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Myc Inhibits p27-Induced Erythroid Differentiation of Leukemia Cells by Repressing Erythroid Master Genes without Reversing p27-Mediated Cell Cycle Arrest†‡

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Inhibition of differentiation has been proposed as an important mechanism for Myc-induced tumorigenesis, but the mechanisms involved are unclear. We have established a genetically defined differentiation model in human leukemia K562 cells by conditional expression of the cyclin-dependent kinase (Cdk) inhibitor p27 (inducible by Zn2+) and Myc (activatable by 4-hydroxy-tamoxifen). Induction of p27 resulted in erythroid differentiation, accompanied by Cdk inhibition and G1 arrest. Interestingly, activation of Myc inhibited p27-mediated erythroid differentiation without affecting p27-mediated proliferation arrest. Microarray-based gene expression indicated that, in the presence of p27, Myc blocked the upregulation of several erythroid-cell-specific genes, including NFE2, JUNB, and GATA1 (transcription factors with a pivotal role in erythropoiesis). Moreover, Myc also blocked the upregulation of Mad1, a transcriptional antagonist of Myc that is able to induce erythroid differentiation. Cotransfection experiments demonstrated that Myc-mediated inhibition of differentiation is partly dependent on the repression of Mad1 and GATA1. In conclusion, this model demonstrates that Myc-mediated inhibition of differentiation depends on the regulation of a specific gene program, whereas it is independent of p27-mediated cell cycle arrest. Our results support the hypothesis that differentiation inhibition is an important Myc tumorigenic mechanism that is independent of cell proliferation.

p27 was originally described as a negative regulator of cell-cycle progression through the inhibition of cyclin-dependent kinases (Cdks) (37, 46). However, p27 has also been involved in biological functions unrelated to cell cycle, including the differentiation of erythroid precursors (14, 48). Regarding he-

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matopoiesis, p27 is expressed in CD34+ progenitor cells and in the primitive erythroid precursors (48, 55), but p27-deficient mice do not show gross abnormalities in the hematopoietic lineages (reviewed in reference 34).

A functional antagonism between Myc and p27 in proliferation has been well established: Myc and p27 loss cooperates in animal carcinogenesis models (31), and several reports demonstrate the ability of Myc to abrogate p27 function (7, 43, 51, 54) and expression (54). However, in sharp contrast to the information on the antagonism between Myc and p27 in proliferation, the possible Myc-p27 cross talk in differentiation has not been investigated.

The study of Myc effects on differentiation has been impaired by the complex array of pathways activated by cytokines and chemicals used as differentiation inducers in most model systems. We previously showed that induction of p27 results in erythroid differentiation of K562 (35), and here we have investigated the role of Myc in this genetically defined differentiation model. We found that Myc blocks p27-mediated differentiation but that it cannot rescue the p27-dependent proliferation arrest and Cdk inhibition. We also report that Myc blocks the upregulation of Mad1 and of a set of erythroid-differentiation-determining genes such as the transcription factor GATA1.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cell culture, differentiation assays, and transfections. K562 cells were grown in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 8% fetal calf serum and antibiotics. Kp27MER and KMER4 sublines were generated electroporating the pBABE-p27 plasmid into Kp27MER human myeloid cells and selected with 1 mg of puromycin (Sigma)/ml. Cells (2.5 × 106 cells/ml) were treated with ZnSO4 to induce p27 expression, and 4-hydroxy-tamoxifen (4HT; Sigma) to activate MycER. Unless otherwise stated, ZnSO4 and 4HT were used at 75 μM and 100 nM, respectively. Transient transfection of Kp27MER (80,000 cells) was carried out with Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) with 1.2 μg of pEF-GATA1 (50) and pEF-NFE2 (29) vectors or empty vector. Nucleoeectors of K562 cells were performed in a Nucleofector (Amaxa) according to the manufacturer’s indications with pCEFL-Myc (32), pCEFL-Mad1 (constructed by inserting human Mad1cDNA into the pCEFL vector), pCEFL-p27 (35), pCEFL-MycV994D, pME-MycD106-143 (49), CMV-Mad1 (6), pEF-GATA1, pEF-NFE2, and 0.25 μg of a green fluorescent protein (GFP) vector (pmaxGFP; Amaxa) to assess transfection efficiency.

