

Short sequence-paper

Molecular cloning and expression analysis of MPP α -2, a novel mouse transcript detected in a differential screen of pituitary libraries

Toshinobu Miyamoto¹, Maria T. Fiorenza¹, Yangu Zhao, Shiga Hasuike, Heiner Westphal*

Laboratory of Mammalian Genes and Development, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20892, USA

Received 28 June 2001; received in revised form 19 February 2002; accepted 19 February 2002

Abstract

We identified a novel isoform transcript, MPP α -2, of the mouse Mg²⁺-dependent protein phosphatase (MPP) alpha gene. The amino acid sequence encoded by MPP α -2 differs from the previously known MPP α -1 sequence only at the carboxyl terminal region. Northern and in situ hybridization analysis revealed differential expression patterns of these two transcripts in the embryo and in the adult organism, suggesting an elaborate regulation of the MPP α gene.

Published by Elsevier Science B.V.

Keywords: Protein phosphatase; Differential screening; *Lhx3*; Pituitary

The LIM homeodomain proteins *Lhx3* and *Lhx4* are important regulators of pituitary development [1–6]. The pituitary gland originates from two embryonic tissues. The anterior and intermediate lobes are derived from Rathke's pouch arising from the oral ectoderm, the posterior lobe from the neural ectoderm. The requirement for *Lhx3* and *Lhx4* during early organogenesis was proven by gene targeting [3,4]. They are essential for normal development of Rathke's pouch. In mutants that lack the function of either protein, there is an early arrest of pituitary development. In addition, both proteins are required for motor neuron development.

In an effort to identify genes that mediate the control of pituitary development exerted by *Lhx3*, we prepared cDNA libraries from E12.5 wild-type and *Lhx3* null mutant pituitary tissue. E12.5 corresponds to the onset of pituitary differentiation. Briefly, total RNA isolated from a single wild-type and a single null mutant E12.5 pituitary were converted to cDNA and then amplified by LD-PCR. Shorter double-stranded cDNA fragments were generated by *RsaI* digestion. cDNA fragments corresponding to mRNAs differentially expressed between the wild-type and the null mutant pituitary were selected by way of a denaturation/hybridization procedure. Differentially expressed cDNA

was PCR-amplified using oligonucleotide primers specific for adaptors linked to their ends. The subtracted mixture was cloned into the pGEM-T Easy cloning vector (Promega). cDNA inserts from randomly picked clones were individually amplified. To identify clones that were differentially expressed, cDNA blot arrays were prepared in duplicate using the DNA amplified from each clone. The blots were hybridized with forward and reverse subtracted probes (refer to user's manual for details). Using the above procedure, we isolated an 800 bp clone. This clone was used to generate a probe in order to screen an E12.5 whole embryo cDNA phage library (Stratagene). The screening resulted in the isolation of three clones that were sequenced in both directions. A 5' extension of one of these clones (Clontech Marathon cDNA Amplification Kit) yielded cDNA with an open reading frame corresponding to a protein of 326 amino acids (Fig. 1). The first 317 codons correspond to MPP α -1, a member of a gene family known to encode Mg²⁺-dependent protein phosphatases [7]. Thereafter, the sequences of our cDNA diverge abruptly, revealing a C-terminus that is distinct from that of MPP α -1. We use the term MPP α -2 to distinguish this putative protein from the one described earlier. An amino acid sequence comparison of the two gene products is shown (Fig. 2).

To elucidate the physiological role of MPP α -2, protein phosphatase assay was carried out. To generate the fragment of coding region of MPP α -2, PCR was performed with 5' RACE product as a template. The oligonucleotides used to

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +1-301-496-1855; fax: +1-301-402-0543.

E-mail address: hw@helix.nih.gov (H. Westphal).

¹ These authors contributed equally to the work.

