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*J Immunol* 2012; 188:6278-6286; Prepublished online 4 May 2012;
doi: 10.4049/jimmunol.1102660
http://www.jimmunol.org/content/188/12/6278

Supplementary Material

http://www.jimmunol.org/content/suppl/2012/05/04/jimmunol.1102660.DC1

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Mast cell activation results in the release of stored and newly synthesized inflammatory mediators. We found that Zeb2 (also named Sip1, Zfhx1b), a zinc finger transcription factor, regulates both early and late mast cell responses. Transfection with small interfering RNA (siRNA) reduced Zeb2 expression and resulted in decreased FceRI-mediated degranulation, with a parallel reduction in receptor-induced activation of NFAT and NF-κB transcription factors, but an enhanced response to the LPS-mediated activation of NF-κB. There was variable and less of a decrease in the Ag-mediated release of the cytokines TNF-α, IL-13, and CCL-4. This suggests that low Zeb2 expression differentially regulates signaling pathways in mast cells. Multiple phosphorylation events were impaired that affected molecules both at early and late events in the signaling pathway. The Zeb2 siRNA-treated mast cells had altered cell progression, as well as decreased expression of several molecules including cell surface FceRI and its β subunit, Gab2, phospholipase-Cγ1, and phospholipase-Cγ2, all of which are required for receptor-induced signal transduction. The results indicate that the transcription factor Zeb2 controls the expression of molecules thereby regulating signaling in mast cells. *The Journal of Immunology*, 2012, 188: 6278–6286.

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Received for publication September 14, 2011. Accepted for publication April 6, 2012.

This work was supported by the Intramural Research Program of the National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research.

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The online version of this article contains supplemental material.

Abbreviations used in this article: BMMC, bone marrow-derived mast cell; miRNA, microRNA; MRE, microRNA response element; PLCy, phospholipase Cγ; SCF, stem cell factor; siRNA, small interfering RNA.
granulation at all 3 d of testing; however, it resulted in increased release of TNF-α, IL-13, and CCL-4 at day 1 but decreased responses by day 2 or 3. Decreased expression of Zeb2 resulted in changes in IgE–FcεRI-mediated signaling events with reduced phosphorylation of several proteins. There were also changes in ionomycin-mediated degranulation and cytokine release indicating that Zeb2 knockdown altered signaling events both upstream and downstream of the calcium response. There were also effects on the expression of proteins implicated in signal transduction. These results indicate that Zeb2 by regulating the expression of several proteins controls mast cell responses.

Materials and Methods

Abs and reagents

Mouse IL-3, stem cell factor (SCF), and propidium iodide were purchased from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, CA). Ionomycin and PMA were from Calbiochem (La Jolla, CA). The anti-mouse IgE PE was from e Bioscience (San Diego, CA). RNase was from Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). The Abs for H-2Kd, anti–phospho-p38, anti–phospho-p44/42 MAPK (ERK Thr202/Tyr204), anti–phospho-paxillin (Thr31, Tyr189), anti–phospho-Syk (Tyk255/Tyr526), anti–phospho-PLCγ1 (Thr1217), and anti–phospho-LAT (Tyr191) were from Cell Signaling Technology (Beverly, MA); anti–SNAI1 (N-term R8) was from Abgent (San Diego, CA). The Abs for PLCγ1, Btk, and Pl3K p85 were from Upstate/Millipore (Lake Placid, NY). All other materials were as previously described (21, 22).

