Long-Term Morphine Treatment Decreases the Association of μ-Opioid Receptor (MOR1) mRNA with Polysomes through miRNA23b

Qifang Wu, Lei Zhang, Ping-Yee Law, Li-Na Wei, and Horace H. Loh

Department of Pharmacology, University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA

Received November 17, 2008; accepted January 14, 2009

ABSTRACT

μ-Opioid receptor (MOR) mediates most of the pharmacological effects of opioid drugs. The expression of MOR is temporarily and spatially regulated at both the transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels. Long-term morphine treatment that induces tolerance does not alter MOR mRNA expression, suggesting no direct link between agonist treatment and MOR gene transcription. We previously identified the 3′-untranslated region (3′-UTR) of the major transcript of μ-opioid receptor (MOR1) and revealed a novel trans-acting factor, miRNA23b, that binds to the K box motif in the 3′-UTR. The interaction between miRNA23b with the MOR1 3′-UTR suppressed receptor translation by inhibiting polysome–mRNA association. In this report, we demonstrate that long-term morphine treatment increases miRNA23b expression in a dose- and time-dependent manner and represses the association of MOR1 mRNA with polysomes through the MOR1 3′-UTR. The translational luciferase reporter assay shows a suppression effect of morphine on reporter activity that requires the MOR1 3′-UTR. This suggests a potential link between MOR expression and morphine treatment at the post-transcriptional level in which a specific miRNA, miRNA23b, is involved.

Opioid drugs are widely used clinically to treat moderate to severe pain. Three major opioid receptors, μ, δ, and κ, belong to the G-protein-coupled receptor superfamily (Kieffer, 1995). μ-Opioid receptor (MOR) mediates most of the pharmacological effects of opiates; its regulation is of great importance to unravel the molecular mechanisms underlying the physical responses to opioid treatment, such as tolerance and dependence. In addition to the multiple cis-acting elements that regulate the transcription of MOR (Hwang et al., 2004; Kim et al., 2006; Choi et al., 2007; Song et al., 2007), a recent study on the 3′-UTR of the major μ-opioid receptor mRNA (MOR1) has started to address the regulation of MOR at the post-transcriptional level (Wu et al., 2008).

The phenomenon of MOR down-regulation has been observed in various cell lines and neurons caused by long-term agonist treatment (Yabaluri and Medzihradsky, 1997; Tao et al., 1998; Yamamoto et al., 2008). Down-regulation results primarily from the sequestration of membrane receptors to the cytosol via clathrin-coated pits and dynamin after receptor phosphorylation; the internalized endosomes merge with intracellular lysosomes, and the receptors are degraded proteolytically, resulting in a decrease of the total number of receptors in the cell (Binyaminy et al., 2008). In addition to this classic model, accumulating evidence shows the involvement of many other factors in the processes [e.g., protein kinase C (Kramer and Simon, 1999), mitogen-activated protein kinase (Schmidt et al., 2000) and Ca2+/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase (Koch et al., 1997)]. However, whether a decreased receptor biosynthesis is involved is still under debate. One study measured the receptor turnover.

This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health National Institute on Drug Abuse [Grants DA005664, DA01583, DA11806, DA11190, K05-DA00153, K05-DA70554, KO2-DA13926] and the F&A Stark Fund of the Minnesota Medical Foundation.

Article, publication date, and citation information can be found at http://molpharm.aspetjournals.org.

do:10.1124/mol.108.053462.

The online version of this article (available at http://molpharm.aspetjournals.org) contains supplemental material.

ABBREVIATIONS: MOR, μ-opioid receptor; 3′-UTR, 3′-untranslated region; MOR1, major μ-opioid receptor transcript; RT-PCR, reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction; qPCR, quantitative polymerase chain reaction; qRT-PCR, quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction; HA, hemagglutinin; SBA, sodium butyric acid; miRNA, microRNA.
rate in mouse neuronal N2A cells expressing a cloned μ-opioid receptor (N2A-MOR) and found that the down-regulation of MOR caused by agonist stimulation is the sum of both accelerated receptor degradation and decreased receptor biosynthesis (Affify, 2002).

