

University of Groningen

BAG3 Directly Interacts with Mutated alphaB-Crystallin to Suppress Its Aggregation and Toxicity

Hishiya, Akinori; Salman, Mortada Najem; Carra, Serena; Kampinga, Harm H.; Takayama, Shinichi

Published in:
 PLoS ONE

DOI:
[10.1371/journal.pone.0016828](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0016828)

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
 Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
 2011

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Hishiya, A., Salman, M. N., Carra, S., Kampinga, H. H., & Takayama, S. (2011). BAG3 Directly Interacts with Mutated alphaB-Crystallin to Suppress Its Aggregation and Toxicity. *PLoS ONE*, 6(3), [16828]. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0016828>

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

BAG3 Directly Interacts with Mutated α B-Crystallin to Suppress Its Aggregation and Toxicity

Akinori Hishiya¹, Mortada Najem Salman¹, Serena Carra², Harm H. Kampinga², Shinichi Takayama^{1*}

1 Cardiovascular Group, Boston Biomedical Research Institute, Watertown, Massachusetts, United States of America, **2** Department of Radiation and Stress Cell Biology, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands

Abstract

A homozygous disruption or genetic mutation of the *bag3* gene causes progressive myofibrillar myopathy in mouse and human skeletal and cardiac muscle disorder while mutations in the small heat shock protein α B-crystallin gene (*CRYAB*) are reported to be responsible for myofibrillar myopathy. Here, we demonstrate that BAG3 directly binds to wild-type α B-crystallin and the α B-crystallin mutant R120G, via the intermediate domain of BAG3. Peptides that inhibit this interaction in an *in vitro* binding assay indicate that two conserved Ile-Pro-Val regions of BAG3 are involved in the interaction with α B-crystallin, which is similar to results showing BAG3 binding to HspB8 and HspB6. BAG3 overexpression increased α B-crystallin R120G solubility and inhibited its intracellular aggregation in HEK293 cells. BAG3 suppressed cell death induced by α B-crystallin R120G overexpression in differentiating C2C12 mouse myoblast cells. Our findings indicate a novel function for BAG3 in inhibiting protein aggregation caused by the genetic mutation of *CRYAB* responsible for human myofibrillar myopathy.

Citation: Hishiya A, Salman MN, Carra S, Kampinga HH, Takayama S (2011) BAG3 Directly Interacts with Mutated α B-Crystallin to Suppress Its Aggregation and Toxicity. PLoS ONE 6(3): e16828. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016828

Editor: Karl-Wilhelm Koch, University of Oldenburg, Germany

Received: September 27, 2010; **Accepted:** January 12, 2011; **Published:** March 15, 2011

Copyright: © 2011 Takayama et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Funding: The authors thank the National Institutes of Health (NIH) (AR052925) and the Thoracic Foundation for their generous support. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

* E-mail: Takayama@bbri.org

Introduction

Myofibrillar myopathy is a genetically heterogeneous group of diseases characterized by disrupted Z-disc structure and myofibrillar degeneration [1]. Mutations in genes encoding Z-disc components or their interacting proteins have been identified as being responsible for myofibrillar myopathy development [2,3]. Myofibrillar myopathy is sometimes accompanied by cytosolic aggregated proteins and ectopic accumulation of various different myofibrillar proteins, suggesting that the disease may be due to abnormalities in protein folding and Z-disc protein assembly [4,5]. α B-crystallin expression predominantly occurs in the eye lens, heart, and skeletal muscle, and point mutations in *CRYAB* cause human cataracts and myofibrillar myopathy. At least four different mutations in *CRYAB* have been detected in myofibrillar myopathy patients: R120G (substitution of Glycine for Arginine at amino acid 120), 464DelCT (a C-terminal truncation), Q151X (a C-terminal truncation), and G154S (substitution of Serine for Glycine at amino acid 154) [5,6]. Among these, the R120G mutation has been characterized extensively [7,8,9,10]. This mutation produces structural changes that result in aggregation of the protein in cells [4,11]. The α B-crystallin R120G mutant also causes aberrant structural changes in the intermediate cytoskeletal protein desmin. Heart-specific overexpression of α B-crystallin R120G has been used to analyze the effects of this mutation on apoptosis *in vivo* [12]. Upon α B-crystallin R120G overexpression, amyloidogenic oligomers were detected in the heart, suggesting that toxic oligomers generated by this mutation may affect apoptotic pathways by inducing mitochondrial dysfunction and disrupting the cytoskeletal network [8,12].

Protein structure is essential for proper protein function. Although the information for protein structure is conserved at the primary amino acid sequence level, many proteins are easily misfolded in the crowded cellular milieu. Protein folding systems are widely conserved across species, and play a significant role in maintaining proper protein structure in cells. The importance of protein folding is well recognized since many diseases result from abnormal protein folding. Molecular chaperones and co-chaperones are vital for correct protein folding, inhibition of protein aggregation, and degradation of misfolded proteins. There are two major cytosolic molecular chaperones: stress-inducible Hsp70 and constitutively expressed Hsc70. BAG3 is a member of the Bcl-2-associated athanogene (BAG) family of proteins that regulate Hsp70/Hsc70 chaperone activity via their conserved C-terminal domain [13]. The upstream sequences of the BAG family proteins are quite divergent, which presumably allows the different family members to act in a variety of settings. BAG3 carries both a WW domain and PXXP motif, which are well known protein interaction motifs [14,15].

BAG3 null mutation mice show severe striated muscle degeneration and early lethality, characterized by myofibrillar myopathy [16]. Our recent research revealed the important role of BAG3 in the maintenance of myofibrillar structure [17]. Furthermore, a mutation in the *bag3* gene, that results in substitution of proline for leucine at amino acid 209 (P209L), was identified in patients having progressive-type myofibrillar myopathy [18,19]. In addition, BAG3 protein co-localized with sites of desmin aggregation found in skeletal muscle from canine myofibrillar myopathy [20]. These data suggest that BAG3 has

important roles in preventing protein aggregation and maintaining myofibrillar structure in striated muscle.

Here we report that BAG3 directly binds to wild-type α B-crystallin and R120G α B-crystallin and inhibits the aggregation and increased apoptosis induced by this mutation. This study reveals a potential connection between BAG3 and small heat shock proteins to prevent the protein aggregation and cell death that occurs in myofibrillar myopathy.

Materials and Methods

Antibodies

A polyclonal antibody that recognizes BAG3 was described previously [16]. Mouse monoclonal antibodies for FLAG and α -actinin (sarcomeric) were purchased from SIGMA (SIGMA, St Louis, MO) while antibodies for α B-crystallin and actin were obtained from Assay Designs, Inc. (Ann Arbor, MI) and Neomarker (Fremont, CA), respectively. All other antibodies were from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA).