	TCAAGTCATA	10
ATGGGAGCATTMTTTAGACAAGCCAAGATGGAGAAGCATAATGCCAGGGGCAGGGAATGGTTCAGTACCGCCTAAGCAGCATGCAAGGTTGGCGAG		110
M G A F L D K P K M E K H N A Q G Q G N G L R Y G L S S M Q G W R V		
TTGAAATGGAGGACGCACACACGGCTGTGATCGGTTCGCCAAGTGGACTTGTGATCGGTCATTCTTTGTGTATATGATGGGCATGCTGGTTCACAGG		210
E M E D A H T A V I G S P S G L E T W S F F A V Y D G H A G S Q V		
TGCCAAATACTGCTGTGAGCACCTTGTTAGATCACATACCAATAACCAGGATTTCAGAGGATCTGCAGGAGCACCTTCTGTGGAGAACGTAAGAATGGA		310
A K Y C C E H L L D H I T N N Q D F R G S A G A P S V E N V K N G		
ATCAGAACAGGGTTTTCTGGAGATTGATGAACACATGAGAGTTATGTCAGAGAAGAACATGGTGCAGATAGAAGCGGGTCAACAGCTGTGGGCGTCTTAA		410
I R T G F L E I D E H M R V M S E K K H G A D R S G S T A V G V L I		
TCTCTCCCAACATACTTATTTTCAATAACTGTGGAGACTCGAGAGGTTTACTTTGTAGGAATAGAAAAGTTCACCTTCTTACACAAGACCATAAACCAG		510
S P Q H T Y F I N C G D S R G L L C R N R K V H F F T Q D H K P S		
TAACCCGCTGGAAAAAGAACAATTCAGAATGCAGGGGGCTCGGTGATGATTCAGCGTGCAATGGCTCTCTGGCTGTATCGAGGGCCCTTTGGGATTTC		610
N P L E K E R I Q N A G G S V M I Q R V N G S L A V S R A L G D F		
GATTACAATGTGTCCATGGAAGAGGTTCCACAGAGCAGCTTTGTCTCCCAAGGCCGAAGTCCATGATATGAAAGGTCTGAAGAAGATGACCAGTTC		710
D Y K C V H G K G P T E Q L V S P E P E V H D I E R S E E D D Q F I		
TCATCTTGCATGCGATGGCATCTGGGACGTGAGGGAAACGAAGAGCTCTGTGACTTTGTGAGATCCAGACTTGAAGTCACTGATGACCTTGAGAAAGT		810
I L A C D G I W D V M G N E E L C D F V R S R L E V T D D L E K V		
TTGCAATGAAGTAGTGCAGACCTGCTTGTATATAAGGGAAGTCGAGACAACATGAGTGTGATTTTGTATCTGTTTTTCCAAGTGCACCCAAAAGTCTCGCGAGAG		910
C N E V V D T C L Y K G S R D N M S V I L I C F P S A P K V S A E		
GCGGTGAAGAAGGAGGCGAGCTGGACAAGTACCTGGAGAGCAGAGTAGAAGGTTGATCATTAACAAAAATAAATAAGTAGCTTTCTTTCAAAAACAAAAC		1010
A V K K E A E L D K Y L E S R V E G G S L T K I N K *		
CTTCCACAAAAGTCTAACCTTTTAGAAAAGTMTTAGTCCATTACATGCCTTTAGCATGTAGTACTAGTGTGTAAGTGGAAAAGGACGTTCTGTAGTAA		1110
CCATTGTMTTAGTCTGTGTCCCTGGCCCTGTGCACTATGGTTAGGAACTTCCAAGTGCAGCAAGCATGGCTTAAGATTCTTGTCTAAACCCACTGGCA		1210
TGTATAATGTGATGCCAGGCAAGCTGAGTATCCCTCTCGAAAAGACGACTACTGCAAGTCTCTGGAAATTTTTTAATTACCTGTGTTTGGTTGGTTGGAT		1310
TTTTGGGTTGGTTTGTMTTGTGTTTGGTTTTGAGAACGTGAAGGTCAAATGTTTACCAACAACGTTGCGGGTCCCACAGCTTTGAAACTCTGCTTTCAG		1410
CTGGTTCACGGCTTCTCCTGAGCATTGAGCAGTTTGTAGCTTACAACACAGACTTGCAGGAAATCCCAAGATGAATCAAGAAAAGTAGCTTGCACACCCCA		1510
