Alternative Splicing at a NAGNAG Acceptor Site as a Novel Phenotype Modifier

Alexandre Hinzpeter1, Abdel Aissat1,2, Elvira Sondo3, Catherine Costa1,4, Nicole Arous1, Christine Gameiro4, Natacha Martin1, Agathe Tarze1,2, Laurence Weiss5, Alix de Becdelièvre1,2,4, Bruno Costes2, Michel Goossens1,2,4, Luis J. Galietta3, Emmanuelle Girodon1,4, Pascale Fanen1,2,4*

1 INSERM, Unité U955, Créteil, France, 2 Université Paris-Est, Faculté de Médecine, UMR-S 955, Créteil, France, 3 Laboratorio di Genetica Molecolare, Istituto G. Gaslini, Genova, Italy, 4 AP-HP, Groupe Henri-Mondor Albert-Chenevier, Service de Biochimie-Genétique, Créteil, France, 5 Service de Pédiatrie I, Hôpitaux Universitaires de Strasbourg, Hôpital de Hautepierre, Strasbourg, France

Abstract
Approximately 30% of alleles causing genetic disorders generate premature termination codons (PTCs), which are usually associated with severe phenotypes. However, bypassing the deleterious stop codon can lead to a milder disease outcome. Splicing at NAGNAG tandem splice sites has been reported to result in insertion or deletion (indel) of three nucleotides. We identified such a mechanism as the origin of the mild to asymptomatic phenotype observed in cystic fibrosis patients homozygous for the E831X mutation (2623G>T) in the CFTR gene. Analyses performed on nasal epithelial cell mRNA detected three distinct isoforms, a considerably more complex situation than expected for a single nucleotide substitution. Structure-function studies and in silico analyses provided the first experimental evidence of an indel of a stop codon by alternative splicing at a NAGNAG acceptor site. In addition to contributing to proteome plasticity, alternative splicing at a NAGNAG tandem site can thus remove a disease-causing UAG stop codon. This molecular study reveals a naturally occurring mechanism where the effect of either modifier genes or epigenetic factors could be suspected. This finding is of importance for genetic counseling as well as for deciding appropriate therapeutic strategies.

Introduction
Premature termination codons (PTCs) are usually associated with severe phenotypes. However, mild disease outcomes can occur by at least three different mechanisms [1]. First, translation can be initiated at an internal start codon located downstream from the PTC [2]. Second, PTCs can trigger nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD), a pathway that protects the cell from aberrant transcripts [3]. Third, nonsense-associated alternative splicing (NAS) [4] can remove the exon harboring the PTC.

Subtle changes in alternative splicing events have recently been reported at particular tandem acceptor splice sites, NAGNAG sites (where N represents any nucleotide) [5–7]. The use of the intron proximal or distal splice site results in the production of two distinct isoforms distinguished by three nucleotides (NAG). This alternative splicing could result in the creation or deletion of a stop codon [5]. The latter event would thus constitute another mechanism of PTC removal, but has never been described in human pathophysiology.

Splice events at short-distance tandem sites are widespread and contribute to transcriptome and proteome complexity [5]. NAGNAG acceptor motifs are present in 30% of human genes and several studies based on computational analysis using expressed sequence tag (EST) databases showed that at least 5% of human genes contain an experimentally confirmed NAGNAG tandem site [5]. A subtle splice event associated with Stargardt’s disease 1, in which a mutation in the ABCA4 gene produced an indel of one amino acid in 50% of the transcripts from one patient, has been described [8]. Nonetheless, the involvement of mutations that alter tandem sites have not been extensively studied in disease [9]. Therefore, to explore further the effect of mutations located within a NAGNAG acceptor motif, we studied the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene (CFTR). Querying the Tandem Splice Site DataBase (TassDB), a comprehensive online database dedicated to recognizing tandem acceptor sites, identified two NAGNAG motifs in CFTR. Mutations in the CFTR gene, which encodes a cAMP-regulated Cl− channel located at the apical membrane of epithelial cells, cause cystic fibrosis (CF). CF is the most common severe autosomal recessive genetic disorder in Caucasians [10] and affects the physiology of the lung, gastrointestinal tract, reproductive organs, and sweat glands. Mutations in the CFTR gene induce a continuum of phenotypes ranging from mild manifestations with isolated features such as congenital bilateral absence of the vas deferens (CBAVD), or nasal polyposis, to severe disease symptoms. Therefore, CF is a good model to identify novel modifier mechanisms [11]. Here, we show that alternative splicing at a tandem acceptor site removes a premature UAG stop codon and leads to synthesis of a functional...
protein. This novel PTC removal mechanism explains the mild phenotype detected in several patients.

