Molecular Cloning of a Novel Hyaluronan Receptor That Mediates Tumor Cell Motility

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Abstract. A cDNA encoding a unique hyaluronan receptor has been molecularly cloned from a λGT11 3T3 cDNA expression library. Immunoblot analyses of cell lysates, using antibodies to peptides encoded in the cDNA, specifically react with a 58-kD protein. This protein is regulated by the mutant H-ras gene in cells containing a metallothionein promoter H-ras hybrid gene. Further, antibodies to peptide sequences encoded in the cDNA block the increase in locomotion resulting from induction of the mutant H-ras gene in this cell line. In a transblot assay, the bacterially expressed protein binds to biotinylated hyaluronan. Antibodies to peptides encoded in the cDNA react in immunoblot assays with the 58- and 52-kD proteins of a novel hyaluronan receptor complex previously implicated in cell locomotion. Furthermore, antibodies specific to the 58- and 52-kD proteins, which block ras-induced locomotion, also cross-react with the expressed, encoded protein. The gene product described here appears to be a new type of hyaluronan receptor that is involved in cell locomotion. It is named RHAMM, an acronym for receptor for hyaluronan-mediated motility.

The transforming oncogene H-ras has been reported to promote cell locomotion (17), although the regulatory mechanisms remain unknown. Several observations suggest that when this oncogene promotes locomotion, the mechanisms are complex and involve, at least, the release of autocrine motility factor(s) (14, 20), growth factors (14), and the glycosaminoglycan hyaluronan (HA) (20, 34). In particular, HA appears to function as an autocrine mechanism for stimulating maximal locomotion in ras-transformed cells (34). Further, it is also required for the ability of an autocrine motility-stimulating factor to promote breast carcinoma cell locomotion (20). We have shown that HA-promoted, ras-transformed cell locomotion requires the presence of a novel hyaluronan receptor complex termed HARC (34). This complex of proteins occurs at the cell surface or is released as soluble proteins of 72, 68, 58, and 52 kD (32). The complex is tightly regulated in vitro (30) and expressed on the leading lamellae and perinuclear region only on rapidly locomoting cells (29, 31). Both polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies (pAbs and mAbs, respectively) prepared against this complex block cell locomotion regulated by mutant ras (34). In a recent study, we have shown that these blocking mAbs are specific to the 58- and 52-kD proteins, that these proteins are isoforms of each other, and, further, that these proteins are the HA-binding component of HARC (Turley, E. A., K. Hoare, and V. Cripps, manuscript submitted for publication).

We have used the blocking antibodies specific to the 58- and 52-kD HARC proteins to screen a λGT11 3T3 cDNA expression library. We describe here the molecular cloning of a cDNA encoding a unique protein that is regulated by mutant H-ras, that is essential for the locomotion of these ras-transformed cells, and that binds to HA. Further, antibodies to peptides encoded in the cDNA cross-react with the 58- and 52-kD proteins of HARC, while conversely blocking mAbs to the 58-kD HARC protein cross-react with the expressed, encoded protein. This is the first molecularly characterized protein identified as a requirement for the locomotion of ras-transformed cells. Further, our data suggest that this novel protein encodes a new HA receptor. It is therefore referred to by the acronym RHAMM for receptor for HA-mediated motility.

Materials and Methods

Antibodies

pAbs and mAbs to HARC were prepared as described previously (31, 32, 34). All antibodies were purified by affinity chromatography on HARC-
Immunofluorescence of Live Cells

Cells were grown on glass coverslips for 24 h after their subculture so that cultures and incubated for 2-3 h at 37°C. Media was gently aspirated from Ca ++, Mg++-free Hanks' solution or 0.25% trypsin in Ca ++, Mg++-free Hanks' solution and then incubated with 0.1 M glycine to quench autofluorescence. Fixed monolayers were washed, and then incubated with 1 µg/ml of the above antibodies overnight at 4°C. The monolayers were again washed, and then incubated with fluorescein-labeled goat anti–mouse IgG (to detect mAb 3T3-7) and rhodamine-labeled goat anti–rabbit IgG (to detect pAb to peptide I). These were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. and used at 1:1,000-fold dilution. Processed monolayers were examined with an IM35 microscope (Carl Zeiss, Inc.) equipped with epifluorescence utilizing nonoverlapping filters of 510–560 nm (for rhodamine) and 450–490 nm (for fluorescein). Lack of bleedthrough was confirmed by examination of single immunofluorescence samples with both filters (data not shown).

