibodies. Thymeleatoxin (Thx), acivicin, and rabbit anti-PKCα, PKCβ, and PKCe antibodies were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). G66976 was obtained from Calbiochem (La Jolla, CA). The fluorescein-labeled goat anti-rabbit IgG used in the immunofluorescence analysis and monochlorobimane (MCB) were from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, CA). Rabbit anti-ERM and C-terminally phosphorylated ezrin (Thr567/radixin (Thr564)/moesin (Thr558) (p-ERM) antibodies were purchased from Millipore (Temecula, CA). The horseradish peroxidase-linked secondary antibodies used in the immunoblot analysis and mouse anti-ezrin monoclonal antibody (4A5) were from Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. (Santa Cruz, CA). Rabbit anti-Abcc2 polyclonal antibody was raised against the 12-amino acid sequence at the carboxyl terminus of rat Abcc2. Protein A agarose beads were purchased from Pierce Chemical (Rockford, IL). All the other chemicals and solvents were of an analytical grade.

Animals. Male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats and Eisai hyperbilirubinemic rats (EHBR), 200 to 300 g in weight, were used throughout the experiments (SLC Japan Inc., Tokyo, Japan). All of the animals were treated humanely in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Institutes of Health.

Everted Sacs Studies. The everted sacs experiment was performed as described elsewhere (Hayashi et al., 1999). The rats were anesthetized with diethyl ether and sacrificed by exsanguination from the abdominal aorta. Then, the jejunum was immediately removed and rinsed in ice-cold saline. A 5-cm segment of the jejunum was isolated for use in the everted sac studies. The intestinal segment was slid onto a piston, and the epithelial surface was exposed. The segment was ligated to syringes at both ends and pretreated with modified Krebs-Ringer-bicarbonate buffer (mKRB: 5 mM KCl, 120 mM NaCl, 15 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 24 mM NaHCO3, 1 mM MgCl2, 2 mM CaCl2), pH 6.0, containing 40 mM glucose and 1 mM acivicin to inhibit γ-glutamyltransferase with or without Thx for 20 min. In some experiments, sacs were incubated with 200 mM G66976 at the same time. The solution was gassed with O2/C02 (95:5) at 37°C. Then a final concentration of 20 µM MCB, a precursor of glutathione 3-himane (GS-B), was added to both sides. Aliquots from inside the sac and from outside the sac were collected at 10, 20, 30, and 40 min. Finally, the sac was washed with ice-cold saline, and the intestinal mucosa was scraped with a glass slide and homogenized to allow measurement of the intramucosal contents. All the specimens were diluted with EDTA (0.1% w/v), metaphosphoric acid (25% w/v), 7.2, and were then subjected to reverse-phase high-performance liquid chromatography with spectrophotofluorometric detection at wavelengths of 386 nm (excitation) and 476 nm (emission) to quantify GS-B.

To investigate Abcb1-mediated efflux, a 5-cm segment of the ileum was isolated. The everted sac studies were carried out under the same conditions as those for GS-B transport except 1 mM acivicin was not used, and 5 µM rhodamine123 (Rho123), an Abcb1 substrate, was added to the donor side. Samples were obtained from the receiver side every 10 min for 40 min. These samples were subjected to fluorescence analysis at wavelengths of 505 nm (excitation) and 535 nm (emission) with a fluorescence spectrophotometer (F-2000; Hitachi, Tokyo, Japan).

Intestinal BBM Preparation. A BBM fraction from the rat small intestine was prepared using calcium precipitation methods (Kessler et al., 1978; Li et al., 2003) with some modifications. The intestinal mucosa was scraped off gently with a glass slide and homogenized in 10 ml/g wet weight of tissue, 50 mM mannitol, 2 mM Tris/HCl, pH 7.5, 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF), 5 µg/ml leupeptin, 1 µg/ml pepstatin, and 5 µg/ml aprotonin at 1800 rpm for 5 min with an Acerhomogenizer AM-1 (Nihonseiki Kaisai Ltd., Tokyo, Japan). The suspension was supplemented with 10 mM CaCl2, and incubated for 15 min at 4°C before being centrifuged at 3000g for 20 min. The resulting supernatant was collected and centrifuged at 27,000g for 30 min. The pellets were resuspended in 50 mM mannitol and 10 mM HEPES/Tris, pH 7.5, and were centrifuged at 27,000g for 30 min. The resulting pellet was resuspended in 300 mM mannitol, 10 mM HEPES/Tris, pH 7.5, 1 mM PMSF, 5 µg/ml leupeptin, 1 µg/ml pepstatin, and 5 µg/ml aprotonin with a syringe and a 26-gauge needle and was stored at −80°C until use. The protein concentration was determined by the Lowry method using bovine serum albumin (BSA) as a standard.

