2-18-1999

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Requirement for Transcription Factor NFAT in Interleukin-2 Expression

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Received 23 July 1998/Returned for modification 5 October 1998/Accepted 24 November 1998

The nuclear factor of activated T cells (NFAT) transcription factor is implicated in expression of the cytokine interleukin-2 (IL-2). Binding sites for NFAT are located in the IL-2 promoter. Furthermore, pharmacological studies demonstrate that the drug cyclosporin A inhibits both NFAT activation and IL-2 expression. However, targeted disruption of the NFAT1 and NFAT2 genes in mice does not cause decreased IL-2 secretion. The role of NFAT in IL-2 gene expression is therefore unclear. Here we report the construction of a dominant-negative NFAT mutant (dnNFAT) that selectively inhibits NFAT-mediated gene expression. The inhibitory effect of dnNFAT is mediated by suppression of activation-induced nuclear translocation of NFAT. Expression of dnNFAT in cultured T cells caused inhibition of IL-2 promoter activity and decreased expression of IL-2 protein. Similarly, expression of dnNFAT in transgenic mice also caused decreased IL-2 gene expression. These data demonstrate that NFAT is a critical component of the signaling pathway that regulates IL-2 expression.
NFAT deletion mutants were cotransfected. Jurkat T cells, and COS cells were cultured in minimal essential medium, RPMI 1640, and Dulbecco modified Eagle medium, respectively, supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum, 2 mM l-glutamine, 100 U of penicillin per ml, and 100 μg of streptomycin per ml (Life Technologies Inc.). BHK and COS cells were transfected with luciferase reporter plasmids (NFAT and IL-2 promoter) were provided by T. Hoey (19). The green fluorescence protein (GFP) expression vector pCMV-GFP was provided by D. Kerr (University of Vermont). The calcineurin expression vector was obtained from T. Soderling (32). The GAL4-luciferase, AP-1–luciferase, NF-κB-luciferase, and pRSV β-galactosidase reporter plasmids and the expression vectors for Flag-tagged NFAT and GAL4-NFAT have been described previously (7, 33, 39). The Rel homology domain of NFAT4 (NFAT4 Rel; amino acids 365 to 708) was subcloned with an NH2-terminal hemagglutinin epitope tag in the expression vector pCDNA3 (Invitrogen Inc.). Deletion and point mutations were constructed by PCR and sequenced with an Applied Biosystems machine.

Luciferase reporter gene assays. BHK cells were transfected by using Lipo- fectamine as specified by the manufacturer (Life Technologies Inc.). A full-length NFAT expression vector (0.3 μg) was cotransfected with the NFAT- luciferase reporter plasmid (0.2 μg) and the pRSV β-galactosidase control plasmid (0.2 μg). Various amounts (0.1 to 0.3 μg) of expression vectors for NFAT deletion mutants were cotransfected. Jurkat T cells (4 × 105) were transfected by electroporation (1,080 μF and 250 V; Life Technologies Inc.). Luciferase reporter plasmids (5 μg) and the pRSV β-galactosidase control plasmid (5 μg) were cotransfected together with an NFAT expression vector (1 to 10 μg). The total amount of DNA was adjusted to 20 μg with plasmid pCDNA3. Luciferase activity was measured 48 h after transfection. Unless otherwise indicated, cells were stimulated with 2 μM ionomycin and 100 nM PMA for 16 h prior to harvesting. The data are presented as luciferase activity/galactosidase activity (mean ± standard deviation SD [n = 3]).

Immunoblot analysis. COS cells were transfected with NFAT expression vectors by the Lipofectamine method (Life Technologies Inc.). The cells were harvested 24 h after transfection (20 μM T300 and T304). 137 mM NaCl, 2 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, 25 mM β-glycerophosphate, 1 mM sodium vanadate, 2 mM sodium pyrophosphate, 10% glycerol, 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, 10 μg of leupeptin per ml) 48 h after transfection. Cell extracts were separated by sodium dodecyl sulfate–12% polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and transferred to a polyvinylidene difluoride membrane (Millipore Inc.). The epitope-tagged NFAT proteins were detected with a monoclonal antibody (Mab) to Flag (Sigma) and enhanced chemiluminescence (Kirkegaard & Perry Laboratories).

