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Regulation of p53 in NIH3T3 mouse fibroblasts following hyperosmotic stress

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Abstract

The aim of this project was to analyze the regulation of p53 expression in NIH3T3 fibroblasts under the influence of increasing hyperosmotic stress. Expression of p53 showed a biphasic response pattern in NIH3T3 cells under increasing osmotic stress (337 mOsm to 737 mOsm) with a maximum at 587 mOsm. Under isotonic conditions p53 expression increased after addition of the proteasome inhibitor MG132 indicating that cellular p53 levels in unperturbed cells is kept low by proteasomal degradation. However, under hypertonic conditions p53 synthesis as well as p53 degradation were significantly reduced and it is demonstrated that the increase in p53 expression observed when tonicity is increased from 337 to 587 mOsm reflects that degradation is more inhibited than synthesis, whereas the decrease in p53 expression at higher tonicities reflects that synthesis is more inhibited than degradation. The activity of the p53 regulating proteins p38 MAP kinase and the ubiquitin ligase MDM2 were studied as a function of increasing osmolarity. MDM2 protein expression was unchanged at all osmolarities, whereas MDM2 phosphorylation (Ser166) increased at osmolarities up to 537 mOsm and remained constant at higher osmolarities. Phosphorylation of p38 increased at osmolarities up to 687 mOsm which correlated with an increased phosphorylation of p53 (Ser15) and the decreased p53 degradation. Caspase-3 activity increased gradually with hypertonicity and at 737 mOsm both Caspase-3 activity and annexin V binding are high even though p53 expression and activity are low, indicating that initiation of apoptosis under severe hypertonic conditions is not strictly controlled by p53.

Introduction

p53, which was discovered more than 30 years ago, is the most widely studied tumor suppressor (Levine and Oren 2009) and more than 50% of human cancers possess mutation in p53 (Levine and Oren 2009). p53 initiates cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, senescence, or autophagy in response to certain stress factors, for example, UV-light exposure, hypoxia, ribosomal stress, and osmotic stress (Kruse and Gu 2009; Elias et al. 2014).

The ubiquitin ligase MDM2 (murine double minute 2) is a major player in p53 regulation as it promotes proteasomal p53 degradation (Elias et al. 2014). Under normal unstressed conditions p53 controls its own degradation by promoting MDM2 transcription (Moll and Petrenko 2003). During cell stress p53 has to be stabilized and relieved from the MDM2 interaction in order to activate the cells stress response. Phosphorylation of p53 is a known modification and it has been demonstrated that phosphorylation of p53 at Ser15 by the serine/threonine
protein kinase ATM (ataxia telangiectasia mutated) and the p38 MAP (microtubule-associated protein) kinase (She et al. 2000) or at Ser20 by ATM blocks the p33 MDM2 interaction and hence p33 ubiquitination (Elias et al. 2014). Like p33 MDM2 can be regulated by post-translational modifications, that is, phosphorylation of MDM2 Ser395 inhibits the activity of MDM2 whereas phosphorylation of MDM2 Ser166 activates MDM2 translocation to the nucleus and its E3-ligase activity (Meek and Knippschild 2003). In addition to proteasomal degradation the p53 protein level is also regulated on a translational level by the ribosomal protein L26 and nucleolin, which increases and prevents p53 translation, respectively (Takagi et al. 2005).

Hypertonic stress causes cell shrinkage and leads to activation of a signaling cascade, which involves p53 and ends with apoptosis (Hoffmann et al. 2009). Induction of apoptosis via the intrinsic pathway involves p53 interaction with multidomain members of the Bcl-2 family, permeabilization of the outer mitochondrial membrane, release of cytochrome c and subsequently activation of caspase-3 (Vaseva and Moll 2009). In NIH3T3 mouse fibroblasts we have shown that the GTP binding protein Rab is activated when cells are transferred from isotonic (337 mOsM) to hypertonic (687 mOsM) and that Rab subsequently activates Casp3, which, as mentioned above, stabilizes p53 via phosphorylation at Ser15 (Friis et al. 2005). Consequently an increase in the level of p53 is associated to an increase in caspase-3 activity.

