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Interference with the Expression of a Novel Human Polycomb Protein, hPc2, Results in Cellular Transformation and Apoptosis

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Polycomb (Pc) is involved in the stable and heritable repression of homeotic gene activity during Drosophila development. Here, we report the identification of a novel human Pc homolog, hPc2. This gene is more closely related to a Xenopus Pc homolog, Xpc, than to a previously described human Pc homolog, CBX2 (hPc1). However, the hPc2 and CBX2/hPc1 proteins colocalize in interphase nuclei of human U-2 OS osteosarcoma cells, suggesting that the proteins are part of a common protein complex. To study the functions of the novel human Pc homolog, we generated a mutant protein, ΔhPc2, which lacks an evolutionarily conserved C-terminal domain. This C-terminal domain is important for hPc2 function, since the ΔhPc2 mutant protein which lacks the C-terminal domain is unable to repress gene activity. Expression of the ΔhPc2 protein, but not of the wild-type hPc2 protein, results in cellular transformation of mammalian cell lines as judged by phenotypic changes, altered marker gene expression, and anchorage-independent growth. Specifically in ΔhPc2-transformed cells, the expression of the c-myc proto-oncogene is strongly enhanced and serum deprivation results in apoptosis. In contrast, overexpression of the wild-type hPc2 protein results in decreased c-myc expression. Our data suggest that hPc2 is a repressor of proto-oncogene activity and that interference with hPc2 function can lead to derepression of proto-oncogene transcription and subsequently to cellular transformation.

The Drosophila Polycomb (Pc) gene is a member of the Polycomb group (PcG) gene family. These genes are part of a cellular memory system that is responsible for the inheritance of gene activity by progeny cells (7, 19, 21, 28, 38). Stable and heritable transmission of gene activity is crucial for the maintenance of the differentiated identity of cells over many cell generations. It has been proposed that PcG proteins repress homeotic gene expression via the formation of multimeric complexes. This model is based on the observation that different PcG proteins, including Pc, bind in overlapping patterns on polytene chromosomes in Drosophila salivary gland cells (32, 48). In Drosophila, the PcG protein Polyhomeotic (Ph), but no other known protein, commumeprecipitates or cofractionates with Pc (12). Recently, we found that two human counterparts of Ph, HPH1 and HPH2, communoprecipitate, cofractionate, and colocalize in nuclear domains with both the vertebrate PcG protein BMI1 and a human Pc homolog, indicating that these proteins associate in vivo (16). A similar in vivo interaction between Bmi1 and a Ph homolog has been found in mice (1). These findings indicate the existence of a vertebrate PcG multimeric protein complex.

The Pc protein binds to about 100 loci on polytene chromosomes in Drosophila salivary gland cells (32, 48). These loci include the homeotic gene loci and other PcG gene loci (48), indicating that homeotic genes and PcG genes are target genes of Pc. Direct evidence for this idea stems from the observation that Pc is associated with chromatin of the silent part of the homeotic bithorax (Ubx) complex (27). Physical association of the Pc protein with chromatin of other target loci has not been reported so far.

Several vertebrate homologs of Pc have been identified (15, 30, 33), suggesting that repression of gene activity, mediated by Pc, is evolutionarily conserved. This idea is supported by the finding that a mouse Pc homolog, M33, is able to rescue the Drosophila Pc phenotype (25). Recently, it has become evident that M33 displays functions in mice similar to those of Pc in Drosophila. M33-deficient mice show homeotic transformations of the axial skeleton, along with sternal and limb malformations (6).

Many aspects of the molecular mechanism underlying the role of PcG proteins in the stable transmission of gene activity are enigmatic. An important clue about the molecular mechanism underlying Pc action is the observation that the Pc protein shares a homologous domain with the Drosophila heterochromatin-binding protein HP1 (29, 39). The shared motif between Pc and HP1 has been termed the chromodomain (chromatin organization modifier) (29). This discovery provides an important, direct link between the regulation of gene activity and chromatin structure. It suggests that Pc and HP1 operate through common mechanisms, which may involve the formation of heterochromatin-like structures. The chromodomain is essential for binding of the Pc protein to chromatin. When the chromodomain is either mutated or deleted, it no longer binds to chromatin (24). Also, a conserved domain located in the C terminus of the Pc protein (30) is crucial for Pc function. In Drosophila, several naturally occurring Pc mutants either are mutated in the C-terminal domain or lack this...
domain entirely (13). A mutant Pc gene lacking the C-terminal domain is unable to repress gene activity (4, 24).

