Regulation of Platelet Derived Growth Factor Signaling by Leukocyte Common Antigen-related (LAR) Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase: A Quantitative Phosphoproteomics Study*§

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Intracellular signaling pathways are reliant on protein phosphorylation events that are controlled by a balance of kinase and phosphatase activity. Although kinases have been extensively studied, the role of phosphatases in controlling specific cell signaling pathways has been less so. Leukocyte common antigen-related protein (LAR) is a member of the LAR subfamily of receptor-like protein tyrosine phosphatases (RPTPs). LAR is known to regulate the activity of a number of receptor tyrosine kinases, including platelet-derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR). To gain insight into the signaling pathways regulated by LAR, including those that are PDGF-dependent, we have carried out the first systematic analysis of LAR-regulated signal transduction using SILAC-based quantitative proteomic and phosphoproteomic techniques. We have analyzed differential phosphorylation between wild-type mouse embryo fibroblasts (MEFs) and MEFs in which the LAR cytoplasmic phosphatase domains had been deleted (LARΔP), and found a significant change in abundance of phosphorylation on 270 phosphosites from 205 proteins because of the absence of the phosphatase domains of LAR. Further investigation of specific LAR-dependent phosphorylation sites and enriched biological processes reveal that LAR phosphatase activity impacts on a variety of cellular processes, most notably regulation of the actin cytoskeleton. Analysis of putative upstream kinases that may play an intermediary role between LAR and the identified LAR-dependent phosphorylation sites has revealed a role for LAR in regulating mTOR and JNK signaling. Molecular & Cellular Proteomics 15: 10.1074/mcp.M115.053652, 1823–1836, 2016.
LAR localizes to integrin-based focal adhesion complexes (12) and adherens junctions (13).

Platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) signaling is involved in many cellular processes such as cell growth, survival and motility (14). Overexpression of the PDGF receptor is associated with diseases such as atherosclerosis and cancer, signifying it as a target for therapeutic interventions (15–17). PDGF isoforms act as dimers composed of interacting A, B, C, and D polypeptide chains. These can be homodimeric or heterodimeric isoforms that can interact with PDGF α and PDGF β receptors leading to receptor dimerization and activation of kinase activity via autophosphorylation (18). This results in the recruitment and activation of signaling pathways that culminate in transcriptional responses and the promotion of cell proliferation and survival (18, 19).

Phosphatases are generally considered as negative regulators of signaling pathways. A number of protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTPs) have been reported to dephosphorylate tyrosine residues (Tyr) on PDGFR thereby deactivating the receptor and inhibiting downstream signaling. For example, dephosphorylation of Tyr 1021 on PDGFRβ by low molecular weight protein tyrosine phosphatase (LMW-PTP) inhibits the receptor kinase activity and subsequent downstream signaling via PI-3 kinase (20). T-cell protein tyrosine phosphatase (TC-PTP) has been shown to inhibit binding of phospholipase C γ1 (PLC γ1) through dephosphorylation of Tyr1027 that results in altered cell migration in response to PDGF (21). SHP-2 can inhibit binding of Ras-GAP to PDGFRβ by dephosphorylation of PDGFRβ Tyr771, which results in enhanced activity of the Ras signaling pathway (22). By contrast, LAR promotes PDGF signaling by inhibiting activity of the cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase, c-Abl (23). In the absence of LAR phosphatase activity c-Abl inhibits PDGFRβ signaling by phosphorylating and inhibiting the receptor (23).

In this study, we set out to gain insight into the landscape of cell signaling events regulated by LAR. In the first systematic analysis of LAR-regulated signal transduction we have used stable isotope labeling by amino acids in cell culture (SILAC) (24, 25) to analyze differential phosphorylation in wild-type (WT) mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) and MEFs in which the LAR phosphatase domains had been deleted (LARΔP) (26). Although LAR is known to promote PDGFR activation in fibroblasts (23), the signaling consequences of this regulation have not been fully studied, thus we carried out these studies in the absence and presence of PDGF. We identified 270 LAR-dependent phosphorylation events on 205 proteins, including known LAR interactors, kinases, guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs), and GTPase activating proteins (GAPs). Subsequent functional classification revealed an enrichment of LAR-mediated phosphorylation events on proteins involved in cytoskeletal organization. Further kinase prediction analysis revealed a role for LAR in regulating both mTOR and JNK signaling pathways, both of which play a role in regulation of the actin cytoskeleton.

These results significantly expand our understanding of signaling events downstream of LAR. This approach has enabled us to identify LAR-dependent changes in phosphorylation within the entire signaling network, highlighting the role of LAR as a key regulator of growth factor-dependent cell signaling pathways.

**EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES**

**Reagents and Antibodies.—**Antibodies were purchased from Cell Signaling Technologies (SAPK/JNK, SAPK/JNK Thr183/Tyr185, mTOR, mTOR Ser2448, P70S6K Thr389, c-Jun, c-Jun Ser63, MKK7, MKK7 Ser271/Thr272; Danvers, MA), Santa Cruz (ERK1/2 and ERK Thr202/Tyr204; Dallas, TX), and Sigma-Aldrich (Flag; Dorset, UK). Recombinant human PDGFB-BB was obtained from Cell Signaling Technologies. Rabbit polyclonal Alix has been previously described (27). The secondary goat anti-mouse and goat anti-rabbit IgG IRDye conjugated antibodies were from LI-COR Biosciences (Cambridge, UK).