Results/Discussion

Family pedigree

In this study, we focused on the rare E831X mutation (2623G>T) which affects the first nucleotide of exon 14a which forms part of one of the two NAGNAG acceptor sites detected in the CFTR gene. We had the opportunity to study a consanguineous family of Turkish origin which included three patients (Figure 1A) homozygous for the E831X mutation (Figure 1B). To evaluate the functional consequences of this mutation in a tandem splice motif, we performed transcript analysis on epithelial cells obtained from patient III10 (Figure 1A) by nasal brushing, which is the least invasive technique and provides the most reliable cells to study CFTR mRNA.

Direct transcript analysis

Mutations that generate PTCs can reduce the steady-state level of mRNA via nonsense-mediated decay (NMD) [3]. Total RNA from nasal epithelial cells of patient III10 was first quantified to evaluate the amount of CFTR transcripts. Quantitative analysis by real-time PCR was normalized to that of keratin 18 (KRT18), a marker of ciliated and secretory epithelial cells [12,13]. The results clearly showed that the level of CFTR mRNA was reduced by half in the sample from patient III10 compared to three control samples (48%±9% compared to WT, Figure 2A), showing that the CFTR mRNAs were subject to NMD.

To evaluate the mRNA pattern associated with the 2623G>T mutation, a semi-quantitative RT-PCR analysis was performed and the products were analyzed by capillary electrophoresis. In control samples, two peaks could be detected: a major peak corresponding to the full-length mRNA (97%±0.5%) and a minor peak corresponding to exon 14a skipping (3%±0.5%) (Figure 2B), a feature of CFTR splicing that has been described previously [14]. In the patient III10 sample, a more complex pattern appeared, with the presence of three distinct peaks (Figure 2B) that were subsequently identified by sequencing: a major peak corresponding to exon 14a skipping (76%±2%) (Figure 2B and 2C) and two additional peaks corresponding to a full-length mRNA containing the stop codon (16%±2%) and an mRNA lacking these three nucleotides (8%±0.8%) (Figure 2B and 2D).

Hence, the 2623G>T substitution induced two effects: a reduced level of full-length mRNA containing the stop codon by NMD and the generation of additional mRNA isoforms. These mRNAs were identified as an mRNA lacking exon 14a, a full-length mRNA containing the premature UAG stop codon, and a third mRNA lacking the three nucleotides encoding the UAG stop codon.

Figure 1. Pedigree and genotype of the patients. (A) Family pedigree. Identified carriers are indicated in half blackened symbols and CF patients in blackened symbols. Consanguinity between individuals III4 and III5 is highlighted with a double line. (B) Sequence analysis performed on the genomic DNA from a healthy control and patient III10. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1001153.g001
Alternative Splicing at a NAGNAG Site Removes PTC

A

Relative level of CFTR transcripts

Control

Patient III10

B

Fluorescence

Size in bp

3 %

Patient III10

76 %

8 % 16 %

Size in bp

C

Exon 13 | Exon 14b

D

Exon 13 | Exon 14a
Hybrid minigene splicing assays
To investigate whether the alternative splicing was due to the 2623G>T mutation, we constructed a hybrid minigene containing CFTR exon 14a and approximately 400 nucleotides of its flanking intronic regions. After transfection in the bronchial epithelial cell line BEAS-2B, RT-PCR samples were separated by capillary electrophoresis analysis and isoforms were identified by sequencing. As in the direct transcript analysis, the wild-type construct revealed a low level of exon 14a skipping (7%±0.8%). The 2623G>T substitution increased exon 14a skipping up to 92%±2%. In addition, two peaks could be detected corresponding to full-length mRNA (7%±2%) and to the isoform lacking three nucleotides (0.8%±0.5%) (Figure 3A and 3C). To focus on these two lower abundance isoforms, a reverse primer within exon 14a was used to amplify mRNAs containing exon 14a specifically. A single peak was detected in mRNA obtained from cells transfected with the wild-type construct, whereas two peaks were detected in mRNA from cells transfected with the 2623G>T construct. The major peak corresponded to full-length mRNA containing the UAG stop codon (88%±0.5%) and the mRNA in the minor peak lacked these three nucleotides (12%±0.5%) (Figure 3B and 3C). The ratio between these two isoforms was comparable using either reverse primer. The relative amounts of the three isoforms differed from the amounts measured for endogenous CFTR, but the minigene construct containing the mutated exon 14a sequence reproduced the in vivo splicing pattern. Therefore, the single nucleotide substitution (2623G>T) is the main determinant of alternative splicing at this site.