In the present study, we identified a novel human Pc homolog, \textit{hPc2}. We showed that the \textit{hPc2} protein and a previously characterized human Pc protein, CBX2 (15), colocalize in nuclear domains of human U-2 OS osteosarcoma cells. To study the functions of \textit{hPc2}, we designed an \textit{hPc2} mutant protein that lacks the C-terminal domain, which is crucial for the ability of \textit{hPc2} to repress gene activity. Expression of this \textit{hPc2} mutant in mammalian cell lines results in (i) cellular transformation, (ii) enhanced expression of the c-myc proto-oncogene, and (iii) apoptosis upon serum deprivation. Our data suggest that \textit{hPc2} is a repressor of proto-oncogene activity and that interference with \textit{hPc2} function can lead to derepression of proto-oncogene transcription and subsequently to cellular transformation.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Isolation of the \textit{hPc2} gene.** For screening a \textit{ag10} human fetal brain cDNA library (Clontech, Palo Alto, Calif.), a probe encompassing the entire coding region of \textit{hPc2} (33) (ranging from amino acids [aa] 60 to 558) was generated by PCR. The filters were hybridized overnight at 50°C in 0.5× SSC (1× SSC = 0.15 M NaCl plus 0.015 M sodium citrate)–10× Denhardt's solution–10% dextran sulfate–0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)–100 ng of poly(A) RNA of U-2 OS cells was isolated and blotted, and the expression pattern of \textit{hPc2} was analyzed. To allow a comparison with the commercial Northern blot, we blotted poly(A) RNA of SW480 cells, which are represented on the commercial blot and in which all three genes are strongly expressed. The blots were hybridized with \textit{m}-32P-dATP-labelled DNA probes and autoradiographed with X-ray films and intensifying screens at –70°C. Positive plaques were isolated and purified. The complete nucleotide sequence of the longest cDNA was determined by sequence analysis.

**Analysis of \textit{hPc2} transcripts.** Multitissue Northern blots containing approximately 2 g of poly(A) RNA per lane from different human tissues or human cell lines were obtained commercially (Clontech). The U-2 OS cell line was not present on the commercial Northern blot. Poly(A) RNA of U-2 OS was isolated and blotted, and the expression pattern of \textit{hPc2} was analyzed. To allow a comparison with the commercial Northern blot, we blotted poly(A) RNA of SW480 cells, which are represented on the commercial blot and in which all three genes are strongly expressed. The blots were hybridized with \textit{m}-32P-dATP-labelled DNA probes and autoradiographed with X-ray films and intensifying screens at –70°C. Northern blot analyses were performed with an \textit{hPc2} probe that excludes the conserved chromodomains and C-terminal domain (coding for aa 60 to 530).

**Production of the \textit{M33} and \textit{hPc2} polyclonal antibodies.** A cDNA fragment encoding aa 157 to 432 of \textit{M33} was cloned into the expression vector pET-23b (Novagen, Madison, Wis.). This fragment does not encompass the conserved chromodomains or the conserved C-terminal domain. A cDNA fragment encoding aa 40 to 305 of \textit{hPc2} (hPc2) was cloned in pET-28a (Novagen). This fragment does not encompass the conserved chromodomains or the conserved C-terminal domain. A cDNA fragment encoding aa 70 to 432 of \textit{hPc2} was used to express the recombinant protein. Fusion proteins were produced in \textit{Escherichia coli} BL21 (DE), and the purified fusion proteins were used to immunize rabbits. Sera were produced from rabbits that were immunized with an antigen-coupled cyano gen bromide-Sepharose column (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden). Fusion proteins or extracts of U-2 OS cells were separated by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) and transferred to nitrocellulose. The blots were probed with a 3,000,000 dilution of \textit{PC2} antibodies (Novagen) or a 1,100,000 dilution of affinity-purified anti-hPc2 or anti-M33 antibodies. The secondary alkaline phosphatase–goat anti-rabbit or anti-chicken IgG (H + L) antibodies (Jackson Immunoresearch Laboratories) were diluted 1:10,000, and nitroblue tetrazolium–5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolylphosphate toluidinium (NBT/BCIP) (Boehringer) was used as the substrate for detection.

**Immunofluorescence staining of tissue culture cells.** U-2 OS cells were cultured and labeled as described recently (16). Labeling has been analyzed by confocal laser scanning microscopy, and single optical sections are shown (see Fig. 5). The first two pictures represent the two different detection channels of the dual image, and the third picture represents the false-color overlay. For labeling, donkey anti-rabbit immunoglobulin G coupled to Cy3 (Jackson Immunoresearch Laboratories) and donkey anti-chicken IgG coupled to fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) (Jackson) were used as the substrate for detection.