Plasmid Construction

The plasmid for human BAG3 was described in [16,21]. cDNAs for human α B-crystallin wild type and its mutant (R120G) inserted into pRcCMV were a generous gift from Drs. H. Ito and K. Kato (Aichi Human Service Center). Hsc70 cDNA was amplified using RNA extracted from HEK293 cell, followed by RT-PCR and subcloned into pcDNA3 Flag vector (Genbank ID: NP_006588). For expression of GST fusion proteins in *E. coli* strain BL21, these cDNAs were also subcloned into pGEX-6P-1 (Amersham Biosciences, Uppsala, Sweden). Adeno-X Expression System Kit was used for adenovirus production (BD Biosciences Clontech). Adenoviral vector encoding β -galactosidase was used as a control.

Cell culture

Cardiomyocytes were isolated from hearts of neonatal rats (Harlan, Indianapolis, IN) using the Neonatal Cardiomyocyte Isolation System (Worthington Biochemical Corporation, Lakewood, NJ). C2C12 and HEK293 cells were purchased from ATCC (Manassas, VA). These cells were cultured at 37°C in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) containing 10% FBS supplemented with penicillin and streptomycin. Transpass (New England Biolabs) or Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) was used for transfection. For differentiation of C2C12 cells, growth medium was replaced for differentiation medium (DMEM containing 2% horse serum supplemented with penicillin and streptomycin).

Proteins

GST-BAG3 and GST- α B-crystallin were expressed in *E. coli* strain BL21. Cells were lysed in lysozyme lysis buffer (50 mM Tris, pH 8.0, 2 mM EDTA, 100 mM NaCl, 1% Triton X-100, 200 mM NaSCN, 1 mg/ml lysozyme) supplemented with a mixture of protease inhibitors (CompleteTM, Roche Diagnostics). After brief sonication, the cell lysate was centrifuged at 18,000 \times g for 15 min at 4°C, and the supernatant incubated with GSH-sepharose 4B (Amersham Pharmacia Biosciences) for 2 hrs. The beads were then washed four times with lysis buffer. Protein expression and purification was confirmed by immunoblot assay.

Immunoprecipitation

For *in vivo* association, HEK293 cells were transiently transfected with various plasmids. 48 hours after transfection, cells were lysed in immunoprecipitation buffer (20 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 10 mM NAF,

2 mM Na₃VO₄, 2 mM PMSF, and 1% TritonX-100) supplemented with a mixture of protease inhibitors (CompleteTM, Roche Diagnostics). Pre-cleared lysates were subjected to immunoprecipitation with indicated antibodies. Precipitated proteins were eluted from the beads by boiling in SDS sample buffer, and separated by SDS-PAGE. Immunoblot assays were performed using the indicated antibodies.

In vitro binding

To detect protein interactions *in vitro*, a GST pull-down assay was performed. GST, GST fusion α B-crystallin, and BAG3 were expressed in BL21 cells, induced by 1 mM isopropyl-1-thio- β -galactopyranoside, and purified using glutathione-Sepharose beads (Amersham Pharmacia Bioscience, Uppsala, Sweden). Purified proteins were incubated in immunoprecipitation buffer followed by precipitation with glutathione-Sepharose beads (Amersham Pharmacia Bioscience). Bound proteins were eluted from the beads by boiling in SDS sample buffer, separated by SDS-PAGE, and visualized by immunoblotting using anti-BAG3 or anti- α B-crystallin antibody.

Cell Lysis

HEK293 cells were lysed in lysis buffer A (10 mM Tris, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 2% SDS, 10 mM NaF, 2 mM Na₃VO₄, 2 mM PMSF, and 1:50 protease inhibitor cocktail), and sonicated; this sample represented the "total fraction". Lysis buffer B (20 mM Tris, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.001% Tween-20, 10 mM NaF, 2 mM Na₃VO₄, 2 mM PMSF, and 1:50 protease inhibitor cocktail) was used to isolate the soluble fraction. After homogenization, the sample was transferred to a tube, and centrifuged at 14,000 \times g for 15 minutes at 4°C. The supernatant was transferred to a new tube to represent the "soluble fraction".

Immunofluorescence

For staining of cultured cells, cells were washed with PBS, and fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS for 5 minutes. After three 5-min washes with PBS, the fixed samples were incubated in 0.2% Triton X-100 in PBS for 3 minutes and blocked with 2% BSA in PBS for 1 hour. Various primary antibodies used for staining were incubated with the samples for 1 hour at room temperature. After washing with PBS, the samples were incubated with Alexa Fluor conjugated antibodies (Alexa Fluor 488 goat anti-mouse IgG and Alexa Fluor 594 goat anti-rabbit IgG (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR)). After washing with PBS, samples were mounted using Vectashield with Dapi (4', 6-diamidino-2-phenylindole; Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA). For apoptosis assays, cells were stained with α B-crystallin and DAPI, and cells containing nuclear fragmentation were counted.

Immunoblotting

Extracted proteins were subjected to SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), transferred onto polyvinylidene difluoride membranes (Amersham Pharmacia Biosciences), and probed with the indicated antibodies. Signals were visualized using ECL Plus reagents (Amersham Pharmacia Biosciences). Protein concentrations were measured using the BCL protein assay reagent (PIERCE, Rockford, IL).

Statistics

Data are expressed as mean \pm S.E. A paired Student's t-test was used to analyze differences between two groups, and p values of <0.05 or <0.01 were considered significant. "n.s." stands for not significant. Image J is a public domain, Java-based image

processing program developed at the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Results

BAG3 interacts with α B-crystallin through the BAG3 intermediate domain

BAG3 is highly expressed in striated muscle and null mutations in BAG3 are implicated in myofibrillar myopathy [16]. The small heat shock protein (sHsp), α B-crystallin, is also expressed in striated muscle at relatively high levels and a mutation in this protein (R120G) is also reported to cause myofibrillar myopathy [4]. Thus, we investigated whether BAG3 and α B-crystallin are associated in cultured striated muscle, in this case, rat neonatal cardiomyocytes. Flag-tagged BAG3 was expressed in rat neonatal cardiomyocytes using adenovirus, and an immunoprecipitation assay was performed. Immunocomplexes were prepared using anti-Flag antibody, followed by SDS-PAGE to detect endogenous α B-crystallin. The results showed that BAG3 bound to α B-crystallin as well as Hsc70 (Figure 1A). To identify the binding region required for this interaction, we expressed various BAG3 mutants in HEK293 cells with α B-crystallin, and performed immunoprecipitation assays. The BAG3 protein possesses three known protein interaction motifs: the WW domain, which interacts with the PPXY sequence found in various subcellular compartments [14]; the PxxP motif, a candidate interaction site for SH3 domain proteins [22]; and the BAG domain, which interacts with Hsp70/Hsc70. We also constructed a BAG3 mutant (Δ M1) that lacks the region between the WW domain and PxxP motif (Figure 1B). While wild-type BAG3 interacted with both α B-crystallin and Hsc70, the Δ M1 mutant failed to associate only with α B-crystallin, while the Δ BAG mutant did not interact with Hsc70 (Figure 1C), suggesting that BAG3 binds to both α B-crystallin and Hsc70 via two distinct regions. Recently, Margit *et al.* explored the precise region of BAG3 involved in binding with other sHsps, and found that HspB8 and HspB6 required BAG3 amino acid residues 87–101 and 200–213, respectively [21]. Since this region is located in the BAG3 intermediate domain, we verified whether α B-crystallin also binds to BAG3 at the same region. We expressed in HEK293 cells α B-crystallin along with His-BAG3 wild type or its mutant (Δ M2: deletion that includes both aa 87–101 and aa 200–213), which lacks the interacting domain for HspB8/HspB6, and the cell extract was incubated with anti-His antibody to isolate His-tagged proteins. As expected, the interaction of BAG3 with α B-crystallin was abolished when the BAG3 Δ M2 mutant was expressed instead of wild type BAG3 (Figure 1D). The direct interaction between BAG3 and α B-crystallin was also confirmed by an *in vitro* binding assay using purified proteins (Figure 1E). We generated two peptides corresponding to aa 87–101 and aa 200–213 of BAG3, and performed a competition assay using purified BAG3 and α B-crystallin. Each peptide partially hampered the interaction between BAG3 and α B-crystallin, and the interaction was completely abolished when both peptides were present (Figure 1F).

