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Alternative Splicing of Human Prostaglandin G/H Synthase mRNA and Evidence of Differential Regulation of the Resulting Transcripts by Transforming Growth Factor β1, Interleukin 1β, and Tumor Necrosis Factor α*

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Prostaglandin G/H synthase (PGG/HS) is the rate-limiting enzyme in the conversion of arachidonic acid to prostaglandins and thromboxanes. We screened a human lung fibroblast cDNA library with an ovine PGG/HS cDNA and isolated a 2.3-kilobase clone (HCO-T9). Sequence analysis of this clone showed that (a) it contained the entire translated region of PGG/HS and (b) it displayed an in-frame splicing of the last 111 base pairs encoded by exon 9, which resulted in the elimination of the N-glycosylation site at residue 409. Polymerase chain reaction amplification with specific oligonucleotides of reverse-transcribed mRNA from diverse human tissues and cultured cells yielded 400- and 300-base pair fragments that corresponded, respectively, to the intact and spliced transcripts. The expression of these two transcripts in cultured human lung fibroblasts was differentially regulated by serum, transforming growth factor β1, interleukin 1β, tumor necrosis factor α, and phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate, as each of these conditions stimulated preferentially the expression of the unspliced transcripts. The elimination of one of the four N-glycosylation sites by the alternative splicing would result in the presence of a related gene (17, 18). More recently, the avian cDNAs have identified either 2.7-kb transcripts or murine cDNAs have identified either 2.7-kb transcripts that correspond to the size of the cDNA (12, 13) or transcripts of 2.7 and 5.5 kb (14–16) in a variety of cells and tissues from different species, including humans. In addition, hybridizations under low stringency conditions showed the presence of 4.0-kb transcripts in murine and ovine tissues, suggesting the existence of a related gene (17, 18). More recently, the avian equivalent of this gene has been cloned (19).

Prostaglandins (PG)¹ are important mediators involved in diverse biologic processes such as cell proliferation, inflammatory and immune responses, smooth muscle contraction, maintenance of fluid and electrolyte balance, platelet aggregation, and the production of extracellular matrix proteins (1–3). The metabolism of free arachidonic acid to PG and thromboxanes is dependent on the availability of the enzyme PG G/H synthase (PGG/HS) (EC 1.14.99.1), a membrane-bound homodimer of two 70-kDa polypeptides. PGG/HS has a bisdioxygenase (cyclo-oxygenase) activity mediating the bis-oxygenation of arachidonic acid to the hydroperoxide PGG2, and a hydroperoxidase activity mediating the reduction of PGG2 to the endoperoxide PGG3, which is the precursor of PG and thromboxanes (4, 5). PGG/HS is a hemoprotein with a protoporphyrin IX prosthetic group which is required for both cyclo-oxygenase and hydroperoxidase activities. The enzyme contains four oligosaccharides bound to asparagine residues (6). At least one of these residues appears to play a crucial role in the activity of the enzyme.

The primary structure of PGG/HS from ovine vesicular glands (7–9) and murine 3T3 cells (10) has been deduced from full-length cDNA sequences. Similarly, the primary structure of the human enzyme has been deduced from sequences of a genomic clone (11). Northern hybridizations employing ovine or murine cDNAs have identified either 2.7-kb transcripts that correspond to the size of the cDNA (12, 13) or transcripts of 2.7 and 5.5 kb (14–16) in a variety of cells and tissues from different species, including humans. In addition, hybridizations under low stringency conditions showed the presence of 4.0-kb transcripts in murine and ovine tissues, suggesting the existence of a related gene (17, 18). More recently, the avian equivalent of this gene has been cloned (19).

PG have been shown to down-regulate the production of extracellular matrix proteins in fibroblasts by diverse mechanisms (3). PG production is stimulated by various cytokines, such as interleukin 1β (IL-1β), tumor necrosis factor α (TNF-α), transforming growth factor β1 (TGF-β1), epidermal growth factor, and platelet-derived growth factor (20–24). Consequently, PG may modulate the effects that these cytokines have on extracellular matrix protein production (22). The availability of a cDNA for the human PGG/HS would allow a better understanding of the complex regulatory processes involved in PG production in various tissues under diverse conditions.

