

## Original Paper

# The Chloride Anion Acts as a Second Messenger in Mammalian Cells - Modifying the Expression of Specific Genes

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## Key Words

Intracellular chloride • Second messenger • GLRX5 • RPS27 • Chloride-dependent gene expression

## Abstract

**Background/Aims:** Cystic Fibrosis (CF) is caused by mutations in the *CFTR* gene, encoding a cAMP-activated chloride (Cl<sup>-</sup>) channel. We have previously demonstrated that the expression of several genes can be modulated by the CFTR activity; among them, *SRC*, *MTND4*, *CISD1*, and *IL1B*. However, the CFTR signalling mechanism involved in the expression of CFTR-dependent genes is unknown. The aim of this work was to determine if intracellular chloride (Cl<sup>-</sup>)<sub>i</sub> might function as a second messenger modulating the expression of specific genes. **Methods:** Differential display (DD) was applied to IB3-1 cells (CF cells), cultured under conditions that produce different intracellular Cl<sup>-</sup> concentrations ([Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>i</sub>), to analyse their expression profile. **Results:** Several differentially expressed gene products were observed by using DD, suggesting the presence of chloride-dependent gene expression. Two cDNA fragments, derived from differentially expressed mRNAs and showing opposed response to Cl<sup>-</sup>, were isolated, cloned, sequenced and its Cl<sup>-</sup> dependency validated by reverse transcription quantitative-PCR (RT-qPCR). We identified the gene *RPS27*, which encodes the multifunctional ribosomal protein RPS27, also known as metallopanstimulin-1 (MPS-1), and the gene *GLRX5*, encoding glutaredoxin-related protein 5, as chloride-dependent genes. *RPS27* was negatively regulated with increased [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>i</sub>, approximately from 25-75 mM Cl<sup>-</sup> (EC<sub>50</sub> = 46 ± 7 mM), and positively regulated from 75-125 mM Cl<sup>-</sup> (EC<sub>50</sub> = 110 ± 11 mM) (biphasic response). In contrast, *GLRX5* was positively modulated by [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>i</sub>, showing a typical sigmoidal dose-response curve from 0-50 mM Cl<sup>-</sup>, reaching a plateau after 50 mM Cl<sup>-</sup> (EC<sub>50</sub> ~ 34 mM). **Conclusion:** The results suggest the existence of chloride-dependent genes. The Cl<sup>-</sup> anion, therefore, might act as a second messenger for channels or receptors able to modulate the intracellular Cl<sup>-</sup> concentration, regulating in turn the expression of specific genes.

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## Introduction

*CFTR* (Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulator) mutations are the cause of cystic fibrosis (CF) [1]. The complex phenotypic characteristics of CF differ in patients that carry different mutations, and often there is not a direct correlation between genotype and phenotype [2, 3]. *CFTR* is an integral membrane glycoprotein located in the apical region of epithelial cells. Initially identified as a cAMP-activated chloride transporter [4], was later found to be also involved in ATP transport. However, the *CFTR* direct or indirect role in the release of ATP is a controversial matter [5-9]. More recently, the *CFTR* channel has been also associated to glutathione [10] and bicarbonate [11] transport. In addition, in a pig model of CF, the reduced bicarbonate transport that occurs as a consequence of the impaired *CFTR* activity, resulted in a reduced pH of the airway surface liquid (ASL); this effect might be in turn responsible for the increased susceptibility to bacterial infections [12-14].

In an attempt to explain the complex phenotype observed in CF, we hypothesize about the possible existence of a net of genes under *CFTR* control (*CFTR*-dependent genes). This hypothesis was corroborated by using differential display (DD) [15, 16]. In this way, several *CFTR*-dependent genes were characterized, including *SRC* and *MUC1* [16], *CISD1* [17], and *MTND4* [18-20]. Regarding *c-Src*, its activity and expression were found increased in cultured CF cells with impaired *CFTR* activity, and linked to *MUC1* protein overexpression [16]. Thus, *c-Src* was the first intermediate molecule found for the *CFTR* signaling pathway. These results suggest that *CFTR* should possess a signaling mechanism responsible for the activation of *c-Src* and other *CFTR*-dependent genes.

The exact mechanisms/pathways by which *CFTR* transduce a signal that regulates the *CFTR*-dependent genes are not well established. Both, the presence of the *CFTR* in the plasma membrane and its intrinsic chloride channel activity appear to be involved as independent signaling mechanisms. In the first case, at least for the expression of *RANTES*, the signal transduction has been reported as originated in the association between the *CFTR* consensus PDZ interacting domain T-K/R-L (C-terminal) [21] and the PDZ domain-containing protein *EBP50* (*NHERF*) [22]. Interestingly, this mechanism appears to be independent of the *CFTR* channel activity, since inhibitors of *CFTR*-mediated chloride transport had no effects on *RANTES* expression [22]. In the second case, the chloride transport activity of *CFTR* was found to be involved, since differential gene expression could be observed in cells treated with different *CFTR* inhibitors (*NPPB*, *glibenclamide*, *CFTR*(inh)-172), as occurred with *c-Src*, *MTND4*, *CISD1* and *IL1B* [16, 17, 20, 23].

After *c-Src*, we characterized two additional *CFTR*-dependent genes, *CISD1* (nuclear genome) and *MTND4* (mitochondrial genome). Noteworthy, both genes encoded for mitochondrial proteins, having a decreased expression in CF cells [17, 20]. Since *MTND4* was essential for the assembly and activity of the mitochondrial Complex I (mCx-I), we then tested its activity in CF cells and, accordingly, a reduced mCx-I activity was found in CF cells compared to rescued cells [19]. Later we found that *IL-1 $\beta$*  was also a *CFTR*-dependent gene, and that an autocrine loop of this cytokine was responsible for the increased ROS production and the reduced mCx-I activity found in CF cells [23]. On the other hand, by using microarrays analysis, other laboratories also found differentially expressed genes in CF cells, although without further analysis [24-27]. Therefore, the existence of *CFTR*-dependent genes has been well established.

Now, since normally *CFTR* secrete chloride and the intracellular chloride concentration ( $[Cl^-]_i$ ) increases in the presence of *CFTR* inhibitors [28], we hypothesized that  $Cl^-$  could be the first element in the *CFTR* signaling mechanism, acting as a second messenger in the modulation of specific genes. Thus, as a first approach, the aim of this work was to demonstrate that changes in  $[Cl^-]_i$  might modulate the expression of specific genes. In agreement with this idea, the results obtained here suggest that  $Cl^-$  is able to modulate the expression (steady-state levels) of specific genes, demonstrating the existence of chloride-dependent genes in mammalian cells, and suggesting that  $Cl^-$  may function as a second messenger for channels/receptors that modulate the intracellular  $Cl^-$  concentration.