Identification of a functional CFTR protein isoform
Recognition of the 3′ splice site upstream of exon 14a generates full-length mRNA leading to synthesis of the entire CFTR protein. The CFTR channel is composed of two transmembrane spanning domains, two nucleotide binding folds, and a regulatory domain (R domain). The regulatory domain is encoded by exon 13 (orange) and exon 14a encodes the region linking the regulatory domain to the seventh transmembrane segment (blue) (Figure 4A). The 2623G>T mutation which occurs at the first base of exon 14a induced multiple splicing defects, including exon skipping. An mRNA lacking exon 14a encodes a protein missing the linker domain between the R domain and the seventh transmembrane segment (CFTR-del831-873, Figure 4B). In addition to the full-length mRNA containing the UAG stop codon, alternative splicing at the NAGNAG site generated an mRNA lacking this stop codon. The resulting proteins would be either truncated after the regulatory domain (CFTR-E831X, Figure 4C) or missing one amino acid (CFTR-ΔE831, Figure 4D), respectively.

The processing of CFTR can be assessed by examining its glycosylation state [15]. Western blot analysis of wild-type CFTR protein, transiently (Figure 5A, left panel) or stably (Figure 5A, right panel) expressed in HEK293 cells, revealed two bands. The diffuse band of 170 kDa (band C) corresponds to the mature, fully glycosylated protein and the thin band of approximately 140 kDa (band B) represents the core-glycosylated immature CFTR. Similar analysis of transiently expressed CFTR-del831-873 revealed a unique thin band indicating a maturation defect (Figure 5A, higher left panel) that was further investigated using an N-Glycosidase F assay (Figure 5B). After enzymatic treatment of CFTR-WT, both bands B and C were converted to the lower apparent molecular weight non-glycosylated band A. CFTR-del831-873 was not affected by the enzymatic treatment, indicating an absence of glycosylation of this protein, thus identifying the first naturally occurring non-glycosylated CFTR mutant.

Stably expressed CFTR-E831X protein was detected as a single band at the expected size (Figure 5A, right panel), while transiently expressed CFTR-ΔE831 showed a normal maturation profile with the presence of both bands B and C (Figure 5A, lower left panel). Immunostaining of transiently transfected HeLa cells confirmed a processing defect in both the CFTR-del831-873 and CFTR-E831X mutant proteins as they could only be detected in intracellular compartments close to the nucleus, whereas both CFTR-WT and CFTR-ΔE831 showed clear cell surface staining (Figure 5B). Finally, functional assays showed the absence of CFTR-dependent anion transport in cells expressing either CFTR-del831-873 or CFTR-E831X. In contrast, a high level of anion transport was observed with CFTR-WT and CFTR-ΔE831, in accordance with the biochemical and immunocytochemical results above (Figure 5C and 5D). Therefore, we conclude that CFTR-ΔE831 represents the functional form accounting for the mild phenotype observed within this family.

Phenotypes associated with the E831X mutation
CF was suspected in the first year of life in patient III10 (Figure 1A) due to recurrent bronchitis, and this was confirmed by a positive sweat test (70 mmol/L). The patient was tested and found to be homozygous for the nonsense mutation E831X. After familial study, CF was diagnosed in his 18-year-old sister (III5), who also had a positive sweat test and the same genotype. However, the two siblings, now aged 13 and 30, are in good health with no evidence of pancreatic insufficiency, and have normal lung function tests. The female patient married her first cousin who was found to be an E831X carrier. Their son (IV1) is homozygous for the E831X mutation. Now 5 years of age, he presents with a positive sweat test (74 mmol/L), but yearly clinical assessments are normal (Table 1).

