Cutting Edge: miR-223 and EBV miR-BART15 Regulate the NLRP3 Inflammasome and IL-1β Production


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Cutting Edge: miR-223 and EBV miR-BART15 Regulate the NLRP3 Inflammasome and IL-1β Production


Although microRNA (miRNA) regulation of TLR signaling is well established, this has not yet been observed for NLR proteins or the inflammasomes they form. We have now validated a highly conserved miR-223 target site in the NLRP3 3'-untranslated region. miR-223 expression decreases as monocytes differentiate into macrophages, whereas NLRP3 protein increases during this time. However, overexpression of miR-223 prevents accumulation of NLRP3 protein and inhibits IL-1β production from the inflammasome. Virus inhibition of the inflammasome is an emerging theme, and we have also identified an EBV miRNA that can target the miR-223 binding site in the NLRP3 3'-untranslated region. Furthermore, this virus miRNA can be secreted from infected B cells via exosomes to inhibit the NLRP3 inflammasome in noninfected cells. Therefore, we have identified both the first endogenous miRNA that limits NLRP3 inflammatory capacity during myeloid cell development and also a viral miRNA that takes advantage of this, limiting inflammation for its own purposes. The Journal of Immunology, 2012, 189: 000–000.

Many different microRNA (miRNA) are regulated by TLR activation, and feedback to amplify or negatively regulate that signal (1). Although TLRs respond to specific pathogen-associated molecular patterns, NLRs are thought to monitor critical intracellular homeostatic parameters. Therefore, they can respond to a variety of pathogens and cell stresses invoked by infection or disease. NLRP3 is the best studied NLR to date, activated in response to toxins, uric acid crystals, amyloid, and a host of other factors (2). A conserved mechanism of activation is yet to be formalized; however, it is clear that many cell types require NLRP3 inflammasome “priming,” such as stimulation with a TLR ligand. This function both to provide pro–IL-1β as a substrate for the inflammasome and to induce NLRP3 expression above a critical threshold required for activation (3). Although NLRP3 is TLR inducible, very little is known about what regulates the expression of NLRP3 in different tissues and cell types, or the stability of the mRNA and protein once it is generated. In this work, we investigated NLRP3 expression and found that it can be regulated by miR-223, which is likely to be important early in the myeloid lineage. Furthermore, we identified a virus miRNA that targets the miR-223 binding site in the NLRP3 3'-untranslated region (UTR) and also inhibits inflammasome production of IL-1β.

Materials and Methods

Cell culture

Primary monocytes were isolated using anti-CD14 magnetic beads (Miltenyi Biotec) and then differentiated into macrophages by cultivation with 100 ng/ml M-CSF or 100 ng/ml GM-CSF for 7 d. Macrophages were classically activated (M1) by stimulation with 250 ng/ml LPS and 20 ng/ml IFN-γ, and alternatively activated (M2) by 20 ng/ml IL-4 for 18 h each. Macrophages were transfected with 25 nM control scramble or miR-223 mimic using Dharmafect reagent 3 (Dharmacon-Thermo Scientific) and activated (M1) by stimulation with 100 ng/ml LPS (Alexis) and 20 ng/ml IFN-γ, and alternatively activated (M2) by 20 ng/ml IL-4 for 18 h each. Macrophages were transfected with 25 nM control scramble or miR-223 mimic using Dharmafect reagent 3 (Dharmacon-Thermo Scientific) and activated (M1) by stimulation with 100 ng/ml LPS (Alexis) and 20 ng/ml IFN-γ, and alternatively activated (M2) by 20 ng/ml IL-4 for 18 h each. Macrophages were transfected with 25 nM control scramble or miR-223 mimic using Dharmafect reagent 3 (Dharmacon-Thermo Scientific) and activated (M1) by stimulation with 100 ng/ml LPS (Alexis) and 20 ng/ml IFN-γ, and alternatively activated (M2) by 20 ng/ml IL-4 for 18 h each. Macrophages were transfected with 25 nM control scramble or miR-223 mimic using Dharmafect reagent 3 (Dharmacon-Thermo Scientific) and activated (M1) by stimulation with 100 ng/ml LPS (Alexis) and 20 ng/ml IFN-γ, and alternatively activated (M2) by 20 ng/ml IL-4 for 18 h each.
Quantitative PCR
RNA was extracted using the RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen), using 100% rather than 70% ethanol, and omitting buffer RW1 to retain miRNA. NLRP3 (H00018082_m1) mRNA levels were determined using TaqMan Gene Expression Assays (Applied Biosystems) with GAPDH as an internal control. miR-223 and RNU6B levels were determined using TaqMan miRNA assays (Applied Biosystems).

