Sumo E2 Enzyme UBC9 Is Required for Efficient Protein Quality Control in Cardiomyocytes

Manish K. Gupta, James Gulick, Ruijie Liu, Xuejun Wang, Jeffery D. Molkentin, Jeffrey Robbins

Rationale: Impairment of proteasomal function is pathogenic in several cardiac proteinopathies and can eventually lead to heart failure. Loss of proteasomal activity often results in the accumulation of large protein aggregates. The ubiquitin proteasome system (UPS) is primarily responsible for cellular protein degradation, and although the role of ubiquitination in this process is well studied, the function of an ancillary post-translational modification, SUMOylation, in protein quality control is not fully understood.

Objective: To determine the role of ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme 9 (UBC9), a small ubiquitin-like modifier-conjugating enzyme, in cardiomyocyte protein quality control.

Methods and Results: Gain- and loss-of-function approaches were used to determine the importance of UBC9. Overexpression of UBC9 enhanced UPS function in cardiomyocytes, whereas knockdown of UBC9 by small interfering RNA caused significant accumulations of aggregated protein. UPS function and relative activity was analyzed using a UPS reporter protein consisting of a short degron, CL1, fused to the COOH-terminus of green fluorescent protein (GFPu). Subsequently, the effects of UBC9 on UPS function were tested in a proteotoxic model of desmin-related cardiomyopathy, caused by cardiomyocyte-specific expression of a mutated αB crystallin, CryAB120G. CryAB120G expression leads to aggregate formation and decreased proteasomal function. Coinfection of UBC9 adenovirus with CryAB120G virus reduced the proteotoxic sequelae, decreasing overall aggregate concentrations. Conversely, knockdown of UBC9 significantly decreased UPS function in the model and resulted in increased aggregate levels.

Conclusions: UBC9 plays a significant role in cardiomyocyte protein quality control, and its activity can be exploited to reduce toxic levels of misfolded or aggregated proteins in cardiomyopathy. (Circ Res. 2014;115:721-729.)

Key Words: autophagy ■ cardiomyopathies ■ proteasome endopeptidase complex

Cardiovascular disease remains the number 1 killer in developed countries. During disease onset and the ensuing pathological processes, protein homeostasis in the stressed cells can be perturbed, and misfolded or damaged proteins may gradually accumulate and form large aggregates or inclusion bodies in the cells. In addition to more subtle pathogenic consequences, these aggregates can interfere with normal contractile function of the cells, leading to increased mechanical and metabolic stress. The pathogenic consequences of accumulating misfolded and damaged proteins are generally referred to as proteotoxicity. Multiple mechanisms of proteotoxicity have been proposed including alteration of transcriptional programs, oxidative stress, mitochondrial dysfunction, and inhibition of protein quality control (PQC) in the cell. Altered or compromised PQC has been noted in the stressed heart as a result of diverse causes including ischemia reperfusion, congenital hypertrophy, and desmin-related cardiomyopathy.

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Under normal circumstances, the majority of cardiac proteins are subject to degradation via the ubiquitin proteasome system (UPS). A damaged or misfolded protein is targeted for degradation via a specific process in which it is recognized as such and is post-translationally modified by the attachment of a small signaling protein, ubiquitin, with the help of sequential enzymatic reactions. The modified, polyubiquitinated protein is then shuttled to the proteasome where it is subsequently degraded. This process has been reviewed in detail. However, cardiac disease is often accompanied by proteasome functional insufficiency and misfolded or damaged proteins can accumulate and form aggregates that are easily discerned by standard histological analyses. Compromised proteasomal degradation has been hypothesized as potentially playing a pathogenic role during the development of cardiac disease, further compromising the stressed cells and enhancing the downward spiral into heart failure.
In addition to ubiquitination, other post-translational modifications may play a signaling role during the degradation of misfolded proteins. However, these are not well understood and the underlying physiological stimuli and consequences remain obscure. Several studies have suggested that the SUMOylation system can be upregulated during cellular stress and is involved in the degradation of misfolded proteins and reduction of cellular aggregates. Modification via SUMOylation also occurs through a series of conjugation steps that are similar to those that underlie ubiquitination. Small ubiquitin-like modifier (SUMO) protein is first activated with SUMO-activating enzyme 1 (heterodimeric enzyme, SUMO1-activating enzyme subunit 1/SUMO1-activating enzyme subunit 2), and the activated SUMO is then ligated to substrate with the help of an SUMO-conjugating enzyme 2 ligase, ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme 9 (UBC9). UBC9 ligates SUMO to the substrate by forming isopeptide bonds between the C-terminal Gly-Gly sequence of the SUMO protein and the amino group of the target lysine. In vitro, UBC9 directly ligates SUMO protein to the substrate, but in vivo, SUMO E3 ligase determines the substrate specificity of UBC9.

