Carboxyl-Terminal Modulator Protein Positively Regulates Akt Phosphorylation and Acts as an Oncogenic Driver in Breast Cancer

Yu-Peng Liu, Wen-Chi Liao, Luo-Ping Ger, Jiun-Chin Chen, Tai-I Hsu, Yu-Cheng Lee, Hong-Tai Chang, John Su, Yuh-Chia Chen, Yi-Hua Jan, Kuen-Haur Lee, Yu-Hao Zeng, Michael Hsiao, and Pei-Jung Lu

Abstract

Akt activation has been implicated broadly in tumorigenesis, but the basis for its dysregulation in cancer cells is incompletely understood. In this study, we sought to clarify a regulatory role for the Akt-binding carboxy-terminal modulator protein (CTMP), which has been controversial. In evaluating CTMP expression in paired normal-tumor specimens of 198 patients with breast cancer, we found that CTMP was upregulated in breast tumors, where it was associated with poor patient survival. Notably, CTMP expression also correlated positively with Akt phosphorylation in breast cancer clinical specimens and cell lines. Furthermore, ectopic expression of CTMP promoted cell proliferation and enhanced the tumorigenic properties of estrogen-dependent breast cancer cells. This effect was correlated with increased sensitivity to insulin-induced Akt phosphorylation, which is mediated primarily by the phosphoinositide 3-kinase–Akt pathway. In contrast, short hairpin RNA-mediated silencing of endogenous CTMP decreased the proliferation of estrogen-dependent or estrogen-independent breast cancer cells. Mechanistic investigations defined the N-terminal domain of CTMP at amino acids 1 to 64 as responsible for Akt binding. Taken together, our results firmly corroborate the concept that CTMP promotes Akt phosphorylation and functions as an oncogenic molecule in breast cancer.

Cancer Res; 73(20); 1–12. © 2013 AACR.

Introduction

Akt serine/threonine kinase is one of the most important signaling molecules that respond to growth hormones. Akt activation through the secondary messengers generated by phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K) regulates various downstream signaling molecules that modulate crucial biologic responses, including proliferation, survival, protein synthesis, and metabolism (1–4). In recent decades, dysregulation of Akt activity has frequently been discovered in a wide range of human cancers (5, 6). Moreover, evidence has shown that the combination of Ras and Akt constitutive activation induces tumor formation in mice, suggesting a vital role for Akt in oncogenesis (7). Therefore, understanding the regulatory mechanisms of Akt is important for developing therapeutic strategies against human cancers.

The structure of Akt consists of three conserved domains: an N-terminal pleckstrin homology (PH) domain, a central catalytic domain, and a C-terminal regulatory domain. Akt is activated through two sequential regulatory mechanisms. First, Akt translocates to the plasma membrane through the direct binding of its PH domain to phosphatidylinositols-(3,4,5) P$_3$ (PIP$_3$) generated by PI3K (8). At the plasma membrane, 3-phosphoinositide-dependent protein kinase-1 (PDK1) phosphorylates Akt at the T308 residue in the catalytic domain (9). Akt activation has been implicated broadly in tumorigenesis, but the basis for its dysregulation in cancer cells is incompletely understood. In this study, we sought to clarify a regulatory role for the Akt-binding carboxy-terminal modulator protein (CTMP), which has been controversial. In evaluating CTMP expression in paired normal-tumor specimens of 198 patients with breast cancer, we found that CTMP was upregulated in breast tumors, where it was associated with poor patient survival. Notably, CTMP expression also correlated positively with Akt phosphorylation in breast cancer clinical specimens and cell lines. Furthermore, ectopic expression of CTMP promoted cell proliferation and enhanced the tumorigenic properties of estrogen-dependent breast cancer cells. This effect was correlated with increased sensitivity to insulin-induced Akt phosphorylation, which is mediated primarily by the phosphoinositide 3-kinase–Akt pathway. In contrast, short hairpin RNA-mediated silencing of endogenous CTMP decreased the proliferation of estrogen-dependent or estrogen-independent breast cancer cells. Mechanistic investigations defined the N-terminal domain of CTMP at amino acids 1 to 64 as responsible for Akt binding. Taken together, our results firmly corroborate the concept that CTMP promotes Akt phosphorylation and functions as an oncogenic molecule in breast cancer.

Cancer Res; 73(20); 1–12. © 2013 AACR.

Introduction

Akt serine/threonine kinase is one of the most important signaling molecules that respond to growth hormones. Akt activation through the secondary messengers generated by phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K) regulates various downstream signaling molecules that modulate crucial biologic responses, including proliferation, survival, protein synthesis, and metabolism (1–4). In recent decades, dysregulation of Akt activity has frequently been discovered in a wide range of human cancers (5, 6). Moreover, evidence has shown that the combination of Ras and Akt constitutive activation induces tumor formation in mice, suggesting a vital role for Akt in oncogenesis (7). Therefore, understanding the regulatory mechanisms of Akt is important for developing therapeutic strategies against human cancers.

