Identification of Channel-Lining Residues in the M2 Membrane-spanning Segment of the GABA<sub>A</sub> Receptor α<sub>1</sub> Subunit

MING Xu and MYLES H. AKABAS

From the Center for Molecular Recognition and the Departments of Physiology and Cellular Biophysics and Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, New York 10032

ABSTRACT The γ-aminobutyric acid type A (GABA<sub>A</sub>) receptors are the major inhibitory, postsynaptic, neurotransmitter receptors in the central nervous system. The binding of γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA) to the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors induces the opening of an anion-selective channel that remains open for tens of milliseconds before it closes. To understand how the structure of the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor determines the functional properties such as ion conduction, ion selectivity and gating we sought to identify the amino acid residues that line the ion conducting channel. To accomplish this we mutated 26 consecutive residues (250-275), one at a time, in and flanking the M2 membrane-spanning segment of the rat α<sub>1</sub> subunit to cysteine. We expressed the mutant α<sub>1</sub> subunit with wild-type β<sub>1</sub> and γ<sub>2</sub> subunits in Xenopus oocytes. We probed the accessibility of the engineered cysteine to covalent modification by charged, sulfhydryl-specific reagents added extracellularly. We assume that among residues in membrane-spanning segments, only those lining the channel would be susceptible to modification by polar reagents and that such modification would irreversibly alter conduction through the channel. We infer that nine of the residues, α<sub>1</sub>Val<sup>257</sup>, α<sub>1</sub>Thr<sup>261</sup>, α<sub>1</sub>Thr<sup>262</sup>, α<sub>1</sub>Leu<sup>264</sup>, α<sub>1</sub>Thr<sup>265</sup>, α<sub>1</sub>Thr<sup>268</sup>, α<sub>1</sub>Ile<sup>271</sup>, α<sub>1</sub>Ser<sup>272</sup> and α<sub>1</sub>Asn<sup>275</sup> are exposed in the channel. On a helical wheel plot, the exposed residues, except α<sub>1</sub>Thr<sup>262</sup>, lie on one side of the helix in an arc of 120°. We infer that the M2 segment forms an α helix that is interrupted in the region of α<sub>1</sub>Thr<sup>262</sup>. The modification of residues as cytoplasmic as α<sub>1</sub>Val<sup>257</sup> in the closed state of the channel suggests that the gate is at least as cytoplasmic as α<sub>1</sub>Val<sup>257</sup>. The ability of the positively charged reagent methanethiosulfonate ethylammonium to reach the level of α<sub>1</sub>Thr<sup>261</sup> suggests that the charge-selectivity filter is at least as cytoplasmic as this residue.

INTRODUCTION

The γ-aminobutyric acid type A (GABA<sub>A</sub>) receptors form anion-selective channels at inhibitory synapses in the mammalian central nervous system. The GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors are the targets for several classes of clinically useful drugs which potentiate GABA-induced currents including benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and several general anesthetics (Franks and Lieb, 1994; Macdonald and Olsen, 1994). In addition, epileptogenic drugs such as picrotoxin, penicillin and TBPS bind to the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors and inhibit GABA-induced currents. In insects, the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors are inhibited by the commonly used cyclodiene insecticides (ffrench-Constat et al., 1993). Multiple GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor subunits are members of a ligand-gated ion channel gene superfamily which includes the subunits of the nicotinic acetylcholine (Numa, 1989), serotonin (Maricq et al., 1991), and glycine (Betz, 1992) receptors and the avermectin-sensitive, glutamate-gated, chloride channel (Cully et al., 1994). Studies of heterologously expressed GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors of defined subunit composition have provided insights into the pharmacological diversity of GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors in situ (Burt and Kamatchi, 1991; Wisden and Seeburg, 1992; Macdonald and Olsen, 1994), however, there have been few studies of the structure of the ion conduction pathway.

