

The cationic cluster of group IVA phospholipase A₂ (Lys⁴⁸⁸/Lys⁵⁴¹/Lys⁵⁴³/Lys⁵⁴⁴) is involved in translocation of the enzyme to phagosomes in human macrophages

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Abstract Group IVA cytosolic phospholipase A₂α (cPLA₂α) plays a role in the microbicidal machinery of immune cells by translocating to phagosomes to initiate the production of antimicrobial eicosanoids. In this work, we have studied the involvement of the cationic cluster of cPLA₂α (Lys⁴⁸⁸/Lys⁵⁴¹/Lys⁵⁴³/Lys⁵⁴⁴) in the translocation of the enzyme to the phagosomal cup in human macrophages responding to opsonized zymosan. Phagocytosis was accompanied by an increased mobilization of free arachidonic acid, which was strongly inhibited by pyrrophenone. In transfected cells, a catalytically active enhanced green fluorescent protein-cPLA₂α translocated to the phagocytic cup, which was corroborated by frustrated phagocytosis experiments using immunoglobulin G-coated plates. However, a cPLA₂α mutant in the polybasic cluster that cannot bind the anionic phospholipid phosphatidylinositol 4, 5-bisphosphate (PIP₂) did not translocate to the phagocytic cup. Moreover, an enhanced yellow fluorescent protein (EYFP)-cPLA₂α and an enhanced cyan fluorescent protein-pleckstrin homology (PH) domain of the phospholipase Cδ1 (PLCδ₁) construct that specifically recognizes endogenous PIP₂ in the cells both localized at the same sites on the phagosome. High cellular expression of the PH domain inhibited EYFP-cPLA₂α translocation. On the other hand, group V-secreted phospholipase A₂ and group VIA calcium-independent phospholipase A₂ were also studied, but the results indicated that neither of these translocated to the phagosome. Collectively, these data indicate that the polybasic cluster of cPLA₂α (Lys⁴⁸⁸/Lys⁵⁴¹/Lys⁵⁴³/Lys⁵⁴⁴) regulates the subcellular localization of the enzyme in intact cells under physiologically relevant conditions.—Casas, J., M. Valdearcos, J. Pindado, J. Balsinde, and M. A. Balboa. The cationic cluster of group IVA phospholipase A₂ (Lys488/Lys541/Lys543/Lys544) is involved in translocation of the enzyme to phagosomes in human macrophages. *J. Lipid Res.* 2010. 51: 388–399.

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Phospholipase A₂ (PLA₂) enzymes cleave membrane phospholipids at the *sn*-2 position of the glycerol backbone, releasing a free fatty acid and a lysophospholipid (1). One of the better studied roles of PLA₂ enzymes is their involvement in inflammatory processes due to their ability to liberate free arachidonic acid (AA) from membrane phospholipids (2–5). Free AA will in turn be oxygenated by specific enzymes to generate a wide variety of compounds with potent pro- and anti-inflammatory actions, collectively called the eicosanoids (6, 7). Some of these compounds have also been described as important bactericidal agents (8).

Of the many existing PLA₂ enzymes, only one, the group IVA PLA₂ [also known as cytosolic phospholipase A₂α (cPLA₂α)], manifests specificity for AA-containing phospholipids (9). Today, it is widely accepted that cPLA₂α is the key enzyme in AA release leading to physiological and/or pathophysiological eicosanoid production (9–11). Structurally, cPLA₂α possesses a C2 domain containing the binding site for Ca²⁺ [and a binding site for ceramide-1 phosphate as well (12)] and a catalytic domain where the residues involved in enzymatic activity are located (9). The catalytic domain also contains a cluster of cationic amino acids (Lys⁴⁸⁸, Lys⁵⁴¹, Lys⁵⁴³, and Lys⁵⁴⁴) that may mediate

Abbreviations: AA, arachidonic acid; BEL, bromoenol lactone; bis-BODIPY FL C11-PC, 1,2-bis-(4,4-difluoro-5,7-dimethyl-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-sindecane-3-undecanoyl)-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine; cPLA₂α, group IVA cytosolic phospholipase A₂; ECFP, enhanced cyan fluorescent protein; EGFP, enhanced green fluorescent protein; EYFP, enhanced yellow fluorescent protein; iPLA₂, calcium-independent phospholipase A₂; PIP₂, phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate; PLA₂, phospholipase A₂; PLCδ₁, phospholipase Cdelta1; PLCδ₁-PH, pleckstrin homology domain of PLCδ₁; sPLA₂, secreted phospholipase A₂; sPLA₂-V, group V secreted phospholipase A₂.

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enzyme binding to anionic phospholipids in membranes (13). In fact, *in vitro*, anionic phospholipids such as phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PIP₂), PI(3,4,5)P₃, and PI(3,4)P₂ strongly increase the cPLA₂α specific activity when incorporated into the vesicle substrate (14, 15). Mutation of the aforementioned polybasic 4-Lys cluster eliminates the activating effect of PIP₂ on cPLA₂α activity (13). Also, by plasmon resonance experiments, it has been demonstrated that PIP₂ activates cPLA₂α by increasing the catalytic efficiency of the enzyme as a result of increasing membrane penetration (16). In live cells, exogenous PIP₂ and PI(3,4)P₂ induce the translocation of cPLA₂α to the intracellular membranes (17). More recently, it has been described that mutation of the Lys⁴⁸⁸, Lys⁵⁴³, and Lys⁵⁴⁴,

decreases AA release in cells activated by serum, pointing to an important role for that cluster in cPLA₂ activation under physiological stimulation (18).

Phagocytosis is a specialized process of cells of the innate immune system to engulf invading microorganisms, foreign particles, and apoptotic cells and debris. Phagocytosis is initiated at the site of particle attachment, producing a polarized region within the membrane that enlarges as a pseudopod to engulf the particle and drive it into the cytoplasm where it will be degraded (19). It has been previously shown that cPLA₂α translocates to the phagosomal cup during the ingestion of particles, and such a translocation appears to be important for *in situ* eicosanoid generation and efficient elimination of microbes (20–23).

