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# Subcellular fractionation and molecular characterization of the pellicle and plasmalemma of *Neospora caninum*

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## SUMMARY

A characteristic structural feature of *Toxoplasma gondii* and *Neospora caninum* is the presence of a triple-membrane pellicle, on the zoite stages of their complex life-cycle. Here we report the results of electron microscopic studies which show that the pellicle is made of a typical plasmalemma covered on its cytoplasmic side by a system of flattened vesicles named the inner membrane complex. Using methods described previously for the purification of pellicle and plasmalemma fractions from *T. gondii*, we have evaluated the same methodology for the preparation of pellicles and plasmalemma from *N. caninum*. The approach used involved subcellular fractionation and sucrose gradient centrifugation to prepare fractions containing pellicles. Plasmalemma was prepared by extraction of this fraction with a high salt glycerol treatment. Fractions containing membrane structures were identified by electron microscopy, and the proteins and antigens present in them were subsequently studied by SDS-PAGE and Western blotting. Electron microscopy of the pellicle fractions of *N. caninum* demonstrated preservation of the triple-membrane structure which is identical to that found in *T. gondii*. SDS-PAGE of the pellicle fractions revealed it contained several major proteins. Analyses revealed that the plasmalemma of *N. caninum* contained 2 abundant proteins in addition to other much lower abundance antigens detectable by monoclonal antibodies. These studies therefore report, for the first time, a detailed molecular characterization of the pellicle and plasmalemma of *N. caninum*.

Key words: *Neospora caninum*, *Toxoplasma gondii*, pellicle, plasmalemma, surface antigen, subcellular fractionation.

## INTRODUCTION

*Toxoplasma gondii* and *Neospora caninum* are two closely related apicomplexan parasites. A unique feature of *T. gondii* and *N. caninum* tachyzoites is the presence of a complex pellicle containing 3 distinct peripheral membranes (Ogino and Yoneda, 1966). Two closely opposed membranes called the inner membrane complex (IMC) arise at the anterior polar ring and terminate at the posterior ring (Sheffield and Melton, 1968; Sulzer *et al.* 1974). A layer of microtubules is localized under the inner membrane complex. These microtubules originate from the inner ring of the conoid and project toward the posterior but do not reach the posterior portion of the cell. An outer plasma membrane, a third membrane also known as the plasmalemma, is in contact with the external environment. This encloses the entire organism and was considered analogous to a typical cell membrane (Vivier *et al.* 1970). The function of the pellicle has not been determined, but its close association with the microtubules suggests that it

might be involved in maintaining structural integrity and the gliding motility of the cell. In addition to any involvement in cell motility, the pellicles of *T. gondii* and *N. caninum* must play an important role in host cell attachment and invasion, which is a prerequisite for their survival and proliferation.

Although the *T. gondii* pellicle has been well described by conventional transmission electron microscopy and freeze-fracture studies (Vivier and Petitpres, 1969; Porchet and Torpier, 1977; Tryon, 1979; Rabjeau *et al.* 1997), only a few studies have tried to isolate the pellicle (Vivier and Petitpres, 1969; Porchet and Torpier, 1977; Tryon, 1979; Foussard *et al.* 1990). Rabjeau *et al.* (1997) also described a method to isolate plasmalemma-enriched fractions of *T. gondii* and investigated their protein composition. Despite the intense effort put into research on the most abundant surface antigens of *T. gondii* (Handman, Goding and Remington, 1980; Couveur *et al.* 1988) known as SRS (SAG1-related sequences) proteins (Boothroyd *et al.* 1998; Jung, Lee and Grigg, 2004), few attempts have been made to determine the protein composition of the pellicle and plasmalemma directly (Foussard *et al.* 1990; Rabjeau *et al.* 1997). The main impediment for the isolation of these subcellular fractions is the need for large numbers of tachyzoites for the purification process. Consequently, most previous studies on

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plasma membranes of *T. gondii* and *N. caninum* have generally used Triton extraction or enrichment along with the generation of monoclonal antibodies (MAB) (Nichols and Chiappino, 1987, Morrissette *et al.* 1994; Hemphill, 1996; Hemphill and Gottstein, 1996; Hemphill *et al.* 1997*a,b*, Howe *et al.* 1998, Sonda *et al.* 1998, Björkman and Hemphill, 1998, Schares *et al.* 1999, Mann & Beckers, 2001). These approaches do not provide complete information on the membrane composition or structure.

In order to investigate the structure and protein composition of pellicles and plasmalemma of *N. caninum*, we implemented isolation methods developed for *T. gondii* and applied them to *N. caninum*. The aims of this study were to (1) evaluate methods for the purification of pellicles and plasmalemma, (2) identify the main proteins and antigens in fractions enriched for them, and (3) identify any molecular differences which exist in pellicle and plasmalemma between the two species.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Cell culture and parasites

Tachyzoites of *T. gondii* RH strain and *N. caninum* Nc-1 strain were grown in 250 cm<sup>2</sup> tissue culture flasks by continuous passage in Vero cell monolayers using RPMI 1640 media supplemented with 2% newborn bovine serum (NBS), 2 mM L-glutamine, 50 U/ml penicillin and 50 µg/ml streptomycin at 37 °C in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere. Fresh tachyzoites of RH and Nc-1 were harvested from infected Vero cells typically on day 5 (RH) or day 8 (Nc-1) post-infection.