Based on studies of the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor and the homologous nicotinic acetylcholine receptor, the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors are presumably composed of five subunits arranged pseudo-symmetrically around a central channel (Unwin, 1993; Nayeem et al., 1994); the subunit stoichiometry, however, is uncertain (Backus et al., 1993; Macdonald and Olsen, 1994). The subunits have a ~200 amino acid NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal extracellular domain, three closely spaced membrane-spanning segments.
(M1–M3), a cytoplasmic domain of variable length, a fourth membrane-spanning segment (M4) and a short, extracellular COOH terminus. The results of numerous experiments on the acetylcholine receptor indicate that residues in the M2 membrane-spanning segment line the ion conducting channel (Sakmann, 1992; Lester, 1992; Karlin, 1993), however, there is little information identifying the channel-lining residues in the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors. We previously applied the scanning-cysteine-accessibility method to four residues, α<sub>1</sub>Thr268 to α<sub>1</sub>Val257, in the M2 membrane-spanning segment of the rat α<sub>1</sub> subunit (Xu and Akabas, 1993). We showed that two residues near the extracellular end of the M2 segment, α<sub>1</sub>Ile271 and α<sub>1</sub>Thr268, are exposed in the channel lumen (Xu and Akabas, 1993). In addition, using a variation of this method on the residues α<sub>1</sub>Val257 to α<sub>1</sub>Thr261 we demonstrated that picrotoxin, a non-competitive inhibitor, appears to bind in the channel at the level of α<sub>1</sub>Val257 (Xu et al., 1995). We now present the results of a scanning-cysteine-accessibility analysis of all of the residues in and flanking the M2 membrane-spanning segment of the rat α<sub>1</sub> subunit.

The scanning-cysteine-accessibility method provides a systematic approach to the identification of the residues lining an ion channel. We mutate individual residues in largely hydrophobic, membrane-spanning segments to cysteine. We express the cysteine-substitution mutants in <i>Xenopus</i> oocytes and examine their functional properties in situ. If mutant channels are near-normal in their responses, we proceed to test whether the new cysteine is on the water-accessible surface of the protein. We test the ability of small, charged, hydrophilic, sulfydryl-specific reagents to react covalently with the new cysteine. We assume that of the residues in membrane-spanning segments only those exposed in the channel lumen will be accessible to react with these sulfhydryl reagents. If the reagents react with a cysteine in the channel lining we assume that they will irreversibly alter ion conduction. We infer that for a mutant channel whose conduction is irreversibly altered by the sulfhydryl-specific reagents, the side chain of the corresponding wild-type residue lines the ion channel. The reagents we have used in this study include the organic mercurial derivatives p-chloromercuribenzenesulfonate (pCMBS) and p-chloromercuribenzoate (pCMB), the methanethiosulfonate (MTS) derivatives MTS-ethylsulfonate (MTSES) and MTS-ethylammonium (MTSEA), and iodoacetate. The structures of these reagents and their reactions with free sulfhydryls are shown in Fig. 1.

The scanning-cysteine-accessibility method has been used to study the acetylcholine receptor (Akabas et al., 1992, 1994a) the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor (Xu and Akabas, 1993; Xu et al., 1995), the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (Akabas et al., 1994), potassium channels (Kurz et al., 1995; Lu and Miller, 1995; Pascual et al., 1995), bacterial toxin channels (Mindell et al., 1994; Slatin et al., 1994), the lactose permease (Jung et al., 1993), and the dopamine D2 receptor (Javitch et al., 1995).

We now report on the analysis of 26 residues in and flanking the M2 segment from α<sub>1</sub>Glu250 to α<sub>1</sub>Asn275, using GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors formed by the expression of α<sub>1</sub>, β<sub>1</sub> and γ<sub>2</sub> subunits. We show that nine of these residues are exposed in the channel lumen. We found that the positively charged reagent, MTSEA, can penetrate from the extracellular end of the channel to the level of α<sub>1</sub>Thr261 suggesting that the charge selectivity filter is at a more cytoplasmic position. Furthermore, we show that both negatively and positively charged reagents can enter the channel in the closed state implying that the gate is near the cytoplasmic end of the M2 segment.

