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Figure Legends

Fig. 1 TGF- β activation and signaling pathway

TGF- β is produced as a latent complex (LLC) composed of active TGF- β trapped by its propeptide LAP (SLC) and a matrix protein LTBP. Upon cleavage of LAP by proteases such as PLK, active TGF- β is released from the complex (This reaction is called as TGF- β activation) and exerts the fibrogenic activity (stimulation of collagen synthesis) via binding to its receptors and Smad signaling.

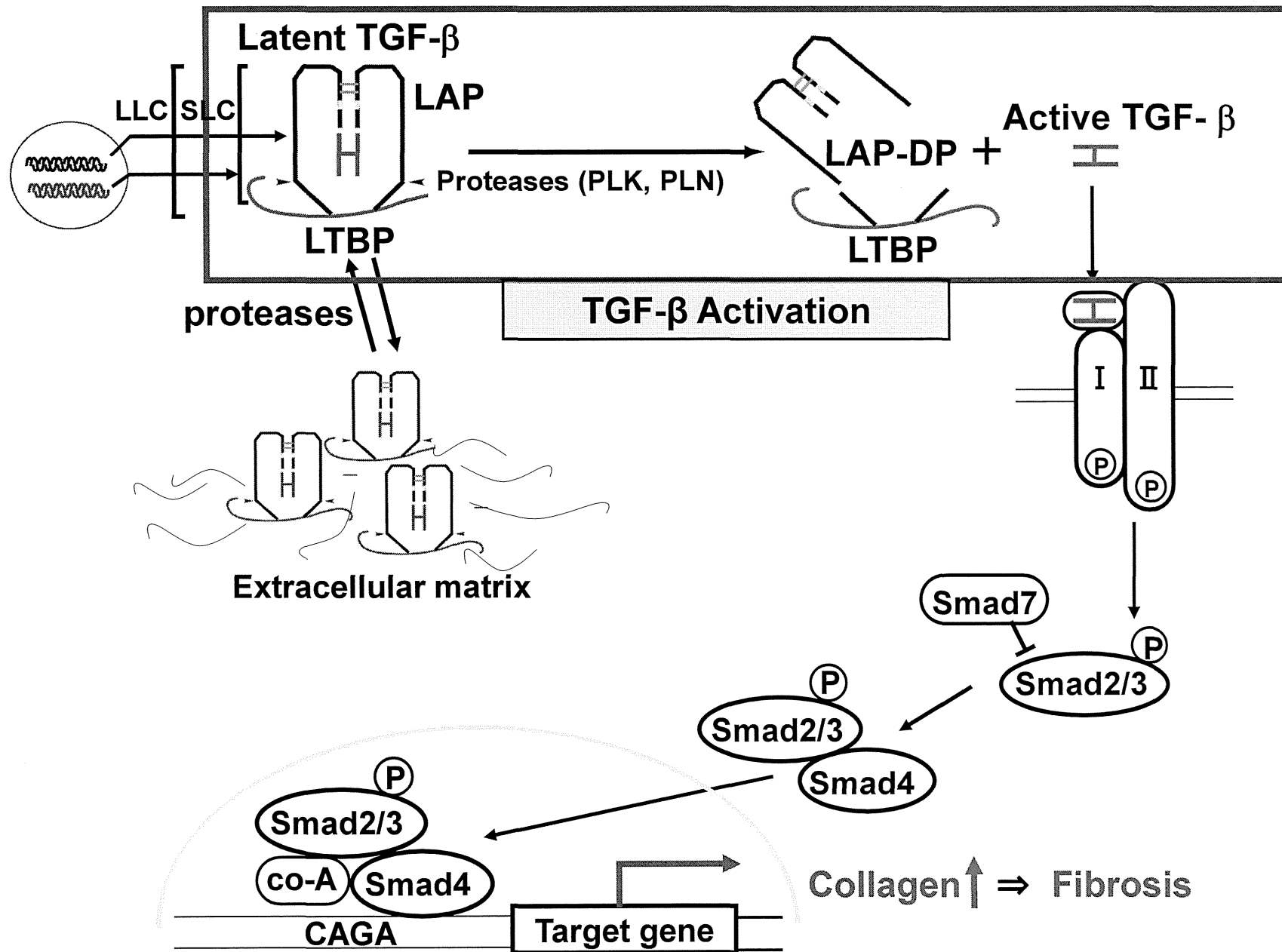
Fig. 2 Cleavage of K⁵⁶LRL⁵⁹ within LAP activates TGF- β

PLN and PLK cleave LAP between K⁵⁶-L⁵⁹ and R⁵⁸-L⁵⁹ residues, respectively, causing to release active TGF- β 1 from the latent complex. The amino acid sequences around the PLN and PLK cleavage sites are illustrated. Antibodies, which specifically recognize cutting edges of LAP-DPs, were produced. Dark blue “Y” labeled R58 represents antibodies recognizing the C-terminal of N-terminal side LAP-DPs, whereas red “Y” labeled L59 represents antibodies recognizing the N-terminal of C-terminal side LAP-DPs. A comparison of amino acid sequences from N-terminus until the PLK cleavage site among three isoforms of TGF- β is presented in the bottom.

Fig. 3 Emergence of TGF- β LAP-DP in activated HSCs within pre-fibrotic areas in BDL models

Liver sections from BDL-operated mice were stained by HE (*a*) and Sirius red (*b*), and immunostained with R58 (*c*) and L59 (*d*) antibodies (Scale bar = 50 μ m), and were

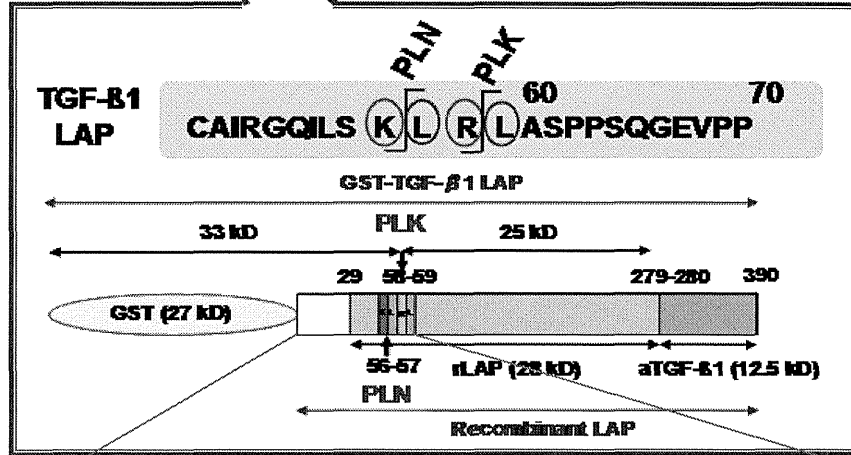
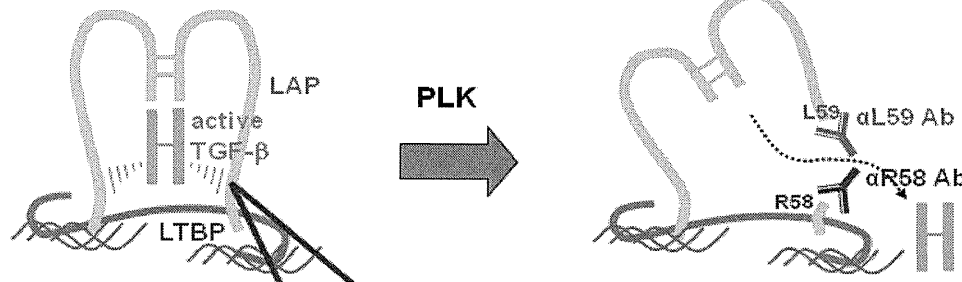
immunostained with R58 (*e*), anti- α SMA (*f*), anti-CD31 (*g*), and anti-CD68 (*h*) antibodies. Scale bar = 25 μ m. More detailed results are provided elsewhere [25].



