Inactivation of Retinoblastoma Protein in Uveal Melanoma by Phosphorylation of Sites in the COOH-Terminal Region

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Abstract

Uveal melanoma is the most common malignancy of the eye, but little is known about its underlying genetic defects. Melanomas of uveal origin, unlike those of the skin, are rarely familial and have not been linked consistently to mutations in tumor suppressor genes. Here, we investigated the Rb pathway in uveal melanoma. Most tumors displayed strong immunostaining for Rb and p16, suggesting that they were not mutational inactivated. However, Rb was frequently phosphorylated at serine-807 and serine-811, and cyclin D1 was expressed in many of the tumors. Mutation of these serine residues prevented cyclin D-dependent phosphorylation from inactivating Rb in cultured cells. We conclude that Rb is frequently inactivated in uveal melanoma by phosphorylation of residues in the COOH-terminal region that regulate its activity, and one mechanism for this phosphorylation is overexpression of cyclin D.

Introduction

Uveal melanoma is the most common cancer of the eye and leads to metastatic death in up to 53% of patients (1). Unlike cutaneous melanoma, little is known about the underlying genetic changes in uveal melanoma. Rb is the prototype tumor suppressor protein and is a major target for mutations in cancer (2). Rb is inactivated in most tumors, either by mutation of the Rb gene or by hyperphosphorylation of the protein as a result of mutations elsewhere in the Rb pathway (e.g., loss of p16, overexpression of cyclin D or cdk4; Ref. 2). Mutations in the Rb pathway, particularly those that affect p16 and cdk4, play an important role in cutaneous melanoma (3), but there is little evidence that these mutations are prevalent in uveal melanoma. Germline mutations in p16 are extremely rare in uveal melanoma patients, even among those with a family history of melanoma (4–6). Loss of heterozygosity at the chromosome 9p21 locus has been reported in up to 32% of uveal melanomas, but mutation of the p16 gene is rarely observed (7, 8). Likewise, germline or tumor mutations in cdk4 are rare in uveal melanoma (5, 9). The status of Rb itself has not been investigated adequately in this tumor. In the present study, we have used immunohistochemical analysis in 32 tumor specimens and transcriptional assays in cultured cells to examine the Rb pathway in uveal melanoma. By immunostaining, both Rb and p16 were expressed as an RC.CMV vector. Negative controls included Rb-null C33A cervical carcinoma cells (Rb antibody), U2OS cells (p16 antibody), and normal choroidal melanocytes (phospho-Rb and cyclin D1 antibodies). The secondary antibody alone was used as an additional negative control for all antibodies. The percentage of positive cells was estimated by counting at least 200 cells in at least eight ×40 fields for each specimen. In most cases, at least two sections from each tumor were analyzed for each antibody.

Transcriptional repression assays, these serine residues were required for cyclin D-mediated inactivation of Rb. Thus, our results suggest that the tumor suppressor activity of Rb is frequently inhibited in uveal melanoma by phosphorylation of specific residues in the COOH-terminal region of Rb, and that one mechanism for this phosphorylation is overexpression of cyclin D.

Results

Immunohistochemistry. Using two separate antibodies that detect hypo- and hyperphosphorylated forms of Rb, 94% of tumors had strong nuclear staining (≥20% positive cells) with a mean of 64% positive cells/tumor (Table 1; Fig. 1A). Most normal choroidal mela-
nocytes had positive nuclear staining. Immunostaining for p16 revealed strong nuclear expression (>20% positive cells) in all cases, with a mean of 76% positive cells/tumor (Fig. 1B). Most normal choroidal melanocytes also had positive nuclear staining. For cyclin D1, all tumors contained cells with positive nuclear staining (mean, 18% positive cells; range, 1–60%; Fig. 1C). Strong staining (>20% positive cells) was observed in 41% of tumors; 59% contained >5% positive cells. Normal choroidal melanocytes were negative, suggesting that detection of cyclin D1 in melanoma cells reflected abnormally high expression.

Using an antibody that specifically detects Rb that is phosphorylated at serine-807 and serine-811 (“phospho-Rb”), normal choroidal melanocytes were negative, but all tumors contained malignant cells with intense nuclear staining (Fig. 1D). The percentage of positive cells ranged from 0.1 to 5% of cells/tumor, consistent with the fraction of cycling cells in uveal melanomas stained for Ki-67 (12). Virtually all mitotic figures were positive and represented ~4% of all positive cells (Fig. 1D), further supporting the idea that phospho-Rb is expressed in cycling cells. There was a trend for increased cyclin D1 and phospho-Rb staining among melanomas of lower (spindle and mixed) histological grades (Table 1). Thus, although Rb does not appear to be mutated in most uveal melanomas, it is frequently phosphorylated on serine-807 and serine-811, and this phosphorylation may functionally inactivate Rb. Overexpression of cyclin D may be a common mechanism for maintaining Rb in a phosphorylated state in these tumors.

Transcription Assays. To determine the functional consequence of phosphorylating Rb on serine-807/811, we transfected Rb into an Rb-null cell line and measured active transcriptional repression, an activity that is required for Rb to arrest cells in G1 phase (13). Transfection of Rb repressed the activity of a CAT reporter by 85% (Fig. 2, Lane 2). Coexpression of cyclin D efficiently blocked this Rb repressor activity, presumably by activating endogenous kinases to phosphorylate Rb (Fig. 2, Lane 3). However, when serine-807 and

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<th>Positive tumorsab</th>
<th>Phospho-Rb (serine-807/811)b</th>
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<tr>
<td>Spindle</td>
<td>Rb 8/9</td>
<td>p16 9/9</td>
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<td>Mixed</td>
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a Tumors were scored positive if nuclear staining was present in >20% of cells.
b Percentage of positive cells (and range) among tumors in each histological grade.

