

Engineering $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChRs with reduced or increased nicotine sensitivity via selective disruption of consensus sites in the M3–M4 cytoplasmic loop of the $\alpha 4$ subunit



Nilza M. Biaggi-Labiosa^a, Emir Avilés-Pagán^a, Daniel Caballero-Rivera^b,
Carlos A. Báez-Pagán^{a, **}, José A. Lasalde-Dominicci^{a, b, *}

^a Department of Biology, University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras Campus, PO Box 70377, San Juan, 00936-8377, Puerto Rico

^b Department of Chemistry, University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras Campus, PO Box 23346, San Juan, 00931-3346, Puerto Rico

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 12 December 2014

Received in revised form

20 April 2015

Accepted 24 April 2015

Available online 6 May 2015

Keywords:

Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor

Nicotine

Two-electrode voltage clamp

Nicotine sensitivity

Phosphorylation

ABSTRACT

The $\alpha 4\beta 2$ neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) plays a crucial role in nicotine addiction. These receptors are known to desensitize and up-regulate after chronic nicotine exposure, but the mechanism remains unknown. Currently, the structure and functional role of the intracellular domains of the nAChR are obscure. To study the effect of subunit phosphorylation on $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR function and expression, eleven residues located in the M3–M4 cytoplasmic loop were mutated to alanine and aspartic acid. Two-electrode voltage clamp and ¹²⁵I-labeled epibatidine binding assays were performed on *Xenopus* oocytes to assess agonist activation and receptor expression. When ACh was used as an agonist, a decrease in receptor activation was observed for the majority of the mutations. When nicotine was used as an agonist, four mutations exhibited a statistically significant hypersensitivity to nicotine (S438D, S469A, Y576A, and S589A). Additionally, two mutations (S516D and T536A) that displayed normal activation with ACh displayed remarkable reductions in sensitivity to nicotine. Binding assays revealed a constitutive up-regulation in these two nicotine mutations with reduced nicotine sensitivity. These results suggest that consensus phosphorylation residues in the M3–M4 cytoplasmic loop of the $\alpha 4$ subunit play a crucial role in regulating $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR agonist selectivity and functional expression. Furthermore, these results suggest that disruption of specific interactions at PKC putative consensus sites can render $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChRs almost insensitive to nicotine without substantial effects on normal AChR function. Therefore, these PKC consensus sites in the M3–M4 cytoplasmic loop of the $\alpha 4$ nAChR subunit could be a target for smoking cessation drugs.

© 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

Neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) are ligand-gated ion channels that belong to a gene super family of homologous receptors including γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA), glycine, and serotonin receptors. The receptor is composed of five subunits with

each having four transmembrane domains (M1–M4) and a large intracellular loop (C2). The genes for the neuronal subunits that have been cloned so far are divided into two subfamilies of nine α ($\alpha 2$ – $\alpha 10$) and three β ($\beta 2$ – $\beta 4$) subunits, and are expressed in the nervous system, cochlea, and a number of non-neuronal tissues (Gotti and Clementi, 2004; Hogg et al., 2003).

Neuronal nAChRs have a role in the mediation of tolerance and addiction to nicotine in chronic tobacco users and the symptoms of withdrawal experienced upon cessation of use (Benowitz, 1996). The complex activities of nicotine in the nervous system are due to its ability to mimic the activity of acetylcholine (ACh) on these receptors (Gaimarri et al., 2007). At the molecular level, chronic nicotine exposure differentially affects the number (up-regulation), subunit composition, stoichiometry, and functional status (desensitization and inactivation) of some nAChR subtypes, leaving others substantially unaffected (Gaimarri et al., 2007). Nicotine, the

Abbreviations: nAChR, nicotinic acetylcholine receptor; ACh, acetylcholine; PKA, protein kinase A; PKB, protein kinase B; PKC, protein kinase C; CKII, casein kinase II; TK, tyrosine kinase; HEPES, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine-N'-2-ethanesulfonic acid; CPM, counts per minute.

* Corresponding author. University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras Campus, Department of Biology, PO Box 70377, San Juan, 00936-8377, Puerto Rico. Tel.: +1 787 764 0000x4887; fax: +1 787 753 3852.

** Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: cbaezpagan@gmail.com (C.A. Báez-Pagán), jasalde@gmail.com (J.A. Lasalde-Dominicci).

addictive component of tobacco, has a predominant effect in the brain mainly on the $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR, the most abundant subtype.

Desensitization and up-regulation of nAChRs is thought to involve phosphorylation mediated by various kinases (Fenster et al., 1999b). For instance, protein kinase A (PKA) (Madhok et al., 1994) and protein kinase C (PKC) (Eilers et al., 1997) are examples of kinases that have been studied in the context of nAChR desensitization and up-regulation. Specifically, studies suggest that in the continuous presence of nicotine, receptors would be driven into inactive/desensitized conformations (Lukas, 1991; Marks et al., 1993; Peng et al., 1994), a process likely influenced by the level of phosphorylation (Eilers et al., 1997; Gopalakrishnan et al., 1997). There is evidence that activators of PKA and PKC increase nAChR binding sites and synergistically enhance nicotine-induced receptor up-regulation (Gopalakrishnan et al., 1997). These findings are validated by *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies, which have demonstrated that $\alpha 4$ nAChR subunits are phosphorylated (Hsu et al., 1997; Nakayama et al., 1993a, 1993b) and, more specifically, that they are targets of PKA phosphorylation (Wecker et al., 2001). Studies using phosphopeptide mapping have provided evidence that residues S365, S472, and S491 of the rat $\alpha 4$ subunit, corresponding to positions S364, S471 and S490 on the current $\alpha 4$ NCBI reference sequence, are substrates for PKA phosphorylation (Guo and Wecker, 2002). In addition, a recent study identified two major substrate sites for PKA phosphorylation on the human $\alpha 4$ subunit, namely S467 and S362, which are homologues to rat $\alpha 4$ positions S471 and S364 used in the current study (Pollock et al., 2007).

Recent work from our laboratory has shown that two point mutations of a PKC phosphorylation residue, S336A and S336D, exhibit constitutive up-regulation when expressed in oocytes (López-Hernández et al., 2009). In addition, we found that both of these PKC mutations changed the ACh affinity but exhibited no change in nicotine affinity, suggesting that the properties of agonist binding for $\alpha 4\beta 2$ channel activation have very distinct dynamic and/or structural requirements for ACh and nicotine (López-Hernández et al., 2009).

On the basis of these findings, we examined various consensus positions in the M3–M4 cytoplasmic loop of the $\alpha 4$ subunit (Fig. S1) in an attempt to dissect the potential role of this domain in the functional response of the $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR. This domain contains conserved consensus sites for various protein kinases (PKA, PKC, CKII, and TK) (Viseshakul et al., 1998) and has been recently mentioned as a possible target for allosteric sites (Taly et al., 2009). In the present study, eleven of these sites were mutated, to alanine and aspartic acid, to study the effect of $\alpha 4$ subunit phosphorylation on the $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR activation and expression. The rationale for using alanine and aspartic acid substitutions is that alanine impairs phosphorylation, whereas aspartic acid mimics phosphorylation of the protein (Arany et al., 2013). We used ACh and nicotine as agonists to test the functionality of the mutations as compared with the wild-type receptor. The present results reveal a novel allosteric linkage between the M3–M4 cytoplasmic loop of the $\alpha 4$ neuronal nAChR subunit that can regulate an agonist's selectivity and functional expression. We suggest that this domain could be considered as a structural target for the development of smoking cessation drugs given that point mutations at this domain can decrease nicotine sensitivity (Taly et al., 2009).

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Site-directed mutagenesis

Single point mutations were prepared using the Quickchange™ Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). The

template used for the PCR reaction was the pGEMHE vector with *Rattus norvegicus* cDNA coding for the $\alpha 4$ neuronal nAChR subunit. DNA was purified using a QIAprep spin miniprep kit (Quiagen, Germantown, MD) and then sequenced to confirm the incorporation of each mutation. A total of 11 residues in the cytoplasmic loop of the $\alpha 4$ subunit were chosen to be mutated: S364, T417, S438, S469, S471, S490, S504, S516, T536, Y576, and S589. Each residue was mutated to alanine (A) and aspartic acid (D).

2.2. *In vitro* synthesis of mRNA and oocyte microinjection

Each subunit encoding mRNA was synthesized *in vitro* from linearized pGEMHE plasmid templates of *R. norvegicus* cDNA coding for $\alpha 4$ and $\beta 2$ nAChR subunits using the mMessage mMachine RNA transcription kit (Ambion, Austin, TX). mRNA mixtures of $\alpha 4$ and $\beta 2$ subunits were prepared at 2 μ g:3 μ g ratio, and 32.2 nL of this mixture was microinjected into each oocyte. The mRNA mixture was microinjected, using a displacement injector (Drummond Instruments, Broomhall, PA), into stage V and VI oocytes that had been extracted, incubated in collagenase Type 1A (Sigma, St. Louis, MO), and defolliculated by manual dissection. The injected oocytes were incubated at 19 °C for 3–4 days in ND-96 medium supplemented with albumin, gentamicin, tetracycline, and theophylline. Electrophysiological experiments were performed after the third or fourth day of mRNA injection.

