

BST-2 Binding With Cellular MT1-MMP Blocks Cell Growth and Migration via Decreasing MMP2 Activity

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ABSTRACT

MT1-MMP (membrane type 1-matrix metalloproteinase) plays important roles in cell growth and tumor invasion via mediating cleavage of MMP2/gelatinase A and a variety of substrates including type I collagen. BST-2 (bone marrow stromal cell antigen 2) is a membrane tetherin whose expression dramatically reduces the release of a broad range of enveloped viruses including HIV from infected cells. In this study, we provided evidence that both transient and IFN- α induced BST-2 could decrease the activity of MMP2 via binding to cellular MT1-MMP on its C-terminus and inhibiting its proteolytic activity; and finally block cell growth and migration. Zymography gel and Western blot experiments demonstrated that BST-2 decreased MMP2 activity, but no effect on the expression of MMP2 and MT1-MMP genes. Confocal and immunoprecipitation data showed that BST-2 co-localized and interacted with MT1-MMP. This interaction inhibited the proteolytic enzyme activity of MT1-MMP, and blocked the activation of proMMP2. Experimental results of C-terminus deletion mutant of MT1-MMP showed that activity of MMP2 was no change and also no interaction existed between the mutant and BST-2 after co-transfection with the mutant and BST-2. It meant that C-terminus of MT1-MMP played a key role in the interaction with BST-2. In addition, cell growth in 3D type I collagen gel lattice and cell migration were all inhibited by BST-2. Taken together, BST-2, as a membrane protein and a tetherin of enveloped viruses, was a novel inhibitor of MT1-MMP and could be considerable as an inhibitor of cancer cell growth and migration on clinic. *J. Cell. Biochem.* 113: 1013–1021, 2012. © 2011 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

KEY WORDS: MT1-MMP; BST-2; MMP2; TYPE I COLLAGEN

MT1-MMP (Membrane-type matrix metalloproteinase 1), a member of the MMP super-family, is a key protein in physiological and pathological processes from normal cell development to cancer cell growth [Hiraoka et al., 1998; Zhou et al., 2000; Seiki, 2002, 2003]. Main function of MT1-MMP is as a cell surface proteinase and it displays a broad spectrum of activity against ECM components such as type I and II collagen, fibronectin, vitronectin, laminin, fibrin, and proteoglycan [Ohuchi et al., 1997; d'Ortho et al., 1997]. Various cell types employ MT1-MMP to alter their surrounding environment during angiogenesis, tissue remodeling, tumor invasion, and metastasis [Hotary et al., 2000; Koshikawa et al., 2000; Lehti et al., 2002]. There are three methods

to regulate the activity of MT1-MMP: the first is via binding to its endogenous inhibitors, such as TIMP-2 and TIMP3 [Will et al., 1996; Bigg et al., 2001]; the second is via protein trafficking between the cytoplasm and plasma membrane (including regulated by other proteins, such as Clathrin, Caveolin, Src, Rab8, etc.) [Jiang et al., 2001; Uekita et al., 2001; Remacle et al., 2003; Gálvez et al., 2004; Bravo-Cordero et al., 2007; Nyalendo et al., 2007]; the third is via transcriptional and translational control by the related factors. Transcription of MT1-MMP can be regulated by signal pathways, such as the Wnt- β -catenin-Tcf4 signal pathway [Nawrocki-Raby et al., 2003; Hlubek et al., 2004; Liu et al., 2010].

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BST-2 (bone marrow stromal cell antigen 2; also known as PDCA-1, CD137, and HM1.24) is a type II transmembrane protein (the N-terminus is in the cytoplasm) whose luminal C-terminus is modified with a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) membrane anchor [Kupzig et al., 2003]. The cytoplasmic domain of BST-2 could interact/bind directly or indirectly with other proteins and regulate their activities and functions [Rollason et al., 2007, 2009]. It is newly found that BST-2 was identified as a host cell "restriction factor" counteracted by the HIV-1 accessory protein Vpu to limit the spread of enveloped viruses [Neil et al., 2008; Van Damme et al., 2008].

In this study, we found that BST-2 co-localized and interacted with MT1-MMP in cells, and formed granular complexes in cellular cytoplasm. After interaction, the proteolytic enzyme activity of bound MT1-MMP with BST-2 was inhibited and could not activate pro-MMP2 protein into active MMP2; and finally resulted in inhibition of cell growth in 3D type I collagen lattice and cell migration. Furthermore, our experimental data showed that C-terminus of MT1-MMP played an important role in the interaction between MT1-MMP and BST-2. It meant that BST-2 might use its cytoplasmic N-terminus to interact with the cytoplasmic C-terminal domain of MT1-MMP.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

CELL CULTURE AND TRANSFECTION

All tissue culture reagents were purchased from BRL-GIBCO. Both of cell lines, MDCK and HT1080, were obtained from American type culture collection (ATCC) and subcloned subsequently. Subline MDCK-umn [Pei, 1999] was epithelial-like in cell shape and grew well in DMEM and was used throughout the experiments. The cells were maintained in DMEM supplemented with 10% fetal bovine sera, L-glutamine (2 mM), and streptomycin/penicillin (50 U/ml). HT1080 cells were maintained as described [Pei and Weiss, 1996; Pei, 1999]. All cells were cultured in a growth chamber with 5% CO₂/95% air at 37°C.

Before transfection, cells were seeded and cultured in 5% FBS medium for 24 h. The wild-type and mutant DNA constructs were transfected into various cells by Lipofectamine 2000 using protocols as described by the manufacture (Invitrogen, Inc. CA).

