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## The G-protein coupled receptor CMKLR1/ChemR23: Studies on gene regulation, receptor ligand activation, and HIV/SIV co-receptor function

Mårtensson, Ulrika

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PO Box 117  
221 00 Lund  
+46 46-222 00 00

## Genomic organization and promoter analysis of the gene encoding the mouse chemoattractant-like receptor, CMKLR1

Ulrika E.A. Mårtensson\*, Christer Owman, Björn Olde

Division of Molecular Neurobiology, Wallenberg Neuroscience Center, BMC A12, SE-221 84, Lund, Sweden

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### Abstract

Chemoattractant-like receptor 1 (CMKLR1) is a functionally unknown (“orphan”) G-protein coupled receptor. It has been implicated in osseous and cartilage development, and it also has a pathophysiological role as one of the minor coreceptors involved in human immunodeficiency virus type I (HIV-1)/simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) infection of CD4<sup>+</sup> immune cells. Here we report the cloning of the mouse *cmklr1* gene, the characterization of its genomic structure for comparison with the human gene, and the mapping and functional analysis of its 5′ flanking sequence. The gene was found to contain three exons intercepted by one larger and one smaller intron. The overall structure resembles the human orthologue. The promoter lacks classical TATA and CCAAT boxes but contains several GC-rich regions as well as AP-4 elements, C/EBP motifs, and GATA-1 and GATA-2 binding sites. Promoter function was analyzed in mouse neuroblastoma (NB4 IA3) cells, endogenously expressing CMKLR1, as well as in mouse embryonic fibroblastic (3T3 clone A31) cells not expressing CMKLR1. 5′ Deletion analysis and luciferase reporter gene assays of the promoter indicated that a 280-bp sequence adjacent to the transcription start site (established through 5′-RACE) is essential for initiating transcription. Within this region it was possible to identify four potential Sp1-binding sites that may be active in the transcription of the gene. Thus, we show that the *cmklr1* gene has several conserved features in common with its human counterpart, which suggests that they are regulated in a similar manner. The promoter does not seem to be tissue specific but other elements or enhancers may be missing. The results provide a necessary basis for further studies of the gene regulation and function of this chemoattractant-like receptor and will be useful when manipulating the gene in the development of transgenic animal models.

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**Keywords:** Orphan G-protein coupled receptor; Transcriptional regulation; Luciferase reporter gene; Sp1

### 1. Introduction

G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) belong to a superfamily and are characterized by their localization to the cell membrane and general structure of seven membrane-spanning regions. The receptors are activated by a broad spectrum of highly divergent substances (Watson and Arkinstall, 1994). One subfamily of GPCRs comprises the “classical leukocyte chemoattractant receptors”, exemplified by the

receptors for complement factor, *N*-formyl peptide, and leukotriene B4 (Murphy, 1994). During inflammation these receptors become activated and contribute to the host–defence reaction to microbes and antigens.

Chemoattractant-like receptor 1 (CMKLR1) is a functionally unknown (i.e., orphan) GPCR with high homology to other chemoattractant-type receptors (Gantz et al., 1996). The mouse orthologue, mCMKLR1, has previously been described under the name DEZ by Methner et al. (1997); it was originally cloned from a neuroblastoma/glioma cell line and from a cDNA library of adult mouse brain (Methner et al., 1997). In situ hybridisation was used to show that the receptor is differently regulated during embryonic development, with high expression in cartilage and osseous tissue, whereas the main expression in the adult mouse was seen in parathyroid glands, lungs, and in blood vessels of the choroid plexus (Methner et al., 1997).

**Abbreviations:** Sp1, stimulating protein 1; AP-4, activator protein 4; C/EBP, ccaat/enhancer binding protein; GATA-1, GATA-binding factor 1; GATA-2, GATA-binding factor 2; cDNA, complementary DNA; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; TBE, Tris borate/EDTA; bp, base pair(s); kb, kilobase(s); ORF, open reading frame.

\* Corresponding author. Tel.: +46-46-2220521; fax: +46-46-2220568.

E-mail address: [Ulrika.Martensson@mphy.lu.se](mailto:Ulrika.Martensson@mphy.lu.se) (U.E.A. Mårtensson).

The rat and the human orthologues, rCMKLR1 and hCMKLR1, have also been described under the name CMKRL3 (Owman et al., 1997) and ChemR23 (Samson et al., 1998), respectively. Interestingly, hCMKLR1 was found to be expressed in dendritic cells and macrophages. It turned out to function as a coreceptor for select isolates of simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) and human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1) facilitating their entry into CD4<sup>+</sup> cells, thereby assisting the major viral coreceptors, CCR5 and CXCR4 (Samson et al., 1998). As part of a project aimed at elucidating the physiological and pathophysiological roles of CMKLR1 we have isolated the *mcmklr1* gene, mapped its genomic structure, and characterized its promoter in order to clarify the molecular mechanisms behind the gene regulation of mCMKLR1.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Cell lines

The mouse neuroblastoma cell line, NB4 1A3 (ECACC, no. 89121405), and the mouse embryonic fibroblastic cell line, 3T3 clone A31 (ECACC, no. 86110401), were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium + Glutamax I (Invitrogen) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and 0.5% penicillin + streptomycin. In addition, the NB4 1A3 medium contained 1% sodium pyruvate (Sigma). The cells were incubated at 37 °C in 7% CO<sub>2</sub>.