Hara et al. Fig. 1

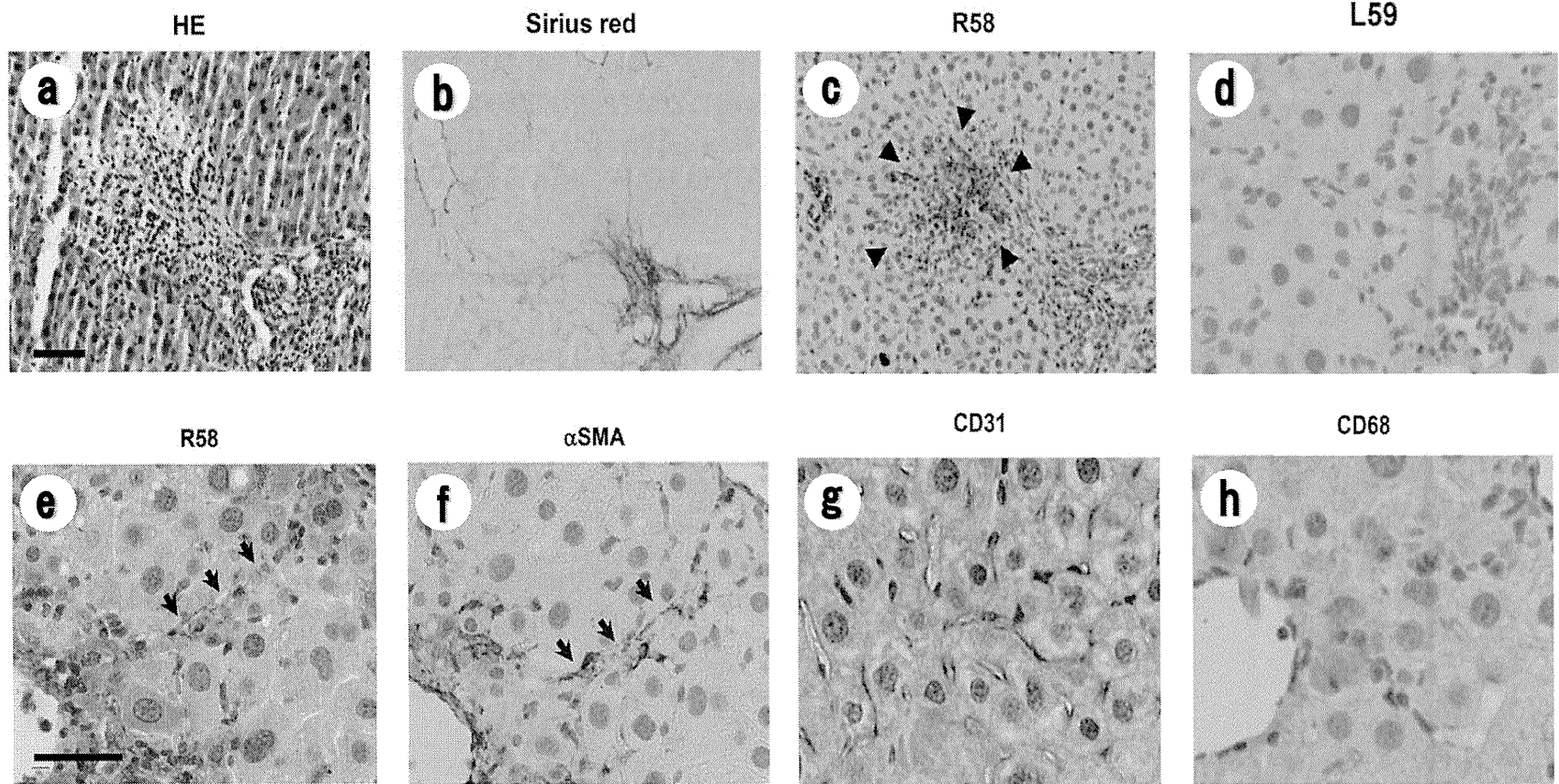
Latent TGF- β

TGF- β activated



	signal peptide	→LAP	↓PLK	
TGF- β 1	MPPSGLRLLPLLLPLLWLLVLT	PGRPAAGLSTCKT	IDMELVKKR	IEAIRGQILSKLRLA 60
TGF- β 2	-----MHYC-VLSAFLILHLVT	VALSLSTCST	LDMDQFMRK	IEAIRGQILSKLKLT 51
TGF- β 3	-----MKMHLQRALVVLALLNF	ATVSLSLSTCTT	LDFGHIKKR	VEAIRGQILSKLRLT 54
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Hara et al. Fig. 2



Hara et al. Fig. 3

RESEARCH

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LAP degradation product reflects plasma kallikrein-dependent TGF- β activation in patients with hepatic fibrosis

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Abstract

Byproducts of cytokine activation are sometimes useful as surrogate biomarkers for monitoring cytokine generation in patients. Transforming growth factor (TGF)- β plays a pivotal role in pathogenesis of hepatic fibrosis. TGF- β is produced as part of an inactive latent complex, in which the cytokine is trapped by its propeptide, the latency-associated protein (LAP). Therefore, to exert its biological activity, TGF- β must be released from the latent complex. Several proteases activate latent TGF- β by cutting LAP. We previously reported that Camostat Mesilate, a broad spectrum protease inhibitor, which is especially potent at inhibiting plasma kallikrein (PLK), prevented liver fibrosis in the porcine serum-induced liver fibrosis model in rats. We suggested that PLK may work as an activator of latent TGF- β during the pathogenesis of liver diseases in the animal models. However, it remained to be elucidated whether this activation mechanism also functions in fibrotic liver in patients.

Here, we report that PLK cleaves LAP between R⁵⁸ and L⁵⁹ residues. We have produced monoclonal antibodies against two degradation products of LAP (LAP-DP) by PLK, and we have used these specific antibodies to immunostain LAP-DP in liver tissues from both fibrotic animals and patients.

The N-terminal side LAP-DP ending at R⁵⁸ (R⁵⁸ LAP-DP) was detected in liver tissues, while the C-terminal side LAP-DP beginning at L⁵⁹ (L⁵⁹ LAP-DP) was not detectable. The R⁵⁸ LAP-DP was seen mostly in α -smooth muscle actin-positive activated stellate cells.

These data suggest for the first time that the occurrence of a PLK-dependent TGF- β activation reaction in patients and indicates that the LAP-DP may be useful as a surrogate marker reflecting PLK-dependent TGF- β activation in fibrotic liver both in animal models and in patients.

Keywords: Biomarker; Hepatic stellate cells; Liver fibrosis; Plasma kallikrein (PLK); TGF- β activation

Background

Liver fibrosis is characterized as the pathological deposition of excessive extracellular matrix (ECM), which finally causes hepatic dysfunction (Bataller and Brenner 2005). A key driver of fibrosis is the 25 kD homodimeric cytokine, transforming growth factor (TGF)- β (Dooley and ten Dijke 2012). TGF- β is produced as a latent complex; therefore, an essential step for controlling TGF- β activity is its activation, a process in which biologically active TGF- β is

released from the latent complex (Figure 1a) (Dabovic and Rifkin 2008).