PLASMIDS, ANTIBODIES, AND CHEMICALS

pcDNA3.1(+)-uni-MT1-MMP, MT1-MMP/ Δ C (C-terminus deletion mutant) and MT1-MMP/ Δ TM (transmembrane domain deletion mutant) were constructed as described previously [d'Ortho et al., 1997; Hotary et al., 2000] and kept by our lab. pcDNA3.1(+)-uni-HA-BST-2 was constructed by using general PCR methods. The PCR primers for BST-2 are: forward 5'-accggatccatggcatctactcgtatgac-3', and reverse 5'-aacctcgagctgcagcagcagcgtgag-3'; the restriction enzymes used were *Bam*H I and *Xho* I. The PCR products were connected into pcDNA3.1(+)-uni-HA vector which was constructed and kept by our lab (HA tag located just behind *Xho* I site).

A rabbit polyclonal antibody against purified MT1-MMP catalytic domain was raised by immunizing rabbits and affinity-purified as described previously [Jiang et al., 2001; Lehti et al., 2002], and a mouse polyclonal antibody against HA and a goat antibody against BST-2 were purchased from Santa Cruz Biotech-

nology (Carlsbad, CA). The antibody anti- β -actin was purchased from Cell Signaling Technology (Danvers, MA). Lipofectamine 2000 was purchased from Invitrogen Corporation. Type I collagen was purchased from Collaborative Biotech (Bedford, MA). Immunoprecipitation kit was purchased from Promega, Inc. (Madison, WI). Alexa Fluor[®] 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG, Alexa Fluor[®] 594 goat anti-mouse IgG, and Alexa Fluor[®] 594 rabbit anti-goat IgG were purchased from Invitrogen, Inc. IFN- α (type I interferon alpha) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Inc. and used with a final concentration 2,000 U/ml in all experiments. Other general chemicals were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Inc. or Fisher (Pittsburgh, PA).

GENERATION OF STABLE CELL LINE

pcDNA3.1(+)-uni-MT1-MMP plasmids were transfected into MDCK cells by using Lipofectamine 2000, and stable clones were selected in the presence of 1 mg/ml G418 as described previously [Jiang and Pei, 2003]. The stable clones were screened for proMMP2 activation by a zymography assay and Western blot analysis by using the anti-MT1-MMP catalytic domain antibody. At least two representative clones were selected for the experiments.

ZYMOGRAPHY, WESTERN BLOTTING, AND IMMUNOPRECIPITATION

Zymography gel assay was performed as described before [Jiang and Pei, 2003]. In brief, cells were cultured in 12-well plate and transfected as indicated in the figures. After 24 h, media was changed into DMEM containing 5% FBS (the source of the proMMP2). After another 24 h, the media were harvested and cleared by centrifugation at 12,000 rpm for 10 min, and then subjected to analysis by SDS-PAGE impregnated with 1 mg/ml gelatin as described previously [Pei, 1999]. The gels were incubated at 37°C overnight, stained with Coomassie Blue, destained, and then scanned. For Western blotting and immunoprecipitation experiments, transfected cells were cultured in media with 5 μ M of the MMP inhibitor GM6001 to prevent auto-degradation as described in the figures. At 48 h after transfection, cells were harvested and lysed in lysis buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 0.25% sodium deoxycholate, 0.1% Nonidet P-40, and a mixture of protease inhibitors), cleared by centrifugation; and the supernatants were used for Western blotting assay with relative antibodies or for immunoprecipitation by using kit as described on its introductions. Western blotting analysis of immunoprecipitation was done with specific antibodies as described in the figures.

REVERSE TRANSCRIPTION PCR (RT-PCR)

Total cellular RNA was extracted from snap-frozen cell pellets using the Trizol reagent (Life Technologies, Inc., Burlington, Ontario, Canada) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Two μ g of total RNA were reverse transcribed by using a reaction mixture containing 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.3), 30 mM KCl, 8 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM DTT, 100 ng oligo(dT)12-18, 40 U of RNase inhibitor, 1 mM deoxynucleotide triphosphates, and 8 U of avian myeloblastosis virus reverse transcriptase (all from Pharmacia Biotech, Baie D'Urfe, Quebec, Canada). The mixture was incubated for 10 min at 25°C, then for 45 min at 42°C, and finally for 5 min at 95°C. The PCR primers used were as follows: for MT1-MMP: sense 5'-CGC TAC GCC

ATC CAG GGT CTC AAA-3', antisense 5'-CGG TCA TCA TCG GGC AGC ACA AAA-3' (expected product 497 bp); for BST-2: sense 5'-CCT GCT CGG CTT TTC GCT TGA ACA T-3', antisense 5'-CGG AGG GAG GCT CTG GAG GGA GAC-3' (expected product 199 bp); for β -actin: sense 5'-GGA CTT CGA GCA AGA GAT GG-3', antisense 5'-AGC ACT GTG TTG GCG TAC AG-3' (expected product 234 bp). The cDNA was amplified using 35 cycles, each of 30 s at 94°C, 30 s at 55°C, and 30 s at 72°C, followed by a 10-min incubation at 72°C. In the preliminary experiments, it was confirmed that under these conditions, the RT-PCR products were obtained during the exponential phase of the amplification curve. The amplified DNA fragments were analyzed by electrophoresis in 1.2% agarose gels.