### 2.2. Northern blot analysis

Northern blot analysis of a premade mouse cell line blot (2 µg mRNA/lane) was performed according to the manufacturer's (Clontech) instructions. Total RNA was isolated from the 3T3 cells by the guanidinium isothiocyanate method (Chomczynski and Sacchi, 1987), mRNA was selected using a commercial kit (Amersham Biosciences), and 6 µg was used for the blot. A probe containing the coding region of *mcmklr1* was radioactively labelled with [ $\alpha$ -P<sup>32</sup>]dCTP (NEN) using the Megaprime DNA labelling Kit (Amersham Biosciences). The blot was hybridized and washed according to standard procedures (Sambrook et al., 1989) and exposed to X-ray film (Kodak) overnight at -70 °C.

### 2.3. Rapid amplification of cDNA ends (5'-RACE)

Total RNA and mRNA were isolated from NB4 1A3 cells as described in section 2.2. 5'-RACE was performed using the Marathon™ cDNA Amplification kit (Clontech). In the primary and secondary PCR the adaptor-specific primers (provided in the kit) were used together with the *mcmklr1*-specific primers, 5'GACCCAGACGGCCGAG-CAGGTCATGTAG 3', and 5'GACCAGACGGGG-AGCAGCACGGAGATGC 3', respectively. The amplified 5'-fragment was subcloned into pBluescript (SK-) for

sequence analysis using the BigDye Terminator Cycle Sequencing kit (PE Applied Biosystems).

### 2.4. Mapping of the *mcmklr1* gene

To isolate the genomic region containing the *mcmklr1* gene, a mouse bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) library (mouse strain 129/SvJ) was screened by Genome Systems using a probe corresponding to the coding region of the *mcmklr1* (Owman et al., 1997). A positive, approx. 200-kb BAC clone was purified using the Nucleobond PC 500 kit (Macherey-Nagel) according to the manufacturer's description. Isolation of the *mcmklr1* gene was performed by restriction digestions, southern blotting, and by PCR-based genome walking using the Universal GenomeWalker™ kit (Clontech). Positive fragments were subcloned into pBlue-script (SK-) (Stratagene) for restriction mapping and sequencing as above.

### 2.5. Construction of reporter plasmids for analysis of promoter activity

The region immediately upstream the 5' end of the *mcmklr1* transcription start was isolated by genome walking (Universal GenomeWalker™ kit, Clontech) using BAC DNA as template. In the primary and secondary PCR the adaptor-specific primers (provided in the kit) were used together with the *mcmklr1* primers, 5' CTCAAACCCTGATTTCCGAG-GAGCCGG 3' and 5' CAGAACAAGTGAAGAGAGGC-CAGAGC 3', respectively. The amplified products were subcloned into the luciferase reporter plasmid, pGL3-Enhancer (Promega).

### 2.6. 5' Deletions of the promoter region

5' Deletions of the promoter construct were performed using the Erase-A-Base kit (Promega). The promoter plasmid was linearized with *Mlu*I and *Kpn*I, and the fragment was purified on a column (Qiagen). The linearized plasmid was digested with exonuclease III at 30 °C for different lengths of time (Henikoff, 1984). The deletions were confirmed by sequence analysis.

### 2.7. Luciferase reporter assay

The day before transfection,  $6 \times 10^4$  NB4 1A3 cells/well were seeded in white 96-well tissue culture plates (Costar). Luciferase constructs (90 ng) were co-transfected with pRL-TK (3 ng) (Promega) as internal control, using 0.5 µl of the transfection agent, TransIT-LT1 (Mirus). Forty-two hours after transfection, the cells were harvested in 20-µl reporter lysis buffer (Promega) and stored at -70 °C until analysis. Firefly and *Renilla* luciferase activities were measured in a dual-luciferase assay (Promega) using a BMG Lumistar microplate luminometer. Experiments were performed at least three times in hexuplicates.

