Abstract

The Ca\(^{2+}\)-dependent human S100A4 (Mts1) protein is part of the S100 family. Here, we studied the interactions of S100A4 with S100A1 using nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy. We used the chemical shift perturbed residues from HSQC to model S100A4 and S100A1 complex with HADDOCK software. We observed that S100A1 and the RAGE V domain have an analogous binding area in S100A4. We discovered that S100A4 acts as an antagonist among the RAGE V domain and S100A1, which inhibits tumorigenesis and cell proliferation. We used a WST-1 assay to examine the bioactivity of S100A1 and S100A4. This study could possibly be beneficial for evaluating new proteins for the treatment of diseases.

1. Introduction

The family of human S100 proteins are Ca\(^{2+}\)-dependent, slightly acidic proteins including more than 20 family members with molecular weights of 9–13 kDa in vertebrates [1]. S100 proteins are used as a biomarker to identify the malignant tumor, has been found repeatedly in human diseases and some of them have been proposed as medical targets or predictors of therapeutic response or "predictive biomarkers" [2–5]. Interactions of S100 protein play a role in the regulation of enzyme action, cell development and discrimination; many S100 proteins exhibit chemotactic and neurotrophic activities [3,6,7]. S100 proteins are known to be possible markers of various cancers such as breast and colorectal cancer pancreatic, thyroid, gastric bladder, and melanoma [3]. It is also found as a bunch on the human chromosome 1q21 [8]. The family of EF-hand Ca\(^{2+}\)-binding proteins is familiar to science, but intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) mediates signals in an unknown fashion [9,10]. The family of EF-hand Ca\(^{2+}\)-binding proteins is familiar to science, but intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) mediates signals in an unknown fashion [9,10]. The family of EF-hand Ca\(^{2+}\)-binding proteins is familiar to science, but intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) mediates signals in an unknown fashion [9,10].
The S100A4 protein was first deduced from stromas and tumors. In solution, the S100A4 protein takes the form of a homo-dimeric and acts as a metastasis-supporting protein [19,20]. The presence of S100A4 has now been demonstrated in cancers (e.g., pancreatic gastric, colorectal, bladder, and breast). The S100A4 protein acts as a part of angiogenesis and tumor establishment [19–21]. The EF-hand hinge area and the C terminus of the Mts1 protein are specifically related to another S100 protein. However, the majority of S100 proteins are related to target protein-protein binding. Calcium ion binding results in conformational changes in proteins to expose the hydrophobic pocket in helices 3 and 5 of the C-terminal EF-hand and the hinge region [22–24].

S100A1 is a part of the S100 family—it is expressed the most in cardiomyocytes [25]. S100A1 has been noted in the heart, brain, skin, ovaries, thyroid gland, breasts, salivary glands, skeletal muscles, and kidneys. It is the source of various endometrial cancers such as melanoma, breast, thyroid, renal, endometrioid, and it is responsible for neurodegenerative disorders [25,26,35–39,27–34]. Due to the helix 3 and 4 conformation, S100A1 creates a large hydrophobic region between this helix, and many Ca$^{2+}$-dependent target protein interactions take place in this region [40]. Previously studies have demonstrated the interaction of S100A1 with other proteins such as ATP2A2, RyR1, TRPM3, RyR2, and RAGE [41–46]. The conformational changes or activities of S100A1 support particular physiological roles. The S100A1 protein plays a crucial role in gene therapies, and it was recently used in human clinical trials related to heart failure [47].

Interaction between the S100 protein have in reported which have the ability to form the hetero- and homo-dimers [1,48]. In this report we have found that the interactions site of S100A1 and S100A4 on the molecular level, this binding is also reported in vitro using gel overlay, yeast two-hybrid system and affinity column chromatography [49,50]. We also studied the S100A4 as an inhibitor—it blocking the interface of the V domain and S100A1 [51] to stop the cell proliferation [52] and could be used as the treatment of cancer [53] and RAGE related disease [54–57]. We also used the WST-1 assays, suggest that the inhibition properties arise from the bioactivity of S100A4 [58]. We also present putative models of the S100A4-S100A1 complex. This study could possibly be beneficial for the development of new proteins useful for the treatment of diseases.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Materials

Ninety-nine percent $^{15}$NH$_4$Cl ($^{15}$N-ammonium chloride) and 99% D$_2$O (isotopic-labeled deuterium oxide) were purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories. All of the buffers and solutions were prepared using milli-Q water. The buffers for the NMR spectroscopy sample were filtered using a 0.22-μm antiseptic filter. The SW480 assay cells were bought from CCL-288 (American Type Culture Collection).

