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The PML nuclear bodies-associated protein TTRAP regulates ribosome biogenesis in nucleolar cavities upon proteasome inhibition

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ABSTRACT

TRAF and TNF Receptor Associated Protein (TTRAP) is a multifunctional protein that can act in the nucleus as a 5'-tyrosyl DNA phosphodiesterase and in the cytoplasm as a regulator of cell signaling.

In this paper we show that in response to proteasome inhibition TTRAP accumulates in nucleolar cavities in a promyelocytic leukemia protein (PML)-dependent fashion. In the nucleolus, TTRAP contributes to control levels of rRNA precursor and processing intermediates and this phenotype is independent from its 5'-tyrosyl DNA phosphodiesterase activity.

Our findings suggest a previously unidentified function for TTRAP and nucleolar cavities in ribosome biogenesis under stress.

INTRODUCTION

TRAF and TNF Receptor Associated Protein (TTRAP) is a 5'-tyrosyl DNA phosphodiesterase that is required for efficient repair of topoisomerase2-induced DNA double-strand breaks (1). It is a member of the large Endonuclease/Exonuclease/Phosphatase family of proteins containing an Mg(2+)-dependent apurinic/apyrimidinic endonuclease Ape1-like domain at the C-end (2). Various yeast-two hybrid (Y2H) screenings and functional studies have unveiled TTRAP ability to interact with TNF receptors (TNFR) family members as well as TNFR-associated factors (TRAFs), especially TRAF6 (3). Furthermore, TTRAP was isolated as ETS-Associated Protein II (EAPII) (4) and as alk4- and smad3-binding protein (5). Interestingly, TTRAP sequence contains a SUMO-interacting motif (SIM) that is required for its high affinity binding to SUMO-2/3 (6). TTRAP may thus play a role in the cytoplasm as a signaling molecule and in the nucleus as a DNA damage response protein and transcriptional regulator. In this context, its potential interaction with promyelocytic leukemia protein (PML), as previously determined in Y2H, suggests that TTRAP is a PML Nuclear Bodies (PML-NBs)-associated protein (7). It remains unclear whether its 5'-tyrosyl DNA phosphodiesterase activity may account for all TTRAP biological functions.

According to the cellular context, TTRAP may either protect cells from apoptosis or promote death (8, 9, 10, 11). When human SH-SY5Y cells are stressed by low doses of proteasome inhibitors, TTRAP is neuroprotective. In these conditions, endogenous TTRAP relocates to the cytoplasm and forms aggresome-like inclusions.

In this paper we show that in response to high doses of proteasome inhibitors, TTRAP localizes to the nucleolus. This accumulation requires the association to PML-NBs and occurs in nucleolar cavities, a compartment devoid of markers of the "ribosomal nucleolus". Lack of TTRAP alters the levels of precursor rRNA and processing intermediates suggesting a new role of the PML-NBs-associated protein TTRAP in rRNA biogenesis. This function is dependent on TTRAP SIM motif but is independent from its 5'-tyrosyl DNA phosphodiesterase activity. Altogether, these data suggest a novel function for TTRAP and nucleolar cavities in controlling rRNA biogenesis in response to proteasome inhibition.

RESULTS

TTRAP accumulates in nucleolar cavities upon proteasome inhibition where it co-localizes with and binds to components of PML-NBs.

Upon inhibition of proteasome-dependent protein degradation, proteins associated with PML-NBs have been recently shown to accumulate in the nucleolus. In particular, PML itself and PML-associated proteins Sp100, SUMO-1, p53 and viral EBNA-5 (12, 13, 14, 15) were found within sub-nucleolar regions in response to high doses of MG132. We previously showed that treatment of SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells with low concentrations of proteasome inhibitors triggered endogenous TTRAP relocation to the cytoplasm, where it formed juxtannuclear aggresome-like structures (8). We thus investigated the cellular localization of PML-NBs-associated protein TTRAP in cells treated with increasing drug concentrations. Localization to the nucleolus was assigned when TTRAP-positive granules were present in DAPI-negative sub-nuclear structures (Figure 1A). Nucleolar TTRAP was first detected after 8 hours of MG132 treatment (Figure 1B) with the number of positive cells increasing over time. Interestingly, nucleolar accumulation was strictly dependent on drug concentration since low amounts of MG132 (0.25 μ M) triggered TTRAP localization exclusively to cytoplasmic aggresome-like structures (8) while nucleolar TTRAP was evident at higher doses (Figure 1B). Importantly, in these conditions TTRAP maintained its neuroprotective activity as measured with MTT assay (Figure 1C). In our experimental settings, the largest percentage of cells displaying nucleolar TTRAP was triggered by 5 μ M MG132 for 16h, leading to approximately 60-70% of positive cells. As expected, TTRAP also accumulated into the cytoplasm as judged by biochemical fractionation (Figure 1D and 1E). Nucleolar TTRAP was induced upon treatments with different proteasome inhibitors like Lactacystin and Epoxomicin and was observed in all cell lines tested including HEK 293T, HeLa, U2OS, SAOS and IMR90 (data not shown).

To define the exact location of TTRAP-positive granules within the nucleolus, double immunofluorescence experiments were carried out with specific markers for sub-nucleolar areas. First, we used nucleophosmin (NPM), as a marker of the granular component (GC), and nucleolin (NCL), for its localization in GC and in dense fibrillar component (DFC). As expected, NPM and nucleolin delineated the more external limits of the nucleolus (Figure 2A). TTRAP granules were encircled within

the structure of the nucleolus, but did not co-localize with either NPM or nucleolin. When we compared the pattern of TTRAP staining with fibrillarin and UBF, labeling respectively the DFC and the fibrillar centre (FC) of nucleoli, TTRAP did not colocalize with either of these proteins (Figure 2A). Z-axis projection of triple immunofluorescence with TTRAP, NPM and UBF confirmed that TTRAP-positive granules are contained within nucleolar structures without any colocalization with canonical nucleolar markers (Figure S1). Taken together, these results suggest that TTRAP accumulates in a region that is devoid of markers for the “ribosomal nucleolus”, thus resembling nucleolar cavities (15).

Since the tumor suppressor p53 was recently shown to accumulate in nucleolar cavities upon treatment with MG132 (15), TTRAP and p53 co-localization was studied by double immunofluorescence in SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells. Upon proteasome inhibition, TTRAP granules co-localized with p53 and all cells containing nucleolar TTRAP also displayed nucleolar p53. These data confirm that TTRAP accumulation is restricted to nucleolar cavities (Figure 2B).

TTRAP was previously shown to interact with PML in Y2H and to localize with components of PML-NBs in transfected HEH-293T cells (7). Since proteins associated with PML-NBs accumulate in the nucleolus upon treatment with high concentration of proteasome inhibitors (12, 14) we proved that TTRAP nucleolar granules were PML-NBs by triple immunofluorescence for TTRAP, NPM and pan-PML. Similar results were obtained with the PML-NBs-associated protein DAXX (Figure 2C). Interestingly, all TTRAP nucleolar granules colocalized with PML, but additional PML-positive and TTRAP-negative granules were formed in about 10-15% of cells. Almost all of them were present in the nucleoli, but in a small percentage of cases (totally 1-2% of cells) PML-positive and TTRAP-negative granules were in the nucleoplasm.

To confirm that nucleolar TTRAP is part of PML-NBs we tested its physical interaction with PML-IV itself and with the PML-NBs component DAXX. Co-immunoprecipitation experiments showed that overexpressed PML-IV (Figure 2D) and DAXX (Figure 2E) were detectable in the TTRAP-bound fractions but not in negative controls. The binding was increased upon proteasome inhibition.

Double immunofluorescence with TTRAP and ubiquitin or 20S proteasome was also performed to assess whether nucleoli may be involved in an alternative degradation

pathway of PML-NBs components (12). Importantly, ubiquitin was not accumulated in nucleoli upon MG132 treatment and nucleolar TTRAP did not colocalize with proteasomes (Figure 3A). No co-localization was observed with components of other sub-nuclear structures like Cajal bodies (Figure 3B) or nuclear speckle (Figure 3C) as judged by immunofluorescence analysis with anti-FLASH, anti-coilin, and anti-SC35 antibodies.

These results indicate that upon proteasome inhibition TTRAP accumulates in nucleolar cavities where it colocalizes and physically interacts with PML-NBs-associated proteins.

TTRAP nucleolar localization requires binding to PML-NBs through SUMO-interacting motif.

