Molecular Cloning and Expression of an Alternative hKLK3 Transcript Coding for a Variant Protein of Prostate-specific Antigen

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Abstract

We report the molecular cloning of a full-length cDNA corresponding to a 2.1-kb hKLK3 mRNA. This mRNA results from the alternative splicing of intron 4, and its accumulation in prostatic LNCaP cells is stimulated by androgen. The cDNA encodes a prepro-prostate-specific antigen (PSA) variant containing 238 amino acids. The new protein, PSA-related protein 1 (PSA-RP1), differs from PSA at the COOH-terminal end and lacks the serine residue that is essential for catalytic activity. Prepro-PSA-RP1 was transiently expressed in COS1 cells fused to the V5 epitope of the paramyxovirus SV5. The recombinant fusion protein was detected in the spent medium by Western blot analysis using anti-V5 and anti-PSA antibodies. This indicates that PSA-RP1 is secreted and has PSA-like antigenic epitopes. A pro-PSA and a pro-PSA-RP1 having a mutated propeptide were overproduced in Escherichia coli fused to glutathione S-transferase. The recombinant PSA and PSA-RP1 were matured in vitro and identified by Western blot with molecular masses of 29 (PSA) and 27 (PSA-RP1) kDa. The data indicate that PSA-RP1, not complexed to serine protease inhibitors, could be present in biological fluids, thus contributing to the free PSA-immunoreactive fraction in serum.

Introduction

The hK4 family is composed of three related serine proteases encoded by the hKLK1, hKLK2, and hKLK3 genes. The hK1 pancreatic/renal glandular kallikrein is produced from hKLK1, mainly in the kidney, pancreas, and submandibular salivary glands. Both hK2 and hK3 are synthesized primarily in the prostate epithelium from the hKLK2 and hKLK3 genes (1). The major 1.6-kb mRNA from hKLK3 codes for a 261-amino acid pre pro form of hK3. The mature, catalytically active form of hK3 is a glycoprotein containing 237 amino acid residues (M, 28,000), which has chymotrypsin-like substrate specificity (2). hK3, often called PSA, is responsible for proteolysis of semenogelins I and II (3), which are the major gel-forming proteins produced by the seminal vesicles. hK3/PSA is believed to be involved in lysis of the seminal clot that occurs immediately after ejaculation. It may also promote cell growth because it modifies the binding capacity of insulin-like growth factor binding protein-3 (4). Finally, hK3/PSA has been extensively studied as a marker of prostate cancer (5). Its usefulness as a marker is based on its tissue specificity and on the elevated serum concentrations of circulating hK3/PSA protein that is frequently associated with prostate cancer. PSA testing is currently being used to monitor radio- and chemotherapy, the success of surgical prostatectomy, and to detect metastases.

Several other RNA species are transcribed from hKLK3, in addition to the 1.6-kb transcript coding for hK3/PSA (6). In contrast to the significant progress made on the biology of hK3/PSA over the past few years, nothing is known about the identity or function of the products encoded by these alternative mRNAs. We have, therefore, cloned an alternative mRNA of the hKLK3 gene from prostate cells and expressed it in eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells. We have demonstrated that a secretory protein related to PSA is produced from this alternative hKLK3 mRNA. The new protein, designated PSA-RP1, has PSA-like antigenic epitopes and, thus, could cross-react with anti-PSA antibodies in clinical assays.

Materials and Methods

Cell Culture, Tissue, and RNA Isolation. The expression of hKLK3 mRNAs was measured in LNCaP cells (American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, VA) cultured in RPMI 1640 lacking phenol red and supplemented with 5% charcoal-stripped FCS (Eurobio, Les Ulis, France). Cells were grown in the absence and presence of the synthetic androgen R1881 (0.1 mM; NEN-DuPont, Les Ulis, France). The prostate tissues were obtained by transurethral prostatectomy in a patient with BPH. Total cellular RNA was isolated using the TriReagent method (Euromedex, Souffelweyersheim, France) following the manufacturer’s instructions. Poly(A) RNA was isolated using biotinylated oligo(dT) and streptavidin-coated paramagnetic particles (PolyATtract mRNA isolation system; Promega, Madison, WI).