There are several isoforms of SUMO (SUMO 1–4) that are encoded by the human genome. Previously, the role of SUMOylation in PQC has been studied using individual components, and it appears that SUMO2/3 is involved in protein degradation. Initially, it was postulated that SUMO and ubiquitin were competitors, conjugating to the same lysine site(s). Thus, SUMO might interfere with ubiquitin-mediated degradation. However, current hypotheses now focus on the tight integration of SUMO with the UPS. SUMO acts as a signal for the degradation of several proteins, and SUMO modification can be recognized by the E3 ubiquitin ligase, promoting polyubiquitination and degradation through the UPS. SUMO modification can, in some cases, even serve as an adaptor for the polyubiquitination and degradation of protein through the UPS.

In yeast and mammalian cell lines, UBC9 activity inhibited aggregate formation through both SUMO-dependent and -independent mechanisms. UBC9 also interacts with several ubiquitin E3 ligases, such as muscle-specific RING finger 1 and may participate in the removal of protein aggregates. UBC9 expression increases overall patterns of cellular ubiquitination of cellular proteins and degradation through the UPS pathway. However, the underlying mechanism of UBC9-mediated aggregate reduction is not fully understood. UBC9 has enzymatic functions but may also partially regulate several other pathways involved in post-translational protein modification and homeostasis and can inhibit free radical generation during environmental stress.
antibody at 4°C overnight, washed 3 times with 0.1% Tween 20 for 5 minutes, and incubated with alkaline phosphatase conjugated secondary antibody for 2 hours. The membrane was then washed 3 times with 0.1% Tween 20 and 1 time with 1× TBS. The immune complex was detected with ECF detection reagents (GE Healthcare). Images were captured in a STORM 820 fluorescent scanner (GE Healthcare). The following antibodies were used for immunoblotting: UBC9, GFP, secondary antibody conjugated with alkaline phosphatase from (Santa Cruz Biotechnology), SUMO1, SUMO2/3, GAPDH and ubiquitin (Millipore), CryAB (Enzo Life Sciences), Bip (Sigma), PDI, HA tag and β-actin (Cell Signaling), ATF4, XBP1, and VCP (Abcam).

Proteasomal Inhibitor Study
NRVCs were treated with MG132 or lactacystin at dosages indicated for 12 hours to inhibit proteasomal activity. Aggresome clearance was measured as changes in fluorescence at different time intervals. In brief, NRVCs were infected with either Ad-β-gal or Ad-UBC9 and cells incubated in the 2% DMEM for 24 hours. For inhibition of proteasomal activity, NRVCs were treated with the proteasomal inhibitor MG132 for 12 hours and harvested at 0, 12, and 24 hours. They were subsequently fixed and permeabilized as described below. Aggregates were stained with poly-ubiquitin antibody and were quantitated using MetaMorph software.

Proteasome Activity Assay
Proteasomal activity was measured using the 20S Proteasome Activity Assay Kit (Millipore). NRVCs were infected with either Ad-β-gal or Ad-UBC9 for 3 days. Crude proteasomes were isolated as per the manufacturer’s protocol. Unbroken cells and cellular debris were removed by centrifugation at 12000g. The assay was done using proteasomal substrate (Suc-LVY-AMC), and activity was measured in a spectrophotometer (Synergy 2, BioTek) using a 360/460-nm filter. Activity was recorded as changes in fluorescence at different time intervals.