The structure of Akt consists of three conserved domains: an N-terminal pleckstrin homology (PH) domain, a central catalytic domain, and a C-terminal regulatory domain. Akt is activated through two sequential regulatory mechanisms. First, Akt translocates to the plasma membrane through the direct binding of its PH domain to phosphatidylinositols-(3,4,5) P$_3$ (PIP$_3$) generated by PI3K (8). At the plasma membrane, 3-phosphoinositide-dependent protein kinase-1 (PDK1) phosphorylates Akt at the T308 residue in the catalytic domain (9). Akt activation has been implicated broadly in tumorigenesis, but the basis for its dysregulation in cancer cells is incompletely understood. In this study, we sought to clarify a regulatory role for the Akt-binding carboxy-terminal modulator protein (CTMP), which has been controversial. In evaluating CTMP expression in paired normal-tumor specimens of 198 patients with breast cancer, we found that CTMP was upregulated in breast tumors, where it was associated with poor patient survival. Notably, CTMP expression also correlated positively with Akt phosphorylation in breast cancer clinical specimens and cell lines. Furthermore, ectopic expression of CTMP promoted cell proliferation and enhanced the tumorigenic properties of estrogen-dependent breast cancer cells. This effect was correlated with increased sensitivity to insulin-induced Akt phosphorylation, which is mediated primarily by the phosphoinositide 3-kinase–Akt pathway. In contrast, short hairpin RNA-mediated silencing of endogenous CTMP decreased the proliferation of estrogen-dependent or estrogen-independent breast cancer cells. Mechanistic investigations defined the N-terminal domain of CTMP at amino acids 1 to 64 as responsible for Akt binding. Taken together, our results firmly corroborate the concept that CTMP promotes Akt phosphorylation and functions as an oncogenic molecule in breast cancer.

Cancer Res; 73(20); 1–12. © 2013 AACR.
enhances Akt activation, although the functional role of this interaction remains unclear (19). Several regulatory proteins, including APE (also known as HKRP1), Arg-binding protein 2γ (ArgBP2γ), Src, and prohibitin 2 (PHB2), bind to the C-terminal domain of Akt and regulate Akt activity through different mechanisms.

Recently, the carboxy-terminal modulator protein (CTMP) was identified as a negative regulator of Akt that inhibits Akt phosphorylation and activation by binding to the C-terminus of Akt in a region including the hydrophobic motif (HM) and the COOH-terminal serine phosphorylation site at the plasma membrane (20). CTMP expression phenotypically and functionally modulates the cell morphology, growth rate, and tumorigenesis of Akt-transformed cells, suggesting a tumor-suppressive function of CTMP. In agreement with the inhibitory role of CTMP on Akt activation, the reduction of CTMP mRNA was observed in glioma cell lines through an epigenetic regulation (21). Furthermore, the RNA-interference depletion of CTMP prevents ischemia-induced neuronal cell death (22). However, a study by Maira and colleagues (23) provided evidence that CTMP might act as a positive regulator of Akt. Maira and colleagues showed that the overexpression of CTMP induced Akt phosphorylation, leading to increased Akt activity and facilitating anti-apoptosis and glucose metabolism (23, 24). The conflicting findings from Maira and colleagues (20) and Ono and colleagues (23) raise important questions. What is the correlation between CTMP and Akt phosphorylation in human cancers? Are CTMP protein levels correlated with tumor progression? At the molecular level, it is also necessary to validate the CTMP and Akt interaction and the Akt-binding domain of CTMP in cancer cells.

In our study, CTMP upregulation was found in human breast cancer cell lines and in breast cancer specimens, and its expression levels were positively correlated with Akt phosphorylation. Moreover, CTMP levels were inversely correlated with survival of patients with breast cancer. The enforced expression of CTMP increased basal and insulin-induced Akt phosphorylation, which facilitated cell proliferation, soft agar colony formation, and in vivo tumorigenesis. CTMP knockdown using siRNA reduced breast cancer cell proliferation. In addition, we identified that the N-terminal domain of CTMP containing amino acids 1 to 64 was responsible for the Akt interaction. We conclude that CTMP functions as a positive regulator of Akt and plays an oncogenic role in breast cancer.