### Antibodies

The following antibodies were used in these studies. 5.2.15 is a monoclonal antibody (MAB) which recognizes a 38 kDa tachyzoite surface antigen of *N. caninum* (Schaes *et al.* 1999); MAB 4.7.12 recognizes a 19 kDa surface antigen of *N. caninum* (Schaes *et al.* 1999); MAB Ncmab-4 recognizes NcSAG1 (Björkman and Hemphill, 1998) while MAB DG52 (kindly provided by Professor John Boothroyd, Stanford University) detects the *T. gondii* surface protein SAG1. A mouse polyclonal anti-serum, raised by infection of Qs mice with *N. caninum* tachyzoites (Nc-Liverpool) was kindly provided by Dr H. Quinn. A goat anti-mouse IgG alkaline phosphatase-conjugated secondary antibody was used at a dilution of 1 : 1000 (Sigma).

### Tachyzoite purification

Tachyzoites were harvested from cell cultures by first gently scraping the monolayer contents into 10 ml of cold PBS (containing both host cells, debris

and tachyzoites in suspension), and then passing the suspension 3 times through a 26-gauge needle to release tachyzoites from host cells. These were then purified free from host cell debris by filtering them through a 3.0 µm filter membrane (Morrissette *et al.* 1994) leaving essentially tachyzoites only in solution. This process was monitored by light microscopy and repeated if necessary. The purified tachyzoites were washed in cold PBS buffer by 3 centrifugations at 1000 g for 20 min at 4 °C. They were then resuspended into 2 ml of homogenization buffer (HB, 250 mM sucrose, 1 mM EDTA, 5 mM triethanolamine-HCl, pH 7.5) at a concentration of 1 × 10<sup>9</sup> parasites/ml and then immediately used for pellicle isolation. All subsequent operations were performed on ice or at 4 °C.

### Pellicle isolation

The methodology of Foussard *et al.* (1990) and Rabjeau *et al.* (1997) was used in the following way. A flow diagram of the process is shown in Fig. 1.

### Tachyzoite disruption

Cell disruption was performed by sonication in a cell ultrasonic processor as described previously (Foussard *et al.* 1990; Rabjeau *et al.* 1997). Briefly, 2 ml of purified tachyzoite suspension containing 2 × 10<sup>9</sup> parasites in a 10 ml vol. tube were placed in an ice-water bath and sonicated 3 times for 15 s at 20 MHz. To assist in the purification, 1 mg/ml DNase (Deoxyribonuclease 1, Sigma) and a cocktail of proteinase inhibitors containing 1 µM leupeptin, 2 mM phenylmethanesulfonyl fluoride, 2 µM aprotinin, 3 µM pepstatin A (Sigma) were added to the preparation. The sonicator tip was placed so that it reached half way up the suspension level. The Ultrasonic Homogenizer 4710 was set at 20% of its maximal power for 15 sec and the sample was pulsed 3 times. The sample was allowed to cool at 4 °C for 2 min in between pulses.

After sonication, the parasites were centrifuged to remove unbroken tachyzoites and nuclei at 600 g for 5 min; the pellet was then resuspended in 2 ml of HB and the sonication was repeated under the same conditions. After the low-speed centrifugation, the supernatants from each step (S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>2</sub>) were pooled and used for pellicle purification.

### Subcellular fractionation

The supernatants S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>2</sub> were pooled and centrifuged at 30 000 g for 30 min in an SW rotor of a Sorvall Super T-21 high-speed centrifuge. Purification of pellicles from the pellet was immediately accomplished by 4-step discontinuous sucrose density-gradient centrifugation, as described below.