Interestingly, this mutation was first described in a female CF patient carrying the severe missense substitution G551D on the other allele. E831X was considered as a severe mutation because she presented with meconium ileus at birth, a neonate pulmonary infection and an elevated sweat test [16]. Given our results, we requested yearly clinical assessments, which indicated no pulmonary exacerbation, an almost normal chest radiograph, moderate pancreatic insufficiency and normal abdominal ultrasound. Thus, her clinical outcome was better than expected at birth. This mutation was also reported in two 13-year-old male twins of Turkish origin carrying an in-frame deletion on the other allele [591del18] [17]. These twins had persistent nasal polyps and elevated sweat tests, but no pancreas or lung involvement [17]. Subsequently, E831X was reported to be the allele present in cohorts of men with
Figure 3. Hybrid minigene splicing assays. (A) Examples of capillary electrophoresis analysis of RT-PCR products obtained after 21 cycles. RNA was purified from BEAS-2B cells transfected with empty plasmid (pET01), minigene containing exon 14a (WT) or mutant exon 14a (2623G>T). RT-PCR was performed using a FAM-labeled forward primer located within the splice donor exon and a reverse primer within the splice acceptor exon of the pET01 plasmid. The corresponding size and relative amount of each peak is indicated. The peak at 245 bp corresponds to exon 14a skipped mRNA, at 374 bp to full-length mRNA and at 371 bp to mRNA lacking the UAG stop codon. (B) Examples of capillary electrophoresis analysis of RT-PCR products obtained with a FAM-labeled forward primer located within the splice donor exon of the pET01 plasmid and a reverse primer within exon 14a. The corresponding size and relative amount of each peak are indicated. The peak at 183 bp corresponds to full-length mRNA and at 180 bp to the mRNA lacking the UAG stop codon. (C) Sequences were obtained using unlabeled forward primer using the 21 cycle RT-PCR products from (B). doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1001153.g003
CBAVD and mild to severe mutations, such as ΔF508, for the other allele [18–20]. These clinical observations and our data bring the deleterious nature of the E831X mutation into question; but how can the minor functional CFTR-DE831 isoform lead to such mild phenotypes? The minimal level of CFTR mRNA required to maintain normal function differs between organs, with the vas deferens being the most sensitive tissue [21]. CFTR-DE831 mRNAs did not appear to reach this threshold in all tissues, leading to mild phenotypes such as nasal polyposis or CBAVD in compound heterozygotes. In the nasal epithelial cells of patient III10, mRNAs encoding functional CFTR-DE831 were estimated at 8%. As total CFTR transcripts were reduced to 48% compared to WT levels, this amount can be corrected down to 4%, a level comparable to previous studies associated with mild lung disease [22,23]. However, the relative level of each transcript may differ between patients, as the same PTC has been shown to elicit NMD with variable efficiency in CF nasal epithelial cells, thus reducing the amount of full-length mRNA containing the stop codon [13].

Analysis of the splice site context in the case of a NAGNAG motif

The intron 13/exon 14a boundary, illustrated in Figure 6, shows the presence of a proximal acceptor site in the intron and a distal acceptor site in the exon, typical of a NAGNAG motif. The use of the proximal or distal acceptor site is regulated by multiple factors. First, the strength of the acceptor site depends on the site itself (CAG>TAG>AAG), the polypyrimidine tract, and the branch point sequences. In addition, the branch point sequence-NAGNAG region in the 3'9 tandem splice site was shown to participate in 3' splice-site selection [24]. This selection could also be modulated by RNA-binding proteins because exonic or intronic splicing enhancer (ESE, ISE) and silencer (ESS, ISS) sites have been described as overabundant in the vicinity of tandem 3' splice sites compared to constitutively spliced exons [25]. Lastly, the nucleotides composing the NAGNAG acceptor site are also tightly implicated in the recognition of either the proximal or distal splice site. NAGNAG acceptor sites have been classified with respect to their splicing plausibility. Plausible sites allow the use of both acceptor sites, whereas implausible ones allow the use of a single site [26]. The 2623G>T substitution converts the NAGNAG acceptor motif from an implausible CAGGAG (use of the proximal site) into a plausible CAGTAG motif (use of either proximal or distal splice sites). Therefore, the mutation would favor the use of the distal splice site, resulting in bypass of the PTC and explaining the mechanism leading to an mRNA lacking three nucleotides (Figure 6).

Figure 4. A single nucleotide substitution generating three distinct proteins. (A) CFTR-WT processing from DNA to protein. The R domain is encoded by exon 13 (orange), whereas exon 14a encodes the region linking the R domain to the seventh transmembrane segment (blue). The two glycosylation sites are indicated between the seventh and eighth transmembrane segment. The 2623G>T mutation located at the first nucleotide of exon 14a induces skipping of exon 14a producing CFTR-del831-873 (B). Alternative splicing at the NAGNAG site generates mRNA including the stop codon encoding truncated CFTR-E831X (C), and mRNA lacking the stop codon leading to CFTR-ΔE831 (D).

