

Nucleolin links to arsenic-induced stabilization of GADD45 α mRNA

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Received November 20, 2005; Revised and Accepted January 5, 2006

ABSTRACT

The present study shows that arsenic induces GADD45 α (growth arrest and DNA damage inducible gene 45 α) mainly through post-transcriptional mechanism. Treatment of the human bronchial epithelial cell line, BEAS-2B, with arsenic(III) chloride (As³⁺) resulted in a significant increase in GADD45 α protein and mRNA. However, As³⁺ only exhibited a marginal effect on the transcription of the GADD45 α gene. The accumulation of GADD45 α mRNA is largely achieved by the stabilization of GADD45 α mRNA in the cellular response to As³⁺. As³⁺ is able to induce binding of mRNA stabilizing proteins, nucleolin and less potently, HuR, to the GADD45 α mRNA. Although As³⁺ was unable to affect the expression of nucleolin, treatment of the cells with As³⁺ resulted in re-distribution of nucleolin from nucleoli to nucleoplasm. Silencing of the nucleolin mRNA by RNA interference reversed As³⁺-induced stabilization of the GADD45 α mRNA and accumulation of the GADD45 α protein. Stabilization of GADD45 α mRNA, thus, represents a novel mechanism contributing to the production of GADD45 α and cell cycle arrest in response to As³⁺.

INTRODUCTION

Growth arrest and DNA damage inducible gene 45 α (GADD45 α) is a widely expressed, inducible nuclear protein that plays critical role in the checkpoint function of cells in

response to a wide spectrum of DNA-damaging or stress signals (1). GADD45 α has been shown to inhibit cyclin B/CDC2, a key protein kinase complex governing G₂/M transition of the cell cycle (2). In addition, GADD45 α is an important protein involved in genomic stability by its contributions to DNA excision repair (3). Furthermore, GADD45 α has been implicated in cell apoptosis, cell survival and innate immunity (4,5). The human GADD45 α is an acidic protein composed of 165 amino acids, with some similarities to GADD45 β , GADD45 γ and ribosomal protein S12. In addition to binding to cyclin B/CDC2 as originally demonstrated (2), GADD45 α is also capable of interacting with proliferating cell nuclear antigen (6), p21 (7), histone proteins (8), TAFII70 (9), p38 (10) and MTK1/MEKK4 (11), a MAPK kinase kinase that can activate JNK and p38 subgroups of MAP kinase.

The transcriptional regulation of GADD45 α has been extensively studied during the past several years. The best-studied transcriptional regulator for the expression of GADD45 α is the tumor suppressor protein, p53 (6). In response to ionizing radiation or methyl methanesulfonate, GADD45 α was rapidly up-regulated through a p53-dependent mechanism. A consensus p53 binding site has been identified in the third intron region of the GADD45 α gene. Ionizing radiation or certain other DNA-damaging signals induce binding of p53 to this site, followed by the recruitment of acetyltransferase p300/CBP and protein arginine methyltransferases PRMT1 or CARM1 to this region to stimulate the transcription of GADD45 α (12). The promoter region of GADD45 α lacks a consensus p53 binding site. However, p53 can also stimulate the transcription of GADD45 α by forming a complex with WT1 that binds directly to the proximal promoter of GADD45 α (13). Other transcription factors that possibly contribute to a p53-independent regulation of GADD45 α include FoxO3a (14), Oct1 (15), C/EBP α (16), Egr-1 (17),

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The authors wish it to be known that, in their opinion, the first two authors should be regarded as joint First Authors

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POU family members (18), and two transcriptional repressors of GADD45 α , c-myc (19) and ZBRK (20).

Arsenic is a naturally occurring metalloid that exhibits potent carcinogenic effects in mammals (21,22). It exists in both inorganic and organic forms with different oxidation states (23). The primary forms of arsenic in environment are the inorganic trivalent (As³⁺) and pentavalent arsenic (As⁵⁺). Humans are exposed to arsenic mainly through oral consumption of contaminated water, food or drugs, and inhalation of arsenic-containing dust or smoke in several occupational settings. Paradoxically, arsenic has also been used as an effective single therapeutic agent for several tumors, especially acute promyelocytic leukemia (24). However, the molecular mechanisms of arsenic-induced carcinogenesis or arsenic-induced remissions of tumors are not fully understood. We and others have previously shown that arsenic is a potent inducer of GADD45 α expression in human cells (25,26). We have also shown that activation of c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) might be partially responsible for the induction of GADD45 α by arsenic (27). The involvement of JNK in GADD45 α expression was further confirmed in the cellular response to UV radiation (28) or a PPAR γ agonist, troglitazone (29). In an attempt to gain insight into the detailed mechanism of arsenic-induced expression of GADD45 α , we examined the transcriptional and post-transcriptional regulations of GADD45 α expression in human bronchial epithelial cells subjected to arsenic exposure. The data presented here reveal that the arsenic-induced expression of GADD45 α is mainly regulated by post-transcriptional mechanism in which the mRNA of GADD45 α was bound and stabilized by the RNA binding proteins, mainly nucleolin.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cell culture, transfections and luciferase assays

The human bronchial epithelial cell line, BEAS-2B, was purchased from American Tissue Culture Collection (Manassas, VA) and maintained in DMEM supplemented with 5% fetal calf serum and grown at 37°C, 5% CO₂ in a humidified incubator. Transfections were performed using lipofectamine 2000 as suggested by the manufacturer (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). The human GADD45 α promoter and intron 3 luciferase reporter constructs were provided by Dr Albert J. Fornace at National Institutes of Health (NIH, Bethesda, MD). In these vectors, the GADD45 α promoter region from -994 to +26 and the entire intron 3 region were inserted into the upstream of the luciferase reporter gene, respectively. Cells were harvested at 36 h and analyzed for luciferase activity using the Promega Dual-Luciferase Assay System (Promega, Madison, WI). The data shown are the mean of at least three independent experiments with error bars displaying standard deviations.

Cell treatment and western blotting

The BEAS-2B cells were seeded in 6-well tissue plates at a density of 2×10^5 cells/well and cultured for 60 h. The cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of arsenic(III) chloride (As³⁺) (Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO) or H₂O₂ (Sigma, MO) in the absence or presence of 10 mM

N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC) (Sigma, MO). Total cell lysate was prepared as described previously (30). Twenty-five micrograms of the protein lysate from the cells cultured in the absence or presence of As³⁺ were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies. The antibodies against GADD45 α , actin, nucleolin, HuR and IKK γ were purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. (Santa Cruz, CA). The antibodies against phospho-FoxO3a, total FoxO3a, phospho-Akt and total Akt were purchased from Cell Signaling (Beverly, MA).

