The Proteasome Inhibitor PS-341 (Bortezomib) Induces Calpain-dependent IkBα Degradation

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Running title: Proteasome inhibition-induced IkBα degradation

Key words: Proteasome inhibitors, PS-341 (bortezomib), IkBα, NF-κB, apoptosis,

The proteasome, a key component of the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway, has emerged as an important cancer therapeutic target (1-3). PS-341 (also called Bortezomib or Velcade), a dipeptidyl boronic acid, is a highly specific proteasome inhibitor with potent anticancer activity (4,5). It is an approved drug for treatment of patients with multiple myeloma and mantle cell lymphoma. Many preclinical studies have demonstrated that PS-341 alone or in combination with other cancer therapeutic agents induces apoptosis in a variety of human cancer cells in vitro including both hematologic and solid tumor malignancies and inhibits the growth of tumor xenografts in vivo. Currently, there are many ongoing clinical trials that test the anticancer efficacy of PS-341 or its combinations with other agents in several types of cancers including lung cancer (2,6,7).

Nuclear factor-κB (NF-κB) is a transcription factor that regulates the expression of a large number of genes involved in multiple biological processes including apoptosis (8,9). Its activation is often associated with cell resistance to apoptosis via upregulation of the expression of multiple anti-apoptotic genes such as Bcl-2 and c-FLIP (9,10). Therefore, NF-κB has long been an attractive target for cancer therapy. It is well known that IkBα ubiquitination and its subsequent degradation by the 26S proteasome leading to nuclear translocation of p65 and an increase in NF-κB activity is the primary mechanism of NF-κB activation in cells upon stimulation (9,10). Thus, a putative mechanism by which PS-341 induces apoptosis and exerts its anticancer activity is to inhibit NF-κB activation via prevention of IkBα degradation (1,5).

PS-341 either as a single drug or in combination with other agents has been demonstrated to be active in inducing growth arrest and apoptosis in lung cancer cells in vitro and in inhibiting the growth of
lung tumors in animal models (6,7). To date, PS-341 is the only proteasome inhibitor to be evaluated in clinical trials against lung cancer and to show activity when used both as a single agent and in combination regimens (7). However, the mechanisms by which PS-341 induces apoptosis or growth arrest in lung cancer, particularly the role of NF-κB in these events, remain unclear.

Therefore, we have been interested in studying how PS-341 induces apoptosis in human cancer cells, particularly lung cancer cells. This study particularly focused on the role of NF-κB inhibition in PS-341-induced apoptosis in human lung cancer cells. Unexpectedly, we found that PS-341, instead of preventing IκBα degradation, induces calpain-dependent IκBα degradation in human lung cancer cells and other types of cancer cells. Moreover, we demonstrate that PS-341-induced IκBα degradation results in NF-κB activation and impacts cell responses to PS-341-induced apoptosis. Thus, the present study suggests a novel mechanism underlying PS-341-mediated biological functions and a novel strategy to enhance PS-341’s anticancer efficacy.

**EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES**

**Reagents**—PS-341 was provided by Millennium Pharmaceuticals (Cambridge, MA). It was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) at a concentration of 10 mM, and aliquots were stored at -80˚C. Stock solutions were diluted to the desired final concentrations with growth medium just before use. The pan-caspase inhibitor CBZ-Val-Ala-Asp-fluoromethyl ketone (Z-VAD-FMK) was purchased from Enzyme System Products (Livermore, CA). Ac-Leu-Leu-Nle-al (ALLN), leupeptin and 1,2-Bis(2-aminophenoxy)ethane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid (BAPTA) were purchased from Biomol (Plymouth Meeting, PA). Epoxomycin, [L-trans-3-ethoxycarbonyloxirane-2-carbonyl]-L-Leu-(3-methylbutyl)amide (EST), calpeptin and PD150606 were purchased from Calbiochem (San Diego, CA). MG132, EGTA and cisplatin were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO). The membrane-permeable calpain-specific fluorogenic substrate, Boc-Leu-Met-chloromethylcoumarin (CMAC) and calpastatin expression plasmid (#3878564) were purchased from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, CA). Docetaxel was obtained from Sanofi Aventis (Bridgewater, NJ).

**Cell Lines and Cell Culture**—All cell lines used in this study were originally purchased from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC; Manassas, VA) and kept in our laboratory. They were grown in monolayer culture in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 5% fetal bovine serum at 37˚C in a humidified atmosphere consisting of 5% CO2 and 95% air.

