

Published in final edited form as:

*Oncogene*. 2013 August 29; 32(35): . doi:10.1038/onc.2012.420.

## SUMOylation of ZFP282 potentiates its positive effect on estrogen signaling in breast tumorigenesis

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### Abstract

Estrogen receptor  $\alpha$  (ER $\alpha$ ) plays critical roles in development and progression of breast cancer, and the coiled-coil co-activator (CoCoA) is an important ER $\alpha$  co-activator for estrogen-induced gene expression. The small ubiquitin-like modifier (SUMO) pathway is hyperactivated in breast cancer, but the mechanism by which SUMOylation regulates ER $\alpha$ -mediated transcription remains poorly understood. Here, we identified ZFP282 as a CoCoA binding protein. ZFP282 associates directly with ER $\alpha$  and cooperates synergistically with CoCoA to enhance ER $\alpha$  function. ZFP282 is required for estrogen-induced expression of ER $\alpha$  target genes and estrogen-dependent breast cancer cell growth and tumorigenesis. In addition, we found that ZFP282 is SUMOylated and that SUMOylation positively regulates the co-activator activity of ZFP282 by increasing its binding affinity to ER $\alpha$  and CoCoA and consequently increasing recruitment of ZFP282-CoCoA complex to the promoter of ER $\alpha$  target genes. These findings reveal essential roles for ZFP282 and its SUMOylation in estrogen signaling and breast tumorigenesis.

### Keywords

breast cancer; co-activator; CoCoA; SUMOylation; ZFP282

### Introduction

Post-translational modifications (PTMs) play a key role in the functional regulation of transcription factors and their co-regulators. Among various PTMs, SUMOylation has recently been identified as an important mechanism to regulate numerous cellular processes<sup>1</sup>. SUMOylation is a covalent modification that adds small ubiquitin-like modifier (SUMO) to target substrates. SUMOylation is a multistep process involving the

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#### Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Supplementary information accompanies the paper on the *Oncogene* website

heterodimeric SUMO-activating enzyme SAE1/SAE2 (E1), the SUMO-conjugating enzyme Ubc9 (E2), and in some cases, the SUMO E3 ligases. SUMOylation mostly occurs on the lysine residue within a  $\psi$ KXE consensus motif (where  $\psi$  is a large hydrophobic amino acid and X is any amino acid), and the modification can be dynamically reversed by the sentrin-specific proteases (SENPs)<sup>1</sup>. SUMOylation has been found to regulate protein function in a variety of ways, including effects on subcellular localization, protein-protein interactions, protein stability, and transcriptional activity. Because many transcription factors and their co-regulators are subjected to SUMO modification, SUMOylation has emerged as an important mechanism in controlling gene expression<sup>2</sup>. Although SUMOylation has been associated with both activation and repression of transcriptional activities, a large majority of the reports published so far have shown repressive effects of SUMOylation on transcription<sup>2</sup>.

Estrogen receptor  $\alpha$  (ER $\alpha$ ) is a member of the nuclear receptor (NR) superfamily, and it functions as a ligand-dependent transcription factor that mediates the diverse biological effects of estrogens, including development, reproduction, and the etiology of breast cancer<sup>3</sup>. The p160 transcriptional co-activators, SRC-1, GRIP1/SRC-2, and AIB1/SRC-3, bind directly to NRs and serve as protein scaffolds for the assembly of multicomponent co-activator complexes on target promoters<sup>4</sup>. p160 co-activators recruit secondary co-activators, including histone acetyltransferase p300/CBP, histone methyltransferase CARM1, and CoCoA, and act synergistically with secondary co-activators to enhance NR function<sup>5, 6</sup>. CoCoA interacts indirectly with NRs through the p160 co-activators. CoCoA consists of three functional domains: the central coiled-coil domain, which interacts with the bHLH-PAS domains of p160 co-activators; the C-terminal activation domain (AD); and the N-terminal AD (Figure 1a). The C-terminal AD of CoCoA is essential for its co-activator function with NRs and contributes to transcriptional activation through multiple protein-protein interactions with p300, CCAR1, and DBC1<sup>6-8</sup>. To further elucidate the molecular role of the CoCoA C-terminal AD, we performed a yeast two-hybrid screen using the C-terminal AD of CoCoA as bait and found a Krüppel type zinc finger protein, ZFP282 (also known as HUB1), as a CoCoA binding protein. ZFP282 was originally identified as a HTLV-I (human T-cell leukemia virus type I) U5RE (U5 repressive element) binding protein<sup>9</sup>. Here we show that ZFP282 associates and cooperates synergistically with CoCoA to enhance ER $\alpha$  function. ZFP282 is required for the expression of ER $\alpha$  target genes and estrogen-dependent breast cancer cell growth and tumorigenesis. In addition, we found that ZFP282 is SUMOylated and that SUMOylation positively regulates the co-activator activity of ZFP282 by increasing its binding affinity to ER $\alpha$  and CoCoA.

## Results

### Isolation of ZFP282 as a CoCoA binding protein

To further understand the function of CoCoA AD and to identify its binding partners, we performed a yeast two-hybrid screen of a mouse 17 day embryo cDNA library using amino acids 661-691 as bait (Figure 1a) and isolated a cDNA clone encoding zinc finger protein 282 (ZFP282) from several rounds of screening and selection. Full-length mouse ZFP282 cDNA encodes a protein of 667 amino acids (Figure 1b). ZFP282 contains five tandem repeated C2H2 type zinc fingers at the C-terminus and a Krüppel associated box (KRAB) domain at the N-terminus. The central domain of ZFP282 contains three internal repeats (IR) of 40 amino acids and a glycine-rich domain.

The interaction between CoCoA and ZFP282 was confirmed by coimmunoprecipitation (CoIP) and GST pull-down assays. In CoIP experiments, FLAG-tagged ZFP282 was coimmunoprecipitated specifically with HA-tagged CoCoA from extracts of transiently transfected COS-7 cells (Figure 1c). GST-ZFP282 interacted with full length CoCoA and its

C-terminal domain (Figure 1d and S1). The N-terminal, but not the central coiled-coil, region of CoCoA was also capable of binding to ZFP282. Thus, CoCoA has two independent ZFP282 binding sites. Because CoCoA interacting proteins, including p160 co-activators, CCAR1, and DBC1, can interact with NRs, we also tested whether ZFP282 binds to ER $\alpha$ . A specific interaction between ER $\alpha$  and ZFP282 was detected by CoIP and GST pull-down assays, and the interaction was increased modestly by estradiol (E2) (Figure 1e and 1f).

### ZFP282 functions as an ER $\alpha$ co-activator and cooperates synergistically with CoCoA

To test whether ZFP282 can function as a co-activator for ER $\alpha$ , we transfected CV-1 cells with an ER $\alpha$  reporter plasmid along with expression vectors for ER $\alpha$  and ZFP282. ZFP282 enhanced ER $\alpha$  function in a dose-dependent and hormone-dependent manner (Figure 2a). ZFP282 also enhanced transcriptional activation by AR, GR, and TR in a hormone-dependent manner (Figure S2). When ZFP282 was coexpressed with CoCoA, a synergistic induction of ER $\alpha$ -mediated transactivation was observed (Figure 2b). These results suggest that ZFP282 functions as a co-activator for multiple NRs and cooperates with CoCoA to enhance NR-dependent transcriptional activation. Since CoCoA alone did not enhance ER $\alpha$ -mediated transcription and since CoCoA does not bind to ER $\alpha$ <sup>5</sup>, the co-activator synergy between CoCoA and ZFP282 suggests that ZFP282 recruits CoCoA to the reporter gene through its association with ER $\alpha$ . ZFP282 also stimulated the activity of CoCoA C-terminal AD fused to Gal4 DBD, suggesting the functional interaction between ZFP282 and CoCoA (Figure 2c).