**Cell Culture—**Mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) from mice where the LAR phosphatase domains had been deleted (LARΔP) and from littermate wild-type (WT) (26), were used in the study (both cell types are kind gifts from Wiljan J.A.J. Hendriks, Radbound University Medical Center, Nijmegen, Netherlands). Cells were grown in DMEM supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 100 U/ml penicillin, 0.1 mg/ml streptomycin, and 250 μg/ml amphotericin B. For SILAC labeling, cells were cultured in SILAC DMEM (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Loughborough, UK) supplemented with either “light” isotopically normal L-Lysine and L-Arginine (R0K0) (Sigma-Aldrich), “medium” 13C6 L-Arginine and 4,4,5,5-D4 L-Lysine (R6K4), or “heavy” 13C6 L-Lysine and 15N4 L-Arginine (R10K8) (Goss Scientific, Crwe, UK), with 0.5 mg/ml proline (Sigma), 0.1 mg/ml streptomycin, 100 U/ml penicillin, 250 μg/ml amphotericin B and 10% v/v dialyzed fetal bovine serum (Labtech International, East Sussex, UK). Cells were grown in SILAC media for seven doubling times before being analyzed for incorporation efficiency of the SILAC amino acids (see supplemental Fig. S1).

**Transfection—**The FLAG-LAR expression vector was kindly provided by Ruey-Hwa Chen (National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan). LARΔP cells were transfected using Lipofectamine 2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific) according to manufacturer’s instructions.

**Cell Stimulation, Cell Lysis, and Immunoblotting—**Cells were serum starved for 16 h prior to stimulation with 20 ng/ml PDGF-BB for the indicated times. Treated cells were placed on ice and washed twice with ice-cold phosphate buffered saline (PBS). Cells were then lysed with lysis buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 0.5% Triton X-100, 0.5% deoxycholate, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM EDTA, 0.5 mM Na3VO4, 1% Trasylol) for 15 min on ice. Cells were centrifuged at 15,000 × g for 15 min at 4 °C and the supernatant (WCL) was collected. Protein concentrations were determined using the BCA protein assay (Thermo Fisher Scientific) as per the manufacturer’s instructions. An equal volume of 2× sample buffer (1.0 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.8, 0.5% Bromphenol blue, 43.5% glycerol, 10% SDS, 1.3% β-mercaptoethanol) was added to the WCL, and the sample was boiled at 95 °C for 6 min. Samples were run on SDS-PAGE gels and transferred to nitrocellulose membranes. The membranes were blocked with 5% bovine serum albumin (BSA) (Sigma-Aldrich) at room temperature for one hour and incubated in 5% BSA in TBS-T (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 0.1% Tween 20, 150 mM NaCl) containing primary antibody overnight at 4 °C. Following 3 × 10 min washes in TBS-T, the membrane was incubated in TBS-T containing IRDye conjugated secondary antibody (Li-COR Biosciences) for 1 h at room temperature. The membranes were washed again as above and proteins were visualized using fluorescence detection on the Odyssey Infrared Imaging System (Li-COR Biosciences). Following quantitation of immunoblots (n = 3)
statistical analysis was performed using a two-way ANOVA, Sidak’s multiple comparison test.

**Trypsin Digestion, Sample Fractionation, and Phosphopeptide Enrichment of Samples**—For the proteome analysis, 5 μg of light, medium, and heavy lysates were mixed, run on a 10% SDS-PAGE gel, and Coomassie stained. Each lane was cut into 10 bands. In-gel digestion using Trypsin Gold (Promega, Southampton, UK) was carried out as previously described (28). For the phosphoproteome analysis, 10 mg of light, medium, and heavy lysates were pooled prior to tryptic digestion. Proteins were reduced with 8 mM DTT, alkylated with 20 mM iodoacetamide in 50 mM ammonium bicarbonate and digested with Trypsin Gold (1:100 enzyme/protein ratio) at 37 °C overnight. Digested samples were acidified by addition of 0.5% TFA.

Peptides were desalted using Sep-Pak C18 Cartridges (Waters, Milford, MA) according to manufacturer’s instructions. Desalted and dried peptides were resuspended in 100 μL mobile phase A (10 mM KH₄PO₄, 20% acetonitrile, pH 3) and loaded onto a 100 × 4.6 mm polysulfoethyl A column (5 μm particle size, 200 nm pore size, PolyLC, Columbia, MD). Separation used a gradient elution profile that started with 100% mobile phase A, increased from 0 to 50% mobile phase B (10 mM KH₄PO₄, 20% acetonitrile, 500 mM KCl, pH 3) over 30 min, increased to 100% B over 5 min, and then returned to 100% A. Each of the 20 resulting fractions was desalted using a C8 macrotrap cartridge (Michrom BioResources, Auburn, CA) according to manufacturer’s instructions. Phosphopeptides were enriched using TiO₂ tips (TitanSphere™ Phos-TiO kit, GL Sciences, Torrance, CA). Tips were washed in buffer A (0.5% (v/v) TFA, 80% (v/v) ACN) and equilibrated in buffer B (0.38% (v/v) TFA, 60% (v/v) ACN, 25% (v/v) lactic acid). Phosphopeptides were resuspended in buffer B and loaded onto the tips, washed once in buffer B and twice in buffer A before being eluted sequentially in 5% ammonium solution followed by 5% pyridoline. Phosphopeptide-enriched samples were desalted on reverse-phase C18 ZipTips (Millipore, Nottingham, UK). Peptides were eluted in 50% (v/v) ACN, 0.1% (v/v) formic acid (FA), dried to completion and resuspended in 0.1% FA. All resulting peptide mixtures were analyzed in duplicate by liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS).