Immunofluorescence analysis. Transfected BHK cells were treated without and with ionomycin (30 min) prior to fixation. Immunofluorescence analysis was performed as described elsewhere (7). NFAT1 was detected with a rabbit polyclonal antibody (1:200; Upstate Biotechnology), and NFAT2 was detected with a mouse M Ab (1:200; Affinity Bioreagents). The secondary antibody was either Texas Red-conjugated donkey anti-rabbit immunoglobulin antibody (1:100; Jackson ImmunoResearch). Nuclei were visualized with 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI; Sigma).

IL-2 expression assays. Jurkat T cells (5 × 105) were transfected with expression vectors for NFAT (20 μg) and GFP (5 μg). GFP-positive and GFP-negative cells were selected by cell sorting (Becton Dickinson) and treated without or with ionomycin (2 μM) and PMA (100 nM) for 20 h. Culture supernatants were collected and IL-2 was assayed with CTL.L cells as described previously (15). The production of IL-2 was determined by the CTL.L assay (15). The data are presented as IL-2 activity/ml (5 × 104) with or without PMA and ionomycin. Four hours prior to harvesting, the cells were stained with expression vectors for NFAT and GFP. These cells were incubated for 20 h prior to harvesting. The data are presented as IL-2 activity/ml (5 × 104) with or without PMA and ionomycin.

Mice. The DNA fragment encoding Flag-tagged dnNFAT (NFAT3 amino acids 1 to 130) was cloned downstream of the proximal lck promoter, and transgenic mice were generated as described previously (39). Three expressing founder lines were established and backcrossed onto B10.BR/SGSNIJ mice (The Jackson Laboratory). Thymocytes isolated from transgenic mouse lines 4 and 8 were used for further studies. Expression of dnNFAT was confirmed by immunoblot analysis of thymocyte lysates using a monoclonal antibody (Mab M2, specific to the Flag epitope. After 24 h of activation, IL-2 production by these thymocytes (2 × 106 cells/ml) was determined by the CTL.L assay (15).

RESULTS

Construction of dnNFAT. Functional studies have identified a transcription activation domain (TAD) in the NH2-terminal region of NFAT (26). Adjacent to the TAD is a conserved NFAT homology region that is similar in all members of the NFAT group of transcription factors (17, 19, 27). This homology region is highly phosphorylated and includes the sites of regulatory phosphorylation that are substrates for the phosphatase calcineurin (38). The COOH-terminal region of NFAT proteins includes a Rel homology domain which mediates DNA binding (21). Studies of other transcription factors indicate that the DNA binding domain can act as a dominant-negative inhibitor by competition for DNA binding (5). This approach to create a dominant-negative transcription factor has not been successful for NFAT (data not shown). The lack of success is caused by the finding that the DNA binding Rel homology domain of NFAT activates NFAT-dependent reporter gene expression (26). This may be accounted for, in part, by the interaction of the Rel homology domain with AP-1 complexes. Indeed, structural analysis indicates that the Rel homology domain of NFAT is sufficient for complex formation with AP-1 on DNA (6, 54).

As the DNA binding domain of NFAT does not appear to function as a dominant inhibitor of NFAT function, we examined whether the conserved NH2-terminal NFAT homology domain could interfere with NFAT-mediated transcription. These experiments were performed by expression of a truncated protein encoding the NFAT homology domain of NFAT3 (residues 1 to 450) in BHK cells (1A). The transcription activity of NFAT2 was measured in cotransfection assays using an NFAT-luciferase reporter plasmid. This reporter plasmid contains three copies of an NFAT–AP-1 composite element derived from the IL-2 promoter. Treatment with PMA and ionomycin induced NFAT2 transcriptional activity (Fig. 1B). In the absence of NFAT2, transcription activity was not observed in either the absence or the presence of the NH2-terminal NFAT homology domain (data not shown). In contrast, expression of the NH2-terminal NFAT homology domain (residues 1 to 450) inhibited transcription mediated by NFAT2 (Fig. 1B). These data indicated that the NH2-terminal NFAT homology domain interferes with NFAT-mediated transcription.