SDS-Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis and Immunoblot Analysis. The homogenate and BBM from the rat intestine were loaded onto an 8.5% polyacrylamide slab gel containing 0.1% SDS and then transferred to an Immobilon-P Transfer Membrane filter (Millipore Corporation, Billerica, MA) for electrophoresis. The membrane was blocked for 1 h at room temperature or overnight at 4°C with TTBS (Tris-buffered saline containing 3% BSA and was probed at room temperature for 1 h or at 4°C overnight with primary antibodies diluted with TTBS containing 0.1% BSA. The membrane was incubated for 1 h at room temperature with secondary antibodies conjugated with horseradish peroxidase and diluted with TTBS containing 0.1% BSA. The membrane was detected by LAS-1000 (Fujiﬁlm, Tokyo, Japan) using enhanced chemiluminescence systems (GE Healthcare, Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire, UK).

Immunofluorescence Analysis. To detect PKCα, small tissue blocks embedded in Tissue-Tek O.C.T. Compound (Sakura Finetechical Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) were snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen. The frozen block was then used to prepare 6-µm-thick sections at −25°C, which were then fixed in acetone at room temperature for 10 min. The sections on the slides were hydrated in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) for 15 min twice and blocked for 1 h with 3% BSA, and then anti-PKCα antibodies (1:50) diluted in PBS were applied for 1 h. After washing with PBS, the slides were incubated for 1 h with ﬂuorescein isothiocyanate goat anti-rabbit IgG (1:250) diluted in PBS. The samples were mounted in VECTASHIELD with propidium iodide (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA) for counterstaining of nuclei. To detect C-terminally phosphorylated ezrin (p-ezrin), the tissue blocks were subjected to trichloroacetic acid (TCA) fixation as described previously (Hayashi et al., 1999). In brief, the tissue blocks were immersed in ice-cold 10% TCA for 1 h before being washed with PBS containing 30 mM glycine (G-PBS). Then tissue specimens were prepared from the tissue blocks fixed with TCA under the
same operating conditions to detect PKC α. The TCA-fixed sections were permeabilized for 15 min with 0.2% Triton X-100 in G-PBS and washed with G-PBS three times. The sections were blocked for 1 h with 1% BSA in G-PBS, and then anti-p-ERM antibodies (1:50) diluted in G-PBS were applied overnight at 4°C. After rinsing with PBS, the slides were incubated for 1 h with fluorescein-labeled goat anti-rabbit IgG (1:100) diluted in G-PBS. The samples were analyzed using a confocal laser scanning microscope, LSM510 type (Carl Zeiss, Jena, Germany).

**Immunoprecipitation Assay.** The following procedures were performed at 4°C. The intestinal mucosa was scraped and snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen before being stored at −80°C until use. The mucosa was homogenized with 20 vertical strokes of a Teflon (DuPont, Wilmington, DE) homogenizer in 10 ml/g tissue wet weight of lysis buffer containing 20 mM NaPi, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM EDTA, 50 mM NaF, 1 mM NaVO₄, 60 mM n-octyl-β-D-glucopyranosid, 1% (v/v) Triton X-100, and protease inhibitor (1 mM PMSF, 5 μg/ml leupeptin, 1 μg/ml pepstatin A, and 5 μg/ml aprotopic) and was lysed for 30 min. The tissue homogenate was centrifuged at 20,000 g for 30 min, and then the resulting supernatant was collected as tissue lysate and rotated for 1 h with PANSORBIN cells (Calbiochem, La Jolla, CA). The lysate was centrifuged at 20,000g for 30 min. The supernatant was rotated for 1 h or overnight with anti-ezrin monoclonal antibody. Then protein A agarose beads were added to the lysate and rotated for 1 h. The beads were sedimented at 20,000g for 1 min and washed three times with lysis buffer. Finally, elution buffer containing 10 mM Tris/HCl, pH 6.5, 3% (v/v) SDS, 10% (v/v) glycerol, 5% (v/v) β-mercaptoethanol, 8 M urea, and 0.001% bromophenol blue was added and boiled at 95°C for 5 min. The suspension was centrifuged, and then the supernatant was subjected to SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis followed by immunoblot analysis.