**Mass Spectrometry**—On-line liquid chromatography was performed by use of a Dionex Ultimate 3000 NSLC system (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Peptides were loaded onto an Acclaim PepMap 100 C18 resolving column (15 cm length; 75 μm internal diameter; LC Packings Sunnyvale, CA) and separated over a 30 min gradient from 3.2% to 44% acetonitrile (J.T. Baker (Avantor Performance Materials), Deventer, The Netherlands). Peptides were eluted directly (350 nL/min) via a Triversa nanospray source (Advion Biosciences, Ithaca, NY) into a LTQ Orbitrap Elite mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific). The mass spectrometer alternated between a full FT-MS scan (m/z 380–1600) and subsequent CID MS/MS scans of the seven most abundant ions. Survey scans were acquired in the Orbitrap cell with a resolution of 60,000 at m/z 200. Precursor ions were isolated and fragmented ions were excluded for 60 s with an exclusion list size of 500. CID was performed with helium gas at a normalized collision energy of 35%. Precursor ions were activated for 10 ms. Data acquisition was controlled by Xcalibur 3.0.63 software.

**Identification and Quantification of Peptide and Proteins**—Mass spectra were processed using the MaxQuant software (version 1.5.3.8) (29). Data were searched, using the Andromeda search engine within MaxQuant (30), against the mouse Swiss-Prot database (downloaded 6.10.15). The mouse database contained 16,719 reviewed protein entries. The search parameters were: minimum peptide length 7, peptide tolerance 0.05 Da, cleavage enzyme trypsin/P, and 2 missed cleavages were allowed. Carbamidomethyl (C) was set as a fixed modification. Oxidation (M), acetylation (Protein N-term), and phospho (STY) were set as variable modifications. The appropriate SILAC labels were selected and the maximum labeled amino acids was set to 3. All experiments were filtered to have a peptide and protein false-discovery rate (FDR) below 1% and the match between runs featured was enabled. All raw files from both the phosphoproteome and proteome pipeline were analyzed together in MaxQuant. Within the MaxQuant output, phosphorylation sites were considered to be localized correctly if the localization probability was at least 0.75 (75%) and the score difference at least 5. Bioinformatics analysis was performed in the Perseus software environment, which is part of MaxQuant (Perseus version 1.5.0.15; www.perseusframework.org). Significance testing was carried out using a Student’s t test on log2 transformed ratios and controlled with a Benjamini-Hochberg FDR threshold of 0.05. Peptides quantified in three or more experimental repeats were deemed significantly changed and regulated by LAR phosphatase activity if they had a p value of < 0.05 and a ratio of < 0.667 or > 1.5 (at least a 1.5-fold change in abundance).

The mass spectrometry proteomics data, including the MaxQuant output, have been deposited to the ProteomeXchange Consortium via the PRIDE partner repository with the data set identifier PXD002545 (31).

**Cluster Analysis, GO Analysis, and Kinase Motif Analysis**—GProX software (32) was used to perform clustering of log2 transformed ratios from the MaxQuant output. Unsupervised fuzzy c-means clustering was used with an upper regulation threshold of 2 and a lower regulation threshold of −2. Overrepresentation of GO terms in the clusters was performed within GProX using a binomial statistical test with a Benjamini-Hochberg p value adjustment, a p value threshold of 0.05, and a minimum occurrence of 2. DAVID (Database for Annotation, Visualization and Integrated Discovery) (33) was used to identify over-represented GO terms in the phosphoproteome data set. The background list comprised of all of the proteins identified across our experiments. The threshold count and EASE score were set to 2 and 0.05 respectively. Phosphopeptides containing well localized phosphosites were analyzed for predicted kinase motifs using GPS (34) with a high stringency setting. Protein network visualization was performed using Cytoscape (35) with WordCloud plugin (36).