![Figure 1. Chemical structures of the sulfhydryl reagents and their reactions with cysteine. The structure of the reactive ionized thiolate form of cysteine is shown on the left of each panel; the structure of the reagents follows the + sign and the structure of the products are to the right of the arrow. Note that all of these reagents transfer the charged portion of the reagent onto the sulfhydryl of cysteine resulting in a charged product. (A) Organic mercurial derivatives. For pCMBS, X' = SO_3^-; for pCMB, X' = COO^-; for MTS-ethylsulfonate derivatives. For MTSES, X' = SO_3^-; for MTSEA, X' = NH_3^+. (C) Iodoacetate.](image)

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The results for the residues 257 to 261 using the reagents pCMBS and MTSEA were published previously (Xu et al., 1995) and are included in Figs. 5 and 9 for completeness.

**METHODS**

**Oligonucleotide-mediated Mutagenesis**

The cDNA's encoding the rat α1 and γ2 subunits in the pBluescript SK(−) plasmid (Stratagene Corp., La Jolla, CA) were obtained from Dr. P. Seeburg (Shivers et al., 1989; Ymer et al., 1989), and the β2 subunit in the pBluescript SK vector from Dr. A. Tobin (Khrestchatisky et al., 1989). The Altered-sites mutagenesis procedure (Promega Corp., Madison, WI) was used to substitute cysteine residues, one at a time, in the α1 subunit as previously described (Xu et al., 1995). Mutations were confirmed by DNA sequencing.

**Preparation of mRNA and Oocytes**

The in vitro mRNA transcription and the preparation and injection of *Xenopus* oocytes was performed as described previously (Xu et al., 1995). Oocytes were injected with 10 ng of mRNA encoding the α1, β1, and γ2 subunits in a 1:1:1 ratio.

**Reagents**

MTSEA + and MTSES − were synthesized as described previously (Stauffer and Karlin, 1994). pCMBS, pCMB−, and iodoacetate were obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO).

**Electrophysiology**

GABA-induced currents were recorded from individual oocytes under two-electrode voltage clamp, at a holding potential of −80 mV. Electrodes were filled with 3 M KCl and had a resistance of <2 MΩ. The ground electrode was connected to the bath via a 3 M KCl/Agar bridge. Data was acquired and analyzed on a 486/33 MHz computer using a TEV-200 amplifier (Dagan Instruments, Minneapolis, MN), a TL1-125 DMA data interface (Axon Instruments, Foster City, CA) and software written using the Axbasic language (Axon Instruments). The oocyte was perfused at 5 ml/min with Ca2+−free Frog Ringer solution (CFFR) (115 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM KCl, 1.8 mM MgCl2, 10 mM HEPES pH 7.5 with NaOH) at room temperature. The recording chamber had a volume of ~0.25 ml.

**Experimental Protocol**

We tested the susceptibility of wild-type and mutant GABAA receptors to a 1-min application of the sulfhydryl reagents applied in the presence or in the absence of 100 μM GABA. The following sequence of perfusing solutions was used: 100 μM GABA (10 s), CFFR (3 min), 100 μM GABA (10 s), CFFR (3 min), sulfhydryl reagent ± 100 μM GABA (1 min), CFFR (3 min), 100 μM GABA (10 s), CFFR (3 min) and 100 μM GABA (10 s). The average of the two peak currents before the sulfhydryl reagent was applied was compared with the average of the two peak currents after. The fractional effect was taken as \[1 - \left(\frac{I_{GABA, after}}{I_{GABA, before}}\right)\].

The sulfhydryl reagents were applied in CFFR solution, except for iodoacetate which was applied in NaCl-free CFFR. Solutions of the MTS reagents were prepared immediately before each experiment. Solutions of the mercurials were prepared each day and stored on ice until use. Solutions of iodoacetate were prepared daily and kept on ice in the dark until use.

**Statistics**

Data in Figs. 4 to 9 are presented as the means ± SE. Significance was determined by one-way analysis of variance using Duncan’s post-hoc test (p < 0.05) (SPSS-PC).

