

Use of the GRP1 PH domain as a tool to measure the relative levels of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ through a protein-lipid overlay approach

Hervé Guillou,* Charlotte Lécureuil,* Karen E. Anderson,* Sabine Suire,* G. John Ferguson,* Chris D. Ellson,[†] Alexander Gray,[§] Nullin Divecha,** Phillip T. Hawkins,* and Len R. Stephens^{1,*}

The Babraham Institute,* Cambridge, UK; MIT,[†] Boston, MA; University of Dundee,[§] UK; and The Inositide Laboratory,** Department of Cellular Biochemistry, Netherlands Cancer Institute, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract We describe a novel approach to the relative quantification of phosphatidylinositol (3,4,5)-trisphosphate [PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃] and its application to measure, in neutrophils, the activation of phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K). This protein-lipid overlay-based assay allowed us to confirm and extend the observations, first, that *N*-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMLP) stimulation of primed human neutrophils leads to a transient and biphasic increase in PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ levels and, second, that the ability of fMLP to stimulate PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ accumulation in neutrophils isolated from mice carrying a Ras-insensitive ('DASAA') knock-in of PI3K γ (p110 γ ^{DASAA/DASAA}) is substantially dependent on the Ras binding domain of PI3K γ .—Guillou, H., C. Lécureuil, K. E. Anderson, S. Suire, G. J. Ferguson, C. D. Ellson, A. Gray, N. Divecha, P. T. Hawkins, and L. R. Stephens. Use of the GRP1 PH domain as a tool to measure the relative levels of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ through a protein-lipid overlay approach. *J. Lipid Res.* 2007. 48: 726–732.

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The phosphoinositide 3-kinases (PI3Ks) are a family of ubiquitous multi-domain signaling proteins that phosphorylate the 3-hydroxyl of phosphoinositides. Mammalian PI3Ks are divided into three classes based on their structure and substrate specificity. Class I PI3Ks are acutely activated by a variety of cell surface receptors, and are responsible for synthesis of intracellular phosphatidylinositol (3,4,5)-trisphosphate [PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃] (1). Thus, stimulation of many cells results in a PI3K-dependent accumulation of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ in the inner leaflet of the plasma membrane. This usually transient production of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ initiates membrane recruitment of protein effectors bearing a subset of domains, most com-

monly pleckstrin homology (PH) domains, that specifically bind PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃. Typically, this results in a colocalization of enzymes and substrates that stimulates further downstream signaling cascades. PI3Ks are critical enzymes in numerous signaling pathways involved in the control of cell proliferation, trafficking, metabolism, cell motility, and immune cell responses.

There are four class I PI3Ks in mammalian cells. Class I PI3Ks can be subdivided further into class Ia and class Ib, based on their structure and regulation. The single class Ib isoform, PI3K γ , is highly expressed in neutrophils and comprises a regulatory subunit, either p101 (2) or p84 (3), and the p110 γ catalytic subunit. p110 γ is activated through dual regulation by both Ras (4, 5) and G β γ . G β γ -mediated stimulation of p110 γ is dependent on the p101 subunit, whereas GTP-Ras activates p110 γ directly through its interaction with the p110 γ Ras binding domain (RBD) (5). Structural analysis has shown that the introduction of five point mutations ('DASAA') into the RBD of p110 γ renders it unable to bind to and be activated by GTP-Ras (4, 5). In neutrophils, the activity of p110 γ contributes to the control of many cellular responses, such as adhesion, chemotaxis, phagocytosis, and superoxide production (6).

Given their established role in various pathologies (7), PI3Ks represent an attractive target for drug discovery. However, measuring PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ represents an important methodological challenge for progress in this field. Although PI3K signaling pathways have been extensively studied in cultured cells, the number of assays avail-

Abbreviations: DAPP1, dual adaptor for phosphotyrosine and 3-phosphoinositide 1; fMLP, *N*-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine; GRP1, general receptor for phosphoinositides-1; PH, pleckstrin homology; PI, phosphoinositide; PI3K, phosphoinositide 3-kinase; PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃, phosphatidylinositol (3,4,5)-trisphosphate; PPP, platelet-poor plasma; PtdS, phosphatidylserine; RBD, Ras binding domain; TNF α , tumor necrosis factor α .

¹To whom correspondence should be addressed.

e-mail: len.stephens@bbsrc.ac.uk

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able for quantification of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ in primary cells is limited (8). Most of the existing methods are time-consuming and expensive and require specific equipment and expertise.