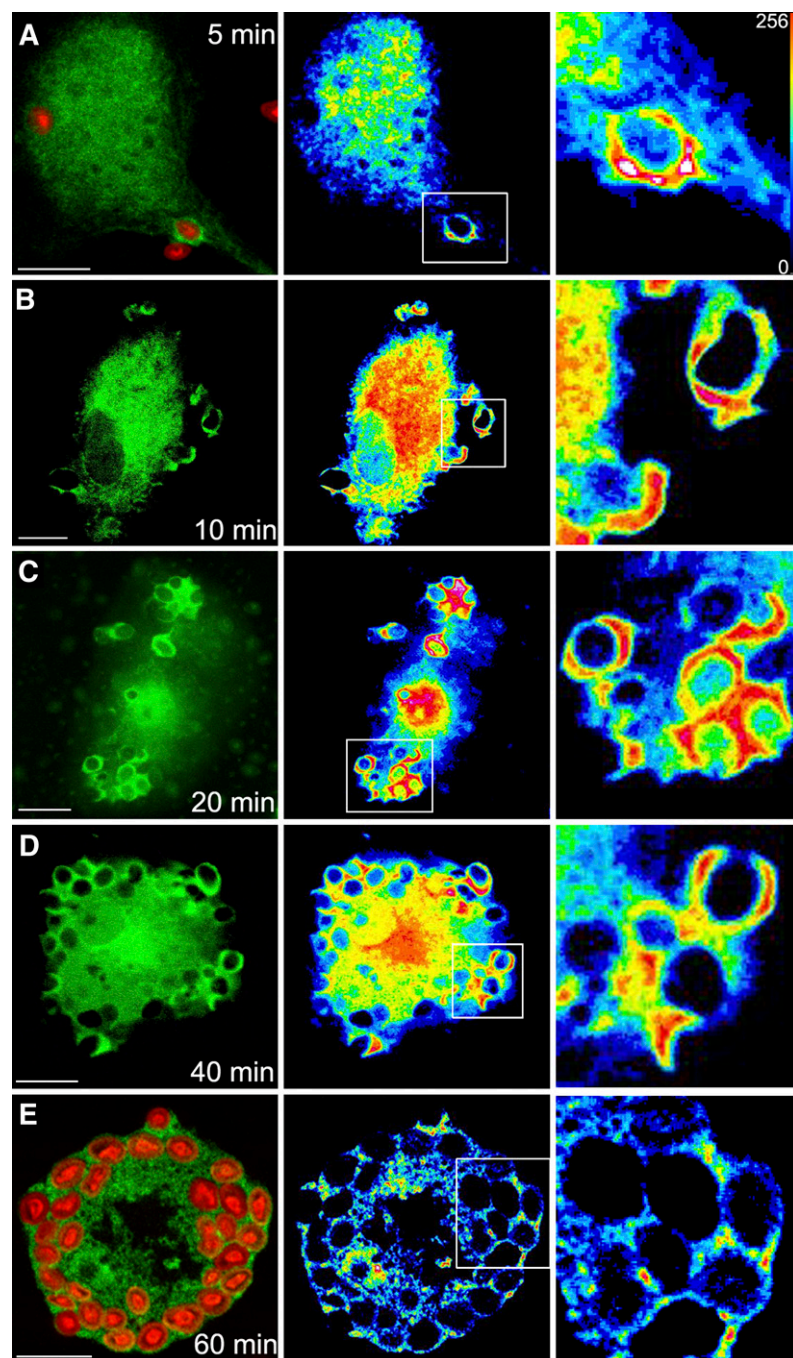


Fig. 1. Translocation of cPLA₂α to the phagosome in zymosan-treated human macrophages. Human macrophages were transfected with the construct EGFP-cPLA₂α, treated with 1 mg/ml opsonized zymosan for 5 min (A), 10 min (B), 20 min (C), 40 min (D), and 60 min (E), and analyzed by confocal microscopy. In (A) and (E), Alexa Fluor 594-labeled zymosan was used to better visualize the particles. Fluorescence arising from the EGFP-cPLA₂α (green) or zymosan (red) is shown on the left column. Middle-column panels show a pseudocolored fluorescence intensity from the EGFP-cPLA₂α. Panels on the right column show a detailed amplification of the phagosomes framed in the middle panels. Scale bar = 10 μm.

However, the mechanism regulating this translocation remains largely unknown. Using human macrophages responding to opsonized zymosan, we demonstrate in this work that translocation of cPLA₂α to the phagocytic cup depends on an intact cationic cluster Lys⁴⁸⁸/Lys⁵⁴¹/Lys⁵⁴³/Lys⁵⁴⁴ in the catalytic domain of the enzyme. These results reveal a novel role for the cluster and provide new insights into the complex cellular regulation of the cPLA₂α.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

[5,6,8,9,11,12,14,15-³H]AA 200 Ci/mmol was purchased from Amersham Ibérica (Madrid, Spain). Zymosan labeled with Alexa

Fluor 594 and 1,2-bis-(4,4-difluoro-5,7-dimethyl-4-bora-3a, 4a-diaza-sindecane-3-undecanoyl)-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (bis-BODIPY FL C11-PC) were from Molecular Probes (Carlsbad, CA). Ficoll-Paque™ Plus was from GE Healthcare (Uppsala, Sweden). Gentamicin was purchased from Biowhittaker (Walkersville, MD). Human macrophage Nucleofection solution was from Amaxa (Gaithersburg, MD). Macrophage serum free medium and RPMI 1640 were purchased from GIBCO (Carlsbad, CA). The enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP)-PLCδ₁-PH construct with the pleckstrin domain from the PLCδ₁ was kindly provided by Dr. Tobias Meyer (Stanford University Medical Center, Stanford, CA) (24). The EGFP-cPLA₂α plasmid, the mutant for the PIP₂ binding site EGFP-4KE/A-cPLA₂α, the iPLA₂-VIA-enhanced yellow fluorescent protein (EYFP) plasmid, and the sPLA₂-V-EGFP plasmid have been described elsewhere (17, 25, 26). pDsRed-Monomer-C1 was obtained from Clontech (Mountain View, CA). All other reagents were from Sigma.

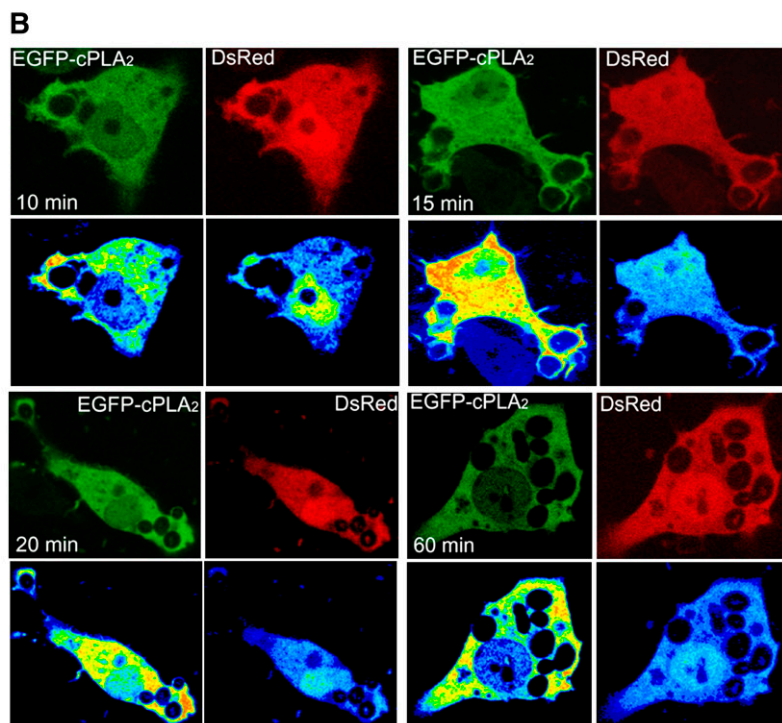
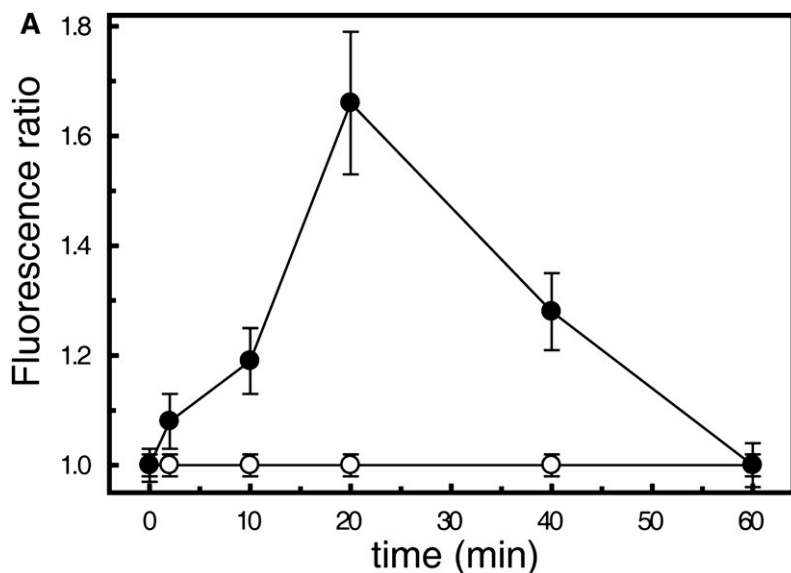