**RESULTS**

Using site-directed mutagenesis we substituted cysteine, one at a time, for 26 consecutive residues (α1,Glu250 to α1,Asn275) in and flanking the M2 membrane-spanning segment. The mutant α1 subunits were expressed in *Xenopus* oocytes with wild type β1 and γ2 subunits. One to two days after mRNA injection GABA-induced currents were elicited for all of the mutants. The average magnitude of the peak, inward currents induced by 100 μM GABA (V = −80 mV) was −1.43 ± 0.4 μA for wild type and for the mutants ranged between −0.16 ± 0.03 μA for P253C and −1.8 ± 0.2 μA for S272C (Fig. 2). In the absence of sulfhydryl reagents, the GABA-induced currents of wild-type and all of the mutants were stable for the duration of a typical experiment, ~30 min.

For oocytes expressing wild-type GABAA receptor (defined as receptor formed by coexpression of the α1, β1, and γ2 subunits), a 1-min application of either 0.5 mM pCMBS, 0.1 mM pCMB, 10 mM MTSES, 100 mM iodoacetate or 2.5 mM MTSEA either in the presence

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*Figure 2.* The average peak current induced by 100 μM GABA for oocytes expressing wild type or cysteine mutant GABAA receptors. Each bar represents the average current (V = −80 mV) and SEM for six oocytes.
of 100 μM GABA or in its absence caused a <10% change in the subsequent GABA-induced currents (Figs. 3 and 4). Changes of similar magnitude were observed after 1-min applications of GABA alone (data not shown). 100 mM iodoacetate reversibly reduced the peak current during coapplication with GABA (Fig. 3 C); coapplication of the other sulfhydryl reagents had no obvious reversible effects on the GABA-induced currents (Fig. 3).

Reactions with pCMBS

A 1-min application of 0.5 mM pCMBS, added in the presence of GABA, irreversibly inhibited the subsequent GABA-induced currents of the mutants V257C, T261C, L264C, T265C, T268C, I271C, and S272C significantly more than wild type1 (Fig. 5 A). It is important to note that in the presence of GABA the channels undergo transitions between the open, desensitized and closed states; we cannot distinguish in which state(s) reaction is occurring in the presence of GABA.

A 1-min application of 0.5 mM pCMBS, added in the absence of GABA, irreversibly inhibited the subsequent GABA-induced currents of the mutants V257C, T261C, L264C, T265C, T268C, and S272C significantly more than wild type and significantly potentiated the subsequent GABA-induced currents of the mutant N275C (Fig. 5 B). GABA altered the accessibility of three of the mutants for reaction with pCMBS: the accessibility of N275C was reduced in the presence of GABA and the accessibilities of T261C and I271C were increased in the presence of GABA.

Reactions with pCMB

A 1-min application of 0.1 mM pCMB, added in the presence of GABA, irreversibly inhibited the subsequent GABA-induced currents of the mutants V257C, T265C, T268C, and S272C significantly more than wild type and significantly potentiated the subsequent GABA-induced currents of the mutant N275C (Fig. 6 A).

A 1-min application of 0.1 mM pCMB, added in the absence of GABA, irreversibly inhibited the subsequent GABA-induced currents of the mutants L264C, T265C, T268C, and S272C significantly more than wild type (Fig. 6 B). As with pCMBS, a 1-min application of 0.1 mM pCMB, added in the absence of GABA, significantly potentiated the subsequent GABA-induced currents of the mutant N275C (Fig. 6 B). Coapplication of pCMB with GABA altered the accessibility of four of the residues: the accessibility of N275C was decreased in the presence of GABA and the accessibilities of V257C, T261C, and I271C, were increased in the presence of GABA.

Reactions with Iodoacetate

A 1-min application of 100 mM iodoacetate, added in the presence of GABA, irreversibly altered the subsequent GABA-induced currents of the mutants V257C, T261C, L264C, T265C, T268C, I271C, and S272C significantly more than wild type (Fig. 6 A). A 1-min application of 0.1 mM pCMB, added in the absence of GABA, irreversibly inhibited the subsequent GABA-induced currents of the mutants L264C, T265C, T268C, and S272C significantly more than wild type (Fig. 6 B). As with pCMBS, a 1-min application of 0.1 mM pCMB, added in the absence of GABA, significantly potentiated the subsequent GABA-induced currents of the mutant N275C (Fig. 6 B). Coapplication of pCMB with GABA altered the accessibility of four of the residues: the accessibility of N275C was decreased in the presence of GABA and the accessibilities of V257C, T261C, and I271C, were increased in the presence of GABA.