Proliferation and cell cycle assays. Cell counting was performed in hemacytometer. For DNA synthesis assay, cells were pulsed with 30 μM bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU; Roche Applied Science) for 1 h, fixed in 90% ethanol, treated with RNase and HCl, and incubated with fluorescein isothiocyanate-conjugated anti-BrdU monoclonal antibody (Roche Applied Science) for 30 min as described previously (34). Cells were analyzed using flow cytometry (Excalibur; BD Biosciences). For cell cycle analysis, cells were resuspended in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS)/0.1% bovine serum albumin/ml, 200 μg of RNase/ml, and 50 μg of propidium iodide (Sigma Chemical Co.)/ml. The cells were incubated at 37°C in darkness for 30 min and then analyzed by flow cytometry using CellQuest software.

RNA analysis. Total RNA was isolated by using an RNeasy kit (Qiagen). For reverse transcription-PCR (RT-PCR), first-strand cDNA was synthesized from 1 μg of total RNA by using SuperScript II RNase reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen) with random primers. Quantitative PCR (qPCR) was performed with a QuantiTect Sybr green PCR kit (Qiagen). The sequences of the primers used and chemicals used as differentiation inducers in most model systems. We previously showed that induction of p27 results in erythroid differentiation of K562 (35), and here we have investigated the role of Myc in this genetically defined differentiation model. We found that Myc blocks p27-mediated differentiation but that it cannot rescue the p27-dependent proliferation arrest and Cdk inhibition. We also report that Myc blocks the upregulation of Mad1 and of a set of erythroid-differentiation-determining genes such as the transcription factor GATA1.

RESULTS

Generation of K562 sublines with conditional expression of p27 and Myc. We previously reported that induction of p27 in K562 human myeloid cells resulted in G1 arrest and erythroid differentiation (35). We took advantage of this differentiation system to ask whether Myc interferes with p27-mediated differentiation and to study the possible mechanisms involved. For this purpose, we first generated cells with conditional expression of both p27 and Myc. Kp27-5 cells (which carry a Zn2+-inducible p27 allele) were stably transfected with an expression vector for the fusion protein MycER, where Myc activity is activated by 4HT (28). One of the transfected clones, termed Kp27MER, was selected, and immunoblot analysis confirmed that the cells expressed MycER and retained p27 induction by Zn2+. The activation of MycER by 4HT was assessed, first, by the Myc downregulation of endogenous Myc (Fig. 1A), an effect observed in many cell lines, including K562 (12, 42). We further confirmed the activation of MycER by transactivation assays with a luciferase reporter carrying E-boxes (Fig. 1B). Immunofluorescence studies demonstrated that, in Kp27MER cells, ZnSO4 induced a dramatic accumulation of p27 in cell nucleus and that the concomitant activation of Myc by 4HT did not modify this p27 localization (Fig. 1C). Altogether, the results demonstrated the activation of MycER in response to 4HT in Kp27MER cells.

Myc inhibits p27-induced erythroid differentiation. We next sought to determine whether Myc could antagonize the ery-
thyroid differentiation mediated by p27. Kp27MER cells were treated with ZnSO₄ to induce p27 and 4HT to activate Myc, and the erythroid differentiation was analyzed first by the fraction of cells containing hemoglobin as determined by the benzidine test. This fraction was reduced by 4HT in Kp27MER cells but not in control Kp27pBP cells (Fig. 2A). Myc effect was further confirmed by the expression of erythroid-cell-specific genes as glycophorin A (GYPA), erythropoietin receptor (EPOR), ζ-globin, and ε-globin. mRNA levels of these genes were induced by p27, and this induction was blocked by 4HT (Fig. 2B). Finally, Myc also reversed the morphological differentiation into erythroid phenotype induced by p27, as shown by the dramatic reduction in the number of basophilic erythroblast-like cells (Fig. 2C).

