TRAF4 Is a Critical Molecule for Akt Activation in Lung Cancer

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Abstract

TRAF4 is an adapter protein overexpressed in certain cancers, but its contributions to tumorigenesis are unclear. In lung cancer cells and primary lung tumors, we found that TRAF4 is overexpressed. RNA interference-mediated attenuation of TRAF4 expression blunted the malignant phenotype in this setting, exerting inhibitory effects on cell proliferation, anchorage-independent growth, and tumor development in a xenograft mouse model. Unexpectedly, we discovered that TRAF4, but not Skp2, was required for activation of the pivotal cell survival kinase Akt through ubiquitination. Furthermore, TRAF4 attenuation impaired glucose metabolism by inhibiting expression of Glut1 and HK2 mediated by the Akt pathway. Overall, our work suggests that TRAF4 offers a candidate molecular target for lung cancer prevention and therapy. Cancer Res; 73(23): 1–13. ©2013 AACR

Introduction

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the world (1). Although advanced molecular biology techniques have greatly accelerated the understanding of the biologic mechanisms that underlie lung cancer development, the 5-year survival rate is 15%, which has hardly improved from the 13% reported 35 years ago (2, 3). A major challenge in treating lung cancer is to identify novel therapeutic targets that can complement current chemotherapy (4).

Akt signaling plays a major role in tumorigenesis by regulating cell proliferation, cell cycle, cell survival, and metabolism (5–7). Akt is constitutively activated in lung cancer, in which it can regulate cancer cell growth and survival and confer resistance to chemo- or radiotherapy (8, 9). It is activated by various stimuli, including insulin and EGF, and Akt phosphorylation at Thr308 by PDK1 and at Ser473 by mTORC2 is required for full activation (10). Studies detailing Akt activation indicate that Lys63-mediated ubiquitination is essential for Akt activity (11, 12). Notably, different stimuli use distinct E3 ligases for Akt ubiquitination. For example, TRAF6 or Skp2 mediates Akt activation through ubiquitination in insulin-like growth factor-I or ErbB receptor signaling, respectively (13, 14). In addition, Akt hyperactivation as a consequence of Skp2 overexpression drives abnormal glycolysis in breast cancer, and Skp2 is a marker for poor prognosis in HER2-positive patients (14).

TRAF4 is an atypical TRAF family member. Unlike other TRAFs, which are not relevant to the genetic phenotype, in vivo evidence strongly suggests that TRAF4 is involved in embryogenesis (15) and central nervous system myelin homeostasis (16). TRAF4 is widely and highly expressed during development and remains unclear. In lung cancer cells and primary lung tumors, we found that TRAF4 is overexpressed. RNA interference-mediated attenuation of TRAF4 expression blunted the malignant phenotype in this setting, exerting inhibitory effects on cell proliferation, anchorage-independent growth, and tumor development in a xenograft mouse model. Unexpectedly, we discovered that TRAF4, but not Skp2, was required for activation of the pivotal cell survival kinase Akt through ubiquitination. Furthermore, TRAF4 attenuation impaired glucose metabolism by inhibiting expression of Glut1 and HK2 mediated by the Akt pathway. Overall, our work suggests that TRAF4 offers a candidate molecular target for lung cancer prevention and therapy. Cancer Res; 73(23): 1–13. ©2013 AACR.
against TRAF4, TRAF6, β-actin, α-tubulin, Flag-tag, Myc-tag, and HA-tag were from Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. Anti.Flag-HRP was from Sigma. The Glut1 antibody was obtained from Millipore and anti-E-cadherin was from BD Biosciences.

Construction of expression vectors

Expression constructs, including HA-Akt1, Myc-Akt1, and HA-Lys-63-ubiquitin, pCDNA3.0-Flag-TRAF6-WT, pCDNA3.0-TRAF4-WT, pCDNA3.0-TRAF4-DM-Ring, and pCDNA3.0-TRAF4-DM-TRAF, were from Addgene (23). Flag-TRAF4-WT, Flag-TRAF4-DM-Ring, and Flag-TRAF4-DM-TRAF were subcloned into the pBabe vector by Xba1 and BamH1 from DM-Ring.