## Materials and Methods

### Cultured cells

IB3-1 cells were used (ATCC CRL-2777 cells, discontinued; now, this cell line is part of the Johns Hopkins University Special Collection items). IB3-1 cells are bronchial epithelial cells derived from a CF patient (heterozygote containing  $\Delta F508$  and W1282X mutations), immortalized by using the hybrid adenovirus adeno-12-SV40 [29]. Cells were cultured in DMEM/F12 (Life Technologies, GIBCO BRL, Rockville, MD) supplemented with 10 % FBS (Internegocios S.A., Mercedes, Buenos Aires, Argentina), 100 U/ml penicillin and 100  $\mu$ g/ml streptomycin (Life Technologies, GIBCO BRL, Rockville, MD). Cultures were grown at 37 °C in a humidified air atmosphere containing 5 % CO<sub>2</sub>. All cells were plated at a density of 15 x 10<sup>3</sup> cells/cm<sup>2</sup>, and cultured by using 5 ml of media in p100 plates (~80  $\mu$ l media/cm<sup>2</sup>). Before the assays, the cells were cultured 24 h in serum-free DMEM/F12.

### Differential display

Differential display of mRNA was carried out essentially as described by Liang and Pardee [30, 31], with modifications that allowed us to avoid false positive results [15], and to work without radioactive labeling [32]. IB3-1 cells were incubated for 1 h in the presence of different Cl<sup>-</sup> concentrations ([Cl<sup>-</sup>]) (25, 50, 100 and 140 mM). To establish a rapid equilibrium between the intracellular Cl<sup>-</sup> concentration ([Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>i</sub>) and the extracellular chloride concentration ([Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>e</sub>), independently of chloride channel activities, a double-ionophore strategy was used [33]. Briefly, IB3-1 cells were washed with Hank's-gluconate (Table 1), to remove the remaining extracellular Cl<sup>-</sup>, and then incubated for 1 h with different extracellular chloride concentrations [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>e</sub>. The different Cl<sup>-</sup> concentrations were obtained combining two high K<sup>+</sup> buffers (High-KCl and High-KNO<sub>3</sub>, Table 1), containing the ionophores nigericin (5  $\mu$ M) and tributyltin (10  $\mu$ M) (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO). To obtain the different Cl<sup>-</sup> concentrations, this anion was replaced by NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>. As shown in Table 2, the osmolalities, measured by using a vapor pressure osmometer (Wescor Inc., Logan, Utah, model 5500), did not differ significantly (p < 0.05) except for the higher concentration of 140 mM. Therefore, the results obtained at 140 mM might also represent a response to osmotic stress and should be taken with caution. After incubation, total RNA was isolated by using the guanidinium thiocyanate-phenol method described by Chomczynski et al. [34]. Reverse transcription (RT) was performed by using 4  $\mu$ g of total RNA, M-MLV reverse transcriptase (100 U, Promega, Madison, WI) and 8  $\mu$ M of the anchored 5'-T<sub>12</sub>(ACG)T-3' primer, in a 25  $\mu$ l final reaction volume, according to manufacturer's instructions. The reaction was performed for 90 min at 37 °C, 5 min at 75 °C, and then cooled to 4 °C. The synthesized cDNAs were used immediately for PCR amplifications, or stored at -80 °C for later use. The DD-PCR reactions were performed in a final volume reaction of 25  $\mu$ l, containing a final concentration of 1 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.1 mM deoxynucleotides triphosphates,

**Table 1.** Composition of buffers used

Composition (mM)	Hank's-Cl	Hank's-gluconate	High-KCl	High-KNO <sub>3</sub>
NaCl	136.9	0	0	0
KCl	5.4	0	140	0
KNO <sub>3</sub>	0	0	0	140
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	1.3	0	0	0
Na-gluconate	0	136.9	0	0
Ca-gluconate	0	1.3	1.3	1.3
K-gluconate	0	5.4	0	0
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
D-glucose	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
HEPES	10	10	10	10

1 unit of *GoTaq* DNA polymerase (Promega), 10  $\mu$ l of cDNA (from 1/50 dilution), 1  $\mu$ M of 20 different 10 mer random primers (RAPDs kit B primers, acquired from Byodinamics SRL, Buenos Aires, Argentina, containing 20 different random primers; each primer was used to obtain an independent DD reaction), and 2  $\mu$ M 5'-T<sub>12</sub>(ACG)T-3' as reverse primer. The PCR conditions were: denaturation at 94 °C 5 min, and 40 cycles of 94 °C (30 s), 40 °C (2 min), and 72 °C (30 s). A final extension for 5 min at 72 °C was then performed. Aliquots of 5  $\mu$ l of each amplification product were mixed with equal amount of loading buffer (10 mM NaOH, 0.05% bromophenol blue, 0.05% xylene cyanol, 95% (v/v) formamide), heated at 90 °C for 3 min, and chilled on ice until loaded in a 6% polyacrylamide sequencing gel. A pre-running at 90 Watts (constant potency)

was performed in TBE 1X buffer (0.1 M Tris Base, 0.1 M boric acid, 2 mM EDTA), until the gel temperature in the electrophoresis equipment (Model STS45, IBI Kodak, New Haven, CT) reached 50-55 °C. The wells were then loaded with 3  $\mu$ l of each amplification product, and the gel was run for 150 min. The cDNA bands were then visualized by silver staining, as was previously described by Caetano-Anoles et al. [32].

#### Cloning and identification of differential expressed bands

The differential expressed bands were excised from the DD gel, purified from agarose gels, PCR re-amplified, cloned into a pGEM-T vector (Promega), and transformed in *E. coli* DH5 $\alpha$  competent cells as previously described [35]. Colony PCRs [36] were performed using T7 (5'-TAATACGACTCACTATAGGG-3') and SP6 (5'-TATTTAGGTGACACTATAGAATA-3') primers, and the plasmids from insert-positive colonies were selected, amplified, purified by using a mini-prep kit (Promega), and sequenced (sequencing core facility at the School of Exact and Natural Sciences from the University of Buenos Aires). The BLAST program [37, 38] (National Center for Biotechnology Information) was used to identify the sequences corresponding to the cloned cDNA fragments.

#### Reverse transcription-real time qPCR

Reverse transcription-real time qPCRs (RT-qPCR) were used to validate the DD results [19] and for the determination of the effects of different intracellular chloride concentrations ([Cl]<sup>-</sup>) on gene expression. Total RNA samples (2  $\mu$ g) were obtained from IB3-1 cells incubated for 1 h at different extracellular Cl<sup>-</sup> concentrations (0, 5, 25, 50, 100 and 140 mM), in the presence of nigericin (5  $\mu$ M) and tributyltin (10  $\mu$ M). The RNA quality was checked by electrophoresis in denaturing formaldehyde agarose gels [39], and measuring the ratios A260/A230 (greater than 2) and A260/A280 nm (from 1.7 to 2.0). The RNA was reverse transcribed by using M-MLV reverse transcriptase (Promega), according to the manufacturer's instructions with some modifications. Briefly, 100 U of M-MLV reverse transcriptase, 2  $\mu$ g RNA, 8  $\mu$ M Oligo-dT and 2 mM dNTPs were used for reverse transcription. The software Primer-BLAST (<http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>) [40] was used to design primers for *GLRX5* (Fw-(*GLRX5*) 5'-TACGCGCCTACAACGTGCT-3', Rv-(*GLRX5*) 5'-CAGCCCCCTACA AACTCGCCA-3') and *RPS27* (Fw-(*RPS27*) 5'-GGCGGTGACGACCTACGCAC-3', Rv-(*RPS27*) 5'-TAGCATCCTGGGCATTTACATCCA-3'). The *GLRX5* expression was referred to *GAPDH* expression, while the *RPS27* expression was referred to *18S* rRNA expression, due to the high level of expression observed for *RPS27*. The primers for *GAPDH* were: Fw-(*GAPDH*) 5'-TGCACCACCAACTGCTTAGC-3' and Rv-(*GAPDH*) 5'-GGCATGGACTGTGTCATGAG-3' [41], and the primers for *18S* rRNA were: Fw-(*18S*) 5'-CCGATAACGAACGAGACTCTGG-3' and Rv-(*18S*) 5'-TGAACGCCACTTGTCCCTCTAAG-3' [42]. RT-qPCRs were performed by using an ABI 7500 real-time PCR system (Applied Biosystems Inc., Foster City, CA), and the  $\Delta\Delta$ Ct method was used to obtain the expression levels relative to *GAPDH* or *18S* rRNA expression, by using software from Applied Biosystems. The size of each amplification product and the absence of dimers were verified by electrophoresis on 3% agarose gels, stained with ethidium bromide, and visualized by using an UV transilluminator (UVP BioDoc-It, Upland, CA) as previously described [23]. Then, preliminary experiments with different cDNA dilutions were performed to test the dynamic range and efficiency of amplification [43] for each amplicon (*GLRX5*, *GAPDH*, *RPS27* and *18S*). The  $\Delta\Delta$ Ct analysis was performed only when the efficiency of amplification was over 85%. The cDNA samples (10  $\mu$ l of a 1:25 cDNA dilution) were added to