**Statistical Analysis.** All data are represented as mean ± S.E. Data were analyzed statistically using the two-tailed Student’s t test or Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons when appropriate. Differences between means at the level of p < 0.05 were considered to be significant.

**Results**

**Effect of Thx on the Distribution of PKC Isoforms in the Rat Intestine.** Thx, an analog of mezerein, is known as a selective activator of the cPKC family, which includes the PKC α, PKC βI, PKC βII, and PKC γ isoforms. Because activated PKCs rapidly change their subcellular localization, especially from the soluble cytosolic fraction to the membranous fraction (Newton, 1995), the localization of PKC was analyzed after Thx treatment. We selected PKC α as a readout of cPKC activation. Immunoblot analysis showed that PKC α was translocated to the membranous fraction when treated with Thx, whereas PKC δ and PKC ε, both of which are nPKCs, were not (Fig. 1A). Immunofluorescence analysis also showed that PKC α accumulated near to the apical membrane of intestinal epithelial cells after treatment with Thx (Fig. 1B). These results indicate that Thx selectively stimulates cPKC in rat small intestine.

**Effect of Thx on GS-B and Rho123 Transport.** We next tried to monitor the functional changes in Abcc2 and Abcb1 after treatment with Thx. MCB is passively taken up by the cells to be conjugated with glutathione to produce GS-B, which is a fluorescent substrate of PKC δ. The transport of GS-B into the mucosal side of the jejunum was monitored to evaluate the effect of Thx on the function of Abcc2 in an everted sacs experiment because it is located near to the apical membrane of intestinal epithelial cells after treatment with Thx (Fig. 1B). These results indicate that Thx selectively stimulates cPKC in rat small intestine.

**Effect of Thx on the Apical Localization of Abcc2 and Abcb1 in the Intestinal BBM.** The expression of Abcc2 in the total homoge-
nates and BBM prepared from Thx-treated jejunal segments were examined by immunoblot analysis. Alkaline phosphatase activity was measured in the homogenate and BBM to calculate the enrichment of the BBM. The ratio was similar between the control and Thx-treated segments (approximately 10-fold, data not shown), which was consistent with previous reports (Kessler et al., 1978). The expression of Abcb1 in both homogenate and BBM was not changed by Thx treatment, but this decrease could be reversed by the concomitant use of G6976 (Fig. 4, IP). Moreover, the amount of Abcc2 coimmunoprecipitated with ezrin decreased in parallel with p-ezrin after Thx treatment, and the concomitant use of G6976 (Fig. 6, IP). The amount of p-ezrin in the immunoprecipitate was decreased by Thx treatment, but this decrease could be reversed by the concomitant use of G6976 (Fig. 6, input). The total expression of ezrin (Fig. 6, input) and the amount of ezrin immunoprecipitated with anti-ezrin monoclonal antibody were not changed by Thx treatment for 20 min, whereas the amount of p-ezrin in the immunoprecipitate was decreased by Thx treatment, but this decrease could be reversed by the concomitant use of G6976 (Fig. 6, IP). Moreover, the amount of Abcc2 coimmunoprecipitated with ezrin decreased in parallel with p-ezrin after Thx treatment, and the concomitant use of G6976 reversed the decrease in the amount of Abcc2 coimmunoprecipitated with ezrin (Fig. 6, IP).

