VHL genetic alteration in CCRCC does not determine de-regulation of HIF, CAIX, hnRNP A2/B1 and osteopontin

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Abstract
Background Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) tumour suppressor gene inactivation is associated with clear cell renal cell carcinoma (CCRCC) development. The VHL protein (pVHL) has been proposed to regulate the expression of several proteins including Hypoxia Inducible Factor-α (HIF-α), carbonic anhydrase (CA)IX, heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein (hnRNP)A2/B1 and osteopontin. pVHL has been characterized in vitro, however, clinical studies are limited. We evaluated the impact of VHL genetic alterations on the expression of several pVHL protein targets in paired normal and tumor tissue.

Methods The VHL gene was sequenced in 23 CCRCC patients and VHL transcript levels were evaluated by Real-Time RT-PCR. Expression of pVHL’s protein targets were determined by Western blotting in 17 paired patient samples.

Results VHL genetic alterations were identified in 43.5% (10/23) of CCRCCs. HIF-1α, HIF-2α and CAIX were upregulated in 88.2% (15/17), 100% (17/17) and 88.2% (15/17) of tumors respectively and their expression is independent of VHL status. hnRNP A2/B1 and osteopontin expression was variable in CCRCCs and had no association with VHL genetic status.

Conclusion As expression of these proposed pVHL targets can be achieved independently of VHL mutation (and possibly by hypoxia alone), this data suggests that other pVHL targets may be more crucial in renal carcinogenesis.

Keywords Clear cell renal cell carcinoma (CCRCC) · Hypoxia Inducible Factor (HIF) · Mutation · Putative targets · Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL)

1 Introduction
Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) accounts for 3% of all new cancer cases diagnosed worldwide annually. The predominant histological subtype of RCC is clear cell RCC (CCRCC). CCRCCs are typically sporadic, however, they can occur as part of a rare inherited cancer syndrome, von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) disease [1]. VHL gene mutations, promoter hypermethylation and loss of heterozygosity at the VHL locus are frequent occurrences in sporadic CCRCCs [2].

pVHL is a multi-functional tumour suppressor protein. Its best-characterised role is as the substrate recognition component of an E3 ubiquitin ligase complex which targets proteins for proteasomal degradation. Substrates of this complex include Hypoxia Inducible Factor (HIF)-1α and HIF-2α [3]. HIF-α (oxygen labile) dimerises with HIF-1β to form an active transcription factor complex under
hypoxic conditions. HIF mediates the cell’s hypoxic response by activating the transcription of numerous genes, many of which have been implicated in tumourigenesis [4]. In the absence of functional pVHL, HIF-α is stabilised irrespective of oxygen and constitutively activates target genes [3].

Several other proteins have been proposed as pVHL targets [3], including Carbonic Anhydrase (CA)IX, heterogeneous nuclear Ribonucleoprotein (hnRNP) A2/B1 and osteopontin. The reintroduction of wild-type \( VHL \) into pVHL defective RCC cell lines inhibits CAIX and hnRNP A2/B1 expression [5, 6]. CAIX has been associated with tumourigenesis [7]. Microarray analysis indicates that \( VHL \) expression is inversely correlated with osteopontin expression [8]. Elevated tumour osteopontin expression has been associated with poor CCRCC patient prognosis [9].

Despite the extensive in vitro data on pVHL and its potential targets, no study has examined whether \( VHL \) genetic alterations lead to the differential expression of several of these targets in CCRCC tissue samples. A number of studies have investigated HIF expression alone but conclusions are conflicting [10–13]. This analysis would provide important information on the clinical relevance of \( VHL \) genetic alterations and establish whether therapeutic strategies directed at pVHL targets (e.g. HIF) should be restricted to patients with \( VHL \) inactivation.

Therefore, we determined the \( VHL \) mutational status of 23 CCRCC patients and evaluated whether the expression of HIF-1α, HIF-2α, CAIX, hnRNP A2/B1 and osteopontin was related to the tumour’s \( VHL \) status.

2 Material and methods

2.1 Patient samples

Following informed consent, paired normal renal and tumour samples were collected from 23 patients who underwent a nephrectomy procedure for RCC in the Mercy University Hospital, Cork, Ireland. The Clinical Research Ethics Committee of the Cork teaching hospitals approved this study. Following histopathological examination, tumour tissue and normal tissue (distal to the tumour) samples were immediately snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at −80°C. In sampling the tumour, any possible necrotic areas were avoided. Pathological analysis confirmed that all the tumour samples were classical CCRCCs. Tumours of various histological grades were included in this study.