Materials and Methods

Tissue microarrays

In this study, two different sets of tissue microarrays were used. One set was the screening tissue microarray, TA30-A, which was used to evaluate CTMP expression in different cancers. TA30-A contains a total of 146 normal and tumor punches representing colon, breast, gastric, and liver cancer and lung adenocarcinoma. The other set was the validating tissue microarray, TMA-BC, from 204 patients of breast cancer diagnosed between 1995 and 2011. TMA-BC was used. One set was the screening tissue microarray, TA30-A, which was used to evaluate CTMP expression in different cancers. TA30-A contains a total of 146 normal and tumor punches representing colon, breast, gastric, and liver cancer and lung adenocarcinoma. The other set was the validating tissue microarray, TMA-BC, from 204 patients of breast cancer diagnosed between 1995 and 2011.

Immunohistochemistry

Tissue sections (5 μm) were dewaxed and rehydrated. Antigen retrieval was done by incubating the slides in 10 mmol/L citric buffer (pH6.0) and microwaved for 15 minutes. After blocking, the slides were incubated with primary antibody against CTMP or phospho-Akt-S473 followed by biotin-conjugated secondary antibody, polymer-HRP and diaminobenzidine tetrahydroxychloride (DAB) solution.

Cell culture and proliferation analysis

The MCF-10A, MCF-7, BT474, BT483, MDA-MB-231, and HeLa cell lines were cultured in the culture medium suggested by American Type Culture Collection. For long-term culturing, mycoplasma test was conducted every month for all cell lines. For cell proliferation analysis, 2 × 10^4 cells were infected with a lentivirus carrying CTMP short hairpin RNAs (shRNA) or transfected with GFP-CTMP plasmids and seeded in six-well culture plates. The cells were harvested at different time points, and the cell numbers were counted using a hemocytometer.

CTMP shRNA lentivirus preparation

The pLKO.1-shCTMP-shRNAs were purchased from the National RNAi Core Facility, Taiwan (clone #1, TRCN0000048718; and clone #2, TRCN0000048720). The pLKO.1-shCTMP-shRNAs and pLKO.1 lentiviral vector-only lentivirus particles were prepared by cotransfection with the packaging plasmid SPAX2 and the envelope plasmid MD2G into HEK293T cells.

Plasmid constructs, transfection, and stable clone selection

The full-length cDNA of human CTMP was amplified using PCR from cDNA libraries with the primer set as follows: forward, ATGCTTAGAGCTGC; reverse, TTATGTCAGACTTTTAGCAGAT. Truncated CTMP fragments were generated from the full-length CTMP plasmid using the specific primers and were constructed into the pGEX-KG or pEGFP-C1 expression vectors.

GST pull-down assay

To study the interaction of Akt and CTMP, GST, or GST–CTMP fusion proteins were generated using Escherichia coli (E. coli) BL21 (DE3) cells. Purification of GST-fused proteins for the GST pull-down assay was conducted as reported previously with minor modifications (25).

Soft agar assay

A soft-agar assay was conducted on six-well plates with a base layer of 0.5% agarose gel containing Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM) and a top layer of 0.35% agarose gel with FBS.

Coimmunoprecipitation and Western blot analysis

To study the association of Akt and CTMP, HeLa cells were cotransfected with pCMV2-Flag-CTMP fragments and pcDNA3.1-HA-Akt1 constructs. The transfected cells were treated with 100 mmol/L of insulin after a 12-hour starvation period and then lysed with radioimmunoprecipitation assay.
(RIPA) buffer containing proteinase inhibitors. Coimmunoprecipitation (Co-IP) was conducted using the Catch and Release Reversible Immunoprecipitation System (Upstate).

Immunofluorescence assays
To analyze subcellular localization of CTMP and Akt, 2.5 × 10^6 HeLa cells were seeded on cover slips in 12-well dishes and allowed to attach and grow for 24 hours. The following day, pEGFP-CTMP and pcDNA3.1-HA-Akt1 constructs were cotransfected into HeLa cells. After a 4-hour incubation, the transfection medium was replaced by serum-free medium for 6 hours of starvation. The cells were then stimulated with 100 mmol/L of insulin for 10 minutes. After fixation and permeabilization, the cells were incubated with anti-HA primary antibody (1:50 dilution; Santa Cruz Biotechnology) followed by rhodamine-conjugated secondary antibody (1:100 dilution).

In situ proximity ligation assay
MCF-7 cells were seeded on cover slips and transfected with Flag-CTMP and HA-Akt constructs. After a 12-hour starvation, the cells were stimulated with 10% serum for 30 minutes. In situ proximity ligation assay (PLA) was conducted according to the Olink Bioscience protocol using Duolink-PLA reagents with minor changes (Olink Bioscience, Uppsala, Sweden). The number of in situ proximity ligation signals was counted using ImageJ software.