Mythod does not antagonize the proliferation arrest mediated by p27. As proposed for other models, we explored the possibility that Myc could inhibit erythroid differentiation by maintaining the cells in a proliferative state. When p27 was induced with 75 μM Zn²⁺, Kp27MER cells underwent a rapid growth arrest, similar to that induced by p27 in control cells (Kp27pBP) (Fig. 3A). In agreement with the growth determinations, p27 induction was accompanied by S-phase depletion and G₁-phase arrest (Fig. 3B). Surprisingly, the activation of Myc by 4HT in these conditions did not reverse this arrest (Fig. 3A), and cell cycle analysis revealed the G₁-phase arrest provoked by p27 upon treatment with 75 μM Zn²⁺ was not modified by Myc (i.e., by 4HT treatment) (Fig. 3B). Treatment with lower Zn²⁺ concentrations (50 μM) resulted in moderate p27 levels (Fig. 3C) and a less severe proliferation arrest than with higher p27 levels (i.e., with 75 μM Zn²⁺) (Fig. 3A). Consistently, moderate p27 levels (i.e., with 50 μM Zn²⁺) induced a weaker differentiation, which was also blunted by Myc (not shown). In the presence of moderate p27 levels, however, Myc provoked a slight but consistent increase in proliferation (Fig. 3A). This effect depended on Myc since 4HT did not modify the proliferation rate of control Kp27pBP cells (Fig. 3A). Consistently, Myc provoked an increase in the fraction of cells in S phase when the cell cycle was analyzed (Fig. 3B). In agreement with this result, Myc reversed the moderate repression of the mitotic cyclin B1 in cells treated with 50 μM Zn²⁺, as determined by immunoblot analysis (Fig. 3D).
expression of the erythroid gene \( \gamma \)-globin was similarly blunted by Myc in the presence of 75 or 50 \( \mu \)M ZnSO\(_4\). The results were confirmed by measurements of DNA synthesis by BrdU incorporation assays. As expected, DNA synthesis was halted in Kp27MER cells treated with 75 \( \mu \)M ZnSO\(_4\) (i.e., high p27 levels). Activation of Myc did not relieve this inhibition (Fig. 3E).

However, DNA synthesis was not totally inhibited in cells treated with 50 \( \mu \)M ZnSO\(_4\) (moderate p27 levels), and Myc induced a moderate increase in DNA synthesis (Fig. 3E). We conclude that Myc inhibits p27-induced erythroid differentiation without reversing the p27-mediated cell cycle arrest.

**Myc does not reverse p27-mediated inhibition of Cdns.** The best-defined biochemical activity of p27 is the inhibition of Cdk activity. Thus, we sought to determine whether Myc impaired this activity in the K562 model in conditions where Myc is blocking differentiation. We first compared the expression of cyclins D and Cdk4, Cdk6, and Cdk2 in cells arrested and differentiated by p27 (i.e., treated with ZnSO\(_4\)) and in cells with the differentiation blocked after Myc activation (i.e., treated with ZnSO\(_4\) and 4HT) (Fig. 4A). p27 induced the accumulation of cyclins D, an effect likely due to protein stabilization since there was no upregulation of cyclins D mRNA (data not shown). Myc also induced a small increase in cyclin A, cyclin D2, Cdk4, and Cdk2. No significant changes were observed in parental K562 cells treated with ZnSO\(_4\) or 4HT (results not shown).

In most models, the G\(_1\)-phase arrest by p27 is associated with retinoblastoma (RB) hypophosphorylation. Immunoblot experiments show that this was also the case in Kp27MER cells treated with ZnSO\(_4\). Interestingly, in the presence of p27, most of the RB remained hypophosphorylated upon 4HT addition (Fig. 4B). We next analyzed the levels of RB phosphorylated in Ser780 and Thr821 using phospho-specific antibodies. Phosphorylation in Ser780 and Thr821 have been reported as specific for Cdk4/6 and Cdk2, respectively (25, 57). Immunoblot results confirmed that p27 profoundly repressed RB phosphorylation and that Myc could reverse none of them.