Fig. 2. Analysis of the translocation of cPLA₂α and the monomeric DsRed to phagosomal membranes. Human macrophages were cotransfected with the construct EGFP-cPLA₂α or the soluble fluorescent protein DsRed (monomeric form). Cells were stimulated with opsonized zymosan, fixed, and fluorescence was analyzed by confocal microscopy at different times. **A:** The figure represents the fluorescence ratio EGFP-cPLA₂α / DsRed in phagosomes versus cytosol at each time point. At least four phagosomes per cell were analyzed from many cells. **B:** Pictures of the cellular fluorescence of the EGFP-cPLA₂α and the DsRed at different times of phagocytosis are shown. Pseudocolor analysis of the fluorescence is shown in the lower panels at each time point.

Cells

Human macrophages were obtained from Buffy coats of healthy volunteer donors obtained from the Centro de Hemoterapia y Hemodonación de Castilla y León (Valladolid, Spain). Briefly, blood cells were diluted 1:1 with PBS, layered over a cushion of Ficoll-Paque and centrifuged at 750 *g* for 30 min. The mononuclear cellular layer was then recovered and washed three times with PBS, resuspended in RPMI supplemented with 2 mM L-glutamine, 40 μ g/ml of gentamicin, and allowed to adhere to plastic in sterile dishes for 2 h. Nonadherent cells were then removed by extensively washing with PBS. Macrophage differentiation was achieved by incubating the adhered monocytes in RPMI supplemented with 2 mM L-glutamine, 40 μ g/ml of gentamicin, and 5% human serum for 2 weeks in the absence of exogenous cytokine mixtures.

Plasmid transfection

Human macrophages were transfected by the Nucleofection technique (Amaxa), following the kit specifications for human macrophages. Briefly, cells were harvested by treatment with trypsin for 90 min and then by gentle scraping. After washing, the cells were resuspended in 100 μ l Human Macrophage Nucleofector solution plus 5 μ g of plasmid. Nucleofection was carried out using the program Y-010 and the cells were resuspended in 400 μ l of macrophage serum free medium (GIBCO) plus 5% heat inactivated human serum.

Synchronized phagocytosis

These experiments were carried out as described elsewhere with minor modifications (27). Macrophages were seeded over glass coverslips, allowed to adhere, and then washed with RPMI and resuspended in this medium. Cells were then kept at 4°C for 5 min and opsonized zymosan was then added. After 15 min incubation, coverslips were transferred to plates with RPMI at 37°C and the phagocytosis was allowed to proceed for different periods of time. Reactions were stopped by fixation with 3% paraformaldehyde and 3% saccharose for 15 min if they were to be analyzed by microscopy. After three washes with PBS, the coverslips were mounted in glass slides with antifade medium. Samples were then analyzed by epifluorescent or confocal microscopy.

Confocal microscopy

Transfected cells were seeded in MatTek dishes and allowed to adhere for 24 h in RPMI supplemented with 2 mM L-glutamine, 40 μ g/ml of gentamicin, and 5% human serum. Medium was then changed by HBSS with 10 mM HEPES and 1.3 mM CaCl₂ and fluorescence was monitored by confocal a Bio-Rad Radiance 2100 laser-scanning system coupled to a Nikon TE-2000U with a thermostated chamber (Warner Instruments). The objective was CFI Plan Apo 60 \times , 1.4 numerical aperture, oil immersion. The fluorescence of enhanced cyan fluorescent protein (ECFP) was monitored at 457 nm argon excitation using the combination of a long pass barrier filter HQ470LP and a short pass filter HQ520SP. The fluorescence of EGFP was monitored at 488 nm Argon excitation using the combination of a long pass filter HQ500LP and a short pass filter HQ560SP. The EYFP was monitored at 514 nm Argon excitation and the filters HQ520LP and HQ560 SP. The Alexa Fluor 594 fluorescence was monitored at 543 nm HeNe excitation using a long band pass filter HQ570LP.

AA release

Cells were labeled with 0.5 μ Ci/ml of [³H]AA overnight. Afterward, the cells were washed three times with PBS supplemented with 0.5 mg/ml fatty acid free-BSA and incubated with RPMI supplemented with 0.5 mg/ml fatty acid-free BSA and 1% ITS.

Cells were then stimulated and supernatants were removed at different time periods. Cells monolayers were overlaid with ice-cold phosphate buffer containing 0.05% Triton X-100 and scraped. Radioactivity was quantified by liquid scintillation counting and AA release in the supernatants was referred to total radioactivity for each condition.

Frustrated phagocytosis

This was carried out as described by Marshall et al. (28). Briefly, human macrophages were dislodged from the culture plates by trypsin treatment, and were resuspended in RPMI containing 10 mM HEPES and 2 mM EDTA. Cells were gently stirred for 2–3 h to allow for the reexpression of membrane receptors. Cells were then washed, resuspended in RPMI containing 10 mM HEPES and 2 mM MgCl₂, and plated over MatTek dishes treated or not with 10 mg/ml pure IgG. After 30 min at 37°C, the cells were monitored by confocal microscopy. Some pictures were obtained in the XZ axis to have a better view of the cell membranes attached to the glass. In some experiments, the cells were labeled with 5 μ M bis-BODIPY FL C₁₁-PC for 30 min, washed twice, and processed for frustrated phagocytosis. Fluorescence was monitored by confocal microscopy using 488 argon excitation and the combination of a HQ500 long band pass filter and HQ560 short band pass filter.

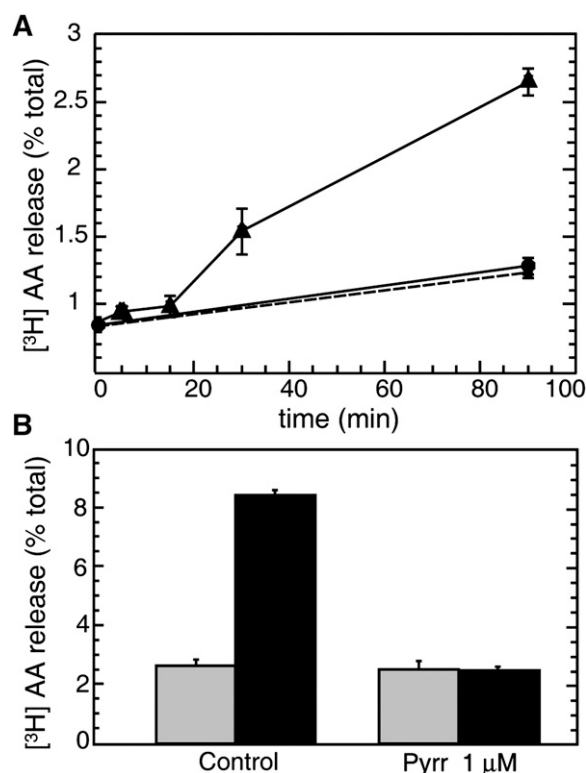


Fig. 3. AA release in human macrophages challenged with opsonized zymosan. A: Human macrophages labeled with [³H]AA were treated with 1 mg/ml opsonized zymosan (black triangles) or vehicle (black circles). AA release was assessed at different times as described under Materials and Methods. B: Cells labeled with [³H]AA were pretreated with 1 μ M pyrrophenone (pyrr) or vehicle (control) for 30 min and then treated with 1 mg/ml opsonized zymosan (black bars) or vehicle (gray bars) for 1 h.