RT-PCR

The levels of GADD45 α and GAPDH mRNA in cell lysate or immune complex were determined by RT-PCR using the AccessQuick RT-PCR system (Promega, Madison, WI). The cells cultured in 6-well tissue culture plates were washed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and lysed using cell lysis buffer from Cells-to-cDNA II kit (Ambion, Austin, TX) as suggested by the manufacturer. RT-PCR was performed using 3 μ l of cell lysate and primer sets as follows: GADD45 α sense: 5'-GGAGAGCAGAAGACCGAAA-3' and GADD45 α antisense: 5'-TCACTGGAACCCATTGATC-3'; GAPDH sense: 5'-CTGAACGGGAAGCTCACTGGCATGGCCTTC-3' and antisense: 5'-CATGAGGTCCACCACCC-TGTTGCTGTAGCC-3'.

Real-time RT-PCR

To verify the results of RT-PCR, a quantitative real-time RT-PCR was performed. The GADD45 α mRNA levels were measured using TaqMan[®] primers designed using Universal Probe Library Assay Design Center (<http://www.roche-applied-science.com/sis/rtpcr/upl/adc.jsp>) with the ABI 7500 Sequence Detector (PE Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). The primers for GADD45 (Accession no. L24498) were forward, 5'-TCAGCCCAGCTACTCCCTAC; reverse, 5'-AATCTGCCCTGCTAAAGGAAT, used with Universal Probe #16. The primers for the house-keeping gene GAPDH (NM_002046) were forward, 5'-AGCCACATC-GCTCAGACAC; reverse, GCCCAATACGACCAAATCC, used with Universal Probe #60. Total RNA was isolated using RNAqueous[™] -4PCR kits (Ambion, Austin, TX) from BEAS-2B cells (~2 million cells) cultured in the absence or presence of 20 μ M As³⁺ for 1–8 h. One to two micrograms of the DNase I-treated RNA was reverse transcribed, using Superscript II (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD). The cDNA generated was diluted 1:100 and 15 μ l was used to conduct the PCR according to the TaqMan[®] Master mix PCR kit instructions. The comparative C_T (threshold cycle) method was used to calculate the relative concentrations (User Bulletin #2, ABI PRISM[®] 7700 Sequence Detector, PE Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). Briefly, the method involves obtaining the C_T values for the GADD45 α mRNA, normalizing to a house-keeping gene, GAPDH, and deriving the fold increase compared with control, unstimulated cells.

RNA immunoprecipitation assay

BEAS-2B cells were cultured in the absence or presence of 20 μ M As³⁺ for 4 h and subjected to RNA immunoprecipitation assay as described previously (31,32) with minor

modifications. Briefly, cells were lysed in 500 μ l of cell lysis buffer containing 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM Na₂EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 1% Triton, 2.5 mM sodium pyrophosphate, 1 mM β -glycerophosphate, 1 mM Na₃VO₄ and 1 μ g/ml of leupeptin for 30 min at 4°C. Cell debris in the lysates was removed by centrifugation at 14000 *g* for 15 min at 4°C. The supernatants were incubated overnight with the indicated antibodies at 4°C under rotation. The protein-mRNA binding complex was immunoprecipitated by incubation of the lysates with Protein A-Agarose for 4 h at 4°C. The immune complex was washed three times in lysis buffer. The mRNA of GADD45 α and GAPDH in both the immune complex and supernatant were determined by RT-PCR.

Immunofluorescence staining

BEAS-2B cells were seeded into 24-well tissue culture plate without glass slides at a concentration of 5000 to 10000 cells/well and cultured for 24 h. The cells were then either untreated or treated with As³⁺ for an additional 4 h. The cells were fixed directly in the culture plate by 10% formalin and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 10 min at room temperature, respectively. Cells were incubated for 6 h at 4°C with primary antibody diluted (1:100) in PBS containing 5% BSA. After extensive washing with PBS, cells were incubated with Fluorescein (FITC)-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG (Santa Cruz, CA) in 1:100 dilution in PBS containing 5% BSA and 1 μ g/ml of propidium iodide (PI) for 1 h at room temperature. Fluorescein images were captured by using a Zeiss Axiovert100 microscope connected with a Pixera Pro150ES digital camera.

RNA interference

The target sequencing of small interference RNA (siRNA) against human nucleolin was selected based on the criteria described by Reynolds *et al.* (33) using a siRNA design program, Gene-specific siRNA selector, developed by Wistar Bioinformatics (<http://biowww.net/detail-574.html>). The siRNA targeting region is 983-aaagaaggaaatggccaaca-1001 (NM_005381). The control siRNA and siRNA transfection was described previously (34).

RESULTS

As³⁺ induces accumulation of GADD45 α protein

We have previously shown that As³⁺ induced cell cycle arrest at the G₂/M phase, which correlated with the induction of GADD45 α protein (25). To obtain insight into the possible mechanism of As³⁺-induced GADD45 α , the cells were pre-treated with 10 mM N-acetyl-cysteine (NAC), a widely used antioxidant that provides cells with exogenous glutathione (GSH) precursor, for 12 h and then treated with 0–20 μ M As³⁺ for an additional 12 h. The expression of GADD45 α was barely detectable in the cells without As³⁺ treatment (Figure 1A). The induction of GADD45 α by As³⁺ was dose-dependent. A plateau of GADD45 α induction was reached when the cells were treated with 20 μ M As³⁺. Further elevation of As³⁺ concentrations (more than 50 μ M) did not increase the expression of GADD45 α due to cytotoxicity (data not shown). Pre-treatment of the cells with 10 mM NAC

