

# Expression of the IL-11 Gene in Metastatic Cells Is Supported by Runx2-Smad and Runx2-cJun Complexes Induced by TGF $\beta$ 1

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## ABSTRACT

In tumor cells, two factors are abnormally increased that contribute to metastatic bone disease: Runx2, a transcription factor that promotes expression of metastasis related and osteolytic genes; and IL-11, a secreted osteolytic cytokine. Here, we addressed a compelling question: Does Runx2 regulate IL-11 gene expression? We find a positive correlation between Runx2, IL-11 and TGF $\beta$ 1, a driver of the vicious cycle of metastatic bone disease, in prostate cancer (PC) cell lines representing early (LNCaP) and late (PC3) stage disease. Further, like Runx2 knockdown, IL-11 knockdown significantly reduced expression of several osteolytic factors. Modulation of Runx2 expression results in corresponding changes in IL-11 expression. The IL-11 gene has Runx2, AP-1 sites and Smad binding elements located on the IL-11 promoter. Here, we demonstrated that Runx2-c-Jun as well as Runx2-Smad complexes upregulate IL-11 expression. Functional studies identified a significant loss of IL-11 expression in PC3 cells in the presence of the Runx2-HTY mutant protein, a mutation that disrupts Runx2-Smad signaling. In response to TGF $\beta$ 1 and in the presence of Runx2, we observed a 30-fold induction of IL-11 expression, accompanied by increased c-Jun binding to the IL-11 promoter. Immunoprecipitation and in situ co-localization studies demonstrated that Runx2 and c-Jun form nuclear complexes in PC3 cells. Thus, TGF $\beta$ 1 signaling induces two independent transcriptional pathways - AP-1 and Runx2. These transcriptional activators converge on IL-11 as a result of Runx2-Smad and Runx2-c-Jun interactions to amplify IL-11 gene expression that, together with Runx2, supports the osteolytic pathology of cancer induced bone disease. *J. Cell. Biochem.* 116: 2098–2108, 2015. © 2015 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

**KEY WORDS:** Runx2; PROSTATE CANCER; BONE METASTASIS; IL-11 GENE

Tumor invasion into bone is associated with secretion of growth factors, cytokines and other signaling molecules by cancer cells that promote the vicious cycle of tumor and metastatic bone disease. Prostate cancer metastatic bone disease results in predominantly painful bone forming osteoblastic bone lesions, but it is now clinically recognized that osteolysis is also a component of the metastatic disease in the bone microenvironment during progression of prostate tumor growth [Morrissey et al., 2013; Sottnik and Keller,

2013]. Recent studies in mouse models have also identified the osteolytic component of prostate cancer tumor growth in bone [Akech et al., 2010; Ortiz and Lin, 2012; Fradet et al., 2013; Dutta et al., 2014; Eswaraka et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2015]. TGF $\beta$ 1 and PTHrP are considered the major factors driving this “vicious cycle” of metastatic bone disease [Buijs et al., 2011; Weilbaecher et al., 2011; Massague, 2012]. While cancer cells that secrete PTHrP promote osteoclast differentiation, TGF $\beta$ 1 stimulates cancer cells to express

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other osteolytic factors, including multiple matrix metalloproteinases [Dutta et al., 2014]. In the TGF $\beta$ 1 pathway, phosphorylated receptor-regulated R Smads (Smad2/3) form complexes with the co-Smad Smad4, then, enter the nucleus to bind with other transcription factors, such as Runx2 and AP1 factors to regulate gene expression [Zaidi et al., 2002; Padua and Massague, 2009; Ikushima and Miyazono, 2010]. Similar to breast cancer cells, two deregulated osteolytic factors, the Runx2 transcription factor and the osteolytic cytokine IL-11, are highly expressed in metastatic prostate cancer cells [Pratap et al., 2008; Akech et al., 2010; Zhang et al., 2015]. Both these pathologic activities result in woven bone formation and loss of normal bone during progression of tumor growth.

Several interleukins are also secreted from different tumor cells and among these is the highly osteolytic cytokine IL-11 [Sottnik and Keller, 2013]. IL-11 is a cytokine secreted from mesenchymal, epithelial, and tumor cells and it was found to be a valuable biomarker for tumor aggressiveness and prognosis in several cancers [Zurita et al., 2004; Furuya et al., 2005; Casimiro et al., 2012; Necula et al., 2012; Xiang et al., 2012]. IL-11 plays an important role in inflammation, motility and invasion in cancer and also increases transcription of bone sialoprotein, linked with cancer metastasis to bone [Begley et al., 2008; Lay et al., 2012; Shen et al., 2012; Matsumura et al., 2014]. As an osteolytic factor, IL-11 stimulates the development and/or survival of osteoclast progenitor cells [Calon et al., 2012; McCoy et al., 2013]. IL-11 is one of four highly overexpressed genes in bone metastatic breast cancer cells [Kang et al., 2003] and it was strongly associated with resorptive activity in breast cancer cells; however, no mechanisms were established [Mendoza-Villanueva et al., 2011]. Potentially relevant to the osteoblastic lesions in PC tumors, IL-11 has been reported to have osteogenic properties in normal bone cells [Matsumoto et al., 2012]. Elevated levels of IL-11 and its receptor IL-11R $\alpha$  have been observed in PC tumors [Campbell et al., 2001; Kamradt et al., 2007]. The cytokine is long known to be induced by TGF $\beta$ 1 signaling, stimulating IL-11 gene transcription via induction of AP-1 factors [Tang et al., 1998a; Kang et al., 2003; Matsumoto et al., 2012]. However, transcriptional mechanisms contributing to its high level of expression in bone metastatic breast and prostate cells is understudied.

Previous studies have established that Runx2 mediates TGF/BMP signaling to promote metastatic bone disease by PC cells and contributes to expression of genes that promote both osteomimetic and osteolytic properties of PC cells [Koeneman et al., 1999; Yang et al., 2001; Akech et al., 2010; van der Deen et al., 2010; Wan et al., 2012; Zhang et al., 2015]. In response to TGF $\beta$ 1 Runx2 recruits Smads to unique subnuclear domains forming Runx2-Smad complexes [Zhang et al., 2000; Zaidi et al., 2002; Javed et al., 2008]. Runx2-Smad is critical in facilitating osteolytic disease resulting from orthotopic growth of human breast and prostate tumor cells in the mouse [Pratap et al., 2008; Akech et al., 2010; Zhang et al., 2015]. Studies have further demonstrated a striking reduction of bone resorption by Runx2 RNAi in vivo in the intratibial model of metastatic bone disease [Pratap et al., 2008; Akech et al., 2010]. The Runx2 transcription factor promotes tumor growth and metastatic bone disease through multiple mechanisms: direct transcriptional regulation of invasion-associated and bone homing genes (e.g., VEGF, MMPs, osteopontin, bone sialoprotein); increased transcription of TGF $\beta$ 1-induced bone

resorbing genes through Runx2-Smad signaling and Runx2-Gli complexes mediating IHH-PThrP signaling [Pratap et al., 2008] promoting proliferation, motility, immortality of tumor cells and the disruption of normal acini [Pratap et al., 2009; Leong et al., 2010]. These findings showed that Runx2 is highly expressed in breast and prostate cancer cell lines that metastasize to bone and that it plays important roles in supporting the osteolytic disease associated with tumor growth in bone.

