Deletion of the Nitrate Reductase N-Terminal Domain Still Allows Binding of 14-3-3 Proteins but Affects Their Inhibitory Properties1

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Nitrate reductase (NR) is post-translationally regulated by phosphorylation and binding of 14-3-3 proteins. Deletion of 56 amino acids in the amino-terminal domain of NR was previously shown to impair this type of regulation in tobacco (Nicotiana plumbaginifolia) (L. Nussaume, M. Vincentez, C. Meyer, J.-P. Boutin, M. Caboche [1995] Plant Cell 7: 611–621), although both full-length NR and deleted NR (ΔNR) appeared to be phosphorylated in darkness (C. Lillo, S. Kazazaic, P. Ruoff, C. Meyer [1997] Plant Physiol 114: 1377–1383). We show here that in the presence of Mg2+ and phosphatase inhibitors, NR and endogenous 14-3-3 proteins copurify through affinity chromatography. Assay of NR activity and western blots showed that endogenous 14-3-3 proteins copurified with both NR and ΔNR. Electron transport in the heme-binding domain of ΔNR was inhibited by Mg2+/14-3-3, whereas this was not the case for NR. This may indicate a different way of binding for 14-3-3 in the ΔNR compared with NR. The ΔNR was more labile than NR, in vitro. Lability was ascribed to the molybdopterin binding domain, and apparently an important function of the 56 amino acids is stabilization of this domain.

RESULTS

Inhibition of Purified NR and ΔNR by Mg2+ and Endogenous 14-3-3

We partially purified NR from different sources in the presence of phosphatase inhibitors and in the presence or absence of Mg2+ (Table I). In agreement with previous results, the phosphorylation state is preserved when NR is partially purified in the presence of phosphatase inhibitors (Lillo et al., 1997). This was confirmed by the high Mg2+ inhibition always

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observed when yeast 14-3-3 was added to the assay buffer (Table I). Preparations made in the absence of 10 mM Mg2+ in all buffers were clearly different from preparations made in the presence of Mg2+. When NR was affinity purified in the absence of Mg2+, almost no difference was seen between assays with EDTA and assays with Mg2+, i.e. Mg2+ added to the assay gave only 0% to 6% inhibition (Table I). Apparently, when prepared in the absence of Mg2+, endogenous 14-3-3 was not retained in the preparation. However, when Mg2+ was present during purification, Mg2+ inhibition of partially purified NR was 41% to 66%, reflecting that endogenous 14-3-3 was present. This supports the assumption that one effect of Mg2+ is indeed to facilitate binding of 14-3-3 to phosphorylated NR, not just to inhibit activity of the NR/14-3-3 complex. Both tobacco NR (from C1 plants) and ΔNR (from del7 plants) purified in the presence of Mg2+ were inhibited by Mg2+, showing that endogenous 14-3-3 copurified with NR as well as with ΔNR (Table I). However, less Mg2+ inhibition was observed for ΔNR compared with NR, indicating that less endogenous 14-3-3 was present in the ΔNR preparation compared with the NR preparation. Purification of NR and ΔNR in phosphate buffer confirmed that ΔNR and NR were both phosphorylated in dark-exposed tobacco plants. Phosphate is known to inhibit phosphatases, and clearly after purifying tobacco NR and ΔNR in phosphate buffer, strong inhibition by Mg2+ in the presence of yeast 14-3-3 was observed. However, Mg2+ alone inhibited NR activity by only 6% showing that endogenous 14-3-3 did not copurify with either NR or ΔNR when prepared in this buffer (Table I).