**Table 2.** Osmolality of the different Cl<sup>-</sup> concentration obtained, by combining the High-KCl and High-KNO<sub>3</sub> solutions

[Cl <sup>-</sup> ] (mM)	Osmolality (mOsm/Kg $\pm$ SEM, n=4)
0	293.5 $\pm$ 1.5
5	292.8 $\pm$ 1.0
25	292.5 $\pm$ 0.5
50	294.3 $\pm$ 1.8
75	296.8 $\pm$ 0.9
100	295.5 $\pm$ 1.6
125	296.8 $\pm$ 1.4
140	301.5 $\pm$ 1.5



15  $\mu$ l of PCR reaction mixture containing a final concentration of 2.5 mM  $MgCl_2$ , 0.5 mM deoxynucleotides triphosphates, 1 U of *GoTaq* DNA polymerase (Promega), 0.4 X EvaGreen (Biotium, Hayward, CA), and 50 nM ROX (Sigma-Aldrich) as passive reference dye [19]. For *GLRX5* amplifications, 0.5  $\mu$ M of each primer were used, for *GAPDH*, 0.3  $\mu$ M, and for 18S ribosomal RNA and RPS27 0.2  $\mu$ M. PCR conditions were: denaturation at 94°C (5 min), and 40 cycles of 94 °C (30 s), 60 °C (30 s), and 72 °C (30 s).

### *Measurement of the intracellular chloride concentration ([Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>i</sub>) in the presence of ionophores*

To test whether the equilibrium between the [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>i</sub> and the extracellular chloride concentration ([Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>e</sub>) was correctly established in our experimental conditions, the [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>i</sub> in IB3-1 cells, incubated in the presence of different concentration of chloride and ionophores (tributyltin 10  $\mu$ M and nigericin 5  $\mu$ M), was measured by using SPQ (6-methoxy-N-[3-sulfopropyl]quinolinium) (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) [33, 44], and fluorescence spectrophotometry, as we described previously [45]. Briefly, cells seeded at a density of 25,000 cells/cm<sup>2</sup>, were grown to confluence over rectangular coverslips (22 x 8 mm, Hitachi, Japan), in 6 wells plates, using 3 ml of DMEM/F12 containing FBS 5%. The coverslips were pre-treated with a coating solution (10  $\mu$ g/ml fibronectin, 4.4  $\mu$ g/ml collagen, 1.5  $\mu$ g/ml BSA in DMEM/F12) for 1 h and then washed with serum free DMEM/F12. After reaching confluence, the cells were loaded O.N. with 5 mM SPQ in the same medium. The SPQ-loaded monolayers were washed five times with 3 ml of Hank's-chloride buffer (Table 1). Covers with the cells were mounted in a holder especially modified to allow perfusion of the cells, and the fluorescence was measured as previously detailed [45]. First, the initial fluorescence  $F_0$  was measured after fluorescence equilibration in High-KNO<sub>3</sub> buffer (without chloride), in the presence of ionophores. Then, High-K buffers, containing different Cl<sup>-</sup> concentration and constant amount of ionophores, were perfused to calculate the Stern-Volmer constant ( $K_{cl}$ ). At each measurement point the flow rate was stopped to allow reaching homogeneity into the perfusion chamber and to reach equilibrium between the intracellular [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>i</sub> and the extracellular [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>e</sub> chloride concentrations. The [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>e</sub> achieved in the perfusion chamber at equilibrium was calculated from the internal standard fluorescence (fluorescein dye), as previously described [45]. After equilibration, values were recorded for 60 s and the average value for each calculated Cl<sup>-</sup> concentration was used to obtain the Stern-Volmer plot ( $F_0/F=1+K_{cl}[Cl^-]$ ). In this equation,  $F_0$  is the SPQ fluorescence measured in the absence of Cl<sup>-</sup> (SPQ inside the cells), and F is the fluorescence at each chloride concentration. The Stern-Volmer constant  $K_{cl}$  (M<sup>-1</sup>), corresponding to the intracellular chloride, was calculated from the slope obtained from a linear regression fit. Each fluorescence point was recorded to calculate later the [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>i</sub> by applying the Stern-Volmer equation  $[Cl^-]_i = (F_0/F - 1)/K_{cl}$ , and these values were then used to plot [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>i</sub> vs [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>e</sub>.

### *In silico analyses and predictions*

BLAST searches were used to determine the identity of the sequences corresponding to the isolated fragments from the differential display [38]. The matching protein sequences were obtained from the NCBI data bank (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.gov>). For multiple sequence alignments, the Clustal Omega software was used; protein sequences from different species were aligned [46]. The PROSITE database [47], and the NCBI Conserved Domain Database (CDD) tools ([www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Structure](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Structure)) [48] were used to identify protein conserved domains. To predict possible phosphorylation sites within the protein sequences, the software NetPhos 2.0 [49], DISPHOS 1.3 [50] and PhosphoSite Plus [51] were used. Only the coincident results from the three packages were shown. The representation of the 3D structure was made by using the software Discovery Studio 4.0 ([accelrys.com](http://accelrys.com)) [52] and the PDB data file corresponding to GLRX5 (PDB: 2WUL). Pathway Studio v 10 (Elsevier) was used to perform literature searches, the analysis of the involved molecules and proteins, and to draw the graphic illustrating the results.