Here we have investigated whether a specific phosphoinositide (PI) binding domain could enable the development of a novel assay to quantitate PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ in cell extracts as an alternative to the use of radioactive tracers or microscopy-based assays. Divecha and colleagues (9) provided evidence that lipid overlay assays using the PH domain of phospholipase C δ 1 could be used to quantify PtdIns(4,5)P₂ purified from cell extracts using neomycin beads. The PH domain of the general receptor for phosphoinositides-1 (GRP1) specifically binds PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ (10) and has been used as a probe to quantify PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃, mainly using microscopy-based assays (11–13). Here we have developed a novel assay for PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ and have used it to measure transient changes in PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ abundance in human neutrophils and the impact on PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ accumulation in neutrophils from mice expressing the DASAA-mutated PI3K γ . This novel assay is rapid and sensitive and could be used to design high-throughput assays for PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ and possibly other low-abundance inositol lipids using alternative PI-specific domains.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Tumor necrosis factor α (TNF α) was from R & D; *N*-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMLP) and HBSS were from Sigma. Neomycin beads were a generous gift of Dr. Robin Irvine (Cambridge University).

Construction of expression vectors

The GFP-GRP1 PH domain fusion, initially cloned into EGFP C1 vector (11), was subcloned into pFbac A. This construct allows expression of the GFP-GRP1 PH domain in the context of an N-terminal 6 \times histidine tag. A mutant version of the GRP1 PH domain unable to interact with phosphoinositides was obtained by site-directed mutagenesis, changing K273 to A. The sequences of the wild-type and mutant constructs were verified by sequencing. Baculovirus DNA was obtained by transfecting DH10 BAC cells with the above constructs according to the Invitrogen protocols.

The PH domain of dual adaptor for phosphotyrosine and 3-phosphoinositide 1 (DAPP1) fused to GFP (14) was cloned into a modified version of pQE30 and sequenced. The new construct allowed expression of a 6 \times histidine-tagged version of the GFP-DAPP1 PH domain in BL-21DE3PlysS cells.

Recombinant protein purification

Sf9 cells were transfected using Insectin (Invitrogen) liposomes with linearized baculo gold DNA (BD Biosciences) and the relevant baculovirus transfer vectors. The recombinant baculoviruses were plaque purified and amplified. After infection, cells were harvested into ice-cold 0.41% KCl, 2.66% sucrose, 20 mM MgCl₂, and 8 mM NaH₂PO₄ (pH 6.2, 25°C) containing 1 mM di-isopropylfluorophosphate. The cells were then washed and frozen in liquid N₂ and stored at -80°C .

The GFP-fused PH domains were purified using a metal-ion chelation column (Talon, Clontech). Cell pellets were thawed

and sonicated into 0.1 M NaCl and 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 8.0, 4°C), 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0, 4°C), 1 mM MgCl₂, and antiproteases (10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ each of pepstatin A, aprotinin, leupeptin, antipain, and bestatin and 0.1 mM PMSF). A 120,000 g cytosolic fraction was supplemented with Tween 20 and betaine (0.05%, w/v, and 1%, respectively) and loaded onto Talon resin, which was subsequently washed sequentially with 20 column volumes each of buffers A, B, C, and D. Buffer A contained 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 8.0, 4°C), 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0, 4°C), 0.15 M NaCl, 1% betaine, and 0.5% Tween 20 (w/v). Buffer B contained buffer A plus Triton X-100 (1%, w/v). Buffer C contained buffer A but was at pH 7.1 and 4°C. Buffer D contained buffer A but was at pH 7.5 and contained 0.02% Tween 20 (w/v), ethylene glycol (0.05%, v/v), and 1 mM MgCl₂. The Talon resin was then washed with 8 column volumes of buffer E, which contained buffer D supplemented with 10 mM imidazole (pH 7.5) and buffer F, which contained buffer D supplemented with 70 mM imidazole (pH 7.5, final concentration). Typically, 1 ml fractions were immediately collected and supplemented with 1 mM DTT and 1 mM EGTA (final concentrations). This yielded 3 mg of recombinant protein per liter of Sf9 culture.

The DAPP1 PH domain fused to a 6 \times histidine and GFP was expressed in BL-21DE3PlysS after induction with IPTG (0.1 mM) for 16 h at 25°C and purified with Talon resin as described above.