Table 1  
Oligonucleotides used as probes in gel-shift and super-shift assays<sup>a</sup>

Name	Sequence in 5' to 3' direction (sense strand) <sup>b</sup>	Location <sup>c</sup>
Sp1 cons	ATTCGATCGGGCGGGCGGAGC	
1Sp1 wt	TGCGCCAGACAAGGGCGGGTCAATCCTAGTGGG	– 205/– 171
1Sp1 mut	TGCGCCAGACAAGGttagGGTCAATCCTAGTGGG	
2Sp1 wt	TCTGGGGAGTGGCGGGGCCCACTCCACACAGC	– 125/– 91
2Sp1 mut	TCTGGGGAGTttagGGGGGCCCACTCCACACAGC	
3Sp1 wt	CCCACTCCACACAGCTGGCGCCCGCCCTCCCAAGGCTGTTTC	– 105/– 62
3Sp1 mut	CCCACTCCACACAGCTGGCGCCCGCCttagCTCCCAAGGCTGTTTC	
4Sp1 wt	TCCTGCTCTCCCGCCCTCCCGTCCAGCTGTTTCTCAGGCT	– 63/– 20
4Sp1 mut	TCCTGCTCTCCCGCttagTCCCGTCCAGCTGTTTCTCAGGCT	

<sup>a</sup> All oligonucleotides were synthesized by MWG Biotech.

<sup>b</sup> Sp1 binding motifs are indicated in bold letters. Mutations relative to the corresponding wild-type (wt) sequence are shown in lowercase letters.

<sup>c</sup> Locations of oligonucleotides are presented as base pairs upstream of the transcription start site.

## 2.8. Electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA)

Nuclear extracts were prepared from NB4 1A3 cells essentially as previously described (Andrews and Faller, 1991), with the following modifications: 0.5 mM DTT (dithiothreitol) + 0.2 mM PMSF (phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride) in buffer A and C were replaced by protease inhibitor tablets (Roche), and buffer A was supplemented with 10% Nonidet P40 (Roche). Protein concentrations were determined using the BCA Protein Assay Reagent kit (Pierce). Synthetic oligonucleotides (Table 1) were used as probes in the gel-shift and super-shift assays. Sense strands were labelled with [ $\gamma$ - $P^{32}$ ]ATP (Amersham Biosciences) using the 5' end labelling kit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) and purified on Microspin<sup>TM</sup> G-25 columns (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). The labelled sense strands were mixed with 2  $\times$  molar excess of antisense strands in 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.6). After denaturation by boiling for 2 min in a water bath, the

strands were allowed to anneal by cooling the bath to room temperature. Binding was performed in a 15- $\mu$ l reaction mixture containing 10 fmol  $P^{32}$  labelled probe, 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 7 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 8% glycerol, 1  $\mu$ g poly-(dI-dC) (Amersham Biosciences), and 6  $\mu$ g of nuclear extract. The mixture was incubated at 25 °C for 30 min. Unlabelled DNA competitors were mixed with nuclear extracts and pre-incubated at 25 °C for 20 min before labelled probe was added and incubated at 25 °C for another 30 min. The DNA-protein complexes formed were resolved on a 6% nondenaturing polyacrylamide gel. Electrophoresis was carried out in 1  $\times$  TBE buffer at 150 V for 3 h at 4 °C. The dried gel was exposed to X-ray film (Kodak) overnight at – 70 °C. For super-shift assays, 4  $\mu$ g of a polyclonal Sp1 antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, cat. nr. sc-59X) and extracts were incubated overnight at 4 °C whereafter probe was added and the incubation extended for an additional 30 min at 25 °C.

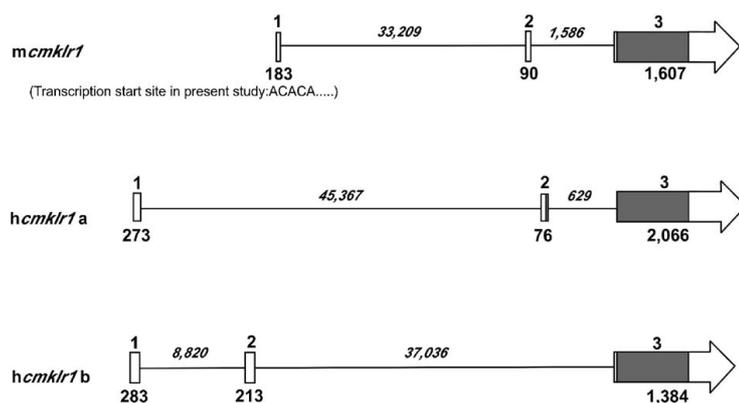


Fig. 1. Schematic genomic organization of the *mcklrl1* gene, and comparison to the two variants of *hcmklrl1* found in GenBank (accession no. U79526 for *hcmklrl1a* and U79527 for *hcmklrl1b*). The exons (1–3, lengths in roman figures) are presented as boxes. Shaded boxes show the coding region while open boxes indicate untranslated regions. The mouse gene is located to chromosome 5, region F, while the human gene is located to chromosome 12, regions q21.1–24.1. Intron lengths are shown in italic figures. Sizes of exons and introns are given in number of base pairs.

