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RasGRP1 Confers the Phorbol Ester-Sensitive Phenotype to EL4 Lymphoma Cells

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Number of text pages:

Number of tables: 0

Number of figures: 8

Number of references: 44

Number of words in Abstract: 207

Number of words in Introduction: 578

Number of words in Discussion: 991

List of nonstandard abbreviations:

BSA, bovine serum albumin; IL-2, interleukin-2; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; PMA, phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate; MAPK, mitogen-activated protein kinase; RT-PCR, reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; siRNA, small interfering RNA; WT, wild-type (PMA-sensitive) EL4 cells.

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Abstract

The murine EL4 lymphoma cell line exists in variants that are either sensitive or resistant to the tumor promoter phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA). In sensitive EL4 cells, PMA causes robust Erk MAPK activation that results in growth arrest. In resistant cells, PMA induces minimal Erk activation, without growth arrest. PMA stimulates IL-2 production in sensitive, but not resistant, cells. The role of RasGRP1, a PMA-activated guanine nucleotide exchange factor for Ras, in EL4 phenotype was examined. Endogenous RasGRP1 protein is expressed at much higher levels in sensitive than in resistant cells. PMA-induced Ras activation is observed in sensitive cells, but not in resistant cells lacking RasGRP1. PMA induces down-regulation of RasGRP1 protein in sensitive cells, but increases RasGRP1 in resistant cells. Transfection of RasGRP1 into resistant cells enhances PMA-induced Erk activation. In the reverse experiment, introduction of siRNA for RasGRP1 suppresses PMA-induced Ras and Erk activations in sensitive cells. Sensitive cells incubated with siRNA for RasGRP1 exhibit the PMA-resistant phenotype, in that they are able to proliferate in the presence of PMA, and do not secrete IL-2 when stimulated with PMA. These studies indicate that the PMA sensitive phenotype, as previously defined for the EL4 cell line, is conferred by endogenous expression of RasGRP1 protein.

Introduction

EL4, a cell line originated from a carcinogen-induced murine thymoma, provides a unique model system for the study of phorbol ester response and resistance. Responses of sensitive “wild-type” (WT) EL4 cells to phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA) include protein kinase C (PKC) activation (Kramer and Sando, 1986; Meier et al., 1991; Baier-Bitterlich et al., 1996; Sansbury et al., 1997), tyrosine phosphorylation (5,6 Richardson and Sando, 1995; Luo and Sando, 1997), Erk MAPK activation (Gause et al., 1993; Meier et al., 1991; Sansbury et al., 1997), adhesion (Resnick et al., 1997), IL-2 production (9-13), and growth arrest (Sansbury et al., 1997; Sando et al., 1992; Harrison et al., 1987; Desrivieres et al., 1997). To study the mechanisms by which PMA elicits these responses, we and other investigators have characterized PMA-resistant EL4 cells, which by definition proliferate in the presence of PMA (Sansbury et al., 1997; Resnick et al., 1997; Ku and Meier, 2000). Resistant EL4 cells activate PKCs in response to PMA, but show minimal activation of Ras (Rayter et al., 1992), Erks (Meier et al., 1991), MEK (Gause et al., 1993), pp90^{RSK} (Meier et al., 1991), or JNK (Bradshaw et al., 1996). Erk activation is required for PMA-induced growth arrest in sensitive cells (Sansbury et al., 1997). This situation mimics that seen in thymocytes, in which rapid and robust Erk activation leads to negative selection (McNeil et al., 2005). Some PMA-resistant lines have been developed via selection for growth in the presence of PMA. However, in the absence of selective pressure, this phenotype exists as a natural variant in the EL4 cell population (Sansbury et al., 1997). Despite extensive characterization of PMA-sensitive and -resistant EL4 cell lines, the molecular basis for the phenotypes has not been fully established.

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It is now clear that PKC isozymes are not the only receptors for tumor-promoting phorbol esters. Studies by our lab and others have indicated that differences in expression of PKC isoforms between sensitive and resistant EL4 cells are not responsible for the major differences in PMA sensitivity (Sansbury et al., 1997; Resnick et al., 1997). Other proteins, such as chimaerins and RasGRP1 (Kazanietz, 2002), contain the diglyceride/phorbol ester binding sites (C1 domains) present in PKC isoforms, and thus bind PMA with affinity similar to that of PKCs (Tognon et al., 1998; Lorenzo et al., 2001). RasGRP1 is a guanine nucleotide exchange factors for Ras that binds phorbol esters in a calcium-independent manner (Lorenzo et al., 2000). This protein, which is highly expressed in T lymphocytes (Ebinu et al., 2000), is essential for thymocyte differentiation (Dower et al., 2000). RasGRP1 mediates PMA- and diglyceride-induced activation of Ras in T-cells (Ebinu et al., 2000; Jones et al., 2002) and in some other cell types (Lorenzo et al., 2001). Recent studies have established a physiologic role for RasGRP1 in mediating diglyceride signals in lymphoid cells (Zheng et al., 2005; Sanjuan et al., 2003). RasGRP1 has been shown to play a critical role in T cell differentiation (Priatel et al., 2006). There are three other members of the RasGRP family, each with distinct patterns of tissue expression (Ebinu et al., 1998; Reuther et al., 2002; Yang et al., 2002; Li et al., 2003). All, except for a mouse form of RasGRP4 (Li et al., 2003), are regulated by phorbol ester and diglyceride.

In this report, we further delineate pathways responsible for PMA sensitivity in EL4 thymoma cells. Specifically, we show that RasGRP1 plays a critical role in the phorbol ester responsive phenotype.

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Materials and Methods

Cell culture - EL4 cell lines were maintained in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (Atlanta Biologicals or Summit Biotechnology), non-essential amino acids, and penicillin/streptomycin. The original wild type (WT; PMA-sensitive) and variant (PMA-resistant) EL4 cell lines used in our lab were provided by Dr. David Morris (University of Washington). The derivation of clonal EL4 cell lines by our group was described previously (Ku and Meier, 2000). WT-derived (PMA-sensitive) clonal cell lines were maintained in suspension culture dishes (Corning) to discourage selection for adherent cells; variant clones were maintained in standard tissue culture flasks.

Cell proliferation assays - For cell proliferation assays, growing cells ($\geq 95\%$ viability) were seeded in 24-well tissue culture plates at 2×10^5 cells/well with 2 ml complete medium (including serum). Cells were incubated with 100 nM PMA or 0.1% ethanol (vehicle) at 37°C for varying times, in complete medium. Cell number was determined by mixing cells with 0.02% trypan blue in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), and counting dye-excluding cells using a hemocytometer.

Immunoblotting and immunoprecipitation - Antibodies were obtained from the following sources: phospho-Erk, Promega; Erk-1, Santa Cruz; phospho-Raf (S338), Cell Signaling; Ras, Santa Cruz or Chemicon; RasGRP, Santa Cruz.

