

Concatenated subunits reveal stoichiometry and subunit arrangement of five distinct  $\alpha 4\beta 2$  neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors

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By concatenation of cDNAs coding for rat  $\alpha 4$  and  $\beta 2$  nAChR subunits tandem subunits have been prepared in which all possible pairs of the two subunits ( $\alpha\beta$ ,  $\beta\alpha$ ,  $\alpha\alpha$ , and  $\beta\beta$ ) are coupled by a synthetic linker of glutamine residues. After injection of cDNAs coding for tandem subunits together with cDNAs coding for the  $\alpha 4$  or  $\beta 2$  subunits into the nucleus of *Xenopus laevis* oocytes functional heteromeric nAChRs were expressed, which were investigated by two-microelectrode voltage clamp. The tandem constructs by themselves did not produce significant numbers of functional nAChRs. The  $\alpha\beta$ ,  $\beta\alpha$ , and  $\beta\beta$  tandems combine with  $\alpha 4$  to form nAChRs with low sensitivity to ACh. The  $\beta\alpha$  tandem combines with  $\beta 2$  to produce nAChRs with a high sensitivity to ACh. The combination of  $\alpha\beta$  with  $\beta 2$  was little effective. The  $\alpha\alpha$  tandem with  $\beta 2$  produced a heterogeneous population of nAChRs with high and low sensitivity to ACh. The nAChRs with high sensitivity to ACh contain at least three  $\beta$  subunits, arranged as  $\alpha\beta\alpha\beta\beta$  or  $\alpha\alpha\beta\beta\beta$ . Inhibition of ACh-induced ion current by d-tubocurarine (d-TC) revealed additional populations of nAChRs with high and low sensitivity to d-TC. The nAChRs with high sensitivity to d-TC appear to contain at least three  $\alpha$  subunits, arranged as  $\alpha\beta\alpha\beta\alpha$ ,  $\alpha\alpha\alpha\beta\beta$ , or  $\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\beta$ . The effects of ACh and d-TC demonstrate the functionality of five types of  $\alpha 4\beta 2$  nAChR with different stoichiometries and arrangements of the  $\alpha 4$  and  $\beta 2$  subunits. Further research with concatenated subunits may reveal the pharmacological and toxicological profiles of the distinct subunit assemblies of ligand-gated ion channels and may be essential for the understanding of the effects of existing and for the development of new therapeutic agents.

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