In this study, to further understand the observed impact of knockdown of Runx2 in reducing prostate cancer-induced osteolytic disease in vivo [Akech et al., 2010; Zhang et al., 2015], we examined Runx2 regulation of the IL-11 gene. These studies identify for the first time that two TGF $\beta$ 1 signaling pathways, via Smad co-receptors and induced AP-1, converge on Runx2 through Runx2-Smad and Runx2-c-Jun complexes at SBE and AP-1 sites within the IL-11 proximal promoter. This cooperativity of two distinct Runx2 complexes greatly amplifies IL-11 gene expression in response to TGF $\beta$ 1. Together, Runx2 and IL-11 are mediating TGF $\beta$ 1-induced osteolytic disease in prostate cancer.

## METHODS

### CELL LINES AND CELL CULTURE

Three PC cell lines were used in these studies to model PC progression during tumor growth in bone. LNCaP cells that are lymph node, but not bone, metastatic were used as a control cell line; PC3-L cells that produce mixed osteolytic and osteoblastic lesions and have low Runx2 levels; and PC3-H cells that have high Runx2 levels and exhibit aggressive osteolytic disease in mouse models, followed by mixed osteolytic and osteoblastic lesions. Microsatellite analyses carried out by the University of Vermont DNA Analysis Facility were used to identify the genotype as authentic LNCaP and/or PC3 cells [Zhang et al., 2015].

LNCaP cells and PC3-L cells were cultured in RPMI 1640 with 10% FBS, 10 mM non-essential amino acids, 2 mM L-glutamine and 1 mM sodium pyruvate. PC3-H cells were cultured in T-medium with 5% fetal bovine serum (FBS) [Huang et al., 2005]. All media were supplemented with 100 U/ml penicillin and 100  $\mu$ g/ml streptomycin. Cell culture media and supplements were obtained from Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, with the exception of FBS, which was obtained from Atlanta Biologicals, Norcross, GA.

### TGF $\beta$ 1 AND BMP2 TREATMENT

For experiments involving growth factor additions, sub-confluent cell layers were first cultured in 1% charcoal-stripped media (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA) for 24 h. Some cultures were treated with the TGF $\beta$  inhibitor SB431542 at 5  $\mu$ M for 1 h pre-incubation prior to TGF $\beta$ 1 treatment, where indicated. Treatment was for 24 h, with vehicle control (DMSO), porcine TGF $\beta$ 1 (10 ng/ml), or BMP2 (100 ng/ml) (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN). Cells were then harvested for protein detection by Western blot and for mRNA levels by qPCR.

### WESTERN BLOT ANALYSIS

Cells were lysed in RIPA buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl [pH 7.5], 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM Na<sub>2</sub>EDTA, 0.1% SDS, 1% NP-40, 0.5% sodium deoxycholate) containing 25 mM MG132, EDTA-free cOmplete

Protease Inhibitor Cocktail (Roche, Nutley, NJ) and 1 mM PMSF. Proteins were resolved by SDS-PAGE and transferred to PVDF membranes (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA). Membranes were incubated with mouse anti-Runx2 monoclonal (MBL International Corporation, Woburn, MA), rabbit anti-Smad2/3 (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA), or rabbit anti-phospho-Smad2, rabbit anti-phospho-Smad3, rabbit anti-c-Jun (Cell Signaling Technology), rabbit anti-cdk2 polyclonal antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Dallas, TX). Proteins were detected using Clarity™ Western ECL Substrate (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA).

#### REVERSE TRANSCRIPTION-QUANTITATIVE PCR (QPCR)

Total RNA was isolated from cells using Trizol reagent according to the manufacturer's protocol (Invitrogen) and then further purified using a DNA-Free RNA kit (Zymo Research, Irvine, CA). cDNA was synthesized using Superscript First-Strand Synthesis System (Invitrogen). qPCR was performed using SYBR Green Master Mix (Bio-Rad) and gene-specific primers shown in Table S1 in an ABI Prism 7000 real-time PCR instrument (Life Technologies). Data were normalized using human glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH).

#### IL-11 ELISA ASSAY

Supernatants collected from cell cultures were analyzed for secreted IL-11 expression using the Human IL-11 Quantikine kit (R&D Systems), according to manufacturer's instructions. All samples were measured in duplicate and a biological replicate assay was carried out.

#### SIRNA TRANSFECTION

Cells at approximately 60–70% confluency were transfected with 50 nM siRNA targeting Runx2 or with 50 nM non-silencing control siRNA (NS siRNA) using Oligofectamine™ Transfection Reagent (Life Technologies) according to manufacturer's instructions. "Control" transfections, in which cells were exposed to Lipofectamine 2000 only, were also included where indicated. mRNA and protein knockdown was assessed 48 h after transfection.

#### ADENOVIRUS INFECTION

For studies involving expression of Runx2 wild-type (WT) and mutant proteins, adenoviral vectors containing Runx2 WT-IRES-GFP, Runx2-HTY-IRES-GFP, and Runx2-ΔC-IRES-GFP, and GFP-only (infection-efficiency control) constructs under the control of the CMV5 promoter were delivered to low Runx2 expressing PC-L cells using previously described methods [Afzal et al., 2005]. Preparation and purification of virus were performed using the Adeno-X Maxi Purification Kit (Clonetechn, Mountain View, CA), according to the manufacturer protocol. After infection, cells were washed twice with serum-free medium, incubated for 24 h, and prepared for downstream analysis or cultured for TGFβ1 treatment, as described above.

