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Differential TRAF3 Utilization by a Variant Human CD40 Receptor with Enhanced Signaling

Anna L. Peters* and Gail A. Bishop*†‡§

CD40 is required for T cell-dependent humoral immunity, but it can also contribute to the pathogenesis of autoimmunity and B cell malignancy. The TNFR-associated factor (TRAF)2 and TRAF6 adaptor proteins are positive regulators of CD40 signaling required to activate downstream kinase cascades and transcription factors. In contrast, TRAF3 can serve as a negative regulator of CD40 signaling, and CD40 signals are amplified in TRAF3+/− B cells. We previously reported a gain-of-function polymorphism of the human CD40 receptor, hCD40-P227A, which signals in an amplified manner to B lymphocytes. In this study, we show that hCD40-P227A binds more TRAF3 and TRAF5, as well as certain associated proteins, than wild-type–CD40. Studies in TRAF-deficient B cell lines revealed that hCD40-P227A uses TRAF3 as a positive rather than negative regulator. Although located outside of any known TRAF binding sites, the P227A polymorphism can alter TRAF binding and dramatically changes the role played by TRAF3 in CD40 signaling. The Journal of Immunology, 2010, 185: 6555–6562.

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D40, a member of the TNFR superfamily of molecules, is constitutively expressed on a variety of cell types, including macrophages, dendritic cells, and B cells (1), and can also be inducibly expressed on additional cell types following activation (2). CD154, the ligand for CD40, is expressed transiently on the surface of activated T cells (2), and its binding to CD40 on B cells is required for T-dependent humoral immunity (1, 2). However, CD40–CD154 interactions also contribute to the pathogenesis of many autoimmune diseases, including Graves’ disease, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) (3, 4). A Kozak sequence single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the 5′-untranslated region of CD40 is associated with Graves’ disease in multiple ethnic groups, and it enhances expression of CD40 protein on the cell surface (5, 6). Recently, SNPs in the 5′-untranslated region and second intron of human CD40 have been associated with the incidence of multiple sclerosis and rheumatoid arthritis (7, 8). These SNPs are in complete linkage disequilibrium with each other and with the Graves’ disease-associated SNP, indicating that each arose independently and each may be associated with a distinct functional modification. How these genetic changes affect CD40 protein expression or function is unknown (7, 8).

The cytoplasmic domain of CD40 lacks intrinsic enzymatic activity, instead transducing intracellular signals by binding to TNFR-associated factors (TRAFs) 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 (1). Studies in TRAF-deficient B cell lines revealed that TRAF2 and TRAF6 are positive regulators of CD40 signaling, whereas TRAF3 is a negative regulator (9–11). Latent membrane protein 1 (LMP1) is an EBV-encoded CD40 mimic that activates many of the same signaling pathways as CD40, yet it does so in an amplified and sustained manner compared with CD40 (10, 12). LMP1 also binds TRAF2 and TRAF3, recruiting 2- to 3-fold more TRAF3 to its cytoplasmic domain than CD40, yet it uses TRAF3 as a positive rather than negative regulator and binds TRAF3 in a manner that is overlapping but distinct from that of CD40 (10, 13). Thus, different receptors can use the same TRAFs to activate cellular signaling events, but the distinct nature of their interactions and different TRAF roles can regulate the magnitude and duration of activation.

We and colleagues previously identified a gain-of-function allele of hCD40, hCD40-P227A, which is highly overrepresented in individuals of Mexican and South American descent (14). SLE patients with this genetic heritage are known to be predisposed to more severe forms of SLE (15), although it is unclear whether the hCD40-P227A allele plays a causal role, as SLE is multifactorial in origin, a common characteristic of human autoimmune disease. The proline-to-alanine amino acid substitution at position 227 of CD40 is 3 aa upstream of the TRAF6 binding site (see Fig. 1A) in the cytoplasmic domain of CD40 (14). Signaling via hCD40-P227A relative to endogenous or transfected wild-type (Wt)-CD40 receptors in mouse or human B cell lines results in increased phosphorylation of JNK, and its substrate c-Jun increased production of the proinflammatory cytokines IL-6 and TNF-α, increased Ig production, and enhanced the ability to cooperate with signals from the B cell AgR, leading to enhanced synergistic production of IL-6 and Ig (14). The activity of hCD40-P227A is remarkably similar to that of LMP1, which also signals in an amplified and sustained manner compared with Wt-CD40. Thus, we hypothesized that hCD40-P227A could be using TRAFs differently from Wt-CD40, perhaps in a manner analogous to LMP1.