Here, we report the cloning of a cDNA for the human PGG/HS and present evidence of an alternative splicing of the corresponding mRNA that eliminates 111 bp encoded by exon 9 of the gene. The alternative splicing would result in the elimination of one of the four functionally required N-glycosylation sites in the enzyme. Furthermore, we demonstrate the differential regulation of PGG/HS mRNA splicing by serum, TGF-β1, IL-1β, TNF-α, and phorbol esters. These observations suggest that the alternative splicing we identified may play an important role in the regulation of the enzymatic activity of PGG/HS under normal or pathologic conditions.

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¹ The abbreviations used are: PG, prostaglandin(s); PGG/HS, prostaglandin G/H synthase; bp, base pair(s); kb, kilobase(s); IL, interleukin; TNF, tumor necrosis factor; TGF, transforming growth factor; MEM, Eagle’s minimal essential medium; FCS, fetal calf serum; PMA, phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate; PCR, polymerase chain reaction.

10816
**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Cell Culture**—Primary fibroblast cultures were established from human lung biopsy specimens and cultured as described (25). Confluent fibroblasts were incubated for 24 h in Eagle's minimal essential medium (MEM) supplemented with 1%, 10% FCS, 1% (v/v) vitamins, and 2 mM L-glutamine. After this period, the cells were incubated for different intervals in media containing either no serum or serum at the same concentrations as those received during the previous 24 h. The cultures were incubated under control conditions or with one of the following additives: 0.1 μM phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA), 200 units/ml TNF-α (Boehringer Mannheim), 50 units/ml IL-1β (Boehringer Mannheim) or various concentrations of TG-F-β (10–500) PM (Collaborative Research Inc., Bedford, MA).

**Northern Hybridizations**—Poly(A)* mRNA was prepared on oligo(dT)₃₀-cellulose columns using the Fast Track mRNA Isolation Kit (Invitrogen; San Diego, CA). Total RNA from human cartilage was obtained as described (26). Total RNA from confluent lung, dermal, and synovial fibroblasts was prepared by the guanidinium isothiocyanate-CsCl discontinuous gradient method as described (27). Total RNA or poly(A)* mRNA was electrophoresed on formaldehyde-agarose gels, transferred to nylon-supported nitrocellulose (Schleicher & Schuell), UV cross-linked, and hybridized with either a gel-purified 1.6-kb cDNA for ovine PGG/HS (7), the corresponding human HCO-T9 cDNA (see below), or a mouse gyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase cDNA (28). Probes were labeled with α-³²PdCTP by nick translation (29), and the filters were hybridized for 24 h at 42 °C in 4 × SSC, 50% formamide, 0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate, 2 × Denhardt's solution, and 200 μg/ml salmon sperm DNA. Autoradiograms were developed and then scanned in a laser densitometer (UltraScan XL, Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology Inc.).

**Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Amplification of PGG/HS Transcripts**—Total RNA (5–10 μg) or poly(A)* mRNA (2 μg) from various human tissues and cultured cells was employed to synthesize single-stranded cDNA with Moloney leukemia virus reverse transcriptase (GIBCO-BRL) and oligo(dT)₃₀ primers (30), and the second strand was synthesized using RNase H and DNA polymerase I (Boehringer Mannheim). EcoRI linkers (Promega Biotech, Madison, WI) were attached to the double-stranded cDNA, and it was ligated to an EcoRI-predigested X vector (X-ZAP II; Stratagene, La Jolla, CA), and packaged in vitro using a commercial packaging extract (Giga Pack I1; Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). A bacteriophage cDNA library was obtained containing approximately 4.5 × 10⁹ colonies and was screened by plaque hybridization with the gel-purified 1.6-kb ovine PGG/HS cDNA previously radiolabeled with α-³²PdCTP by nick translation to a specific activity of 1.5 × 10⁸ cpm/μg DNA. Hybridizations were carried out for 48 h at 42 °C in a buffer containing 6 × SSC, 5 × Denhardt's solution, 1% sodium dodecyl sulfate, and 100 μg/ml salmon sperm DNA. A positive clone was identified that was plaque-purified, and the Bluscript phagemid containing the cDNA was excised from the λ vector with the helper virus R408. Progressivie bidirectional deletions of the double-stranded cDNA were prepared with exonuclease III (Erase-a-Base System, Promega Biotech) and sequenced by the dideoxy chain termination method (31) using modified T7 polymerase (Sequenase, U. S. Biochemical Corp.).

**Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Amplification of PGG/HS Transcripts**—Total RNA (5–10 μg) or poly(A)* mRNA (2 μg) from various human tissues and cultured cells was employed to synthesize single-stranded cDNA with Moloney leukemia virus reverse transcriptase and oligo(dT)₃₀ primers. Amplification of the cDNA was performed by 40 cycles of PCR (32) in 50 μl of Taq DNA polymerase mixture (Perkin-Elmer Cetus Instruments) with 23 pm of two primers flanking a region from nucleotides 1011 to 1415. The reaction conditions were 94 °C for 30 s, 52 °C for 30 s, and 72 °C for 1 min. The 5'-primer (5'-GGAGACCATCAAGATTGT) is complementary to the antisense strand, and the 3'-primer (5'-GTCTCTCAAAACCAGGTCCT) is complementary to the sense strand. The PCR-amplified cDNAs were directly cloned into the pCR-1000 vector (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) and sequenced by the dideoxy chain termination method.

In other experiments, 4 μg of total RNA from lung fibroblasts incubated under various conditions were reverse-transcribed using random hexamers and amplified by PCR in the presence of 25 μCi of α-³²PdCTP for 20 cycles. The reactions were chloroform-extracted and precipitated, resuspended in H₂O, and divided into two aliquots and analyzed by electrophoresis in 3% agarose and 5% acrylamide, respectively. In other reactions, 3 or 8 μg of total RNA were reverse-transcribed and amplified by PCR in the presence of 50 μCi of α-³²PdCTP in a reaction volume of 200 μl, and 38-μl aliquots were taken at cycles 15, 18, 21, 24, 27. Each aliquot was divided and analyzed by autoradiography in agarose and acrylamide gels as described above. Acrylamide gels were fixed in 7% acetic acid, dried, and subjected to autoradiography. The segments of the gels corresponding to the bands detected by autoradiography were excised, and the radioactivity was determined by scintillation counting. The counts/min obtained were divided by the cytidine content of both strands of the cDNA corresponding to the intact and spliced transcripts flanked by the oligonucleotide primers used for amplifications; that is, cpn in 400 bp/210 and cpm in 300 bp/144. The resulting values were used for further calculations.

**RESULTS**

**Cloning and Sequencing of a Full-Length Human PGG/HS cDNA**—Northern hybridizations of poly(A)* mRNA from normal human lung fibroblasts with the 1.6-kb ovine PGG/HS cDNA showed hybridization to 2.7-kb and 5.5-kb transcripts (Fig. 1, lane 1). A bacteriophage cDNA library was prepared from this mRNA and a positive clone containing a 2.3-kb cDNA, referred to as HCO-T9, was obtained. Northern hybridization analysis of normal human lung fibroblast poly(A)* mRNA with the HCO-T9 clone showed transcripts of 2.7 and 5.5 kb (Fig. 1, lane 2). A partial restriction map and the sequencing strategy for the HCO-T9 clone are shown in Fig. 2.

The nucleotide sequence of the HCO-T9 clone was determined and compared with the sequence of the human genomic clone for PGG/HS (11), which encodes for the 2.7-kb transcript (Fig. 3). This analysis showed that the HCO-T9 clone has the following features. (a) It contains the entire coding region plus 638 bp from the 3'-nontranslated region. (b) It
of exon 10 is conserved, thereby maintaining the PGG/HS except for the nucleotides at positions 36, 338, 393, and 1133. N-glycosylation sites (residues 67, 103, 143, and 409) are dot.

blast mRNA was performed. The ovine 1.6-kb (intact) and sequence C/AAGGTG/A of 5' splice donor sites (33) from single open reading frame. The presence of the consensus nucleotides 1183 to 1188 of exon 9 strongly suggested an 37 amino acids (amino acids 396-432). The 3'-acceptor site

exon 9 that are absent from clone HCO-T9 are underlined with a solid line.

It shows the absence of 111 bp (from nucleotides 1186 to 1296) corresponding to the last 111 bp of exon 9, coding for 37 amino acids (amino acids 396-432). The 3'-acceptor site of exon 9 is conserved, thereby maintaining the PGG/HS single open reading frame. The presence of the consensus sequence C/AAGGTG/A of 5'-splice donor sites (33) from nucleotides 1183 to 1188 of exon 9 strongly suggested an alternative splicing of the PGG/HS transcripts.