EL4 cells were treated with and without PMA as previously described (Ku and Meier, 2000). After treatment, cells were collected by centrifugation at 1,200xg. Adherent cells were harvested using a cell scraper prior to the centrifugation. Cells were

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lysed in a buffer containing 20 mM Tris (pH 7.4), 1% Triton X-100, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EGTA, 30 mM sodium pyrophosphate, 100 μ M sodium orthovanadate, 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, 10 μ g/ml aprotinin, and 10 μ g/ml leupeptin. Extracts were sedimented at 100,000xg for 10 minutes at 4°C to remove insoluble material. Samples equalized for protein (100 μ g), as determined by Coomassie Protein Assay (Pierce), were separated by SDS-PAGE on 7.5% Laemmli gels, transferred to PVDF paper, incubated with antibodies, and developed using enhanced chemiluminescence reagents (Amersham). Blots were imaged by densitometry and quantified using NIH-Image software.

Transfections - The full-length cDNA for human RasGRP1, generously provided by Dr. Jim Stone (University of Alberta), was sub-cloned into the pcDNA3 expression vector and transiently transfected into EL4 V5 cells. Empty vector pcDNA3 (Invitrogen) was used as a negative control. Actively growing cells were washed once with RPMI 1640 medium. Cells (2×10^7) were then mixed with 10 μ g of the vector. The cell suspension (0.4 ml) was electroporated using a BTX Electro Cell Manipulator with parameters of 140 V, 720 Ohms, and 3175 μ F across a BTX cuvette of 0.2 cm electrode gap. Pulse lengths varied between 25 and 28 ms. These conditions, optimized in our lab for EL4 cells, yielded a transfection efficiency of ~10% as assessed using a GFP vector. Cells were incubated at room temperature for 15 minutes, then transferred to complete medium and returned to the cell culture incubator. Twenty-four hours later, cells were collected for further analysis.

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Ras activation assay - Raf-1 RBD agarose (Upstate, NY), which specifically binds to GTP-bound Ras, was used to pull down active Ras. Whole-cell extracts (1000 μ g in 1ml) were added to 10 μ g Raf-1 RBD agarose for 1 hour at 4°C. Precipitates were washed three times with 1 ml ice-cold lysis buffer, and then resuspended in 4X Laemmli sample buffer for protein separation by SDS-PAGE. Immunoblotting was performed using an anti-Ras monoclonal antibody (Chemicon).

siRNA experiments – RasGRP1 siRNA, control siRNA, RasGRP1 primer, siRNA transfection reagent and transfection medium, and RasGRP antibody were obtained from Santa Cruz Biotechnology. Cells, grown to 60-80% confluency, were incubated with RasGRP1 siRNA or control siRNA for 5-7 hours in the absence of serum. FBS was then added to a final concentration of 10%; cells were incubated for an additional 18-24 hours under cell culture conditions. The medium was then changed to RPMI with 10% FBS, and the cells were incubated for an additional 48 hours prior to incubation with and without 100 nM PMA. Protein levels for RasGRP, phospho-Erk, and actin (immunoblotting), and activated Ras (pulldown assay) were assessed in cell extracts using the methods described above. Levels of RasGRP1 mRNA were assessed by RT-PCR, using the following protocol. Total RNA was extracted from harvested cells using TRIzol solution (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Reverse transcription was performed using ThermoScript RT-PCR System (Invitrogen) in a reaction volume of 20 μ l under the conditions recommended by the manufacturer. Total RNA (3 μ g) was used as a template for cDNA synthesis. The resulting cDNA was used as a template for PCR. PCR was performed in a 50 μ l reaction volume with a

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buffer consisting of 10X PCR buffer without Mg, 50 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM dNTP mix, Platinum Taq DNA polymerase, and 1 µl of each primer. PCR was performed by initial denaturation at 94°C for 2 minutes followed by 40 cycles consisting of denaturation at 94°C for 30 seconds, annealing for 30 seconds at 55°C, and extension at 72°C for 30 seconds. RT-PCR products were separated by electrophoresis on a 1% agarose gel and visualized under UV illumination.

IL-2 production assays - WT2 and V7 cells were incubated in duplicate with or without 100 nM PMA for varying times. Supernatants (medium) were obtained by centrifugation for 3 minutes using a microcentrifuge. ELISA plates were coated with IL-2 antibody (Pharmingen, San Diego, CA) in binding solution (0.1 M Na₂HPO₄/NaH₂PO₄; pH 9.0) overnight at 4°. Plates were washed three times with 0.05% Tween 20 in PBS, then blocked for 1 hour with 200 µl 1% BSA in PBS at room temperature. Duplicate samples of culture supernatant (100 µl/well) were added and incubated overnight at 4°. Biotinylated IL-2 (Pharmingen, San Diego, CA) was then added. After 1 hour, streptavidin-HRP was added. After 30 minutes, the reaction was developed using ABTS for 20 minutes. A BioRad microplate reader (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA) was used to quantify the results at 450 nm. Statistical significance was analyzed using InStat (Graphpad, San Diego CA).

Results

Characterization of clonal EL4 cell lines

To further explore the differences in PMA responsiveness between sensitive and resistant EL4 cells, we used a panel of clonal EL4 cell lines developed previously in our laboratory (Ku and Meier, 2000). The characteristics of these cells can be briefly summarized as follows. “Wild-type” (WT)-derived cells (WT2, WT3, WT5) do not proliferate in the presence of PMA. Studies by another group have established that the mechanism involves PMA-induced growth arrest in sensitive cells (Desrivieres et al., 1997). In contrast, most clones derived from a “variant” (V) cell line (V5, V7, V9, V11) proliferate at a normal rate in the presence of PMA. Erk2 is robustly activated by PMA in all WT-derived clones, but is activated to only a minor extent in the variant clones listed above. Two variant clones of “intermediate” phenotype, V3 and V10, are exceptions in that they show moderate Erk activation in response to PMA, and are partially sensitive to PMA-induced growth inhibition. Clones WT2 and V7 have been routinely used in our lab as representative PMA-sensitive and -resistant cell lines, respectively. Erk activation in V7 cells, which is never as extensive as that seen in WT2 cells, requires higher doses of PMA and longer incubation times than for WT-derived cells (Ku and Meier, 2000). Incubation with 100 nM PMA for 15 minutes elicits the respective maximal responses in either cell type.

Ras activation in clonal EL4 cell lines

We first examined the ability of PMA to induce Ras activation in clonal EL4 cell lines. A Ras pulldown assay, in which GTP-bound Ras is detected, was used to

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examine the activation state of Ras. Initial experiments examined Ras and Erk activation at a single time point after PMA addition (15 minutes). As shown in Figures 1A and quantified in Figure 1B, the extent of Ras activation is much higher in WT2 (PMA-sensitive) cells than in V7 (PMA-resistant) cells. As previously reported (Ku and Meier, 2000), the extent of Erk activation is also higher in WT2 than in V7 (Figure 1A).