The interaction of Abcb1 and ezrin was also confirmed, the
accumulation of Rho123 was examined. Each value represents the mean ± S.E. (n = 4). The content of intramucosal Rho123 represents the mean ± S.E. (n = 4).

Discussion

Multiple transporters undergo post-translational regulation including exocytic insertion or endocytic retrieval from the plasma membrane surface. Intestinal glucose transporter 2 (Kellett, 2001), cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (Prince et al., 1994), and sodium/hydrogen exchanger isoform 3 (Janecki et al., 1998) are well characterized examples, and some of these are under the control of PKC-dependent signaling pathways (Janecki et al., 1998; Kellett, 2001). In addition, we have previously shown that nPKC activation is involved in the rapid internalization of Abcc2 in rat hepatocytes under oxidative stress condition (Sekine et al., 2006).

PKC isoforms can be classified into Ca²⁺-dependent cPKCs, including PKCα, PKCβI, PKCβII, and PKCγ; Ca²⁺-independent atypical PKCs, including PKCδ, PKCe, PKCθ, PKCη, and PKCζ; and atypical PKCs, including PKCA, PKCb, and PKCζ (Hofmann, 2004). At least five isoforms, including PKCe, PKCβI, PKCδ, PKCe, and PKCζ, are detected in rat intestinal epithelial cells (Saxon et al., 1994). In this study, we first focused on cPKC to determine its role in the regulation of the intestinal ABC transporters Abcc2 and Abcb1.

As a result, we were able to show that a short exposure to Thx (20 min) reduced the transport activity of Abcc2 without changing the total protein expression (Figs. 2A and 4A). There was a clear parallel between the protein content of Abcc2 and the transport activity, suggesting that cPKC activation induces a decrease in the transport activity of Abcc2 as a result of decreased protein content of Abcc2 on BBM surface. It is reported that the half-life of Abcc2 in the canalicular membrane is as long as 27 h (Jones et al., 2005). If Abcc2 in the BBM fraction is as stable as that in the bile canalicular membrane, the decrease in BBM observed without a change in the total amount of Abcc2 is probably caused by accelerated internalization rather than impaired trafficking of newly synthesized molecules to the BBM. This is the first demonstration that Abcc2 is rapidly internalized in the intestine in a cPKC-dependent manner. It is noteworthy that this effect is selective for Abcc2 because Abcb1 expression and function are not decreased under the same experimental conditions (Figs. 3 and 4B), suggesting differential mechanisms governing the post-translational regulation of these two intestinal ABC transporters.

The membrane surface localization of Abcc2 is physically supported by ERM proteins, which act as molecular anchors connecting Abcc2 to F-actin cytoskeleton. Radixin performs this task in hepatocytes (Kikuchi et al., 2002), and both radixin and ezrin do so in the intestinal Caco2 cell line (Yang et al., 2007). We hypothesized that the reduced Abcc2 expression in the BBM is caused by the reduced interaction of Abcc2 with ezrin, the predominant ERM isoform expressed in intestinal epithelia (Hayashi et al., 1999). Our immunoblot results showed that the total amount of ezrin in the cell lysate was unchanged, but the amount of p-ezrin (Thr567 p-ezrin) in the BBM fraction was reduced to approximately 60% of that of control by Thx treatment (Fig. 5, A and B). The phosphorylation of Thr567, which is located near the C-terminal of ezrin, is related to the activation of ezrin from its dormant closed form to its active open form. The active open form can efficiently bind to membrane (proteins) with its N-half domain and also to F-actin with its C-half domain. Our immunoprecipitation studies also indicated decreased p-ezrin in immunoprecipitated ezrin. Although the amount of p-ezrin recovered from cell lysate was thought to be small because of its tight binding to the cytoskeletal F-actin, we confirmed the reproducibility of dephosphorylation of ezrin by Thx treatment in this experimental model. Furthermore, the association of Abcc2 with ezrin was confirmed in the rat small intestine, which was reduced by Thx treatment (Fig. 6). Supporting the importance of p-ezrin as an active molecule associated with Abcc2, the extent of the reduction of Abcc2 in the BBM paralleled...
that of p-ezrin after Thx treatment. It is worth noting that the concomitant use of Gö6976 completely cancelled out the effect of Thx on Abcc2 and its effect on p-ezrin, whereas Gö6976 alone did not affect the expression of either of these two proteins. These results indicate that the expression of Abcc2 in the BBM does not require cPKC activity under basal conditions, whereas the decrease of p-ezrin and the expression of Abcb1 in the BBM fraction was not changed despite decrease in p-ezrin. One of the possible explanations for the discrepancy is that PKCα is not a major kinase involved in the phosphorylation of ezrin Thr567, at least under the conditions of our rat small intestine model, but other protein kinases or phosphatases directly involved in the modification of ezrin Thr567 may be phosphorylated by cPKC so as to be inactivated or activated. This possibility needs to be investigated in a future study.

