9-28-2011

FXR1P but not FMRP regulates the levels of mammalian brain-specific microRNA-9 and microRNA-124

Xia-Lian Xu
Gladstone Institute of Neurological Disease

Ruiting Zong
Baylor College of Medicine

Zhaodong Li
University of Massachusetts Medical School

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: https://escholarship.umassmed.edu/neuro_pp
Part of the Neurology Commons, and the Neuroscience and Neurobiology Commons
FXR1P but not FMRP regulates the levels of mammalian brain-specific microRNA-9 and microRNA-124

Authors
Xia-Lian Xu, Ruiting Zong, Zhaodong Li, Md Helal Uddin Biswas, Zhe Fang, David L. Nelson, and Fen-Biao Gao

Rights and Permissions
Publisher PDF posted as allowed by the publisher’s author rights policy at http://www.jneurosci.org/site/misc/ifa_policies.xhtml#copyright. Copyright of all material published in The Journal of Neuroscience remains with the authors. The authors grant the Society for Neuroscience an exclusive license to publish their work for the first 6 months. After 6 months the work becomes available to the public to copy, distribute, or display under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 Unported license.
FXR1P But Not FMRP Regulates the Levels of Mammalian Brain-Specific microRNA-9 and microRNA-124

Xia-Lian Xu,1 Ruiting Zong,2 Zhaodong Li,3 Md Helal Uddin Biswas,2 Zhe Fang,2 David L. Nelson,2 and Fen-Biao Gao1

1Gladstone Institute of Neurological Disease, San Francisco, California 94158, 2Department of Molecular and Human Genetics, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas 77030, and 3Department of Neurology, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, Massachusetts 01605

Mammalian brain-specific miR-9 and miR-124 have been implicated in several aspects of neuronal development and function. However, it is not known how their expression levels are regulated in vivo. We found that the levels of miR-9 and miR-124 are regulated by FXR1P but not by the loss of FXR2P or FMRP in vivo, a mouse model of fragile X syndrome. Surprisingly, the levels of miR-9 and miR-124 are elevated in fxr1/fxr2 double-knock-out mice, in part reflecting posttranscriptional upregulation of FXR1P. Indeed, FXR1P is required for efficient processing of pre-miR-9 and pre-miR-124 in vitro and forms a complex with Dicer and pre-miRNAs. These findings reveal differential roles of FMRP family proteins in controlling the expression levels of brain-specific miRNAs.

Introduction
MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are critical for posttranscriptional regulation of many aspects of neuronal development and function (Cooien and Bally-Cuif, 2009; Schratt, 2009). Among them, the cellular context-dependent functions of miR-9 and miR-124 have been extensively studied (Gao, 2010). Both miRNAs are specifically expressed in mammalian brains including postmitotic neurons (Deo et al., 2006), and their respective nucleotide sequences are evolutionarily conserved. The levels of these neuronal miRNAs are tightly regulated both spatially and temporally; however, the underlying mechanisms remain to be fully understood.

Mature miR-9 and miR-124 are each produced from three precursor miRNAs (pre-miRNAs) located on separate chromosomes, and each pre-miRNA is transcribed at different levels. For instance, pre-miR-9–2 is predominant in the mouse embryonic brain (Shibata et al., 2008) and human neuronal progenitor cells (Delaloy et al., 2010). miRNAs levels are also affected by the efficiency of processing by the Dicer and associated proteins, and from the primary miRNA transcripts (pri-miRNAs) to pre-miRNAs by the Microprocessor complex (Newman and Hammond, 2010). Although some previously characterized RNA-binding proteins have been implicated in these processes, such as hRNP proteins (Gregory et al., 2004; Michlewski et al., 2008), the precise roles of other RNA-binding proteins in regulating miRNA abundance are unclear. Moreover, miRNAs in neurons are much less stable than that in non-neuronal cells and can be regulated by neuronal activity (Krol et al., 2010).