Lys-63-ubiquitin human normal lung fibroblasts were cultured in RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 10% FBS and antibiotics. MRC5 cells were cultured at 37°C in a humidified incubator with 5% CO₂.

Cell culture and transfection

Cells from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) were cultured at 37°C in a humidified incubator with 5% CO₂ according to the ATCC protocols. Cells were cytogenetically tested and authenticated before being frozen. Each vial of frozen cells was thawed and maintained for 2 months (10 passages). Of note, 293T and HaCaT cells were cultured with RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 10% FBS and 100 units/mL penicillin/streptomycin. Viral supernatant fractions were collected at 48 hours after transfection and proteins were extracted using regular immunoprecipitation buffer plus 1% SDS and heated at 95°C followed by incubation with green fluorescent Alexa Fluor 488 dye-labeled anti-rabbit IgG (Invitrogen). Samples were viewed with a confocal fluorescence microscope system (NIKON C1si; NIKON Instruments Co.).

Immunofluorescence staining

Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized in 0.5% Triton X-100 for 30 minutes. Fixed cells were incubated with an Akt rabbit monoclonal antibody (Cell Signaling Technology Inc.) overnight at 4°C followed by incubation with green fluorescent Alexa Fluor 488 dye-labeled anti-rabbit IgG (Invitrogen). Nuclei were stained with DAPI (4″,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole). Samples were viewed with a confocal fluorescence microscope system (NIKON C1si; NIKON Instruments Co.).

Anchorage-independent growth

For EGF-induced transformation, cells (8 × 10⁵/mL/well) were exposed to EGF in 1 mL of 0.3% Basal Medium Eagle agar containing 10% FBS. The cultures were maintained in a 37°C, 5% CO₂ incubator. For anchorage-independent growth, cells were seeded into 96-well plates and proliferation was assessed by MTS assay (Promega) according to the instructions provided.

Immunoblotting and immunoprecipitation

Protein samples were extracted with Nonidet P-40 buffer (50 mmol/L Tris-Cl, pH 8.0, 150 mmol/L NaCl, 0.5% Nonidet P-40, and protease inhibitor mixture). For immunoblotting, proteins (30 μg) were detected with specific antibodies and an alkaline phosphatase (ALP)–conjugated secondary antibody. Proteins were visualized by chemiluminescence (Amersham Biosciences). For immunoprecipitation, extracts were precleared with 30 μL (50% slurry) agarose A/G beads by rocking for 2 hours at 4°C. Beads were removed and 30 μL (50% slurry) of fresh agarose A/G beads and appropriate antibodies were added to the precleared lysates overnight at 4°C. The beads were washed, mixed with 6 × SDS sample buffer, boiled, and then resolved by 8% SDS-PAGE. Proteins were detected with specific antibodies and an ALP–conjugated secondary antibody. For immunoprecipitation under denaturing conditions, proteins were extracted using regular immunoprecipitation buffer plus 1% SDS and heated at 95°C for 5 minutes. The samples were diluted 1:10 in regular immunoprecipitation buffer before immunoprecipitation. Beads were washed, mixed with 6 × SDS sample buffer, boiled, and then resolved by 8% SDS–PAGE. Proteins were visualized by immunoblotting.

Membrane fractionation

A549-shMock and A549-shTRAF4 cells were starved 24 hours in 0.1% FBS/DMEM. After EGF (50 ng/mL) treatment, membrane and cytosolic fractions were prepared (the ProteoExtract Kit; Calbiochem) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

MTS assay

Stable HaCaT and lung cancer cells were seeded (1 × 10⁵/well/100 μL) into 96-well plates, and proliferation was assessed by MTS assay (Promega) according to the instructions provided.

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(8 × 10^3/mL/well) were seeded into 6-well plates with 0.3% Basal Medium Eagle agar containing 10% or 20% (H1975) FBS and cultured. Colonies were scored using a microscope and Image-Pro PLUS (v.6) software (Media Cybernetics).