Preparation of radiolabeled PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃

Radiolabeled PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ was prepared as described previously (15). Briefly, phosphatidylserine (PtdS, 250 μM) and PtdIns(4,5)P₂ (50 μM) were dried and resuspended by sonication in a buffer containing 0.1 M NaCl, 20 mM HEPES, and 1 mM EGTA. Conversion of PtdIns(4,5)P₂ to radiolabeled PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ was achieved by mixing the PtdS-PtdIns(4,5)P₂ liposomes with [γ -³²P]ATP and recombinant p110 γ (5) in a buffer containing 0.1 M NaCl, 1 mM EGTA, 1 mM DTT, 2 mM MgCl₂, and 20 mM HEPES for 20 min at 30°C. The reaction was terminated by addition of chloroform-methanol (2:1), and the lipid fraction containing the radiolabeled PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ was subsequently extracted.

Preparation of neutrophils

Human neutrophils (purity $\geq 95\%$ by cyto-spin) were isolated from the peripheral blood of healthy volunteers by centrifugation over plasma/Percoll gradients (16). The blood was centrifuged at 316 g for 20 min to pellet erythrocytes and leukocytes. The supernatant was collected and centrifuged at 1,912 g for 30 min, with the resultant supernatant yielding platelet-poor plasma (PPP). Dextran was added to the pelleted erythrocytes and leukocytes [2.5 ml of 6% dextran (Amersham Biosciences)], and saline (Baxters Healthcare) was added so that the volume was equal to the original volume of blood. The erythrocytes were left to sediment at room temperature until a clean interface between the erythrocytes and the leukocyte-rich plasma could be seen. The leukocyte-rich plasma was centrifuged at 316 g for 6 min, and the pelleted leukocytes were resuspended in PPP and loaded onto a discontinuous 42%/51% percoll gradient (Amersham Biosciences) (percoll diluted 9:1 with saline to give a 90% solution, and further dilutions made in PPP), which was centrifuged at 262 g for 10 min. Neutrophils were harvested from the 42%/51% interface, diluted into the remaining PPP, and centrifuged at 316 g for 6 min. The cells were then centrifuged and washed twice in HBSS.

Murine bone marrow-derived neutrophils were prepared essentially as described previously (17). Briefly, murine bone mar-

row was dispersed in HBSS (without Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+}) with 0.25% fatty acid-free BSA (HBSS/BSA) and centrifuged (1,256 *g*, 30 min, room temperature) over discontinuous gradients comprised of 81, 62, and 55% Percoll in HBSS. Mature neutrophils were obtained from the 55%/62% interface (purity 75–85% by cyto-spin), and contaminating red blood cells were removed by ammonium chloride lysis; cells were washed twice in HBSS/BSA.

Priming and stimulation of neutrophils

Neutrophils (1.10^6 for human, 2.10^6 for mouse) were washed twice in HBSS and incubated with $\text{TNF}\alpha$ (200 U/ml^{-1}) for 30 min at 37°C . Aliquots (200 μl) were warmed to 37°C in the presence or absence of 100 nM wortmannin ($\leq 0.01\%$ final concentration of DMSO) for 5 min and then challenged with 10 μl fMLP (100 nM and 10 μM final concentrations for human and mouse cells, respectively) for indicated times. Incubations were terminated by addition of solvents.

Lipid extraction

The lipid extraction from neutrophils was performed as initially described in (18). After stimulation, 750 μl chloroform-methanol-HCl (1 mM; 484:242:23.55) was added to 170 μl of neutrophil sample, followed by vigorous vortexing. The single phase was split by the addition of chloroform (725 μl) followed by 170 μl of HCl (2 mM containing 1 mM Tetrabutylammonium sulphate). After mixing, the samples were centrifuged (10,000 *g*, 5 min), and the lower organic phase was transferred to a new tube and dried under vacuum.

Phosphoinositide purification

Preliminary experiments indicated that $\text{PtdIns}(3,4,5)\text{P}_3$ needed to be enriched from a total cellular lipid extract for efficient detection by subsequent protein-lipid overlay. Neomycin beads previously had been used to purify PIs from a complex lipid mixture (18). We used them to purify PIs from human and mice neutrophil lipid extracts. Dried lipid extracts corresponding to 1.10^6 cells for human neutrophils and 2.10^6 cells for mouse neutrophils were dissolved in 500 μl of a mixture containing 100 ml chloroform, 200 ml methanol, 3.2 ml ammonium formate (2 mM), and 16.8 ml H_2O . Packed neomycin beads (10 μl) were then added, and samples were mixed end-over-end on a rotating wheel for 20 min. After the beads were washed three times with the above mixture, PIs were eluted by the addition of 950 μl of methanol-chloroform-HCl (2.4 mM; 500:250:200) and transferred to a new tube. Chloroform (750 μl) and water (125 μl) were added, and samples were centrifuged (10,000 *g*, 5 min) after vigorous vortexing. The lower phase containing purified PIs was collected and dried under vacuum.