2.3. Electrophysiological characterization of $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChRs

Oocytes injected with the mRNA transcripts of $\alpha 4$ and $\beta 2$ subunits were characterized using a two-electrode voltage clamp. ACh- and nicotine-induced currents were recorded at 20 °C, 3–4 days after mRNA injection, with a GeneClamp 500B Amplifier (Axon Instruments, Foster City, CA). Electrodes were filled with 3M KCl and had a resistance of less than 5 M Ω . Impaled oocytes in the recording chamber were continuously perfused at a rate of 5 ml/min with MOR-2 buffer (115 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM KCl, 5 mM HEPES, 1 mM Na₂HPO₄, 0.2 mM CaCl₂, 5 mM MgCl₂, and 0.5 mM EGTA, pH 7.4). All the reagents used were purchased from Sigma–Aldrich, Co. (St. Louis, MO). For dose–response curves, each oocyte was held at a membrane potential of –70 mV. Membrane currents were digitized using the DigiData 1322A interface (Axon Instruments, Foster City, CA), filtered at 2 kHz during recording. The Clampex 10.0 software running on a Pentium 4-based computer was used for data acquisition. Data analysis was via Prism 3.0 (Graphpad Software, San Diego, CA). Dose–response data for the $\alpha 4\beta 2$ combination were collected using seven ACh doses (0.1, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, and a seventh concentration ranging from 300 to 1000 μ M depending on the mutant) and seven nicotine concentrations (0.1, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, 300 μ M). The data were fitted using a one-component sigmoidal dose–response equation, $Y = I/I_{\max}^{\text{Bottom}} + (I/I_{\max}^{\text{Top}} - I/I_{\max}^{\text{Bottom}}) / (1 + 10^{-(\text{LogEC}_{50} - X) \times \text{HillSlope}})$ where X is the logarithm of concentration and Y is the response.

2.4. Epibatidine binding assays

¹²⁵I-labeled epibatidine (PerkinElmer Life Sciences, Boston, MA) binding assays were performed to determine membrane expression of nAChR in oocytes. The oocytes were incubated in 50 pM ¹²⁵I-labeled epibatidine with 5 mg/ml albumin serum bovine in MOR-2 without EGTA at room temperature for 2 h. Non-injected oocytes were also incubated in ¹²⁵I-labeled epibatidine to measure nonspecific binding (PerkinElmer 2470 WIZARD Gamma Counter). Excess epibatidine was removed by washing each oocyte with 60 ml of MOR-2 without EGTA. A standard linear regression was

obtained by plotting the counts per minute (CPM) against ^{125}I -labeled epibatidine concentration (0.5–20 fmol).

2.5. Determination of potential changes in subunit stoichiometry of $\alpha\beta 2$ nAChRs using A-85380

To determine whether the $\alpha\beta 2$ mutations $\alpha 4\text{S469A}\beta 2$, $\alpha 4\text{S471D}\beta 2$, $\alpha 4\text{T536A}\beta 2$ and $\alpha 4\text{Y576A}\beta 2$ expressed in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes assemble in the $\alpha 4(2):\beta 2(3)$ or the $\alpha 4(3):\beta 2(2)$ stoichiometry, we estimated the efficacy of agonist A-85380 when compared to ACh 300 μM . The $\alpha 4(2):\beta 2(3)$ stoichiometry was favored by microinjecting $\alpha\beta 2$ mRNA in a 1:10 ratio, and the $\alpha 4(3):\beta 2(2)$ by microinjecting in a 10:1 ratio. The efficacy of A-85380 in WT $\alpha 4(2):\beta 2(3)$ and WT $\alpha 4(3):\beta 2(2)$ was determined by

comparing the macroscopic current elicited by A-85380 100 nM and ACh 300 μM in oocytes microinjected $\alpha\beta 2$ mRNA in 1:10 and 10:1 ratios, respectively. For these experiments, we focused our attention on one mutation from each set (PKA, CKII, PKC, and TK) rather than performing a systematic assessment in all the mutations. In doing so, we selected mutations from each set that displayed interesting functional deviations from the WT to explore the possibility that such changes arose from changes in subunit stoichiometry. Because this work contains quite a lot of data, we were inclined not to probe all mutations, but rather test only a functionally interesting representative from each set. The efficacy of A-85380 in $\alpha 4\text{S469A}\beta 2$, $\alpha 4\text{S471D}\beta 2$, $\alpha 4\text{T536A}\beta 2$ and $\alpha 4\text{Y576A}\beta 2$ was determined by comparing the macroscopic current elicited by A-85380 100 nM and ACh 300 μM in oocytes microinjected $\alpha\beta 2$

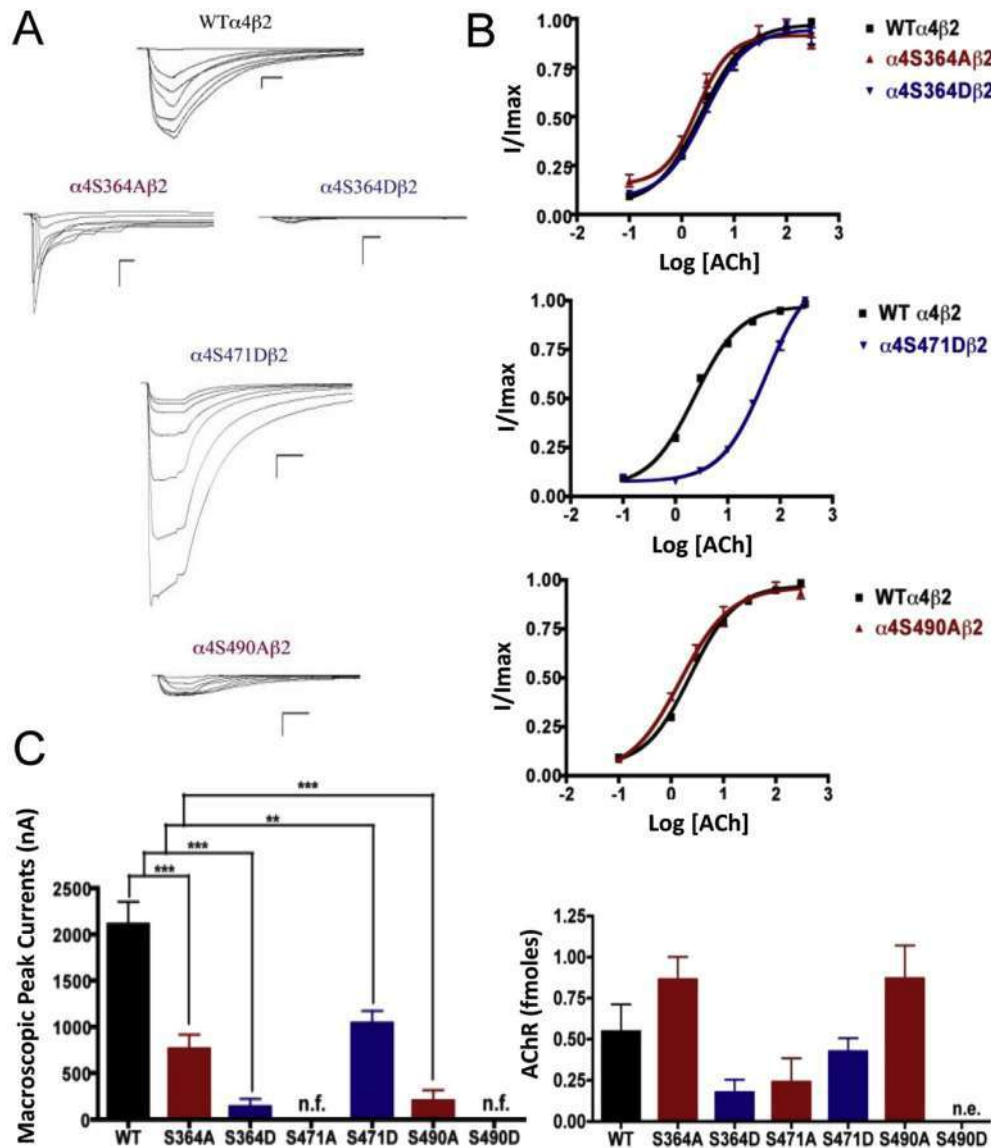


Fig. 1. Binding and functional characterization of mutations on PKA putative sites in the $\alpha 4$ subunit. Voltage-clamp recordings were used to determine the macroscopic response of mutations $\alpha 4\text{S364A}\beta 2$, $\alpha 4\text{S364D}\beta 2$, $\alpha 4\text{S471A}\beta 2$, $\alpha 4\text{S471D}\beta 2$, $\alpha 4\text{S490A}\beta 2$, $\alpha 4\text{S490D}\beta 2$ and WT $\alpha\beta 2$ nAChRs expressed in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes and exposed to several ACh and nicotine concentrations. (A) Family of ACh-induced macroscopic currents. Calibration bars are shown for all families of currents, horizontal bars indicate time (5 s) and vertical bars indicate the inward current (500 nA). (B) Dose–response relationships obtained by voltage-clamp using ACh as an agonist. ACh dose–response curves were determined using seven ACh concentrations (0.1, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, and a seventh concentration ranging from 300 to 1000 μM depending on the mutant). The responses were normalized to the maximum response (I/I_{max}). (C) *Left panel*, comparison of the macroscopic peak currents of all the mutations and WT receptor shown in nA. *Right panel*, results of the ^{125}I -labeled epibatidine binding experiments performed in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes expressing the mutations $\alpha 4\text{S364A}\beta 2$, $\alpha 4\text{S364D}\beta 2$, $\alpha 4\text{S471A}\beta 2$, $\alpha 4\text{S471D}\beta 2$, $\alpha 4\text{S490A}\beta 2$, $\alpha 4\text{S490D}\beta 2$ and WT $\alpha\beta 2$ nAChRs shown in fmol ($n = 6–17$) (** $p < 0.005$, *** $p < 0.0005$).

Table 1
Electrophysiological characterization of $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR mutations reveal different nicotine and ACh sensitivities.