To examine whether ZFP282 is directly involved in ER $\alpha$ -mediated transcription, we performed chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) assays in MCF-7 cells (Figure 2d). ER $\alpha$ , AIB1, and CoCoA were recruited to the ER $\alpha$  binding site associated with the *pS2* gene promoter in a hormone-dependent manner, as reported previously<sup>5, 7, 8</sup>. E2 treatment also led to the recruitment of ZFP282 to the *pS2* promoter, whereas the normal IgG control was not affected by E2. A similar recruitment pattern of ZFP282 was observed on ER $\alpha$  binding sites associated with the promoters of other ER $\alpha$  target genes, *CTSD*, *GREB1*, and *PgR* (Figure S3), indicating ZFP282 is directly involved in the transcriptional regulation of endogenous ER $\alpha$  target genes. ChIP experiments with sequential immunoprecipitation using anti-ZFP282 and anti-CoCoA antibodies demonstrated that ZFP282 and CoCoA exist in the same complex on the *pS2* promoter (Figure 2e). Thus, E2 induces ZFP282–CoCoA complex formation on the *pS2* promoter.

A previous study reported that ZFP282 binds U5 repressive element (U5RE) of HTLV-1 long terminal repeat (LTR) and regulates HTLV-1 LTR-mediated gene expression<sup>9</sup>. Thus, we next examined the effect of ZFP282 on U5RE-mediated transcription. ZFP282 strongly enhanced the transcriptional activity of a reporter construct containing five copies of the U5RE in a dose-dependent manner (Figure S4a), and coexpression of CoCoA further enhanced the reporter activity (Figure S4b). Similar results were observed in reporter assays using a reporter containing natural HTLV-1 LTR (Figure S4), suggesting that ZFP282 functions as a transcriptional activator of HTLV-1 LTR driven reporter gene expression.

### ZFP282 is required for E2-induced expression of ER $\alpha$ target genes

To further assess the functional involvement of ZFP282 in ER $\alpha$ -mediated transcription, the expression of ZFP282 was reduced by RNA interference (RNAi). To avoid possible off-target effects caused by the ZFP282 RNAi, we used two different siRNA sequences that target different regions of ZFP282 mRNA. When ZFP282 mRNA and protein levels were specifically reduced in MCF-7 cells by siRNA transfection (Figure 3a), E2-induced expression of the endogenous *pS2*, *GREB1*, *PgR*, and *CTSD* genes was significantly

inhibited compared with the results using non-specific (NS) siRNA (Figure 3b). These results are consistent with the ChIP data demonstrating E2-induced ZFP282 recruitment to each of these gene promoters and strongly suggest that ZFP282 is directly involved in E2 induction of ER $\alpha$  target gene expression. Similarly, depletion of ZFP282 also repressed E2-induced expression of a transiently transfected reporter gene and transcriptional activity of Gal4-CoCoA AD in MCF-7 cells (Figure 3c and 3d), suggesting that ZFP282 is required for both E2-induced expression of ER $\alpha$  target genes and full transcriptional activity of CoCoA AD.

### ZFP282 is required for tumorigenic potential of breast cancer cells

To assess the potential relevance of our results to the biology of breast cancer cells, we examined the effect of reduced ZFP282 levels on E2-stimulated cell proliferation and cell cycle progression in MCF-7 cells transfected with a siNS or ZFP282 siRNA (Figure 4a). E2 treatment stimulated proliferation and cell cycle progression of MCF-7/siNS cells, but E2 stimulation of MCF-7 cell growth and cell cycle progression was attenuated by ZFP282 depletion (Figure 4b and 4c). The percentage of S-phase cells was reduced from 28% to 17%. Because ER $\alpha$  mediates estrogen-induced G1/S transition and cell proliferation, these results suggest that ZFP282 plays a critical role as an ER $\alpha$  co-activator in E2-stimulated proliferation of breast cancer cells and in promoting cell cycle progression. We next examined the effect of ZFP282 depletion on migration, colony formation, and invasion in MCF-7 cells infected with lentiviruses expressing a non-specific (shNS) or ZFP282 shRNA (shZFP282) (Figure 4a). Depletion of ZFP282 decreased migration and clonogenic survival of MCF-7 cells and inhibited MCF-7 cell invasion (Figure 4d-4f), suggesting that ZFP282 is also required for cellular properties associated with the transformed phenotype of breast cancer cells. To further investigate the role of ZFP282 in tumorigenic potential of breast cancer cells, we assessed the effect of ZFP282 depletion on the growth of MCF-7 xenograft tumors in nude mice injected with ZFP282 knockdown (shZFP282) cells or control (shNS) cells (Figure 4g). As expected<sup>10</sup>, growth of MCF-7 xenograft tumors was strictly E2-dependent. MCF-7/shNS tumors grew rapidly in E2-treated mice; in contrast, E2-stimulated tumor growth was almost abolished in mice injected with MCF-7/shZFP282 cells. Taken together, these results strongly suggest that ZFP282 plays a pivotal role in tumorigenic growth of breast cancer cells.

### ZFP282 is modified by SUMO

Considering that sumoylation is often associated with a change in the activity of transcriptional co-regulators<sup>2, 11</sup> and that ZFP282 harbors three SUMOylation consensus motifs ( $\psi$ KXE) in the central IR region (Figure 1b), we tested whether ZFP282 could be SUMOylated. COS-7 cells were transfected with plasmids expressing HA-tagged ZFP282 and SUMO1 fused to EGFP, and the whole cell extracts were immunoblotted with anti-HA antibody (Figure 5a). Coexpression of HA-tagged ZFP282 with EGFP-SUMO1 produced multiple additional bands migrating above the unmodified ZFP282, suggesting that ZFP282 is SUMOylated at multiple sites. Immunoprecipitation of cell lysates with anti-HA antibody followed by immunoblotting with anti-SUMO1 verified that the slower migrating bands indeed corresponded to ZFP282 covalently modified by SUMO1 (Figure 5b). Using a bacterial sumoylation system, we confirmed that ZFP282 is a target for SUMO modification (Figure 5c). We next determined the effect of SUMO pathway components such as Ubc9 and SENP1 on ZFP282 SUMOylation. ZFP282 bound to Ubc9 (Figure S5a), and expression of Ubc9 robustly increased the level of SUMOylated ZFP282 (Figure S5b). Expression of SENP1, a SUMO-specific protease, decreased the amount of SUMOylated ZFP282 forms, whereas a catalytically inactive SENP1 mutant did not affect their amount (Figure S5c).