The expression of MOR can be regulated at both the transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels. It is widely accepted that long-term morphine treatment does not alter MOR mRNA levels (Brodsky et al., 1995), indicating that morphine has no significant effect on the transcription of MOR gene. Nonetheless, it is not known whether morphine can regulate MOR mRNA at the post-transcriptional level, possibly through interactions between trans-acting factors and its 3′-UTR. Although morphine can induce discrete and fluctuating expression of important factors related to MOR-UTR. Whether these factors are involved in the post-transcriptional regulation of MOR remains unknown. Our recent study identified miRNA23b as a trans-acting factor that represses MOR translation efficiency through interaction with the 3′-UTR of MOR1 (Wu et al., 2008).

Little is known about the mechanisms responsible for regulating miRNA expression. In some cells, the production of miRNAs seems to be actively regulated (Woods et al., 2007; Boyd, 2008). It would be interesting to investigate whether activating a membrane receptor could control the expression of a miRNA, thereby regulating expression of the receptor gene. In this report, we investigated whether morphine treatment could change miRNA23b expression and consequently regulate the translation of MOR mRNA.

miRNA23b interacts with the MOR1 3′-UTR through binding to a K Box motif (Wu et al., 2008). The MOR1 3′-UTR is absent from the plasmid DNA sequences in all cell lines that express cloned MOR, such as N2A-MOR and HEK-MOR (Chakrabarti et al., 1995; Wu and Wong, 2005). N2A cells are not known to express any opioid receptors (Im et al., 2001); N2A-MOR cells were established by stably transfecting MOR1 into N2A cells. MOR1, a 1.4-kb insert, was subcloned into the expression vector pRC/CMV; the cDNA sequence contains the entire coding region of the MOR, together with 200 base pairs of 5′ noncoding region and only 30 base pairs of 3′ noncoding region (i.e., the 3′-UTR). The cloned MOR (without the major part of MOR1 3′-UTR sequence) behaves like native receptor in terms of its desensitization and down-regulation effects (Chakrabarti et al., 1995). However, it has not yet been determined whether the absence of MOR1 3′-UTR influences the regulation of MOR gene. In this report, we investigated the effect of morphine on miRNA23b expression in N2A-MOR cells and the resulting changes in MOR1 mRNA translation efficiency. In addition, we revealed the critical roles of MOR receptor and MOR1 3′-UTR in this pathway.

Materials and Methods

Mouse neuronal cells N2A and N2A-MOR (Chakrabarti et al., 1995) and human neuronal cells NMB and SHSY-5Y were maintained in advanced Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium or RPMI 1640 medium (for NMB) (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) with 5% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum in an atmosphere of 10% (for N2A and N2A-MOR) or 5% (for NMB and SHSY-5Y) CO2 at 37°C. The medium for N2A-MOR was supplemented with 0.2% G418 (Genetrix). Transfections of anti-23b or anti-miR negative control primer (Ambion, Austin, TX) were performed using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) as described previously (Wu et al., 2008).

For the luciferase reporter assay, cells were plated at a density of 0.5 × 105 cells per well in 24-well plates 24 h before transfection; 2 ng of Renilla reniformis luciferase plasmid pCMV-Bluc (a gift from Dr. Yan Zeng, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN) was included for normalization. Morphine was added 3 h before transfecting pSVUTR or pSVPA plasmids (Wu et al., 2008). Twenty-four hours after transfection, the firefly and R. reniformis luciferase activities were determined by a luminometer (Berthold, Oak Ridge, TN) using Dual-Luciferase Reporter Assay systems (Promega, Madison, WI) according to the manufacturer’s protocol.