The conserved NH2-terminal NFAT homology domain is formed by distinct subregions (Fig. 1A). These include the Ser-rich region (SRR) and three conserved Ser-Pro repeats (SP boxes A, B, and C). The SP boxes represent major sites of interaction of NFAT with calcineurin in vitro (7), and sites of NFAT phosphorylation in vivo have been identified in the SRR (3, 7, 55). To test whether these conserved subregions (SRR and SP boxes) are required for the inhibitory function of the NFAT homology domain, we generated a series of truncated NFAT proteins (Fig. 1A). Removal of the COOH-terminal portion of the SP boxes (residues 365 to 450) did not affect the inhibitory activity (Fig. 1B), nor did truncation at residue 160, which deletes the SP boxes and the adjacent SRR (Fig. 1B). These data indicate that neither the SRR nor the SP boxes are required for the inhibitory activity of the NH2-terminal NFAT homology region.
of the NH₂-terminal NFAT homology region (Fig. 1C). In contrast, truncation at residue 112, which deletes the PxIxIT box, abolished the inhibitory activity (Fig. 1C). Control experiments demonstrated that these truncated NFAT proteins were expressed at similar levels (Fig. 1D). Thus, it appears that the conserved PxIxIT box is required for the dominant-negative function of the NH₂-terminal NFAT homology region. To test this hypothesis, we replaced the conserved Pro, Ile, and Thr residues in the PxIxIT motif with Ala residues (Fig. 1A, AxAxA). This mutation eliminated the inhibitory activity of the NH₂-terminal NFAT homology region (Fig. 1C). These data indicate that the PxIxIT box mediates the dominant-negative action of the NH₂-terminal NFAT homology region.

The PxIxIT box selectively inhibits NFAT transcription activity. The NH₂-terminal NFAT homology domain is conserved in the four members of the NFAT group of transcription factors (38). We therefore reasoned that the dominant-negative action of the PxIxIT box may inhibit transcription activity of all members of this group. To test this hypothesis, we examined the transcription activity of NFAT1, NFAT2, NFAT3, and NFAT4 in a cotransfection assay with an NFAT-luciferase reporter gene (Fig. 2). Transcription activity mediated by each of these NFAT proteins was inhibited by coexpression of dnNFAT (Fig. 2A–D). These data indicate that the PxIxIT box mediates the dominant-negative action of the NH₂-terminal NFAT homology region.

FIG. 1. The PxIxIT domain acts as a dominant inhibitor of NFAT transcription activity. (A) Schematic representation of the NH₂-terminal region of NFAT transcription factors. The conserved SP boxes (A, B, and C), TAD, PxIxIT motif, YRE motif, and SRR are indicated. Mutation of the PxIxIT motif by replacement of the Pro, Ile, and Thr residues with Ala (AxAxA) is indicated by a cross. The deletion mutations correspond to the NFAT3 isoform. (B) Expression of the NH₂-terminal NFAT homology region inhibits NFAT-mediated transcription activity. Various NFAT3 deletion mutants (residues 1 to 450, 1 to 365, and 1 to 160) were coexpressed with full-length NFAT2 and an NFAT-luciferase reporter plasmid in BHK cells. Luciferase activity was measured in cultures incubated without (Untreated) or with ionomycin (2 μM) and PMA (100 nM) (I + P). The data are presented as fold activation compared to an untreated control. (C) The PxIxIT motif is responsible for the dominant-negative activity of the NH₂-terminal NFAT homology region. The effects of NFAT3 deletion mutants (residues 1 to 160, 1 to 130, and 1 to 112) on NFAT2-mediated transcription activity were examined by using an NFAT-luciferase reporter plasmid in BHK cells. The effect of mutation of the PxIxIT motif by replacement of the Pro, Ile, and Thr residues with Ala (AxAxA) was investigated. Luciferase activity was measured in cultures incubated without (Untreated) or with ionomycin (2 μM) and PMA (100 nM) (I + P). The data are presented as fold activation compared to an untreated control. (D) Epitope-tagged Flag-NFAT3 proteins were expressed in COS cells, and detected by protein immunoblotting of cell lysates with MAb M5, specific to the Flag epitope (Sigma). Sizes are indicated in kilodaltons.

FIG. 2. dnNFAT inhibits transcription activity of all four NFAT isoforms. NFAT proteins were expressed in BHK cells together with dnNFAT (NFAT3 amino acids 1 to 130). The effect of mutation of the PxIxIT motif by replacement of the Pro, Ile, and Thr residues with Ala (AxAxA) was investigated. Cotransfection assays in BHK cells using an NFAT-luciferase reporter plasmid and NFAT1 (A), NFAT2 (B), NFAT3 (C), and NFAT4 (D) were performed. Luciferase activity was measured in cultures treated without (open bar) and with (filled bar) PMA and ionomycin. The data are presented as fold activation compared to an untreated control.