Immunofluorescence Microscopy
NRVCs were first washed with 1× PBS and then treated with cell fixative and permeabilization buffer (4% paraformaldehyde, 0.5% Triton-X in 1× PBS) for 10 minutes. Fixed cells were washed twice with 1× PBS and then incubated with 0.1 mol/L glycine (pH 3.5) for 30 minutes. Excess glycine buffer was washed with 1× PBS and fixed cells blocked using blocking buffer (1% BSA, 0.1% Tween 20 in 1× PBS) for 1 hour at room temperature. Cells were incubated with primary antibody diluted in blocking buffer at 4°C. Cells were washed and then incubated with secondary antibody conjugated to Alexa Fluor (Molecular Probes) for 1 hour at room temperature. Some experiments, cardiomyocytes were counterstained with sarcomere-specific antibodies such as tropinin I. In such cases, the cells were again blocked with blocking buffer for 30 minutes followed with the primary antibody and secondary antibody incubations for 2 hours each. For detection of the nucleus, a nucleic acid–specific stain, DAPI (Molecular Probes), was used in 1× PBS at a 1:5000 dilution for 5 minutes. Cells were washed twice with 1× PBS and then mounted using Vectashield Hard Set mounting medium (Vector labs) and allowed to dry at room temperature for 30 minutes. Slides were kept at 4°C until microscopy was performed. Cells were analyzed using an A1 confocal microscope (Nikon) using the following antibodies: tropinin I, ubiquitin (Millipore), cMyBP-C,34 CryAB (Enzo Life Sciences), antiilgiomer antibody A11, and UBC9 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology).

Cellular Toxicity and Death Assays
Cellular toxicity was analyzed by measuring the release of adenylate kinase from damaged cells using the ToxiFlex nondestructive cytotoxicity bioassay kit (Lonza). Chemiluminescence was measured in a Luminometer (GLOMAX, Promega). Cell death was detected by TUNEL staining using the In Situ Cell Death Detection Kit (Roche). Cells were observed under an A1 confocal microscope (Nikon) using the green channel (TUNEL positive).

Role of UBC9 in the Unfolded Protein Response Using an Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress Response Element Reporter
Endoplasmic reticulum stress response element reporter activity was determined in HEK239T cells using the Cignal ERSE Reporter (Luc) Assay Kit. Cells were transfected with reporter plasmid in the presence of 100 ng of pShuttle-cytomologavirus vector or 100 ng of pShuttle-cytomologavirus-UBC9 using lipofectamine (Invitrogen). Activity was measured after 48 hours of transfection using the Dual-Glo Luciferase assay system (Promega) and recorded in a Luminometer (GLOMAX, Promega).

Statistical Analyses
All biochemical and functional assays were performed in mice with mixed sexes. Experiments were repeated multiple times. Results are shown as means±SD. Paired data were evaluated using Student’s t test. For multiple comparisons, ANOVA with post hoc Tukey test was used. Statistical analysis was done using SPSS software. A value of P<0.05 was considered significant. The authors had full access to and take full responsibility for the integrity of the data. The authors have read and agreed to the manuscript as written.

Results
SUMOylation can be upregulated during cellular stress.16 Because UBC9 is thought to be associated with increased SUMO activity, we first tested adult (14 weeks) CryABR120G hearts. UBC9 levels were increased (Figure 1A and 1B), SUMO1 expression decreased, whereas SUMO2/3 was unchanged. Increases in UBC9 are not restricted to this model