Fat blot and image analysis

The purified PIs were dissolved in 3 μl of chloroform-methanol-HCl (12 mM; 200:100:1) prior to spotting onto nitrocellulose membranes (19). After blocking the nonspecific binding sites, the membranes were incubated overnight at 4°C with a GFP-PH domain (from GRP1; $0.5 \mu\text{g/ml}^{-1}$ in TBS containing 2% BSA and 0.05% Tween 20). The blots were washed in the above buffer without BSA and incubated with a rabbit anti-GFP polyclonal antibody (a gift from Dr. L. Roderick, The Babraham Institute). After washing, the blots were incubated with anti-rabbit antibody conjugated to HRP, and visualization was carried out using ECL (Amersham). Quantification was achieved by direct visualization of the chemiluminescence using a charge-coupled device (CCD) camera (Image Reader LAS-

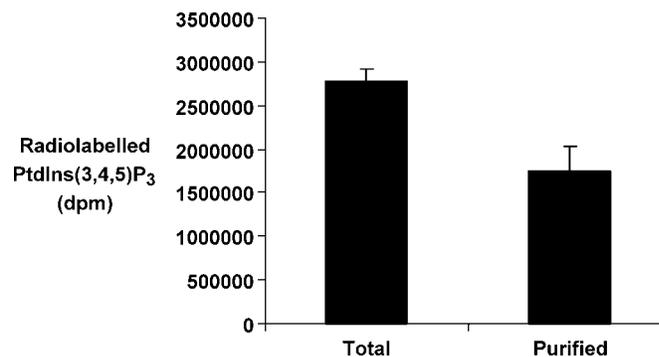


Fig. 1. Reproducible neomycin-based purification of phosphatidylinositol (3,4,5)-trisphosphate [$\text{PtdIns}(3,4,5)\text{P}_3$]. [^{32}P] $\text{PtdIns}(3,4,5)\text{P}_3$ was mixed with a total lipid extract prepared from 1.10^6 human neutrophils and then subjected (Purified) or not (Total) to neomycin-based purification. The amount of radioactivity in samples was then measured by scintillation counting. Data are means \pm SD ($n = 3$).

1000; Fujifilm). Densitometry was performed with AIDA software with local background subtraction.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We tested the ability of neomycin beads to reproducibly purify $\text{PtdIns}(3,4,5)\text{P}_3$ from a complex lipid extract prepared from human neutrophils. In vitro radiolabeled

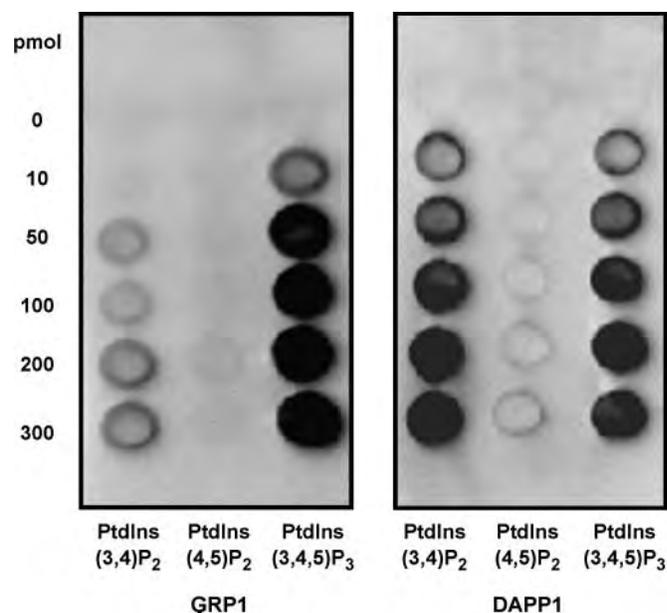


Fig. 2. Specificity of the green fluorescent protein-general receptor for phosphoinositides-1 pleckstrin homology (GFP-GRP1 PH) domain probe. Different amounts (0 to 300 pmol) of $\text{PtdIns}(3,4)\text{P}_2$, $\text{PtdIns}(4,5)\text{P}_2$, and $\text{PtdIns}(3,4,5)\text{P}_3$ were spotted onto nitrocellulose membranes and analyzed by a protein-lipid overlay procedure using GFP-GRP1 and GFP-dual adaptor for phosphotyrosine and 3-phosphoinositide 1 (DAPP1) PH domains as the primary probes as indicated.

PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ was added to a total lipid extract from 1.10⁶ human neutrophils. [³²P]PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ was reproducibly recovered to 70% of the total input (Fig. 1), indicating that these beads can be used to enrich PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ from a cellular extract.

We chose to use GRP1-PH domain as a probe to detect PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ on blots because it had been reported to be highly specific for PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ (10). The recombinant protein was assembled in the context of both a 6 × histidine tag and a GFP tag. The 6 × histidine tag allowed purification of the recombinant protein after expression in Sf9 cells. The purified protein was subsequently used in a protein-lipid overlay-based procedure (20) to detect PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ immobilized on a nitrocellulose filter. This probe was, in turn, decorated with anti-GFP antibody followed by an anti-IgG coupled to HRP. The relative amount of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ was then estimated by direct visualization of the light emitted in a chemiluminescence assay using a CCD camera. Consistent with data published by others (20), the GRP1 reporter showed high specificity

for PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ over PtdIns(3,4)P₂ and PtdIns(4,5)P₂ when used in our protein-lipid overlay assay compared with a GFP-DAPPI PH domain construct used under the same conditions (Fig. 2). As expected, mutation of lysine K273 in the GRP1 PH domain, previously shown to be critical for PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ binding (21), attenuated the interaction of the probe with PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ in a protein-lipid overlay assay (Fig. 3A), thus providing further evidence for the specificity of the GRP1 probe.

Use of neomycin beads, as described by Shacht (18), allows purification of all polyphosphoinositides from a complex lipid mixture. Because PIs purified using neomycin are likely to be composed mainly of PtdIns(4,5)P₂, we tested the ability of our assay to quantitate PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ in the presence of an excess of PtdIns(4,5)P₂. In human neutrophils, we have previously shown that the level of PtdIns(4,5)P₂ is 10 (stimulated cells) to 100 (unstimulated cells) times higher than PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ (22). We show that our assay is linear, with quantities of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ up to 20 pmol when mixed with 100 pmol of PtdIns(4,5)P₂