FIG. 3. AP-1 and NF-κB transcription activities are not inhibited by dnNFAT. NFAT, AP-1, and NF-κB transcription activities were measured by using luciferase reporter plasmids cotransfected in Jurkat T cells without (Control) and with dnNFAT. Luciferase activity was measured in cultures incubated with ionomycin (2 μM) and PMA (100 nM). The data are presented as relative percentage activity compared to a control without dnNFAT.
FIG. 4. Mechanism of dominant inhibitory activity of dnNFAT. (A) Transcription activity mediated by the COOH-terminal region of NFAT is not affected by dnNFAT. Full-length NFAT4 and the NFAT4 COOH-terminal region (NFAT4 Rel; residues 365 to 708) were expressed together with an NFAT-luciferase reporter plasmid in BHK cells without (Control) and with dnNFAT. Luciferase activity was measured in cultures incubated with ionomycin (2 μM) and PMA (100 nM). The data are presented as relative percentage activity compared to a control without dnNFAT. (B) Transcription activity mediated by the NH2-terminal activation domain of NFAT is not affected by dnNFAT. GAL4-NFAT fusion proteins were expressed in BHK cells together with a GAL4-luciferase reporter plasmid and dnNFAT. Luciferase activity was measured in cultures incubated with ionomycin (2 μM) and PMA (100 nM). The data are presented as relative percentage activity compared to a control without dnNFAT. The effect of replacement of the phosphorylation sites Ser-163 and Ser-165 with Ala is shown. DBD, DNA binding domain. (C) Regulation of the subcellular distribution of NFAT proteins by dnNFAT. NFAT1 and NFAT2 were coexpressed with dnNFAT in BHK cells. Immunofluorescence analysis was performed on cells treated without or with ionomycin (2 μM, 30 min). NFAT proteins (red) and the nucleus (blue) were visualized. Arrowheads indicate the nuclei of cells expressing transfected proteins. (D) Overexpression of calcineurin opposed the inhibitory effect of dnNFAT. Various amounts of calcineurin expression vector (50 and 100 ng) were coexpressed with dnNFAT in BHK cells. Immunofluorescence analysis was performed to examine the subcellular distribution of NFAT1 and NFAT2 proteins in the absence or presence of ionomycin (2 μM, 30 min). One hundred transfected cells were examined. The percentage of cells with NFAT in the nucleus is presented.
pression with the PxIxIT box (NFAT3 residues 1 to 130). In contrast, expression of the Ala-substituted PxIxIT box did not inhibit transcription activity. These data indicate that the PxIxIT box can function as a dominant-negative NFAT mutant that suppresses transcription mediated by NFAT transcription factors.

It was possible that dnNFAT could inhibit transcription activity nonspecifically. We therefore examined the effect of dnNFAT on transcription activity mediated by AP-1 and NF-κB. dnNFAT did not inhibit AP-1- or NF-κB-dependent reporter gene expression in cotransfection assays but did cause selective inhibition of NFAT transcription activity (Fig. 3).

Mechanism of the inhibitory activity of dnNFAT. Previous studies indicated that both the NH2- and COOH-terminal regions of NFAT proteins can mediate transcription activity (26). The NH2-terminal region of NFAT acts as a strong transcription domain (Fig. 1A). In addition, the COOH-terminal region, which includes the Rel homology domain, can also mediate transactivation which may be caused, in part, by the association of the NFAT Rel domain with other transcription factors, such as AP-1 (4, 23, 52). To gain insight into the mechanism by which dnNFAT inhibits NFAT transcription activity, we examined the effect of dnNFAT on the transcription activity mediated by the NH2- and COOH-terminal regions of NFAT. Interestingly, while dnNFAT did not inhibit transcription activity of full-length NFAT, no significant inhibition of transcription activity mediated by the COOH-terminal region of NFAT was detected (Fig. 4A). The absence of an effect of dnNFAT on transcription activity mediated by the COOH-terminal region of NFAT suggests that the inhibition of NFAT transcription activity requires the NH2-terminal NFAT homology domain. To test this hypothesis, we fused the NH2-terminal region of NFAT4 (residues 1 to 207) to the GAL4 DNA binding domain and examined the effect of dnNFAT on transcription activation in cotransfection assays with a GAL4-luciferase reporter plasmid. dnNFAT was found to inhibit the transcription activity of this GAL4-NFAT4 fusion protein (Fig. 4B). These data indicate that the NH2-terminal region of NFAT is both necessary and sufficient for the response of the NFAT transcription factor to the inhibitory action of dnNFAT.