RT-PCR, Real-Time qPCR, and qRT-PCR. RNA was isolated from cells using TRI reagent (Molecular Research Center, Cincinnati, OH) and treated with Turbo DNase I (2 U/μg of RNA) (Ambion) before being reverse-transcribed. One-step RT-PCR was performed using the OneStep RT-PCR Kit (QIAGEN, Valencia, CA) and the following primers: mouse MOR1, 5′-CTGCTGAAATCCGCACAAA-ACA-3′ (sense) and 5′-AGCAACTGATTCCAAAGTAGA-3′ (antisense); HA-MOR1, 5′-CTGCTGCAATCCGCACAAA-ACA-3′ (sense) and 5′-GGCAACTAGAAGGCACTGTC-3′ (antisense); and mouse β-actin, 5′-TGGCCTTAGGGTGCAGGGGG-3′ (antisense) and 5′-GTGGGC- CGCTTCTAGGCGACCA-3′ (antisense). For MOR1 RNA, the product from the one-step RT-PCR was re-amplified for a second round using Taq polymerase (New England Biolabs, Ipswich, MA) and primers: 5′-CTGCTGAAATCCGCACAAA-ACA-3′ (sense) and 5′-GTAATGCGAGCCTCTTAA-3′ (antisense). MOR1 was calculated against those of mouse β-actin.

miRNA-enriched RNA was extracted and reverse transcribed followed by qPCR as described before (Wu et al., 2008). Twenty-four hours after transfection, the firefly and R. reniformis luciferase activities were determined by a luminometer (Berthold, Oak Ridge, TN) using Dual-Luciferase Reporter Assay systems (Promega, Madison, WI) according to the manufacturer’s protocol.

miRNA-enriched RNA was extracted and reverse transcribed followed by qPCR as described before (Wu et al., 2008). Ten percent of the reverse transcription mix was used for real-time qPCR. The miRNA primer sets hsa-miR23b and snoRNA234 (as an internal control) (Applied Biosystems) were used for reverse transcription, and qPCR was performed according to the manufacturer’s protocol.

miRNA-enriched RNA was extracted and reverse transcribed followed by qPCR as described before (Wu et al., 2008). Twenty-four hours after transfection, the firefly and R. reniformis luciferase activities were determined by a luminometer (Berthold, Oak Ridge, TN) using Dual-Luciferase Reporter Assay systems (Promega, Madison, WI) according to the manufacturer’s protocol.

Results

Long-Term Morphine Treatment Increases miRNA23b Levels. N2A-MOR cells expressing HA-tagged MOR1 receptor were treated with morphine (10-8 to 10-5 M) for 24 h. miRNA23b levels were determined by reverse transcription followed by real-time qPCR. There was a dose-dependent increase in miRNA23b levels, with the maximum effect
reached under a treatment of 10^{-6} M morphine (Fig. 1A). Human and mouse miRNA23b sequences have 100% homology (http://microrna.sanger.ac.uk/). In human neuronal cell lines NMB and SHSY-5Y (both express MOR endogenously), morphine stimulated a similar dose-dependent increase of miRNA23b levels (Fig. 1B). N2A-MOR cells were treated with 10^{-6} M morphine for 1, 3, 6, or 24 h (Fig. 1C). The up-regulation of miRNA23b was only observed after treatments longer than 6 h, indicating that prolonged exposure to morphine was required to alter the expression of miRNA23b.

Wild-type N2A cells are devoid of opioid receptors (Im et al., 2001). To determine the role of MOR receptor, the dose-response and time course of miRNA23b in wild-type N2A cells was assessed. An increasing dose of morphine (10^{-6} to 10^{-5} M) did not change the miRNA23b levels in N2A cells (Fig. 1D). In addition, the same dose (10^{-6} M) that stimulated a 3-fold increase of miRNA23b expression in N2A-MOR cells did not induce any significant change in N2A cells over the course of a 24-h treatment period (Fig. 1E), confirming the role of MOR receptor in the morphine-induced up-regulation of miRNA23b.

**Morphine Inhibits the Association of MOR1 mRNA with Polysomes through an Interaction between miRNA23b and the MOR1 3′-UTR.** We reported previously that miRNA23b interacts with a K box motif in the MOR1 3′-UTR and suppresses the translation of MOR1 mRNA (Wu et al., 2008). Because morphine enhances miRNA23b expression in N2A-MOR cells, it is possible that these elevated levels of miRNA23b could repress the polysome association of MOR1 mRNA. In N2A-MOR cells, the pRC/CMV plasmid encoding the HA-tagged MOR1 protein lacks the MOR1 3′-UTR region. It is possible that RNA transcribed from the pRC/CMV plasmid (i.e., HA-MOR1) will not be affected by miRNA23b. In contrast, RNA transcribed from the native MOR DNA (i.e., MOR1) includes the 3′-UTR and should be regulated by miRNA23b via its interaction with the K Box.