Cell culture

The growth factor-dependent MC9 mouse mast cell lines stably expressing NFAT binding sites fused to enhanced GFP or NF-kB binding sites fused to GFP were described previously (23). Bone marrow cells were collected from 2- to 4-mo-old C57BL/6 females and cultured for up to 8 wk in RPMI containing 10% FBS, 5 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 10% NCTC 109 medium, 0.1 mM non–essential amino acids, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, antibiotics, 30 ng/ml IL-3, and processed by CellQuest software (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA). The control cells was determined by a FACScan three-color analysis cytometer (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA). Ionomycin and PMA were then stimulated with Ag for 5 h from 2- to 4-mo-old C57BL/6 females and cultured for up to 8 wk in RPMI containing 10% FBS, 5 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 10% NCTC 109 medium, 0.1 mM non–essential amino acids, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, antibiotics, 30 ng/ml IL-3, and processed by CellQuest software (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA). The control cells was determined by a FACScan three-color analysis cytometer (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA). The Abs for H-2Kd, anti–phospho-p38, anti–phospho-p44/42 MAPK (ERK Thr202/Tyr204), anti–phospho-paxillin (Thr31, Tyr189), anti–phospho-Syk (Tyk255/Tyr526), anti–phospho-PLCγ1 (Thr1217), and anti–phospho-LAT (Tyr191) were from Cell Signaling Technology (Beverly, MA); anti–SNAI1 (N-term R8) was from Abgent (San Diego, CA). The Abs for PLCγ1, Btk, and Pl3K p85 were from Upstate/Millipore (Lake Placid, NY). All other materials were as previously described (21, 22).

Transient transfection with siRNA

An initial screen was with a library containing pools of four siRNA duplexes per gene that target 198 mouse enzymes with known or predicted phosphatase activity purchased from Dharmacoa (Lafayette, CO). The characteristics of this library are described in our previous publication where it was used to study degranulation in mast cells (22). The siRNA targeting Zeb2 (NM_015753) containing either a pool of four siRNA duplexes or the single duplexes was from Dharmacoa. For positive controls, a pool containing four scrambled siRNAs with minimal effect on known mouse genes (ON-TARGET plus siCONTROL nontargeting pool, cat. no. D-001810-10-20) was also from Dharmacoa. Mouse Syk (NM_011518) siGENOME SMARTpool (Dharmacon) was used in some transfections as a positive control. Transfection was by use of Amaxa Nucleofector 96-well Shuttle System as previously described (23). After transfection, cells were transfected into 96-well plates and assayed for 3 d. Cell pellets in each experiment were analyzed by immuno blotting to determine changes in the level of expression of proteins.

Flow cytometric measurement of NF-κB and NFAT activation

Fluorescence of the GFP reporter was used as a marker of FcεRI-induced NF-κB or NFAT activation. Cells were sensitized for 24 h with 0.3 μg/ml Ag-specific IgE (anti–TNF-142 mAb) and then stimulated with Ag for 5 h (for NF-κB activity) or 18 h (for NFAT activity) at which times there was maximal GFP expression. The mean fluorescence intensity of treated and control cells was determined by a FACSscan three-color analysis cytometer and processed by CellQuest software (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA). The activation in the treated cells is presented as a percentage or fraction of that in cells transfected with control siRNA.

Degranulation measurements

The β-hexosaminidase release was determined in transfected BMMC that were sensitized for 24 h with 0.3 μg/ml Ag-specific IgE (anti–TNF-142 mAb TIB-142) as described previously (23). In some experiments, cells were stimulated with 1 μM ionomycin. Degranulation of cells treated with the experimental siRNA is presented as percent or fraction of that in cells transfected with siCONTROL. Ag-induced release in control transfected cells was 27 ± 8% on day 1, 27 ± 7% on day 2, and 23 ± 11% on day 3 (n = 7).

Cytokine release measurements

BMMC transfected with siRNA were sensitized overnight with Ag-specific IgE and then challenged for 3 h in complete culture medium with Ag or a combination of 20 nM PMA and 1 μM ionomycin. Quantitative measurements of TNF-α, IL-13, and CCL-4 (MIP-1β) in the supernatants were performed with cytokine-specific Quantikine ELISA Kits (R&D Systems) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Ag-induced release in cells transfected with experimental siRNA is expressed as a fraction of that in control-treated cells.

Other cellular analyses

For FcεRI expression, transfected BMMC (7 × 106) were cultured overnight with 0.6 μg/ml Ag-specific IgE. After washing, the cells were incubated for 1 h at 4˚C with 2 μg FITC-conjugated anti-mouse IgE. The cells were then washed, and the fluorescence was read by FACSscan.

For cell cycle analysis, BMMC (7 × 106) were washed with PBS and fixed overnight with ice-cold 70% ethanol. After centrifugation, the pellet was resuspended in 100 μl RNase and incubated at 37°C for 20 min. Propidium iodide solution (500 μM of 50 μg/ml in DPBS) was then added, and samples were further incubated for 30 min at 4˚C. Percent of events gated in the cell cycle phases (G0–G1, S, G2–M) was determined by a FACSscan.