During this work, we observed that Mg2+ inhibition of the ΔNR activity decreased significantly after centrifugation of the crude extract. Activity was, therefore, tested immediately after extraction and again after centrifugation also for extracts of other plants. However, the decrease in Mg2+ inhibition during centrifugation was observed only for ΔNR and only in HEPES buffer [4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid], not in phosphate buffer. We then wanted to determine whether centrifugation or time was crucial for the decrease in Mg2+ inhibition of the ΔNR enzyme. A 1-min centrifugation in a microcentrifuge at 12,000 g did not lead to more than a 4% decrease in Mg2+ inhibition. Furthermore, when part of the extract was left at 0°C, whereas the other part of the extract was centrifuged for 10 min at 30,000 g, the decrease of Mg2+ inhibition was observed in both cases, i.e. time was the critical factor for activation of ΔNR, not removal of debris by centrifugation. These results point to previous suggestions that some factor in the crude extract appears to activate ΔNR, whereas NR is not activated by the same factor (Pigaglio et al., 1999).

Generally, only small differences in activity were seen between assays with and without Mg2+ when testing ΔNR in crude extracts made with HEPES.

### Table I. Inhibition of NR and ΔNR activity by 5 mM free Mg2+ in the assay

Tests were made with crude extracts and after Blue Sepharose affinity purification of NR from spinach, and tobacco C1 and ΔNR from tobacco del7. Extracts were made from plants 30 min after transfer to darkness. After purification NR and ΔNR was affinity purified in the absence of Mg2+, presumably when prepared in the absence of Mg2+. NR was affinity purified in the presence of Mg2+, which was present. This supports the assumption that one factor for activation of ΔNR, not removal of debris by centrifugation. These results point to previous suggestions that some factor in the crude extract appears to activate ΔNR, whereas NR is not activated by the same factor (Pigaglio et al., 1999).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Source</th>
<th>Extraction Buffer</th>
<th>Inhibition by Mg2+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crude extract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach (n = 3)</td>
<td>0.1 M HEPES, 25 mM NaF, 0.1 μM okadaic acid, 10 mM MgCl2</td>
<td>84 ± 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach (n = 3)</td>
<td>0.1 M HEPES, 25 mM NaF, 0.1 μM okadaic acid</td>
<td>86 ± 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco C1 (n = 6)</td>
<td>0.1 M HEPES, 0.1 μM okadaic acid, 10 mM MgCl2</td>
<td>81 ± 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco C1 (n = 3)</td>
<td>0.1 M Phosphate, 25 mM NaF, 0.1 μM okadaic acid</td>
<td>53 ± 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco del7 (n = 6)</td>
<td>0.1 M HEPES, 0.1 μM okadaic acid, 10 mM MgCl2</td>
<td>45 ± 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco del7 (n = 3)</td>
<td>0.1 M Phosphate, 25 mM NaF, 0.1 μM okadaic acid</td>
<td>48 ± 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
buffer and assayed after centrifugation (Table I; Nussaume et al., 1995; Lejay et al., 1997). To determine whether this difference was due to kinetic characteristics, we tested the concentration of cations necessary for half maximal inhibition of NR and ΔNR partially purified from dark-exposed plants in the presence of phosphatase inhibitors (phosphorylated enzyme). Cations which could be of importance in addition to Mg$^{2+}$ in vivo include the polyamine spermidine, which is known to reach fairly high concentrations in plant tissue (0.3 mM) and is involved in regulation of various processes (Flores and Galston, 1984). Although highly speculative, inhibition by spermidine could represent a possible negative feedback mechanism in NO$_3$ assimilation by a metabolite rich in nitrogen. The concentrations of Mg$^{2+}$ and spermidine were varied in the range 0 to 5 mM and 0 to 1 mM, respectively, in the presence, as well as absence, of yeast 14-3-3. Mg$^{2+}$ and spermidine did not inhibit NR or ΔNR at these concentrations unless 14-3-3 was present. In the presence of 14-3-3, 1 mM Mg$^{2+}$ or 0.2 mM spermidine gave half maximal inhibition of NR and ΔNR. No difference in IC$_{50}$ values was seen for NR and ΔNR (Table II). The maximal inhibition of NR and ΔNR activity varied between 70% and 80% in these experiments. At higher concentrations of Mg$^{2+}$ (10 mM) and spermidine (2 mM), some inhibition of NR activity was detected, even in the absence of 14-3-3. The same IC$_{50}$ values were found for Mg$^{2+}$ and for spermidine in the presence of endogenous tobacco 14-3-3. However, no difference was found between NR and ΔNR with respect to IC$_{50}$ values.