Figure 1. Expression of cardiac SUMOylation proteins differentially regulated in αβ crystallin R120G (CryABR120G) and in transverse aortic constriction (TAC)–induced hypertrophied hearts. A and B, Western blot analyses of ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme 9 (UBC9), small ubiquitin-like modifier 1 (SUMO1), SUMO2/3, and CryAB protein in 14-week-old normal control NTG (gray) and CryABR120G transgenic (R120G black) hearts; n=6. C and D, Western blot analyses of UBC9, SUMO1, SUMO2/3, and GAPDH protein in normal, sham-operated hearts, and in hearts subjected to TAC and harvested after 2 weeks; n=8; sham (gray) and TAC (black). E and F, SUMO1 conjugates are reduced in CryABR120G hearts; n=3. **P<0.05, significant difference between NTG vs CryABR120G. "P<0.001, significant difference between NTG vs CryABR120G mice.
of cardiomyopathic stress, as we confirmed that the UBC9 protein is also increased in a pressure overload model of hypertrophy induced by transverse aortic constriction. At 2 weeks postsurgery, UBC9 levels are elevated and SUMO1 expression is also significantly decreased (Figure 1C and 1D). Changes in SUMO2/3 did not reach statistical significance. Although UBC9 was elevated in the CryABR120G hearts, SUMOylated proteins were significantly decreased (Figure 1E and 1F). In healthy neonatal rat ventricular cardiomyocytes (NRVCs), forced UBC9 expression increased overall levels of SUMOylation, whereas UBC9 knockdown resulted in hypo-SUMOylation (Online Figure I), and we think that, in the CryABR120G cardiomyocytes, increased levels of UBC9 constitute a compensatory attempt to maintain normal SUMOylation.

We then determined whether enhanced expression of UBC9 could directly affect aggregate accumulation in cardiomyocytes expressing CryABR120G. We generated adenovirus in which the cytomegalovirus promoter was used to drive UBC9 expression in NRVCs. Western blot analyses showed that UBC9 expression could be modulated in the cells and a dose–response curve generated (Figure 2A and 2B), with the protein being present in both the cytosol and nucleus (Figure 2C). Up- or downregulation of UBC9 expression showed no discernible effect on endogenous CryAB levels or on endogenous cellular proteins such as β-actin (Online Figure II). Overexpression of UBC9 in NRVCs had no effect on cell viability, but, in contrast, knockdown of UBC9 significantly increased cell death (Online Figure III).

To test the hypothesis that UBC9 expression could affect aggregate levels under proteotoxic conditions, UBC9 protein was coexpressed with CryABR120G in NRVCs. Aggregated protein was detected by staining for CryAB, and quantitation showed that overexpression of UBC9 reduced CryABR120G aggregate content in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 3A and 3B). Because UBC9 overexpression does not alter endogenous CryAB expression in cardiomyocytes (Online Figure II), the data suggest that UBC9 may specifically enhance the removal of misfolded proteins in the absence of increased chaperone. We also noted that UBC9 expression reduced ubiquitinated protein load in the CryABR120G cells (Figure 3C and 3D) but had no effect on overall ubiquitinated protein levels in normal NRVCs (Online Figure IVA–IVC). However, knockdown of UBC9 did increase ubiquitination in the insoluble fraction (Online Figure IVD–IVF). This suggests that UBC9 in general can reduce aggregate content in cells undergoing a proteotoxic response and that endogenous UBC9 levels can impact protein aggregation.

As noted above (Online Figure III), knockdown of UBC9 in healthy NRVCs had a detrimental effect on cell viability, suggesting that UBC9 is a crucial component of cardiomyocytes for cellular function and survival. To further explore its role in the proteotoxic environment induced by CryABR120G expression, we modulated UBC9 levels in NRVCs infected with adenovirus carrying the CryABR120G cDNA. We decreased UBC9 expression in these cells with siRNA. Western blot analysis showed that UBC9 siRNA1 and UBC9-siRNA2 knocked down expression, with siRNA2 being more effective (Figure 4A and 4B). Knockdown in these cells led to significantly increased aggregation (Figure 4C and 4D), suggesting that UBC9 levels can affect the stable accumulation of misfolded and aggregated proteins.