The goal of this project was to observe regulation of p53 expression in NIH3T3 fibroblasts under influence of increasing hyperosmotic stress. We report that the level of p53 shows a biphasic activation of p53 at increasing osmolarities and investigate the effect of increasing hypertonic stress on the proteins which seem to have a role in p53 regulation like p38 and MDM2. Additionally proteasomal degradation and the translational regulation of p53 were studied during the project. Finally we want to see if increase in caspase-3 activity with increasing osmolarity correlates with the p53 expression pattern.

Materials and Methods

Cell culture

Swiss NIH3T3 fibroblasts, derived from mouse embryonic fibroblast cells, were cultured in T175 flasks with Dulbecco’s Modified Eagles Medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% (v/v) heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum and 1% penicillin/streptomycin mix. The cells were kept in the incubator at 37°C, 95% humidity and 5% CO2. The cell culture was passaged every 3–4 days by trypsination (0.5%). Only passages 10–30 were used.

Chemicals and antibodies

Antibiotics (penicillin, streptomycin), DMEM (Gibco), high glucose, L-glutamine), fetal calf serum (Gibco), and trypsin (10×, Gibco) were from Invitrogen (Life Technology, Waltham, MA, USA). Unless otherwise stated, chemicals were purchased from Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO) or Mallinckrodt Baker B.V. (Deventer, NL). The proteasome inhibitor MG 132 was prepared as a 10 mmol/L stock-solution in DMSO is used. Primary antibodies: p53 (1C12) and phospho-p53 (Ser15) Abs (53 kDa; Cell Signaling, Essex, MA, USA, Mouse IgG, 1:500), p38 and phospho-p38 MAP kinase Abs (Thr180/ Tyr182) (38 kDa; Cell Signaling, Rabbit IgG, 1:200), MDM2 Ab (90 kDa, R&D Systems, affinity-purified Rabbit IgG, 1:500), phosphorylated MDM2 Ab (Ser166) (pMDM2, Cell Signaling, Rabbit, IgG 1:500), and histone H3 Ab (FL-136) (Santa Cruz Biotechnology; Finnell Street, Dallas, TX, USA, Rabbit IgG, 1:250) were all prepared in NaAzid free blocking buffer. Stabilized peroxidase conjugated secondary antibodies: Goat Anti-Mouse (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Wyman Street, Waltham, MA, USA, 1:600) and Goat Anti-Rabbit (Thermo Scientific; 1:600) were prepared in NaAzid free blocking buffer. Luminal and enhancer for western blotting were from Thermo Scientific.

Media

The phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) contained 137 mmol/L NaCl, 2.6 mmol/L KCl, 6.5 mmol/L Na2HPO4, and 1.5 mmol/L KH2PO4. Hypertonic DMEM was prepared by adding a calculated amount of 2.5 mol/L NaCl stock solution to the growth medium. Osmolarity of the solutions was verified by freezing point depression (Knauer Osmometer, Berlin, Germany). For the proteasome inhibition experiments, 330, 587, and 737 mOsm/kg were used and the proteasome inhibitor MG132, dissolved in DMSO was diluted 1:1000 in the media.

Cell lysates and western blotting

1 × 10⁶ cells were plated in nine petri dishes (diameter 10 cm) about 24 h before the experiment to ensure an 80% confluence. The growth medium was removed by suction and cells incubated at 37°C for 1, 2, 3, 4 h (time traces), 2 h (Caspase-3 activity), or 4.5 h (western blotting, QPCR) in either isotonic (330 mOsm/kg) or hypertonic (437, 500, 537, 587, 600, 637, 687, and 737 mOsm/kg) DMEM medium. Cells were subsequently washed with ice-cold
PBS, the PBS was removed by suction and the cells lysed in preheated (95°C) lysis buffer containing 10 mmol/L Tris-HCl, 1% SDS, 20 mmol/L EDTA plus 0.5 mmol/L of the protease inhibitor NaVO₄. A rubber police man was used to scrape off the cells before the homogenate was transferred to an Eppendorf tube and heated again at 95°C for 5 min. To ensure complete cell lysis the lysate was sonicated (medium level 4) for 20 sec. Finally, samples were heated again at 95°C for 3 min and spun cell debris was spun down at 20,000 g at 4°C for 5 min. The supernatant, containing the protein of interest, was transferred to a new tube and protein quantified by a BioRad Protein Assay (Alfred Nobel Drive, Hercules, CA, USA), using bovine serum albumin (Pierce) as standard and optical detection at 600 nm (GeneQuant™, GE Healthcare, Bio-Sciences, Pittsburg, PA, USA).

