Subcellular localisation of marenostrin/pyrin isoforms carrying the most common mutations involved in familial Mediterranean fever in the presence or absence of its binding partner ASC

C Cazeneuve, S Papin, I Jéru, P Duquesnoy, S Amselem


Familial Mediterranean fever (FMF) is an autosomal recessive disorder characterised by recurrent episodes of fever and serosal inflammation, which is common in Armenian, Turkish, Arab, and Sephardic Jewish populations. For many years, its diagnosis was one of exclusion, based solely on clinical criteria. However, this difficult situation was changed in 1997 by the identification of the causative gene, MEFV, a discovery that has opened the possibility of facilitating the diagnosis of this disease. Indeed, as shown in several population based studies, the analysis of MEFV mutations only on the basis of their high frequency in patients.

Although the first MEFV mutations were identified 6 years ago, the pathophysiology of FMF remains unclear; and the physiological role of the marenostrin/pyrin (M/P) protein encoded by MEFV is still to be elucidated, even though several lines of indirect evidence strongly suggest the involvement of M/P in both inflammatory and apoptotic pathways. M/P, which was shown to belong to an expanding family of molecules containing a protein–protein interaction domain, called a PYD domain, has been shown to be involved in the formation of cytoplasmic aggregates, termed specks, in which both proteins co-localise.

Key points

- The diagnosis of familial Mediterranean fever (FMF), an autosomal recessive auto-inflammatory disorder, was one of exclusion until MEFV gene analysis provided the first objective diagnostic test. However, no assay has emerged to evaluate the functional consequences of the underlying missense mutations that account for most mutant alleles.
- Marenostrin/pyrin (M/P), the protein encoded by MEFV, exists in several isoforms, including M/P-fl and the M/P-d2 isoform that results from alternative splicing of exon 2. The subcellular localisation of normal M/P depends on this splicing event and on ASC, an M/P interacting protein; M/P-fl and M/P-d2 are located in the cytoplasm and the nucleus, respectively, whereas coexpression of M/P-fl with ASC results in the formation of aggregates, termed specks, in which both proteins colocalise.
- To assess the effect of the most frequent MEFV mutations on the subcellular localisation of M/P isoforms, we expressed normal or mutated M/P-fl or -d2 in HeLa cells, in the absence or presence of ASC.
- Cells expressing mutated M/P-fl or -d2 exhibited a subcellular localisation pattern similar to that of corresponding wild type isoforms. The coexpression of each mutated M/P-fl protein with ASC did result in the formation of specks in which the two proteins colocalised. Similar cytoplasmic specks, with no nuclear labelling, were observed when wild type or mutated M/P-d2 isoforms were expressed with ASC, demonstrating that ASC is able to interact with M/P-d2 and dramatically modifies M/P-d2 cell compartmentalisation.
- These findings indicate that the functional consequences of the FMF associated mutations are probably unrelated to a mislocalisation of the mutant M/P, even in the presence of its binding partner, ASC.

Abbreviations: ASC, apoptosis associated speck-like protein containing a caspase recruitment domain; BSA, bovine serum albumin; DAPI, 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole; FMF, familial Mediterranean fever; M/P, marenostrin/pyrin; NGS, normal goat serum
significance of these specks is unclear, their role in apoptosis regulation has been suggested, with ASC functioning as an adaptor between PYD and CARD containing proteins. To gain insights into the pathophysiology of FMF, we investigated the effect of the most frequent MEFV mutations and that of one rare mutation located in the PYD domain of M/P on the subcellular localisation of M/P-fl and -d2 isoforms, in both the absence and the presence of ASC.

METHODS
Plasmid constructs
The cDNAs coding for MEFV-fl and MEFV-d2 were obtained by digestion of the previously described pMEFV-fl-GFP and pMEFV-d2-GFP expression vectors11 by EcoRI and SalI. The resulting products corresponding to MEFV-fl and MEFV-d2 were then cloned into the pEGFP-N3 expression vector (Clontech), which had been previously modified by mutagenesis in order to inverse the SalI and EcoRI restriction sites of the poly linker. The resulting plasmids were named pEGFP-MEFV-fl and pEGFP-MEFV-d2. The M694V, M694I, M680I, V726A, E148Q, and A89T mutations were then introduced into pEGFP-MEFV-fl and pEGFP-MEFV-d2 using the Quick-Change site directed mutagenesis system (Stratagene). The cDNA encoding human ASC was generated from total leukocyte RNA, and amplified with forward primer 5'-CCCAGCAGCAGGGGCCGGGATGATGAG-3' and reverse primer 5'-GCCCCAGATTCTCTACGCCTGCTCAGGTCCCTC-3'. The resulting RT-PCR product was subsequently cloned into pcDNA3.1/V5-His-TOPO (Invitrogen), in frame with the V5 epitope, to generate the pASC-V5 expression plasmid.

