A Potential Regulatory Role for Intronic microRNA-338-3p for Its Host Gene Encoding Apoptosis-Associated Tyrosine Kinase

Aron Kos1, Nikkie F. M. Olde Loohuis1, Martha L. Wieczorek1, Jeffrey C. Glennon1, Gerard J. M. Martens2, Sharon M. Kolk2, Armaz Aschrafi1

1 Department of Cognitive Neuroscience, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behavior, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, The Netherlands, 2 Department of Molecular Animal Physiology, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behavior, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Abstract

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are important gene regulators that are abundantly expressed in both the developing and adult mammalian brain. These non-coding gene transcripts are involved in post-transcriptional regulatory processes by binding to specific target mRNAs. Approximately one third of known miRNA genes are located within intronic regions of protein coding and non-coding regions, and previous studies have suggested a role for intronic miRNAs as negative feedback regulators of their host genes. In the present study, we monitored the dynamic gene expression changes of the intronic miR-338-3p and miR-338-5p and their host gene Apoptosis-associated Tyrosine Kinase (AATK) during the maturation of rat hippocampal neurons. This revealed an uncorrelated expression pattern of mature miR-338 strands with their host gene. Sequence analysis of the 3’ untranslated region (UTR) of rat AATK mRNA revealed the presence of two putative binding sites for miR-338-3p. Thus, miR-338-3p may have the capacity to modulate AATK mRNA levels in neurons. Transfection of miR-338-3p mimics into rat B25 neuroblastoma cells resulted in a significant decrease of AATK mRNA levels, while the transfection of synthetic miR-338-5p mimics did not alter AATK levels. Our results point to a possible molecular mechanism by which miR-338-3p participates in the regulation of its host gene by modulating the levels of AATK mRNA, a kinase which plays a role during differentiation, apoptosis and possibly in neuronal degeneration.


Editor: Alfred Lewin, University of Florida, United States of America

Received September 6, 2011; Accepted December 31, 2011; Published February 17, 2012

Copyright: © 2012 Kos 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: This work was supported by a Donders Center for Neuroscience fellowship award of the Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre and a grant from FP7-Marie Curie International Reintegration to AA. 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: A.aschrafi@cns.umcn.nl

Introduction

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) constitute a novel class of small 21–23 nucleotides long, non-coding RNAs that act as post-transcriptional regulators of gene expression. They are highly conserved during evolution, and involved in a wide variety of biological processes. For example in developmental processes, apoptosis, metabolism, cell differentiation, and morphogenesis [1,2,3,4]. In animals, miRNAs regulate gene expression by base pairing imperfectly to the 3’ untranslated region (UTR) of target mRNAs, thereby inhibiting protein synthesis or causing mRNA degradation [5].

Although most miRNAs are encoded in intergenic regions or within exonic loci, approximately one-third of the mammalian miRNA genes are located in introns of non-coding RNA genes, or within introns of protein-coding genes [6]. They are referred to as intronic or intragenic miRNAs [7]. While the majority of the mammalian intronic miRNAs are transcriptionally linked to their host gene expression and are processed from the same primary transcript, computational surveys suggested that one fourth of intronic miRNAs are transcribed from their own promoters [8].

The precursor miR-338 sequence is intronically encoded within the Apoptosis-associated Tyrosine Kinase (AATK, also known as AATYK) host gene [9]. This gene is upregulated during apoptosis of myeloid precursor cells induced by interleukin-3 deprivation [10,11], and in cultured cerebellar granule neurons undergoing apoptosis induced by exposure to a low K+ environment [12].

Transcription, splicing and further processing will produce mature miR-338-3p and miR-338-5p from the seventh intron of the AATK gene (Figure 1A). For most miRNAs, only one strand (the guide strand) of the double-stranded miRNA duplex is loaded into RISC, while the other (*) strand is destroyed rapidly [13]. However, in some cases such as for miR-338, both strands (5p and 3p) are selected, and can function as post-transcriptional repressors [14]. Both AATK and miR-338 are highly conserved genes, and prominently expressed within the vertebrate central nervous system (CNS) [12,15]. Little is known about the role of miR-338 in maintaining neuronal function. Recent studies have indicated a role for miR-338 in oligodendrocyte differentiation and maturation [16]. In addition, miR-338-3p is enriched in distal axons, where it modulates mitochondrial function, and consequently oxygen dependent metabolic pathways in sympathetic neurons by regulating the expression levels of cytochrome c oxidase, subunit IV [17,18].