Lysate samples (30 µg protein) were separated and analyzed using Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate (SDS) PAGE and western blot as previously described (Friis et al. 2005). Briefly, samples were separated on NuPAGE™ (Invitrogen) Novex 10% Bis-Tris gels, using NuPAGE 3-Morpholinopropansulfonic acid (Mops) SDS running buffer and transferred to Whatman protran BA83 nitrocellulose transfer membranes (GE Healthcare) using a XCell II BlotModule (Invitrogen). Staining with 1% Ponceau S Red (Sigma) was used to verify/evaluate protein transfer before membranes were washed with TBST (10 mmol/L Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 120 mmol/L NaCl, and 0.1% Tween 20) and incubated/blocked for 2 h at room temperature or overnight at 4°C in TBST containing 5% nonfat dry milk to prevent unspecific protein binding. Membranes were incubated with primary antibodies for 2 h at room temperature or overnight at 4°C using primary antibodies digested in blocking buffer without NaAzid. After incubation with the primary antibody membranes were washed in TBST and subsequently incubated with peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies diluted in blocking buffer without NaAzid. After incubation with the primary antibody membranes were washed in TBST and subsequently incubated with peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies diluted in blocking buffer without NaAzid. After incubation with the primary antibody membranes were washed in TBST and subsequently incubated with peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies diluted in blocking buffer without NaAzid. After incubation with the primary antibody membranes were washed in TBST and subsequently incubated with peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies diluted in blocking buffer without NaAzid. After incubation with the primary antibody membranes were washed in TBST and subsequently incubated with peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies diluted in blocking buffer without NaAzid. After incubation with the primary antibody membranes were washed in TBST and subsequently incubated with peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies diluted in blocking buffer without NaAzid. After incubation with the primary antibody membranes were washed in TBST and subsequently incubated with peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies diluted in blocking buffer without NaAzid.

**Real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR)**

RT-qPCR was performed to quantify the mRNA accumulation/gene expression of p53 and β-actin (reference gen). RNA was isolated from cells grown to 90% confluence in petri dishes, using lysis buffer containing guanidine thiocyanate, plus β-mercaptopeto-ethanol and a GenElute™ Mammalian Total RNA Kit (Sigma Aldrich). Reverse transcription was performed on 1 µg RNA aliquots (determined from the 260 nm/280 nm absorbance ratio) and using an AffinityScript QPCR™ cDNA synthesis kit (Agilent Technologies, Stratagene Products Division, Santa Clara, CA, USA), a Mastercycler® (Eppendorf) and the temperature scheme: 5 min at 65°C (RNA denaturation), few minutes on ice (oligo(dT) primers annealing to poly(A)-tails), 15 min at 42°C (cDNA synthesis) and 5 min at 95°C (termination of the reaction). To quantify cDNA (mRNA) accumulation we used the Brilliant II SYBR® Green QPCR master mix (Stratagene) plus the following primers (100 pmol/µL) and TaqMan probes conjugated with 5’fluorescein:

- p53 forward primer: 5’-ATC TGG AAG ACA GGC AGA C-3’
- p53 reverse primer: 5’-CCA TGC AGG AGC TAT TAC AC-3’
- p53 probe: 5’-CCG GCT CTG AGT ATA CCA CCA TCC ACT A-3’
- β-actin reverse primer: 5’-GGA TGC CAC AGG ATT CCA AAC-3’
- β-actin forward primer: 5’-AGA GCT ATG AGC TGC CTG AC-3’
- β-actin probe: 5’-CCC TGA GGC TCT TTT CCA GCC TTC CT  TT CTT C-3’

**Caspase-3 activity assay – apoptosis**

Caspase-3 activity in NIH3T3 cells was measured as previously described using an ApoTarget™ Caspase-3/CPP32 Colorimetric assay (Protease BioSource International) and determination of protease activity from the cleavage of the peptide substrate acetyl-Asp-Glu-Val-Asp p-nitroanilide (Ac-DEVD-pNA) to p-nitroanilide (pNA), measured as shift in absorbance at 405 nm (microplate reader, Bmg LabTechnologies, Offenburg, Germany (Tastesen et al. 2010). Apoptotic and necrotic cells were detected by confocal laser scanning (Leica SP5X) using a commercial kit (Life Technology) and Annexin V-488 (Life Technology) binding (apoptosis) and propidium iodide staining (necrosis).