### *Statistics*

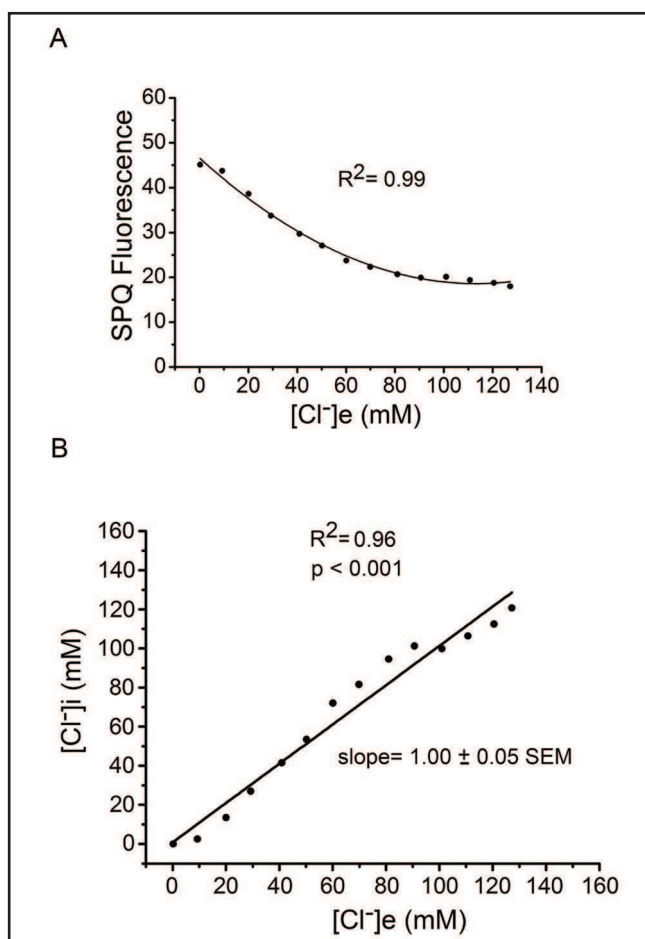
Unless otherwise indicated, all the assays were performed by duplicates and the experiments were repeated at least three times (biological replicates n=3). RT-qPCR reactions were carried out by using intra-assay quadruplicates (technical replicates n=4). The final RT-qPCR quantification values were obtained as the means of the relative quantification (RQ) values for each independent experiment (n=3). The different curves and regression were fitted by using the software Origin (OriginLab Co.) and the R<sup>2</sup> values were used to obtain the Student's t value and the corresponding p value. (\* = p < 0.05 was considered significant). Then, ANOVA and Tukey tests were performed to determine the significant differences among means, indicated by the symbol \* (p < 0.05).

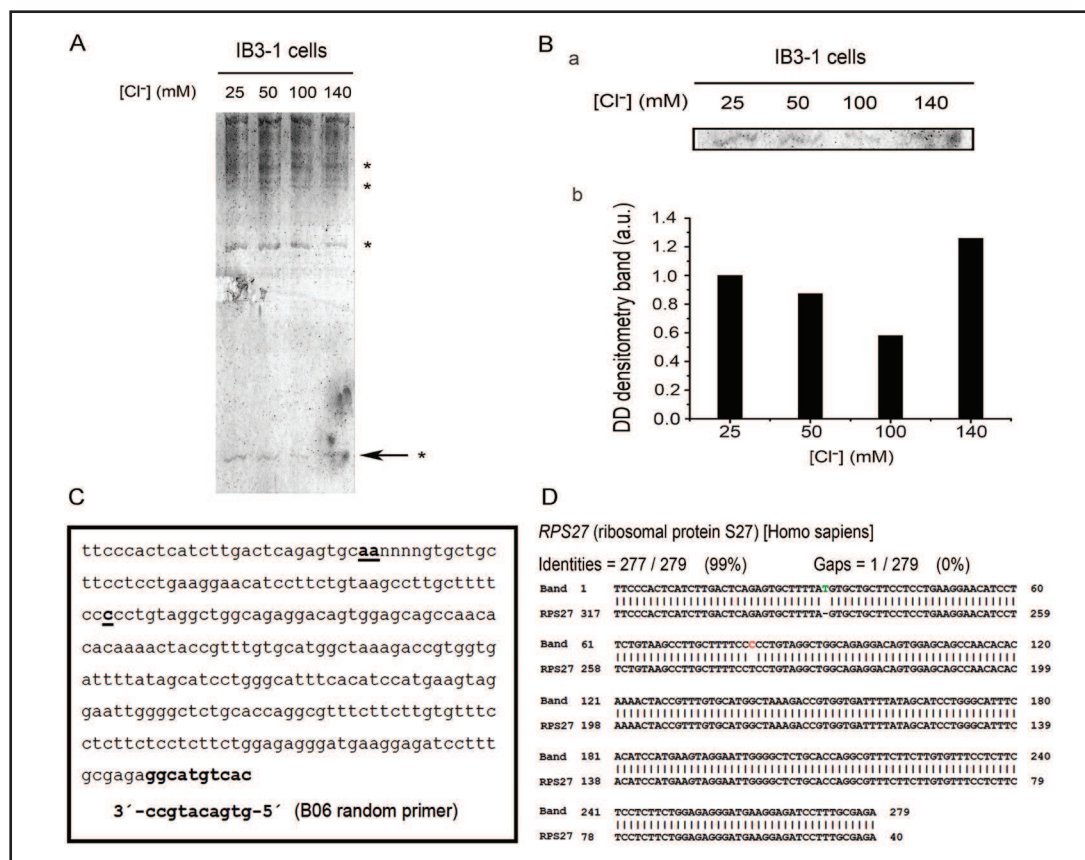
## Results

### *Changes in the intracellular chloride concentration modulate the expression of specific genes*

Differential display (DD) was applied to test the hypothesis that the intracellular chloride concentration ( $[Cl^-]_i$ ) might modulate the expression of specific genes. IB3-1 CF cells were incubated for 1 h in the presence of two different high-potassium (high-K) buffers (Table 1) combined to produce increased extracellular chloride concentrations ( $[Cl^-]_e$ ). As shown in Table 2, the osmolality of the different Cl<sup>-</sup> solutions do not differ significantly (292-296 mOsm/Kg) except for the solution at 140 mM Cl<sup>-</sup> ( $301.5 \pm 1.5$  mOsm/Kg,  $p < 0.05$ ). To reach a rapid equilibrium between  $[Cl^-]_e$  and  $[Cl^-]_i$ , independently of the CFTR activity or other chloride channels, tributyltin (a Cl<sup>-</sup>/OH<sup>-</sup> exchanger) and nigericin (K<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> exchanger) were added to the High-K buffers. Tributyltin equilibrates Cl<sup>-</sup> across the membrane, and nigericin, in presence of high K<sup>+</sup>, clamps the intracellular pH to the extracellular pH value while  $[Cl^-]$  changes. This double ionophore strategy is usually employed as a method to measure  $[Cl^-]_i$  [33]. Nigericin/tributyltin treatment for 10-15 min was sufficient to equilibrate the intracellular and extracellular chloride concentration, as it was previously reported [33]. In order to test the experimental conditions, the equilibrium between  $[Cl^-]_e$  and  $[Cl^-]_i$  was followed by using SPQ. The SPQ fluorescence of IB3-1 cells, in the presence of the ionophores, was monitored at different  $[Cl^-]_e$ . As shown in Figure 1A, an exponential decay of SPQ fluorescence occurs in the presence of increased chloride concentrations. The Stern-Volmer (SV) plot [33] obtained from the data shown in Figure 1A were used to calculate the SV constant ( $K_{sv} = 17.14 \pm 2.3$ , mean  $\pm$  SEM,  $n=3$ , inter-assay), and the same data and

**Fig. 1.** Correlation between the intracellular and extracellular chloride concentration. A) Calibration curve corresponding to the SPQ chloride-sensitive fluorescent dye obtained in IB3-1 cells incubated for 1h in the presence of different chloride concentrations (0-140 mM), tributyltin (10  $\mu$ M) and nigericin (5  $\mu$ M), to rapidly equilibrate the intracellular chloride concentration. B) Intracellular chloride concentrations ( $[Cl^-]_i$ ) measured in IB3-1 cells vs. the extracellular chloride ( $[Cl^-]_e$ ) concentration. The graph shows a good correspondence between intra- and extracellular chloride concentrations (lineal correlation with slope = 1,  $R^2 = 0.96$ ,  $t = 16.9$ ,  $DF = 12$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), implying that the equilibrium was reached within 1 h.