Immunoblotting and densitometry

Cell pellets from transfections with control or experimental siRNA were used for immunoblotting to determine changes in the level of expression of proteins. Phosphorylation of Akt was determined in cells starved of SCF as described previously (23). Proteins were resolved under reducing conditions on precast minigels, electrophoretically transferred onto polyvinylidene fluoride Immobilon membranes, probed with specific Abs, and detected using ECL. The blots were scanned and processed on a Kodak Image Station 4000MM Digital Imaging System (Carestream Molecular Imaging, Rochester, NY). The densitometry of the bands was used to calculate the changes as a fraction of that in control cells transfected with nontargeting siRNA using the values of the anti-actin or specific protein to correct for gel loading.

Data analysis

Statistical analysis was by nonparametric t tests using GraphPad Prism 5, and the p value is represented in the figures as *p < 0.1, **p < 0.01, and ***p < 0.005. The number of repeats for each set of experiments is specified in the methods or figure legend.

Results

Zeb2 regulated FceRI-induced activation of NFAT and NF-κB in mast cells

To screen for new molecules involved in FcεRI-induced gene expression, an siRNA screen was developed using NFAT and NF-κB reporter-expressing mast cells. These reporter cells were derived from MC9 growth factor-dependent mouse mast cells in which expression of GFP was regulated either by NFAT or NF-κB activation. After FcεRI stimulation, there was expression of GFP that was determined by FACS analysis. Previously, a screen using an siRNA library targeting known or predicted mouse phosphatase genes in a mast cell degranulation assay identified several potential new targets (22). When the same siRNA library was used with the NFAT and NF-κB reporter cells, one of the strongest positives was for the transcription factor Zeb2, which, although included in this library, is not a phosphatase. In this assay, the reporter cells were transfected with siRNA duplex pools composed of four distinct siRNA species targeting Zeb2 and then sensitized with IgE and challenged with Ag. The Ag-induced activation of NFAT and NF-κB was determined 1, 2, or 3 d after siRNA treatment. Compared to cells transfected with control
nontargeting siRNAs, the Zeb2 siRNA resulted in a decrease of >40% in FcERI-induced NFAT and NF-κB responses (NFAT −41% on day 2 and −39% on day 3; NF-κB −42% on day 2 and −30% on day 3). To exclude the possibility that these effects were due to off-target effects of the siRNA, the four independent siRNAs to Zeb2 that were in the original pool were separately tested (Fig. 1). For both the NFAT and NF-κB response, at least two of the single siRNAs induced the phenotypic changes confirming that these were true-positive hits. Zeb2-3 was the most efficient of the siRNA duplexes and decreased Ag-induced activation of both transcription factors at all 3 d posttransfection; maximum decrease was at day 3, with −52% in NFAT activity, whereas NF-κB activation decreased by −33%. For NFAT, all the singles induced some decrease by day 3, whereas for NF-κB, Zeb2-3 and Zeb2-4 were the strongest. Notably, Zeb2 knockdown caused an increase in NF-κB activation induced through the LPS–TLR4 pathway, having the opposite effect to that with Ag. Thus, at day 3 posttransfection, LPS-stimulated NF-κB activity increased by 213% in cells treated with Zeb2-3, by 80% in cells treated with Zeb2-4, and by 166% in cells treated with the pooled siRNA (Fig. 1A). These results indicate that siRNAs to Zeb2 have profound effects on signaling in mast cells.

After FACS analysis, the remaining cells were used for immunoblotting to confirm the observed functional changes were due to siRNA-induced decrease in protein expression (Fig. 1B–D). The pooled siRNA decreased Zeb2 expression by >90% on all 3 d of testing. All the single siRNAs decreased Zeb2 expression to some extent; the most active was Zeb2-3, which was also the most active by phenotypic effects, whereas Zeb2-2 had minimal effects on protein expression and phenotype. The other two singles, Zeb2-1 and Zeb2-4, had an intermediate effect on protein expression. In general, there was correlation between the level of protein expression and phenotype; although when there was an intermediate level of Zeb2 expression, changes in phenotype were more variable. Notably, whereas there was already a dramatic decrease in Zeb2 expression by day 1, the phenotypic changes were greater at day 2 and 3 suggesting that the change in Zeb2 levels required time to have effects on cell signaling.

