

Importance of CNOT8 Deadenylase Subunit in DNA Damage Responses Following Ionizing Radiation (IR)

Samira Eskandarian^{1,2}, Roger Grand², Shiva Irani*¹,
Mohsen Saedi³, Reza Mirfakhraie⁴

Abstract

Background: The Ccr4-Not protein complex (CNOT complex) is a key regulator of gene expression in eukaryotic cells. Ccr4-Not Complex is composed of at least nine conserved subunits in mammalian cells with two main enzymatic activities. CNOT8 is a subunit of the complex with deadenylase activity that interacts transiently with the CNOT6 or CNOT6L subunits. Here, we focused on the role of the human CNOT8 subunit in the DNA damage response (DDR).

Methods: Cell viability was assessed to measure ATP level using a Cell Titer-Glo Luminescence reagent up to 4 days' post CNOT8 siRNA transfection. In addition, expression level of phosphorylated proteins in signalling pathways were detected by western blotting and immunofluorescence microscopy. CNOT8-depleted HeLa cells post- 3 Gy ionizing radiation (IR) treatment were considered as a control.

Results: Our results from cell viability assays indicated a significant reduction at 72-hour post CNOT8 siRNA transfection ($p= 0.04$). Western blot analysis showed slightly alteration in the phosphorylation of DNA damage response (DDR) proteins in CNOT8-depleted HeLa cells following treatment with ionizing radiation (IR). Increased foci formation of γ H2AX, RPA, 53BP1, and RAD51 foci was observed after IR in CNOT8-depleted cells compared to the control cells.

Conclusions: We conclude that CNOT8 deadenylase subunit is involved in the cellular response to DNA damage.

Keywords: CNOT complex, CNOT8, DNA damage response, SiRNA.

Introduction

The Ccr4-Not (CNOT) complex is a unique and multi-subunit complex that is highly conserved. Its components are involved at the different levels of gene expression including transcription, elongation, translation, mRNA degradation, ubiquitination, and protein modification (1-3). Two main enzymatic activities associated with the CNOT complex are mRNA deadenylation and ubiquitination. The CNOT complex contains nine subunits in yeast while there are more human orthologues, CNOT1 to CNOT10, and the novel interactor Tab 182

(Tankyrase 1-binding protein 1), and CNOT11 (C2ORF29) (2, 4, 5). CNOT1 is identified as a scaffold subunit which its depletion prevents assembly of the CNOT complex and eliminates deadenylase activity (6, 7). CNOT4 is a RING E3 ligase subunit involved in post-translational modification by ubiquitination and targeting for degradation by the proteasomal pathway; it is not consistently associated with the whole CNOT complex (8). Ccr4 and Caf1 subunits in yeast and their human orthologues CNOT6/CNOT6L

1: Department of Biology, Faculty of Basic Sciences, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.

2: Institute of Cancer and Genomic Sciences, College of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK. B15 2TT.

3: Stem Cell Research Center, Gorgan Faculty of Medicine, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Golestan province, Iran.

4: Department of Medical Genetics, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

*Corresponding author: Shiva Irani; Tel: +98 912 458 1224; E-mail: shi_irani@yahoo.com.

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subunits and CNOT7/CNOT8 subunits, respectively, are responsible for deadenylase activity (4, 9). The human CNOT complex exists in four variable structures consisting of CNOT7-CNOT6, CNOT7-CNOT6L, CNOT8-CNOT6, and CNOT8-CNOT6L heterodimers that may provide alterations in mRNA decay mechanism. Furthermore, the purification of deadenylase subunits suggested that CNOT6 and CNOT6L are in more constant interaction with CNOT7 than that CNOT8 (4). Deadenylation has an important role in splicing, transport, localization, and mRNA degradation. Deadenylase activity has been classified into two types based on nuclease domains that contain DEDD (CNOT7 and CNOT8) and Exonuclease-Endonuclease-Phosphatase (EEP) family (CNOT6 and CNOT6L) which constantly shorten the poly(A) tails of mRNA (4, 10). CNOT7 and CNOT8 with high similarity in amino acid sequences have overlapping activity with roles in cell proliferation (11).

Several studies have revealed an important role of Ccr4 and Caf1 subunits in the resistance to DNA damaging agents in yeast (12-14). Deletion of each deadenylase subunits behaved in the similar manner with hypersensitivity effects, following DNA damage induced by IR, hydroxyurea (HU) and methyl methane sulphate (MMS) (12, 14). Diverse cellular signalling pathways are initiated in response to different forms of DNA damage (15, 16).