**Viability and cell count**

Cells, grown in Greiner Bio-one 12-well cell culture plates (500/000 cells well) were exposed to isotonic and hypertonic conditions for 2 or 4½ h and subsequently detached by trypsinization. Trypsin was neutralized by addition of medium. Cell necrosis was determined in a Nucleo Counter NC-200 using the Via1-Casette™ system (Chemotec, Davis, CA, USA), that is, concomitant staining with acridine orange for determination of total num-
number of cells and DAPI for the number of permeable, necrotic cells. Number of necrotic cells is given relative to the total number of cells.

**Statistical analysis**

Data are presented either as individual experiments, that are representative of at least three independent sets of experiments or as mean values ± standard error of the mean (SEM). Statistical significance was estimated by ANOVA. For all statistical evaluations, $P$ values < 0.05 were taken to indicate a significant difference.

**Results**

**p53 expression and phosphorylation as function of increasing osmotic stress**

Figure 1 shows that p53 protein expression respond biphasically to increasing hypertonic stress for 4½ h, that
is, expression is low under isotonic (337 mOsm) conditions, increases when the extracellular tonicity is increased from the isotonic 337 mOsm to hypertonic 587–600 mOsm and then decreases as the osmolarity is increased to 737 mOsm (A and B). The p53 expression is given relative to the highest value (600 mOsm) because the p53 band intensity under isotonic conditions was faint and quantification inexact. From Fig. 1C it is seen that p53 expression increases with time at 500, 600, 687 mOsm, indicating that the reduction in p53 observed in 687 mOsm does not reflect an oscillating p53 expression. Expression of p53 mRNA does not vary within the range 337–737 mOsm (Fig. 1D). Hence, the variation in p53 protein expression seen in Fig. 1B must reflect regulation on the protein level. Phosphorylation of p53 is a key event in translocation of p53 to the nucleus and p53-induced activation of apoptosis. We have previously shown that phosphorylation of p53 at Ser<sup>15</sup> increases with time in NIH3T3 cells following an increase in the extracellular tonicity from isotonic 337 mOsm to 687 mOsm (Friis et al. 2005). Figure 1E shows a representative western blot of p53 phosphorylation at Ser<sup>15</sup> (pp53). It is seen that p53 phosphorylation under isotonic conditions is low but increases transiently with increasing osmolarity. In Fig. 1F we compare p53 phosphorylation, shown as the pp53/p53 protein ratio, under conditions of high p53 expression, that is, 537 mOsm and more extreme osmolalities. The highest pp53/p53 ratio is obtained at a tonicity which is higher than the one giving maximal p53 expression.

**Ubiquitination and degradation is decreased at increasing osmotic stress**

In order to analyze the decrease in the protein level of p53 at high osmolarities cells were incubated with the proteasome inhibitor MG132. Figure 2A shows that inhibition of proteasome degradation has a strong impact on p53 expression under isotonic conditions whereas the effect is nonsignificant at 587 and 737 mOsm. Using p53 expression in the presence of MG132 as a measure of p53 synthesis and the difference in p53 expression in the presence and absence of MG132 as a measure of degradation, it is seen from Fig. 4B that synthesis as well as degradation decrease with increasing osmolarities. At 587 mOsm the p53 synthesis is significantly threefold larger than degradation, explaining the peak in p53 protein expression seen in Fig. 1B.

**p38 phosphorylation as function of increasing osmotic stress**

It has previously been shown that p38 in its phosphorylated state (pp38) upregulates p53 during osmotic stress by phosphorylation of p53 at Ser<sup>15</sup> (Friis et al. 2005). Therefore, the expression of p38 and pp38 was measured during increasing osmotic stress. From
It is seen that p38 expression is unaffected by the increase in osmolarity, whereas pp38 expression increases in the range 337–687 mOsm and decreases again in the range 687–737 mOsm. The pp38 to p38 expression ratio peaks at 687 mOsm (Fig. 3B). Thus, an increase in pp38 correlates with the increase in pp53 (Fig. 1E) and with a decrease in p53 degradation.