BAG3 interacts with α B-crystallin R120G

The previous experiments indicate a direct interaction between BAG3 and α B-crystallin. To confirm whether BAG3 also interacts with α B-crystallin mutants in cells, either wild-type or α B-crystallin R120G was expressed with Flag-tagged BAG3 in HEK293 cells, and an immunoprecipitation assay was performed using anti-Flag antibody. α B-crystallin R120G alone was expressed at lower levels compared to wild-type, but the band intensity increased noticeably when BAG3 was co-expressed (Figure 2A). Since BAG3

overexpression with wild type α B-crystallin did not show increased signals, the interaction of BAG3 with α B-crystallin R120G may increase the stability of R120G α B-crystallin perhaps due to conformational changes [23]. In this assay, we used immunoprecipitation buffer (Materials and Methods) for cell lysis. The difference in α B-crystallin signal in Figure 2A suggests that α B-crystallin R120G be in the insoluble fraction in the absence of BAG3 co-expression, but in the presence of BAG3 overexpression, the solubility of α B-crystallin R120G is enhanced. To investigate whether BAG3 recognizes R120G α B-crystallin directly, we purified wild type α B-crystallin and α B-crystallin R120G from *E. coli*, and mixed the proteins with GST or GST-BAG3 in a pull-down assay using Glutathione-sepharose beads. Increased amounts of α B-crystallin R120G precipitated with BAG3 relative to wild type α B-crystallin (Figure 2B). The same result was obtained using purified BAG3 mixed with GST- α B-crystallin, followed by pulled down with glutathione sepharose beads (Figure 2C).

BAG3 reduces aggregation and increases solubility of α B-crystallin mutant

Since BAG3 binds to both wild-type and R120G α B-crystallin, we investigated whether BAG3 overexpression affects the aggregation seen for R120G α B-crystallin. When wild type α B-crystallin was expressed in HEK293 cells, α B-crystallin had a diffuse cytosolic localization (Figure 3A). In contrast, α B-crystallin R120G expression in HEK293 cells produced a fine granular pattern with significant perinuclear aggregation (Figure 3A). To examine the effect of BAG3 overexpression on α B-crystallin aggregation, HEK293 cells were co-transfected with Flag-tagged BAG3 and α B-crystallin R120G expression vectors. Immunocytochemical analyses were performed using anti-Flag and - α B-crystallin antibodies. In the presence of BAG3 expression, the aggregation that was observed for nearly half the cells expressing α B-crystallin R120G disappeared (Figure 3A). The yellow staining seen in the merged image of cells overexpressing Flag BAG3 and α B-crystallin R120G (right bottom) indicates that BAG3 and α B-crystallin are colocalized (right bottom). We used α B-crystallin antibody to detect overexpressed protein, due to the low levels of endogenous α B-crystallin in HEK293 with non-tagged construct of α B-crystallin expression vector (Figure 3C). To perform statistical analysis of aggregation, we calculated the number of cells where aggregation was present and absent. As shown in Figure 3B, α B-crystallin R120G overexpression induces aggregates in more than half the cells. Upon overexpression of BAG3, the number of cells with aggregation was dramatically reduced, indicating that BAG3 inhibits aggregation of mutant α B-crystallin (Figure 3B).

To investigate whether BAG3 enhances the solubility of α B-crystallin R120G, a western blot analysis was performed using two different lysis buffers, which either did (containing 2% SDS) or did not (containing 0.001% Triton X-100) solubilize protein aggregates. As shown in Figure 3C, the signal of wild type α B-crystallin (lane 2) has a similar intensity as R120G α B-crystallin (lane 6). With overexpression of BAG3, a higher intensity signal for α B-crystallin (lane 3, 4, 5) and R120G α B-crystallin (lane 7, 8, 9) was detected (Figure 3C upper panel) [23]. In contrast, using buffer with 0.001% Triton, which does not solubilize aggregates, R120G α B-crystallin was mostly in the insoluble fraction (Figure 3D lane 6). Overexpression of BAG3 increased the intensity of R120G α B-crystallin signal even with non-solubilizing 0.001% Triton buffer, indicating that BAG3 increased the solubility of R120G α B-crystallin. This could also explain the higher intensity for R120G α B-crystallin seen when BAG3 is co-expressed in Figure 2A.