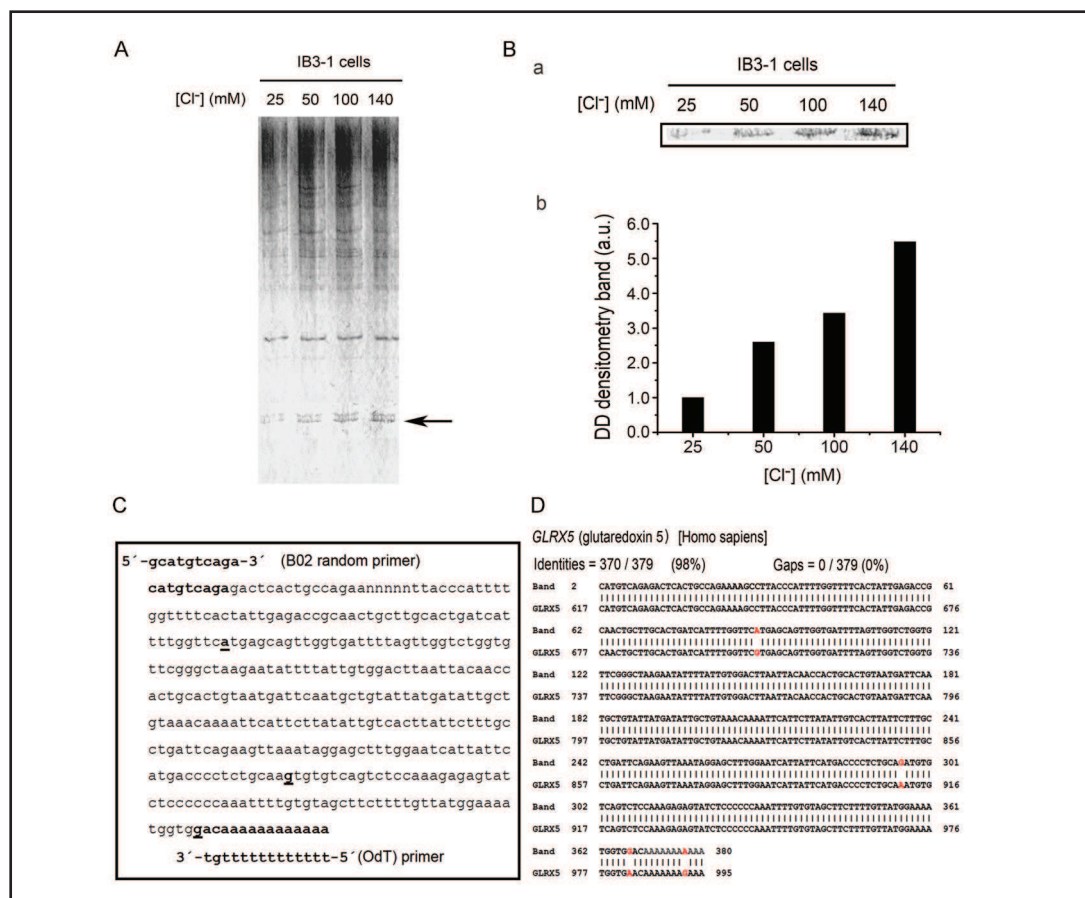




**Fig. 2.** Differential display (DD) identifying *RPS27* as a chloride-dependent gene. A) DD obtained from cultured IB3-1 cells, incubated at different chloride concentrations (25, 50, 100 and 140 mM) in the presence of the ionophores nigericin (5  $\mu$ M) and tributyltin (10  $\mu$ M), for 1 h. The symbols \* show differentially expressed bands and the arrow indicates the band selected for analysis, cloning and sequencing. B) Magnification of the selected band. Bb) Densitometry of Ba plotted in arbitrary units (a.u.) vs. [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>i</sub>. A tendency towards a biphasic response vs. [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>i</sub> was observed. C) Sequence of the cDNA fragment isolated from the DD gel, identified as *RPS27*. The primers used are indicated in bold and polymorphisms are underlined in bold. D) BLAST alignment of the sequence fragment isolated from the DD. This fragment showed 99% identity to human *RPS27*. Differences in the sequence, possibly due to polymorphisms, are indicated in red letters.

the SV equation  $[Cl^-]_i = (F_0/F) - 1/K_{Cl}$  was used to plot  $[Cl^-]_i$  vs  $[Cl^-]_e$ . As shown in Figure 1B, a significant linear regression between the  $[Cl^-]_i$  and  $[Cl^-]_e$  was found (linear fit,  $R^2 = 0.96$ , slope =  $1.00 \pm 0.05$ , mean  $\pm$  SEM,  $n=3$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), indicating that the ionophores were working properly and that  $[Cl^-]_e$  and  $[Cl^-]_i$  were equilibrated.

The DD results obtained by using different random primer sets indicated the presence of several differentially expressed gene products. Figure 2 exemplify this, showing the expression pattern obtained with one out of 20 random primers (the forward primer 5'-GTGACATGCC-3' and the oligo-dT anchored primer 5'-T12(ACG)T-3'). Here, the intensity of several cDNA fragments changed with increased chloride concentrations (\* and arrows in Fig. 2A), suggesting the presence of chloride-dependent gene expression. One of these bands (cDNA fragments), corresponding to a differentially expressed gene, was selected for further analysis (band indicated by an arrow in Fig. 2A). A magnification of the selected band is shown in Figure 2Ba and its quantification by densitometry vs.  $[Cl^-]_e$  in shown in Figure 2Bb. This spot was of interest since it showed a biphasic response against the different chloride concentrations. The cDNA fragment corresponding to this band was isolated from the DD gel, cloned and sequenced (Fig. 2C). A BLAST search showed 99% identity compared to