Drosophila fragile X mental retardation protein 1 (dFMR1) is associated with the miRNAs pathway (Caudy et al., 2002; Ishizuka et al., 2002). In dfmr1 mutant flies, the steady-state level of miR-124 is reduced, and the effect of miR-124 overexpression on dendritic branching is attenuated (Xu et al., 2008). In mammals, FMRP is homologous to two closely related proteins, FXR1P and FXR2P (Zhang et al., 1995). All three proteins are coexpressed in virtually all differentiated neurons (Tamanini et al., 1997). Loss of FMRP in humans causes fragile X syndrome—the most common form of inherited intellectual disability. The molecular functions of this protein in neuronal development and synaptic function are incompletely understood (Wuung and Huber, 2009). Among its roles, FMRP is required for miR-125b regulation of NR2A expression and spine morphology (Edbauer et al., 2010). However, it is not known whether FMRP family proteins affect the expression levels of brain-specific miRNAs. To address this issue, in this study, we used single or double knock-out mice to examine the specific roles of FMRP, FXR1P, and FXR2P in regulating miR-9 and miR-124 levels in the mammalian brain.

Materials and Methods
Mouse strains and tissue collection. Control wild-type (WT) and homozygous fmr1 KO mice of either sex were from The Jackson Laboratory, WT, fxr2, fmr1/fxr2 double KO, and fxr1 KO mice of either sex and frozen whole brain and muscle tissues from the mice were from the laboratory of D. L. Nelson. Unless indicated otherwise, experiments were conducted in adult mice of either sex at ~2 months of age. Mice were anesthetized and killed by cervical dislocation, and specified tissues were immediately removed for RNA isolation or protein extraction.

RNA isolation and quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR) analysis. Total RNAs were isolated from mouse tissues or cultured cells with Trizol (Invitrogen) and purified with RNeasy Mini or miRNeasy kits (Qiagen). Mature miRNAs were detected with a TaqMan miRNA reverse transcription kit followed by real-time PCR (Applied Biosystems); expression levels were normalized to U6 RNA levels. mRNA levels were measured by qRT-PCR as described previously (Xu et al., 2008) and normalized to GAPDH expression. The primers for measuring miR-124 were as follows: miR-124-1-forward: CCGTGAGCAGCTTCTGAGT; miR-124-1-reverse: GGCTTCTGAGTGAGCTTGAGT.
verse: AAACCCCTC TCTGCGGTAGCT; miR-124-2-forward: CCATTGGTGCAAAAGG-GTCTA; miR-124-2-reverse: GTTCGACCCA-GAGATTTATTG; miR-124-3-forward: TTGTTTCTCTGTCCCT GGCA; miR-124-3-reverse: GCCAAGGAGAGCTCTCAT ACCA. The primers for measuring fxr1 transcripts were as follows: fxr1-forward1: GGCGAAGATAGACG; CAGT; fxr1-reverse1: TTCTCCAGACGTACGCGGTAG; fxr1-forward2: CTGTCTTCTCTAGAGTTCT AGG; fxr1-reverse2: TTCGCGA-GGGTAGACAGC.

Northern blot analysis. Northern blot analysis was performed as described previously (Xu et al., 2008) with some modifications. After the RNA transfer to the membrane, miRNAs were detected with 5'-digoxigenin-labeled mercury-LNA probes (Exiqon) specific for individual miRNAs according to the manufacturer’s protocol. The membrane was then incubated with anti-digoxigenin-AP (1: 100,000 in blocking buffer) and washed multiple times. miRNAs were detected with CDP-Star substrate according to the manufacturer’s protocol (Roche).

Generation of expression constructs. Flag-tagged FXR1P was cloned into the 3xFlag-pCMV7.1 vector. To generate mouse fxr1-specific siRNAs, six pairs of oligos were synthesized, annealed, and cloned downstream of the H1 promoter in the pSuper-GFP vector (OligoEngine). The effectiveness of the siRNA constructs in HEK293T cells was determined by Western blot analysis and one was selected for further use (sense: 5'-GGCA-AAGTGTACGCGAAGA-3'; antisense: 5'-TCCTTTCCGAATCGTTCC-3').

Cell culture and Western blot analysis. HEK293T cells were maintained in DMEM containing 10% fetal bovine serum, and penicillin/streptomycin. Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) was used to transfect cells with expression constructs. The following primary antibodies were used: monoclonal anti-Flag M2 antibody (Sigma), anti-FXR1P antibody (Millipore, 6BG10); mouse anti-FXR1P antibody (4173, Abcam, ab51970), mouse anti-FMRP (Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank).