**Western Blot Analysis**—The procedures for preparation of whole-cell protein lysates and the Western blotting were described previously (11). Rabbit polyclonal antibodies against caspase-8, caspase-9, calpastatin, and PARP, respectively, and mouse monoclonal phospho-IκBα (Ser32/36) antibody were purchased from Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. (Beverly, MA). Mouse monoclonal anti-caspase-3 antibody was purchased from Imgenex (San Diego, CA). Mouse monoclonal anti-IκBα and anti-calpain regulatory subunit (calpain reg) antibodies were purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA). Rabbit polyclonal anti-actin and anti-GAPDH antibodies were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. and Trevigen, Inc. (Gaithersburg, MD), respectively.

**Gene Silencing with Small Interfering RNA (siRNA)**—The non-silencing control and caspase-8 siRNA duplexes were described previously (12). Calpain reg (SC-29887) and calpastatin (SC-29889) siRNAs were purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology. Transfection of these siRNA duplexes was conducted in 6 mm dishes using the HiPerFect transfection reagent (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) following the manufacturer’s fast forward protocol. Briefly, 1× 10^6 cells were seeded into 60 mm culture dish 1 h prior to transfection. The given siRNA at 20 nM was mixed with 40 μl HiPerFect transfection reagent, diluted with Opti-MEM (Gibco Life Technologies) medium and then added to the cells. After 38 h post transfection, the cells were treated with 50 nM PS341 for an additional 10 h before collecting the cells for Western blotting. Gene silencing effects and other protein expression were evaluated by Western blot analysis as described above.

**Cell Survival Assay**—Cells were seeded in 96-well cell culture plates and treated the next day with the agents indicated. The viable cell number was
determined using the sulforhodamine B assay, as previously described (13).

**Detection of Apoptosis**—Apoptosis was evaluated by Annexin V staining using Annexin V-PE apoptosis detection kit purchased from BD Biosciences (San Jose, CA) following the manufacturer’s instructions.

**Proteasome Activity Assay**—Fluorometric measurement of 20S proteasome activity was the same as we described previously (14).

**Calpain Activity Assay**—Intracellular calpain activity was measured as described previously (15,16). Cells in a 96-well plate or in chamber slides were exposed to PS-341 for a given time and then loaded with 10 μM t-Boc-LM-CMAC. After incubation of 30-60 min, cellular fluorescence was then quantified with a SPECTRAmax Dual-scanning Microplate Spectrofluorometer (Molecular Devices Co.; Sunnyvale, CA) with 351 nm excitation and 430 nm emission filters or recorded under a fluorescent microscope.

**Indirect Immunofluorescent Staining**—The procedure for p65 staining using rabbit anti-human Rel/p65 antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.) was described previously (17).

**Transient Transfection and Reporter Activity Assay**—The pNF-κB-luc reporter plasmid, which contains the luciferase reporter gene driven by a basic promoter element (TATA box) joined to 7 repeats of a NF-κB response element, was purchased from Stratagene (La Jolla, CA). A pCH110 plasmid encoding β-galactosidase (β-gal) was purchased from Pharmacia Biotech (Piscataway, NJ) and used for normalization. The procedures for transfection, luciferase activity assay and β-gal assay were described previously (18).

**Adenoviral Infection**—Adenovirus harboring an empty vector (Ad-CMV) or a super repressor of IκBα (Ad-SRIκBα) was generously provided by Dr. L. W. Chung (Emory University, Atlanta, GA). The amplification, purification and infection of adenovirus were described previously (17).