To address this hypothesis, we stably expressed hCD40-P227A in TRAF2−/−, TRAF3−/−, or TRAF6−/− mouse B cell lines known to be good models for CD40-mediated signals (10, 11, 16), and we examined TRAF association and TRAF dependence of CD40 functions. TRAF3 displayed enhanced association with hCD40-P227A compared with Wt-CD40. Of particular interest, this en-
hanced association corresponded to a change in the function of TRAF3 from a Wt-CD40 inhibitor to a stimulatory factor for hCD40-P227A. These findings reveal the important principle that structural changes outside of canonical TRAF binding sites can alter TRAF binding and lead to striking alterations in TRAF function.

Materials and Methods

Cells

The CD40-responsive mature mouse B cell lines A20.2.17 (17) and CH12.LX (18), their subclasses lacking TRAF2 (T2-/-) (16), TRAF3 (T3-/-) (10), or TRAF5 (T5-/-) (11), and subclasses stably expressing hCD40-Wt (16), hCD40-LMP1 (10), hCD40a255 (19), or hCD40-P227A (14) have been described in the references cited. Cells were grown in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% FCS (Atlanta Biologicals, Norcross, GA), 10 μM 2-ME (Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY), penicillin, and streptomycin (B cell medium [BCM]; G418 (400 μg/ml) (Research Products International, Mt. Prospect, IL) was added to maintain transfected cDNA. Subclones expressing similar levels of transfected CD40 as determined by flow cytometry were selected for experiments, with two or more individual clones tested for each B cell function (Supplemental Fig. 1). Hi5 insect cells infected with WT or hCD154-expressing baculoviruses have been described (14, 19, 20), and provide a source of trimERIC, membrane-bound CD154 without overgrowing cell cultures, as insect cells normally grow clones tested for each B cell function (Supplemental Fig. 1). Using this method, we consistently observed that CD40 precipitated (Fig. 1B,1Wt-hCD40 following stimulation (Fig. 1C). Normalized to the amount of actin on the same immunoblot. Phosphorylated JNK was normalized to the amount of total JNK on the same immunoblot. Immunoblotting whole-chickens were eluted from magnetic beads by addition of 20 μl of 2× SDS-PAGE sample buffer, for a total sample volume of 40 μl, and heat denatured at 95˚C for 10 min.

Results

Binding of TRAFs and cIAP1 by Wt-hCD40 and hCD40-P227A

The hCD40-P227A mutation is located outside of all known TRAF binding sites, yet the hCD40-P227A receptor exhibits amplified signaling relative to Wt-hCD40 (14, 23, 24) (Fig. 1A). Although we originally could not detect consistent differences in TRAF2, TRAF3, or TRAF6 binding by hCD40-P227A by conventional, relatively nonquantitative coimmunoprecipitation, we reevaluated TRAF recruitment by this receptor using a more sensitive immunoprecipitation method that utilizes magnetic beads (11). All cell lines used in these studies expressed similar levels of hCD40 receptors on the cell surface as determined by flow cytometry (Supplemental Fig. 1). Using this method, we consistently observed that hCD40-P227A bound 2-fold more TRAF3 and TRAF5 than did Wt-hCD40 following stimulation (Fig. 1B,1Wt-hCD40 following stimulation (Fig. 1B,1C). Normalized to the amount of CD40 precipitated (Fig. 1C), this difference was highly reproducible. Although the P227A mutation is closest to the membrane-proximal TRAF6 binding site, TRAF2 and TRAF6 recruitment to hCD40-P227A was similar to Wt-hCD40 (Fig. 1C) (14). TRAFs did not associate with magnetic beads coated with an isotype control Ab (mouse IgG1 isotype), nor with a CD40 receptor that lacks the C-terminal 55 aa corresponding to the entire cytoplasmic domain (Supplemental Figs. 2, 3).