TGF- β 1 is produced as a 390 amino acid precursor protein consisting of a signal peptide of 29 amino acids, an N-terminal pro-region called latency-associated protein (LAP), and a C-terminal region that becomes the active TGF- β 1 molecule, and each region dimerized through S-S bonds. After processing by cleavage at R²⁷⁸-A²⁷⁹ by a furin-like protease, the LAP non-covalently binds the mature TGF- β 1, forming small latent complex (SLC) and preventing active TGF- β 1 from binding its cognate receptors (Figure 1a). The active TGF- β 1 and the LAP homodimer are 25 kD and 75 kD, respectively. The SLC is S-S bonded to another gene product, the latent

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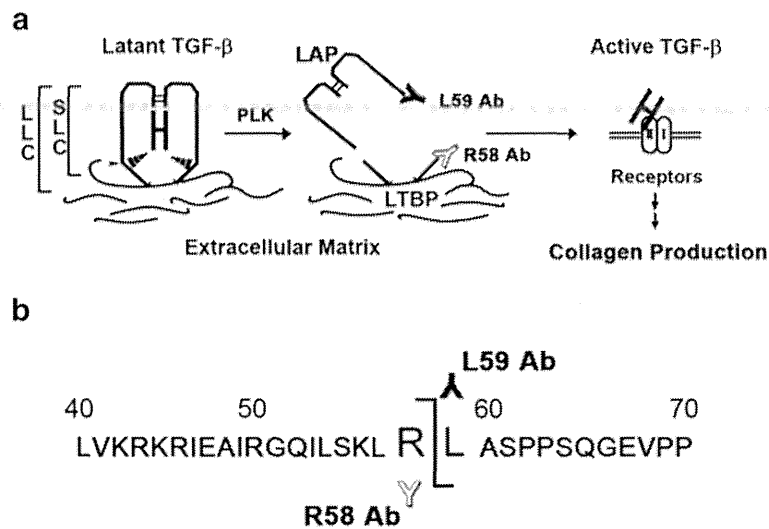


Figure 1 Determination of the LAP cleavage site produced during PLK-dependent TGF- β activation. (a) Schematic depiction of latent TGF- β 1 activation by PLK. PLK cleaves LAP between R⁵⁸ and L⁵⁹ residues, which may destroy the interaction between LAP and active TGF- β 1 molecule, releasing active TGF- β 1 from the latent complex. LLC; large latent complex, SLC; small latent complex, LTBP; latent TGF- β binding protein. (b) The PLK cleavage site was determined by amino acid sequencing of LAP-DP isolated after SDS-PAGE. The amino acid sequences around the PLK cleavage site are illustrated. Antibodies (Ab), which specifically recognize cutting edges of LAP-DPs, were produced. White "Y" represents R58 antibody recognizing the N-terminal side R⁵⁸ LAP-DP, whereas black "Y" represents L59 antibody recognizing the C-terminal side L⁵⁹ LAP-DP.

TGF- β binding protein (LTBP), via C³³ residues, forming the large latent complex (LLC). This complex can be sequestered in the ECM (Figure 1a) (Breitkopf et al. 2001). LTBP is a member of an ECM protein family, fibrillin (Zilberberg et al. 2012).

Several molecules are known to activate TGF- β 1 in animal models. These include integrins (Nishimura 2009; Henderson et al. 2013), thrombospondin (Ribeiro et al. 1999), and proteases, such as matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) (Yu and Stamenkovic 2000) and serine proteases (Jenkins 2008). Lyons R.M. *et al.* first reported that plasmin digests LAP and activates TGF- β 1 *in vitro* (Lyons et al. 1990). Using a protease inhibitor, Camostat Mesilate, we previously demonstrated that plasma kallikrein (PLK) is involved in the TGF- β 1 activation associated with liver fibrosis and impaired liver regeneration in animal models (Okuno et al. 2001; Akita et al. 2002). However, it remained to be elucidated whether PLK-dependent TGF- β 1 activation also occurs during the pathogenesis of liver fibrosis in patients.

In this paper, we describe successful experiments aimed at generating specific antibodies against the two degradation products of LAP (LAP-DP) produced after PLK digestion, and the use of these antibodies to stain the LAP-DP in patient livers, thereby providing evidence of PLK-dependent TGF- β 1 activation in human hepatic fibrosis. The results demonstrate the potential utility of the LAP-DP as a surrogate marker for PLK-dependent activation of TGF- β 1 in the liver.

Results

Identification of LAP cleavage sites during proteolytic activation of latent TGF- β 1

PLK primarily cleaved recombinant human LAP β 1 (rhLAP β 1) between R⁵⁸ and L⁵⁹ residues (Figure 1b). Further incubation resulted in cleavage between R²⁶⁷ and A²⁶⁸ residues.

Preparation of specific antibodies that recognize LAP neo-epitopes formed by PLK during TGF- β 1 activation

Based on the amino acid sequences of PLK cleavage site, we prepared monoclonal antibodies that recognized the neo-epitopes formed within LAP during PLK-dependent TGF- β 1 activation (Figure 1). The antibodies against the neo-C-terminal end of the PLK-cleaved N-terminal side LAP-DP ending at R⁵⁸ (referred as R⁵⁸ LAP-DP) and the neo-N-terminal end of the PLK-cleaved C-terminal side LAP-DP beginning from L⁵⁹ (referred as L⁵⁹ LAP-DP) were named R58 and L59 antibodies, respectively. Figure 2 shows Western blots using Glutathione-S-transferase (GST) fused-recombinant human latent TGF- β 1 (GST-rhLTGF- β 1) or rhLAP β 1 (schematic structures are illustrated in panel a) to examine the specificities of R58 and L59 antibodies. The R58 antibody recognized only GST-fused R⁵⁸ LAP-DP around 30 kD (panel b, lane 2), and the L59 antibody recognized the 29 kD of L⁵⁹ LAP-DP (panel d, lane 2). However, both R58 and L59 antibodies did not recognize uncleaved GST-rhLTGF- β 1 and rhLAP β 1 (panels b and d, lane 1) that were detectable by the