**Immunohistochemical analysis of tissue array**

A human lung tissue array (LC1005) was purchased from US Biomax, Inc., and included 15 cases of adenocarcinoma, 15 cases of squamous cell carcinoma, 8 cases of large-cell carcinoma, 8 cases of lymph node metastasis carcinoma and 38 cases of matched or unmatched adjacent normal tissue, and 8 cases of normal lung tissue from necroscopy. A Vectastain Elite ABC Kit (Vector Laboratories) was used for immunohistochemical staining according to the recommended protocol. Briefly, the slide was baked at 60°C for 2 hours, deparaffinized, and rehydrated. To expose antigens, the slide was unmasked by submersion into boiling sodium acetate to pH 7.4, 10 mmol/L MgCl2, 1 mmol/L dithiothreitol, 59 mmol/L Glucose uptake and lactate production measurement

Cells (5 × 10^6) were seeded in 6-well plates and after incubation for 4 hours, medium was discarded and cells were incubated in fresh medium for 8 hours. Glucose and lactate levels were measured (Automatic Biochemical Analyzer, 7170A; HITACHI) at the Clinical Biochemical Laboratory of Xiangya Hospital (Changsha, China).

**Ubiquitination assays**

In vitro ubiquitination assays were performed as described previously (14). Briefly, Flag-TRAF4, Flag-TRAF4-DM-Ring, Flag-TRAF4-DM-TRAF, and Flag-TRAF6 were expressed in 293T cells, immunoprecipitated with anti-Flag, and eluted from protein A/G beads using Flag peptides according to the manufacturers’ standard procedures. Flag-TRAF4 or TRAF4 mutants, Flag-TRAF4-DM-Ring and Flag-TRAF4-DM-TRAF, or Flag-TRAF6 protein along with Akt1 (1 µg) were incubated for 3 hours at 37°C in reaction buffer (20 mmol/L HEPES; pH 7.4, 10 mmol/L MgCl2, 1 mmol/L dithiothreitol, 59 mmol/L ubiquitin, 50 nmol/L E1, 850 nmol/L of Ubc13 or UbcH5A, 1 mmol/L ATP, 30 mmol/L creatine phosphate, and 1 U of creatine kinase). After incubation, protein mixtures were diluted in radioimmunoprecipitation assay buffer and supernatant fractions were precleared with protein A/G beads for 2 hours, and immunoprecipitated overnight with anti-Flag or anti-Akt, after which protein A/G beads were added for an additional 2 hours. Beads were centrifuged and washed four times with E1A buffer. Proteins were eluted in 6 × SDS sample buffer and subjected to immunoblotting.

**Statistical analysis**

All quantitative data are expressed as mean values ± SD of at least three independent experiments. Significant differences were determined by a Student t test or one-way ANOVA. A probability value of less than 0.05 was used as the criterion for statistical significance.

**Results**

**TRAF4 is overexpressed in human lung cancer**

Clinical RNA database sequence analysis of 40 patients with lung cancer revealed overexpression of TRAF4 (data not shown). To verify the high expression of TRAF4 in lung cancer, we determined the protein level of TRAF4 in different lung cancer cell lines and in a human lung cancer tissue array. Results showed that, compared with normal MRC5 lung cells or normal tissue, TRAF4 is overexpressed in lung cancer cells (Fig. 1A) and in lung cancer tissues (Fig. 1B). These results indicated that TRAF4 might be a critical molecule in lung cancer development.

**TRAF4 has a critical role in cell transformation**

To investigate TRAF4 function in lung cancer, we generated TRAF4 knockdown stable HaCaT cells using two different shTRAF4 sequences (Fig. 2A; left top). An anchorage-independent growth assay was performed to assess the effect of TRAF4 on cell transformation. The result indicated that EGF-induced colony formation was attenuated in TRAF4 knockdown cells (Fig. 2B, bottom) and increased anchorage-independent growth with EGF treatment (Fig. 2C, top). Usually, without EGF, HaCaT cells cannot form colonies but, unexpectedly, colony formation was observed in HaCaT cells overexpressing TRAF4 even without EGF treatment (Fig. 2C, bottom). Furthermore, although TRAF4 alone could not transform 3T3 cells, it dramatically promoted the transformation ability of H-RasG12V (Fig. 2D). These results suggested that TRAF4 is associated with cell transformation.