SDS Immunoblots

Immunoblot assays were conducted on isolated soluble HARC proteins (32) or cell lysates prepared from H-ras-transfected fibroblasts exposed to either zinc sulfate or buffer alone for 24 h. The cells were treated with lysis buffer containing 25 mM Tris, 0.1% SDS, 1% Triton X-100, 1% sodium deoxycholate, 0.15 M NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, and protease inhibitors (32). Proteins were fractionated by SDS-PAGE on 12.5% polyacrylamide gels (32) and transferred to nitrocellulose membranes (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Rockville Center, NY). Additional protein binding sites were blocked with 0.5% defatted milk (32). Blots were incubated with HRP-labeled goat IgG as a secondary antibody for 20 to 60 min at room temperature. After washing, the membranes were developed with peracide followed by luminol and an enhancer following the instructions of the manufacturer (ECL; Amersham Corp., Arlington Heights, IL). The x-ray product was detected by immediately exposing with Kodak X-omat X-ray film.

Isolation of RNA and Northern Assays

Confluent cultures of ras-transfected cells were exposed to zinc sulfate or buffer alone (34) for 24 h. Total RNA was extracted according to Choy et al. (6). 60 µg of RNA was electrophoresed on 1% agarose gels and transferred onto Nitron Nylon membranes. The mRNA transcript for the cDNA that contained the open reading frame. Blots were reprobed with 32P-glycer-3-phosphate dehydrogenase cDNA to control for RNA loading.

Expression of RHAMM in Bacteria

Oligonucleotide primers corresponding to the second initiation codon and the stop codon were prepared and used to amplify the complete open reading frame by polymerase chain reaction. The second initiation codon was chosen since the size of the protein generated by N-glycanase digestion of the 58-kD protein closely matched this (Turley, E. A., K. Home, and V. Cripps, manuscript submitted for publication). Polymerase chain reaction generated a 1.3-kb DNA fragment which was cloned into the PGEX-2T expression vector (22) and transformed into Escherichia coli (IM10). Induction of protein expression in cultures of transformed E. coli with 0.2 mM isopropyl-1-thiogalactopyranoside resulted in the production of an insoluble recombinant glutathione-S-transferase fusion protein. Insoluble fusion protein was solubilized by the addition of 4 M urea, 0.05 M Tris, 1 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, pH 8.0, followed by gradual removal of the urea by dialysis into 2 M urea, 0.05 M Tris, 1 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, pH 8.0, and then PBS, 1% Triton X-100, pH 7.4. Solubilized fusion protein was subsequently purified by affinity chromatography on glutathione-agarose (22).

HA Binding Assays

Lysates (25 µg) from induced bacteria containing either the parental PGEX-2T vector or the PGEX-2T vector with RHAMM DNA were electrophoresed on 10% SDS-PAGE and transferred onto nitrocellulose membranes.
Figure 1. Restriction map and sequence of the complete 2.9-kb cDNA clone encoding the 52-58 HARC protein(s). Blocking pAbs and mAbs to HARC were prepared and used to screen an Agt11 3T3 cDNA expression library (Clontech). A restriction map was constructed using the enzymes (Un. States Biochem. Corp.) indicated in the restriction map. The open reading frame of the clones is boxed. The sequencing strategy is shown below the cDNA clones. Both antibodies to peptides encoded in the cDNA (underlined sequences) and a radiolabeled ACC1 fragment of the 1.9-kb insert were used to isolate the 2.9 complete cDNA. The amino acid sequences are shown above the DNA sequences. Two possible initiation codons are indicated with highlighted letters. Potential N-glycosylation sites are marked with asterisks and possible signal sequences are underlined with broken lines. The stop codon is boxed.

The DNA sequences. Two possible initiation codons are indicated with highlighted letters. Potential N-glycosylation sites are marked with asterisks and possible signal sequences are underlined with broken lines. The stop codon is boxed.
Nitrocellulose was blocked by incubating with 5% defatted milk in PBS for 1 h followed by incubation in the presence of biotinylated HA (Turley, E. A., K. Hoare, and V. Cripps, manuscript submitted for publication). Nitrocellulose was washed for 1 h in TBS containing 0.05% Tween and bound HA was detected by incubation with streptavidin-HRP (1:1,000 dilution; Sigma Chem. Co.), followed by visualization with chemiluminescence (ECL; Amersham Corp.).