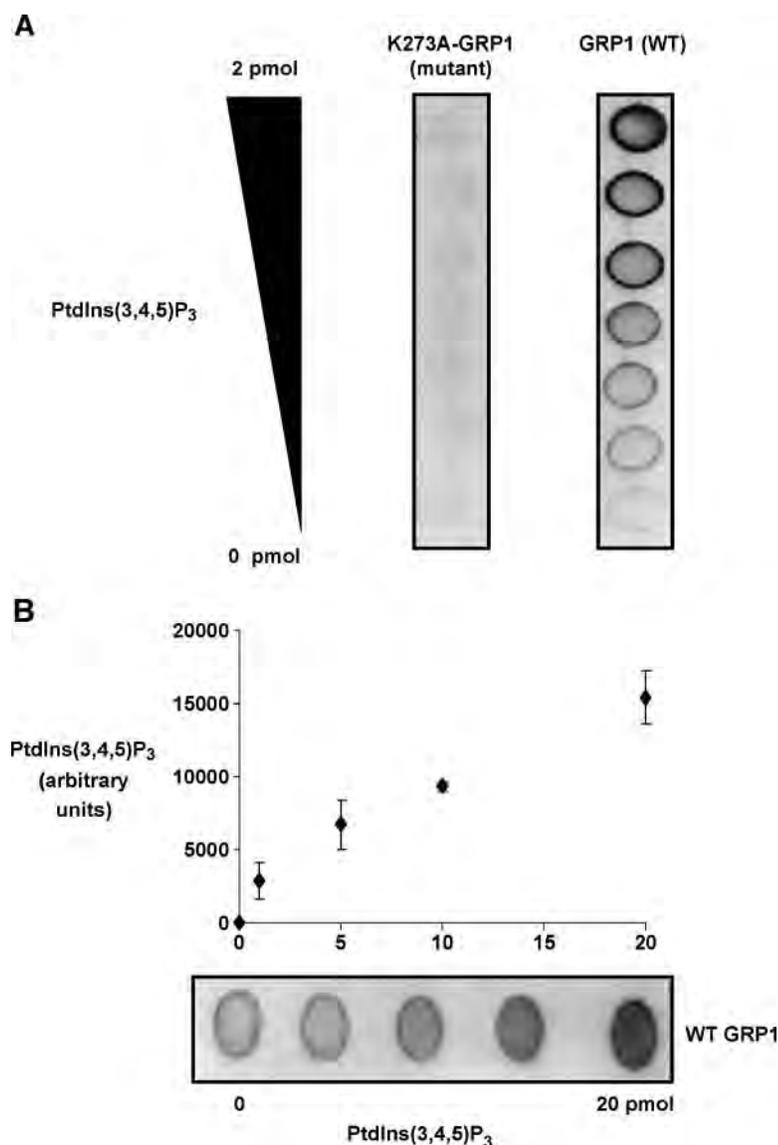


Fig. 3. Specificity and sensitivity of the GRP1 PH domain probe and its use for detection of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ in a PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃/PtdIns(4,5)P₂ mixture. **A:** 0 to 2 pmol of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ were mixed with a constant amount of PtdIns(4,5)P₂ (100 pmol), dried under vacuum, resuspended in 3 μ l of chloroform-methanol-HCl (12 mM; 200:100:1), spotted onto nitrocellulose membranes, and analyzed by a protein-lipid overlay procedure with GFP-(K273A)-GRP1 (mutant) or GFP-GRP1 (WT) PH domain as the primary probe (both probes used at the same concentration of 0.5 μ g/ml⁻¹ in TBS containing 2% BSA and 0.05% Tween 20). **B:** 0, 1, 5, 10, and 20 pmol of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ were mixed with 100 pmol of PtdIns(4,5)P₂, dried under vacuum, resuspended in 3 μ l of chloroform-methanol-HCl (12 mM; 200:100:1), spotted onto nitrocellulose membranes, analyzed by a protein-lipid overlay procedure using the GFP-GRP1 PH domain as the primary probe, and subjected to analysis by densitometry. Data are means \pm SD (n = 3).

(Fig. 3A). Furthermore, we were able to detect as little as 0.2 pmol of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ mixed in 100 pmol of PtdIns(4,5)P₂ (Fig. 3B).

PI3Ks contribute to the control of numerous neutrophil functions. Using ³²P-PI radiolabeling of neutrophils, we had shown previously that human neutrophils transiently synthesize PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ when challenged with agonists such as bacterially derived fMLP (17). Consistent with this previous report, we showed that the GRP1 probe allowed detection of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ accumulation in human neutrophils stimulated with fMLP (Fig. 4). Increased PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ synthesis was detected using the wild-type probe but not the point-mutated probe (Fig. 4). Furthermore, the increase in PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ detected by the GRP1 probe was abolished when cells were preincubated with wortmannin, a potent inhibitor of PI3K, further supporting the specificity of our PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ assay.

We also measured the increase in PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ in fMLP-stimulated TNF α -primed human neutrophils over time. We observed a transient biphasic increase in PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ level peaking at 10 s and 60 s after addition of

fMLP (Fig. 5). These results were consistent with those obtained previously using metabolic labeling of cells (17), presented as a dotted line for reference in Fig. 5. As shown in Fig. 2, the GRP1 PH domain binds to PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ and, to a much lesser extent, to PtdIns(3,4)P₂. The similarity between the kinetics of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ accumulation measured by two different techniques (Fig. 5) further suggested that the protein-lipid overlay assay faithfully reported PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ levels from the complex PI mixture purified from the cells with neomycin beads because of their clear difference compared with the slower monophasic accumulation of PtdIns(3,4)P₂ reported in the radiolabeling studies (17).

To extend our findings, we used our assay to measure PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ accumulation in bone marrow-derived neutrophils from wild-type mice and mice carrying a homozygous knock-in of PI3K γ mutated in its Ras binding site ('DASAA') (5) after stimulation with fMLP. As expected, fMLP increased PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ levels by over 4-fold in wild-type neutrophils. In neutrophils derived from mutant mice, PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ accumulation was