**RESULTS**

Absence of LAR Phosphatase Activity Leads to Alterations in the Global Phosphoproteome and Proteome—Our aim was to gain insight into the protein signaling networks downstream of LAR. We utilized SILAC (24, 25) to quantitatively compare levels of protein expression (proteome analysis) and phosphorylation (phosphoproteome analysis) in PDGF-stimulated wild-type (WT) and LARΔP (lacking cytoplasmic phosphatase domains) MEFs. Three populations of WT and LARΔP cells were SILAC-labeled by culturing them in light R0K0, medium R6K4, or heavy R10K8 SILAC media. Cells were left untreated or stimulated with PDGF-BB for 7 min as indicated in Fig. 1A. Within the phosphoproteome data set, 2559 unique phosphosites from 1311 proteins were identified with high localization scores (localization probability >0.75; score difference >5) in one or more experimental replicates. These phosphosites were comprised of 2125 (83%) serine, 260 (10%) threonine, and 174 (7%) tyrosine phosphorylation sites. Of these, 266
(10%) are not listed in PhosphoSitePlus (37) and are considered novel.

To compare the phosphoproteome of PDGF stimulated WT and LARΔP cells four biological replicates, including a label swap control, were incorporated into the experimental design (Fig. 1A). The overlap between the four biological replicates is shown in supplemental Fig. S2A: 54% of the phosphopeptides were identified in two or more replicates, and 27% were identified in three or more replicates. The Pearson’s correlation coefficient for the peptide ratios measured across the four biological replicates, including the label swap experiment, ranged from 0.64–0.86 indicating good biological reproducibility (supplemental Fig. S2B). In cells lacking LAR phosphatase activity, a total of 270 phosphopeptides from 205 proteins showed a significant change in abundance ($p < 0.05$; > 1.5-fold change) (Fig. 1B; supplemental Table S1). Of these, 255 (95%) contained serine phosphorylation sites, 9 (3%) threonine, and 6 (2%) tyrosine. A total of 103 phosphosites were up-regulated and 167 down-regulated. Within our phosphoproteome data set we identified serine, threonine, and tyrosine phosphorylation events mediated by LAR allowing us to gain an understanding of the global signaling landscape. LAR could contribute to the regulation of phosphorylation on these sites via modulation of the activity of specific kinases and phosphatases, or in the case of tyrosine, via direct dephosphorylation, given that LAR is a tyrosine phosphatase.

These LAR-dependent changes in phosphopeptide abundance could be caused by alterations in regulation of specific phosphorylation events or changes in protein abundance, hence our combined proteomic and phosphoproteomic approach. Within the proteomic data set (comparing PDGF treated WT cells and LARΔP cells) a total of 2939 proteins were identified; 1150 with associated quantitation data in two or more biological replicates. Of these, 147 proteins (47 up-regulated; 100 down-regulated) showed a significant change ($p < 0.05$; > 1.5-fold change) in abundance in the LARΔP cells compared with the WT cells (Fig. 1C; supplemental Table S2). This is a significant finding as 13% of the quantified proteome was changed because of the absence of LAR phos-
LAR Phosphatase Regulates mTOR and JNK Signalling

Phosphatase activity, suggesting that LAR may be involved in regulating protein turnover. Merging the phosphoproteome and proteome data sets resulted in a measure of corresponding protein abundance for 23% of the quantified phosphorylation sites. Of the 270 LAR-dependent phosphorylation events, 11% changed significantly at the level of the proteome indicating regulation at the protein level rather than the peptide level.

Tyrosine Phosphorylation Regulated by LAR—Considering potential direct LAR substrates, a loss of LAR phosphatase activity would lead to an increase in tyrosine phosphorylation of these proteins, hence we looked for tyrosine phosphoprotein sites within the data set that increased in LARΔP cells. Only one tyrosine phosphoprotein peptide, belonging to the protein Lcp2 (SLP76), increased in abundance in the absence of LAR activity (LARΔP cells) (supplemental Table S1). SLP76 is an adaptor protein, mostly studied in T cells, that relays signals from activated receptors to the cytoskeleton (38). We have identified an increase in Tyr469 phosphorylation which is a tyrosine residue located in the C-terminal SH2 domain of SLP76. The remainder of the tyrosine phosphopeptides decrease in abundance in LARΔP cells, which suggests that the regulation of phosphorylation on these sites is via an indirect LAR-regulated mechanism.

Biological Processes Regulated by LAR—Gene Ontology (GO) analysis of the phosphoproteins regulated by LAR revealed a number of enriched GO biological processes, molecular functions, and cellular components. The most significantly enriched terms are shown in Figs. 2A, 2B, and 2C (for full DAVID output see supplemental Table S3). The dominant enriched GO terms were associated with cytoskeletal organization and cell adhesion. LAR has been shown to regulate the cytoskeleton in conjunction with TRIO, a guanine nucleotide exchange factor for small GTPases (39). Here we have identified a 3-fold increase in the phosphorylation of TRIO on Ser2458 and Ser2462 in LARΔP cells, indicating that LAR dependent signaling networks are regulating its phosphorylation status. Despite this link to cytoskeletal organization, the extent of the LAR-dependent cytoskeletal regulatory network has not been previously studied. It is evident from our phosphoproteome data set that a large number of cytoskeletal proteins are dependent upon LAR phosphatase activity to regulate their phosphorylation (Fig. 2D). LAR has also been shown to interact with cadherin, β-catenin, and plakoglobin to regulate adherens junctions and desmosomes (40–42). Here, we have identified specific LAR-dependent phosphorylation sites on these proteins and discovered additional LAR-regulated cell junction proteins (Fig. 2D). In LARΔP cells we have identified a decrease in phosphorylation on cadherin-11 (Ser714), α-catenin (Ser541), β-catenin (Ser191; Ser675), δ-catenin (Ser664), and plakoglobin (Ser665), all proteins present at sites of cell-cell adhesion. β-catenin is a reported substrate for LAR, and tyrosine dephosphorylation has been linked to inhibition of epithelial cell migration (43). Here, we have not identified specific tyrosine phosphorylation sites on β-catenin that may be directly dephosphorylated by LAR, but instead we identified two serine residues with altered phosphorylation. Phosphorylation of one of these, Ser191, by JNK2 has been shown to be essential for nuclear accumulation of β-catenin in response to Wnt (44). It is possible that LAR is capable of regulating β-catenin phosphorylation indirectly by regulating the activity of kinases that phosphorylate β-catenin, such as JNK2, as well as directly by dephosphorylating specific tyrosine residues (43). In addition, we have evidence that LAR also regulates tight junctions with phosphorylation of two key proteins, ZO-1 (Tjp1) and ZO-2 (Tjp2), decreased in LARΔP cells (ZO-1 Ser1614; ZO-2 Ser107; Ser239; Ser1139).