RT-PCR was used to distinguish the HA-MOR1 RNA from MOR1 RNA, by using two different antisense primers specific to pRC/CMV plasmid or the MOR1 3′-UTR, respectively (Fig. 2A). N2A-MOR cells express little native MOR1 RNA (Fig. 2B, lane 1). To detect changes in MOR1 transcript levels, the histone deacetylase inhibitor sodium butyric acid (SBA) was used to stimulate general transcription in N2A-MOR cells. Cells treated with 200 nM SBA for 24 h showed increased levels of both MOR1 and HA-MOR1 RNA by RT-PCR (Fig. 2B, lane 2). SBA treatment had no effect on the morphine-induced changes in miRNA23b expression (data not shown). Cells expressing these transcripts (i.e., HA-MOR1, without the MOR1 3′-UTR and MOR1, with the MOR1 3′-UTR) were used to examine the role of MOR1 3′-UTR in terms of their ability to associate with polysomes.

In NS20Y cells, when endogenous miRNA23b was knocked down using an anti-23b primer, the repression of miRNA23b on MOR1 translation was released, as shown by increased MOR protein levels (Wu et al., 2008). In N2A-MOR cells, anti-23b primer can also effectively knock down endogenous miRNA23b expression (Fig. 2C). miRNA23b inhibits the MOR1 expression mainly by repressing its association with polysomes rather than by inducing RNA degradation (Wu et al., 2008).
The experiment was repeated three times with similar results. Student’s t test was performed by comparing each sample to the control sample; n = 3; **, p < 0.01; ***, p < 0.001.

Fig. 2. MOR1 and HA-MOR1 RNAs in N2A-MOR cells. A, structure of MOR1 and HA-MOR1 RNAs and the positions of RT-PCR primers. Left, MOR1 cDNA (gray box), MOR1 3′-UTR (large blank box), sequence in pRc/CMV plasmid downstream from the MOR1 cDNA (large striped box), K box (small striped box), and 30-base pair MOR1 3′-UTR that is included in both mRNAs (small blank box). The arrows represent the approximate positions for the sense and antisense RT-PCR primers. Right, N2A-MOR cells were treated with 200 nM SBA for 24 h. Lane 1, control (mock treatment); lane 2, treated with 2 nM anti-miR negative control primer (lanes 1 and 4) or 2 nM anti-23b primer (lanes 2 and 3). At the transfection, experimental cells were pretreated with 200 nM SBA for 4 h before transfection with 2 nM anti-miR negative control primer (lanes 1 and 4) or 2 nM anti-23b primer (lanes 2 and 3). The transfection increases miRNA23b expression, thereby inhibiting the polosome-mRNA association of MOR1 via interactions with the MOR1 3′-UTR.

Fig. 3. Morphine inhibits the translational reporter activity through MOR1 3′-UTR. pSVUTR and pSVPA plasmids were constructed by inserting the complete MOR1 3′-UTR or only MOR1 poly (A) [400-base pair sequence flanking the poly (A) signal] into a translational luciferase reporter construct, respectively (Wu et al., 2008). N2A-MOR cells were pretreated with morphine (10^−8 to 10^−5 M) before transfection. In cells transfected with pSVUTR (with the MOR1 3′-UTR), the reporter activity was repressed by morphine in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 4A); however, no significant change was observed in cells transfected with pSVPA (without the MOR1 3′-UTR) (Fig. 4B). It shows that morphine treatment inhibits the translational reporter expression through the MOR1 3′-UTR.
Discussion

Morphine tolerance after long-term treatment includes a series of profound changes. Three phenomena have been studied extensively: desensitization, which happens when the activated receptor is phosphorylated by a G-protein-receptor-coupled kinase and associates with β-arrestin that uncouples the receptor-G-protein complex; internalization, which refers to the sequestration of the receptor from the membrane to the cytosol via clathrin-coated pits and dynamin; and down-regulation, which is shown by a general decrease in receptor numbers (Binyaminy et al., 2008).