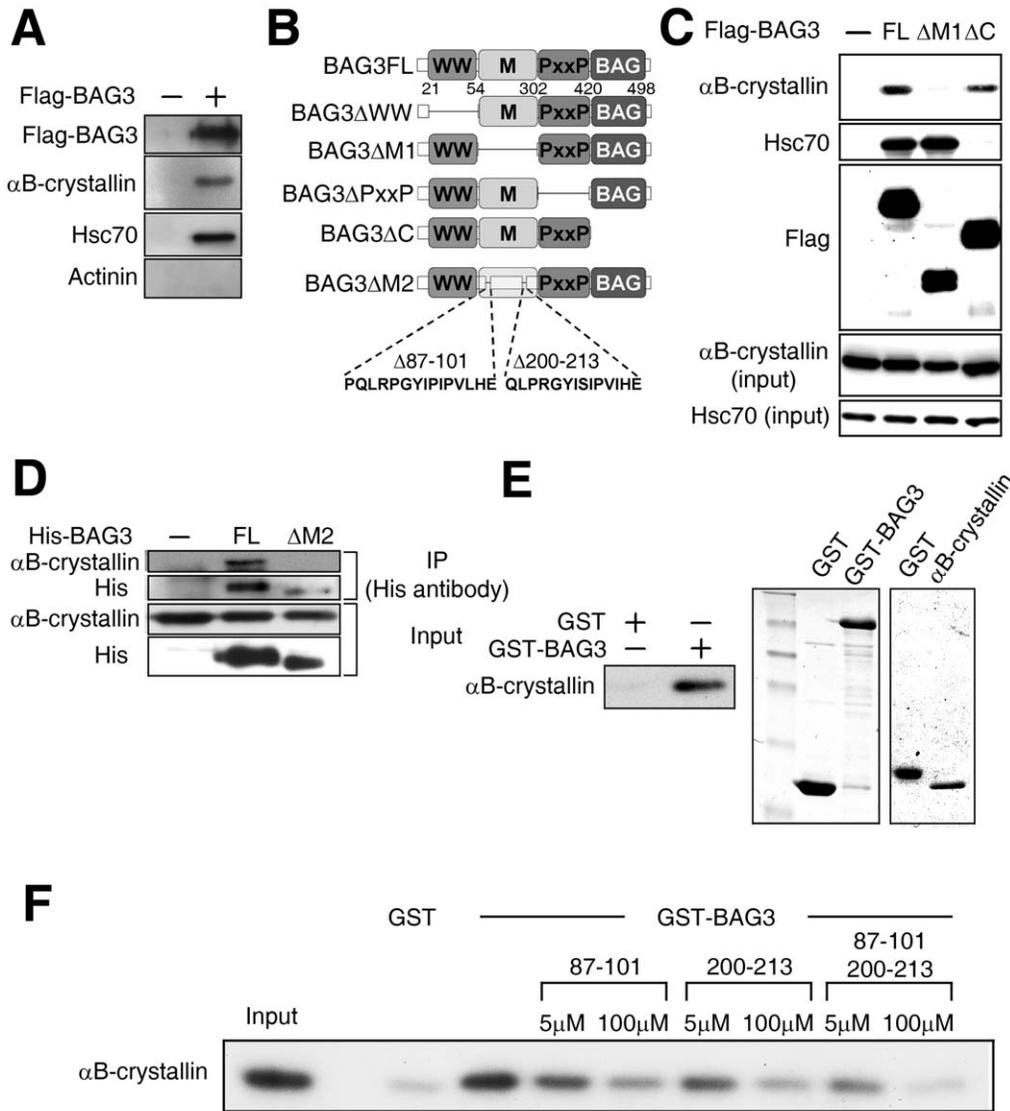


Figure 1. BAG3 binds α B-crystallin directly through BAG3 intermediate region. (A) BAG3 interacts with α B-crystallin in rat cardiomyocytes. Cardiomyocytes were isolated from rat hearts, and Flag-tagged BAG3 was expressed using adenovirus. Cell extracts were immunoprecipitated with anti-Flag antibody, and the sample was applied to SDS-PAGE. Anti- α B-crystallin antibody was used to detect α B-crystallin. The same membrane was blotted with anti-Hsc70 and anti- α Actinin antibody for a positive and negative control, respectively. No actinin interacting was observed (negative control). (B) Schematic representation of the primary structure of wild-type BAG3 and its mutants. The BAG3 Δ C construct lacks the BAG domain. The BAG3 intermediate domain and amino acids from 87–101 and from 200 to 213 are deleted in BAG3 Δ M1 and BAG3 Δ M2, respectively. Amino acid sequences between residues 87–101 and 200–213 are shown. (C) Co-precipitation of α B-crystallin and BAG3. Flag-tagged BAG3 or mutants were expressed with α B-crystallin in HEK293 cells, and cell extracts were immunoprecipitated with anti-Flag antibody. α B-crystallin was detected with anti- α B-crystallin antibody. Anti-Hsc70 antibody was used to detect Hsc70 precipitation with BAG3. The cell extracts were also applied to an immunoblotting assay to verify expression. (D) BAG3 interacts with α B-crystallin via amino acids 87–101 and 200–213. His-tagged BAG3 or BAG3M2 was expressed with α B-crystallin in HEK293 cells, and BAG3 was precipitated with anti-His antibody. Co-precipitated α B-crystallin was detected with anti- α B-crystallin antibody (upper panel). The same membrane was blotted with anti-His antibody (bottom panel). (E) Direct interaction of BAG3 with α B-crystallin. Left panel: GST protein fused to BAG3 was expressed in *Escherichia coli*, and purified fusion proteins were incubated with purified α B-crystallin, followed by precipitation with GSH beads. After SDS-PAGE, α B-crystallin was detected using anti- α B-crystallin antibody. Right panel: GST fusion proteins used in the experiment were visualized with CBB staining to verify the quality and quantity. (F) Competition assay with peptides. Purified GST or GST-BAG3 was incubated with purified α B-crystallin in the presence or absence of peptides corresponding to amino acids 87–101 or 200–213 of BAG3 at indicated concentrations. The precipitated samples with GSH beads were loaded onto SDS-PAGE, followed by an immunoblotting assay using anti- α B-crystallin antibody. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016828.g001

To determine the effect of Hsc70/Hsp70 interaction in prevention of R120G aggregation, we used a BAG3 deletion mutant of the BAG domain (BAG3 Δ C) and overexpression of Hsc70 in the aggregation assay. The expression vectors, pcDNA3 BAG3 Δ C, pcDNA3 wild type BAG3 (BAG3FL), pcDNA3 empty

plasmids (mock) and pcDNA3 Flag-Hsc70, were transfected with α B-crystallin R120G expression vector, followed by immunohistochemical analysis and statistical analysis of aggregation using anti- α B-crystallin antibody described above (Figure 3A and B). Figure 3E shows the effect of BAG3 with or without the BAG