It was possible that dnNFAT interferes with the mechanism of transcription activation mediated by NFAT. However, the results of deletion analysis of the NFAT4 NH2-terminal region in the GAL4 fusion protein assay did not support this hypothesis (Fig. 4B). While dnNFAT inhibited the transcription activity of GAL4-NFAT4 (residues 1 to 207), dnNFAT did not inhibit transcription activity of GAL4-NFAT4 (residues 1 to 146). Since NFAT4 residues 1 to 146 include the NH2-terminal TAD, the absence of inhibition by dnNFAT demonstrates that dnNFAT does not act by directly interfering with transcription activation.

It appears that the inhibitory effect of dnNFAT is not mediated by direct inhibition of transcription activation (Fig. 4B) and is not mediated by regulation of the Rel homology region that binds DNA (Fig. 4A). However, residues 146 to 207 of the NH2-terminal homology region of the target NFAT molecule are required for inhibition by dnNFAT (Fig. 4B). Since this region contributes to the regulated nuclear translocation of NFAT (3, 7), we tested the effect of dnNFAT on Ca2+-stimulated nuclear accumulation of NFAT proteins. Immunofluorescence analysis indicated that NFAT1 is located in the cytosol of unstimulated cells (Fig. 4C). Upon treatment with ionomycin, NFAT1 translocates into the nucleus (Fig. 4C). However, the ionomycin-induced nuclear translocation of NFAT1 was blocked by the expression of dnNFAT (Fig. 4C). Similar inhibitory effects on nuclear translocation of NFAT2 caused by the expression of dnNFAT was observed (Fig. 4C). These data indicate that Ca2+-stimulated nuclear translocation of NFAT transcription factors is inhibited by dnNFAT. This conclusion is consistent with the observation that dnNFAT did not inhibit the transcriptional activity of constitutively nuclear GAL4-NFAT4 (Ala-163, Ala-165) (Fig. 4B).

Previous studies indicated that nuclear translocation of NFAT is mediated, in part, by calcineurin upon sustained increase in intracellular calcium (45, 49). Since dnNFAT blocks nuclear translocation of NFAT, we tested whether overexpression of calcineurin in cells would oppose the inhibitory effect by dnNFAT. We performed immunofluorescence analysis and examined the subcellular distribution of NFAT proteins. Expression of calcineurin did not affect the subcellular distribution of the NFAT proteins in the presence or absence of ionomycin (Fig. 4D). Expression of dnNFAT caused decreased nuclear accumulation of NFAT proteins (Fig. 4D). Overexpression of calcineurin, however, opposed the inhibitory effect of dnNFAT and increased nuclear accumulation of NFAT proteins (Fig. 4D). These data indicate that dnNFAT blocks nuclear translocation of NFAT proteins by interfering with calcineurin.

IL-2 expression is inhibited by dnNFAT. NFAT was initially characterized as a nuclear transcription factor of activated T cells that binds to the IL-2 promoter (13). However, the contribution of NFAT-mediated transcription to IL-2 expression remains unclear. Recent studies demonstrate that IL-2 production is not decreased in mice lacking NFAT1 or NFAT2 (18, 24, 36, 41, 51, 53). These data may indicate that NFAT is not relevant to IL-2 expression, that the functions of NFAT isoforms are redundant, or that there are compensatory changes in the expression of other NFAT family members in NFAT-deficient mice. The role of NFAT in IL-2 expression therefore remains to be established. To test the involvement of NFAT in IL-2 expression, we examined the effect of dnNFAT.