Since previous studies have also demonstrated a role for AATK in stimulating neuronal differentiation [19], we here monitored the gene expression changes of precursor (pre-) and mature miR-338
strands and their host gene (AATK) during the first 21 days in vitro (DIV) neuronal differentiation. This investigation revealed an uncorrelated expression pattern of the intronic miR-338-3p, and -5p with their host gene. Follow-up bioinformatic surveys identified that the 3’UTR of rat AATK mRNA contains two putative binding sites for miR-338-3p, suggesting that this miRNA may regulate the expression of its host gene during neuronal differentiation or degeneration. In the current study, gene expression analysis was combined with luciferase-based gene activity assay, to further examine the functional association of miR-338-3p and miR-338-5p in relation to their host gene.

Results

Profiling miR-338 and AATK Expression in Hippocampal Neurons during Differentiation in vitro

Previous reports have demonstrated that retinoic acid-mediated neuronal differentiation of human neuroblastoma cells results in the synchronized induction of expression levels of miR-338-3p and its host gene AATK [9]. Although both miR-338 and AATK are known to be specifically expressed in neuronal tissue [15,19,20], little is known about their relative abundance during neuronal maturation and neurite outgrowth. To examine whether the onset of miR-338 expression in hippocampal neurons in culture was correlated with the expression of AATK, the expression levels of the pre- and mature miR-338 strands, as well as AATK during in vitro differentiation of these neurons were investigated. A comparative qRT-PCR experiment was performed on dissociated embryonic day 18 (E18) hippocampal neurons at eight different maturational stages (Days in vitro (DIV) 0, 1, 3, 6, 10, 14, 18, and 21; Figure 1B). In rat hippocampal neurons, the expression levels for pre-, and mature miR-338 strands remained at significantly lower levels as compared to AATK mRNA levels. While the levels of miR-338-3p, continuously elevated within the assessment period (ten-fold until DIV 21), miR-338-3p levels increased only during early neuronal differentiation (fifteen-fold until DIV 6). Afterwards until DIV10, miR-338-3p expression levels decreased slightly, and remained at a relatively low level throughout the differentiation period (measured up until DIV 21). In addition, pre-miR-338 levels increased slightly within the first day in culture, followed by gradually decreased levels between DIV 3 and DIV 14, when pre-miR levels resumed to DIV 1 levels. Conversely, the relative levels of AATK mRNA increased considerably during the onset of neuronal differentiation (up to DIV 6), and AATK expression levels increased approximately sixty-fold within the first 21 days of in vitro differentiation (Figure 1B). The outcome of this experiment strongly suggests that the AATK mRNA levels and the levels of the (pre, -3p, -5p) miR-338 in rat hippocampal neurons are not coordinately regulated.