Xenograft tumor growth
Nude mice were obtained from the National Laboratory Animal Center. The mice were maintained in a specific pathogen-free environment at the Laboratory Animal Center of National Cheng-Kung University. For the animal experiment, all observations were confirmed by at least three independent experiments. The results are presented as the mean ± SE. We used two-tailed, paired Student t tests for all pair-wise comparisons. The survival curves were analyzed using the log-rank Kaplan–Meier method.

Additional information is described in Supplementary Materials and Methods.

Results
CTMP is upregulated in breast tumors, and high CTMP expression correlates with poor prognosis of patients with breast cancer
To clarify whether CTMP functions as an oncogene or a tumor suppressor, we first analyzed its expression through tissue microarrays consisting of breast, colon, gastric, liver, and lung cancer tissues (Supplementary Table S1). Among all the cancer types in the tissue microarray, 27 of 35 (77%) breast cancer tissues showed positive CTMP expression within the tumor regions; however, CTMP immunoreactivity was not found in normal breast tissues (0/4, 0%). For other cancer types, both the normal tissues and the tumors showed positive CTMP-staining signals. To determine the CTMP expression pattern in the patients with breast cancer, we collected clinically resected specimens of paired normal breast tissue and breast tumor for immunohistochemical (IHC) staining with a CTMP antibody. Among the 204 patients, 127 (62.25%) patients showed higher CTMP expression in the tumor than in normal tissue (N < T; Fig. 1A), 44 patients (21.57%) showed equal levels of CTMP in the tumor and in normal tissue (N = T), and 33 patients (16.18%) showed lower CTMP expression in the tumor than in normal tissue (N > T). Generally, CTMP was upregulated in most breast tumors compared with the normal tissues of patients with breast cancer (Fig. 1B). To evaluate the prognostic significance of CTMP expression, we scored CTMP expression in each tumor sample on a scale from zero (no expression) to three (high expression) on the basis of the staining intensity (Fig. 1C). In a Kaplan–Meier log-rank analysis, a high CTMP expression (scores 2 and 3) was significantly correlated with reduced overall or disease-free survival compared with patients who had low CTMP expression (score 0 and 1; Fig. 1D). Among 88 patients with stage I or IIa breast cancer, 60 patients (68.18%) exhibited high CTMP expression, and 28 patients (31.82%) exhibited low CTMP expression. This CTMP expression pattern was similar to the total enrolled patients, of whom 131 (66.16%) had high CTMP expression, and 67 (33.84%) had low CTMP expression. In addition, high CTMP expression was significantly correlated with worse overall or disease-free survival of patients with stage I or IIa breast cancer (Fig. 1E). These results indicate that CTMP expression was upregulated in the early stages of breast cancer and inversely correlated with patient prognosis in breast cancer.

The associations of gene expression with prognosis in various cancers are available from the PrognoScan database (26). Therefore, the associations of CTMP expression with the prognosis of patients with multiple myeloma, glioma, breast cancer, or melanoma in four other expression profile studies were obtained from the PrognoScan database (26).

Statistical analyses
All observations were confirmed by at least three independent experiments. The results are presented as the mean ± SE. We used two-tailed, paired Student t tests for all pair-wise comparisons. The survival curves were analyzed using the log-rank Kaplan–Meier method.

Additional information is described in Supplementary Materials and Methods.

Upregulation of CTMP enhances breast cancer cell tumorigenesis
Because CTMP was upregulated in the tumors but not the normal tissues of breast cancer patients, we hypothesized that CTMP may be involved in breast cancer tumorigenesis. To test this hypothesis, CTMP-overexpressed MCF-7 cells, a benign breast cancer cell line, and HeLa cells, which have been used as a cellular model to study the molecular interaction of CTMP...
and Akt in previous contradictory reports published by Maira and colleagues (20) and Ono and colleagues (23), were used in a soft agar colony-forming assay to evaluate the function of CTMP in the in vitro tumorigenesis of breast cancer cells (Fig. 2C). After one to two weeks of culturing, the colonies generated from GFP–CTMP-transfected cells were clearly visible (Fig. 2A). A representative image shows that high-GFP–CTMP-expressing cells formed larger colonies than the low-GFP–CTMP-expressing cells in the soft agar containing 3% serum (Fig. 2A, insets). A quantification analysis showed that the enforced expression of GFP–CTMP in MCF-7 and HeLa cells cultured in soft agar containing 10% serum significantly increased their colony-forming capacity (Fig. 2B), indicating that CTMP promotes anchorage-independent growth, a characteristic of cell transformation. In addition, increased colony numbers of CTMP-transfected MCF-7 and HeLa in low serum-containing (3% serum) soft agar suggested that CTMP overexpression supports growth factor-independent growth, which relies on Akt activity (Fig. 2B). To substantiate these in vitro observations, we examined whether CTMP upregulation enhances the tumor-forming ability of breast cancer cells in an animal model. Stable clones of MCF-7 and HeLa cells expressing GFP or GFP–CTMP were subcutaneously injected into nude mice. Four weeks after transplantation, the size of
tumors generated from GFP–CTMP-overexpressing MCF-7 and HeLa cells was significantly larger than the tumors generated from GFP-transfected cells (Fig. 2D). In agreement with the results from clinical analyses of breast cancer specimens, these data show that the upregulation of CTMP expression promotes breast cancer cell tumorigenesis.