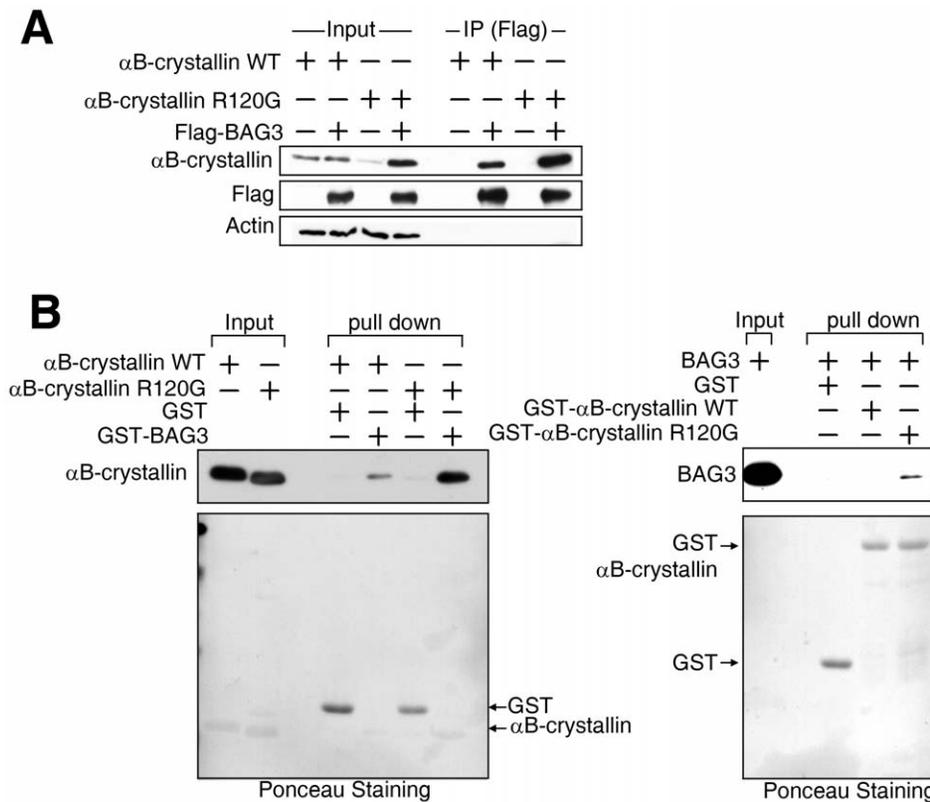


Figure 2. BAG3 recognizes folding status of α B-crystallin. (A) BAG3 binds to mutant type of α B-crystallin strongly. Wild type (WT) or mutant (R120G) α B-crystallin was expressed in HEK293 cells with Flag-tagged BAG3, and the cell lysate was mixed with anti-Flag antibody. Precipitated samples were analyzed by SDS-PAGE using anti- α B-crystallin (upper panel), Flag-tagged BAG3 (middle panel), and actin (lower panel). The sample before immunoprecipitation was also loaded to confirm protein expression (right four lanes). (B) Direct recognition of mutant α B-crystallin by BAG3. Purified GST or GST-fused BAG3 beads were incubated with purified α B-crystallin wild type (WT) or mutant (R120G), and a pull-down assay was performed. Precipitated α B-crystallin was detected with anti- α B-crystallin antibody (upper panel). The same membrane stained with Ponceau is shown below. Mutated α B-crystallin preferentially binds to BAG3. Purified GST, GST-fused α B-crystallin wild type (WT) or mutant (R120G) was mixed with purified BAG3 for a pull-down assay. The detection of α B-crystallin was achieved with anti- α B-crystallin antibody after SDS-PAGE. The same membrane was stained with Ponceau (lower panel). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016828.g002

domain and overexpression of Hsc70 in aggregation caused by the R120G mutant using immunohistochemical assay. Deletion of the BAG domain in BAG3 (BAG3 Δ C) still induced a significant reduction in aggregation formation. Overexpression of Hsc70 with BAG3 (BAG3FL+Hsc70) did not cause a significant further reduction of R120G aggregation compared with BAG3 Δ C+Hsc70. From these results, it appears that the effect of BAG3 in prevention of aggregation caused by R120G mutant does not depend on its interaction with Hsp70/Hsc70.

BAG3 reduces cell toxicity caused by α B-crystallin mutation

R120G α B-crystallin is reportedly toxic to cells, and induces cell death in striated muscle [8,10,24,25]. To investigate whether the toxicity of R120G α B-crystallin is also inhibited by BAG3 overexpression, R120G α B-crystallin was expressed with or without Flag-tagged BAG3 in the C2C12 mouse myoblast cell line, and the number of apoptotic cells during myoblast differentiation counted. There was no obvious difference in the apoptotic cell number among cells expressing wild type α B-crystallin, mutant α B-crystallin and mutant α B-crystallin together with BAG3 in C2C12 myoblasts. Upon differentiation initiation, more apoptosis was observed for R120G α B-crystallin expressing cells. However, the number of apoptotic cells

decreased when BAG3 was co-expressed with R120G α B-crystallin (Figure 4).

Discussion

During investigations on myofibrillar myopathy caused by ablation of the *bag3* gene, we identified a direct interaction between α B-crystallin and BAG3. This interaction can inhibit the aggregation and toxicity caused by a point mutation in α B-crystallin, R120G α B-crystallin [4]. Hsp70 and small heat shock protein family molecular chaperones have been reported to be critical players in human degenerative diseases [26]. Interestingly, genetic mutations of small heat shock proteins are found in diseases involving neurons, muscular tissues and ocular lens that arise from defects in protein folding. Four mutations (R120G, 464delCT, Q151X and G154S) in the α B-crystallin gene were identified in inherited myofibrillar myopathy [4,5,6]. Genetic mutations in the intermediate filament protein desmin also cause mis-assembly and aggregation of desmin, resulting in myofibrillar myopathy having similar pathological features [7]. Thus, the desmin aggregation occurring in myofibrillar myopathy attributable to mutations in α B-crystallin is due to the loss of its chaperone function [11,27,28]. Homozygous null mutation of desmin or *CRYAB* only induces very mild myopathy compared to myopathy induced by mutated α B-crystallin (R120G), indicating that the