We have previously shown that CryABR120G expression results in compromised proteasomal function. To further define a potential direct role of UBC9 in the UPS, we used the inverse reporter protein (GFPu) of the UPS. GFPu is an unstructured protein that is efficiently degraded through the UPS, and its metabolism can be easily monitored by measuring GFPu levels. Overexpression of UBC9 led to significantly decreased GFP levels compared with control cells (Figure 5A and 5B), indicating improved UPS performance, whereas knockdown of UBC9 via siRNA resulted in increased GFPu (Figure 5C and 5D), suggesting UPS impairment. These data are consistent with the hypothesis that, in a cellular context, UBC9 levels can help regulate UPS function. To confirm that this effect was not attributable to a direct alteration of the proteasomal core on the part of UBC9, we looked at the effects of UBC9 in an isolated system, in which a direct measure of 20S proteasomal activity could be determined (see Methods). The data showed that UBC9 had no direct effect on the activity of the 20S proteasome (Online Figure V).

To determine whether proteasomal activity was essential in helping to mediate the effect of UBC9 on decreasing aggregate content, we used the proteasomal inhibitors carbobenzoxy-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-leucinal, Z-LLL-CHO (MG132) and lactacystin. NRVCs were coinfected with UBC9 and CryABR120G and then treated with proteasomal inhibitor for 12 hours before fixation. Quantification of aggregate levels showed that inhibition of the UPS abolished any effect that enhanced UBC9 expression had on aggregate accumulation, implying that its actions are mediated at least in part through the proteasome-based UPS (Figure 6). As expected on the basis of these data, knockdown of UBC9 increased the insoluble ubiquitinated protein levels in CryABR120G-expressing NRVCs.
Recent studies suggest that UBC9 may also impact endoplasmic reticulum homeostasis; for example, UBC9 protein regulates the expression of XBP1 and the transcript’s stability. We confirmed that components of the unfolded protein response, including XBP1, are upregulated by elevated levels of UBC9 (Online Figure VII), and UBC9 can directly target promoter elements involved in unfolded protein response activation (Online Figure VIIC and VIID).

We wished to determine whether enhanced UBC9 activity could effectively remove pre-existing aggregates from the NRVCs. Inhibition of proteasomal activity led to the accumulation of ubiquitinated aggregate proteins as detected by staining with polyubiquitin antibody (Figure 7). We used the reversible proteasomal inhibitor MG132 to block proteasomal activity for 12 hours and subsequently removed it from the cells, following the temporal disappearance of the aggregate content in the

Figure 3. Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme 9 (UBC9) expression reduces αB crystallin R120G (CryABR120G)-induced protein aggregate content in cardiomyocytes. Neonatal rat ventricular cardiomyocytes (NRVCs) were coinfected with Ad-CryABR120G (10 multiplicities of infection [MOI]) in the presence of Ad-β-gal (30 MOI) or Ad-UBC9 (30 and 50 MOI; increasing amounts indicated by triangle) for 5 days. A, Cells were fixed and immunostained with CryAB (green), troponin I (TnI; red), and DAPI (nuclear staining; blue). B, Aggregates in the cardiomyocytes were quantitated using MetaMorph software; n=4/treatment. C, Fixed cells were also stained with ubiquitin antibody (green) and cardiac myosin-binding protein C (red). D, Ubiquitin-containing aggregates were quantitated using MetaMorph software; n=4/treatment. ***P<0.0001, significant difference between β-gal vs UBC9-treated cells. ***P<0.0001, significant difference between control vs β-gal and UBC9-treated cells. †P<0.001, significant difference between β-gal vs UBC9-treated cells.

Figure 4. Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme 9 (UBC9) knockdown increases aggregate content in neonatal rat ventricular cardiomyocytes (NRVCs). A, Western blot showing the effect of the 2 UBC9-small interfering RNAs (siRNAs; 10 nmol/L) on UBC9 expression. B, Quantification of the Western blot siRNA; n=3. C, NRVCs were treated with 10 nmol/L of the siRNAs for 24 hours and then infected with Ad-CryABR120G (10 multiplicities of infection) for another 48 hours. Cells were fixed and stained for CryAB (green), phalloidin (red), and DAPI (blue). D, Aggregates in the cardiomyocytes were quantitated using MetaMorph software; n=4/treatment. *P<0.05, significant difference between scrambled (control [ctrl])-siRNA vs UBC9-siRNAs. ***P<0.0001, significant difference between ctrl-siRNA vs UBC9-siRNA.
absence and presence of UBC9 expression. UBC9 effectively accelerated aggregate clearance in the NRVCs during the subsequent 24-hour period, suggesting that UBC9 can play a vital role in the clearance of aggregated protein.