GGAGTGTGAATCTGATGCTCTGCAGATCAGTGTAGAGTAGAACAAATGGAAAAGTGTGTGACCTCAAAAAAAAAGCAATGCATTAAAGTATTG		1610
GAGAAATTAATCTTTTGTGTTGGTGGGTTTGGTTTACTTGGTTGTGGAACCTGGGACCAATTAAGGTTTTTTCACAGAAAGGAAGTATTTCCTCTGTG		1710
GCACACCTCGGCCCTTACGTGATCTTGTATAATGTGTCCACCAGCATAAAAAAAGCATTGTCTCCCTGTGCGGTACACACAATGCATATGGATCATGT		1810
AGGCCCTATAAGCAGAAACACTTCCATGTAAAAAGTGTGTGTGACTCTTCTGTATACCATAAATGCGCATGCAAGCTTCAATCTGCCATGTCTTCATCTC		1910
ATTGTGCTTTCATTAATAAAATAGTGTGCATCTTAAATTTATTTTCCCAATTCAGTGTGCTTGAATTCATTTGTAATCTGCCATATTAGCATCATGTTTG		2010
GTTTTGTTGTGATGTTTTCTAGAGACCGGAGACGGTCTTGTCTTCTTACCCTCCCTCTTGTATGGTAAAGTGTGTGTTGTTACTGTTTAGTATTT		2110
CATTCATTGAGTACTAGTACGTCATTTTTTCTCACTATTTTAAAGTCTTGTAACTTTTTATATCTTAAGTAATTTCAATATGTTAATTGTTAGATAA		2210
AACAGTAAAGTTAAAATACTTAGAATGTTACAGGTTGAGTGGTCTAAATGCTGATCGGTAGAAAAATATGCAGCCAAAAAATATGTATAGGTTAAAG		2310
TTCCTATFGATGCTTTGGCATTCTAACTGGGCATATGTTTTTATGGTATAAAGAAATTAATAAATACCTTAGTATTTTTTACTGTGAAGTATATCCAGTT		2410
TTTTGAAATGAATGCTATTTTTCTCTTTAAAGCGTCTTTATTTTAAAGTAAATTTTTGGTGGAAATATCAAACATTCACATACATATTAACTTATAA		2510
GTTTTATATTTCACTATCAAGTGAGAGTTGCCATCTGGGCAGAGTTTACATTTAGTAGTCAATATTTTTGCTATATTAAGTGTTTTAACATGCAGTTG		2610
GAGGTAATGTCATAAATAAGATGCAACTAGAGAGAAAATGATGTTTCGGTAAAGTCTGCTGCTATTTAAAGGCATAGAATGTGACTTGGACTGTAAATGA		2710
TGTATGTCTTAAATGAAGATCACAGCTCTAAAGCAGGCACCAATACCTTTTTAAATACATGCCTTGACTAAGTGTGTGTGGCCCTACTAAGCTCATTT		2810
GATTGTCTGTCGACCTTTTGGCTGTGTGACTCCACCATTTGGGAAGGATAATGCTTCCTTCTGTGTGTCGCGCCTTCACTGAAGGCTGTCTGTGTC		2910
TTATGAAGCCGGAGTCTGCTGCTGTGCTCTTGGGCTTTTAAAGTCAATGCTTACCTGCTGCTACCTGCCGTACCTCCCAAGCTTACTACTGCCCTCCCTGA		3010
AAAAGTTGCTAATGTTGAGGGACACTTTATTAAGGAAGGTTGGGGGGGATATTGTTTGTGTCTGTGTTTCATGAAACATAAGAGAATTCGTTGCATACA		3110
TATCTTTTATGAAGGTATCAAGTCTTTTACAGTCTGTTAAATGTTATAGTCCAAAGCAATTAAGAAATTTCTTCATTCAATTTTTCTAGAAGCC		3210
AAAGGAAGAGGGAGGATAGTGTAAATGTTTCAAGTTTAAATGATTTGCCACATCAAATAAGAGATTTCAATTTGTTTCTAAAGCTTTTATTATTCATAAAA		3310
TATTTTTCTGTATTCTTCACAATTAATAATACCTAACATTTTGTGAGAGATGAAGTCAACATACATAGATAAGAGGGTTTCTTACTTAGCATTGAACCAT		3410
CATTTGTTAAATTTATCATGATTTTCAATTTCTCTGTATCTAGAGCTTAAACAATGATGTATTAGCTTAGTACAGACTGTGTTGTGTGTTACAGTG		3510
TTAGATTGTGAAGTTGTTGAGCTTAGGTAAGCATCAACCCCTTATTTTTGTATAGTAGATTT		3574