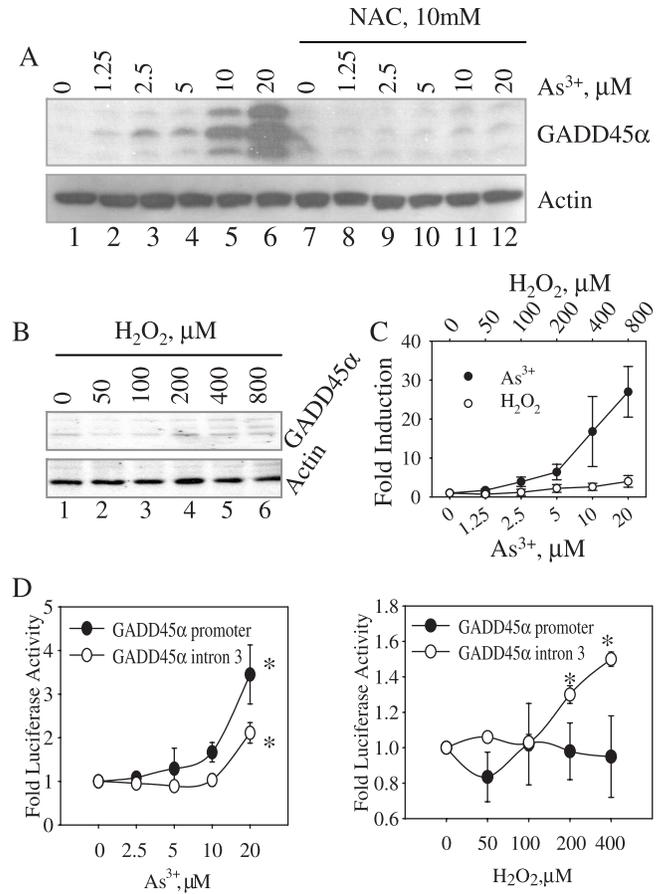


Figure 1. As³⁺ induces expression of GADD45 α protein. (A) BEAS-2B cells were pre-treated with 10 mM NAC for 12 h and then incubated in the absence or presence of different concentrations of As³⁺ for an additional 12 h. Total cell lysates were subjected to western blotting for the determination of GADD45 α (upper panel) and actin (bottom panel), respectively. (B) Cells treated with the indicated concentrations of H₂O₂ for 12 h and then subjected to western blotting for GADD45 α (upper panel) or actin (lower panel). Data are representative of at least four experiments. (C) Densitometry scanning of the GADD45 α bands induced by As³⁺ and H₂O₂ in four separate experiments. (D) Cells transfected with GADD45 α promoter- or intron3-luciferase reporter construct for 36 h and then treated with the indicated concentrations of As³⁺ (left panel) or H₂O₂ (right panel) for an additional 12 h. Total cell lysates were used for luciferase activity analysis. Asterisks indicate statistically difference with a value of *P* < 0.05. Data are representative of at least three experiments.

completely blocked the induction of GADD45 α by As³⁺ (Figure 1A, lanes 7–12), suggesting that As³⁺-induced GADD45 α expression is possibly through either an oxidative stress response or a direct depletion of GSH. In an additional experimental setting, we pre-treated cells with increasing concentrations of aspirin, another antioxidant which acts as a free radical scavenger, and found that the induction of GADD45 α by As³⁺ was partially inhibited by 10–20 mM aspirin (data not shown).

The inhibition of As³⁺-induced GADD45 α by NAC and aspirin implies a possible involvement of reactive oxygen species in this process. Indeed, our previous report had demonstrated a substantial accumulation of H₂O₂ in the cells treated with As³⁺ (30). To determine whether H₂O₂ itself is able to induce GADD45 α , the cells were treated with 50–800 μ M H₂O₂ for 12 h. Figure 1B indicates that the induction of GADD45 α by H₂O₂ is very marginal in comparing with

the cells treated with As^{3+} . An appreciable induction of GADD45 α could be observed only in the cells treated with 400–800 μM H_2O_2 (Figure 1B, lanes 5 and 6, upper panel). At this concentration, however, the cells showed cytotoxic responses as indicated by the notable cell death determined microscopically (data not shown). Densitometry analysis of the GADD45 α protein bands in four separate experiments indicated a more than 20-fold induction of the GADD45 α by 20 μM As^{3+} and a 3- to 4-fold induction of the GADD45 α by 800 μM H_2O_2 , respectively (Figure 1C).

As^{3+} has a weak effect on the transcription of GADD45 α gene

Earlier studies have indicated that the consensus p53 binding site in the third intron region of the human GADD45 α gene is critical for the genotoxic stress-induced expression of GADD45 α (12). It is unclear whether As^{3+} induces GADD45 α expression through transcriptional regulation in a manner of either p53-dependent or p53-independent. By the use of GADD45 α promoter- and intron3-based luciferase reporter gene vectors, we noted that As^{3+} , at 20 μM , only induced 3- and 2-fold increase of GADD45 α promoter-luciferase activity and GADD45 α intron3-luciferase activity, respectively (Figure 1D, left panel). Similar to that of immunoblotting (Figure 1B), H_2O_2 exhibited no significant induction on the GADD45 α promoter-luciferase activity at each dose point tested (Figure 1D, right panel). Only about 1.5-fold induction of intron3-luciferase activity was observed in the cells treated with 400–800 μM H_2O_2 (Figure 1D, right panel).

There is considerable limitation in reporter gene-based transcriptional analysis due to the absence of distant transcription enhancer elements in the reporter constructs. To address whether As^{3+} truly regulates the transcription of the GADD45 α gene, we next performed a RT-PCR-based nuclear run-on assay. Since we had demonstrated that the accumulation of the GADD45 α mRNA was peaked by a 4 h As^{3+} treatment (following), we incubated the cells with 20 μM As^{3+} for 4 h in this nuclear run-on assay. Exposure of the cells to As^{3+} did not induce an appreciable transcription in this assay (data not shown). Thus, these data indicate that it is unlikely that transcriptional regulation is the main mechanism of As^{3+} -induced expression of the GADD45 α .

Inhibition of Akt has marginal effect on the expression of GADD45 α induced by As^{3+}

Akt signaling pathway is best known for its ability to counteract stress responses that lead to growth arrest or cell apoptosis (35). As a serine-threonine kinase, Akt is able to phosphorylate and inactivate proteins involved in cell cycle arrest or apoptosis. These proteins include FoxO3a, GSK3, Bad, eNOS and procaspase-9 (36). In response to DNA damage signals, FoxO3a appears to be the key transcription factor that up-regulates the transcription of GADD45 α (14). Phosphorylation of FoxO3a by Akt suppresses the transcriptional activity of FoxO3a on the expression of GADD45 α gene. Thus, inhibition of Akt, a negative regulator of FoxO3a, might indirectly contribute to the induction of GADD45 α . To test whether As^{3+} -induced GADD45 α is through its effect on Akt-FoxO3a pathway in human epithelial