In the CryAB R120G hearts, accumulation of protein aggregates and impairment of systems involved in PQC are accompanied by the presence of toxic pre-amyloid oligomers (PAOs).15 PAOs are soluble, highly proteotoxic entities, and expression of peptide fragments that generate PAO in cardiomyocytes is sufficient to cause heart failure and death in transgenic mice.37,38 We therefore determined whether enhanced UBC9 expression could reduce the PAO generated as a result of CryAB R120G expression in NRVCs. PAO was detected using the conformer-specific antibody A11.39 Enhanced UBC9 expression had a dramatic effect on PAO levels, rendering them almost undetectable (Figure 8A and 8B). As we have shown that PAO is also toxic to the cardiomyocyte,37,38 we examined the effect of UBC9 on cell viability (Figure 8C) and confirmed that cell death, as measured by the TUNEL assay, was dramatically reduced as well (Figure 8D and 8E). As PAO generation appears to be common in diseased hearts suffering from different primary causes,15 these data further suggest that UBC9 expression is beneficial for cardiomyocytes subjected to proteotoxic stress.

**Discussion**

Recent data point to the potential contribution of compromised PQC in developing cardiac disease and heart failure.6,13 Proteasomal degradation plays a major role in PQC and, if impaired, affects the cell’s ability to remove damaged or misfolded proteins.12,40 If the UPS remains compromised, the proteotoxic load on the cell can increase, which often leads to the development of large aggregates, aggresomes, or inclusion bodies.4
These aggregates often display sequestration of chaperones, which further compromises the cell’s PQC, causing a general inhibition of normal protein synthesis and function. We have found that in cardiomyocytes, these proteotoxic processes are often accompanied by the generation of extremely toxic PAOs and have confirmed cardiomyocyte-specific PAO accumulation can lead to cell pathology and death in the CryABR120G animals. Post-translational modification of damaged proteins, such as ubiquitination, can target them for degradation. Although the role that ubiquitination plays in the normal and diseased heart has been intensively studied, the possibility of therapeutically targeting a specific degradative process is only just beginning to be explored. Herein, we extend the concept of PQC impacting cardiac pathology to another post-translational process, SUMOylation. SUMOylation enzymes belong to the ubiquitin class of proteins, and recent studies have suggested that overexpression of SUMO protein can be cardioprotective. The full impact of SUMOylation is still being defined, but it can clearly act on multiple cellular functions. SUMO modification not only can activate the transcriptional activity of GATA4, TBXs, and Nkx2.5, but can also repress transcriptional activity by destabilizing other transcriptional factors. SUMO modification is crucial for cardiomyocyte proliferation and normal cardiac development as well, and enhanced deSUMOylation caused cardiac abnormalities and perinatal death. SUMO modification can stabilize and enhance the ion channel activity of SERCA4, and inhibit Kv2.1 activity.

SUMOylation seems to be associated with degradation of proteins through the UPS although the mechanistic linkages remain obscure. UPS inhibition resulted in accumulation of SUMO2/3 conjugated proteins. Mass spectroscopy studies suggest that CryAB can be a substrate for ubiquitin and SUMO modification, but the functional significance is unclear. After determining that free SUMO protein is downregulated in the CryABR120G hearts and in a transverse aortic constriction model, we chose to explore the role of SUMOylation in cardiomyocytes by manipulating levels of the critical SUMOylation enzyme UBC9. SUMOylation components can be associated with protein aggregates in different proteinopathy models. However, the role of UBC9 in cardiomyocytes has not been determined. UBC9 is an SUMO-conjugating enzyme 2 ligase, and previous studies suggested that it plays a role in degrading short-lived proteins as well as in the removal of misfolded proteins. Immunohistochemical analyses of UBC9 in NRVCs both with and without cytomegalovirus promoter–driven UBC9 overexpression confirmed the ubiquitous distribution of the protein in both the cytoplasmic and nuclear compartments. Previous data derived from a variety of cell types are consistent with these results as UBC9 protein has been found in the cytosol, nucleus, nuclear membrane, cell membrane, and endoplasmic reticulum. Overexpression of UBC9 in the CryABR120G-expressing NRVCs had a striking effect on aggregate accumulation, decreasing the volume occupied by the aggregates by almost 90% (Figure 3), demonstrating that UBC9 levels can significantly affect the efficiency of cardiomyocyte in removing protein aggregates. UBC9 expression also reduced ubiquitinated protein levels, suggesting that UBC9 may function in controlling the overall proteasomal activity in the cell. UBC9 expression not only reduced protein aggregate accumulations, but also improved cell viability, particularly when the NRVCs were challenged with a proteotoxic environment.