Kinase	Mutation	ACh			Nicotine		
		EC ₅₀ (μM)	Hill Coef.	Peak Current (nA)	EC ₅₀ (μM)	Hill Coef.	Peak Current (nA)
–	WT $\alpha 4\beta 2$	2.33±0.03	1.00	2110±243	4.21±0.41	1.80	387±66
PKA	$\alpha 4S364A\beta 2$	2.55±0.08	1.22	759±157***	n/f	n/f	n/f
	$\alpha 4S364D\beta 2$	2.71±0.05	1.07	135±87***	n/f	n/f	n/f
	$\alpha 4S471A\beta 2$	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f
	$\alpha 4S471D\beta 2$	53.60±0.05***	1.01	1039±139**	5.02±0.62	2.00	142±313**
	$\alpha 4S490A\beta 2$	1.51±0.08	0.91	200±115***	n/f	n/f	n/f
	$\alpha 4S490D\beta 2$	n/e	n/e	n/e	n/e	n/e	n/e
CKII	$\alpha 4T417A\beta 2$	77.80±0.12***	0.76	1557±306	2.12±0.61*	1.33	293±120
	$\alpha 4T417D\beta 2$	46.09±0.05***	0.99	360±89***	2.11±0.32**	1.78	582±255
	$\alpha 4S438A\beta 2$	11.00±0.19***	0.49	97±29***	n/f	n/f	n/f
	$\alpha 4S438D\beta 2$ ‡	3.96±0.09*	0.68	1938±367	2.17±0.16**	1.29	2156±475**
	$\alpha 4S469A\beta 2$ ‡	43.59±0.09***	0.87	2222±413	3.37±0.20	1.84	1552±313**
	$\alpha 4S469D\beta 2$	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f
	$\alpha 4S504A\beta 2$	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f
	$\alpha 4S504D\beta 2$	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f
PKC	$\alpha 4S516A\beta 2$	65.89±0.06***	1.04	1027±169***	n/f	n/f	n/f
	$\alpha 4S516D\beta 2$ ¶	43.72±0.12***	0.79	3296±581	3.80±0.68	1.48	76±16***
	$\alpha 4T536A\beta 2$ ¶	38.25±0.11***	0.67	3345±129***	3.84±0.61	1.80	110±28***
	$\alpha 4T536D\beta 2$	85±17***	0.69	216±85***	n/f	n/f	n/f
	$\alpha 4S589A\beta 2$ ‡	77±10***	0.80	1644±192	4.67±0.56	1.61	1882±672*
	$\alpha 4S589D\beta 2$	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f
TK	$\alpha 4Y576A\beta 2$ ‡	55±8***	0.91	4398±450***	3.76±0.60	1.65	874±221*
	$\alpha 4Y576D\beta 2$	35±7***	0.62	396±65***	n/f	n/f	n/f

Mutations highlighted in green (‡) exhibit hypersensitivity to nicotine while those in red (¶) exhibit agonist selectivity evidenced by their remarkable reductions in sensitivity to nicotine. Legend: (n/f) non-functional; (n/e) no-expression; Error estimates are expressed as the mean ± SEM of 6–17 oocytes. *P<0.05, **P<0.005, ***P<0.0005. Comparisons are relative to the WT.

mRNA in 2:3 ratio. The changes in stoichiometry in these four mutants were assessed by comparing the efficacy of A-85380 in each mutant compared to WT $\alpha 4(2):\beta 2(3)$ and WT $\alpha 4(3):\beta 2(2)$.

3. Results

3.1. Functional effects of mutations at PKA putative phosphorylation sites in the $\alpha 4$ subunit when using ACh as an agonist

Mutations $\alpha 4S364A$, $\alpha 4S364D$, $\alpha 4S471D$, and $\alpha 4S490A$ resulted in receptors with a significant decrease in macroscopic peak current as compared with the wild-type (WT) receptor (Fig. 1). Mutations $\alpha 4S471A$ and $\alpha 4S490D$ resulted in non-functional receptors. Statistical analysis using unpaired *t* tests showed no significant differences in the ACh EC₅₀ value between mutations $\alpha 4S364A$, $\alpha 4S364D$, $\alpha 4S490A$, and the WT $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR (2.55 ± 0.08, 2.71 ± 0.05, 1.51 ± 0.08, and 2.33 ± 0.03 μM, respectively). On the other hand, mutation $\alpha 4S471D$ exhibited a significant EC₅₀ increase (i.e. 53.60 ± 0.05 μM) as compared with the WT ACh EC₅₀ value (Table 1).

3.2. Functional effects of mutations at PKA putative phosphorylation sites in the $\alpha 4$ subunit when using nicotine as an agonist

All of the PKA mutants were studied with the use of nicotine as an agonist. The only mutation that exhibited functional activation by nicotine was $\alpha 4S471D$ (Fig. 2). This mutation exhibited a

significant decrease in the macroscopic peak current as compared with that of the WT receptor. The nicotine EC₅₀ values revealed no difference between the mutation and the WT receptor (Table 1). This was a remarkable observation as the $\alpha 4S471D$ mutation shows a significant difference in ACh activation as compared with the WT; however, nicotine activation in this mutant was similar to that in the WT receptor. This kind of behavior was previously described in mutations of PKC residue S336 (López-Hernández et al., 2009).

3.3. Effects on nAChR expression of mutations at PKA putative phosphorylation sites in the $\alpha 4$ subunit

¹²⁵I-labeled epibatidine binding assays revealed the expression patterns of the various mutations of PKA residues in the $\alpha 4$ subunit (Fig. 1C, right panel). Statistical analysis using unpaired *t* tests revealed no significant changes among any of the mutations as compared with the WT nAChR. Although mutation $\alpha 4S490D$ did not exhibit any function during the voltage-clamp experiments (Table 1), it was still subjected to the binding assays which revealed no expression for mutation $\alpha 4S490D$.

3.4. Functional effects of mutations at CKII putative phosphorylation sites in the $\alpha 4$ subunit when using ACh as an agonist

Voltage-clamp data analysis revealed significant decreases in the macroscopic peak currents for mutations $\alpha 4T417D$ and

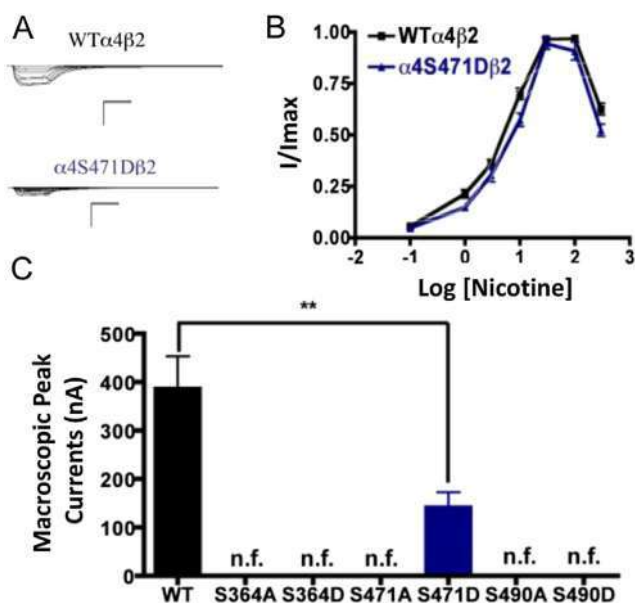


Fig. 2. Functional characterization of mutations on PKA putative sites in the $\alpha 4$ subunit with nicotine used as agonist. (A) Family of nicotine-induced macroscopic currents for mutation $\alpha 4S471D\beta 2$ and the WT $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR. Calibration bars are shown for all families of currents, horizontal bars indicate time (5 s) and vertical bars indicate the inward current (500 nA). (B) Dose–response relationships obtained by voltage-clamp using nicotine as agonist. Nicotine dose–response curves were determined using seven nicotine concentrations (0.1, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100 and 300 μM). The responses were normalized to the maximum response (I/I_{max}). (C) Comparison of the nicotine-induced macroscopic peak currents of the mutations and WT receptor shown in nA ($n = 6–17$) (** $p < 0.005$).

$\alpha 4S438A$ (Fig. 3). On the other hand, mutations $\alpha 4T417A$, $\alpha 4S438D$, and $\alpha 4S469A$ showed no change in the macroscopic peak current (Table 1). At the same time, mutations $\alpha 4S469D$, $\alpha 4S504A$, and $\alpha 4S504D$ resulted in non-functional receptors. The ACh EC_{50} values for all of the functional mutations of the CKII putative sites $\alpha 4T417A$, $\alpha 4T417D$, $\alpha 4S438A$, $\alpha 4S438D$, and $\alpha 4S469A$ resulted in significant increases when compared to the WT nAChR (Table 1).

3.5. Functional effects of mutations at CKII putative phosphorylation sites in the $\alpha 4$ subunit when using nicotine as an agonist

When nicotine was used as agonist, we found that mutations $\alpha 4S469D$, $\alpha 4S504A$, and $\alpha 4S504D$ also resulted in non-functional receptors. Although mutation $\alpha 4S438A$ produced a functional receptor when ACh was used as agonist, it resulted in a non-functional receptor when nicotine was used as an agonist. Mutations of residue $\alpha 4T417$ exhibited no significant change in macroscopic current when compared with the WT receptor; however, their nicotine EC_{50} values decreased significantly (Fig. 4). These mutations displayed a higher potency for nicotine. Interestingly, mutations $\alpha 4S438D$ and $\alpha 4S469A$ exhibited significant increases in the macroscopic peak currents (2156 ± 475 and 1552 ± 313 nA, respectively) when compared with the WT receptor (387 ± 66 nA) (Table 1). The nicotine EC_{50} value for $\alpha 4S438D$ exhibited a significant decrease whereas mutation $\alpha 4S469A$ exhibited no change. These results suggest that mutations $\alpha 4S438D$ and $\alpha 4S469A$ enhance the sensitivity to nicotine.

3.6. Effects on nAChR expression of mutations at CKII putative phosphorylation sites in the $\alpha 4$ subunit

^{125}I -labeled epibatidine binding assays on mutations of the CKII residues revealed significant decreases in receptor expression for

mutations $\alpha 4T417D$, $\alpha 4S438D$, and $\alpha 4S469A$ (Fig. 3C, right panel). On the other hand, mutations $\alpha 4T417A$ and $\alpha 4S438A$ did not exhibit changes in expression when compared with the WT receptor. More interestingly, three mutations that resulted in non-functional receptors when using ACh and nicotine ($\alpha 4S469D$, $\alpha 4S504A$, and $\alpha 4S504D$) exhibited no change in receptor expression (Fig. 3C right panel, and Table 1).