These results indicate that the expression of Zeb2 can be specifically and efficiently reduced by siRNA treatment in mouse mast cells. The decrease in Zeb2 expression was accompanied with changes in the FcERI-induced NFAT and NF-κB activation demonstrating that these were related events. This strongly suggested that Zeb2 was involved in the regulation of the signaling pathway leading to synthesis and release of cytokines by stimulated mast cells.

Zeb2 regulated FcERI- and ionophore-mediated cellular responses in primary mast cells

Because cell lines such as MC9, although growth factor dependent, could still have mutations, Zeb2 function was validated in primary mast cells. Mouse BMMC were treated with the pool of Zeb2 siRNA, and IgE–FcERI–mediated degranulation and cytokine release were determined for 3 d posttransfection. The release of β-hexosaminidase was used to measure degranulation, and TNF-α, IL-13, and CCL-4 release was used to evaluate changes in cytokine responses (Fig. 2A). Knockdown of Zeb2 decreased β-hexosaminidase release at all 3 d posttransfection with the maximum reduction of −65 ± 7.5% (n = 7) on day 3. However, the effect of decreased Zeb2 expression on release of the three cytokines was more variable; release was enhanced at the early time points, but by day 3 it was inhibited. On all 3 d after transfection there was 90% decrease in Zeb2 protein expression (Fig. 2B). In Ag dose-response curves, the results were similar with more dramatic effects on degranulation than on cytokine release (Supplemental Fig. 1). Therefore, decrease in Zeb2 expression results in reduction in degranulation and release of cytokines.

Mast cells can also be activated by calcium ionophores and PMA, which bypasses the early steps in the FcERI–Ag pathway. Treatment with ionomycin induces an increase in intracellular calcium, which results in degranulation. This ionomycin-induced degranulation was inhibited similar to that with Ag by the decrease in Zeb2 expression (Fig. 2C). BMMC stimulated with ionomycin together with PMA result in the release of cytokines; again, the changes in TNF-α and IL-13 release with Ag were similar to that with ionomycin–PMA in the treated cells. These results indicate that decreased Zeb2 levels have effects at late stages of the BMMC response.

To validate these results further, the FcERI-mediated degranulation and cytokine responses were measured in BMMC treated with four single siRNAs from the original pool (Fig. 3). Syk-specific siRNA was used as a control that efficiently inhibits
IgE-mediated responses (22). With the Zeb2-treated cells, the largest decrease in β-hexosaminidase release was at day 2 and 3 with all four siRNAs, with Zeb2-3 being the most effective (Fig. 3A). There was less inhibition of degranulation when the cells were tested 24 or 48 h after transfection. In the cytokine response, there was a decrease in FcεRI-induced release of TNF-α, IL-13, and CCL-4 by day 3 with Zeb2-3, whereas the other single siRNAs had much less or little effect. There was enhancement or minimal inhibition when the cells were tested at earlier time points. The changes in CCL-4 release were minimal. On immunoblotting, changes in Zeb2 expression paralleled the phenotype changes; the greatest decrease in protein levels was with Zeb2-3 with more modest effects with Zeb2-4 or Zeb2-1 and less effects with Zeb2-2 (Fig. 3B–D). Notably, although the Zeb2 protein levels were low on day 1 posttransfection, the decrease in responses was progressively stronger over the 3 d with the most inhibition observed on day 3. The effectiveness of the different single siRNAs in decreasing protein expression and cellular responses validate a role of Zeb2 in regulating FcεRI-mediated responses.