**RESULTS**

**PS-341 Reduces IκBα Levels by Induction of Its Proteolysis while Inhibiting Proteasome Activity**—IκBα is known to be degraded via an ubiquitin-proteasome mechanism (9). PS-341 as a proteasome inhibitor theoretically should stabilize IκBα protein through inhibition of proteasome activity. When examining the effects of PS-341 on IκBα degradation in two human lung cancer cell lines, we surprisingly found that PS-341 decreased IκBα levels while increasing p-IκBα levels in a time-dependent fashion. In H157 cells, PS-341 substantially increased p-IκBα levels at 1 h followed by a great decrease in IκBα levels after 2 h. In H460 cells, drastic p-IκBα increase was accompanied with a substantial reduction of IκBα levels after a 2 h treatment. In both cell lines, the IκBα reduction was sustained up to 12 h (Fig. 1A). By measuring the 20S proteasome activity, we found that PS-341, under the same experimental conditions, effectively inhibited the 20S proteasome activity starting from 0.5 h post treatment in the both tested cell lines (Fig. 1B). Moreover, we examined the effects of different concentrations of PS-341 on modulation of IκBα levels. As presented in Fig. 1C, PS-341 at all the tested concentrations (i.e., 25-1000 nM) decreased IκBα levels in both cell lines albeit without an apparent dose-dependent relationship in H157 cells. Accordingly, we detected increased levels of p-IκBα in both cell lines. In other two lung cancer cell lines, PS-341 also effectively reduced the levels of IκBα (Fig. 1D). Moreover, we examined the effects of PS-341 on IκBα degradation in other types of solid tumor cell lines including prostate (DU145), cervical (HeLa), breast (MCF-7), and head and neck cancer (SqCC/Y1) cell lines to determine whether IκBα reduction by PS-341 is a common phenomenon. In agreement with the findings in lung cancer cell lines, PS-341 at both low (50 nM) and high (1000 nM) concentrations decreased IκBα levels while increasing p-IκBα levels in all of the tested cell lines (Fig. 2A). Similar results were also obtained in several myeloma (U226, B226 and RPM/8226) cell lines (Fig. 2B).

Furthermore, we determined whether other proteasome inhibitors exerted similar effects as PS-341 in modulation of IκBα levels. We used three proteasome inhibitors MG132, epoxomycin and ALLN in this experiment and found that all these agents increased p-IκBα levels and decreased IκBα levels in both H157 and H460 cells (Fig. 2C). Thus, it appears that reduction of IκBα levels is a common phenomenon to proteasome inhibitors.

We noted that a short form of protein band could be detected in the Western blot analysis for IκBα
from cells exposed to either PS-341 (Figs. 1C, 2A and 2B) or other proteasome inhibitors (Fig. 2C). This short form of protein was appeared or increased as the IκBα levels were decreased. Given that IκBα can be cleaved by calpain-dependent mechanism (19,20), it is very likely that this short form of protein is a cleaved form of IκBα. Thus, it appears that inhibition of proteasome with either PS-341 or other inhibitors reduced IκBα through promotion of its cleavage.

We also examined the effects of cisplatin and docetaxel, two cancer chemotherapeutic agents, on IκBα levels in our cell systems in comparison with PS-341. Under the tested conditions, we found that only PS-341, but not cisplatin and docetaxel, increased p-IκBα levels and decreased IκBα levels with increased levels of cleaved fragment (supplemental Fig. S1), suggesting that IκBα degradation is unique to PS-341 treatment.

PS-341 induces Calpain-dependent IκBα Proteolysis Independent of Caspases—IκBα has been shown to be degraded through proteasome-independent mechanisms (e.g., caspase or calpain protease) (19-22). In our study, we noted that cleavage of PARP, a hallmark of apoptosis, was detected only at 8 h after PS-341 treatment, which was far later than IκBα reduction (after 1 h) (Fig. 1A). Moreover, strong cleavage of IκBα was detected in DU145 and MCF-7 cells, in which PARP cleavage was minimally detected or not detected, whereas relatively weak IκBα cleavage was detected in 293FT, HeLa and SqCC/Y1 cells in which PARP was strongly cleaved (Fig. 2A). These results together suggest that the observed IκBα cleavage is unlikely due to caspase activation. Indeed, in the presence of the pan-caspase inhibitor, Z-VAD-FMK, which at the tested concentration abolished PS-341-induced caspase-3 activation (supplemental Fig S2), PS-341 still effectively induced IκBα reduction in both H157 and H460 cells (Fig. 3A). A previous study suggested that caspase-8 is involved in IκBα cleavage (23). Thus, we also specifically addressed whether caspase-8 is involved in mediating PS-341-induced IκBα degradation through inactivating caspase-8 by knocking down caspase-8 expression. As presented in Fig. 3A (lower panel), knockdown of caspase-8 failed to prevent PS-341-induced IκBα reduction, indicating that caspase 8 is not involved in IκBα degradation induced by PS-341. Collectively, these data strongly suggest that PS-341 induces a caspase-independent IκBα proteolysis.