Western blot
Cells were cultured in six-well plates, lysed directly in 70–80 µl SDS loading buffer, then separated and cytokine secretion was measured in triplicate. Human macrophages (2.5 x 10^5/ml) were cultured in 96-well plates, then transfected and stimulated as indicated in triplicate. Human macrophages (2.5 x 10^5/ml) were cultured in 24-well plates, then transfected and stimulated as indicated in triplicate. Seven individual donors. Supernatants were collected and cytokine secretion was measured in triplicate. Human macrophages (2.5 x 10^5/ml) were cultured in 24-well plates, then transfected and stimulated as indicated in triplicate. Human macrophages (2.5 x 10^5/ml) were cultured in 6-well plates, lysed directly in 70–80 µl SDS loading buffer, then separated by 8% Tris-glycine PAGE and blotted according to standard protocol. Membranes were probed for NLRP3 (rabbit anti-human NLRP3, HPAO12878; Atlas Antibodies), IL-1β (goat anti-human IL-1β), and β-actin as a loading control.

Luciferase experiments
NLRP3 3′-UTR luciferase construct was purchased from Switchgear Genomics. 293T cells were transfected in 96-well plates in triplicates with 100 ng 3′-UTR luciferase constructs and 50 ng TK-Renilla luciferase control vector using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen). In addition, 50 nM pre-miRNA precursors was cotransfected. Cells were lysed in Passive Lysis Buffer (Promega) after 24 h; then luciferase activity was measured after the addition of luciferin or coelenterazine.

Cytokine measurement
Thp-1 cells (4 x 10^5/ml) were cultured in 96-well plates, then transfected and stimulated as indicated in triplicate. Human macrophages (2.5 x 10^5/ml) were cultured in 24-well plates, then transfected and stimulated as indicated for seven individual donors. Supernatants were collected and cytokine secretion was determined by ELISA for human IL-1β and TNF-α (R&D Systems).

Statistical analysis
Data are presented as mean ± SD. Significance was determined by two-tailed unpaired t test.

Results
NLRP3 and miR-223 expression during macrophage differentiation

Primary human monocytes (CD14^+ve cells) were differentiated into macrophages and then polarized toward either an M1 or M2 phenotype. The NLRP3 protein level in monocytes was only very low but increased as the cells were differentiated into macrophages (Fig. 1A). Surprisingly, we observed that NLRP3 mRNA expression was very high in monocytes and actually much lower in macrophages, both M1 and M2 (Fig. 1B). A number of posttranscriptional mechanisms could account for this difference in NLRP3 protein compared with mRNA levels, and we have not yet investigated all of them. In particular, we were interested to determine whether miRNA inhibition of mRNA translation (4) could contribute to this effect. We analyzed the human NLRP3 3′-UTR and found a predicted miRNA binding site for miR-223. The seed sequence of the predicted site has perfect conservation across all mammalian species (Supplemental Fig. 1A). Furthermore, we confirmed that miR-223 expression is inversely correlated with NLRP3 protein levels during macrophage differentiation (Fig. 1C), and the Ab was validated by small interfering RNA directed against NLRP3 (Supplemental Fig. 1B). These data would also agree with the expression pattern of NLRP3-GFP mice where GFP under the Nlrp3 promoter is a surrogate marker or NLRP3 expression, but not regulated by the Nlrp3 3′-UTR (5). In that case, NLRP3-GFP protein expression is very high in monocytes, which corresponds to high NLRP3 mRNA levels in our study.