2.2 Expression procedures of S100A4 and S100A1

The S100A4 protein includes four free cysteine residues. We used dithiothreitol (DTT) as a reductant in the buffer for the NMR experiments. The cDNA of the S100A4 was obtained from Mission Biotech Company. The S100A4 protein contains the vector pET21b, and E. coli was used for the transformed and over-expressed in the host cell BL21 (DE3). M9 medium was used for bacterial growth, and $^{15}$NH$_4$Cl was the source of $^{15}$N labelled. The cultures were grown at a temperature 37°C until they obtained an optical density (OD) of 0.75–1.00. 1.0 mM of IPTG used to induce the culture, which was grown at 25°C for 15–18 h. The cells were lysed and harvested using the buffer composition (300 mM KCl, 1 mM DTT, 2 mM CaCl$_2$, 20 mM...
Tris, 1 M (NH$_4$)$_2$SO$_4$ and 1 mM EDTA at pH 7.5). Sample was sonicated again for 30 min and centrifuged at 11000 rpm. S100A4 was obtained in soluble form, and purification was carried out using a Hi-Prep 16/60 Phenyl FF column with hydrophobic interaction chromatography (HIC, GE Healthcare). The HIC column was rinsed with buffer-1 containing 300 mM KCl, 1 mM DTT, 2 mM CaCl$_2$, 20 mM Tris, 1 M (NH$_4$)$_2$SO$_4$ and 1 mM EDTA at pH 7.5 and then washed with buffer-2 containing 1 mM EDTA, 20 mM Tris, 300 2 mM CaCl$_2$, mM KCl, and 1 mM DTT at pH 7.5. Finally, it was eluted with a buffer containing 10 mM EDTA, 20 mM Tris, and 1 mM DTT at pH 7.5. The S100A4 portion was placed in the buffer with 20 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM DTT and 0.02% NaN$_3$ at pH 7.5 and was purified with a Q-Sepharose (XL 16/10) column on an AKTA FPLC system. S100A4 was eluted by a gradient with a buffer containing 1 mM DTT, 20 mM Tris-HCl, 0.02% NaN$_3$ and 1.5M NaCl at pH 7.5. The S100A4 protein was exchanged with an NMR buffer containing 8 mM NaCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 16 mM Tris, 6 mM CaCl$_2$, and 0.34 mM NaN$_3$ at pH 6.0 using a Millipore centrifuge tube. The purity of S100A4 was confirmed using SDS-PAGE (S1 Fig).

The cDNA of S100A1 (1–93 amino acids) was inserted into XhoI or NdeI restriction sites. The expression vector pET20b was used for cloning, and host cell Rosetta (DE3) was used for the transformation and expression. Details of the purification of the S100A1 protein have been reported [51]. The purity of S100A1 was identified using SDS-PAGE (S2 Fig). These two purified protein S100A4 and S100A1 was dissolved in 8M urea separately to make them to be monomer. Then we mixed them together to generate mixture of S100A1 dimer, S100A4 dimer and heterodimer S100A4-S100A1. At the end we exchange with the NMR buffer for the experiments.

2.3 $^1$H-$^{15}$N HSQC NMR titration

A Varian 700 MHz NMR spectrometer was used for the HSQC titrations at 25˚C. All of the samples for the titration contained the same buffer at pH 6.0: 0.1 mM EDTA, 8 mM NaCl, 6 mM CaCl$_2$, 16 mM Tris, and 0.34 mM NaN$_3$. The HSQC titrations were carried out by adding S100A1 to the $^{15}$N S100A4 in proportions of 1:0 and 1:1 molar. A second titration was also performed with $^{15}$N labeled S100A1 by adding S100A4 in proportions of 1:0 and 1:1 molar. The NMR HSQC spectra were purposely overlapped to decide whether the intensities should be decreased or the cross peaks shifted.