**RESULTS**

**Isolation and characterization of a novel human Pc homolog, \textit{hPc2}.** To isolate human \textit{Pc} homologs, we screened a human fetal brain cDNA library with a probe that encompasses the coding region of a \textit{Xenopus} \textit{Pc} homolog, \textit{XPC}, except for the chromodomains (33). We isolated an 1,867-bp cDNA clone (Fig. 1). This clone contains a 1,674-bp open reading frame (Fig. 2A). The predicted 558-aa protein possesses a conserved domain, the chromodomains, which is 96% identical to the human \textit{XPC} chromodomain, 77% identical to the chromodomain of the mouse Pc homolog, M33, and 55% identical to the \textit{Drosophila} \textit{Pc} chromodomain (Fig. 2A) (29, 30, 33). A conserved C-terminal domain is 100% identical to \textit{XPC} at the protein level, 73% identical to M33, and 67% identical to \textit{Pc} (Fig. 2). Overall, the human protein is 48% identical to \textit{XPC}.

**hPc2.** In the present study, we identified a novel human Pc homolog, \textit{hPc2}. We showed that the \textit{hPc2} protein and a previously characterized human Pc protein, CBX2 (15), colocalize in nuclear domains of human U-2 OS osteosarcoma cells. To study the functions of \textit{hPc2}, we designed an \textit{hPc2} mutant protein that lacks the C-terminal domain, which is crucial for the ability of \textit{hPc2} to repress gene activity. Expression of this \textit{hPc2} mutant in mammalian cell lines results in (i) cellular transformation, (ii) enhanced expression of the c-myc proto-oncogene, and (iii) apoptosis upon serum deprivation. Our data suggest that \textit{hPc2} is a repressor of proto-oncogene activity and that interference with \textit{hPc2} function can lead to derepression of proto-oncogene transcription and subsequently to cellular transformation.
When conservative changes are taken into account, the human protein is 80% similar to the XPc protein. Also, at the nucleotide level the human cDNA has a striking 52% identity to the XPc cDNA in the entire coding region. We conclude, therefore, that we have isolated the human homolog of the XPc protein.

In contrast, the overall homology between the human Pc protein and the mouse Pc homolog M33 is a mere 24% identity. At the nucleotide level, the novel human Pc homolog has 29% identity to the M33 cDNA. This degree of homology is considerably lower than that between the human Pc homolog and the XPc cDNA. However, when conservative changes are taken into account, the novel human Pc homolog is 68% similar to M33 at the protein level. This probably implies that the overall three-dimensional shapes of the two proteins are very similar. This may in turn indicate that the two proteins are functionally equivalent.

A partially characterized human homolog of M33, CBX2 (15), has 86% identity and 100% similarity to M33 at the protein level. This probably implies that the overall three-dimensional shapes of the two proteins are very similar. This may in turn indicate that the two proteins are functionally equivalent.

A partially characterized human homolog of M33, CBX2 (15), has 86% identity and 100% similarity to M33 at the protein level (Fig. 2B). Significant homology between CBX2 and our novel human Pc protein is limited to the conserved C-terminal domain (Fig. 2). The CBX2 protein has a mere 25% overall identity but a significantly higher 80% similarity to the novel human Pc homolog (Fig. 2B).

We conclude that there are at least two human Pc homologs. They encode proteins that are homologous only in the conserved C-terminal domain and presumably also in the chromodomain. The hPc gene that we have isolated is highly homologous to the XPc homolog, whereas the other human Pc homolog, CBX2, is more homologous to the murine Pc homolog, M33. For convenience, we named the CBX2 gene hPc1 and the gene that we isolated hPc2.

Distribution of hPc2 transcripts in human tissues and cancer cell lines. The hPc2 cDNA clone that we have identified is 1,867 bp in length, of which 1,674 bp (encoding aa 1 to 558) encompasses the open reading frame. To study the distribution of hPc2 mRNA, we selected a probe which has little homology to the other vertebrate Pc genes, that is, between the conserved chromodomain and C-terminal domain ranging from aa 60 to 530. On a Northern blot, a single transcript of approximately 2.8 kb was detected in all the tissues and cell lines tested (Fig. 3). In normal human tissues, the highest level of hPc2 expression is found in the thymus (Fig. 3A, lane 2) and in peripheral blood leukocytes (lane 8). Expression levels are still pronounced in the spleen (lane 1), prostate (lane 3), testis (lane 4), ovary (lane 5) and small intestine (lane 6) but are very low in the colon (lane 7). This expression pattern of hPc2 is very similar to the expression pattern of the vertebrate PcG genes BMI1 and HPH2. In human tissues, all three PcG genes are expressed at a high level, except in the colon (16). The expression levels of hPc2 in several human cancer cell lines vary more than in normal human tissues (Fig. 3B). The hPc2 transcripts are hardly detectable in the Burkitt’s lymphoma Raji (Fig. 3B, lane 5) and lung carcinoma (lane 7) human cell lines. In contrast, the expression level of hPc2 is high in all other human cell lines.

In summary, the hPc2 gene is expressed in normal human tissues with almost equal abundance. The hPc2 mRNA levels are more variable in the different human cell lines.