3.7. Functional effects of mutations at PKC putative phosphorylation sites in the $\alpha 4$ subunit when using ACh as an agonist

The alanine substitution at position $\alpha 4S516$ displayed a significant decrease in macroscopic peak current (1027 ± 169 nA) (Fig. 5). Mutation $\alpha 4T536A$ showed a significant increase in macroscopic peak current (3345 ± 129 nA), whereas mutation $\alpha 4T536D$ showed a significant decrease in macroscopic peak current (216 ± 85 nA) when compared with the WT receptor (Table 1). Mutation $\alpha 4S589A$ displayed a functional receptor with no change in macroscopic peak current (1644 ± 192 nA) when compared with the WT receptor. However, mutating the same residue to aspartic acid, $\alpha 4S589D$, resulted in a non-functional receptor (i.e., no significant current was detected). The five mutations that exhibited functional channels ($\alpha 4S516A$, $\alpha 4S516D$, $\alpha 4T536A$, $\alpha 4T536D$, and $\alpha 4S589A$) exhibited a significant increase in the ACh EC_{50} value as compared with the WT receptor (Table 1).

3.8. Functional effects of mutations at PKC putative phosphorylation sites in the $\alpha 4$ subunit when using nicotine as an agonist

We performed voltage-clamp experiments on the mutations of PKC putative sites, this time using nicotine as an agonist. Mutations $\alpha 4S516A$, $\alpha 4T536D$, and $\alpha 4S589D$ exhibited no nicotine-induced currents, an unsurprising outcome given that their response to ACh was significantly decreased. However, mutations $\alpha 4S516D$ and $\alpha 4T536A$ exhibited extremely low nicotine-induced currents (Fig. 6). This was an interesting finding because both of these mutations exhibited either no change ($\alpha 4S516D$) or an increase ($\alpha 4T536A$) in the ACh-induced macroscopic peak current. On the other hand, mutation $\alpha 4S589A$ displayed a significant increase in macroscopic peak current, while exhibiting no change in the nicotine EC_{50} value (Table 1).

3.9. Effects on nAChR expression of mutations at PKC putative phosphorylation sites in the $\alpha 4$ subunit

The binding assays, using ^{125}I -labeled epibatidine, to measure receptor expression showed significant increases in receptor expression when compared with the WT receptor. Mutations $\alpha 4S516D$, and $\alpha 4T536A$ showed significant increases in receptor expression when compared with the WT $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR (Fig. 5C, right panel). These mutations resulted in receptors that are constitutively up-regulated. Mutation $\alpha 4S589D$ displayed a behavior similar to that seen previously in mutations $\alpha 4S504A$ and $\alpha 4S504D$; it showed no signs of ACh- and nicotine-induced macroscopic currents (Table 1). However, binding assays revealed no change in receptor expression for mutation $\alpha 4S589D$ when compared with the WT receptor (Fig. 5C, right panel).

3.10. Functional effects of mutations of a TK putative phosphorylation site in the $\alpha 4$ subunit when using ACh as an agonist

The alanine substitution in the TK putative site $\alpha 4Y576$ exhibited a significant increase in the macroscopic peak current (4398 ± 450 nA), and the aspartic acid substitution resulted in a

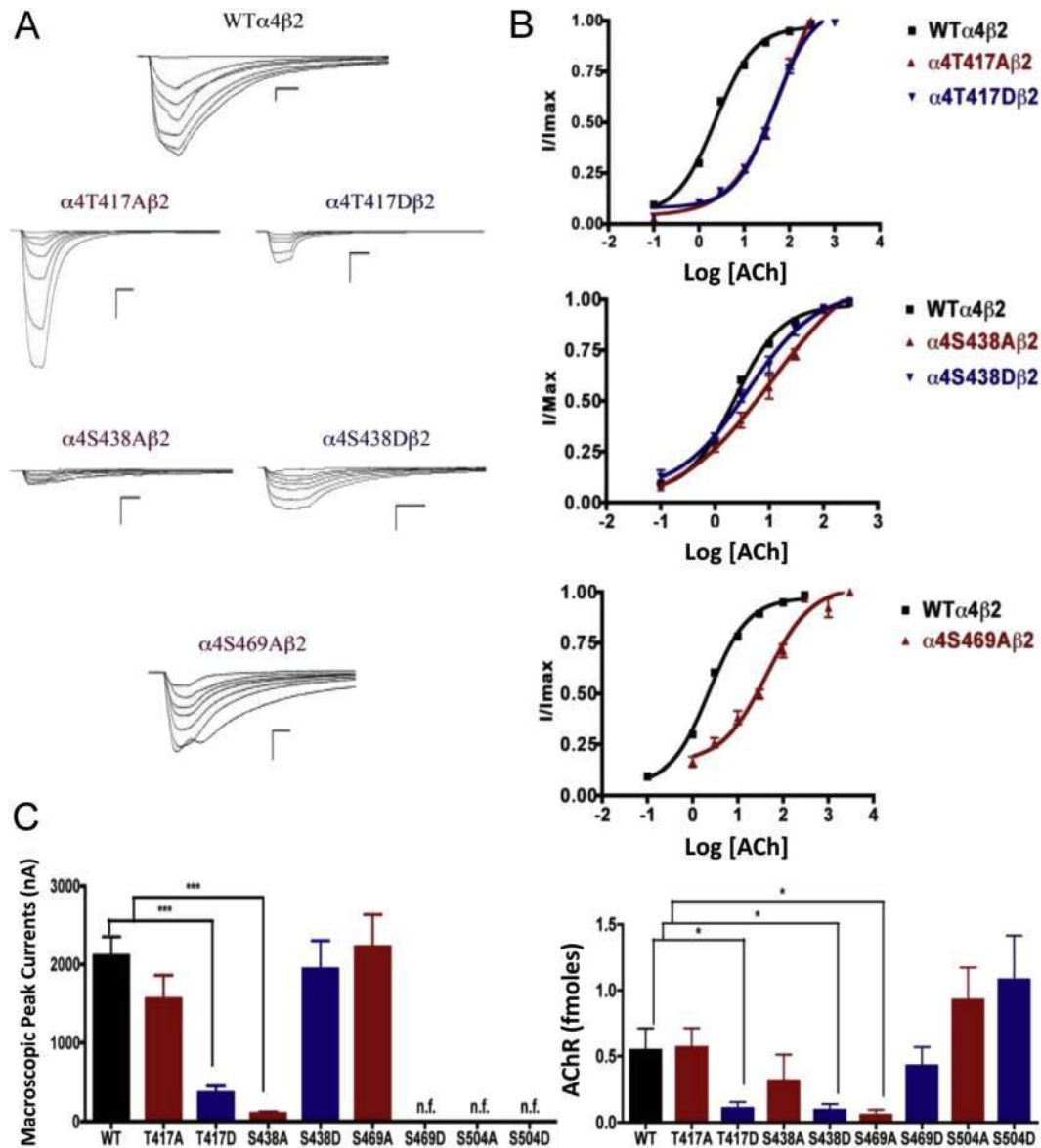


Fig. 3. Binding and functional characterization of mutations on CKII putative phosphorylation sites in the $\alpha 4$ subunit with ACh used as an agonist. Mutations $\alpha 4T417A\beta 2$, $\alpha 4T417D\beta 2$, $\alpha 4S438A\beta 2$, $\alpha 4S438D\beta 2$, $\alpha 4S469A\beta 2$, $\alpha 4S469D\beta 2$, $\alpha 4S504A\beta 2$, and $\alpha 4S504D\beta 2$ were expressed in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes. (A) Families of ACh-induced macroscopic currents. Calibration bars are shown for all family of currents, horizontal bars indicate time (5 s) and vertical bars indicate the inward current (500 nA). (B) Dose–response curves obtained by voltage-clamp using ACh as agonist. ACh dose–response curves were determined using seven ACh concentrations (0.1, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, and a seventh concentration ranging from 300 to 1000 μM depending on the mutant). The responses were normalized to the maximum response (I/I_{max}). (C) *Left panel.* Comparison of the macroscopic peak currents of all the mutations compared with the WT receptor, shown in nA. *Right panel.* Results of the ^{125}I -labeled epibatidine binding experiments performed in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes expressing the mutations $\alpha 4T417A\beta 2$, $\alpha 4T417D\beta 2$, $\alpha 4S438A\beta 2$, $\alpha 4S438D\beta 2$, $\alpha 4S469A\beta 2$, $\alpha 4S469D\beta 2$, $\alpha 4S504A\beta 2$, and $\alpha 4S504D\beta 2$ and WT $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChRs, shown in fmol (n = 6–17) (* $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.0001$).

significant decrease in macroscopic peak current (396 ± 65 nA) when compared with the $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR (Fig. 7). The ACh EC_{50} values for $\alpha 4Y576A$ (55 ± 8 μM) and for $\alpha 4Y576D$ (35 ± 7 μM) increased significantly when compared with the WT receptor, which has an EC_{50} value of 2.33 ± 0.03 μM (Table 1). These increases in ACh EC_{50} values have also been seen in other mutations.

3.11. Functional effects of mutations of a TK putative phosphorylation site in the $\alpha 4$ subunit when using nicotine as an agonist

Mutation $\alpha 4Y576A$ exhibited a significant increase in the macroscopic peak current whereas mutation $\alpha 4Y576D$ exhibited no

significant nicotine-induced current, resulting in a non-functional channel (Fig. 8). Since mutation $\alpha 4Y576D$ exhibited a significant decrease in the ACh-induced macroscopic peak current, it was not surprising that there was no significant nicotine-induced current. The nicotine EC_{50} value for mutation $\alpha 4Y576A$ revealed no significant difference when compared with the WT receptor (Table 1). Our data indicate that mutation $\alpha 4Y576A$ exhibits an enhanced sensitivity to nicotine.