CTMP is positively correlated with Akt phosphorylation and proliferation of breast cancer cell lines

CTMP was identified as a regulatory protein of Akt, and Akt phosphorylation has been linked to cancer cell tumorigenesis. To evaluate the correlation of CTMP expression and Akt activation in breast cancer, we first examined CTMP levels and Akt phosphorylation in five breast cancer cell lines, including the normal breast cell line MCF-10A, the benign breast cancer cell line MCF-7, and the metastatic breast cancer cell lines BT474, BT483, and MDA-MB-231. Compared with MCF-10A, elevated CTMP expression and Akt phosphorylation at S473 were detected in all tested breast cancer cell lines (Fig. 3A). Among the four breast cancer cell lines, BT474, BT483, and MDA-MB-231 expressed higher levels of CTMP and Akt phosphorylation than MCF-7 (Fig. 3A). To determine the correlation of CTMP and Akt phosphorylation in human breast cancer, we examined CTMP protein levels and Akt phosphorylation in human breast cancer tissues using Western blot and IHC assays. Consistent with the findings from the breast cancer cell lines, cancerous specimens exhibited increased levels of CTMP protein and Akt phosphorylation at S473 compared with the surrounding normal breast tissues (Fig. 3B and C). We further quantified the IHC signals of CTMP and phospho-Akt S473 from the serial sections of 45 breast cancer samples. The quantification data showed a remarkable positive correlation (correlation coefficient = 0.7; \(P < 0.001\)) between CTMP levels and Akt phosphorylation in human breast cancer tissues (Fig. 3D).

Akt activation has been shown to promote cell-cycle progression and proliferation by modulating cell-cycle inhibitors (27). We next evaluated the effect of CTMP on cell proliferation. MCF-7 cells were stably transfected with GFP or GFP–CTMP plasmids and cultured in medium containing 1% serum, which allows for cell growth while Akt is activated (28). The ectopic expression of CTMP facilitated MCF-7 cell proliferation compared with mock or vector-only control groups (Fig. 3E, left). We further stably transfected GFP or GFP–CTMP expression plasmids into HeLa cells. Different expression levels (low and high) of GFP–CTMP stable transfectants were selected, and the proliferation ability of these cells in low-serum culture conditions was analyzed. Both the low and high levels of GFP–CTMP

Figure 2. CTMP upregulation enhances the in vitro and in vivo tumorigenesis of breast cancer cells. A, the effect of CTMP on in vitro tumorigenesis was analyzed using a soft agar assay. Parental HeLa cells and CTMP-overexpressed transient transfectants were cultured in soft agar consisting of medium with 10% or 3% FBS for one to two weeks. B, the quantification of colonies from the soft agar assay for MCF-7 (top) and HeLa (bottom) cell lines is presented. \(\cdot\), \(P < 0.05\); \(\cdot\cdot\), \(P < 0.01\) indicates a significant increase compared with relative vector-only control groups. C, MCF-7 and HeLa cells were stably transfected with GFP-only vectors or GFP-CTMP plasmids. The CTMP expression in the cell lysate of transfectants was examined through Western blot assays (D). Nude mice were subcutaneously inoculated with vector-only or GFP–CTMP stable transfectants of MCF-7 (D) or HeLa (E) cells. The data are presented as the mean of tumor volume \(\pm SE; n = 7; \cdot\), \(P < 0.05\) compared with vector-only xenograft mice.