Fig. 1. Nucleotide sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of the MPP α -2 gene. The nucleotide sequence has been deposited in GenBank under access number AF369981.

amplify cDNA were: 5'-CGGGATCCATGGGAGCATTMT-TAGACAAGCC-3' and 5'-GGGGCGCCGCCTTATTTA-TTTTTGTTAATGATCCACCTTC-3'. The amplified product was digested with *NotI*/*Bam*HI and cloned into pET21b vector (Novagen). The recombinant plasmid was transferred to the *E. coli* expression strain BL21 (DE3). MPP α -2 protein was purified and Western blot analysis was carried out with anti-His antibody as a primary antibody. A band with a molecular mass of 41 kDa was detected (data not shown). Protein phosphatase assay was performed using a Serine/Threonine Phosphatase Assay System (Promega) according

to the manufacturer's instructions. The reaction mixture contained 50 mM imidazole (pH 7.2), 0.2 mM EGTA, 0.02% β -mercaptoethanol, 0.1 mg/ml BSA, 0.1 mM phosphopeptide and 5 mM $MgCl_2$ or 1 mM EDTA. Base level activity (<0.1 pmol phosphate/min/ μ g protein) was measured in the control (vector alone). By contrast, the extract containing the vector with the MPP α -2 insert exhibited substantial activity (3.16 pmol phosphate/min/ μ g protein) in the presence of 5 mM $MgCl_2$. This activity was reduced to base levels (<0.1 pmol phosphate/min/ μ g protein) in the presence of 1 mM EDTA.

MPP α 1	MGAFLDKPKMEKHNAQQQGNGLRYGLSSMQGWRVEMEDAHTAVIG L PSGL	50
MPP α 2	MGAFLDKPKMEKHNAQQQGNGLRYGLSSMQGWRVEMEDAHTAVIG S PSGL	50
MPP α 1	ETWSFFAVYDGHAGSQVAKYCCEHLLDHITNNQDFRGSAGAPSVENVKNG	100
MPP α 2	ETWSFFAVYDGHAGSQVAKYCCEHLLDHITNNQDFRGSAGAPSVENVKNG	100
MPP α 1	IRTGFLEIDEHMRVMSEKKHGADRSGSTAVGVLI SPQHTYF INCGDSRGL	150
MPP α 2	IRTGFLEIDEHMRVMSEKKHGADRSGSTAVGVLI SPQHTYF INCGDSRGL	150
MPP α 1	LCRN RKVHFFFTQDHKPSNPLEKERIQNAGGSVMIQRVNGSLAVSRALGDF	200
MPP α 2	LCRN RKVHFFFTQDHKPSNPLEKERIQNAGGSVMIQRVNGSLAVSRALGDF	200
MPP α 1	DYKCVHGKGPTEQLVSPPEVVDIERSEEDDQFIILACDGIWDMGNEEL	250
MPP α 2	DYKCVHGKGPTEQLVSPPEVVDIERSEEDDQFIILACDGIWDMGNEEL	250
MPP α 1	CDFVRSRLVETDDLEKVCNEVVDTCLYKGSRDNMSVILICFSPAPKVS AE	300
MPP α 2	CDFVRSRLVETDDLEKVCNEVVDTCLYKGSRDNMSVILICFSPAPKVS AE	300
MPP α 1	AVKKEAELDKYLESRVE EIIKKQVEGVPDLVHMRTLASENIPSLPPGGE	350
MPP α 2	AVKKEAELDKYLESRVE GGSLTKINK*	326
MPP α 1	LASKRNVIEAVYNRLNPYKNDTDSASTDDMW*	382