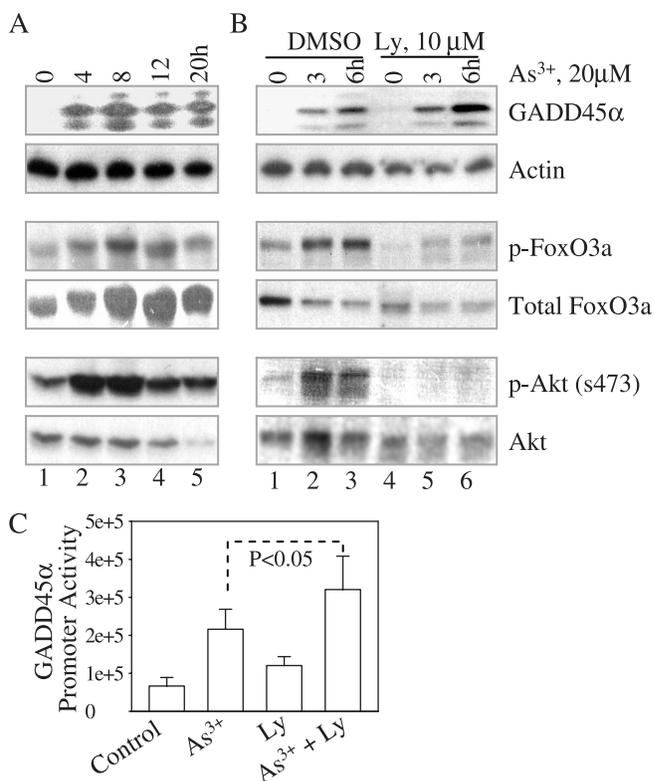


Figure 2. As^{3+} induces activation of Akt and phosphorylation of FoxO3a. (A) Cells treated with 20 μM As^{3+} for the indicated times. Total cell lysates were subjected to western blotting for GADD45 α , actin, phospho-FoxO3a, total FoxO3a, phospho-Akt and total Akt. (B) Cells were pre-treated with vehicle solution, DMSO, or 10 μM PI3K inhibitor, Ly294002 (Ly), for 2 h and then treated with 20 μM As^{3+} for the indicated times. Total cell lysates were used for the detection of expression of GADD45 α , phosphorylation of FoxO3a and activation of Akt. (C) Cells transfected with a GADD45 α promoter-luciferase reporter for 36 h and then treated with 20 μM As^{3+} in the absence or presence of 10 μM Ly294002 for an additional 12 h. Luciferase activity was calibrated by protein concentrations and the cell viability. Data show means \pm standard deviations of three experiments.

cells, the phosphorylation status of Akt and FoxO3a was investigated in the cells treated with As^{3+} for different time periods. Induction of GADD45 α occurred at 4–20 h of As^{3+} treatment (Figure 2A). A significant increase, rather than decrease of phosphorylation of FoxO3a and Akt, was observed at these time points. Thus, these results suggest that As^{3+} -induced GADD45 α is not through the inhibition of Akt in the human epithelial cells. In contrast, As^{3+} induces activation of Akt that subsequently phosphorylates and inactivates FoxO3a, which offsets the effect of As^{3+} on the induction of GADD45 α .

We observed an increase in the phosphorylation of Akt and FoxO3a in the cellular response to As^{3+} . Thus, it is worth testing whether inhibition of Akt amplifies the As^{3+} -induced expression of GADD45 α . Ly294002, a relatively specific inhibitor for phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase (PI3K), could completely block the activation of Akt and substantially, decrease the phosphorylation of FoxO3a (Figure 2B). However, only about 1- to 2-fold increase of GADD45 α induction by As^{3+} was observed in the cells pre-treated with 10 μM Ly294002 (Figure 2B). Similarly, in a GADD45 α promoter-based luciferase activity analysis, only a marginal amplification of

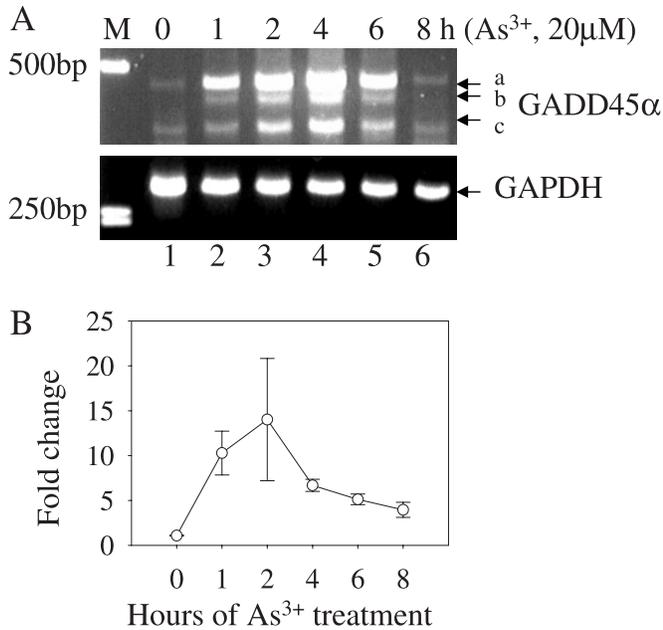


Figure 3. As³⁺ induces accumulation of GADD45α mRNA. (A) The levels of GADD45α mRNA and GAPDH mRNA were determined by RT-PCR using cell lysates from the cells treated with 20 μM As³⁺ for the indicated times. The sizes of PCR products were estimated by the DNA molecular marker (M) in base pair (bp). The possible alternatively spliced fragments of GADD45α mRNA were indicated as 'b' and 'c'. Data are representative of at least three experiments. (B) Fold changes in GADD45α expression were determined by real-time RT-PCR. BEAS-2B cells were treated with 20 μM As³⁺ for the indicated times and fold induction of the GADD45α mRNA was measured by real-time RT-PCR as described in 'Materials and Methods'.

As³⁺-induced luciferase activity could be seen in the cells pre-treated with Ly294002 (Figure 2C). Thus, these observations suggest that although As³⁺ is capable of stimulating the activation of Akt, a negative regulator for FoxO3a and the subsequent transcription of GADD45α gene, inhibition of Akt has a very weak effect on the induction of GADD45α by As³⁺.

As³⁺ induces accumulation GADD45α mRNA

To demonstrate the correlation between the levels of protein and gene expression, the effect of As³⁺ on the induction of GADD45α mRNA was determined by RT-PCR. A substantial induction of GADD45α mRNA was observed in the cells treated with 20 μM As³⁺ for 1–6 h (Figure 3A). After 8 h, the GADD45α mRNA was declined to the basal level, indicating turnover of mRNA. The PCR primers we used correspond to the exon1 and exon4 region of the GADD45α gene, respectively, which amplify a fragment of GADD45α mRNA with a size of 453 bp (Figure 3A, fragment a). Interestingly, two additional fragments with size of ~430 bp and ~350 bp were observed in this RT-PCR analysis (Figure 3A, fragments 'b' and 'c'), possibly resulted from mRNA alternative splicing. DNA sequencing indicated that the fragment 'a' is indeed the full-length GADD45α mRNA as expected. The fragment 'c' was resulted from the splicing out of the entire exon2 region (GenBank ID DQ008445), whereas the sequencing of fragment 'b' was inclusive (data not shown). The accumulation of the GADD45α mRNA induced by As³⁺

was further verified by a quantitative real-time RT-PCR. In fully agreement with the results of the traditional RT-PCR, a 6- to 10-fold induction of the GADD45α mRNA was observed in the cells treated with As³⁺ for 1–4 h (Figure 3B).