We previously demonstrated that signaling via Wt-CD40 or hCD40-P227A results in similar ability to stimulate degradation of TRAF2 and TRAF3 (14). In this study, Wt-CD40 and hCD40-P227A also recruited similar amounts of cIAP1, an E3 ubiquitin ligase, which is consistent with the ability of these receptors to induce TRAF2 and TRAF3 degradation with equivalent kinetics and magnitude (14, 25) (Fig. 2A,2B). We also compared hCD40-P227A to a hybrid molecule with the cytoplasmic signaling domain of LMP1 (hCD40-LMP1). We have previously demonstrated that
this molecule associates with TRAFs and induces signaling similarly to that of Wt LMP1 (25). In contrast to Wt-CD40, hCD40-LMP1 signaling does not induce TRAF2 or TRAF3 degradation (25) and this receptor binds very small amounts of cIAP1 (Fig. 2A, 2B), suggesting that the amount of cIAP1 recruited to the cytoplasmic tail of a receptor regulates the ability to degrade TRAFs. TRAF2, TRAF6, and cIAP1 recruitment to hCD40-Wt were intermediate between TRAF3 association with Wt-hCD40 and hCD40-P227A after stimulation, and less efficiently to the cytoplasmic domain of hCD40-LMP1.

Interestingly, hCD40-P227A recruited amounts of TRAF3 that were intermediate between TRAF3 association with Wt-hCD40 and hCD40-LMP1 (Fig. 2A, 2B). TRAF3 is a negative regulator of Wt-CD40 signaling (9), and Wt-CD40 signaling is amplified in TRAF3-dependent in the representative experiment shown, this receptor complex was isolated by magnetic field immunoprecipitation. Proteins were resolved by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted for TRAF5. The membrane was stripped and reprobed for the following proteins in sequence: TRAF6, TRAF2, TRAF3, and hCD40 as a loading control. Results are representative of three independent experiments. C. Amounts of associating TRAFs were normalized to the amount of receptor precipitated. Data are presented as a fold increase of TRAF bound to the average of both hCD40-P227A clones relative to both clones of hCD40-Wt and are the mean ± SE of three separate experiments. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.005 by Student t test.

These data suggest that the hCD40-P227A polymorphism significantly alters the recruitment of TRAF3 and TRAF5 to the receptor, resulting in a complex with notable features of the signaling complex associated with LMP1, rather than Wt-CD40.

TRAF requirements for JNK activation by hCD40-P227A

Previous work revealed that hCD40-P227A signaling selectively amplifies the JNK pathway relative to Wt-CD40, although NF-κB, ERK, p38, and Akt pathways are unaltered (14), and that TRAF6 is required for the activation of JNK by Wt-CD40 (11). To test whether TRAF6 was required for hCD40-P227A-induced JNK activation, we stimulated TRAF6/−/− or TRAF6/−/+ A20 cells stably expressing similar levels of hCD40-Wt or hCD40-P227A with the CD40L, CD154, and measured JNK phosphorylation (11, 14). JNK activation was nearly abrogated in TRAF6−/− cells following either hCD40-Wt or hCD40-P227A signaling (Fig. 3). This indicates that similar to Wt-CD40, hCD40-P227A requires TRAF6 for JNK activation, as does Wt-CD40 (11). Similarly, hCD40-P227A–mediated JNK activation in TRAF2−/−/ CH12.LX B cells was reduced (data not shown), as previously reported for Wt-CD40 (9, 16).

We next evaluated the role of TRAF3 in JNK activation by hCD40-P227A versus Wt-hcd40, using TRAF3/−/− or TRAF3+/−- B cell lines stably expressing similar levels of hCD40-Wt or hCD40-P227A. Consistent with previously published results, hCD40-P227A signaling in TRAF3-sufficient B cells resulted in an approximate doubling in JNK phosphorylation when compared with Wt-CD40 signaling (Fig. 4) (14). Signaling via Wt-CD40 in TRAF3−/− cells was amplified, as was signaling via endogenous mCD40 (data not shown), consistent with previous identification of TRAF3 as a negative regulator of Wt-CD40 signaling (9, 10). In sharp contrast, hCD40-P227A signaling in TRAF3−/− cells was reduced in comparison with the activity of Wt-CD40 in the same cells and compared with the activity of P227A in TRAF3-sufficient cells (Fig. 4).