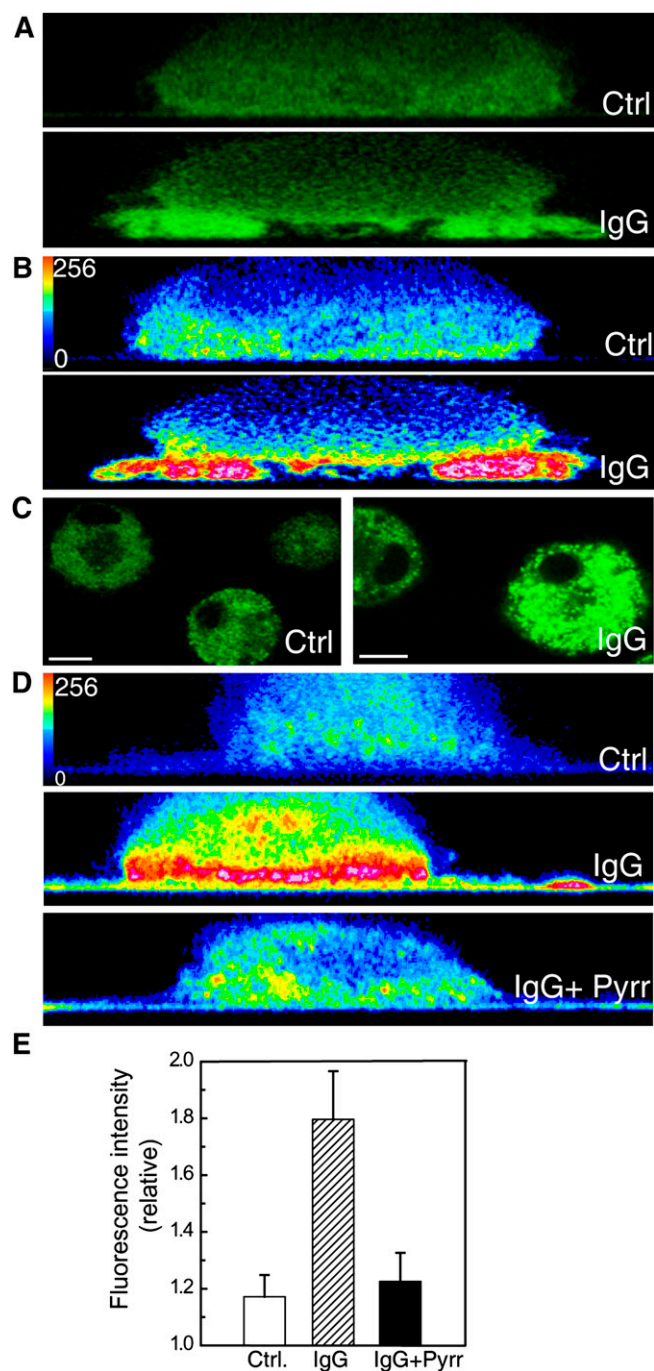


Fig. 4. cPLA₂α is functionally active in the phagosomal cup in human macrophages. **A:** Cells transfected with EGFP-cPLA₂ were subjected to a frustrated phagocytosis assay on noncoated glass (Ctrl) or IgG-coated glass (IgG), as indicated, and analyzed by confocal microscopy. Pictures of the XZ axis of the cells were taken. **B:** The intensity of the fluorescence obtained in (A) was analyzed in pseudocolor. **C:** Cells, labeled with bis-BODIPY FL C₁₁-PC, were plated on noncoated glass (Ctrl) or on IgG-coated glass (IgG) for 30 min, and fluorescence was analyzed by confocal microscopy. The mean of fluorescence intensity in Ctrl was 66 and in IgG was 128. **D:** The cells were labeled with bis-BODIPY FL C₁₁-PC and subjected to a frustrated phagocytosis assay. Pictures of the XZ axis of the cells were taken and the intensity of the fluorescence was analyzed in pseudocolor. In the picture on the bottom, the cells were treated with 1 μM pyrrophenone (Pyrr). White bar = 10 μm. **E:** Statistical analysis of the fluorescence intensity in cells assayed for frustrated phagocytosis as in D. Data are represented as relative

RESULTS

Translocation of cPLA₂α to the phagosome in zymosan-stimulated human macrophages

Human macrophages are capable of recognizing yeast-derived zymosan particles and engulf them. By using transfected cells, we detected the translocation of a chimeric construct EGFP-cPLA₂α from the cytosol to the phagocytic cups (Fig. 1). Translocation of the enzyme was particularly prominent in nonsealed phagocytic cups (Fig. 1, 10–15 min). Once the phagosome was sealed and internalized, the EGFP-cPLA₂α separated from it (Fig. 1, 60 min). Experiments were performed next to rule out the possibility that the increased fluorescence arising from EGFP-cPLA₂α in the forming phagosome was due to an increased volume of cytoplasm imaged in the plane. This was addressed by imaging in the same cell the construct EGFP-cPLA₂α and a monomeric form of DsRed (to correct for local variations in cytoplasmic volume). Figure 2 shows a clear increase in EGFP-cPLA₂α fluorescence in the phagosomes that does not correspond with an increase in cytoplasmic volume (ratio EGFP-cPLA₂α/DsRed) at any time, thus indicating that enzyme translocation actually occurs.

Phagocytosis of opsonized zymosan activates cPLA₂α in human macrophages

Zymosan induced a significant release of AA (and metabolites) to the extracellular medium, suggesting the activation of a PLA₂ (Fig. 3A). This PLA₂ was identified as cPLA₂α on the basis of complete inhibition of the response by a low concentration of pyrrophenone, a cPLA₂α inhibitor (29) (Fig. 3B).

To confirm that the cPLA₂α that translocates to the phagocytic cup is functionally active, an experiment of frustrated phagocytosis was performed, using glass plates coated with IgG (28). Macrophages exposed to IgG-coated glass surfaces responded by translocating the EGFP-cPLA₂α to the membranes more proximal to the glass surface but not to other cellular membranes (Fig. 4A, B, E). In this experiment, the IgG-coated glass would represent the phagocytosable particle (28). Next, we loaded the cells with the fluorogenic phospholipase substrate bis-BODIPY FL C₁₁-PC (30), and subjected them to the frustrated phagocytosis assay. A dramatic increase in fluorescence was observed, especially in the proximity of the IgG-coated glass (Fig. 4C, D and F), indicating that an A-type phospholipase is acting at that place (where the “phagosome” is being initiated). To confirm that such a phospholipase is actually cPLA₂α, we conducted experiments in the presence of pyrrophenone (Fig. 4D and F). As expected, pyrrophenone at doses as low as 1 μM strongly blocked the fluorescence increase in the

fluorescence intensities (mean fluorescence intensity in membranes closer to the glass/mean fluorescence intensity in the cytosol). At least 15 different cells were analyzed.

cells exposed to IgG-coated glass, indicating that such a fluorescence increase is mainly due to cPLA₂α activation.