Table 2  
Putative exon–intron organization of mouse and human *cmklr1*<sup>a</sup>

Exon number	Species	Size (bp)	5'-Donor site	Intron size (bp)	3'-Acceptor site
1	<i>mcmklr1</i>	183	GAGAAG <u>gtacag</u>	33,209	<u>ctgcag</u> GTATTT
	<i>hcmklr1a</i>	273	GGGTGT <u>gtatca</u>	45,367	<u>ctacag</u> GTGTTT
2	<i>hcmklr1b</i>	283	GGGAAG <u>gtatca</u>	8,820	<u>ctgtag</u> CCCATC
	<i>mcmklr1</i>	90	CCAAAG <u>gtaggg</u>	1,586	<u>teacag</u> AGATGG
	<i>hcmklr1a</i>	76	TGAATG <u>gtgagg</u>	629	<u>ttgcag</u> AGAATG
	<i>hcmklr1b</i>	213	TGACAT <u>gtgagt</u>	37,036	<u>ttgcag</u> AGAATG
3	<i>mcmklr1</i>	1607			
	<i>hcmklr1a</i>	2066			
	<i>hcmklr1b</i>	1384			

<sup>a</sup> Exon sequences are shown in uppercase letters while intron sequences are shown in lowercase letters. Underlined sequences represent consensus nucleotides typical for exon–intron boundaries.

### 2.9. Data analysis

Luciferase reporter experiments were performed as hexaplicates where each experiment was repeated three times. Statistical errors are shown as standard deviations (SD). Unpaired Student's *t*-test was performed to determine statistical significance using GraphPad Prism (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA). Sequence alignments were carried out using the ClustalX program.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Genomic organization of mouse *cmklr1* gene and comparison to human *cmklr1*

The genomic region containing *mcmklr1* was isolated by screening of a mouse BAC library using a probe corresponding to the coding region of the rat orthologue, *rcmklr1*. Alignment of *mcmklr1* cDNA from NB4 1A3

			I
mCMKLR1	1	--MEYDAYNDSGIYDDEYSDGFGYVDLEEAS	PWEAKVAPVFLVVIIYSLVCFGLGLGNGL
rCMKLR1	1	--MEYEGYNDSSIYGEEYSDGSDYIVDLEEAG	PLEAKVAEVFLVVIYSLVCFGLGLGNGL
hCMKLR1a	1	MRMEDEDYNTSISYGDYDPYLDISIVVLEDLS	PLEARVTRIFLWVVVYSIVCFGLGLGNGL
hCMKLR1b	1	--MEDEDYNTSISYGDYDPYLDISIVVLEDLS	PLEARVTRIFLWVVVYSIVCFGLGLGNGL
			II
mCMKLR1	59	VIVLATFKMKKTVNTVWFVNLAVADFLFNI	FLEPMHITYAAMDYHWVFGKAMCKISNFFLS
rCMKLR1	59	VIVLATFKMKKTVNTVWFVNLAVADFLFNI	FLPIHIITYAAMDYHWVFGKAMCKISSFFLS
hCMKLR1a	61	VII IATFKMKKTVMWVWELNLA	VADFLFNVFLPIHIITYAAMDYHWVFGTAMCKISNFFLI
hCMKLR1b	59	VII IATFKMKKTVMWVWELNLA	VADFLFNVFLPIHIITYAAMDYHWVFGTAMCKISNFFLI
			III
mCMKLR1	119	HNMYSVFLLTVISFDRCISVLLPVWSQNHR	SIRLAYMTCSAVWVLAFFLSSPSLVFRDT
rCMKLR1	119	HNMYSVFLLTVISFDRCISVLLPVWSQNHR	SIRLAYMTCVWVWVLAFFLSSPSLVFRDT
hCMKLR1a	121	HNMFTSVFLLTIISDRCISVLLPVWSQNHR	SVRLAYMACMVIWVLAFFLSSPSLVFRDT
hCMKLR1b	119	HNMFTSVFLLTIISDRCISVLLPVWSQNHR	SVRLAYMACMVIWVLAFFLSSPSLVFRDT
			IV
mCMKLR1	179	AN-IHGKITCFNNFSLAAPESSPHPAHSQV	VSTGYSRHRVAVTVTRFLCGFLIPVFIITAC
rCMKLR1	179	VSTSHGKITCFNNFSLAAPPEPFSHTHP	RTDPVGYSRHRVAVTVTRFLCGFLIPVFIITAC
hCMKLR1a	181	AN-LHGKISCFNNFSLSTPGSSSWP	THSQMDPVGYSRHMVTVTRFLCGFLVPLIITAC
hCMKLR1b	179	AN-LHGKISCFNNFSLSTPGSSSWP	THSQMDPVGYSRHMVTVTRFLCGFLVPLIITAC
			V
mCMKLR1	238	YLTIVFKLQNRRLAKNKKPKIIITIIIT	TFFLCWCYPYHTLYLLELHHTAVPSSVPSLGLP
rCMKLR1	239	YLTIVFKLQNRRLAKTKKPKIIITIIIT	TFFLCWCYPYHTLYLLELHHTAVPASVPSLGLP
hCMKLR1a	240	YLTIVCKLHRNRLAKTKKPKIIVTIIIT	TFFLCWCYPYHTLNLELHHTAMPSSVPSLGLP
hCMKLR1b	238	YLTIVCKLQNRRLAKTKKPKIIVTIIIT	TFFLCWCYPYHTLNLELHHTAMPSSVPSLGLP
			VI
mCMKLR1	298	LATAVAIANSCMNPILYVFMGHDFKFK	KVALFSRLVNALSEDTPGSSYPSHRSFTKMSSL
rCMKLR1	299	LATAVAIANSCMNPILYVFMGHDFKFK	KVALFSRLVNALSEDTPGSSYPSHRSFTKMSSL
hCMKLR1a	300	LATALAIANSCMNPILYVFMGQDFKFK	KVALFSRLVNALSEDTPGSSYPSHRSFTKMSSM
hCMKLR1b	298	LATALAIANSCMNPILYVFMGQDFKFK	KVALFSRLVNALSEDTPGSSYPSHRSFTKMSSM
			VII
mCMKLR1	358	NEKASVNEKETSTL	
rCMKLR1	359	IEKASVNEKETSTL	
hCMKLR1a	360	NERTSMNERETGML	
hCMKLR1b	358	NERTSMNERETGML	

