

Hemoglobin function and allosteric regulation in semi-fossorial rodents (family Sciuridae) with different altitudinal ranges

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SUMMARY

Semi-fossorial ground squirrels face challenges to respiratory gas transport associated with the chronic hypoxia and hypercapnia of underground burrows, and such challenges are compounded in species that are native to high altitude. During hibernation, such species must also contend with vicissitudes of blood gas concentrations and plasma pH caused by episodic breathing. Here, we report an analysis of hemoglobin (Hb) function in six species of marmotine ground squirrels with different altitudinal distributions. Regardless of their native altitude, all species have high Hb–O₂ affinities, mainly due to suppressed sensitivities to allosteric effectors [2,3-diphosphoglycerate (DPG) and chloride ions]. This suppressed anion sensitivity is surprising given that all canonical anion-binding sites are conserved. Two sciurid species, the golden-mantled and thirteen-lined ground squirrel, have Hb–O₂ affinities that are characterized by high pH sensitivity and low thermal sensitivity relative to the Hbs of humans and other mammals. The pronounced Bohr effect is surprising in light of highly unusual amino acid substitutions at the C-termini that are known to abolish the Bohr effect in human HbA. Taken together, the high O₂ affinity of sciurid Hbs suggests an enhanced capacity for pulmonary O₂ loading under hypoxic and hypercapnic conditions, while the large Bohr effect should help to ensure efficient O₂ unloading in tissue capillaries. In spite of the relatively low thermal sensitivities of the sciurid Hbs, our results indicate that the effect of hypothermia on Hb oxygenation is the main factor contributing to the increased blood–O₂ affinity in hibernating ground squirrels.

Key words: adaptation, allostery, globin, hibernation, hypoxia.

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INTRODUCTION

Fossorial and semi-fossorial mammals face challenges to respiratory gas transport associated with the chronic hypoxia and hypercapnia of underground burrows (Boggs et al., 1984). At high altitude, the hypoxic conditions of underground burrows are further compounded by the reduced partial pressure of atmospheric O₂ (P_{O_2}). In mountain ranges of western North America, burrow-dwelling rodents in the squirrel family (Sciuridae) are common denizens of the alpine and subalpine zones, most notably the golden-mantled ground squirrel (*Callospermophilus lateralis*) and the yellow-bellied marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*), which occur at the highest possible elevations in the contiguous United States (Armstrong, 1972; Chappell and Dlugosz, 2009). In addition to the hypoxic challenges associated with life underground and life at high altitude, many sciurid rodents face additional gas transport challenges associated with depressed ventilation and episodic breathing during winter hibernation (Milsom, 1992; Milsom and Jackson, 2011; Webb and Milsom, 1994). In hibernating ground squirrels, prolonged periods of apnea can result in wide fluctuations in arterial P_{O_2} and plasma pH (Maginniss and Milsom, 1994; Malan et al., 1973; Musacchia and Volkert, 1971).

In mammals adapted to life underground or life at high altitude, an elevated blood–O₂ affinity can enhance pulmonary O₂ loading to compensate for the reduced P_{O_2} of inspired air (Eaton, 1974; Eaton et al., 1974; Turek et al., 1973). Likewise, in hibernating mammals, a left-shifted blood–O₂ equilibrium curve can help

safeguard arterial O₂ saturation during apneic periods and prevent unfavorable O₂ release to tissues (Maginniss and Milsom, 1994; Milsom and Jackson, 2011; Revsbech et al., 2013). An increase in blood–O₂ affinity can be achieved by changes in the intrinsic O₂ affinity of hemoglobin (Hb), changes in the sensitivity of Hb to allosteric effectors and/or changes in the concentrations of allosteric effectors within the erythrocyte. In mammalian red cells, the main organic phosphate effector, 2,3-diphosphoglycerate (DPG), decreases Hb–O₂ affinity by binding stereochemically at specific positively charged residues in the central cavity of deoxygenated Hb: $\beta 1\text{Val}$, $\beta 2\text{His}$, $\beta 82\text{Lys}$ and $\beta 143\text{His}$ (Arnone, 1972). The resultant stabilization of deoxy (T-state) Hb shifts the allosteric equilibrium between the low-affinity T-state and the high-affinity R-state in favor of the low-affinity quaternary structure (Perutz, 1970). Other factors that modulate Hb–O₂ affinity are Cl[−] ions (Chiancone et al., 1972) and temperature (Antonini and Brunori, 1971), as well as protons and CO₂, which also bind preferentially to deoxy-Hb and promote O₂ unloading in the tissue capillaries *via* the Bohr effect (Perutz, 1983; Weber and Fago, 2004). Increases in blood–O₂ affinity during winter hibernation have been documented in a number of mammals, and such changes are generally attributable to reductions in red cell DPG, increases in pH and/or decreased body temperature (Burlington and Whitten, 1971; Maginniss and Milsom, 1994; Musacchia and Volkert, 1971; Revsbech et al., 2013; Tempel and Musacchia, 1975). To assess the relative efficacy of different mechanisms for increasing blood–O₂ affinity during