2.2 Stable cell line

The 786-O cell line lacks one \( VHL \) allele and has a one nucleotide deletion at Nt. 523 (codon 104) which results in a truncated VHL protein from the second allele. This cell line was obtained from the ECACC. Mutational analysis confirmed the single nucleotide deletion at codon 104. This cell line was transfected with full length human VHL (pReCMV-HA-VHL, kindly provided by Dr. Kaelin, Boston, U.S.A.) to generate 786-O VHL cells [14].

2.3 RNA extraction and RT-PCR conditions

RNA was extracted using the ToTally RNA extraction kit and treated with DNase (Ambion, Ireland). cDNA was synthesised using the Omniscript cDNA synthesis kit (Qiagen, U.K.). A 30 μl PCR reaction contained 0.33 μM each of sense and anti-sense primer, 1 μl template cDNA and 1X Qiagen HotStarTaq Master Mix (Table 1). PCR conditions: 95°C for 15 min; (35x) 94°C for 1 min, 62°C for 1 min, 72°C for 1 min; followed by 72°C for 10 min. PCR products were sequenced by Eurofins-MWG-Operon. With these primers sets, the entire coding region of the \( VHL \) mRNA was sequenced.

2.4 Quantification of \( VHL \) transcript levels

Real-Time RT-PCR was performed using the Lightcycler system (Roche Diagnostics, U.K.). A 20 μl reaction contained 0.5 μM of each sense and anti-sense primer, MgCl₂ (4 mM for VHL, 3 mM for β-actin), 1X LightCycler FastStart DNA Master SYBR Green and 1 μl template cDNA (Table 1). PCR conditions: 95°C for 10 min; (40x for VHL (30x for β-actin)) 95°C for 10 s, 62°C for 5 s for VHL (60°C for β-actin), 72°C for 5 s for VHL (16 s for β-actin). Melting curve: 95°C for 0 s, 72°C for 15 s (70°C for β-actin), 99°C for 0 s; Cooling step: 40°C for 30 s. Reactions were in triplicate. Relative \( VHL \) transcript levels between each of the paired patient samples was quantified using the ‘Delta-Delta’ mathematical formula [15].

| Primer | Sequence |
|--------|----------|
| VHL mRNA primer set 1 | TCTGGATCGCGAGGGAAT TTGGCAAAAAATAGGCTGTCC |
| VHL662r | CGATGGGCTTCTGGTTCAGA GGTGCCATTTATCTGTAG |
| VHL mRNA primer set 2 | TACCTTGCTGCTTTTCAGA GGTGCCATTTATCTGTAG |
| VHL555f & VHL982r | GGTGCCATTTATCTGTAG |
| VHL Real-Time PCR Primers | |
| VHL588f & VHL684r | CGATGGGCTTCTGGTTCAGA GGTGCCATTTATCTGTAG |
| β-actin | TCTCACAATGACGGTCGTGGTGGCT GCTTCTCATAATGTCACACAGA |
| β-F | TCTCACAATGACGGTCGTGGTGGCT |
| β-R | GCTTCTCATAATGTCACACAGA |

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2.5 Western blotting

Samples were homogenised in RIPA Buffer (50 mM Tris HCl (pH 7.4), 1% Igepal, 0.25% Sodium Deoxycholate, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1X Pefabloc, 1 mM Na3VO4, 1 mM NaF, 1X protease inhibitor cocktail). Protein samples were separated by SDS-PAGE (8–12%) and electrophoretically transferred onto nitrocellulose membrane. Primary antibodies: anti-VHL (BD Pharmingen, U.K.; 1:250 dilution); anti-HIF-1α (BD Transduction Laboratories, U.K.; 1:250 dilution); anti-HIF-2α (Novus Biologicals, U.S.A; 1:1000 dilution); anti-CαIX (kindly provided by Dr. Oosterwijk, University Medical Center Nijmegen, The Netherlands; 1:1000 dilution); anti-hnRNP A2/B1 (clone DP3B3, Sigma-Aldrich, Ireland (1:1000 dilution)); clone EF67, Santa Cruz Biotechnology, U.K. (1:1000 dilution)); anti-osteopontin (R&D Systems, U.K.; 1:500 dilution) and anti-β-actin (Sigma-Aldrich, Ireland; 1:5000 dilution). Membranes were incubated with the relevant horseradish peroxidase conjugated secondary antibodies and detected by chemiluminescence (ECL instructions).