Cell growth, transfection, and immunofluorescence analysis
HeLa cells were maintained in Dulbecco modified Eagle's medium (Invitrogen) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum. HeLa cells (3×10⁵) were cultured for 24 hours on glass coverslips in 6 well culture plates, and transfected using 500 ng of the wild type or mutated MEFV constructs and/or 500 ng of pASC-V5, according to the manufacturer's instructions (Lipofectamine-Invitrogen). Eighteen hours after transfection, cells were fixed in 4% (v/v) paraformaldehyde and permeabilised with PBS containing 0.1% Triton (PBS-T). Cells expressing ASC-V5 were then stained as follows. Saturation was performed in PBS-T with 30 mg/ml bovine serum albumin (BSA) and 5% normal goat serum (NGS). The coverslips were then incubated in PBS-T containing 10 mg/ml BSA and 5% NGS, and a primary antibody directed against the V5 epitope (Invitrogen). After three washes in PBS-T, a 1 hour incubation with a Cy3 tagged secondary antibody (Sigma) in PBS-T with 10 mg/ml BSA and 5% NGS was performed. Cells were then washed three times in PBS-T. DNA was stained with 4',6'-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI), and cells were examined with a Leica DMR fluorescence microscope.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
In order to assess the effect of the most frequent FMF associated mutations on the subcellular localisation of the M/P protein, we first transiently expressed the wild type or mutated M/P-fl or -d2 proteins in the absence of ASC. HeLa cells expressing the wild type M/P-fl-GFP protein displayed a cytoplasmic labelling very similar to that previously reported in CHO cells11 (fig 1A). Consistent with our previous study performed in CHO cells,11 we found that M/P-d2-GFP localised mainly to the nucleus (fig 1B); however, in some cells, the labelling was homogeneously spread all over the cell (data not shown). Most importantly, cells expressing the mutated M/P-fl or -d2 proteins (that is, carrying the M694V, V726A, M680I, or A89T mutation) showed a subcellular localisation pattern that did not differ from that of the corresponding wild type isoforms (fig 1A,B). Similar results were obtained with the M/P-fl and -d2 isoforms carrying the M694I mutation, or with M/P-fl carrying the E148Q mutation located in exon 2 (data not shown). In addition, whatever the M/P-fl construct used in transfection assays, we observed that cells expressing a low level of recombinant proteins exhibited a diffuse labelling homogeneously distributed over the entire cytoplasm (fig 1A), whereas high expression levels of M/P resulted in the formation of fluorescent punctuations or large perinuclear aggregates over a faint and homogeneous cytoplasmic labelling (data not shown). The two latter

![Figure 1](http://img.mgen.com/2004/03/01.jpg)
patterns, which resemble those reported in CHO cells over-expressing M/P-II, most likely represent artefacts due to exaggerated overexpression of recombinant proteins. Similarly, when expressed at high levels, M/P-d2-GFP also resulted in the formation of cytoplasmic aggregates (fig 2B, M694V panel), an observation that further supports the hypothesis that overexpression of recombinant proteins may result in saturation of physiological protein transport pathways.

The fact that the coexpression of wild type M/P-II and ASC triggers the formation of specks that contain the two proteins prompted us (a) to test the effect of FMF associated mutations on the formation of these cytoplasmatic structures and (b) to assess the effect of ASC on the cell compartmentalisation of both wild type M/P-d2, which when expressed alone is localised mainly in the nucleus, and several mutated M/P-d2 isoforms. To this end, we expressed...
ASC-V5 together with wild type or mutated M/P-GFP proteins. Although the interaction between M/P-fl and ASC has been shown to occur through their respective PYD domains, the possibility cannot be excluded that mutations located in the B30.2/SPRY domain (M680I, M694V, M694L, V726A) or in exon 2 (E148Q) can alter the overall three dimensional conformational structure of M/P and in turn lead to a lack of interaction with ASC. In addition, we tested the A89T (nt 265 G→A) mutation that we identified in one patient of Armenian ancestry who had FMF (unpublished data). This missense mutation is of particular interest because it is localised in the PYD domain of M/P; it could, therefore, directly interfere with the protein–protein interaction step documented between the two PYDs. As expected, speck positive cells were observed after co-expression of wild type M/P-fl with ASC (fig 2A); the specks, which were visualised in the cytoplasm of HeLa cells, contained both M/P-fl-GFP and ASC-V5, as attested to by the green and the red labelling, respectively. When each of the mutated M/P-proteins was expressed together with ASC (fig 2A; data not shown for the M694I and E148Q mutants), we still observed cytoplasmic specks in which both proteins colocalised. The latter result indicates that the A89 residue, which is conserved in rat and mouse M/P, 17 is not essential for the interaction between the two PYD domains of ASC and M/P, even though the mutation is adjacent to the R88 residue that is supposed to be involved in this interaction. 7

We conclude, therefore, that the functional consequences of the FMF associated mutations are probably not related to a mislocalisation of the mutant M/P-fl and -d2 isoforms. In addition, these data show that these mutations do not alter the ASC induced subcellular redistribution of M/P-fl and -d2, each isoform still being able to participate in speck formation. The situation may, however, be different in human neutrophils and macrophages where M/P is normally expressed. Furthermore, as FMF manifests by recurrent episodes of inflammation and as patients with FMF are symptom free between each crisis, it is not possible to exclude a mislocalisation of the mutant M/P proteins expressed alone or in combination with ASC solely after induction of specific signalling pathway(s) by the factors triggering crises, which are still to be determined.

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Authors’ affiliations

C Cazeneuve, S Papin, J Iéru, P Duquesnoy, S Amselem, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (Unité 468), Hôpital Henri-Mondor, Créteil, France

The first two authors contributed equally to the work

Correspondence to: Dr S Amselem, Service de Biochimie et de Génétique Moléculaire–INSERM U468, Hôpital Henri-Mondor, Avenue du Maréchal de-Lattre-de-Tassigny, F-94010 Créteil, France; serge.amselem@im3.insERM.fr

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