Characterization of antibodies against hPc2 and hPc1/M33. To further strengthen our conclusion that we have isolated a novel human Pc homolog that is different from the previously isolated human M33 homolog, CBX2 (hPc1) (15), we raised polyclonal antibodies against hPc2 and M33. We raised antibodies against M33 since the full-length cDNA of CBX2 has not been reported. The published CBX2 sequence is virtually identical to M33 at the protein level, and we reasoned that polyclonal antibodies raised against M33 will recognize the
closely related human CBX2 protein as well. The predicted molecular masses of the 558-aa hPc2 and the 519-aa M33 are 61 and 55 kDa, respectively. The fusion proteins include a 3-kDa T7 tag. A mouse monoclonal antibody against T7 recognized an 85-kDa T7-hPc2 fusion protein and a 79-kDa T7-M33 fusion protein in extracts of the *E. coli* strain in which the fusion proteins were produced (Fig. 4, lanes 1 and 2, respectively). Both proteins have an aberrant mobility on SDS-PAGE. The predicted size difference of 6 kDa between hPc2 and M33, however, remains visible on SDS-PAGE. We raised polyclonal chicken antibodies against T7-tagged hPc2 and polyclonal rabbit antibodies against T7-tagged M33. The chicken anti-hPc2 antibody recognizes the T7-hPc2 fusion protein but not the T7-M33 fusion protein (Fig. 4, lanes 3 and 4, respectively). The rabbit anti-M33 antibody recognizes the T7-M33 fusion protein but not the T7-hPc2 fusion protein (lane 5 and 6, respectively). In extracts of U-2 OS human osteosarcoma cells, the hPc2 antibody detected an 82-kDa protein (lane 7) and the M33 antibody detected a 76-kDa protein (lane 8). The detected molecular masses in extracts of human cells are consistent with the molecular masses of the hPc2 and M33 fusion proteins. We will refer to the human protein that is detected by the anti-M33 antibody as hPc1/M33. Although M33 is a murine protein, the human CBX2 (hPc1) protein is virtually identical to M33 (Fig. 2B), and it is therefore likely that our anti-M33 antibody detects the hPc1 protein in extracts of human U-2 OS cells. In support of this notion, we find that the hPc2 and M33 antibodies recognize proteins with identical molecular masses of, respectively, 82 and 76 kDa in extracts of the murine P19 embryo carcinoma cell line (36) and the murine mammary epithelial cell line C57MG (see also Fig. 7). We conclude that the antibodies specifically recognize hPc2 and hPc1/M33 in extracts of human and murine cells.

**FIG. 2.** Comparison of the hPc2 protein with other Pc homologs. (A) The sequence is aligned to Xenopus Pc, Pc, M33, and the CBX2 (hPc1) protein sequences. Identical amino acids are shown, and nonidentical amino acids are indicated by dashes. The conserved chromodomain and C-terminal domain (COOH box) are boxed. (B) Alignment of the identified amino acids of CBX2 (hPc1) with corresponding regions of the hPc2 and M33 proteins. Double dots indicate identical amino acids, and single dots indicate conservative changes.

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hPc2 and hPc1/M33 colocalize in nuclei of U-2 OS cells. We next analyzed the subcellular localization of the hPc2 protein in relation to the hPc1/M33 protein by performing immunofluorescence labelling experiments. The use of chicken anti-hPc2 and rabbit anti-M33 allowed double-labelling experiments. We used human U-2 OS osteosarcoma cells in which several human *PcG* genes are expressed at a high level (Fig. 3B, lane 10) (1, 16). Both the hPc2 and hPc1/M33 proteins were detected in the nuclei of U-2 OS cells, throughout the nucleoplasm. They are detected in a fine granular pattern as well as in large, brightly labelled domains (Fig. 5). hPc2 and hPc1/M33 colocalize in these large domains. Using these hPc2- and M33-directed antibodies, we have shown previously that hPc2 coimmunoprecipitates and colocalizes with the vertebrate *PcG* proteins BMI1 and HPH1 (35). Also, M33 protein coimmunoprecipitates and colocalizes with BMI1 (1). We therefore conclude that hPc2 and hPc1/M33 colocalize in interphase nuclei of U-2 OS human osteosarcoma cells.

An hPc2 mutant lacking the conserved C-terminal region is not able to repress gene activity. The PcG complex proteins are known to be involved in repressing homoeotic gene activity
The infection of LexA alone had no significant influence on HSF-

The results show that the C-terminal deletion mutant, unlike

The expression of ΔhPc2 results in cellular transformation. To study potential functions of hPc2, we expressed the protein in different mammalian cell lines. In Drosophila, several naturally occurring Pc mutants either are mutated in the conserved C-terminal domain or lack this domain entirely (13). A mutant hPc2 protein that lacks the C-terminal domain has lost its ability to repress gene activity (Fig. 6). On the other hand, the chromodomain is essential for binding of the Pc protein to chromatin (23). Based on the different functions of these two conserved domains, we reasoned that a mutant hPc2 protein that possesses a functional intact chromodomain but does not contain the C-terminal domain might still be able to bind to the chromatin but be unable to repress gene activity. Competition of the mutant hPc2 protein with the endogenous wild-type hPc2 protein might interfere with wild-type hPc2 function.