Mutation of a four-lysine cluster in cPLA₂α that is involved in binding of anionic phospholipids suppresses EGFP-cPLA₂α translocation to the phagocytic cup

We have previously described that mutations on Lys488, Lys541, Lys543, and Lys544 of cPLA₂α result in a defective translocation of cPLA₂α to intracellular membranes in response to exogenous PIP₂ (17). Because it is well described that PIP₂ increases in the phagosome (31), we next studied the behavior of the 4-Lys mutant (EGFP-4KE/A-cPLA₂α) in macrophages exposed to opsonized zymosan. The results, as shown in Fig. 5A, clearly indicated that this mutant does not translocate to the phagocytic cup in activated cells at any time tested, suggesting that a functional binding site in cPLA₂α for anionic phospholipids is necessary for such a translocation to be observed. To further substantiate this observation, we performed experiments of frustrated phagocytosis, similar to those shown in Fig. 4, using cells transfected with the EGFP-4KE/A-cPLA₂α mutant. Fig. 5B shows that, unlike the wild-type enzyme, the mutant did not translocate to the membranes that are closer to the IgG-coated plate. These data highlight the importance of the 4-Lys cluster for proper binding of cPLA₂α to the phagosomal membranes.

Experiments were next conducted to study a possible role for anionic phospholipids in cPLA₂α translocation to the phagocytic cup. To this end, we took advantage of the PIP₂-binding properties of a fluorescent chimeric protein of EGFP with the pleckstrin homology domain of the PLCδ₁ (EGF-PLCδ₁-PH) (28). Figure 6A shows that, when transfected into human macrophages, the

chimera labels the main cellular reservoir of PIP₂, i.e., the plasma membrane (24). Immediately after promoting PIP₂ hydrolysis by activating the cells with a calcium ionophore, the fluorescence disappears from the plasma membrane and accumulates in the cytoplasm as would be expected from a functional PH domain (Fig. 6A). By using this chimera, we confirmed in human macrophages previous observations by Botelho et al. (31), indicating that PIP₂ levels increase at the phagocytic cup while the phagosome is being formed and decrease when it seals (Fig. 6B).

Subsequently, the cells were cotransfected with both constructs, namely ECFP-PLCδ₁-PH and EYFP-cPLA₂α. In resting cells, ECFP-PLCδ₁-PH was present only in the plasma membrane whereas EYFP-cPLA₂α was found primarily in the cytoplasm (Fig. 7). However, after exposure of the cells to opsonized zymosan, both chimeric proteins localized at the forming phagocytic cups (Fig. 7B). There was no colocalization in the cytoplasm of resting or stimulated cells. We noticed also that in those cells where ECFP-PLCδ₁-PH construct was expressed at higher levels the translocation of the cPLA₂α to the phagosomes was inhibited (Fig. 7C).

The behavior of EGFP-PLCδ₁-PH and EGFP-cPLA₂α were analyzed in more detail by confocal analysis of z-stack series from cells that were engulfing particles at similar stages of phagocytosis (Figs. 8, 9). We observed that both constructs were enriched in the same sites of the phagosomes, especially along the particles and in the base. It is worth noting that translocation of the EGFP-cPLA₂α to the base of some of the phagosome was more prominent than that of EGFP-PLCδ₁-PH. It is possible that in the base of the phagosome other factors, in addition to or independently of PIP₂, contribute to the translocation of cPLA₂α.

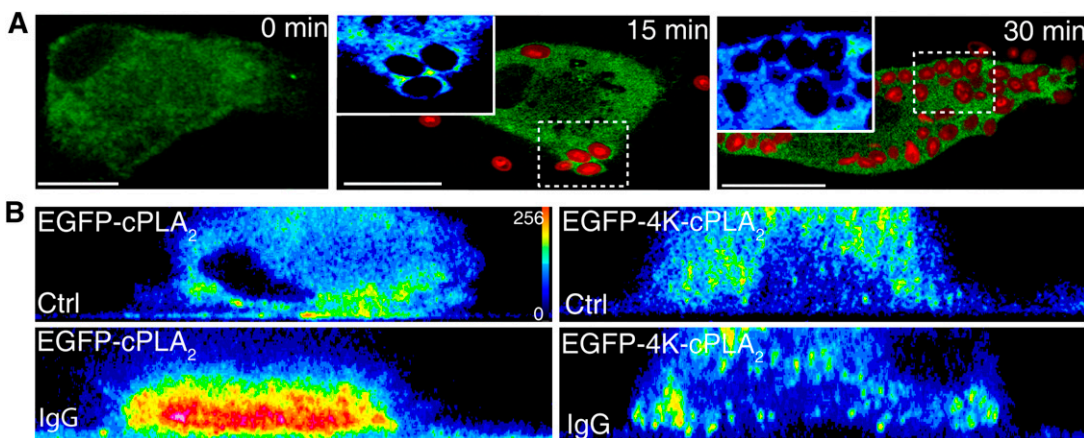


Fig. 5. The mutant EGFP-4KE/A-cPLA₂α does not translocate to the phagosome in human macrophages. A: Human macrophages transfected with the mutant EGFP-4KE/A-cPLA₂α were subjected to synchronized phagocytosis with Alexa Fluor 594-labeled opsonized zymosan for the indicated times, fixed and analyzed by confocal microscopy. Framed phagosomes have been enlarged and the intensity of the fluorescence analyzed by pseudocolor (left upper inserts at 15 and 30 min). B: Cells transfected with the construct EGFP-cPLA₂α or EGFP-4KE/A-cPLA₂α were subjected to a frustrated phagocytosis assay and plated over noncoated glasses (Ctrl) or IgG-coated glasses (IgG) as indicated, and analyzed by confocal microscopy. Pictures of the XZ axis of the cells were taken and the intensity of the fluorescence obtained was analyzed in pseudocolor. The figure is representative of more than 40 cells that were analyzed per experiment and the experiment was repeated four times. White bar = 10 μm.