We next studied the kinase activity in cyclin D2 and cyclin D3 complexes, the most prevalent cyclin D forms in K562 (Fig. 4A and data not shown) using RB protein as substrate. In this setting, the kinase activity assayed is mostly due to Cdk2, Cdk4, and Cdk6. The kinase activity was dramatically inhibited by p27, and Myc only slightly reversed this inhibition (Fig. 4C), which is consistent with the small increase in phospho-RB observed in 4HT-treated cells (Fig. 4B). K562 cells are deficient in p15\(^{INK4B} \) and p16\(^{INK4A} \), and thus these proteins cannot contribute to Cdk4/6 inhibition in this system. Since RB is also the substrate for Cdk2 kinase activity, we assayed the kinase activity after immunoprecipitation with anti-Cdk2 antibody and in the presence or absence of Myc (i.e., with or without 4HT treatment). The results showed a dramatic inhibition of Cdk2 activity in p27-expressing cells, which was unchanged by Myc (Fig. 4C). Thus, Myc cannot reverse the inhibition of Cdk4/6 and Cdk2 elicited by p27. The possibility still...
Myc does not reverse Cdk inhibition by p27. (A) Expression of G1-phase cyclins and Cdns. Protein extracts of Kp27MER cells treated for 24 h with or without 4HT and ZnSO4 were assayed by immunoblotting for the indicated cyclins and Cdns. (B) Myc does not reverse RB hypophosphorylation. Total RB levels and phospho-specific RB levels were determined by immunoblotting in Kp27MER cells. See Table S2 in the supplemental material for antibody details. The positions of hypophosphorylated RB and hyperphosphorylated RB (pRB) are marked by arrowheads. (C) Cdk activity determination. Lysates from Kp27MER treated with ZnSO4 with cells treated with 4HT, and 4HT and ZnSO4 were assayed for kinase activity using RB (for cyclins) or histone H1 (For Cdk2) as a substrate. The kinase activity was normalized to Cdk2 and assayed for kinase activity using RB (for cyclins) or histone for cyclins D2, D3, and cyclin D3 antibodies, and the levels of p27, Cdk4, and Cdk6 were found in p27 immunoprecipitates, and Myc did not modify their levels (Fig. 4D). However, Myc activation also resulted in greater amounts of cyclins D. Thus, we also tested the possibility that Myc modified the affinity of p27 for cyclin D-Cdk4/6 complexes. However, Myc activation did not change the relative amounts of p27, Cdk4, and Cdk6 present in cyclin D2 and D3 immunoprecipitates (Fig. 4E) and correlated to the amounts present in total extracts (Fig. 4A and data not shown). The results are again consistent with the lack of recovery in Cdk activity (Fig. 4C). Taken together, the data demonstrate that Myc inhibited p27-induced erythroid differentiation without reversing the p27-dependent inhibition of Cdk6, a result that is consistent with the inability of Myc to reverse p27-mediated proliferation arrest.

Myc antagonizes the upregulation of erythroid-cell-specific genes mediated by p27. Since Myc inhibited Kp27MER differentiation without rescuing the cells from the G1 arrest imposed by p27, this model provided an ideal opportunity to identify proliferation-independent targets of Myc that may explain its activity as a differentiation inhibitor. We therefore carried out microarray analysis with the Affymetrix platform testing RNA from Kp27MER cells either untreated or treated for 12 h with ZnSO4, 4HT, or both. The experimental conditions and associated phenotypes, as well as the number of regulated genes, are schematized in Fig. 5A. We focused in the genes regulated by Myc in the presence of p27, comparing the transcriptomes of Kp27MER treated with ZnSO4 with cells treated with ZnSO4 plus 4HT. After subtracting the genes changed in control samples, filtering, and statistical analysis, we found that Myc regulated 200 genes with ≥2.3-fold change, being 121 genes downregulated (see Table S3 in the supplemental material). The clustering analysis of these genes showed that all Myc-expressing cells cluster together (Fig. 5B). This data set was further analyzed with the Ingenuity Pathways software to reveal the network of interactions between differentially regulated genes in the Kp27MER cells after induction of Myc and thus assessing the possible relevance of Myc activation in this model. The results revealed that the top-ranked network had Myc at the most significant node of interactions among proteins whose expression levels (at the mRNA level) changed between cells treated with ZnSO4 and cells treated with ZnSO4 plus 4HT (Fig. 5C). This result argues that Myc is responsible for the phenotypic change of Kp27MER cells upon addition of 4HT.