In addition, we determined whether the trypsin-like protease and cysteine protease inhibitor, leupeptin, could prevent PS-341-induced IκBα degradation. As presented in Fig. 3A, PS-341-induced IκBα reduction could not be prevented by leupeptin in either H157 or H460 cells, indicating that PS-341 decreases IκBα levels independent of leupeptin-sensitive proteases as well.

Finally, we investigated whether PS-341 induces IκBα degradation through a calpain-mediated mechanism. To this end, we first examined whether the presence of calpain inhibitors abolish PS-341’s ability to induce IκBα degradation. As presented in Fig. 3B, the presence of either EST or PD150506 prevented IκBα from reduction induced by PS-341 in both H157 and H460 cells. In agreement, another calpain inhibitor Calpeptin inhibited PS-341-induced IκBα reduction in H460 cells as well. Furthermore, we silenced the expression of calpain regulatory subunit, which is a common regulatory subunit for both µ-calpain (calpain 1) and m-calpain (calpain 2) (24), and examined its effect on PS-341-induced IκBα degradation. We assumed that knockdown of the calpain regulatory subunit would inhibit both µ-calpain and m-calpain activity. In agreement with the calpain inhibitors’ effects as discussed above, knockdown of calpain regulatory subunit abolished PS-341’s ability to reduce IκBα levels (Fig. 3C). These results clearly indicate that PS-341 induces calpain-dependent IκBα proteolysis.

It is known that calpains are calcium-dependent cysteine proteases (24). Thus, we further looked at the impact of calcium depletion on PS-341-induced IκBα degradation. The presence of the calcium-chelating agent BAPT or EGTA alone in part prevented IκBα reduction by PS-341; however, the co-presence of both EGTA and BAPT abolished PS-341’s ability to decrease IκBα levels (Fig. 3D). These results again support the critical role of calpains in mediating PS-341-induced IκBα degradation.

Moreover, we determined whether PS-341 indeed increases calpain activity. As presented in Figs. 4A and 4B, PS-341 significantly increased the proteolytic hydrolysis of the calpain-specific fluorogenic substrate, Boc-Leu-Met-CMAC, exhibiting increased fluorescence. These results indicate that PS-341 increases intracellular calpain.
activity. In the presence of the calpain inhibitor PD150606, PS-341 did not increase calpain activity (i.e., fluorescence intensity) (Fig. 4C), indicating the specificity of the assay for calpain activity. This result provides another piece of evidence supporting involvement of calpain in PS-341-induced \( \text{IxB} \alpha \) degradation.

**PS-341 Induces IxB\( \alpha \) Proteolysis involving downregulation of Calpastatin**—To get insight into the mechanism underlying proteasome inhibition-induced calpain activation, we further examined whether PS-341 modulates the levels of calpastatin, a well-known endogenous calpain inhibitor (25), because proteasome inhibition was reported to reduce calpastatin levels (26). In Western blotting, we detected multiple sizes (e.g., approximately 110 kD, 70 kD and 40 kD) of calpastatin, which are identical to published observations (27,28). siRNA-mediated silencing of calpastatin substantially reduced the levels of these proteins, indicating that they are all specific calpastatin proteins. Meanwhile, IxB\( \alpha \) levels were drastically reduced in calpastatin-silenced cells (Fig. 5A). PS-341 treatment decreased the levels of calpastatin accompanied with increase in p-IxB\( \alpha \) levels and reduction of IxB\( \alpha \) in a time-dependent manner (Fig. 5B). Enforced expression of ectopic calpastatin increased basal levels of IxB\( \alpha \) and prevented IxB\( \alpha \) from degradation by PS-341 (Fig. 5C). Collectively, these results indicate that calpastatin inhibition is involved in mediating IxB\( \alpha \) proteolysis by PS-341.

**IxB\( \alpha \) Phosphorylation is Required for PS-341-induced IxB\( \alpha \) Degradation**—Given that inhibition of the proteasome with different proteasome inhibitors increases p-IxB\( \alpha \) levels, we then asked whether IxB\( \alpha \) phosphorylation is required for proteasome inhibition-initiated IxB\( \alpha \) degradation. To address this issue, we took advantage of SRI\( \text{IxB} \alpha \), which carries serine-to-alanine mutations at residues 32 and 36 and thus cannot be phosphorylated at Ser32 and Ser36. We first infected two lung cancer cell lines H460 and H157 with Ad-SRI\( \text{IxB} \alpha \) and then treated cells with either PS-341 or MG132 to determine whether PS-341 or MG132 could still induce SRI\( \text{IxB} \alpha \) degradation. For up to a 12 h treatment, neither PS-341 nor MG132 decreased the levels of SRI\( \text{IxB} \alpha \); instead, both agents increased the levels of SRI\( \text{IxB} \alpha \) (Fig. 6A). Accordingly, we noted that the endogenous IxB\( \alpha \) levels were not or only slightly reduced (Fig. 6A). Thus, these results clearly indicate that IxB\( \alpha \) phosphorylation at Ser32 and Ser36 is required for proteasome inhibition-initiated IxB\( \alpha \) degradation.