Immunoblot Analysis

Western blots confirmed that in the presence of phosphatase inhibitors and Mg$^{2+}$, 14-3-3 proteins co-purified with NR. This was found for both spinach and squash (blots not shown), as well as for full-length and deleted tobacco NR (Fig. 1). Lanes 1 and 3 show that 14-3-3 proteins were present in preparations of Blue Sepharose-purified NR and ΔNR when Mg$^{2+}$ was present in all buffers during purification, whereas 14-3-3 proteins were not detectable when Mg$^{2+}$ was omitted (lanes 2 and 4). The NR/14-3-3 complex was eluted from Blue Sepharose with 0.3 mM KNO$_3$ (lanes 1 and 3) or 100 µM NADH (lanes 5 and 6).

For all species tested, Mg$^{2+}$ in the extraction buffer and buffers used during purification was necessary for detection of 14-3-3 protein on the blot. As a control, a crude (spinach) extract was passed through an antibody column, Mac74 (MacKintosh et al., 1995), which removed 90% of NR activity. This extract, low in NR, was then passed through a Blue Sepharose column, and proteins were eluted with 0.3 mM KNO$_3$. Only negligible amounts of 14-3-3 bound to the column. The experiment confirmed that 14-3-3 elution from the Blue Sepharose column is indeed dependent on the presence of NR.

The results shown in Table I and blots shown in Figure 1 strongly support the assumption that endogenous 14-3-3 proteins bind to ΔNR as well as NR. Densitometer measurements of four different preparations of NR and ΔNR on various blots indicated that, to some degree, 14-3-3 bands were weaker for del7 extracts compared with C1 extracts. However, considerable variations among extracts prevented strict conclusions.

Partial Activities

Different partial activities of affinity-purified tobacco NR and ΔNR were tested with dephosphory-

**Table II. Concentration of Mg$^{2+}$ or spermidine necessary for half-maximal inhibition (IC$_{50}$ values) of purified NR and ΔNR activity in the presence of 30 mM yeast 14-3-3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Source</th>
<th>IC$_{50}$ (Mg$^{2+}$)</th>
<th>IC$_{50}$ (Spermidine)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, C1</td>
<td>0.95 ± 0.25</td>
<td>0.21 ± 0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, del7</td>
<td>1.25 ± 0.25</td>
<td>0.16 ± 0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Protein-gel blots showing NR, ΔNR, and 14-3-3 proteins after Blue Sepharose chromatography of extracts from C1, del7 (d7), and del8 (d8) plants. Affinity-purified NR and ΔNR were subjected to SDS-PAGE. NR purified in the presence (lane 1) and absence of Mg$^{2+}$ (lane 2). ΔNR (d7) purified in the presence (lane 3) and absence of Mg$^{2+}$ (lane 4). Lanes 5 and 6 show ΔNR from del7 and del8 purified in the presence of Mg$^{2+}$, and a different assay for detecting 14-3-3 protein was used (see "Materials and Methods"). Samples tested in lanes 1 through 4 were eluted with KNO$_3$ from the Blue Sepharose column and concentrated on Centricon 30. Samples tested in lanes 5 and 6 were eluted with NADH from the Blue Sepharose column and concentrated on Centricon 100. Amounts of protein added to wells 1 through 4 were approximately 6 µg and for wells 5 and 6, approximately 2 µg. Following transfer of the proteins to a nitrocellulose membrane, the membrane was cut in two halves. Top, Upper half of the membrane was probed with antiserum raised against squash NR. Bottom, Lower half of the membrane was probed with antiserum raised against spinach 14-3-3 proteins.
lated enzymes (leaves harvested in the light, no phosphatase inhibitors present in extraction buffers) and phosphorylated enzymes (leaves harvested after 30 min of darkness, phosphatase inhibitors in extraction buffers). As expected, dephosphorylated NR and ΔNR activities were not inhibited by Mg2+. Like the partial activity of phosphorylated spinach NR (Bachmann et al., 1996a), the reduced methylviologen (MV) to NR partial activity of tobacco NR was inhibited by Mg2+ when leaves were harvested from darkness. Also the MV to ΔNR activity was inhibited by Mg2+ (Table III). However, ΔNR and NR behaved differently, because for ΔNR the NADH to NADH-cytochrome c reductase partial activity (CR) was inhibited by Mg2+. This surprising result was confirmed with four independent preparations of purified ΔNR and NR. Inhibition of NADH to CR by Mg2+ was dependent on the phosphorylation state of ΔNR; inhibition was only seen for enzyme prepared from dark-treated leaves (Table III). NADH to ferricyanide-NR partial activity of ΔNR and NR was not inhibited by Mg2+ (Table III). The NADH to ferricyanide-NR partial activity involves only the FAD-binding domain, whereas NADH to CR involves also the heme-binding domain (Rouze and Caboche, 1992). The binding site for 14-3-3 proteins is at the hinge between the heme-binding and Moco-factor binding domain (Bachmann et al., 1996b; Moorhead et al., 1996), and it may, therefore, be expected that the heme-binding domain, but not the FAD-binding domain, is influenced by Mg2+ in combination with 14-3-3. The surprising result is that the deletion in the N-terminal region of NR is necessary to see any effect of 14-3-3 and Mg2+ on the partial NADH to CR activity. The results show that ΔNR and NR have some different characteristics with respect to 14-3-3.