**Knockdown TRAF4 in human lung cancer cells reduces tumorigenic properties**

On the basis of our observations, we hypothesized that TRAF4 may affect the tumorigenic properties in lung cancer. Thus, we generated stable knockdown TRAF4 A549 (Fig. 3A, top) and H460 (Fig. 3B, left) cells and measured anchorage-independent growth. Results showed that knockdown TRAF4 inhibited proliferation of A549 (Fig. 3A, bottom) or H460 cells.
Knocking down TRAF4 expression also suppressed anchorage-independent growth of A549 (Fig. 3C) and H460 (Fig. 3D) lung cancer cells. We extended our study to examine an additional five lung cancer cell lines, including H520, HCC827, H1650, H1299, and H1975 cells. Results indicated that knockdown TRAF4 inhibited proliferation and anchorage-independent growth of all lung cancer cell lines examined (Supplementary Fig. S1). Furthermore, we found that xenograft growth of A549 cells in athymic nude mice was also attenuated after TRAF4 knockdown (Fig. 3E). These results suggest that blocking TRAF4 expression significantly reduces the tumorigenic properties of lung cancer cells.

**TRAF4 is required for Akt activation and recruitment to the membrane**

Unlike other TRAF family members, TRAF4 has not yet been clearly associated with a specific receptor or signaling pathway. To examine the function of TRAF4 in EGF signaling, we assessed the activation of the EGF pathway in knockdown TRAF4 HaCaT cells treated with EGF. Results showed that knocking down TRAF4 expression impaired Akt phosphorylation and its downstream kinase S6 (Fig. 4A, left) and overexpression of TRAF4 promoted phosphorylation of Akt and S6 (Fig. 4A, right) with EGF treatment. We also investigated the effect of TRAF4 on EGF signaling in lung cancer cells. Indeed, TRAF4 knockdown strikingly inhibited EGF-induced Akt signaling in A549 (Fig. 4B) and H460 (Fig. 4C) lung cancer cells. Recruitment of Akt to the cell membrane is critical for Akt activation. We next investigated whether knockdown of TRAF4 affected Akt membrane translocation. Results showed that TRAF4 is not only found in the cytoplasm, but is also expressed on the cell membrane. In shMock cells, EGF treatment induced Akt membrane translocation and activation; and phosphorylation of Akt on both Thr308 and Ser473 was dramatically upregulated after EGF stimulation. However, knockdown of TRAF4 inhibited EGF-induced Akt membrane recruitment, which corresponded with a decrease in phosphorylation of Akt on both Thr308 and Ser473 (Fig. 4D). Immunofluorescence staining results showed that Akt membrane translocation induced by EGF stimulation was inhibited in TRAF4 knockdown cells (Supplementary Fig. S2).

Because E3 ligase TRAF6 and Skp2 are important for growth factors IGF-I and EGF-induced Akt ubiquitination and activation (13, 14), respectively, we further determined whether EGF-induced Akt activation and membrane recruitment depend on TRAF6 in lung cancer. As was expected, EGF-induced Akt activation in A549 (Supplementary Fig. S3A) and H460 (Supplementary Fig. S3B) lung cancer cells as well as membrane recruitment (Supplementary Fig. S3C) were not significantly different between shMock and shTRAF6 cells, which is consistent with a previous study reporting that TRAF6 is unnecessary for EGF–induced Akt activation (14). Next, we wanted to know whether Skp2 or TRAF4 is most important for EGF-induced Akt activation in lung cancer. Thus, we compared the
level of TRAF4, Skp2, and Akt phosphorylation in eight lung cancer cell lines and one normal lung cell line. Unexpectedly, unlike TRAF4 that is highly expressed in lung cancer cells, compared with normal lung cells, Skp2 exhibited a relatively similar, low expression level in all of the lung cancer cell lines examined. In addition, the TRAF4 high expression was accompanied by Akt hyperphosphorylation (Supplementary Fig. S4A). Moreover, knockdown of Skp2 in lung cancer cells had