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In silico analysis using software dedicated to analyzing NAGNAG motifs (BayNAGNAG) [27] predicted a shift in the probability of using both the proximal and distal acceptor sites from 0.2% to 81.2%, consistent with our in vivo results (Table 2). The first description of a disease-causing mutation in a NAGNAG splice site was reported in the ABCA4 gene [8], before the description of the NAGNAG motif by Hiller et al. in 2004 [5]. This mutation (2588G>C) was shown to produce two isoforms leading to either an indel of Gly863 or to a missense defect, Gly863Ala, by shifting the NAGNAG motif from an implausible sequence (TAGGAG) into a plausible sequence (TAGCAG). Similarly, in silico analysis predicted an increase in the probability of using either distal or proximal acceptor sites from 0.1% to 57.7% (Table 2). Our study demonstrated that disease-causing mutations in NAGNAG are predictive of alternative splicing, as previously proposed for single nucleotide polymorphisms in NAGNAG acceptors [26]. Therefore, in the absence of mRNA samples, such splicing events could be anticipated by in silico analysis.

The removal of a deleterious PTC could apply to many genes, as the configuration we have described is frequent in the human genome. Indeed, NAGGAG represents the most frequent NAGNAG motif recognizable upstream of a coding exon [5]. Querying the TassDB retrieved 4882 occurrences of the NAGGAG motif with GAG in a coding exon, representing 4597 genes. Among these NAGGAG motifs, 52.2% (n = 2551) are in intron phase 0, a configuration that leads to the first amino acid of the exon being a Glu, as shown in this study. We can therefore hypothesize that bypass of a deleterious PTC could occur when similar GAG to TAG mutations affect one of the 2551 NAGGAG motifs within the human genome.

Concluding remarks

In addition to contributing to proteome plasticity [9], alternative splicing at tandem 3′ acceptor sites can also result in in vivo removal of a premature UAG stop codon. This feature differentiates the UAG stop codon from UAA or UGA and may help explain phenotype/genotype discrepancies. The novel PTC removal...
mechanism would be expected to lead to mild phenotypes, with the deletion of a single amino acid being potentially less deleterious than a truncating mutation. This study also emphasizes the biological significance of alternative splicing at tandem acceptor sites in the context of disease-causing mutations. Subtle splicing events could be considered simply as noise tolerated by the cell [28]; however, considering point mutations at NAGNAG acceptor sites clearly provides evidence of their functional relevance. Alternative splicing at these acceptor sites could define a novel phenotype-modifying mechanism buffering deleterious nonsense mutations. Overall, this study highlights the importance of thoroughly characterizing the molecular defects in patients with milder than expected phenotypes. Indeed, such molecular studies can reveal naturally occurring mechanisms where modifier genes or epigenetic factors have been suspected to have an effect.

Materials and Methods

Ethics statement

Informed consent was obtained from all subjects and the local ethics committee approved the study.

Table 1. Phenotypes associated with E831X mutations.

| Age at diagnosis, gender: M, F | Ethnic origin | Genotype | Sweat test* (mmol/l) | Phenotype | References |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|------------|
| Birth, F                    |               | EB31X/G551D | 100                 | Early childhood: MI, PI, and lung infections | 15         |
| Twins 13y, M                | Turkish       | EB31X/591del18 | 89/94               | Recurrent nasal polyps | 16         |
| Adult, M                    | Turkish       | EB31X/D110H | -                   | CBAVD     | 17         |
| Adult, M                    | Turkish       | EB31X/1677delTA | -                  | CBAVD     | 17         |
| Adult, M                    | Turkish       | EB31X/SF508 | 92/94               | CBAVD     | 18         |
| Adult, M                    | Portuguese    | EB31X/SF508 | -                   | CBAVD     | 19         |
| First year, F               |               | EB31X/SF508 | 100                 | PS and no lung involvement | French registry |
| First year, M               | Turkish       | EB31X/EB31X | 70                  | PS and mild lung disease | This study III0 |
| Adult, F                    | Turkish       | EB31X/EB31X | 70                  | PS and mild lung disease | This study III0 |
| Neonatal diagnosis, M       | Turkish       | EB31X/EB31X | 74                  | PS and mild lung disease | This study IV |

Abbreviations: CBAVD, congenital bilateral absence of the vas deferens; MI, meconium ileus; PI, pancreatic insufficiency; PS, pancreatic sufficiency.