Knockdown of Zeb2 decreased FcεRI-induced phosphorylations

Protein phosphorylation was then examined to understand the mechanism by which decrease in Zeb2 impaired FcεRI-mediated degranulation and cytokine release (Fig. 4). Activation of Syk is critical for signaling in mast cells; a marker for this is the phosphorylation of the two adjacent tyrosines in the activation loop (24–28). There was some minor decrease in this phosphorylation of the activation loop tyrosines of Syk in the Zeb2 siRNA-treated cells (Fig. 4B). Downstream of Syk activation is the phosphorylation of several proteins including LAT and PLCγ. There was a dramatic decrease in phosphorylation of LAT-Tyr191, which is partly responsible for phosphoinositide 3 kinase/phospholipase translocation to the membrane (Fig. 4B). Activation of PLCγ is a crucial step in the cellular response pathway; there was decreased phosphorylation of PLCγ2 on Tyr1217 especially at the early time points after Ag stimulation indicating reduced activation. The activation of PLCγ is regulated, at least in part, by the activation of PI3K (29, 30). The phosphorylation of the serine/threonine protein kinase Akt, a PI3K substrate, was used as a

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**FIGURE 2.** Zeb2 regulates FcεRI- and ionophore-mediated cellular responses in primary mast cells. (A) Mouse BMMC were transfected with control nontargeting siRNA or the pool of four siRNAs specific for Zeb2. The Ag-induced release of β-hexosaminidase, TNF-α, IL-13, and CCL-4 were determined at days 1, 2, and 3 posttransfection (n = 2). The changes in the cellular responses are presented as a percentage of that in control-transfected cells. (B) Cell lysates from BMMC transfected with nontargeting siRNA (“C”) or the Zeb2-specific (“T”) were analyzed by immunoblotting with Abs to Zeb2 or actin. Fraction of protein still expressed in cells is shown under each lane. (C) Comparison of the IgE-Ag and ionomycin–PMA responses in siRNA-treated cells; changes in cellular responses are presented as a percentage of that in control transfected cells. *p < 0.1, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.005.

**FIGURE 3.** Cellular response of BMMC treated with single and pooled siRNAs targeting Zeb2. (A) BMMC were treated with individual and pooled siRNAs specific for Zeb2 (indicated by 1 to 4 and P) or with control nontargeting siRNA. Release of β-hexosaminidase, TNF-α, IL-13, and CCL-4 was determined at days 1, 2, and 3 posttransfection. The results are expressed as a percentage of that in controls. Cell lysates were analyzed by immunoblotting for the expression of Zeb2 at day 1 (B), day 2 (C), and day 3 (D).
measure of the activation of the PI3K pathway. There was up to 80% decrease in the phosphorylation of Akt Ser473 after the Zeb2-3-specific siRNA treatment compared with the control non-targeting siRNA. This indicated a less active PI3K pathway after Zeb2 knockdown. Later events in the pathway of cell activation include the phosphorylation of MAPKs. Zeb2 knockdown decreased phosphorylation of both ERK and p38; these changes were more striking in p38 (Fig. 4A, Supplemental Fig. 2A). The results for all these phosphorylations were similar at days 2 and 3 posttransfection.

The decreased response in the Zeb2 siRNA-treated cells in degranulation and cytokine release with ionophore/PMA suggested that there were defects in the late steps of these pathways. However, these phosphorylation results indicate that there are multiple defects in signaling including early defects such as those that involve the PI3K, PLCγ, and LAT besides late events such as those in the MAPKs, which together can explain the changes in degranulation and release of cytokines.

Zeb2 regulated the expression level of several proteins in mast cells

During these phosphorylation studies, it was noted that there was decreased expression of PLCγ2 in the Zeb2 siRNA-transfected cells (Fig. 4A). These observations raised the possibility that Zeb2 could, as a transcription repressor, regulate the expression of other signaling molecules. To begin to understand how Zeb2 controls signaling in mast cells, we investigated whether its knockdown induced changes in cell-surface FceRI expression. Compared to the controls or cells transfected with siRNA for Syk, there was decreased FceRI expression in BMMC treated with the most active single or the pool of Zeb2 siRNA (Fig. 5). The greatest decrease was with Zeb2-3 and the least with Zeb2-2, similar to the effect of these siRNAs on Zeb2 protein expression and cellular responses. Lower cell-surface FceRI expression would result in decreased Ag-induced clustering, and thus diminished cellular response. However, increasing the concentration of Ag did not reverse the reduced cellular response in Zeb2 siRNA-treated cells. These results suggest that the decreased receptor levels had a minor role in changes in degranulation or cytokine release.