Figure 2. TRAF4 plays a critical role in cell transformation. A, knockdown of TRAF4 blocks EGF-induced transformation. Generation of stable knockdown TRAF4 in HaCaT cells (left) was performed and cells exposed to EGF (0–20 ng/mL) in 0.3% Basal Medium Eagle agar containing 10% FBS. Cultures were maintained in a 37° C, 5% CO2 incubator for 15 days and colonies counted using a microscope and Image-Pro PLUS (v.6). Representative photographs (bottom) are shown and the graph (right) shows data from at least three independent experiments expressed as means ± SD. * significant (P < 0.05) decrease in colony formation by knockdown cells. B, overexpression of TRAF4 promotes proliferation. An MTS assay was conducted to assess the effect of TRAF4 on cell growth. * significant (P < 0.05) decrease in cell proliferation by knockdown cells. C, overexpression of TRAF4 increases anchorage-independent growth. Stable overexpression of TRAF4 in HaCaT cells was performed and cells treated with EGF (0–20 ng/mL) in 3% Basal Medium Eagle agar containing 10% FBS. The cultures were maintained in a 37° C, 5% CO2 incubator for 10 (top) or 30 days (bottom) and colonies counted. Data are shown as means ± SD of at least three independent experiments. * significant (P < 0.05) increase in colony formation compared with mock-transfected cells. D, TRAF4 facilitates H-RasG12V–induced cell transformation. NIH-3T3 cells were seeded in 10 cm dishes and the constructs were transfected as indicated. At 100% confluence, cells were cultured in medium containing 3% bovine calf serum. The medium was changed every 2 to 3 days for 3 weeks and foci were stained with Giemsa stain.
Figure 3. Knocking down TRAF4 expression in human lung cancer cells reduces tumorigenic properties. A and C, knockdown TRAF4 attenuates A549 anchorage-dependent and -independent growth. Stable knockdown of TRAF4 in A549 cells was performed. MTS (A) and soft agar (C) assays were performed. B and D, knockdown TRAF4 attenuates anchorage-dependent and anchorage-independent growth of H460 cells. Stable knockdown of TRAF4 in H460 cells was performed as for A. MTS (B) and soft agar (D) assays were performed. The asterisk (*) in A and B indicates a significant (P < 0.05) decrease in cell proliferation by knockdown cells. The asterisk (*) in C and D indicates a significant (P < 0.05) decrease in colony formation by knockdown cells. E, knockdown of TRAF4 reduces tumorigenic properties of A549 human lung cancer cells. Representative photographs of mice from each group injected with A549-shMock or A549-shTRAF4 cells. Bottom, tumors dissected from each group are shown. Tumor growth curve of mice injected with A549-shMock or A549-shTRAF4 cells is shown (right). Data are represented as means ± SD of each group. *, significant difference (P < 0.05) in tumor volume (mm³).
Figure 4. TRAF4 regulates EGF-induced Akt activation. A, TRAF4 regulates Akt activation in HaCaT cells. A, TRAF4-knockdown stable cells (left) and TRAF4-overexpressing stable cells (right) were starved for 36 hour and then treated with EGF (0–50 ng/mL) for various times and Western blotting was performed. B and C, TRAF4 regulates Akt activation in A549 and H460 lung cancer cells. A549-shMock and A549-shTRAF4 cells (B) or H460-shMock and H460-shTRAF4 cells (C) were starved overnight and then treated with EGF (0–50 ng/mL) for various times and harvested for Western blotting. D, TRAF4 regulates recruitment of Akt to the membrane. A549-shMock and A549-shTRAF4 cells were starved overnight and treated with EGF (0–50 ng/mL) for various times. Membrane and cytosolic fractions were isolated and analyzed by Western blot analysis.
no effect on EGF-induced Akt activation (Supplementary Fig. S4B), which suggested that TRAF4, but not Skp2, is required for Akt activation in lung cancer.