*Sweat test: normal values: <30 mmol/l and borderline values: 30–60 mmol/l.

mRNA purification

Cells obtained from nasal brushings were immediately transferred into RNA-Later buffer (Qiagen) and total RNA was purified as recommended by the manufacturer using QiaQuick Spin columns (Qiagen). Two independent RT-PCR assays were performed with 400 ng of total RNA for each sample (Applied Biosystems).

Quantitative real-time PCR assays

CFTR and KRT18 primers and probes (TaqMan FAM/NFQ-MGB probe format) were designed by Applied Biosystems. PCR reactions contained the TaqMan Gene Expression Assay Mix, TaqMan Universal PCR Master Mix, no AmpErase UNG, and 1 µl cDNA (or 1 µl of DNase/RNase free water for the No Template Control) in a final volume of 20 µl. Samples were placed in 96-well plates and amplified in an ABI 7900HT Sequence Detection System (Applied Biosystems). Amplification conditions were 10 min at 95.0°C, followed by 40 cycles of 15 s at 95.0°C and 1 min at 60.0°C. All reactions were run in triplicate and each sample was run in two QPCR assays. To correct for variations in the amount of input RNA and efficiency of the reverse transcription, KRT18 (which is specifically expressed in ciliated and secretory epithelial cells) was quantified and results were normalized to these values. Relative amounts of CFTR mRNA were measured using the 2-ΔΔCT method [29]. A control sample was chosen as a calibrator, i.e., as the baseline for the comparative results.

Experimental validation and quantification of splice variants

Semi-quantitative RT-PCRs were performed using 1 µl cDNA templates with a sense FAM-labeled primer in exon 13 (5'-AGTGTCACGTGCGTCTC-3') and a reverse primer in exon 17 (5'-GTGCCAGGTCTCCACACGTA-3') or in exon 14a (5'-CATGATGTCACGTGCGTCTC-3') in a 20 µl total volume. PCR conditions were 94°C for 5 min followed by linear phase amplification of 29 cycles or 30 cycles at 94°C for 20 sec, 60°C for 20 sec, and 72°C for 20 sec. All samples were then extended at 72°C for 1 min and, finally, cooled to 4°C in a 9700 thermocycler (Applied Biosystems). Capillary electrophoresis
analysis (GeneScan) was performed using 1 μl of the diluted PCR mixture (1/40) added to 18.5 μl of formamide and 0.1 μl of ROX 400 HD fluorescent size standards (Applied Biosystems). The mixture was then denatured at 95°C for 5 min and cooled to 4°C. Amplified products were separated on an ABI 3130 XL DNA analyzer using 3130 POP6 and analyzed with the GeneMapper 4.0 software (Applied Biosystems). Ratios of splicing isoforms were determined as the peak area for the CFTR isoform divided by the total peak areas for the three isoforms. Data represent the mean ± SE of at least two independent measurements performed in triplicate.

### Sequencing of mRNA isoforms

For sequencing of the different splice variants, PCR was performed using 1 μl of cDNA templates with a sense primer in exon 13 (5’-AGTGTGACTGGCCGCCCTCAG-3’) and a reverse primer in exon 14 (5’-GTGTCGGCTACTCCCACGTA-3’) using the same conditions as described previously for 40 cycles. Following RT-PCR, PCR products were resolved on a 2% agarose gel and bands of interest were excised and purified using a gel extraction kit (Promega). Samples were subsequently sequenced using both forward and reverse primers.

### Cell culture and transfection

HEK293 and HeLa cells were grown at 37°C, 5% CO₂ in DMEM medium supplemented with 10% SVF and 1% PS. BEAS-2B cells (CRL-9609) were grown in LHC-8 medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum and 1% Penicillin Streptomycin. Cells were transfected with Lipofectamine 2000 according to the manufacturer’s instructions. HEK293 cells stably expressing CFTR-WT or CFTR-E831X were selected using Zeocin (50 μg/mL).