**PS-341 Activates NF-\( \kappa \)B**—Since IxB\( \alpha \) degradation is an essential step for p65 nuclear translocation and subsequent NF-\( \kappa \)B activation (9,21), we then questioned whether IxB\( \alpha \) reduction by PS-341 resulted in NF-\( \kappa \)B activation. To this end, we analyzed p65 localization in cells treated with PS-341 using immunofluorescent staining. As shown in Fig. 6B, we primarily detected p65 staining in the cytoplasm in DMSO-treated H460 or H157 cells. However, a strong nuclear staining of p65 was detected in PS-341-treated H460 or H157 cells, indicating that PS-341 induces p65 nuclear translocation in these cell lines. Moreover, we examined NF-\( \kappa \)B activity in both H460 and H157 cell lines treated with PS-341 and found that PS-341 increased NF-\( \kappa \)B luciferase activity in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 6C).

c-FLIP, survivin and COX-2 are NF-\( \kappa \)B-regulated genes (9,29,30). PS-341 increased the levels of these proteins; however PS-341’s effects on increasing the levels of these proteins were abolished or attenuated in cells infected with Ad-SRI\( \text{IxB} \alpha \) (supplemental Fig. S3). These results clearly indicate that PS-341 modulates the expression of these proteins through an IxB\( \alpha \) degradation- or NF-\( \kappa \)B activation-dependent mechanism. Taken together with the above findings, we conclude that PS-341 increases NF-\( \kappa \)B activity.

Moreover, we further analyzed the effects of PS-341 on p65 nuclear translocation in more cancer cell lines. Consistently, PS-341 induces p65 nuclear translocation in every tested cell line (supplemental Fig. S4). These data again support the notion that PS-341 activates NF-\( \kappa \)B.

**Inhibition of Calpain Augments PS-341’s Effect on Induction of Apoptosis**—Activation of NF-\( \kappa \)B is generally associated with apoptosis resistance although it can be pro-apoptotic under certain conditions (8,9,22,31,32). Therefore, we investigated the impact of IxB\( \alpha \) degradation on PS-341-induced apoptosis. To do this, we compared the effects of PS-341 on cell survival and apoptosis in the absence and presence of a calpain inhibitor. As presented in Fig. 7A, the calpain inhibitor PD150606 itself had very weak effect on decreasing cell numbers. The combination of PS-341 with
PD150606 was much more potent than PS-341 alone in decreasing cell numbers in both tested cell lines. Consistently, the combination of PS-341 with PD150606 caused the most apoptotic cells compared to PS-341 alone in both cell lines (Fig. 7B). For example, in H460 cells, PS-341 alone induced 13% apoptosis; however, the combination of PS-341 and PD150606 caused more than 40% apoptosis (Fig. 7B). Thus, it is clear that the presence of PD150606 substantially enhances PS-341’s effect on induction of apoptosis, implying that inhibition of calpain activation may augment PS-341’s anticancer activity.

DISCUSSION

Although inhibition of IκBα degradation and NF-κB activation is a putative mechanism for PS-341’s action, no study has been done to demonstrate this mechanism in lung cancer cells. Our efforts in this regard has generated surprising results that, instead of inhibiting IκBα degradation, PS-341 actually potently decreases IκBα levels and results in NF-κB activation. These findings are consistent with three previous studies demonstrating that PS-341 as well other proteasome inhibitors induce IκBα degradation and activate NF-κB in endometrial carcinoma cell lines (33), the HepG2 liver cancer cell line (23) and multiple myeloma cells (34). We also found that PS-341 decreased IκBα levels in other types of cancer cell lines including myeloma, prostate, cervical, breast and head and neck cancer cells. One previous study shows that PS-341 indeed increases IκBα levels in human glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) cells (35). Nevertheless, it seems that induction of IκBα degradation by PS-341 is likely to be a common event in many types of cancer cells.