3 Results

3.1 VHL genetic alteration analysis

Normal renal and tumour tissue from 23 CCRCC patients were screened for VHL mutations. VHL mutations were detected in 9 patients’ tumour tissues (39.1%) (Table 2) and were absent in normal renal tissues. Mutations were located within the defined functional domains of pVHL. All mutations are predicted to cause amino acid changes and may affect pVHL’s interaction with other proteins (Fig. 1a).

Several tumour samples were H&E stained, which confirms the relatively homogeneous nature of CCRCC and shows that the material sequenced was predominantly tumour tissue (Fig. 1b). There was no significant difference in the percentage of tumour cells in samples which had a VHL mutation compared to those that were classified as wild-type. In addition, it was determined that even if a tumour was 50% contaminated with normal cells, a mutation could

Table 2 Summary of VHL genetic alterations identified in sporadic CCRCC patients

| Patient No. | Fuhrman Grade | VHL Mutation | CDS | Exon | Codon & Predicted Amino Acid Change | Mutation Type | Mutation Previously Identified | VHL Transcript Down-Regulation |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----|------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 0           | UD           | Nt. 619 T→G  | Nt. 406 T→G | 2    | F136V                              | MS            | No                              | Yes                           |
| 1           | UD           | Nt. 556 C→A  | Nt. 343 C→A | 2    | H115N                              | MS            | Yes                             | Yes                           |
| 4           | III          | Nt. 545 G→A  | Nt. 332 G→A | 1    | S111N                              | MS            | Yes                             | ND                            |
| 5           | UD           | Nt. 536–Nt. 550 | Nt. 323–Nt. 337 | 1    | Deletion within codons 108–113 R113P | IFD & MS      | No                              | Yes                           |
| 10          | III          | Nt. 768 C→G  | Nt. 555 C→G | 3    | Y185Stop                           | NS            | Yes                             | ND                            |
| 19          | II           | –             | –             | –    | –                                  | –             | –                               | Yes                           |
| 22          | IV           | Nt. 437–Nt. 439 | Nt. 224–Nt. 226 | 1    | Deletion within codons 75–76       | IFD           | Yes                             | ND                            |
| 33          | III          | Nt. 719 T→C  | Nt. 506 T→C  | 3    | L169P                              | MS            | Yes                             | ND                            |
| 40          | II           | Nt. 451 A→C  | Nt. 238 A→C  | 1    | S80R                               | MS            | Yes                             | ND                            |
| 41          | II           | Nt. 746–Nt. 757 | Nt. 533–Nt. 544 | 3    | Deletion within codons 178–182     | IFD           | No                              | ND                            |

The entire coding region of the VHL mRNA was screened for mutations. VHL mRNA nucleotide and codon numbering is according to Genbank sequence NM_000551.2. In addition the coding sequence (CDS) nucleotide numbering is included. The published literature and the VHL mutation database (http://www.umd.be.2020) were examined to determine if these mutations had previously been reported. UD Undefined; Nt nucleotide; MS Missense; IFD in-frame deletion; NS Nonsense; – (dashed lines) absence of VHL mutation; ND not determined.
still be identified (Supplementary Fig. 1). These results indicate that the assay was sensitive enough for mutational analysis in CCRCC.

There were 9 paired patient samples available for VHL transcript analysis. Four of these patients (44.4%) had VHL transcript down-regulation in their tumour compared to the corresponding normal tissue (Fig. 1c and Table 2). VHL mutations were identified in 3 of these patients. No mutations were identified in the patients with equivalent VHL transcript levels in paired tissue. Overall, 43.5% of CCRCC patients had somatic VHL mutations and or VHL transcript down-regulation.