**Labile ΔNR Activity**

When using NADH as an electron donor and NO3 as an acceptor, electron transfer includes all three cofactor binding domains of NR (FAD-, heme-, and molybdopterin-binding domains), whereas Cytochrome c (cyt c) as substrate needs only active FAD- and heme-binding domains. The ratio of CR to NR and ΔNR activities varied between preparations, but was always higher for ΔNR. An average of six different preparations after affinity purification gave a ratio of 3 for NR and 7 for ΔNR (Table IV). The number of units of purified NR and ΔNR was clearly related to the number of units in the crude extracts (Table IV), and the yield varied from 34% to 48%. The NR activity was approximately three times higher in crude extracts from C1 plants compared with del7 plants (data derived from Table IV). However, CR activity was similar in preparations from del7 and C1 plants. This shows that del7 plants contained a high proportion of inactive ΔNR, i.e. only the partial CR activity was functional. Alternatively, the ΔNR was immediately inactivated when extracted and assayed. Clearly, ΔNR is more labile than NR in vitro. For instance, (NH4)2SO4 precipitation of ΔNR resulted in unstable enzyme (Nussaume et al., 1995). Following Blue Sepharose purification, ΔNR activity was unstable if not immediately desalted. For instance, after incubation of the enzyme at 25°C for 60 min, 80% of the ΔNR activity was lost, whereas NR activity was unchanged under these conditions (Fig. 2). Inactivation of ΔNR was not caused by proteolysis because a western blot was performed with the ΔNR sample at time 0, 60, and 120 min of incubation at 25°C, and showed no changes in ΔNR protein (blot not shown). CR was stable during such experiments, which confirms that inactivation of activity was not due to proteolysis, but rather, caused by inactivation of the Mo-containing domain. NR and ΔNR were eluted with a high salt concentration (0.3 M KNO3), and after desalting, both NR and ΔNR were stable during 1 h at 25°C (Fig. 2). However, attempts to ascribe the lability of ΔNR to a salt effect were not successful because, although ΔNR was much more stable after desalting of the Blue Sepharose fractions, adding back KNO3 or other salts (KCl, K2SO4) up to 0.3 M did not render the enzyme unstable. Apparently, ΔNR is unstable after the conformation change that probably takes place during elution from Blue Sepharose. However, this behavior is still not understood.