JNK activation induced by CD40 is rapid and transient, so relative differences can be difficult to evaluate quantitatively. As a more stable measure of JNK activation, we also examined phosphorylation of its major substrate c-Jun at Ser63 after CD40 signaling. Consistent with previously published results (14), hCD40-P227A signaling reproducibly resulted in ~2-fold more
c-Jun phosphorylation after 30 min of signaling than that induced by hCD40-Wt (Fig. 5). In TRAF3−/− cells, Wt-CD40 signaling resulted in ~2-fold more c-Jun phosphorylation than in TRAF3-sufficient cells (Fig. 5), supporting the role of TRAF3 as a negative regulator of Wt-CD40 signaling. In sharp contrast, however, hCD40-P227A signaling in TRAF3-deficient cells resulted in substantially reduced c-Jun phosphorylation when compared with hCD40-P227A signaling in TRAF3+/+ cells. Notably, in the absence of TRAF3, hCD40-P227A signaling was reduced to Wt-CD40 levels. This indicates that, similar to LMP1, hCD40-P227A not only bound increased amounts of TRAF3 (Figs. 1, 2), but it also used TRAF3 as a positive signaling regulator necessary to its enhanced function.

Role of TRAF3 in enhanced IL-6 production following hCD40-P227A signaling

JNK phosphorylates c-Jun, which forms active AP-1 homodimers required for IL-6 production following CD40 signaling in B cells (28). Because hCD40-P227A–stimulated JNK and c-Jun phos-

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**FIGURE 2.** TRAF binding by hCD40-Wt, hCD40-P227A, and hCD40-LMP1 in TRAF3+/+ versus TRAF3−/− B cells. A, T3+/+ or T3−/− CH12.LX cells stably expressing matched amounts of hCD40-Wt, hCD40-P227A (P227A), or hCD40-LMP1 (LMP1) were stimulated as in Fig. 1B with magnetic beads for 15 min, and the receptor complex was isolated as in Fig. 1. Proteins were resolved by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted for TRAF5. The membrane was stripped and reprobed for the following proteins in sequence: TRAF6, TRAF2, TRAF3, and cIAP1; loading controls were similar to those shown for the TRAF5 immunoblot. Results are representative of five independent experiments. At least two subclones of each cell line were tested with similar results; however, the apparent decrease of TRAF5, TRAF6, and cIAP1 binding to this particular subclone of P227A.T3−/− was not reproducible in replicate experiments. *, Nonspecific band. B, Amounts of associating TRAFs and cIAP1 were normalized to the amount of receptor precipitated from TRAF3+/+ B cells. Data are presented as a fold increase of molecule bound to hCD40-Wt and hCD40-LMP1 relative to hCD40-Wt (which was set equal to 1 for each molecule) and are the mean ± SE of three to five separate experiments. *p < 0.05; **p < 0.005 by Student t test. C, Amounts of associating TRAFs and cIAP1 were normalized to the amount of receptor precipitated from TRAF3−/− B cells. Data are presented as a fold increase of molecule bound to hCD40-Wt, hCD40-LMP1 relative to hCD40-Wt (which was set equal to 1 for each molecule) and are the mean ± SE of three to five separate experiments. *p < 0.05; **p < 0.005 by Student t test.
phorylation were reduced to Wt-CD40 levels in TRAF3−/− cells, we next asked whether IL-6 production was also decreased. TRAF3+/+ or TRAF3−/− CH12.LX B cells expressing either Wt-hCD40 or hCD40-P227A were stimulated with agonistic anti-mCD40, anti-hCD40, or isotype control mAbs for 48 h, and IL-6 in culture supernatants was quantified by ELISA. While a membrane-bound source of CD154 is required to elicit IL-6 production following Wt-CD40 signaling in normal B cells and B cell lines (19), hCD40-LMP1 and hCD40-P227A can both induce IL-6 production in response to agonistic CD40 Abs (12, 14) (Fig. 6A). Previous results showed that TRAF3 deficiency does not augment IL-6 production in B cell lines in response to CD154 (10). However, signaling via Wt-hCD40 in TRAF3−/− cells induced a large amount of IL-6 production in response to agonistic anti-CD40 Ab (Fig. 6A), consistent with the previous demonstration that TRAF3 is a negative regulator of Wt-CD40 signaling (9, 10). In contrast, there was no augmented IL-6 production following hCD40-P227A signaling in TRAF3−/− B cells (p = NS, P227A.T3+/+ versus P227A.T3−/−), consistent with the conclusion that TRAF3 was instead used as a positive signaling regulator. The observation that hCD40-P227A could still stimulate IL-6 production in TRAF3−/− cells is consistent with normal recruitment of TRAF6 to this receptor upon stimulation (29) (Figs. 1, 2).