3.12. Effects on nAChR expression of mutations of TK putative phosphorylation sites in the $\alpha 4$ subunit

The results of the binding assays performed on mutations $\alpha 4Y576A$ and $\alpha 4Y576D$ revealed that only mutation $\alpha 4Y576D$

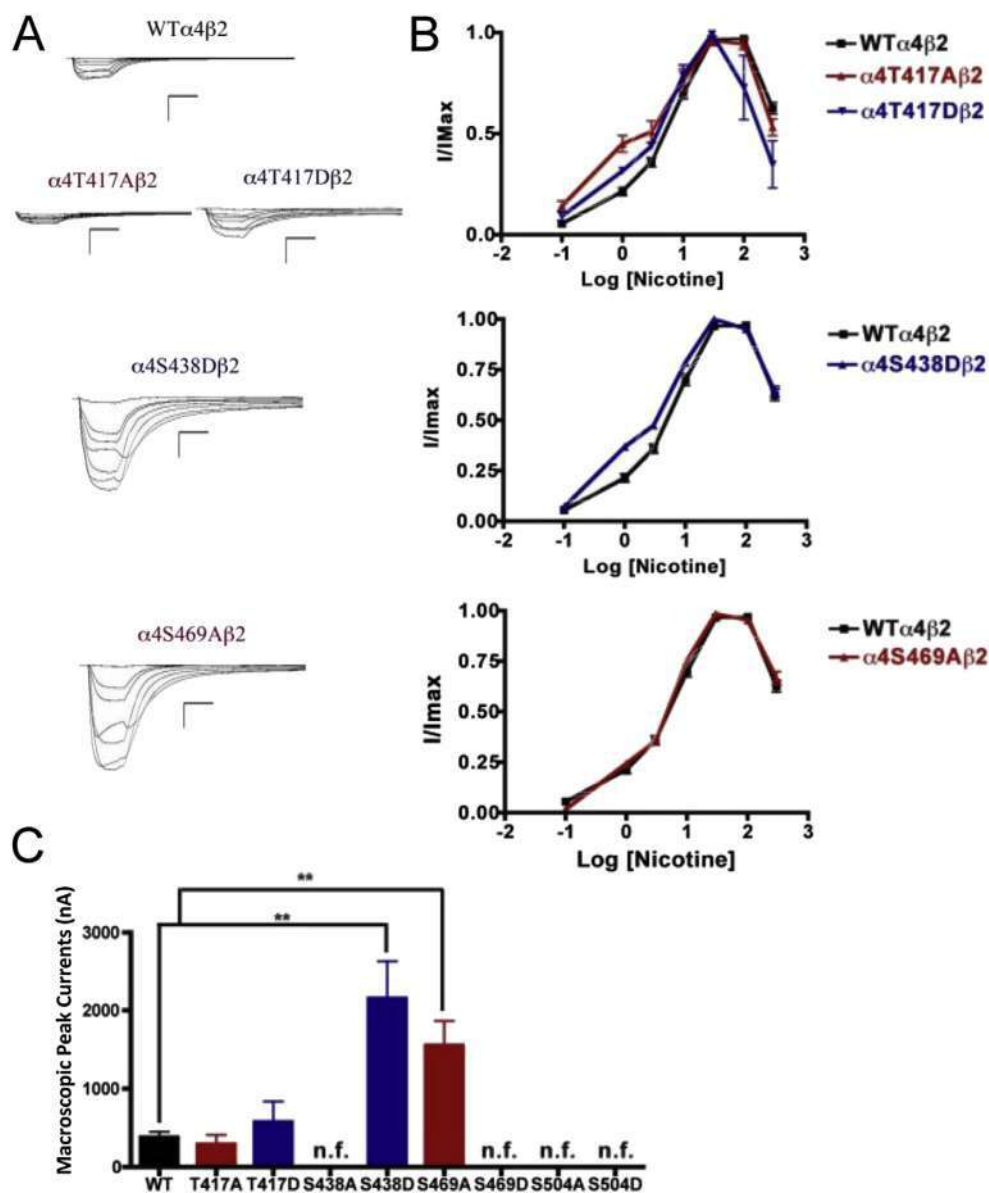


Fig. 4. Functional characterization of mutations on CKII putative phosphorylation sites in the $\alpha 4$ subunit with nicotine used as agonist. Voltage-clamp recordings were used to determine the macroscopic response to several nicotine concentrations of mutations of CKII putative sites and WT $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChRs expressed in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes. (A) Families of nicotine-induced macroscopic currents for mutations $\alpha 4T417A\beta 2$, $\alpha 4T417D\beta 2$, $\alpha 4S438D\beta 2$, $\alpha 4S469A\beta 2$, and the wild-type $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR. Calibration bars are shown for all families of currents, horizontal bars indicate time (5 s) and vertical bars indicate the inward current (500 nA). (B) Dose–response relationships obtained by voltage-clamp experiments with nicotine used as an agonist. Nicotine dose–response curves were determined using seven nicotine concentrations (0.1, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, and 300 μM). The responses were normalized to the maximum response (I/I_{max}). (C) Comparison of the nicotine-induced macroscopic peak currents of the mutations and WT receptor, shown in nA ($n = 6–17$) (** $p < 0.005$).

decreased receptor expression significantly, whereas mutation $\alpha 4Y576A$ saw no change in receptor expression when compared with the $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR (Fig. 7C, right panel).

4. Discussion

4.1. Functional implications of PKA consensus phosphorylation residues in the $\alpha 4$ subunit: possible inhibitory role for PKA residues

PKA mutants that expressed functional receptors displayed significant decreases in macroscopic current, whereas receptor expression was unchanged. These results indicate that assembly of the $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR was unaffected by PKA mutations while receptor

function was significantly decreased. Also, when ACh was used in mutation $\alpha 4S364A$, it displayed faster decay rates as compared with WT. This result suggests that a residue far away from the binding site of the $\alpha 4$ subunit can affect agonist association and channel activation and inactivation kinetics via a complex network of allosteric interactions.

The mutant $\alpha 4S490D$ resulted in no measurable expression levels suggesting that phosphorylation of this residue shuts down $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR expression completely, by affecting trafficking or assembly. Thus, PKA residues may play an inhibitory role *in vivo* since the mutations mentioned above resulted in functional inhibition and, in one case, complete shut down of $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR expression.