AATK Is a Target of miR-338 in Neurons

To evaluate whether the expression of miR-338 and AATK mRNA is functionally related, the possibility that miR-338 has the capacity to regulate AATK mRNA expression was considered. To initially explore this postulate, the TargetScan algorithm [21,22] was used to search for miR-338 binding sites in the 3’UTR of rat AATK mRNA. This in silicio analysis identified two 7-mer binding sequences within the 3’UTR of rat AATK mRNA which have the potential to function as a putative binding site for miR-338-3p (Figure 2). Moreover, the 3’UTR of mouse AATK mRNA was found to contain two putative cis-acting binding sites for miR-338-3p, and one putative binding site for miR-338-5p. However, the 3’UTR of human AATK mRNA contained a conserved sequence complementary to the seed target region of miR-338-3p (Figure 2). To explore whether miR-338 regulates AATK mRNA levels in neurons, AATK mRNA levels were monitored after transfecting rat B35 neuroblastoma cells with a miR-338 expression vector. MiR-338 transfection resulted in a significant increase in the levels of AATK mRNA.
of pre-miR-338, and mature miR-338-3p levels as compared with the endogenous miR-338 levels in null vector-transfected neuroblastoma cells (Figure 3A). In miR-338 overexpressing cells, AATK mRNA levels decreased by 30% when compared with null-vector-transfected neurons (Figure 3B). To assess whether miR-338 can specifically target AATK mRNAs, B35 cells were co-transfected with the miR-338 expression vector and a luciferase reporter plasmid containing the rat AATK 3'UTR. The presence of the miR-338 expression vector significantly reduced luciferase activity by 15% in B35 cells as compared to null-vector co-transfected neurons, indicating that 3'UTR of AATK mRNA is targeted by miR-338 (Figure 3C).

The initial results derived from B35 cells transfected with the miR-338 vector suggest that miR-338 has the capacity to modulate AATK mRNA levels. To specifically delineate the contribution of mature miR-338-3p, or miR-338-5p in reducing AATK mRNA levels, we individually lipofected double-stranded miR-338-3p and miR-338-5p mimics into B35 cells. Transfection of miR-338-3p and -5p resulted in an approximately hundredfold increase in mature miR-338 levels, as compared to the endogenous miR-338 levels in non-target miRNA (miR-NT) transfected neuroblastoma cells (Figure 4A). As shown in Figure 4B, in miR-338-3p transfected cells a significant reduction of AATK mRNA levels was achieved. Conversely, overexpression of miR-338-5p did not alter AATK levels significantly, as compared to the AATK mRNA levels of miR-NT transfected control samples. To further substantiate this finding, we co-transfected B35 cells with the luciferase reporter plasmid containing the AATK 3'UTR combined with either miR-338-3p, or with miR-338-5p. When compared to the control conditions, the introduction of the miR-338-3p reduced luciferase activity ~50% (Figure 4C). In contrast, luciferase levels did not change significantly when the miR-338-5p mimic was co-transfected with this reporter plasmid, indicating that rat AATK mRNA is specifically targeted by miR-338-3p. The outcome of these studies indicate that while overexpression of miR-338-5p may have modest, although not significant, effects on AATK mRNA levels, most pronounced reduction of the host gene mRNA levels is observed following the overexpression of miR-338-3p in B35 cells.

**Discussion**

The outcome of this study puts forward the idea that an intronic miRNA may have the capacity to regulate the expression of its host gene. In agreement with previous measurements, we find that the average level of AATK repression is modest. Interestingly, van Oudenaarden and associates recently demonstrated that regulation by miRNAs establishes a threshold level of target mRNA below which protein production is highly repressed. Near this threshold, protein expression responds sensitively to target mRNA input, consistent with a mathematical model of molecular titration, suggesting that miRNAs can act both as a switch and as a fine-tuner of gene expression [23]. Previous studies revealed an increased expression of AATK mRNA and protein during postnatal brain development, and elevated levels of AATK have been demonstrated to enhance neurite outgrowth [24]. Interestingly, it has been shown that AATK up-regulation is also associated with cultured apoptotic cerebellar granule neurons [11]. These findings suggest that specific amounts of AATK may