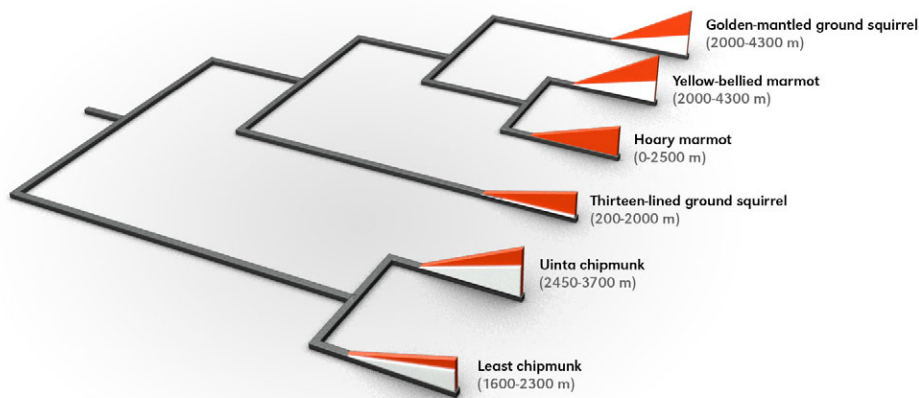


Fig. 1. Phylogenetic relationships and elevational ranges of six marmotine ground squirrels included in the analysis of hemoglobin (Hb) function. Phylogenetic relationships are based on a consensus of previous studies (Harrison, 2003; Helgen et al., 2009; Herron et al., 2004). In each terminal branch, the height of the triangle is proportional to the elevational range limit of the corresponding species, and the demarcation between the red and white parts of the triangle denotes the lower range limit. Elevational ranges (from Armstrong, 1972; Braun et al., 2011; Streubel and Fitzgerald, 1978) depicted in this figure are specific to the geographic region in which each species was sampled.

hibernation, experiments on purified Hbs are required to evaluate the independent and joint effects of DPG, pH and temperature on Hb–O₂ affinity under controlled conditions.

Here, we report an examination of the structural and functional properties of Hb in six species of marmotine ground squirrels (subfamily Xerinae, tribe Marmotini): golden-mantled ground squirrel (*C. lateralis*) (Say 1823), yellow-bellied marmot (*M. flaviventris*) (Audubon and Bachman 1841), hoary marmot (*M. caligata*) (Eschscholtz 1829), thirteen-lined ground squirrel (*Ictidomys tridecemlineatus*) (Mitchill 1821), Uinta chipmunk (*Tamias umbrinus*) (Allen 1890) and least chipmunk (*T. minimus*) (Bachman 1839). All six species are semi-fossorial, winter hibernators that are native to North America. These six species inhabit a range of different elevations (Fig. 1). For example, the yellow-bellied marmot is a strictly montane species that mainly occurs at elevations of 2000–4300 m in the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada, and other mountain ranges in western North America (Armstrong, 1972). By contrast, the closely related hoary marmot is mostly restricted to elevations <2500 m in Alaska and western Canada (Braun et al., 2011). The golden-mantled ground squirrel, Uinta chipmunk and least chipmunk are most common in the montane and subalpine zones, whereas the thirteen-lined ground squirrel is mainly restricted to low-elevation grassland (Fig. 1) (Armstrong, 1972; Streubel and Fitzgerald, 1978).

The objectives of this study were (i) to test the hypothesis that the elevated blood–O₂ affinities of burrow-dwelling, hibernating ground squirrels are attributable to genetically based changes in Hb function (i.e. an increase in intrinsic Hb–O₂ affinity and/or a decrease in sensitivity to allosteric effectors), (ii) to evaluate the efficacy of different allosteric effectors in regulating Hb–O₂ affinity, and (iii) to test whether interspecific variation in Hb–O₂ affinity is associated with native altitude.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling

We collected blood samples from wild-caught specimens of each species in July–August 2010 and 2011. Golden-mantled ground squirrels ($N=6$) were collected from two localities in the Front Range of the southern Rocky Mountains: Boulder County, CO, USA (40°01'45"N, 105°50'77"W; 3103 m above sea level) and Grand County, CO, USA (38°84'37"N, 105°75'12"W; 2397 m). Yellow-bellied marmots ($N=5$) were collected from near the summit of Mount Evans, Clear Creek County, CO, USA (39°15'24"N, 106°10'54"W; 4300 m), and hoary marmots ($N=6$) were collected from two localities in central Alaska, *viz.*, Eagle Summit, Yukon-

Koyukuk County, AK, USA (65°29'8"N, 145°24'0"W; 1119 m) and Wickersham Dome, Fairbanks North Star County, AK, USA (65°12'40"N, 148°3'37"W; 915 m). Uinta chipmunks ($N=2$) and least chipmunks ($N=6$) were collected from Park County, CO, USA (39°34'71"N, 105°63'19"W; 3013 m) in addition to the same Grand County locality mentioned above. Thirteen-lined ground squirrels ($N=2$) were live-trapped in Lancaster County, NE, USA (40°52'12"N, 96°48'20"W; 430 m).

Animals were handled in accordance with guidelines approved by the University of Nebraska Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC no. 07-07-030D and 519) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH publication no. 78-23). The thirteen-lined ground squirrels were anesthetized using isoflurane and blood was drawn from the femoral vein. Blood was collected in cryotubes, snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at –80°C. Frozen blood samples were used as a source of Hb for experimental studies and reticulocytes served as a source of globin mRNA for cDNA sequencing. The animals were released at the site of capture after they had regained consciousness. In the remaining species, blood was collected *via* cardiac puncture immediately after each animal was killed and the blood samples were processed and stored as described above. Additionally, bone marrow was collected from the femurs of each animal as a source of globin mRNA. Bone marrow was preserved in RNAlater (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA) and stored at –80°C prior to RNA extraction. With the exception of the thirteen-lined ground squirrels, all animals were prepared as vouchered museum specimens and were deposited in the vertebrate collections of the Denver Museum of Nature and Science (Denver, CO, USA; catalog numbers 11959–11962, 11967–11969, 11979–11983, 11989–11990), the University of Alaska Museum of the North (Fairbanks, AK, USA; catalog numbers AF71385, AF71391–AF71395), and the University of Nebraska State Museum (Lincoln, NE, USA; catalog numbers NP1203–NP1207).