Fig. 2. Amino acid sequence alignment of the CMKLR1 orthologues in mouse (accession no. U79525), rat (accession no. AJ002745), and human (accession no. U79526 for hCMKLR1a and U79527 for hCMKLR1b) was performed using the ClustalX program. Shaded boxes represent regions of identity between the species. The seven putative TM regions (I–VII) in mouse were assessed using the program TMHMM 2.0 and indicated by horizontal lines.





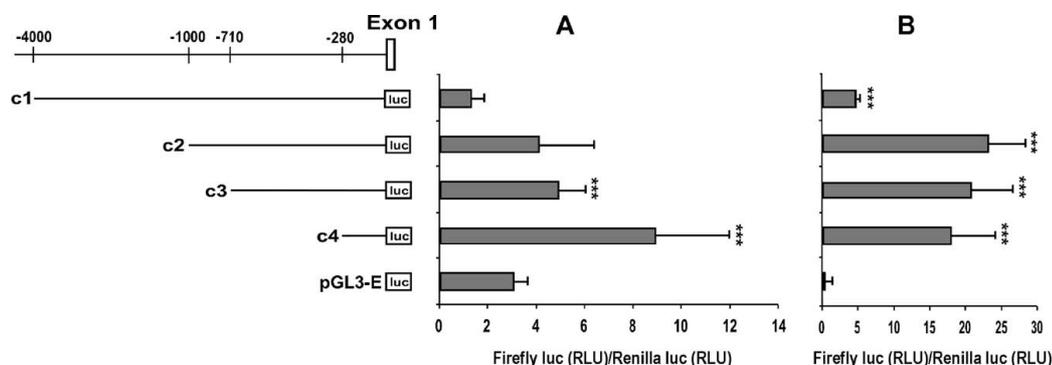


Fig. 6. Deletion analysis of the 5' flanking region upstream of exon 1 of *mcmklr1* (indicated, fragment sizes being shown in number of base pairs). Deletion constructs (c1–4), generated with exonuclease III digestion, were transiently transfected into NB4 1A3 cells (A) and 3T3 clone A31 cells were used as negative control (B). Forty-two hours after transfection, cells were harvested and assayed for luciferase activity. A comparison between the response with empty plasmid (pGL3-E) and various deletion constructs, \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , is shown. A pGL3-Enhancer vector, containing an SV40 promoter, was used as positive control in the assay (not shown). Values show means  $\pm$  SD from six samples and represent ratio of relative light unit (RLU) of firefly luciferase to *Renilla* luciferase.

### 3.3. Cell line expression

In order to obtain a cell line endogenously expressing *mcmklr1*, northern blot analysis of 13 cell lines was performed using the *mcmklr1* ORF as probe (Fig. 3). A major transcript of 2.6 kb was detected in several cell lines, with the strongest expression in NB 4 1A3. The cell line, 3T3 clone A31, did not show any expression of the receptor gene.