Because the central IR region harbors three SUMOylation consensus motifs at amino acids 293, 331, and 369 and because the major SUMOylation sites are mapped to the IR region (Figure 5d), we generated ZFP282 mutants in which lysine residues in the consensus motifs were changed to arginines individually or in combination (2KR or 3KR). Three single point mutations led to significant decrease of the highest migrating band, and the second band above the unmodified ZFP282 was strongly reduced by double mutation (Figure 5e). The triple K293/331/369R mutation (3KR) completely abolished all SUMO modified forms of ZFP282. Taken together, these findings indicate that K293, K331, and K369 are major SUMO acceptor sites in ZFP282. Notably, these consensus sites are highly conserved in mammals, suggesting functional importance (Figure S6).

### **SUMOylation of ZFP282 positively regulates its co-activator activity and enhances estrogen-stimulated breast cancer cell growth**

SUMOylation can affect the activity and subcellular localization of target proteins<sup>1</sup>. In immunofluorescence confocal microscopy experiments, ZFP282 wild type (WT) was located mainly in the nucleus, and no difference in the cellular distribution of ZFP282 WT and SUMOylation-defective 3KR mutant was observed (Figure S7). These results suggest that SUMOylation of ZFP282 is not likely involved in altering its intracellular localization. To gain an insight into the role of the SUMOylation of ZFP282, we next examined the effects of SUMOylation on the co-activator activity of ZFP282. In ER $\alpha$  reporter gene assays, the 3KR mutant displayed much reduced co-activator activity and synergy with CoCoA compared to those of ZFP282 WT (Figure 6a and 6b). We next examined whether SUMOylated ZFP282 is present on the *pS2* promoter. Sequential ChIP experiments with serial immunoprecipitation using anti-ZFP282 and anti-SUMO1 antibodies demonstrated that ZFP282-SUMO1 complex was recruited to the *pS2* promoter under active conditions (Figure 6c). Although the possibility that other SUMOylated proteins bind to ZFP282 on the *pS2* promoter cannot be excluded, it is possible that SUMOylated ZFP282 exists on the *pS2* promoter. Together, these results suggest that the SUMOylation target lysines are required for the co-activator activity of ZFP282 and synergy with CoCoA. Similar results were observed in reporter gene assays and ChIP assays with the 5xU5RE-TA-LUC construct (Figures S8 and S9).

To further confirm the functional roles of ZFP282 SUMOylation, we next tested the effect of ZFP282 SUMOylation-mimetic mutant on ER $\alpha$ -mediated transcription. To this end, we fused SUMO1 to the N-terminus of ZFP282 to generate a constitutively SUMOylated form of ZFP282 and to eliminate the complication of the indirect effects associated with overexpression of SUMO1 or Ubc9. This approach has been successfully used to characterize the function of SUMOylation of CoCoA<sup>12</sup>. In ER $\alpha$  reporter gene assays, expression of SUMO1-fused ZP282 more strongly enhanced the ER $\alpha$ -mediated transcription compared to that of ZFP282 WT (Figure 6d). Similarly, SUMO1 fusion partially restored co-activator activity of ZFP282 3KR mutant. The same pattern of SUMOylation effects of ZFP282 was observed in reporter gene assays with the 5xU5RE-LUC construct (Figure S8c). In MTT assays, expression of ZFP282 enhanced E2-stimulated MCF-7 cell proliferation much more efficiently than ZFP282 3KR mutant (Figure 6e). Importantly, SUMO1-fused ZFP282 3KR mutant partially restored the ability of ZFP282 to enhance E2-stimulated cell proliferation. These results suggest that SUMOylation may be an active mechanism regulating the co-activator function of ZFP282 and that SUMOylation of ZFP282 is required for the enhancement of E2-stimulated breast cancer cell growth.

### **SUMOylation of ZFP282 increases its interaction with CoCoA and ER $\alpha$**

The above observations prompted us to examine whether SUMOylation of ZFP282 could affect the interaction with its binding partners, CoCoA and ER $\alpha$ . In CoIP experiments,

ZFP282 WT was efficiently coimmunoprecipitated with CoCoA, whereas a small amount of ZFP282 3KR was precipitated by CoCoA, suggesting that SUMOylation of ZFP282 may enhance CoCoA interaction (Figure 7a). We next examined the interaction between endogenous ZFP282 and CoCoA in the presence or absence of NEM, which inhibits deSUMOylation (Figure 7b). SUMO-modified and unmodified bands of ZFP282 were detected in the CoCoA immunoprecipitates from MCF-7 cell extracts prepared with NEM, whereas a small amount of unmodified ZFP282 was precipitated by CoCoA from extracts prepared without NEM. Furthermore, the ratio of SUMO-modified to unmodified ZFP282 was significantly increased in the CoCoA immunoprecipitates relative to that observed in input, suggesting that CoCoA preferentially associate with SUMOylated ZFP282. To further substantiate the SUMOylation-dependent interaction between ZFP282 and CoCoA, we performed *in vitro* binding assays. SUMOylated GST-ZFP282 was generated using bacterial SUMOylation system, purified, eluted, and subjected to binding assays with recombinant His-tagged CoCoA (Figure 7c). SUMO-modified and unmodified ZFP282 bound CoCoA. However, the ratios of SUMO-modified to unmodified ZFP282 were significantly increased in the CoCoA-bound fraction relative to those observed in input. Interestingly, ZFP282 SUMOylation also enhanced binding to ER $\alpha$  (Figure 7d), suggesting that SUMOylation promotes the interaction of ZFP282 with CoCoA and ER $\alpha$ .

Because CoCoA associates indirectly with ER $\alpha$  through primary co-activators<sup>5</sup> and ZFP282 (Figure S10) and because SUMOylation of ZFP282 enhances the interaction with ER $\alpha$ , we further examined the SUMOylation-dependent interaction between ZFP282 and ER $\alpha$  and tested ZFP282 SUMOylation-dependent association between ER $\alpha$  and CoCoA. In CoIP experiments, the 3KR mutant exhibited reduced binding to ER $\alpha$  compared with that of ZFP282 WT, and the association between ER $\alpha$  and CoCoA was also reduced when the 3KR mutant was expressed instead of ZFP282 WT (Figure 7e). Consistent with these results, ZFP282 3KR mutant showed reduced recruitment to the *pS2* promoter, and, importantly, CoCoA recruitment to the promoter was also reduced in MCF-7 cells expressing ZFP282 3KR compared to that in MCF-7 cells expressing ZFP282 WT (Figure 7f). Taken together, these results not only support the notion that the binding of ZFP282 to ER $\alpha$  at the *pS2* promoter is SUMOylation-dependent but also suggest that ZFP282 SUMOylation plays a critical role in the recruitment of CoCoA onto the *pS2* promoter.

## Discussion

### Transcriptional regulation by ZFP282

Transcriptional activation is tightly controlled by a complex network of regulatory events, including dynamic interactions between transcription factors and co-regulators and different PTMs of components of transcription complexes. Co-activators have specific domains that anchor them to the promoter through protein-protein interactions and other domains that act upon the chromatin or transcription machinery<sup>4</sup>. CoCoA plays an important role as a secondary co-activator for NRs. The central coiled-coil domain of CoCoA anchors it to the p160 co-activators which interact with NRs, and CoCoA potentiates NR-mediated transcription by cooperating synergistically with GRIP1, p300, CCAR1, and DBC1<sup>5-8</sup>. In this study, we identified ZFP282 as a novel CoCoA-interacting protein, and our results demonstrate that ZFP282 interacts with both the C-terminal and N-terminal ADs of CoCoA (Figure 1d). We previously showed that the extreme C-terminal sequence (F-rich region) of CoCoA is critical for its transactivation function and suggested that the F-rich sequence may be important to recruit other co-regulators that are required for its strong transactivation function<sup>6</sup>. Here we further demonstrate that ZFP282 binds to the F-rich sequence (Figure S1); furthermore ZFP282 enhances (Figure 2c) and is required for the strong transactivation function of CoCoA C-terminal AD (Figure 3d).