Fig. 2. Comparison of the deduced amino acid sequences encoded by MPP α -1 and MPP α -2 transcripts, respectively. Asterisks show the positions of stop codons. Bold face indicates sequence divergence.

In higher eukaryotes, four distinct MPP genes (PP2C α , PP2C β , PP2C γ and Wip1) have been reported [8–12]. Regulation of these genes seems complex as indicated by the fact that at least four mRNA isoforms are derived from the PP2C β gene, each with a distinct spatial and temporal pattern of expression. The encoded proteins differ from one another only in their C-terminal regions [13–15]. Recent studies demonstrated that the alternative usage of two promoters within the PP2C β gene regulate the tissue-specific expression pattern of PP2C β mRNAs [16]. Recently, the human PP2C α which inhibits the human stress-responsive p38 and *Jun*-N-terminal kinase (JNK) mitogen-activated protein kinase (MARK) pathways was isolated [17]. Our discovery of a second isoform of MPP α mRNA suggests that the transcriptional regulation of this gene may be elaborate as well.

Expression profiles of the MPP α -1 and MPP α -2 transcripts were established by section in situ hybridization of

the E12.5 pituitary and surrounding tissues. Sagittal sections (5 μ m) of wax-embedded embryos were hybridized to ³³P-labeled riboprobes, according to published procedures [18]. RNA probes were generated using SP6 or T7 polymerase (Ambion), using the manufacturer's instructions. Exposure time for radioactive signal detection was 21 days. Riboprobes corresponded to distinct 3' regions of the two MPP α transcripts. MPP α -2 was prominently expressed in the E12.5 wild-type pituitary and the adjacent floor of the diencephalon but not in the *Lhx3* null mutant pituitary (Fig. 3A, B), thereby validating the approach that led to the isolation of this transcript. By contrast, MPP α -1 transcripts were detected in the E12.5 pituitaries of both wild-type and *Lhx3* null mutant embryos (Fig. 3C, D). This implies that the transcriptional regulation of the MPP α gene is part of the pituitary differentiation program controlled by *Lhx3*.

A mouse multiple tissue Northern blot (Clontech) was hybridized with 242 and 800 bp probes generated by PCR

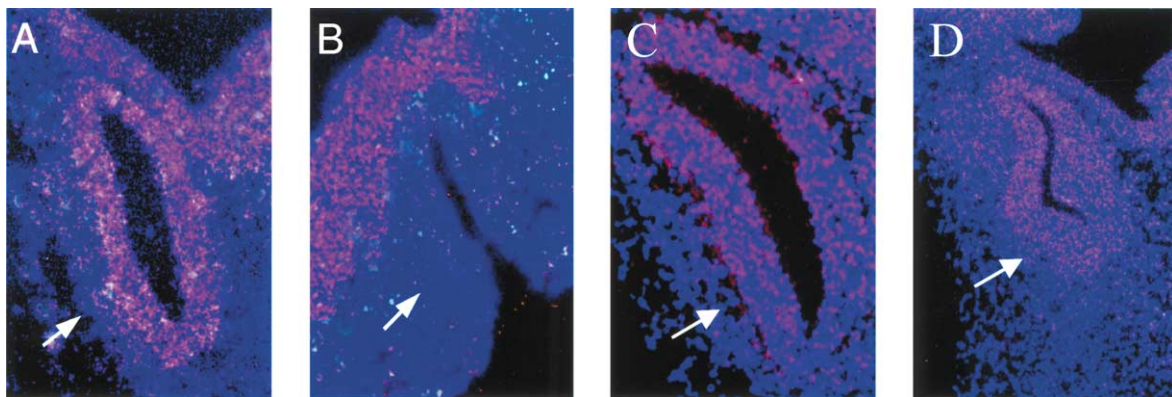


Fig. 3. E12.5 pituitary (arrows) expression patterns of MPP α -2 (A, B) and MPP α -1 (C, D) in wild-type (A, C) and *Lhx3* null mutant embryos (B, D), respectively.