Myc downregulates erythroid genes. Microarray analysis revealed that a significant fraction of the genes downregulated by Myc in the presence of p27 were erythroid cell related (see Table S4 in the supplemental material), and the same result was observed for other erythroid genes (e.g., ε-globin and γ-globin). Interestingly, some of these genes downregulated by Myc encode transcription factors able to drive erythroid differentiation in cell culture, as well as in vivo models, such as GATA1, NFE2, STAT5A, STAT3, LMO2, LYL1, and JUNB. Moreover, Myc upregulated genes that block erythroid differentiation, such as the NOTCH ligand JAG2 and the transcription factor MAFK. Myc-mediated regulation of GATA1, NFE2, JUNB, and MAFK mRNA levels was confirmed by RT-qPCR (Fig. 6A). In contrast, Myc did not antagonize the p27-mediated downregulation of genes involved in DNA replication and mitosis, in agreement with the inability of Myc to
FIG. 5. Myc-regulated genes in the Kp27MER system. (A) Scheme of the Kp27MER samples subjected to microarray analysis and the resulting phenotypes. Cells were treated for 12 h with ZnSO₄ and 4HT. The numbers of genes regulated (>2.3-fold) are indicated in red. Gene expression changes between samples separated by the red line are subjected to clustering analysis in panel B. (B) Heat map of clustered samples and genes of expression data of duplicated samples of Kp27MER treated with ZnSO₄ (i.e., p27) in the presence or absence of 4HT (i.e., Myc). The hierarchical clustering was performed for genes with expression variation ≥2.3-fold between cells expressing p27 and cells expressing p27 and Myc (P < 0.005), after subtraction of the corresponding controls in parental K562 cells. The genes are listed in the Table S3 in the supplemental material. The scale at the bottom shows the relationship between color saturation and the expression ratios. (C) Interaction network for differentially expressed genes in the presence of Myc and p27. A knowledge-based database (Ingenuity Pathways Analysis) was seeded with the differentially expressed genes between cells expressing p27 and cells expressing p27+Myc shown in panel B. Genes in red were upregulated and those in gray were downregulated in the samples treated with 4HT (i.e., Myc). The figure represents the network with the highest score identified by the program and shows Myc (in blue) at a central node of the network. The meanings of node shape and lines are indicated at the bottom.

Myc inhibits p27-induced differentiation. Of the genes regulated by Myc, we focused on GATA1 and NFE2, two transcription factors essential for erythroid lineage commitment (19). In erythroid differentiation, GATA1 nucleates the subsequent binding (2). Thus, we sought to determine whether GATA1 and NFE2 were partly responsible for the p27-induced differentiation by transiently transfecting Kp27MER cells with expression vectors for p27, Myc, and MycV394D, a mutant unable to bind Miz1 (23). MycV394D was as efficient as wild-type Myc in antagonizing the upregulation of GATA1 and NFE2 induced by p27 (Fig. 6B). Consistently, we did not detect binding of Myc to the region of GATA1 gene that contains the transcription initiation site by chromatin immunoprecipitation (data not shown). This result suggests that Myc repress GATA1 and NFE2 through a Miz1-independent mechanism. We also sought to determine whether the Myc effect is dependent on Myc box II. This region is required for transactivation, for transformation, and also for gene repression activities of Myc (reviewed in references 21 and 40). The results showed that MycD106-143 (carrying a deletion that encompasses Myc box II) was much less efficient at antagonizing p27-mediated upregulation of GATA1 and NFE2 (Fig. 6B) and other erythroid markers as ε-globin and EPOR (data not shown).