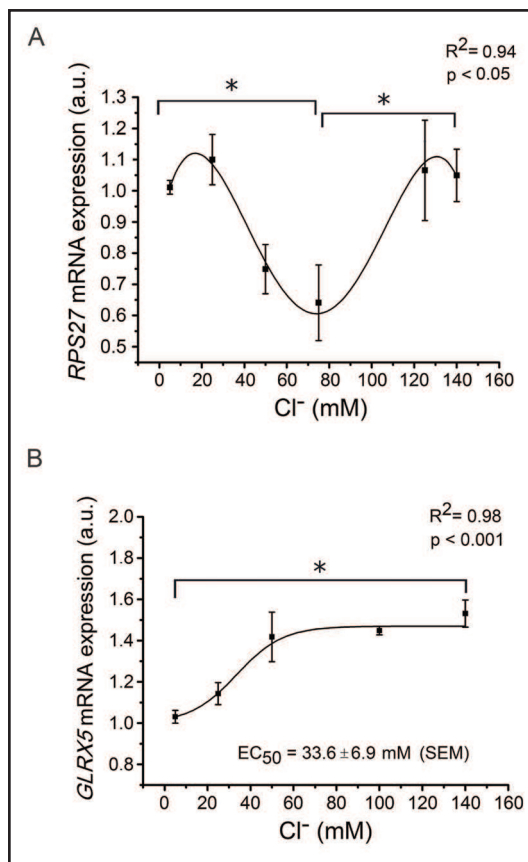
**Fig. 3.** Differential display (DD) identifying *GLRX5* as a chloride-dependent gene. A) DD obtained from IB3-1 cells incubated at different chloride concentrations (25, 50, 100 and 140 mM), in the presence of the ionophores nigericin (5 μM) and tributyltin (10 μM), for 1 h. The arrow indicates the differentially expressed band selected for further analysis, cloning and sequencing. B) Magnification of the selected band. Bb) Quantitation of the selected band, expressed in arbitrary units (a.u.) vs. [Cl<sup>-</sup>]. A tendency towards increased expression vs. [Cl<sup>-</sup>] was observed. C) Sequence of the cDNA fragment isolated from the DD gel, corresponding to the *GLRX5* gene. The primers used are indicated in bold and possible polymorphisms are underlined in bold. D) BLAST alignment of the sequence corresponding to the fragment isolated from the DD. This fragment shows 98% identity compared to human *GLRX5* (glutaredoxin 5). Differences are shown in red.

the *Homo sapiens* *RPS27* gene, encoding the 40S ribosomal protein S27 (NM\_001030, gene symbol *RPS27*, also named metallopanstimulin 1, *MPS-1*, *S27*), a multifunctional protein that was found over-expressed in some cancer cell lines [41, 53-55], which is also a structural constituent of the ribosome [56].

Figure 3A illustrates the expression pattern obtained using another random primer (5'-GCATGTCAGA-3' (B02) and the oligo-dT anchored primer 5'-T<sub>12</sub>(ACG)T-3'), in the presence of different chloride concentrations ([Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>e</sub> ~ [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>i</sub>), also by using the ionophores. The arrow indicates a band that, contrary to the band shown in Figure 2A, was up-regulated by chloride in a dose-dependent manner. Figure 3Ba shows a magnification of the selected band that was then quantified by densitometry and plotted as relative intensity vs [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>e</sub> (Fig. 3Bb). This differentially expressed cDNA fragment was isolated from the gel, cloned and sequenced. The sequence (Fig. 3C) was used as an input for BLAST (<http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) using the Reference RNA sequence (refseq\_rna) database, and the sequence found, aligned with the query sequence, is shown in Fig. 3D. The sequence has 98% identity to human glutaredoxin 5 (*GLRX5*) mRNA (NM 016417.2).



**Fig. 4.** Validation of the Differential Display results by using quantitative real-time PCR. Validation of DD results for *RPS27* (A) and *GLRX5* (B). Their expression levels were measured by using RT-qPCR performed on total RNA extracted from IB3-1 cells incubated at increased chloride concentrations, in the presence of the ionophores nigericin (5  $\mu$ M) and tributyltin (10  $\mu$ M) for 1 h (conditions identical to those used to obtain the DD). The results are expressed in arbitrary units (a.u.), taken the value corresponding to 0 mM chloride as 1. Measurement were performed in three (*RPS27*) or four (*GLRX5*) independent experiments (biological replicates), each done at least in duplicates (technical replicates). The *RPS27* expression values vs.  $[Cl^-]$  were adjusted by using a 4<sup>th</sup> order polynomial curve, and then by two sigmoidal curves to obtain the  $EC_{50}$  (from 5-75 mM one sigmoidal curve and from 75-125 mM the second). The *GLRX5* expression was adjusted by using a sigmoidal dose-response curve. A Student's test (t-test) was applied to determine the significance of the fitting curves, obtaining the t value from the  $R^2$  value (*RPS27*, polynomial fit  $R^2=0.94$ ,  $t=5.6$ , degrees of freedom  $DF=2$ ,  $p<0.05$ , inter-assay  $n=3$ ; *GLRX5*, sigmoidal fit  $t=12.1$ ,  $DF=3$ ,  $p<0.001$ , inter-assay  $n=4$ ). \* indicate  $p<0.05$  between means connected through a line.

