Lipids induce expression of serum-responsive transmembrane kinase EhTMKB1-9 in an early branching eukaryote Entamoeba histolytica

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Mechanisms underlying the initiation of proliferative response are known only for a few organisms, and are not understood for the medically important organisms including Entamoeba histolytica. The transmembrane kinase EhTMKB1-9 of E. histolytica is one of the early indicators of proliferation and its’ expression is regulated by serum, one of the components necessary for cellular proliferation in vitro. In this study we show that bovine serum albumin (BSA) can induce EhTMKB1-9 expression in place of serum, and that both follow the same mechanism. Both serum and BSA use the same promoter element and the activation process is initiated through a PI3 kinase-mediated pathway. We further show that BSA activates EhTMKB1-9 due to the lipids associated with it and that unsaturated fatty acids are responsible for activation. These results suggest that lipid molecules are ligand(s) for initiation of a signaling system that stimulates EhTMKB1-9 expression.

Amoebiasis is a major public health problem worldwide particularly in the developing world1. It is caused by infection of the protist parasite Entamoeba histolytica. The infection starts by ingestion of the cyst form of the parasite through oral route and excystation in the intestine to form trophozoites. In the majority of infected individuals trophozoites proliferate and differentiate into cysts without harming the host. Occasionally, however, trophozoites can invade tissues causing clinical symptoms. The mechanisms by which amebic trophozoites cause invasion and pathogenesis have become clear through a number of elegant studies2–7. However, there is little knowledge about basic processes, such as gene regulation, signal transduction mechanisms and proliferation of this parasite. Genome analysis has clearly shown that E. histolytica possesses extensive signaling systems. The presence of a large number of transmembrane kinase (TMK) genes suggests that E. histolytica has evolved an elaborate system for sensing the extracellular environment8,9. Understanding the biology of TMKs may help us to learn about the mechanisms of signal perception and propagation.

All E. histolytica TMKs (EhTMKs) contain an N-terminal signal peptide, a predicted extracellular domain and a single transmembrane helix followed by a cytosolic tyrosine kinase-like domain. EhTMKs have been grouped into six distinct families based on motifs present on both the extracellular and kinase domains9. Spotted oligoarrays and real-time PCR showed that different families of EhTMKs are expressed in E. histolytica cells and that the level of expression of individual TMKs differed significantly9. The first evidence that suggested EhTMK to have a significant role in amebic biology came from studies on the EhTMKB1 family8. E. histolytica cells over expressing a truncated form of EhTMKB1-2, showed a defect in cellular proliferation. Further, evidence in support of proliferative role of B1 family of TMKs came from careful analysis of expression, and by the observation that of 35 members of the EhTMKB1 family, EhTMKB1-9 is the major expressed product in mid-log phase E. histolytica cells. On down regulation of this gene a reduction in cellular proliferation was observed10. Involvement of EhTMKB1-9 in endocytosis and target cell killing was also demonstrated in the down regulated cell lines and in dominant negative cells over expressing a truncated TMKB1-9 lacking the kinase domain11. Reduced levels of the kinase also inhibited pathogenesis in animal models12. All these suggested that EhTMKB1-9 may be an important molecule involved in both cellular proliferation and virulence. Another EhTMK, EhTMKB2-96 has also been reported to be functionally important as it participates in erythropagocytosis and pathogenesis13.
On serum starvation EhTMKB1-9 expression was down regulated in E. histolytica cells, and the expression was restored within 2 h of serum replenishment. This down regulation was at the transcriptional level, and the promoter region responsible for regulated expression of EhTMKB1-9 was also mapped to a region between −768 to −939 bp of the gene. This region probably contains both the inducible and basal activities of the promoter. Therefore, this gene is one of the rare E. histolytica genes whose promoter is not close to the transcription start site.

In this report, we show that lipids associated with bovine serum albumin (BSA) can generate a signaling pathway that eventually leads to activation of serum inducible EhTMKB1-9 expression. Inducible signaling pathways are rare in protistan parasites and there are only a few examples of lipid-induced gene regulatory pathways in any system. Since serum response system has been the basis of discovery of many signaling molecules in mammalian systems, we would like to use lipid-induced EhTMKB1-9 expression as a system to decipher the mechanisms of signaling and its coupling with physiological response.