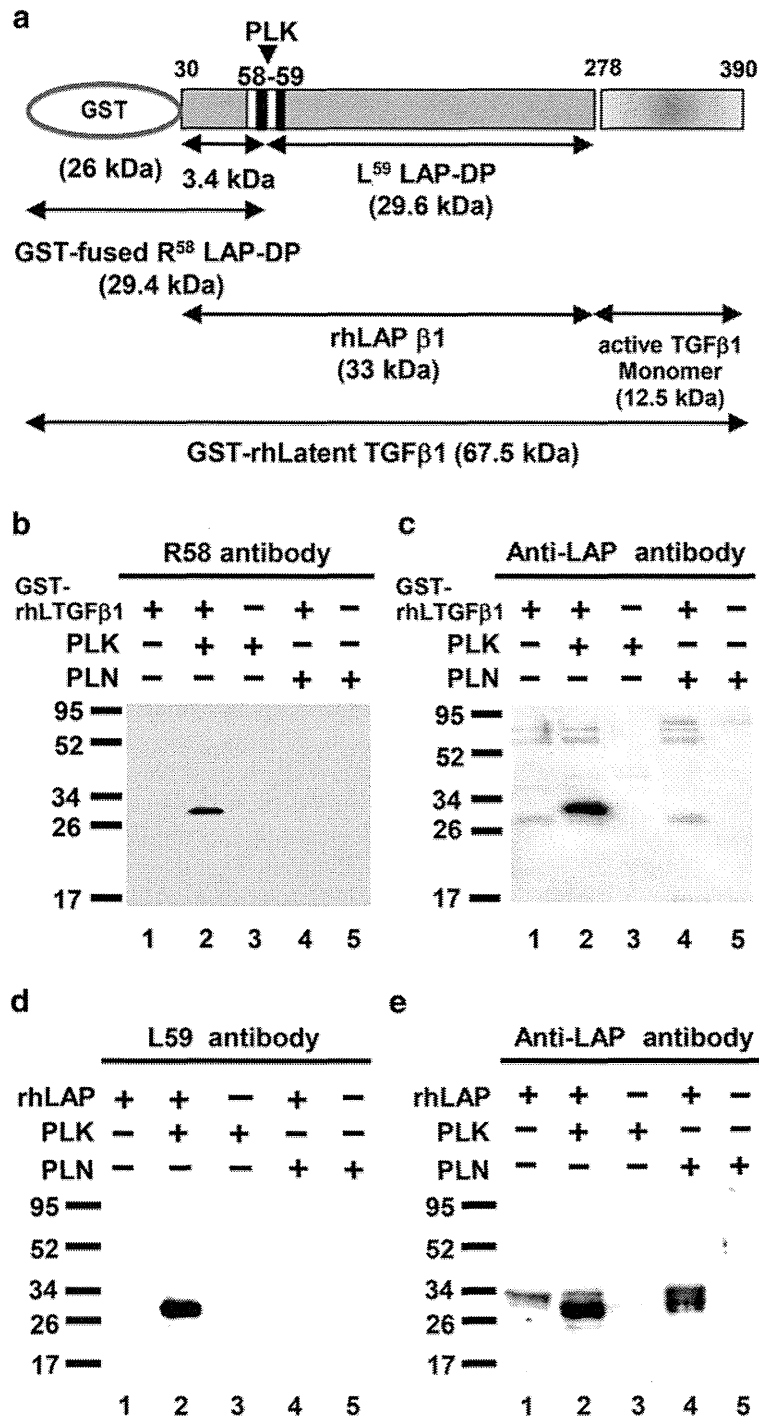


Figure 2 Specificity of R58 and L59 antibodies. (a) Schematic structure of a GST- rhLTGF-β1 protein generated in bacteria and a commercial rhLAP β1 generated in insect cells. The PLK cleavage site is indicated by arrowhead. (b-e) GST-LTGF-β1/rhLAP β1 was incubated with/without PLK or PLN for 45 min at 37°C, and thereafter equal amounts of samples containing either 50 ng GST-rhLTGF-β1 or 500 ng rhLAP β1 were subjected to each lane in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions followed by Western blot analyses using R58/L59 antibodies (b, d, respectively). Membranes used in panels b and d were reprobed with monoclonal (c) or polyclonal (e) anti-LAP antibodies. Lanes 1, intact GST-rhLTGF-β1 or rhLAP-β1; lanes 2, PLK digested GST-rhLTGF-β1 or rhLAP-β1; lanes 3, PLK; lane 4, PLN digested GST-rhLTGF-β1 or rhLAP-β1; lane 5, PLN. Representative results from three independent experiments with a similar result are shown.

monoclonal anti-LAP antibody recognizing N-terminal side LAP-DP (panel c) or the polyclonal anti-LAP antibody recognizing C-terminal side LAP-DP (panel e). Moreover, neither R58 nor L59 antibodies detected LAP-DPs generated by plasmin (PLN) digestion (panels b and d, lane 4). These data demonstrated that the anti-LAP antibodies recognize both LAP and PLK-cleaved LAP-DP, while the R58 and L59 antibodies specifically recognize only the respective LAP-DP. There are three isoforms of pro-TGF- β s. Amino acid sequences between E⁴⁷ and L⁵⁹ residues in LAP are identical between TGF- β 1 and TGF- β 3 (Additional file 1: Figure S1). Hence, we checked whether R58 antibody can recognize TGF- β 3 LAP-DP as well as TGF- β 1 LAP. As shown in Additional file 2: Figure S2, R58 antibody recognized PLK-digested TGF- β 1 and β 3 LAP peptide, but not non-digested and PLN-digested TGF- β 1 and β 3 LAP peptides (upper and lower lane, respectively) nor TGF- β 2 LAP peptide, which does not have P1 site R⁵⁸ residue, irrespective of PLK or PLN digestion (middle lane). These data suggested that R58 and L59 antibodies are promising tools to monitor cleavage of LAP by PLK, in other words, both R⁵⁸ and L⁵⁹ LAP-DPs can be footprints of PLK-dependent TGF- β 1 as well as TGF- β 3 activation.

Immunohistochemistry of murine fibrotic liver using R58 antibodies

Because LAP may be S-S bonded to LTBP present in the ECM, we expected that the R⁵⁸ LAP-DP would remain within fibrotic tissues after cleavage of LAP by PLK. We tested this possibility in fibrotic livers from the carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄)-treated mice and bile duct ligated (BDL)-mice using R58 antibody. As shown in Figure 3, at 12 weeks after initiating CCl₄ treatment, CCl₄-treated mice displayed hepatocellular injury around the lobes (panel a) and bridging fibrosis from central veins to portal areas (panel b). The R⁵⁸ LAP-DP was detectable and increased in CCl₄-treated mice (panel c), especially along fibrotic areas in CCl₄-treated mice compared with olive oil treated control mice. Positive area rates were increased 5-folds as written underneath panels c and f. Small positive spots seen in the control section were non-specific staining of mostly erythrocytes (panel f). Similar results were obtained from BDL mice (Figure 4). BDL mice often exhibited granulomatous lesions (panel a), in which fibroblastic cells infiltrated and started ECM production (panel b). The R⁵⁸ LAP-DP was detected in granulomatous lesions prior to Sirius red positivity, namely before collagen accumulation (arrowheads in panel c). Positive areas were increased 3-folds as written underneath panels c and f. Signals from R⁵⁸ LAP-DP was absorbed by pre-incubation of R58 antibody with antigen-peptides, and non-immune mouse IgG failed to yield a signal (Figure 5a-c), indicating that the signals were specific to R⁵⁸ LAP-DP. We were unable to stain the L⁵⁹ LAP-DP

with L59 antibody although various antigen unmasking procedures were treated (Figure 5d). In Figure 6, non-parenchymal regions were recognized by antibody R58 (red arrowheads in upper panels), and mostly overlapped with α -smooth muscle actin (α SMA)-positive activated hepatic stellate cells (HSCs) (red arrowheads in second row panels), but not with CD31-positive liver sinusoidal endothelial cells (third row panels) nor with F4/80-positive Kupffer cells (hepatic macrophages) (lower panels). Activated HSCs in the fibrotic liver were stained strongly with anti-pSmad3C antibody compared to olive oil-treated control mice (arrowheads in Figure 7, left panel), suggesting that TGF- β signaling was provoked. These data suggest that PLK-dependent TGF- β 1/3 activation was induced in murine liver fibrosis models and that R⁵⁸ LAP-DP, but not L⁵⁹ LAP-DP, can be a footprint of the generation of active TGF- β 1/3 in liver tissue.

Immunohistochemistry of fibrotic liver tissues from patients using R58 antibody

Finally, we evaluated human liver sections with the R58 antibody to determine if PLK-dependent TGF- β 1/3 activation occurs in clinical liver diseases. Fibrotic liver tissues from patients with viral hepatitis categorized as A1F2 and A2F2 were stained robustly with the R58 antibody (Figure 8a). As with animal models, no signals could be detected by L59 antibody (Figure 8b). In peri-sinusoidal and fibrotic regions around the hepatic lobes, R⁵⁸ LAP-DP was present in non-parenchymal cells, mainly in α SMA-positive HSC (arrows in Figure 8c). R58 signals could be detected along fibrous septa, implying that R⁵⁸ LAP-DP accumulated within the ECM upon TGF- β 1/3 activation. A similar staining with the R58 antibody was observed in patients with non-viral hepatitis, such as autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) (Figure 8d). These data clearly indicated that PLK-dependent TGF- β 1/3 activation is induced during the pathogenesis of liver fibrosis in patients with a range of liver diseases, and that PLK-cleaved R⁵⁸ LAP-DP might serve as a novel surrogate biomarker of TGF- β 1/3 activation and its associated fibrosis in patients.

Discussion

An important step to control biological activity of TGF- β is its activation referred as "TGF- β activation." Proteolytic activation of latent TGF- β 1 was first described in 1988 (Lyons et al. 1988) and was demonstrated in hepatic stellate cells during the pathogenesis of liver fibrosis and/or impaired liver regeneration in animal models (Okuno et al. 2001; Akita et al. 2002). Although we described PLK-dependent TGF- β activation in rodent models of the liver diseases, it remained to be elucidated whether this mechanism is also effective in patients.