2.4 Docking study of S100A4 and S100A1 (HADDOCK)

The HADDOCK program (version 2.2) [59–61] was used to create the structure of the S100A4-S100A1 complex. The structures of S100A4 and S100A1 were selected from the PDB (ID: 2MRD, 2LP3, separately). The docking study and successive refinement were carried out using a number of ambiguous-interaction restraints (AIRs) and residues that represented at the HSQC spectra, peaks with decreased intensities or considerable chemical shifts [51]. The reported S100A4-S100A1 complex was selected from the cluster with the lowest energy, and the complex was illustrated and displayed using software called PyMOL [62].

2.5 Dissociation constant (K$_d$) measurements based on fluorescence

For binding constant measurement of protein-ligand and protein-protein interaction, fluorescence is a widely used method [63,64]. A F-2500 fluoro-spectrophotometer (Hitachi) was used for the experiments. In S100A4, there is no tryptophan. The tryptophan residue in the S100A1 protein excites and causes the protein to fluoresce. For S100A1, the excitation frequency of the tryptophan absorption band was found at 295 nm, and wavelength of 295 nm was used for the excitation. At a wavelength of 344 nm, S100A1 exhibits an emission band. Over the range of
315–405 nm, we noted the emission wavelengths. For the fluorescence measurements, we used a buffer containing 0.1 mM EDTA, 8 mM NaCl, 0.34 mM NaN3, 6 mM CaCl2, and 16 mM Tris at pH 6.0. The S100A4 concentrations were increased from 0 to 10.50 μM in increments of roughly 0.70 μM to the S100A1 which consists of 3.50 μM concentration. Variation in emission spectra was observed as the S100A4 concentration was increased in the complex solution. The curve was fitted and the following equations [65] were used to calculate the Kd of the S100A1-S100A4 complex [66].

\[
\frac{1}{(I - I_0)} = \frac{1}{(I_1 - I_0)} + \frac{K_d}{(I_1 - I_0)} \times \frac{1}{[S100A4]}
\]

Eq (1)

\[
\Delta F = \frac{\Delta F_{max} \times [S100A4]}{K_d + [S100A4]}
\]

Eq (2)

In Eq 1, I0 refers to the intensity of the free S100A4 in the solution; I and I1 refer to the emission intensities at the middle and maximum concentration of S100A4, respectively. F is the fluorescence intensity change between I0 and I, Fmax is the maximum fluorescence difference and Kd is the dissociation constant. The actual curve was processed further as curve fitting and slope was calculated to get the Kd.

2.6 Bioactivity study with the WST-1 assay

We used the WST-1 assay to determine the physiological condition of S100A1 proteins [67,68]. In living cells, WST-1 is split to a soluble formazan via mitochondrial dehydrogenases. The number of formazan created is directly proportional to the dehydrogenase enzymatic activity. Therefore, the difference in OD (optical density) values at a suitable wavelength is correlated with the number of active metabolically cells in the culture. The WST-1 assay was conducted in the same manner as the Roche method. We placed the SW480 cells at a density of 5 × 10^3 cells/well in a 96-well plate one day prior to the experiments [69]. Next, in a serum medium consisting of bovine serum albumin (0.1%), the cells were incubated for one day. The serum-starved cells were titrated with 100 nM S100A1 with S100A4 and left free of S100A4 protein for an additional 48 h to detect the exchange of the proportional cell number. Prior to collecting the 1/10 volume of the WST-1 chemical agent was added to all of the wells. This agent consisted of 100 μL of culture, and the cells were incubated for an additional 4 h at 37˚C. The culture cell plate was then incubated with slight agitation for 10 min on an incubator. The absorbance was determined at a wavelength of 450 nm using a synergy 2 micro-plate reader [51].