Globin sequencing

After annotating the α - and β -globin genes from the genome assembly of the thirteen-lined ground squirrel and other rodents (Hoffmann et al., 2008a; Hoffmann et al., 2008b; Opazo et al., 2008), we designed locus-specific primers for 5' and 3' RACE (rapid amplification of cDNA ends; Invitrogen Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA) to obtain cDNA sequence for the 5' and 3' untranslated regions (UTRs) of each adult-expressed globin gene. After designing paralog-specific PCR primers with annealing sites in the 5' and 3' UTRs, complete cDNAs were synthesized for each gene by reverse-transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR) using the OneStep

RT-PCR kit (Qiagen). We performed RT-PCR on RNA template to amplify α - and β -globin cDNAs, which were then cloned and sequenced. Total RNA was extracted from reticulocytes or hematopoietic bone marrow cells using the RNeasy Plus Mini Kit (Qiagen), and cDNA was generated from 1 μ g RNA by reverse transcription. For RT-PCR, we used the SuperScript III Platinum One-Step RT-PCR system with Platinum *Taq* DNA polymerase High Fidelity (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). PCR cycling conditions were as follows: one cycle at 50°C for 10 min, followed by 40 cycles at 94°C for 15 s, 55°C for 30 s, and 68°C for 2 min, and a final extension cycle at 68°C for 7 min. We then cloned gel-purified RT-PCR products into pCR4-TOPO vector using the TOPO TA cloning kit (Invitrogen). For each individual ground squirrel specimen, we sequenced a total of 20 clones containing products of paralog-specific RT-PCR (10 cloned α -globin cDNAs and 10 cloned β -globin cDNAs per individual). Thus, full-length inserts representing cDNAs of the adult-expressed α - and β -globin genes were sequenced at 10 \times coverage. PCR and RT-PCR primers for all species are available upon request. All DNA sequences were deposited in GenBank under the accession numbers KF010591–KF010606, KF153033–KF153050.

Analysis of Hb isoform composition

Hemolysates were prepared by adding a 3- to 5-fold volume of ice-cold 10 mmol l⁻¹ Hepes pH 7.8 to frozen blood. The red supernatant was cleared by centrifugation and stripped from endogenous organic phosphates using a mixed-bed resin (MB-1, AG501-X8, Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA) (Storz et al., 2012). The Hb isoform (isoHb) composition of hemolysates from each specimen was analyzed by isoelectric focusing (IEF, pH 5–8) using polyacrylamide gels (Phastgel, GE Healthcare Biosciences AB, Uppsala, Sweden). After separation of isoHbs by means of IEF, bands excised from each gel were digested with trypsin, and the resultant peptides were identified by means of tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS). The peak lists of the MS/MS data were generated by Distiller (Matrix Science, London, UK) using the charge state recognition and de-isotoping with default parameters for quadrupole time-of-flight data. Database searches of the resultant MS/MS spectra were performed using Mascot v1.9.0 (Matrix Science). Specifically, peptide mass fingerprints derived from the MS/MS analysis were used to query a customized database of α - and β -globin amino acid sequences (based on conceptually translated DNA sequences) from each of the six sciurid species included in the study, including the full complement of pre- and post-natally expressed globin genes from the thirteen-lined ground squirrel genome assembly. The following search parameters were used: no restriction on protein molecular weight or isoelectric point, and methionine oxidation allowed as a variable peptide modification. Mass accuracy settings were 0.15 Da for peptide mass and 0.12 Da for fragment ion masses. We identified all significant protein hits that matched more than one peptide with $P < 0.05$.

O₂ equilibrium measurements

For all species, O₂ equilibria were measured on 3 μ l samples of purified hemolysate (0.2–0.3 mmol l⁻¹ heme, 0.1 mol l⁻¹ Hepes) at pH 7.4 and 37°C using a thermostatted thin-layer chamber technique (Sick and Gersonde, 1969; Weber, 1992). Curves were measured for each sample in the absence (stripped hemolysate) and presence of DPG (DPG/Hb tetramer ratio=2.0), Cl⁻ ions (0.1 mol l⁻¹ KCl) and of both anionic effectors as described previously (Storz et al., 2010a; Storz et al., 2012). As a measure of Hb–O₂ affinity the P_{O_2} at 50% heme saturation (P_{50}) and the

corresponding cooperativity coefficient (n_{50}) were calculated by linear regression ($r^2 \geq 0.99$) from the zero intercept and slope, respectively, of Hill plots $\{\log[Y/(1-Y)]\}$ versus $\log P_{O_2}$, where Y is the fractional saturation} fitted to at least four saturation steps between 20 and 80%.

The sensitivity of Hb–O₂ affinity to changes in pH (Bohr effect) and temperature were examined in the golden-mantled ground squirrel and in the thirteen-lined ground squirrel. These species were chosen to compare the functional consequences of unusual amino acid substitutions (see Results) found in the β -chain Hbs of the golden-mantled ground squirrel (a highland native) and the thirteen-lined ground squirrel (a lowland native). For the golden-mantled ground squirrel Hb, O₂-binding curves were also measured in duplicate in the absence (stripped) and presence of DPG as described above at three different pH values (range 7.0–8.0, 37°C) (to assess the Bohr effect) and three different temperatures (range 23–37°C, pH 7.4; to measure the temperature effect). For thirteen-lined squirrels, only one of the two individual hemolysates was suitable for functional studies ($N=1$) and, because of limited sample availability, measures of pH and temperature sensitivity for the stripped Hbs of this species were based on two pH values (7.0 and 7.4) and two temperatures (23 and 37°C). The Bohr effect was quantified as $\phi = \Delta \log P_{50} / \Delta \text{pH}$ (Bohr factor) by linear regression ($r^2 \geq 0.99$ for golden-mantled ground squirrel Hb) of the $\log P_{50}$ versus pH plot. The temperature dependence of O₂ binding, expressed as the apparent heat of oxygenation (ΔH , kcal mol⁻¹; 1 kcal=4.184 kJ, was derived by linear regression ($r^2 \geq 0.99$ for golden-mantled ground squirrel Hb) of the van't Hoff plot $\Delta H = 2.303R(\Delta \log P_{50}) / \Delta(1/T)$, where R is the gas constant (1.987 cal K⁻¹ mol⁻¹) and T is the absolute temperature (K). The ΔH values here reported were corrected for heat of O₂ in solution (–3.0 kcal mol⁻¹) (Antonini and Brunori, 1971).