Immunoprecipitation assay. HEK293 cells were transfected pSuper-GFP-pre-miR-9-2 or pSuper-GFP-pre-miR-124-2 plasmids, with or without Flag-FXR1P. After 36 h, cells were lysed using RNase-free lysis buffer (20 mls HEPES, pH 7.4, 150 mls NaCl, 2 mls MgCl2, 0.5% Nonidet P-40, 1 mls dithiothreitol, and protease inhibitors). The lysates were incubated with anti-Flag antibody and protein-G-agarose beads at 4°C overnight. The associated RNA was isolated by regular beads at 4°C overnight. The associated RNA was isolated by regular washes and resuspended in 75 µl of sample buffer. Then, 25 µl samples were subjected to SDS gel electrophoresis. Western blot analysis was performed using anti-Dicer and anti-FXR1P as primary antibodies.

Results
FXR1 but not FMRP is required to maintain the levels of brain-specific miR-9 and miR-124 in vivo
To determine which of the three mammalian FMRP family proteins regulates the levels of brain-specific miRNAs in vivo, especially miR-9 and miR-124, we dissected whole-brain tissues from fxr1 or fxr2 knock-out mice (Nelson laboratory) and fmr1 knock-out mice (Jackson Laboratory). fxr1 knock-out mice die shortly after the birth (Mientjes et al., 2004); thus, we obtained brain tissues from E18 embryos of fxr1 mutants and wild-type littermate controls. We found by Northern blot analysis that the expression of miR-124 (Fig. 1A) and miR-9 (Fig. 1B) was significantly lower in fxr1 knockout embryos (Fig. 1C), suggesting that FXR1P is required in vivo to regulate the levels of neuronal miRNAs in the brain. The level of miR-1, a muscle-specific miRNA critical for cardiovascular development (Liu and Olson, 2010), was also decreased by ~45% in skeletal muscles of fxr1 knock-out embryos (data not shown), indicating that the role of FXR1P is not limited to neuronal miRNAs. Misregulation of miR-1 could contribute in part to the reported muscle defects caused by FXR1P deficiency (Mientjes et al., 2004; Van’t Padje et al., 2009).

FXR1P is one of the three family proteins that also include FMRP and FXR2P. To examine the effect of loss of FXR1P on miRNA levels in the brain, we first confirmed the absence of FMRP in the adult brains of multiple fmr1 knock-out mice by Western blot analysis (Fig. 1D). To examine miR-9 and miR-124
levels, we isolated total RNAs from whole brain tissues and performed Northern blot analysis. The level of miR-124 in the brains of 2-month-old WT, fmr1, and fmr1/fxr2 double-KO mice. Values are mean ± SEM (n = 2–4 mice per genotype), p < 0.001 by Student’s t-test for fmr1/fxr2 double-KO mice compared with WT. The experiment was repeated with similar results. C, Western blot analysis confirmed the absence of Fmr1 in single-KO mice and FMRP and FXR2P in double-KO mice. D, Western blot analysis revealed a 2.4-fold increase in FXR1P expression in fmr1/fxr2 double-KO mice (p < 0.001). Equal amounts of protein lysates were loaded in each lane. E, Real-time RT-PCR showed that fmr1 mRNA levels remained the same in the brains of fmr1 and fxr2 single- or double-KO mice. Values are mean ± SEM of three independent experiments.

The expression levels of both FXR1P and brain-specific miRNAs are elevated in fmr1/fxr2 double-knock-out mice

FXR1P and FXR2P recognize unique and common RNA targets (Darnell et al., 2009), and fmr1/fxr2 double-knock-out mice exhibit more severe behavioral phenotypes (Zhang et al., 2008). To examine the effects of simultaneous loss of FMRP and FXR2P on brain-specific miRNAs, we performed Northern blot analysis of double-knock-out mice. The expression level of miR-9 and miR-124 (Fig. 2A, B) in the brain was significantly higher in 2-month-old fmr1/fxr2 double-knock-out mice; Western blot analysis confirmed the absence of FMRP and FXR2P (Fig. 2C). These findings suggest that FMRP and FXR2P play redundant functions in regulating miRNA levels or compensatory changes in the double-knock-out mice lead to elevated levels of these brain-specific miRNAs through an indirect mechanism. Considering the importance of neuronal miRNAs in brain development and function (Gao, 2010), this increase could contribute to the reported behavioral phenotypes in fmr1/fxr2 double-knock-out mice (Zhang et al., 2008).