Reactions with Iodoacetate

A 1-min application of 100 mM iodoacetate, added in the presence of GABA, irreversibly altered the subsequent GABA-induced currents of four of the mutants: the currents of the mutant T262C were potentiated.
and the currents of the mutants L264C, T268C, and I271C were inhibited (Fig. 7 A).

A 1-min application of 100 mM iodoacetate, added in the absence of GABA, irreversibly altered the subsequent GABA-induced currents of five of the mutants significantly more than wild type. The subsequent currents of the mutants T261C, T265C, and N275C were potentiated and the currents of the mutants T268C and I271C were inhibited (Fig. 7 B). Coapplication of GABA altered the accessibility of five of the mutants to reaction with iodoacetate: the accessibility of T261C, T265C, and N275C was decreased by coapplication of GABA and the accessibility of L264C was increased by coapplication of GABA.

Reactions with MTSES

A 1-min application of 10 mM MTSES, applied in the presence of GABA, inhibited the subsequent GABA-induced currents of the mutant V257C and potentiated

2. For the mutant T262C, iodoacetate applied either in the presence or absence of GABA potentiated the subsequent GABA-induced current by 20%. Using Duncan's post-hoc test, only the effect in the presence of GABA was significant, however, by the less stringent least significant difference test the effects in the presence and in the absence of GABA are significant (see footnote 1). Despite the difference in the significance by Duncan's test we do not believe that the accessibility of T262C is reduced in the absence of GABA. Similar considerations apply to the effects of MTSEA on this mutant.
Figure 7. The irreversible effect of a 1-min application of 100 mM iodoacetate, applied in the presence (A) or in the absence (B) of 100 μM GABA, on the subsequent GABA-induced currents of wild type and mutant GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors. Solid bars indicate mutants for which the effect was statistically significantly different than the effect on wild type. Negative change indicates inhibition and positive change indicates potentiation of the subsequent GABA-induced currents. The means, SEM’s and number of oocytes tested are shown.

Residues Exposed in the Channel Lumen

The GABA-induced currents of 9 out of 26 cysteine-substitution mutants in and flanking the M2 membrane-spanning segment were irreversibly altered by extracellular application of charged, sulfhydryl-specific reagents (Table I). We infer from the irreversible alteration of the GABA-induced current that the sulfhydryl reagents reacted with an engineered cysteine. For several reasons we assume that these reagents will only react with sulfhydryls that are on the water accessible surface of the protein. First, pCMBS was essentially impermeable through the erythrocyte membrane during a 90-min incubation, although pCMB was permeable (VanSteveninck, Weed, and Rothstein, 1965). Second, the rate of reaction of the MTS reagents with an ionized thiolate anion is 5 × 10<sup>9</sup> times faster than the rate of reaction with the unionized thiol (Roberts et al., 1986) and the rate of reaction of the mercurials with an ionized thiolate anion is 2 × 10<sup>7</sup> times faster than the rate with the unionized thiol (Hasinoff et al., 1971); only sulfhydryls exposed to water will ionize to a significant extent. Thus, we infer that engineered cysteine...
residues that react with these sulfhydryl reagents are on the water accessible surface of the protein. Furthermore, we assume that the only water-accessible surface for residues in membrane-spanning segments is the surface exposed in the ion channel lumen. We infer that the structure of each mutant is similar to the structure of wild type because we observed GABA-induced currents in oocytes expressing each of the 26 cysteine-substitution mutants. Therefore, for those mutants that reacted with the sulfhydryl reagents, we infer that the corresponding wild-type residues \( \alpha_1 \text{Val}^{257}, \alpha_1 \text{Thr}^{261}, \alpha_1 \text{Thr}^{262}, \alpha_1 \text{Leu}^{264}, \alpha_1 \text{Thr}^{265}, \alpha_1 \text{Thr}^{268}, \alpha_1 \text{Ile}^{271}, \alpha_1 \text{Ser}^{272}, \) and \( \alpha_1 \text{Asn}^{275} \) are exposed in the channel lumen forming the lining of the ion conducting pathway.