GROWTH OF MDCK AND HT1080 CELLS IN THREE-DIMENSIONAL TYPE I COLLAGEN LATTICE

Cells (including MDCK, HT1080, and stable MDCK) were seeded in six-well plates and transfected with plasmids as indicated in the figures by using Lipofectamine 2000. At 24 h after transfection, the same amount of cells (1×10^3) were mixed with 500 μ l of type I collagen (2.5 mg/ml) and allowed to gel at 37°C for half an hour in 24-well plates to give rise to 3D collagen lattice. Fresh medium containing 10% FBS was added to wells and changed every 2 days. One week later, cells were photographed with a video camera at the University of Minnesota Biomedical Image Processing Laboratories as described previously [Kang et al., 2000].

MIGRATION ASSAY OF MDCK AND HT1080 CELLS

Cell motility was tested using a scratch wound assay as described before [Mercure et al., 2008]. In brief, equal numbers of MDCK or HT1080 or stable MDCK cells were cultured in six-well plates in 5%FBS DMEM and transfected with plasmids as indicated in individual figures. Media was changed into a full media (DMEM containing 10% FBS) at 24 h after transfection. When the plates were grown to almost confluency in the full media (containing 10% FBS), a scratch was made along the axis of each well using a pipette tip. Cells were washed three times with PBS buffer, and media were changed after scratching. Cells migrated into the scratch were photographed at 60 h.

IMMUNOSTAINING AND CONFOCAL MICROSCOPY

Cells were grown on glass coverslips and transfected with the indicated plasmids in the figures. After being cultured with GM6001 (5 μ M) for 48 h, cells were fixed with 4% polyformaldehyde for 20 min and incubated with PBS containing 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 min. After blocking with 3% goat serum in PBS, 0.2 μ g/ml anti-MT1-MMP antibody (rabbit), anti-HA tag antibody (mouse), and anti-BST2 antibody (goat) were added to the cells, respectively; and then were incubated at 4°C overnight. Secondary antibodies, including Alexa Fluor[®] 594-labeled goat anti-mouse IgG, Alexa Fluor[®] 594-labeled rabbit anti-goat IgG, and Alexa Fluor[®] 488-labeled goat anti-rabbit IgG were used to detect the primary antibody. Confocal microscopy was carried out in the Biomedical Image Processing laboratories at the University of Minnesota using a Bio-Rad MRC 1024 system attached to an Olympus microscope (Melville, NY) with a 60 \times oil objective. The images were processed in Photoshop 7.0 (Adobe, San Jose, CA).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Experiments were carried out with three or four replicates. Data were presented as mean \pm SD or SEM as shown in the figures. All data were assessed by SPSS 11.5 Software.

RESULTS

INHIBITION OF ACTIVITY OF MMP2 BY BST-2

To study the effects of BST-2 on MMP2 activity, we employed HT1080 cell line which expresses endogenous MT1-MMP and MDCK cell line which does not express endogenous MT1-MMP as the cellular modes. Our experimental data showed that the activity of MMP2 was significant decreased after transfecting plasmid pcDNA3.1-HA-BST-2 into HT1080 cells (Fig. 1A), and the same way was happened in MDCK cells when co-transfected with MT1-MMP and HA-BST-2 (Fig. 1B) by compared with control cells (transfected with pcDNA3.1 vector in HT1080 cells and with MT1-MMP in MDCK cells). Furthermore, with the increase of pcDNA3.1-HA-BST-2 plasmids transfected into cells, the decrease of MMP2 activity displayed a dependent trend with the increased protein level of HA-BST-2 (Fig. 1A–D). These results suggested that BST-2 could down-regulate the amount of active MMP2 and MMP2 activity in both expressed endogenous MT1-MMP HT1080 cells and transient MT1-MMP MDCK cells. In addition, it has been well characterized that proMMP2 is a specific substrate of MT1-MMP and only MT1-MMP can cleave and activate proMMP2 into active MMP2 [d'Ortho et al., 1997]. So, all of these results indicated that the regulation of MMP2 activity by BST-2 might be related to MT1-MMP.

EFFECT OF BST-2 ON THE EXPRESSION OF MT1-MMP

MT1-MMP is produced in cytoplasm, and then activated and transferred to cell surface by trafficking process. MT1-MMP is a

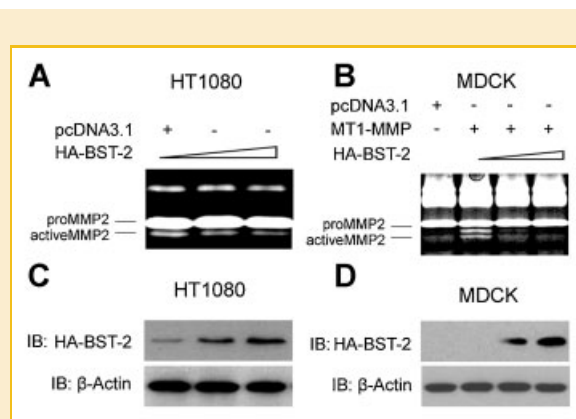


Fig. 1. Inhibition of MMP2 activity by transfected BST-2 in HT1080 and MDCK cells. A: Zymography gel assay of the effect of BST-2 on the activity of MMP2 in HT1080 cells. HA-BST-2 was transfected in a gradient; and MMP2 activity was decreased in a dose-dependent manner. B: Zymography gel assay of the effect of BST-2 on the activity of MMP2 in MDCK cells. MT1-MMP co-transfected with HA-BST-2 into cells, and BST-2 was transfected in a gradient; and MMP2 activity was decreased in a dose-dependent manner. C: Western blot assay of the extracts of HT1080 cells after transfection of HA-BST-2. D: Western blot assay of the extracts of MDCK cells after transfection of HA-BST-2.