RACE and DNA Sequencing. The hKLK3 cDNA clones were obtained by 3’ RACE using the Marathon cDNA Amplification Kit (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA). Marathon cDNAs were generated from 1 µg of LNCaP poly(A) RNA according to the manufacturer’s instructions. PCR amplification was done with a hKLK3-specific primer (K3-PCR1, 5’-CCAAGGTACCACTCCGTGAC-3’), based on a sequence just downstream of the transcription initiation site of the hKLK3 gene. The RACE was performed in a Progene thermocycler from Thecne (Cambridge, United Kingdom) using K3-PCR1, the Marathon adaptor primer 1 (AP1), and the Expand Long Template PCR System (Boehringer Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany). The thermocycling protocol was: initial denaturation at 94°C for 2 min; 10 cycles of denaturation at 94°C for 10 s, annealing at 64°C for 30 s, and elongation at 68°C for 3 min and 30 s; 20 cycles of 94°C for 10 s, 64°C for 30 s, and 68°C for an initial duration of 3 min and 30 s and an automatic increment of 20 s at each cycle; and 1 cycle with an elongation step at 68°C for 17 min. Amplified products were cloned into a pGEM-T vector (Promega). DNA constructions were transformed into XL1-Blue MRF’ competent cells (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). DNA was sequenced with the ABI PRISM Dye Terminator Cycle Sequencing Ready Reaction Kit and the ABI PRISM 377 DNA Sequencer (Perkin-Elmer, Foster City, CA).

RNA Analysis. The size fractionation and Northern blotting of RNAs have been described previously (7). RNAs were prehybridized for 30 min at 68°C with the QuikHyb Hybridization solution (Stratagene) and hybridized overnight in this buffer at the same temperature. Washing was performed twice at 68°C for 30 min in 2× SSC-0.1% SDS and twice for 20 min in 0.1× SSC-0.1% SDS. The membrane was scanned using the Instant Imager (Packard Instrument Co., Meriden, CT) to estimate the extend of hybridization and then exposed to Kodak AR X-ray film at 70°C using intensifying screens for 1–7 days. A 32P-labeled probe was generated from a fragment of the cDNA...
primer extension. This fragment was obtained by PCR using the forward primer 5'-TGGGTCATTCTGATCACCGAACTG-3' and reverse primer 5'-ACAGATACGAGTTCACGGTTT-3'. Labeling was carried out at 37°C for 2 h using 100 ng of denatured DNA, 30 pmol of reverse primer, and 2 units of Klenow fragment.

Expression Vectors and Cell Transfection. A 0.75-kb DNA fragment coding for the entire PSA-RP1 was PCR amplified using the Expand Long Template PCR System, the forward primer K3-PCR1, the reverse primer B (5'-GACACCTCCTCTCCAGGGCAC-3'), and the NH070707 clone as template. The PCR product was cloned into the pcDNA3.1/V5-His-TOPO vector using the Eukaryotic TOPO TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA). This vector permits the synthesis of the recombinant protein as a COOH-terminal fusion to the V5 epitope of the paramyxovirus SV5 and to a polyhistidine tag. A control vector containing the entire sequence encoding PSA was constructed using a similar approach. COS-1 cells were transfected with the expression vectors using Lipofectamine (Life Technologies SARL, Cergy Pontoise, France) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Cells and spent media were recovered 72 h after transfection. The recombinant proteins were purified using Talon Metal Affinity Resin (Clontech) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Construction of the GST/proPSA-RP1 Fusion Protein. The Ser21 in the propeptide of PSA and PSA-RP1 was replaced by a proline residue using two oligonucleotides (5'-TGGGTCATTCTGATCACCGAACTG-3' and 5'-AACCGAGCAGATAGGGGCTCTCG-3'), and the Expand Long Template PCR System. The K3–5700 primer matched nucleotides 118–140 downstream from the stop codon of the PSA cDNA and contained a mutation creating an EcoRI restriction site. The PCR product was cleaved with BsmAI and EcoRI, ligated to the adaptor, inserted into plasmid pBluescript II SK+ (Stratagene) at EcoRI and EcoRI sites, and propagated in Escherichia coli XL1 Blue (Stratagene). The insert was then excised and ligated into vector pGEX-5X-3 (Pharmacia Biotech Europe, Orsay, France) at NotI-K3–5700 fragment of hK3/PSA and PSA-RP1 are indicated. The putative poly(A) signal is in boldface type.