As Zeb2 regulates critical cellular functions such as proliferation, differentiation, and survival (18, 31, 32), we investigated whether there were changes in cell cycle progression in the treated cells (Fig. 6). FACS analysis was used to determine the percentages of BMMC undergoing each of the three phases of the cell cycle, G1, S, and G2/M, after treatment with the most efficient individual siRNA (Zeb2-3) and the pooled mix (Zeb2-P). Treatment with Zeb2 siRNA resulted in alteration in cell cycle progression with the more easily detectable changes in the S or G2/M phase. In the treated cells, there was significant decrease in the number of cells in S phase, which was most prominent on day 2 (Fig. 6B). There was a similar reduction in treated cells in the G2/M phase (Fig. 6C). There were minor increases in cells in the G1

FIGURE 4. Knockdown of Zeb2 decreases FceRI-induced phosphorylations. BMMC transfected with control scrambled siRNA or the single Zeb2-3 siRNA (Treated) were sensitized with IgE and then activated with Ag for the indicated times (minutes). Cell lysates were immunoblotted with the anti-phospho-Abs, then stripped and probed with the specific Abs. Densitometry data were corrected for differences in loading using the actin blots and then compared with control cells treated with scrambled siRNA. In the case of PLCγ2, the change in the expression of this protein is also shown as there was decreased expression of this protein after treatment with siRNA specific for Zeb2. The different proteins as indicated are shown in (A) and (B). The results here are from day 3 (A) and day 2 (B) posttransfection. Similar results were in three different experiments and when the cells were treated with the pool of Zeb2 siRNA.
phase, however this was statistically significant only at one time point (Fig. 6A). These results indicate that Zeb2 is a positive regulator of G1–S and S–G2/M transitions in mast cells, but even in the treated cells most were still in the G1 phase. Therefore, there was only a minor shift in the cell cycle, which could not explain the dramatic change in cell responses.

Previous reports have shown that Zeb2 regulates the protein level of the adhesion molecule E-cadherin and the transcription factor Snai1 (33, 34). At 3 d after Zeb2 siRNA treatment, there was decrease in the level of these two proteins (Fig. 7). We then tested for proteins involved in FcεRI-mediated signaling (Fig. 7A and Supplemental Fig. 3 show representative experiments, and Fig. 7B is the expression level of these proteins from multiple experiments). There were decreases in the level of several proteins that are required for signaling; these included the β subunit of FcεRI, the two isoforms of PLCγ, and Gab2, which are all important for FcεRI signaling. However, there were minimal or no changes in the level of some of the other proteins such as Btk and the p85 subunit of PI3K (Fig. 7). Among the inhibitory regulators, decreased expression of which would enhance signaling, there was reduction in the levels of SHIP-1 and PTEN. There was much less change in the expression of these proteins at earlier time points after transfection (Supplemental Fig. 4). As noted in Fig. 4, Zeb2 siRNA had no effect on the expression level of Syk, LAT, Akt, and the MAPKs. Therefore, in mast cells the knockdown of Zeb2 resulted in reduced expression of FcεRI and of several signaling molecules with decreased signal transduction as measured by reduced degranulation and release of cytokines indicating effects on early and late mast cell responses (Fig. 8).

Discussion

Zeb2 interacts with Smad proteins, which are involved in TGF-β signaling; a pathway important for cell growth and differentiation. The current experiments suggest a role for Zeb2 in mast cell differentiation and development, as knockdown of Zeb2 decreased the rate of cell cycle progression. This also reduced the expression of FcεRI, as well as that of several other downstream intracellular
Zeb2 regulates mast cell responses. The decrease in the expression of Zeb2 causes reduction in the level of other molecules in mast cells. Some of these are known to be part of the FcεRI signaling network. The decrease in cell surface FcεRI together with reduced amounts of other signaling proteins results in decreased degranulation and cytokine release.

The Zeb2 protein has two zinc finger clusters each of which binds to the CACCT(G) sequence located in gene promoters (17, 18). Zeb2 functions as a repressor of transcription; this action may also depend on the binding of a corepressor, CtBP. A decrease in Zeb2 levels induced by siRNA treatment should therefore result in an increase in the level of a protein if the promoter region of its gene has a binding site for Zeb2. As we observed a decrease in expression of these signaling molecules, binding of Zeb2 to their promoter region cannot therefore be the mechanism for their decrease.