miR-223 targets the NLRP3 3′-UTR and inflammasome activation

Next we used a luciferase-based reporter system to test the effect of miR-223 on the human NLRP3 3′-UTR. Overexpression of miR-223 reduced luciferase expression from the vector containing the wild-type NLRP3 3′-UTR compared with the empty vector (Fig. 2A). Mutating the seed sequence of the predicted miR-223 binding site, which is known to block miRNA binding (6), releases the reporter from repression by miR-223 (Fig. 2A). This indicates that the predicted interaction is functional and mediated by a single binding site. A common polymorphism, rs10802501, is present in the NLRP3 3′-UTR and could theoretically influence binding of miR-223 (Supplemental Fig. 1A); however, this had little effect on luciferase expression when miR-223 was overexpressed (Fig. 2A). Next, we wanted to investigate whether miR-223 can regulate endogenous NLRP3 levels in the monotypic Thp-1 cell line. PMA differentiates Thp-1 cells into macrophages, and again NLRP3 protein expression is greatly increased (Fig. 2B, left). Transfection of differentiated Thp-1 with pre–miR-223 decreased NLRP3 protein levels compared with a control precursor miRNA (Fig. 2B, right). Because the cellular function of NLRP3 is to induce IL-1β protein processing by caspase-1, we also tested whether miR-223 can influence IL-1β secretion on inflammasome activation. Indeed, IL-1β production was reduced because of miR-223 overexpression during NLRP3 inflammasome activation (nigericin, MSU crystals, alum or amyloid), but not AIM2 (poly dAdT) or NLRC4 (Salmonella) activation (Fig. 2C). Pro–IL-1β levels in cell lysates

![FIGURE 1](http://www.jimmunol.org/)

NLRP3 and miR-223 expression during macrophage differentiation and polarization. Human peripheral blood CD14<sup>++ve</sup> cells (Mo) were differentiated into macrophages using M-CSF (Mφ) and polarized toward M1 (IFN-γ+LPS) or M2 (IL-4) phenotypes. (A) Western blotting for NLRP3 and β-actin loading control. (B) Quantitative PCR for NLRP3 mRNA relative to GAPDH. (C) Quantitative PCR for miR-223 relative to RNU6B. Means ± SD. All data are representative of at least three independent experiments.
were not decreased by miR-223 overexpression (Supplemental Fig. 1C). Finally, we showed that miR-223 also inhibits the NLRP3 inflammasome in primary human macrophages, and that neutralizing miR-223 activity had the reverse effect, increasing NLRP3 levels and IL-1β production (Supplemental Fig. 2).

**EBV miR-BART15 targets the NLRP3 3’-UTR and inflammasome activation**

Many viral inhibitors of the IL-1 pathway have been described, and recently, viral proteins targeting NLRP3 specifically have been identified. Gamma herpes viruses typically encode 30–40 miRNA species, and by sequence homology, we found two miRNA encoded by EBV, miR-BART11-5p and miR-BART15, that could potentially target the same site as miR-223 (Supplemental Fig. 1A). Targeting host miRNA binding sites is likely to be a preferred method of action for virus miRNA because variation of this sequence to avoid virus miRNA binding would also decrease the host miRNA affinity and could lead to inflammatory pathology, as for mice lacking miR-223 (7). We formally tested the ability of the viral miRNA to decrease the expression of the NLRP3 3’-UTR luciferase construct and observed that only EBV miR-BART15 targeted this construct, and it was specific for the miR-223 binding site (Fig. 3A). Transfection of EBV miR-BART15 into PMA-treated Thp-1 cells reduced endogenous NLRP3 protein levels (Fig. 3B), and this was functionally relevant because IL-1β production after NLRP3 inflammasome activation was also decreased (Fig. 3C).

**Exosomal EBV miR-BART15 from B cells targets the NLRP3 inflammasome in noninfected cells**

The B cell is the primary cell type infected by EBV during the natural course of infection. Currently, there is no known role for NLRP3 in B cells; however, it has been observed that EBV miRNA can be released via exosomes from infected B cells to have an influence on other cell types (8). We used the EBV transformed Namalwa B cell line, compared with the EBV naive Ramos B cell line, to test whether EBV miR-BART15 was secreted via exosomes and taken up by PMA-treated Thp-1

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**FIGURE 2.** miR-223 targets the NLRP3 3’-UTR and inflammasome activation. (A) Luciferase constructs fused to the NLRP3 3’-UTR (WT), mutated in the miR-223 seed region (mutated), or with the polymorphism rs10802501 introduced (SNP) were transiently transfected into 293T cells along with pre-miR-223. Firefly luciferase activity was measured relative to TK Renilla as an internal control. (B) Western blotting for NLRP3 and β-actin from Thp-1 cells differentiated into macrophages with PMA and transfected with control pre-miRNA (pre-ctrl) or pre-miR-223. (C) PMA-differentiated Thp-1 cells were primed with LPS; then the NLRP3 inflammasome was activated with nigericin, MSU crystals, Alum, or islet amyloid polypeptide, the AIM2 inflammasome was activated by transfected poly dAdT, and the NLRC4 inflammasome was activated by Salmonella. Means ± SD. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001. All data are representative of at least three independent experiments.