Our inference that a residue is exposed in the channel if it reacts with the sulfhydryl reagents is independent of whether the reaction results in potentiation or inhibition of the subsequent GABA-induced currents. Elucidation of the detailed mechanisms for these effects will require the determination of the effect of modification on single channel conductance and open probability. Nevertheless, the observation that reaction of an individual reagent gave inhibition for some mutants and potentiation for others (Table I) implies that the effects of modification are not solely due to local electrostatic or steric effects.

It is tempting to assume that the residues for which the sulfhydryl reagents had no effect are not exposed in the channel lumen. Although this is the likely explanation it may not be correct in all cases. Residues that are exposed in the channel may not react due to local steric factors such as those that limit the ability of MTSES to react with most of the channel-lining residues. Alternatively, because we have measured the effects of modification using macroscopic currents it is possible that, for example, modification might increase open probability but decrease single-channel conductance or vice versa resulting in an unaltered macroscopic current.

\( \alpha_1 \text{Val}^{257} \) was the most cytoplasmic mutant accessible to the reagents applied extracellularly; we do not know whether the reagents can penetrate beyond this point in the channel. MTSES is impermeable through the channel; we were unable to measure outward currents when the 115 mM NaCl in the extracellular bath was re-

| TABLE I |
| Summary of the Cysteine-substitution Mutants and the Sulfhydryl Reagents with Which They Reacted* |

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*These results are abstracted from Figs. 3 to 7. Only the mutants that reacted with the sulfhydryl reagents are shown. Abbreviations: +, covalent modification caused potentiation of the subsequent GABA-induced current; -, covalent modification caused inhibition of the subsequent GABA-induced currents; blank indicates no effect; /G indicates the sulfhydryl reagent was applied in the presence of GABA; IA is iodoacetate.
placed by 115 mM NaMTSES (data not shown). Consistent with this, isethionate, which also contains a sulfonate, was not measurably permeant (Bormann et al., 1987). The narrow region of the channel is likely to be at or below a1Val257 because picrotoxin, a channel blocker that is roughly spherical with a diameter of 9 Å appears to bind in the channel at the level of a1Val257 (Xu et al., 1995). Furthermore, the residues aligned with a1Val257 in the acetylcholine receptor are thought to be at or below this narrow point in the channel (Villarroel et al., 1991; Imoto et al., 1991; Cohen et al., 1992). Thus, the extracellularly applied reagents may not be able to reach the mutants, E250C to T256C, that are more cytoplasmic than a1Val257 (Fig. 10). Alternatively, reduced glutathione, an anion, may be able to enter the cytoplasmic end of this anion-selective channel and protect or regenerate the free sulfhydryl of exposed residues in the region from 250 to 256. Experiments utilizing patch clamp recording will be necessary to resolve these issues.

The functional effects of mutagenesis have been studied for several GABAA receptor M2 segment residues. In Drosophila, cyclodiene insecticides and picrotoxin bind to the GABAA receptor and inhibit GABA-induced currents. A point mutation of Ala to Ser in the residue which aligns with a1Val257, a residue exposed in the channel, confers resistance to these agents (French-Constant et al., 1993). This mutation in the Drosophila GABAA receptor had a small effect on single channel conductance, a fivefold stabilization of the open state and a ninefold reduction in the rate of desensitization (Zhang et al., 1994). Mutation to Phe, in the rat GABA A receptor, of the residues at the positions aligned with a1Thr261, an exposed residue, in either the a-, ß-, or ã subunits also abolished picrotoxin sensitivity (Gurley et al., 1995). We have shown that coapplication of picrotoxin protected the mutant a1V257C from modification by pCMBS but coapplication of picrotoxin did not protect the mutant a1T261C from modification by MTSES applied in the presence of GABA (data not shown). Based on these results we inferred that picrotoxin binds in the channel lumen at the level of a1Val257 (Xu et al., 1995). The binding of the anticonvulsant drug loreclezole is dependent on the residue in the ß subunit that aligns with ß2Ser270, a residue that is not exposed in the channel. Loreclezole binds when there is an Asn at this position in the ß subunit, as there is in the ß2 and ß3 subunits but the affinity is 300-fold lower when there is a Ser at this position as occurs in the ß1 subunit (Wingrove et al., 1994). In the homologous glycine receptor, mutation of residues in the M2 segment altered single channel conductance (Bormann et al., 1993).