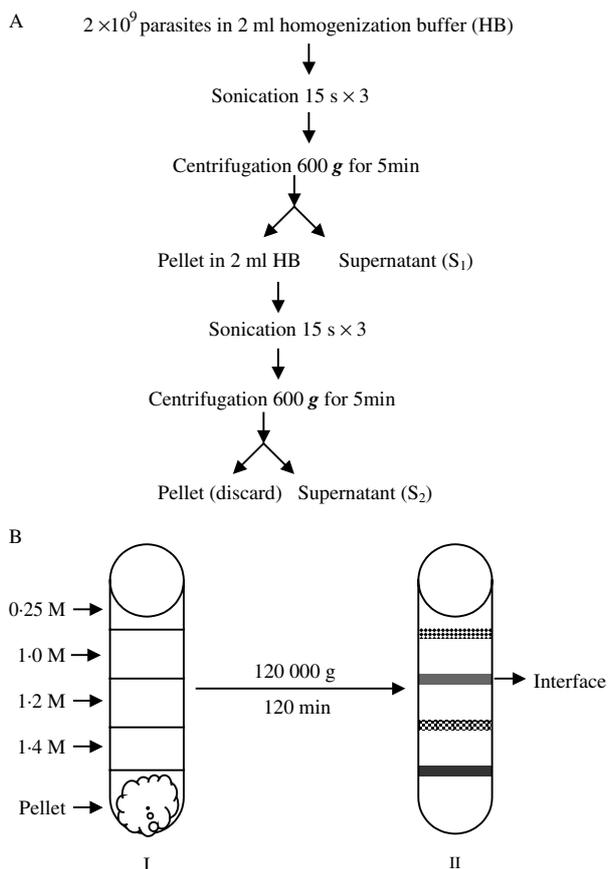


Fig. 1. Diagrams showing the procedure used to prepare pellicles and plasmalemma of *Toxoplasma gondii* and *Neospora caninum*. (A) diagrammatic representation of the methods used; and (B) purification of pellicle by discontinuous sucrose gradient ultracentrifugation. Sample was deposited at the bottom of a discontinuous sucrose gradient (containing the following steps: 1.6 M: 3.03 ml, 1.4 M: 2.42 ml, 1.2 M: 2.42 ml, 1.0 M: 2.42 ml, 0.25 M: 1.21 ml) that was then centrifuged at 120 000 g for 2 h in a DT54 rotor. After the 4-step sucrose gradient ultracentrifugation, the pellicle fraction was recovered at the 1.0–1.2 M interface.

**Purification of pellicle by 4-step discontinuous sucrose gradient ultracentrifugation.** The pellet from the 30 000 g spin was resuspended in 10 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.5) and transferred into a 10 ml vol. tube. The suspension was then adjusted to 1.6 M sucrose with 2.0 M sucrose (by adding 2.42 ml of 2.0 M sucrose for every 0.606 ml of suspension). This was deposited at the bottom of a 4-step sucrose gradient (1.6 M: 3.03 ml sample, 1.4 M: 2.42 ml, 1.2 M: 2.42 ml, 1.0 M: 2.42 ml, 0.25 M: 1.21 ml, total 11.5 ml) which was centrifuged for 2 h at 120 000 g in an ultra-speed Sorvall OTD 55B rotor (Fig. 1B). The material at the 1.0–1.2 M interface was collected using a butterfly needle connected to a syringe, diluted with 3 volumes of HB and concentrated by centrifugation at 30 000 g for 30 min. The pellet was immediately processed for electron microscopy, preparation of plasmalemma or frozen at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  for immunoblot analysis.

**Plasmalemma isolation.** Attempts to purify plasmalemma were performed using the following procedure that involves dissociation, freezing and thawing, sonication and ultracentrifugation. Enriched pellicle preparations (4 mg) were incubated at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2 h on an orbital wheel in 4 ml of dissociation buffer containing 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.2, 0.5 M NaCl, 5% glycerol and 0.02% DNase (Deoxyribonuclease 1, Sigma). The preparation was then frozen in liquid nitrogen, thawed in a  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  water bath once, and then disrupted by sonication within an Ultrasonic Homogenizer with a 1 cm tip for  $3 \times 10$  sec. The suspension was centrifuged at 10 000 g to sediment components that were not disrupted. The supernatant was then adjusted for ultracentrifugation as follows. After spinning at 10 000 g to sediment components that were not disrupted, the supernatant was adjusted to 0.7 M sucrose with 2 M sucrose and purification of the plasmalemma was achieved by ultracentrifugation at 140 000 g for 15 h at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . After ultracentrifugation, the gradient was collected using a butterfly needle connected to a syringe as  $12 \times 0.5$  ml fractions covering the bottom to the top of the gradient; the pellet was then resuspended in 10 mM Tris-HCl buffer. These different samples were processed for electron microscopy, SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting.

#### *Sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) of pellicle and plasmalemma*

Protein concentration of samples was determined by the Bio-Rad DC Protein method with bovine serum albumin (BSA) as a standard. SDS-PAGE under non-reducing or reducing conditions was performed on 12% separation gels in order to identify proteins present in the pellicle and plasmalemma fractions. Membrane proteins were solubilized in sample buffer (reducing condition: 2.3% SDS, 5%  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol, 10% glycerol, 0.5% bromophenol blue, 62 mM Tris-HCl pH 6.8; non-reducing condition: the same buffer without  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol) by heating at  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 3 min. Molecular weight markers (Bio-Rad) were also run in order to estimate protein sizes. Equal amounts of proteins from each experimental sample were separated by electrophoresis on SDS-PAGE gels. Proteins were then visualized by staining in Coomassie Brilliant Blue R (Sigma), 50% methanol, 10% glacial acetic acid) for 30 min followed by destaining (46% methanol, 10% glacial acetic acid), or silver staining using a commercial kit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech AB, Uppsala Sweden). Alternatively, proteins were transferred onto polyvinylidene difluoride membrane (PVDF, Millipore) as described below, by Western blotting.