It is reported that the association of ABCB1 with cytoskeletal actin through ERM proteins plays a key role in the cellular localization and function of ABCB1 in human cells of lymphoid origin (Luciani et al., 2002). Our immunoprecipitation studies also confirmed the interaction of Abcb1 with ezrin in rat small intestine (Fig. 6). However, the amount of Abcb1 coimmunoprecipitated with ezrin was not reduced by Thx treatment, despite a decrease in p-ezrin. One of the possible explanations for the differential sensitivity of Abcb1 and Abcc2 is that Abcb1 can associate with the phosphorylated (p-ezrin) and the dephosphorylated form of ezrin, whereas Abcc2 only associates with p-ezrin. Although phosphorylation of the C-terminal threonine is believed to open up the NH2 terminal-to-COOH terminal (N-C) binding of ezrin and to transform ezrin into its active form with accessible domains for binding to membrane proteins and F-actin, dephosphorylated dormant ezrin has an NH2 terminal membrane binding site (Zhu et al., 2007). Only 20% of ezrin is phosphorylated at its C-terminal (Thr567) (Zhu et al., 2007), whereas all the ezrin molecules (both phosphorylated and unphosphorylated forms) are directly associated with ezrin to phosphorylate its C-terminal threonine (Thr567) as shown in 2C4 fibrosarcoma cells (Ng et al., 2001). However, our results showed that p-ezrin rather decreased when cPKC was stimulated by Thx. One of the possible explanations for the discrepancy is that PKCα is not a major kinase involved in the phosphorylation of ezrin Thr567, at least under the conditions of our rat small intestine model, but other protein kinases or phosphatases directly involved in the modification of ezrin Thr567 may be phosphorylated by cPKC so as to be inactivated or activated. This possibility needs to be investigated in a future study.

Variable effects were reported in ERM knockout/down experimental models. Kikuchi et al. (2002) reported a selective reduction of Abcc2 from the canalicular surface of radixin knockout mice hepatocytes, whereas the effect on Abcb1 was apparently minimal. On the other hand, expression of ABCB1/Abcb1 and of other ABC transporters in the apical membrane was similarly disrupted in other cases, including Caco2 cells stably suppressed with radixin...
or ezrin (Yang et al., 2007), primary cultured rat hepatocytes transiently suppressed with radixin (Wang et al., 2006), and in the liver of patients with chronic cholestatic liver disease, where radixin expression is compromised (Kojima et al., 2003). Because radixin and ezrin are also important for the formation of apical microvilli structures (Saotome et al., 2004; Wang et al., 2006), the latter global effects might be partly explained by the disruption of apical membrane structure itself. Considering the short exposure period to Thx (20 min) and selective loss of Abcc2 from the membrane in our study, dissociation of Abcc2 from membrane cytoskeleton F-actin as a result of p-ezrin down-regulation probably precedes such global disruption of apical membrane structure.

In conclusion, cPKC activation induced a selective reduction of Abcc2 function by decreasing its membrane surface expression in the rat intestine. There was a clear correlation between apical localization of Abcc2 and phosphorylation status of ezrin, which links Abcc2 to membrane cytoskeleton F-actin. This is the first demonstration of the post-translational regulation of Abcc2 by PKC in the small intestine.

References

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