### 3.4. Determination of the transcription start site

The transcriptional initiation site of *mcmklr1* was determined by 5'-RACE using cDNA from the NB4 1A3 cell line. 5'-RACE resulted in a 650-bp fragment (Fig. 4A), which was subcloned into pBluescript (SK-) for sequence analysis. Sequencing of six clones revealed four transcriptional start sites (Fig. 4B) to be located within the region of 255 to 275 nucleotides upstream of the translational start codon. We suggest that the start site located 275 nucleotides upstream of the translational start codon is the putative transcription start site (designated +1 in Figs. 4B and 5A). This is the only site that starts with an adenine residue and shows high homology with the established initiator motif, 5' PyPyA<sub>+1</sub>N(T/A)PyPy, where Py=C or T and A<sub>+1</sub>=the transcription start site (Lo and Smale, 1996). Other less well-defined start sites may represent various short versions generated during the 5'-RACE.

### 3.5. Characterization of the 5' region of *mcmklr1* and comparison to *hcmklr1*

The 5' flanking region of *mcmklr1* was obtained by genome walking using BAC DNA as template. The amplified fragment was subcloned and sequenced (sequence data deposited in GenBank, accession no. AY 342406). In order to identify the promoter region, a 1039-nucleotide sequence upstream of the transcription start site was analyzed in search of transcription consensus motifs using the TRANSFAC database (Heinemeyer et al., 1999). The region did not contain any TATA box or consensus sites for CCAAT binding proteins, but several other transcription factor binding sites including several GC box-like motifs, AP-4 elements, C/EBP motifs, and GATA-1 and GATA-2 binding sites (Fig. 5A).

The 5' flanking regions of *hcmklr1a* and *hcmklr1b* were found in GenBank (contig. NT 035235: 4570155–4571172). A sequence of 1017 nucleotides upstream of the transcription start site of *hcmklr1a* was analyzed for transcription binding elements. The putative human promoter region also lacks typical TATA and CCAAT boxes but contains several Sp1-, C/EBP-, GATA-1-, and GATA-2-binding sites (Fig. 5B), showing striking similarity with the mouse promoter.

### 3.6. Functional activity of the *mcmklr1* promoter in NB4 1A3 cells

In order to functionally localize the promoter region regulating *mcmklr1* expression, 5' deletions of a construct

Fig. 5. Nucleotide sequences of the 5' flanking regions of the *cmklr1* gene, in mouse and human. (A) The mouse promoter was isolated from a BAC clone, subcloned, sequenced (accession no. AY342406) and analyzed in search of transcription consensus motifs. The predicted transcription start site is marked in bold (+1) and indicated by arrow, and the translation initiation codon is also shown in bold letters. Potential transcription binding motifs are presented in bold letters and are boxed. Sequences corresponding to Sp1 probes in EMSA experiments are underlined. (B) The human promoter sequence was obtained from GenBank (contig. NT 035235: 4570155–4571172). Transcription starts of the two human mRNA transcripts (accession no. U79526 for hCMKLR1a and U79527 for hCMKLR1b) are shown in bold and indicated by arrow. Potential transcription binding motifs are presented in bold letters and are boxed.

containing a 5' flanking region of *mcmklr1* were performed generating four fragments of different length. The fragments were analyzed functionally in NB4 1A3 cells (Fig. 6) using the pGL3-Enhancer vector, containing a SV40 Enhancer element located downstream of the luciferase gene. It was found that the putative region promoting transcription is situated very close to the transcriptional start site. Thus, the construct with the shortest insert length (–280 bp) showed the highest luciferase activity, while constructs of larger

sizes gave successively decreasing activity. In comparison to the empty pGL3-Enhancer vector, the luciferase activity of the promoter constructs was generally low.

In order to test the tissue specificity of the promoter, the deletion constructs were transfected into mouse 3T3 clone A31 cells, a cell line that is not expressing *mcmklr1* endogenously. There were significant differences between the signal of the empty vector and that displayed by any of the promoter constructs. The fact that this cell line also