Secondary Structure of the M2 Membrane-spanning Segment

When the residues in and flanking the M2 segment are plotted on an a helical net or wheel representation the exposed residues, except a1Thr262, lie on one side of the helix within an arc of 120° (Fig. 10 B) and form a stripe extending down the side of the helix (Fig. 10 A). Approximately 110° of arc would be exposed on an a helix if the channel were lined by five a helices arranged parallel to the channel axis; this is consistent with the presumed pentameric structure of the GABAA receptor (Unwin, 1993; Nayeem et al., 1994). The exposure of a1Thr262 indicates that the helix may be distorted in this region, although we cannot exclude the possibility that the mutation distorts the structure of the T262C mutant. Interestingly, using the same approach a similar distortion of the a helical pattern was observed in the aligned region of the M2 segment of the acetylcholine receptor (Akabas et al., 1994a). In a 9-Å resolution structure of the acetylcholine receptor, Unwin (1993) noted that the channel-lining helix was kinked in the middle; assuming that homologous pro-
teins have similar three-dimensional structures, the kink may correspond to the region of α₁Thr262.

**Charge-selectivity Filter**

The ability of the positively charged MTSEA to react with cysteines substituted for six of the channel lining residues (Fig. 9 and Table I) suggests that cations can enter the extracellular end of the GABAₐ receptor channel at least to the level of α₁Thr261. This may imply that the charge selectivity filter that distinguishes between anions and cations is at least as cytoplasmic as α₁Thr261. Alternatively, because the channel may not be ideally anion selective (the upper limit of potassium permeability relative to chloride is 0.05 [Bormann et al., 1987]) the ability of MTSEA to react might be due to the small, but possibly finite cation permeability. Complementary to these results is our finding in the cation-selective acetylcholine receptor that the extracellular end of the channel is also accessible to anionic sulfhydryl reagents (Akabas et al., 1994a).

Of the nine residues exposed in the channel, none are charged, six are polar and three are hydrophobic. This suggests that the electrostatic interactions between permeating anions and the channel wall are likely to be charge-dipole interactions rather than charge–charge interactions. The anion permeability sequence reported for the GABAₐ receptor is SCN > I > Br > Cl, with the reverse conductance sequence (Bormann et al., 1987). This is consistent with a weak interaction between anion binding sites in the channel and the permeating anions (Wright and Diamond, 1977).

**Position of the Channel Gate**

The ability of the charged sulfhydryl reagents to penetrate from the extracellular end of the channel to the level of α₁Val257 in the absence of GABA, i.e., in the closed state of the channel, suggests that the channel lumen is patent in the closed state and that the position of the gate is at least as cytoplasmic as α₁Val257.

To infer the position of the gate we must assume that in the closed state the sulfhydryl reagents reach the channel-lining cysteines by entering the extracellular end of the channel and moving down the channel. Is it possible that the reagents reach some of the more cytoplasmic residues in the closed state by an alternative pathway, such as through the lipid bilayer to the cytoplasm and then in the cytoplasmic end of the channel? Although these reagents are largely ionized at pH 7.5, all will have some finite concentration of their unionized form which might be permeable through the lipid bilayer. The membrane permeability of pCMBS is very low (VanSteveninck et al., 1965) and it has been used to distinguish the sidedness of exposure of endogenous cysteine residues in a bacterial anion transporter (Yan and Maloney, 1993). Furthermore, if the reagents did reach the cytoplasm they would most likely be scavenged by the relatively high concentration of free sulfhydryls in the cytoplasm before they could enter the channel. Because the spontaneous open probabilities of our mutants are unknown, we cannot preclude the possibility that in the absence of GABA the sulfhydryl reagents can reach the channel lining cysteines during brief spontaneous openings of the channel. By measuring the rates of reaction of the sulfhydryl reagents with channel-lining cysteines in the presence and absence of GABA we can set a limit on the spontaneous open probability that would be necessary to explain our results.