It is known that activated IκB kinase (IKK) complex phosphorylates IκBα on serine 32 and 36, leading to subsequent ubiquitination and proteasome-mediated degradation of IκBα. Our results clearly show that PS-341 induces IκBα phosphorylation on serine 32 and 36 accompanied with reduction of IκBα levels. Moreover, we found that PS-341 failed to induce degradation of the IκBα mutant, SR-IκBα, in which serine 32 and 36 are mutated to alanines; rather, it increased the levels of SR-IκBα (Fig. 6A). Thus, we conclude that PS-341 induces phosphorylation-dependent IκBα degradation. This finding is in agreement with previous work demonstrating that PS-341 and other proteasome inhibitors induce an IKK-dependent IκBα phosphorylation and degradation in other types of cancer cell lines through detection of phosphorylated IKKs and inhibition of IKKs with small molecules or siRNA (33,34,36). We assume that PS-341 may induce an IKK-dependent IκBα phosphorylation and degradation in lung cancer cells as well.

Before this study, it was unclear why PS-341 as a proteasome inhibitor induces IκBα degradation. It is worth mentioning that other proteasome inhibitors such as MG132 were also shown to induce IκBα degradation in colon cancer (36) and endometrial carcinoma cells (33). Our own data demonstrate that the proteasome inhibitors MG132, Epoxomycin and ALLN increase IκBα phosphorylation and decrease IκBα levels in human lung cancer cells as well. Thus, it is likely that proteasome inhibition is associated with PS-341-induced IκBα phosphorylation and degradation.

IκBα can also be degraded by proteases (e.g., calpain) or caspases (21,22) in addition to proteasome. A recent study shows that PS-341 induces IκBα degradation involving caspase-8 in HepG2 cells (23). Our study demonstrates that PS-341 induces IκBα degradation or proteolysis independent of caspase activation including caspase-8 activation based on the following facts: firstly, IκBα phosphorylation and degradation apparently occurred much earlier (at 2 h) than PARP cleavage (at 8h) (Fig. 1A); secondly, strong IκBα cleavage occurred in the cell lines where PARP cleavage was not or only minimally detected (Fig. 2A); thirdly, the presence of the pan-caspase inhibitor Z-VAD-FMK failed to prevent PS-341-induced IκBα degradation (Fig. 3A), and lastly, inactivation of caspase-8 by siRNA-mediated knockdown of caspase-8 did not inhibit PS-341-induced IκBα degradation (Fig. 3A, lower panel).

It has been documented that IκBα can undergo calpain-mediated proteolysis, which is parallel to the ubiquitination-proteasome mechanism (19). Calpain-mediated IκBα proteolysis generates an approximately 30 kD cleaved IκBα intermediate in the previous report (19). In our study, we also detected an approximately 30 kD cleaved band of
IκBα in cells exposed to PS-341 or other proteasome inhibitors (Figs. 1 and 2). The presence of the calpain inhibitor EST, calpeptin or PD150606 abolished PS-341’s ability to induce IκBα degradation (Fig. 3B). As well, knockdown of the calpain regulatory subunit with a calpain reg siRNA abolished PS-341’s ability to decrease IκBα levels (Fig. 3C). Consistently, the calcium chelators EGTA and BAPT inhibited PS-341-induced IκBα degradation as well (Fig. 3D) because calpains are calcium-dependent proteases. Moreover, we detected increased calpain activity in cells exposed to PS-341 (Fig. 4). Together, these results clearly indicate that PS-341 induces IκBα proteolysis through a calpain-dependent mechanism. Thus, it is likely that inhibition of the proteasome may favor calpain activation, leading to IκBα degradation.

It is well known that calpain activity is negatively regulated by its endogenous inhibitor calpastatin (25). It was previously shown that proteasome inhibition induced calpastatin degradation, leading to calpain activation and subsequent Tau protein degradation in neuroblastoma cells (26). Similarly, we found that knockdown of calpastatin substantially decreased IκBα levels, further supporting the notion that calpain can cause IκBα degradation. Importantly, PS-341 decreased the levels of calpastatin accompanied with IκBα degradation (Fig. 5B). Consistently, overexpression of an exogenous calpastatin elevated basal IκBα levels and prevented IκBα from degradation by PS-341 (Fig. 5C). Thus, it appears that proteasome inhibition downregulates or inhibits calpastatin, leading to calpain activation and subsequent IκBα degradation.