Confirming the importance of protein in aggregate removal, UBC9 knockdown via siRNA treatment dramatically increased...
aggregate volume in the NRVCs. It is presently unclear how SUMOylation actually mediates aggregate reduction. It has been proposed that SUMOylation inhibits aggregation by reducing the β-sheet structure formation of mutant or unfolded proteins,32 and this is entirely consistent with the dramatic reduction in PAO levels that we observed on upregulating UBC9 levels as the conformer is dependent, among other things, on a β-sheet conformation. By measuring UPS performance directly in the intact cell using a degron-based reporter, we were able to confirm an effect of UBC9 levels on the UPS. Elevated UBC9 levels enhanced UPS function, whereas decreased UBC9 inhibited UPS-mediated protein degradation. These experiments suggest that UBC9 plays an important role in modulating proteasomal activity, and an essential role of the proteasome in mediating the effects of UBC9 was confirmed using the proteasomal inhibitors MG132 and lactacystin. Available data on the removal of the aggregates in the CryABR120G model point to both autophagy and UPS-mediated protein degradation. 

Our data justify further exploration of SUMOylation in cardiomyocytes. Studies defining the overprocess during stress.58 Our data justify further exploration of the SUMOylation system, and its enhanced expression can be beneficial in a proteotoxic environment, acting through multiple pathways (Online Figure VIII). We hypothesize that UBC9 may be a potential therapeutic target whose modulation could be productively explored in vivo, positively impacting the proteasomal functional insufficiency observed in cardiac proteotoxicity.55,56

Proteomic analyses indicate that proteasomal components can be SUMOylated as well, raising the possibility that proteasomal activity could be modulated directly by this post-translational modification.43 SUMOylation in cardiomyocytes. Studies defining the overall activity of the pathway, how it is affected by disease, and whether its modulation can decrease developing heart failure are all underway in newly developed animal models.

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Disclosures

None.

References

Post-translational processes, such as SUMOylation, can be effectively used to sequester the Sis1p chaperone. **Cell**. 2013;154:134–145.


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Sumo E2 Lgase UBC9 is Required for Efficient Protein Quality Control in Cardiomyocytes

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Running title: UBC9 in protein quality control