We next investigated the role of PML expression and PML-NBs structure in TTRAP nucleolar localization. First, to reduce global PML levels, we used shRNA sequence able to down-regulate the expression of all PML isoforms. SH-SY5Y cells were transfected with vectors containing interference oligonucleotides against PML (siPML#1) or a scramble control and were subsequently treated with proteasome inhibitors. While cells with PML-NBs clearly showed that nucleolar TTRAP co-localized with PML (Figure 4A), adjacent cells, with reduced PML expression, showed diffuse endogenous TTRAP nuclear staining but no nucleolar accumulation. The absence of nucleolar TTRAP was total in cells with reduced expression of PML and specific since it was not present when a scramble sequence was used (Figure 4B). Similar results were obtained with an independent sequence to silence PML expression (siPML#2), thus excluding off-target effects (Figure S2).

The integrity of PML-NBs structure is disrupted in acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL) cells, in which PML protein is fused to retinoic acid receptor alpha (RAR α). The expression of PML-RAR α fusion leads to nuclear bodies disorganization and dispersion into aberrant nucleoplasmic microstructures. SH-SY5Y cells were thus transfected with a plasmid encoding PML-RAR α and analyzed by immunofluorescence and confocal microscopy. Transfected cells showed the typical micro-speckled pattern of PML, while adjacent non-transfected cells maintained PML-NBs structure (Figure 4A). A marked impairment in TTRAP recruitment to the nucleolus was observed in cells with disorganized nuclear bodies, with no TTRAP

accumulation in any PML-RAR α transfected cells (Figure 4A and 4B). These data proves that PML plays a pivotal role in the accumulation of TTRAP in the nucleolus in response to proteasome inhibition.

It has been recently demonstrated that non-covalent interactions mediated by SUMO binding motifs may represent a mechanism to modulate assembly of macromolecular structures such as PML-NBs (16, 17). A SUMO-interacting motif (SIM) has been found in TTRAP sequence and TTRAP was indeed demonstrated to bind SUMO-2/3 with a higher affinity than SUMO-1 (6). Since PML itself can be SUMOylated by SUMO-3 (18), we asked whether TTRAP SIM domain might have a role in recognition of SUMOylated PML and in PML-mediated TTRAP recruitment to nucleolar cavities. To address this issue, we generated a TTRAP mutant in which the SIM domain is mutated and the protein is unable to recognize SUMO-2/3 moieties (6). SH-SY5Y cells in which the expression of endogenous TTRAP was down-regulated with a specific silencing sequence (siTTRAP cell) (8) were then reconstituted with TTRAP wt or SIM mutant constructs. After transfection, cells were treated with MG132 and TTRAP localization was followed by indirect immunofluorescence. As expected, cells transfected with wt TTRAP displayed the typical nucleolar accumulation as determined by co-staining with NPM (Figure 4C). Interestingly, the expression of TTRAP SIM-mutant showed an aberrant cytoplasmic localization in all transfected cells and a reduced but maintained nuclear staining. Importantly, mutagenesis of TTRAP SIM domain completely abrogated the accumulation of TTRAP in the nucleolus. The absence of TTRAP nucleolar staining was not due to reduced protein levels, as determined by western blot analysis of transfected wt and SIM-mutant proteins (data not shown).

We then asked whether the SIM domain was required for TTRAP nucleolar localization via its physical interaction with PML. Co-immunoprecipitation experiments were performed in HEK-293T cells transiently transfected with a plasmid encoding for PML together with either wt or SIM-mutant TTRAP. After MG132 treatment, cells were lysed and proteins immunoprecipitated with anti-PML or control antibodies. Bound proteins were revealed by western blot with anti-FLAG and anti-PML antibodies. While TTRAP wt efficiently bound PML, SIM-mutant did not (Figure 4D), thus proving that TTRAP SIM motif is essential for TTRAP binding to PML and localization into nucleolar cavities during proteotoxic stress.

Interestingly, we observed no changes in PML or DAXX nucleolar localization in siTTRAP SH-SY5Y cells (Figure S3), and overexpression of TTRAP SIM-mutant had no effect on such phenotype (data not shown).

A functioning nucleolus is required for TTRAP localization in nucleolar cavities.

We then asked whether a functioning nucleolus is required for TTRAP nucleolar localization. After 16h in MG132 5 μ M SH-SY5Y cells were treated for additional 3 hours with low concentrations of actinomycin D (0.08 μ g/ml), a condition known to specifically block RNA polymerase I and consequently rRNA synthesis (19, 20). SH-SY5Y treated with MG132 alone displayed nucleolar TTRAP in 60-70% of cells, as expected. Inhibition of rRNA transcription caused a statistically significant decrease in the number of cells with nucleolar TTRAP (10-15% reduction) (Figure 5A and 5B). The effect of actinomycin D was specific, since a dose-dependent reduction of TTRAP nucleolar granules was observed with increasing concentration of the drug. No changes in TTRAP protein levels were observed at any treatment (data not shown).

We then asked whether the integrity of the nucleolus itself might be relevant for the formation of nucleolar TTRAP-containing PML-NBs granules. By adding higher concentrations of actinomycin D, nucleolar structures were disperse (Figure 5A) and TTRAP nucleolar granules almost disappeared (Figure 5B). Exclusion of NPM from the nucleolus was observed when cells were treated with only high-dose of actinomycin D, as expected (Figure 5A). Treatment with α -amanitin (50 μ g/ml), an inhibitor of RNA polymerases II and III-mediated transcription, did not affect TTRAP nucleolar relocalization (data not shown). Therefore, intact nucleoli with active rRNA transcription are required for TTRAP nucleolar localization upon proteasome inhibition.

TTRAP regulates levels of rRNA biogenesis in conditions of proteasome inhibition.

The main function of the nucleolus is ribosome biogenesis, which fundamental steps are transcription and processing of rRNA molecules. Therefore, we asked whether nucleolar TTRAP might have a role in rRNA biogenesis. We first analyzed the levels of precursor rRNAs (pre-rRNA) by quantitative real-time PCR (qPCR), with

oligonucleotides targeting 5' ETS (A0) (21, 22). A similar qPCR strategy was then carried out to monitor the levels of intermediates by designing oligonucleotides that target regions of pre-rRNA eliminated during the processing steps. In particular, we selected cleavage sites 1 and 4 that are common to multiple alternative processing pathways (Figure 6A). siTTRAP or scramble control SH-SY5Y cells were treated with MG132 and rRNA biogenesis was measured by qPCR with A0, 1 and 4 primers. To exclude off target effects, all experiments were repeated in two independent cell lines (#1 and #2) with silencing sequence targeting different regions of TTRAP mRNA (8). In untreated conditions, A0, 1 and 4 probes detected no changes dependent on TTRAP silencing (Figure 6B). Upon proteasome inhibition, the levels of pre-rRNA containing A0 sites were significantly increased. Interestingly, this induction was strongly reduced in siTTRAP cells. Furthermore, the amount of rRNA processing intermediates, measured by oligonucleotides targeting 1 and 4 cleavage sites, dramatically increased in siTTRAP cells compared to controls.

To further investigate the role of nucleolar TTRAP on rRNA processing and ribosome biogenesis, we measured nascent rRNA in siTTRAP and scramble control cells by pulse-chase labeling with ^{32}P -orthophosphate. Untreated cells were included in the experiment and used as negative controls. Metabolically labeled rRNA species were visualized by autoradiography (Figure 6C, upper panel). Loading was verified with ethidium bromide staining (Figure 6C, lower panel). We followed transcription and processing of nascent rRNA with 1h and 3h chase. As expected, at 1h we could observe initial accumulation of precursors (47S/45S) and processing intermediates (32S). At 3h, mature forms appeared with the mature 28S rRNA typically more abundant than the 18S. No differences in rRNA processing were detected in untreated cells between scramble and siTTRAP cells. Upon proteasome inhibition, silencing TTRAP expression caused a reduction in pre-rRNA precursors (47S/45S) and an accumulation of the 32S processing intermediate. These data suggest that TTRAP is involved both in the transcription of precursor 47S/45S and in the conversion of the 32S intermediate to the mature 28S rRNA form.

In summary, silencing TTRAP expression causes alterations in rRNA biogenesis during proteasome impairment, with a decrease of pre-rRNA and an accumulation of processing intermediates.

TTRAP SIM motif but not 5'-tyrosyl DNA phosphodiesterase activity is essential for its role in ribosome biogenesis.