For short-term treatment, it is generally agreed that morphine does not induce receptor down-regulation (Castelli et al., 1997). However, there are equivocal reports as to whether long-term morphine exposure can result in receptor down-regulation. Binding studies of MOR after long-term morphine treatment have shown significant μ-opioid receptor down-regulation in mouse (Yoburn et al., 1993), rat (Bhargava and Gulati, 1990), and cells in culture (Zadina et al., 1993). The decrease of μ-receptor protein quantity was also observed by Western blot in the mouse brainstem after long-term morphine administration (Bernstein and Welch, 1998). In contrast, some studies failed to show any change in MOR binding site numbers after long-term morphine treatment (Hitzemann et al., 1974). Several reports suggested that down-regulation of opioid receptors is readily observed after long-term exposure to high-intrinsic-efficacy agonists (e.g., etorphine), but not after low-intrinsic-efficacy agonists (e.g., morphine) (Duttaroy and Yoburn, 1995; Yabaluri and Medzihradsky, 1997; Whistler et al., 1999; Shen et al., 2000; Zaki et al., 2000).

The down-regulation of MOR can be seen as the sum of increased receptor degradation and decreased receptor synthesis (Afiify, 2002). It is generally known that MOR mRNA levels do not change after morphine treatment (Brodsky et al., 1995), indicating no major alteration involved at the transcriptional level. However, whether morphine can affect MOR mRNA at the post-transcriptional level is still not clear.

In the past, we identified and cloned the MOR1 3'-UTR and demonstrated its ability to suppress the translation efficiency of receptor mRNA. A trans-acting factor, miRNA23b interacts with the cis-acting element K box in the MOR1 3'-UTR, inhibiting the association of MOR1 mRNA with polysomes, thereby arresting its translation. In this study, we employed the mouse neuronal N2A-MOR cell line to determine whether through miRNA23b morphine can affect the poly-some-mRNA association of MOR1, a critical step in translation control. These cells stably express exogenous MOR encoded from a plasmid containing only MOR1 cDNA (i.e., excluding the major part of the MOR1 3'-UTR). The cell line produces a homogenous population of MOR proteins and imitates the native receptor in response to opioid agonists at the signal transduction level (Chakrabarti et al., 1995).

Morphine induced a dose-dependent increase of miRNA23b in N2A-MOR cells. A prolonged morphine treatment was required for the up-regulation of miRNA23b. This delayed response could result from the time it takes to alter the miRNA maturation pathway. In wild-type N2A cells, which do not express MOR protein, morphine did not change the expression level of miRNA23b, suggesting an indispensable role for MOR. In addition, the up-regulation of miRNA23b by morphine was confirmed in NMB and SHSY-5Y cells, which endogenously express MOR. We didn’t detect significant change of miRNA23b in the mouse primary neuronal culture (Supplementary Fig. 1). A reason for such discrepancy could be the high heterogeneity of primary cultures. Although these two regions are known to express MOR receptor (Arvidsson et al., 1995; Lin et al., 2004), the primary cultures are inevitably composed of MOR-positive and MOR-negative neurons and also glial cells. In contrast to N2A-MOR cell line that has homogenous population of MOR-expressing cells, the change of miRNA23b in individual neurons could be diluted in the heterogeneous primary cultures.
The expression of miRNA23b seems to be under complicated regulation. An opioid antagonist, naloxone also increases the miRNA23b levels but not in a dose-dependent manner (Supplemental Fig. 2A), and this effect was also seen in the MOR-negative cell line N2A (Supplemental Fig. 2B). The result suggests that naloxone regulates miRNA23b expression but probably through pathways other than that of the MOR receptor. In N2A-MOR cells pretreated with naloxone before adding morphine, the miRNA23b levels were not significantly different from those seen with morphine treatment alone (Supplementary Fig. 2C). This is probably the result of combined effect of naloxone’s up-regulating miRNA23b and blocking the MOR receptor.

miRNAs are small noncoding RNAs that participate in the spatiotemporal regulation of mRNA and protein synthesis. Aberrant miRNA expression can lead to developmental abnormalities and diseases, but the stimulii and processes regulating miRNA biogenesis are largely unknown (Davis et al., 2008).