As³⁺ does not affect the degradation of GADD45α protein

We have observed a more than 10- to 20-fold induction of GADD45α protein and 6- to 10-fold increase of GADD45α mRNA by As³⁺ in our western blotting and RT-PCR experiments, respectively (Figures 1–3). However, we have failed to observe a significant transcriptional induction of the GADD45α gene by As³⁺ in both promoter/intron3 luciferase activity assay and nuclear run-on assay (Figure 1D and data not shown). In several other experimental settings, we have also tested the effect of As³⁺ on some different GADD45α promoter constructs that contain 1–2 kb promoter regions. In these experiments, we have failed to observe a more than a 3-fold induction of these promoter-luciferase activities by As³⁺ (D. Bhatia, V. Castranova and F. Chen, manuscript in preparation). Thus, we assume that As³⁺-induced GADD45α might be mainly through post-transcriptional mechanisms including alterations in mRNA or protein stability. We have failed to determine the protein stability of GADD45α by using cycloheximide (data not shown), since the GADD45α protein was barely detectable in the cells without As³⁺ treatment (Figures 1 and 2).

One possibility that As³⁺ induces accumulation of GADD45α protein is through interfering with either the ubiquitination of or the subsequent proteasome-mediated degradation of GADD45α. We have previously shown that As³⁺ induced proteasomal degradation of Cdc25C protein (37). Therefore, it is unlikely that As³⁺ induces GADD45α through inhibiting the proteolytic activity of the proteasome. To test whether As³⁺ is able to interfere with the process of GADD45α ubiquitination, the cells were pre-treated with a proteasome inhibitor, MG132, for 2 h and then treated with As³⁺ for 12 h. The ubiquitination of proteins can be visualized as smear high molecular weight bands in immunoblotting using lysates from the cells treated with MG132 or other proteasome inhibitors. The cell lysates were immunoprecipitated using antibody against GADD45α (Supplement Figure 1, lanes 1–4) or ubiquitin (Supplement Figure 1, lanes 5–8) and then the proteins in the immune complexes were immunoblotted with either anti-GADD45α antibody (Supplement Figure 1, upper panel) or re-probed with anti-ubiquitin antibody after stripping (Supplement Figure 1, lower panel). As can be seen in this figure, we did observe induction and ubiquitination of GADD45α in the cells pre-treated with MG132 in the absence of As³⁺. Treatment of the cells with As³⁺ did not decrease, but rather increased the ubiquitination of GADD45α protein. Thus, it is unlikely that As³⁺-induced accumulation of GADD45α is through preventing the ubiquitination of GADD45α protein.

As³⁺ stabilizes GADD45α mRNA through nucleolin

Next, we tested the possibility that As³⁺ might be able to regulate the stability of GADD45α mRNA. To this end, cells were incubated with or without 20 μM As³⁺ for 4 h before