Role of TRAF3 in enhanced hCD40-P227A–mediated Ig production
IL-6 secretion following CD40 signaling contributes to plasma cell differentiation and Ig production, as blocking IL-6 in CD40-

FIGURE 3. Role of TRAF6 in JNK phosphorylation following hCD40-P227A signaling. A, A20.23 cells stably expressing hCD40-Wt (hCD40.Wt.T6+/+, hCD40.Wt.T6−/−) or hCD40-P227A (P227A.T6+/+, P227A.T6−/−) were stimulated for the indicated times with insect cells infected with Wt baculovirus (Hi5), or insect cells infected with a baculovirus encoding hCD154 (Hi5-hCD154). Total cell lysates were resolved by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted for phosphorylated JNK, followed by total JNK as a loading control. Data are representative of three separate experiments. At least two clones of each cell line were tested with similar results. B, Images were quantified and normalized to the amount of total JNK. The 0 time point depicted in the graph is the 60 minute Hi5 lane shown in Fig. 2A.

FIGURE 4. Role of TRAF3 in JNK phosphorylation following hCD40-P227A signaling. A, CH12.LX cells stably expressing similar amounts of hCD40-Wt (hCD40.Wt.T3+/+, hCD40.Wt.T3−/−) or hCD40-P227A (P227A.T3+/+, P227A.T3−/−) were stimulated for the indicated times with medium (BCM; 0 time point), insect cells infected with Wt baculovirus (Hi5), or insect cells infected with a baculovirus encoding hCD154 (Hi5-hCD154). Total cell lysates were resolved by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted for phosphorylated JNK, followed by total JNK as a loading control. Data are representative of five independent experiments. At least two clones of each cell line were tested with similar results. B, Images were quantified and normalized to the amount of total JNK. Results shown are representative of five independent experiments, with at least two clones of each cell line tested with similar results.
stimulated B cell cultures reduces Ig production to basal levels (29). Because TRAF3 deficiency enhanced IL-6 production in response to WT-CD40 signaling, but failed to enhance hCD40-P227A-mediated IL-6 production, we determined whether Ig production, the signature function of the B cell, was similarly affected by TRAF3 deficiency. When stimulated with CD40 agonists, the CH12.LX cell line produces and secretes IgM reactive to phosphorylcholine, an Ag present on the surface of SRBCs. We stimulated CH12.LX cells infected with a baculovirus encoding hCD154 (Hi5-hCD154). Total cell lysates were resolved by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted for phosphorylated c-Jun, followed by actin as a loading control. Data are representative of three independent experiments. At least two clones of each cell line were tested with similar results. B. Images were quantified and normalized to actin. Data are presented as a fold increase of c-Jun phosphorylated relative to hCD40/Wt.T3+/+ (which was set equal to 1) and are the mean ± SE of three separate experiments. *p < 0.05 by Student t test.