Results
Stimulation of EhTMKB1-9 expression by BSA. We had earlier shown that EhTMKB1-9 mRNA and protein are expressed at very low levels in serum starved E. histolytica cells, and that this is reversed on serum replenishment. Serum is an essential component in media used for E. histolytica axenic cell proliferation. In a previous report it has been shown that BSA could replace serum in the growth medium. However it was not possible to replace BSA with any other components (such as amino acid mixture). We decided to check if the addition of BSA in place of serum could stimulate EhTMKB1-9 transcripts when added to serum-starved cells. The level of EhTMKB1-9 was estimated by northern analysis using a specific probe derived from the 5′-end of the gene. After 24 h starvation, the level of EhTMKB1-9 mRNA was three fold lower than that of cells growing in complete medium containing serum (Fig 1a). When serum was added back to the starved cells for 2 h, the amount of transcript went up to the level observed in growing cells. Next, the starved cells were resuspended in different concentrations of BSA for 2 h and the level of EhTMKB1-9 transcript was determined. EhTMKB1-9 transcript levels increased with increasing concentration of BSA. At 10 μg/ml of BSA (equivalent to 15% of serum) the level of expressed EhTMKB1-9 was nearly equivalent to that of proliferating cells. This stimulation was not seen with mucin which was used since E. histolytica colonizes a mucin-rich environment in the human gut, and also mucin is also used in some growth media. The results were also confirmed by real time PCR (Fig 1b). Our data suggest that BSA may be a specific activator of EhTMKB1-9 expression.

In order to show that the activation of EhTMKB1-9 gene by BSA follows a mechanism similar to that of serum replenishment of starved cells, a construct containing luciferase gene downstream of the EhTMKB1-9 promoter element (p9–939) was used. Luciferase expression responded to serum in a manner similar to that of the endogenous gene. Serum starvation resulted in substantial reduction (about 2 fold) in luciferase activity compared to proliferating cells (Fig 2a). The activity increased by about three fold on serum replenishment as expected. With increasing amount of BSA, the luciferase activity increased and at 50 μg/ml the activity was maximal. Thereafter, the level of luciferase activity decreased even on further increase in BSA concentration. Moreover, replenishment with mucin used at 10 μg/ml did not stimulate luciferase activity. As a control, luciferase constructs containing, a) promoter of EhTMKB1-5; b) a promoter less construct and c) the lectin promoter were also tested under the same conditions and no change in luciferase activity was observed in cells containing these constructs (data not shown). These results strongly suggest that induction of EhTMKB1-9 expression by BSA may be through activation of promoter element, as observed with serum. Henceforth, we used

![Figure 1](https://example.com/figure1.png)
luciferase based assay for subsequent analysis of EhTMKB1-9 gene activation.

A number of mechanisms are likely to be involved in the activation of expression of EhTMKB1-9 by BSA or serum. Firstly, BSA/serum can act as a ligand to a hitherto unknown cell surface receptor(s), initiating a signaling cascade leading to gene activation. The other possibility is that BSA/serum provides nutritional supplementation and activation is a response towards increasing amino acid pool of the cell. In order to show that signaling pathways may be involved in the activation, experiments were carried out to check if common modulators of signaling pathways are likely to affect serum/BSA-induced EhTMKB1-9 gene expression after starvation. The results are shown in Fig. 2b. The PI3Kinase inhibitor wortmannin blocked activation of the gene even at low concentration of 25 nM, in both serum and BSA replenishment conditions (Fig 2b). However, there was no effect of rapamycin, an inhibitor of mTOR/MAP kinase pathway even at a concentration of 100 nM. Calcium signaling pathway was also not involved as there was no effect on activation of EhTMKB1-9 expression in the presence of calcium ion chelator BAPTA-AM. The results suggest that BSA is likely to initiate a PI3Kinase pathway probably through receptor molecules, leading to EhTMKB1-9 gene activation.

**Subcellular localization of BSA-induced EhTMKB1-9 in E. histolytica cells.** Distribution of EhTMKB1-9 molecules in cells that underwent serum starvation followed by replenishment with either serum or BSA was studied. Anti EhTMKB1-9 antibody was used in conjunction with confocal microscopy to study the distribution of EhTMKB1-9 molecules in amebic cells that had been serum starved before incubation with either serum or BSA. High intensity of fluorescence was visible throughout the cell membrane in surface fixed, non permeabilized proliferating cells (Fig 3). After permeabilization punctate staining was also observed in the cytoplasm suggesting that the molecules are present in endocytic vesicles and the distribution is similar to that observed before (Fig 3). Presence of EhTMKB1-9 in newly formed phagosome was shown by us in a previous study. On serum starvation the amount of fluorescent signal was substantially reduced. However, it was restored on serum replenishment (Fig 3). When starved cells were resuspended in BSA instead of serum, an

![Figure 2 | BSA activates EhTMKB1-9 promoter and the effect of signaling inhibitors.](image-url)
increase in the amount of EhTMKB1-9 was observed and the pattern looked similar to that seen after serum replenishment.