proteolytic enzyme and has many substrates; and proMMP2 is a typical substrate of MT1-MMP. Cellular surface MT1-MMP can activate proMMP2 by cleaving proMMP2 into active form MMP2 [Seiki, 2002, 2003]. Based on these, we employed several experiments to investigate if BST-2 decreased the activity of MMP2 via blocking the expression of MT1-MMP. From our results, RT-PCR data showed that mRNA levels of MT1-MMP were not changed both in HT1080 cells and MT1-MMP transient MDCK cells after transfection of BST-2 (Fig. 2A,B); and the Western blot data also showed that protein levels of MT1-MMP were not changed by transfected BST-2 (Fig. 2C,D). These results demonstrated that BST-2 could not affect the expression of MT1-MMP not only on transcription level, but also on protein level. It meant that BST-2 might down-regulate MT1-MMP activity by interacting with it.

CO-LOCALIZATION AND INTERACTION OF BST-2 AND MT1-MMP

To determine if BST-2 inhibited the activity of MT1-MMP via an interaction between them, immunoprecipitation and confocal microscopy experiments were carried out. MDCK cells were co-transfected with MT1-MMP and HA-BST-2, and HT1080 cells were transfected with HA-BST-2 alone. At 48 h after transfection, cells were collected and cell lysates were subjected to immunoprecipitation with either an anti-MT1-MMP antibody or an anti-HA tag antibody. As demonstrated in Figure 3A, in HT1080 cells, endogenous MT1-MMP was detected in the protein complex immunoprecipitated by the anti-HA tag antibody; reciprocally, transient HA-BST-2 was detectable in the protein complex

immunoprecipitated by the anti-MT1-MMP antibody (Fig. 3A). In MDCK cells, transient MT1-MMP and HA-BST-2 were also detectable in both protein complexes immunoprecipitated by anti-HA tag antibody and anti-MT1-MMP antibody, respectively (Fig. 3B). Furthermore, in MT1-MMP stable MDCK cells, the immunoprecipitated results were the same as transient MDCK cells with co-transfection of MT1-MMP and HA-BST-2 (data not shown).

Besides expressing endogenous MT1-MMP, HT1080 cells also express endogenous proMMP2 [Liu et al., 2010]. So we here employed HT1080 cells to investigate if the interaction existed between BST-2 and proMMP2. The experimental data showed that HA-BST-2 and proMMP2 were not detectable in both protein complexes immunoprecipitated by anti-HA tag antibody and anti-MMP2 antibody, respectively (Fig. 3C).

Protein interactions can also be tested by immunostaining using Confocal Microscopy. Our confocal results of HT1080 cells transfected with HA-BST-2 alone and MDCK cells co-transfected with MT1-MMP and HA-BST-2 showed that MT1-MMP was predominately co-localized with BST-2 in granular arrays in the cytoplasm and no co-localization in the nucleus (Fig. 3D).

All of these results demonstrated that BST-2 co-localize and interacted with MT1-MMP and blocked the proteolytic enzyme activity of MT1-MMP, and further resulted in decreased activation of proMMP2.

CYTOPLASMIC TAIL (C-TERMINAL DOMAIN) OF MT1-MMP WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EFFECT OF BST-2 ON MT1-MMP

Previous reports have shown that the cytoplasmic tail domain of MT1-MMP (C-terminal domain) plays an important role in the regulation and trafficking of MT1-MMP; and transmembrane domain of MT1-MMP (TM) was also important in the regulation of MT1-MMP activity [Jiang et al., 2001; Wang et al., 2004; Nyalendo et al., 2007]. Here we used the cytoplasmic tail domain deletion mutant of MT1-MMP (MT1-MMP/ Δ C) and transmembrane domain deletion mutant of MT1-MMP (MT1-MMP/ Δ TM) to test if the C-terminal tail and TM domain were the key domains of MT1-MMP in the interaction effect of BST-2 on the activity of MT1-MMP. Our data show that the activity of MT1-MMP/ Δ C was not affected by BST-2 when co-transfected HA-BST-2 with MT1-MMP/ Δ C in MDCK cells (Fig. 4A), and immunoprecipitation data also showed that HA-BST-2 and MT1-MMP were not detectable in both protein complexes immunoprecipitated by anti-HA tag antibody and anti-MT1-MMP antibody, respectively (Fig. 4B). It meant that the interaction between MT1-MMP/ Δ C and HA-BST-2 was not existed; and indicated that the interaction between MT1-MMP and BST-2 related to C-terminal domain of MT1-MMP. MT1-MMP had no activity when deleting TM domain (Fig. 4A); but immunoprecipitation data demonstrated that HA-BST-2 and MT1-MMP/ Δ TM could be detected in both protein complexes immunoprecipitated by anti-HA tag antibody and anti-MT1-MMP antibody, respectively (data not shown). So it is impossible that effect of BST-2 on MT1-MMP was via binding to TM domain of MT1-MMP. Taken together, these results here indicated that C-terminal domain of MT1-MMP played a key role in the interaction between BST-2 and MT1-MMP and TM domain of MT1-MMP was not involved in the interaction.