Discussion

Results presented in this study indicate that hCD40-P227A used TRAF3 as a required positive regulator of signaling, and that TRAF3 was required for the gain-of-function activity of hCD40-P227A. TRAF3 was recruited more efficiently to hCD40-P227A than to hCD40-Wt following CD40 stimulation (Figs. 1, 2). This was initially surprising, considering the selective hyperactivation of the JNK pathway following hCD40-P227A signaling and the previously demonstrated negative role of TRAF3 in WT-CD40–induced JNK activation. Fig. 2A and 2B demonstrate that TRAF2 and TRAF6 were recruited equally well to the cytoplasmic domains of hCD40-Wt and hCD40-P227A after stimulation, and less efficiently to the cytoplasmic domain of hCD40-LMP1. Notably, this is also the first demonstration, to our knowledge, that endogenous TRAF6 forms a complex with LMP1 in B cells. We reported that TRAF2 and TRAF3 degrade with equivalent magnitude and kinetics following either WT-CD40 or CD40-P227A signaling in B cells (14), and Fig. 2A and 2B demonstrate that similar recruitment of cIAP1 by CD40-P227A and WT-hCD40 correlated with the ability to degrade TRAF2 and TRAF3. This increase in TRAF3 binding by CD40-P227A is consistent with the use of TRAF3 as a positive, rather than a negative, regulator of signaling, because JNK activation, IL-6 production, and Ig production were clearly reduced following P227A signaling in mCD40- or hCD40-deficient cells (Figs. 3–6).

Several TRAFs are capable of activating the JNK pathway downstream of CD40 or LMP1-mediated signaling. TRAF2 and TRAF6 are required for optimal JNK activation following CD40 signaling, as demonstrated in previous work utilizing cells lacking either TRAF2 or TRAF6 (11). However, LMP1-mediated JNK activation requires TRAF3, but does not require TRAF2 (10). Results of this study suggest that the hCD40-P227A signaling pathway is overlapping but distinct from those mediated by either
LMP1 or Wt-CD40, as TRAF2 (not shown), TRAF6 (Fig. 3), and TRAF3 (Figs. 4–6) are all required for optimal JNK activation by hCD40-P227A.

It is notable that LMP1 recruits much more TRAF3 to its cytoplasmic domain upon signaling than Wt-CD40, and LMP1 is able to use TRAF3 as a positive signaling regulator. The P227A polymorphism of hCD40 not only increased the amount of TRAF3 recruited to the CD40 signaling complex, but it also changed the role played by TRAF3 in downstream effects of CD40 engagement. Therefore, both LMP1 and CD40-P227A not only bind more TRAF3 but require this TRAF for optimal signal transduction, suggesting that the function of a TRAF may in part be determined by its concentration at the receptor complex and/or the avidity with which it associates with a given receptor.

The hCD40-P227A polymorphism may alter TRAF3 binding and function in several ways, which are not mutually exclusive. It is possible that a new TRAF3 binding site is created by the alteration, and that TRAF3 is binding preferentially to this membrane-proximal site. The altered binding site may induce a conformational change in TRAF3 that alters its function, similar to the change in interaction shown in the crystal structure of TRAF3 binding to LMP1 (13). Indeed, TRAF3 is not exclusively a negative regulator of receptor signaling, as LMP1, lymphotoxin-βR, and certain innate immune receptors use TRAF3 as a positive regulator of signaling (10, 30–33).

Another possibility is that hCD40-P227A is recruiting additional B cell-specific molecules that are not recruited to Wt-hCD40 upon receptor signaling (or vice versa), and that these molecules indirectly influence TRAF3 binding in B cells. Interestingly, Leo et al. (27) demonstrated that a fusion protein consisting of a GST-tagged CD40-P227A cytoplasmic domain binds TRAF2 and TRAF3 normally in transformed epithelial cells, suggesting that B cell- or hematopoietic cell-specific factors may influence TRAF3 binding. There is precedent for this, as a cytoplasmic domain of CD40 shown to lack binding of both TRAF2 and TRAF3 when overexpressed in transformed epithelial cells binds normal amounts of TRAF3 when expressed in B cells (1). Two such candidate proteins that may be differentially recruited to Wt-CD40 and hCD40-P227A are Act1 and T3JAM (34, 35). Act1 is found in a complex with CD40 and TRAF3 following CD40 signals (36), yet it is unclear from these studies whether TRAF3 is required for Act1 binding to CD40 in B cells, as Act1 can also associate with TRAF6 (37). The role of Act1 in CD40 signaling is not yet firmly established. One strain of Act1−/− mice displays CD40-dependent autoimmunity, and B cells derived from these mice display increased activation of NF-κB, ERK, p38, and JNK in response to CD40 agonists in vitro (36), yet another independently derived strain of Act1−/− mice on a similar genetic background does not share this phenotype (38). Interestingly, both hCD40-LMP1 and hCD40-P227A bound clearly increased amounts of Act1 following stimulation relative to Wt-hCD40 in coimmunoprecipitation experiments, when normalized to the amount of CD40 precipitated (Supplemental Fig. 1). Furthermore, Act1 is recruited more efficiently to all three receptors in TRAF3−/− cells, suggesting that Act1 binding to hCD40-Wt, hCD40-P227A, and hCD40-LMP1 does not depend on TRAF3 (Supplemental Fig. 1). Further studies are needed to determine the role of Act1 in signaling by hCD40-P227A, LMP1, and CD40 in B cells.