www.aacrjournals.org Cancer Res; 73(20) October 15, 2013
overexpression significantly enhanced HeLa cell proliferation compared with control cells or GFP transfectants (Fig. 3E, right). Next, we sought to determine whether CTMP is necessary for breast cancer cell proliferation. We introduced lentivirus-based shRNAs specific for CTMP into MCF-7 cells and analyzed the effect of CTMP knockdown on cell proliferation ability. Endogenous CTMP protein was efficiently depleted by two clones of CTMP shRNA but not by scrambled shRNA (scram; Fig. 3F, inset). CTMP knockdown significantly reduced the cell proliferation of MCF-7 cells compared with the scrambled control (Fig. 3F). The MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cell line is highly invasive and exhibits greater proliferation potential (29). Thus, we also analyzed the effect of CTMP silencing on the proliferation ability of MDA-MB-231, which showed prominent CTMP and Akt phosphorylation (Fig. 3A). CTMP silencing by two different clones of CTMP shRNA significantly reduced cell proliferation (Fig. 3G). Together, these data indicate that CTMP is overexpressed and shows a positive correlation with Akt phosphorylation in breast cancer cell lines and the tumor portions of clinical breast cancer specimens. In addition, a functional assay revealed that CTMP promotes breast cancer cell growth.
CTMP facilitates insulin-induced Akt phosphorylation through PI3K signaling

To define the regulatory function of CTMP on Akt phosphorylation, we stably transfected GFP–CTMP into HeLa cells. CTMP overexpression enhanced Akt phosphorylation at both S473 and T308 without altering total Akt levels (Fig. 4A, left). It is noteworthy that low GFP–CTMP overexpression was sufficient to induce Akt phosphorylation at both S473 and T308 and showed no difference from high GFP–CTMP-expressed cells. This result may explain the similar effects of low and high GFP–CTMP levels on the proliferation and colony formation ability of transfected HeLa cells (Fig. 2A and B and Fig. 3E). Moreover, the phosphorylation of GSK3β, the downstream protein kinase of Akt, at S9 was increased in CTMP-overexpressed cells, indicating the regulatory function of CTMP on Akt activity (Fig. 4A, left). In contrast, CTMP knockdown by shRNAs diminished Akt phosphorylation at S473 and T308 as well as GSK3β phosphorylation at S9 in MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells (Fig. 4A, right). The cotransfection of dominant-negative Akt with GFP–CTMP in MCF7 cells blocked CTMP-induced GSK3β phosphorylation at S9 (Fig. 4B) and cell proliferation (Fig. 4C). These results show that the effect of CTMP on cell proliferation is mediated through Akt.

To exclude the possibility that the GFP tag may affect CTMP function, HeLa cells were transiently transfected with the HA vector or the HA-tagged CTMP (HA-CTMP), and the transfected cells were treated with insulin for different time durations. Insulin treatment rapidly increased Akt phosphorylation at T308 and S473 in vector-only control cells, and Akt phosphorylation (especially at T308) in response to insulin was...
CTMP binds to Akt through its N-terminal domain (1–64 a.a.)

To examine the interaction between CTMP and Akt, we first analyzed the subcellular distribution of CTMP and Akt. GFP–CTMP and HA–Akt1 cotransfected HeLa cells were stimulated with insulin after a 12-hour starvation. As shown in Fig. 5A, CTMP and Akt were distributed at the plasma membrane under basal conditions. Insulin stimulation induced Akt translocation to the plasma membrane, which increased its colocalization with CTMP at the plasma membrane (Fig. 5A). This observation is consistent with our findings showing that enforced CTMP expression elevated basal levels of Akt phosphorylation and promoted insulin-induced Akt phosphorylation (Fig. 4). Next, we cotransfected Flag-CTMP and HA–Akt plasmids into MCF-7 cells, and the interaction of CTMP and Akt was verified by an in situ PLA that enables the detection and quantification of physically interacting protein–protein complexes in native cells (30). Compared with the serum-starved cells, 10% serum stimulation markedly increased the number of PLA signals at the plasma membrane, which was visualized by E-cadherin labeling (Fig. 5B). The association of CTMP and Akt was further investigated by immunoprecipitation. From the cell lysates of HeLa cells treated with or without insulin, the HA antibody specifically precipitated phosphorylated Akt at T308 and S473 as well as total Akt, which was identified by an HA antibody (Fig. 5C). Consistent with the findings shown in Fig. 4, the cells transfected with Flag-CTMP exhibited higher Akt phosphorylation levels. Most importantly, CTMP could be detected in the HA-IP products, indicating the association between CTMP and Akt proteins (Fig. 5C).