Time-course experiments were performed with several EL4 cell lines to further examine the extent of PMA-induced Ras and Erk activation (Figure 2). As shown in Figure 2A, PMA induces Ras activation in WT2 cells within 5 minutes. The activation persists for at least 60 minutes. The time course of Erk activation, as detected using phospho-Erk antibody, is similar to that of Ras activation. In contrast, in V7 cells, PMA-induced Ras activation can only be detected (to a minor extent) after 15 minutes. Erk activation is detected in V7 cells by 5 minutes (Figure 2B), and subsequently declines. Thus, in resistant cells, the time course of Erk activation seen in V7 does not correlate well with the time course of Ras activation. The magnitude of both Ras and Erk activation is severely blunted in V7 as compared to WT2. V3 and V10 cell lines have the intermediate phenotype. In these cell lines (Figure 2C and 2D), PMA-induced Ras activation is minimal or non-existent, even though there is a moderate level of Erk activation. In both V3 and V10 cell lines, Erk activation is less than that seen in WT2 cells, and declines after 30 minutes. Taken together, these data suggest that PMA-induced Ras activation is correlated with the fulminate Erk activation observed in PMA-sensitive EL4 cells. In resistant and intermediate phenotype cells, there is little or no Ras activation in response to PMA, and Erk activation is comparatively weak.

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Expression of RasGRP in clonal EL4 cell lines

We next examined the expression of RasGRP in clonal EL4 cell lines. As shown in Figure 3A, RasGRP protein (migrating as a doublet at ~85-90 kDa) is expressed at much higher levels in WT-derived than in variant-derived clones. The antibody used recognizes several isoforms of RasGRP, but the protein detected is presumed to be RasGRP1 on the basis of its molecular size (RasGRP is 90 kDa; other members of the family are 69-75 kDa), as well as on the fact that this isoform is highly expressed in T-lymphocytes (Ebinu et al., 2000). Further validation will be provided below. The effects of PMA on activation of Ras and Erk were tested in the same experiment. An incubation time of 15 minutes was used, based on the data obtained in Figure 2. The results presented in Figure 3A demonstrate that Ras is activated by PMA treatment in all of the cell lines expressing RasGRP1 (i.e., WT-derived cells). The basal level of active Ras was higher in RasGRP1-expressing (WT-derived) cells than in cells lacking RasGRP1. Surprisingly, PMA-induced Ras activation was absent in intermediate clones V3 and V10, despite the fact that a modest level of Erk activation was evident in these cell lines. Thus, these data show that expression of RasGRP is positively correlated with PMA sensitivity in all clones except V3 and V10. These intermediate phenotype cell lines do not express RasGRP (Figure 3A), but nonetheless activate Erks to a greater extent than resistant cells in response to PMA. An antibody recognizing S338 of Raf-1 was used to screen for Raf activation. Phosphorylation of this residue is important in the activation of Raf-1 by growth factors, but is not sufficient for activation (Mason et al., 1999). The results showed that Raf was phosphorylated to some extent in untreated WT-derived cells (Figure 3A). After addition of PMA to sensitive cells, the

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phospho-Raf band shifted upward on the gel in all WT cell lines. The latter effect is typically indicative of phosphorylation of a protein on additional sites. These complex results are consistent with the fact that Raf-1 is regulated by phosphorylation on multiple sites by multiple kinases, including positive regulation by Erks (Balan et al., 2006). In contrast, in PMA-resistant and intermediate cells, Raf was not phosphorylated under basal conditions. Addition of PMA induced Raf phosphorylation on S338 in these cells, but the extent of phosphorylation and the mobility shifts were not as obvious as in WT-derived cells. The intensity of the phosphorylated band was greatest in the intermediate cells (V3 and V10), consistent with the greater extent of Erk activation observed in these cells. Finally, the results confirm that PMA-induced Erk activation is minimal in all of the resistant cell lines that lack RasGRP1 (V5, V7, V9, V11). In summary, the data presented in Figure 3A establish that maximal PMA-induced activations of Ras, Raf, and Erk are only observed in EL4 cells expressing RasGRP1.

We next examined whether the differences in RasGRP1 protein expression between sensitive and resistant cells reflect differences in mRNA expression levels, using semi-quantitative RT-PCR. As shown in Figure 3B, similar levels of mRNA for RasGRP1 are expressed in WT2 and V7 cells. Thus, the differences in protein expression apparently derive from differences in post-transcriptional events between EL4 cell lines.

Regulation of RasGRP1 expression

RasGRP isoforms, like PKC isoforms, can be down-regulated in response to PMA (Rambaratsingh et al., 2003; Tuthill et al., 2006). We therefore tested for long-

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term effects of PMA on RasGRP1 expression and signaling in EL4 cells (Figure 4). As shown previously, PMA induced a high level of Erk activation in WT2 cells (Figure 4A). This activation persisted for 24 hours, and then declined. RasGRP1 protein levels began to decline after four hours, indicating down-regulation. Interestingly, a transient spike in phospho-Raf was observed at 3-8 hours. This event was not correlated with a further increase in phospho-Erk levels. The phospho-Raf bands seen at 3-8 hours exhibited progressive upward gel mobility shifts, suggestive of additional phosphorylation events. In V7 cells (Figure 4B), effects of PMA on Erk activation were minimal, as shown previously. Interestingly, a transient spike in Erk activation was observed 4 hours after PMA addition. This event was correlated with a concomitant increase in phospho-Raf. Thus, PMA induces effects on Raf phosphorylation in both sensitive and resistant EL4 cells after several hours. Unexpectedly, RasGRP1 protein levels increased in V7 cells at 4 hours, and were maintained at this level for at least 48 hours. Despite the increase, the level of RasGRP1 protein was always much lower than that seen in untreated WT2 cells. These data establish that PMA causes down-regulation of RasGRP1 in sensitive EL4 cells, and up-regulation in resistant EL4 cells. The role of RasGRP1 in acute Erk activation was further explored.

Manipulation of RasGRP1 levels in EL4 cells

Based on the data presented above, we tested whether RasGRP confers PMA-induced Erk activation to resistant EL4 cells. V5 cells were used for these experiments. Cells transfected with empty vector were used as a negative control. As shown in Figure 5, transient transfection was successful in increasing expression of RasGRP1

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protein. PMA-induced Erk activation is enhanced in the RasGRP1-transfected cells. This conclusion was confirmed in additional experiments in which PMA-induced Erk phosphorylation was quantified and normalized to total Erk levels (data not shown). However, due to the poor transfection efficiency observed for full-length constructs in EL4 cells, alternative experimental strategies were employed as described below.

To further address the role of RasGRP1 in phorbol ester response, we utilized the opposite strategy of using small interfering RNA (siRNA) to reduce RasGRP1 levels in PMA-sensitive cells expressing endogenous RasGRP1. As shown in Figure 6A, siRNA against RasGRP1 is very effective in reducing RasGRP1 mRNA levels in WT2 cells. Accordingly, RasGRP1 protein levels are severely reduced following siRNA treatment (Figure 6B). PMA-induced Ras and Erk activations are blocked in cells lacking RasGRP1. These data confirm that RasGRP1 is largely responsible for conferring PMA-induced Ras and Erk activation to sensitive EL4 cells.