ZFP282 functions as an ER $\alpha$  co-activator (Figure 2). ZFP282 is recruited to the promoters of native ER $\alpha$  target genes and forms a complex with CoCoA on the promoters. ZFP282 enhanced the transcriptional activity of ER $\alpha$  and cooperated synergistically with CoCoA, thus demonstrating the functional importance of ZFP282-CoCoA interaction. Depletion of ZFP282 caused reduction in E2-induced expression of endogenous ER $\alpha$  target genes and attenuated hormone-dependent growth and cell cycle progression of breast cancer cells (Figures 3 and 4). Furthermore, ZFP282 silencing reduced the survival and tumorigenic potential of breast cancer cells (Figure 4). These results firmly established ZFP282 as an ER $\alpha$  co-activator that plays an important physiological role in breast cancer cell growth and tumorigenesis.

ZFP282 was originally identified as a transcription factor that negatively regulates HTLV-I LTR-mediated transcription by binding to U5RE<sup>9</sup>. However, in this study, we showed that although ZFP282, as a transcription factor, appears to be a weak activator, it can positively regulate U5RE-mediated transcription (Figures S4 and S8). Although the reason for these conflicting results is currently unknown, it is possible that the effect of ZFP282 on U5RE-mediated transcription likely depends on both its weak transactivation function as well as its ability to compete for U5RE occupancy with other strong activators. Consistent with this idea, a previous report showed that ZFP282 shares with a strong activator Sp1 the ability to bind to U5RE and represses U5RE-mediated transcription in the presence of Sp1 but not in the absence of Sp1<sup>13</sup>. Similarly, another Krüppel type zinc finger protein ZBP-89 has been shown to compete with Sp1 for DNA binding and oppose transcriptional activation by Sp1 but also has been shown to function as a modest activator in the absence of Sp1<sup>14</sup>. ZFP398, a paralog of ZFP282, was also shown to modestly activate U5RE-like element-driven reporter expression<sup>15</sup>. Thus, although on its own ZFP282 appears to be a weak activator, it has the capacity to exert quite substantial effects on U5RE-mediated transcriptional activation when it is SUMOylated and complexed with CoCoA (Figures S4 and S8).

### Functional relevance of ZFP282 SUMOylation

SUMO has been shown to covalently modify a large number of proteins with important roles in transcriptional regulation, and SUMO modification is generally associated with transcriptional repression<sup>1, 2</sup>. In many cases, part of this mechanism has been shown to be due to SUMO-dependent recruitment of co-repressors including HDACs and DAXX<sup>16, 17</sup>. For example, HDACs and DAXX are recruited to SUMO-modified transcription factors and co-regulators in a SUMO-dependent manner and induce changes in chromatin structure associated with transcriptional repression. Although there are now a growing number of cases where SUMOylation has been shown to activate transcription, the underlying mechanisms involved remain unclear.

ZFP282 contains three SUMO consensus sites in the internal repeat domain (Figure 1b) and undergoes SUMOylation on these conserved lysine residues (Figure 5). Importantly, we found that SUMOylation positively regulates the co-activator activity of ZFP282 (Figure 6). ER $\alpha$  and CoCoA preferentially bound to SUMOylated ZFP282, and SUMOylation-defective 3KR mutant exhibited less binding ability with ER $\alpha$  and CoCoA (Figure 7). These data clearly indicate that SUMOylation of ZFP282, at least in part, may contribute to stabilization of ER $\alpha$ -ZFP282-CoCoA complex formation. In agreement with this notion, the 3KR mutant was less recruited to *pS2* promoter than was ZFP282 WT, thereby reducing CoCoA recruitment to the promoter. It is therefore tempting to speculate that SUMOylation induces a conformational change in ZFP282 that increases its binding affinity for ER $\alpha$  and CoCoA (Figure 7g). The reason why ZFP282 harbors multiple, closely spaced SUMOylation sites is unclear. Possibly, the repeated SUMOylation sites may serve as a fail-safe or gauge-like mechanism to ensure SUMOylation of ZFP282 and to dynamically

control its co-activator activity. Together, our findings showing SUMOylation-dependent transcription complex formation provide an additional layer of regulation of co-activator complex assembly and function.

The SUMO pathway is hyperactivated in breast cancer<sup>18</sup>. It is becoming increasingly clear that SUMOylation controls the activity of different proteins involved in ER $\alpha$  pathways in a complex manner. Overexpression of SUMO E2 Ubc9 in MCF-7 cells led to larger tumors in a xenograft mouse model, while a dominant negative Ubc9 suppressed tumor growth<sup>19</sup>. These data suggest that a hyperactivated SUMO pathway contributes to breast tumor growth, possibly by stimulating ER $\alpha$ -dependent transcription that is activated by the SUMO pathway. ER $\alpha$  was shown to be SUMOylated in a hormone-dependent manner, and blocking its SUMOylation impaired ER $\alpha$ -induced transcription through decreased DNA binding<sup>20</sup>. NR co-activators GRIP1 and CoCoA were also reported to be SUMOylated, and SUMOylation enhances their co-activator activity<sup>12, 21</sup>. In this study, we showed that ZFP282 is required for tumorigenic potential of breast cancer cells and that SUMOylation potentiates co-activator function of ZFP282 for ER $\alpha$  (Figure 6). Thus, SUMOylation of ER $\alpha$  and its co-activators is likely to be relevant in breast tumorigenesis. However, since negative effects of SUMOylation on other ER $\alpha$  co-activators, such as AIB1, p300, and CBP, have been also reported<sup>16, 17, 22</sup> and since SUMOylation and deSUMOylation exist in a dynamic equilibrium, the roles of SUMOylation in estrogen signaling, positive and negative, are likely to be very complex. Thus, further elucidation of the biological importance of co-regulator SUMOylation and their roles in cancer progression will provide useful information for understanding disease mechanisms and developing therapeutic drugs.

## Materials and methods

### Isolation of ZFP282

Yeast two-hybrid screening was performed according to the procedure described previously<sup>5</sup>. The C-terminal AD fragment (amino acid 661-691) of CoCoA was fused to Gal4 DBD (DNA binding domain) in pGBT9 and used as bait. Yeast strain HF7c (containing *his3* and *lacZ* reporters controlled by Gal4 response elements) was sequentially transformed with pGBT9-CoCoA AD and a mouse 17 day embryo cDNA library in pGAD10 (Clontech).  $2 \times 10^6$  transformants were plated onto synthetic complete media plates lacking histidines, leucine, and tryptophan, and containing 120 mM 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole to suppress background expression of His3 due to strong autonomous transactivation activity of the bait. ZFP282 was represented by three of the 25 His- and LacZ-positive clones and was the most frequently isolated clone.