Because NF-κB regulates the expression of multiple anti-apoptotic genes, its activation is often associated with apoptosis resistance (9,10,32). In agreement with the finding in endometrial carcinoma cells (33) and multiple myeloma cells (34), we have also shown that PS-341 induces p65 nuclear translocation and increase NF-κB activity (Fig. 5) in our cell systems. Moreover, PS-341 increased the levels of survivin, c-FLIP and COX-2, all of which are NF-κB-regulated genes (9,29,30). Importantly, suppression of IκBα degradation by expressing SR-IκBα abrogated the increase of these proteins by PS-341 (Fig. S3), furthering the notion that PS-341 activates NF-κB in our cell systems. In endometrial carcinoma cells, NF-κB activation does not mediate cytotoxic effects of proteasome inhibitors because neither IKKα nor IKKβ shRNA protected cell from death induced by these inhibitors (33). In multiple myeloma cells, inhibition of IKKβ enhances PS-341-induced cytotoxicity (34). In human lung cancer cells, we found that the presence of a calpain inhibitor (e.g., PD150606), which inhibits PS-341-induced IκBα degradation, substantially enhanced PS-341’s effects on decreasing cell survival and inducing apoptosis (Fig. 7), implying that IκBα degradation consequently confers cell resistance to undergo apoptosis, presumably through activation of NF-κB. Thus, our findings in this regard may suggest a novel therapeutic strategy for enhancing PS-341’s anticancer activity by preventing calpain activation.

In summary, we report a novel finding that PS-341 induces calpain-dependent IκBα degradation in human lung cancer as well other types of cancer cells. As a result, PS-341 activates NF-κB, which can confer apoptotic resistance and counteract PS-341’s apoptosis-inducing activity. Thus, prevention of calpain-dependent IκBα degradation will substantially augment PS-341’s apoptosis-inducing activity.
REFERENCES

FOOTNOTES

We are grateful to Dr. L. W. Chung for providing Ad-SRlκBα and Dr. H. A. Elrod for editing of the manuscript. This work was supported by the Georgia Cancer Coalition Distinguished Cancer Scholar award (S-Y. Sun), Department of Defense VITAL grant W81XWH-04-1-0142 (to SYS for Project 4) and NIH/NCI SPORE P50 grant CA128613 (to SYS and FRK for Project 2).

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**FIGURE LEGENDS**

**Fig. 1.** PS-341 induces IκBα degradation (A, C and D) and inhibits proteasome activity in human lung cancer cells. A, C and D, The given cell lines were treated with 50 nM PS-341 for the indicated time (A) or with the indicated concentrations of PS-341 for 8 h (C and D). After the aforementioned treatments, the cells were then subjected to preparation of whole-cell protein lysates and subsequent Western blot analysis. B, The given cell lines were treated with 50 nM PS-341 for the indicated time and then subjected to proteasome activity assay. Columns, means of triplicate treatments; Bars, ± SDs. LE, longer exposure.

**Fig. 2.** Induction of IκBα degradation by PS-341 in other type of cancer cells lines (A and B) and by other proteasome inhibitors in human lung cancer cells (C). A, The given cell lines were treated with low (50 nM) or high (1000 nM) concentration of PS-341 for 10 h. B, The given cell lines were treated with 50 nM PS-341 for 8 h. C, The given cell lines were treated with the indicated concentrations of MG132, epoxomycin (EPO) or ALLN for 8 h. After the aforementioned treatments, the cells were then subjected to preparation of whole-cell protein lysates and subsequent Western blot analysis. ΔIκBα, cleaved IκBα; LE, longer exposure; CF, cleaved fragment.

**Fig. 3.** PS-341 induces caspase-independent (A), calpain-mediated (B-D) IκBα proteolysis. A, For top panel, the indicated cell lines were treated with 50 nM PS-341 alone or 50 nM PS-341 plus 50 μM Z-VAD-FM, and 50 μM leupeptin, respectively for 12 h. For bottom panel, H460 cells were transfected with control (Ctrl) or caspase-8 siRNA. Forty-eight hours later, the cells were treated with DMSO or 50 nM PS-341 for additional 12 h. B, The given cell lines were treated with 50 nM PS-341 alone or PS-341 combined with 200 μM EST, PD150606 and calpeptin, respectively, for 8 h. C, H460 cells were transfected with 20 nM control (Ctrl) or calpain reg siRNA. Thirty-eight hours later, the cells were treated with DMSO or 50 nM PS-341 for additional 10 h. D, The given cell lines were treated with 50 nM PS-341 alone or PS-341 combined with 1.25 mM EGTA alone, 30 μM BAPT alone and EGTA plus BAPT, respectively, for 8 h. After the aforementioned treatments, the cells were then subjected to preparation of whole-cell protein lysates and subsequent Western blot analysis. LE, longer exposure.