Expression of Intact and Spliced PGG/HS Transcripts in Various Tissues and Cultured Cells—To investigate whether transcripts corresponding to the intact and alternatively spliced forms of the PGG/HS gene were expressed in different human cells, PCR amplification of cDNA prepared from fetal and adult cartilage and from dermal, lung, and synovial fibroblast mRNA was performed. The ovine 1.6-kb (intact) and the human HCO-T9 (spliced) cDNAs were also amplified as controls. The 18-mer primers used were designed to bind regions of perfect homology between the human and ovine cDNAs. PCR amplification of the reverse transcribed mRNA from the five different human sources resulted in two fragments of approximately 400 and 300 bp in every case (Fig. 4). PCR amplification of mRNAs extracted from synovial tissue produced fragments of the same sizes (data not shown). PCR amplification of the ovine 1.6-kb cDNA yielded a single fragment of the expected 400 bp, whereas amplification of the HCO-T9 yielded a single fragment of 300 bp (Fig. 4). The 300-bp and 400-bp fragments amplified from the human mRNA and the 400- and 300-bp fragments amplified from the 1.6-kb ovine and the HCO-T9 cDNAs, respectively, were cloned in the pCR-1000 vector and sequenced. Analysis of the sequences showed that (a) the 400-bp fragments from both species were derived from transcripts corresponding to an intact exon 9 and (b) the human 300-bp fragment lacked the last 111 bp encoded by exon 9. We conclude that there was indeed an alternative splicing of the human PGG/HS mRNA at a position corresponding to nucleotide 1185 of exon 9 of the gene.

Regulation of the Expression of Intact and Spliced PGG/HS Transcripts by Growth Factors and Cytokines—The possibility that there may be differences in the enzymatic activity of the proteins translated from the intact and alternatively spliced transcripts led us to investigate the relative expression of these transcripts in normal human lung fibroblasts, under in vitro conditions known to up-regulate the expression of the gene (12, 14, 17, 34-39). Fibroblasts incubated with increasing concentrations of TGF-β1 showed a dose-dependent increase (up to 17-fold at 500 pM TGF-β1) in the steady-state levels of the 2.7-kb PGG/HS transcript (Fig. 5A). It was also noted that the 5.5-kb transcript described above was coordinately expressed with the 2.7-kb PGG/HS transcript. To determine the effects of the higher concentrations of TGF-β1 on the proteins translated from the intact and alternatively spliced transcripts, total RNA from control and TGF-β1-treated cells was reverse-transcribed and amplified by PCR. Aliquots taken at different cycles were electrophoresed in agarose and acryl-

![Fig. 4. Analysis of mRNA from various human tissues and cells by PCR amplification with PGG/HS-specific oligonucleotide primers](image)
amplification of the intact (400 bp) and spliced transcripts showed a linear increase from cycles 15 to 21 (Fig. 5C). It was, therefore, possible to obtain an accurate estimate of the relative ratios of the 400-bp/300-bp PCR-amplified products at cycle 18, the midpoint of the linear phase of the reaction. This ratio increased from 1.67 in control cells to 2.58 in TGF-β1-treated cells. A similar analysis of cells treated with increasing concentrations of TGF-β1 showed a dose-dependent increase in the levels of the intact and spliced transcripts (Fig. 5D), with a more pronounced increase in the levels of the intact transcripts relative to those of the spliced transcripts (Table I).

TNF-α and IL-1β caused a 1.6- and 2.3-fold increase in the steady-state levels of the 2.7-kb PGG/HS transcript, respectively, and a coordinated increase on the 5.5 kb band described above (Figs. 6A and 7A). The kinetics of PCR amplification of the reverse-transcribed mRNA showed a progressive increment of the amplified products of the intact and spliced transcripts as the number of cycles increased, with higher levels of both in TNF-α and IL-1β-treated cells (Figs. 6B and 7B). The relative extent of amplification of the intact and the spliced transcripts showed linear increases from cycles 15 to 21 (Figs. 6C and 7C). The ratios of the 400-bp/300-bp PCR-amplified products at cycle 18 increased from 2.19 in control cells to 3.18 in TNF-α-treated cells and from 2.32 to 3.75 in IL-1β-treated cells (Table I).