RESULTS

The IEF analysis revealed that each of the marmotine ground squirrels expressed one to three isoHbs, with one major isoHb (isoelectric point=7.2–7.4) that typically accounted for 50–65% of the total (Fig. 2). Combined results of the MS/MS analysis and cDNA sequence analysis revealed that isoHb heterogeneity is attributable to the expression of two to three structurally distinct β -globin chains (except for the Uinta chipmunk, which co-expresses two distinct α -chain isoforms) (Fig. 3). Multiple alignments of α - and β -globin amino acid sequences from each of the study species (Fig. 3) revealed unusual substitutions at highly conserved residue positions. Specifically, the golden-mantled ground squirrel, thirteen-lined ground squirrel, Uinta chipmunk and least chipmunk share an unusual substitution at the C-terminus of the α -chain, $\alpha 141\text{Arg} \rightarrow \text{Cys}$, and the major β -chain of the golden-mantled ground squirrel has an unusual substitution at the C-terminus, $\beta 146\text{His} \rightarrow \text{Gln}$ (Fig. 3). Both C-terminal residues are known to contribute to the pH sensitivity of Hb–O₂ binding (the Bohr effect) in human Hb (Perutz, 1970; Weber and Fago, 2004; Perutz, 1983; Berenbrink, 2006; Fang et al., 1999; Lukin and Ho, 2004). The golden-mantled ground squirrel also has a highly unusual substitution at another highly conserved β -chain position, $\beta 55\text{Met} \rightarrow \text{Ile}$ (Fig. 3). In each species, the α - and β -chain tryptic peptides of the major isoHb yielded highly significant matches to the translated cDNA sequences from the same individual specimens. The MS/MS analysis confirmed the presence of the unusual C-terminal residues mentioned above. The MS/MS analysis did not reveal the presence of any major subunit isoforms that were not already characterized at the DNA level.

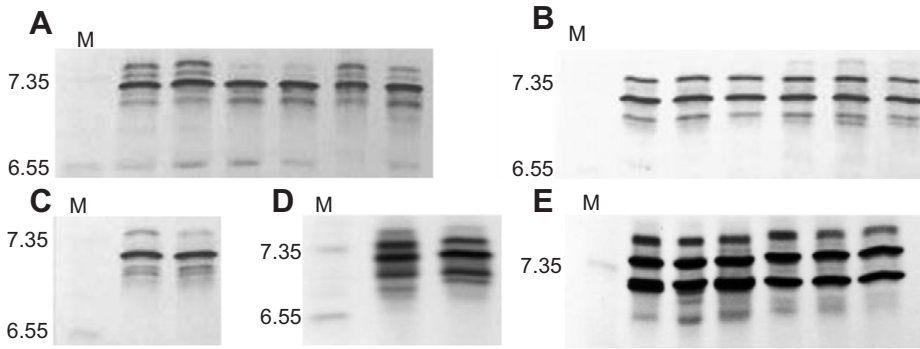


Fig. 2. Isoelectric focusing gels (pH 5–8) of native Hbs from specimens of marmotine ground squirrels. (A) Golden-mantled ground squirrel (*Callospermophilus lateralis*), (B) least chipmunk (*Tamias minimus*), (C) Uinta chipmunk (*Tamias umbrinus*), (D) thirteen-lined ground squirrel (*Ictidomys tridecemlineatus*), (E, first three lanes) yellow-bellied marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*) and (E, last three lanes) hoary marmot (*Marmota caligata*). In each panel, marker proteins are indicated by M and the corresponding isoelectric points are reported on the left side of the gels.

The experimental measures of Hb function performed on the hemolysates under physiologically relevant conditions revealed that the six sciurid species have overall similar Hb–O₂ affinities (i.e. P₅₀ values) in the presence and absence of allosteric effectors (Table 1). Sensitivities to DPG and Cl⁻ ions, as indexed by the difference in logP₅₀ values for stripped samples in the presence both effectors, were in the range 0.13–0.35, with the exception of thirteen-lined squirrel Hb from a single individual, which showed a greater sensitivity of 0.45 (Table 1). Under similar experimental conditions, the measured anion sensitivity of human HbA was reported as ΔlogP_{50(DPG+KCl)-stripped} ≈ 0.4 (Weber, 1992). Thus, Hbs of the marmotine ground squirrels have generally low anion sensitivities relative to human HbA (see also Table 1). The Hill coefficients (n₅₀) were in the range 1.8–2.9 under all conditions, indicating cooperative O₂ binding and intact homotropic interactions (Table 1).