| Table III. Inhibition of partial activities of NR and ΔNR by 5 mM Mg2+ in the presence of 30 nM yeast 14-3-3 protein
| Assays were run in triplicate, and SE ± 5%.
| Plant Source and Light Conditions | Inhibition by Mg2+ | NADH:CR | NADH:FR | MV:NR |
| Tobacco, C1, light | 0 | 11 | 8 |
| Tobacco, C1, darkness | 10 | 5 | 73 |
| Tobacco, del7, light | 9 | 12 | 8 |
| Tobacco, del7, darkness | 46 | 4 | 71 |
an oxidizing agent like ferricyanide, 0.5 mM, as described by Aryan and Wallace (1985), increased ΔNR activity slightly. However, ΔNR activity was still very low compared with NO₃⁻ eluted ΔNR or NR. Since most of the ΔNR protein was still inactive with respect to the terminal activity after treatment with ferricyanide, this argues against (reversible) inactivation by superoxide, but supports the assumption that the molybdopterin cofactor is released or non-functional (Nussaume et al., 1995).

### DISCUSSION

Following purification of phosphorylated NR and ΔNR, IC₅₀ values for yeast 14-3-3 (Lillo et al., 1997), Mg²⁺, and spermidine (present work) were the same for NR and ΔNR. No differences of kinetic constants were found that would explain the modest Mg²⁺ inhibition (Nussaume et al., 1995; present paper) often found for ΔNR in crude extracts.

Following centrifugation, i.e. 15 min after extraction, Mg²⁺ inhibition of ΔNR in HEPES buffer was only about 25% (Table I); in agreement with values found previously under similar extraction and assay conditions (Nussaume et al., 1995). However, in the present work, we also show that when ΔNR activity was tested in extracts immediately after homogenization of leaves harvested from darkness, stronger Mg²⁺ inhibition was observed (45%), but still not as strong as for NR (81%). The decrease in Mg²⁺ inhibition after extraction was not observed for NR. This implies that modest Mg²⁺ inhibition of ΔNR in crude extracts may be caused by reactions taking place both in the plant and after extraction. When extracts were made in phosphate buffer, less inhibition of NR was observed compared with HEPES buffer; Mg²⁺ inhibition was almost the same for NR and ΔNR (Table I). High concentration of phosphate is likely to promote release of 14-3-3 protein from NR and may therefore result in NR appearing more similar to ΔNR. Phosphate is known to stimulate NR activity by binding to the molybdopterin-binding domain (Solomonson and Barber, 1990) and, possibly, phosphate stabilizes ΔNR and also makes ΔNR and NR more similar in activity assays.

The fact that the ΔNR protein was inactivated by yeast 14-3-3 after purification led us to propose previously a model where a putative activating factor would remain bound to the ΔNR protein in crude extracts and would impede 14-3-3 binding (Pigaglio...
We show here that endogenous 14-3-3 copurified with ΔNR through the purification process, as shown by activity measurements in the presence of Mg$^{2+}$ (Table I), as well as western blots (Fig. 1). Thus, our previous model appears to be no longer valid, as the ΔNR protein seems to bind 14-3-3 proteins to almost the same extent as NR. An explanation for this observation could be that 14-3-3 proteins bind the ΔNR protein to a different site and/or in a different manner. Although no alternative binding site for 14-3-3 proteins has so far been described for NR, other 14-3-3 interacting proteins, like the Raf kinase, present multiple sites of interaction with 14-3-3 (Tzivion et al., 1998). To reconcile our previous model with the present data, we propose that the factor which remains bound to the ΔNR protein is in fact the interacting 14-3-3 protein(s). In this case, 14-3-3 binding would inactivate ΔNR less, either because the 14-3-3 proteins are also bound to another site on ΔNR or because the ΔNR/14-3-3 complex adopts a different conformation due to the removal of the NR N-terminal region. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that 14-3-3 proteins inhibited CR partial activity to a different extent in NR and ΔNR proteins (Table III).