### SUMOylation assays

In vivo SUMOylation assay was performed as described previously<sup>12</sup>. COS-7 cells were transfected with EGFP-SUMO1 and the indicated HA-tagged ZFP282 expression plasmids. Cell extracts were prepared in the presence of 20 mM N-ethylmaleimide (NEM). Immunoblots were performed with anti-HA antibody. To generate SUMO1-modified GST-ZFP282 proteins in *E. coli*, pGEX-5X-1-ZFP282 and pT-E1E2S1 (encoding E1, E2, and SUMO1GG) were introduced into *E. coli* BL21 (DE3), and cotransformants were selected on ampicillin/chloramphenicol plates. GST-ZFP282 proteins were expressed, purified, and eluted as described previously<sup>23</sup> and analyzed by SDS-PAGE followed by Coomassie blue staining.

### Protein-protein interaction assays and immunoblot

For coimmunoprecipitation assays, COS-7, 293T or MCF-7 cell extracts were immunoprecipitated by specific antibodies or control IgG and protein G Dynabeads



(Invitrogen) as indicated in figure legends. For GST pull-down assays, HA-tagged proteins were synthesized *in vitro* by using TNT-Quick coupled transcription/translation system (Promega) and incubated with immobilized GST-fusion proteins. After washing, bound proteins were analyzed by immunoblot with anti-HA antibody. For *in vitro* His pull-down assays, SUMO1-modified and -unmodified GST-ZFP282 proteins were incubated with recombinant His-tagged CoCoA or His-tagged ER $\alpha$ -LBD bound to Ni-NTA agarose beads (Qiagen). After washing, bound proteins were analyzed by immunoblot with anti-ZFP282 antibody. The intensity of SUMO-modified and – unmodified ZFP282 was quantified by densitometry.

## Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

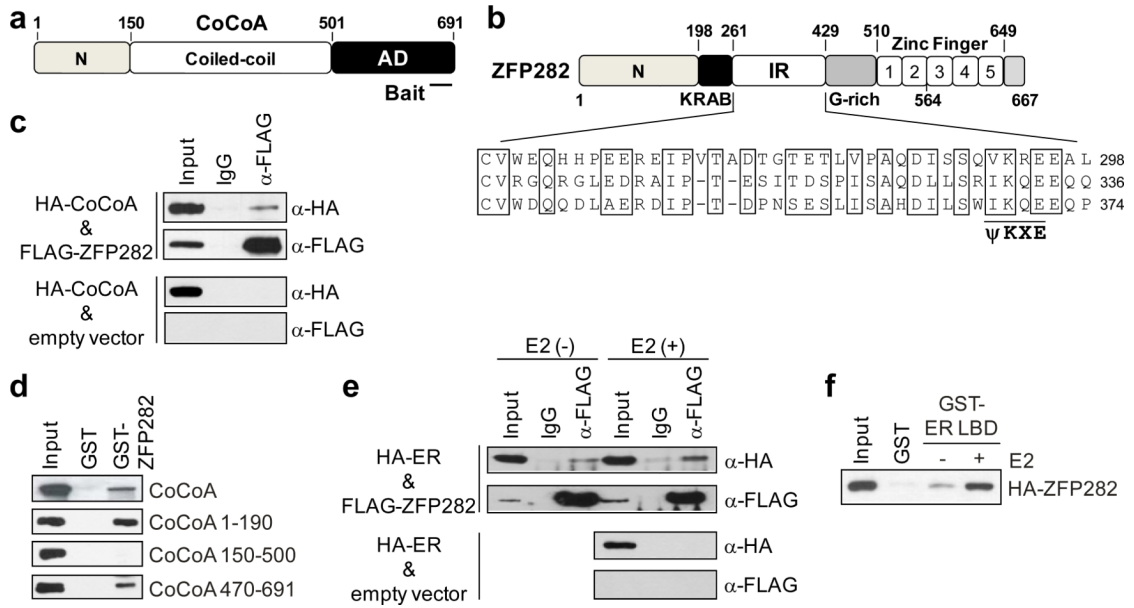
## Acknowledgments

We thank Dr. Geoffrey L. Greene (University of Chicago) for pET-23d-hER $\alpha$ -LBD, Dr. David K. Ann (City of Hope Beckman Research Institute) for SENP1 and Ubc9 expression vectors, Dr. Hisato Saitoh (Kimamoto University) for pT-E1E2S1, and Dr. Ichi Fujisawa (Kansai Medical University) for pLTR-GL3. This research was supported by Basic Science Research Program through the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (2010-0021428) (to J.H.K.), by the Samsung Biomedical Research Institute grant (GE1-B2-061 to J.H.K.), by Korea Healthcare Technology R&D Project funded by the Ministry for Health & Welfare (A092255), and by grant DK43093 from the United States National Institutes of Health (to M.R.S.).

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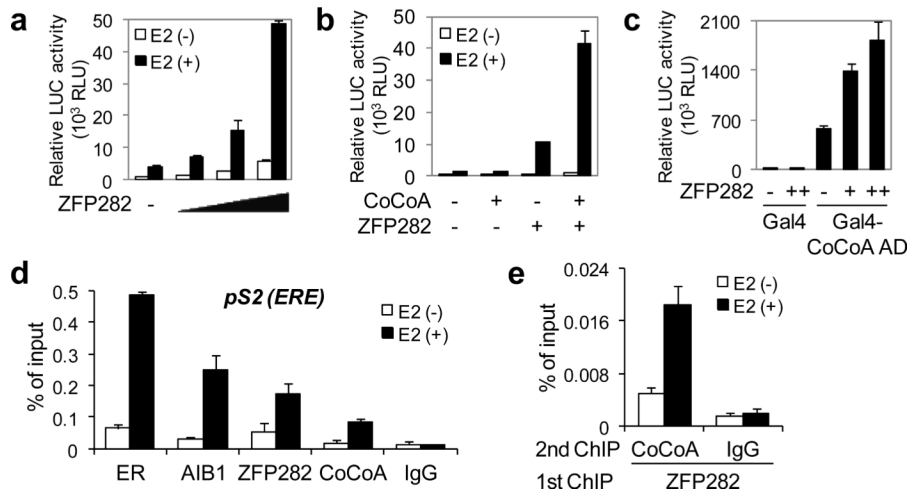
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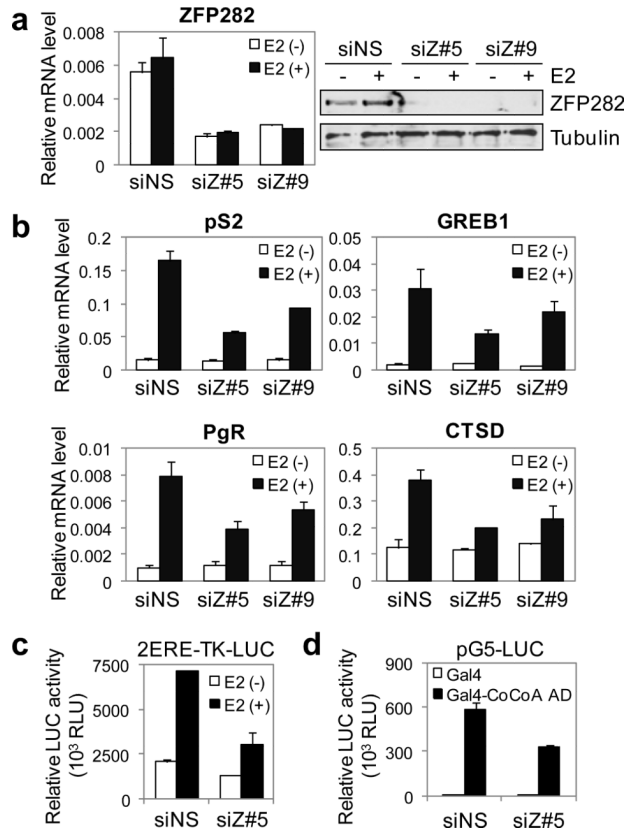