Measures of the pH sensitivity of Hb–O₂ affinity revealed substantial Bohr effects for the Hbs of the golden-mantled and thirteen-lined ground squirrels, with Bohr factors (φ = ΔlogP₅₀/ΔpH) of –0.5 and –0.8 (stripped) and –0.6 and –0.8 (with DPG added), respectively. Thus, in spite of the β146His→Gln substitution in the major isoHb of the golden-mantled ground squirrel, the measured Bohr coefficient

was similar to that of the thirteen-lined ground squirrel Hb. The small changes in the Bohr factor observed upon addition of DPG are consistent with the suppressed anion sensitivity of Hb–O₂ affinity in these species (Table 1). Because the Bohr factor represents the number of additional protons bound per O₂ molecule (i.e. the number of additional protons released upon oxygenation if the Bohr factor is negative), these values indicate the presence of two to four O₂-linked proton-binding sites per Hb tetramer in the T-state. For comparison, under similar experimental conditions, the Bohr coefficient for stripped human HbA has been reported to be –0.56 (Weber, 1992). The temperature sensitivity of stripped Hb oxygenation at pH 7.4 (data not shown), expressed as the heat of oxygenation (ΔH, i.e. enthalpy) was –6.8 kcal mol⁻¹ in the golden-mantled ground squirrel Hb and –3.3 kcal mol⁻¹ in the thirteen-lined ground squirrel Hb, whereas it is –14.3 kcal mol⁻¹ in human HbA (Weber, 1992). In the golden-mantled ground squirrel, the enthalpy of Hb oxygenation decreased in magnitude to –4.4 kcal mol⁻¹ in the presence of DPG, revealing the endothermic contribution of oxygenation-linked DPG dissociation. Representative O₂-binding curves for golden-mantled ground squirrel Hb measured at different pH values and temperatures are shown in Fig. 4.

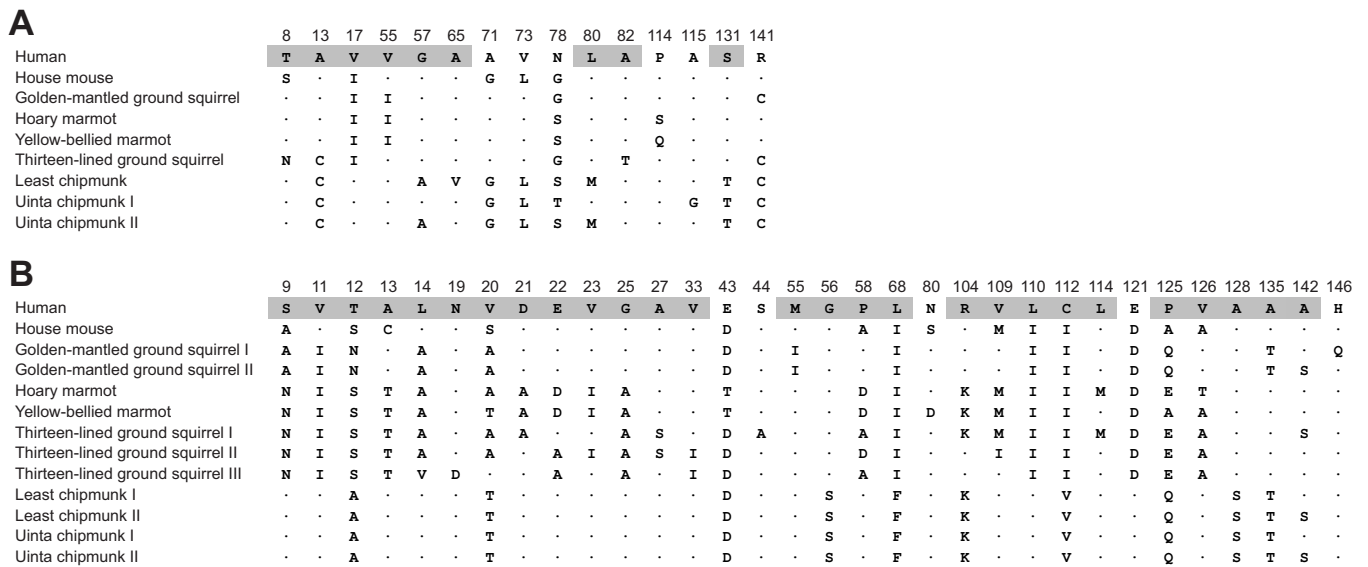


Fig. 3. Variable residue positions in a multiple alignment of globin sequences for marmotine ground squirrels: golden-mantled ground squirrel (*C. lateralis*), hoary marmot (*M. caligata*), yellow-bellied marmot (*M. flaviventris*), thirteen-lined ground squirrel (*I. tridecemlineatus*), least chipmunk (*T. minimus*) and Uinta chipmunk (*T. umbrinus*), with orthologous sequences from human (*Homo sapiens*) HbA and mouse (*Mus musculus*) Hb included for comparison. Variable amino acid sites in the α- and β-globin sequences are shown in A and B, respectively. Sites in helical domains are shaded in the human reference sequence. Multiple sequences from the same species represent tandemly duplicated genes. For each species, αI and βI represent subunits of the major Hb isoform (isoHb; see Results for details).

Table 1. Mean Hb–O₂ affinities, cofactor sensitivities and cooperativity coefficients of purified hemolysates from six sciurid species

	Golden-mantled ground squirrel (N=6)	Hoary marmot (N=4)	Yellow-bellied marmot (N=4)	Thirteen-lined ground squirrel (N=1)	Least chipmunk (N=6)	Uinta chipmunk (N=2)
P_{50} (Torr)						
Stripped	7.1±1.4	5.2±0.3	6.0±0.4	7.9	5.2±0.3	6.0±0.4
KCl	9.2±0.8	10.8±0.9	12.2±1.5	11.1	8.7±0.4	11.2±1.8
DPG	9.8±0.9	12.2±0.8	10.7±0.5	11.2	9.0±0.5	10.1±2.3
KCl+DPG	9.8±0.9	11.7±0.8	11.9±1.4	13.1	9.3±0.6	11.3±2.2
$\Delta \log P_{50}$						
KCl–stripped	0.13±0.04	0.32±0.02	0.31±0.03	0.38	0.10±0.02	0.18±0.07
DPG–stripped	0.15±0.04	0.37±0.01	0.25±0.04	0.39	0.12±0.02	0.13±0.10
(KCl+DPG)–stripped	0.16±0.04	0.35±0.01	0.30±0.03	0.45	0.13±0.03	0.18±0.08
n_{50}						
Stripped	2.1±0.3	2.1±0.1	2.2±0.0	2.1	1.8±0.1	2.2±0.2
KCl	2.2±0.3	2.4±0.2	2.3±0.2	2.7	2.0±0.1	2.4±0.1
DPG	2.3±0.2	2.9±0.3	2.6±0.2	2.1	2.0±0.2	2.2±0.5
KCl+DPG	2.1±0.2	2.6±0.1	2.5±0.1	2.3	2.1±0.1	2.4±0.3