Here, we report the role of the human CNOT8 subunit in the cellular response to DNA damage in mammalian cells. We show that cell viability is reduced in CNOT8 siRNA transfected HeLa cells and, in addition, the depletion of CNOT8 in HeLa cells effects on the level of protein phosphorylation in the DDR pathway.

Materials and methods

Cell Culture and Transfection

HeLa cells (ATCC, Manassas, VA, USA) were cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM) (Sigma, St. Louis, USA) supplemented with L-glutamine and 10% Fetal calf serum (FCS) (Sigma, St. Louis, USA) at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂. For 70-80% confluency, they were plated at a density of 5×10⁶ cells per 10 cm² dish 24 h before use. They were then transfected with 0.5 nM control siRNA (GE

Dharmacon) and 25 µl Oligofectamine (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) in 5 ml OPTI-MEM (Gibco, Grand Island, NY, USA) or with a mixture of 0.5 nM CNOT8 siRNAs (GE Dharmacon), 25 µl Oligofectamine (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA), and 5 ml Opti-MEM (Gibco, Grand Island, NY, USA) following the manufacture's protocol and were incubated for 5-6 h.

Cell viability assay

Transfected HeLa cells were rinsed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and detached with 0.05% Trypsin. For cell viability, 2×10⁴ cells in DMEM suspension per well were seeded in 96-well microplates in triplicate. Control wells just containing DMEM were also set up to assess luminescence background. Fifty µl Cell Titer-Glo Reagent was added to each well at the appropriate time and incubated for 30 mins. Relative Luminescence Units (RLU) were read over four days using a Pheraster Microplate Reader (BMG Labtech, Germany).

Cell irradiation

CNOT8 siRNA-transfected and control siRNA-transfected HeLa cells were split 1 to 6 into 6 cm²-plates. After 24 h, plates were exposed to 3 Gy ionizing radiation (IR). Each plate was harvested at the indicated time-point (1, 2, 4, 8, and 24 h) after DNA damage. A plate of control and CNOT8 siRNA-transfected HeLa cells were left as a negative control for DNA damage.

Western blots analysis

Treated HeLa cells were harvested and lysed by sonicating (5 watts, 15 sec) in 300-400 µl UTB lysis buffer (9 M urea, 40 mM Tris [pH7.4] and 150 mM β-mercaptoethanol). The protein concentration of the lysates was determined by Bradford protein assay (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA). Equal amounts of each protein sample were fractionated on Sodium Dodecyl Sulphate-Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) using standard procedures. Proteins were transferred to nitrocellulose membranes which were incubated with appropriate antibodies overnight at 4 °C. Primary antibodies used in the study are as follows: CNOT8, NSB1, pNSB1^{343S} (all from Gene Tex),

Chk1 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology), pChk1 317S, pRPA S4/S8, KAP1, pKAP1 824S, (all from Bethyl), pChk1 345S, (Cell signalling), RPA (Calbiochem), H2AX, and γ H2AX 139S (Merck Millipore). Then, membranes were incubated with anti-mouse and anti-rabbit Horseradish-peroxidase (HRP) conjugated secondary antibodies (Dako Laboratories) as appropriate. Enhanced Chemical Luminescence (ECL) reagent (GE Healthcare) was used to visualize proteins. Chemiluminescent signals were visualized using autoradiography film (Kodak).

Immunofluorescence microscopy

CNOT8 siRNA-transfected and control siRNA-transfected HeLa cells were grown in 24-well plates containing poly-L-lysine coated circular coverslips (Dixon Glass Ltd Marketplace); 5×10^4 cells were seeded in each well. On the following day, HeLa cells were exposed to 3 Gy ionizing radiation and were fixed at the appropriate time-points (0, 8, and 24 h). Cells were fixed in 200 μ l ice-cold 3.6% paraformaldehyde (PFA) in PBS for 10 mins and permeabilized in 200 μ l 0.5% Triton-X100 in PBS for 5 mins followed by a PBS wash. Cells were then blocked in 10% FCS diluted in PBS for 30 mins before being stained with primary antibodies. Two hundred μ l of the diluted primary antibody was added to each well for an hour at room temperature. Cells were washed with blocking solution three times and incubated with 200 μ l of secondary antibodies containing goat anti-mouse or anti-rabbit IgG (1:1000 diluted, Alexa-Fluor, Invitrogen) and maintained in

the dark for an hour. Cells were washed in PBS three times before the addition of DAPI (4',6-Diamidino-2-Phenylindole) for 5 mins and then coverslips were mounted on glass slides for microscopy. Fluorescence images were observed using a Nikon Eclipse E600 microscope with Velocity software 334 v4.1 (Improvisation). At least 100 cells in each group were counted three times by eye and cells categorized into two groups with less or more than 10 foci. Primary antibodies used for immunofluorescence microscopy were: γ H2AX (1:1000 diluted, Millipore), RPA (1:1000 diluted, Calbiochem), RAD51 (1:200 diluted, Santa Cruz), and 53BP1 (1:500 diluted, Novus).