**Figure 1.**

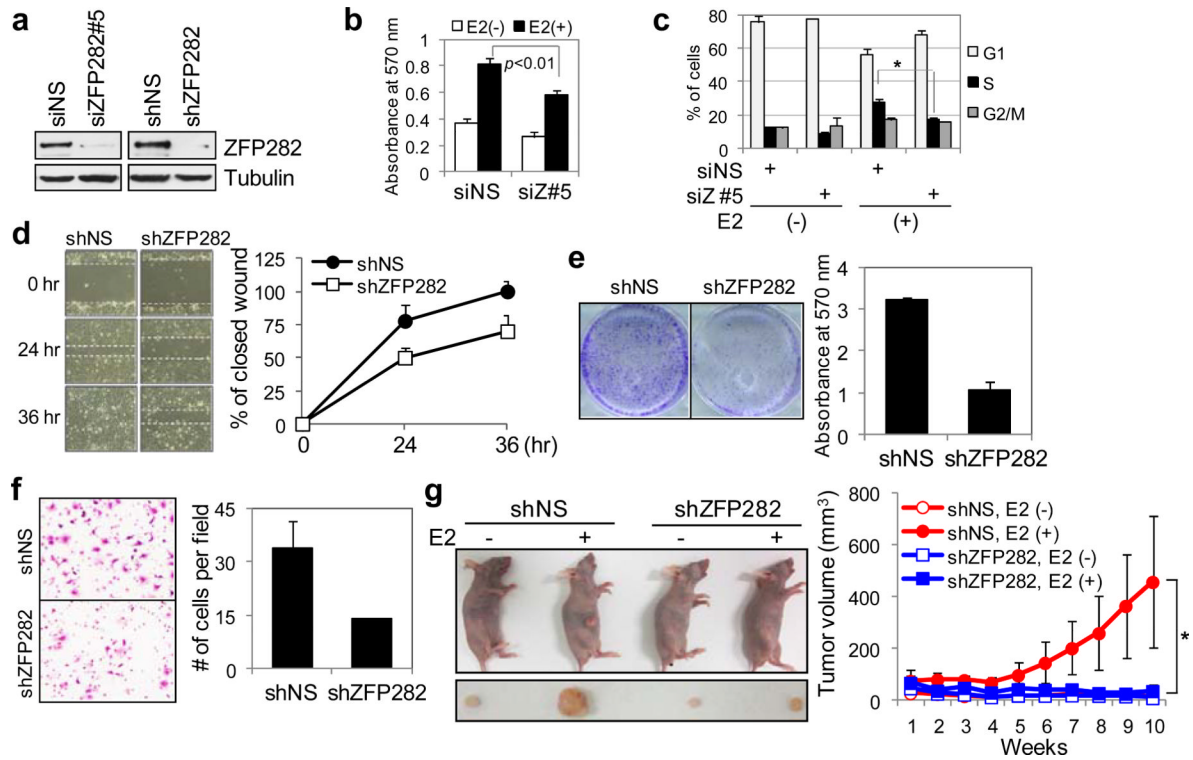
ZFP282 interacts with CoCoA and ER $\alpha$ . **(a and b)** Schematic representation of CoCoA and ZFP282 structures. AD, activation domain; Bait, amino acids 661-691 of CoCoA; KRAB, Krüppel-associated box; IR, internal repeat;  $\psi$ KXE, SUMOylation consensus motif. **(c)** COS-7 cells were transfected with pSG5.HA-CoCoA and pFLAG.CMV4-ZFP282 or empty vector pFLAG.CMV4. Cell lysates were immunoprecipitated with anti-FLAG antibody or control normal IgG. Immunoprecipitated ZFP282 and coimmunoprecipitated CoCoA were detected by anti-FLAG antibody and anti-HA antibody, respectively. **(d)** In vitro translated HA-tagged CoCoA and its fragments were incubated with recombinant GST-ZFP282 bound to beads. Bound proteins were analyzed by immunoblot with anti-HA antibody. **(e)** COS-7 cells were transfected with pSG5.HA-ER $\alpha$  and pFLAG.CMV4-ZFP282 or empty vector and treated with ethanol or 100 nM E2 for 1hr. CoIP experiments were performed as described in (c). **(f)** In vitro translated HA-tagged ZFP282 was incubated with recombinant GST-ER $\alpha$  LBD in the presence or absence of E2. Bound proteins were analyzed by immunoblot with anti-HA antibody.



**Figure 2.** ZFP282 functions as an ER $\alpha$  co-activator and cooperates synergistically with CoCoA. **(a)** CV-1 cells were transfected with pHE0 encoding ER $\alpha$  (2 ng) and 2ERE-TATA-LUC reporter in combination with various amounts (100, 200, and 400 ng) of pSG5.HA-ZFP282 and grown in medium containing or lacking 100 nM E2 before conducting luciferase assays on cell extracts. Data are means  $\pm$  SD (n=3). **(b)** Transient transfections were performed as described in (a). Expression vectors: pSG5.HA-ZFP282 (200 ng), pSG5.HA-CoCoA (200 ng). Data are means  $\pm$  SD (n=3). **(c)** CV-1 cells were transfected with pG5-LUC reporter (200 ng), pSG5.HA-ZFP282 (200 and 400 ng), and plasmids encoding Gal4-DBD or Gal4-CoCoA 470-691 (200 ng) as indicated and harvested for luciferase assays. Data are means  $\pm$  SD (n=3). **(d)** ChIP assay. Crosslinked, sheared chromatin from MCF-7 cells treated with or without 10 nM E2 (45 min) was immunoprecipitated with the indicated antibodies. qPCR analyses were performed using primers specific for the *pS2* promoter. The results are shown as percentage of input and are means  $\pm$  SD (n=3). **(e)** ChIP and ReIP assay, using the indicated antibodies, were performed as described in (d).