---

**Figure 2.** An overview of in silico identified putative miR-338 target sites within the AATK 3' UTR. Three AATK genes are depicted namely *Homo sapiens* AATK (hsa-AATK), *Mus musculus* AATK (mmu-AATK) and *Rattus norvegicus* AATK (rno-AATK). The miR-338 seed sequence is indicated in red. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0031022.g002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Target sequence</th>
<th>Context score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hsa-AATK</td>
<td>AATK 3’ UTR 1576: 5’...GGCGGAGUGUAGCUUCGUGGAG...3’ 1582</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hsa-miR-338-3p 3’ GUUGUUUAGUGACUACGACC</td>
<td>5’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mmu-AATK</td>
<td>AATK 3’ UTR 941: 5’...AAAGACAUAAAGAUUAUUGU...3’ 947</td>
<td>-0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mmu-miR-338-5p 3’ GUGAGUCCGAGGACGUGGG...3’ 947</td>
<td>5’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AATK 3’ UTR 222: 5’...AUGUGUCCCGAGGACGUGGGG...3’ 228</td>
<td>-0.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mmu-miR-338-3p 3’ GUUGUUUAGUGACUACGACC</td>
<td>5’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AATK 3’ UTR 882: 5’...AAUAUUUUGUACUGUGGAG...3’ 888</td>
<td>-0.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mmu-miR-338-3p 3’ GUUGUUUAGUGACUACGACC</td>
<td>5’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rno-AATK</td>
<td>AATK 3’ UTR 998: 5’...AGUUUGAGGCUAAGGUCGU...3’ 1004</td>
<td>-0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rno-miR-338-3p 3’ AGUUGUUUAGUGACUACGACC</td>
<td>5’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AATK 3’ UTR 873: 5’...AGUUUUUUGUACUGUGGAG...3’ 879</td>
<td>-0.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rno-miR-338-3p 3’ AGUUGUUUUAGUGACUACGACC</td>
<td>5’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
be important for proper neuronal growth and homeostasis. A recent paper has suggested that miR-338 is involved in the control of neuroblast apoptosis and in neuroblastoma pathogenesis [25].

Thus, miR-338 mediated fine-tuning of AATK expression levels during the onset of neuronal differentiation and apoptosis may be an important physiological mechanism to control differentiation and the number of neurons. Previous studies have suggested that approximately 20% of intragenic miRNAs have the capacity to target their host mRNA transcript [26]. Further, Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathway analysis revealed that 22 out of 74 pathways implicated the association of host genes, demonstrated significant over-representation of proteins encoded by the mRNA targets of associated intragenic miRNAs [7]. Similar to many intronic miRNAs, miR-338 lacks its own promoter and is therefore processed out of its intronic sequence [27,28]. Previous investigations have revealed that the proportion of intronic miRNAs whose expression profiles are synchronized with their host genes ranges between 34%–71% [29,30]. Here we propose a model, in which one of the two complementary versions of mature miR-338, namely miR-338-3p, generated through splicing and Dicer-mediated maturation, has the capacity to modulate the expression level of its host gene AATK in rat neuroblastoma cell lines (Figure 5).
with bioinformatics analyses shown in Figure 2, in which the miR-338-5p binding site is restricted to the 3' UTR of the mouse homologue of AATK mRNA, and is very poorly conserved evolutionarily. For example, the -5p binding site is absent in the 3' UTRs of rat and human versions of AATK mRNA. Despite the lack of a cis-acting binding site for miR-338-5p in rat AATK mRNA, our studies indicate that overexpression of this mature miRNA resulted in a modest reduction of host gene mRNA levels in rat neuroblastoma cell lines. While the exact mechanism for this observation is not clear, we presume that reduced AATK levels could be explained by secondary effects inherent with the overexpression of this mature miRNA. This notion is further supported by our observation that luciferase activity upon miR-338-5p introduction remained unchanged, suggesting that miR-338-5p lacks the capacity to directly modulate AATK levels through interacting with its 3' UTR. A detailed survey of miR-338-5p targets using the in silico TargetScan tool reveals that this miRNA has number of transcription regulators (such as SP3, and SP2 transcription factors) as putative targets, which could be modulated in their expression and subsequent function upon miR-338-5p overexpression, resulting in altered AATK mRNA transcription.

Recent studies have suggested a potential regulatory role of co-expressed intronic miRNAs with their host gene. Furthermore, a few studies have suggested a functional relationship between miRNA host genes and putative targets of corresponding intronic miRNAs. For example, the heart-specific host gene Myh6 is co-expressed with the intronic miR-208a, the latter of which has the capacity to regulate thyroid hormone associated protein 1 and myostatin, both negative regulators of muscle growth and hypertrophy [31]. Furthermore, the intron of the schizophrenia-susceptibility gene GRID1 encodes miR-346 which is down-regulated in schizophrenia, and based on target prediction algorithms preferentially targets genes which may be involved in the pathophysiology of this disorder [32].