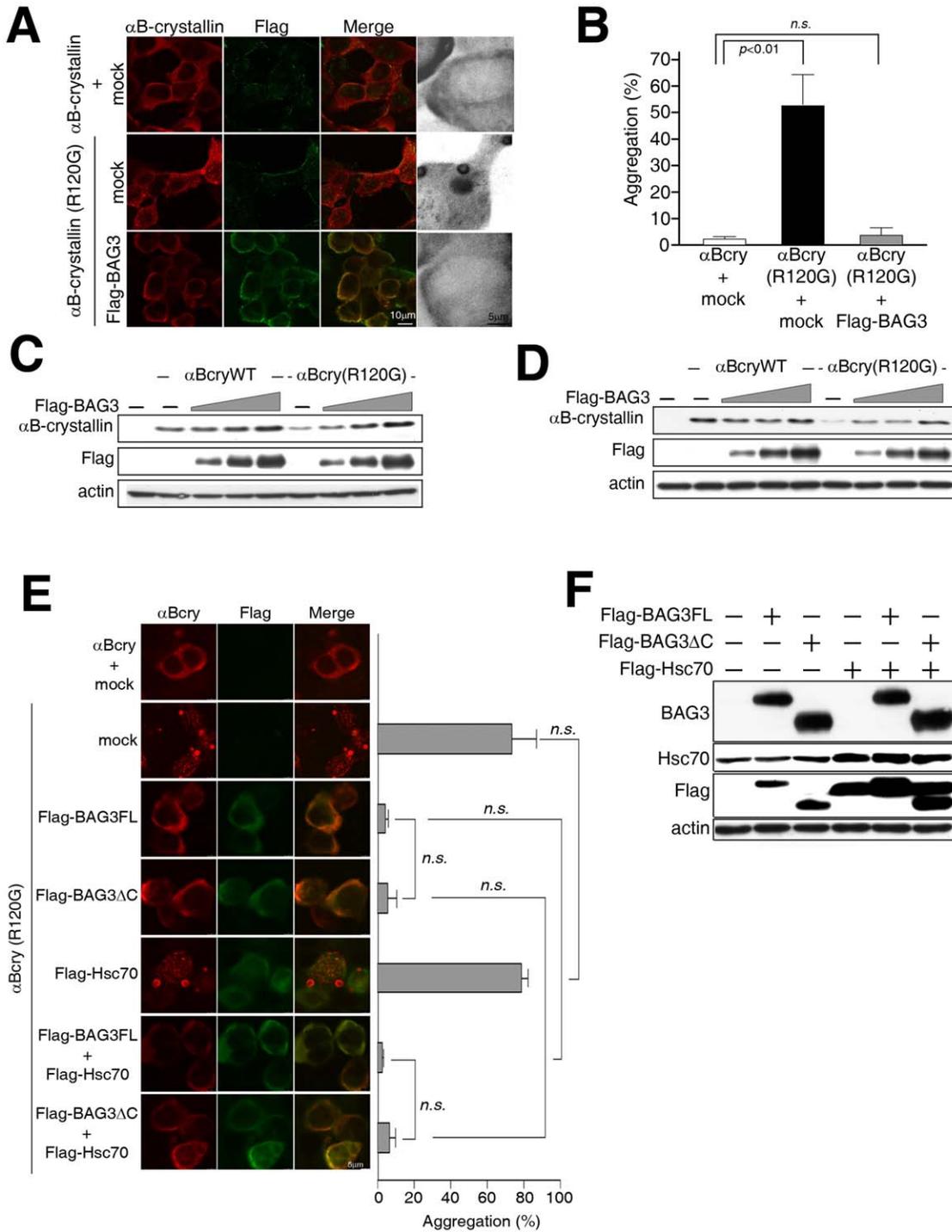


Figure 3. Overexpression of BAG3 suppresses aggregation of mutant α B-crystallin and increases its solubility. (A) Aggregation of mutant α B-crystallin is cleared by BAG3. HEK293 cells were transfected with plasmids for wild type or mutant α B-crystallin with or without Flag-tagged BAG3. Two days later, cells were fixed and α B-crystallin and Flag-tagged BAG3 were stained with anti- α B-crystallin antibody (red in color images) and Flag-antibody (green in color images), respectively. Merged images are also shown (Merge). (B) BAG3 cleared aggregation caused by α B-crystallin mutant. After staining of α B-crystallin, the number of cells containing α B-crystallin aggregation were counted and statistically analyzed. The Y-axis indicates the percentage of cells displaying SDS-PAGE aggregation. (C) BAG3 increases stability of mutant type of α B-crystallin in HEK293 cells. HEK293 cells were cultured in a 24-well dish and plasmids for α B-crystallin wild type (WT) or mutant (R120G) were transfected (0.2 μ g each) with or without the plasmid for Flag-tagged BAG3. The amount of BAG3 plasmid was increased gradually (0.05, 0.15, and 0.3 μ g). After two days, cells were lysed in lysis buffer A (10 mM Tris, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 2% SDS, 10 mM NaF, 2 mM Na_3VO_4 , 2 mM PMSF, and 1:50 protease inhibitor cocktail), and sonicated. The sample was loaded onto SDS-PAGE, and an immunoblotting assay performed with anti- α B-crystallin (first panel), Flag (second panel), and actin antibody (third panel). GFP plasmid was transfected together to monitor transfection efficiency, and detected with anti-GFP antibody (bottom panel). (D) BAG3 increases solubility of mutant type of α B-crystallin in HEK293 cells. The same set of transfections described above in "C" were done, but lysis buffer B was used instead of lysis buffer A (lysis buffer B; 20 mM Tris, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.001% Tween-20, 10 mM NaF, 2 mM Na_3VO_4 , 2 mM PMSF, and 1:50 protease inhibitor cocktail). After homogenization, the sample was transferred to a tube, and centrifuged at 14,000 \times g

for 15 minutes at 4°C. The supernatant was transferred to a new tube to represent the soluble fraction. The samples were subjected to an immunoblotting assay to detect α B-crystallin (first panel), Flag-tagged BAG3 (second panel), actin (third panel), and GFP (last panel). (E) BAG3 clears aggregation of mutant α B-crystallin independent with Hsc70. HEK293 cells were transfected with indicated plasmids, and cultured for two days. Panel #1 (upper three panel): wild type α B-crystallin+pcDNA3 empty vector (mock). Panel #2–7 represents transfectants of α B-crystallin R120G mutant with plasmid indicated at the left of each three panels. After fixation, α B-crystallin (α B-Cry) and Flag-tagged proteins were stained with anti- α B-crystallin antibody (red in color images) and Flag-antibody (green in color images), respectively. Merged images are also shown (Merge). The number of cells containing α B-crystallin R120G aggregation were counted and statistically analyzed. The percentage of cells displaying α B-crystallin aggregation is shown in the right panel. (F) Expression of Hsc70 and BAG3 proteins in HEK293 cells used above. HEK293 cells were transfected with plasmids for α B-crystallin with or without Flag-BAG3 or Flag-Hsc70. Two days later, cells were lysed for western blotting. The expression levels of Hsc70 and BAG3 proteins in HEK293 cells were verified using anti-Hsc70 antibody (Hsc70), anti-BAG3 antibody (BAG3), and anti-Flag antibody (Flag). Actin was used as a loading control (actin). Hsc70 antibody detected endogenous Hsc70 as shown at the left three lanes in the second panel and overexpressed Flag tagged Hsc70 with endogenous protein at the right three lanes. Flag antibody detected BAG3FL (2 and 5 lane), BAG3 Δ C (3 and 6 lane) and Hsc70 (4, 5 and 6 lane).

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016828.g003

toxicity may be induced by aggregation itself [7]. This line of thinking is supported by the ability of R120G α B-crystallin to generate pathogenic aggregation and toxic amyloidogenic oligomers both *in vivo* and *in vitro* [12]. Since α B-crystallin has chaperone activity and interacts with other chaperones, this aggregation of mutant α B-crystallin may be inhibited by different molecular chaperones. α B-crystallin R120G aggregation is reversed by overexpression of Hsp27, suggesting that Hsp27 can be a molecular chaperone for R120G α B-crystallin [29]. α B-crystallin R120G aggregation is also inhibited by wild type α B-crystallin, Hsp27 and HspB8 [30]. In addition, Hsp70 and its co-chaperone CHIP inhibit aggregation of α B-crystallin R120G [30]. Since BAG3 is a co-chaperone of Hsp70/Hsc70 and an interacting partner of HspB8, inhibition of α B-crystallin R120G aggregation can also be modified by interaction with HspB8 or Hsp70. Multiple protein complexes with BAG3, wild type α B-crystallin, HspB8 and Hsp70 may cooperatively inhibit protein aggregation generated by mutations in α B-crystallin. As shown in Figure 3E, BAG3 with deletion of the BAG domain still inhibits

aggregation and apoptosis induced by the α B-crystallin R120G mutant, suggesting that BAG3 may not use Hsp70/Hsc70 for inhibiting aggregation in our system. In addition, overexpression of Hsc70 produced no additional effect in the presence of the BAG3 and BAG3 mutant. This data indicated that Hsc70 might not work synergistically with BAG3 in preventing aggregation. However, since Hsp70 and small Hsp chaperone systems have similar effects on R120G aggregation and BAG3 binds to both chaperones, it is possible that small heat shock protein interaction with BAG3 is enough to prevent aggregation in our assay system. Hsp70 inhibits R120G aggregation with ubiquitin ligase CHIP or co-chaperone Hdj1, suggesting that a particular complex with co-chaperones might be critical for Hsp70 to inhibit R120G aggregation. Thus, further investigation is necessary to elucidate the functional connection of BAG3 with Hsp70 complexes in prevention of R120G aggregation.