The stimulatory activity resides in lipids associated with BSA. Commercial preparations of BSA contain a number of lipids and lipid-like hydrophobic molecules. In order to check if the stimulation of EhTMKB1-9 expression is initiated by these components we carried out experiments with fat-free BSA (FFBSA) and lipid-like molecules that were extracted from BSA. The results are shown in Fig 4a. There was no stimulation of EhTMKB1-9 expression when FFBSA was used after serum starvation. However, when FFBSA was reconstituted with extracted lipids stimulatory activity of BSA was restored (Fig 4a). Further, we tested different combinations of commercially available lipids18,19 with FFBSA in order to study specificity in this system. While unsaturated fatty acids, such as oleic and linoleic acids stimulated EhTMKB1-9 promoter, no significant effect was seen when saturated fatty acids, such as stearic and palmitic acids were used in the assay (Fig 4a). Pure fatty acid, such as oleic acid in the absence of FFBSA was not effective in stimulating the EhTMKB1-9 promoter. However, in the presence of FFBSA, the level of activation increased with increasing concentration of oleic acid, reaching almost saturation and was comparable to that seen in cells growing in serum containing medium (Fig 4b). Activation of EhTMKB1-9 expression by oleic acid was also inhibited by wortmannin suggesting that the signaling system that initiates this activation is lipid-induced (Fig 4c). This suggests that EhTMKB1-9 stimulatory activity in BSA resides in the lipid fraction, and even a single pure lipid is capable of achieving this activation.

Discussion

The most worked out systems to study signaling pathways have been a few bacterial species and eukaryotic model systems, such as Drosophila, C. elegans and mammals. In general, cell surface interaction of growth factors with their cognate receptors starts a cascade of signaling pathways involving protein kinases20,21. During the activation process different genes get switched on/off at different times depending on their role in cell proliferation. For example, the immediate early gene c-fos gets switched on within minutes of the growth factor binding to its receptor22. In the primitive parasitic protist E. histolytica EhTMKB1-9 was shown to be one of the early serum response genes11 and its expression was low in serum starved cells (non proliferating). However, on serum replenishment the expression was induced within 30 min. A significant decrease in cellular proliferation was observed in cell lines expressing either EhTMKB1-9 without kinase domain, or EhTMKB1-9 antisense RNA11 suggesting that this transmembrane kinase is part of the signaling pathway that is involved in cell multiplication. In this report, we provide evidence to suggest that lipids associated with BSA are the ligand(s) that stimulate the PI3Kinase based signaling system leading to EhTMKB1-9 gene activation. This is one of the first signaling ligands that have been described for any protist parasite and one of the few systems where lipids have been reported as signal initiating ligands.

The results presented here clearly show that activation of EhTMKB1-9 by BSA after serum starvation follows the same mechanism as that observed with serum. The level of activation and time kinetics were found to be similar in both cases. The stimulation of transcription by serum and BSA involved activation of promoter elements and was blocked by the PI3kinase inhibitor wortmannin. Therefore transcriptional activation is likely to be a receptor mediated process rather than a nutritional response through PI3K pathway which has been shown to be involved in proliferation in other systems20. There is a significant cross talk between PI3K and MAPK pathways leading to activation of AKT and phosphorylation of ERK20. E. histolytica genome encodes a number of genes that participate in phosphoinositide metabolism. Out of 12 phosphoinositide-binding FYVE domain containing proteins, 11 also have RhoGEF/DH domain suggesting their involvement in regulating cytoskeleton dynamics23. One of these proteins EhFP4 was shown to participate in phagocytosis through binding Rho/Rac small GTPase. Though details of phosphoinositide metabolism and their biological role are not yet known in E. histolytica it appears that these molecules may have a major function in signaling processes. We plan...
to use antisense-based down regulation as a strategy to identify the gene(s) belonging to phosphoinositide pathway that are involved in EhTMKB1 transcriptional activation.

Our results show that BSA dependent activation of EhTMKB1-9 gene is actually due to the lipids associated with BSA, as the lipid fraction, but not the fat-free BSA could stimulate gene expression. BSA contains mainly palmitic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid, linoleic acid and arachidonic acid; apart from a number of minor components. Lipid composition of BSA reflects that of serum. Since the unsaturated fatty acids (oleic and linoleic acids) could not stimulate transcription from EhTMKB1-9 promoter, it appears that the lipid recognition system may have some specificity. These results indicate a specific signaling system through PI3K that is involved in initiating transcription activation of one of the early proliferation related gene EhTMKB1-9 and rule out the role of BSA as a source of amino acids.