#### CHROMATIN IMMUNOPRECIPITATION (CHIP)

For ChIP experiments, approximately  $1 \times 10^7$  PC3-H cells with high endogenous Runx2 expression were either single-crosslinked in 1% formaldehyde for 10 min at room temperature (RT) or dual-

crosslinked in 2 mM disuccinimidyl glutarate (DSG) for 30 min with agitation at RT, washed with PBS and then treated with 1% formaldehyde for 10 min at RT with rotation. Formaldehyde crosslinking was halted by addition of 2.5 M Glycine to a final concentration of 125 mM. Crosslinked cells were then washed with ice-cold PBS, harvested by scraping, pelleted, and resuspended in nuclei isolation buffer A (50 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 140 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 10% glycerol, 0.5% IGEPAL CA-630, 0.25% Triton-X100, Roche cOmplete protease inhibitor) for 10 min at 4°C with constant rotation. Nuclei were then pelleted by centrifugation, washed in washing buffer B (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 200 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, Roche cOmplete protease inhibitor), collected by centrifugation and resuspended in lysis buffer C (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 100 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 0.1% sodium deoxycholate, 0.5% N-laurylsarcosine Roche cOmplete protease inhibitor). Samples were then sonicated for 7 min (formaldehyde crosslinking) or 15 min (dual-crosslinking) using a Covaris S220 focused-ultrasonicator (Covaris, Woburn, MA) to reduce chromatin to an average size of 0.3 kb. Chromatin was then incubated overnight with Runx2 antibody (M-70, Santa Cruz Biotechnology), rabbit c-Jun antibody (Cell Signaling Technology) or rabbit IgG (EMD Millipore) at 4°C followed by Protein A Dynabeads (Life Technologies). Immune complexes were washed three times with low salt buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA, 0.1% SDS, 1% Triton-X100, 150 mM NaCl) once with high salt buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA, 0.1% SDS, 1% Triton-X100, 500 mM NaCl) and once with TEN buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA, 50 mM NaCl) and eluted into elution buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 10 mM EDTA, 1% SDS) at 55°C for 30 min with agitation. Chromatin was then treated with RNase A for 2 h followed by Proteinase K for 2 h at 55°C. DNA was then recovered by phenol/chloroform/isoamyl alcohol extraction followed by ethanol precipitation. Recovered DNA was then used as a template in qPCR reactions using primer pairs specific for each gene of interest (Table S2).

#### CO-IMUNOPRECIPITATION

PC3-H cells (TGFβ1 treated or not treated) were scraped into ice-cold PBS and pelleted by centrifugation. Cells were then lysed with lysis buffer (150 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris, pH 8.0, 1% IGEPAL CA-630, EDTA-free cOmplete protease inhibitor cocktail [Roche], 25 mM MG132) on ice for 20 min and centrifuged to pellet insoluble cellular debris. Runx2 M70 antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) or rabbit IgG (EMD Millipore) was added to supernatant and incubated at 4°C overnight with agitation. Fifty microliter protein A/G PLUS Agarose beads (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) were then added and incubated at 4°C for 3 h. Protein-antibody complexes were then collected by centrifugation, beads were washed four times with lysis buffer, resuspended in 2 × SDS sample buffer (Bio-Rad Laboratories), containing 5% β-mercaptoethanol and boiled for 5 min. immunoprecipitated proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE and transferred to PVDF membranes for Western blot analysis.

#### IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY

Cells were grown on gelatin-coated coverslips and processed for immunofluorescence microscopy as described previously [Young et al., 2007]. Antibodies were diluted in 1% BSA in PBS. The

following primary antibodies were used in immunofluorescence experiments: mouse monoclonal RUNX2 (MBL International Corporation), goat polyclonal Smad3 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology), and rabbit polyclonal c-Jun (described above). Secondary antibodies used were goat anti-mouse-IgG conjugated to Alexa Fluor 488, donkey anti-goat-IgG conjugated to Alexa Fluor 594, and goat anti-mouse-IgG conjugated to Alexa Fluor 594, all from Life Technologies. ProLong gold antifade reagent with DAPI (Life Technologies) was added to the cells before they were visualized. The cells were examined by fluorescence microscopy and images were captured and processed using Zen pro2011 (Carl Zeiss Microscopy, Thornwood, NY). Immunofluorescence signals were quantified by using the ImageJ software package (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD).

### STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Data were expressed as the mean  $\pm$  standard error of the mean (SEM). Statistically significant differences were determined using the Student's *t*-test with Welch's correction.  $P < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

## RESULTS

### IL-11 EXPRESSION RELATED TO TGF $\beta$ 1 AND RUNX2 SIGNALING

To begin to elucidate mechanisms involving both Runx2 and IL-11 in mediating prostate cancer metastatic disease, we initially characterized the relationship between Runx2 and expression of TGF $\beta$ 1 and IL-11 among three prostate cancer cell lines, PC3-L, PC3-H, and LNCaP (Fig. 1). qPCR results showed high levels and a positive correlation between Runx2, IL-11 and TGF $\beta$ 1 expression in PC3-H cells (known to have aggressive osteolytic properties *in vivo*). In contrast, PC3-L cells have significantly lower Runx2 and TGF $\beta$ 1 levels and nearly undetectable IL-11 expression compared to PC-3H cells (Fig. 1A). Notably, LNCaP, a non-bone metastatic cell, exhibited no detectable levels of all three genes. Expression of Runx2 is 7-fold, IL-11  $\sim$ 25-fold, and TGF $\beta$ 1 4-fold higher in PC3-H than in PC3-L cells. We also confirmed expression of known osteolytic genes in these cells, RANKL and MMP2 (data not shown, as reported in [Dutta et al., 2014]), as well as PTHrP, CSF2, and CTGF (Supplementary Fig. S1). These genes also correlated with IL-11 and Runx2 expression in PC3-H cells.

TGF $\beta$ 1 and BMPs are secreted during bone resorption and increase tumor cell secretion of osteolytic factors and osteoblastic factors that stimulate stromal cells to cause pathologic bone formation. The response of IL-11 and Runx2 to TGF $\beta$ 1 and BMP2 was examined in PC3-L cells using molecular markers: PAI-1 for TGF $\beta$ 1 activity and ID1, a target gene of BMP2 stimulation (Fig. 1B). TGF $\beta$ 1 modestly increased Runx2 expression in PC3-L cells (1.5-fold). In striking contrast, IL-11 gene expression was induced significantly by TGF $\beta$ 1 (7-fold), although not as high as the PAI-1 marker gene of TGF $\beta$  activity (20-fold upregulated). BMP2 treatment had no significant effect on Runx2 or IL-11 compared to non-treated PC3-L cells with the exception of ID1, as expected (Fig. 1B). We find that TGF $\beta$ -induced expression of IL-11 and PAI-1 is almost completely inhibited by the TGF $\beta$ 1 inhibitor SB431542 (in the

presence or absence of exogenous TGF $\beta$ 1 treatment) (Fig. 1C). In contrast, the same inhibitor had no significant effect on Runx2 expression. In addition, Western blot results showed that TGF $\beta$ 1 induced phosphorylation of its co-receptor Smad2, which was completely inhibited by SB431542 (Fig. 1D). Furthermore, an ELISA assay showed secretion of IL-11 in response to TGF $\beta$ 1 was prevented by the inhibitor (Fig. 1E). Together these findings show a positive correlation between IL-11, Runx2 and TGF $\beta$ 1 expression, with robust induction of IL-11, but only a modest increase in Runx2 in response to TGF $\beta$ 1.