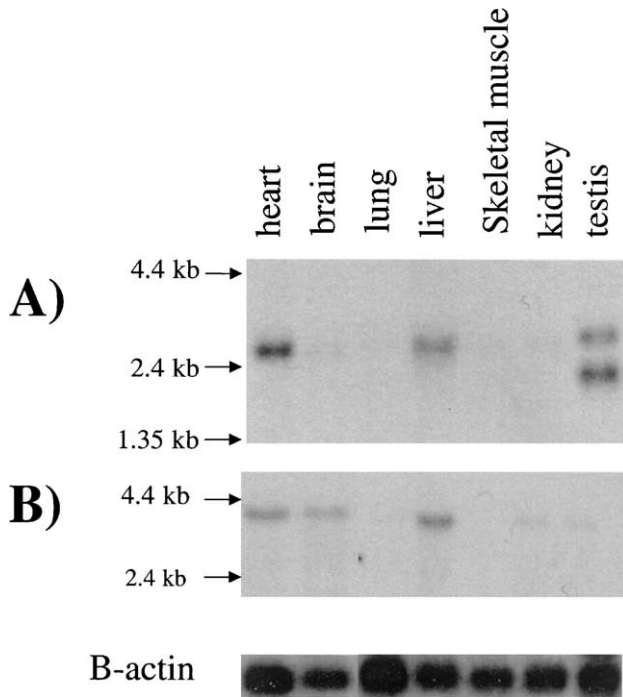


Fig. 4. Northern blots of RNA corresponding to select adult mouse tissues, hybridized with MPP α -1 (A) and MPP α -2 (B) probes, respectively.

from 3' sequences specific for the MPP α -1 and the MPP α -2 transcript, respectively. Differential regulation of MPP α transcription is clearly not restricted to the developing pituitary. A Northern analysis of select adult tissues revealed the presence of MPP α -1 mRNA in heart, liver and testis (Fig. 4A), and that of MPP α -2 mRNA in heart, brain and liver (Fig. 4B).

In conclusion, our results show a novel isoform of PP2C α . PP2C α -2 is expressed during wild-type pituitary development, but this expression is not detected in the *Lhx3* mutant. This differential expression pattern is not seen with PP2C α -1 indicating distinct transcriptional control mechanisms for these isoforms.

Acknowledgements

T.M. was supported by a fellowship of the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science.

References

- [1] M. Taira, W.P. Hayes, H. Otani, I.B. Dawid, Expression of LIM class homeobox gene *Xlim-3* in *Xenopus* development is limited to neural and neuroendocrine tissues, *Dev. Biol.* 159 (1993) 245–256.