### Constructs and mutagenesis

CFTR-WT cDNA was subcloned in pTracer [30] and CFTR-E831X, CFTR-AE831 and CFTR-delE831-873 were generated by site-directed mutagenesis (Stratagene) and each construct was sequenced. A fragment comprising exon 13 and 371 bp of the downstream intron 14a was PCR amplified from genomic DNA obtained from a healthy volunteer or from patient III.13 using the following primers: 5’-GAGGCCCTGAAAGGAGGT-3’ and 5’-GGCTTCTGATTGAGCTTTCC-3’. PCR products were subcloned into pCR II (Invitrogen) and inserts sequenced before subcloning into the pET01 vector (Mobitec) at the BamHI and XbaI restriction sites.

### Hybrid minigene splicing assays

Minigenes containing either the exon 14a-WT or the 2623G>T mutation and flanking introns (387 bp upstream and 371 bp downstream of exon 14a) were transfected in BEAS-2B cells seeded in 6-well plates. Total RNA was purified as recommended by the manufacturer using QiaQuick Spin columns (QiaGen). The mRNA concentrations were measured using a NanoDrop spectrophotometer. The mRNA (1.5 μg in a final volume of 20 μl) was DNase treated for 30 min at 37°C before heat denaturation of the enzyme (QiaGen). Treated mRNA (400 ng) was used to perform RT-PCR using the High capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription kit (Applied Biosystems). Ten percent of the RT-PCR product was PCR amplified using primers specific to the splice donor and splice acceptor exons of the pET01 plasmid (5’-FAM-GTGACAGCTGCAGGATCG-3’ and 5’-CAGTGCCAAAGGCTCTGAGGT-3’). PCR was conducted at 94°C for 5 min followed by linear phase amplification of 20 cycles or 21 cycles at 94°C for 20 sec, 60°C for 20 sec, and 72°C for 20 sec. All samples were then extended at 72°C for 1 min and, finally, cooled to 4°C in a 9700 thermocycler (Applied Biosystems). Capillary electrophoresis analysis of the PCR products was performed as previously described. Ratios of splicing isoforms were determined as the peak area of the considered isoform divided by the total peak areas. Sequencing was performed on the 21 cycle PCR products generated with the internal primer using an unlabeled forward primer located within the splice donor exon of the pET01 plasmid. Data represent the mean ± SE of at least two independent measurements performed in duplicate.

### IP and WB analysis

HEK293 cells were plated on 100 mm dishes and transiently transfected with CFTR-WT, CFTR-delE831-873 or CFTR-AE831. Immunoprecipitation was performed as previously described [31] with a C-terminal directed anti-CFTR antibody (24-1, R&D systems). Cells stably expressing CFTR-E831X or CFTR-WT were lysed in 1X RIPA buffer and samples containing 30 μg total protein were analyzed by Western blot. After gel electrophoresis and transfer, membranes were probed using the MM13-4 antibody (Millipore) directed against the N-terminal region of CFTR. Direct recording of the chemiluminescence was performed using the CCD camera of the GeneGnome analyzer and quantification using the GeneTools software (Syngene BioImaging Systems, Synoptics Ltd).

### N-Glycosidase F treatment

HEK293 cells were plated on 60 mm dishes and transiently transfected with CFTR-WT or CFTR-delE831-873. Cells were washed twice with ice cold PBS and lysed in N-Glycosidase F buffer containing 20 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.5, 0.1% SDS, 50 mM β-mercaptoethanol, and 1% Igepal, supplemented with protease inhibitors. N-Glycosidase F (3 Units, Roche) was added to lysates and incubated overnight at 37°C and one tenth of the volume of each sample was analyzed by Western blot.

### Table 2. In silico analysis using BayNAGNAG software.

|                  | Probability of using proximal acceptor site | Probability of using distal acceptor site | Probability of using both acceptor sites |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|                  | WT              | MUT*                        | WT              | MUT*                        | WT              | MUT*                        |
| CFTR gene        | 99.8%           | 17.1%                       | 0               | 1.7%                       | 0.2%            | 81.2%                       |
| ABCA4 gene       | 99.8%           | 39.9%                       | 0               | 2.3%                       | 0.1%            | 57.7%                       |

*MUT = 2623G>T in the CFTR gene and 2588G>C in the ABCA4 gene.

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Immunocytochemistry

HeLa cells were seeded on glass coverslips and transfected with the appropriate construct. The following day, cells were fixed using ice-cold methanol. Cells were permeabilized (1% BSA, 0.1% TritonX-100 in PBS) and, then, incubated with the primary antibody, MM13-anti-c-FTR, diluted 1/200, for 2 h at room temperature. Secondary antibody (1/500 dilution, AlexaFluor 488 conjugated, Invitrogen) was then added and incubated 1 h. Coverslips were mounted using Vectashield mounting medium containing DAPI (4,6-Diamino-2-phenylindol) and analyzed using a Leica DMR epifluorescence microscope.