VHL transcript down-regulation in 4 of 9 patients may be due to epigenetic changes or loss of heterozygosity (LOH). Therefore it remains possible that a number of wild-type VHL patients who were not amenable to this transcript
3.2 HIF-1α, HIF-2α and CAIX expression in paired CCRCC patient samples

The expression levels of putative pVHL targets were analysed in paired tissue samples from 17 of the 23 patients with known VHL genetic status. Six patients were excluded due to lack of tissue. HIF-1α and HIF-2α were detected in the tumour tissue of 15 (88.2%) and 17 (100%) of CCRCC patients respectively and were absent in normal renal tissues (Fig. 2a,b and Table 3). Both proteins were expressed in all VHL genetically altered tumours. In the 10 patients without VHL genetic alterations, HIF-1α and HIF-2α were detected in 8 and 10 patient tumours respectively. Mean tumour diameter ranged in size from 3.6–18 cm (mean tumour size 7.6 cm). HIF-α proteins were expressed even in the smallest tumours (Data not shown). To exclude the possibility of HIF staining being primarily in stromal tissue, we evaluated HIF-2α expression in a number of samples by immunohistochemistry. Stromal contamination was generally low, and HIF-2α expression was evident in the tumour cells irrespective of VHL mutation status (Fig. 2b(iii)). These results indicate that VHL status does not predict increased expression of these proteins and that it may be achieved through hypoxia alone.

pVHL has also been proposed to influence CAIX expression [5]. CAIX was expressed in 15 of 17 (88.2%) patient tumours (Fig. 2c and Table 3). All VHL genetically altered tumours expressed CAIX. Eight of ten wild-type VHL tumours expressed CAIX suggesting that VHL genetic alterations are not required for CAIX expression. Its expression may be a consequence of HIF-α protein expression as 13 of 17 CCRCCs expressed HIF-1α, HIF-2α and CAIX. However, increased abundance of HIF-α did not always result in CAIX expression (Table 3).

3.3 hnRNP A2/B1 expression in paired CCRCC patient samples

hnRNP A2/B1 has been proposed as a pVHL E3 ubiquitin ligase complex target. Increased hnRNP A2/B1 expression was reported in the pVHL defective 786-O cell line compared to 786-O cells expressing wild-type pVHL [6]. We found however that hnRNP A2/B1 expression was equivalent in the 786-O (VHL null) cell line and 786-O clones that were transfected with VHL. Data was confirmed with an additional hnRNP A2/B1 antibody (Fig. 3a).

hnRNP A2/B1 down-regulation occurred in 11 of 17 (64.7%) patients’ tumours compared to their respective normal tissue. hnRNP A2/B1 expression was comparable in 4 patients (23.5%) and in 2 patient (11.8%) tumours, hnRNP A2/B1 was up-regulated (Fig. 3b,c and Table 3). hnRNP A2/B1 down-regulation was a frequent event (6/7) in VHL genetically altered tumours. Of the 10 patients with wild-type pVHL, hnRNP A2/B1 down-regulation occurred in 5 patients, while 1 patient tumour had up-regulated hnRNP A2/B1. Comparable hnRNP A2/B1 expression levels were present in 4 paired patient samples. This suggests that hnRNP A2/B1 down-regulation may occur frequently in CCRCCs independent of VHL genetic alterations.

hnRNP A2/B1 down-regulation has been reported to occur in hypoxic tumour cells [16]. hnRNP A2/B1 down-regulation occurred in 10 of 15 and 11 of 17 patients that had up-regulation of HIF-1α and HIF-2α respectively. This indicates that hnRNP A2/B1 down-regulation in these tumours may be at least in part a consequence of tumour hypoxia.

3.4 Osteopontin expression in paired CCRCC patient samples

Expression of osteopontin has been reported to be inversely correlated with VHL [8]. Osteopontin expression has also been shown to be up-regulated in RCCs [9]. Osteopontin was found to be up-regulated in 5 of 17 (29.4%) tumours and
down-regulated in 5 (29.4%) tumours compared to their corresponding normal. Comparable osteopontin expression levels were detected in 7 paired patient (41.2%) tissue samples (Fig. 2d and Table 3). In 7 patients with VHL genetic alterations, up-regulation of tumour osteopontin occurred in 2 patients and 2 patients showed down-regulation of osteopontin compared to the corresponding normal tissue. The remaining 3 patients with mutations had equal osteopontin levels in normal and tumour tissue. Therefore, osteopontin expression was also independent of VHL genetic status. [17]

4 Discussion

This study investigated whether the expression of several reported pVHL protein targets is actually dependent upon de-regulation of VHL in CCRCCs. We found frequent de-regulation of HIF-α, CAIX, hnRNP A2/B1 and osteopontin in patient samples; however, expression was found to be independent of VHL status.