LAR-regulated Phosphorylation Events Downstream of PDGF—In order to identify differential changes in abundance within the phosphoproteome data set, phosphopeptides were clustered according to their response to PDGF stimulation versus unstimulated cells. The comparison of PDGF stimulated WT and LARΔP cells versus unstimulated WT cells allowed the evaluation of the comparative end point of phosphopeptide abundance. This is the phosphorylation signal that the cells would ultimately respond to in the presence of PDGF. This may be due to a differential response to PDGF or constitutive down- or up-regulation in unstimulated LARΔP cells, hence we also included a comparison of PDGF stimulated LARΔP cells versus unstimulated LARΔP cells. Our experimental design included three biological replicates for the ratio between PDGF treated and unstimulated WT cells, and two biological replicates for the ratios between PDGF treated LARΔP cells and unstimulated WT or LARΔP cells (Fig. 1A). We obtained ratios for 375 peptides, each of which had been quantified in two biological replicates. Six clusters were identified (Fig. 3A and supplemental Table S4). Clusters 2, 3, 4, and 6 contained those phosphopeptides that, in the presence of PDGF, showed a LAR phosphatase-dependent alteration in relative abundance when compared with basal levels in WT cells. This is not true for those phosphopeptides in clusters 1 and 5 where similar levels were observed in both PDGF stimulated WT and LARΔP cells when compared with unstimulated WT cells. Phosphopeptides in clusters 2 and 3 exhibited similar fold changes in phosphopeptide abundance because of PDGF stimulation in both WT and LARΔP cells compared with their basal levels, however, the abundance in PDGF stimulated LARΔP cells compared with unstimulated WT cells was significantly different. This indicated that the absence of LAR phosphatase activity causes changes in basal levels of phosphorylation on these phosphoproteins. Phosphopeptides in clusters 4 and 6 have a similar fold change in LARΔP cells in response to PDGF, whether this is compared with unstimulated WT or LARΔP cells. However, the fold change is different to that observed in WT cells.

Enrichment analysis for GO terms over-represented in each cluster showed a clear distinction between the biological roles.
**FIG. 2.** LAR regulated distinct biological processes. Proteins containing the 270 LAR regulated phosphosites were analyzed in DAVID to identify enriched GO Terms and keywords. The top (≤ 10) enriched categories for GO Biological Processes (A), GO Molecular Function (B) and GO Cellular Component (C) are plotted as bar charts. D. Proteins were clustered according to their keywords. Blue indicates that the protein contained a phosphosite(s) that was down-regulated in LARΔP cells and red indicates up-regulation.
regulated by these groups of phosphoproteins (supplemental Fig. S3; supplemental Table S4). This is highlighted in Fig. 3B which is focused on Cellular Component GO Terms. There is a clear distinction between the discrete cellular components within which the differentially regulated phosphopeptides reside. The majority of the enriched terms are cytoskeletal and vesicular compartments. With regards to PDGF stimulation, cluster 4 is perhaps the most interesting as these proteins contain phosphosites that are rapidly phosphorylated in response to PDGF; however, this is not the case when LAR phosphatase activity is reduced. These responses are not caused by constitutive down-regulation in LARΔP cells. One of the enriched components in this cluster is the late endosome compartment (GO:0005770), which contains a Rab7a peptide phosphorylated on Ser72. Phosphorylation of this residue on Rab7a plays a regulatory role in late endosome maturation (45) and our data revealed a 14-fold increase in response to PDGF in WT cells; however, this was reduced over 2-fold in LARΔP cells (supplemental Table S4). Within cluster 4 there was also an enrichment of cytoskeletal proteins (GO:0005856) including Sorbs3 (vinexin), a protein involved in regulation of actin stress fiber formation (46), and Add3 (gamma-adducin), a protein that promotes assembly of the spectrin-actin network which plays a role in regulating both adhe-
rens and tight junctions (47). We have identified phosphorylation events on both Sorbs3 and Add3 that are reduced by up to 3-fold in the absence of LAR activity, hence this activity is a requirement for PDGF-regulated phosphorylation of these proteins (supplemental Table S4). These data highlight the interplay between LAR and PDGF in regulation of the cytoskeleton and protein transport.