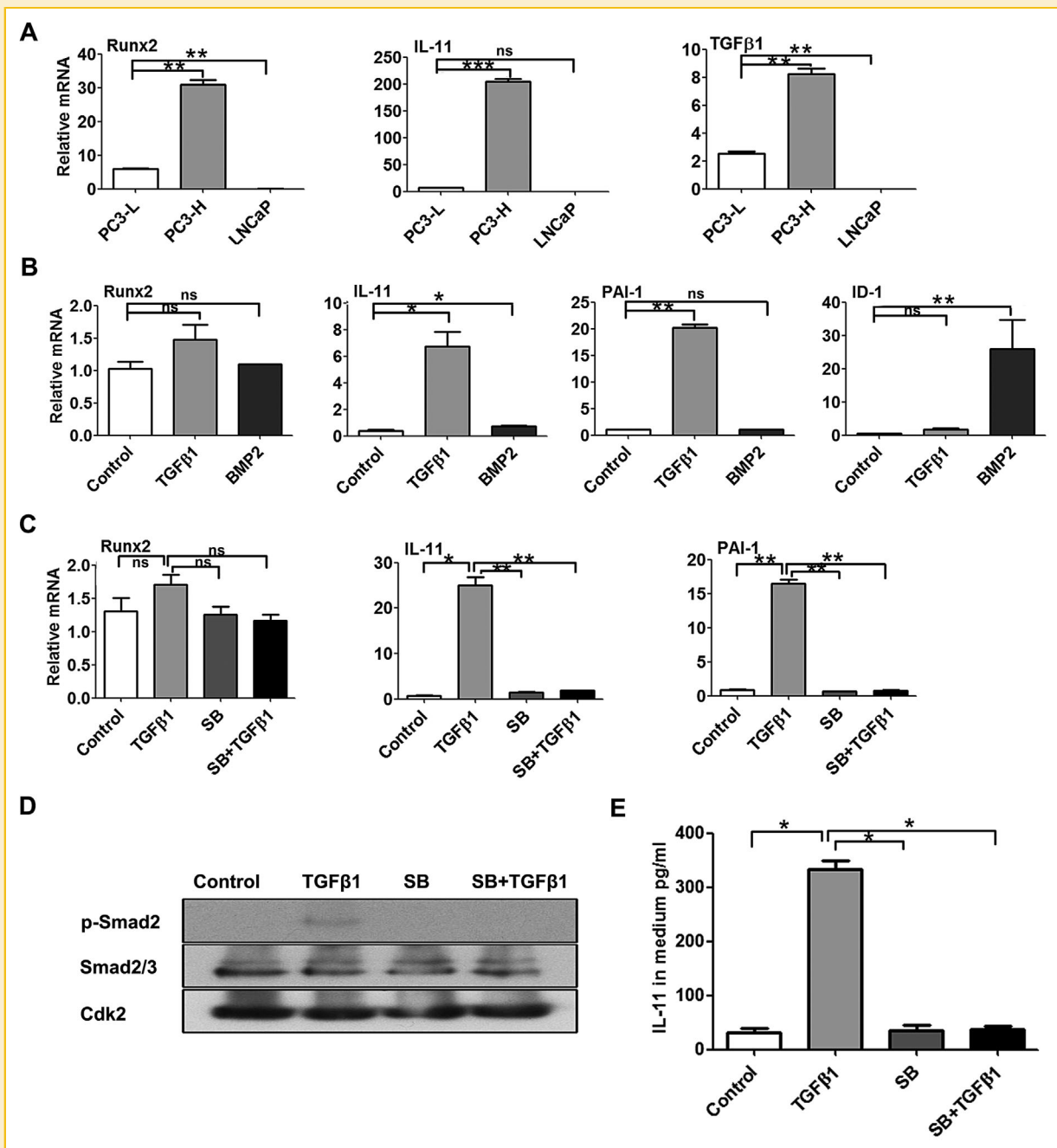
### EXPRESSION OF OSTEOLYTIC GENES PTHrP AND RANKL RESPOND TO CHANGES IN IL-11

To further investigate the role of IL-11 in the context of the "vicious cycle" of osteolytic bone disease, we addressed whether changes in IL-11 affected the expression of PTHrP and RANKL. Consistent with the finding that IL-11 is induced by TGF $\beta$ 1 in PC3-L cells (Fig. 1B), both PTHrP and RANKL expression can also be induced by TGF $\beta$ 1 in the same cells (Fig. 2A). To determine the relationship between IL-11 expression and these osteolytic factors, IL-11 was selectively inhibited by RNA interference in PC3-H cells, which express high endogenous IL-11 levels (Fig. 2B). Effective knockdown (60–80%) of IL-11 was confirmed by assaying secreted IL-11 (Fig. 2B, left panel) and IL-11 mRNA expression (Fig. 2B, right panel). As a result, the expression of the osteolytic factors PTHrP and RANKL were significantly decreased upon IL-11 depletion ( $P < 0.05$ ) (Fig. 2C). Thus, in support of the hypothesized functional relationship between Runx2 and IL-11, we find that the same osteolytic genes increased by Runx2 transcription, PTHrP and RANKL, are also responsive to IL-11 knockdown. These results suggest a functional cooperation between Runx2 and IL-11 mediated by TGF $\beta$ 1 in advanced prostate cancer cell lines.

### IL-11 EXPRESSION IS RELATED TO RUNX2-SMAD SIGNALING IN PROSTATE CANCER PC3 CELLS

To address the functional relationship between Runx2 and IL-11 gene expression, we first determined if Runx2 regulates IL-11. Runx2 was exogenously expressed in PC3-L cells (having low endogenous Runx2 levels) by adenovirus infection (Fig. 3A). The results showed that Runx2 can activate IL-11 gene expression in PC3-L cells (Fig. 3B). We then selectively inhibited Runx2 expression by RNA interference in PC3-H cells (Fig. 3C). Accordingly, Runx2 protein expression was almost completely depleted, along with an 80% reduction in Runx2 mRNA levels. This knockdown of Runx2 reduced IL-11 gene expression by 40–50%, again supporting a potential role for Runx2 in regulating IL-11 (Fig. 3D).

Our previous studies showed that Runx2 enhances the TGF $\beta$ 1 response in cancer cells through formation of a Runx2-SMAD complex (reviewed in Introduction). To determine whether this mechanism is also involved in IL-11 gene regulation, we utilized constructs expressing either wild-type Runx2 or two mutations (Runx2-HTY and Runx2- $\Delta$ C) that abrogate Runx2-Smad signaling [Zhang et al., 2015]. The two Runx2 mutant proteins retain the DNA binding domain, but are not fully functional [Zhang et al., 2015]. Importantly, TGF $\beta$ 1 treatment efficiently induced phosphorylation of Smad2 in cells expressing WT Runx2 and the mutant proteins (Fig.