We examined whether dnNFAT inhibited the endogenous NFAT activity in Jurkat T cells in a transfection experiment using an NFAT-luciferase reporter plasmid (Fig. 5). Expression of dnNFAT caused a dose-dependent inhibition of NFAT transcription activity. This inhibition was blocked by the replacement of the conserved Pro, Ile, and Thr residues in the PxIxIT motif with Ala residues. Similar studies were per-
FIG. 6. dnNFAT inhibits IL-2 production. (A) The activity of the IL-2 promoter is inhibited by dnNFAT. Jurkat T cells were cotransfected with an IL-2 promoter-luciferase reporter plasmid and various amounts (1 and 10 µg) of dnNFAT expression vector. The effect of mutation of the PxIxIT motif by replacement of the Pro, Ile, and Thr residues with Ala (AxAxAA) was investigated. Luciferase activity was measured in cultures incubated without (--) or with (+) ionomycin (2 µM) and PMA (100 nM) (I+P). The data are presented as fold activation compared to an untreated control. (B) IL-2 secretion is inhibited by dnNFAT. Jurkat T cells were cotransfected with expression vectors for GFP and dnNFAT (either wild-type PxIxIT or mutated AxAxA). Transfected cells expressing GFP were selected by flow cytometry and treated without (Untreated) or with PMA plus ionomycin. In contrast, IL-2 secretion was markedly reduced in cells cotransfected with GFP and dnNFAT. The ability of dnNFAT to reduce IL-2 secretion was eliminated if the conserved residues in the PxIxIT motif were replaced with Ala. These data indicate that dnNFAT inhibits IL-2 production in vivo.

To further confirm that IL-2 production is inhibited by dnNFAT, we directly measured the amount of IL-2 expressed by individual Jurkat T cells by the intracellular cytokine staining procedure (Fig. 6C). Jurkat T cells were transfected with GFP alone, GFP plus dnNFAT (PxIxIT), and GFP plus the mutated dnNFAT (AxAxA). These cultures were treated without and with PMA plus ionomycin and then examined by flow cytometric analysis of GFP and IL-2. Treatment with PMA plus ionomycin caused similar increases in IL-2 detected in the transfected (GFP-negative) cells present in each culture. Increased amounts of IL-2 were also detected in the transfected (GFP-positive) cells. Expression of dnNFAT caused a large decrease in IL-2 accumulation. In contrast, the mutated dnNFAT (AxAxA) caused no change in IL-2 accumulation. These data indicate that dnNFAT inhibits expression of IL-2.

To test the effect of dnNFAT in IL-2 production in primary cells, we generated transgenic mice that express dnNFAT in the thymus using the proximal lck promoter. Immunoblot analysis showed the expression of dnNFAT in the thymus of the positive transgenic mice (Fig. 6D). We isolated thymocytes from control littermates and dnNFAT transgenic mice and measured IL-2 production in response to PMA plus ionomycin. We found that the production of IL-2 was markedly reduced in thymocytes from two different dnNFAT transgenic mouse lines than in those from the negative littermate control mice (Fig. 6D). Together, these data demonstrate that dnNFAT inhibits IL-2 expression not only in a T-cell clone (e.g., Jurkat cells) but also in primary cells. These data therefore provide strong support for the conclusion that NFAT is critically important for IL-2 gene expression.

DISCUSSION

Disruption of the NFAT1 gene in mice has been reported to cause enhanced immune responses (18, 24, 41, 51). The molecular basis for this effect of NFAT1 gene disruption is unclear. The levels of production of IL-2, IL-4, tumor necrosis factor, and IL-10 are increased in the thymus of NFAT1-deficient mice. These data suggest that NFAT is required for IL-2 gene expression.
factor alpha, and gamma interferon by wild-type and NFAT1<sup>−/−</sup> T cells in response to anti-CD3 MAb or concanavalin A are similar (51). In contrast, NFAT1<sup>−/−</sup> T cells expressed reduced amounts of IL-4 when treated with concanavalin A in vitro (41). A similar decrease in IL-4 expression was reported in response to the administration of anti-CD3 MAb in vivo, but Th2 cell development and late IL-4 production in vitro were enhanced (18). In a separate study, no differences in early IL-4 gene expression were detected, but the expression of IL-4 was more sustained in NFAT1<sup>−/−</sup> mice (24).

None of these reports demonstrate changes in the expression of IL-2, suggesting either that NFAT1 is not required for IL-2 gene expression or that other members of the NFAT family can compensate for the absence of NFAT1 in these mice.