Regulation of Kinase Activity by LAR—LAR-dependent phosphorylation of several kinases has been identified (Fig. 2D). These include Braf (B-Raf) and Mapk1 (ERK2), both members of the Ras-MAPK signaling pathway. An increase in B-Raf Ser484 and a decrease in ERK2 Tyr185 was observed in LAR-/-H9004P cells. Phosphorylation of ERK1 and 2 on Thr183 and Tyr185 (Thr202/Tyr204 in human) occurs during MAPK signaling and activates the ERK kinases, which in turn can phosphorylate their many substrates. PDGF-dependent ERK1/2 phosphorylation at these activating sites has previously been shown to be reduced in the absence of LAR phosphatase activity (23) and this was verified here. Analysis of PDGF-dependent ERK phosphorylation in WT and LAR-/-P cells confirms that ERK activity is significantly reduced in LAR-/-P cells treated with PDGF when compared with WT cells (Figs. 4A and 4B). Re-expression of WT LAR in LAR-/-P cells increased ERK phosphorylation to levels resembling those observed in WT cells, confirming that LAR phosphatase activity is required for ERK activation (Figs. 4C and 4D).

With an aim to delineate further signaling pathways regulated by LAR we sought to identify those kinases which may be responsible for inducing phosphorylation of substrates within our phosphoproteomic data set. The kinase prediction tool GPS (34) was used to identify predicted kinases upstream of substrate motifs containing a phosphorylation site showing differential abundance between WT and LAR-/-P (270 phosphopeptides). Our proteome data set allowed the identification of instances where phosphopeptide abundance was a result of proteome regulation rather than control of specific phosphorylation sites by regulatory kinases and phosphatases. In order to control for these effects, any proteins found to have a similar fold change in expression to the change in phosphopeptide abundance were not included in our analysis. Of the remaining 240 LAR-regulated phosphorylation sites, 223 were identified as putative substrates for a particular kinase (supplemental Table S5). Members of the CMGC family (includes Cyclin-dependent kinases, Mitogen-activated protein kinases, Glycogen synthase kinases and CDK-like kinases) were predicted to phosphorylate the majority of sites (Fig. 5). The most predominant predicted kinase subfamily was the CMGC/CDK family followed by the CMGC/MAPK

Fig. 4. LAR Regulates the ERK signaling pathway. A, WT and LAR-/-P cells were stimulated with 20 ng/ml PDGF for differing periods of time as indicated. Levels of ERK 1/2 Thr202/Tyr204, total ERK and Alix in whole cell lysates were analyzed by Western blotting. B, Western blots (n = 3) were quantified and ratios of pERK to Alix were plotted over time (**, p < 0.01; *, p < 0.05). C, WT, LAR-/-P, and LAR-/-P cells transfected with Flag-WT-LAR were stimulated with 20 ng/ml PDGF for the indicated time periods. Levels of pERK 1/2, total ERK and Alix in whole cell lysates were analyzed by Western blotting. D, Western blots (n = 3) from the rescue experiments were quantified and ratios of pERK to Alix were plotted (**, p < 0.01).
subfamily, including ERK, JNK, and p38 kinases. Other predominant kinases were MAPKAPK and mTOR (Fig. 5).

**LAR Regulates mTOR Signaling**—Our kinase prediction analysis revealed mTOR as a prominent node of regulation (Fig. 5). The mTOR signaling pathway is known to regulate protein synthesis via the mTORC1 complex and cytoskeletal organization via the mTORC2 complex (48). Considering the significant changes in protein abundance in LAR\(+/\)H9004\(P\) cells and also the number of LAR-regulated cytoskeletal proteins identified it was hypothesized that LAR may be regulating the mTOR pathway. In order to further analyze the role of LAR in regulating the activity of mTOR we used antibodies recognizing Ser2448 phosphorylated mTOR and Thr 389 phosphorylated P70S6 kinase, both of which are indicators of active mTOR signaling. In WT cells, phosphorylation of mTOR on Ser2448 increased following stimulation with PDGF (Figs. 6A and 6B). However, the absence of LAR phosphatase activity in LAR\(+/\)H9004\(P\) cells resulted in a significant decrease in PDGF-dependent phosphorylation of this residue establishing a role for LAR in mTOR signaling (Figs. 6A and 6B). Analysis of P70S6 kinase Thr^{389} phosphorylation revealed a similar response to PDGF to that seen with mTOR Ser^{2448} in WT cells and reduced phosphorylation in LAR\(+/\)P cells (Figs. 6A and 6C). Re-expression of WT LAR in LAR\(+/\)P cells resulted in an increase in mTOR Ser^{2448} phosphorylation to levels resembling those observed in WT cells (Fig. 6D and 6E). Taken together, these results confirm a novel role for LAR phosphatase in the regulation of mTOR signaling.