We asked whether TTRAP accumulation in PML-NBs in the nucleolus is required for its ability to regulate the levels of pre-rRNA and processing intermediates. Therefore, we reconstituted siTTRAP cells with wt or SIM mutant FLAG-tagged TTRAP constructs and followed rRNA biogenesis in conditions of proteotoxic stress. Expression of wt TTRAP was able to partially rescue the alteration in rRNA biogenesis due to TTRAP silencing (Figure 7A) to levels compatible with low transfection efficiency in SH-SY5Y cells. These results further confirm that alterations in rRNA molecules are a consequence of TTRAP depletion and are not due to off-target effects. In these experimental settings, TTRAP SIM mutant was not able to revert the phenotype, indicating that the SIM domain and nucleolar localization are required for TTRAP to function (Figure 7A). This effect was not due to different levels of expressed proteins, since the amounts of wt and SIM TTRAP were comparable. As expected, no detectable changes in steady-state levels of pre-rRNA and processing intermediates were observed after overexpression of wt or SIM mutant TTRAP in the absence of MG132 treatment (Figure S4).

We then asked whether 5'-tyrosyl DNA phosphodiesterase activity is required for TTRAP to regulate rRNA biogenesis through a DNA repair-associated function. siTTRAP cells were then reconstituted with constructs for phosphodiesterase mutants E152A and D262A (1). No detectable changes in pre-rRNA or processing intermediates were observed in the absence of MG132 treatment with all transfected constructs (Figure S4). Notably, phosphodiesterase inactive TTRAP (both E152A and D262A mutants) was able to rescue the alterations in rRNA biogenesis and this effect was comparable to that of wt protein (Figure 7B), thus suggesting that the enzymatic activity of TTRAP is dispensable for its control on rRNA maturation. Accordingly, TTRAP phosphodiesterase mutants were able to localize in the nucleolus as wt TTRAP (Figure 7C). Consistent with these results, we found that TTRAP-containing granules in nucleolar cavities are not DNA repair foci since no colocalization was observed between TTRAP and ATM, gamma-H2AX and Mre11 in SH-SY5Y cells treated with MG132 (Figure 8A). Furthermore, etoposide treatment did not trigger TTRAP nucleolar relocalization. However, when etoposide was followed by proteasome block, TTRAP-containing DNA damage foci were formed proving that

TTRAP can be involved in DNA damage repair also in neuroblastoma cells (Figure 8B).

Altogether these results indicate that TTRAP localization in the nucleolus via its SIM motif is essential to preserve normal rRNA biogenesis after proteasome block and this activity does not involve its DNA repair function.

DISCUSSION

In this paper we demonstrate that PML-NB-associated TTRAP is found in the nucleolus in human neuroblastoma cells treated with proteasome inhibitors. In the nucleolus TTRAP accumulates in the recently defined nucleolar cavities, where it co-localizes with p53 and with components of PML-NBs. PML itself and TTRAP-SIM motif are required for sequestration of TTRAP in the cavities. In the nucleolus TTRAP contributes to regulate rRNA biogenesis when cells are hampered by proteasome block and its 5'-phosphodiesterase activity is dispensable for its nucleolar function.

rRNA biogenesis is a highly complex process that requires the transcription of rDNA genes by polymerase I, nucleolytic cleavages and chemical modification of precursor rRNAs and ultimately leads to the assembly of mature ribosomes (23). It is subjected to stringent quality control mechanisms (24, 25) and stressful events elicit homeostatic responses that involve the majority of its steps (26, 27).

Several human genetic diseases, collectively defined as ribosomopathies, are caused by mutations in genes that affect rRNA biogenesis and ribosome assembly. Congenital mutations in *RPS19* and other genes encoding ribosomal proteins have been linked to Diamond-Blackfan Anemia (DBA), a disorder characterized by a dramatic reduction in erythroid precursors (28). Mutations in other genes required for normal ribosome biogenesis have been implicated in other rare congenital syndromes such as Treacher Collins Syndrome, Dyskeratosis Congenita, Cartilage Hair Hypoplasia and Schwachman-Diamond Syndrome (29). Acquired abnormalities in ribosome function have also been implicated more broadly in human malignancies (30).

While it is accepted that proteotoxic stress triggers substantial alterations in rRNA biogenesis, its specific effects are variable depending on drug concentrations, cell lines and kinetics of treatments (26, 31, 32, 33). Transcription and processing of precursor rRNA molecules require a plethora of proteins and enzymatic activities to generate mature 28S, 18S and 5.8S rRNA. By qPCR and *in vivo* pulse labeling we have found TTRAP regulates rRNA biogenesis exclusively under proteasome impairment. This is in agreement with the observation that knocking-down genes essential for rRNA synthesis in physiological conditions impairs cell proliferation

(29) while silencing TTRAP expression in the absence of proteasome block has no effects on growth of neuroblastoma cells (data not shown).

Primers targeting A0, 1 and 4 cleavage sites were chosen to monitor collectively rRNA biogenesis, including transcription by RNA polymerase I, rRNA maturation and degradation of cleaved fragments. In DBA and other ribosomopathies, deletion of a ribosomal protein that is involved exclusively in rRNA processing leads invariably to the increase of a specific intermediate form without alterations in pre-rRNA levels (34). On the other hand, absence of factors essential for rRNA transcription or treatment with drugs that inhibit RNA polymerase I has a negative impact on the levels of both pre-rRNA and processing intermediates (31). One can speculate that TTRAP might function at multiple steps, since down-regulation of TTRAP leads to a decrease of pre-rRNA and a concomitant increase of processing species. Accumulation of processing intermediates might be due to impaired cleavage or to inhibition of degradation of cleaved fragments. Since TTRAP 5'-tyrosyl DNA phosphodiesterase activity seems to be dispensable for TTRAP nucleolar function, we favor the hypothesis that TTRAP protein-protein interaction network, not its enzymatic activity, might be important. It has been recently found that the SUMO system controls partitioning between the nucleus and the nucleolus of a novel multi-protein complex that regulates ribosome biogenesis (35). These data support our model in which SUMO-binding controls TTRAP nucleolar localization and activity as part of cellular responses to stressors. Importantly, proteasome impairment also modifies the architecture of the nucleolus with the appearance of more complex nucleolar shapes and less delineated GC, as marked by NPM. In the majority of cases, TTRAP and PML-NBs do not colocalize with any nucleolar markers, including those for FC (UBF), GC (NPM, NCL) and DFC (NCL, Fibrillarin). Since all these antigens label molecules and apparatus involved in rDNA transcription and ribosome biogenesis, we have identified this "non-ribosomal area" as nucleolar cavities (15, 36). They correspond to nucleoplasmic spaces within the nucleolus that may increase dramatically in number and size when mammalian cell lines undergo proteasome block. At the electron microscope they contain several distinct ~40 nm particles of relatively high contrast, resembling perichromatin granules (15). While their biological function remains largely unknown, in this paper we provide the first evidence for a role of nucleolar cavities in ribosome biogenesis. Furthermore, despite

that all TTRAP-positive nucleolar structures contain PML, some PML-NBs are negative for TTRAP suggesting the existence of different nucleolar cavities-associated PML-NBs.

Previous studies have shown that rRNA precursors accumulate in strains defective for exosome components (24). The exosome is the nucleolus-associated machinery involved in many aspects of RNA quality control and surveillance (37) as well as in rRNA processing (38, 39). In an Y2H screen, TTRAP was found to bind to a regulatory subunit of yeast analogue of the human exosome (BIND database), It will be thus interesting to study whether nucleolar cavities are sites for exosome activity and TTRAP might contribute to regulate exosome function.

Stress-dependent regulation of rRNA biogenesis occurs mainly by influencing the transcriptional rate of active rDNA loci, but recent findings also point toward epigenetic regulation of the acetylation and methylation status of rDNA repeats for the formation of, respectively, transcriptionally active or silent loci (40, 41). Our preliminary data indicate that TTRAP associates to histone deacetylase HDAC1 and HDAC3 and to co-repressor complex Sin3A and these bindings are enhanced upon proteasome inhibition. All these proteins have been found in the nucleolar proteome (42). It will be thus interesting to assess the role of TTRAP in chromatin remodeling at rDNA loci in physiological and pathological conditions. Alternatively, TTRAP-mediated down-regulation of pre-rRNA levels may be secondary to its role in rRNA processing, as already postulated for other non-ribosomal proteins involved in rRNA biogenesis (43).

In summary, these data provide the first evidence for the involvement of nucleolar cavities and TTRAP in ribosome biogenesis and support the need for a better understanding of their roles in cellular responses to stress in neurodegeneration and oncogenesis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cell culture, transfections and viability assay

Human neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cells (*ATCC*) were maintained in culture as suggested by the vendor. SH-SY5Y cells stably transfected with pCDNA3-FLAG-TTRAP or empty vector control and with pSuperior-siTTRAP (#1 and #2 clones) or pSuperior-Scramble were previously described (8). All stably transfected SH-SY5Y cells were kept in culture with neomycin selection. HEK-293T were grown in DMEM supplemented with 10% FCS and antibiotics. Transfections of HEK-293T cells were performed with standard calcium phosphate method. SH-SY5Y cells were transfected with Lipofectamine 2000 plus Optimem (Invitrogen), according to manufacturer's instructions. For treatments, the following reagents were used: for proteasome inhibition MG132 (z-Leu-Leu-al), Epoxomicin and Lactacystin; for transcription inhibition Actinomycin D and α -amanitin; for DNA damage Etoposide. Reagents for treatments were all purchased from Sigma Aldrich.