Effects of RasGRP knockdown on proliferation

As mentioned earlier, PMA-induced growth arrest is one of the hallmarks of the PMA-sensitive phenotype. PMA-sensitive cells (e.g., WT2) are unable to proliferate in the presence of PMA, while resistant cells (e.g., V7) continue to proliferate. Previous work in our laboratory showed that the cytostatic response of sensitive cells can be blocked by a pharmacologic inhibitor of MEK/Erk activation (Sansbury et al., 1997). We therefore tested whether knockdown of RasGRP1 would have a similar effect. WT2 cells were incubated with and without siRNA for RasGRP1. Proliferation was analyzed over two days, in the absence and presence of 100 nM PMA. As shown in Figure 7A,

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control WT2 cells are unable to proliferate in the presence of PMA. In contrast, cells treated with siRNA for RasGRP1 proliferate at similar rates in with or without PMA (Figure 7B). A control siRNA had no effect on PMA-induced growth arrest. Immunoblots revealed that RasGRP1 knockdown was maintained for at least 48 hours following treatment with RasGRP siRNA (data not shown). Together, these results demonstrate that RasGRP1 is required for PMA-induced growth arrest.

Effects of RasGRP1 knockdown on IL-2 production

Another hallmark of the PMA-sensitive phenotype is production of IL-2 in response to PMA (Sansbury et al., 1997). Therefore, the effects of RasGRP1 knockdown on this response were tested. The time course of IL-2 production is shown in Figure 8A. WT2 cells secreted IL-2 when incubated with 100 nM PMA; IL-2 levels in the medium increase from 8-24 hours after PMA addition. In contrast, V7 cells do not secrete IL-2 in response to PMA. A similar lack of response was observed in intermediate clones V3 and V10 (data not shown). Basal levels of IL-2 are higher in WT2 cells than in V7 cells (170 vs. 44 pg/ml; $p < .004$ by two-tailed t-test). In Figure 8B, the effects of RasGRP1 siRNA on PMA-induced IL-2 production were analyzed at 24 hours in WT2 cells. Treatment with RasGRP1 siRNA blocks the ability of PMA to induce IL-2 production in these cells. In addition, the siRNA significantly reduces basal levels of IL-2 in WT2 cells ($p < 0.004$ by two-tailed t-test). A control siRNA had no effect on IL-2 production. These data show that RasGRP1 is required for PMA-induced IL-2 production in EL4 cells.

Discussion

In this study, we have further explored the differences in phenotype between EL4 cells that are PMA-sensitive and -resistant. We have demonstrated that RasGRP1 protein is much more highly expressed in PMA-sensitive cells. Using over-expression and knockdown strategies, we have shown that RasGRP1, a phorbol ester and diglyceride receptor, is responsible for the “classical” features of the PMA-sensitive phenotype (IL-2 production and growth arrest), as well as for the high level of Erk activation seen in sensitive cells upon PMA treatment.

Our data establish that RasGRP1 plays a key role in all phases of PMA response in EL4 cells. First, we demonstrate PMA induces Ras activation most efficaciously in cells expressing RasGRP1. A previous study showed that Ras is activated in response to PMA treatment of sensitive EL4 cells (Rayter et al., 1992). Our data extend this observation, utilizing a newer technique to assess Ras activation. Further, using additional EL4 cell lines, we correlated the time course of Ras activation with that of Erk activation. Next, we demonstrated that over-expression of RasGRP1 in PMA-resistant cells enhances PMA-induced Erk activation. In contrast, knockdown of RasGRP1 in PMA-sensitive cells results in loss of PMA-induced Ras activation, Erk activation, and IL-2 production. Thus, our data establish that the signaling events that have historically defined “PMA sensitivity” in EL4 cells are all conferred by RasGRP1 expression.

RasGRP1 has been previously implicated in the IL-2 induction observed when primary T-lymphocytes are stimulated with PMA and calcium ionophore (Ebinu et al., 2000). This previous study used an over-expression approach. Our study, using a knockdown approach, definitively establishes a requirement for RasGRP1 in PMA-

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induced IL-2 secretion in EL4 cells. It should be noted that EL4 cells differ from primary T-cells in that they can achieve substantial IL-2 production in the presence of PMA alone (Sansbury et al., 1997). However, the PMA-induced pathways (Ras, Erk, AP-1) appear to be the same in each case. IL-2 production is not thought to be responsible for PMA-induced cell arrest in EL4 cells; the magnitude and duration of Erk activation appear to induce this adverse effect via other downstream events (Desrivieres et al., 1997; Werlen et al., 2003).

Interestingly, Erks are activated to some extent in response to PMA in resistant and intermediate phenotype cells, in which PMA-induced Ras activation is barely detectable. Our results therefore suggest that there are alternative (non-Ras) pathways for PMA-induced Erk activation in these cells. The differences observed in Raf-1 phosphorylation status between the two cell lines, along with the effects of PMA on Raf-1 phosphorylation, may provide some insight into such pathways. Thus, these cell lines continue to present an intriguing paradox.

Although both sensitive and resistant EL4 cells express multiple PKC isoforms (Sansbury et al., 1997; Resnick et al., 1998), our data show that RasGRP1 is most critical for PMA-induced Ras activation. These data are consistent with the results of studies establishing that RasGRP isoforms, which are guanine nucleotide exchange factors, act as important receptors for phorbol esters and diglycerides in intact cells (Brose and Rosamund, 2002; Roose et al., 2005). This does not exclude a role for PKC isoforms in other PMA-mediated responses, including the low-level Erk activation seen in EL4 cells lacking RasGRP1. The recent demonstration of cross-talk between PKCs and RasGRP3 (Zheng et al., 2005; Roose et al., 2005) suggests further aspects for

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future study. Specifically, the latter study showed that both RasGRP and PKCs were required for maximal Ras/Erk activation in T-lymphocyte cell lines (Roose et al., 2005). It should be emphasized that, since RasGRP isoforms are selectively expressed in certain cells and tissues (Tognon et al., 1998; Ebinu et al., 1998), these proteins are not likely to be responsible for mediating PMA response in all cell types.

The mechanisms underlying the differences in RasGRP1 protein expression between EL4 cell lines remain to be elucidated. Our data indicate that mRNA transcripts for RasGRP1 are expressed at similar levels in both WT2 and V7 cells. Interestingly, expression of RasGRP isoforms can be regulated at the post-transcriptional level. Specifically, post-transcriptional events have been shown to disrupt expression of hRasGRP4 protein in some cell lines and human patient samples (Yang et al., 2002). It is important to note that the observed loss of RasGRP1 expression in the PMA-resistant EL4 cell lines studied here did not occur in response to a genetic manipulation or a known selective pressure, but was found as a naturally occurring variation within the “wild-type” (PMA-sensitive) stock in cell culture. This suggests the intriguing potential for gain or loss of RasGRP1 under physiologic conditions. It is also interesting to note that, while PMA causes the expected down-regulation of RasGRP protein in sensitive EL4 cells, there is a modest up-regulation in resistant cells (Figure 4). The mechanism underlying this phenomenon, and its significance, remain to be explored. Another novel observation made in this experiment, which utilized a much longer time course than was used previously (Ku and Meier, 2000), concerns the delayed effects of PMA on Raf phosphorylation at 4-8 hours. The pathway(s) responsible for these effects has not yet been determined.

