Changes in band 3 structure as determinants of erythrocyte integrity during storage and survival after transfusion

Giel J.C.G.M. Bosman¹, Mark Stappers¹, Věra M.J. Novotný²

¹Department of Biochemistry, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre and Nijmegen Centre for Molecular Life Sciences, Nijmegen; ²Department of Hematology, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

Introduction

Storage of erythrocytes for transfusion purposes is accompanied by a number of morphological and biochemical changes, the storage lesions. Some of these lesions, such as the almost complete, fast disappearance of 2,3-diphosphoglycerate and the relatively small, slow decrease in intracellular ATP, may be reversible. Other changes, such as the loss of haemoglobin, and of phospholipid and protein by vesiculation, are not¹. Especially the irreversible lesions are likely to affect erythrocyte survival and function after transfusion. Elucidation of the underlying mechanisms may not only result in prolonged storage times, but also - and probably more importantly - in a higher quality of the erythrocyte transfusion product. One of the first requirements for a higher quality is prolonged survival time in vivo or, more specifically, a higher fraction of erythrocytes that survive the first 24 hours after transfusion. The data of recent studies, that used minor blood group antigens and compared the survival characteristics of various products in one and the same recipient, indicate that the percentage erythrocytes that is removed within a few hours after transfusion may be as high as 30%². This fraction does not only represent nonfunctional erythrocytes, but also may be a major factor in the interaction between the transfused erythrocyte and the patient's immune system. The resulting pathological reactions may cause long-term transfusion side effects such as the development of anti-erythrocyte antibodies, especially in transfusion-dependent patients, and in patients with a chronic inflammation³-⁶.

Since the pivotal studies showing that physiological removal of old erythrocytes is initiated by their specific recognition by the immune system⁷, it has become obvious to apply the knowledge of causes and effects of the aging process in vivo to the study of the changes that erythrocytes undergo during storage, an aging process in vitro. In fact, in one of the first attempts to mimic the physiological aging process, storage in blood bank-like conditions was the treatment that yielded the most complete set of biologically relevant aging parameters then available⁸. These parameters were concentrated on structural and functional changes in band 3, the anion exchanger and major protein of the erythrocyte membrane: increased breakdown as deduced from immunoblot patterns and decreased anion transport capacity as deduced from sulfate exchange characteristics⁸. Since then, our knowledge on composition and insight in the organisation of the erythrocyte membrane and the role of band 3 therein has vastly expanded. However, our knowledge on the molecular changes that band 3 undergoes during aging in vivo, the effects of these changes on binding of physiological, naturally occurring autoantibodies, and on the induction of pathological autoantibodies, has lagged behind. This hampers a critical evaluation of claims on the occurrence of erythrocyte aging during storage⁸-¹⁰. Here we will review the data that are presently available on changes in band 3 structure and function during storage in blood bank conditions, focusing on their relevance for the generation of immunological removal signals as biomarkers of old and/or damaged erythrocytes.

Changes in band 3 during storage

Various immunoblot data indicate progressive alterations in band 3 structure during storage⁸,¹¹. These data have been interpreted as indicating storage-associated increases in breakdown and/or aggregation of band 3 molecules (Figure 1A). The results obtained with such immunoblot analyses depend not only on
the use of denaturing conditions and on appropriate
gels for isolation and separation of high-molecular-
weight complexes, but also on the specificity of
the antibodies. This has been amply demonstrated,
for example in the case of antibodies against regions
of band 3 that carry Diego antigens12. In the latter study,
the virtual absence of staining of intact band 3,
together with the absence of storage-associated
changes using anti-Diego and anti-Wright antibodies
that were highly reactive in binding to intact
erythrocytes, illustrate once more the problem in
translating immunoblot data of integral membrane
proteins to structural information. This is corroborated
by the data from an extensive, semi-quantitative
proteomic analysis of the distribution of band 3
peptides over the molecular weight range from 15 -
300 kDa, that showed only a small increase in aggregation and no significant changes in degradation
of band 3 with storage13. The relationship between
the band 3-containing aggregates and the oligomeric
state of band 3 in the membrane is unknown. However,
a recent spectroscopic study specifically attempting
to chart changes in the formation of oligomers in intact
erthrocytes during storage using eosin-5-maleimide,
also showed a minor increase in large oligomers, be
it after prolonged storage time14. It is unclear whether
the band 3-containing complexes of 150-250 kDa
consist of intact band 3 in a complex with other
proteins that has survived denaturation, or of
aggregates of band 3 degradation products. Mapping
of the peptides detected by mass spectrometry in the
various molecular weight fractions showed coverage
of the complete band 3 sequence (unpublished data),
which makes the former possibility more likely. One
of the proteins complexed with band 3 may very well
be haemoglobin, that is found in the same high
molecular weight fractions13, and that is strongly
associated with erythrocyte membranes after storage1.