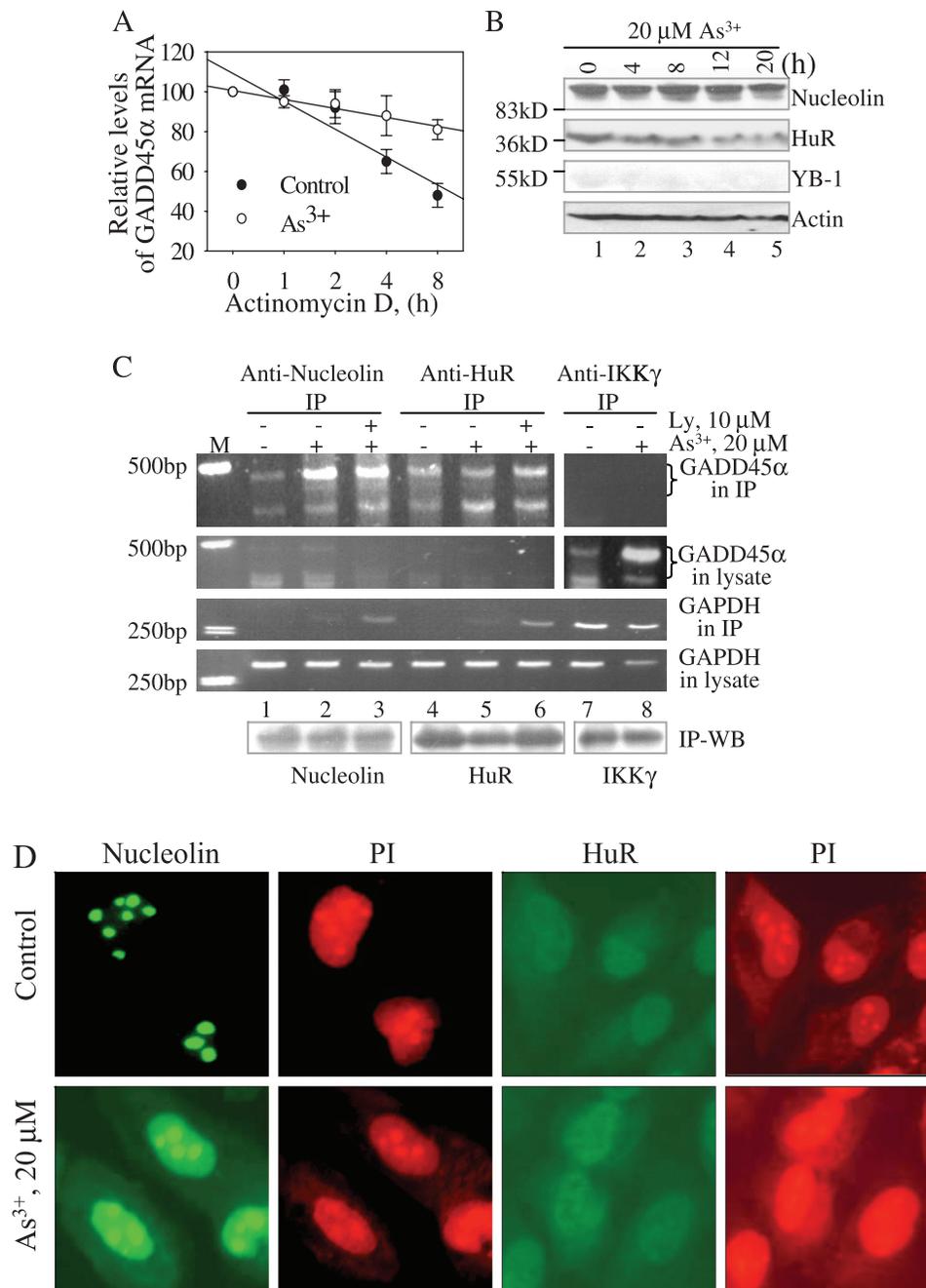


Figure 4. As³⁺ stabilizes GADD45α mRNA through nucleolin. (A) The stability of GADD45α mRNA was determined by RT-PCR using the cell lysates from the cells pre-treated with 20 μM As³⁺ for 4 h and then treated with 5 μg/ml of actinomycin D for the indicated times. (B) Cells were treated with 20 μM As³⁺ for the indicated time and then subjected to western blotting for nucleolin, HuR, YB-1 and actin. The protein standard with the known molecular weights (kD) was used to determine the positions of the indicated proteins on the membrane. (C) Cells were untreated or treated with 20 μM As³⁺ in the absence or presence of 10 μM Ly294002 (Ly) for 4 h and then disrupted with cell lysis buffer. Immunoprecipitation was performed with the antibodies against nucleolin (lanes 1–3), HuR (lanes 4–6) or IKKγ (lanes 7 and 8) at 4°C for overnight and then treated with protein A-Agarose for an additional 4 h. The mRNAs of GADD45α and GAPDH in the immune complex (IP) and cell lysates were determined by RT-PCR, respectively. The protein levels of nucleolin, HuR and IKKγ in the immune complexes were determined by western blotting (IP-WB). M: DNA marker. Data are representative of at least three experiments. (D) Immunofluorescence staining for the intracellular localization of nucleolin and HuR. The BEAS-2B cells were untreated or treated with 20 μM As³⁺ for 4 h. The localization of nucleolin and HuR were determined by indirect immunofluorescence using antibody against nucleolin or HuR and FITC-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG. The nuclei were stained by propidium iodide (PI).

that the transcription was blocked by adding 5 μg/ml of actinomycin D. The level of GADD45α mRNA was monitored by quantitative RT-PCR after 0, 1, 2, 4 or 8 h of post-actinomycin D treatment. As indicated in Figure 4A, the GADD45α mRNA from untreated cells displayed a strong

reduction by almost 50% in the mRNA level after 8 h of transcription inhibition. In contrast, more than 80% GADD45α mRNA remained at this time point in the cells treated with As³⁺, indicating that As³⁺ stabilizes GADD45α mRNA substantially. The stability of the GAPDH mRNA was

not affected by As^{3+} . In fact, the GAPDH mRNA appears to be relatively stable (Supplement Figure 2).

The stability for many inducible mRNAs is regulated by a number of RNA-binding proteins that either stabilize or destabilize mRNAs. In mammalian cells, the functional characteristic of several mRNA stabilizing proteins, including nucleolin, HuR and YB-1, has been extensively investigated. To determine the involvement of these RNA-binding proteins in the regulation of GADD45 α mRNA, the expression of nucleolin, HuR and YB-1 was investigated. As shown in Figure 4B, the expression of nucleolin and HuR was detectable under the basal condition. Addition of As^{3+} for 4, 8, 12 or 20 h did not change the level of nucleolin (Figure 4B, top panel), whereas the level of HuR was marginally decreased by As^{3+} in a roughly time-dependent manner (Figure 4B, the second panel). The expression of YB-1 was undetectable under the conditions tested.

To determine the binding of nucleolin and HuR to GADD45 α mRNA, we next performed RNA immunoprecipitation, an established method described in the literatures (31,32), by using antibody against either nucleolin or HuR. The mRNAs of GADD45 α and GAPDH in the immune complexes and the supernatants post-immunoprecipitation were determined by RT-PCR. In agreement with the western blotting data (Figure 4B), the amount of nucleolin in the immune complexes was unchanged upon treatment of cells with As^{3+} , whereas the level of HuR was marginally reduced after the treatment of As^{3+} (Figure 4C, bottom panel). Trace amount of GADD45 α mRNA in the control cells could be co-precipitated by either anti-nucleolin or anti-HuR antibody, indicating basal association of nucleolin and HuR with GADD45 α mRNA. Treatment of the cells with 20 μ M As^{3+} for 4 h increased the association of GADD45 α with nucleolin (Figure 4C, the panel of GADD45 α in IP, lane 2). As^{3+} was also capable of inducing the association of GADD45 α mRNA with HuR, although in a less potent fashion compared with nucleolin (Figure 4C, the panel of GADD45 α in IP, lane 5). Since there are reports indicating interconnection between PI3K-Akt and mRNA stability or nucleolin (38–40), we then tested the possible involvement of Akt signaling in the association of RNA-binding proteins with the GADD45 α mRNA. Pre-treatment of the cells with Ly294002 inhibits phosphorylation of Akt (Figure 2). However, Ly294002 showed no effect on the As^{3+} -induced association of GADD45 α mRNA with nucleolin or HuR (Figure 4C, lanes 3 and 6). The association of GADD45 α mRNA with nucleolin and HuR appeared to be specific, since there was no detectable GAPDH mRNA in the immune complexes (Figure 4C, the panel of GAPDH in IP, lanes 1, 2, 4 and 5). A non-specific association of GAPDH mRNA with either nucleolin or HuR was observed in the cells pre-treated with Ly294002 alone (data not shown) or in the presence of As^{3+} (Figure 4C, lanes 3 and 6). We also monitored the levels of GADD45 α mRNA in the supernatants after immunoprecipitation with anti-nucleolin and anti-HuR antibody, respectively. The GADD45 α mRNA was barely detected in these supernatants (Figure 4C, the panel of GADD45 α in lysate), indicating that the majority of GADD45 α mRNA had been co-precipitated by immunoprecipitation for either nucleolin or HuR. In a control experiment, we used an antibody against IKK γ in immunoprecipitation and found

no association of GADD45 α mRNA with IKK γ protein in the cells without or with As^{3+} treatment (Figure 4C, top panel, lanes 7 and 8). The basal and As^{3+} -induced GADD45 α mRNAs remained in the cell lysates that had been subjected to IKK γ immunoprecipitation (Figure 4C, the 'GADD45 in lysate' panel, comparing lanes 7 and 8 with lanes 1–6). Therefore, these data strongly suggest that the stabilization of GADD45 α mRNA by As^{3+} is through the inducible binding of nucleolin and less potently, HuR to GADD45 α mRNA.

As^{3+} appeared to be very potent in inducing binding of nucleolin to the GADD45 α mRNA (Figure 4C). However, As^{3+} was unable to influence the expression of nucleolin (Figure 4B). Thus, it is worth testing whether the functional aspect of nucleolin was modulated by As^{3+} . For that purpose, we investigated the intracellular location of nucleolin in the cells without or with As^{3+} treatment by immunofluorescent techniques. In control cells, nucleolin was concentrated in nucleoli (Figure 4D, top panel). Following treatment of the cells with 20 μ M As^{3+} for 4 h, a notable intracellular re-distribution of nucleolin from nucleoli to nucleoplasm was observed (Figure 4D, bottom panel). In addition, some As^{3+} -treated cells showed cytoplasm staining of nucleolin. In both control cells and the cells treated with As^{3+} , the HuR protein was localized throughout nucleoplasm and cytoplasm, but was predominantly stained in nuclei (Figure 4D).