Treatment of fibroblasts with serum or PMA showed a time-dependent increase in the steady-state levels of the 2.7-kb PGG/HS transcript that reached 18- and 10-fold higher levels over control cells, respectively, (Fig. 8A). In addition, there was a coordinate increase in the expression of the 5.5-kb transcript and of a minor transcript of 4.4 kb. PCR analysis

| Experiment | Condition | 400-bp (cpm) | 300-bp (cpm) | Ratio 400/300 |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1°         | Control   | 87.0        | 52.0        | 1.67         |
| 1°         | TGF-β1, 500 pm | 211.1     | 81.6        | 2.58         |
| 2°         | Control   | 114.5       | 48.0        | 2.38         |
| 2°         | TGF-β1, 10 pm | 150.7      | 59.2        | 2.54         |
| 2°         | TGF-β1, 50 pm | 248.6      | 89.2        | 2.78         |
| 2°         | TGF-β1, 100 pm | 274.8     | 89.0        | 3.08         |
| 2°         | TGF-β1, 250 pm | 434.0     | 131.4       | 3.30         |
| 2°         | TGF-β1, 500 pm | 834.9      | 266.3       | 3.13         |
| 3°         | Control   | 18.2        | 8.3         | 2.19         |
| 3°         | TNF-α, 200 units/ml | 83.8     | 26.3        | 3.18         |
| 4°         | Control   | 13.0        | 5.6         | 2.32         |
| 4°         | IL-1β, 50 units/ml | 81.1     | 21.6        | 3.75         |
| 5°         | Control   | 29.2        | 24.8        | 1.17         |
| 5°         | 10% FCS, 2 h | 41.5       | 27.5        | 1.50         |
| 5°         | 10% FCS, 4 h | 96.3       | 50.3        | 1.91         |
| 5°         | 10% FCS, 6 h | 145.7      | 70.2        | 2.07         |
| 5°         | PMA, 0.1 μM | 129.1      | 58.8        | 2.19         |

a Amplified for 18 cycles.

b Amplified for 20 cycles.
Alternative Splicing of Human Cyclooxygenase mRNA

A

![Image A](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

B

![Image B](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

C

![Image C](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

FIG. 6. Northern hybridizations and PCR analysis of mRNA from normal human lung fibroblasts stimulated with TNF-α. A, confluent normal human lung fibroblasts were incubated in MEM (5% FCS) with or without 200 units/ml TNF-α for 24 h. Total RNA was isolated as described under "Materials and Methods" and 5-μg aliquots were analyzed by Northern hybridizations with the HCO-T9 clone (specific activity, 4.5 × 10⁶ cpm/μg) and a murine glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase cDNA (specific activity, 2.6 × 10⁸ cpm/μg). Lane 1, control; lane 2, TNF-α. B, three μg of total RNA were reverse-transcribed and PCR-amplified. Equal aliquots taken at different cycle was electrophoresed on a 5% acrylamide gel and processed as described under "Materials and Methods." An autoradiograph of a 30-min exposure of the gel is shown. C, the radioactivity of gel slices corresponding to the autoradiographic bands was corrected for the dCTP content of the templates as described under "Materials and Methods," and their logarithms were plotted against the number of cycles. The r values were calculated from cycles 15 to 21. ○—○, 400-bp control (r = 0.9963); ■—■, 300-bp control (r = 0.9891); ○—○, 400-bp TNF-α (r = 0.9930); □—□, 300-bp TNF-α (r = 0.9996).

at 20 cycles showed a parallel increase in the intact and spliced transcripts (Fig. 8B). Estimation of the 400-bp/300-bp ratios in serum-deprived cells showed an increase from 1.17 to 2.07 and 2.1 following 6 h of serum stimulation and 4 h of PMA stimulation, respectively (Table I).

DISCUSSION

We have been studying the role of PG as regulators of various human fibroblast functions and their participation in the modulation of the effects of several cytokines on collagen production by these cells (2, 22). Cytokines such as IL-1β and TNF-α cause inhibition of collagen production, whereas TGF-β, is a potent stimulant. All three cytokines also stimulate production of PG, which are known inhibitors of collagen production. These interactions suggest that PG play a central role in the modulation of extracellular matrix protein production, as well as in other biological processes. To explore the mechanisms responsible for the regulation of PG production in human cells under diverse conditions, we obtained a cDNA for the human PGG/HS, the rate-limiting enzyme in the metabolism of arachidonic acid to PG. The screening of a normal human lung fibroblast cDNA library with an ovine cDNA for PGG/HS resulted in the isolation of a human PGG/HS cDNA. Northern hybridizations of lung fibroblast mRNA with this cDNA showed strong hybridization to 2.7-kb PGG/HS transcripts and to additional transcripts of 5.5 and 4.4 kb that were coordinately expressed in culture cells.
Alternative Splicing of Human Cyclooxygenase mRNA