To test this idea, we expressed wild-type hPc2 (hPc2WT) and the C-terminal deletion mutant (ΔhPc2) in the murine mammary epithelial C57MG (2, 3, 26) and NIH 3T3 cell lines and in the human U-2 OS osteosarcoma cell line. To test whether the proteins are indeed properly overexpressed, we analyzed the hPc2 protein levels of the different, individual clones by Western blotting (Fig. 7). We found that LexA-hPc2 repressed LUC activity to approximately 20% (14% ± 4% [mean ± SEM], n = 4). When LexA-ΔhPc2 is targeted to the reporter gene, LUC activity is not significantly repressed (90% ± 9% [mean ± SEM], n = 4). The results show that the C-terminal deletion mutant, unlike hPc2, is not able to repress HSF-induced LUC activity. This is in agreement with earlier data which also showed that a Drosophila Pc protein which lacks the C-terminal domain is unable to repress gene activity (4). This indicates that the conserved C-terminal region of hPc2 is involved in mediating gene repression.

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results show that the transfected constructs are expressed in the selected cell clones. When cultured to confluence, ΔhPc2-transfected C57MG cells showed striking changes in morphology compared to the parental cell line. Whereas untransfected C57MG cells exhibit a “cuboidal” morphology (Fig. 8), C57MG/ΔhPc2 cells exhibit a “streaming” phenotype, characterized by highly elongated cells (Fig. 8). This latter phenotype is commonly observed in transformed cells and is very similar to the phenotype obtained when the wnt1 oncogene is transfected into C57MG cells (Fig. 8) (2, 3, 26). No phenotypic changes were observed in cells transfected with hPc2WT (Fig. 8). To test whether the phenotypic changes induced by the ΔhPc2 mutant were specific for the deletion of the C-terminal domain, we also transfected a construct containing a mutant lacking the chromodomain (Δchromo) but retaining the C-terminal domain. This did not result in phenotypic changes (36). We also transfected the ΔhPc2-transformed cells with additional hPc2WT. This resulted in reversal of the transformed phenotype (36), suggesting that the cellular transformation caused by the ΔhPc2 mutant is due to a dominant-negative effect.

Similar phenotypic changes, characterized by elongated cells, were observed in NIH 3T3 and U-2 OS cells after transfection with ΔhPc2 but not after transfection with hPc2WT. However, transformed C57MG cells are well characterized in terms of morphology and changes in the expression of marker genes, and we therefore further characterized the C57MG cells. Transformed C57MG cells that are transfected with either the neuT, wnt1, or wnt2 gene have decreased expression of the wnt4 gene (2, 3, 14, 26). This indicates that wnt4 expression can be used as a marker for cellular transformation of C57MG cells resulting from the overexpression of proto-oncogenes. Considering the striking similarities between ΔhPc2-induced and wnt1-induced phenotypic changes, we tested whether ΔPc-induced phenotypic changes are accompanied by changes in wnt4 expression level. We found that wnt4 is strongly down-regulated in both C57MG/ΔhPc2 and C57MG/wnt1 cells whereas no changes in wnt4 levels were observed in C57MG/hPc2WT cells (Fig. 9A). In contrast, overexpression of wild-type hPc2 did not have such an effect.

It has further been shown that after reaching confluence, C57MG/wnt1 cells continue to divide, as measured by [3H]thymidine incorporation (2, 3, 26). Similarly, we found that C57MG/ΔhPc2 but not C57MG/hPc2WT cells continued to proliferate at the same rate as C57MG/wnt1 cells (Fig. 9B).

We conclude that expression of the ΔhPc2 mutant protein results in a partial transformation of C57MG, NIH 3T3 and U-2 OS cell lines. A likely mechanism is that this transformation is due to interference of the ΔhPc2 mutant protein with the PcG protein complex.