YFP-based functional assays

CFTR activity was determined in transiently transfected HEK293 cells using the halide-sensitive yellow fluorescent protein YFP-H148Q/I152L as described previously [32]. Cells were plated in 96-well microplates (2.5×10⁴ cells/well) and co-transfected with CFTR and halide-sensitive YFP. The CFTR functional assay was carried out 48 h after transfection. Cells were incubated for 30 minutes with PBS containing forskolin (20 μM) before being transferred to an Olympus IX 50 fluorescence microscope (Chroma: excitation: HQ500/20X; emission: HQ535/30M; dichroic: 515 nm), equipped with a photomultiplier tube (Hamamatsu) for detection of fluorescence. Cell fluorescence was continuously measured before and after addition of NaI (final NaI concentration: 100 mM). The signal was digitized using a PowerLab 2/25 acquisition system (ADInstruments). Cell fluorescence recordings were normalized to the initial average value before addition of NaI. Signal decay was fitted to a double exponential function to derive the maximal slope corresponding to initial influx of I⁻ into the cells. Maximal slopes were converted to rates of change in intracellular I⁻ concentration (in mM/s) using the equation: d[I⁻]/dt = Kf[d(F/Fo)/dt] where Kf is the affinity constant of YFP for I⁻ and F/Fo is the ratio of the cell fluorescence at a given time vs. initial fluorescence [33].

In silico analysis

Bayesian network predictions of splicing outcomes at NAGNAG tandem acceptors in wild-type and mutant conditions were calculated using the BayNAGNAG software, [http://www.tassdb.info/baynagag/form.html].

TassDB queries

Query for the number of genes containing a NAGGAG motif:
SELECT count(distinct GeneID) FROM Gene G, Transcript T, SS2Transcript2SED SS2Tr2SED, SpliceSite SS, SpliceEventData SED WHERE G.ID = T.GeneID AND T.ID = SS2Tr2SED.TranscriptID AND SS2Tr2SED.TranscriptSiteID = SS.ID AND SS2Tr2SED.SpliceEventDataID = SED.ID AND SS.Type = ‘acceptor’ AND SED.NumIESTs >= 1 AND SED.NumESTs = 0 AND (SS.pattern = ‘CAGGAG’) OR (SS.pattern = ‘TAGGAG’) OR (SS.pattern = ‘AAGGAG’) OR (SS.pattern = ‘GAGGAG’)

AND G.species = ‘Homo sapiens’. Query for the number of genes having a NAGGAG motif with the GAG within the coding exon and with the intron phase = 0:
SELECT count(distinct GeneID) FROM Gene G, Transcript T, SS2Transcript2SED SS2Tr2SED, SpliceSite SS, SpliceEventData SED WHERE G.ID = T.GeneID AND T.ID = SS2Tr2SED.TranscriptID AND SS2Tr2SED.TranscriptSiteID = SS.ID AND SS2Tr2SED.SpliceEventDataID = SED.ID AND SS.Type = ‘acceptor’ AND SED.NumIESTs >= 1 AND SED.NumESTs = 0 AND (SS.pattern = ‘CAGGAG’) OR (SS.pattern = ‘TAGGAG’) OR (SS.pattern = ‘AAGGAG’) OR (SS.pattern = ‘GAGGAG’) AND SED.phaseUTR like ‘intron phase 0’ AND G.species = ‘Homo sapiens’.

Supporting Information

Figure S1 Characterization of the glycosylation pattern of CFTR-del831-873 protein. Western blot analysis of HEK293 cells transiently transfected with CFTR-WT, CFTR-del831-873, or with the empty vector (mock). Lysates were incubated in the presence (+) or absence (−) of N-Glycosidase F. Filled, empty and shaded arrowheads indicate the fully-glycosylated (C band), core-glycosylated (B band) and non-glycosylated (A band) CFTR, respectively. Grey arrowhead indicates mutant protein.

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: AH LJG PF. Performed the experiments: AH AA EA CM MG CF. Analyzed the data: AH AA CC BC LJG EG PF. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: AH LW BC. Wrote the paper: AH AA MG PF.

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