Our inference that the gate is near the cytoplasmic end of the channel is consistent with the results of similar experiments on the homologous acetylcholine receptor (Akabas et al., 1994a).

**GABA-induced Changes in the Reaction of Channel-lining Residues with the Sulfhydryl Reagents**

All of the channel-lining residues reacted with at least one of the sulfhydryl reagents in both the presence and in the absence of GABA (see footnote 2 regarding T262C) (Table I). Thus, the same residues are exposed in the channel lumen in the presence and in the absence of GABA. In the absence of GABA the channel is mainly in the closed state, however, as noted above, in the presence of GABA the channel fluctuates between the open, desensitized and closed states; we cannot at present distinguish in which of these state(s) reaction with the sulfhydryl reagents is occurring. Nevertheless, GABA-induced conformational changes do not appear to involve a significant rotation of the channel-lining M2 segments.

Coapplication of GABA altered the ability of at least one of the sulfhydryl reagents to react with eight of the nine channel-lining residues (Table I). GABA-induced changes in the channel might effect the reaction of the sulfhydryl reagents with channel-lining cysteine residues in several ways. First, GABA-induced structural changes might alter local steric factors that influence the ability of a particular reagent to orient itself in order to react. Second, opening the channel gate may alter the electrostatic profile within the channel and this may change the residence time of ions at different positions along the channel; this might also alter the extent of ionization of the cysteine which would effect the reaction.

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3. To rule out the possibility that MTSEA might be entering the channel in its uncharged form we examined the ability of the permanently positively charged MTS-ethyltrimethylammonium (MTSET) to react with T261C. MTSET reacts with T261C in the presence of GABA, indicating that positively charged ions can enter the anion-selective channel of the GABAₐ receptor (Horenstein and Akabas, unpublished observation).
Differences between the Sulphydryl Reagents

An interesting aspect of these experiments is that no single reagent reacted with all of the exposed residues; pCMBS and pCMB reacted with eight of nine, iodoacetate reacted with seven out of nine, MTSES reacted with two out of nine, and the cationic reagent, MTSEA, reacted with six out of nine (Table I). pCMBS, the largest of the reagents, reacted with all of the exposed residues except T262C, given that pCMBS is fairly rigid it is possible that steric factors limit its access to T262C. The smaller anionic reagent, iodoacetate, reacted with a subset of the residues accessible to the mercurials, but, in addition, it also reacted with T262C. The lack of reaction of iodoacetate with V257C and S272C might be due to the slower rate of reaction of iodoacetate with sulphhydrils compared to the mercurials and perhaps the residence time of iodoacetate in the region of these residues is insufficient to allow reaction.

Given that the chemistry of the MTS derivatives is similar, the lack of MTSES reaction with five mutants, T261C, T262C, T265C, T268C, and I271C, that reacted with MTSEA is surprising. The MTS derivatives were used at concentrations that give similar rates of reaction with small sulphhydrils in free solution (Stauffer and Karlin, 1994). MTSES is larger than MTSEA by 1 to 2 Å, but is similar in size to pCMBS, therefore size does not seem to be the crucial issue. MTSES is considerably more flexible than pCMBS; the benzene ring in pCMBS and pCMB is rigid, thereby keeping the anionic group away from the reactive mercurial group, however, the sulfonate group of MTSES can rotate to a position adjacent to the reactive thiosulfonate end of the molecule. In this conformation the reactivity with the negatively charged thiolate of the engineered cysteine may be reduced; why this conformation of MTSES should predominate in the channel is unclear and other factors may be important.

Comparison with the Acetylcholine Receptor

The scanning cysteine accessibility method has also been applied to the M2 segment of the α subunit of the acetylcholine (ACh) receptor (Akabas et al., 1994). Ten residues between the ACh receptor residues αGlu241 and αGlu262 are exposed in the channel. Seven of the nine residues that we have shown are exposed in the GABAA receptor channel align with residues exposed in the ACh receptor channel. The ACh receptor residues that align with the GABAA residues αThr262 and αSer272 are not exposed in the ACh receptor channel. Thus, although the structures of these homologous proteins are similar there are differences. Further study of these differences may help us to understand the mechanisms of charge selectivity and ion conduction in the ligand-gated ion channels.


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