To identify the Akt-binding domain of CTMP, a pull-down assay was conducted using different CTMP deletion fragments (Fig. 5D). Consistent with the results from co-IP experiments, purified GST-fused full-length CTMP (1–240 a.a.) precipitated Akt from the cell lysate, indicating the direct interaction of CTMP and Akt (Fig. 5E, lane 3). However, only the GST-fused CTMP deletion fragments containing 1–64 and 1–183 a.a. precipitated Akt (Fig. 5E, lanes 4 and 5), which indicated that the 1–64 a.a. fragment of CTMP is sufficient to bind to Akt. This interaction of CTMP N-terminal domain 1–64 a.a. with Akt was further confirmed using a co-IP assay, which showed that the Akt antibody precipitated the GFP-tagged CTMP deletion fragment containing 1–64 a.a. (Fig. 5F). These results indicate that the N-terminal domain of CTMP (1–64 a.a.) contributes to the protein–protein interaction with Akt. Next, we investigated whether 1–64 a.a. of the CTMP fragment interacts with Akt in cells by conducting a PLA assay. As shown in Fig. 5G, both the full-length protein and the 1–64 a.a. CTMP fragment showed a striking increase in PLA signals at the plasma membrane in the presence of 10% serum, whereas the 63–240 a.a. CTMP fragment produced limited signals. The transfection of a plasmid expressing the 63–240 a.a. fragment of truncated CTMP did not induce Akt and GSK3β phosphorylation, soft agar colony formation, or cell proliferation of MCF7 cells, and the 1–64 a.a. truncated CTMP had little effect (Supplementary Fig. S3). These data suggest that the N-terminal domain 1–64 a.a. of CTMP is required, but not sufficient, to induce Akt activity and the associated biologic events. Thus, we identified the N-terminal domain of CTMP containing 1–64 a.a. that directly binds to Akt at the plasma membrane and promotes Akt phosphorylation.

Taken together, our findings show that CTMP is upregulated in breast tumors and is associated with the poor survival of patients with breast cancer. In parallel, our in vitro and in vivo studies revealed that CTMP upregulation promotes breast cancer cell tumorigenesis. In addition, CTMP interacts with Akt through its N-terminal domain containing 1–64 a.a. at the plasma membrane and facilitates Akt phosphorylation at T308 and S473 (Fig. 6). Thus, we conclude that CTMP functions as a positive regulator of Akt and promotes breast tumor growth, suggesting that CTMP may be an oncoprotein in human breast cancer.

Discussion

The overactivation of Akt has been identified in a wide range of cancers, including breast cancer (31). CTMP has been reported to bind to the carboxy terminus of Akt and to regulate its activity, although the regulatory role of CTMP on Akt remains controversial (20, 23). Here, we showed that CTMP was upregulated in breast tumors and was associated with poor survival of patients with breast cancer. Our data are consistent with the expression profile of CTMP in the publicly available microarray datasets from Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO). From the GSE3744 database (32), the transcript levels of CTMP in 40 breast tumor samples and seven normal breast tissues were compared, and CTMP expression was significantly upregulated in breast tumors (Supplementary Fig. S4). In 2012, Curtis and colleagues released a transcriptome database, which consists of 2,000 patients with breast cancer (33). We analyzed the open access data...
of the training set, including 980 patients, and found that the expression of CTMP mRNA was not correlated with the overall survival of these patients ($P=0.575$, data not shown), suggesting that the CTMP protein expression, but not mRNA, could be used to predict the prognosis of the patients with breast cancer. In addition, we found that CTMP expression showed a positive correlation with Akt phosphorylation in breast cancer cell lines and tumor specimens. *In vitro* and *in vivo* studies indicated the oncogenic activity of CTMP in breast cancer. Thus, our data indicate that CTMP functions as a positive regulator of Akt and facilitates breast cancer tumorigenesis.

CTMP has been considered a tumor suppressor because it repressed *in vivo* tumorigenesis by inhibiting Akt activation and promoted apoptosis (20, 34). Hwang and colleagues suggested an antitumor activity of lentivirus-mediated CTMP gene therapy by using a K-ras null lung cancer mouse model (35). Simone and colleagues indicated the pro-apoptotic function of the
polypeptides derived from CTMP N-terminal domain in pancreatic cancer cells (36). The antiproliferation and apoptotic effects of CTMP have also been shown in different in vitro cell models (22, 37, 38). However, the inhibitory function of CTMP on Akt phosphorylation and apoptosis was challenged by Ono and colleagues, who provided evidence that CTMP facilitates Akt phosphorylation and enhances the antiapoptotic activity of the tested cells (23). Notably, the studies from Maira and colleagues and Ono and colleagues both applied only biochemical and molecular approaches to investigate the consequence of CTMP-Akt interaction in vitro (24). To clarify the CTMP function on Akt phosphorylation and tumorigenesis, it is necessary to study their correlation in specific types of human cancers. In 2004, Knobbe and colleagues reported that reduction of CTMP mRNA levels could be found in 40% (37/93) of primary glioblastomas and in 67% (6/9) of glioma cell lines, and Akt phosphorylation at S473 could be detected in all glioma cell lines, suggesting that CTMP may function as tumor suppressor by inhibiting Akt phosphorylation in human glioblastomas (21). In our study, we found that CTMP was upregulated in 136 out of 204 (66.67%) breast cancer specimens and was significantly correlated with poor patient survival. Therefore, our data indicate that CTMP functions as an oncoprotein and enhances Akt phosphorylation in breast cancer. These findings suggest the possibility that CTMP may have different functions in different cancer types. Further studies are required to broadly investigate the CTMP functions in distinct human cancers.