Cell viability was measured using MTT Formazan (Sigma) assays, following manufacturer's instructions and reading absorbance at 570 nm using a standard spectrophotometer.

Immunofluorescence

For immunofluorescence experiments, cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde directly added to culture medium for 10 minutes, then washed in PBS two times, treated with 0.1 M glycine for 4 minutes in PBS and permeabilized with 0,1% Triton X-100 in PBS for another 4 minutes. After washing with PBS and blocking with 0.2% BSA, 1% NGS, 0,1% Triton X-100 in PBS (blocking solution), cells were incubated with the indicated antibodies diluted in blocking solution for 90 minutes at room temperature. We used anti-FLAG (1:1000, Sigma Aldrich), anti-TTRAP (1:100), anti-NPM (1:100, Invitrogen), anti-Fibrillarin (38F3) (1:100, Santa Cruz Biotechnology), anti-Nucleolin (1:100, Invitrogen), anti-UBF (F-9) (1:100, Santa Cruz Biotechnology), anti-PML (PG-M3) (1:100, Santa Cruz Biotechnology), anti-DAXX (1:100, Santa Cruz Biotechnology), anti-FLASH (M-300) (1:100, Santa Cruz Biotechnology), anti-Coilin (ab11822) (1:100, Abcam), anti-SC35 (1:300, Sigma Aldrich), anti-20S proteasome (1:200, Biomol), anti-Ubiquitin (1:100, DakoCytomation), anti-p53 (DO1, Santa Cruz Biotechnology), anti gamma-H2AX

(1:100, Upstate) anti-ATM (1:100, Rockland), anti-Mre11 (1:100, Novus). For detection, cells were incubated with Alexa Fluor-488 or -594 (Molecular Probes, Invitrogen) labeled anti-mouse or anti-rabbit secondary antibodies. For nuclear staining, cells were incubated with DAPI (1 µg/ml) for 5 minutes.

Triple immunofluorescence was performed using Zenon technology: anti-NPM antibody was labeled with Zenon Alexa Fluor 405 Mouse IgG(1) labeling reagent (Invitrogen), according to manufacturer's instructions.

Cells were washed and mounted with Vectashield mounting medium (Vector). All images were collected using a confocal laser scanning microscope LEICA TCS SP2. In double and triple staining, confocal sections of fluorescent signals were taken using the sequential mode (between lines) and merged images of the two/three signals were obtained using confocal microscope software.

Confocal laser scanning microscopy

All images were collected using a confocal laser scanning microscopy LEICA TCS SP2 supplemented with an Argon/Krypton laser, an Helium/Neon laser, a 405nm laser and equipped with 63x1.4 oil immersion lenses. The excitation/emission wavelengths employed were 488nm/519nm for Alexa Fluor 488 labeling, 594nm/617nm for Alexa Fluor 594 labeling and 405nm/421nm for Alexa Fluor 405 labeling. In double and triple staining, confocal sections of fluorescent signals were taken using the sequential mode (between lines) and merged images of the two signals were obtained using confocal microscope software. For 3D reconstruction and Z-axis projection analysis, confocal sections were taken at intervals of 0.3 µm inside cells. For co-localization experiments, high-resolution images were analyzed with ImageJ software using Intensity Correlation Analysis (ICA) plug-in.

Immunoprecipitation and western blot analysis

For co-immunoprecipitation experiments, cells were lysed in PML lysis buffer (150 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris pH 7.5, 1% NP40), supplemented with protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche) and with 20 mM n-ethylmaleimide. Cellular lysates were incubated with anti-FLAG agarose beads (Sigma) or with anti-PML antibody. Mouse IgGs were used in negative control reactions. After washing, immunoprecipitated proteins were eluted with 2X SDS sample buffer, boiled and analyzed by western blot. The

following antibodies were used: anti-FLAG 1:2000 (Sigma), anti-MYC 1:4000 (Cell Signaling), anti-TTRAP 1:1000 (8), anti-PML 1:1000 (Santa Cruz).

Biochemical separation of nuclear and cytoplasmic fractions was done as previously described, without RNase inhibitor (44). Separated fractions were analyzed by western blot with anti-TTRAP and anti-retinoblastoma (BD Biosciences) (1:1000) antibodies. Anti-beta-actin (1:5000) was used as loading control.

Constructs

pCDNA3-2XFLAG-TTRAP and pCS2-6XMYC-TTRAP were previously described (8). FLAG-TTRAP-SIM mutant was generated by PCR as in (6). Plasmids encoding 5'-phosphodiesterase inactive TTRAP mutants E152A and D262A were kindly provided by Dr. K. W. Caldecott (University of Sussex, Brighton, UK). pCDNA3-PML-IV and pSG5-PML-RAR α constructs have been previously described (45). Two different oligonucleotide sequences were selected for silencing PML expression using siRNA Target Finder software (Invitrogen). The hairpin-encoding oligonucleotides were cloned into the pSuperior vector (Invitrogen). The following oligonucleotide sequences were used: siPML#1 (5'-CGGAGGAGGAGTTCCAGTTT-3'), siPML#2 (5'-CCCCGCAAGACCAACAACAT-3'), scramble (5'-CACAGTCGGTTTGGAGTGAG-3') (Invitrogen).

RNA isolation, reverse transcription and qPCR

Total RNA was isolated using the TRIZOL reagent (Invitrogen) following the manufacturer's instructions. Single strand cDNA was obtained from 1 μ g of purified RNA using the iSCRIPTTM cDNA Synthesis Kit (Bio-Rad) according to manufacturer's instructions. Quantitative real time PCR (qPCR) was performed using SYBR-Green PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystem) and an iCycler IQ Real time PCR System (Bio-Rad). Primers for A0 (21), beta-actin and GAPDH (46) were previously described. Oligonucleotides for 1 and 4 cleavage sites were designed on human reference sequences as following:

1	FWD	5'-CGCTCTACCTTACCTACCTG-3';
1	REV	5'-CTAGAATTACCACAGTTATCCAAG-3';
4	FWD	5'-TAGAGGAAGTAAAAGTCGTAAC-3'
and 4	REV	5'-GGTGGGTGTGCGGAGGGAAG-3'.

³²P-orthophosphate in vivo labeling and RNA analysis

Metabolic labeling and analysis of rRNA was carried out as previously described (31). Briefly, siTTRAP and scramble control cells were treated with 5 μ M MG132 for 16h or left untreated. Drug was maintained in the medium during the whole time of the procedure. Cells were incubated with phosphate-free medium supplemented with 10% dialyzed FBS (labeling medium) for 1h prior to labeling with ³²P-orthophosphate (15 μ Ci/ml) in labeling medium for 1h (pulse). Medium was then replaced with complete medium for 1h or 3h (chase). 5 μ M MG132 was maintained in the medium during the entire procedure. Total RNA was extracted using TRIZOL reagent (Invitrogen) and 1 μ g of purified RNA was separated on 1% agarose-formaldehyde gel. After electrophoresis, 28S and 18S rRNA were controlled under UV light and gels were dried. rRNA species were detected by autoradiography.

Statistical analysis

All experiments were repeated in triplicate or more. For stably transfected cells, at least two independent clones were used for each cell line in all experiments. Data represent the mean with standard deviation. When necessary, each group was compared individually with reference control group using Student's *t*-Test (Microsoft Excel software).

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We are indebted to all the members of the SG lab for thought-provoking discussions and to Cristina Leonesi for technical support. We thank K.W. Caldecott (University of Sussex, Brighton, UK) for mutant TTRAP E152A and D262A constructs, V. De Laurenzi (University of Rome Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy) for anti-FLASH and anti-coilin antibodies and E. Buratti (ICGEB, Trieste, Italy) for anti-SC35 antibody. We thank R. Parlato for helpful discussions and sharing of unpublished data. We also would like to thank Micaela Grandolfo for technical support with confocal microscope and Silvano Piazza for insights into image analysis softwares. This work was supported by the Telethon Grant GGP06268, by The Giovanni Armenise-Harvard Foundation and by the Italian Institute of Technology.

Conflict of interests.

None.

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FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. TTRAP accumulates in the nucleolus upon proteasome impairment.