Statistical analysis

Student's *t*-test and correlation analysis were performed by Excel 2013 to evaluate differences between groups. Also, the statistically significant *p*-values were considered at < 0.05 .

Results

CNOT8 reduction affected on cell viability

Cell Titer-Glo luminescent cell viability assay was used to determine the ATP present in CNOT8 siRNA transfected HeLa cells at several time points. Results showed that the CNOT8 depleted cells presented a significant reduction of the ATP level at 72 h ($p = 0.04$) in comparison with control cells. There were no statistically significant changes at 24 h ($p = 0.69$), 48 h ($p = 0.51$), and 96 h ($p = 0.06$) (Fig. 1). The reduction was also observed at 96-h incubation treatment.

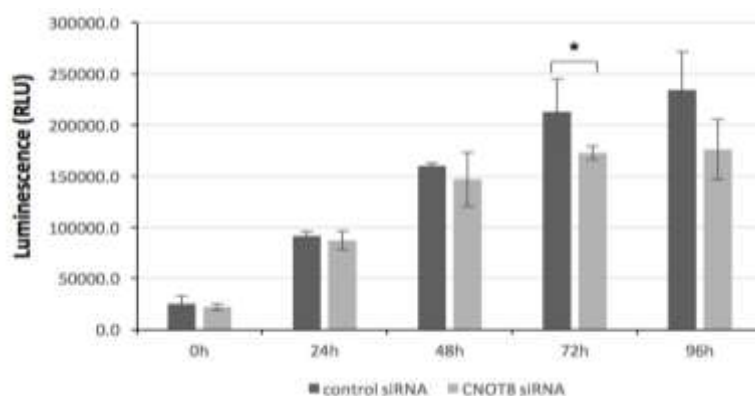


Fig. 1. The CNOT8 depletion affects the viability of HeLa cells at 72 h after siRNA transfection. Significant differences were calculated using the student *t*-test $p < 0.05$ (*).

Phosphorylation of DDR pathway proteins is altered after CNOT8 Depletion following IR

CNOT8 siRNA transfected and control HeLa cells were exposed to IR for DDR activation. Western blot analysis shows CNOT8 depletion after CNOT8 siRNA transfection. Phosphorylation of Chk1 at Ser345, H2AX at Ser139, and RPA at Ser4/8 was initiated within one hour in both groups

while the level of pChk1, γ H2AX, and pRPA was greater in control cells compared to CNOT8 depleted cells. Slight phosphorylation of NBS1 at ser343 was observed 2 to 4 h post-IR in the control group. There were no notable changes in phosphorylation of KAP1 at Ser824 in CNOT8 depleted cells compared to controls after IR treatment (Fig. 2).

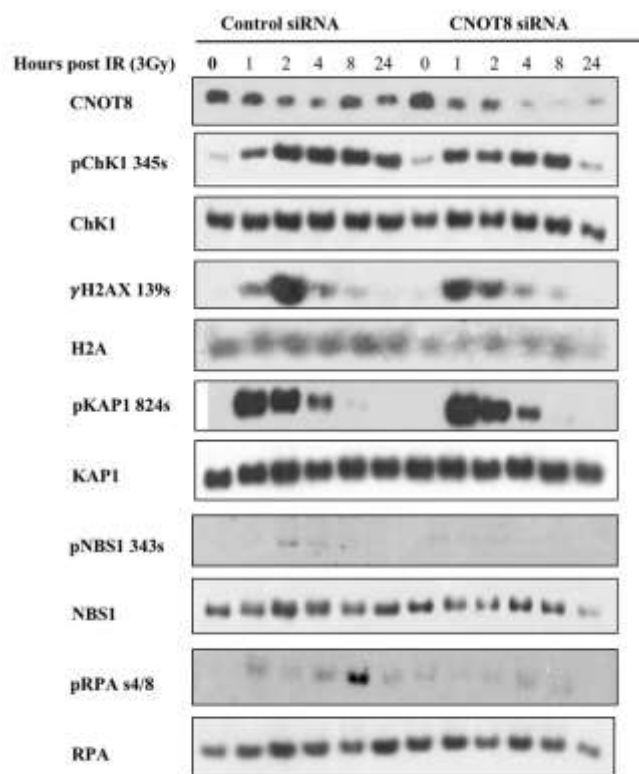


Fig. 2. The immunoblotting analysis of control and CNOT8-depleted HeLa cells following 3Gy IR. High-affinity antibodies as shown identify the level of phosphorylated and total proteins at different time points.