Bioinformatic analysis suggests that CTMP consists of a functional uncharacterized N-terminal domain (residues 1–112) and a C-terminal domain (residues 113–240) with thioesterase activity (39). Here, we found that the N-terminal domain of CTMP containing 1–64 a.a. is responsible for its Akt-binding ability. A previous study showed that the first approximately 20 residues, containing a mitochondrial localization signal (MLS), are responsible for the mitochondrial localization of CTMP (38). The N-terminal portion of CTMP is cleaved in the mitochondria by the mitochondrial protein peptidase to generate a truncated CTMP protein (36–240 a.a.). Upon apoptosis, the truncated CTMP is released into the cytosol and facilitates apoptosis through binding to Hsp70 but does not interact with Akt (38). The loss of the Akt-binding motif (1–36 residues) of the truncated CTMP may partially explain why the authors did not detect the binding of CTMP and Akt under apoptotic conditions. These observations suggest that posttranslational modification and subcellular localization may be important factors that modulate CTMP function on Akt activity and cellular physiology.

The PI3K–Akt signaling pathway mediates a variety of cellular processes, including cell proliferation, migration, gene expression, and survival. Dysregulation of the PI3K–Akt pathway is frequently found in human breast cancer, such as in point mutations of PIK3CA (40, 41), a loss of PTEN activity (42–44), and mutations of Akt1 (44). A number of drugs have been developed to target the genes involved in the PI3K–Akt signaling pathway, such as PI3K and mTOR. Here, we showed that CTMP was upregulated in breast cancer and showed a positive correlation with Akt. In addition, we provided evidence that CTMP binding to Akt through its N-terminal domain enhances Akt activation and promotes cell proliferation and tumorigenesis. These findings indicate that CTMP has the potential to serve as a diagnosis and prognosis marker and to be a therapeutic target for human breast cancer.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest
No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

Authors’ Contributions
Conception and design: Y-P. Liu, W-C. Liao, Y-C. Lee, M. Hsiao, P-J. Lu
Acquisition of data (provided animals, acquired and managed patients, provided facilities, etc.): Y-P. Liu, W-C. Liao, L-P. Ger, Y-C. Chen, H-T. Chang

Figure 6. A diagram illustrating the possible mechanisms by which CTMP facilitates insulin-induced Akt phosphorylation in breast cancer cells.
Analysis and interpretation of data (e.g., statistical analysis, biostatistics, computational analysis): Y-P. Liu, L-P. Ger, T-I. Hsu, Y-C. Chen, Y-H. Jan, Y-H. Zeng, M. Hsiao

Writing, review, and/or revision of the manuscript: Y-P. Liu, Y-C. Lee, M. Hsiao, P-J. Lu

Administrative, technical, or material support (i.e., reporting or organizing data, constructing databases): J-C. Chen, K-H. Lee, Y-H. Zeng

Study supervision: M. Hsiao, P-J. Lu

Acknowledgments

The authors thank the medical imaging core facility of Clinical Medicine Research Center in National Cheng Kung University Hospital for assisting with the IHC image processing.

References


Grant support

This work received financial support from the National Science Council (NSC 100–2627-B-006-019-), the National Research Program for Biopharmaceuticals (DOH101-TD-PR-111-TM003), and the National Health Research Institutes (NHRI-EX101-102581) in Taiwan.

The costs of publication of this article were defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. This article must therefore be hereby marked advertisement in accordance with 18 U.S.C. Section 1734 solely to indicate this fact.

Received February 21, 2013; revised July 9, 2013; accepted July 27, 2013; published OnlineFirst August 13, 2013.


Carboxyl-Terminal Modulator Protein Positively Regulates Akt Phosphorylation and Acts as an Oncogenic Driver in Breast Cancer

Yu-Peng Liu, Wen-Chi Liao, Luo-Ping Ger, et al.

Cancer Res  Published OnlineFirst August 13, 2013.

Updated version
Access the most recent version of this article at:
doi:10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-13-0518

Supplementary Material
Access the most recent supplemental material at:
http://cancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/suppl/2013/08/13/0008-5472.CAN-13-0518.DC1

E-mail alerts
Sign up to receive free email-alerts related to this article or journal.

Reprints and Subscriptions
To order reprints of this article or to subscribe to the journal, contact the AACR Publications Department at pubs@aacr.org.

Permissions
To request permission to re-use all or part of this article, contact the AACR Publications Department at permissions@aacr.org.