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are endogenous, noncoding, ~22 nucleotide short RNAs that pair to microRNA response elements (MREs) in the mRNA of protein-coding genes and result in their suppression by either inhibiting translation and/or by inducing degradation of the target mRNAs (35). Most mRNAs have multiple MREs and therefore can be regulated by several miRNAs, and miRNAs are known to target many mRNA transcripts (36, 37). It was recently proposed that competitive endogenous RNAs sequester miRNAs to regulate mRNA transcripts containing common miRNA recognition elements (38). Notably, Zeb2 transcript was identified in a study to find such competitive inhibitor decoys for PTEN, and it was shown that siRNA-induced knockdown of Zeb2 results in a decrease in the expression of PTEN protein levels in a miRNA-dependent, protein coding-independent manner (39). Interrogation of the TargetScanMouse site for predicted miRNA targets (www.targetscan.org/mmu_50/) showed that the proteins whose level changed in the current experiments have multiple targets for the same miRNA as Zeb2. Therefore, the disruption of the Zeb2 mRNA by treatment with siRNA would free these miRNAs to bind other mRNA leading to the repression of that message with a decrease in protein expression levels (35).

Zeb2 suppress the epithelial phenotype by regulating transcription especially of genes that are important for epithelial mesenchymal transitions. Zeb2 decreases the expression of E-cadherin, which is a component of the adherens junctions in epithelial cells and upregulates genes normally expressed in mesenchymal cells. It is also essential for hematopoietic cell differentiation (31). Zeb2 overexpression correlates with aggressive phenotype in various cancers where it may be involved in malignant transformation. In BMMC, we found that when Zeb2 expression was reduced, there was also decrease in the level of the transcription factor Snai1, which also regulates epithelial mesenchymal transitions. The decreased levels of both Zeb2 and Snai1 would result in changes in the expression of proteins that reflect less the mesenchymal phenotype and cause the BMMC to revert to a less differentiated phenotype.

Zeb2 knockdown resulted in decreased IgE–FcεRI-induced signal transduction most likely due to changes in the expression of several signaling molecules. The response of mast cells is the result of a sequence of biochemical events that begins with the clustering of the IgE–FcεRI complexes by a multivalent Ag. The FcεRI on the cell surface binds IgE with high affinity through the α subunit and transduces intracellular signals through the βγ2 subunits. Therefore, strength of the signal depends on the number of surface receptors, the amount of IgE bound to the α subunit, and the amount of Ag. We found that with low Zeb2 expression, there was decreased cell-surface expression of the receptor with a more dramatic reduction of the β subunit, which is important for signal transduction (Fig. 7). These changes would contribute to a decrease in the initiation step of the FcεRI-induced signal transduction pathway.

The downstream progression of signaling from the receptor depends on several key molecules: among these is the protein tyrosine kinase Syk, which is essential for progression of signal toward both degranulation and cytokine synthesis (23, 26). Syk directly or indirectly controls the activity of other key substrates, such as PI3K and LAT. We found that Zeb2 knockdown induced changes in signal transduction from these molecules. Although the expressions of Syk, LAT, and the p58 subunit of PI3K were not changed, the extent of the FcεRI-induced tyrosine phosphorylation and activation of these molecules was reduced. There was decreased activation of Syk as indicated by the level of phosphorylation of the activation loop tyrosines, which are important for downstream propagation of signals (27, 28). The reduction in the initiation of signals from FcεRI could be the explanation for the decrease in the activation of Syk. Impaired signaling downstream of Syk was evident by the reduced phosphorylation of Tyr191 on LAT and Ser473 on Akt. Phosphorylated tyrosine sites on LAT bind Grb2, Gads/SLP-76, PLCγ1, and PI3K to propagate the signal further (40, 41). The reduced PI3K activation was apparent from the decreased phosphorylation of its substrate Akt, the phosphorylation of which reflects PI3K activity. There was also decreased expression of Gab2, a regulator of the PI3K pathway. Decreased Gab2 levels, combined with reduced activation of Syk, which is the major kinase that phosphorylates Gab2, could also contribute to the decreased PI3K activation (42). The decrease in PI3K activity would depress the membrane recruitment and activation of Btk and PLCγ2, which are essential through the generation of inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate and diacylglycerol for the increase in intracellular calcium and activation of protein kinase C (6, 43, 44). Further contributing to the decreased activation of this pathway was the reduced levels of both Btk and PLCγ2 in the Zeb2 siRNA-treated cells. Zeb2 knockdown therefore results in reduced decay in the early signaling events, which precede activation of protein kinase C, LAT, MAPKs, NFAT, and NF-κB (23, 45).