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Although PKC isozymes and RasGRP possess similar C1 domains, there are differences in their ligand recognition properties (Lorenzo et al., 2000; Shao et al., 2001; Rong et al., 2002; Reuther et al., 2002; Madani et al., 2003; Pu et al., 2005). These differences may be responsible for the distinct dose-response profiles observed for PMA-induced Erk activation in sensitive versus resistant EL4 cells (Ku and Meier, 2000), as well as for the differential effects of various PKC activators on other signaling events in these cells (Sansbury et al., 1997). EL4 cell lines continue to provide a unique model system in which to examine the multiple signaling proteins involved in phorbol ester response. In particular, the differences in endogenous RasGRP1 expression between EL4 cell lines lend themselves to further studies of the role of this signaling protein in phorbol ester and diglyceride responses.

Acknowledgments

We thank Dr. Jim Stone for the RasGRP1 expression vector and insightful suggestions, Dr. Paige Lawrence for assistance with the IL-2 assay, and Mr. Manpreet Chahal for helpful comments.

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Footnotes

This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health (CA58640 and CA94144), National Science Foundation (EPS-9630167), U.S. Department of Defense (DAMD17-98-8524 and DAMD17-01-1-0730), the University Research Committee of the Medical University of South Carolina, and the Medical Scientist Training Program at the Medical University of South Carolina.

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Legends for Figures

Figure 1. Effects of PMA on Ras and Erk activation in clonal E14 cell lines.

WT2 and V7 cells were treated with or without 100 nM PMA for 15 minutes. GTP-bound (activated) Ras was precipitated in a pulldown assay, as described in Methods, and detected by immunoblotting for Ras. Immunoblots were performed in the same experiment on whole-cell lysates for total Ras, phospho-Erk, and total Erk. A representative immunoblot is shown in Panel A. Quantified results for Ras activation, normalized to total Ras, are shown in Panel B. Data are expressed as percent of the level of active Ras observed in each cell line without PMA treatment. Each data point represents mean \pm SEM from ... separate experiments.

Figure 2. Time course of the effects of PMA on Ras and Erk activation in clonal EL4 cell lines.

WT2 (Panel A), V7 (Panel B), V3 (Panel C), and V10 (Panel D) cells were treated with or without 100 nM PMA for the indicated times. GTP-bound (activated) Ras was precipitated in a pulldown assay, as described in Methods, and detected by immunoblotting for Ras. Immunoblots were performed in the same experiment on whole-cell lysates for total Ras, phospho-Erk, and total Erk. In Panel E, results from ... experiments, in which WT2 and V7 cells were treated with PMA for 15 minutes, were quantified by densitometry and normalized to total Ras.

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Figure 3. Expression of RasGRP in clonal EL4 cell lines.

In Panel A, the indicated cell lines were incubated in the absence and presence of 100 nM PMA for 15 minutes. Whole-cell extracts, equalized for protein, were immunoblotted for RasGRP, total Ras, phospho-Raf, phospho-Erk, and total Erk. In addition, a Ras pull-down assay was performed to detect GTP-bound activated Ras, as described in Methods. All incubations were done in the same experiment; blots for the two cell lines were exposed in parallel. The cell lines that are “boxed” are the ones used in Figure 1; the other cell lines serve as replicates within each phenotype (“sens”, PMA-sensitive; “res”, PMA-resistant; “intermed”, intermediate phenotype). In Panel B, semi-quantitative RT-PCR was performed for untreated WT2 and V7 cells, using primers for murine RasGRP1. Actin was also amplified as a control for loading. The products were imaged under UV light on an ethidium bromide gel.

Figure 4. Long-term effects of PMA on RasGRP levels and on Raf and Erk activation.

WT2 (Panel A) and V7 (Panel B) cells were incubated for the indicated times with 100 nM PMA. Whole-cell extracts, equalized for protein, were immunoblotted for RasGRP, phospho-Raf, phospho-Erk, and total Erk. All incubations were done in the same experiment; the blots were exposed in parallel.

Figure 5. Effects of RasGRP1 expression on PMA-induced Erk activation.

EL4 V5 cells were transiently transfected with empty vector or RasGRP1. After 24 hours, suspended cells were incubated with 100 nM PMA for 15 minutes. Whole-cell

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extracts, equalized for protein, were immunoblotted for RasGRP, phospho-Erk, and total Erk. All samples were from the same SDS-PAGE gel and were immunoblotted in parallel. The order of the lanes was rearranged for the purposes of presentation.

Figure 6. Effects of RasGRP1 knockdown on PMA-induced Ras and Erk activation.

In Panel A, WT2 cells (expressing endogenous RasGRP1) were incubated in the absence of siRNA (control), or in the presence of either a control siRNA or RasGRP1 siRNA, as described in Methods. Message levels for RasGRP1 and actin (loading control) were assessed by semi-quantitative RT-PCR. The ethidium bromide gel is shown, imaged under UV light. In Panel B, WT2 cells were treated as for in Panel A, then incubated in the absence and presence of 100 nM PMA for 15 minutes. Levels of RasGRP, activated Erk (phospho-Erk), and actin (loading control) were assessed by immunoblotting of whole-cell extracts, equalized for protein. Activation of Ras (pull-down of GTP-bound Ras) was tested in the same experiment.

Figure 7. Effects of RasGRP1 knockdown on PMA-induced growth arrest.

WT2 cells were incubated without additions (Panel A) and with either a control siRNA or RasGRP siRNA (Panel B), as described in Methods. Cell proliferation was then assessed, as described in Methods, in the absence and presence of 100 nM PMA. Each data point represents the mean \pm S.D. of values from triplicate samples of cells.