3. Results and discussion

3.1 The binding site of S100A4 and S100A1

1H-15N NMR HSQC is generally used to determine the binding site between a ligand and a protein. Interacting residues of the S100A4 and S100A1 proteins can be determined by calculating the resonances on the HSQC NMR spectra of S100A4 and correlated them with S100A4 in the complex with S100A1. Superimposed HSQC NMR spectra of free 15N S100A4 and the 15N S100A4-S100A1 complex are shown in Fig 1A. Portions of the NMR signals were decreased after the addition of unlabeled S100A1 to 15N S100A4. The NMR HSQC signals of an 15N labeled S100A4 protein complex with unlabeled S100A1 residues at the interaction site were lower than those acquired with free 15N labeled S100A4. The assignment of S100A4 (BMRB under accession number 25069) was previously reported [70]. This finding is likely due to the affected nuclei at the interface between the S100A4 and S100A1 proteins.
The adjacent nuclei at the interacting site were reformed by another protein, which brought together and led to a decrease in the strength of peaks in the HSQC spectrum. When the S100 protein formed a complex with its target protein, the residues of the S100 protein were affected. Previous NMR HSQC studies noted changes in HSQC resonance among protein complex interfaces. The spectra of free $^{15}$N labeled S100A4 and the $^{15}$N labeled S100A4 complex with unlabeled S100A1 were superimposed to classify the decreased intensity of S100A4 residues (S3, S14, S20, G21, E52) at the interface.

3.2 The interface site of S100A1 and S100A4

We also performed a reverse titration experiment on S100A4 titration with $^{15}$N S100A1 to define the residues of S100A1 binding to S100A4. The HSQC spectra of free $^{15}$N labeled S100A1 (The assignment of S100A1 in BMRB Entry 18101) [71] and $^{15}$N labeled S100A1 complexed with unlabeled S100A4 (Fig 2A). Residues that exhibited a low intensity were selected for plotting on a cartoon model of S100A1 (Fig 2B): G1, E3, N13, H16, G43, F44, D52, A53, V76, L77, A79 and W90. We found the some common interaction residues (G43, V76, L77 and A79) which is reported in the binding HSQC spectra of S100A1-RAGE V domain [51].

3.3 The S100A4-S100A1 complex model

The complex structure of S100A4 and S100A1 (Fig 3) was developed using the HADDOCK program to compute the protein complex. Ambiguous interaction restraints were developed
Based on the difference in resonance between the NMR HSQC of S100A4 and S100A1, input parameters for the HADDOCK program were selected based on those residues that exhibited perturbations from the spectra (NMR HSQC). We also observed that some of the residues disappeared at the N-terminal of S100A1, which may be due to the flexibility of the N-terminal being high when a complex is formed.

Based on the HADDOCK results, we generated a heterodimeric complex of S100A4 and S100A1. The three-dimensional S100A1 and the S100A4 structures were achieved from PDB (ID: 2MRD,2LP3). Nearly 5000 complex structures were produced by applying rigid-body minimization with HADDOCK. The top 200 structures with lower energies after water refinement were used in this study. The structure of the heterodimer S100A4-S100A1 complex is shown in Fig 3. We observed that, due to segmental motion after S100A4-S100A1 complex formation, residues G1, E3, N13 and H16 disappeared at the N-terminal of S100A1. These residues are far away from the core of complex, which are experienced high degree of flexibility and mobility of the N-terminal when a complex is formed.

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Fig 3. Model of the S100A1-S100A4 complex. S100A1 and S100A4 are shown in blue and red, respectively. The interacting residues are shown in cyan and green.

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0212299.g003

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The Ramachandran plot analysis of the acquired complex S100A1-S100A4 had fair bond angles $\psi$ and $\phi$ in the stereochemistry of the proteins. The Ramachandran plot (S3 Fig) reveals that 91.6% of the complex residues were glycine free in the favorite region. Six residues (3.2%) were glycine free in the outlier area.

3.4 Dissociation constant measurements based on fluorescence of the complex S100A4-S100A1

S100A1 protein consist one tryptophan residue at the sequence W90 and it is exposed. Tryptophan 90 is situated at the binding region of the S100A1. However, the excitation frequency of the tryptophan absorption band was found at 295 nm, and drop in fluorescence intensity shows around W90. Decrease in intensity was observed after addition of S100A4 at the titration curve. These data were processed to get linear curve fitting and slope was used to calculated to get the $K_d$. Dissociation constant for S100A4-S100A1 complex was calculated which is in the range of about 6.2 ± 0.47 $\mu$M. In Fig 4 we show the data graphed as $1/[S100A4]$ versus $1/(I-I_0)$. Dissociation constant of S100A1-RAGE V domain was reported as 6.13 ± 1.29 $\mu$M [51], which indicating that binding of S100A1 is stronger with S100A4 than RAGE V domain.