To investigate the mechanism of the effect of loss of both FMRP and FXR2P on miRNAs, we examined the expression of FXR1P, a closely related Fmr1 family protein (Zhang et al., 1995). Unexpectedly, FXR1P expression in the brains of the double-knock-out mice was 2.4-fold higher than that in wild-type mice (p < 0.001) (Fig. 2D) but did not seem to be significantly affected by loss of FMRP alone (p > 0.5) (Fig. 2D). Thus, FMRP and FXR2P may act in concert to regulate FXR1P expression. This FXR1P upregulation likely occurs at the posttranscriptional level, since the fmr1 mRNA level in the brain was unaffected by simultaneous loss of FMRP and FXR2P in vivo (Fig. 2E).

FXR1P modulates the processing efficiency of pre-miR-9 and pre-miR-124

FXR1P affects miRNA-mediated translational regulation (Vasudevan et al., 2007), but its role in controlling miRNA levels is unknown. In principle, FXR1P could affect the transport, processing, or stability of pre-miRNAs. To distinguish these possibilities, we established an in vitro assay system in which pre-miR-124 or pre-miR-9 was ectopically expressed in HEK293 cells, which do not normally express these brain-specific miRNA. Mature miR-124 is encoded by three genes on separate chromosomes in mammals; pre-miR-124-1 and pre-miR-124-2 are most abundant expressed (Fig. 3A). Similarly, pre-miR-9-2 is the predominant gene expressed in human neural precursor cells (Delaloy et al., 2010). In HEK293 cells, transfected pre-miR-124-2 was processed (albeit inefficiently) to generate mature miR-124 (Fig. 3C). Overexpression of Flag-tagged FXR1P in HEK293 cells (Fig. 3B) increased the level of mature miR-124 in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 3CD). Similarly, transfected pre-miR-9-2 could be processed into mature miR-9 (Fig. 3E). The apparent low processing efficiency is probably due to the high level of the transient overexpression of the miRNA precursor. Concomitant overexpression of FXR1P resulted in an increase in the level of mature miR-9 and likely a decrease in the level of the pre-miR-9-2 (Fig. 3E,F), suggesting that FXR1P promotes efficient processing of both brain-specific miRNAs.

To demonstrate a direct role for FXR1P in miRNA processing, we expressed both FXR1P and pre-miR-124-2 (or pre-miR-9-2) in HEK293 cells and performed coimmunoprecipitation experiments. qRT-PCR analysis indicates that overexpression of FXR1P decreases the level of miRNA precursors (Fig. 3G,H), consistent with the Northern blot analysis (Fig. 3C–F). Pre-miR-124-2 or pre-miR-9-2 could be found in the immunoprecipitates after FXR1P pull down using an Flag antibody (Fig. 3G,H), indicating that FXR1P and miRNA precursors form a common complex. Moreover, FXR1P was found to complex with Dicer, a dsRNA nuclease essential for the biogenesis of most miRNAs (Fig. 3F). FXR1P had no effect on the steady-state expression level of Dicer (Fig. 3J). Together, these findings are consistent with the notion that FXR1P affects the processing efficiency of Dicer on brain-specific miRNAs.

To further confirm the function of FXR1P in regulating miRNA levels, we also performed loss of function analysis in the
HEK293 assay system. *fxr1* specific siRNAs effectively decreased the expression of FMR1P in HEK293 cells (Fig. 4D). Knockdown of endogenous FMR1P decreased the level of mature miR-124 processed from the transfected precursor molecules in HEK293 cells (Fig. 4A, B). Similarly, processing of transfected pre-miR-9-2 into mature miR-9 was also compromised in the absence of endogenous FMR1P. Two independent siRNA knockdown experiments were presented in this panel. C, The level of mature miR-9 processed from transfected pre-miR-9-2 was reduced in the absence of FMR1P. Two independent siRNA knockdown experiments are presented in this panel. C, Quantification of the levels of mature miR-9 and miR-124 in the presence of absence of endogenous FMR1P. D, Fxr1 siRNA effectively decreased the expression of FXR1P in HEK293 cells, as shown by Western blot analysis. Asterisk indicates a nonspecific band recognized by the anti-FXR1P antibody. Lanes 3 and 4 are two independent knockdown experiments to show the effectiveness of the *fxr1* siRNA.