**JNK is a Key Node of Kinase Regulation by LAR**—JNK kinases are involved in regulation of the actin cytoskeleton, a role also played by LAR. Predicted substrates for JNK kinases were found enriched within our phosphoproteomic data set (Fig. 5). Using GPS (34), predicted JNK targets identified in our data set of LAR-dependent phosphosites included: Eps8, a highly phosphorylated signaling adaptor protein that regulates actin dynamics and architecture (49–53); Stathmin1 and Stathmin2, both involved in microtubule disassembly (54); Tjp1, involved in tight junction assembly (55); and Tenc1 (Tns2), a focal adhesion protein that binds actin.
filaments (56). JNK is known to phosphorylate Ser\(^{62}\) of Stathmin 2 (57) and phosphorylation of this residue was significantly reduced in LAR\(^{-}\)/H9004\(^{P}\) cells compared with WT. These data prompted us to investigate whether LAR phosphatase regulates JNK phosphorylation. In the absence of LAR phosphatase activity, we observed significantly reduced JNK activity upon stimulation with PDGF (Figs. 7A and 7B). Consistent with this, we also observed a significant decrease in activity of MKK7, an upstream kinase known to activate JNK (Figs. 7A and 7C), and also a JNK downstream effector, c-Jun (Fig. 7A and 7D), in LAR\(^{-}\)/P cells. Re-expression of WT LAR in LAR\(^{-}\)/P cells restored JNK phosphorylation (Figs. 7E and 7F) demonstrating that LAR phosphatase domains are required for regulation of JNK activity. These data show LAR plays a role in regulating PDGF-mediated activation of the JNK signaling pathway.

**DISCUSSION**

Phosphorylation events are crucial for the regulation of cell signaling networks and, consequently, the cells response to a biological outcome. The regulatory role of kinases in specific cell signaling pathways has been long established. In more recent years it has been realized that phosphatases can be viewed in a similar manner and can regulate specific cell signaling events rather than acting as generic dephosphorylation enzymes as was once thought (1). The breadth of cell signaling pathways regulated by LAR has not previously been investigated. Using combined global quantitative phosphoproteomics and proteomics we have provided a comprehensive analysis of signaling events regulated by LAR phosphatase. The phosphorylation of 270 sites on 205 proteins was significantly up or down-regulated in LAR\(^{-}\)/H9004\(^{P}\) cells compared with WT cells. Our data establish that LAR phosphatase activity is essential for the regulation of many phosphorylation events within the cell that impact on a variety of cellular processes, particularly regulation of the cytoskeleton and cell-cell interactions. Our data set significantly expands the number of proteins regulated by LAR that are involved in these biological functions, and identifies specific regulatory phos-
phosphorylation via a number of mechanisms; via direct dephosphorylation, via regulation of activity of other phosphatases or kinases that can directly modulate the specific site, or via alterations in protein abundance.

As well as regulation at the phosphoproteome level, the absence of LAR also caused considerable changes to the identified proteome. These results highlight a possible role for LAR phosphatase activity in maintaining levels of proteins within the cell, either via regulation of protein degradation or protein synthesis. We have evidence that LAR may be regulating both processes. Protein degradation is controlled via two major pathways: lysosomal proteolysis and the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway. A number of proteins with roles in these two pathways

Fig. 7. LAR Regulates the JNK signaling pathway. A, WT and LARΔP cells were stimulated with 20 ng/ml PDGF for differing periods of time as indicated. Levels of JNK Thr183/Tyr185, total JNK, MKK7 Ser271/Thr272, total MKK7, c-Jun Ser63, c-Jun and Alix in whole cell lysates were analyzed by Western blotting. B–D, Western blots (n = 3) were quantified and ratios of phospho-protein to total protein were plotted over time (**, p < 0.01; ***, p < 0.001; *, p < 0.05). E, WT, LARΔP, and LARΔP cells transfected with Flag-WT-LAR were stimulated with 20 ng/ml PDGF for the indicated time periods. Levels of JNK Thr183/Tyr185, total JNK, Flag-LAR and Alix in whole cell lysates were analyzed by Western blotting. F, Western blots (n = 3) from the rescue experiments were quantified and ratios of JNK Thr183/Tyr185 to total JNK were plotted (**, p < 0.01).
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have significant changes in phosphorylation levels because of the inactivity of LAR. The phosphorylation of Ser$^{72}$ on Rab7a, a small GTPase, was decreased in LAR$^{-/}$ cells. Dephosphorylation of this residue is necessary for late endosome maturation in preparation for lysosomal fusion and protein degradation (45). This is one example of LAR-dependent regulation of a serine residue that is likely to occur indirectly via modulation of the activity of critical serine/threonine kinases or phosphatases upstream of Rab7a phosphorylation. Evidence for LARs involvement in protein ubiquitination is the identification of LAR-regulated phosphorylation sites on three E3 ubiquitin-protein ligases: Rfl (Ser$^{254}$), Rlim (Ser$^{229}$), and Dtx3l (Ser$^{26}$). It is possible that the ubiquitin ligase activity of these proteins is regulated through these phosphorylation events. We have also identified LAR as a regulator of mTOR signaling, mTOR is a serine/threonine protein kinase that regulates numerous cellular functions including protein synthesis and consequently, cell growth (58). Additionally, LAR-regulated phosphoproteins include those involved in translation of mRNA and protein synthesis. Hence, LAR may contribute to the maintenance of protein levels via the regulation of protein synthesis and mTOR signaling.