(A) Immunofluorescence of endogenous TTRAP in human neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cells. Cells were treated with 5 μ M MG132 for 16 h or left untreated (0h). TTRAP localization was analyzed by confocal immunofluorescence with anti-TTRAP (green). Nuclei were visualized with DAPI (blue). Arrows indicate TTRAP granules in DAPI-negative regions of the nucleus (nucleoli). Bars, 15 μ m. (B) Bar chart showing the percentage of cells with nucleolar TTRAP. SH-SY5Y cells were treated with increasing doses of MG132 for the indicated time. Immunofluorescence was performed as in A. At least 200 cells from two separate experiments were counted and scored for nucleolar TTRAP. (C) SH-SY5Y cells stably transfected with an empty vector (Control) or with FLAG-TTRAP (TTRAP) were treated for 16 h with the indicated concentration of MG132. Cell viability was measured by MTT assay. Results are expressed as percentage of untreated cells. Data were collected from two independent TTRAP and control clones. Significance was calculated with *t*-Test. *, $p < 0.05$. (D) Nuclear and cytoplasmic fractions from SH-SY5Y cells treated with 5 μ M MG132 or left untreated were biochemically separated. Protein lysates were analyzed by western blot with anti-TTRAP, anti-retinoblastoma (Rb) and anti-beta-actin antibodies. (E) Quantification of relative TTRAP expression in nucleus and cytoplasm of SH-SY5Y cells upon proteasome inhibition was performed on high-resolution images from two independent experiments. NS, non-significant; *, $p < 0.05$.

Figure 2. TTRAP associates with PML-NBs in nucleolar cavities and interacts with PML and PML-NBs component DAXX.

(A) Nucleolar localization of TTRAP in MG132-treated SH-SY5Y cells. SH-SY5Y cells were treated for 16 h with 5 μ M MG132. Double immunofluorescence was performed with anti-TTRAP (green) and nucleolar markers (red) NPM, Nucleolin, Fibrillarin or UBF, as indicated. Colocalization is shown in merge. TTRAP location relative to nucleolar marker is highlighted in enlarged images. Bars, 10 μ m. (B) TTRAP colocalizes with p53 in nucleolar cavities. SH-SY5Y cells were treated as in A. Double immunofluorescence was performed with anti-TTRAP (green) and anti-p53 (red) antibodies. Colocalization between TTRAP and p53 is shown in merge. Bars, 5 μ m. (C) TTRAP colocalizes with components of PML-NBs in the nucleolus. Cells as in A. Triple

immunofluorescence was performed with anti-NPM (blue), anti-TTRAP (green) and anti-PML or anti-DAXX (red) antibodies. Colocalization between the three proteins is shown in merge. Bars, 5 μ m. (D) HEK-293T cells were transfected with MYC-TTRAP and PML IV. After transfection, cells were left untreated or incubated with 5 μ M MG132 for 16 h, as indicated. Cell lysates were immunoprecipitated (IP) with anti-PML or control mouse IgG and bound proteins were revealed by immunoblot (IB) with anti-MYC and anti-PML antibodies. An aliquote of each lysate was tested for the expression of PML and TTRAP proteins, as indicated. Molecular weight markers are indicated on the left (kDa). HC, heavy chain. (E) HEK-293-T cells were tranfected with FLAG-DAXX and MYC-TTRAP. Cells were treated as in D. Cell lysates were immunoprecipitated with anti-FLAG agarose beads and bound proteins were revealed with anti-FLAG and anti-MYC antibodies.

Figure 3. TTRAP-positive nucleolar cavities do not accumulate proteins of UPS, Cajal Bodies or splicing speckles. (A) Human SH-SY5Y cells were treated with 5 μ M MG132 for 16 h. Double immunofluorescence was performed with anti-TTRAP (green) and anti-20S or anti-Ubiquitin (red) antibodies. (B) Double immunostaining of endogenous TTRAP (green) with components of Cajal bodies (FLASH and Coilin, as indicated) on SH-SY5Y cells treated as in A. (C) SH-SY5Y cells as in A. Immunofluorescence with anti-TTRAP (green) and anti-SC35 (red), as marker of splicing speckles. Bars, 5 μ m.

Figure 4. PML-NBs are required for TTRAP nucleolar localization. (A) SH-SY5Y cells were transfected with scramble control, siPML#1 or PML-RARalpha constructs as indicated, and treated for 16 h with 5 μ M MG132. Immunofluorescence was performed using anti-TTRAP (green) and anti-PML (red) antibodies. Images are representatives of three independent experiments. Bars, 5 μ m. (B) Quantification of TTRAP nucleolar staining. A total of 100 cells per condition were counted from three independent experiments. The data indicate mean \pm S.D. Significance between untreated and treated group was calculated with *t*-Test ($p < 0.01$). NS, non significant. (C) TTRAP SIM mutant does not accumulate in the nucleolus. siTTRAP SH-SY5Y cells were transfected with FLAG-TTRAP wt or SIM mutant and treated for 16 h with 5 μ M MG132. Double immunofluorescence was performed with anti-FLAG (green)

and anti-NPM (red) antibodies. Images are representatives of at least three independent experiments performed on two siTTRAP clones. Bars, 5 μ m. (D) TTRAP SIM domain is required for binding to PML. HEK-293T cells were transfected with PML and FLAG-TTRAP wt or SIM mutant or empty vector as control and treated with MG132 5 μ M for 16 h or left untreated. Overexpressed TTRAP was immunoprecipitated with anti-FLAG agarose beads. Co-immunoprecipitated PML was revealed with anti-PML antibody. Efficacy of immunoprecipitation was controlled in the same membrane with anti-FLAG antibody. Expression of proteins in cell lysates was verified with anti-FLAG and anti-PML. Loading was checked with anti-beta-actin.

Figure 5. TTRAP accumulation in the nucleolus requires active rRNA transcription. (A) SH-SY5Y cells were treated with MG132 5 μ M for 16 h, then the medium was replaced and cells were treated with increasing concentrations of actinomycin D (ActD), as indicated. Control cells were either left untreated or treated with ActD alone. Indirect double immunofluorescence was performed with antibodies against TTRAP (green) and NPM (red). Bars, 5 μ m. (B) Quantification of cells containing TTRAP-positive nucleolar granules. The percentage of cells with nucleolar TTRAP was estimated by counting at least 100 cells for each experiment, in three separate experiments. Significance was calculated with *t*-Test ($p < 0.05$).

Figure 6. TTRAP regulates rRNA processing upon proteasome inhibition. (A) Schematic diagram showing pre-rRNA structure and processing steps, modified from Morello LG et al. (47). A0, 1 and 4 are sites monitored by qPCR. ETS, external transcribed spacer; ITS, internal transcribed spacer. (B) siTTRAP (#1 and #2 clones) or control cells were treated with 5 μ M MG132 for 16h or left untreated. Total RNA was extracted, and rRNA biogenesis was analyzed by qPCR relative to beta-actin and GAPDH housekeeping genes. The value given for the amount of PCR product present in control cells untreated was set as 1. Standard deviations are calculated from two independent experiments. *, $p < 0.05$. (C) siTTRAP and control cells were treated with 5 μ M MG132 for 16h or left untreated. After treatment, cells were pulse labeled with ³²P-orthophosphate for 1h and chased with cold medium for 1h or 3h. RNA was

extracted and separated on denaturing agarose gel. Ethidium bromide staining (lower panel) and autoradiography after gel drying (upper panel) are shown.

Figure 7. TTRAP SIM motif but not 5'-tyrosyl DNA phosphodiesterase activity is essential for its role in rRNA biogenesis.