Clearly, the deletion in the N-terminal domain influenced characteristics of the ΔNR/14-3-3 complex because electron transport in the heme-binding domain of ΔNR was inhibited by Mg$^{2+}$/14-3-3, whereas this was not the case for NR (Table III). A striking effect of the deletion was the influence on stability (Fig. 2; Table IV); NADH to CR activity was retained, but the terminal activity (associated with molybdenopterin-binding domain) was inactivated. Generally, when NADH and NO$_3^-$ were used as substrates, del7 plants had only 30% of NR activity, compared to C1 plants. However, when the partial CR activity was tested, activities in C1 and del7 plants were similar (Table IV). This shows that, for the ΔNR, a large proportion of the terminal activity was inactive or less active than for NR. This deactivation took place during extraction or also in the plant. It is therefore likely that an important function of the N-terminal domain is stabilization of the molybdo-pterin-binding domain.

The question that still remains open is the actual activation state of the ΔNR protein in the plant. If regulation of ΔNR is seriously impaired in vivo, accumulation of nitrite in the leaves in darkness would be expected (Riens and Heldt, 1992). Accumulation of nitrite was, however, never observed in del7 plants, since extracts did not have any background level of nitrite. Moreover, as reported by Lejay et al. (1997), almost no stimulation of NO$_3^-$ reduction in the dark was detected in del7 plants compared with control plants, despite of the high activation state of the ΔNR protein. Since accumulation of nitrite could have serious negative effects on plants, redundant strategies may have evolved to assure that this toxic compound is not allowed to accumulate. It has been proposed that the limited availability of reducing power in darkness would prevent or at least decrease any effect of the ΔNR higher-activation state. Indeed, when the del7 and del8 plants were grown in the light in very low CO$_2$ concentrations, where reducing power is probably not limiting, a higher NO$_3^-$ reduction rate was observed (Lejay et al., 1997). Other evidence also supports a possible higher activation state of the ΔNR protein in vivo. It has been proposed that the stability of NR is decreased upon inactivation (Weiner and Kaiser, 1999), and we have previously shown that the ΔNR protein is more stable in darkened plants than the NR protein (Pigaglio et al., 1999).

Taken together, these results indicate that the ΔNR protein is probably less inactivated by 14-3-3 proteins than NR in planta and in vitro, although 14-3-3 proteins seem to remain bound to it, and that the Mg$^{2+}$ inhibition of this protein is decreasing with time after extraction. Thus, we propose that the absence of the NR N-terminal domain affects in some way the enzymatic activities of the ΔNR/14-3-3 complex.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant Material

Plants tested were: squash (Cucurbita maxima L. cv Buttercup), spinach (Spinacea oleracea L. cv Merkur), Nicotiana plumbaginifolia var. Viviani C1 with the full-length tobacco NR (Vincentz and Caboche, 1991), and N. plumbaginifolia del7 and del8 with a ΔNR lacking 56 amino acids in the N-terminal domain (Nussaume et al., 1995). del7 and del8 are independent transformants carrying the same transgene, and there was no difference in the level of NR expression between them. NR was constituatively expressed using the cauliflower mosaic virus 35 S promoter in the Nicotiana. All the NR activity detected in these transgenic plants is derived from the transgene expression, as the endogenous NR gene is inactivated by a retrotransposon insertion. Plants were grown at 20°C with a 12-h photoperiod at 80 μmol m$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$, and were watered with Hoagland solution containing 15 mM KNO$_3$ three times a week and always the day before harvesting (Lillo, 1994).