### Western blot analysis

After SDS-PAGE, proteins from the different groups were electrophoretically transferred onto PVDF sheets in Tris-glycine transfer buffer (25 mM Tris-base, 200 mM glycine and 20% methanol) for 2 h at 100 V (Harlow and Lane, 1988). Non-specific binding sites on the membranes were blocked in 5% skim milk powder in PBS (blocking solution) for 16 h at 4 °C. After 3 washes in PBS containing 0.03% Tween-20 (Tween-20/PBS) over 30 min, the membranes were incubated in the presence of primary antibodies (1:50 for MAB 5.2.15, 1:10 for 4.7.12 and 1:500 for DG52) in blocking solution for 2 h. The membrane was left at room temperature with constant agitation, prior to washing with 3 changes of 0.03% Tween-20/PBS over 30 min. The membranes were then probed with goat anti-mouse IgG alkaline phosphatase conjugate in blocking solution (1:1000; Sigma) for 1 h. The membranes were washed 3 times in PBS and developed in the presence of 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate and nitroblue tetrazolium (Sigma).

### Transmission electron microscopy

For standard transmission electron microscopy, subcellular fractions were immediately fixed for 2 h in 4% paraformaldehyde and 3% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.2) at 4 °C. Following 3 washes in 0.1 M phosphate buffer the fractions were post-fixed in 2% OsO<sub>4</sub> in the same buffer for 60 min at room temperature. The fractions were then dehydrated in a graded series of ethanol (50%, 75%, 95% and 100%) for 15 min each at -20 °C, infiltrated in 1:1 (v:v) LR White Resin: 100% ethanol at -20 °C for 1 h. After a further 1 h of infiltration with LR White Resin, the fractions were embedded in gelatine capsules and polymerized overnight at 65 °C. Ultrathin sections were prepared using an ultramicrotome (Ultracut/Leica) with a diamond knife (Druker) and loaded onto 300 mesh, Pioloform coated copper grids (ProSciTech). The sections were stained with 2% aqueous uranyl acetate and Reynold's lead citrate for 4 min. Finally, sections were examined with a Philips CM 10 transmission electron microscope.

Negative staining was used to identify the contents of the plasmalemma fractions. The fractions were diluted 1:1 in PBS and allowed to settle onto plastic-coated, copper grids for 1 min. Excess liquid was removed and the grids were then negatively stained with 2% aqueous uranyl acetate (pH 7.2) for 1 min and examined with a Philips CM 10 transmission electron microscope.

## RESULTS

Preparation of pellicle and plasmalemma fractions was performed using principles and methods

described by Foussard *et al.* (1990), and Rabjeau *et al.* (1997). Electron microscopy of ultrathin sections was used to assess the purity and contents of the fractions. Ultrastructurally, tachyzoites of *T. gondii* and *N. caninum* are very similar morphologically. They possess a 3-layered membrane pellicle consisting of an outer plasmalemma and 2 closely applied membranes that form an inner membrane complex. Their apical end is composed of microtubules, apical rings, conoid, and a polar ring (Fig. 2).

### Analysis of subcellular fractions

Sucrose density-gradient centrifugation of insoluble membrane preparations of *T. gondii* and *N. caninum* tachyzoites resulted in 4 distinct bands, which were localized at different interfaces of the gradient. Pellicles were found, by electron microscopy, among the rapidly sedimented material, which floated to the 1-1.2 M interface when subjected to gradient purification. Transmission electron micrographs of ultrathin sections derived from the 1-1.2 M fractions of *T. gondii* and *N. caninum* revealed that the pure pellicle fragments were heterogeneous in size with a characteristic triple-membrane pellicle structure consisting of an inner membrane complex, lying just beneath the plasmalemma (Fig. 3). Higher magnification confirmed the presence of the inner membrane complex, with its associated subpellicular microtubules (Fig. 3 bottom panels). Single small membranes that could have originated from either damaged pellicles or intracytoplasmic membranes were also sometimes seen. However, the preservation of the subpellicular microtubules in most of the single membranes indicates that the single membranes had been part of the pellicles.

Enrichment for plasmalemma was achieved by high salt-glycerol treatment followed by sonication of the 1-1.2 M pellicle-enriched fraction. Negative staining of plasmalemma fractions that were examined by electron microscopy showed membranous vesicles of sizes ranging from 50 to 100 nm for both species (Fig. 4). No apparent morphological or size differences were observed in these between RH and Nc-1. Transmission electron microscopy of these vesicles showed a typical single membrane structure. These vesicles were present throughout the gradient, and there was no obvious enrichment for them by the gradient. In addition, Western blotting of gradient fractions derived from *T. gondii* with the MAB DG52 (which detects SAG1) showed this was present in all gradient fractions tested for *T. gondii* (data not shown).

### Analysis of the composition of the purified pellicle fractions

Proteins present in the pellicle fractions (1.0-1.2 M interface) of the two species were examined by