VHL genetic alterations were identified in 43.5% of our patients. Mutations were detected in 39.1% of CCRCCs. The reported incidence of VHL gene mutations varies considerably (19.6–89.4%) in sporadic CCRCCs [10, 18]. However, the majority of studies report an incidence rate of 30–60% and our mutation rate is within this range [2, 11, 19, 20]. The reason for the disparity in mutation rates is unknown as similar techniques were used in all studies. Differences in incidences are not associated with variations in ethnicity. The mutations identified in our study are likely to impair pVHL’s interaction with its binding partners and inhibit its tumour suppressor abilities. Several
of these mutations have previously been reported which suggests that they may be crucial for CCRCC tumourigenesis (Table 2). In this study, analysis of VHL transcript levels was confined to 9 patients and primers will anneal to wild type sequences in the case of a heterozygous large deletion. It is therefore possible that the incidence of VHL genetic alterations in our patients could be underestimated.

Elevation of HIF-1α and HIF-2α expression was detected in 88.2% and 100% of CCRCCs respectively. This high frequency of expression was independent of VHL status and may be achieved through hypoxia alone. In all cases following excision, tumour samples were frozen within 30 min in liquid nitrogen. The observed up-regulation of HIF-α proteins in the present study is unlikely to be caused by the variations in times prior to freezing as the paired normal and tumor tissue from the same patient were always treated identically. It has also previously been shown that storage of tissue samples ex vivo for up to 1 h did not induce expression or alter the abundance of HIF-1α [13].

The incidence of increased expression of HIF-α protein in the present study is similar to two other studies that evaluated HIF-α expression in CCRCCCs of known VHL status. Turner et al. reported HIF-1α and HIF-2α expression in 77% and 79% of CCRCCCs respectively. Up-regulation of these proteins was found to be independent of VHL mutation as 75% (9/12) and 50% (6/12) of tumours without detectable mutations expressed HIF-1α and HIF-2α respectively [12]. Similar data were reported in a separate study of 27 CCRCCCs, of which 12 (44.4%) had VHL mutations, but HIF-1α was up-regulated in 21 (78%) tumours [13].

In contrast, two studies have suggested a correlation between VHL mutation and HIF-α expression. Analysis of 31 RCCs found that 44% had mutations but RCCs with up-regulated HIF-1α were more likely to have a VHL mutation (80% mutation rate in RCCs expressing HIF-1α) [11]. Another study reported an association between VHL mutation and HIF de-regulation. HIF-1α and HIF-2α were found to be up-regulated in 61% and 88% of patients respectively. However, a very high (89%) rate of VHL inactivation was reported which will strengthen this association [10].

Expression of HIF-α proteins and up-regulation of pro-angiogenic factors is likely to play a major role in the progression of renal cancer. Studies of nephrectomy samples from families with VHL disease indicate that HIF-1α up-regulation is detected early in discrete foci that may have bi-allelic inactivation of VHL. More advanced lesions show HIF-2α up-regulation, which may be consequence of additional co-operating events [21]. The importance of HIF-2α for tumour formation was also demonstrated in xenograft models in which HIF-2α had been inactivated [22]. While these proteins are likely to be

| Patient No. | Fuhrman Grade | VHL Genetic Alteration | HIF-1α | HIF-2α | CAIX | hnRNP A2/B1 | Osteopontin |
|-------------|---------------|------------------------|--------|--------|------|-------------|------------|
| 2           | UD            | ND                     | ↑↑↑    | ↔      | ↑↓   | ↔           | ↑↓         |
| 4           | III           | MS Exon 1              | ↑↑↑    | ↑↑↑    | ↑    | ↔           | ↑↓         |
| 5           | UD            | VHL Transcript Down-Regulation | ↑↑↑ | ↓↓↓ | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |
| 11          | III           | ND                     | ↑↑↑    | ↓↓↓ | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |
| 16          | UD            | ND                     | ↑↑↑    | ↓↓↓ | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |
| 17          | II            | ND                     | ↑↑↑    | ↓↓↓ | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |
| 19          | II            | Wild-Type VHL          | ↑↑↑    | ↓↓↓ | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |
| 20          | IV            | ND                     | ↑↑↑    | ↓↓↓ | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |
| 22          | IV            | Exon 1                 | ↑↑↑    | ↓↓↓ | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |
| 24          | III           | ND                     | ↑↑↑    | ↓↓↓ | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |
| 31          | UD            | ND                     | ↑↑↑    | ↓↓↓ | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |
| 32          | I             | ND                     | ↑↑↑    | ↓↓↓ | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |
| 33          | III           | Exon 3                 | ↑↑↑    | ↓↓↓ | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |
| 34          | III           | ND                     | ↑↑↑    | ↓↓↓ | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |
| 40          | II            | MS Exon 1              | ↑↑↑    | ↓↓↓ | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |
| 41          | II            | Exon 3                 | ↑↑↑    | ↓↓↓ | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |
| 43          | III           | ND                     | ↑↑↑    | ↓↓↓ | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |