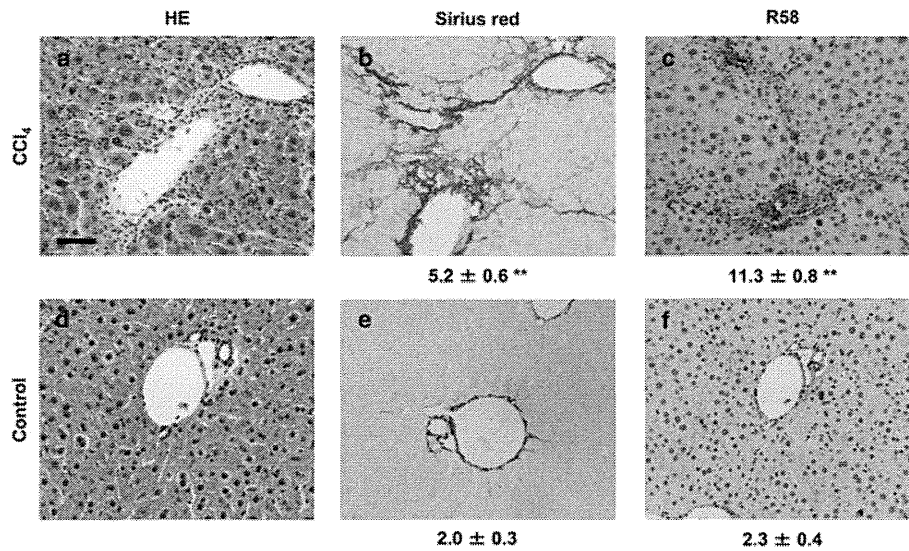


Figure 3 Immunohistochemistry of R⁵⁸ LAP-DP in fibrotic liver tissues in CCl₄-treated mice using R58 antibody. Liver tissues from CCl₄-treated and control (olive oil administrated) mice were stained by HE (a, d) and Sirius Red (b, e), and then immunostained with R58 antibody (c, f). Scale bar = 50 μm. The percentage of fibrotic regions and R58 positive areas were calculated from three fields each from five sections (5 mice) (total 15 fields) and described as average ± SE under the corresponding panels. A total of 16 mice were evaluated and representative results are shown.

Here, we have identified PLK cleavage site within the LAP of latent TGF-β1, and have generated antibodies that specifically recognize the neo C- and N-termini of LAP-DPs (R58 and L59 antibodies, respectively) (Figure 1). These antibodies may be powerful tools to detect the footprints of latent TGF-β1 activation. Notably, we successfully used the antibodies to detect LAP-DP generated

during TGF-β1 activation in human samples. For the first time, we demonstrated that the PLK-dependent activation of latent TGF-β1 is associated with human hepatic diseases with the use of the R58 antibody. This technique can be generally applied to measure activation of other cytokines, in which by-products corresponding to the LAP-DP are generated.

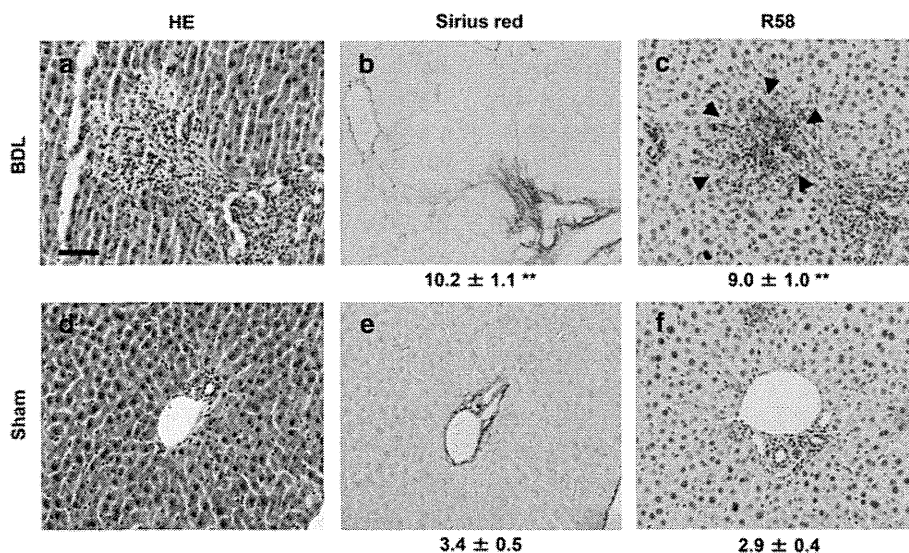


Figure 4 Immunohistochemistry of R⁵⁸ LAP-DP in fibrotic liver tissues in BDL mice using R58 antibody. Liver tissues from BDL and sham-operated mice were stained by HE (a, d) and Sirius Red (b, e), and then immunostained with R58 antibody (c, f). Scale bar = 50 μm. The percentage of fibrotic regions and R58 positive areas were calculated from three fields each from five sections (5 mice) (total 15 fields) and described as average ± SE under the corresponding panels. A total of 16 mice were evaluated and representative results are shown.

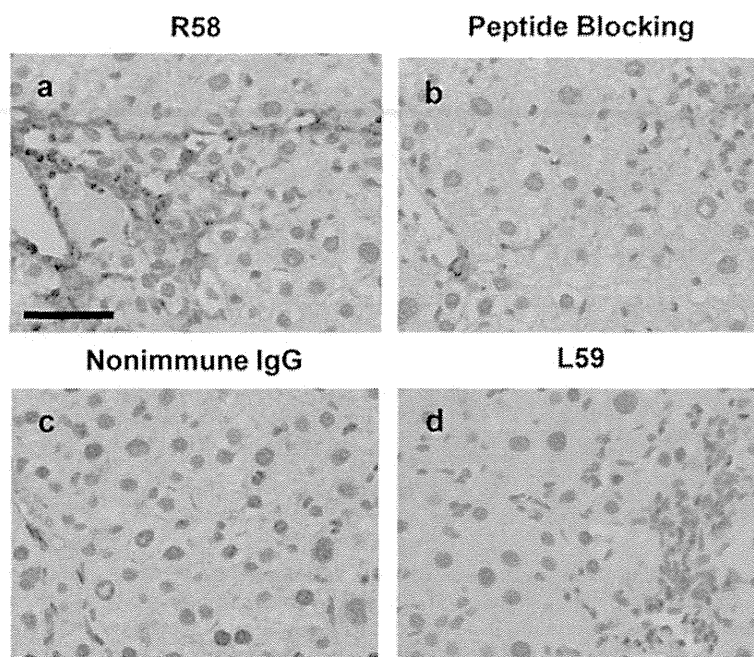


Figure 5 Control experiments for immunostaining with R58 and L59 antibodies. Serial liver sections of from CCl₄-treated mice at 12 weeks were stained with R58 antibody (1 µg/ml) (a), R58 antibody (1 µg/ml) that had been pre-incubated with 10 µg/ml R58 antigen peptide (b), the same concentration of nonimmune mouse IgG (c), and L59 antibody (1 µg/ml) (d). Scale bars = 25 µm. This picture shows the representative result from three independent experiments.

The primary cleavage site of LAP by PLK was between R⁵⁸-L⁵⁹ (Figure 1b). Interestingly, the PLK cleavage site is proximal with the putative binding site for thrombospondin (L⁵⁴SKL⁵⁷) (Ribeiro et al. 1999). This suggests that the region containing L⁵⁴SKLRL⁵⁹ is important for maintaining TGF-β1 latency. Consistent with this idea, it was recently revealed that the active TGF-β1 molecule is associated with this region based both on mutational analysis (Walton et al. 2010) and the crystal structure of porcine latent TGF-β1 (Shi et al. 2011). Specifically, this sequence is located near the C-terminal end of α1 helix of LAP and hydrophobic residues containing L⁵⁴, L⁵⁷, and L⁵⁹, which are present along the inner face of the α1 helix, interact with W³⁰⁸/W³¹⁰ and with aliphatic side chains of active TGF-β1. The α1 helix is predicted to play a role of a 'straitjacket' for active TGF-β1 (Walton et al. 2010). The K⁵⁶ fastens the C-terminal end of the α1 helix in cooperation with Y⁷⁴-A⁷⁶, and moreover associates S³⁸⁰ via hydrogen bonding (Shi et al. 2011). The P1 site amino acids (R⁵⁸) are located on the outer face of LAP, so PLK cleavage site should be highly accessible. Proteolytic cleavage within this region is likely to cause a conformational change of the LAP, resulting in a loss of its association with the active TGF-β1 molecule and release of active TGF-β1 molecule from the latent complex.