MDM2 expression and phosphorylation as function of increasing osmotic stress

Data in Fig. 4A show total MDM2 and phosphorylated MDM2 (pMDM2, Ser\(^{166}\)) in cells after the incubation with different osmolarities for 4.5 h. It is seen that MDM2 expression is constant in the range from 337 to 737 mOsm, whereas phosphorylation of MDM2 at Ser\(^{166}\), which indicates ligase activity, increases up to 537 mOsm and remains constant at higher tonicities (Fig. 4B). No significant variation in MDM2 expression was detected.

Caspase-3 activity increases as a function of increasing osmotic stress

Increase in caspase-3 activity is generally taken as an indication of apoptotic progress and we have previously shown that p53 activity is upstream caspase-3 activation under hypertonic conditions (Friis et al. 2005). From Fig. 5A it is seen that caspase-3 activity increases as a function of increasing tonicities in the range 337–737 mOsm. To verify apoptosis in NIH3T3 cells exposed to 737 mOsm we detected externalization of phosphatidyl-serine by binding of annexin V conjugated to green fluorescent FITC dye. The insert in Fig 5A shows clear annexin V staining at the plasma membrane, indicating apoptosis. However, the insert also indicates nuclear propidium iodide staining in a few cells, indicating the presence of necrotic cells. Hence, at high osmolarities, that is, 687 and 737 mOsm we have strong activation of caspase-3/apoptotic activity and low/essentially no p53 expression.

To quantify the extent of shrinkage-induced necrotic cell death we determined the ratio between permeable, necrotic cells (DAPI staining) and total number of cells (acridine orange staining) following 4.5 h exposure to increasing osmotic stress (337 mOsm to 737 mOsm). From Fig. 5B it is seen that necrotic cell death is occurring in parallel to apoptosis in cells exposed to extreme tonicities, that is, 687 and 737 mOsm, although to a low degree.
Discussion

The present data show that p53 protein expression is biphasic in response to an increasing osmolarity, that is, low under isotonic conditions (337 mOsm), dramatically increased following an increase in the extracellular tonicity from 337 to 600 mOsm, and then reduced to isotonic values at 737 mOsm (Fig. 1). The low p53 level under isotonic conditions is known to be achieved mainly through MDM2 mediated ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation (Elias et al. 2014). In congruence we find that inhibition of p53 degradation with MG132 under isotonic conditions increases p53 expression in NIH3T3 fibroblasts (Fig. 2A).

An increase in p53 expression is seen under many stress conditions and often reflects phosphorylation at Ser15 and hence protection of p53 against ubiquitination (Elias et al. 2014). In congruence with previous results (Friis et al. 2005) we find that phosphorylation of p53 at Ser15 is increased in NIH3T3 cells after exposure to high osmolarities. The phosphorylation of p53 at Ser15 follows a biphasic pattern and the highest pp53 to p53 ratio is obtained at 687 mOsm (Fig. 1E). Thus, reduced p53 degradation seen at high osmolarities (see Fig. 2B) correlates with increased p53 phosphorylation at Ser15. As seen from Fig. 2 both synthesis and degradation of p53 decrease at increasing hypertonicity although not to the same degree. The largest difference between synthesis and degradation is seen at 587 mOsm (Fig. 2), that is, when we observe the largest p53 protein expression (Fig. 1).

We have previously shown that phosphorylation of p38 is increased about eightfold within 180 min in NIH3T3 cells exposed to 687 mOsm compared to isotonic conditions (Friis et al. 2005). Furthermore, inhibition of p38 with SB203580 was shown to reduce the hypertonicity-induced p53 phosphorylation as well as the caspase-3 activation by at least threefold and it was concluded that p38 acts upstream to shrinkage-induced p53 phosphorylation and caspase-3 activation (Friis et al. 2005). In the present report we find that the level of phosphorylated p38 and phosphorylated p53 increases with increasing osmolarities up to 687 mOsm (Figs. 1 and 3). Hence, increased p53 phosphorylation and low p53 degradation in NIH3T3 cells at high hypertonic osmolarities correlate with an increased p38 phosphorylation.