UD Undefined; ND Not detected; ↑—Up-regulation in the tumour compared to the respective normal renal tissue; ↓—Down-regulation in the tumour compared to the respective normal renal tissue; ↔—Equal expression in the normal and tumour; Nil—No detectable expression in normal renal and tumour tissue samples.
important for progression of renal and other cancers, their up-regulation may be achieved through a number of mechanisms. A recent study has reported that angiogenesis in CCRCC is not related to mutation or methylation of the \(VHL\) gene [23]. Collectively, most studies indicate that HIF-\(\alpha\) up-regulation is a feature of CCRCCs but that \(VHL\) mutation/down-regulation does not necessarily contribute to its expression. It is possible that alterations in other pVHL interacting/regulating proteins could effectively cause a functional deficiency in wild-type pVHL. Mutations of the other components of the E3 ubiquitin ligase complex, elongin B, elongin C, Rbx1 or the oxygen dependent degradation domain (ODDD) of HIF-1\(\alpha\) (which is the key domain for interaction with pVHL) have not been identified in CCRCCs indicating that \(VHL\) represents the mutational target in this complex [24]. The current study suggests that pVHL may have other functions that contribute to carcinogenesis and HIF-\(\alpha\) may play an independent but cooperative role in tumour progression.

We also evaluated CAIX expression as it is a reported pVHL target [5]. We found that 88.2% of CCRCCs expressed CAIX which is similar to previous studies [25, 26]. CAIX up-regulation was independent of \(VHL\) status as 80% of wild-type \(VHL\) CCRCCs expressed CAIX. This result is comparable with a recent finding that 66.7% of non-\(VHL\) mutated CCRCCs expressed high CAIX levels [26]. It is likely therefore that increased CAIX expression in CCRCCs is achieved as a consequence of HIF-1\(\alpha\) expression [27–29]. However in the current study, expression of HIF-1\(\alpha\) did not always predict CAIX expression.

pVHL has also been reported to down-regulate hnRNP A2/B1 [6]. We found hnRNP A2/B1 expression levels were equivalent in the 786-O cell line and two pVHL expressing 786-O clones. The reason for discrepancy between our study and Pioli et al. is unknown as similar hnRNP A2/B1 antibodies were used. In our patient cohort, hnRNP A2/B1 was down-regulated in 64.7% of CCRCCs and there was no correlation with \(VHL\) status. Again, this down-regulation may be a consequence of hypoxia. Hypoxia has been reported to decrease hnRNP A2/B1 transcript levels in cell lines [16]. We found an association between hnRNP A2/B1 down-regulation and up-regulation of HIF-\(\alpha\) proteins. However, analysis of HIF-1\(\alpha\) knockout and wild-type HIF-1\(\alpha\) fibroblasts showed that hnRNP A2/B1 expression in hypoxic conditions was HIF-1\(\alpha\) independent suggesting that an alternative transcription factor may cause hnRNP A2/B1 decay [16].

VHL disease patients have abnormally high plasma osteopontin levels [8]. Expression of osteopontin has been associated with renal tumour progression [9]. We found no correlation between tumour osteopontin expression and \(VHL\) status. Our incidence of tumour osteopontin expres-
expression of HIF-1 α and VHL
CCRCC. The pathway may be required for renal cyst development [33]. That cooperative alterations of the pVHL and the PI3K pathway may be required for CCRCC development [32]. Recent evidence indicates studies are required to fully elucidate pVHL α proteins, CAIX and hnRNP A2/B1 down-regulation are osteopontin. Our results suggest that up-regulation of HIF-I Ireland.

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