In Figure 2, we made monoclonal antibodies against both N- and C-terminal side LAP-DP (R⁵⁸/L⁵⁹ LAP-DP) and checked their reaction specificities by western blotting.

R58/L59 antibodies detected neither uncleaved LAP nor PLN-cleaved LAP-DP, and specifically recognized only PLK-cleaved LAP-DP, whereas anti-LAP antibodies recognized both uncleaved and PLK-cleaved LAP-DP. In Figure 2c, lane 4, we failed to detect N-terminal side LAP-DP made by PLN digestion with monoclonal anti-LAP antibody that nicely detected N-terminal side LAP-DP made by PLK digestion. We speculate that the epitope recognized by this anti-LAP antibody would be lost by PLN digestion.

Three isoforms of proTGF-β (β1-β3) have been characterized (Massague 1990), and LAP domains of different isoforms share 28-45% identity. TGF-β2 LAP does not have the sequences cleaved by PLK, whereas TGF-β3 LAP has the same sequences as TGF-β1 LAP. Our results indicated that PLK can cleave TGF-β3 LAP, and that their degradation products were detectable by R58 antibody. Because TGF-β3 expression is reported to be very weak in the liver (De Bleser et al. 1997), we think it is likely that the R⁵⁸ LAP-DP we detected is derived mainly from TGF-β1 LAP, but partly from TGF-β3 LAP.

We also successfully detected PLK-cleaved R⁵⁸ LAP-DP using the R58 antibody in fibrotic mice, suggesting that PLK dependent TGF-β1/3 activation was at least involved in murine hepatic fibrosis and that PLK-cleaved LAP-DP might be a marker for liver fibrosis. Our previous study demonstrated that PLN also plays an important role in liver fibrosis in the rat porcine serum model (Okuno et al. 2001), therefore we are now using the same strategy to produce

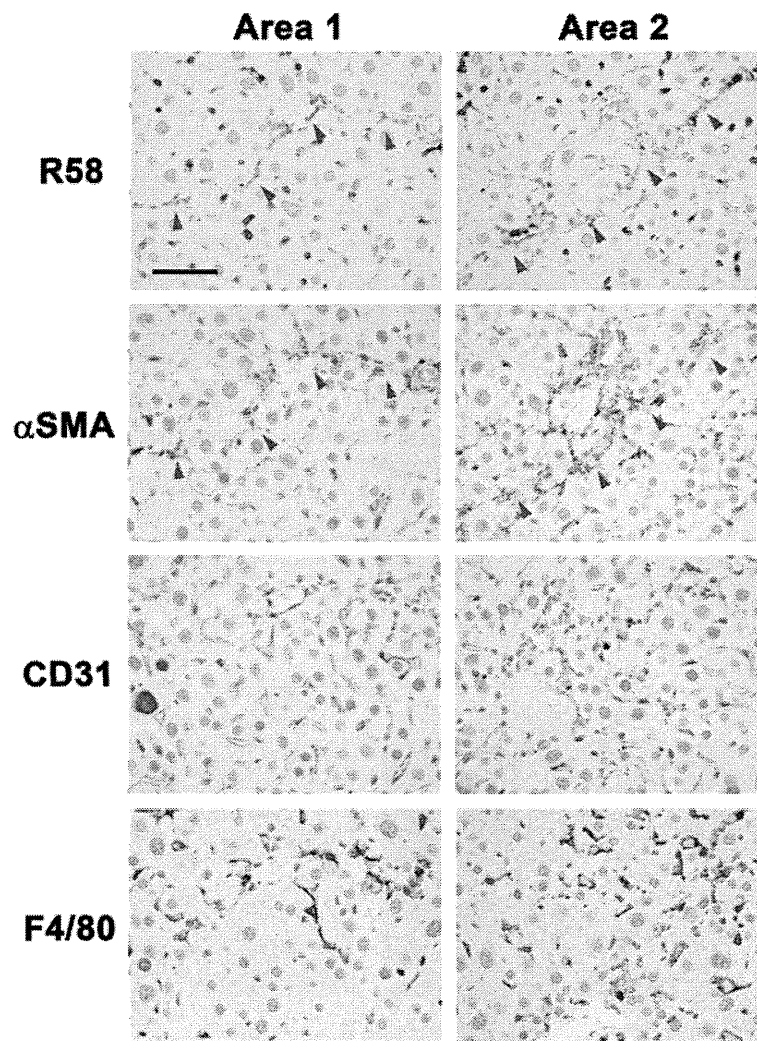


Figure 6 Identification of R58 positive cells in CCl₄-treated mice liver sections. Paraffin serial sections were immunostained with, R58 (upper panels), anti- α SMA (second row panels), anti-CD31 (third row panels), and anti-F4/80 (lower panels) antibodies. R58 positive signals were compared with α SMA, CD31, or F4/80 signals in same areas of each sections. The red arrowheads (R58 and α SMA panels) represent respectively both R58 and α SMA positive cells along with fibrotic septa. Scale bar = 50 μ m.

antibodies that recognize PLN-cleaved LAP-DP. Similar to murine models, R⁵⁸ LAP-DP was observed in patients suffering from hepatic diseases. Fibrous septa were obviously stained by the R58 antibody, indicating that R⁵⁸ LAP-DP was generated at the site of the TGF- β 1/3 activation and remained there. The intensity of R58 signals did not correlate with the severity of hepatic inflammation and fibrosis, so future studies will assess what drives increased R58 expression in vivo.

In contrast to the R58 antibody, we obtained essentially no positive signals with L59 antibody staining in both rodent and human samples. This suggests that C-terminal side L⁵⁹ LAP-DP might be released after proteolytic digestion. Recently, we established an ELISA using the L59 antibody and successfully detected PLK-cleaved L⁵⁹ LAP-DP generated in in vitro reactions. Currently,

we are examining if we can detect L⁵⁹ LAP-DP in plasma from animal models and patients, and if so, what is the clinical relevance of these values in liver diseases.

Integrins are known to activate TGF- β 1, and it is reported that several subtypes of integrin, for example, $\alpha_v\beta_6$, are related to hepatic fibrosis in both animal models and patients (Patsenker et al. 2008; Henderson and Sheppard 2013; Allison 2012). Because integrins, which are anchored to the cell membrane, stretch the LAP by interacting via the RGD motifs to release active TGF- β 1, the LAP DP is not produced (Wipff et al. 2007). Therefore compared to integrins, PLK-cleaved R⁵⁸ LAP-DP will serve as a more direct biomarker for TGF- β 1 activation and following liver fibrosis.

Du X et al. showed that MMP-2 is related to renal fibrosis (Du et al. 2012). Several MMPs are also known to activate

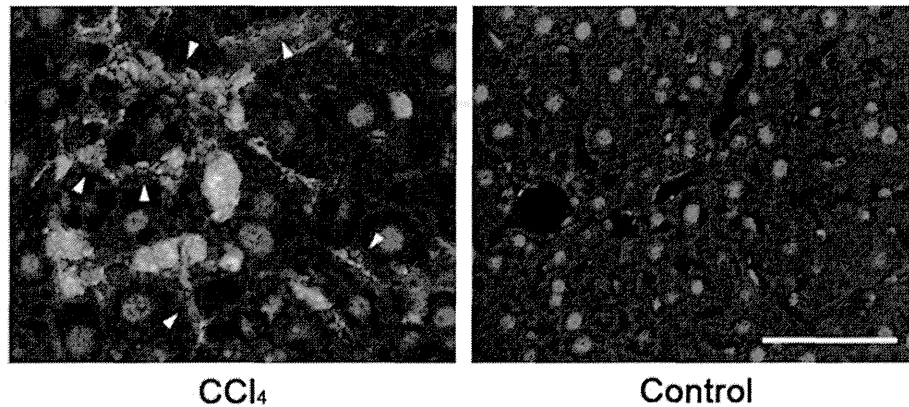


Figure 7 Detection of phosphorylated Smad3C in activated HSCs in CCl₄-treated mice liver sections. Phosphorylation and nuclear translocation of Smad3C in activated HSCs were examined by immunofluorescent double staining with anti-pSmad3C (red) and anti- α SMA (green) antibodies. Nuclei of the cells were identified by Hoechst 33258 staining (blue). The pSmad3C positive-activated HSCs were seen only in CCl₄-treated mice. Scale bar = 50 μ m.