Enhanced, deregulated expression of c-myc in ΔhPc2-transformed cells. The PcG protein complex is involved in repression of gene activity, and our results suggest that interference with hPc2 protein function results in derepression of at least one oncogene. Deregulated expression of this oncogene will subsequently lead to cellular transformation. To test this idea, we probed a Northern blot containing poly(A)+ mRNA of C57MG, C57MG/wnt1, C57MG/hPc2WT, and C57MG/ΔhPc2.
cells with cDNA fragments of several oncogenes. We found that in C57MG/ΔhPc2 cells the expression of the c-myc proto-oncogene is strikingly enhanced, concomitant with a decrease in the wnt4 expression level (Fig. 10). In C57MG/wnt1 cells, expression of c-myc was also increased, but this increase was sixfold lower than that in C57MG/ΔhPc2 cells. No significant changes in the expression levels of the bmi1, bcl-2, c-fos, and c-jun oncogenes were observed (36). This underlines the specificity of the effect of ΔhPc2 expression on c-myc expression in C57MG/ΔhPc2 cells.

The U-2 OS osteosarcoma cell line shows phenotypic characteristics of cellular transformation similar to those seen in C57MG after the transfection with ΔhPc2. We therefore also examined the RNA levels of c-myc in the different U-2 OS clones. We found that in U-2 OS/ΔhPc2 cells the expression of c-myc is enhanced (Fig. 11A, lane 3) compared to the control U-2 OS cells (lane 1). Surprisingly, we detected reduced c-myc RNA levels in U-2 OS/hPc2WT cells (lane 2). This effect was specific for c-myc expression, since no reduced c-fos and c-jun expression in U-2 OS/hPc2WT cells was observed (36). We also analyzed the expression of the 67-kDa c-myc protein, using the 9E10 monoclonal antibody, which specifically detects the human c-myc protein (8). We found that also the c-myc protein levels are elevated in U-2 OS/ΔhPc2 (Fig. 11B, lane 3) cells in comparison with control U-2 OS cells (lane 1). As with c-myc RNA levels, a lower level of c-myc protein was found in U-2 OS/hPc2WT cells (lane 2).

In many cell lines, as is the case for C57MG, the expression levels of c-myc are very low. Therefore, we needed to isolate poly(A)⁺ RNA to be able to detect c-myc RNA in C57MG cells. On the other hand, c-myc levels in U-2 OS cells are known to be relatively high. In many osteosarcomas, the c-myc gene is amplified (17, 37). Therefore, we were able to detect
an additional 2 days before [3H]thymidine incorporation was determined. The D counts were normalized to the protein content. The [3H]thymidine incorporation c-providing extra evidence for a role of hPc2 in the regulation of detected in U-2 OS cells by the overexpression of hPc2WT, c-providing extra evidence for a role of hPc2 in the regulation of. 

c-myc RNA expression in total RNA in U-2 OS cells. The difference in expression levels of c-myc in C57MG and U-2 OS cells is also a likely explanation for our detection of a reduction in c-myc expression levels in U-2 OS/hPc2WT cells but not in C57MG/hPc2WT cells. In the last cell line, the c-myc levels are already low.

In summary, we find that c-myc expression is elevated after expression of the ΔhPc2 protein in two different cell lines. We conclude that interference with the expression of hPc2 results in deregulated, enhanced c-myc transcription. At the same time, a reduction of c-myc RNA and c-myc protein levels is detected in U-2 OS cells by the overexpression of hPc2WT, providing extra evidence for a role of hPc2 in the regulation of c-myc expression.

ΔhPc2 induces anchorage-independent growth. Rat 1a cells, a fibroblast cell line, have been found to transform and display anchorage-independent growth in soft agarose by overexpression of c-myc alone (40, 44). Previous studies have shown that Bmi-1, a vertebrate PcG protein and oncprotein, is able to induce cellular transformation and anchorage-independent growth in Rat 1a cells (5). Since overexpression of ΔhPc2 enhances c-myc transcription, it is possible that ΔhPc2, like c-myc, is able to induce anchorage-independent growth of Rat 1a cells. We therefore used Rat 1a cells to test the transforming effect of ΔhPc2 as an independent assay for cellular transformation.

Rat 1a cells were transfected with c-myc (Rat 1a-myc), hPc2WT (Rat 1a-hPc2WT), ΔhPc2 (Rat 1a-ΔhPc2), and an hPc2 mutant lacking the chromodomains (Rat 1a-Δchromo). The results demonstrate that ΔhPc2 (Rat 1a-ΔhPc2) as well as c-myc (Rat 1a-myc) overexpression alone is sufficient to transform cells (Table 1). The number of colonies induced by ΔhPc2 overexpression is comparable to the effect of c-myc overexpression alone. In contrast, overexpression of hPc2WT and Δchromo did not induce colonies of Rat 1a cells (Table 1). These results demonstrate that ΔhPc2 is able to induce anchorage-independent growth when expressed in Rat 1a cells.