Extraction and Purification of NR

Leaves, 10 g, were harvested in the morning, 2 h after the onset of light, followed by 30 min of darkness. Samples were homogenized with 30 mL of 0.1 M HEPES-KOH (pH 7.5), 10 mM MgCl$_2$, 3% (w/v) polyvinylpyrrolidone, 1 mM EDTA, 7 mM Cys, 7.5 μM leupeptin, 0.1 mM PMSF, 1 μM FAD, 1 μM Na$_2$MoO$_4$, 25 mM NaF, and 0.1 μM okadaic acid (stock solution made up in dimethylsulfoxide, Calbiochem, San Deigo), filtered through cheesecloth, and centrifuged for 10 min at 31,000g. In some cases, MgCl$_2$ was omitted, see “Results.” The supernatant was mixed with 3 g of Blue Sepharose equilibrated in homogenization buffer (omitting polyvinylpyrrolidone), and shaken

et al., 1999).
for 40 min, then washed with 100 mL of one-half-strength extraction buffer (omitting polyvinylpolypyrrolidone), packed into a syringe, and NR was then eluted with 100 μM NADH or 0.3 mM KNO₃ (in case of tobacco) in the one-half-strength extraction buffer. The most active Blue Sepharose fractions were desalted on a Sephadex G-25 PD-10 column (Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, NJ) with 25 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 7 mM Cys, 0.2 mM EDTA, and 0.1 mM okadaic acid, and concentrated in centricon 30 (Millipore, Bedford, MA), or, when mentioned, in centricron 100. For tobacco, NaF strongly inhibited NR activity in the presence of acid, and concentrated in centricon 30 (Millipore, Bedford, CA) using a protein assay (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA) with γ-globulin as a standard. NR was purified 1,000-fold when eluted with NADH (as for spinach and squash) and about 200-fold when eluted with 0.3 mM KNO₃ (tobacco).

Assay of NR

The assay mixture contained 50 mM HEPES-KOH (pH 7.5), 100 μM NADH, and 5 mM KNO₃ with 2 mM EDTA or 5 mM MgCl₂. The assay volume was 0.75 mL. Activity was measured in crude extracts by determining NO₂⁻ formation, and, in (partially) purified NR preparation also, by continuously following the decrease of NADH at 340 nm to CR was measured by continuously following the production of nitrite from sulfanilamide (Lillo, 1983). NADH was substituted by potassium ferricyanide. (For details on assays, see Athwal et al., 1990). One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the rate of 1 μmol NADH oxidized in 1 min. All assays were performed at 25°C. NADH to NR, MV to NR, and reduced bromphenol blue to NR were assayed by incubating for 5 min and measuring the nitrite produced as the diazo-compound formed from sulfanilamide (Lillo, 1983). NADH to CR was measured by continuously following the production of reduced Cyt c in a spectrophotometric cell at 550 nm.

Purification of Yeast 14-3-3 Proteins

The 6-His tagged BMH1 14-3-3 isoform from Saccharomyces cerevisiae was expressed in Escherichia coli DH5α from the trc promoter in plasmid pTrcHisA, and purified to homogeneity (Moorhead et al., 1996).

Immunoblot Analysis

Proteins were separated using a discontinuous buffer system SDS-PAGE (12% gels) electrophoresis, according to the method of Laemmli (1970). Protein preparations, 2 to 6 μg, were applied to each well. Proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane (0.45 μm) using a mini trans-blot electrophoretic cell (Bio-Rad). The transfer buffer used was 25 mM Tris, 192 mM Gly, and 20% (v/v) methanol, pH 8.3. The upper section of the membrane was incubated with rabbit polyclonal antibodies raised against purified squash NR, and the lower section was treated with polyclonal antibodies raised against spinach 14-3-3 in sheep. The immunocomplexes were recognized using protein G conjugated to horseradish peroxidase. The membranes were developed using a color development method (Fig. 1, lanes 1–4; Bio-Rad) and the ECL chemiluminescent detection method (Fig. 1, lanes 5 and 6; Amersham Pharmacia, Upsala). The 14-3-3 antibodies were kindly provided by Drs. Moorhead and MacKintosh (Department of Biochemistry, University of Dundee, Dundee, UK).

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LITERATURE CITED