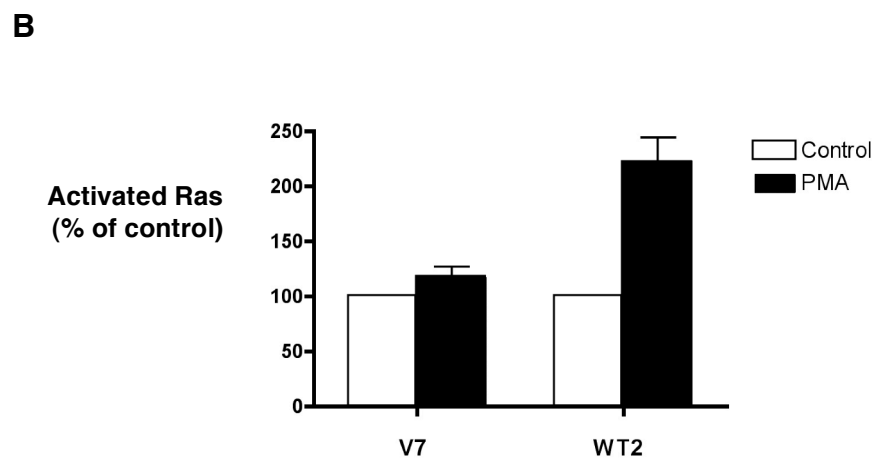
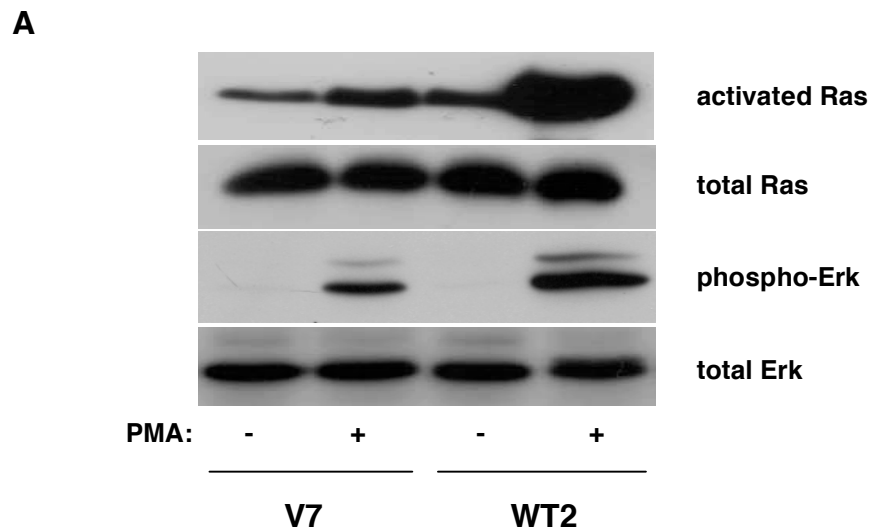
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Figure 8. Effects of RasGRP1 knockdown on PMA-induced IL-2 production.

In Panel A, the time course of PMA-induced IL-2 production was assessed in WT2 and V7 cells. Cells were incubated with 100 nM PMA for the indicated times. IL-2 in the medium was quantified by ELISA, as described in Methods. Each data point indicates the mean \pm S.D. of values from duplicate wells of cells; the error bars are included within the data points. In Panel B, WT2 cells were treated with or without control siRNA or siRNA for RasGRP1 as described in Methods. Cells were then incubated with and without 100 nM PMA for 24 hours. “Control” refers to incubation with the vehicle (0.1% ethanol) for PMA addition. Each value represents the mean \pm S.D. from duplicate wells of cells.

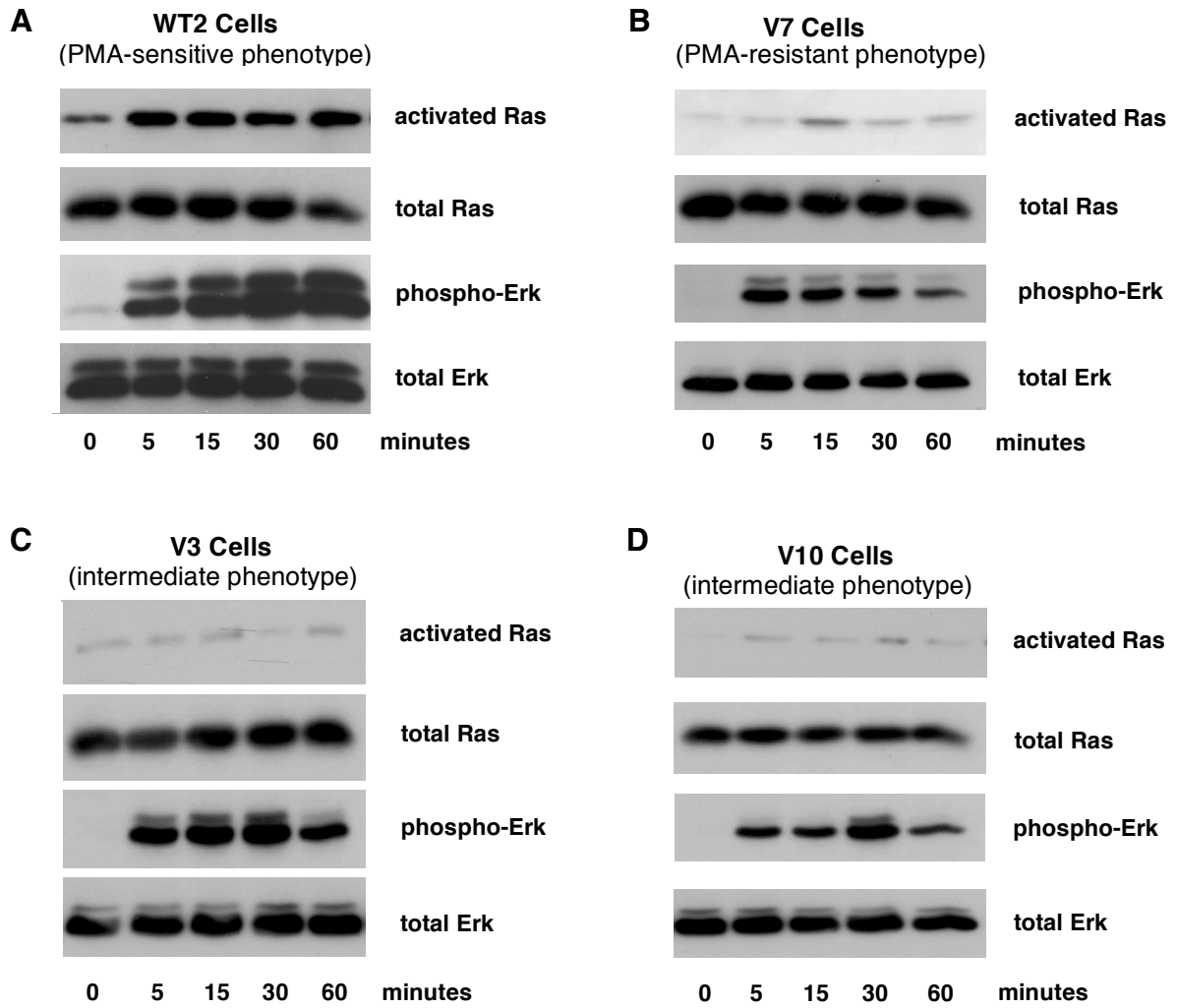
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Figure 1.