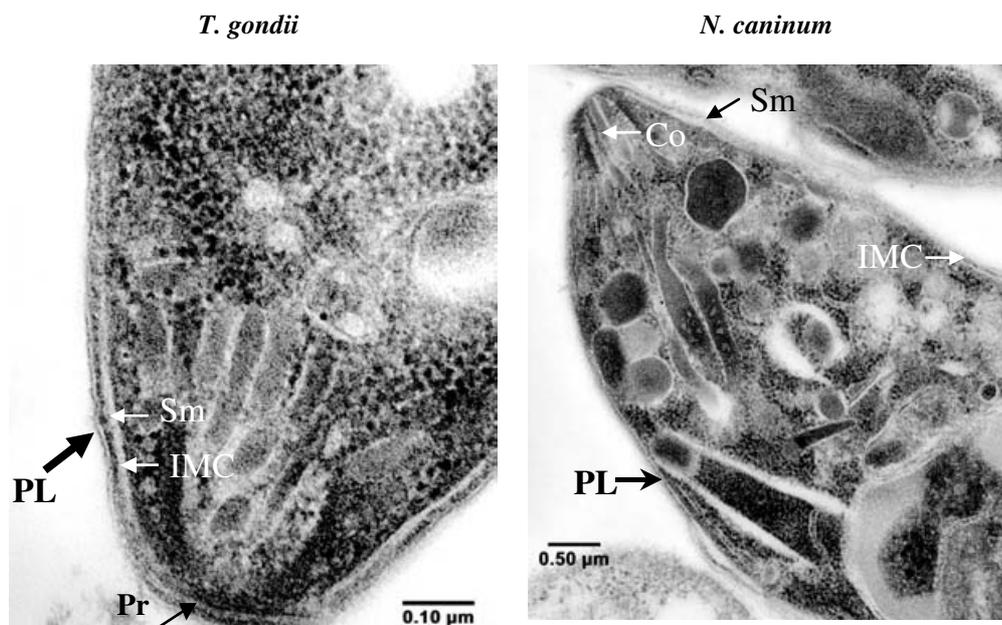


Fig. 2. Transmission electron micrographs of the anterior end of tachyzoites of *Toxoplasma gondii* and *Neospora caninum*. Thick black arrows denote the outer plasmalemma and thin white arrows denote the inner membrane complex, which begins at the apical polar ring and runs in close apposition to the plasmalemma along the entire length of the parasite, subcellular microtubules and polar rings. PL, plasmalemma; IMC, inner membrane complex; Pr, polar ring; Sm, subcellular microtubule, Co, conoid.

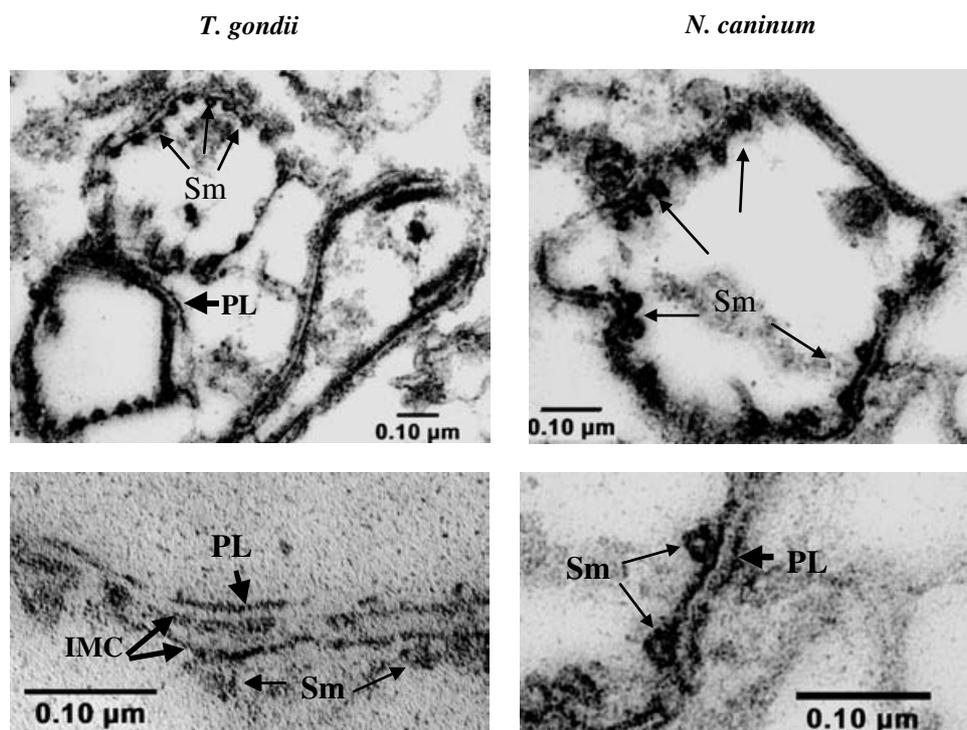


Fig. 3. Electron micrographs of pellicle and plasmalemma preparations from *Toxoplasma gondii* and *Neospora caninum*. Transmission electron micrographs of the pellicle fraction from the 1.0–1.2 M interface of the gradient, which almost exclusively contains pellicles. Subcellular microtubules (Sm) remain associated with the inner membrane complex (IMC). PL, plasmalemma. A higher magnification of the pellicle fraction (bottom panels) shows the typical triple-layer membrane structure composing of an outer PL and an IMC.

SDS-PAGE and compared with a whole-cell extract. Coomassie Blue staining of SDS-PAGE gels of the purified pellicle fraction from *T. gondii* showed 2

major proteins at 30 and 43 kDa respectively and several other, less prominent, proteins at 22, 30, 43, 50, 55, 79, 90 and 160 kDa respectively (Fig. 5).