Irradiation-induced-foci formation in CNOT8 depleted cells in response to IR

To further analyse CNOT8's role in the CNOT complex following DDR, we determined the level of discrete foci formation in CNOT8 depleted cells in comparison to control cells after IR by immunofluorescence microscopy. RPA, γ H2AX, 53BP1, and RAD51 proteins are known to locate to nuclear foci at the sites of double-strand breaks (DSBs). Antibodies with high specificity were used to detect foci in both control HeLa cells and after siRNA transfection (Fig. 3). After exposure to 3 Gy IR, RPA foci were significantly increased in CNOT8-depleted compared to control cells at both 8 h and 24 h time points (p-values 0.003 and 0.011,

respectively) (Fig. 4A). The peak value of γ H2AX foci was obvious at 8 h with significant differences between both groups and was reduced by 24 h when differences between the groups were much less (p-values 0.001 and 0.065, respectively) (Fig. 4B). Similarly, much increased 53BP1 foci were present at 8 h and these were significantly higher in CNOT8 depleted cells; they disappeared by 24 h with no significant differences between both groups (p-values 0.016 and 0.220, respectively) (Fig. 4C). RAD51 significantly peaked at 8 h and was stable by 24 h in both groups while the level of RAD51 foci formation was significantly higher in CNOT8 depleted cells at 8 h and 24 h (P-values 0.021 and 0.009, respectively) (Fig. 4D).