GATA1 antagonizes the effect of Myc as an inhibitor of erythroid differentiation. Of the genes regulated by Myc, we focused on GATA1 and NFE2, two transcription factors essential for erythroid lineage commitment (19). In erythroid differentiation, GATA1 nucleates the subsequent binding (2). Thus, we sought to determine whether GATA1 and NFE2 were partly responsible for the p27-induced differentiation by transiently transfecting Kp27MER cells. We first confirmed by immunoblot analysis that GATA1 transfection and overexpression of the transcription initiation site by chromatin immunoprecipitation (data not shown). However, overexpression (Fig. 6D) and benzidine staining (not shown). When both GATA1 and NFE2 were cotransfected, the effect was similar to that achieved by GATA1 alone (data not shown). Thus, downregulation of GATA1 is involved in the differentiation inhibition by Myc, but other additional mechanisms seem to be operative.

Myc antagonizes Mad1 upregulation mediated by p27. It has been shown that Mad1, which forms dimers with Max that repress transcription, antagonizes Myc functions. In addition,
FIG. 6. Erythroid genes downregulated by Myc. (A) Kp27MER and K562 cells were incubated for 12 h with ZnSO₄ and/or 4HT, and mRNA levels of the indicated erythroid transcription factor genes were determined by RT-qPCR. Values represent means ± the SEM of two independent experiments. (B) Expression of erythroid genes in K562 cells after transient transfection of vectors for p27, Myc, Myc-V394D (MycVD), and Myc D106-143 (MycD106). The plasmids were nucleofected, and the mRNA levels of GYPA, EPOR (24 h after transfection), or GATA1 and NFE2 (48 h after transfection) were determined by RT-qPCR. An expression vector for GFP was cotransfected in each case, and the data were normalized to the expression of GFP. Values are means ± the SEM from four independent experiments. (C) Enforced expression of GATA1 in Kp27MER. Cells were transfected by lipofection with GATA1 or empty vector. At 12 h after transfection, cells were treated with ZnSO₄ and/or 4HT. After 24 h of incubation, the expression of GATA1, p27, and Myc was analyzed by immunoblotting. The anti-GATA1 antibody used recognizes the N-terminal domain of mouse protein. (D) GYPA mRNA levels assayed by RT-qPCR in Kp27MER cells transiently transfected with GATA1. At 12 h after transfection, the cells were treated with ZnSO₄ and/or 4HT. After 24 h of incubation, the expression of GATA1, p27, and Myc was analyzed by immunoblotting. The anti-GATA1 antibody used recognizes the N-terminal domain of mouse protein. (E) GYPA mRNA levels assayed by RT-qPCR in Kp27MER cells transiently transfected with GATA1. At 12 h after transfection, the cells were treated with ZnSO₄ and/or 4HT. After 24 h of incubation, the expression of GATA1, p27, and Myc was analyzed by immunoblotting. The anti-GATA1 antibody used recognizes the N-terminal domain of mouse protein. (F) Enforced expression of NFE2 in Kp27MER. Cells were transfected with an NFE2 expression vector or empty vector and analyzed by immunoblotting as in panel C. (G) ε-Globin mRNA levels of Kp27MER transfected with NFE2, assayed as in panel D. The data are means ± the SEM of two independent experiments.

DISCUSSION

One of the first biological activities described for Myc was differentiation inhibition, namely, the chemically induced erythroid differentiation of FMEL cells (8, 16, 44). This effect is consistent with the erythroleukemia induced in transgenic mice with enforced Myc expression in erythroid precursors (47). However, the mechanisms by which Myc blocks differentiation are poorly understood. Proliferation stimulation can certainly contribute to Myc-mediated inhibition of differentiation, but the hypothesis that Myc exerts proliferation-independent mechanisms to block differentiation has received little attention. Several studies have shown that Myc antagonizes the cell cycle arrest effect of p27, and the prevalent mechanism proposed is the sequestration of p27 in type D cyclins complexes (7, 43, 51). In contrast, there is little information on whether and how Myc impairs p27-induced differentiation. In this context, it has been shown that the monocytic differentiation induced by retinoic acid in U937 myeloid cells is mediated by p27 and inhibited by Myc (15) and that inactivation of p27 gene rescued the cerebellar development otherwise impaired in N-Myc-deficient mice (59).