Nucleolin silencing reversed As^{3+} -induced stabilization of the GADD45 α mRNA

To address the importance of nucleolin in As^{3+} -induced stabilization of the GADD45 α mRNA, we next used small interference RNA (siRNA) technique to knockdown nucleolin and determined the mRNA stability of the GADD45 α in the cells treated with As^{3+} . As indicated in Figure 5A, nucleolin siRNA effectively reduced the level of nucleolin protein after 36 h of siRNA transfection, whereas the control siRNA against luciferase showed no inhibition on the level of the nucleolin protein. The data of mRNA stability analysis by a quantitative RT-PCR showed a significant decrease in the stability of the GADD45 α mRNA induced by As^{3+} in the cells transfected with nucleolin siRNA (Figure 5B, comparing the control siRNA with the nucleolin siRNA).

Finally, we examined the effect of nucleolin siRNA on the induction of GADD45 α protein induced by As^{3+} . In agreement with the observations in western blotting (Figures 1 and 2), immunofluorescent staining showed that the GADD45 α protein was undetectable in the cells without As^{3+} treatment (Figure 5C, top panels). A substantial elevation of nuclear-stained GADD45 α protein was observed in the cells treated with As^{3+} (Figure 5C, middle panels). Transfection of the cells with nucleolin siRNA partially diminished the increase of GADD45 α protein induced by As^{3+} (Figure 5C, bottom panels).

DISCUSSION

In this report, we have provided evidence that As^{3+} -induced expression of GADD45 α is through both transcriptional and more importantly, post-transcriptional mechanisms: stabilization of GADD45 α mRNA. We have demonstrated that

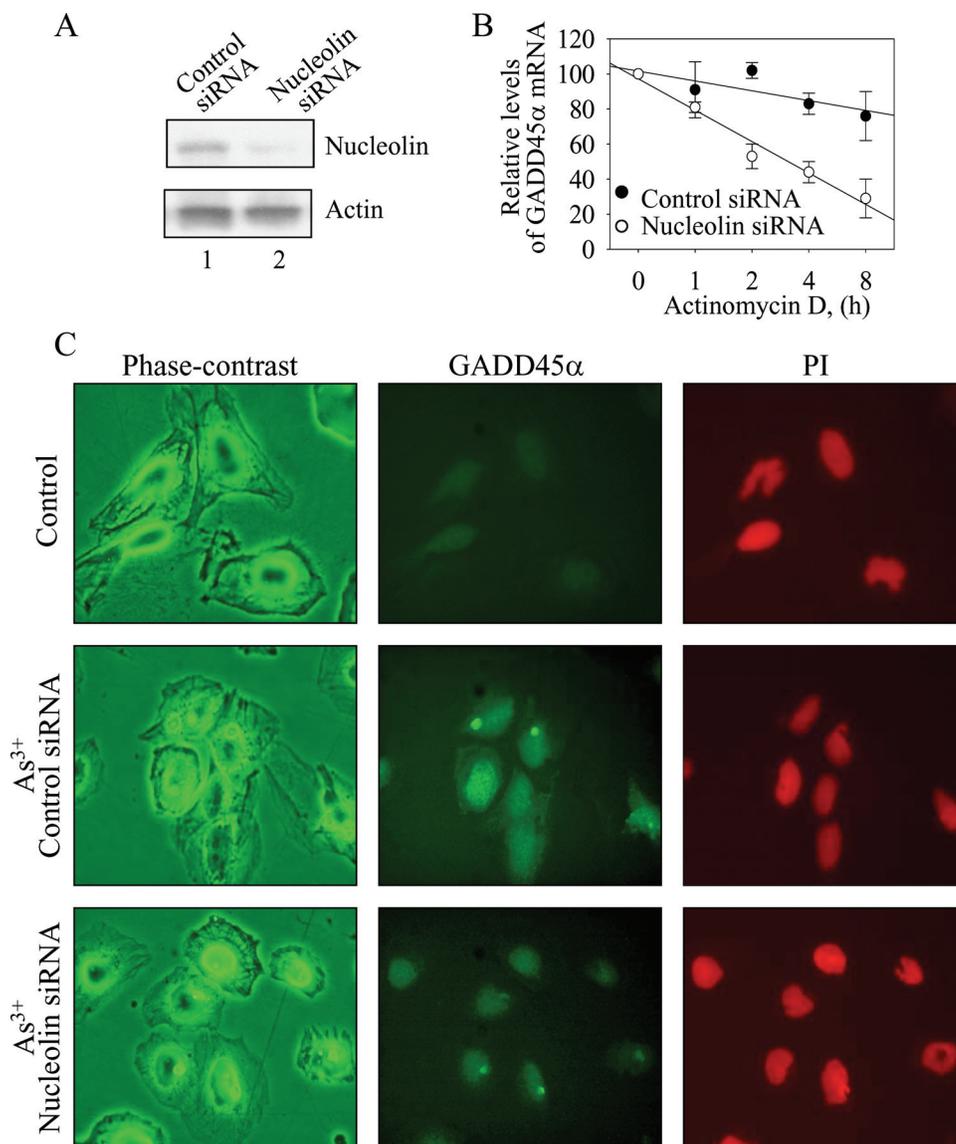


Figure 5. Knockdown of nucleolin reverses As^{3+} -induced stabilization of the GADD45 α mRNA. (A) The BEAS-2B cells were transfected with the control siRNA against firefly luciferase and the nucleolin siRNA for 24 h. The protein levels of nucleolin and actin were determined by western blotting. (B) Stability analysis of the GADD45 α mRNA in the cells treated with As^{3+} and transfected with the control or nucleolin siRNA. (C) Immunofluorescence staining for the expression of the GADD45 α protein. The BEAS-2B cells were first transfected with either the control siRNA or nucleolin siRNA for 36 h. Then the cells were either untreated or treated with 20 μM As^{3+} for 4 h. The expression of GADD45 α protein was determined by indirect immunofluorescence using antibody against GADD45 α and FITC-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG (middle column). The cell morphology was shown as phase-contrast images (left column). The nuclei were stained by propidium iodide (PI) (right column).

the accumulation of GADD45 α mRNA induced by As^{3+} is very likely due to the inducible binding of nucleolin, and less potently, HuR, two RNA stabilizing proteins, to the GADD45 α mRNA. Silencing of nucleolin by an siRNA specifically targeting nucleolin reversed As^{3+} -induced stabilization of the GADD45 α mRNA and elevation of the GADD45 α protein.