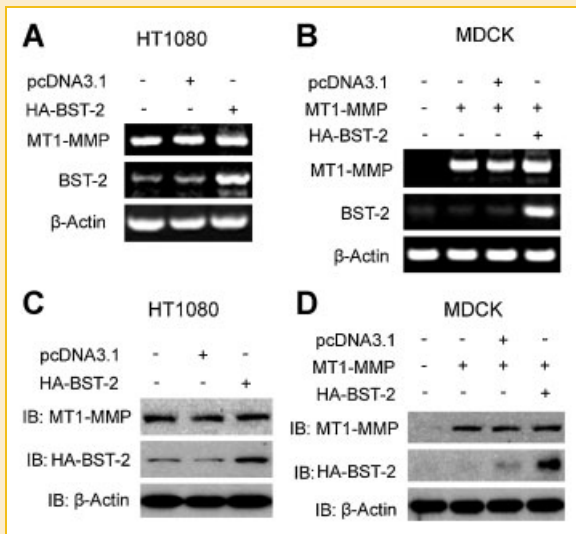


Fig. 2. Effect of BST-2 on the expression of MT1-MMP. A: RT-PCR assay results of MT1-MMP, BST-2, and β -actin (as control) after transfection of HA-BST-2 in HT1080 cells. B: RT-PCR assay results of MT1-MMP, BST-2, and β -actin (as control) after co-transfection of MT1-MMP with HA-BST-2 in MDCK cells. C: Protein levels of MT1-MMP, HA-BST-2, and β -actin (as control) using Western blot assay after transfection of HA-BST-2 in HT1080 cells. D: Protein levels of MT1-MMP, HA-BST-2, and β -actin (as control) using Western blot assay after co-transfection of MT1-MMP with HA-BST-2 in MDCK cells.

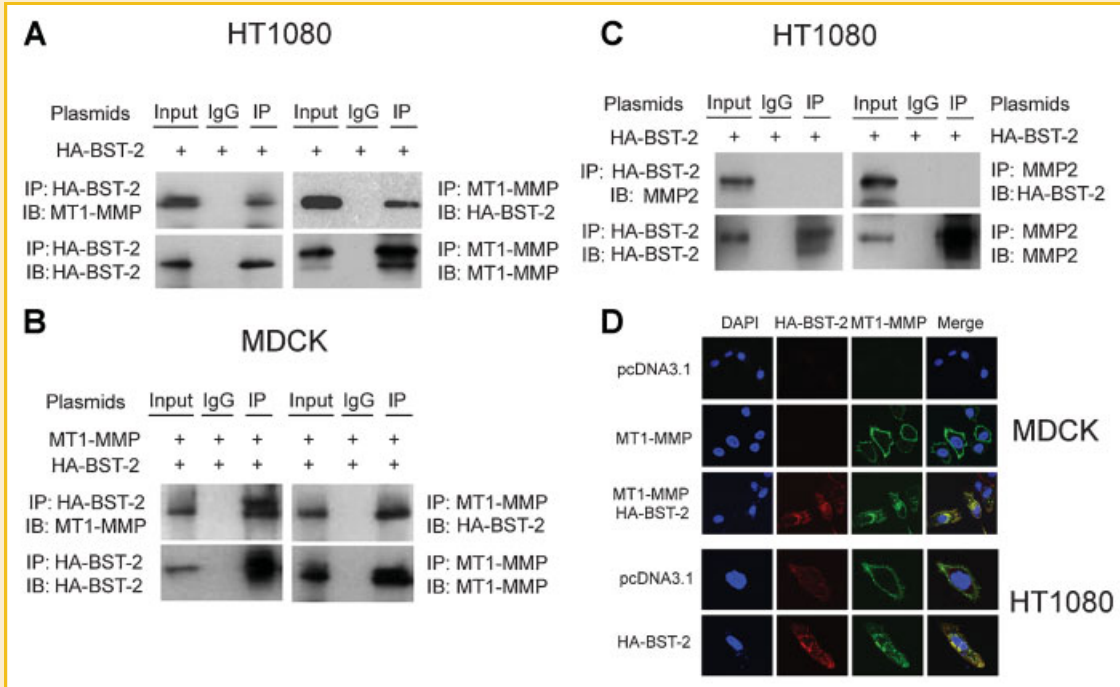


Fig. 3. Co-localization and interaction of BST-2 with MT1-MMP in cells. HT1080 cells were only transfected with HA-BST-2, whereas MDCK cells were co-transfected with MT1-MMP and HA-BST-2; and then cells cultured in the full medium containing 5 μ M GM6001. At 48 h after transfection, cells were collected and lysed in immunoprecipitation (IP) buffer. Cell lysates were subjected to co-IP with an anti-MT1-MMP antibody/anti-MMP2 antibody (A-C; right panels) or an anti-HA-BST-2 antibody (A-C; left panels) or nonspecific IgG. Immunoprecipitated proteins were analyzed by Western blot using antibodies as indicated. D: MDCK cells were transfected with pcDNA3.1, MT1-MMP, or co-transfected with MT1-MMP and HA-BST-2, whereas HT1080 cells were transfected with pcDNA3.1 or HA-BST-2, respectively. Transfected cells were cultured in the full medium containing 5 μ M GM6001 in 24-well plate with glass slide. At 48 h after transfection, immunofluorescence chemistry experiments were performed using the anti-MT1-MMP antibody (green) and/or anti-HA-BST-2 antibody (red) to detect cells expressing MT1-MMP and/or HA-BST-2, and to detect the co-localization of MT1-MMP and BST-2 or not.