**FIGURE 3.** EBV miR-BART15 targets the NLRP3 3’-UTR and inflammasome activation. (A) Luciferase constructs fused to the NLRP3 3’-UTR (WT), mutated in the miR-223 seed region (MUT), or with the polymorphism rs10802501 introduced (SNP) were transiently transfected into 293T cells along with pre-miR-223, pre-EVB-miR-BART11-5p, or pre-EVB-miR-BART15. Firefly luciferase activity was measured relative to TK Renilla as an internal control. (B) Western blotting for NLRP3 and β-actin from Thp-1 cells differentiated into macrophages with PMA and transfected with pre-miRNA in (A). (C) PMA differentiated Thp-1 cells were primed with LPS; then the NLRP3 inflammasome was activated with nigericin or MSU crystals. Means ± SD. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001. All data are representative of at least three independent experiments.
cells. The B cells were separated from the Thp-1 cells using a 3-μm transwell filter, and exosome secretion was stimulated using monensin as described previously (9). Using this method, we confirmed that a small but significant amount of EBV miR-BART15 was indeed taken up by the Thp-1 cells (Fig. 4A). Furthermore, exosomes shed by these B cells were purified by ultracentrifugation and added to PMA-treated Thp-1 cells, which led to a decrease in NLRP3 protein expression, as determined by Western blot (Fig. 4B). To measure the effect of exosomes shed across a transwell on IL-1β production, we first primed Thp-1 cells with LPS; however, there was no need to additionally activate NLRP3 because of the use of monensin, which has previously been shown to trigger the inflammasome (10). In this fashion, there was a specific decrease in IL-1β production caused by EBV miR-BART15 that was not seen for TNF-α (Fig. 4C).

**Discussion**

In all of our experiments, the effect of miR-223 or EBV miR-BART15 on the NLRP3 inflammasome is modest. However, this is to be expected for any miRNA that typically only give rise to 2-fold differences in biological responses (1). Notably, the experiments we performed only modulate miRNA levels transiently, and it is likely that consistently high levels, such as for miR-223 in monocytes, will have a more pronounced effect on NLRP3 in vivo. Some evidence for this can be found in the supplementary data to a study by Baek et al. (11), where proteomic analysis of miR-223–deficient mice does indeed find an increased amount of NLRP3 in vivo. The phenotype of mice lacking miR-223 is entirely consistent with what might be expected from this increase in NLRP3 expression, namely, neutrophilia, inflammatory lung disease, and an increased susceptibility to endotoxin lethality (7). Some of these neutrophil-mediated phenotypes are attributed to other miR-223 targets, like Mef-2c; however, inflammatory pathology remains in miR-223<sup>-/-</sup> Mef-2c<sup>-/-</sup> compound deletion mice. Analysis of miR-223<sup>-/-</sup> Nlrp3<sup>-/-</sup> compound deletion mice will formally determine the contribution of NLRP3 in future studies. The miR-223–deficient granulocytes also display increased fungicidal activity when cocultured with Candida albicans (7). Importantly, NLRP3 is a critical regulator of fungal infection, where the IL-1β produced by this inflammasome drives antifungal Th17 responses (12). Furthermore, miR-223 and NLRP3 are both associated with influenza, HIV-1 infection, and diabetes. It will be interesting to see whether the effect of miR-223 is mediated by NLRP3 in any of these cases.

Western blotting for NLRP3 reveals two predominant isoforms at ~110 kDa, which could correspond to four of five different NLRP3 transcripts. All four of these full-length transcripts contain the same NLRP3 3′-UTR, which can be subject to regulation by miR-223 and EBV miR-BART15. However, there is also a truncated isoform of NLRP3 that involves another 3′-UTR and may not be regulated by these miRNAs. Unfortunately, Western blotting did not detect a band at the size of this transcript, around 80 kDa. Further analysis of this isoform will be important because it lacks the leucine-rich repeats, which may be autoinhibitory, and could therefore explain auto-activated caspase-1 in cell types where miR-223 is high, such as monocytes (13). Furthermore, expressed sequence tags suggest that the NLRP3 3′-UTR uses alternative polyadenylation sites, which can alter the possibility of miRNA regulation. Overall, this means that the posttranscriptional regulation of NLRP3 is complex and may be highly cell-type specific, as our experiments on myeloid differentiation suggest.