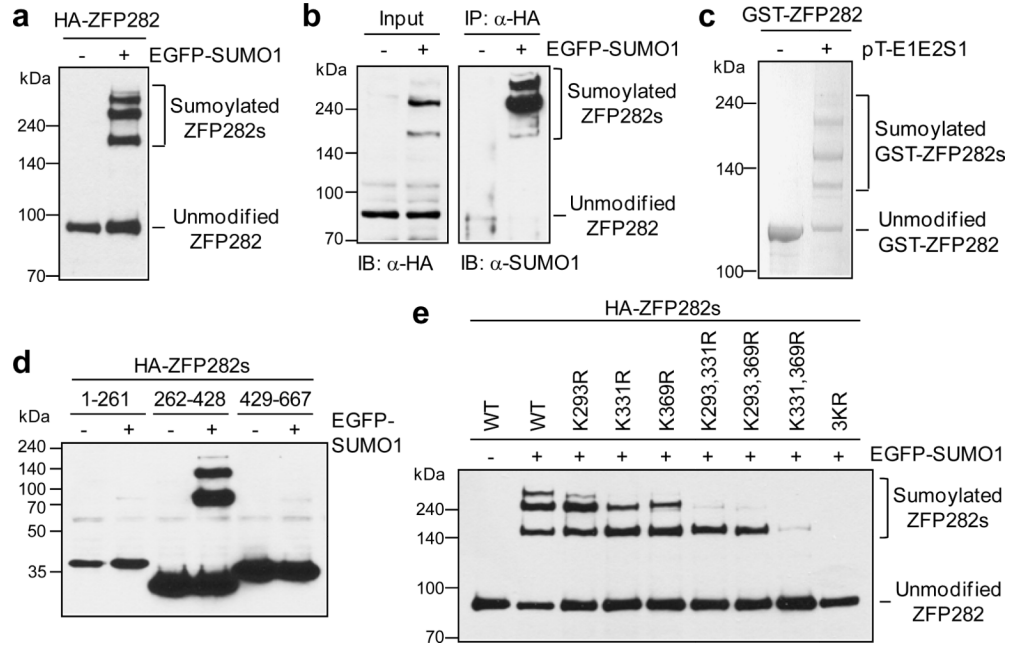


**Figure 3.** ZFP282 is required for E2-induced expression of ER $\alpha$  target genes. **(a and b)** MCF-7 cells were transfected with 40 pmole of ZFP282 siRNA#5, #9, or non-specific (NS) siRNA duplex. 72 hr after transfection, cells were treated or untreated with 10 nM E2 and harvested after an additional 24 hr. Total RNA was examined by real-time qRT-PCR analysis with primers specific for the indicated mRNAs. Results shown were normalized to  $\beta$ -actin mRNA levels and are means  $\pm$  SD (n=3). Protein levels were monitored by immunoblot using the indicated antibodies. **(c)** MCF-7 cells were transfected with 2ERE-TK-LUC and 40 pmole of either the siZFP282#5 or siNS, treated or untreated with E2 as in (a), and harvested for luciferase assays. Data are means  $\pm$  SD (n=3). **(d)** MCF-7 cells were transfected with pG5-LUC, plasmids encoding Gal4 or Gal4-CoCoA 470-691, and 40 pmole of either the siZFP282#5 or siNS as indicated and harvested for luciferase assays. Data are means  $\pm$  SD (n=3).

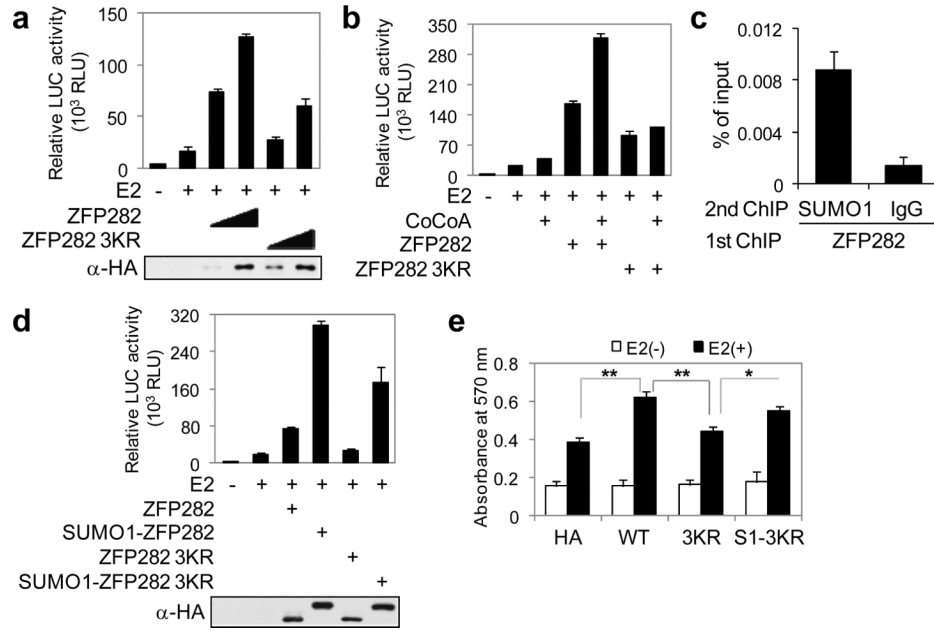


**Figure 4.**

ZFP282 is required for breast cancer cell proliferation and tumorigenesis. (a) Depletion of ZFP282 expression. MCF-7 cells were transfected with siRNAs as indicated or infected with lentiviruses encoding a NS or ZFP282 shRNA. Protein levels were monitored by immunoblot using the indicated antibodies. (b) Proliferation assay. MCF-7 cells transfected with indicated siRNAs were cultured in the absence or presence of 1 nM E2 for 8 days. Cell viability was determined by MTT assay. Data are means  $\pm$  SD (n=6). *p* value was determined by Student's *t*-test. (c) Cell cycle analysis. MCF-7 cells transfected with the indicated siRNAs were cultured in the absence or presence of 10 nM E2 for 24 hr and subjected to FACS analysis. Data are means  $\pm$  SD (n=4). *p* value was determined by Student's *t*-test (\**p*<0.05). (d-f) Migration, colony formation, and invasion assays. MCF-7 cells were infected with lentiviruses encoding a NS or ZFP282 shRNA. Representative images of cell migration, anchorage-dependent colony formation, and invasion assays are shown on the left panel of each figure, and the quantitative analysis (n=4,  $\pm$ SD) is shown on the right panel of each figure. Scratch assay was performed on confluent cell monolayers, and the white line indicates the migration front of cells (d). For colony formation assay, viable colonies were stained with crystal violet; after washing, the dye was extracted with 10% SDS solution and quantified by absorbance at 570 nm (e). Invasion assay was performed using a modified Boyden chamber as described under Supplementary Information (f). (g) Effect of ZFP282 depletion on the growth of MCF-7 xenograft tumors. MCF-7 cells infected with the indicated lentiviral shRNA vectors were injected subcutaneously in athymic female mice. Tumor growth was monitored for 10 weeks under treatment with vehicle or E2 in drinking water. Representative images of tumor-bearing mice and their tumors are shown on the left panel and the average (n=4,  $\pm$ SD) was shown on the right panel. *p* value was determined by Student's *t*-test (\**p*<0.05).