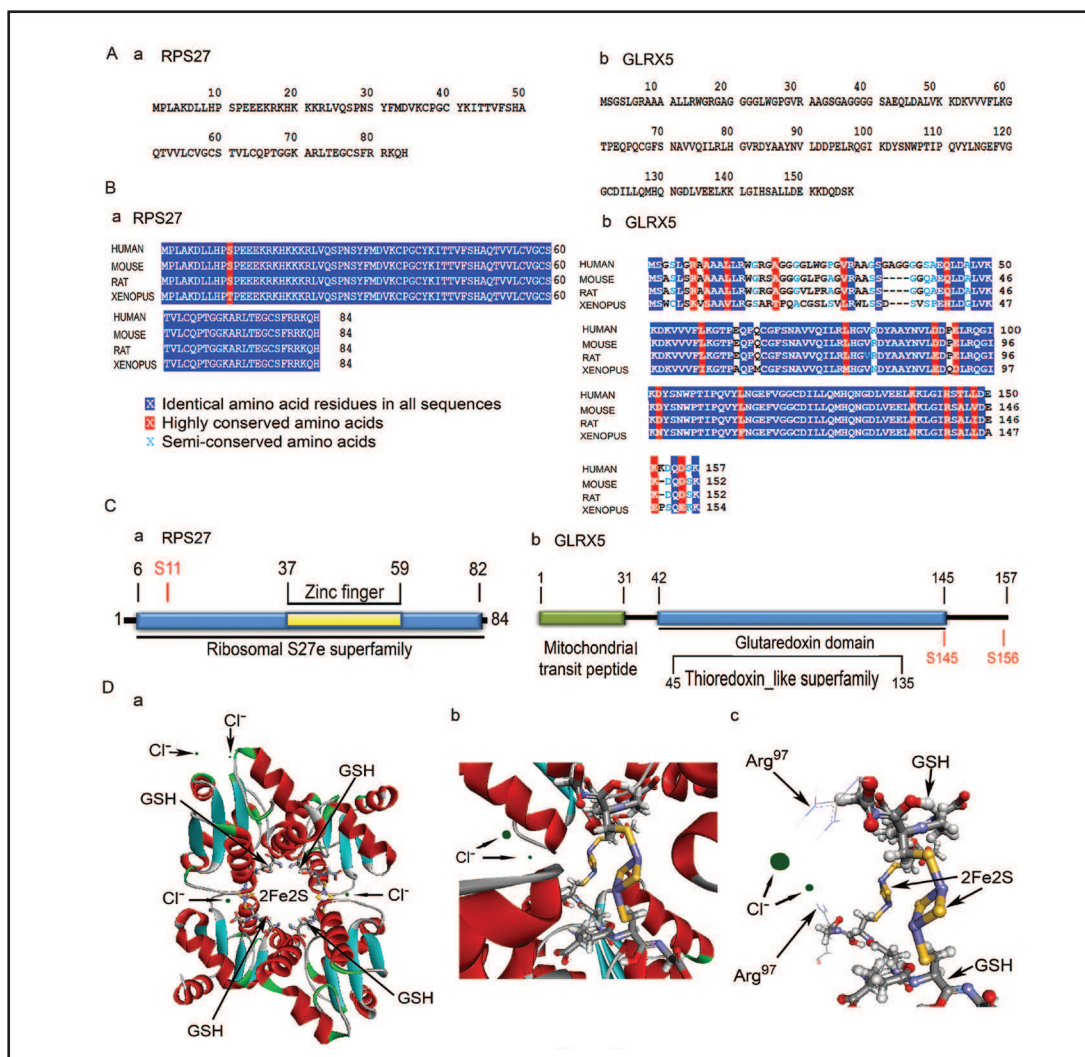


#### Validation of the DD results by using RT-qPCR

To validate the DD results a different set of specific primers were synthesized (selected by using primer-BLAST <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/tools/primer-blast/>), and used for reverse transcription quantitative-PCR (RT-qPCR). *RPS27* and *GLRX5* expressions were measured in cultured IB3-1 cells incubated at different concentrations of chloride, in the presence of tributyltin and nigericin ionophores. As shown in Figure 4A, in agreement with the DD results, the *RPS27* expression showed a biphasic modulation in response to increased  $[Cl^-]$  (4<sup>th</sup> order polynomial fit,  $R^2=0.94$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) with maximal expression levels at 25 and 125 mM. The maximal down-regulation of this gene was observed at 75 mM  $[Cl^-]$ . Thus, the mRNA steady-state level of this gene is negatively modulated in the range 25-75 mM ( $EC_{50} = 47 \pm 7$  mM, SEM,  $n=2$ ) and positively modulated in the range 75-125 mM ( $EC_{50} = 110 \pm 11$  mM, SEM,  $n=2$ ). Also in agreement with the DD results, a dose-response curve was obtained for the *GLRX5* expression vs.  $[Cl^-]$  (Fig. 4B). Maximal expression was observed at 50 mM  $[Cl^-]$ , reaching a plateau after this concentration ( $EC_{50} = 33.6 \pm 6.9$  mM, SEM;  $n=4$ ; sigmoidal fit,  $t=12$ ,  $DF=3$ ,  $p<0.001$ ,  $R^2=0.98$ ).

#### In silico analysis

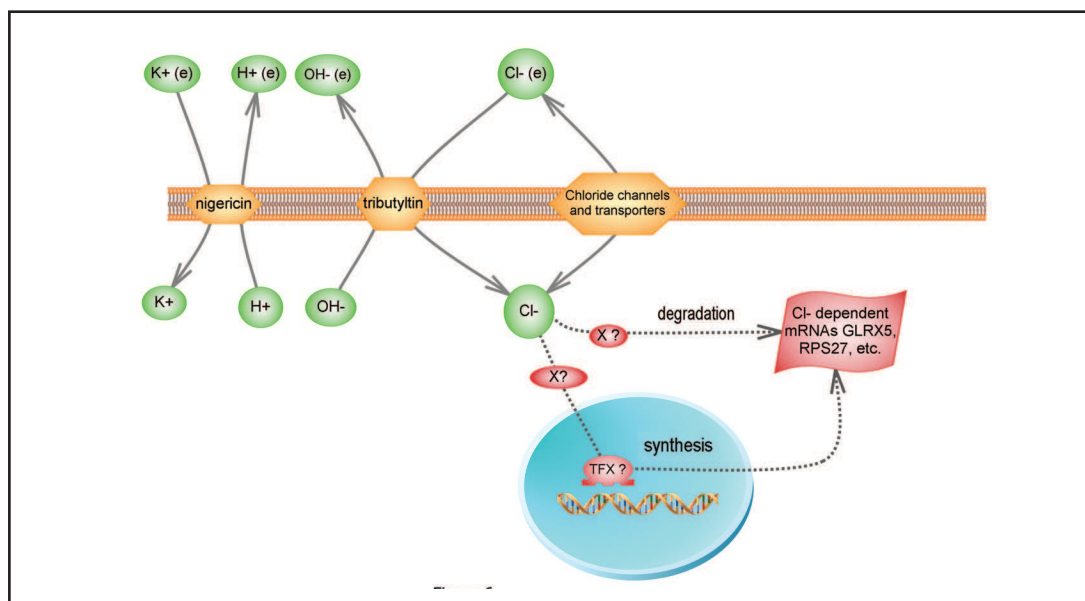
In silico analyses for *RPS27* and *GLRX5* were performed to illustrate the main characteristics of these genes (Fig. 5). *RPS27* encodes for a ribosomal protein of 84 amino acids (aa) (protein sequence found by using BLAST [38]; Fig. 5Aa). As shown in Figure 5Ba, this protein was highly conserved through different species (NCBI Conserved Domain Database (CCD) CD-Search tool ([www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Structure](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Structure)) [48]). The only change was observed at aa 11 in *Xenopus*, where an S was substituted for a T, a putative site for phosphorylation, as predicted by NetPhos 2.0 [49], DISPHOS 1.3 [50] and PhosphoSite Plus [51] (Fig. 5Ca). The analysis for conserved domains (CDD database) indicates that this protein belongs to de Ribosomal 27e superfamily, having a zinc finger domain that span from



**Fig. 5.** In silico analysis. Aa) Amino acid (aa) sequence for RPS27 (84 aa). Ab) aa sequence for GLRX5 (157 aa). B) BLAST search identifying RPS27 (Ba) and GLRX5 (Bb) protein homologs and conserved domains. The corresponding Ortholog proteins from rat, mouse and xenopus showed a high degree of identity in both cases, GLRX5 and RPS27. C) Representation of conserved domains and putative phosphorylation sites. Ca) The RPS27 aa region 6-82 constitutes a conserved domain characteristic of the Ribosomal S27e superfamily, and the region 37-59 constitutes a zinc finger domain. Cb) The mitochondrial transit peptide for GLRX5, which spans from aa 1-31, and the glutaredoxin domain comprising aa 42-145 are shown. The region containing aa 45-135 represents the conserved domain for the Thioredoxin<sub>like</sub> superfamily. One phosphorylation site for RPS27 in S-11, and two phosphorylation sites for GLRX5 in S-147 and S-156 were predicted by using three different software packages (NetPhos 2.0, DISPHOS 1.3, and PhosphoSite Plus). Da) Tetrameric organization of human GLRX5, containing two (2Fe-2S) clusters, four glutathione (GSH) molecules, and four chloride ions. Db) Active site of GLRX5 tetramer represented laterally to show the proximity of two Cl<sup>-</sup> ions. Dc) Backbone representation of the cluster [2Fe2S] coordinated by four GSH molecules; two chloride molecules facing the 2Fe2S are also shown, together with the lateral chain of Arg97 involved in GSH coordination, near to chloride anions.

aa 37-59 (Fig. 5Ca). The high sequence conservation among species suggests an important role for this protein, and that minor changes in the structure may affect its function [41].