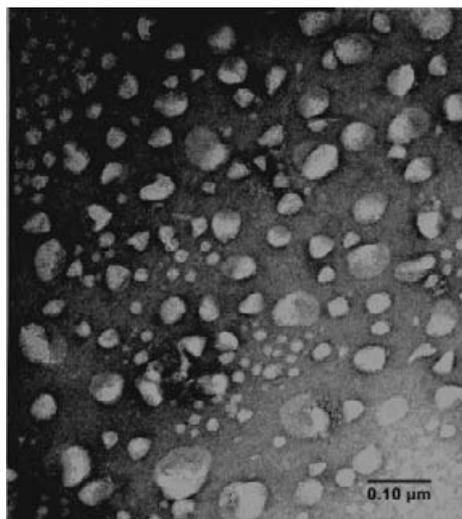
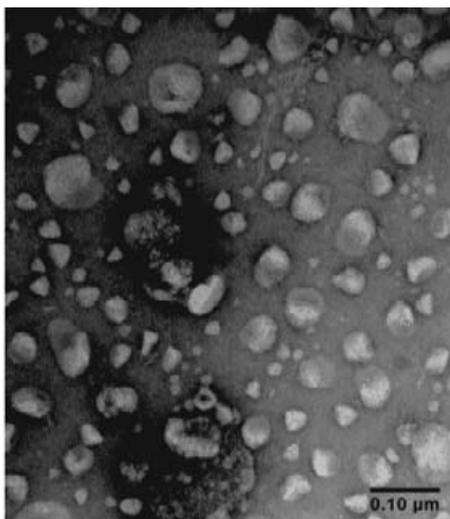
*T. gondii**N. caninum*

Fig. 4. Transmission electron microscopy of a pellicle fraction treated with high salt glycerol dissociation buffer, freezing/thawing and sonication showing a number of uni- and plurimembranous vesicles of heterogenous size. Negatively stained specimen.

SDS-PAGE analysis of the pellicle fraction from *N. caninum* also showed a complex protein profile, dominated by 5 major bands in the 29, 40, 50, 65 and 110 kDa ranges (Fig. 6). Other proteins, present in lower but significant amounts were found at 32, 38, 55, 70 and 150 kDa.

#### Analysis of the purified plasmalemma fractions

SDS-PAGE of the purified plasmalemma fractions showed a different protein profile compared to the pellicle. In contrast to the complex profile obtained from the pellicle fractions, only 2 abundant proteins (approx. 30 and 22 kDa respectively) were detected upon electrophoresis of plasmalemma fractions from either *T. gondii* or *N. caninum* (Fig. 5) by silver staining. In some gels stained with Coomassie Blue the apparent mobility of these proteins was 32 and 25 kDa respectively (see Fig. 6 for an example). The sizes of these 2 bands did not change when the protein electrophoresis was performed under either reducing or non-reducing conditions (not shown).

Following SDS-PAGE, fractions containing plasmalemma from both species were investigated by Western blotting using monoclonal antibodies that recognize specific *T. gondii* and *N. caninum* surface molecules respectively. MAB DG 52 reacted under denaturing conditions very intensely with SAG1 (P30) (Fig. 5), the major surface antigen of *T. gondii*. Similarly, probing of plasmalemma fractions from *T. gondii* with a polyclonal serum to SAG2 resulted in the detection of a 22 kDa antigen which co-migrated with the abundant 22 kDa protein identified in plasmalemma fractions by protein staining methodologies (Fig. 5). This antibody also showed some minor cross-reactivity to the 30 kDa SAG1 antigen.

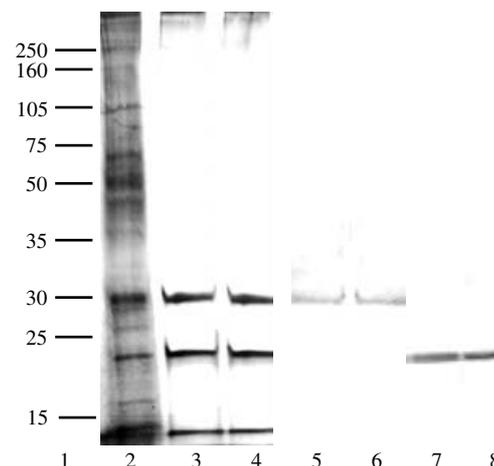


Fig. 5. SDS-PAGE and Western blotting of *Toxoplasma gondii* RH pellicle and plasmalemma fractions with MAB DG52 (anti-*T. gondii*-SAG1) or anti-*T. gondii*-SAG2 antibodies. Lane 1, molecular weight marker; lane 2, RH pellicle fraction separated by SDS-PAGE and stained with Coomassie Blue; lane 3, RH plasmalemma fractions 11 and 12 stained with Coomassie Blue (lane 4); lane 5, Western blotting of plasmalemma fractions 11 and 12 (lane 6) with anti-SAG1; lane 7, Western blotting of plasmalemma fractions 11 and 12 (lane 8) with anti-SAG2.

We therefore conclude that the 2 abundant proteins identified in the *T. gondii* plasmalemma were SAG1 and SAG2.