Data are means (\pm s.d.) from golden-mantled ground squirrel (*Callospermophilus lateralis*), hoary marmot (*M. caligata*), yellow-bellied marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*), thirteen-lined ground squirrel (*Ictidomys tridecimlineatus*), least chipmunk (*T. minimus*) and Uinta chipmunk (*Tamias umbrinus*). Curves were measured at 0.2–0.3 mmol l⁻¹ heme in 0.1 mol l⁻¹ Hepes buffer at pH 7.4, 37°C, in the absence (stripped) and presence of added KCl (0.1 mol l⁻¹) and/or 2,3-diphosphoglycerate (DPG; DPG/Hb tetramer ratio, 2.0), as indicated. The sample size in parentheses (N) refers to the number of individuals analysed per species.

P_{50} , Hb–O₂ affinity (where 1 Torr≈133 Pa); $\Delta \log P_{50(x\text{-stripped})}$, cofactor-induced change in $\log P_{50}$ (where x is the cofactor); n_{50} , cooperativity coefficient.

Although Hb–O₂ affinities are often increased in mammals that are native to high altitude (Storz, 2007; Storz et al., 2010b; Weber, 2007), we found that the yellow-bellied marmot (a highland species) and hoary marmot (a predominantly lowland species) have Hbs with very similar O₂ affinities (Table 1). For the six sciurid species that we examined, linear regressions revealed a suggestive but non-significant positive relationship between Hb–O₂ affinity and native altitude (i.e. a negative relationship between P_{50} and altitude, measured under physiological conditions in the presence of KCl and DPG): $P_{50(\text{KCl+DPG})}$ versus midpoint of elevational range, $y=12.471-5.649x$, $r^2=0.151$ ($P=0.446$); $P_{50(\text{KCl+DPG})}$ versus elevational range limit, $y=12.150-3.035x$, $r^2=0.050$ ($P=0.670$). Linear regressions based on phylogenetically independent contrasts were also non-significant (data not shown).

DISCUSSION

Marmotine ground squirrels have markedly increased blood–O₂ affinities in comparison with non-burrowing sciurids and other rodents (Hall, 1965; Hall, 1966; Bullard et al., 1966), and the results of our experiments suggest that these differences largely stem from genetically based changes in Hb function. In the presence of the physiological anionic effectors Cl⁻ and DPG at pH 7.4, Hb–O₂ affinities of the six sciurid species that we examined were appreciably higher than those of murid rodents measured under identical experimental conditions. In the presence of allosteric effectors (DPG and Cl⁻), P_{50} values for the sciurid Hbs ranged from 9.3 to 11.9 Torr (where 1 Torr≈133 Pa), with thirteen-lined ground squirrel Hb from a single individual reaching 13.1 Torr (Table 1), whereas those for three species of house mice (*Mus caroli*, *M. domesticus* and *M. musculus*) ranged from 16.9 to 17.5 Torr (Runck et al., 2010; Storz et al., 2012;) and those for deer mice (*Peromyscus maniculatus*) ranged from 11.7 to 15.8 Torr (Storz et al., 2010a). Similarly, intrinsic Hb–O₂ affinities, as indexed by P_{50} values for stripped hemolysates of the sciurids, ranged from 5.2 to 7.1 Torr (Table 1), whereas comparable measurements for house mice and deer mice were 7.6–8.8 Torr (Storz et al., 2012) and 7.4–7.9 Torr (Storz et al., 2010a), respectively. These comparisons suggest that the elevated Hb–O₂ affinities of the marmotine ground squirrels are

attributable to a generalized suppression of anion sensitivity combined with a high intrinsic Hb–O₂ affinity (i.e. of the stripped Hb). In conjunction with results from other recent studies (Clementi et al., 2003; Natarajan et al., 2013; Storz et al., 2009; Storz et al., 2010a; Storz et al., 2012; Weber, 1992), the data summarized in Table 1 indicate that rodent Hbs are generally far less responsive to DPG than the Hbs of humans and many other mammals.

In hibernating golden-mantled ground squirrels and thirteen-lined ground squirrels, red cell DPG concentrations are reduced by nearly 50% compared with levels in non-hibernating individuals of the same species (Burlington and Whitten, 1971; Maginnis and Milsom, 1994). However, as the Hbs of these two species have such low anion sensitivities, the dramatic reductions in intracellular DPG may not have important direct effects on the regulation of Hb–O₂ affinity during hibernation. Instead, the reduced DPG concentration may indirectly affect Hb–O₂ affinity by altering the Donnan equilibrium of protons across the red cell membrane, as the reduced intracellular concentration of non-diffusible anions produces a corresponding reduction in proton concentration (Duhm, 1971). The resulting increase in intracellular pH at a given plasma pH would then increase Hb–O₂ affinity via the pronounced Bohr effect of the sciurid Hbs (Fig. 4).