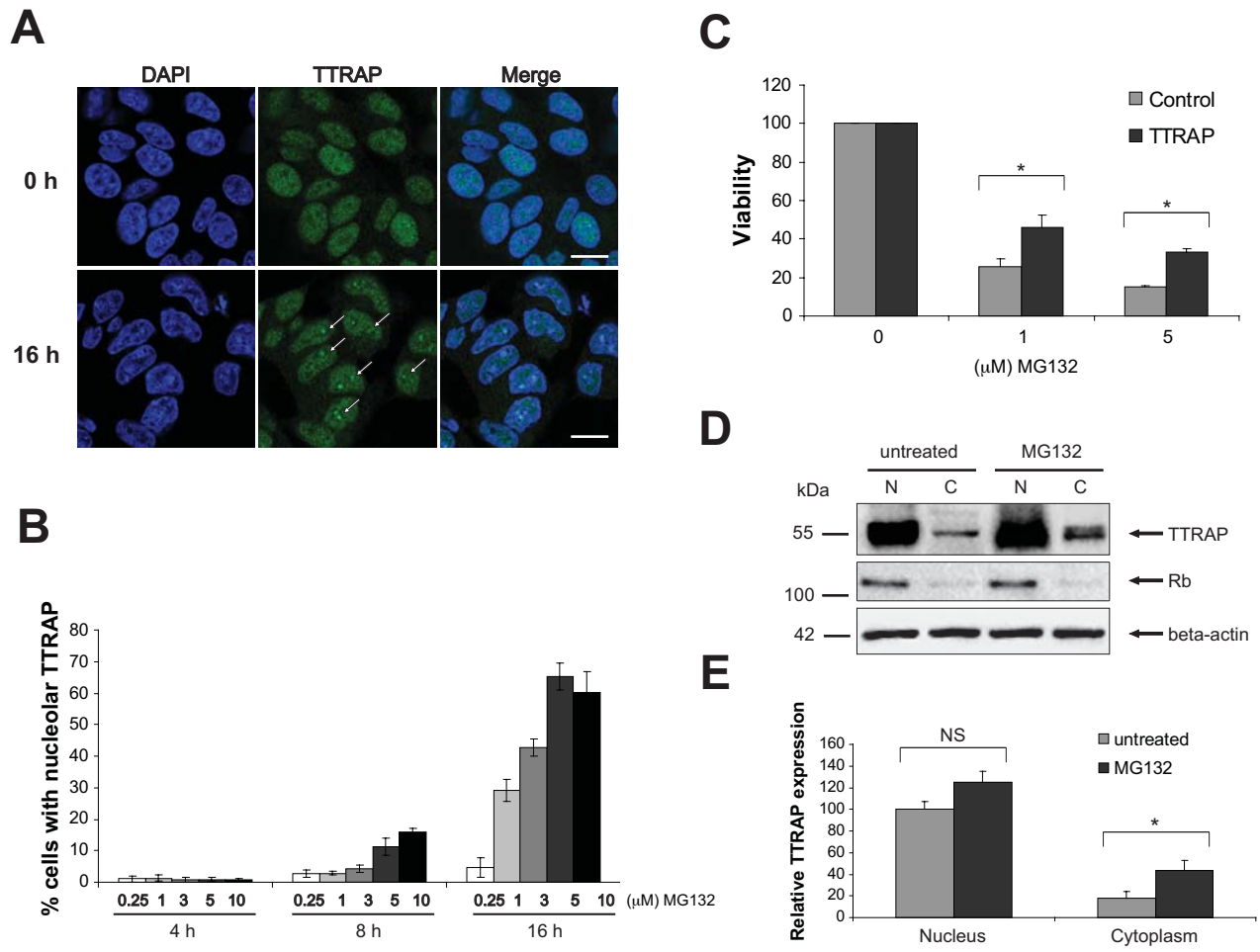
(A) siTTRAP stable cells were transfected with FLAG-TTRAP wt or SIM mutant or empty vector as control and treated with 5 μ M MG132 for 16 h. rRNA biogenesis was followed by qPCR relative to beta-actin and GAPDH housekeeping genes. Standard deviation was calculated from three independent experiments. Significance between siTTRAP cells transfected with wt TTRAP or with empty vector was calculated with *t*-Test ($P < 0.05$). NS, non significant. In the same experiment, cell lysates were prepared and analyzed by immuno-blot for the presence of ectopic TTRAP protein. beta-actin was used as loading control. (B) siTTRAP stable cells were transfected with TTRAP wt or phosphodiesterase mutants E152A or D262A or empty vector as control and processed as in A. (C) TTRAP E152A and D262A mutants do not accumulate in the nucleolus. siTTRAP stable SH-SY5Y cells were transfected and treated as in B. Double immunofluorescence was performed with anti-FLAG and anti-Nucleolin antibodies. Images are representatives of two independent experiments. Bars, 7 μ m.

Figure 8. TTRAP nucleolar granules do not colocalize with DNA damage foci.

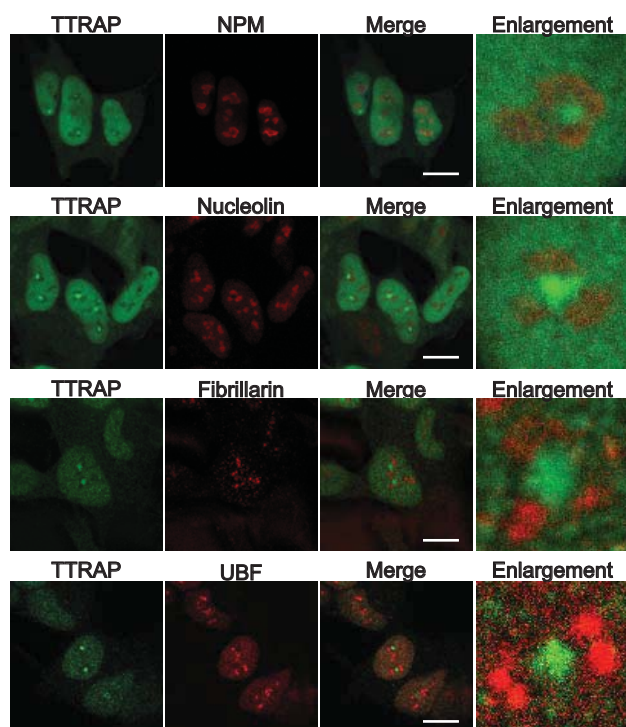
(A) Human SH-SY5Y cells were treated with 5 μ M MG132 for 16 h. Double immunofluorescence was performed with anti-TTRAP (green) and anti-ATM or anti- γ -H2AX or anti-Mre11 (red) antibodies. (B) Immunofluorescence of endogenous TTRAP in human neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cells. Cells were treated with Etoposide 100 μ M 6h or with Etoposide 100 μ M plus MG132 5 μ M for 6 h or left untreated. TTRAP localization was analyzed by confocal immunofluorescence with anti-TTRAP (green) and anti-NPM (red). Nuclei were visualized with DAPI (blue). Bars, 7 μ m.

ABBREVIATIONS

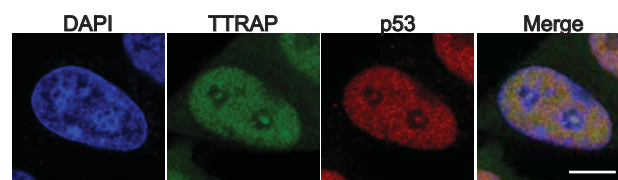
TTRAP, TRAF and TNF Receptor Associated Protein; PML, promyelocytic leukemia; PML-NBs, PML Nuclear Bodies; Y2H, yeast-two hybrid; TRAF, TNF Receptor Associated Factor; UPS, ubiquitin proteasome system; rRNA, ribosomal RNA; pre-rRNA, precursor rRNA; DFC, dense fibrillar component; FC, fibrillar centre; GC, granular component; NPM, nucleophosmin; NCL, nucleolin; UBF, upstream binding factor; RAR α , retinoic acid receptor alpha; SIM, SUMO-interacting motif.