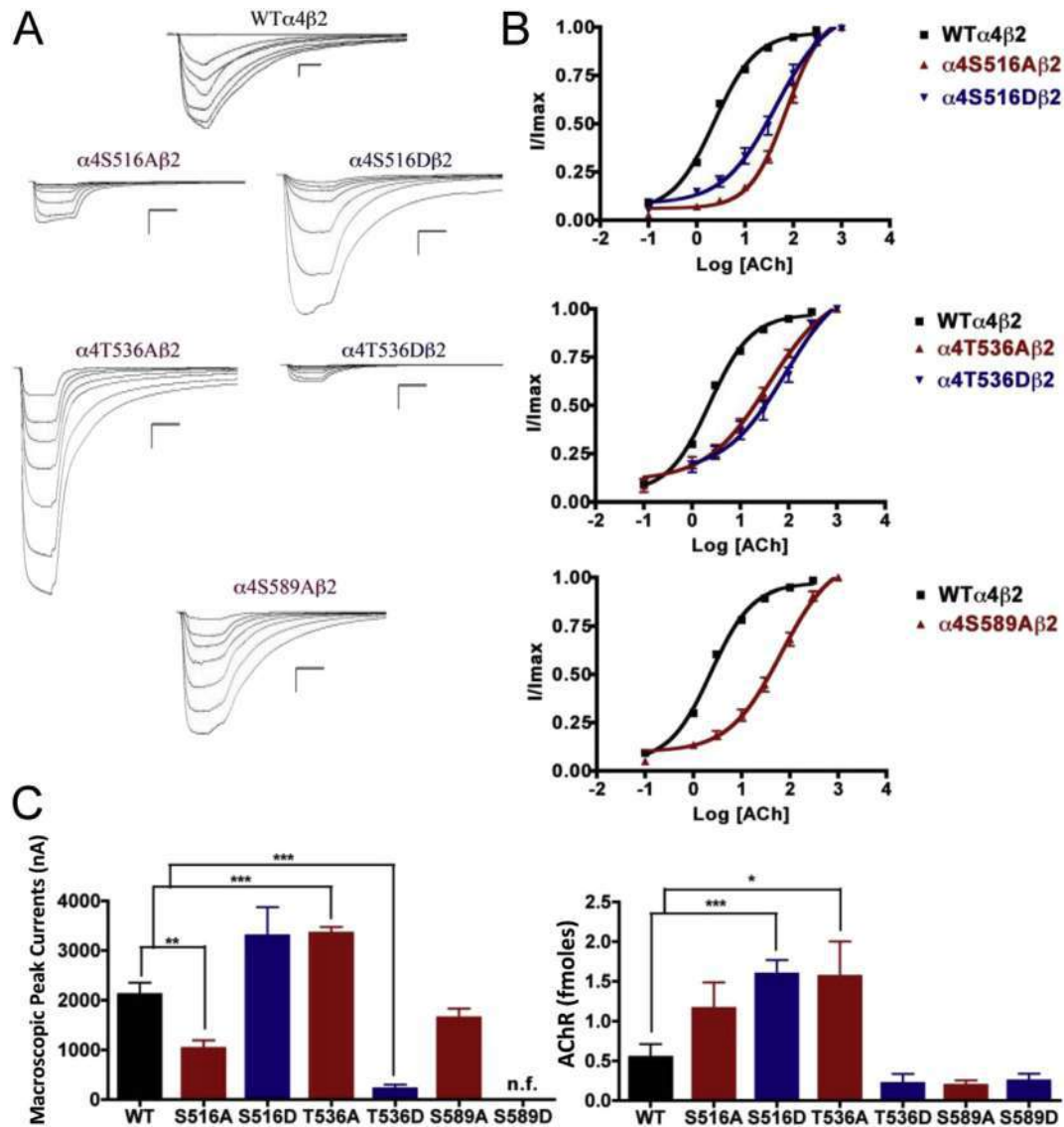


Fig. 5. Binding and functional characterization of mutations on PKC putative phosphorylation sites in the α 4 subunit with ACh used as an agonist. Mutations α 4S516A β 2, α 4S516D β 2, α 4T536A β 2, α 4T536D β 2, α 4S589A β 2, and α 4S589D β 2 were expressed in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes. (A) Family of ACh-induced macroscopic currents. Calibration bars are shown for all families of currents, horizontal bars indicate time (5 s) and vertical bars indicate the inward current (500 nA). (B) Dose-response curves obtained by voltage-clamp experiments with ACh used as an agonist. ACh dose-response curves were determined using seven ACh concentrations (0.1, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, and a seventh concentration ranging from 300 to 1000 μ M depending on the mutant). The responses were normalized to the maximum response (I/I_{max}). (C) *Left panel.* Comparison of the macroscopic peak currents of all the mutations compared to the WT receptor shown in nA. *Right panel.* Results of the 125 I-labeled epibatidine binding experiments performed in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes expressing the mutations α 4S516A β 2, α 4S516D β 2, α 4T536A β 2, α 4T536D β 2, α 4S589A β 2, and α 4S589D β 2 and WT α 4 β 2 nAChRs, shown in fmol (n = 6–17) (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.005, ***p < 0.0005).

4.2. Functional implications of CKII consensus phosphorylation residues in the α 4 subunit: possible modulatory role for CKII residues

Residues α 4T417, α 4S438, α 4S469, and α 4S504 may be phosphorylated by CKII due to their amino acid sequence (Viseshakul et al., 1998), but they have not been extensively studied. We found that mutations in two of these positions, namely α 4S438D and α 4S469A, displayed significant increases in their nicotine-induced functional responses, whereas α 4S438A and α 4S469D exhibited no functional response to nicotine. These results suggest that a single mutation in the α 4 intracellular domain can enhance nicotine sensitivity, and that consensus positions in the M3–M4 intracellular domain can influence the allosteric properties of α 4 β 2. Furthermore, because α 4S469A exhibited decreased potency for ACh but retained the same potency for nicotine as the WT receptor

further demonstrates that nicotine and ACh have different requirements for channel activation. Since α 4S469A exhibited an increase in peak currents to nicotine, this mutation could be a novel model for the study of nicotine tolerance. Interestingly, α 4S469A results from the substitution of only one nucleotide and could, therefore, occur *in vivo* via a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of *CHRNA4* (Kim et al., 2003).

4.3. Functional implications of PKC consensus phosphorylation residues in the α 4 subunit: PKC residues may regulate agonist activation and up-regulation

It is known that PKC phosphorylates the α 4 subunit (Wecker et al., 2001), and studies using mutations of residues phosphorylated by PKC have demonstrated how phosphorylation affects receptor desensitization and up-regulation by chronic nicotine

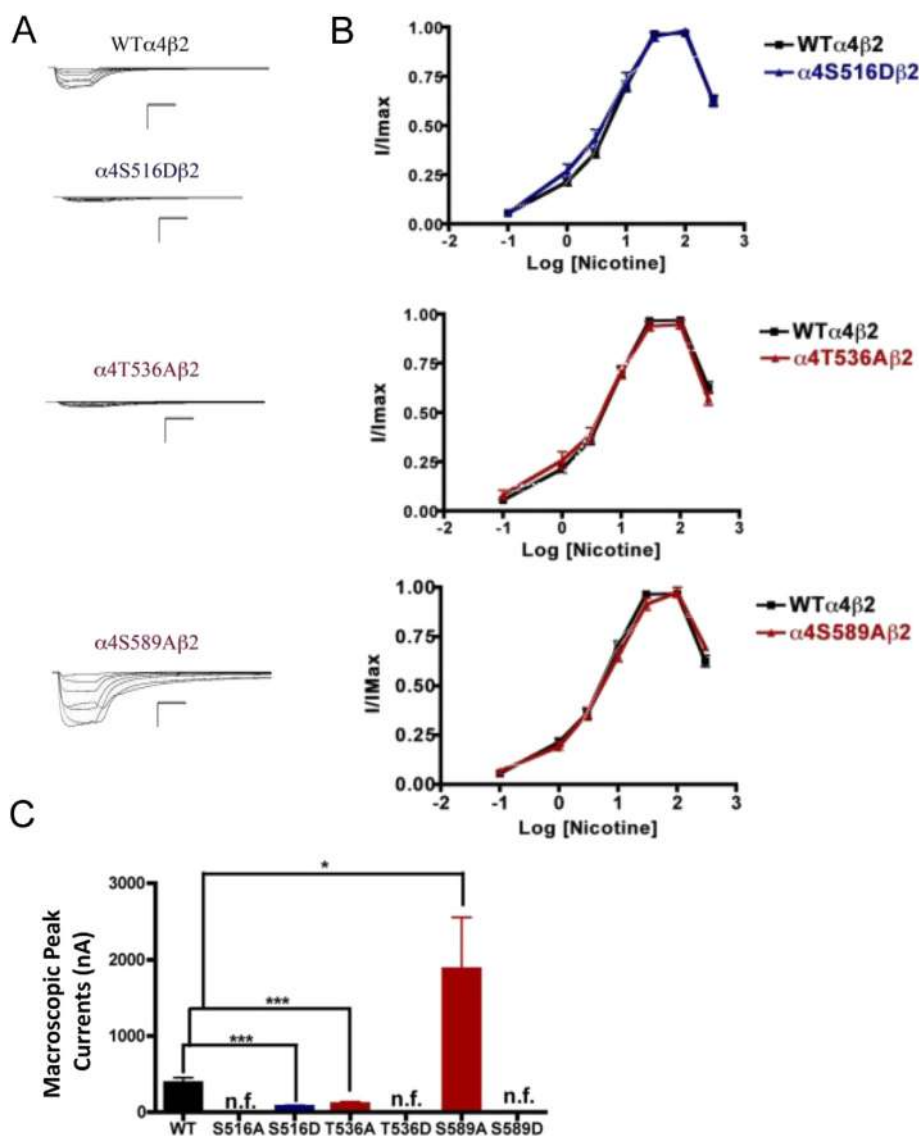


Fig. 6. Functional characterization of mutations on PKC putative phosphorylation sites in the $\alpha4$ subunit with nicotine used as an agonist. Voltage-clamp recordings were used to determine the macroscopic response to several nicotine concentrations of mutations of PKC putative sites and WT $\alpha4\beta2$ nAChRs expressed in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes. (A) Families of nicotine-induced macroscopic currents for the mutations and the WT $\alpha4\beta2$ nAChR. Calibration bars are shown for all families of currents, horizontal bars indicate time (5 s) and vertical bars indicate the inward current (500 nA). (B) Dose–response relationships obtained by voltage-clamp experiments with nicotine used as an agonist. Nicotine dose–response curves were determined using seven nicotine concentrations (0.1, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, and 300 μ M). The responses were normalized to the maximum response (I/I_{max}). (C) Comparison of the nicotine-induced macroscopic peak currents, shown in nA (n = 6–17) (*p < 0.05, ***p < 0.0005).

treatment (Fenster et al., 1999a). Two of the PKC mutations, $\alpha4S516D$ and $\alpha4T536A$, resulted in an increase in receptor expression; no other kinase residue mutations exhibited this kind of behavior. Moreover, these two mutations exhibited either normal ($\alpha4S516D$) or increased ($\alpha4T536A$) functional activation by ACh. However, their response to nicotine was extremely reduced as compared with the WT. Moreover, the peak current elicited by a nicotine concentration found in a chronic smoker (i.e. 0.1 μ M) was almost undetected (i.e. 5 nA for $\alpha4S516D$ and 6 nA for $\alpha4T536A$). This finding is remarkable: two novel mutations, far from the binding site, that can influence agonist activation. These two mutations produced $\alpha4\beta2$ nAChRs that can discriminate for nicotine activation without major effects on ACh activation. These mutations could provide a novel perspective for new therapies for smoking cessation—targeting a residue that can make $\alpha4\beta2$ nAChRs insensitive to nicotine without major effects on normal AChR function. At the same time, mutation $\alpha4S589A$ exhibited an enhanced sensitivity to nicotine as evidenced by a

significant increase in macroscopic peak current. This result is noteworthy in that the identification of a position along the $\alpha4$ subunit cytoplasmic loop that influences nicotine sensitivity in the $\alpha4\beta2$ receptor suggests that this domain could have a role in the design of novel smoking cessation drugs.

Binding assays revealed no change in receptor expression for mutation $\alpha4S589D$ when compared with WT. This result suggests that a negative charge at this position completely shuts down receptor function, regardless of receptor expression levels.