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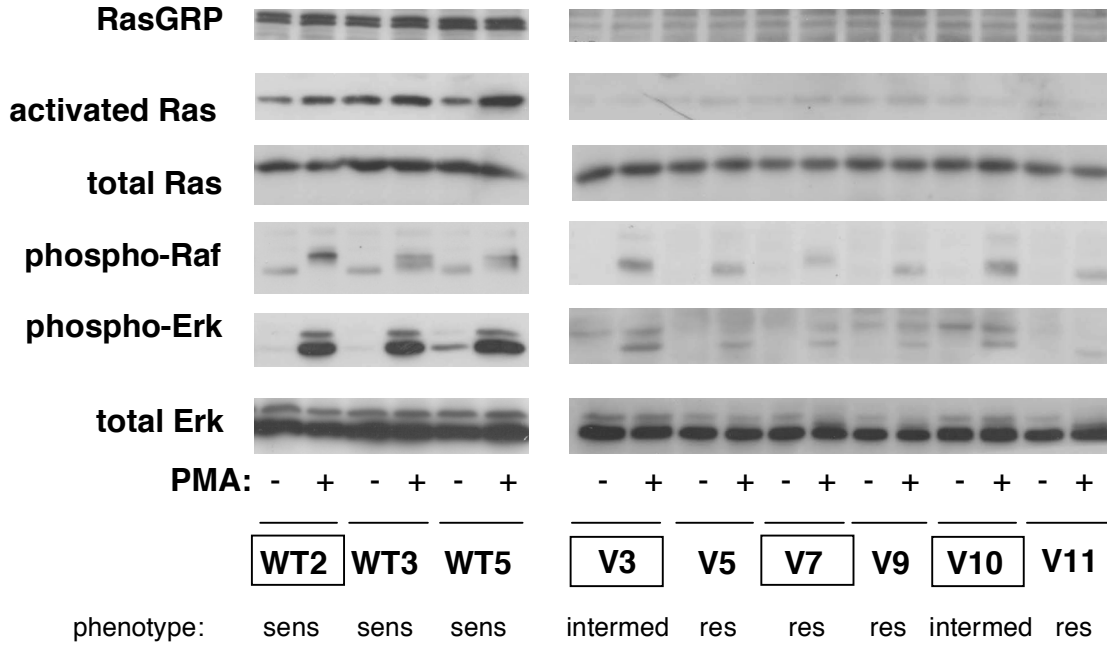
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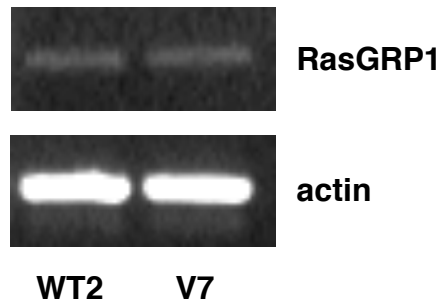
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Figure 3.

A

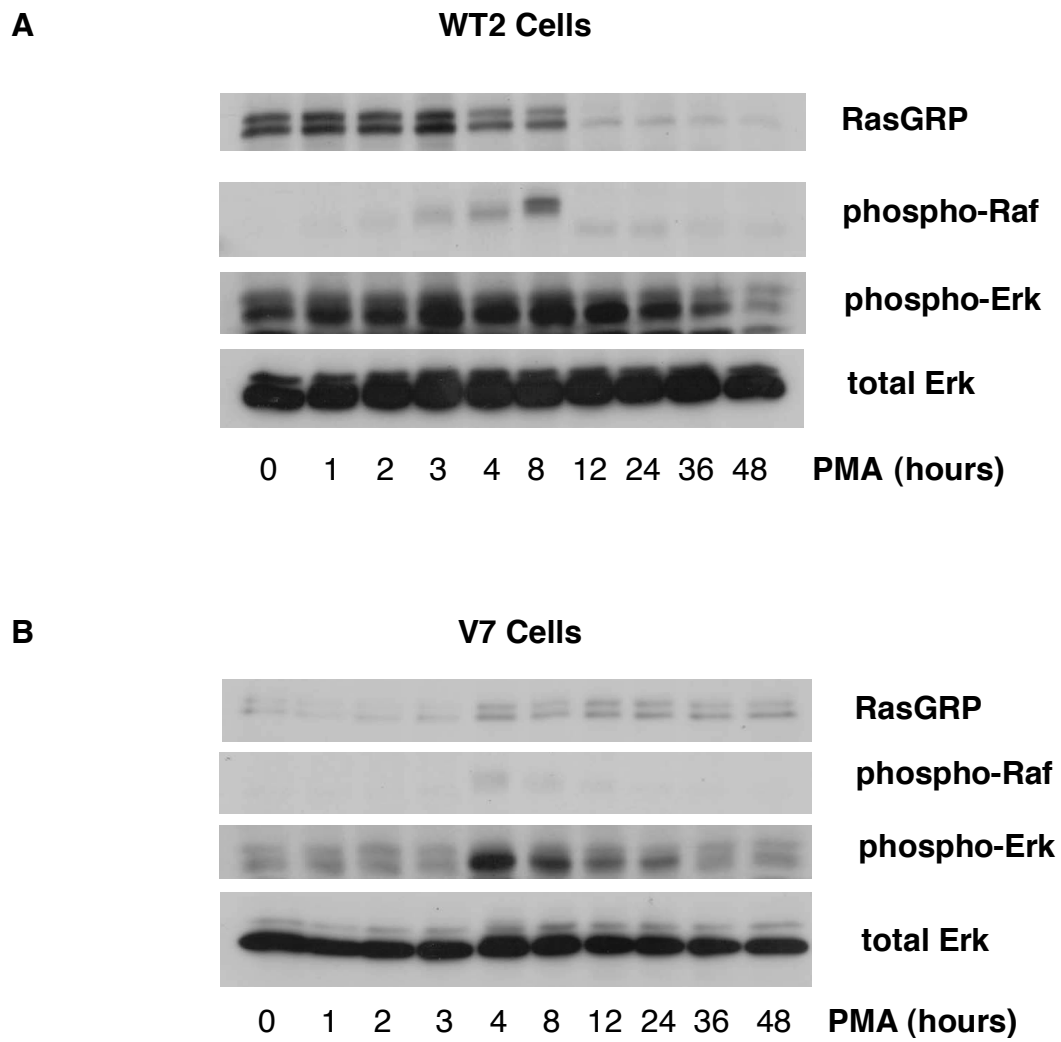


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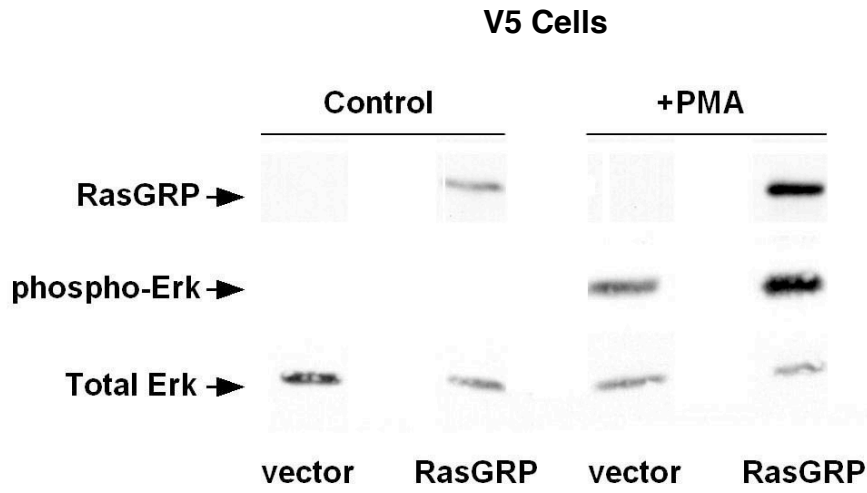
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Figure 4.