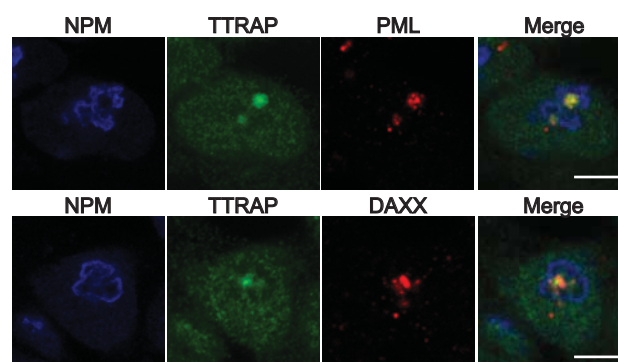
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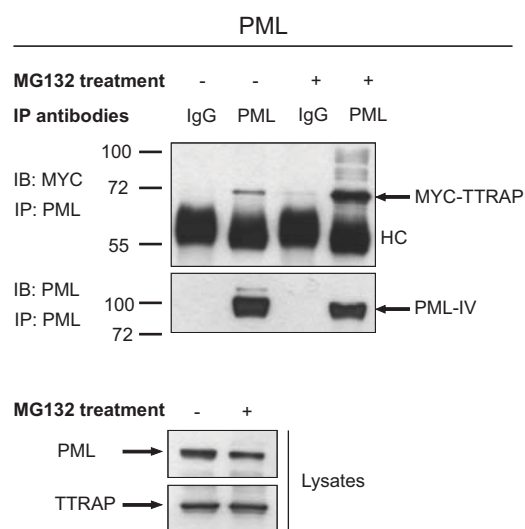
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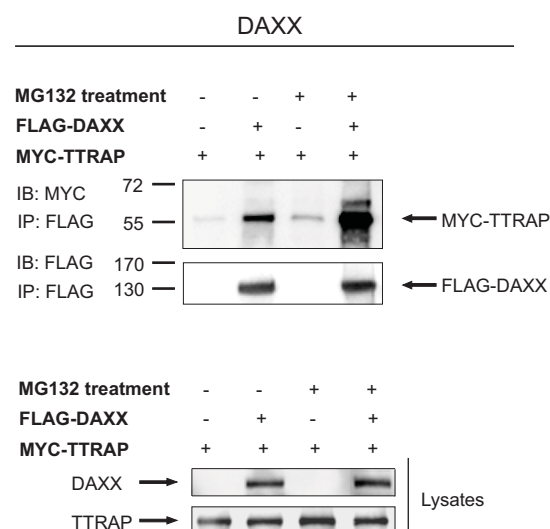
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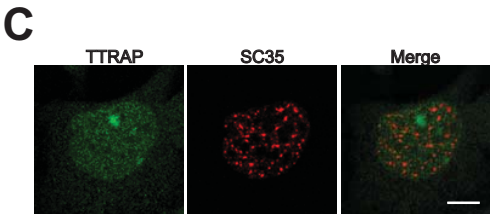
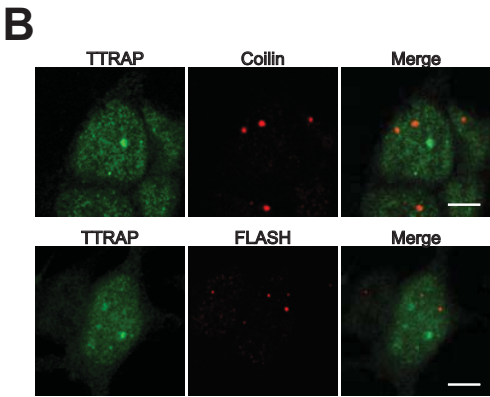
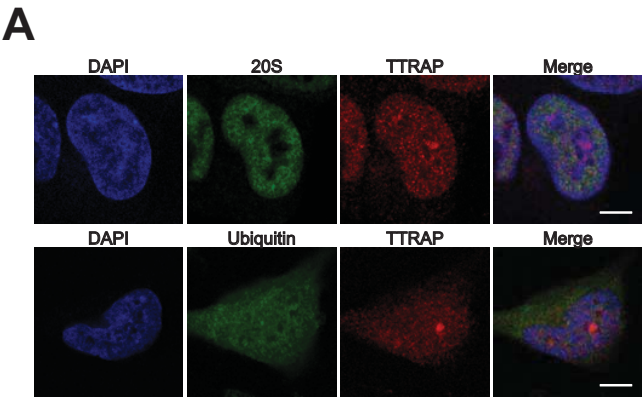


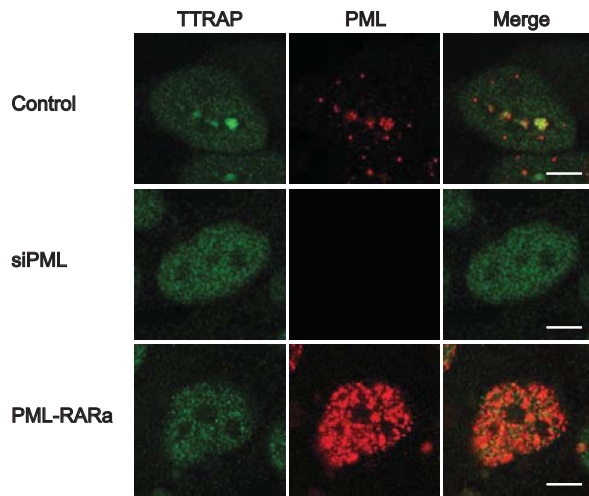
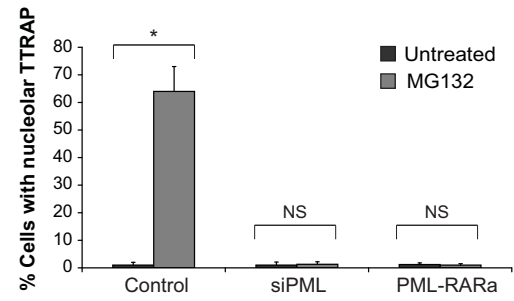
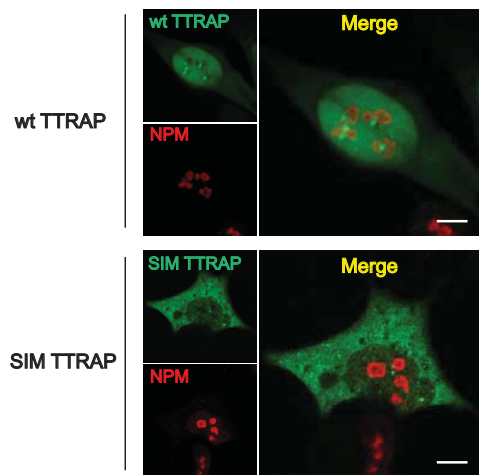
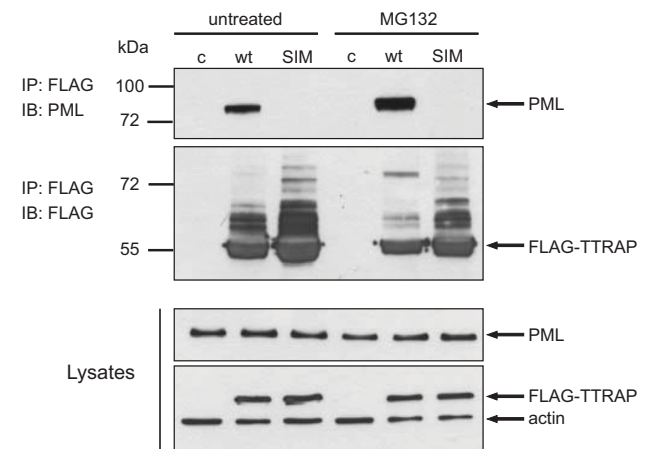
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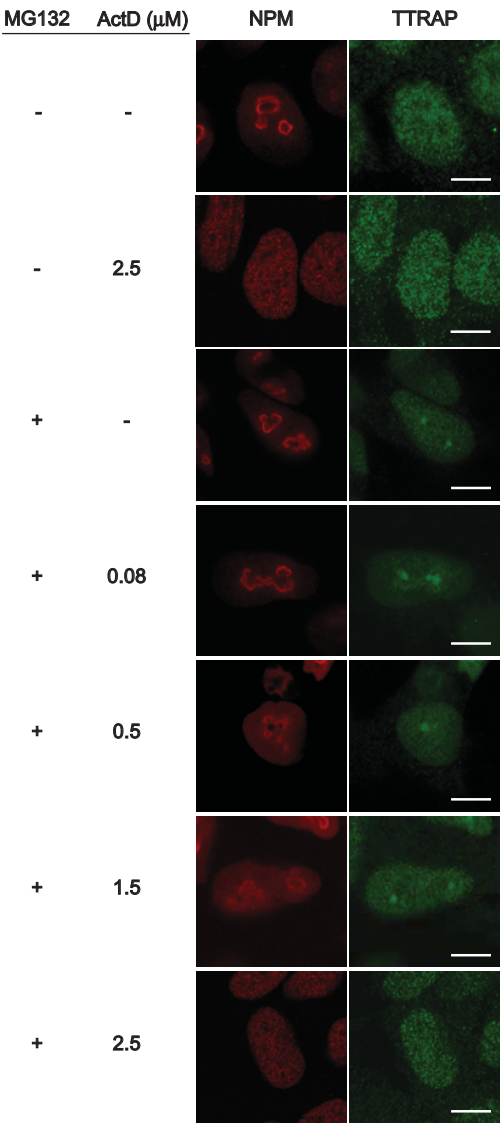
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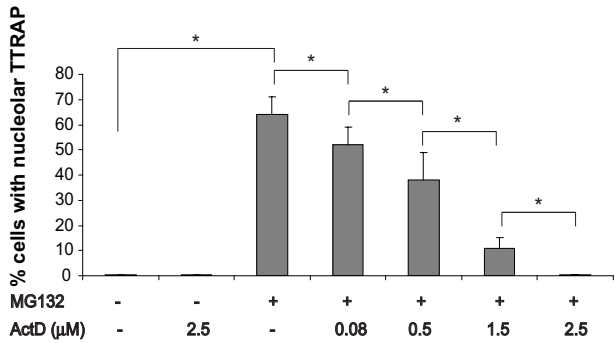