**TRAF4 interacts with Akt1**

To investigate the mechanism explaining how TRAF4 regulates Akt activity, we first studied the interaction between TRAF4 and Akt1. Flag-TRAF4 and HA-Akt1 were cotransfected into 293T cells and immunoprecipitated with anti-Flag or anti-HA to detect HA-Akt1 or Flag-TRAF4 in the immunoprecipitation complex (Fig. 5A). In addition, the endogenous Akt1 and TRAF4 interaction was observed in A549 (Fig. 5B) and HaCaT cells (Fig. 5C) and was at least partially dependent on EGF treatment. These results demonstrated that TRAF4 is a novel protein-binding partner with Akt1. To identify the domain responsible for mediating the interaction between TRAF4 and Akt, we constructed Flag-TRAF4-Ring domain deletion (Flag-TRAF4-DM-Ring) and Flag-TRAF4-TRAFc domain deletion (Flag-TRAF4-DM-TRAF) mutants (Supplementary Fig. S5A) and generated HaCaT cells stably overexpressing TRAF4-WT or TRAF4 mutants (Supplementary Fig. S5B). Flag-TRAF4 was immunoprecipitated with anti-Flag and the endogenous level of Akt was detected in the immunoprecipitation complex. The result showed that the TRAFc domain mediated the interaction between TRAF4 and Akt1. Stable HaCaT cells overexpressing a TRAF4-Ring domain deletion or a TRAF4-TRAFc domain deletion were generated. Lysates from stable cells were immunoprecipitated with anti-Flag or control IgG. The immunoprecipitated complex was detected by Western blotting with an Akt or Flag-HRP antibody. D, the TRAF domain mediates the interaction between TRAF4 and Akt1. Stable HaCaT cells overexpressing a TRAF4-Ring domain deletion or a TRAF4-TRAFc domain deletion were generated. Lysates from stable cells were immunoprecipitated with anti-Flag or control IgG. The immunoprecipitated complex was detected by Western blotting with an Akt or Flag-HRP antibody.
TRAF4 is required for Akt1 Ub-Lys63 ubiquitination

Previous results showed that TRAF4 is required for the recruitment of Akt to the cell membrane for its activation. Because TRAF4 interacts with Akt (Fig. 5), we hypothesized that TRAF4 might function as an E3 ligase to mediate Akt activation through ubiquitination. Indeed, TRAF4 overexpression induced Akt1 and polyubiquitinated Akt1 ubiquitination. The ubiquitination reaction buffer, E1, Ubc13, and TRAF6 or TRAF6 were incubated with Akt1 and polyubiquitinated Akt1. TRAF6, or TRAF4 was detected by Western blotting. The ubiquitination reaction buffer, E1, Ubc13, and TRAF4 or TRAF6 mutants (TRAF4-DM-Ring and TRAF4-DM-TRAF) were incubated with Akt1 and polyubiquitinated Akt1 was detected by Western blotting.
TRAF4 regulates lung cancer cellular glycolysis that is dependent on Akt activity

The Akt signaling pathway is a hub in the regulation of cancer metabolism (28). We speculated that TRAF4 might be involved in the regulation of lung cancer cellular glucose metabolism. Indeed, we observed that knockdown of TRAF4 inhibited the expression of Glut1 and HK2 (Fig. 7A and B left), and also attenuated glucose uptake (Fig. 7A and B, middle) and lactate production (Fig. 7A and B, right) in both A549 and H460 lung cancer cells. The inhibitory effect on glucose metabolism induced by knocking down TRAF4 expression was not a result of differences in cell numbers (Supplementary Fig. S8A and S8B). To further determine whether the regulation of glycolysis by TRAF4 is dependent on Akt activity, we transfected constitutively activated Akt1 (CA-Akt1) into knockdown TRAF4 stable A549 and H460 cells. CA-Akt1 transfection upregulated Glut1 and HK2 expression (Fig. 7C and D, left). Moreover, CA-Akt1 rescued the deficient glucose uptake (Fig. 7C and D, middle) and lactate production (Fig. 7C and D, right) in TRAF4 knockdown lung cancer cells. These results suggest that TRAF4 regulates glycolysis in human lung cancer cells, and these biochemical processes are partly mediated by TRAF4 modulation of Akt activation.