3.5 Functional bioactivity study with the WST-1 assay

A WST-1-based cell proliferation assay was used to describe the downstream signaling activity transmitted by the RAGE V domain through S100A1 [16,46,72–76]. We selected SW480 cells (which contains RAGE) for the bioactivity functional assays because they have epithelial-like structure and are frequently used to study cancer in vitro. The SW480 cells were treated for 2 days with S100A1 prior to the variability analysis with the WST-1 assay.

SW480 cells containing serum were treated with S100A1 (concentration: 10nM, 50nM and 100nM). We absorbed the 1.54-fold growth (Fig 5, Lane 4) in the viable cell count over control (Fig 5, Lane 1) which is free from serum. This result can be clarified by the point that S100A1 interact with the RAGE V domain and hence induce the cell proliferation [51]. A 1.38-fold decrease was observed in cells when treated with the complex of S100A4-S100A1 (100 nM) protein (Fig 5, Lane 5). These findings indicate that the S100A4 protein potentially inhibits contact between S100A1 and the RAGE V domain and inhibits cell proliferation activity.

The interactions between S100A1 and the V domain suggest that their binding may activate an auto-phosphorylation route that leads to several signal transduction cascades that regulate
migration and cell proliferation. In this study, S100A1-RAGE V domain complex was used which is previously reported (Fig 6A) [51].

4. Conclusions

The paracrine, endocrine, and autocrine aspects of S100 family proteins are unknown. These proteins can be present in sufficient concentrations to determine cellular signaling in diverse cell types. We used NMR titration experiments to describe the binding between S100A1 and S100A4. Using HSQC chemical shift perturbation, we have chosen the amino acid residue to run the HADDOCK to generate the S100A4-S100A1 complex model (Fig 3). We can see the S100A4 blocking the interaction between RAGE V domain and S100A1 (Fig 6B). WST-1 analysis is also supporting our finding, that S100A4 inhibit the cell proliferation (Sherbet and Lakshmi, 1998) when S100A4-S100A1 complex were added (Fig 5 lane 5 in green) [49,50]. Based on our results, we can conclude that S100A4 plays an essential role as an antagonist between the RAGE V domain and S100A1 [51]. Furthermore, our findings are essential to designing S100A4 analogs that may possibly act as effective blockers to inhibit the RAGE V domain.

Fig 6. (A) The structure of S100A1-RAGE V domain complex (yellow and green respectively). (B) S100A4 (in red) blocking the interaction between S100A1-RAGE V domain.

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0212299.g006
domain-S100A1 route for the treatment of many kinds of human cancer [53] and inflammation [54–57]. The complex structure of S100A1-V domains [51] is shown in Fig 6A. The overlapping complexes S100A4-S100A1 are shown Fig 6B.

The S100A4 molecule acts as an inhibitor and stop the cell proliferation to block the interaction of the RAGE V domain and S100A1. This complex model may be valuable for improving antagonists and may potentially benefit protein-design studies that target S100A1 and the RAGE V domain.

Supporting information

S1 Fig. The SDS-PAGE band for purified S100A4 protein showing a molecular weight of 11.7 kDa.
(TIF)

S2 Fig. The SDS-PAGE band for the purified S100A1 protein showing a molecular weight of 10.5 kDa.
(TIF)

S3 Fig. Ramachandran plot showing the complex of S100A1 with S100A4 according to the PROCHECK analysis. Ninety-one percent of the residues were in the favored area, 5.3% were in the allowed area, and 3.2% were in the disallowed region.
(TIF)

S1 File. Functional bioactivity study with the WST-1 assay S100A1+ A4 Summary (p value).
(XLSX)

S2 File. Dissociation constant measurements based on fluorescence of the complex S100A4-S100A1.
(XLSX)

Acknowledgments

We acknowledge the Department of Chemistry, National Tsing Hua University, for allowing us to use their Varian NMR 700 MHz spectrometer.

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