Results

A complete cDNA (clone NH070707) that was different from the cDNA encoding hK3/PSA was isolated from the 3' RACE library. Comparison of the novel cDNA sequence (Fig. 1) with the hKLK3 genomic sequence revealed that the corresponding mRNA resulted from the use of an alternative acceptor site located in intron 4, upstream from the site used for the mRNA encoding hK3/PSA. Searching the public DNA database with the NH070707 sequence yielded a partial sequence (clone PAS525) of a variant hKLK3 mRNA (9). This sequence, truncated at the 5' end, is identical to the NH070707 sequence, but the 3'-terminal exon is 202 nucleotides shorter than the corresponding exon in NH070707. This discrepancy results from the differential use of two polyadenylation splice sites.

We investigated the relative abundance of the two alternative mRNAs (NH070707 and PA 525) in prostate cells by hybridizing total RNA from tissue or LNCaP cells to a specific probe. Two RNA species of ~2 kb (2.1 and 1.9 kb) were detected in adenomatous

expression vectors are indicated. The putative poly(A) signal is in boldface type. The signal peptide (· · · · · ·) and the propeptide of PSA-RP1 are underlined, whereas the amino acid sequence different from PSA is double underlined.

Fig. 1. Complete nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the NH070707 cDNA. This cDNA obtained by 3' RACE-PCR using the forward K3-PCR1 primer consists of 1902 nucleotides encoding 238 amino acids. The positions of the BsmAI and SacI sites and the positions of the reverse primer B and the K3-REV2 primer used to construct the expression vectors are indicated. The putative poly(A) signal is in boldface type. The signal peptide (· · · · · ·) and the propeptide of PSA-RP1 are underlined, whereas the amino acid sequence different from PSA is double underlined.
RNA induction was monitored by treating LNCaP cells with 0.1 nM of androgen (Fig. 2A). The time course of 2.1-kb mRNA steady-state RNA induction was monitored by treating LNCaP cells cultured with 0.1 nM R1881 for 11 days. The 1.9-kb mRNA species was undetectable at all times, whereas the 2.1-kb mRNA species accounted for ~5% of the hKLK3 transcripts at the end of the culture time. We have isolated polysomal fractions from LNCaP cells that were cultured for 4 days with R1881. Using labeled-DNA probes, we found that the 1.6- and 2.1-kb transcripts were associated with the larger polysomal fractions (data not shown). This means that the 2.1-kb alternative transcript is actively translated in prostate cells.

The full-length cDNA encodes a 238-amino acid protein (Fig. 1). Comparison of the postulated-protein sequence and the prepro-hK3/PSA sequence revealed that only the COOH-terminal parts of the proteins differed. They should have the first 210 amino acids in common. The structural prediction suggests that the novel protein PSA-RP1 may be synthesized as a prepro protein because the signal peptide (amino acids 1–17) and the prosegment (residues 18–24) of hK3/PSA are unchanged. In contrast, the serine residue at position 189 in mature hK3/PSA is not found in PSA-RP1. This residue belongs to the catalytic triad of the hK3 serine protease, and it is essential for the proteolytic activity of this enzyme.

COS1 cells were transfected with a pcDNA3/PSA-RP1/V5-His expression vector to determine whether PSA-RP1 can be produced and secreted from mammalian cells. A parallel experiment was performed using a pcDNA3/PSA/V5-His construct. The spent media were collected 72 h after transfection, and the fusion proteins were purified by affinity chromatography. The recovered proteins were electrophoresed, electroblotted, and probed with an anti-V5 monoclonal antibody (Fig. 3). Like PSA/V5-His, PSA-RP1/V5-His was detected in spent media, indicating that mammalian cells can express and secrete PSA-RP1. We inferred from the great structural similarity of PSA-RP1 and PSA that PSA-RP1 could cross-react with antibodies raised against PSA. This was confirmed by the immunodetection of PSA-RP1/V5-His using an anti-PSA polyclonal antibody (Fig. 3).