Discussion

TRAF4 was initially identified in human breast carcinoma in 1995 (19). Previous studies revealed that TRAF4 is engaged in several signaling pathways. For instance, TRAF4 binds with MEKK4 to regulate c-jun-NH2-kinases activation (29) and also interacts with nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain 2 to inhibit innate immune responses (30, 31). TRAF4 plays a role in restricting interleukin-17 signaling and Th17-mediated disease (32). TRAF4 mediates glucocorticoid-induced TNFR-induced NF-kB activation (33) and TRAF4 can localize on the membrane to regulate cellular adherent junctions (34). Although TRAF4 is highly expressed in human carcinomas (22), its biologic functions in tumorigenesis remain unclear.

Our results showed that TRAF4 is overexpressed in human lung cancer cell lines and tissues. To study the function of TRAF4, we generated a stable TRAF4 knockdown HaCaT cell line and TRAF4 knockdown attenuated EGF-induced transformation (Fig. 2A). TRAF4 overexpression promoted EGF-induced cell transformation and even without EGF, TRAF4 overexpression induced anchorage-independent growth of HaCaT cells (Fig. 2C). In addition, TRAF4 enhanced H-RasG12V–induced 3T3 cell transformation (Fig. 2D). Furthermore, we demonstrated that TRAF4 is required for the malignant phenotype of human lung cancer cells, including proliferation, colony growth in soft agar, and the ability to form tumors in athymic nude mice (Figs. 3 and Supplementary S1). These results suggested that TRAF4 plays an important role in human lung carcinogenesis. However, a prior study identified TRAF4 as a p53-regulated proapoptotic gene in a p53 temperature-sensitive cell line VM10 (23). TRAF4 overexpression in p53 wild-type tumor cells, U2OS and HCT116, induced apoptosis and inhibited colony formation (23). This apparent discrepancy suggests that the same gene can display various biologic functions that are dependent upon the form of stimulation and cell type.

EGF receptor (EGFR)–mediated signaling transduction is almost always deregulated in human lung cancer, especially the hyperactivation of its downstream kinases, including the Ras–Raf–MEK–ERKs and PI3K–Akt pathways, which notably accelerate malignant progression and induce drug resistance (35–37). We found that TRAF4 knockdown impaired EGF-induced Akt activation (Fig. 4A–C), but had no effect on EGFR or ERK1/2 activity (data not shown). Our results revealed that EGF-induced Akt membrane recruitment was decreased in TRAF4 knockdown lung cancer cells (Fig. 4E and Supplementary Fig. S2). These results led us to conclude that TRAF4 is involved in regulating the Akt signaling pathway.

Recent studies indicated that Lys63-linked ubiquitination of Akt is critical in the process of Akt membrane recruitment and activation in response to growth factors (11, 13, 14). In addition, TRAF2 reportedly regulates ribosomal S6 kinase 2 activation through Lys63-linked ubiquitin in EGF signaling (38). Consistent with structural characteristics of other TRAF protein family members, TRAF4 has an N-terminal Ring domain followed by a series of zinc fingers. The Ring domain of TRAF proteins confers E3 ubiquitin ligase capability (39). However, only two TRAF family members, TRAF6 (40) and TRAF2 (41), were demonstrated to possess E3 ligase activity. We found that TRAF4 binds with Akt1 through the C-terminal TRAFc domain, and importantly, this binding was also enhanced by EGF treatment (Fig. 5). Moreover, this is the first report that shows that TRAF4 is required for Akt ubiquitination (Fig. 6). We examined the role of Skp2 in EGF-triggered Akt ubiquitination and activation in human lung cancer. Unexpectedly, Skp2 expression was not different in human lung cancer cells compared with normal lung cells. Notably, knockdown of Skp2 had no effect on EGF-induced Akt activation (Supplementary Fig. S4). Our results imply that TRAF4, and not Skp2, is the major mediator for Akt ubiquitination and activation in human lung cancer.