Additional information was obtained by
immunoblot analyses of membrane fractions obtained
after treatment of intact erythrocytes with proteolytic
enzymes, following procedures that are commonly
used in blood group serology to make some blood
group antigens more accessible12. This approach has
yielded data that indicate an increased susceptibility
of band 3 to proteolytic degradation with storage time
(Figure 1B), associated with increased exposure of
epitopes that are involved in recognition of
erthrocytes aged in vivo by physiological
autoantibodies15. This increase is not only correlated
with an increase in the capacity to bind IgG upon
incubation with autologous plasma8 (Figure 2), but
also with an increase in erythrocyte-bound IgG,
probably as the result of the binding of IgG present in
the transfusion unit13, 16, 17. The specificity of this IgG
remains to be established, although the IgG fraction
eluted from stored erythrocytes has been used to
identify the extracellular loops of band 3 containing
residues 547-553 and 824-829 as crucial in the
recognition of old erythrocytes by physiological
autoantibodies7. This suggests that, during storage,
epitopes originate on band 3 that are identical or at
least immunologically related to the epitopes that
bestow senescent cell antigen activity upon
erythrocytes that have become old in vivo.

The relationship between storage-associated
alterations in band 3 structure and IgG binding is
confirmed by the finding that incubation of stored
erthrocytes with SITS, a high affinity ligand
and crosslinker of band 318, induced a storage time-

Figure 1 - Immunoblot analysis of membrane proteins from
erthrocytes of various storage times with anti-
band 3 antibodies.

Immunoblot analysis of erythrocytes stored for
the indicated periods (0, 16, 29, 36 days) was
performed with antibodies against the
membrane domain of band 3. +, membranes
isolated after incubation with papain. A,
increased breakdown and aggregation during
storage; B, increased susceptibility to proteolytic
breakdown with storage. The arrows indicate
the position of intact band 3.
associated increase in the binding of autologous IgG (Figure 2). An identical, but (much) smaller effect was observed with the structurally related band 3 ligands and anion transport inhibitors DIDS and DNDS, that have a much lower or no crosslinking activity, respectively (data not shown). This suggests that the storage-associated increase in autologous IgG binding capacity is caused specifically by a storage-related increase in the susceptibility of band 3 to crosslinking. Treatment of freshly isolated erythrocytes with SITS also increases the binding of antibodies against senescent cell antigen-involved regions of band 3 from 1.3 to 3.0 percent of the erythrocytes. In addition, the most dense erythrocytes, obtained by discontinuous Percoll separation, are much more sensitive to SITS-induced binding of autologous IgG than the least dense erythrocytes. Together, these data suggest that there is a relationship between the alterations in band 3 structure and organisation that occur during storage, and those alterations that occur during aging in vivo. An increase in IgG-binding capacity also was observed upon artificial shrinkage, but not by increased intracellular calcium concentrations or by oxidation in vitro (Figure 2). The latter results show that, although oxidation and increasing the intracellular calcium concentration may cause the same type of damage as accumulating during storage, this damage does not cause immunologically identical effects. Preliminary data suggest that the sensitivity to these stressors may vary with donor and/or transfusion unit (Bosman et al., in preparation).

**Consequences of storage-associated changes in band 3**

Thus, storage-induced changes in band 3 structure are associated with binding of autologous IgG in the transfusion unit, and are likely to induce binding of senescent cell-specific, autologous IgG after transfusion to at least a fraction of the erythrocytes. Alternatively, the central role of band 3 in the organisation of the erythrocyte membrane implicates that changes in band 3 structure may lead to loss of recognition of self by the loss of CD47 activity, or the generation of antigenic changes in Rhesus proteins. In view of the preliminary data indicating an increased susceptibility of band 3 on stored erythrocytes to various treatments in vitro (Figures 1 and 2), we postulate that antigenic changes in band 3 structure will happen after transfusion as well. These changes could very well be the result of the stress that erythrocytes undergo during their passage through the body, such as shrinkage by hyperosmotic shock, oxidation by the constant binding and release of oxygen, and increased calcium concentrations resulting from loss of membrane integrity resulting from deformation-induced mechanical stress. This may contribute to the fast removal of a considerable fraction of the transfused erythrocytes. Exposure of senescent cell antigen-related epitopes on band 3 that originate during storage or after transfusion may induce the formation of neoantigens and new antibodies, and eventually the development of autoimmune haemolytic anaemia. Indeed, transfusions are a risk factor for developing autoantibodies, mostly directed against targets on the Rhesus proteins and the senescent cell antigen-associated regions of band 3.