Table 1 Summary of immunohistochemical analysis

Fig. 1. A, immunohistochemical staining of Rb in a representative uveal melanoma. Most melanoma cells had nuclear staining for Rb. X40. B, immunohistochemical staining of p16 in a representative uveal melanoma. Most melanoma cells had nuclear staining for p16. X40. C, immunohistochemical staining of cyclin D1 in a representative uveal melanoma. X40. D, immunohistochemical staining for Rb phosphorylated on serine-807/811 in a representative uveal melanoma. The fraction of positive cells was similar to the fraction of cycling cells reported previously for uveal melanomas (12). Positively staining mitotic figures were observed frequently (arrow). X40.
**FUNCTIONAL INACTIVATION OF Rb IN UVEAL MELANOMA**

serine-811 in Rb were converted to alanine, cyclin D was unable to block Rb repressor activity (Fig. 2, Lane 4). Phosphorylation of Rb was reduced in vitro when these serine residues were mutated (data not shown). Taken together, these results suggest that serine-807 and serine-811 are genuine targets for cyclin D-dependent phosphorylation, and that phosphorylation of these sites can inhibit Rb repressor activity.

**Discussion**

Rb inhibits proliferation by arresting cells in the G1 phase of the cell cycle (2). For cell division to occur, Rb is hyperphosphorylated and inactivated by cdks that interact with their cyclin partners to form active kinase complexes (2). cdks are in turn restrained by inhibitors such as p16, which blocks cdk4/6 and allows hypophosphorylated Rb to accumulate (14). The result of these interactions is a tightly regulated pathway that allows cell division only under appropriate physiological circumstances. In most cancers, this “Rb pathway” is disrupted such that Rb is inactivated, either by mutation of the Rb gene or by functional inactivation of Rb by hyperphosphorylation of the protein (2). In this study, we wished to determine the status of the Rb pathway in uveal melanoma.

We found that Rb is expressed strongly in most of the uveal melanomas, suggesting that the Rb gene is not commonly mutated in this cancer. However, we also found that serine-807 and serine-811 of Rb are often phosphorylated in these tumors, and this phosphorylation may block the tumor suppressor activity of Rb. Mutation of serine-807/811 prevented inhibition of Rb repressor activity by cyclin D-dependent phosphorylation. Furthermore, these sites have been shown to regulate Rb binding to the proto-oncogene c-abl (11), and this binding is important for tumor suppression by Rb (15). We showed previously that phosphorylation of two other sites in the COOH-terminal region (threonine-821/826) blocks active repression by Rb through induction of an intramolecular interaction that displaces histone deacetylases from the pocket (10). It is interesting that serine-807/811 can independently regulate active repression by Rb, possibly by inducing a similar intramolecular interaction. Taken together, our findings support the idea that Rb is functionally inactivated in uveal melanomas by phosphorylation of these (and potentially other) cdk phosphoacceptor sites.

One mechanism for inappropriately phosphorylating Rb is by mutation of p16 (2). However, we found no evidence for p16 inactivation in uveal melanoma. In one recent report, loss of heterozygosity at the p16 locus was observed in 24% of uveal melanomas, half of which had a homozygous deletion that included this locus (8). However, no mutations within the p16 gene were found, and no other evidence was presented that p16 was specifically targeted by these genetic rearrangements. Thus, most available evidence suggests that p16 is not a frequent target of inactivating mutations in uveal melanoma.

Another mechanism for hyperphosphorylating Rb is by overexpression of cyclin D (2). We found positive immunostaining for cyclin D in most tumors, whereas normal choroidal melanocytes were negative. Overexpression of cyclin D has been observed in a number of cancers as a result of amplification, translocation, or other rearrangement of the gene, and these mutations presumably contribute to tumorigenesis by activating endogenous cdk4/6 to phosphorylate Rb (2). In support of this possibility, we show that overexpression of cyclin D in cultured cells blocks active transcriptional repression by Rb, which is required for Rb to arrest cells in G1 (10, 13). Others have further shown that overexpression of cyclin D can overcome Rb-mediated tumor suppression in vivo (16). Therefore, the tumor suppressor function of Rb appears to be inhibited in uveal melanomas by phosphorylation of specific cdk phosphoacceptor sites, and this phosphorylation may be attributable to, at least in some cases, overexpression of cyclin D. Because some of the tumors were only weakly positive for cyclin D1, other proteins in the Rb pathway (e.g., cyclin D2, cyclin D3, cyclin E, or cdk4/6) may also be deregulated in some tumors.

Overexpression of cyclin D may also serve to deregulate the Rb pathway by another recently described mechanism (17). Cyclin D, when complexed with cdk4/6, can sequester p21 and p27 so that they are unavailable to inhibit cdk2 (Ref. 17; Fig. 3). Cyclin D also competes directly with p16 for binding to cdk4/6 (18, 19), as demonstrated in cultured uveal melanoma cells where p16 protein levels were normal, but p16-cdk4 complexes were not found as in normal choroidal melanocytes (20). Thus, cyclin D can activate cdk4/6 to phosphorylate Rb, and it can interfere directly and indirectly with several cdk inhibitors, resulting in the downstream activation of cdk2 and circumvention of the Rb checkpoint (Fig. 3). This study provides new insights into abnormalities of the Rb pathway in uveal melanoma.
and it suggests that the molecular pathophysiology of this form of melanoma may be distinct from its cutaneous counterpart.

Acknowledgments

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References

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