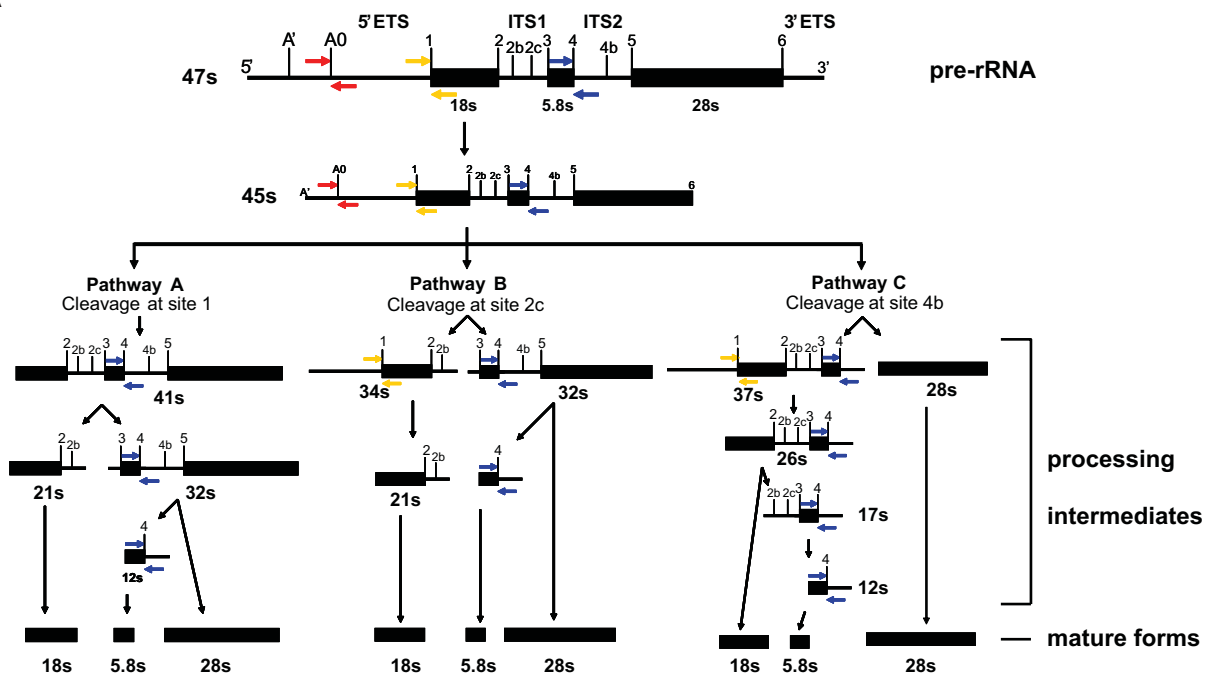
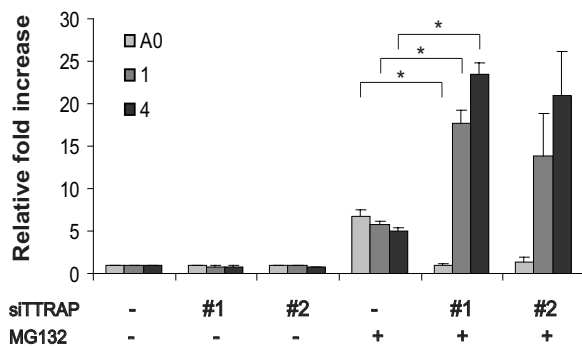
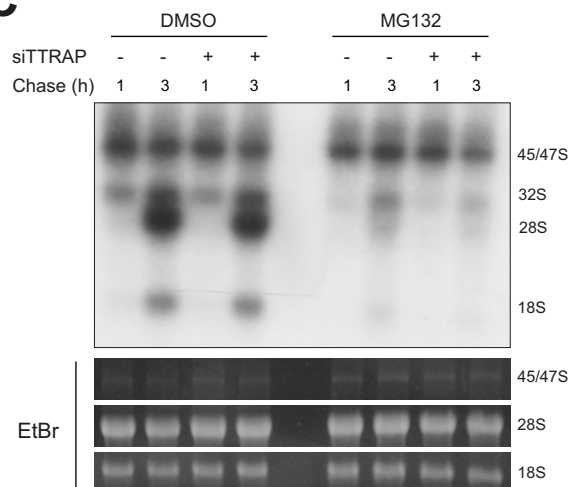
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C

D


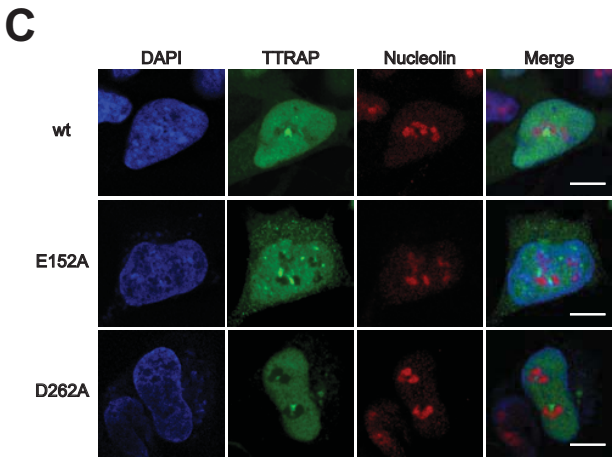
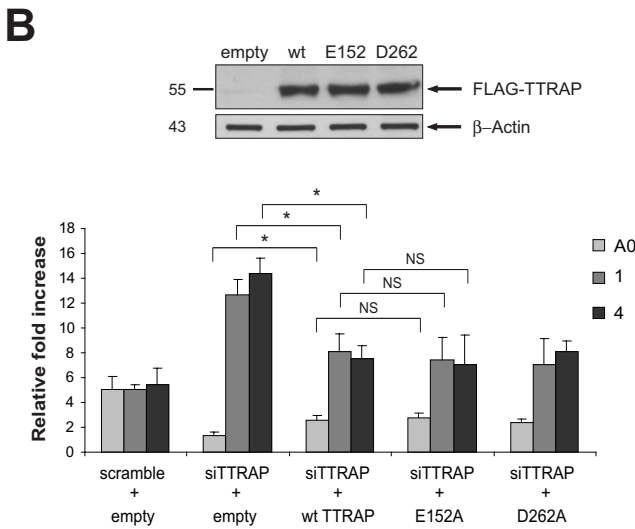
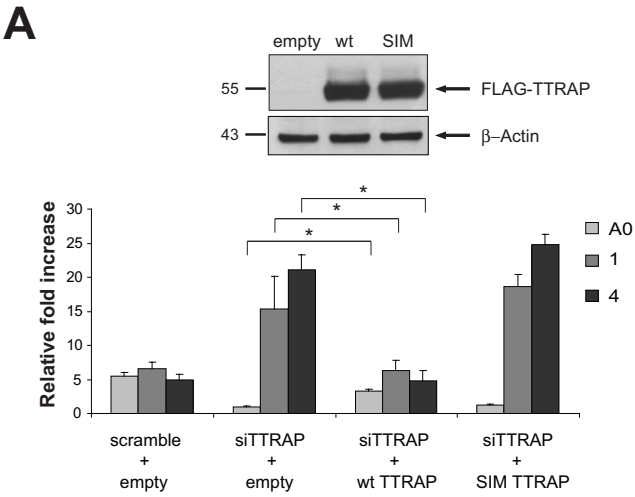
A



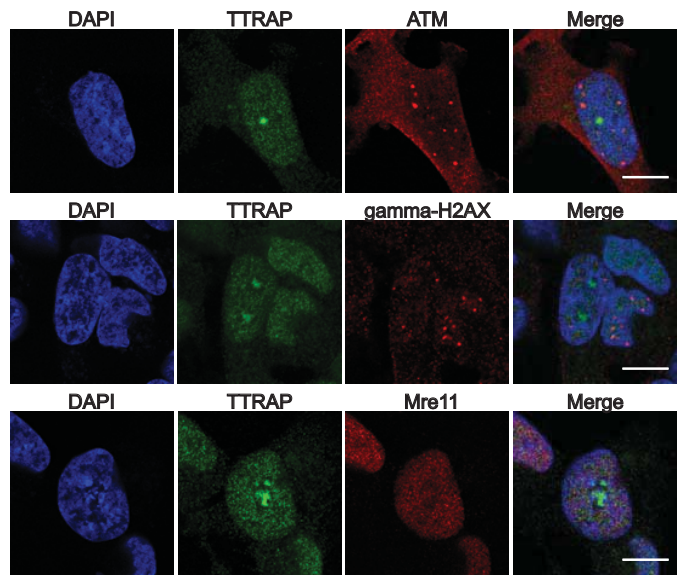
B



A**B****C**



A



B