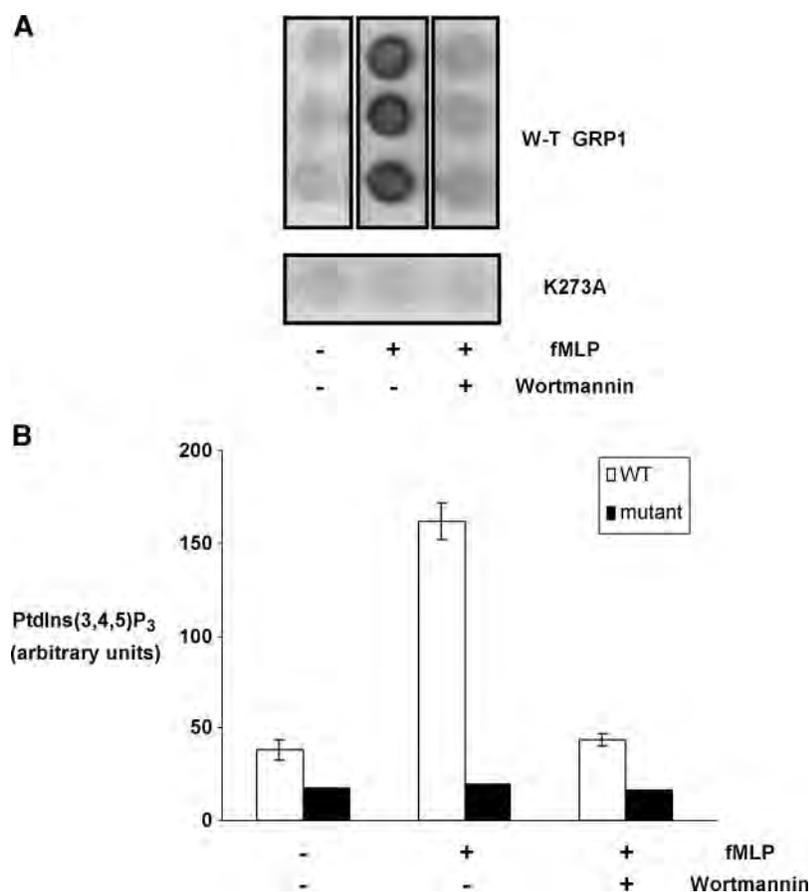


Fig. 4. GFP-GRP1 can be used to quantitate PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ in lipid extracts from human neutrophils. **A:** Human neutrophils (1.10^6) were primed with tumor necrosis factor α (TNF α ; 200 U/ml⁻¹), preincubated for 5 min (+) or not (-) with wortmannin (100 nM) and stimulated (+) or not (-) with *N*-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMLP) (100 nM) for 10 s. Total lipids were extracted, and phosphatidylinositols (PIs) were purified using neomycin beads and spotted onto nitrocellulose membranes for protein-lipid overlay using the GFP-GRP1 PH domain or GFP-(K273A)-GRP1 as primary probes. **B:** Data were analyzed by densitometry and are presented as means \pm SD ($n = 3$).

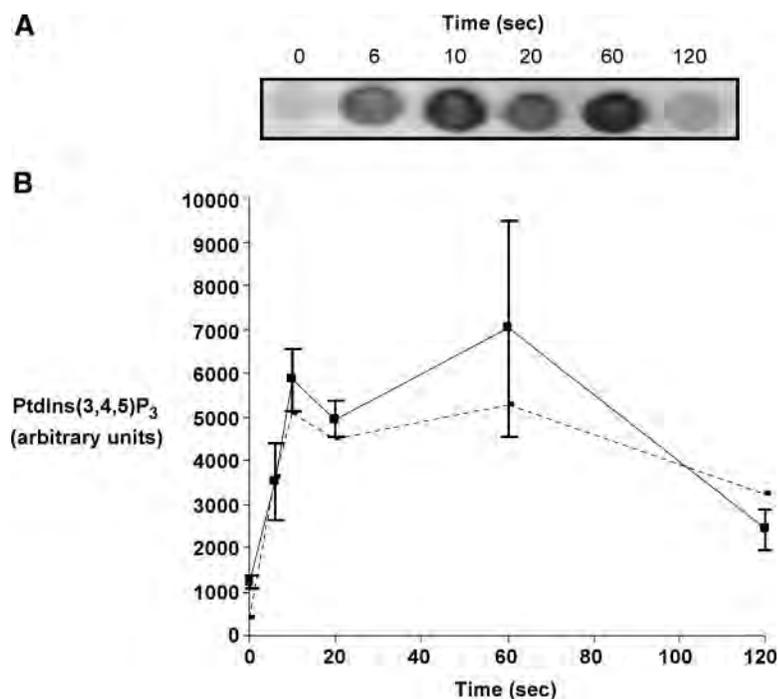


Fig. 5. Transient and bi-phasic accumulation of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ in TNF α -primed, fMLP-stimulated human neutrophils. **A:** Human neutrophils (1.10^6) were primed with TNF α (200 U/ml^{-1}) and stimulated with fMLP (100 nM) for 0, 6, 10, 20, 60, and 120 s. Total lipids were extracted, and PIs were purified using neomycin beads and spotted onto nitrocellulose filters for protein-lipid overlay using the GFP-GRP1 PH domain or GFP-(K273A)-GRP1 as primary probes. **B:** Data for the GFP-GRP1 probe were analyzed by densitometry and are presented as means \pm SD ($n = 3$). The dotted line indicates the relative PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ levels as measured by radiolabeling and previously published (17).