Induction of apoptosis, specifically in ΔhPc2-transformed cells. We addressed the functional significance of the enhanced c-myc expression in C57MG/ΔhPc2 and U-2 OS/ΔhPc2 cells. It has been shown that overexpression of c-myc, in combination with exposure to culture medium containing a low serum concentration, leads to apoptosis (9–11, 47). To test whether the enhanced expression of c-myc in the two different cell lines also results in apoptosis, we cultured the cells in 0.1% serum. We observed extensive cell death of C57MG/ΔhPc2 cells 24 to 48 h after serum deprivation (Fig. 12C). In contrast, the numbers of C57MG cells and C57MG/hPc2WT cells had increased three- to fourfold 48 h after serum deprivation (Fig. 12A and B, respectively). One of the earliest hallmarks of apoptosis is the redistribution of phosphatidylserine from the inner face of the plasma membrane to the cell surface (20, 22). This redistribution can be detected with an FITC conjugate of annexin V, a protein that has a high affinity for phosphatidylserine (20, 22). After 4 to 6 h of serum deprivation, we observed a substantial number of C57MG/ΔhPc2 cells and cells that could be labelled with annexin V-FITC at the outside of the cell, 9% ± 3% in five independent experiments (Fig. 12F). In contrast, no annexin V-FITC-positive cells were observed in C57MG and C57MG/hPc2WT cells 6 h after serum deprivation (Fig. 12D and E). Similar results were detected with U-2 OS cells (36). We conclude that serum deprivation of C57MG/ΔhPc2 and U-2 OS/ΔhPc2 cells results in extensive cell death, which shows hallmarks of apoptosis.
hPc1/M33 is 68%. This is significantly higher than the 29% identity. As already pointed out, this could indicate that the overall three-dimensional structures of hPc2 and hPc1/M33 are very similar, which may imply that the two proteins are functionally equivalent. It is also possible, however, that the strong conservation in the chromodomain and C-terminal domain is enough to provide functional equivalence to the proteins. Although homology between M33 and Drosophila Pc is restricted to the chromodomain and the C-terminal domain, M33 is able to partly rescue the Drosophila Pc phenotype when overexpressed in the Pc mutant (25). This indicates that hPc1/M33 can be considered a functional homolog of Pc, and it signifies the importance of the conserved regions. The potential functional relationship between the two human Pc homologs is further underlined by our finding that hPc1/M33 and hPc2 colocalize in nuclei of human U-2 OS cells, suggesting that hPc1 and hPc2 are part of a human PcG protein complex. In this context, it is significant that the human PcG protein BMI1 and the human Polyhomoetic-related HPH1 and HPH2 proteins also colocalize with hPc2 and hPc1/M33 in the same nuclear domains of several human cell lines (1, 16).

We conclude that there are at least two human Pc homologs. It is not clear why two closely related human Pc proteins exist. Since other vertebrate PcG-related proteins have been found to exist as functional pairs as well, this may have functional significance. It is possible that small differences induce subtle changes in, for instance, their specificities for binding to target genes.

c-myc is a potential target gene of hPc2. In Drosophila, PcG proteins have been identified as repressors of gene expression. The only identified target genes of PcG proteins are homeotic genes and gap genes (28, 31, 38, 48). These genes are all involved in developmental decisions. In this study we found that expression of a mutant hPc2 cDNA in two different mammalian cell lines, U-2 OS and C57MG, results in deregulated, enhanced expression of a gene that controls a different process. This gene, c-myc, is involved in cell cycle and differentiation events. The mutant hPc2 protein lacks a conserved C-terminal domain that is crucial for the ability of the hPc2 protein to repress gene activity. Further, overexpression of the wild-type hPc2 cDNA results in decreased expression of c-myc. It is therefore likely that it is due to interference with hPc2 function that c-myc expression is deregulated and enhanced. From these data, however, it cannot be concluded whether the effect on c-myc expression is a direct or indirect effect. It is tempting to speculate that hPc2 interacts directly with the c-myc locus. Unfortunately, the fact that Pc proteins binds to chromatin and not to naked DNA excludes the use of standard methods, such as DNA footprinting, to assess whether the hPc2 protein is physically associated with the c-myc locus. Association of Dro-

DISCUSSION

Two human Pc homologs exist. The Pc protein is involved in the stable and heritable repression of gene activity during Drosophila development. To study the functions of vertebrate Pc homologs, we have isolated and characterized a novel human Pc homolog. To isolate this gene, we used the Xenopus homolog of Pc, XPc, as a probe. Overall, the novel human Pc homolog has 48% identity and 80% similarity to the XPc protein. Based on sequence homologies with another, previously characterized human Pc homolog, CBX2 or hPc1, and the murine Pc homolog, M33, we conclude that we have isolated a novel human Pc homolog, hPc2, which is distinct from hPc1/M33. Whereas the hPc2 protein is most closely related to XPc, the hPc1 protein is most closely related to M33.