**Fig. 1.** IL-11 expression is related to TGFβ1 and Runx2 signaling. (A) Robust expression of Runx2, IL-11 and TGFβ1 in highly osteolytic PC3-H cell line, with low to undetectable expression in PC3-L and LNCaP cells. Plots show relative gene expression of Runx2, IL-11 and TGFβ1 in PC3-L, PC3-H and non-metastatic LNCaP cell cultures determined by qPCR. (B) Response of low Runx2-expressing PC3-L cells (control) to TGFβ1 or BMP2 treatment. Sub-confluent PC3-L cells were cultured in 1% charcoal stripped FBS for 24 h before treatment with DMSO-control, TGFβ1, or BMP2, as indicated. Plots show relative gene expression of TGFβ1-regulated genes, Runx2, IL-11, PAI-1, and ID1. (C) Inhibition of TGFβ1 signaling in PC3-L cells. Sub-confluent PC3-L cells were cultured in 1% charcoal stripped FBS for 24 h before treatment with DMSO-control, TGFβ1, TGFβ1 inhibitor SB431542 (SB), m, and SB431542 pre-treatment, followed by TGFβ1 (SB + TGFβ1). Plots show relative gene expression of Runx2, IL-11, and PAI-1. Data were normalized to GAPDH and are mean ± SEM of n = 3 experiments analyzed in duplicate. (D) Western blot analysis of phospho-Smad2, (p-Smad2), Smad2/3, and Cdk2 in PC3-L cells treated as indicated. (E) ELISA analysis of IL-11 levels in culture media from cells treated as indicated. Values are mean ± SEM of n = 3 experiments analyzed in duplicate. Data in panels A-C and E were statistically analyzed using the t-test with Welch's correction: not significant (ns), \**P* < 0.05, \*\**P* < 0.01, \*\*\**P* < 0.001.

3E). When the Runx2 mutant proteins were overexpressed in PC3-L cells, IL-11 gene expression was reduced by 50% compared to Runx2 WT (Supplementary Fig. S2 and Fig. 3F). In these same cells, in the presence of exogenous expression of WT Runx2, IL-11 expression

increased ~eightfold. However, exogenous expression of Runx2-HTY and -ΔC mutant proteins exhibited a 50% reduction in TGFβ1-stimulated activation of the IL-11 gene when compared with controls (Fig. 3F). These data strongly implicate TGFβ-Runx2-Smad

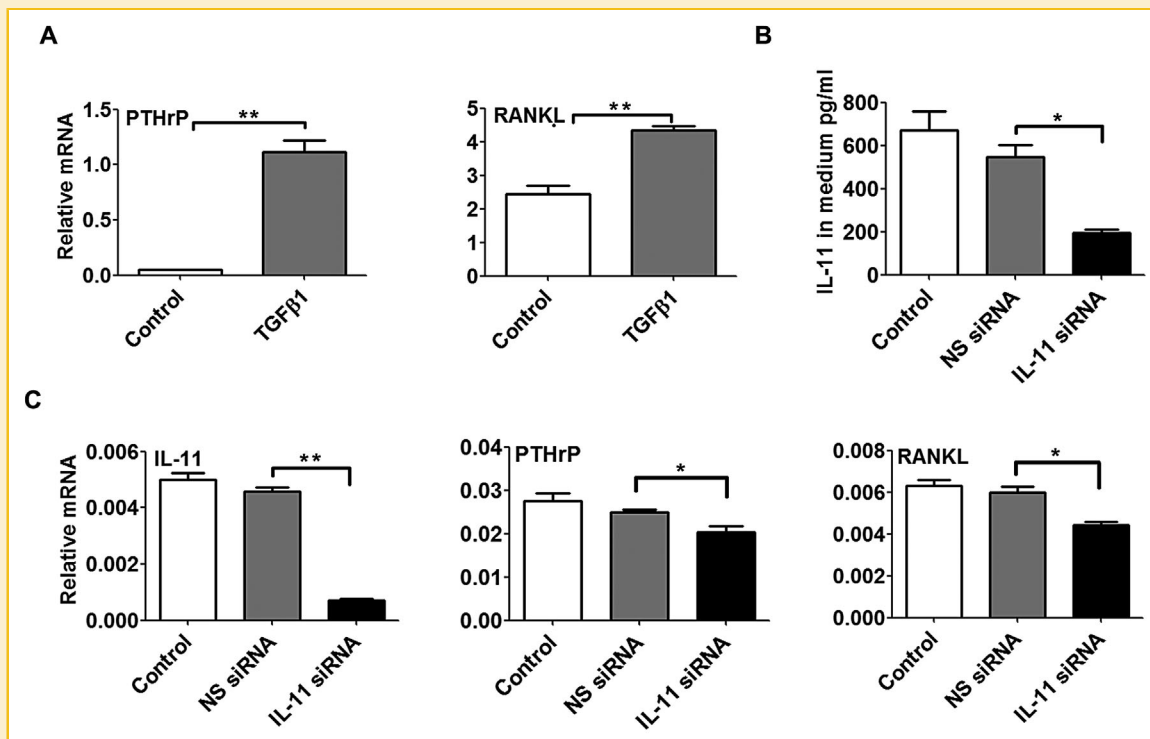


Fig. 2. IL-11 regulates expression of osteolytic genes PTHrP and RANKL in PC3 cells. (A) Effect of TGFβ1 treatment on osteolytic gene expression in PC3-L cells. Relative MRNA expression of PTHrP and RANKL was determined using qPCR in PC3-L cells treated with DMSO-control or TGFβ1. (B) Secretion of IL-11 protein measured by testing a sample of the culture medium using ELISA following IL-11 knockdown using siRNA (NS siRNA: non-silencing control siRNA). (C) Expression of IL-11, PTHrP and RANKL mRNA following IL-11 knockdown in PC3-H cells compared to controls. Data in panels A and C were normalized to GAPDH and were statistically analyzed using the Student's *t*-test with Welch's correction: not significant (ns), \**P* < 0.05, \*\**P* < 0.01.

signaling in regulation of IL-11 gene expression in advanced prostate cancer cells, in addition to the known TGFβ-AP1 pathway that increases IL-11 expression in numerous cell types.