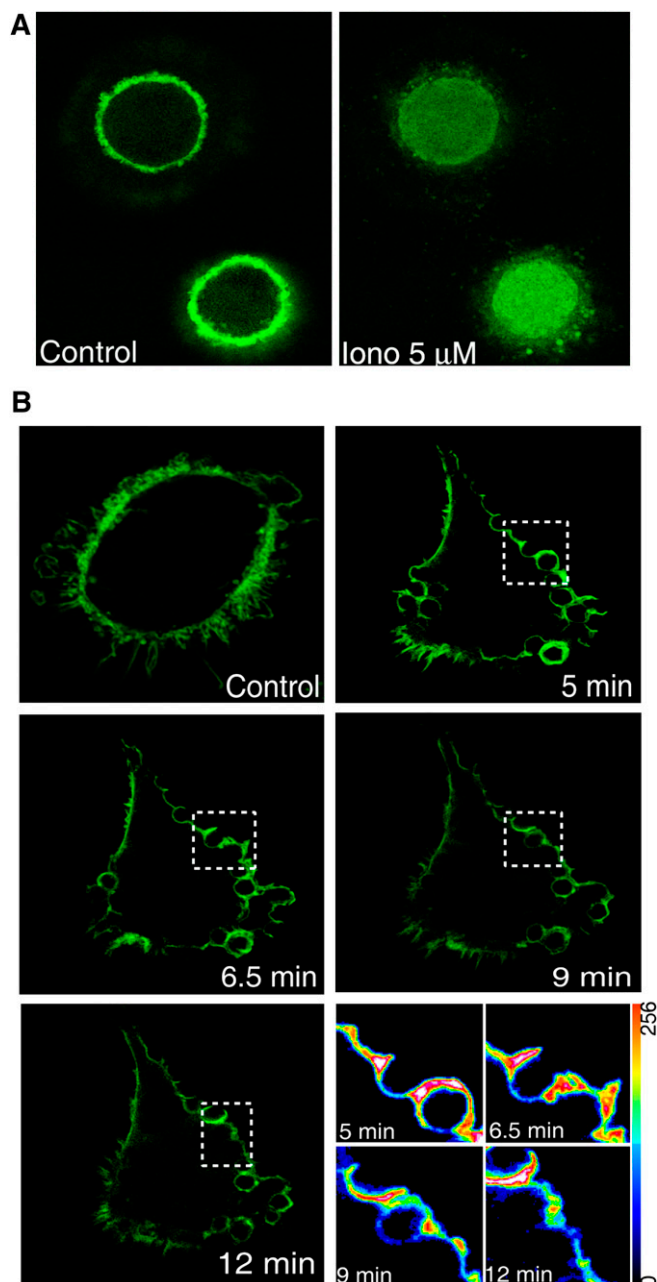


Fig. 6. PIP₂ accumulation in the forming phagosomes during zymosan phagocytosis in human macrophages. **A:** Cells were transfected with the construct EGFP-PLCδ₁-PH and analyzed *in vivo* by confocal microscopy. Pictures were taken before (control) and after 5 min of treatment with 5 μM ionomycin (Iono 5 μM). **B:** Cells were transfected with the construct EGFP-PLCδ₁-PH, treated with opsonized zymosan, and analyzed *in vivo* by confocal microscopy. Pictures were taken at different time points after exposure to zymosan, as indicated. The pictures on the bottom right correspond to the phagosomes selected with a dotted white box at each time point, and the fluorescence intensity was analyzed in pseudocolor.

Secreted group V and cytosolic calcium-independent group VIA PLA₂s do not translocate to the phagocytic cup

To address whether other PLA₂s in addition to cPLA₂α could also translocate to the phagocytic cup during phagocytosis of opsonized zymosan, we used human macrophages

transfected with either sPLA₂-V-EGFP or iPLA₂-VIA-EYFP. In agreement with our previous studies in murine macrophages (25, 32), sPLA₂-V-EGFP was found in resting cells associated with secretory granules and Golgi-like structures (**Fig. 10A**). iPLA₂-VIA-EYFP had a mitochondrial localization in unstimulated cells (**Fig. 10B**), which is in accordance with previous estimates (33). After the cells were challenged with opsonized zymosan, localization was studied between the chimeric proteins and the fluorescent particles. We failed to detect association of the fluorescence arising from either sPLA₂-V-EGFP or iPLA₂-VIA-EYFP to the phagocytic cups under any condition (**Fig. 10**). Thus, of the three major PLA₂ classes potentially capable of generating lipid mediators during inflammation (2–5, 34), only the cPLA₂α translocates to the phagocytic cup in human macrophages.

DISCUSSION

A major regulatory mechanism of cPLA₂α activity in cells is the Ca²⁺-dependent control of the physical state of the enzyme. In resting cells, the enzyme resides in the cytosol and hence, having no access to its substrate in the membrane, has no activity. In stimulated cells, cPLA₂α translocates to the membrane in a Ca²⁺-dependent process resulting in phospholipid hydrolysis and free AA release (9). Most of the research carried out to date has thoroughly documented the translocation of cPLA₂α to intracellular membranes such as those of the nuclear envelope, Golgi complex, or endoplasmic reticulum (9). A few instances have been reported of translocation of cPLA₂α to cellular membranes different to those indicated above (20, 35, 36). This study adds to these studies by showing that the phagosomal membrane of human macrophages is also a site for cPLA₂α translocation during activation conditions. Particularly relevant to our report is the work by Girotti et al. (20) showing translocation of cPLA₂α to forming phagosomes in murine macrophages. Although the molecular mechanism was not investigated, the authors noted that chelation of extracellular calcium decreased the total number of phagocytic events, but cPLA₂α still remained associated to the lasting phagosomes at intracellular calcium levels equaling those of resting cells (20). In previous work from our laboratory, we showed that introducing exogenous short-chain PIP₂ into cells promotes the translocation of cPLA₂α from cytosol to perinuclear membranes at basal levels of intracellular Ca²⁺ (17). Moreover, other studies have demonstrated that PIP₂ transiently increases in the forming phagosome and disappears after phagosome sealing, being undetectable in the sealed phagosome (31). Intrigued by these observations, we speculated that translocation of cPLA₂α to the forming phagosome could require the cationic cluster of four Lys (Lys488/Lys541/Lys543/Lys544) that is present in cPLA₂α and has been shown to bind anionic phospholipids such as PIP₂ (13). Using confocal microscopy techniques, we document the localization of cPLA₂α and a PIP₂-binding construct,

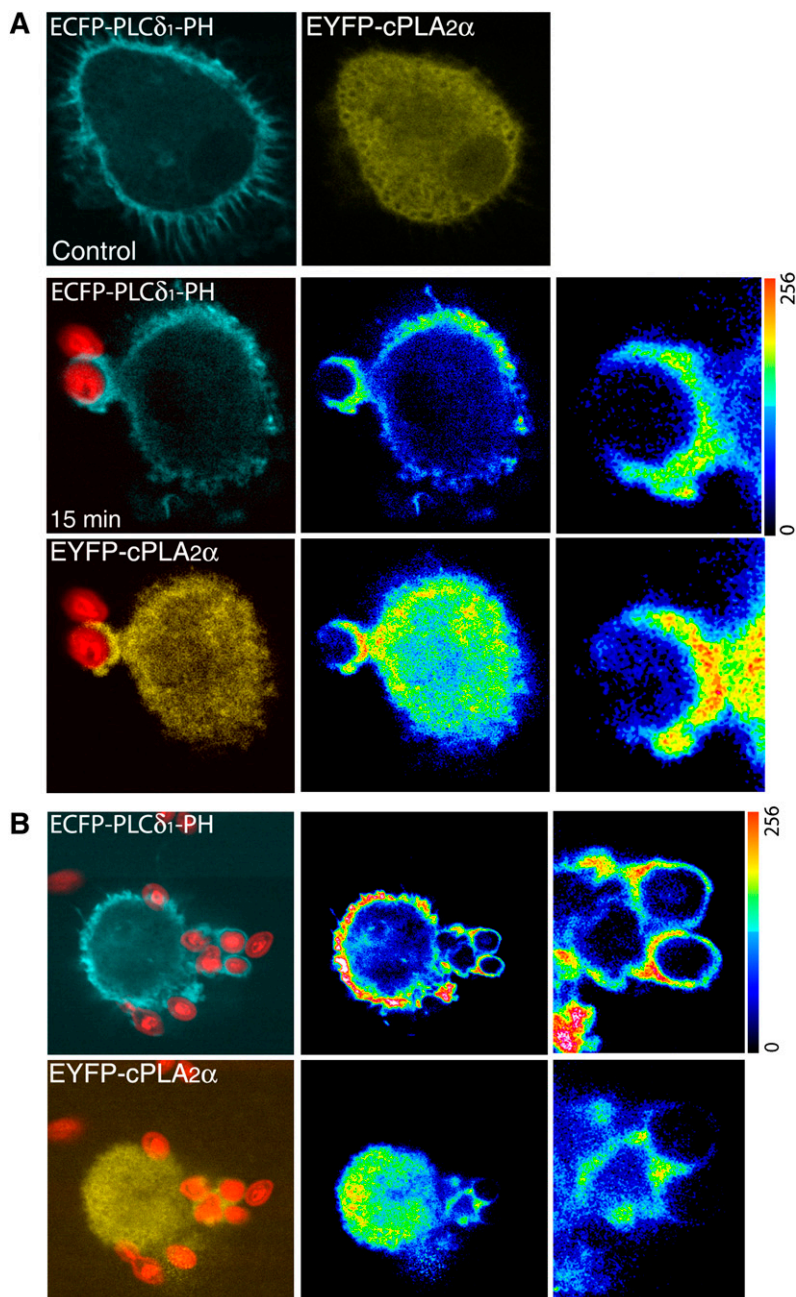


Fig. 7. Localization of ECFP-PLC δ_1 -PH and EYFP-cPLA $_2\alpha$ during phagocytosis in human macrophages. Human macrophages, cotransfected with the ECFP-PLC δ_1 -PH and the EYFP-cPLA $_2\alpha$ constructs, were subjected to synchronized phagocytosis using Alexa Fluor 594-labeled opsonized zymosan, fixed at 0 (Control) and 15 min, and analyzed by confocal microscopy (A). B: A cell with high expression of the construct ECFP-PLC δ_1 -PH is shown. In A and B, middle panels, fluorescence intensities are shown in pseudocolor, and detailed fluorescence in forming phagosomes is shown in panels to the right.