On the other hand, the *GLRX5* Cl<sup>-</sup>-dependency was of interest to us since its protein product has a structure and location similar to C1SD1, a CFTR-dependent gene previously



**Fig. 6.** Chloride-dependent gene expression. The graphic illustrates the results obtained demonstrating the existence of Cl<sup>-</sup>-dependent genes and suggesting a second messenger function for the Cl<sup>-</sup> anion. Alterations in the Cl<sup>-</sup> transport, leading to [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>i</sub> changes, might be sensed by yet unidentified factors (X?) that regulate the expression of these genes. Further studies are needed to elucidate the mechanisms by which the Cl<sup>-</sup> anion acts as second messenger and modulates the expression of Cl<sup>-</sup>-dependent genes. TFX? indicates unknown transcription factors.

identified and cloned in our laboratory [17]. CISD1, like GLRX5, is an iron-sulfur mitochondrial protein containing a 2Fe-2S cluster for which many different functions have been attributed [57, 58]. *GLRX5* is a nuclear gene (also CISD1) that encodes a mitochondrial protein of 157 amino acids (Fig. 5Ab), evolutionarily conserved among eukaryotes (Fig. 5Bb) [59]. Figure 5Cb illustrates the conserved domains obtained by using the NCBI Conserved Domain Database tool (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) [48]. *GLRX5* also belongs to the glutaredoxin family (GRX) and the thioredoxin-like superfamily. As shown in Figure 5Cb, the predicted mitochondrial transit peptide of *GLRX5* spans from the aa 1 to 31, while the glutaredoxin domain spans from aa 42 to 145. On the other hand, possible phosphorylation sites were predicted by using the software NetPhos 2.0 [49], DISPHOS 1.3 [50] and PhosphoSite Plus [51], showing a common phosphorylation site for the aa S156 near the C-terminus. The tetrameric organization derived from crystal structure of human *GLRX5*, represented in Figure 5Da, contains two [2Fe-2S] clusters, four glutathione (GSH) molecules that contributes to the iron coordination, and four chloride ions (Cl<sup>-</sup>) [60]. Interestingly, two of the four Cl<sup>-</sup> ions are in proximity of the active site (Fig. 5Db and c).

## Discussion

Applying differential display to IB3-1 cells incubated in the presence of increased intracellular Cl<sup>-</sup> concentrations, we found several differentially expressed mRNAs. Two gel spots from the DDs were selected for further characterization, isolated from the gel, PCR amplified, purified, cloned, and sequenced. Their sequences corresponded to the ribosomal protein S27 (*RPS27*) and to glutaredoxin 5 (*GLRX5*). The chloride-dependency for the expression of these two genes was then confirmed by using RT-qPCR. The results suggest that changes in the [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>i</sub> can modulate the expression of specific genes. A summary of the results obtained is illustrated in Figure 6.

It should be pointed-out that *RPS27* is positively regulated by  $\text{Cl}^-$  ( $\text{EC}_{50} = 110 \pm 11 \text{ mM}$ ) within the range of 100-125 mM reported for CF cells [28], and negatively regulated ( $\text{EC}_{50} = 47 \pm 7 \text{ mM}$ ) within a range reported for CFTR-activated FL-MDCK (flag labelled Madin-Darby canine kidney) cells (basal  $76 \pm 14 \text{ mM}$ , cAMP-stimulated  $36 \pm 8 \text{ mM}$ ) [61]. On the other hand, *GLRX5* is positively regulated at a lower concentration ( $\text{EC}_{50} = 34 \pm 7 \text{ mM}$ ), also within the range of CFTR-activated FL-MDCK cells ( $36 \pm 8 \text{ mM}$  [61]), reaching a plateau (unresponsive) at concentrations over 50 mM. We have not measured the protein levels of these two genes and we do not know if they might have a role in defining the CFTR phenotype. Alternatively, these genes might be involved in functions related to saline stress or other cellular responses that modify intracellular  $\text{Cl}^-$  (e.g., response to GABA), unrelated to cystic fibrosis. The exact mechanisms for the regulation of chloride-dependent genes are unknown. These mechanisms could be multiple in nature and even using parallel pathways. The increased intracellular chloride concentration might, for example, induce changes in cell volume [62], perhaps triggering several pathways affecting gene regulation; therefore, some subset of chloride-dependent genes might change due to the cell volume modification induced by chloride. Thus, the chloride-dependency could be indirect and even involve different cellular processes and signaling pathways. However, in other cases the  $\text{Cl}^-$  signaling might be more direct, modifying the activity of signaling molecules.

The possible role of  $\text{Cl}^-$  as a second messenger has been previously suggested. In the bacterium *Halobacillus halophilus*, a chloride-regulon has been postulated to explain the chloride-dependency for the expression of *fliC* [63]. However, only the extracellular chloride concentration was changed in that study and the corresponding intracellular chloride concentration was not measured. On the other hand, the  $\text{Cl}^-$  anion has been postulated as a second messenger in the regulation of many different enzymes and intracellular processes. It has a key role in regulation of different cellular functions and protein activities [62, 64-75], including  $\text{Na}^+/\text{HCO}_3^-$  transporters [76]. In this regard, a chloride-dependent phosphorylation has been found in the apical membrane of human epithelial cells [73]. More recently, Miyazaki et al. demonstrated that intracellular chloride could modulate the G1/S cell-cycle checkpoint by regulating the expression of p21, through modulation of stress-activated protein kinases [77, 78], and Treharne et al. [62] suggested the possible role of a  $\text{Cl}^-$ -dependent phosphorylation cascade for CFTR signaling.

Taken together, the results obtained suggest the existence of chloride-dependent genes, and that  $\text{Cl}^-$  might act as a second messenger able to modulate the expression of specific genes. This modulation can be positive, negative or biphasic, depending on the gene and the levels of intracellular chloride.

### Abbreviations

CFTR (Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulator); CF (Cystic fibrosis); cAMP (adenosine-3'5'-cyclic monophosphate); DD (differential display); mCx-I (mitochondrial Complex I);  $[\text{Cl}^-]_i$  (intracellular chloride concentration);  $[\text{Cl}^-]_e$  (extracellular chloride concentration);  $\text{Cl}^-$  (chloride ions); RT-qPCR (reverse transcription quantitative-PCR); GSH (glutathione); SPQ (6-methoxy-1-[3-sulfopropyl]quinolinium); DMSO (dimethylsulfoxide).

### Acknowledgments

The technical assistant of María de Los Angeles Aguilar and the administrative assistant of Prof. Diego Battiato are acknowledged. This work was supported by National Agency for the Promotion of Science and Technology (ANPCYT) (grant numbers BID OC-AR 1728 PICT 2004-13970, PICT 2007-00628 and PICT 2012-1278) to TASC; National Scientific and Technical Research Council of Argentina (CONICET) (grants PIP 11220080102551



2009-2011 and PIP 11220110100685 2012-2014) to TASC; grants from Pontifical Catholic University of Argentina (UCA) to TASC and research fellowships from CONICET (to MMMC and MC), and from UCA (to AGV). Funding for open access charge was from Pontifical Catholic University of Argentina.

## Disclosure Statement

The authors declare no financial or commercial conflict of interest.

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