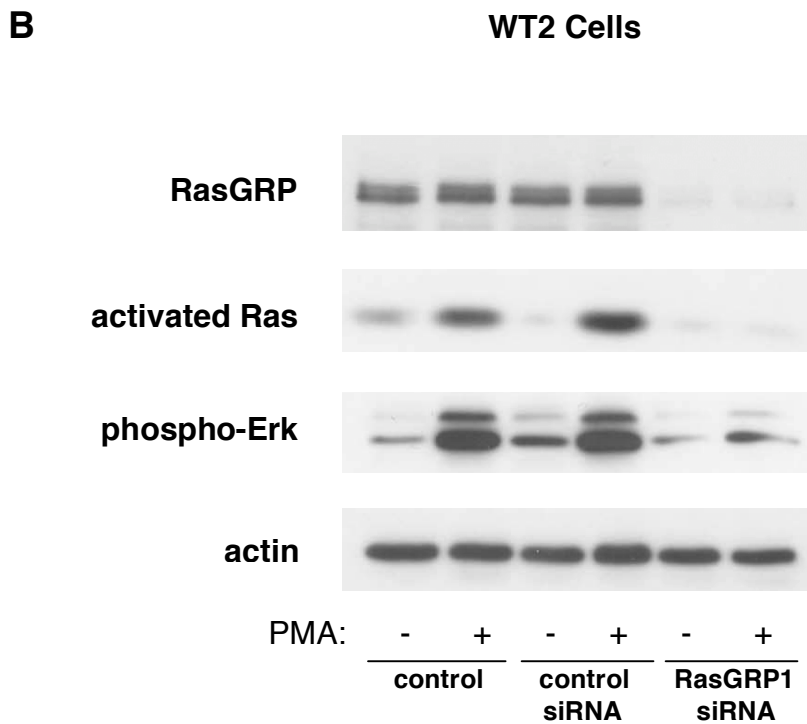
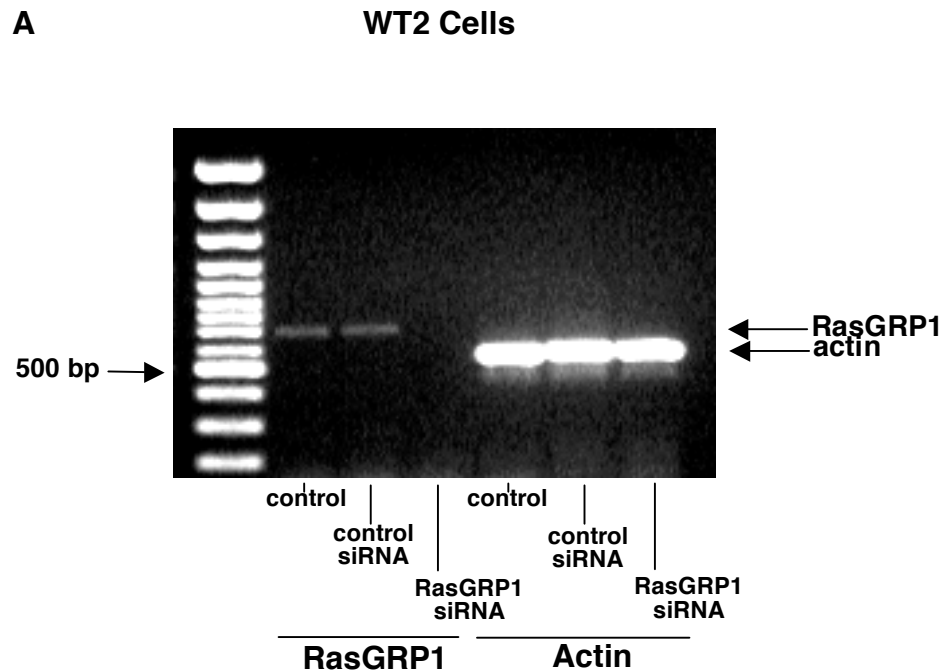
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Figure 5.



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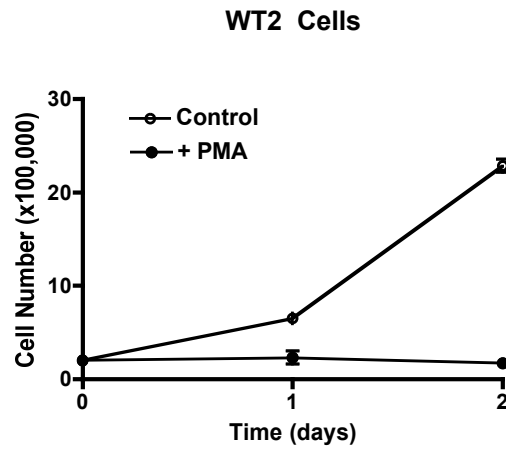
Figure 6.



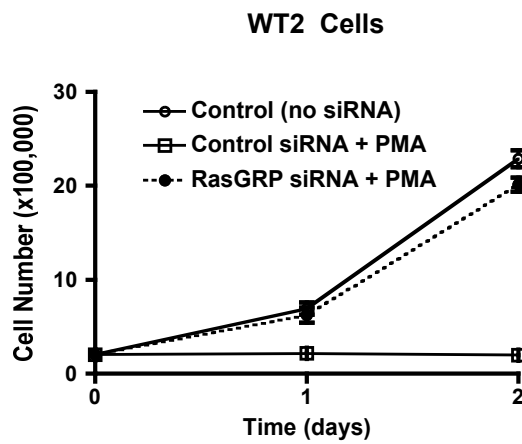
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Figure 7.

A



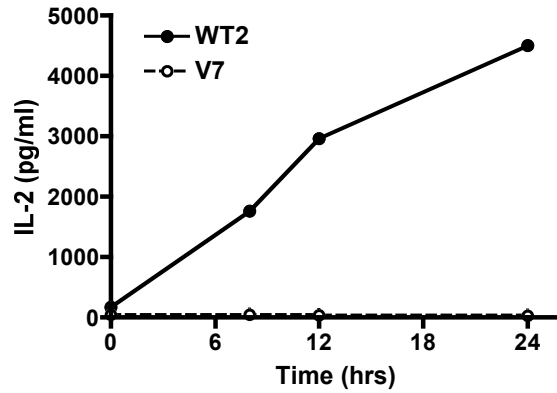
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Figure 8.

A



B