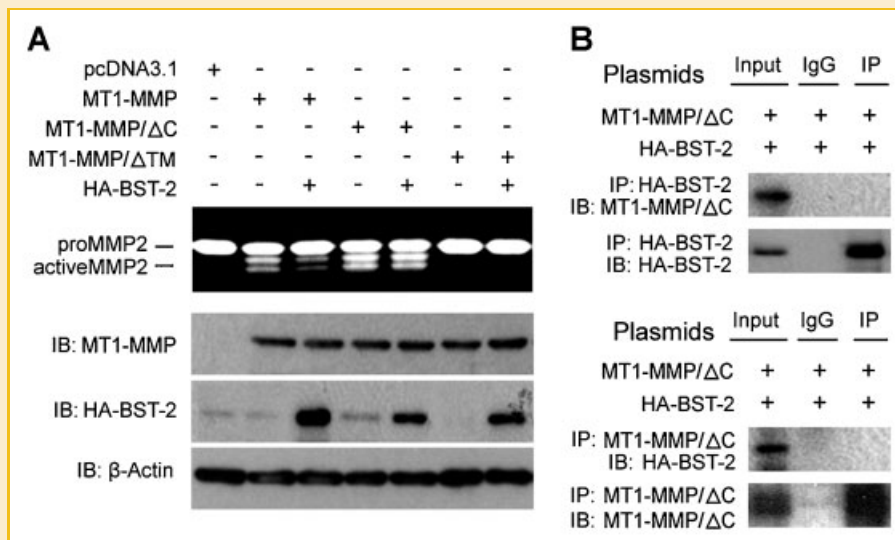


Fig. 4. Effects of C-terminal cytoplasmic domain of MT1-MMP on the regulation of the activity of MT1-MMP by BST-2. A: Two sets of MDCK cells were co-transfected with HA-BST-2 and MT1-MMP/ Δ C or MT1-MMP/ Δ TM as indicated. After transfection, cells were cultured in 24-well plate with 5% FBS media (one set of cells was added 5 μ M GM6001 in media). Forty-eight hours later, media of cultured cells with no GM6001 were harvested for zymography gel assay, and cells with GM6001 in media were lysed for Western blotting assay. B: MDCK cells were co-transfected with MT1-MMP/ Δ C and HA-BST-2, and then cells cultured in the full medium containing 5 μ M GM6001. At 48 h after transfection, cells were collected and lysed in IP buffer. Cell lysates were subjected to IP and Western blotting as in Figure 3.

EFFECTS OF BST-2 ON CELL GROWTH AND CELL MIGRATION

It is already characterized that MT1-MMP plays a positively important role in cell growth in 3D type I collagen gels and in cell migration via activating proMMP2 [Hiraoka et al., 1998; Zhou et al., 2000; Seiki, 2002, 2003]. From our data above, BST-2 could inhibit the activities of MT1-MMP and MMP2 in HT1080 and MDCK cells, so it should subsequently block the enhancement of MT1-MMP on cell growth and cell migration. To identify this point, we did cell growth and cell migration experiments. In HT1080 cells, cell growth was significantly inhibited by transfected HA-BST-2 in 3D type I collagen gels (Fig. 5A(a)). In MDCK cells, we found that transfected MT1-MMP greatly enhanced cell growth in 3D type I collagen gels (Fig. 5A(b)); however, the enhancement of cell growth was blocked by co-transfecting HA-BST-2 (Fig. 5A(b)). In MDCK/MT1-MMP stable cell line, the effect of transfected BST-2 on MT1-MMP enhanced cell growth was the same as in MT1-MMP transiently transfected MDCK cells (Fig. 5A(c)).

Effect of BST-2 on the role of MT1-MMP in cell migration was also examined. In confluent monolayer cell wound assays, the migration of HT1080 cells was greatly inhibited by transfected HA-BST-2 alone by comparing with cells of non-transfection and transfection with pcDNA3.1 vector (Fig. 5B(a)). MDCK cells transfected with MT1-MMP migrated at a greater rate than control cells transfected with pcDNA3.1 vector and cells co-transfected with MT1-MMP and HA-BST-2; but cells co-transfected with MT1-MMP/ Δ C and HA-BST-2 still migrated at a high rate. Thus, cell migration enhanced by transient MT1-MMP in MDCK cells was also inhibited by BST-2 (Fig. 5B(b)); and MDCK/MT1-MMP stable cells were the same as transient MDCK cells (Fig. 5B(c)).

These data indicated that BST-2 greatly decreased the enhancement of MT1-MMP on cell migration and cell growth in 3D type I

collagen gels via interacting with MT1-MMP in both HT1080 and MDCK cells; and further identified that this interaction depended on C-terminal tail domain of MT1-MMP.

EFFECT OF IFN- α INDUCED BST-2 ON EXPRESSION OF MT1-MMP AND ACTIVITY OF MMP2 IN HT1080 CELLS

It was reported that IFN- α (type I interferon alpha) could induce the expression of BST-2 in HT1080 cells [Neil et al., 2008]. So we employed HT1080 cells to test if the induced endogenous BST-2 also blocked MMP2 activity via binding MT1-MMP and inhibiting its proteolytic enzyme activity. Cells were seeded and cultured in 12-well plates; and 12 h later, media was changed with fresh 5% FBS DMEM, and treated with IFN- α (finally concentration: 2,000 U/ml) for another 24 h (for Western blot and RT-PCR experiments, cells were also treated with GM6001). Media were harvested for zymography assay; cells (treated with GM6001) were harvested for Western blot or RT-PCR assays. For Confocal experiments, cells were cultured in 12-well plate with slides and transfected as indicated in the figures; and treated with IFN- α and GM6001; and then did Confocal experiment as described in the Materials and Methods Section. Our data showed that MMP2 activity treated with IFN- α was significantly decreased by compared with non-treated control (Fig. 6A). Western blots and RT-PCR results showed that BST-2 protein and mRNA levels were all increased after treated with IFN- α ; but no effect on MT1-MMP (Fig. 6B,C). Confocal data showed that INF- α induced endogenous BST-2 was co-localized with endogenous MT1-MMP and mainly existed in cytoplasm in granular array forms (Fig. 6D). These results demonstrated that IFN- α induced BST-2 in HT1080 cells could also interact with MT1-MMP and inhibit its proteolytic enzyme activity; and finally resulted in decreasing the amount and activity of active MMP2.