To further characterize the variant protein, we produced pro-PSA and pro-PSA-RP1 as fusion proteins with GST in E. coli. We created a cleavage site for thrombin (10) at the end of the prosegment of pro-PSA and pro-PSA-RP1 to facilitate their recovery in a mature form. This was done by replacing the Ser23 (Fig. 1) with a proline residue. The recombinant fusion proteins were purified by affinity chromatography on glutathione-Sepharose; ~6 mg of purified protein were obtained from 1 liter of culture. The recovered fusion proteins contained two major bands (molecular masses of 55 and 47 kDa) that reacted positively with the hK3/PSA polyclonal Antiserum by Western blotting (Fig. 4). The upper band probably corresponds to the complete fusion protein, whereas the lower band could be a truncated form due to a premature arrest of translation. The fusion proteins were incubated with thrombin and analyzed by reduced SDS-PAGE and Western blotting. The recombinant mature PSA was ~2 kDa smaller than the mature hK3/PSA purified from seminal plasma (Fig. 4). The absence of glycosylation in the recombinant product in contrast to the presence of one carbohydrate chain in hK3/PSA from seminal plasma contributes to this mass difference. A new major band (27 kDa) representing the backbone of mature PSA-RP1 gradually appeared during incubation of the pro-PSA-RP1 fusion protein with thrombin. Almost all of the immunoreactivity of the 55-kDa band was recovered in the 27-kDa band after 24 h of incubation (not shown), suggesting that thrombin did not cleave any internal bonds in PSA-RP1 under the conditions used for this experiment.
RP1 is synthesized in prostate cells, enters the secretory pathway, and signal peptide, and a proregion, it is reasonable to assume that PSA-activation as does the hK3/PSA mRNA, i.e.

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the related kallikrein hK2 (8, 14). Because the alternative mRNAs reports suggest that hK3/PSA is activated after secretion, probably by PSA-RP1 lacks the serine essential for the catalytic activity, it cannot interact with these inhibitors to form complexes. The extensive molar excess of $\alpha_2$-macroglobulin and $\alpha_1$-anti- 

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1 -antichymotrypsin in serum (100 – 1000-fold) makes it most likely that any enzymatically active hK3/PSA is efficiently inactivated by these inhibitors. However, 10–30% of the PSA immunoreactivities in serum is due to uncomplexed molecules (free fraction; Refs. 17 and 18). Most investigators have suspected that this free fraction is hK3/PSA zymogen or PSA inactivated as a result of internal peptide bond cleavage. Recent attempts to isolate and characterize the uncomplexed molecules have given divergent results (19, 20), so the identity of the free forms remains questionable. PSA-RP1 has several features that are compatible with its distribution in the free immunoreactive fraction: PSA-RP1 is not a serine protease, and thus, it may remain uncomplexed in the serum; the apparent molecular mass of the mature recombinant PSA-RP1 is similar to the molecular mass of free recombinant PSA; and both proteins have common antigenic determinants, as demonstrated by Western blot analysis.

There are several independent studies using different immunological reagents and patient materials that have shown that the free/total PSA ratio is significantly lower in patients with prostatic carcinoma than in those with BPH (21). Measurement of the different serological forms of PSA improves the discrimination between benign and malignant prostate diseases. This discovery of PSA-RP1 now challenges the concept of “free PSA.” Because PSA-RP1 and PSA have the same NH$_2$-terminal sequence, including the internal cleavage site, these proteins cannot be distinguished by NH$_2$-terminal sequencing. Thus, a detailed biochemical and immunological characterization of PSA-RP1 is needed to clarify the molecular nature of the various PSA-immunoreactive forms in the serum. Antibodies that are specific for PSA-RP1 that do not cross-react with PSA could be most useful for showing whether the measurement of PSA-RP1 in serum can be used to improve the distinction between prostate cancer and BPH.

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