FceRI-mediated activation of the NFAT and NF-κB transcription factors is pivotal for initiation of transcription of cytokines genes. Activation of these transcription factors depends on upstream signals that were clearly inhibited in the Zeb2 siRNA-treated cells. NFAT controls diverse cellular processes and transcription of ILs (IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-13), GM-CSF, IFN (IFN-γ), and TNF-α (10, 46). NFAT also regulates the induction of other transcription factors and is also crucial for the FceRI activation-induced survival of mast cells (47, 48). Similarly NF-κB regulates the transcription of proinflammatory cytokines (12). Therefore, the reduced FceRI-induced activation of NFAT and

FIGURE 8. Zeb2 regulation of mast cell responses. The decrease in the expression of Zeb2 causes reduction in the level of other molecules in mast cells. Some of these are known to be part of the FcεRI signaling network. The decrease in cell surface FcεRI together with reduced amounts of other signaling proteins results in decreased degranulation and cytokine release.
NF-κB after Zeb2 knockout resulted in the decreased release of cytokines.

There were also changes in molecules that are known to negatively regulate signaling from FceRI. Knockdown of SHIP-1 and PTEN is known to enhance signaling by the PI3K pathway leading to increased degranulation and cytokine release. There was modest to considerable decrease in these two proteins in the Zeb2 siRNA-treated cells although there was inhibition of the mast cell responses. The reduced cellular responses indicate that the decrease in molecules essential for signaling are on balance more important than the changes in these two regulatory proteins.

In Zeb2 siRNA-treated cells, there was rapid reduction in the expression of the Zeb2 protein that was apparent within 24 h, whereas the phenotypic changes in degranulation and cytokine release were more prominent at later time points. In fact, at early time points after transfection, there was enhancement in the release of cytokines. There was also much greater inhibition of degranulation than cytokine release by reduced Zeb2 expression. As Zeb2 is known to regulate the transcription of other proteins, the results suggest that the phenotypic effects are due to changes in the expression of these other molecules (31, 49, 50). The difference in the extent of inhibition in degranulation compared with the cytokine response with decreased Zeb2 levels is likely due to different rates at which there are changes in the expression of signaling proteins.

Notably, when Zeb2 expression was decreased, the LPS-mediated NF-κB response was enhanced although FceRI-induced NF-κB activation was inhibited (Fig. 1). Therefore, not all the effects of Zeb2 siRNA treatment are inhibition of signaling pathways. The mechanism of this enhancement was not a focus of this study, but it is possible that it was due to changes in the PI3K pathway, which is known to play a role in signaling from TLRs (51–53). Alternatively, the enhanced NF-κB response may be related to the interaction of Zeb2 with Smad proteins, as the LPS-induced cytokine response is enhanced in mice that are deficient in Smad3 (54).

Stimulated mast cells release a wide range of cytokines and chemokines, many with inflammatory potential. Besides their direct effects, these products also recruit and activate other cells such as neutrophils and lymphocytes that influence the intensity of the inflammatory response and also regulate immune and autoimmune conditions (55). As Zeb2 knockdown results in a decrease in the release of these mediators, it is possible that control of Zeb2 may be another approach to regulate the inflammatory response.

In summary, these studies show that Zeb2 regulates the expression of several molecules in mast cells that are involved in cell division and signal transduction. As a regulator of mast cell responses, Zeb2 may provide a possible target for pharmacological agents that would control the inflammatory response.

Disclosures

The authors have no financial conflicts of interest.

References