CNOT8 Importance Following IR in DNA Damage

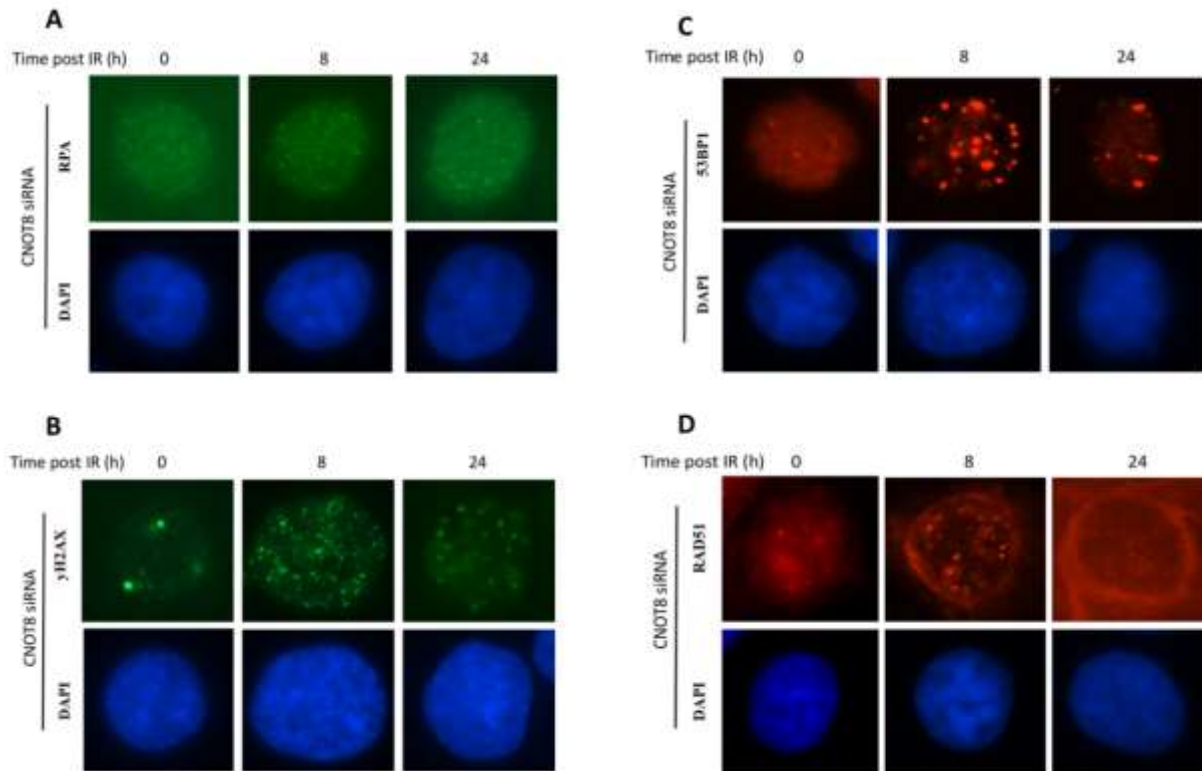


Fig. 3. Representative immunofluorescent images of the foci formation in response to IR. A) RPA re-localization. B) γ H2AX re-localization. C) 53BP1 re-localization. D) RAD51 re-localization. DAPI-stained nuclei are shown in blue.

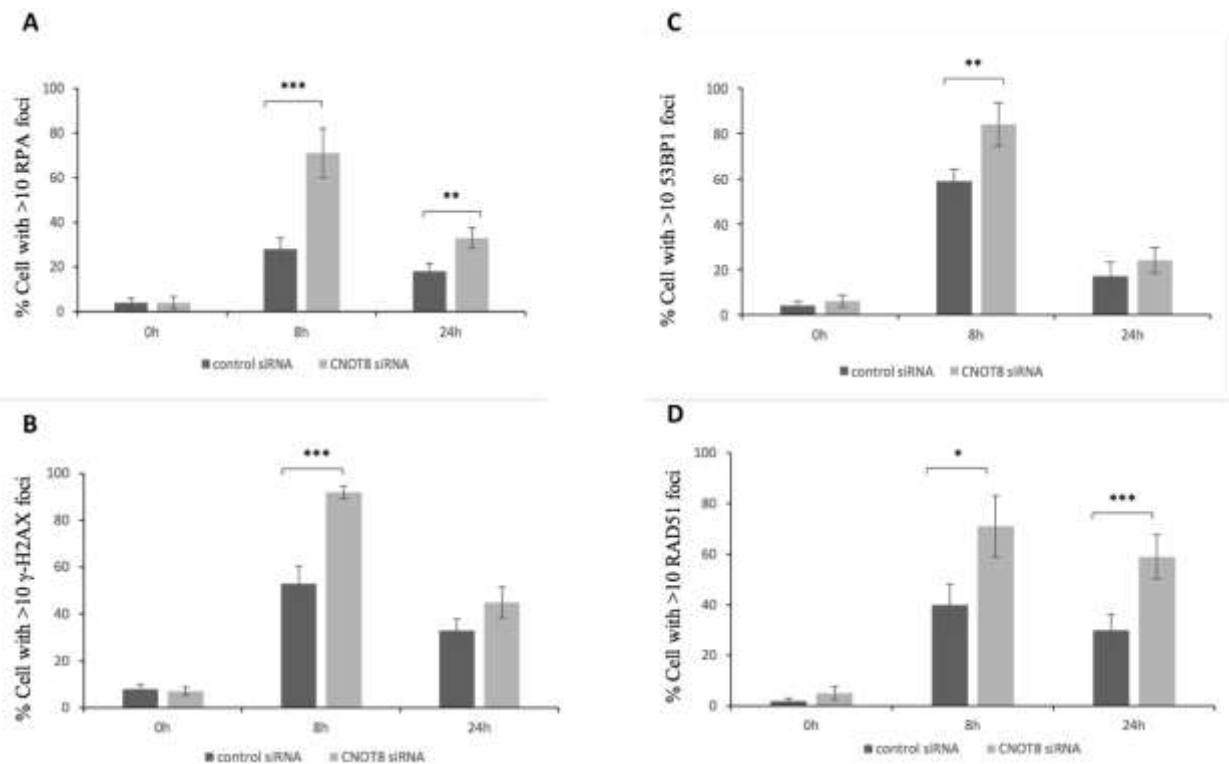


Fig. 4. The level of foci number in control and CNOT8-depleted HeLa cells quantified following 3Gy IR. Significant differences of RPA (A), γ H2AX (B), 53BP1(C) and RAD51 (D) foci/cell between two groups were calculated using the student *t*-test $p < 0.05$ (*), $p < 0.01$ (**) or $p < 0.001$ (***).