A number of stress signals can induce accumulation of GADD45 α mRNA or protein. Oxidative stress due to the generation of reactive oxygen species appears to be a common feature in cellular responses to a variety of stress signals, such as As^{3+} - or inflammatory cytokine-induced stress responses (30,41). It is plausible, therefore, to assume that the induction of GADD45 α by As^{3+} is mediated by oxidative

stress. Indeed, pre-treatment of the cells with antioxidants prevented As^{3+} -induced accumulation of GADD45 α protein (Figure 1). However, administration of the cells with the exogenous reactive oxygen species, H_2O_2 , only resulted in a marginal induction of GADD45 α (Figure 1B). The reporter gene assay using GADD45 α promoter and intron3 constructs indicated that As^{3+} regulated GADD45 α promoter and intron3 activity, whereas H_2O_2 only exhibited its effect on intron3 (Figure 1D). Thus, these data provide evidence indicating that As^{3+} -induced GADD45 α is independent of oxidative stress.

Transcriptional up-regulation appears to be the most important and common mechanism in genes encoding stress response proteins. The majority studies on the expression of

GADD45 α induced by a variety of stress signals focused on the transcription of the GADD45 α gene. The data presented in this study suggest that As³⁺ has a very limited effect on the transcription of the GADD45 α gene, as can be seen in both reporter gene activity analysis and nuclear run-on assay (Figure 1D and data not shown). However, As³⁺ appeared to be very capable of inducing a nucleolin-dependent stabilization of the GADD45 α mRNA. These observations are compensatory to a recent study by Fan *et al.* (42) who showed an increased ratio of UVC-induced GADD45 α mRNA transcript versus UVC-induced transcription in a nuclear run-on assay (Supplementary Table 2, row 938). The involvement of nucleolin in GADD45 α mRNA stabilization was further verified by siRNA-mediated gene knockdown of nucleolin, which reversed As³⁺-induced stabilization of the GADD45 α mRNA. Immunoblotting and immunofluorescent staining suggested that nucleolin was constitutively expressed in the cells used in the present studies. Although As³⁺ exhibited no influence on the expression of nucleolin protein, As³⁺ was able to induce intracellular re-distribution of nucleolin from nucleoli to nucleoplasm. This could be an indication in the functional up-regulation of nucleolin in response to As³⁺, which contributes to the stabilization of the GADD45 α mRNA.

Several earlier reports suggested that UV, DNA-damaging agents, retinoid CD437 or glutamine deprivation induced GADD45 α through stabilization of GADD45 α mRNA in Chinese hamster ovary cells or human breast carcinoma cell lines (43–45). It was unclear, however, how the stability of GADD45 α mRNA was regulated in these cells under such conditions. The findings that nucleolin and less potently, HuR, bind to GADD45 α mRNA in the cellular response to As³⁺ (Figure 4C) provide a mechanistic explanation for the stress-induced accumulation of GADD45 α . Nucleolin is a ubiquitous nucleolar phosphoprotein that consists of four RNA-binding domains that are responsible for the binding of this protein to pre-rRNA or mRNA (46). In addition, nucleolin has also been implicated as the human helicase IV that destabilizes helices of DNA–DNA, DNA–RNA and RNA–RNA (47). Accumulating evidence indicates that nucleolin is a key protein involved in the post-transcriptional regulation of mRNAs. Previous studies by other laboratories suggested that nucleolin was able to stabilize mRNAs of IL-2 (31), β -amyloid precursor protein (APP) (48), bcl2 (49), renin (50) and CD154 (51). In response to T-cell activation, nucleolin stabilizes IL-2 mRNA by interacting with the 5'-untranslated region (UTR) of IL-2 mRNA in a JNK-dependent manner (31). Recently, we have demonstrated an oxidative stress-mediated binding of nucleolin to mouse GADD45 α mRNA in mouse fibroblast cells (52). In an *in vitro* analysis for the selection of mRNA ligands by nucleolin, Yang *et al.* (53) demonstrated a binding of nucleolin to a number of other mRNAs, such as heat shock protein 90, glutathione peroxidase, peroxiredoxin 1, etc. Several lines of evidence indicate that nucleolin binds to pre-rRNA that contains a consensus sequence, (U/G)CCCG(A/G), in a loop of stem structure with 7–14 bp (54). Although the recognition elements of nucleolin in the 5'- or 3'-UTR of IL-2, APP, bcl2 and CD154 have been identified, no consensus sequence or homology sequence has been found in these mRNAs. Sequence comparison suggested that there

is no sequence similarity among the 5'-UTRs of GADD45 α mRNA and the mRNAs of IL-2, APP, bcl2 or CD154. However, it is interesting to note that both 5'- and 3'-UTR of human GADD45 α mRNA contain a potential stem-loop with sequence, GCCCGG. This sequence matches completely with the nucleolin recognition element, (T/G)CCCG(A/G), in pre-rRNA (54).

Nucleolin has also been implicated in the cap-independent but internal ribosome entry site (IRES)-dependent translation of hepatitis C virus (55). Analysis of the 5'-UTR region of human GADD45 α mRNA revealed a potential IRES domain proximal to the AUG code. We have recently observed that As³⁺ was also very potent in the induction of GADD45 α protein in the growth-arrested cells where the general protein synthesis machinery was inhibited by rapamycin (data not shown). This phenomenon is very likely due to the IRES-dependent translational regulation. Whether nucleolin or other factors participated in this process remains to be investigated.

In summary, our data suggest that elevation in the expression of GADD45 α in cellular response to As³⁺ is mainly through the regulation of mRNA stability of GADD45 α . Treatment of the cells with As³⁺ increased binding of nucleolin and to lesser extent, HuR to the mRNA of GADD45 α , which extends the half-life of GADD45 α mRNA. It is unknown at present how the association of nucleolin with the GADD45 α mRNA is regulated, despite we noted a re-distribution of nucleolin protein from nucleoli to nucleoplasm in the cells treated with As³⁺. Changes in mRNA stability have been considered important mechanisms in which cells sense stress or damage in concert with transcriptional and/or other mechanisms. The contributions of GADD45 α mRNA stabilization to the cell cycle regulation and apoptosis are currently under investigation.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Data are available at NAR Online.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank Dr Albert J. Fornace (NIH, Bethesda, MD) for providing luciferase reporter vectors containing GADD45 α promoter, intron1 or intron3. The authors are grateful to Dr Murali Rao and Mr Terence G. Meighan at National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health for assistance in real-time RT-PCR of GADD45 α mRNA. Funding to pay the Open Access publication charges for this article was provided by annual budget of US government agency.

Conflict of interest statement. None declared.

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