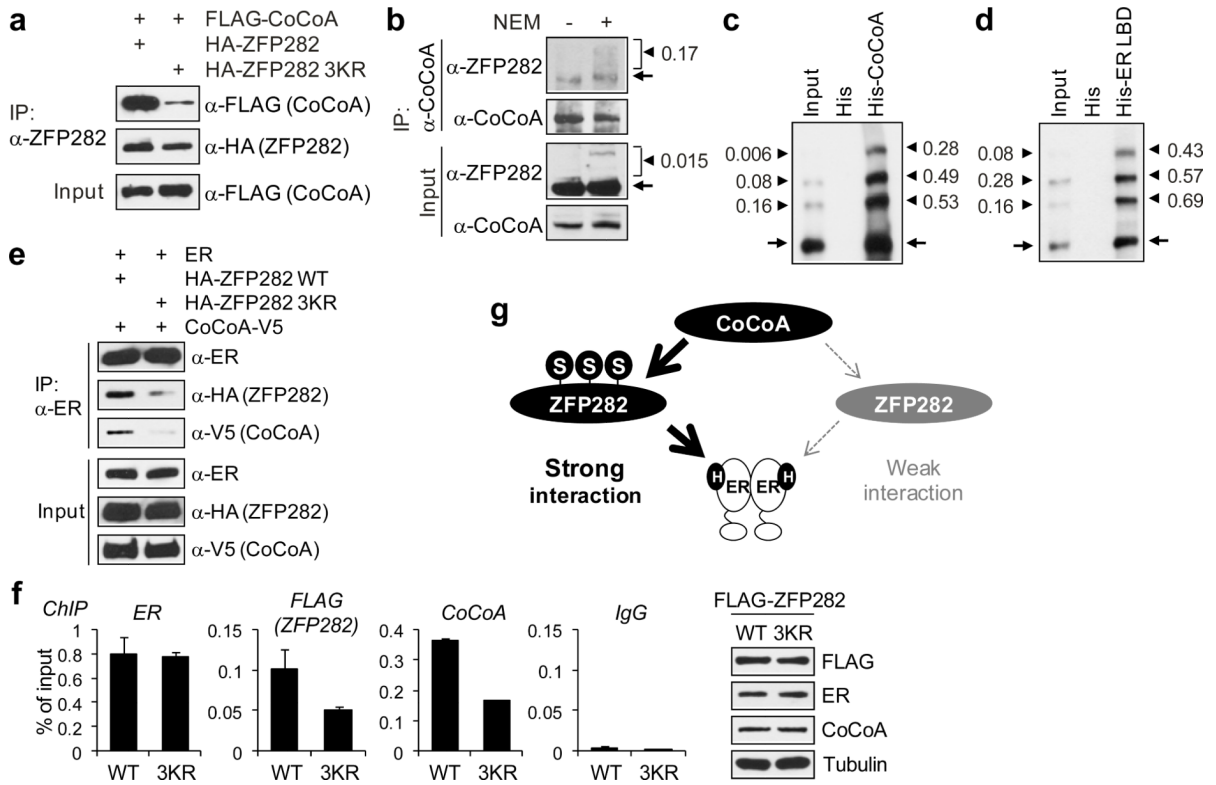


**Figure 5.** ZFP282 is covalently modified by SUMO. **(a and b)** In vivo SUMOylation assay. COS-7 cells were transfected with pSG5.HA-ZFP282 and a plasmid encoding EGFP-SUMO1 as indicated. Cell extracts were prepared in the presence of NEM and analyzed by immunoblot with anti-HA antibody (a) or by immunoprecipitation and immunoblot with the indicated antibodies (b). **(c)** SUMOylation of ZFP282 in *E. coli*. GST-ZFP282 was expressed in *E. coli* in the presence or absence of pT-E1E2S1 plasmid encoding Aos1/Uba2, Ubc9, and SUMO1. The purified ZFP282 proteins were analyzed by SDS PAGE followed by Coomassie blue staining. **(d)** COS-7 cells were transfected with pSG5.HA-ZFP282 deletion mutants and a plasmid encoding EGFP-SUMO1 as indicated, and immunoblot was performed as in (a). **(e)** COS-7 cells were transfected with a plasmid encoding EGFP-SUMO1 and pSG5.HA-ZFP282 WT or various KR mutants as indicated, and immunoblot was performed as in (a).



**Figure 6.** SUMOylation of ZFP282 positively regulates its coactivator activity and enhances hormone-stimulated breast cancer cell growth. **(a)** Transient transfection in CV-1 cells using 2ERE-TATA-LUC and expression vectors for ER $\alpha$ , HA-ZFP282 or HA-ZFP282 3KR (200 and 400 ng) were performed as described in Figure 2a. Data are means  $\pm$  SD (n=3). Expression levels of transfected ZFP282 were analyzed by immunoblot with anti-HA antibody. **(b)** Transient transfection was performed as in (a) with the additional plasmid pSG5.HA-CoCoA (200 ng). Data are means  $\pm$  SD (n=3). **(c)** ChIP and ReIP assay, using the indicated antibodies, was performed as described in Figure 2e. Data are means  $\pm$  SD (n=3). **(d)** Transient transfection was performed as in (a) using pSG5.HA constructs encoding ZFP282 or SUMO1-fused ZFP282 as indicated. Data are means  $\pm$  SD (n=3). Expression levels of transfected ZFP282 were analyzed by immunoblot with anti-HA antibody. **(e)** Cell proliferation assays were performed as described in Figure 4b using MCF-7 cells transfected with pSG5.HA-ZFP282 plasmids (WT, 3KR, or SUMO1-fused ZFP282 3KR). Data are means  $\pm$  SD (n=6). \* $p$ <0.05 and \*\* $p$ <0.01.





**Figure 7.**

SUMOylation of ZFP282 positively regulates its interaction with CoCoA and ER $\alpha$ . (a) 293T cells were transfected with expression vectors as indicated. Cell extracts were prepared in the presence of NEM and immunoprecipitated with anti-ZFP282 antibody. The immunoprecipitates and inputs were analyzed by immunoblot using antibodies as indicated. (b) MCF-7 cell extracts were prepared in the presence or absence of NEM as indicated. Equal amounts of extracts were immunoprecipitated with anti-CoCoA antibody followed by immunoblot using the indicated antibodies. The arrowhead and arrow correspond to the SUMOylated and unmodified ZFP282, respectively. The intensity of SUMOylated and unmodified ZFP282 bands was quantified by densitometry, and the ratio of SUMOylated to unmodified ZFP282 band is indicated. (c and d) Pull-down assays. SUMOylated GST-ZFP282 proteins were incubated with immobilized recombinant His-CoCoA (c) or His-ER $\alpha$ -LBD (d). Bound ZFP282 proteins were analyzed by immunoblot with anti-ZFP282 antibody. The arrowhead and arrow correspond to the SUMOylated and unmodified ZFP282, respectively. The intensity of SUMOylated and unmodified ZFP282 bands was quantified by densitometry, and the ratio of SUMOylated to unmodified ZFP282 band is indicated. (e) 293T cells were transfected with expression vectors as indicated. Cell extracts were prepared in the presence of NEM and immunoprecipitated with anti-ER $\alpha$  antibody. The immunoprecipitates and inputs were analyzed by immunoblot with the indicated antibodies. (f) SUMOylation of ZFP282 facilitates recruitment of ZFP282 and CoCoA to the *pS2* promoter. MCF-7 cells were transfected with pFLAG.CMV4-ZFP282 WT or 3KR and treated with E2. ChIP assays using the indicated antibodies and qPCR analyses were performed as in Figure 2d. Data are means  $\pm$  SD (n=3). Protein levels were monitored by immunoblot using the indicated antibodies. (g) The proposed model for SUMOylation-dependent regulation of ER $\alpha$ -ZFP282-CoCoA complex assembly. SUMOylation of ZFP282 increases its binding affinity for CoCoA and ER $\alpha$ , thereby contributing to stabilization of

ER $\alpha$ -ZFP282-CoCoA complex formation on ER $\alpha$  target promoters. Bold arrows represent strong interactions, and dashed arrows represent weak interactions.