MDM2 expression is unchanged during hyperosmotic stress (Fig. 4B), which is surprising as an increase p53 normally results in increased expression of MDM2 (Nag et al. 2013). Phosphorylation of MDM2 at Ser166, which promotes the E3-ligase activity (Meek and Knippschild 2003) and hence p53 degradation, is increasing in the range 337–537 mOsm, where after it reaches a plateau in the range 537–738 mOsm (Fig. 4B). Thus, at high hypertonicity we have a high ligase activity but low p53 degradation (Fig. 2B), that is, phosphorylation of MDM2 does not lead to a reduction in p53 expression as the hypertonicity increases from 587 to 737 mOsm presumably because p53 is phosphorylated (Fig. 1E) and hence protected. In contrast to the isotonic conditions the present
data show that p53 is not degraded by the proteasome at high extracellular osmolarities, as we do not observe a significant difference between p53 expression in the presence and absence of the inhibitor (Fig. 2A). From Fig. 2B it is seen that p53 synthesis is also decreasing from isotonic to 587 and 737 mOsm, but to a lesser extent than degradation. The largest difference between synthesis and degradation is seen at 587 mOsm, that is, we observe the largest content in p53 expression. This is in agreement with several reports, which indicate that p53 expression is regulated on the translational level by the ribosomal protein L26 and the transcriptional coactivator nucleolin (Chen et al. 2012). In addition, reduced synthesis of p53 from 337 to 737 mOsm most probably implies general reduction in protein synthesis during hyperosmotic stress as previously described by Kim and Strange (Kim and Strange 2013).

As mentioned in the introduction p53 is upstream caspase-3 when apoptosis is induced via the intrinsic pathway (Vaseva and Moll 2009). We find that caspase-3 activity increases gradually with increasing hypertonicity and becomes significantly increased at osmolarities above 600 mOsm (Fig. 5). It is previously demonstrated that hypertonicity increases caspase-3 activity in renal inner medullary epithelial cells (Zhang et al. 2000). However, Dmitrieva and coworkers find that p53 protects the cells from hypertonicity-induced apoptosis at moderate osmolarities (500–600 mOsm) where it causes cell cycle delay, but induces apoptosis at higher osmolarities (700–800 mOsm) (Dmitrieva et al. 2000, 2001). In the present report we find that the caspase-3 activity is unchanged in the range from 337 to about 500 mOsm but increases from 500 to 600 mOsm, which correlates with the increase in p53 expression (compare Fig. 1B and Fig. 5). However, the increase in caspase-3 activity from 600 to 737 mOsm, takes place under conditions where p53 expression is significantly reduced. From annexin V binding it is verified that the cells at 737 mOsm actually undergo apoptosis. Alternative pathways leading to caspase-3 activation in osmotically shrunken cells have been demonstrated (Hoffmann et al. 2009). In NIH3T3 cells we have previously shown that growth factor receptors become less sensitive under hypertonic conditions resulting in decreased activity of the PI3K/PKB pathway and hence activation of apoptosis (Nielsen et al. 2008). In addition it has been proposed that cell shrinkage leads to increased trafficking of death receptors to the plasma membrane and subsequent activation of caspase-3 (Reinehr et al. 2003; Reinehr and Haussinger 2007). These p53-independent mechanisms could likely be involved in caspase-3 activation in NIH3T3 cells following severe osmotic stress.

Conclusion

The present data show that the p53 protein level is increased in NIH3T3 cell by hyperosmotic stress until a certain osmolarity and then decreased. Under isotonic conditions synthesis and degradation of the p53 protein are both high and similar in size, which results in low p53 expression. Increasing the extracellular tonicity from isotonic 337 to 737 mOsm results in a decrease in the synthesis as well as the degradation of p53. At 587 mOsm the p53 synthesis exceeds its degradation significantly, which is reflected in high p53 expression, whereas at 737 mOsm degradation is low and balances a low synthesis. A concomitant increase in p38 activity and p53 phosphorylation at Ser15 when the extracellular tonicity is increased from 337 to 687 mOsm can to a certain extent explain the reduction in p53 degradation. The reduced synthesis of p53 from 337 to 737 mOsm most probably reflects a general reduction in protein synthesis during hyperosmotic stress. Caspase-3 activity is unchanged at osmolarities up to about 500 mOsm but increases at higher osmolarities. In the range 500–600 mOsm the increase in caspase-3 activity correlates with p53 expression but from 600 mOsm caspase activity is still increasing although p53 expression decreases significantly. This indicates that p53-independent mechanisms contribute to caspase-3 activation after hypertonic conditions in NIH3T3 cells.

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Conflict of Interest

None declared.

References