T3JAM was originally identified by yeast two-hybrid studies using TRAF3 as bait (35). When overexpressed in transformed epithelial cells in conjunction with exogenously expressed TRAF3, T3JAM stimulates JNK but not NF-κB activity (35), similar to the selective augmentation of JNK phosphorylation by hCD40-P227A, yet the role of T3JAM in CD40 signaling is unknown. We have been unable to detect binding of T3JAM to CD40 in B cells upon stimulation, using commercially available Abs (data not shown). We are currently employing a proteomics approach to identify additional factors that may be recruited differentially to hCD40-P227A versus Wt-hCD40.

A third possibility is that the P227A alteration induces a conformational change in the receptor that introduces more stable contacts with TRAF3 (13). Previous studies show that although LMP1 and CD40 bind the same face of TRAF3, additional contacts are made between LMP1 and TRAF3 that stabilize TRAF-receptor binding (13). The site of the P227A SNP is located in an unstructured region of the CD40 cytoplasmic domain. As shown by secondary structure prediction programs and nuclear magnetic resonance spectra (39). Fragments of the CD40 cytoplasmic tail crystallized with TRAF2 or TRAF3 show that the tail only assumes secondary structure when complexed with TRAFs, suggesting that localized structure changes induced by the P227A amino acid alteration may not be detected in the absence of bound TRAF molecules. Furthermore, the P227A residue lies outside of the CD40 peptides cocystalized with TRAF6, TRAF2, and TRAF3, making it impossible to determine from the structural data currently available what role, if any, this residue plays in TRAF interactions or binding affinity (39–41). We are currently producing purified CD40-P227A and TRAF molecules to address this question by biochemical and biophysical means.

In addition to increased recruitment of TRAF3 to hCD40-P227A, TRAF5 recruitment was also increased. Furthermore, TRAF5 binding by hCD40-P227A and hCD40-LMP1 following stimulation was reduced in TRAF3−/− B cells, suggesting that optimal recruitment of TRAF5 to these receptors requires TRAF3 (Fig. 2). Therefore, the signaling defects observed following hCD40-P227A signaling in TRAF3−/− B cells could be due not only to the absence of TRAF3, but also to suboptimal recruitment of TRAF5. Recent studies in TRAF5−/− mice show that TRAF5 is required for LMP1 signaling in vivo (42). We are currently producing mCD40-hP227A transgenic mice, which can be bred onto the TRAF5−/− background to determine the contribution of this TRAF to P227A signaling in the context of the whole animal.

In summary, an experimental approach that exploits a sensitive immunoprecipitation technique as well as TRAF-deficient B cells allowed characterization of the molecular signaling requirements for a gain-of-function allele of human CD40 common in certain populations. Surprisingly, hCD40-P227A used TRAF3 as a positive rather than a negative regulator of signaling, and TRAF3 was required for its gain-of-function signaling outcomes in a manner analogous to that of the oncogenic EBV mimic, LMP1, which also shows enhanced B cell activation compared with Wt-CD40. Our studies indicate that mutations outside of the known TRAF binding sites can dramatically and selectively alter TRAF3 binding and function in CD40 signaling.

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Disclosures
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