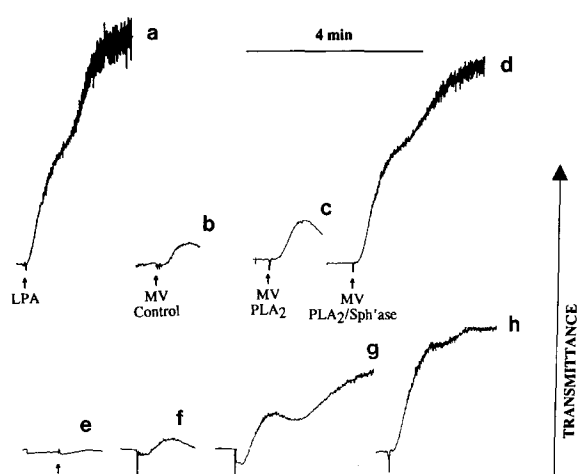
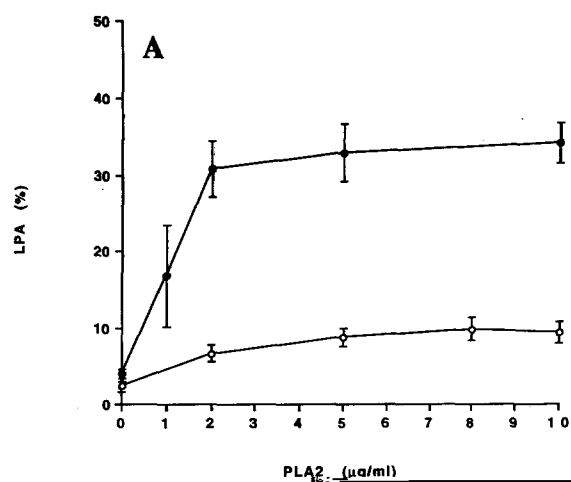


100
A

which almost 80% of sphingomyelin (SPH) was hydrolyzed, sPLA₂ could degrade 50% of PC, 25% of PE, and 12% of PS present in microvesicles (Figure 2A). Hv-



brain SPH. PLA₂ from pig pancreas, sphingomyelinase and α -toxin NaCl, 5 mM glucose, 10 mM HEPES (pH 7.4). Erythrocytes were

from *S. aureus*, lipopolysaccharide from *E. coli* K235, 1-oleoyl-LPA, suspended in buffer A at 5×10^6 cells/ml. CaCl₂ (1 mM, final concentra-

and bovine serum albumin, essentially fatty acid free, were obtained tion) was then added, followed by 2 μ M A23187, and incubation was

from Sigma. [³²P]-phosphate was from Amersham. Silica gel 60 plates performed at 37°C for 45 min under magnetic stirring. Intact cells

(0.25 mm thick) were obtained from Merck. N-acetyl-D-sphingosine were eliminated by centrifugation at 1,500 \times g for 15 min. and the

(C2-ceramide) was synthesized by acetylation of D-sphingosine with supernatant was centrifuged at 13,000 \times g for 20 min. allowing it to

acetic anhydride as described (Gaver and Sweeley, 1966). obtain a microvesicle pellet. In preliminary experiments, a relationship

was established between the hemoglobin level of the vesicles lysed

pensions of human platelets (Simon et al., 1982). Protein was deter-

sensitive sub-micro phosphorus determination. Anal. Chim. Acta 24.

mined according to Bradford (1976) using bovine serum albumin as
a standard. Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis in the presence of so-

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