The central role of band 3 in the maintenance of erythrocyte shape is the cause of a causal link between alterations in band 3 structure, erythrocyte morphology, and cell deformability. Many mutations...
in band 3 are associated with an abnormal cell shape as well as with haematological problems\textsuperscript{26}. During storage, morphological alterations are associated with a decrease in deformability\textsuperscript{27}, and with immunochemical indications for altered membrane and band 3 organisation\textsuperscript{10,17}. A loss of binding between band 3 and the cytoskeleton may be responsible for the storage-related increase in band 3 oligomerization and/or aggregation\textsuperscript{13,14}, as well as for an increased susceptibility to crosslinking (Figure 2). The decrease in band 3-mediated linkage between lipid bilayer and the cytoskeleton by itself could be enough to cause release of vesicles\textsuperscript{28}. Thus, changes in band 3 structure are not only responsible for recognition by natural autoantibodies but also for vesiculation. Vesicle release in vivo is considered an integral part of the physiological aging process, enabling the removal of damaged membrane patches from otherwise functional erythrocytes\textsuperscript{19}. This theory is supported by the observations that, during storage of erythrocytes in transfusion units: 1, vesicle formation increases strongly with storage time\textsuperscript{29}; 2, vesicles are enriched in modified haemoglobin species, including the erythrocyte aging marker HbA1c\textsuperscript{15}; 3, vesicles contain much more aggregated as well as degraded band 3 than erythrocytes of the same storage time\textsuperscript{13}; 4, vesicles are enriched in strong removal signals such as phosphatidylserine, IgG and complement proteins\textsuperscript{13,15,17}.

Band 3 is involved in mediating deoxyhaemoglobin-regulated erythrocyte metabolism by phosphorylation-dependent binding of key enzymes of the glycolysis\textsuperscript{30}. Thus, band 3 alterations during storage affect the binding between cytoskeleton and lipid bilayer, as well as signaling of ATP, and 2,3-DPG production. The former will affect ion homeostasis and cell deformability, and the latter oxygen binding and release by haemoglobin. Both effects will hamper the functional quality of the erythrocytes after transfusion. Other processes may become equally affected by changes in band 3 structure during storage. The close association between glucose transporter and band 3 for example, may explain the correlation between alterations in band 3 structure and glucose transport characteristics observed earlier\textsuperscript{20,31}. This may also be true for the, as yet mostly unknown, functions of the other components of the band 3 complex.

It has been proposed that in pathological conditions such as thalassemia, sickle cell disease, malaria and G6PD deficiency, the first trigger for recognition by naturally occurring anti-band 3 autoantibodies is denatured haemoglobin-induced oxidation of band 3. This would then be followed by tyrosine phosphorylation of the cytoplasmic domain of band 3, thereby potentiating clustering and subsequent neoantigen exposure\textsuperscript{32}. It remains to be established if this series of events also occurs during aging in vivo, but all the observations summarized above suggest that this mechanism may be operative during storage. This would classify erythrocyte storage as a pathological condition. In our opinion, future research should focus on the prevention of the emergence of these pathological erythrocytes in the erythrocyte transfusion unit, and on their removal from the transfusion unit before transfusion. Elucidation of the molecular mechanisms of storage-associated changes in band 3 is likely to be the most efficient way towards this goal. The knowledge summarized here may provide one set of tools in this endeavour, such as erythrocyte fraction-specific antibodies and functionally relevant markers for erythrocyte damage. Another set of tools consists of the rapidly developing methodology in the field of proteomics, especially with respect to identifying and measuring posttranslational modifications. We foresee that the first inventories of the application of proteomics tools to the research of blood components such as collected in this issue, will contribute to the growth of our knowledge on erythrocyte pathology, in vivo as well as in vitro.

Key words: band 3, erythrocyte, storage, transfusion.

References