For *N. caninum*, when Western blots of non-reduced plasmalemma were probed with MABs 5.2.15 and 4.7.12, both of which are known to detect surface antigens of *N. caninum* (Schaes *et al.* 1999), MAB 5.2.15 reacted strongly with an antigen of 38 kDa (Fig. 6, lane 3); whereas MAB 4.7.12 reacted

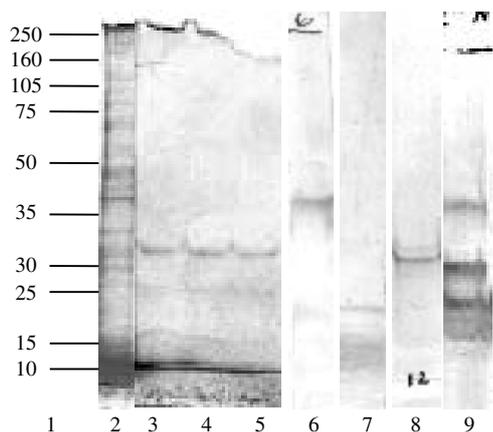


Fig. 6. SDS-PAGE and Western blot analyses of pellicle and plasmalemma fractions from *Neospora caninum* Nc-1 isolate. Lane 1, position of molecular weight markers; lane 2, Coomassie Blue-stained pellicle fraction run under reducing conditions; lanes 3–5, Coomassie Blue-stained plasmalemma fractions 12, 11 and 10 respectively run under reducing conditions; lane 6, Western blotting of plasmalemma fraction 12 with MAB 5.2.15 under non-reducing conditions; lane 7, Western blotting of the plasmalemma fraction 12 with monoclonal antibody 4.7.12 under reducing conditions; lane 8, Western blotting of the plasmalemma fraction 12 with NcmAb-4 under reducing conditions; and lane 9, Western blotting of the plasmalemma fraction 12 (under reducing conditions) with mouse anti *N. caninum* (Nc-Liverpool) serum. The positions of the molecular weight markers are shown.

with the 38 kDa antigen and another antigen of 10 kDa (not shown). When reduced plasmalemma protein was probed with MABs 5.2.15 and 4.7.12, MAB 5.2.15 failed to recognize any antigens whereas MAB 4.7.12 recognized an antigen of 19 kDa and several others in a smear in the 10–15 kDa range (Fig. 6, lane 7). Ncmab-4 detected the abundant 30/32 kDa antigen in pellicle and plasmalemma preparations (Fig. 6, lane 8), whereas a mouse serum raised by infection with *N. caninum* detected 5 antigens in the plasmalemma fractions by Western blotting (Fig. 6, lane 9), including the 38, 30, 22 kDa surface antigens studied here. These results therefore provide additional substantial evidence that the membrane vesicles obtained from *N. caninum* contained plasmalemma since they contained known surface antigens.

#### DISCUSSION

Few studies describing the isolation and biochemical analysis of the *T. gondii* pellicle (Mauras, Laget and Sennety, 1977; Tryon 1979; Foussard *et al.* 1990) and plasmalemma (Rabjeau *et al.* 1997) are available. No data regarding the isolation of the *N. caninum* pellicle and plasmalemma have been published, although analyses of detergent extracts and cell localization studies with a number of monoclonal

antibodies have identified the presence of several antigens (e.g. Hemphill *et al.* 1997*a, b*; Björkman and Hemphill, 1998; Schares *et al.* 1999). The major reasons for this are probably associated with the difficulty in obtaining large numbers of tachyzoites of *T. gondii* and *N. caninum*; the fact that these organisms are relatively resistant to the classical methods of cell disruption (in these protozoa a layer of subcellular microtubules renders the cells more resistant to rupture); and lack of well-defined markers like monoclonal antibodies raised specially to the pellicles of these parasites with which to characterize the isolated structures.

The present study was undertaken to evaluate whether methods previously described for the study of subcellular fractions of *T. gondii* could also be used for the study of *N. caninum*. Hence we attempted to isolate and characterize the pellicles and plasmalemma fractions from tachyzoites of both *T. gondii* and *N. caninum* so that the composition of their membrane structures could be compared. The present study is therefore the first to describe attempts to physically isolate and characterize the pellicle and plasmalemma from *N. caninum*.

The procedures used in this study were described previously by Foussard *et al.* (1990) and Rabjeau *et al.* (1997), in which the pellicle and plasmalemma of *T. gondii* were isolated and characterized. The method is based on subcellular fractionation, which was used to obtain a pure pellicle fraction. After disrupting parasites by sonication, the lysate was subjected to differential centrifugation. Finally a 4-step discontinuous sucrose gradient ultracentrifugation was used to purify the pellicle fraction, which was found at the 1–1.2 M sucrose interface of the gradient. Electron microscopy showed that the 1–1.2 M fraction was highly enriched for the pellicle, which contained the outer plasmalemma, the inner membrane complex and the subpellicular microtubules. The SDS-PAGE protein profile obtained from the purified pellicle from *T. gondii* is very similar to the results obtained by Foussard *et al.* (1990) who reported several proteins at 30, 43, 50 and 79 kDa. Western blotting also showed this fraction was enriched for SAG 1. Hence in these studies we were therefore able to reproduce the results of Foussard *et al.* (1990) thereby providing confidence in the subcellular fractionation process used for the preparation of pellicles.