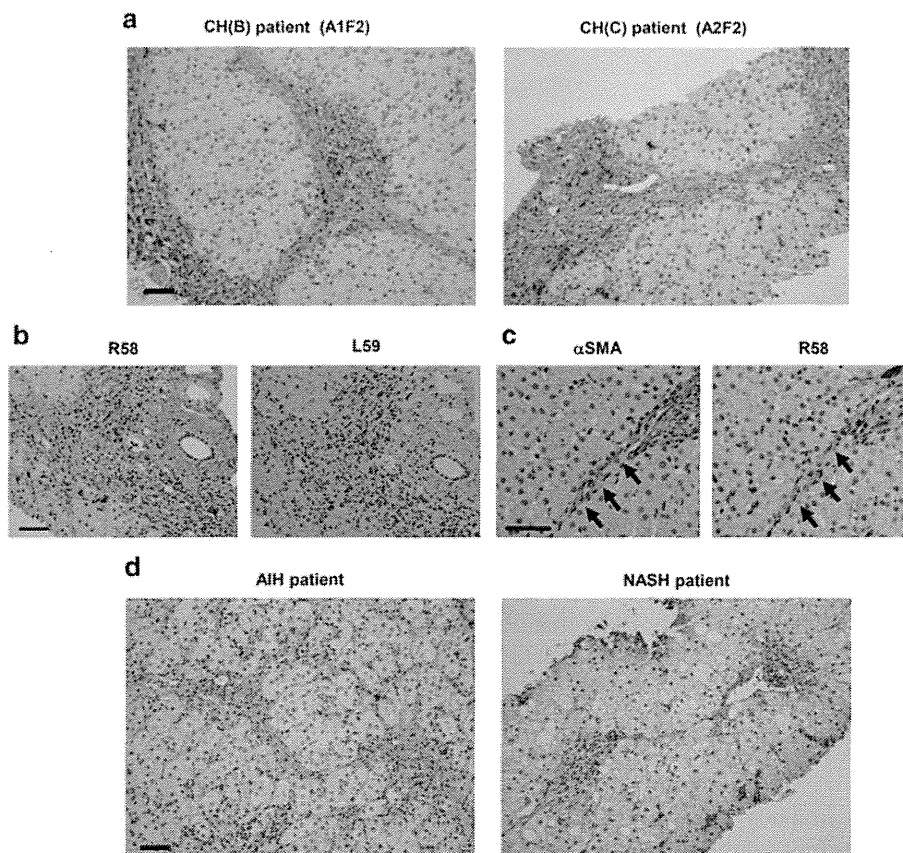


Figure 8 Immunostaining of biopsied human liver tissues. (a, d) Liver biopsy samples from four patients (chronic hepatitis B and C virus infection [CH (B) and (C), respectively], AIH with severe fibrosis, and NASH). The hepatitis activity grade and fibrosis score are described in the upper corresponding micrograms. (b) Serial sections from CH(C) patient were stained with R58 and L59 antibodies. (c) Liver specimens from another CH(B) patient were stained with anti- α SMA, R58 antibodies. α SMA and R58 signal positive cells lined up along fibrous septa (yellow arrows). Scale bars = 50 μ m.

latent TGF- β 1 (Yu and Stamenkovic 2000), although their cleavage sites within LAP have not been determined. Therefore, we are expanding our current method to detect MMP-mediated TGF- β 1 activation in the kidney.

Conclusions

In summary, we demonstrate here 1) PLK cleaves LAP between R58 and L59 residues, 2) PLK-dependent TGF- β activation occurs in human hepatic fibrosis, and 3) PLK-cleaved LAP-DP is the potential surrogate marker for proteolytic TGF- β 1/3 activation and in turn fibrogenesis in the liver.

Methods

Materials

Recombinant human TGF- β 1 LAP (rhLAP β 1) and both monoclonal and polyclonal anti-human LAP β 1 antibodies (MAB246 and AF246, respectively) were purchased from R&D Systems (Minneapolis, MN). Human PLK was from CalBiochem (San Diego, CA). Anti- α SMA antibody were purchased from DAKO (Glostrup, DK). Anti-CD31 antibody was from dianova GmbH (Hamburg, DE). Anti-F4/80 antibody was from AbD serotec, LLC (Oxford, UK). Anti-pSmad3C polyclonal antibody was a kind gift from Dr. Matsuzaki (Kansai Med. Univ., Japan). GST-rhLTGF- β 1 protein was prepared as described follows. A plasmid encoding GST-rhLTGF- β 1 was constructed by inserting a human TGF- β 1 cDNA into the pGEX-6P-1 vector (GE Healthcare, Buckinghamshire, UK), and protein expressed in *E. coli*. BL21 (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) and purified using Glutathione Sepharose (GE Healthcare).

Determination of the cleavage sites within LAP by PLK

To identify the cleavage site in LAP during latent TGF- β 1 activation by PLK, rhLAP β 1 was incubated with PLK. After digestion, the resultant fragments were separated by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and the N-terminal sequence of each LAP-DP was determined using a pulsed liquid protein sequencer Precise 494cLC (Hayashi et al. 2008).

Preparation of R58 and L59 monoclonal antibodies against neo C- and N-termini of LAP-DPs generated by PLK

Murine R58 and L59 monoclonal antibodies were generated against an 8 amino acid peptide, ending at R⁵⁸ and plus a CG linker sequence at its N-terminus [CGGQILSKLR (Figure 1b)] and an 11 amino acid peptide, beginning from L⁵⁹ and plus a GGC linker sequence [LASPPSQGEVPGGC (Figure 1b)]. BALB/c mice purchased from Charles River Laboratories Japan, Inc. (Kanagawa, Japan) were immunized with 50 μ g of the antigen peptides. Once an appropriate titer had been achieved, fusion was performed using a protocol adapted from Lane *et al.* (Lane et al. 1986). Positive clones, which reacted to the BSA-conjugated antigen peptide, but not to the terminus-modified antigen peptide

(the C-termini were amidated for R58 antibody, while the N termini were acetylated for L59 antibody production), were selected. The antibodies were purified through the Protein G column (GE Healthcare).

SDS-PAGE and Western blot analysis

GST-rhLTGF- β 1 as well as rhLAP β 1 were digested by co-incubation with PLK or PLK at 37°C for 45 min. Thereafter, equal amounts of samples containing either 50 ng of GST-rhLTGF- β 1 or 500 ng of rhLAP β 1 were subjected to each lane in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, followed by transfer onto PVDF membrane (Millipore, Bedford, MA). Western blot analyses were performed using either monoclonal R58 and L59 antibodies (2 μ g/ml) plus HRP-conjugated anti-mouse antibodies (1:5,000) (Jackson Immuno Research Laboratories, Inc., West Grove, PA) and reprobed either with monoclonal or polyclonal anti-LAP antibodies. The bands were visualized by a Western Blotting Substrate Plus purchased from Thermo Scientific (Rockford, IL).

Animal models

Male C57BL/6 mice were purchased from Japan SLC Inc. (Shizuoka, Japan). All animals were maintained on a 12 hour light/12 hour dark cycle. Food and water were available *ad libitum*. All animal experiments were performed in accordance with protocols approved by the RIKEN Institutional Animal Use and Care Administrative Advisory Committee. For the CCl₄-induced liver fibrosis model, mice were injected intramuscularly with 50% CCl₄ (CCl₄: olive oil = 1:1, 2 ml/kg) twice a week for 12 weeks. Control animals were injected with the same volume of olive oil. Mice were sacrificed one week after the last CCl₄ injection. For the BDL model, ligation of the common bile duct was performed according to Arias *et al.* (Arias et al. 2003). Sham-operated mice were treated in the same manner except that the bile duct was not ligated. The animals were sacrificed at 14 days after operation.