Several reports have suggested the role of fatty acids in regulating the expression of many genes involved in lipid metabolism and modulating the activity of signaling molecules, such as phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/AKT, NF-κappaB via the Toll like receptor family. Moreover, Toll like receptors can be either activated by saturated fatty acids or suppressed by unsaturated fatty acids suggesting that lipids can be ligands for TLR activation. Free fatty acid receptors have been identified in pancreatic beta cells and these have
been implicated in regulation of insulin secretion. Interestingly, there was no effect when lipids associated with BSA were used in this system unlike that observed by us. Though these receptors are conserved in a large number of organisms we could not find any homolog in the *E. histolytica* genome. It is likely that amebic receptors may be different compared to those in higher organisms. In the context of amoebiasis the role of diet and nutritional status of the host in the progress of disease has been suggested in studies with animal models. Our results provide a clue to the mechanism by which diet may affect cellular proliferation, and thereby disease progression, in *E. histolytica* infection.

In conclusion, we believe that lipid-induced EhTMKB1-9 expression is an immediate early response of growth-stressed *E. histolytica* to initiate proliferation. Though we do not know the function of this kinase, it is likely that it may be involved in further signal transduction, being a cell surface molecule containing a functional kinase initiate proliferation. Though we do not know the function of this ion is an immediate early response of growth-stressed *E. histolytica*.

**Northern hybridization.** Total RNA was purified using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. RNA samples (30 μg) were resolved in formaldehyde agarose in gel running buffer (0.1 M MOPS (pH 7.0), 40 mM sodium acetate, 5 mM EDTA (pH 8.0) and 37% formaldehyde at 4 °C/cm). The RNA was transferred on to GeneScreen plus (NEN) nylon membranes. Hybridization and washing conditions for RNA blots were as per manufacturer’s protocol.

**Quantitative Real Time (qRT-PCR).** Real time PCR efficiencies for each gene were calculated from the slope, according to the established equation $E = 10^{-\left[\text{Slope}\right]}$. Two μg total RNA (DNAse I treated) was reverse transcribed using random hexamers into cDNA by Superscript III reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen). cDNA was amplified in parallel. The conditions were varied to optimize amplification of each gene.

** Luciferase Assay.** The procedure was done as described previously. Briefly, stably transfected trophozoites, maintained in TYI-S-33 medium supplemented with 10 μg/ml G-418, were chilled on ice, harvested and washed once in PBS (pH 7.4), and lysed in 200 μl of reporter lysis buffer (Promega) with the addition of protease inhibitors E64-Cl and leupeptin. Lysates were frozen overnight at −70 °C and leupeptin. Lysates were thawed on ice to 10 °C, cellular debris was pelleted, and the samples were allowed to warm to room temperature. Luciferase activity was measured according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Promega) using a Turner LuminoMeter (model TD-20E). Luciferase activity per μg of protein was calculated as a measure of reporter gene expression.

**Immunofluorescence staining.** Immunofluorescence staining was carried out as described before. Briefly, E. histolytica cells resuspended in TYI-S-33 medium were transferred onto acetone-cleaned cover slips placed in a petri dish and allowed to adhere for 10 min at 35.5°C. The culture medium was removed and cells were fixed with 3.7% pre-warmed paraformaldehyde (PFA) for 30 min. After fixation, the cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100/PBS for 5 min. This step was omitted for non-permeabilized cells. The fixed cells were then washed with PBS and quenched for 30 min in PBS containing 50 mM NH4Cl. The cover slips were blocked with 1% BSA/PBS for 30 min, followed by incubation with primary antibody at 37°C for 1 h. The cover slips were washed with PBS followed by 1% BSA/PBS before incubation with secondary antibody of 37°C for 1 h. Antibody dilutions used were anti-EhTMKB1-9 at 1: 20, anti-rabbit Alexa 488 (Molecular Probes) at 1: 200. The preparations were further washed with PBS and mounted on a glass slide using DABCO [1, 4-diazabicyclo (2,2,2) octane (Sigma) 10 μg/ml in 80% glycerol]. The edges of the coverslip were sealed with nail-paint to avoid drying. Confocal images were visualized using an Olympus Fluoview FV1000 laser scanning microscope.

**Reconstitution of lipid-associated BSA and lipids extracted from intact BSA.** Dried lipid precipitates were prepared by evaporating the organic solvent from an appropriate amount of lipid stock solutions in ethanol or chloroform under nitrogen gas stream aseptically. To prepare the reconstituted lipid-associated BSA, fat-free BSA stock solution (10 μg/ml) prepared in TYI-S-33 medium was added to the dried lipid precipitate and the mixture was sonicated twice for 1 min until the dried precipitate got dissolved. Total lipids from 1.3 g of intact BSA were extracted by the method of Bligh and Dyer.

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\textbf{Author contributions}

SS, AS, AB, SB wrote the main manuscript text and SS and AS prepared the figures 1–4. All authors reviewed the manuscript.

\textbf{Additional information}

Competing financial interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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