In conclusion, the current investigations have determined the expression pattern of miR-338 and its host gene AATK during in vitro differentiation of primary hippocampal neurons and assessed the possible regulation of AATK by miR-338-3p. Collectively, these results suggest that miR-338-3p has the capacity to modulate rat AATK mRNA levels. MiR-338-3p-dependent regulation of AATK mRNA would thus offer a mechanism to control availability of this neuronal mRNA during neuronal differentiation and degeneration. This conjecture is presented here, as a testable hypothesis that we suggest should be subject to future experimental examination.

**Materials and Methods**

**Bioinformatic analysis**

The Targetscan algorithm [33] was used to interrogate the 3' UTR sequence of AATK mRNA for putative binding sites of miR-338. The context scores indicated in Figure 2 were calculated by the TargetScan algorithm [34]. In short, the context score combines the 3' pairing score, local AU content and distance from the nearest 3' UTR terminus to provide an interaction prediction in which a lower context score indicates a higher targeting preference by a miRNA.

**Transfection of DNA constructs and miR-338 mimics**

The miRNASelect pEGP-mmu-mir-338 and its corresponding negative control vector pEFP-mir-null expression vectors were commercially obtained from Cell Biolabs (San Diego). The 3' UTR from the AATK gene was amplified from a rat cDNA library using the following primers incorporating the SacI and XbaI restriction sites: AATK 3' UTR forward, AAAAAAAA-GAGCTCTGAGACCCAGGTTATCCCAC; AATK 3' UTR reverse, AAAAAAAATCTAGAGGAACAAGAAAATCATTGCA. The AATK 3' UTR amplicon was ligated into the pmirGLO Dual-Luciferase miRNA target expression vector (promega) between the SacI and XbaI restriction sites. Transfection of DNA constructs into cell lines was performed using Lipofectamin 2000 reagent (Life Technologies) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The double-stranded RNA that mimics endogenous rat miR-338-3p [UCCAGCAUCAGUGAUUUUGUUGA], rat miR-338-5p [AACAAUAUCCUGGUGCUG AGUG], and miR-NT,

![Figure 5. Proposed model of AATK regulation by its intronic miR-338.](https://www.plosone.org)
Luciferase assay

Three days after transfection, the cells were lysed and processed for luciferase luminescence measurement. For detection of luciferase activity the Dual-Glo luciferase assay system (Promega) was performed as previously described [36]. Briefly, an appropriate amount of Dual-Glo reagent was added to the cell medium enabling cell lysis and subsequent detection of firefly luminescence in a luminometer. Normalization of the samples was performed by addition of the Dual-Glo Stop & Glo reagent enabling the detection of renilla luminescence, and the luciferase activity in relative light units (RLU) was subsequently calculated.

Cell culture

Rat neuroblastoma B35 cells (rat CNS derived) were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA, USA), and were cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM) high glucose (4.5 g/L) supplemented with pyruvate (10 mg/mL), penicillin/streptomycin antibiotics (20 μg/mL) and 10% fetal calf serum. The cells were maintained at 37 °C and 5% CO2. Primary cultures of hippocampal neurons were prepared from embryonic day 18 rats as described [37], and maintained in a neurobasal medium supplemented with B27 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) and 2 nmol/L GlutaMax (Life Technologies).

Statistics

Quantitative data are presented as the mean ± SEM. Student’s t test was used to determine significant differences between two groups. One-way ANOVA with Bonferroni’s multiple comparison test was used to analyze significant differences among multiple groups; p<0.05 was considered significant.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Katharina Schulenburg, Jan Verheijen, and Willem van Boekel for technical assistance. Also, we thank Dr Barry B. Kaplan (NIMH) for critical reading and helpful comments on the manuscript.

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: AA AK. Performed the experiments: AK NFO MLW AA. Analyzed the data: AK AA GJM. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: AK AA GJM SK. Conceived and designed the experiments: AA AK. Wrote the paper: AK AA.