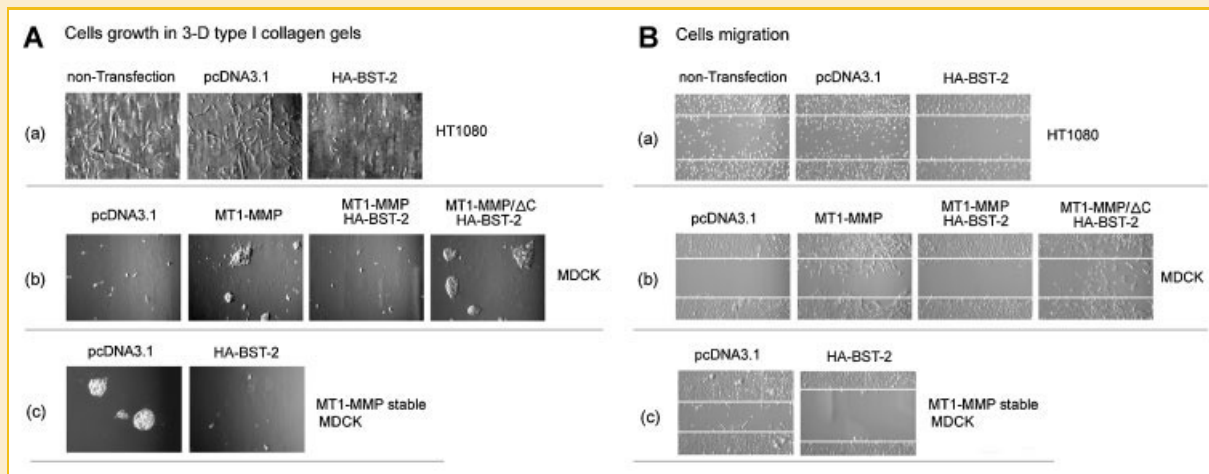


Fig. 5. Effects of BST-2 on cell migration and cell growth in 3D collagen gel. A: HT1080 cells were transfected with pcDNA3.1 or HA-BST-2; MDCK cells were transfected with pcDNA3.1, MT1-MMP, co-transfected with MT1-MMP and HA-BST-2, or co-transfected with MT1-MMP/ Δ C and HA-BST-2; and MT1-MMP stable MDCK cells were transfected with pcDNA3.1 or HA-BST-2, respectively. Twenty-four hours after transfection, the cells were trypsinized and equal amount cells of each transfection (including non-transfection cells) were mixed with type I collagen (2.5 mg/ml), and then cultured in the incubator in 24-well plates, and after 7 days, the mysts grown from cells in 3D type I collagen gel lattice were photographed. B: HT1080, MDCK, and MT1-MMP stable MDCK cells were transfected as the same as above in six-well plate with full media. After cells grew to 90% confluence, cell migration assays were performed by using a scratch wound assay method as described in the Materials and Methods Section. The scratch wounds and the migration cells in the scratch were photographed at 60 h after scratching (the border areas of the scratch wound are marked by two white lines as noted in the figures).

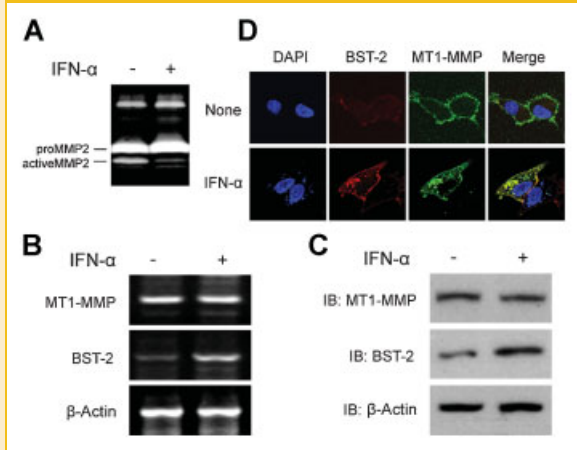


Fig. 6. IFN- α induced BST-2 also co-localized and interacted with MT1-MMP, and decreased MMP2 activity in HT1080 cells. HT1080 cells were seeded in 12-well plates with 5% FBS DMEM for 12 h, and then treated with IFN- α (2,000 U/ml) for another 24 h. Media were harvested for zymography assay (A); cells were harvested for RT-PCR experiments (B); and Western blot assay (C). D: For Confocal experiment, cells seeded in 12-well plate with slides and treated as above; 24 h later, cells were fixed with 4% polyformaldehyde and done Confocal experiment as described in the Materials and Methods Section.