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Figure I, UBC9 expression enhances total NRVC SUMOylation and SUMOylation is decreased in CryAB<sup>R120G</sup> infected NRVC. A, Western blot shows total SUMOylation of NRVCs infected with Ad-β-gal (30 MOI) or Ad-UBC9 (30 MOI) for 3 days. B, Quantitation of the data in Panel A; n=3. C, NRVCs were treated with 10nM of the siRNAs for 72 hours and SUMOylated proteins detected by western blot. D, Quantitation of the data in Panel C, n=3. **P<0.01, significant difference between β-gal versus UBC9 treated cells. **P<0.01, significant difference between control (scrambled; ctrl)-siRNA versus UBC9-siRNA treated cells.
Figure II. Modifying UBC9 protein levels does not change CryAB expression. A, NRVCs were co-infected with β-gal (30 MOI) or UBC9 (30 MOI) for 3 days and protein expression evaluated using Western blots. Neither levels of CryAB or selected ubiquitous proteins such as actin or GAPDH were affected by UBC9 overexpression. B, Quantitation of the data in Panel A, β-gal (grey) and UBC9 (black), n=3. C, NRVCs were treated with 10nM of the indicated siRNAs for 72 hours and protein determined as in Panel A. D, Quantitation of the data in Panel C; n=3.
Figure III. Knockdown of UBC9 reduces cardiomyocyte viability. A, NRVCs were infected with varying amounts of Ad-UBC9 and cellular toxicity measured using the adenylate kinase assay. B, NRVCs were treated with 10nM of the siRNAs for 72 hours and then cellular toxicity measured using the adenylate kinase assay. **P<0.01, significant difference between ctrl-siRNA versus UBC9-siRNA. C, NRVCs were treated with 10nM of the siRNAs for 72 hours and cell death measured using the TUNEL assay. D, Quantification of data in Panel C. **P<0.01, significant difference between ctrl-siRNA versus UBC9-siRNA; n=4 for all panels except C
Figure IV. Knockdown of UBC9 expression causes accumulation of ubiquitinated protein in the insoluble fraction. A-B, Western blot analysis shows total ubiquitination level of NRVCs both in the soluble (Sol.) and insoluble (Insol.) fractions derived from NRVCs infected with Ad-β-gal (30 MOI) or Ad-UBC9 (30 MOI) for 72 hours. C, Quantitation of the data in Panels A and B; β-gal (grey) and UBC9 (black); n=3. D, E, NRVCs were treated with 10nM of the siRNAs for 72 hours and ubiquitination assayed by Western blot with ubiquitin antibody. F, Quantitation of the data in Panels D and E; Ctrl-siRNA (grey) and UBC9-siRNA (black); n=3. **P<0.001, significant difference between Ctrl-siRNA versus UBC9-siRNA treated cells.
Figure V. In vivo proteasomal activity is unaffected by UBC9 expression. A, An in vitro assay for proteasome activity (Methods) shows the expected dependence upon exogenously provided substrate in the isolated system; n=3 B, In vitro proteasome activity was measured using 10 µg of crude proteasome isolated from NRVCs infected with Ad-β-gal (30 MOI) or Ad-UBC9 (30 MOI) for 3 days; n=3 C, Western blots show that expression levels of the basic proteasome subunits are unaffected by UBC9 expression. D, Quantitation of the data in Panel C, β-gal (grey) and UBC9 (black); n=3
Figure VI. Knockdown of UBC9 causes significant accumulation of ubiquitinated protein in the insoluble fraction in NRVC expressing CryAB<sup>R120G</sup>.

NRVCs were treated with 10nM of the siRNAs for 24 hours and then infected with Ad-CryAB<sup>R120G</sup> (10 MOI) for another 48 hours. Ubiquitinated protein level was detected on Western blots using ubiquitin antibody for both the soluble and insoluble fractions. B, Quantitation of the data in Panel A; Ctrl-siRNA (grey) and UBC9-siRNA (black), n=3 ***P<0.0001, significant difference between Ctrl-siRNA versus UBC9-siRNA treated cells.
Figure VII. UBC9 directly targets elements of the unfolded protein response (UPR). A, Western blot and B, its quantitation show significant upregulation of a subset of UPR proteins; β-gal (grey) and UBC9 (black); n=3 C, Diagrammatic representation of vector used for the ER Stress Response Element (ERSE) promoter activity analysis. D, HEK 293T cells were transfected with vector alone (Vect.) a negative control with the ERSE reporter and UBC9 and activity measured using the dual glow luciferase assay; \(^1\) n=5; \(*P<0.05\), significant difference between β-gal versus UBC9 treated cells. \(***P<0.0001\), significant difference between Vect. treated versus UBC9 treated cells.
Figure VIII. Summary and hypothesized impact of UBC9 in NRVCs. UBC9 plays multiple roles in cardiomyocytes. UBC9 can regulate cellular aggregate levels and impacts on proper protein folding and degradation through the UPS pathway. This function is to some extent related to SUMOylation levels in the cell and knockdown of UBC9 reduces SUMOylation and increases aggregated protein in the insoluble fraction. UBC9 also regulates UPR and ER homeostasis by regulating the ER resident protein levels in the cells.

References