**Results**

**Isolation of a cDNA Encoding RHAMM**

A clone containing a 1.9-kb insert was isolated by screening a 3T3 cell cDNA expression library in λgt11 with both a mAb (designated 3T3-3) and a pAb to HARC. Sequencing of the insert revealed an open reading frame corresponding to a 340-amino acid residue of a COOH-terminal protein segment that did not include an initiation codon (Fig. 1). Additional clones coding for the same protein were isolated by rescreening the library with a 0.7-kb radiolabeled Accl restriction fragment of the 1.9-kb cDNA and with pAb to synthetic peptides mimicking segments of the deduced sequence (peptides I and II; Fig. 1). A clone containing a 2.9-kb insert was positive in both screenings and was further characterized (Fig. 1). Restriction mapping and sequencing of this insert demonstrated that it contained a complete open reading frame and the original 1.9-kb cDNA sequence in its central region (Fig. 1). The sequence was unique and did not bear significant homology to other proteins registered in NBRF or EMBL data banks or to factors known to be involved in ras-regulated locomotion (14). Like previously characterized proteins such as p53 (36), it contained two possible initiation codons, encoding proteins of either 52.2 or 46.7 kD, respectively (Fig. 1). The encoded protein was rich in glutamic acid, lysine, glutamine, and leucine. It had a PI of 5.2, was hydrophillic, and most of the polypeptide was predicted to occur as an alpha helix by Chou–Fasman analyses (5). The most notable feature of the deduced sequence was a 21-amino acid stretch (which corresponded to peptide I, underlined in Fig. 1) that was repeated five times near the NH2 terminus. The predicted protein contained eight putative N-glycosylation sites, five of which were concentrated within the repeated motif. The protein also contained clusters of positively charged amino acids throughout the open reading frame. It did not encode a hydrophobic sequence long enough to span the plasma membrane and possible signal sequences following either initiation codon were weak (Fig. 1).

**The Encoded Protein Occurs at the Cell Surface**

The encoded protein occurred at the cell surface as demonstrated by positive immunofluorescent staining for RHAMM using live cells (Fig. 2, a and b). Further, the majority of staining occurred on cell processes and at the media surface of cells as demonstrated by optically "sectioning" cells using a confocal microscope. Staining using pAb to peptide II en-
Figure 3. Immunofluorescent localization of encoded protein relative to HARC proteins. Double immunofluorescence studies of zinc-induced fibroblasts were performed using (a) mAb 3T3-5 which specifically reacted with 52-58-kD proteins of HARC and (b) pAb to peptide II (nucleotide sequence 804-864). The mAb was detected with FITC anti-mouse IgG and the pAb was detected with RITC anti-rabbit IgG. Both antibodies were strikingly localized in the ruffles and processes of zinc sulfate-induced fibroblasts. Preimmune sera showed no immunofluorescence (data not shown). Bar, 16 μm.

coded in the cDNA (nucleotide sequence 804-864) was abolished by light trypsin treatment (Fig. 2 c). Fluorescence-activated cell sorter analysis of these cells showed quantifiable staining providing further evidence of a cell surface localization (data not shown). In fixed cells, where lamellae were well-preserved, the encoded protein was seen to strikingly accumulate in the ruffles and processes of H-ras-transformed cells (Fig. 3). Staining also occurred intracellularly in the perinuclear region (data not shown). This distribution is typical of molecules that regulate cell locomotion (1, 14). It is further noted that the pAb to peptide I colocalized precisely with mAb to the 58-kD HARC protein (Fig. 3).

**Mutant H-ras Gene Regulates Expression of RHAMM**

Zinc sulfate induction of a metallothionein-regulated mutant H-ras gene transfected into 10T1/2 fibroblasts (212 cells; reference 26) increased the expression of 58-kD proteins (Fig. 4 A; +, −) detected by pAb to peptide II (nucleotide sequence 804-864, Fig. 1). p21 ras proteins were also increased upon induction (Fig. 4 B, +, −). An mRNA transcript of 5.2 kb was detected using a cDNA probe encoding the open reading frame of the 2.9-kb cDNA insert and was increased 24 h after zinc induction of p21 H-ras expression (Fig. 2 c). Northern blots were reprobed with glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase cDNA for a loading control (Fig. 4 D).

**Antibodies to Peptides Encoded in the RHAMM cDNA Block Locomotion**

Direct evidence for a role of the encoded protein in H-ras-regulated cell locomotion was demonstrated in experiments designed to test whether antibodies to the encoded protein inhibited cell locomotion. As noted previously (34), induction of the mutant H-ras gene with zinc sulfate activated an HA-dependent motility mechanism in mutant H-ras-transformed fibroblasts (Fig. 5). Antibodies to peptide II (nucleotide sequence 804-864, Fig. 1) specifically inhibited ras-regulated locomotion (Fig. 5).