### Discussion

In this study, biochemical analysis of several knock-out mouse lines revealed that loss of FMRP or FXR2P alone does not affect the expression of miR-9 and miR-124 in vivo. Surprisingly, the levels of brain-specific miR-9 and miR-124 and FXR1P were increased in *fmr1/fxr2* double-knock-out mice, and FXR1P was required to maintain proper expression levels of miR-9 and miR-124 in vivo. These results reveal that the total levels of these brain-specific miRNAs are regulated by FXR1P but are unchanged in a mouse model of fragile X syndrome.

In *Drosophila*, dFMR1 is required to maintain the proper levels of neuron-specific miR-124 (Xu et al., 2008), a function that seems to be conserved with FXR1P but not FMRP in mammals, which is consistent with comparative genomic sequence analysis indicating a closer similarity between dFMR1 and FXR proteins (Kirkpatrick et al., 2001). Such a functional divergence of mammalian homologs of fly proteins is not uncommon.

Although all three proteins are widely expressed in mammals, individual knock-out of *fmr1* or *fxr2* does not lead to gross defects in brain development or decreased survival (The Dutch-Belgian Fragile X Consortium et al., 1994; Gu et al., 2002). In contrast, *fxr1* knock-out mice die shortly after the birth (Mientjes et al., 2004), suggesting an essential role for FXR1P in development. However, the precise molecular function of FXR1P is poorly understood. In human cell lines, FXR1P is involved in cell-cycle-dependent translational regulation through AU-rich elements and miRNAs (Vasudevan and Steitz, 2007; Vasudevan et al., 2004), suggesting an essential role for FXR1P in development. Although the three proteins are widely expressed in mammals, individual knock-out of *fmr1* or *fxr2* does not lead to gross defects in brain development or decreased survival (The Dutch-Belgian Fragile X Consortium et al., 1994; Gu et al., 2002). In contrast, *fxr1* knock-out mice die shortly after the birth (Mientjes et al., 2004), suggesting an essential role for FXR1P in development. However, the precise molecular function of FXR1P is poorly understood. In human cell lines, FXR1P is involved in cell-cycle-dependent translational regulation through AU-rich elements and miRNAs (Vasudevan and Steitz, 2007; Vasudevan et al., 2007). Our findings reveal a role for FXR1P in controlling the abundance of neuronal miRNAs. This requirement for FXR1P is not restricted to the nervous system, since muscle-specific miR-1 is also regulated by FXR1P. Thus, the reported neuronal and muscular defects in *fxr1* knock-out mice could be caused in part by defects in the miRNA pathway. Moreover, *fmr1/fxr2* double knock-out mice exhibited a loss of rhythmic activity in a light-dark cycle (Zhang et al., 2008), which could be at least in part...
contributed by the misregulated miRNA pathway as in flies (Kadener et al., 2009).

The expression of miRNAs can be influenced at both transcriptional and posttranscriptional levels. Our results suggest that FXR1P is required for efficient processing of neuronal miRNAs in vivo. In DT40, a conditional Dicer knockdown cell line, FXR1P but not FMRP is increased upon Dicer knockdown and FXR1P is subject to miRNA-mediated suppression (Cheever et al., 2010). Thus, FXR1P and certain miRNAs may form a feedback loop that tightly regulates each other’s expression.

Our results suggest that the levels of brain-specific miR-9 and miR-124 are not affected in a mouse model of fragile X syndrome, raising the possibility that the abundance of miRNAs, at least those examined here, does not contribute to the pathogenesis of this disorder. It remains to be determined whether the levels of other miRNAs in vivo are selectively affected by loss of FMRP alone and the extent to which misregulation of the miRNA pathway contributes to the molecular pathogenesis of fragile X syndrome.

References