It appears to be a common feature among vertebrate PcG proteins that each of them exists as a pair of closely related proteins. For instance, the vertebrate PcG proteins Bmi1 (33) and mel-18 (45) have large identical regions (alignment shown in reference 33). Furthermore, we recently identified two human proteins, HPH1 and HPH2, that both have extensive sequence homology to the Drosophila PcG protein Polyhomoetic (Ph) in two conserved homology domains (16). Strikingly, homology between the HPH1 and HPH2 proteins themselves is restricted to these conserved homology domains; outside these domains, homologies are very limited. This is very similar to what we report here for hPc1/M33 and hPc2. Overall homologies between hPc2 and hPc1/M33 do not exceed the homologies between these vertebrate Pc homologs and Drosophila Pc. It is important, however, to note that when not only identical amino acids but also conservative changes are taken into consideration, the similarity between hPc2 and hPc1/M33 is 68%. This is significantly higher than the 29% identity. As already pointed out, this could indicate that the overall three-dimensional structures of hPc2 and hPc1/M33 are very similar, which may imply that the two proteins are functionally equivalent. It is also possible, however, that the strong conservation in the chromodomain and C-terminal domain is enough to provide functional equivalence to the proteins. Although homology between M33 and Drosophila Pc is restricted to the chromodomain and the C-terminal domain, M33 is able to partly rescue the Drosophila Pc phenotype when overexpressed in the Pc mutant (25). This indicates that hPc1/M33 can be considered a functional homolog of Pc, and it signifies the importance of the conserved regions. The potential functional relationship between the two human Pc homologs is further underlined by our finding that hPc1/M33 and hPc2 colocalize in nuclei of human U-2 OS cells, suggesting that hPc1 and hPc2 are part of a human PcG protein complex. In this context, it is significant that the human PcG protein BMI1 and the human Polyhomoetic-related HPH1 and HPH2 proteins also colocalize with hPc2 and hPc1/M33 in the same nuclear domains of several human cell lines (1, 16).

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**TABLE 1.** Colony formation by ΔhPc2-transfected Rat 1A cells in soft agarose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construct</th>
<th>No. of colonies/5 × 10⁶ transfected cells</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pReCMV c-myc</td>
<td>451 ± 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pcDNA3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pcDNA3-ΔhPc2WT</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pcDNA3-ΔhPc2</td>
<td>337 ± 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pcDNA3-Δchromo</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A total of 5 × 10⁶ of each pool of transfected and genetin-selected cells were seeded into 0.4% top agarose, and colonies with diameters of >0.1 mm were counted 14 to 21 days after seeding (34, 40, 44). The entire procedure, including the transfection of the cDNAs, was performed in triplicate, and the mean ± SEM is shown.
sophila Pc with chromatin of target genes has so far only been proven for chromatin of the homeotic bithorax (Ubx) gene locus (27). In future studies, we will address the question of a potential, direct association of hPc2 with the c-myc locus by employing the in vivo cross-linking method (27). This current lack of knowledge does not, however, detract from our finding that reveals a novel, hitherto unexpected level of regulation of c-myc. This involves regulation of gene activity at the level of changes in chromatin structure, in this case involving one of the PcG proteins.

We observed extensive cell death, with the hallmarks of apoptosis, specifically of C57MG/DhPc2 transformed cells after serum deprivation. Apoptosis has been shown to occur upon overexpression of c-myc, in combination with serum deprivation (11–13). Apoptosis therefore appears to be a direct consequence of the deregulated, enhanced c-myc expression in C57MG/DhPc2 cells. Apoptosis has not been described for Drosophila Pc mutants. However, it is noteworthy that mutations in another PcG gene, polyhomeotic (Ph), lead to extensive cell death between 9.5 and 12 h after egg laying, specifically in the ventral epidermis (42, 43). This precisely defined time window and the cell type specificity of cell death point to apoptosis as the underlying cause. It would be of interest to examine this previously described phenomenon in the light of our present results.

Involvement of hPc in cellular transformation and apoptosis. We show that interference with hPc2 function by ectopic expression of the hPc2 deletion mutant that lacks the conserved C-terminal domain results in cellular transformation of mammalian cell lines. Concomitantly, the expression of the c-myc proto-oncogene is enhanced in these transformed cells. It is therefore tempting to speculate that one function of the mammalian Pc proteins is to repress the transcription of certain proto-oncogenes. Interference with hPc2 function will then result in derepression of transcriptionally repressed proto-oncogenes and subsequently in cellular transformation. Importantly, our results do not constitute the only link between PcG proteins and cellular transformation. Two other mammalian PcG proteins, bmi1 and mel-18, have been shown to be involved in tumorigenesis (5, 18, 46). However, molecular mechanisms that underlie oncogenesis due to changes in chromatin structure have hardly been explored so far. It will be challenging to search for tumor cell lines in which the function of hPc2 is disturbed, either by mutations or by changed expression levels.

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D.P.E.S. and D.I.O. contributed equally to this work.

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