4.4. Functional implications of the TK consensus phosphorylation residue in the $\alpha4$ subunit: possible role for regulating nicotine sensitivity and expression

Residue $\alpha4Y576$ is proposed to be phosphorylated by tyrosine kinase (Viseshakul et al., 1998). The present data suggest that TK sites may play a role in regulating receptor expression and nicotine

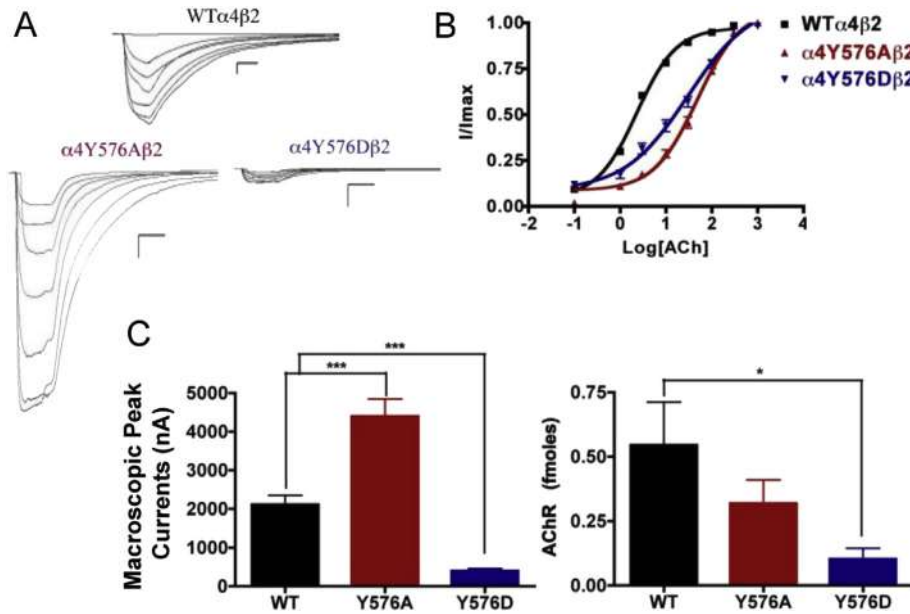


Fig. 7. Binding and functional characterization of mutations on the TK putative phosphorylation site in the $\alpha 4$ subunit with ACh used as an agonist. Mutations $\alpha 4Y576A\beta 2$ and $\alpha 4Y576D\beta 2$ were expressed in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes. (A) Family of ACh-induced macroscopic currents. Calibration bars are shown for all family of currents, horizontal bars indicate time (5 s) and vertical bars indicate the inward current (500 nA). (B) Dose–response curves obtained by voltage-clamp experiments with ACh used as an agonist. ACh dose–response curves were determined using seven ACh concentrations (0.1, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, and a seventh concentration ranging from 300 to 1000 μ M depending on the mutant). The responses were normalized to the maximum response (I/I_{max}). (C) *Left panel.* Comparison of the macroscopic peak currents of all the mutations compared with the WT receptor, shown in nA. *Right panel.* Results of the ^{125}I -labeled epibatidine binding experiments performed in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes expressing the mutations $\alpha 4Y576A\beta 2$ and $\alpha 4Y576D\beta 2$ and WT $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChRs, shown in fmol ($n = 6–17$) (* $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.0005$).

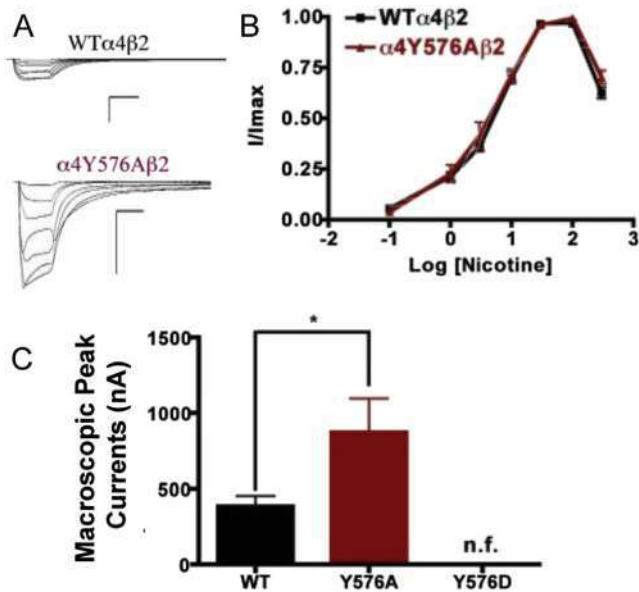


Fig. 8. Functional characterization of mutations on the TK putative phosphorylation site in the $\alpha 4$ subunit with nicotine used as an agonist. Voltage-clamp recordings were used to determine the macroscopic response to several nicotine concentrations of mutations of TK putative sites and WT $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChRs expressed in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes. (A) Families of nicotine-induced macroscopic currents for mutation $\alpha 4Y576A\beta 2$ and the WT $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR. Calibration bars are shown for all family of currents, horizontal bars indicate time (5 s) and vertical bars indicate the inward current (500 nA). (B) Dose–response relationships obtained by voltage-clamp experiments with nicotine used as an agonist. Nicotine dose–response curves were determined using seven nicotine concentrations (0.1, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, and 300 μ M). The responses were normalized to the maximum response (I/I_{max}). (C) Comparison of the nicotine-induced macroscopic peak currents, shown in nA ($n = 6–17$) (* $p < 0.05$).

sensitivity. We base this assumption on the fact that mutation $\alpha 4Y576A$ exhibits an increase in the peak current to ACh and nicotine. Mutation $\alpha 4Y576D$ exhibits a decrease in the functional activation by ACh, fails to respond to nicotine, and exhibits a decrease in receptor expression. These results suggest that phosphorylation at the $\alpha 4Y576$ consensus position down-regulates both receptor function and expression and support our hypothesis for a

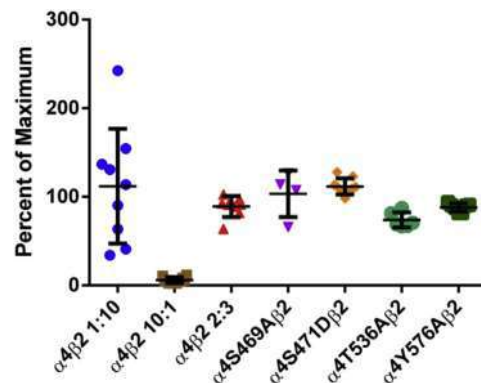


Fig. 9. Efficacy of $\alpha 4\beta 2$ agonist A-85380 for stoichiometry determination. Oocytes were injected with $\alpha 4\beta 2$ mRNA at either a ratio of 10:1, 1:10 or 2:3 for WT $\alpha 4\beta 2$, and in a 2:3 ratio for $\alpha 4$ mutants $\alpha 4S469A\beta 2$, $\alpha 4S471D\beta 2$, $\alpha 4T536A\beta 2$ and $\alpha 4Y576A\beta 2$. Currents were measured for 300 μ M ACh and 100 nM A-85380. Efficacy was measured as the percent of maximum when compared to ACh. The efficacy was significantly lower in oocytes injected at a ratio of 10:1 than oocytes injected at a ratio of 1:10 (** $p < 0.0001$). Oocytes injected at a 2:3 ratio show no significant difference from those injected at a 1:10 ratio. The four mutations show no significant difference from the WT injected 2:3 or 1:10 ratio, suggesting that the mutated receptors maintain the 2:3 stoichiometry.

role for this TK site in regulating agonist sensitivity and receptor expression.

4.5. Changes in ACh potency in the S469A, S471D, T536A and Y576A mutations does not involve alterations in $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR subunit stoichiometry

The decrease in potency for ACh exhibited by the majority of the mutations suggests potential changes in $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR stoichiometry. Previous studies have shown that the $\alpha 4(3):\beta 2(2)$ stoichiometry has a characteristic lower affinity for ACh whereas the $\alpha 4(2):\beta 2(3)$ stoichiometry exhibits a higher affinity for ACh (López-Hernández et al., 2004; Moroni et al., 2006). Moreover, evidence suggests that phosphorylation of S467 (S471 in the present study) on free $\alpha 4$ subunits prior to their association with $\beta 2$ subunits has long-lasting consequences, increasing the stability of the $\alpha 4$ subunits (Pollock et al., 2009). This increase in stability may result in an enhanced expression of $\alpha 4\beta 2$ in the low affinity $\alpha 4(3):\beta 2(2)$ configuration (Moroni et al., 2006; Nelson et al., 2003). However, as Fig. 9 suggests, the observed decrease in ACh potency cannot be explained by alterations in the $\alpha 4(2):\beta 2(3)$ stoichiometry. The efficacy of agonist A-85380 has been reported to be significantly reduced in the $\alpha 4(3):\beta 2(2)$ stoichiometry (Zwart et al., 2006). The efficacy of A-85380 in $\alpha 4\beta 2$ mutations S469A, S471D, T536A, and Y576A indicate that these are assembled according to the $\alpha 4(2):\beta 2(3)$ stoichiometry.

Researchers are mostly in the dark about the structure and functional role of the intracellular domain of the AChR. The present data suggest a role for the cytoplasmic loop of the $\alpha 4$ subunit in $\alpha 4\beta 2$ function, expression, and agonist selectivity. Point mutations at consensus sites of the $\alpha 4$ nAChR subunit have remarkable effects on $\alpha 4\beta 2$ function and expression (Table 1). More specifically, these mutations affect the activation properties of ACh and nicotine; however, it is difficult to confirm a role for phosphorylation from the mutations' effects alone. Since our data show that targeting residues S516 and T536 can render $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChRs almost insensitive to nicotine without major effects on normal AChR function, we propose that PKC could be a feasible target for smoking cessation drugs. Therefore, this study provides the framework for further experiments with membrane-permeant cAMP analogs, antagonists, or other potential modulators of phosphorylation. Alternatively, it is possible that the mutations characterized in this study, besides affecting phosphorylation states, could also disrupt key point-to-point interactions essential for secondary structure and/or signal transduction. Twelve mutant receptors (S471A, S471D, T417A, S438A, S469D, S504A, S504D, S516A, T536D, S589A, S589D, and Y576A) exhibited significant changes in potency for ACh without affecting receptor expression levels.