ECFP-PLC δ_1 -PH, in forming phagosomes. Also, high level expression of the ECFP-PLC δ_1 -PH inhibits the translocation of the cPLA $_2\alpha$ to phagosomes. Moreover, mutation of the cationic cluster of Lys488, Lys541, Lys543, and Lys544 that serves as a PIP $_2$ -binding site eliminates the ability of the enzyme to translocate to the phagosomal membrane. Collectively, these results provide the first example of a physiologically-relevant condition where the cationic cluster of cPLA $_2\alpha$ participates in regulating enzyme association to membranes and hence, its activity in intact cells.

The presence of cPLA $_2\alpha$ at the membrane of the nascent phagosome may serve important pathophysiological roles because during phagocytosis large quantities of eicosanoids are produced, which could be involved in the kill-

ing of the ingested microorganism at the phagosome (8, 21–23). In the mouse model, other PLA $_2$ s in addition of cPLA $_2\alpha$ have been suggested to be related to phagocytic events. Particularly relevant to this work, it has been shown that group V secreted PLA $_2$ also translocates to the phagosome in zymosan-stimulated murine peritoneal macrophages (23). Intrigued by this report, we also studied the possible movement of sPLA $_2$ -V to phagosomes in our human macrophage cell system. We failed to detect translocation of a chimeric sPLA $_2$ -V-EGFP protein to phagosomes in our systems. We had previously demonstrated that this chimeric sPLA $_2$ -V behaves the same as the native sPLA $_2$ -V protein in terms of biochemical properties, enzymatic activity, and subcellular localization (25, 32). There are many differences between the murine and human

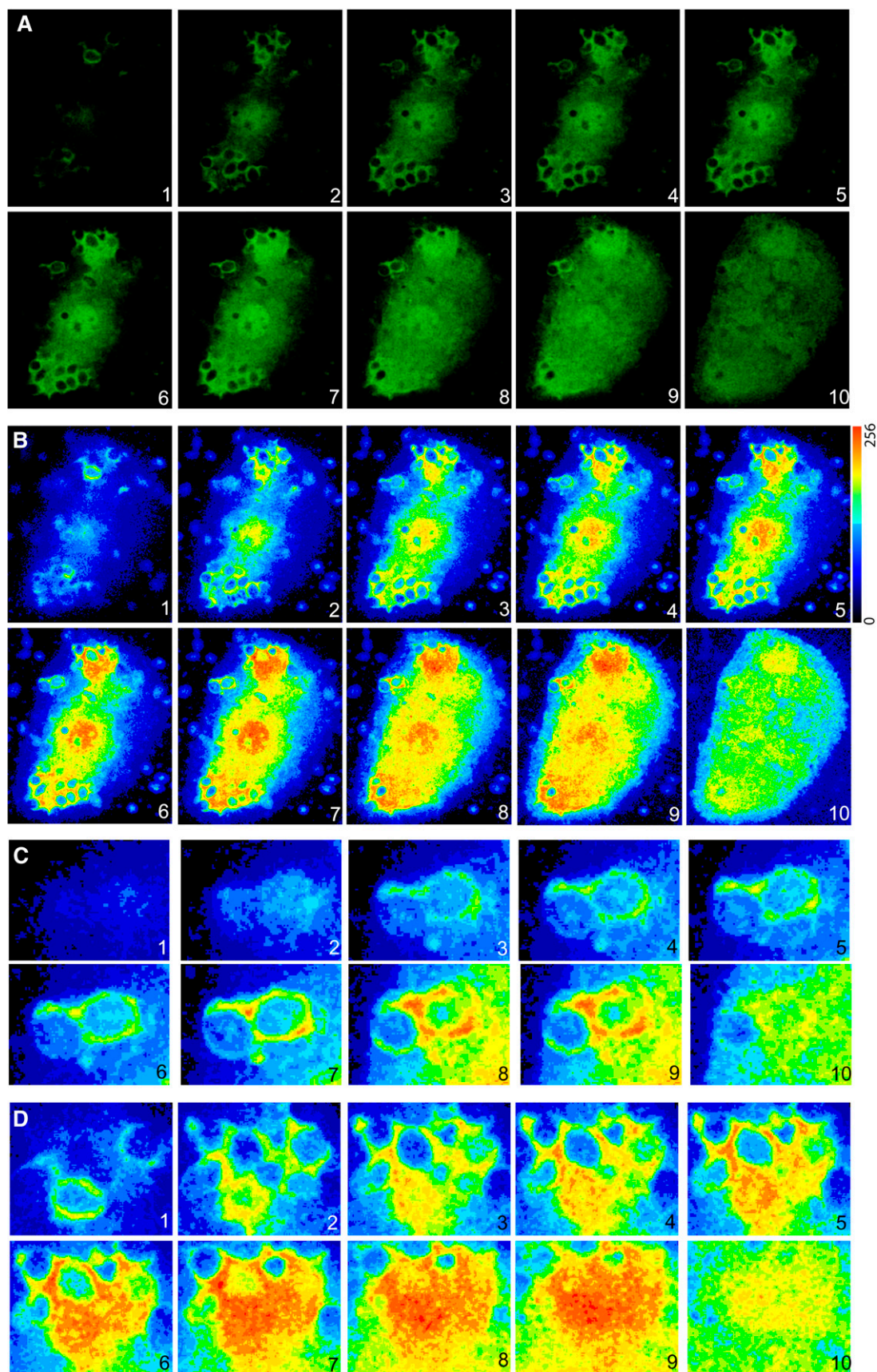


Fig. 8. Analysis of human macrophages transfected with EGFP-cPLA₂α during phagocytosis of zymosan. Human macrophages transfected with the construction EGFP-cPLA₂α were treated with opsonized zymosan for 20 min, fixed, and fluorescence analyzed by confocal microscopy. A: Ten different z-stacks of the same cell are shown (from top to bottom). B: Pseudocolor analysis of the intensity of fluorescence of the cell in A is shown. C and D: Detailed phagosomes from B.