Mice deficient in the expression of NFAT2 have also been reported (36, 53). Disruption of the NFAT2 gene causes early embryonic death due to impairment of heart development (11, 35). However, the creation of Rag2<sup>−/−</sup> NFAT2<sup>−/−</sup> chimeric mice has enabled studies of immune responses. These studies have demonstrated that NFAT2 gene disruption causes impaired Th2 responses with reduced IL-4 production (36, 53). However, the effect on IL-2 production is unclear. The study by Ranger et al. shows increased IL-2 production (36). In contrast, Yoshida et al. detected no differences in IL-2 expression in NFAT2-deficient mice (53). The interpretation of these data is confounded by the observation that disruption of the NFAT2 gene alters the development of T cells in the thymus. Thus, it is possible that the population of T cells present in the spleen or lymph nodes of the Rag2<sup>−/−</sup> NFAT2<sup>−/−</sup> chimeric mice does not represent normal T cells.

The failure of the reported gene disruption studies to demonstrate a role for NFAT in IL-2 gene expression may result from functional redundancy or compensatory changes in the knockout mice. It is therefore possible that NFAT contributes to the expression of IL-2 in T cells. Indeed, several lines of evidence that support the contention that NFAT contributes to the regulation of IL-2 gene expression have been reported. First, NFAT binding sites are located in the IL-2 promoter (44). Second, mutual analysis of the distal NFAT binding site present in the IL-2 promoter demonstrates that this DNA element contributes to IL-2 gene expression (13). Third, NFAT activation correlates with IL-2 secretion (22, 44). Fourth, immunosuppressive drugs (e.g., cyclosporin A and FK506) which reduce calcineurin activity inhibit both NFAT-mediated transcription and IL-2 gene expression (14, 16, 34). Together, these data provide strong support for the hypothesis that NFAT contributes to IL-2 secretion. However, the requirement of NFAT binding sites and calcineurin activity for IL-2 expression does not establish that NFAT is necessary for this process. Further studies are therefore required to demonstrate a role for NFAT in IL-2 gene expression.

We have tested the involvement of NFAT in IL-2 expression by using the dnNFAT molecule. The active component of this inhibitor corresponds to the PxxIT box located in the conserved NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal homology region of NFAT (Fig. 1). dnNFAT selectively inhibited NFAT transcription activity by interfering with the activation-induced nuclear import of NFAT. These data suggest that the normal function of the PxxIT box in NFAT contributes to nuclear accumulation. Indeed, deletion of the PxxIT box inhibits activation-induced nuclear import of NFAT (2, 55). The mechanism of action of dnNFAT is likely to be mediated by interference with the normal function of the conserved PxxIT box. This function may involve the targeting of NFAT to calcineurin, which is required for NFAT activation. Interestingly, overexpression of calcineurin opposed the inhibitory effect mediated by the PxxIT box (dnNFAT) (Fig. 4D). In addition, in vitro studies demonstrate that peptides corresponding to the PxxIT box inhibit the dephosphorylation of NFAT by calcineurin (2). This effect of the PxxIT peptide is not mediated by inhibition of calcineurin activity. Instead, the PxxIT peptide prevents the recognition of NFAT as a substrate by calcineurin without altering the ability of calcineurin to dephosphorylate other substrates (2). Thus, in contrast to the immunosuppressive drugs cyclosporin A and FK506, which cause inhibition of all calcineurin signaling functions, the PxxIT box is a selective inhibitor of NFAT dephosphorylation in vitro. In this study, we demonstrate that expression of the PxxIT box (dnNFAT) in T cells causes selective inhibition of NFAT transcription activity.

We have used dnNFAT to test the role of NFAT in IL-2 gene expression. Inhibition of NFAT-mediated transcription by dnNFAT resulted in dose-dependent inhibition of IL-2 promoter activity in Jurkat T cells. These data indicate that the NFAT transcription factor is required for normal expression of the IL-2 gene. Moreover, we have shown that IL-2 secretion is markedly inhibited by dnNFAT (Fig. 6). More importantly, we have demonstrated that dnNFAT inhibited IL-2 production in a transgenic animal model (Fig. 6D). Together, our results demonstrate that dnNFAT inhibits the production of IL-2. Thus, the NFAT transcription factor contributes to the regulation of IL-2 gene expression and therefore plays a critical role in the initiation of immune responses.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank S. Ghosh, T. Hoey, D. Kerr, and T. Soderling for providing reagents; T. Barrett and M. Sharma for technical assistance; M. McFadden for assistance with flow cytometry; and K. Gemme for administrative assistance.

C.-W. Chow is an Arthritis Foundation fellow. This work was supported in part by grants CA65861 and CA72009 from the National Cancer Institute (R.J.D.) and AI42138 from the National Institutes of Health (M.R.). R.J.D. is an Investigator of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

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