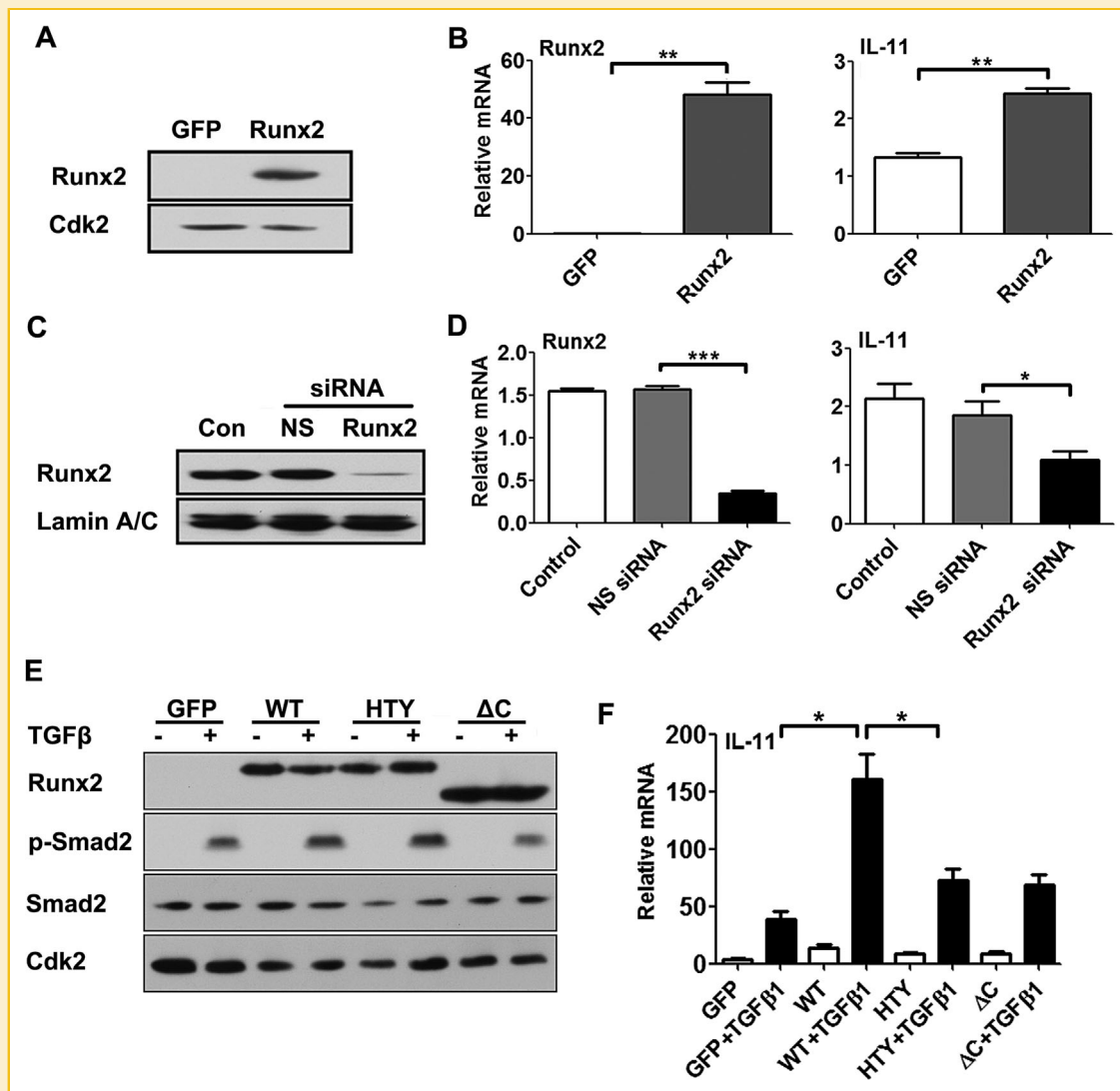
#### RUNX2 AND C-JUN FORM A COMPLEX FOR UPREGULATION OF IL-11 GENE EXPRESSION

The above findings prompted an examination of direct binding of Runx2 in the IL-11 gene promoter, but only a single Runx2 site resides in the proximal promoter in the vicinity of two previously characterized AP-1 sites (Fig. 4A). Multiple Smad binding elements and several additional AP-1 consensus sites are located within 5 kb of the IL-11 promoter region. Even after optimizing several experimental conditions (e.g., testing of two lots of M-70 Runx2 antibody from Santa Cruz Biotechnology, lot #s E2410 and F0112), we could not detect direct Runx2 binding to the IL-11 gene. Supplementary Figure S3 displays the absence of Runx2 binding at several promoter regions enriched in Smad sites. Therefore, we considered the possibility of a Runx2-c-Jun complex involved in regulating IL-11 gene expression. Several members of the AP-1 family of transcription factors are proven regulators of the IL-11 gene dependent on the cell type [Yang and Yang, 1994; Tang et al., 1998b; Bamba et al., 2003; Tohjima et al., 2003]. Previous studies showed that Runx2 can augment c-Jun activation of the AP-1 binding site in the collagenase-3 promoter [Hess et al., 2001; D'Alonzo et al., 2002] and also regulates PTH [Selvamurugan et al.,

1998]. Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) was therefore pursued with a c-Jun antibody which confirmed c-Jun binding within the proximal, as well as in the distal IL-11 promoter regions (Fig. 4B).

We further interrogated whether Runx2 regulated the IL-11 gene through direct interaction with c-Jun under TGFβ1 stimulation. In response to TGFβ1, protein levels of Runx2 and c-Jun remained unchanged; however, levels of phosphorylated Smad were noticeably increased demonstrating activation of TGFβ1 signaling (Fig. 5A). In PC3-H cells, with and without TGFβ1 treatment, we examined formation of a Runx2-c-Jun protein-protein complex. In Fig. 5B, results of a co-immunoprecipitation show an interaction between Runx2 and c-Jun in PC3-H cells that is amplified in the presence of TGFβ1. Validation that the Runx2-c-Jun complex contributes to IL-11 expression is shown by a decrease in IL-11 protein levels upon Runx2 depletion in the presence of constitutively high c-Jun protein (Fig. 5C). Data derived from immunofluorescence (IF) microscopy studies revealed nuclear co-localization of Runx2 and c-Jun in PC3-H cells, which was diminished by Runx2 knockdown (Fig. 5D). Quantifying the IF intensity corroborated these observations, with the presence of Runx2, as well as c-Jun, significantly decreasing after Runx2 depletion (Fig. 5E). Together these data provide compelling evidence for formation of a nuclear Runx2-c-Jun complex.

The summation of our findings supported by biochemical, molecular and *in situ* cellular approaches, is that a circuitry exists



**Fig. 3.** Modulation of Runx2 expression and activity alters IL-11 mRNA levels and response to TGF $\beta$ 1. (A) Ectopic expression of Runx2 in PC3-L cells. PC3-L cells were infected with adenoviral GFP (control) and wildtype Runx2 expression constructs. Western blot analysis is shown, with Cdk2 as a loading control. (B) Gene expression analysis of Runx2 and induced IL-11 in PC3-L cells with overexpressed Runx2 GFP control, relative to GAPDH. (C, D) Runx2 knockdown in PC3-H cells. (C) Western blot analysis of Runx2 protein in nuclear extracts 48 h after mock transfection (Con), and transfection with siRNA targeting (Runx2) or a non-silencing (NS) control siRNA. Lamin A/C was used as loading control. (D) Corresponding qPCR analysis for Runx2 and IL-11 expression. (E, F) Effect of Runx2 mutations on TGF $\beta$ 1 signaling (E) and IL-11 expression (F) in PC3-L cells. (E) Western blot analysis of Runx2, p-Smad2 and total Smad2 following infection with adenovirus expressing GFP, Runx2 WT, Runx2-HTY and  $\Delta$ C mutants in the presence (+) and absence (-) of TGF $\beta$ 1 treatment. Cdk2 was used as internal control. (F) Corresponding analysis of IL-11 gene expression using qPCR. Data in panels B, D, and F were normalized to GAPDH. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM of  $n = 3$  experiments analyzed in duplicate. Data were statistically analyzed using the Student's  $t$ -test with Welch's correction: \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$  \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ .

in prostate tumor cells whereby TGF $\beta$ 1 signals to: (1) AP-1 activity for induced levels of IL-11 by Runx2-c-Jun; and (2) the formation of Runx2-Smad complexes that induce osteolytic factors PTHrP, RANKL. These findings reveal the cooperativity of multiple transcriptional regulators of the IL-11 gene induced by TGF $\beta$ 1 that contribute to metastatic bone disease.