attenuated. Our present study shows that fMLP-stimulated accumulation of the mass of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ [as opposed to the ³²P content described in (5)] is markedly reduced in neutrophils prepared from p110 $\gamma^{\text{DASAA/DASAA}}$ mice as compared with their wild-type controls (**Fig. 6**). Both G $\beta\gamma$ and Ras contribute to activation of PI3K γ and PtdIns

(3,4,5)P₃ accumulation in mouse neutrophils (5). Consistent with the ability of G $\beta\gamma$ to activate PI3K γ independently of Ras, we observed that in neutrophils prepared from p110 $\gamma^{\text{DASAA/DASAA}}$ mice, the level of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ accumulation was reduced but not completely abolished (**Fig. 6**).

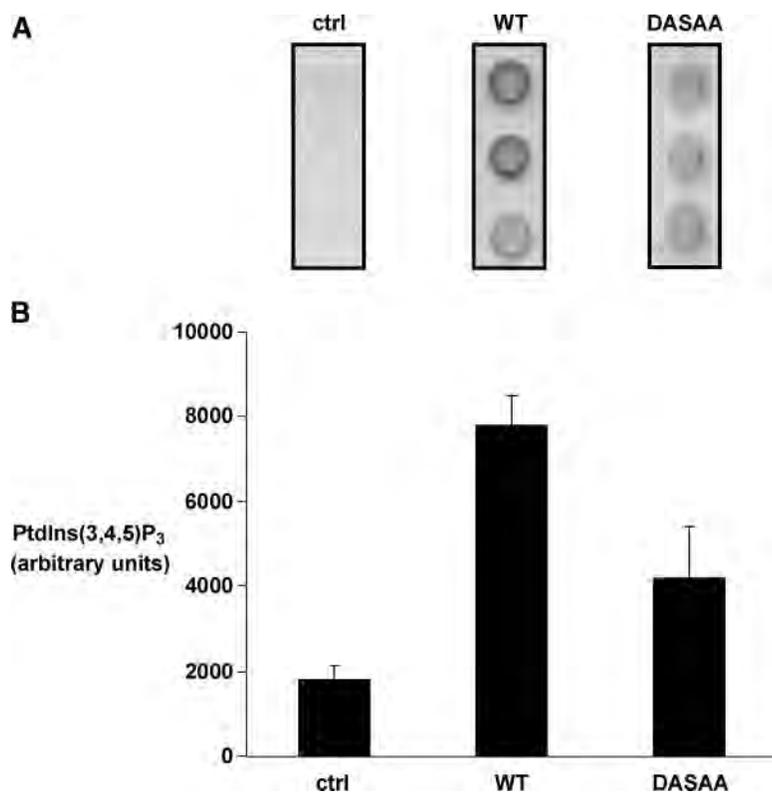


Fig. 6. Reduced accumulation of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ in neutrophils isolated from p110 $\gamma^{\text{DASAA/DASAA}}$ mice. **A:** Neutrophils prepared from wild-type mice (WT) and p110 $\gamma^{\text{DASAA/DASAA}}$ mice (DASAA) (2.10^6) were stimulated with fMLP ($10 \mu\text{M}$) for 10 s. Total lipids were extracted, and PIs were purified using neomycin beads and spotted onto nitrocellulose filters for protein-lipid overlay using GFP-GRP1 PH or GFP-(K273A)-GRP1 (no data are shown for the mutant probe) as the primary probes. PIs purified from 2.10^6 wild-type murine neutrophils were used as a control (ctrl). **B:** Data were analyzed by densitometry and are presented as means \pm SD ($n = 3$).

CONCLUSIONS

The data presented in this report validate a novel assay for PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ in cell extracts. The assay is simple, rapid, highly sensitive, and specific for PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃, and could possibly be developed as a higher-throughput assay if, for instance, the neomycin-based purification step could be adapted for use on immobilized surfaces.

Importantly, this protein-lipid overlay approach does not require radioactive labeling. Metabolic radiolabeling has been widely used to measure phosphoinositides but requires the assumption that the amount of ³²P in a particular PI is related to its concentration under the conditions used. This assumption can only be validated by experiments measuring the concentration of the relevant PIs under similar conditions, but these are rarely carried out.

The results presented here effectively validate those assumptions and enhance the conclusions of our earlier work on changes in PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ levels in both human and murine neutrophils as measured using ³²P radiolabeling. 

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