The maturation of miRNAs includes multiple-step processes from the transcription of pri-miRNAs to the association of mature miRNAs with the RISC complex targeting mRNAs (Boyd, 2008). miRNAs can be regulated exquisitely at each step through their maturation cascade by controlling the transcription of pri-miRNAs, altering the processing of pri- and pre-miRNAs, changing the miRNA turnover, or modulating the regulators involved in the biosynthesis of miRNAs, etc. (Ding et al., 2009).

miRNA23b was the first miRNA identified to regulate MOR. It suppresses the polysome–mRNA association of MOR1 through its interaction with a K box in the MOR1 3′-UTR (Wu et al., 2008). An important feature of this trans-acting element is that it responds to morphine treatment and can act as a “messenger” to regulate MOR gene expression at the post-transcriptional level. Morphine increases the miRNA23b level and leads to a decrease of the polysome association of MOR1 mRNA. This effect was observed only in native MOR1 mRNA (i.e., those with the MOR1 3′-UTR), not in HA-MOR1 mRNA (lacking the MOR1 3′-UTR). It confirms that the MOR1 3′-UTR with the K box motif is required for the repression by miRNA23b. In the reporter assay, morphine treatment induced a dose-dependent decrease of luciferase activity in the plasmid with the MOR1 3′-UTR (pSVUTR) but not in the one without MOR1 3′-UTR (pSVPA). Because of technical difficulties, we were unable to show the change of MOR protein level by Western blot. However, using the reporter assay, we confirmed the suppression of morphine on the reporter expression, which requires the MOR1 3′-UTR. Taken together, our data support a post-transcriptional pathway for MOR gene that is induced by morphine through increasing miRNA23b expression.

When studying the regulation of MOR gene, a long-existing dilemma is that the transcription level of MOR does not reflect the agonist activation. The current advance in studying the 3′-UTR of MOR has made it possible to inspect its post-transcriptional regulation, which has the potential to answer this critical question: how does the treatment by a MOR-agonist that induces tolerance regulate the gene expression of the receptor? Our study serves as a preliminary investigation in this purpose. miRNA23b not only inhibits the MOR translation efficiency but also is up-regulated by long-term morphine treatment. We note as well that miRNA23b seems to be under profound regulation; i.e., its level can be affected by agonists such as morphine as well as antagonists such as naloxone. The signaling pathways that regulate miRNAs are starting to unfold. It is of great interest to systemically examine the cellular events that transduce the morphine-activated signal to the synthesis or functioning of miRNAs. On the other hand, it must be noted that the 3′-UTR of MOR1 is absent from all plasmids that encode cloned MOR proteins in stably transfected cell lines. Caution should therefore be taken when studying the regulation of MOR1 that involves its 3′-UTR in these cell lines.

As the major molecular target of opiates, understanding the regulation of MOR, transcriptionally and post-transcriptionally, is important for unraveling the molecular mechanism of tolerance development. However, a direct link between agonist treatment and MOR gene transcription is lacking. From the aspect of post-transcriptional regulation, this report presents evidence for a new pathway that transduces membrane receptor signals to regulate the intracellular MOR expression in which a novel regulator miRNA is involved.

Acknowledgments

We would thank Dr. Dezh Li (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN) for his technical assistance.

References

Boyd SD (2008) Everything you wanted to know about small RNA but were afraid to ask. Lab Invest 86:569–578.
Im HJ, Smirnov D, Yuh T, Raghavan S, Olsson JE, Muscat GE, Koopman P, and Loh HH (2006) Evidence of the neuron-restrictive silencer factor (NRSF) interaction with...


Address correspondence to: Qifang Wu, Department of Pharmacology, University of Minnesota Medical School, 6-120 Jackson Hall, 321 Church St. S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455. E-mail: wuxx0285@umn.edu