We previously proposed a model that is consistent with an allosteric site for ACh activation, whereas nicotine activation displayed a biphasic curve (López-Hernández et al., 2004; Vibat et al., 1995). In the present study, six mutations displaced dose–response curves to higher ACh concentrations while displaying WT-like biphasic profiles for nicotine activation. Therefore, all of these mutations produced a negative allosteric effect on ACh activation without affecting the biphasic curve for nicotine activation. Furthermore, three other mutations showed only minor changes in the nicotine profile.

Overall, the effects that we observed in this study are fairly complex, for example, we observed decrease in peak response with both A and D mutations. In this particular case it is very likely that the mutation is not really mimicking a phosphorylation. Nonetheless, these results are consistent with previous reports of biphasic nicotine profiles for $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChRs (López-Hernández et al., 2004; Vibat et al., 1995). Most important, we discovered mutations that

can provide novel perspectives for the design of nicotine smoking cessation medications that do not act directly or indirectly on the agonist's binding site. Currently, we are designing $\alpha 4T536A$ and $\alpha 4S516D$ knock-in mutant constructs for the development of transgenic mouse lines with reduced nicotine sensitivity to be used in future studies (patent pending). Overall, these findings provide a new perspective for developing smoking cessation drugs that can definitely cause changes in the pharmacology of nicotinic receptors.

Authorship contributions

Participated in research design: Biaggi-Labiosa, Caballero-Rivera, Báez-Pagán, Lasalde-Dominicci

Conducted experiments: Biaggi-Labiosa, Avilés-Pagán, Caballero-Rivera

Performed data analysis: Biaggi-Labiosa, Avilés-Pagán, Caballero-Rivera, Báez-Pagán

Wrote or contributed to the writing of the manuscript: Biaggi-Labiosa, Avilés-Pagán, Caballero-Rivera, Báez-Pagán, Lasalde-Dominicci.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by NIH Grants SNRP-U54NS04301 and 1P20GM103642. Nilza M. Biaggi-Labiosa was sponsored by the Research Initiative for Scientific Enhancement (RISE) (NIH grant 2 R25 GM061151), the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company (PRIDCO) and the José Trías Monge Scholarship. Daniel Caballero-Rivera was sponsored by the Research Initiative for Scientific Enhancement (RISE) Program (NIH grant 2 R25 GM061151), the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company (PRIDCO) and the UPR Golf Tournament Fellowship.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data related to this article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropharm.2015.04.022>.

References

- Arany, I., Clark, J., Reed, D.K., Juncos, L.A., Jun 2013. Chronic nicotine exposure augments renal oxidative stress and injury through transcriptional activation of p66shc. *Nephrol. Dial. Transplant.* 28 (6), 1417–1425.
- Benowitz, N.L., 1996. Pharmacology of nicotine: addiction and therapeutics. *Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.* 36, 597–613. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1146/annurev.pa.36.040196.003121>.
- Eilers, H., Schaeffer, E., Bickler, P.E., Forsayeth, J.R., 1997. Functional deactivation of the major neuronal nicotinic receptor caused by nicotine and a protein kinase C-dependent mechanism. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 52, 1105–1112.
- Fenster, C.P., Beckman, M.L., Parker, J.C., Sheffield, E.B., Whitworth, T.L., Quick, M.W., Lester, R.A., 1999a. Regulation of alpha4beta2 nicotinic receptor desensitization by calcium and protein kinase C. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 55, 432–443.
- Fenster, C.P., Whitworth, T.L., Sheffield, E.B., Quick, M.W., Lester, R.A., 1999b. Upregulation of surface alpha4beta2 nicotinic receptors is initiated by receptor desensitization after chronic exposure to nicotine. *J. Neurosci. Off. J. Soc. Neurosci.* 19, 4804–4814.
- Gaimarri, A., Moretti, M., Riganti, L., Zanardi, A., Clementi, F., Gotti, C., 2007. Regulation of neuronal nicotinic receptor traffic and expression. *Brain Res. Rev.* 55, 134–143. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.brainresrev.2007.02.005>.
- Gopalakrishnan, M., Molinari, E.J., Sullivan, J.P., 1997. Regulation of human alpha4-beta2 neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors by cholinergic channel ligands and second messenger pathways. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 52, 524–534.
- Gotti, C., Clementi, F., 2004. Neuronal nicotinic receptors: from structure to pathology. *Prog. Neurobiol.* 74, 363–396. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pneurobio.2004.09.006>.
- Guo, X., Wecker, L., 2002. Identification of three cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA) phosphorylation sites within the major intracellular domain of neuronal nicotinic receptor alpha4 subunits. *J. Neurochem.* 82, 439–447.
- Hogg, R.C., Raggenbass, M., Bertrand, D., 2003. Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors: from structure to brain function. *Rev. Physiol. Biochem. Pharmacol.* 147, 1–46. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10254-003-0005-1>.

- Hsu, Y.N., Edwards, S.C., Wecker, L., 1997. Nicotine enhances the cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase-mediated phosphorylation of alpha4 subunits of neuronal nicotinic receptors. *J. Neurochem.* 69, 2427–2431.
- Kim, H., Flanagan, B.A., Qin, C., Macdonald, R.L., Stitzel, J.A., 2003. The mouse ChRNA4 A529T polymorphism alters the ratio of high to low affinity alpha 4 beta 2 nAChRs. *Neuropharmacology* 45, 345–354.
- López-Hernández, G.Y., Biaggi-Labiosa, N.M., Torres-Cintrón, A., Ortiz-Acevedo, A., Lasalde-Dominicci, J.A., 2009. Contribution of position alpha4S336 on functional expression and up-regulation of alpha4beta2 neuronal nicotinic receptors. *Cell. Mol. Neurobiol.* 29, 41–53. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10571-008-9293-y>.
- López-Hernández, G.Y., Sánchez-Padilla, J., Ortiz-Acevedo, A., Lizardi-Ortiz, J., Salas-Vincenty, J., Rojas, L.V., Lasalde-Dominicci, J.A., 2004. Nicotine-induced up-regulation and desensitization of alpha4beta2 neuronal nicotinic receptors depend on subunit ratio. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279, 38007–38015. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M403537200>.
- Lukas, R.J., 1991. Effects of chronic nicotinic ligand exposure on functional activity of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors expressed by cells of the PC12 rat pheochromocytoma or the TE671/RD human clonal line. *J. Neurochem.* 56, 1134–1145.
- Madhok, T.C., Beyer, H.S., Sharp, B.M., 1994. Protein kinase A regulates nicotinic cholinergic receptors and subunit messenger ribonucleic acids in PC 12 cells. *Endocrinology* 134, 91–96. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1210/endo.134.1.8275974>.
- Marks, M.J., Grady, S.R., Collins, A.C., 1993. Downregulation of nicotinic receptor function after chronic nicotine infusion. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 266, 1268–1276.
- Moroni, M., Zwart, R., Sher, E., Cassels, B.K., Bermudez, I., 2006. alpha4beta2 nicotinic receptors with high and low acetylcholine sensitivity: pharmacology, stoichiometry, and sensitivity to long-term exposure to nicotine. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 70, 755–768. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1124/mol.106.023044>.
- Nakayama, H., Okuda, H., Nakashima, T., 1993a. In vitro phosphorylation of rat brain nicotinic acetylcholine receptor by cAMP-dependent protein kinase. *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.* 707, 439–442.
- Nakayama, H., Okuda, H., Nakashima, T., 1993b. Phosphorylation of rat brain nicotinic acetylcholine receptor by cAMP-dependent protein kinase in vitro. *Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res.* 20, 171–177.
- Nelson, M.E., Kuryatov, A., Choi, C.H., Zhou, Y., Lindstrom, J., 2003. Alternate stoichiometries of alpha4beta2 nicotinic acetylcholine receptors. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 63, 332–341.
- Peng, X., Gerzanich, V., Anand, R., Whiting, P.J., Lindstrom, J., 1994. Nicotine-induced increase in neuronal nicotinic receptors results from a decrease in the rate of receptor turnover. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 46, 523–530.
- Pollock, V.V., Pastoor, T., Katnik, C., Cuevas, J., Wecker, L., 2009. Cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase A and protein kinase C phosphorylate alpha4beta2 nicotinic receptor subunits at distinct stages of receptor formation and maturation. *Neuroscience* 158, 1311–1325. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroscience.2008.11.032>.
- Pollock, V.V., Pastoor, T.E., Wecker, L., 2007. Cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA) phosphorylates Ser362 and 467 and protein kinase C phosphorylates Ser550 within the M3/M4 cytoplasmic domain of human nicotinic receptor alpha4 subunits. *J. Neurochem.* 103, 456–466. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-4159.2007.04853.x>.
- Taly, A., Corringer, P.J., Guedin, D., Lestage, P., Changeux, J.P., 2009. Nicotinic receptors: allosteric transitions and therapeutic targets in the nervous system. *Nat. Rev. Drug Discov.* 8, 733–750. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nrd2927>.
- Vibat, C.R., Lasalde, J.A., McNamee, M.G., Ochoa, E.L., 1995. Differential desensitization properties of rat neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subunit combinations expressed in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes. *Cell. Mol. Neurobiol.* 15, 411–425.
- Viseshakul, N., Figl, A., Lytle, C., Cohen, B.N., 1998. The alpha4 subunit of rat alpha4beta2 nicotinic receptors is phosphorylated in vivo. *Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res.* 59, 100–104.
- Wecker, L., Guo, X., Rycerz, A.M., Edwards, S.C., 2001. Cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA) and protein kinase C phosphorylate sites in the amino acid sequence corresponding to the M3/M4 cytoplasmic domain of alpha4 neuronal nicotinic receptor subunits. *J. Neurochem.* 76, 711–720.
- Zwart, R., Broad, L.M., Xi, Q., Lee, M., Moroni, M., Bermudez, I., Sher, E., 2006. 5-I A-85380 and TC-2559 differentially activate heterologously expressed alpha4beta2 nicotinic receptors. *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* 539, 10–17. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ejphar.2006.03.077>.