- [2] I. Bach, S.J. Rhodes, R.V. Pearce 2nd, T. Heinzel, B. Gloss, K.M. Scully, P.E. Sawchenko, M.G. Rosenfeld, P-Lim, a LIM homeodomain factor, is expressed during pituitary organ and cell commitment and synergizes with Pit-1, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 92 (1995) 2720–2724.
- [3] H.Z. Sheng, A.B. Zhadanov, A.B. Mosinger, T. Fujii, S. Bertuzzi, A. Grinberg, E.J. Lee, S.P. Huang, K.A. Mahon, H. Westphal, Specification of pituitary cell lineages by the LIM homeobox gene *Lhx3*, *Science* 272 (1996) 1004–1007.
- [4] H.Z. Sheng, K. Moriyama, T. Yamashita, H. Li, S.S. Potter, K.A. Mahon, H. Westphal, Multistep control of pituitary organogenesis, *Science* 278 (1997) 1809–1812.
- [5] K. Sharma, H.Z. Sheng, K. Lettieri, H. Li, A. Karavanov, S. Potter, H. Westphal, S.L. Pfaff, LIM homeodomain factors *Lhx3* and *Lhx4* assign subtype identities for motor neurons, *Cell* 95 (1998) 817–828.
- [6] S. Thor, S.G. Anderson, A. Tomolinson, J.B. Thomas, A Lim-homeodomain combinatorial code for motor-neuron pathway selection, *Nature* 397 (1999) 76–80.
- [7] S. Kato, T. Kobayashi, T. Terasawa, M. Ohnishi, Y. Sasahara, R. Kanamuru, S. Tamura, The cDNA sequence encoding mouse Mg²⁺-dependent protein phosphatase α , *Gene* 145 (1994) 311–312.
- [8] S. Tamura, K.R. Lynch, J. Larner, J. Fox, A. Yasui, K. Kikuchi, Y. Suzuki, S. Tsuki, Molecular cloning of rat type 2C (IA) protein phosphatase mRNA, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 86 (1989) 1796–1800.
- [9] J. Wenk, H.I. Trompeter, K.G. Pettrich, P.T.W. Cohen, D.G. Cambell, G. Mieskes, Molecular cloning and primary structure of a protein phosphatase 2C isoform, *FEBS Lett.* 297 (1992) 135–138.
- [10] S.M. Travis, M.J. Welsh, PP2C gamma: a human protein phosphatase with a unique acidic domain, *FEBS Lett.* 412 (1997) 415–419.
- [11] M.A. Guthridge, P. Bellosta, N. Tavoloni, C. Basilico, FIN13, a novel growth factor-inducible serine-threonine phosphatase which can inhibit cell cycle progression, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 17 (1997) 5485–5498.
- [12] M. Fiscella, H. Zhang, S. Fan, K. Sakaguchi, S. Shen, W.E. Mercer, G.F. Vande Woude, P.M. O'Connor, E. Appella, Wip1, a novel human protein phosphatase that is induced in response to ionizing radiation in a p53-dependent manner, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 94 (1997) 6048–6053.
- [13] T. Terasawa, T. Kobayashi, T. Murakami, M. Ohnishi, S. Kato, O. Tanaka, H. Kondo, H. Yamamoto, T. Takeuchi, S. Tamura, Molecular cloning of a novel isotype of Mg²⁺-dependent protein phosphatase b (type 2Cb) enriched in brain and heart, *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 307 (1993) 342–349.
- [14] E.W. Hou, Y. Kawai, H. Miyasaka, S.S.L. Li, Molecular cloning and expression of cDNAs encoding two isoforms of protein phosphatase 2Cb from mouse testis, *Biochem. Mol. Biol. Int.* 32 (1994) 773–780.
- [15] S. Kato, T. Terasawa, T. Kobayashi, M. Ohnishi, Y. Sasahara, K. Kusuda, Y. Yanagawa, A. Hiraga, Y. Matsui, S. Tamura, Molecular cloning and expression of mouse Mg²⁺-dependent protein phosphatase b-4 (type 2C beta-4), *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 318 (1995) 387–393.
- [16] M. Ohnishi, N. Chida, T. Kobayashi, H. Wang, S. Ikeda, M. Hanada, Y. Yanagawa, K. Katsura, A. Hiraga, S. Tamura, Alternative promoter direct tissue-specific expression of the mouse protein phosphatase 2C β gene, *Eur. J. Biochem.* 263 (1997) 736–745.
- [17] M. Takekawa, T. Maeda, H. Saito, Protein phosphatase 2C α inhibits the human stress-responsive p38 and JNK MARK pathways, *EMBO J.* 17 (1998) 4744–4752.
- [18] D.J. Robinson, J. Romero, Sensitivity and specificity of nucleic acid probes for potato leafroll luteovirus detection, *J. Virol. Methods* 34 (1991) 209–219.