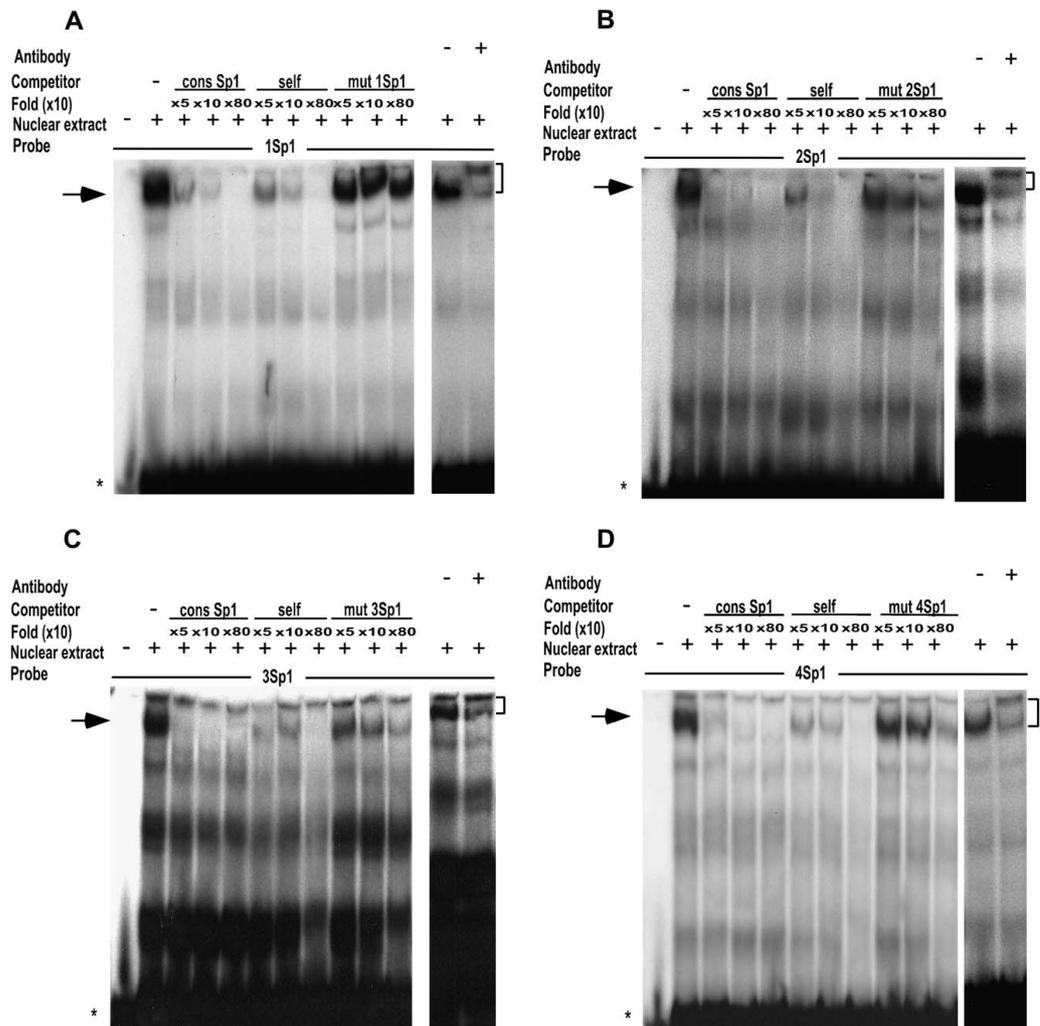


Fig. 7. Electrophoretic mobility-shift and super-shift assays using 1Sp1 (A), 2Sp1 (B), 3Sp1 (C) and 4Sp1 (D) labelled DNA probes. Mobility-shift assays were performed using a volume of NB4 1A3 nuclear extracts corresponding to 6  $\mu$ g protein in each reaction. Free probe is indicated by an asterisk and gel shift with an arrow. In the competition assays, various excess levels (50–800  $\times$ ) of cold competitors were used (indicated as Fold  $\times$  10). Super-shift assays were carried out to identify the DNA-binding protein. Labelled probes were incubated with nuclear extracts in the presence or absence of Sp1 antibody (4  $\mu$ g). The super-shift is indicated with a bracket.

showed luciferase activity when transfected with the promoter constructs indicated that the cell specificity does not reside within the 4-kb region analyzed. Thus, our analysis supports that the cloned region contains a functional promoter element but that the tissue-specific regulation appears to be dependent on additional elements.

### 3.7. Interactions between DNA-specific nuclear protein factors and promoter elements

The 280-bp fragment having the highest transcriptional activity was found to contain four GC- motifs composing binding sites for Sp1 binding proteins. The GC- motifs all shared a strong homology with the classical GC box, 5'GGGGCGGGG3' (Bouwman and Philipsen, 2002). EMSA was performed to determine whether these tentative sites were actually occupied by DNA-binding proteins. The radiolabelled double-stranded oligonucleotides listed in Table 1 were incubated with nuclear extracts from NB41 A3 cells. The four Sp1 regions displayed similar mobility shift patterns, showing formation of similar-sized DNA–protein complexes, indicating that the same protein bound to all four probes.

Competitive binding assays were performed in order to confirm the specificity of the gel-shifts obtained. Depending on which individual probe was applied, competition of the binding to the protein using cold competitors showed a varying degree of effect. Using the labelled 1Sp1 probe, a gradually decreasing intensity of the gel-shift was seen when the reaction contained 50–100 × molar excess of unlabelled consensus Sp1 sequence or “self-probe” (1Sp1), and the shift was completely abolished at an 800 × molar excess level (Fig. 7A). When the 1Sp1 probe contained mutations of three nucleotides in the Sp1 binding site (Table 1) it was unable to compete for the binding to the protein. This indicated that the DNA–protein complex was specific.