To sustain unlimited growth, most tumor cells consume glucose through the glycolytic pathway as their major energy source to rapidly generate ATP even in the presence of oxygen (28). This phenomenon, called the Warburg effect, is an emerging hallmark of cancer (42). The underlying mechanisms explaining the deregulation of glucose metabolism in cancer cells have not yet been completely elucidated, but Akt is known to regulate vital metabolic enzymes or transporters, such as hexokinase 2 (HK2) and glucose transporter 1 (Glut1; refs. 43–45). We first demonstrated that TRAF4 mediates glycolysis in human lung cancer by regulating the expression of Glut1 and HK2 through Akt signaling (Fig. 7), confirming the importance of TRAF4-mediated Akt activation in lung tumorigenesis and lung cancer metabolic reprogramming.

Overall, we demonstrated that TRAF4 regulates Akt ubiquitination and activation and plays a critical role in human lung carcinogenesis. TRAF4 is overexpressed in human lung cancer and is essential for lung cancer cells to sustain tumorigenic properties, such as colony formation, glycolysis, and xenograft...
Akt activation is required for TRAF4-regulated glycolysis in human lung cancer. A and B, TRAF4 regulates glycolysis in A549 (A) and H460 (B) lung cancer cells. Western blotting was performed to detect Glut1 and HK2 in sh-Mock and sh-TRAF4 cells (left). The levels of glucose consumption (middle) and lactate production (right) were examined in these cells. The asterisk (*) in A and B indicates a significant (P < 0.05) decrease in glucose consumption (middle) and lactate production (right) by knockdown cells. C and D, overexpression of constitutively active Akt (CA-Akt1) rescues glycolysis in knockdown TRAF4-A549 (C) and -H460 (D) lung cancer cells. The CA-Akt1 plasmid was transfected into TRAF4 stable knockdown lung cancer cells. Western blot analysis was performed to detect Glut1 and HK2 expression (left). Glucose consumption (middle) and lactate production (right) were determined as in A and B. The asterisk (*) in C and D indicates a significant (P < 0.05) decrease in glucose consumption (middle) and lactate production (right) by knockdown cells or a significant (P < 0.05) increase in glucose consumption (middle) and lactate production (right) by knockdown cells that were transfected CA-Akt1 plasmids.

Figure 7. Akt activation is required for TRAF4-regulated glycolysis in human lung cancer. A and B, TRAF4 regulates glycolysis in A549 (A) and H460 (B) lung cancer cells. Western blotting was performed to detect Glut1 and HK2 in sh-Mock and sh-TRAF4 cells (left). The levels of glucose consumption (middle) and lactate production (right) were examined in these cells. The asterisk (*) in A and B indicates a significant (P < 0.05) decrease in glucose consumption (middle) and lactate production (right) by knockdown cells. C and D, overexpression of constitutively active Akt (CA-Akt1) rescues glycolysis in knockdown TRAF4-A549 (C) and -H460 (D) lung cancer cells. The CA-Akt1 plasmid was transfected into TRAF4 stable knockdown lung cancer cells. Western blot analysis was performed to detect Glut1 and HK2 expression (left). Glucose consumption (middle) and lactate production (right) were determined as in A and B. The asterisk (*) in C and D indicates a significant (P < 0.05) decrease in glucose consumption (middle) and lactate production (right) by knockdown cells or a significant (P < 0.05) increase in glucose consumption (middle) and lactate production (right) by knockdown cells that were transfected CA-Akt1 plasmids.
tumor growth. These results suggest that TRAF4 a good molecular target for human lung cancer prevention and treatment.

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

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Analysis and interpretation of data (e.g., statistical analysis, bio-statistics, computational analysis): W. Li, F. Zhu, A.M. Bode, Y. Cao, Z. Dong
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References

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