SDS-PAGE of the pellicle fractions of *T. gondii* showed the presence of several proteins ranging in size from 22, 30, 43, 50, 55, 65, 79, 90 and 160 kDa. This demonstrated that like most membranes, the *T. gondii* pellicle contains numerous proteins. The 30 kDa protein is well known as the major surface antigen TgSAG1 (P30), whereas the 41 kDa band is probably TgSAG3 (P43) or TgSRS2 (P43) respectively. Proteins at 22, 35 and 43 kDa, according to Foussard *et al.* (1990), correlate with antigens

recognized by monoclonal antibodies to the *T. gondii* pellicle (Johnson, McDonald and Neoh, 1983; Kasper, Bradely and Pfefferkorn, 1984; Endo *et al.* 1988) and proteins in the 50–52 kDa regions may be tubulin (Schwartzman *et al.* 1985). We did not confirm the identity of most of these proteins, as *T. gondii* was simply included in this study as a control for the methodology.

Subsequently, the plasmalemma was separated from the whole pellicle by high salt-glycerol treatment followed by 1 cycle of freezing/thawing and sonication. After removal of the undisrupted pellicles by centrifugation at 10 000 *g*, the supernatant was layered on top of a sucrose gradient and centrifuged at 140 000 *g* for 14 h. The gradient contained a pellet and a very faint low-density band close to the top of the gradient. Electron microscopy showed this band contained membranous vesicles with diameters ranging from 20 to 100 nm, which were also found distributed in all fractions throughout the gradient. Western blotting with antibody also confirmed the distribution of membrane containing antigen throughout the gradient and the presence of known surface antigens. Hence the evidence shows these vesicles are membranes containing surface molecules, namely plasmalemma. These results are therefore in keeping with those reported by Rabjeau *et al.* (1997) who developed this approach for isolating plasmalemma from *T. gondii*. It is of interest to note that our protein analyses of plasmalemma differ from those of Rabjeau *et al.* (1997) in that we find 2 abundant proteins in the plasmalemma preparations of *T. gondii* at 30 and 22 kDa. Fractions 10–12 (Fig. 3a of Rabjeau *et al.* (1997) contain an abundant 30 kDa antigen (SAG1) plus 2 or 3 other much lower abundance proteins (one of which migrates at approx. 20 kDa). We are unable to explain these differences in results, other than to note that a different laboratory stock of RH was used in this study compared to that used by Rabjeau *et al.* (1997).

Having established the methodology for preparing pellicles and plasmalemma from *T. gondii*, we applied this technology to the study of *N. caninum*. SDS-PAGE revealed at least 10 proteins being present in the *N. caninum* pellicle fractions at 29, 32, 38, 40, 50, 55, 65, 70, 110 and 150 kDa respectively. Some of these proteins have probably previously been identified by monoclonal antibodies raised to surface antigens (Hemphill *et al.* 1997; Björkman and Hemphill, 1998; Schares *et al.* 1999). Surface antigens of 30 and 32 kDa of *N. caninum* were described by Björkman and Hemphill (1998); a 38 kDa protein was identified as the major surface antigen NcSAG1 (P36) (Hemphill *et al.* 1997*a*; Sonda *et al.* 1998) and a 43 kDa surface protein was identified as a SRS2 homologue (Hemphill *et al.* 1997*b*). Howe *et al.* (1998) described NcSAG1 and NcSRS2 as surface antigens of 29 and 36 kDa. Similar to

*T. gondii*, where the pellicle and plasmalemma contains an abundant amount of its major surface antigen SAG1 (P30), the results described here for *N. caninum* provide strong support for 2 abundant proteins in the plasmalemma of 30 and 22 kDa. This result was also obtained when these experiments were repeated with another strain of *N. caninum* (Nc-Liverpool, not shown).

The weight of evidence presented here leads us to conclude that the 30 kDa antigen detected in the plasmalemma of *N. caninum* is the p29 described by Howe *et al.* (1998). We searched (using tblastn) the TIGR Gene Index database ([http://www.tigr.org/tigr-scripts/tgi/T\\_index.cgi?species=n\\_caninum](http://www.tigr.org/tigr-scripts/tgi/T_index.cgi?species=n_caninum)) for sequences from *N. caninum* that possessed similarity to the SAG2 protein sequence of *T. gondii*. However, only a single EST was identified (CF967870) which possessed any similarity. The abundance of this EST (a singleton) suggests to us the 22 kDa protein of *N. caninum* may not be a SAG2 homologue. The identity of these 2 proteins remains to be determined.

In conclusion, we provide further information, at the molecular level, on the protein composition of the pellicles and plasmalemmas of *T. gondii* and *N. caninum*. The results provided here show that the surface of the *N. caninum* tachyzoite contains 2 abundant proteins, as appears to be the case for *T. gondii*. Further studies on the role of these different proteins will help us understand how *N. caninum* interacts with host cells.

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