For the 2Sp1 probe, 50 × molar excess of cold consensus Sp1 probe was enough to almost abolish the gel shift, while a slightly higher concentration of unlabelled self-competitor was needed to block the binding. Unlabelled 2Sp1 probe, containing the mutations in the Sp1 binding site, required an 800 × molar excess level to slightly affect the DNA–protein complex (Fig. 7B).

A 50 × molar higher concentration of cold consensus competitor completely abolished the resulting gel-shift with the labelled 3Sp1 probe. A slightly higher excess of cold self-probe was required to compete out the shift. On the other hand, 800 × higher concentration of unlabelled mutated 3Sp1 competitor was needed to block the obtained shift (Fig. 7C). Similar results were obtained with the 4Sp1 probe (Fig. 7D).

Super-shift assays, using polyclonal Sp1 antibodies mixed with probes and nuclear extracts, were performed to identify the DNA-binding protein. In the presence of Sp1 antibodies, all four DNA–protein complexes were super-shifted to a varying degree (Fig. 7A–D). Taken together, the

results clearly identify the DNA-binding protein as the common transcription factor, Sp1.

## 4. Discussion

CMKLR1 is the provisional designation of an “orphan” GPCR, i.e., a receptor for which the natural ligand has not yet been identified. It shows sequence similarity to the subfamily of chemoattractant-type receptors. It was originally cloned and described in human (Gantz et al., 1996) and has also been presented under the name ChemR23 (Samson et al., 1998). Also, the mouse (DEZ or Gpcr27 in GenBank) and rat (CMKRL3) orthologues have been described (Methner et al., 1997; Owman et al., 1997). The fact that CMKLR1 can function as a coreceptor for HIV/SIV during viral entry into immune cells (Samson et al., 1998) warranted an exploration of the regulation of the receptor gene. As pointed out in the results two forms of the human receptor gene have been reported in GenBank (although no actual splicing data is available). There is only a two-amino acid difference in the coding region relevant for viral binding. Also, the receptor form used in the infection studies by Samson et al. (1998) is *hcmklr1b*, which suggests that the two extra amino acids are not required for viral coreceptor function. The mouse gene was chosen because it can also be used as a basis to develop transgenic animals in a further elucidation of receptor function.

Mapping of the mouse gene revealed high similarity to the human gene in its genomic organization, with a slight difference in the localization of the initial codon in the human splicing variant a. Using 5'-RACE it was possible to define the putative transcriptional initiation site, which shows high homology with the common initiator motif (Lo and Smale, 1996). Such motifs have been found in promoters both with and without TATA boxes, and are involved in the positioning of the constitutive machinery through binding to the basal transcription factor, TFIID (Smale and Baltimore, 1989; Goodrich et al., 1996). The start site presently obtained differs from that reported by Methner et al. (1997) which may be a less likely start site in view of the absence of any initiator motif. The 2-bp difference in the sequence of this region may be due to genetic variability between the mouse strains used, if not simply a sequencing inaccuracy.

The 5'-region upstream of transcription start revealed that the mouse and the human genes have several additional features in common. Both lack typical TATA and CCAAT boxes, and both contain several putative Sp1-binding motifs (Suske, 1999), as well as AP-4 elements, C/EBP motifs, and GATA-1 and GATA-2 binding sites indicating that the genes are regulated in a similar manner. Since database search within the putative mouse promoter region suggested the presence of a multitude of possible transcription binding sites, a func-

tional study was conducted using deletion analysis. The results limited the regulatory activity to a GC-rich region located 280-bp upstream of the transcriptional start site. The overall transcriptional activity of this region was, however, low suggesting that auxiliary elements, such as enhancers necessary for augmenting trans-activation, were missing. The fact that the shortest deletion construct (c4) showed higher activity than the longer constructs (c1–c3) may be due to the presence of silencer elements within the longer segments.

It was possible to identify four potential Sp1-binding sites within the 280-bp region that are active in the transcription of the gene. This could be substantiated by the mobility shift/super-shift assays showing that all four motifs, indeed, were able to bind the Sp1 transcription factor. However, this does not necessarily imply that all four sites are involved in the functional regulation of the gene.

To conclude, the *mcmlr1* gene exhibits certain regulatory features in common with a housekeeping gene promoter, i.e., absence of a TATA box and the presence of several Sp1 binding sites (Kissonerghis et al., 1999). On the other hand, judging from the organization of *hcmlr1*, giving rise to two transcripts, the presence of additional exons within the mouse gene may be expected. It should be recalled that the widely expressed CXCR4, which is one of the two major coreceptors for HIV-1 in the viral infection process (Deng et al., 1996), also has features in common with a housekeeping protein. From a functional standpoint it is notable that mouse CMKLR1 has been shown to be specifically expressed during development of cartilage and osseous tissue (Methner et al., 1997), thus indicating that a specific regulation of the mouse gene does exist.

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