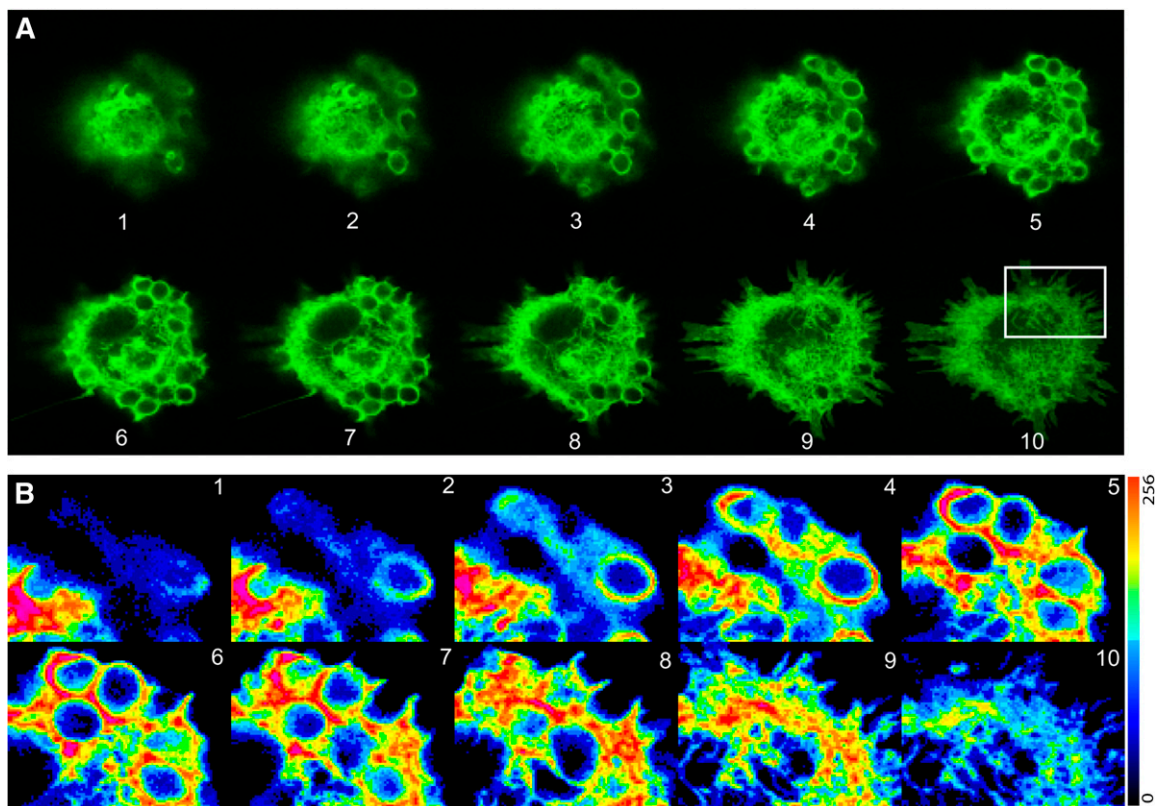


Fig. 9. Analysis of a human macrophage transfected with EGFP-PLC δ_1 -PH during phagocytosis of zymosan. Human macrophages transfected with the construction EGFP-PLC δ_1 -PH were treated with zymosan for 20 min, fixed, and fluorescence analyzed by confocal microscopy. A: Ten different z-stacks of the same cell are shown (from top to bottom). B: Pseudocolor analysis of the intensity of fluorescence from some phagosomes is shown (white square in A).

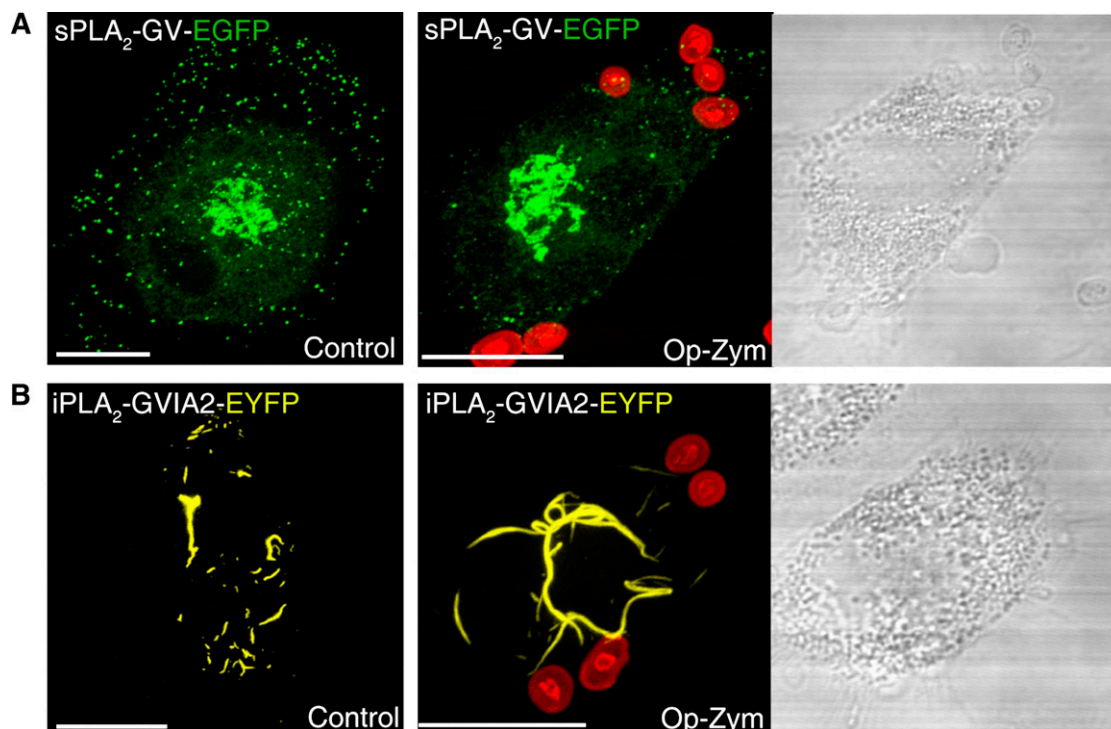



Fig. 10. sPLA $_2$ -V and iPLA $_2$ -VIA do not translocate to the phagocytic cup in human macrophages. Cells transfected with the fluorescent constructs sPLA $_2$ -V-EGFP (A) or iPLA $_2$ -VIA-EYFP (B) were subjected to synchronized phagocytosis using Alexa Fluor 594-labeled opsonized zymosan (op-zym) or vehicle (control) for 15 min, fixed, and analyzed by confocal microscopy. Images are the projection to the Z axis of more than 13 stacks (0.25 μ m each). Transmission images are shown in the right panel. White bar = 10 μ m.

macrophage models of zymosan phagocytosis that may explain these different results. For instance, in murine macrophages, zymosan induces abundant AA release (37–43) and may be internalized primarily via dectin-1 receptors (44). However, human macrophages do not respond readily to zymosan by releasing AA, and opsonization of the particle appears to be required for full responses, which may occur primarily via Fc receptors. Thus, it appears likely that the different mechanisms of internalization of phagocytosable particles in mouse versus human may account, at least in part, for the remarkable differences in the translocation ability of sPLA₂-V to the phagosomes.

The one other PLA₂ that we investigated is iPLA₂-VIA, a calcium-independent enzyme. Unlike cPLA₂α and sPLA₂ enzymes, the involvement of iPLA₂-VIA in receptor-mediated AA mobilization appears not to be a general one but to depend on cell type and stimulation conditions (2, 45–48). Using a chimeric construct, iPLA₂-VIA-EYFP, we detected no appreciable change in the subcellular localization of this enzyme during opsonized zymosan challenge; the enzyme always remained associated to mitochondria, which is consistent with previous data (33). Thus, from the three major PLA₂ families potentially capable of effecting AA release for eicosanoid production, only one, cPLA₂α, translocates to the phagosome in human cells. 

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