The elevated Hb–O₂ affinities of the marmotine ground squirrels should enhance pulmonary O₂ loading under hypoxia, but the trade-off is a reduced P_{O_2} gradient for O₂ diffusion from capillary blood to the perfused tissue. As suggested previously (Maginnis and Milsom, 1994), the strong Bohr effect should compensate for the high Hb–O₂ affinity and promote O₂ unloading in tissue capillary beds (where tissue pH is decreased) while simultaneously contributing to O₂ loading at the pulmonary surfaces (where pH is increased). The large Bohr effect in the Hbs of marmotine ground squirrels may also play a role in pulmonary CO₂ excretion, where Bohr protons liberated upon Hb oxygenation drive the formation of gaseous CO₂ from plasma bicarbonate. Thus, a pronounced Bohr effect could be beneficial for tissue O₂ delivery as well as pulmonary CO₂ excretion not only at high altitudes but also in hypercapnic burrows and during hibernation when CO₂ accumulates during prolonged apneic periods (Heldmaier et al., 2004; Milsom and

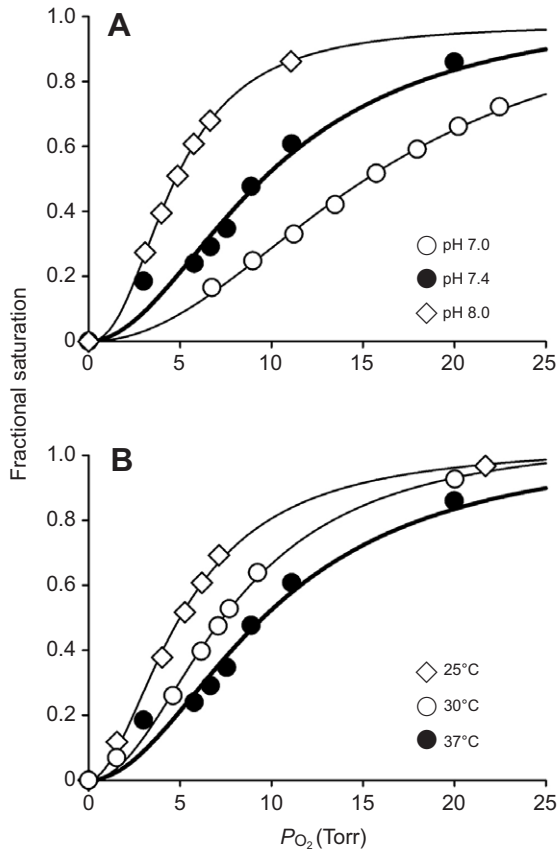


Fig. 4. Representative O_2 -binding curves for golden-mantled ground squirrel Hb measured (A) at 37°C and pH 7.0, 7.4 and 8.0 in the presence of 2,3-diphosphoglycerate (DPG; DPG/Hb tetramer ratio 2.0) and 0.1 mol l^{-1} KCl, and (B) at pH 7.4 and 37, 30 and 23°C in the presence of DPG (DPG/Hb tetramer ratio 2.0) and 0.1 mol l^{-1} KCl. Fitting of data according to the sigmoidal Hill equation [$Y = P_{O_2}^{n50} / (P_{50}^{n50} + P_{O_2}^{n50})$] is shown by solid lines. The same O_2 -binding curve measured at pH 7.4 and 37°C in the presence of DPG and KCl (filled circles, thick line) is shown in both panels to illustrate the effects of changes in pH (A) or temperature (B).

Jackson, 2011). Overall blood P_{CO_2} of the golden-mantled ground squirrel does not increase during hibernation, possibly due to effective CO_2 excretion and/or high Hb buffer capacity, as suggested by high plasma bicarbonate (Maginniss and Milsom, 1994).

Similar to other mammals that are native to arctic or subarctic environments (Brix et al., 1989; De Rosa et al., 2004; Weber and Campbell, 2011), temperature changes have little effect on Hb- O_2 affinity in the thirteen-lined and golden-mantled ground squirrels (Fig. 4). In regionally heterothermic organisms, this thermal insensitivity of Hb- O_2 affinity helps to ensure O_2 delivery to cold extremities while simultaneously reducing heat loss from the body (di Prisco et al., 1991; Coletta et al., 1992). In hibernating mammals, a low enthalpy of oxygenation would also reduce temperature-induced fluctuations in O_2 delivery to tissues during periodic cycles of hypothermia and rapid rewarming upon arousal (Milsom and Jackson, 2011), thereby minimizing oxidative stress arising from mismatches between O_2 supply and O_2 consumption. Despite the remarkably low value of the oxygenation enthalpy in the golden-mantled ground squirrel Hb ($-6.8 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$) compared with that of human HbA ($-14.3 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$) (Weber, 1992), the strong decrease in body temperature of this hibernating species ($>30^\circ\text{C}$) appears to be a major contributor to the left-shifted blood- O_2 equilibrium curve

(Maginniss and Milsom, 1994). This inference is supported by the fact that when subtracted for the heat of O_2 solubilization ($-3.0 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$), ΔH values measured in the blood of hibernating and summer-active golden-mantled ground squirrels (-2.9 and $-2.7 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, respectively) (Maginniss and Milsom, 1994) were similar to those measured here on purified Hb in the presence of DPG ($-4.4 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$). In the brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), by contrast, changes in temperature and DPG jointly modulate Hb oxygenation during hibernation to prevent inappropriate O_2 delivery to tissues (Revsbech et al., 2013).

Given our current understanding of the structural basis of Hb allostery, the Hbs of marmotine ground squirrels are highly unusual in two respects: (i) they have markedly reduced anion sensitivities in spite of the fact that they retain each of the cationic residues that have been directly implicated in DPG and Cl^- binding; and (ii) they have large Bohr effects in spite of substitutions that eliminate highly conserved C-terminal residues that mediate the Bohr effect in human HbA.

