

題名:Characterization of novel transforming growth factor-beta type I

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摘要:Background Tumors expressing a transforming growth factor-beta type I receptor ($T\beta RI$) mutant with sequence deletions in a nine-alanine (9A) stretch of the signal peptide are reported to be highly associated with disease progression. Expression of this mutant could interfere with endogenous $TGF\beta$ signaling in the cell. However, little is known about the importance of the remaining part of the signal peptide on the cellular function of $T\beta RI$. Results We cloned and identified four new in-frame deletion variants of $T\beta RI$, designated DM1 to DM4, in pleural effusion-derived tumor cells. Intriguingly, DM1 and DM2, with a small region truncated in the putative signal peptide of $T\beta RI$, had a serious defect in their protein expression compared with that of the wild-type receptor. Using serial deletion mutagenesis, we characterized a region encoded by nucleotides 16–51 as a key element controlling $T\beta RI$ protein expression. Consistently, both DM1 and DM2 have this peptide deleted. Experiments using cycloheximide and MG132 further confirmed its indispensable role for the protein stability of $T\beta RI$. In contrast, truncation of the 9A-stretch itself or a region downstream to the stretch barely affected $T\beta RI$ expression. However, variants lacking a region C-terminal to the stretch completely lost their capability to conduct $TGF\beta$ -induced transcriptional activation. Intriguingly, expression of DM3 in a cell sensitive to $TGF\beta$ made it significantly refractory to $TGF\beta$ -mediated growth inhibition. The effect of DM3 was to ablate the apoptotic event induced by $TGF\beta$. Conclusion We identified

four new transcript variants of T β RI in malignant effusion tumor cells and characterized two key elements controlling its protein stability and transcriptional activation. Expression of one of variants bestowed cancer cells with a growth advantage in the presence of TGF β . These results highlight the potential roles of some naturally occurring T β RI variants on the promotion of tumor malignancy.