The presence of pools of PGG/HS in human endothelial cells cDNA (specific activity, 2.5 x 10^6 cpn/μg) and a murine glyceroldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase cDNA (specific activity, 2.5 x 10^6 cpn/μg) was assayed as described under "Materials and Methods," and 5-μg aliquots were analyzed by Northern hybridizations with the HCO-T9 clone (specific activity, 2.6 x 10^7 cpn/μg) and a murine glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase cdNA (specific activity, 2.5 x 10^6 cpn/μg). Lane 1, control; lane 2, FCS, 2 h; lane 3, FCS, 4 h; lane 4, FCS, 6 h; lane 5, FMA, 4 h. B, four μg of total RNA were reverse-transcribed and amplified by PCR for 20 cycles. Equal aliquots of each reaction were electrophoresed on a 5% acrylamide gel and processed as described under "Materials and Methods." An autoradiograph of a 2-h exposure of the gel is shown. Lane 1, control; lane 2, FCS, 2 h; lane 3, FCS, 4 h; lane 4, FCS, 6 h; lane 5, FMA, 4 h.

The HCO-T9 clone we isolated is a 2.3-kb cDNA containing the entire translated coding region of the human PGG/HS, as compared with an ovine cDNA (7) and a human genomic clone (11), except that it lacked a fragment corresponding to the last 111 bp encoded by exon 9. This observation suggested an alternative splicing of PGG/HS transcripts. PCR amplification of reverse-transcribed mRNA and the presence of a consensus 5'-splice donor site at the area around position 1185 (33) confirmed this notion. Because the alternative splicing occurs in-frame, it is expected that it will be translated into an identical protein, except for the lack of residues 396–432.

The intact and spliced PGG/HS transcripts were found in mRNA extracted directly from tissues (synovium and cartilage) or from cultured cells (dermal, synovial, and lung fibroblasts), indicating that alternative splicing of PGG/HS mRNA is a naturally occurring phenomenon. Treatment of normal human lung fibroblasts with the inducers of PG production, TGF-β, TNF-α, IL-β, serum, and PMA, increased the steady-state levels of PGG/HS mRNA. PCR amplification of RNA from stimulated cells showed that each of these conditions increased the expression of the intact and spliced transcripts. However, all conditions caused a preferential stimulation of the intact transcripts (Table 1).

PGG/HS is a membrane-bound glycosylated protein with bisdioxigenase and hydroperoxide activities that requires a heme group for each 70-kDa monomer for the expression of both catalytic activities. The bisdioxigenase and hydroperoxide activities reside on different domains of the protein (44, 45). It has been proposed that the region responsible for the bisdioxigenase activity is located in the stretch encompassing residues 476–546. This region is highly conserved among different species and contains the active site Ser^303 (10). It has also been shown that the bisdioxigenase activity of the enzyme requires a tyrosine residue that has been identified by site-directed mutagenesis as Tyr^370 (46). The hydroperoxide active site appears to reside around His^395-Arg^393 residues (47). It has been postulated that the His^390 and His^376 residues are the axial and distal heme ligand sites, respectively (10). Substitution of His^390 by site-directed mutagenesis completely abrogated both enzymatic activities of PGG/HS (48). The alternative splicing of the PGG/HS transcripts from exon 9 demonstrated here spares all these critical regions and residues.

The human PGG/HS has four potential glycosylation sites located at residues Asn^67, Asn^103, Asn^143, and Asn^469. These are considered to be involved in maintaining the conformation of the tertiary structure, as well as in anchoring the enzyme to the cell membrane. Site-directed mutagenesis has shown that substitution of the Asn^149 of the ovine enzyme completely abrogates its cyclooxygenase activity (48). The corresponding residue in the human enzyme (Asn^169) is eliminated by the alternative splicing of PGG/HS transcripts from exon 9. The elimination of Asn^169 is the most important alteration of the primary structure of the human enzyme that would result from the alternative splicing of the PGG/HS transcripts described here. The consequences of such alteration on the function of the translated protein are, at the moment, only speculative. However, the findings that the expression of nonspliced transcripts is preferentially stimulated by cytokines and growth factors known to increase PG production suggests that the alternative splicing of transcripts encoded by exon 9 may be a mechanism to limit the conversion of arachidonic acid to PG and thromboxanes at an early step of the biosynthetic pathway. Critical functional studies of the protein coded by the spliced transcripts are in progress.

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Addendum—While this manuscript was being prepared, the sequence of a human platelet/erythroleukemia cell PGG/HS cDNA was published (49).

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