## DISCUSSION

IL-11 is a bone marrow stromal fibroblast-derived cytokine, highly induced by TGF $\beta$ 1 through AP1 sites in the IL-11 promoter [Tang

et al., 1998b; Bamba et al., 2003]. This inflammatory cytokine has long been associated with breast, prostate and other tumors [Campbell et al., 2001]. Because of its role in invasion and as a secreted factor in breast cancer cells that contribute to osteolytic bone disease, we examined IL-11 functional activity in prostate cancer cells with the goal of determining regulation of the IL-11 gene by Runx2 as a mechanism for increased IL-11 expression in metastatic PC3 cells. In addition, it was also necessary to identify the contribution of IL-11 to osteolytic disease. In this study, we show by IL-11 expression profiles in PC cell lines and by specific knockdown that IL-11 promotes expression of several osteolytic factors (e.g., Runx2, RANKL, CSF2, CTGF, PTHrP, VEGF) which are also genes

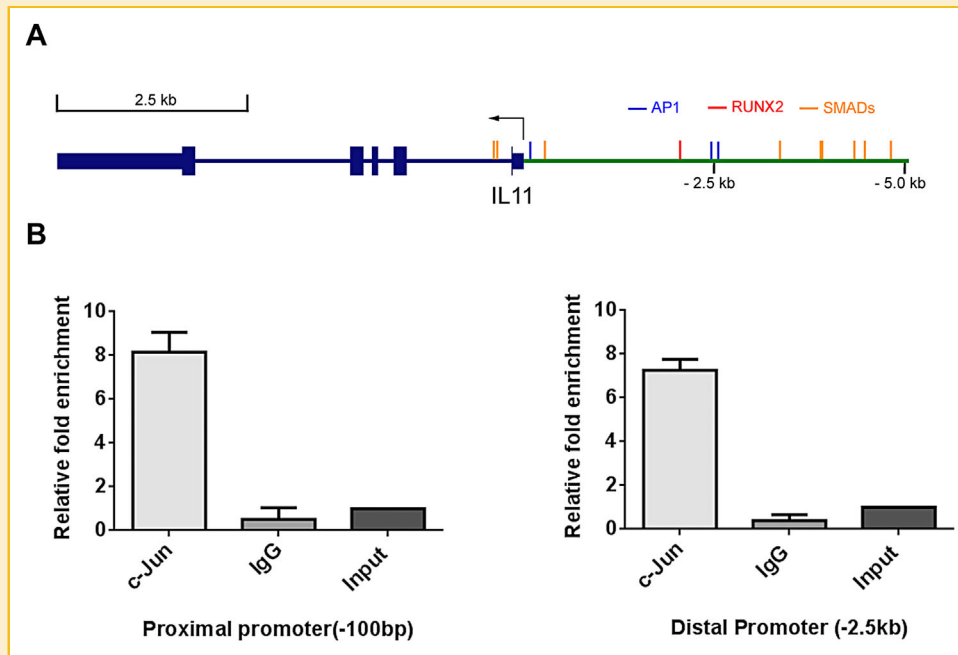


Fig. 4. c-Jun binding in the IL-11 promoter region. (A) Illustration of the IL-11 gene promoter region (+/–5 kb). There is one Runx2 binding site ~2.5 kb upstream of the TSS, two nearby AP-1 sites and a third AP-1 site approximately 100 bp upstream of the TSS, as well as eight SMAD binding sites. (B) ChIP assay. Chromatin was immunoprecipitated with c-Jun or control IgG antibody and analyzed using qPCR analysis with primers for the AP-1 sites in the proximal (left) and distal (right) promoter regions.

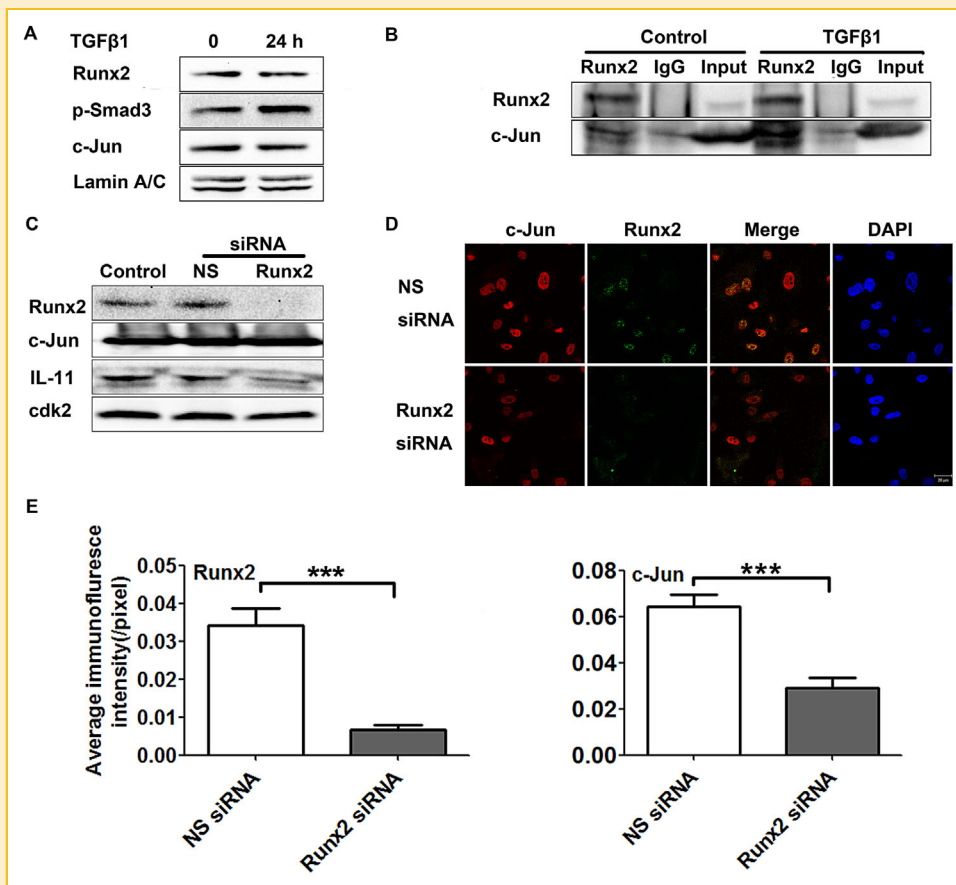
directly regulated by Runx2-co-regulatory protein complexes. Importantly we have demonstrated that IL-11 induction in prostate cancer cells is mediated through two TGFβ1-induced pathways, Smad and AP-1, resulting in formation of Runx2-Smad and Runx2-c-Jun interactions that, together, amplify expression of IL-11. Therefore, we clearly demonstrate that increased IL-11 expression, together with Runx2, is contributing to augmented expression of osteolytic genes in prostate cancer cells.