With respect to the Bohr effect, studies of human HbA have demonstrated that H^+ ions mainly reduce Hb- O_2 affinity by protonating the α -amino termini and the C-terminal $\beta 146\text{His}$, which stabilizes the deoxy T-state through the formation of additional salt bridges within and between subunits (Berenbrink, 2006; Fang et al., 1999; Lukin and Ho, 2004; Perutz, 1970; Perutz, 1983; Weber and Fago, 2004). The C-terminal $\alpha 141\text{Arg}$ does not directly contribute to the Bohr effect [the pK_a (acid dissociation constant) of Arg is 12.0, so it is overwhelmingly protonated at pH 7.4], but it contributes indirectly to the Cl^- -dependent Bohr effect by facilitating the Cl^- -assisted charge stabilization of the free- NH_2 terminus of $\alpha 1\text{Val}$. Accordingly, human HbA mutants that have the same residues as the golden-mantled ground squirrel (Hb Nunobiki, $\alpha 141\text{Arg} \rightarrow \text{Cys}$ and Hb Kodaira, $\beta 146\text{His} \rightarrow \text{Gln}$) are characterized by a marked reduction in the alkaline Bohr effect (Harano et al., 1992; Kwiatkowski and Noble, 1987; Shimasaki, 1985). In the case of the β -chain carboxy terminus, the positive charge on $\beta 146\text{His}$ is stabilized in the T-state by the negative charge of $\beta 94\text{Asp}$ and, at least in human HbA, it has been estimated that the oxygenation-linked deprotonation of $\beta 146\text{His}$ accounts for most of the Bohr effect (Fang et al., 1999; Lukin and Ho, 2004; Perutz, 1983; Perutz et al., 1985). In Hb Kodaira (and presumably in the major isoHb of the golden-mantled ground squirrel that also possesses $\beta 146\text{Gln}$), replacement of the $\beta 94\text{Asp}$ - $\beta 146\text{His}$ salt bridge by an unionizable H-bond would theoretically result in a diminished Bohr effect. The fact that the Bohr coefficient of golden-mantled ground squirrel Hb exceeds that of normal human HbA (with $\alpha 141\text{Arg}$ and $\beta 146\text{His}$) suggests that the C-terminal substitutions have different effects in the sequence context (or 'genetic background') of golden-mantled ground squirrel Hb than in human Hb. For example, the loss of the $\beta 146\text{His}$ Bohr group may be partly compensated for by the $\alpha 113\text{Leu} \rightarrow \text{His}$ substitution in marmotine ground squirrels, which results in the gain of two titratable His residues per tetramer relative to human HbA. The same $\alpha 113\text{Leu} \rightarrow \text{His}$ substitution was also suggested to contribute to a large Bohr effect in mole and shrew Hb (Campbell et al., 2012). Detailed mutagenesis and crystallographic studies will be required to illuminate the structure-function relationships of golden-mantled ground squirrel Hb. So far, our data support the view that the pH sensitivity of Hb- O_2 affinity stems from many surface His residues with individually minor effects, rather than small numbers of key residues (e.g. $\beta 146\text{His}$) with major effects.

The high Hb- O_2 affinities of marmotine ground squirrels are consistent with data from other fossorial and semi-fossorial

mammals (Hall, 1965; Hall, 1966; Jelkmann et al., 1981; Lechner, 1976; Campbell et al., 2010). Comparisons among the six species that we examined revealed a suggestive (but non-significant) positive relationship between Hb–O₂ affinity and native altitude. However, the yellow-bellied marmot and hoary marmot exhibited no appreciable difference in Hb–O₂ affinity in spite of their dramatically different elevational ranges. As ground squirrels are adapted to the respiratory gas transport challenges associated with semi-fossorial habits and winter hibernation, it may be that their ability to survive and function at high altitude does not require any additional modifications of Hb function. Consistent with this hypothesis, there are no appreciable differences in blood–O₂ affinity between highland and lowland populations of burrowing mole rats (*Cryptomys hottentotus mahali*) (Broekman et al., 2006). Similarly, pocket gophers of the genus *Thomomys* have elevated blood–O₂ affinities relative to non-fossorial rodents, but there are no apparent differences in Hb function between closely related pocket gopher species that are native to different elevational zones (Lechner, 1976).

CONCLUSION

The Hbs of marmotine ground squirrels are surprisingly insensitive to the modulating effects of DPG and Cl⁻ ions, but are characterized by large Bohr coefficients and low thermal sensitivities relative to the Hbs of humans and other mammals. The suppressed anion sensitivity of the sciurid Hbs investigated here is unexpected in light of the fact that they retain all the canonical organic phosphate- and Cl⁻-binding sites in the central cavity, and the pronounced Bohr effect of golden-mantled ground squirrel Hb is surprising in light of two highly unusual substitutions, α141Arg→Cys and β146His→Gln, that are known to abolish the Bohr effect in human HbA. The elevated blood–O₂ affinity of ground squirrels suggests enhanced capacities for pulmonary O₂ loading under hypoxic and hypercapnic conditions, while the large Bohr effect should help to ensure efficient O₂ unloading in tissue capillaries.

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DPG	2,3-diphosphoglycerate
Hb	hemoglobin
isoHb	hemoglobin isoform
<i>n</i> ₅₀	cooperativity coefficient of Hb–oxygen binding
<i>P</i> ₅₀	partial pressure of oxygen required to saturate Hb by 50%
<i>P</i> _{O₂}	partial pressure of oxygen
Δ <i>H</i>	enthalpy of Hb oxygenation
φ	Bohr factor

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

I.G.R. and D.M.T. contributed equally to this work. The research was conceived and designed by I.G.R., D.M.T., J.F.S. and A.F.; I.G.R., D.M.T., J.P.-G., H.M., R.E.W., J.F.S. and A.F. executed and interpreted the results of experiments; I.G.R., J.F.S. and A.F. drafted the manuscript; all authors edited, revised and approved the manuscript.

COMPETING INTERESTS

No competing interests declared.

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