A BAG3 null mutation in mice results in severe progressive myofibrillar myopathy [16]. Recently, a genetic mutation where Proline is mutated to Leucine at amino acid position 209 of BAG3 has been reported in patients having severe myofibrillar myopathy [18,19]. Interestingly, amino acid 209 is located in the region of BAG3 that interacts with small heat shock proteins (HspB6, B8 [21] and α B-crystallin Figure 1F). Recently, the relationship between molecular chaperones and autophagy has been extensively studied. HspB8, a small heat-shock protein, forms a stable complex with BAG3, and this complex accelerates the degradation of mutant Huntingtin protein through autophagy [21,23]. We evaluated autophagy in our system, but found no evidence of accelerating autophagy in preventing aggregation of R120G α B-crystallin (not shown).

In Figure 2, pull down experiments indicated that BAG3 appears to have a greater affinity for R120G α B-crystallin relative to wild type. Since α B-crystallin forms multimers/dimers, it is possible that the molar ratio may be altered in the R120G α B-crystallin and BAG3 interaction. However, using a GST fusion of α B-crystallin for pull down experiments with BAG3 (Figure 2B right), only GST R120G α B-crystallin showed higher signals upon BAG3 precipitation, suggesting that R120G α B-crystallin may have a greater affinity for BAG3 compared to wild-type. This result is in agreement with finding that HspB8 interacts with α B-crystallin R120G to a greater extent than wild-type α B-crystallin, suggesting that this chaperone is recognizing a misfolded version of α B-crystallin [30]. Further experiments will be necessary to elucidate in detail why BAG3 appears to have a preference for α B-crystallin R120G.

BAG family proteins have a conserved Hsc70-interacting domain at their C-termini and regulate protein-folding activities [13,31]. On the other hand, the N-terminal sequences of BAG family proteins are different and have distinct functions [16,32,33]. BAG1 possesses a Ubl domain (Ubiquitin-like domain) that binds

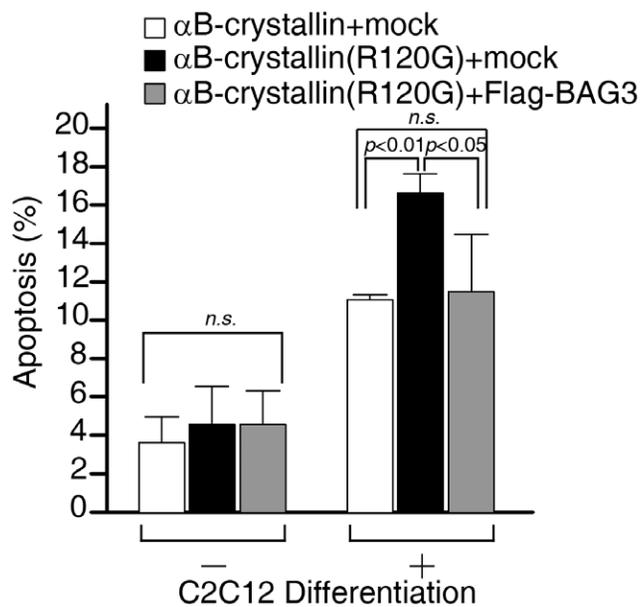


Figure 4. BAG3 attenuates the toxicity of mutant α B-crystallin. BAG3 inhibits apoptosis caused by α B-crystallin mutant in C2C12 cells. α B-crystallin wild type or R120G was expressed with or without Flag-tagged BAG3 in C2C12 myoblast cells, and cells were cultured with differentiation media to induce myotube differentiation. After fixing cells, α B-crystallin and cell nuclei were stained with anti- α B-crystallin antibody and Dapi solution, respectively. Cells with nuclear fragmentation typical of apoptosis were counted and statistically analyzed.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016828.g004

to the 26S proteasome, suggesting a function for this protein in protein folding and degradation. Involvement of BAG1 in neurodegenerative disease has been documented for Alzheimer's and Huntington's disease as well as Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis [34,35,36]. In this report, we found that BAG3 directly binds to and enhances the solubility of mutant α B-crystallin R120G and inhibits its aggregation. Finally, the toxicity caused by α B-crystallin was attenuated by overexpression of BAG3. BAG3 is the first co-chaperone molecule that bridges two major molecular chaperones, Hsc70/Hsp70, and small heat shock proteins (at least HspB6, B8 and α B-crystallin). We anticipate that investigation of BAG3 and

the two major chaperone interactions (small heat shock proteins and Hsp70/Hsc70) will reveal potential therapeutic approaches for myofibrillar myopathy and other aggregation/degenerative diseases.

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: AH MNS ST. Performed the experiments: AH MNS ST. Analyzed the data: AH MNS ST. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: AH MNS SC HHK ST. Wrote the paper: AH ST.