The Runx2 transcription factor is involved in mediating the “vicious cycle” of metastatic bone disease [Pratap et al., 2011]. Our key findings have provided evidence for a TGFβ1-Runx2-IL-11 regulatory pathway that affects expression of the osteolytic drivers PTHrP and RANKL [Weilbaecher et al., 2011]. Supporting evidence includes: (1) a positive correlation between IL-11, Runx2 and TGFβ1 in the aggressive PC3-H cell line; (2) the barely detectable IL-11, low TGFβ1 and Runx2 levels in metastatic PC3-L cells that produce mainly osteoblastic lesions; and (3) the near absence of these factors in LNCaP non-bone metastatic cells. Moreover, a synergistic effect of TGFβ1 on Runx2 and IL-11 in promoting osteolytic bone disease was evidenced by the following observations: TGFβ1 has a minimal effect in modifying Runx2 levels but a significant fold induction of IL-11. Expression of PC3-L cells to exogenous Runx2 causes IL-11 to become induced 2.5-fold, but importantly, in the presence of both TGFβ1 and Runx2, these cells exhibit in a 30-fold induction of IL-11 compared to either TGFβ1 or Runx2 alone. Furthermore, knockdown of Runx2 WT protein in PC3-H cells or expression of Runx2 mutant proteins that disrupt Runx2-mediated TGFβ1 signaling in PC3-L cells, reduced IL-11 induction by TGFβ1. These in vitro-defined mechanisms are consistent with in vivo studies that demonstrated

reduced osteolytic disease by expression of the Runx2-HTY mutant that is not responsive to TGFβ1 signaling [Zhang et al., 2015]. Thus, these data strongly implicate IL-11 as a direct target gene of Runx2 and support the notion of cooperative activities amongst TGFβ1 in prostate cancer cells.

Based on the finding that Runx2 expression increases and knockdown of Runx2 decreases IL-11 in PC3 cells, we performed studies to identify more precisely the mechanism by which Runx2 regulates IL-11. Upon examining Runx2 sites in the IL-11-gene, many were clustered in far distal regions of the gene, but only one consensus sequence occurred in the promoter. The IL-11 gene promoter (a region ≤–5 kb upstream of the TSS) contains multiple AP-1 sites and Smad binding elements (SBEs). Given the well-established property of Runx2 as a scaffolding protein [Stein et al., 2004], we identified Runx2-Smad and Runx2-c-Jun complexes induced by TGFβ signaling that highly upregulated IL-11 gene expression. Although we demonstrated a functional relationship between Runx2 and IL-11, surprisingly, we did not detect direct binding of Runx2 in the IL-11 gene. This is in contrast to robust c-Jun binding in proximal and distal promoter regions. These results may be a consequence of weak Runx2 interaction at a single site or possibly epitope masking due to the formation of a Runx2 multimeric complex with co-regulatory factors. Large Runx2 complexes can include histone modifying enzymes, co-activators and co-repressors, and other co-regulators associated with cancer, such as AP-1, c-myc, p53, mediators of src signaling, HOXA10, PBX, WWOX, TLE, and ETS-1 [Yang et al., 2001; Schroeder et al., 2005; Aqeilan et al., 2007; Gordon et al., 2010; Yang et al., 2010; Pratap et al., 2011; Ali et al., 2012]. Thus, although a Runx2 ChIP could not





**Fig. 5.** Runx2- and TGFβ1-induced c-Jun form a complex in the nucleus. (A) Western blot showing expression of Runx2, p-Smad3, and c-Jun in PC3-H cells at the indicated times in the presence or absence of TGFβ1 treatment. Lamin A/C was used as internal control. (B) Runx2 co-immunoprecipitation in PC3-H cells after TGFβ1 treatment. PC3-H cells were treated with TGFβ1 or DMSO-control, then immunoprecipitated using Runx2 or IgG control. The Western blot shown was probed with Runx2 and c-Jun antibodies, as indicated. (C–E) Runx2 silencing in PC3-H cells. (C) Western blot analyses of Runx2, c-Jun, IL-11 protein in non-transfected (control) cells or 48 h after transfection with Runx2 siRNA or a non-silencing (NS) control siRNA. Cdk2 was used as loading control. (D) Representative confocal images 48 h after delivery of Runx2 or a non-silencing (NS) control siRNA (Scale Bar = 20 μm). (E) Quantification of the immunofluorescence signal in panel D calculated using the ImageJ software package. Data are mean ± s.d., calculated using the average intensity of fewer random fields of view (~10 cells/field) in three independent experiments. Statistical analysis (*t*-test with Welch's correction) was used to compare the values of cells transfected with NS siRNA or Runx2 siRNA: \*\*\**P* < 0.001.

detect Runx2 binding to IL-11, all other evidences [Bamba et al., 2003] strongly indicate Runx2 regulation via Runx2-Smad complexes at SBEs. For example, mutant Runx2 proteins that disrupt TGFβ1 signaling, significantly reduce IL-11 expression and secretion. We have also demonstrated a Runx2-c-Jun nuclear complex in prostate cancer cells by co-IP and in situ IF, as well as c-Jun binding across the IL-11 promoter. Collectively, our findings of multiple levels of IL-11 gene regulation reveal an integrated network of TGFβ and Runx2 signaling, resulting in increased IL-11 gene expression that contributes to aggressive disease.

Both breast and prostate cancer-induced metastatic bone disease is a complex process involving interactions of tumor cells with stromal cells, osteoblasts, osteoclasts that destroy bone, resulting in disease morbidity, and mortality [Weilbaecher et al., 2011; Sottnik and Keller, 2013]. TGFβ receptor I kinase inhibitors are in clinical trials and drugs that inhibit osteoclastic bone resorption are clinically effective in reducing skeletal complications of malignancy, although individual patient variables must be considered

[Iranikhan et al., 2014; Mathew and Brufsky, 2014]. There is a compelling need to develop novel therapeutic strategies that can block tumor cell endogenous and secreted factors that deregulate the normal homeostasis of bone [Deng et al., 2014]. From our studies, Runx2 and IL-11, each with far reaching consequences on the skeleton, may represent potential therapeutic targets, if specifically directed to the bone-homing tumor cell to prevent aggressive bone disease.

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