Within the data set are TRIO, and β-catenin, proteins known to interact with, and in the case of β-catenin be a substrate for LAR (13, 39, 43, 59–61). TRIO is a multi-domain protein that acts as a guanine-nucleotide exchange factor for Rac and Rho small GTPases (39) and β-catenin an important protein involved in regulation of cell-cell junctions (62). In addition to localizing LAR-regulated sites of phosphorylation on these proteins, we have also expanded the protein networks around these two proteins that also contain LAR-regulated phosphosites. For each of these proteins we identified LAR-mediated changes in serine phosphorylation which could result from an alteration in activity of a serine/threonine kinase or a serine/threonine phosphatase. These proteins may need to be localized in the vicinity of LAR via a direct interaction with TRIO or β-catenin in order to be regulated by these intermediate regulatory kinases or phosphatases.

Also within our data set are IRS1 and IRS2, adaptor proteins that bind to the insulin receptor and regulate insulin sensitivity (63). Both proteins are reported to interact with LAR (59, 60). LAR is known to regulate insulin dependent signaling, however, there is some debate in the literature as to whether this is because of direct dephosphorylation of the insulin receptor or a consequence of regulation of the pathway further downstream of the receptor (64, 65). IRS1 has been reported to be direct substrate for LAR; however, there is some controversy over whether this is the case (64, 65). Despite evidence that serine and threonine phosphorylation of IRS1 and IRS2 is important for regulation of insulin sensitivity (63) previous work has concentrated on identifying LAR-dependent tyrosine phosphorylation of IRS proteins. To date there has been no analysis of indirect, LAR-mediated, phosphorylation events on IRS1 or IRS2 that contribute to modulation of the cells response to insulin. Here, we have identified a reduction in serine phosphorylation of both IRS1 (Ser$^{265}$) and IRS2 (Ser$^{62}$) in LAR$^{-/}$ cells. Significantly, both phosphorylation events are reported to be insulin dependent (63).

Grouping the phosphopeptides according to their relative abundance in PDGF stimulated cells resulted in six distinct clusters. These clusters can be differentiated on their response to PDGF and also on their functional subclasses. There are three possible scenarios that may cause relative changes in abundance of the phosphopeptides between PDGF-stimulated LAR$^{-/}$ cells and unstimulated WT cells: (1) the levels of phosphorylation in unstimulated WT and LAR$^{-/}$ are similar, however the response to PDGF is altered; (2) the basal level of phosphorylation of the specific residue in unstimulated LAR$^{-/}$ cells has changed, coupled with an absence of PDGF response or a similar fold response to wild-type cells; or (3) there is a change at the level of the proteome, i.e. a change in protein abundance in LAR$^{-/}$ cells. In each case the result would still be differential phosphorylation in PDGF-stimulated cells because of the absence of the phosphatase domains of LAR, which would ultimately lead to changes in signaling pathways reliant on the specific phosphorylation events. Using cluster analysis, we have identified those phosphoproteins regulated by both LAR and PDGF, and these include Rab7a and a number of cytoskeletal proteins.

c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) is serine/threonine kinase that is activated by a broad range of external stimuli including PDGF, transforming growth factor-β, and environmental stress (66). Signaling via JNK regulates cell migration and enhances chemotaxis in response to PDGF stimulation (67). Several strands of evidence supporting a role for LAR in regulating JNK signaling are present within our data. First, a member of the JNK signaling pathway, Zak, is present within the LAR-regulated phosphoproteome data set. JNK can be activated via phosphorylation of Thr$^{183}$ and Tyr$^{185}$ via the action of MKK4 and MKK7 kinases (68, 69). Zak is a stress-activated kinase upstream of both MKK4 and MKK7 (70) and phosphorylation of Ser$^{638}$ of Zak was increased 3.9-fold in LAR$^{-/}$ cells. This is the first strand of evidence that links LAR to JNK signaling. The second piece of evidence is the fact that we have identified specific JNK regulated phosphosites within the data that are regulated by LAR, including Ser$^{191}$ of β-catenin, and Ser$^{92}$ of Statmin 2 (44, 57). In addition to this, using kinase motif predictions, we have identified JNK as a key node of regulation of a number of additional phosphosites within the LAR-regulated phosphoproteomics data set. LAR-regulated PDGF-dependent phosphorylation of JNK on Thr$^{183}$ and Tyr$^{185}$ has been verified by Western blotting. This demonstrates the strength of our approach in identifying novel signaling pathways regulated by LAR and has highlighted a novel role for LAR in regulating JNK signaling.

CONCLUSIONS

We have employed a global quantitative phosphoproteomics approach for the interrogation of LAR-mediated cell sig-
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...naling events. We have focused on obtaining information pertaining to both direct and indirect phosphorylation events to increase our knowledge of the complete landscape of LAR-regulated signaling. The study has identified LAR as a regulator of key signaling pathways, including mTOR and JNK, and has significantly expanded the number of proteins regulated downstream of LAR phosphatase activity.

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