References

- Selcen D (2008) Myofibrillar myopathies. *Curr Opin Neurol* 21: 585–589.
- Knoll R, Hoshijima M, Hoffman HM, Person V, Lorenzen-Schmidt I, et al. (2002) The cardiac mechanical stretch sensor machinery involves a Z disc complex that is defective in a subset of human dilated cardiomyopathy. *Cell* 111: 943–955.
- Engel AG (1999) Myofibrillar myopathy. *Ann Neurol* 46: 681–683.
- Vicart P, Caron A, Guicheney P, Li Z, Prevost MC, et al. (1998) A missense mutation in the alphaB-crystallin chaperone gene causes a desmin-related myopathy. *Nat Genet* 20: 92–95.
- Selcen D, Engel AG (2003) Myofibrillar myopathy caused by novel dominant negative alpha B-crystallin mutations. *Ann Neurol* 54: 804–810.
- Reilich P, Schoser B, Schramm N, Krause S, Schessl J, et al. (2010) The p.G154S mutation of the alpha-B crystallin gene (CRYAB) causes late-onset distal myopathy. *Neuromuscul Disord* 20: 255–259.
- Wang X, Osinska H, Klevitsky R, Gerdes AM, Nieman M, et al. (2001) Expression of R120G-alphaB-crystallin causes aberrant desmin and alphaB-crystallin aggregation and cardiomyopathy in mice. *Circ Res* 89: 84–91.
- Maloyan A, Sanbe A, Osinska H, Westfall M, Robinson D, et al. (2005) Mitochondrial dysfunction and apoptosis underlie the pathogenic process in alpha-B-crystallin desmin-related cardiomyopathy. *Circulation* 112: 3451–3461.
- Rajasekaran NS, Connell P, Christians ES, Yan LJ, Taylor RP, et al. (2007) Human alpha B-crystallin mutation causes oxidoreductive stress and protein aggregation cardiomyopathy in mice. *Cell* 130: 427–439.
- Maloyan A, Sayegh J, Osinska H, Chua BH, Robbins J (2010) Manipulation of death pathways in desmin-related cardiomyopathy. *Circ Res* 106: 1524–1532.
- Bova MP, Yaron O, Huang Q, Ding L, Haley DA, et al. (1999) Mutation R120G in alphaB-crystallin, which is linked to a desmin-related myopathy, results in an irregular structure and defective chaperone-like function. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 96: 6137–6142.
- Sanbe A, Osinska H, Saffitz JE, Glabe CG, Kaye R, et al. (2004) Desmin-related cardiomyopathy in transgenic mice: a cardiac amyloidosis. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 101: 10132–10136.
- Takayama S, Xie Z, Reed JC (1999) An evolutionarily conserved family of Hsp70/Hsc70 molecular chaperone regulators. *J Biol Chem* 274: 781–786.
- Iwasaki M, Tanaka R, Hishiyama A, Homma S, Reed JC, et al. (2010) BAG3 directly associates with guanine nucleotide exchange factor of Rap1, PDZGEF2, and regulates cell adhesion. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 400: 413–418.
- Doong H, Price J, Kim YS, Gasbarre C, Probst J, et al. (2000) CAIR-1/BAG-3 forms an EGF-regulated ternary complex with phospholipase C-gamma and Hsp70/Hsc70 [In Process Citation]. *Oncogene* 19: 4385–4395.
- Homma S, Iwasaki M, Shelton GD, Engvall E, Reed JC, et al. (2006) BAG3 deficiency results in fulminant myopathy and early lethality. *Am J Pathol* 169: 761–773.
- Hishiyama A, Kitazawa T, Takayama S (2010) BAG3 and Hsc70 interact with actin capping protein CapZ to maintain myofibrillar integrity under mechanical stress. *Circulation Research* in press PMC in process.
- Selcen D, Muntoni F, Burton BK, Pegoraro E, Sewry C, et al. (2009) Mutation in BAG3 causes severe dominant childhood muscular dystrophy. *Ann Neurol* 65: 83–89.
- Odgerel Z, Sarkozy A, Lee HS, McKenna C, Rankin J, et al. (2010) Inheritance patterns and phenotypic features of myofibrillar myopathy associated with a BAG3 mutation. *Neuromuscul Disord* 20: 438–442.
- Shelton GD, Sammut V, Homma S, Takayama S, Mizisin AP (2004) Myofibrillar myopathy with desmin accumulation in a young Australian Shepherd dog. *Neuromuscul Disord* 14: 399–404.
- Fuchs M, Poirier DJ, Seguin SJ, Lambert H, Carra S, et al. (2009) Identification of the key structural motifs involved in HspB8/HspB6-Bag3 interaction. *Biochem J* 425: 245–255.
- Doong H, Rizzo K, Fang S, Kulpa V, Weissman AM, et al. (2003) CAIR-1/BAG-3 abrogates heat shock protein-70 chaperone complex-mediated protein degradation: accumulation of poly-ubiquitinated Hsp90 client proteins. *J Biol Chem* 278: 28490–28500.
- Carra S, Seguin SJ, Lambert H, Landry J (2008) HspB8 chaperone activity toward poly(Q)-containing proteins depends on its association with Bag3, a stimulator of macroautophagy. *J Biol Chem* 283: 1437–1444.
- Sanbe A, Yamauchi J, Miyamoto Y, Fujiwara Y, Murabe M, et al. (2007) Interruption of CryAB-amyloid oligomer formation by HSP22. *J Biol Chem* 282: 555–563.
- Sanbe A, Daicho T, Mizutani R, Endo T, Miyauchi N, et al. (2009) Protective effect of geranylgeranylacetone via enhancement of HSPB8 induction in desmin-related cardiomyopathy. *PLoS One* 4: e5351.
- Hishiyama A, Takayama S (2008) Molecular chaperones as regulators of cell death. *Oncogene* 27: 6489–6506.
- Nicholl ID, Quinlan RA (1994) Chaperone activity of alpha-crystallins modulates intermediate filament assembly. *EMBO J* 13: 945–953.
- Peng MD, Muchowski PJ, van Den IP, Wu GJ, Hutcheson AM, et al. (1999) The cardiomyopathy and lens cataract mutation in alphaB-crystallin alters its protein structure, chaperone activity, and interaction with intermediate filaments in vitro. *J Biol Chem* 274: 33235–33243.
- Ito H, Kamei K, Iwamoto I, Inaguma Y, Tsuzuki M, et al. (2003) Hsp27 suppresses the formation of inclusion bodies induced by expression of R120G alpha B-crystallin, a cause of desmin-related myopathy. *Cell Mol Life Sci* 60: 1217–1223.
- Chavez Zobel AT, Loranger A, Marceau N, Theriault JR, Lambert H, et al. (2003) Distinct chaperone mechanisms can delay the formation of aggregates by the myopathy-causing R120G alphaB-crystallin mutant. *Hum Mol Genet* 12: 1609–1620.
- Takayama S, Sato T, Krajewski S, Kochel K, Irie S, et al. (1995) Cloning and functional analysis of BAG-1: a novel Bcl-2 binding protein with anti-cell death activity. *Cell* 80: 279–284.
- Gotz R, Wiese S, Takayama S, Camarero GC, Rossoll W, et al. (2005) Bag1 is essential for differentiation and survival of hematopoietic and neuronal cells. *Nat Neurosci* 8: 1169–1178.
- Takada H, Chen NJ, Mirtsos C, Suzuki S, Suzuki N, et al. (2003) Role of SODD in regulation of tumor necrosis factor responses. *Mol Cell Biol* 23: 4026–4033.
- Elliott E, Tsvetkov P, Ginzburg I (2007) BAG-1 associates with Hsc70. Tau complex and regulates the proteasomal degradation of Tau protein. *J Biol Chem* 282: 37276–37284.
- Jana NR, Nukina N (2005) BAG-1 associates with the polyglutamine-expanded huntingtin aggregates. *Neurosci Lett* 378: 171–175.
- Rohde G, Kermer P, Reed JC, Bahr M, Weishaupt JH (2008) Neuron-specific overexpression of the co-chaperone Bcl-2-associated athanogene-1 in superoxide dismutase 1(G93A)-transgenic mice. *Neuroscience* 157: 844–849.