**Bacterially Expressed RHAMM Binds to HA**

An insert containing the open reading frame from the second initiation codon was expressed in bacteria as a glutathione-S-transferase fusion protein. The fusion protein was analyzed as described in Materials and Methods and separated from bacterial proteins by electrophoresis on 12.5% SDS-PAGE. RHAMM was identified with mAb 3T3-5, specific to the 52- and 58-kD HARC proteins, on immunoblots as a 75-kD protein (Fig. 6). About 26 kD is due to the presence of the glutathione-S-transferase peptide with the remaining 45-50 kD representative of the recombinant RHAMM peptide. The molecular mass of the recombinant peptide is therefore in agreement with that observed for the deglycosylated 58-kD protein isolated from fibroblasts (Turley, E. A., K. Hoare,
Expression of encoded protein is regulated by the mutant H-ras oncogene. Cell lysates (A and B) were prepared from buffer-(-) and zinc sulfate-treated (+) fibroblasts transfected with mutant H-ras under the control of a metallothionein promoter (26). Transblots from SDS-PAGE were probed with (A) pAb to peptide II (nucleotide sequence 804–864) or (B) RAS-10 antibody. Protein standards are marked by arrowheads and include, from the top of the gel, phosphorylase b (97.4 kD), BSA (68 kD), and trypsin inhibitor (21.5 kD). Induction of the mutant H-ras gene increased expression of the encoded protein. RNA (C and D) was isolated from buffer-(-) and zinc sulfate-treated (+) H-ras-transfected fibroblasts. RNA was hybridized with a 32P-labeled cDNA fragment containing the open reading frame (C). Blots were reprobed with H-glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase cDNA to control for RNA loading (D). The induction of the mutant ras gene with zinc sulfate increased the expression of a 5.2-kb mRNA transcript.

and V. Cripps, manuscript submitted for publication) as well as that deduced from the nucleotide sequence. This protein specifically bound to biotinylated HA and was competed with excess labeled HA (Fig. 6). Bacterial lysates that contained plasmids without the insert did not bind HA (Fig. 6).

RHAMM Is Antigenically Related to the 58- and 52-kD HARC Proteins

The encoded protein was shown to be antigenically related to the 52–58 kD of HARC (32) which are the HA-binding proteins of this complex (Turley, E. A., K. Hoare, and V. Cripps, manuscript submitted for publication). Thus, in transblot immunosassays and using purified HARC proteins as substrate (Fig. 7A), PabI cross-reacted with the 58- and 52-kD proteins (Fig. 7C). The blocking mAb 3T3-5 also cross-reacted with these proteins (Fig. 7B).

Discussion

Oncogenic transformation by both src and activated ras genes have been reported to promote synthesis of HA (21, 32, 34) and the growth of many human tumors is accompanied by elevated levels of this glycosaminoglycan in the serum or in tissue surrounding the tumor (19, 25, 27). Tumor cells often show increased responsiveness to HA-stimulating factors (4, 13) and, recently, the increase in locomotion of a ras-transformed cell line has been shown to be mediated by HA (34). We have isolated and characterized a cDNA
clone from a λGTI1 cDNA expression library prepared from 3T3 cells that encodes a 48- or 52-kD protein, depending upon the initiation codon used. This protein is unique, occurring on the cell surface, is regulated by the H-ras oncogene, and mediates locomotion of ras-transformed cells responding to HA. Furthermore, in transblot assays it specifically binds to HA. Its unique structure and HA-binding properties indicate that it is a new HA receptor. Further, its role in cell locomotion predicts that it will play an important role in developmental, disease, and repair processes. Based on this, we have characterized a novel hyaluronan receptor.

The encoded protein appears to be identical or related to the 58- and 52-kD proteins of an HARC originally isolated by one of us (32). These proteins have been shown to be involved in locomotion (2, 33, 34) and, recently, to also bind to HA (Turley, E. A., K. Hoare, and V. Cripps, manuscript submitted for publication). Thus, pAb specific to the encoded protein cross-reacts with the 52-, 58-kD HARC protein. Conversely, a battery of monoclonal antibodies that are specific for the 52- and 58-kD HARC proteins cross-react with bacterially expressed RHAMM. These observations, combined with (a) the ability of the HARC proteins to reverse the blocking effect of pAb specific to the encoded protein on cell locomotion (Fig. 5), (b) the precise colocalization of the two antigens, (c) their common regulation by the H-ras oncogene, and (d) their ability to bind to HA and to mediate

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