We have established a genetically defined model system where differentiation can be induced in K562 human myeloid leukemia cells by p27 induction and Myc can be conditionally activated. The molecular mechanisms by which p27 induces differentiation in this model are unknown. However, they do
not entirely depend on cell cycle arrest since p21 also arrests proliferation of K562 while inducing a different type of differentiation (34). In the present study we show that Myc impairs the erythroid differentiation through a mechanism that is independent of the proliferation arrest and Cdk inhibition imposed by p27. Thus, the Myc effect on differentiation inhibition is uncoupled from its effects on proliferation. Microarray analysis showed that Myc antagonizes the p27-mediated upregulation of genes of transcription factors that direct erythroid differentiation (GATA1, NFE2, JUNB, LMO2, and STAT5A). Myc also antagonizes the p27-mediated downregulation of genes that oppose erythroid differentiation (MAFK and JAG2). Moreover, enforced expression of GATA1, a "master gene" of erythropoiesis (19), partially rescues the differentiation inhibition induced by Myc, indicating that Myc effect is mediated, in part, by antagonizing GATA1 induction. However, GATA1 is only partly rescuing the anti-differentiation effect of Myc, since Myc is likely impairing differentiation by repressing several erythroid-determining genes.

The molecular mechanism by which Myc represses GATA1 is unclear. Actually, about half of Myc target genes are repressed, but the mechanism of repression is unknown for the vast majority of the genes. In a small subset of genes, Myc-mediated repression depends on the interaction with Miz1 (52). In the case of GATA1 in the K562 model, this effect seems to be Miz1 independent, since a Myc mutant unable to bind Miz1 antagonized the upregulation of GATA1 and erythroid differentiation as efficiently as did wild-type Myc. In contrast, a Myc mutant lacking Myc box II (a conserved region required for transformation, transactivation, and repression activities of Myc) cannot efficiently antagonize p27-induced differentiation in our model. This result has also been observed for other differentiation models (4, 20) and suggests that Myc is using a common molecular mechanism to transform and to abrogate differentiation. On the other hand, it has been reported that GATA1 represses Myc and induces p27 in murine embryonic cells (45), suggesting the possibility of a regulatory p27-GATA1 loop. However, GATA1 does not repress Myc in our K562 model (data not shown).

Myc and Mad1 have antagonist activities in transcription upon binding to the same E-boxes and in cell proliferation (5, 21). We found that p27-induced differentiation of K562 is accompanied by Mad1 upregulation and that Mad1 is able to promote K562 erythroid differentiation, although less efficiently than p27. Moreover, MadMyc, a chimeric protein that represses gene expression upon binding to Myc-binding sites (6), is a potent differentiation inducer. Thus, Myc would antagonize this Mad1 effect at the transcriptional level. Furthermore, Myc activation in our model provokes Mad1 downregulation in K562 cells and Myc coexpression impairs Mad1 and MadMyc-induced differentiation. This suggests that the impairment of Mad1 function by Myc is contributing to differentiation inhibition in the K562p27MER model. These results are consistent with Mad1 inducing erythroid differentiation of murine erythroleukemia cells (10). Moreover, it has been shown that Mad1 and p27 cooperate for a correct development of the myeloid compartment in vivo (33). Similar scenery seems to operate in K562 differentiation, and our data suggest that Myc might impair the Mad1-p27 functional interaction.

In summary, the results in the K562 model demonstrate that the differentiation-inhibitory effect of Myc depends on its gene regulatory activity and is uncoupled from its effect as proliferation stimulator. Importantly, tumor cell redifferentiation is the mechanism for the tumor regression after Myc deactivation in some transgenic mice models (reviewed in reference 3).
Moreover, Myc is one of the four transcription factor set capable of conferring pluripotent stem cell properties to differentiated adult cells, and Myc is reactivated in the tumors arising in the chromic mice derived from such cells (38). Thus, it is conceivable that Myc displays common pathways as a "stem cell-ness" keeper and as an oncogene, preventing differentiation in both cases. Our results in the K562 model support the hypothesis that inhibition of cell differentiation is a Myc tumorigenic mechanism independent of Myc effects in cell proliferation.

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