Discussion

The CNOT complex is an evolutionarily conserved complex with multiple cellular functions at different levels of gene regulation. Although most studies of the versatility of the CNOT complex have been in yeast, other reports are expanding to reveal complicated functions and networks in eukaryotes, including humans (1-3, 17). The CNOT complex is equipped with deadenylase subunits that have a major role in cytoplasmic mRNA degradation by shortening and removing the poly-A tails from mRNAs (2, 4, 11, 18). CNOT7 /CNOT8 were identified in a distinct complex that binds to the MIF4G domain of CNOT1; they are required with CNOT6/CNOT6L for deadenylase activity (5, 19). In *Drosophila*, Caf1 is considered the dominant deadenylase subunit while, in yeast, catalytic activity is present in Ccr4 (20, 21). Gene Ontology (GO) analysis by Lau and colleagues indicated that the CNOT7 subunit is involved in mRNA splicing, transport and localization, whereas CNOT8 is involved in splicing only (4). Similarly, microarray analysis showed that CNOT7 and CNOT8, despite high homology, have specific substrates for their enzymatic activity (10, 17). Some other studies have suggested, combined depletion of CNOT7 and CNOT8 subunits cause mRNA decay in human HTGM5 cells, reduce cell proliferation in MCF7 breast cancer cells and result in cell viability reduction and cell death in mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) (11, 22, 23). Accordingly, it has been suggested that alterations of CNOT7 and CNOT8 expression are relevant to the development and progression of cancer (17, 23, 24).

Here, in agreement with previous reports, we show that CNOT8 depletion can reduce cell activity and viability at 72 h post siRNA transfection, suggesting that CNOT8 is essential for cell viability and growth. Limited data are available on the role of the human CNOT8 deadenylase subunit in the resistance to DNA damage. Ccr4 and Caf1 depletion following HU treatment results in ribonucleotide reductase (RNR) inhibition and a replication block that leads to cell hypersensitivity (12, 13). Caf1 contributes in the localization of RNR by releasing regulatory subunits (13, 25).

The most dangerous form of DNA damage are DSBs that can be induced by IR. ATR-Chk1 and ATM-Chk2 signalling is mediated early upon DNA DSBs and leads to the phosphorylation of many other DDR proteins (15, 26). The phosphorylation of KAP-1 and NBS1 are dependent on the kinase activity of ATM and the phosphorylation of H2AX, Chk1, and RPA32 are dependent on ATR (15, 16, 27), although H2AX can also be phosphorylated by ATM and DNA-PK. In the present study, greater phosphorylation of DDR proteins H2AX, Chk1, NBS1, and RPA were observed in control cells compared to CNOT8-depleted cells that suggest a possible involvement of the CNOT complex in both ATR and ATM-dependent signalling cascades post-IR. Also, it has been suggested CNOT8 depletion reduces CNOT complex activity in response to DNA damage.

In further experiments to assess the potential role of the CNOT8 subunit in DDR, we quantified RPA32, 53BP1, γ H2AX, and RAD51 foci in CNOT8 depleted HeLa cells compared to control cells. γ H2AX and p53 binding protein1 (53BP1) foci co-localized to unrepaired DSBs rapidly within the cellular nucleus after DNA Damage (28, 29). The level and stability of γ H2AX and 53BP1 are relevant to dose and irradiation time (30). Results from our analysis indicated that the level of 53BP1 foci and γ H2AX foci focus formation was significantly higher at 8 h in CNOT8 depleted cells compared to control cells that suggested increased response/sensitisation to DNA damage. RPA foci accumulate in response to single-strand breaks and also following a break within ribosomal DNA (31, 32). Here, we saw that RPA foci formation in CNOT8 depleted cells was significantly greater compared to control cells while on the contrary, very weak phosphorylation was observed in CNOT8 depleted cells in immunoblot analysis compared to control cells. This may suggest a different DDR pathway is mediated or perhaps RPA is replaced by RAD51 to facilitate the formation of a presynaptic complex and homologous recombination (HR) (33). The localization of RAD51 foci acts as a biomarker in

HR repair (31, 34). CNOT8 siRNA-transfected cells showed a significantly higher rate of RAD51 focus formation compared to control cells showing cellular hypersensitivity to IR.

Finally, the present study provides evidence that the CNOT8 deadenylase subunit plays an essential role in cellular response following DNA damage in HeLa cells; its loss probably sensitising cells to damage. Here we identified the role of CNOT8 in cell viability and hypersensitivity of CNOT8 depleted cells after ionizing radiation by evaluating of DDR pathway proteins and foci focus formation. Each subunit of CNOT complex has much broader roles in cellular programming and gene

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expression and can be identified as a target of cancer therapeutic agents that are still being debated.

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