Patient samples

The study was performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the Ethics Committee for Biomedical Research of the Jikei University School of Medicine and RIKEN Institute Research Ethics Committee. All patients had signed a written informed consent prior to study. Liver biopsy samples were taken from patients suffering with cirrhotic liver diseases due to infection with types B and/or C hepatitis virus, AIH and NASH.

The stage of fibrosis and the grade of inflammatory activity were classified according to the METAVIR score (Bedossa and Poynard 1996).

Staining of liver tissue sections

Animal tissue specimens were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde, and human biopsied samples were fixed in 10%

neutral buffered formalin. They were all embedded in paraffin. Sections (4 μm thickness) were stained by Hematoxylin and Eosin (HE), as well as 0.1% picro-sirius red solution for diagnostic purposes. For immunostaining of the LAP-DP, antigens were retrieved by microwave in citrate buffer (pH 6), and thereafter sections were incubated in 0.3% H_2O_2 /methanol for 30 min to block endogenous peroxidases, followed by incubation in phosphate buffered saline with 0.1% Tween 20 (PBST) containing 5% skim milk for 30 min to prevent nonspecific binding. Serial sections were then incubated with R58 (1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) or L59 (1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) overnight at 4°C. As negative controls, slides were incubated with nonimmune IgG under the same conditions. EnVision/HRP (DAKO) was used as the second antibody. Serial sections were also immunostained with anti- αSMA (diluted with 1:100, an activated HSC marker), anti-CD31 (5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, a liver sinusoidal endothelial cell marker), and anti-F4/80 (5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, a Kupffer cell marker) antibodies. The sections were counterstained with Hematoxylin. Fibrosis was detected using Sirius red as previously described (Junqueira et al. 1979). Both fibrotic areas and R58 positive areas were measured in each of three fields of five independent sections by WinROOF image analysis software.

Immunofluorescent staining

Four μm of liver sections were deparaffinized and heated to 121°C in citrate buffer (pH6) by an autoclave for 10 min for antigen retrieval. After blocking with 3% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.1 M glycine/PBST for 30 min, the sections were incubated with both anti-pSmad3C (2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) and anti- αSMA (1:100) antibodies overnight at 4°C, followed by incubation with both Alexa Fluor 488 anti-rabbit IgG and Alexa Fluor 555 anti-mouse IgG (1:1000; red; Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA) for 2 hours at room temperature. Thereafter, the sections were incubated with Hoechst 33258 (1:5000, DOJINDO Laboratories, Kumamoto, Japan) for 10 min at room temperature, and were mounted with Fluoromount (Diagnostic BioSystems, Pleasanton, CA). Image data were acquired on a Zeiss LSM 700 laser scanning confocal microscopy.

Statistical analysis

Quantitative data are shown as mean \pm SE. The two-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum test was employed to evaluate difference between two groups. A p -value < 0.01 was considered as statistically significant.

Additional files

Additional file 1: Figure S1. Sequence alignment of three pro-TGF- β isoforms.

Additional file 2: Figure S2. Isoform specificity of R58 antibody.

Abbreviations

LAP: Latency-associated protein; TGF- β : Transforming growth factor- β ; ECM: Extracellular matrix; SLC: Small latent complex; LTBP: Latent TGF- β binding protein; LLC: Large latent complex; MMP: Matrix metalloproteinase; PLK: Plasma kallikrein; LAP-DP: Degradation product of LAP; rhLAP β 1: Recombinant human LAP β 1; R⁵⁸ LAP-DP: PLK-cleaved N-terminal side LAP-DP ending at R⁵⁸; L⁵⁹ LAP-DP: PLK-cleaved C-terminal side LAP-DP beginning from L59; GST: Glutathione-S-transferase; PLN: Plasmin; CCl_4 : Carbon tetrachloride; BDL: Bile duct ligation; αSMA : α -smooth muscle actin; HSC: Hepatic stellate cell; AIH: Autoimmune hepatitis; NASH: Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis; HE: Hematoxylin and Eosin; PBST: Phosphate buffered saline with 0.1% Tween 20.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests. Although Shinji Ogawa is an employee of Pfizer Inc., this did not affect the experimental design or interpretation of the results.

Authors' contributions

HM and KA performed experiments. HM also wrote the manuscript. KW, OS, and IOS contributed to the production of the antibodies. MT and NK collected biopsied human liver samples and discussed the staining data. DN performed the protein sequences for determination of PLK cleavage sites within LAP. FSL, RDB, and KS planned the research. KS supervised the entire project. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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非環式レチノイドによる肝細胞癌の制御：基礎的検討

Chemoprevention of hepatocellular carcinoma by acyclic retinoid : basic research



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◎非環式レチノイドは肝細胞癌初回根治治療後の二次発癌抑制能を有する薬剤候補である。その作用機構については、たとえば蛋白質架橋酵素トランスグルタミナーゼ TG2 の遺伝子発現を介する転写因子 Sp1 の架橋不活性化を引き起こすことによって異常細胞増殖シグナルを抑制するなど、標的遺伝子の発現調節を介する genomic な作用に加えて、肝細胞癌にみられる過リン酸化反応によるレチノイド核内受容体 RXR α の転写因子活性喪失の抑制・回復という遺伝子発現調節を介さない non-genomic な作用を報告してきた。さらに最近、網羅的オミックス解析を利用して非環式レチノイドの新規標的分子を探索し、非環式レチノイドがエネルギー代謝調節キーエンザイム pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 4 依存的に肝癌細胞のエネルギー代謝を阻害することを見出した。これらの作用によって非環式レチノイドは正常肝細胞には影響を与えずして肝癌(幹)細胞選択的に異常増殖を抑制すると考えられ、近い将来の肝細胞癌治療への臨床応用が期待される。



非環式レチノイド, 肝細胞癌, 癌化学予防, 創薬標的

日本における肝細胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma)の年間死亡者数は約 34,000 人にのぼり、ステージ I であっても 5 年生存率は 70~80% ときわめて予後不良である。そこで、岐阜大学の武藤泰敏名誉教授・森脇久隆教授が提案した癌の早期診断や有効な治療法の開発にとどまらず、薬剤や栄養学的アプローチを用いて積極的に介入することで発癌のリスクを軽減し、発癌そのものや再発を予防する“癌化学予防(cancer chemoprevention)”が近年の癌の基礎的研究の分野で重要な課題となっている^{1,2)}。そのなかで特筆すべきものは、現在第 II/III 相の臨床試験で肝細胞癌初回根治治療後の二次発癌の予防効果が検証されている非環式レチノイド(acyclic retinoid: ACR)である(本特集, 清水の稿参照)。レチノイドとはビタミン A とその類縁体の総称であり、視覚・成長・生殖機能維持など、広く上皮組織の成育と正常な分

化に深くかかわる。レチノイドの欠乏によって起こる正常な分化が著しく障害された状態は前癌病変に近似し、発癌との関連が示唆されている。非環式レチノイドは多価不飽和脂肪酸の一種で、環状構造をもたないイソプレノ単位 4 個からなるポリプレニン酸である(図 1)。初発肝細胞癌に対し外科切除などの根治治療が行われた患者を対象とする臨床試験では、1 年間の非環式レチノイド投与終了後、5 年間にわたり発癌抑制効果がみられた^{3,4)}。その作用機序については 2 つの特徴がある。ひとつ目は肝癌前駆細胞を標的とした癌の化学予防である。3'-Methyl-4-dimethylaminoazobenzene(3'-MeDAB)誘発ラット肝発癌過程の早い時期に非環式レチノイドを投与すると、肝細胞癌の前駆細胞である卵形細胞(oval cell)の出現を減少し、肝細胞癌への移行を阻害することが報告されている⁵⁾。2 つ目は肝癌細胞の選択的増殖抑