DISCUSSION

In this study, we found that BST-2 could inhibit growth and migration of specific cells which expressed MT1-MMP. Our experimental data showed that membrane protein BST-2 co-localized and interacted with MT1-MMP, and inhibited the proteolytic enzyme activity of MT1-MMP and the activation of proMMP2; finally blocked cell growth and migration. It demonstrated that we found a novel down-regulator and a novel down-regulation mode of MT1-MMP activity, which was via MT1-MMP binding to BST-2 and resulted in decreasing the amount and activity of active MMP2. This regulation mode, same as most other regulation modes, was also related to and depended on the important C-terminal tail domain of MT1-MMP.

It was well identified that MT1-MMP/proMMP2/activeMMP2 activation pathway plays a key role in cancer cell migration in vitro and tumor metastasis in vivo [Zhou et al., 2000; Seiki, 2003]. In clinic, some regulators and regulation modes of MT1-MMP were selected as targets of new found chemical drugs which were tested to therapy some tumors. Up to now, there are several regulators and regulation models of MT1-MMP found and reported, including binding to its inhibitors, trafficking between cell surface and cytoplasm, and transcriptional regulation by transcription factors. In this study, we showed that BST-2, as a new regulator of MT1-MMP, could co-localize and interact with MT1-MMP and inhibit its activity; and further block cell growth and migration by decreasing the activation of proMMP2 into active MMP2. From the confocal data, we found that BST-2 bound to MT1-MMP and formed granular arrays and transferred into cytoplasm; thus decreased the amount of MT1-MMP on the cell surface (Figs. 3D and 6D). In addition, IFN- α induced endogenous BST-2 was also co-localized and associated

with endogenous MT1-MMP in HT1080 cells, and further inhibited the activity of MMP2 (Fig. 6). Furthermore, we also examined the expression of TIMP-2, which plays a key role in activating proMMP2, by using qRT-PCR; and found that mRNA and protein levels of TIMP-2 were all not changed by transfection of BST-2. It meant that TIMP-2 was not involved in the inhibition of the proteolytic enzyme activity of MT1-MMP by BST-2 (Supplemental Data Fig. s1A). These results indicated that we found a new regulation pathway of MT1-MMP and MMP2 activities; and meant that BST-2 was a negative regulator of MT1-MMP and might be a valuable considering factor in clinical cancer therapy via inhibiting tumor metastasis in vivo.

BST-2 has two mainly bio-functions in cells: the first is that BST-2 is identified as a host cell “restriction factor” counteracted the accessory protein Vpu of enveloped viruses on cell surface and then limits the spread of enveloped viruses [Evans et al., 2010]; the second is that BST-2 is preferentially overexpressed on multiple myeloma cells and several cancer cells, and played a key role in tumor progression [Wang et al., 2009; Wainwright et al., 2011]. It means that BST-2 is helpful for cell progression in several myeloma and cancer cells. In this study, we found that BST-2 could inhibit cell growth and cell migration in MT1-MMP expressed cell lines. From our strong data, transient BST-2 or IFN- α induced endogenous BST-2 all co-localized and interacted with MT1-MMP when they co-expressed in cells; and blocking the expression of BST-2 by using BST-2 siRNA pool could abrogate the inhibition of MMP-2 activity by BST-2 induced by IFN (Supplemental Data Fig. s1B). Based on this interaction, activity and biological functions of MT1-MMP were negatively regulated and the activation of proMMP2 was thus blocked. This negative regulation of activation pathway, BST-2+ MT1-MMP \rightarrow MMP2, finally inhibited cell growth and cell migration promoted by MT1-MMP and MMP2. In addition, it was same as most of other membrane proteins that BST-2 could be endocytosis mediated by the trafficking proteins, like clathrin [Rollason et al., 2007; Masuyama et al., 2009]. Here our results strongly supported that the interaction complex included BST-2 and MT1-MMP could form granular particles and transfer into cytoplasm (Figs. 3D and 6D). This transfer or trafficking might be also related to clathrin and/or caveolin (need to be further identified). Furthermore, we could imagine that the bio-function of BST-2, as a host cell “restriction factor,” might be also regulated by the binding of MT1-MMP. As to what was the effect of MT1-MMP on the function of BST-2, it should be investigated in the next steps.

C-terminal tail domain and transmembrane domain (TM domain) of MT1-MMP are important domains in regulating its activity and bio-functions [Jiang et al., 2001; Wang et al., 2004; Nyalendo et al., 2007]. Our experimental data showed that the MMP2 activity of cells transfected with C-terminal tail domain deletion mutant of MT1-MMP (MT1-MMP/ Δ C) was not affected by BST-2, while wild-type MT1-MMP was affected by BST-2 (Fig. 4); and immunoprecipitation data also showed that MT1-MMP/ Δ C could not interact with BST-2 in co-transfected MDCK cells (Fig. 4). These results demonstrated that C-terminal tail domain was still the key part of MT1-MMP in the interaction between MT1-MMP and BST-2. It indicated that BST-2 bound to MT1-MMP through the C-terminal tail domain of MT1-MMP and maybe cytoplasmic N-terminal domain of BST-2. The TM

domain (transmembrane domain) of MT1-MMP was not related to the interaction between MT1-MMP and BST-2, but still affected the activity of MT1-MMP.

In summary, the most novel finding here is that BST-2, as a new regulator, can directly interact with MT1-MMP to form granular complex entering into cytoplasm and thus inhibit the cell surface proteolytic enzyme activity of MT1-MMP; and finally inhibit cell growth and cell migration via decreasing activity of MMP2. This implies that BST-2 may have a regulatory role in the subcellular spatial segregation of MT1-MMP, which may lead its transport to cytoplasm from plasma membrane and thus regulate its proteolytic activity on many substrates, including proMMP2.

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