**FIGURE 4.** EBV miR-BART15 secreted in exosomes from infected B cells inhibits the NLRP3 inflammasome in noninfected cells. (A) B cell lines were cultured with PMA-treated Thp-1 cells, separated by a 3-μm filter. After 24 h, exosome secretion was promoted by the addition of monensin for 6 h. Quantitative PCR was performed for EBV miR-BART15 relative to RNU6B from either the B cells or Thp-1 cells. (B) Exosomes were purified by centrifugation from the supernatant of monensin-treated B cell lines. These were then added to PMA-treated Thp-1 cells for 48 h, and Western blotting for NLRP3 and β-actin was performed. (C) Cells cocultured as in (A) were further treated with 3-h LPS; then IL-1β or TNF-α were measured by ELISA. Means ± SD. *p < 0.05. All data are representative of at least three independent experiments. ND, None detected.

Our data showing that EBV miR-BART15 can inhibit the NLRP3 inflammasome suggests that EBV may first trigger inflammasome activity. Although this remains to be formally proven, increased IL-1β and IL-18 have been associated with EBV infection in certain circumstances (14, 15). This is also true of several other viruses, where an inflammasome inhibitor has been identified, but the molecular mechanism by which the host recognizes virus infection and initiates inflammasome activation is not yet clear (16). This may indicate that targeting IL-1β and IL-18 has a more general rather than a specific proviral effect.

Our study makes two major conclusions. First, miR-223, a hematopoietic-specific miRNA, can target the NLRP3 3′-UTR. This restricts inflammasome activation, which is likely to be important in monocytes, where miR-223 expression is high and NLRP3 protein low compared with miRNA levels. Second, EBV miR-BART15 targets the same site in the NLRP3 3′-UTR. This enables EBV-infected B cells to dampen inflammasome activation in noninfected cells by transfer of the miRNA through exosomes.

From a therapeutic perspective, it might be interesting to target NLRP3 with an miRNA mimic if the other targets (such as Mef-2c for miR-223) are also suitable to target for the same disease state. This would be more appropriate if an miR-223/NLRP3 imbalance was identified in a particular disease or, preferably, a particular patient. Alternatively, miR-223 and EBV-miR-BART15 could themselves become targets with antisense therapeutics to recover inflammasome activity or fight EBV and associated malignancy.
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Disclosures
The authors have no financial conflicts of interest.

References
Supplementary Figure 1. Conservation of a miRNA binding site in the Nlrp3 3’UTR, and western blot controls. (a) Sequence alignment of the human Nlrp3 3’UTR region (chr1:247,612,189-247,612,221) targeted by miR-223 and EBV-miR-BART15. Complementary bases in the 3’UTR are highlighted in red, and from the miRNA in green. There is extensive conservation of these complementary bases between the mammalian species listed, especially for the 7 base miRNA seed sequence. Hsa; Homo sapiens. Ptr; Pan troglodytes. Mml; Macaca mulatta. Mmu; Mus musculus. Rno; Rattus norvegicus. Cfa; Canis familiaris. Eca; Equus caballus. Bta; Bos Taurus. Laf; Loxodonta Africana. Ete; Echinops telfairi. SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism (rs10802501). (b) Western blotting for NLRP3 and b-actin from Thp-1 cells differentiated into macrophages with PMA and transfected with control siRNA #1 (siCtrl) or NLRP3 siRNA #107575 (siNLRP3) from Applied Biosystems. (c) Western blotting for pro-IL-1β and b-actin from Thp-1 cells treated as in Figure 3b.
Supplementary Figure 2. miR-223 inhibition or overexpression in primary human cells. (a) Human monocyte GM-CSF-derived macrophages were stimulated with LPS overnight, then transfected with 25 nM of control or miR-223 mimic for 24 h. Cell lysates were then subjected to western blot for NLRP3 and beta-actin loading control. (b) As for a, except transfected with 25 nM of control or miR-223 antagonir (c) Human monocyte M-CSF-derived macrophages were transfected with 25 nM of control or miR-223 mimic, cultured overnight and then stimulated with LPS for 6 h followed by ATP for 30 min. IL-1beta was measured by ELISA. (d) As for c, except transfected with 25 nM of control or miR-223 antagonir. Western blots representative of at least 4 independent experiments, ELISA data are presented as a mean ± SEM (n=7), * p<0.05.