**Fig. 4.** PS-341 increases calpain activity (A and B), which can be blocked by a calpain inhibitor (C). A and B, H460 cells were exposed to the indicated concentrations of PS-341 for 4 h (A) or 25 nM PS-341 for 8 h (B) and then subjected to calpain activity assay with either a microplate spectrofluorometer (A) or fluorescent microscopy (B). Columns, means of triplicate determinations; Bars, ± SDs. C, H460 cells were exposed to DMSO, 50 nM PS-341, 100 μM PD150606 and the combination of PD150606 and PS-341 for 8 h and then subjected to calpain activity assay with fluorescent microscopy.

**Fig. 5.** Calpastatin inhibition decrease IκBα levels (A) and mediates PS-341-induced IκBα degradation (B and C). A, The indicated cell lines were transfected with control or calpastatin siRNA for approximately 48 h. B, H460 cells were treated with 50 nM PS-341 for the indicted times. C, HEK293T cells were transiently transfected with empty vector or calpastatin plasmid for approximately 36 h and then treated with the indicated concentrations of PS-341 for additional 16 h. After the aforementioned treatments, the cells were subjected to preparation of whole-cell protein lysates for Western blot analysis.

**Fig. 6.** Proteasome inhibitors do not induce degradation of SRIκBα which carries serine-to-alanine mutations (A) and do induce p65 nuclear translocation (B) and NF-κB activity (C). The given cell lines were infected with 30 MOI of Ad-SRIκBα for 48 h and then treated with 50 nM PS-341 or 10 μM MG132 for the indicated times. The cells were lysed for preparation of whole-cell protein lysates and subsequent Western blot analysis. The migration difference between the endogenous IκBα and SR-IκBα is likely due to mutation (i.e., amino acid change) and phosphorylation inability. B, the given cell lines were treated with DMSO or 50 nM PS-341 for 4 h and then subjected to immunofluorescent staining of p65. C, The indicated
cell lines were transfected with pNF-κB-luc plasmid together with β-gal plasmid as an internal control using FuGene 6 transfection reagent. On the second day, the cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of PS-341 for 8 h and then subjected to cell lysis and luciferase activity assay. *Columns*, means of triplicate determinations; *Bars*, ± SDs.

**Fig. 7.** The calpain inhibitor PD150606 augments PS-341’s effects on decreasing cell survival (A) and inducing apoptosis (B). A, H157 or H460 cells were treated with the given concentrations of PS-341 alone, 100 μM PD150606 alone and the combination of PS-341 and PD150606. After 3 days, the cell numbers were estimated with the sulforhodamine B assay. Points, means of four replicate determinations; bars, ± SDs. B, The given cell lines were treated with DMSO, 20 nM (H157) or 30 nM (H460) PS-341 alone, 100 μM PD150606 alone or the combination of PS-341 and PD150606. After 48 h, the cells were harvested for estimating apoptotic cells with the Annexin V assay. The percent positive cells in the upper right and lower right quadrants were added to yield the total of apoptotic cells.
Li et al. Fig. 2
A

![Graph showing Calpain Activity (Arbitrary Unit) vs. PS-341 [nM]]

B

![Images comparing DMSO and PS-341]

C

![Images comparing DMSO, PS341, PD150606, and PD150606 + PS341]

Li et al. Fig. 4
Li et al. Fig. 5
### Figure 6

#### A

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<th>MG132</th>
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#### B

- **DMSO**
- **PS-341**

#### C

- **H460**
- **H157**

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<td>Luciferase Activity (Arbitrary Unit)</td>
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A

- - PS-341
- - PD150606 + PS-341

Cell Number (% of Control)

0  10  20  30  40  50  60
PS-341 [nM]

H157

H460

B

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Li et al. Fig. 7
The proteasome inhibitor PS-341 (Bortezomib) induces calpain-dependent IκBα degradation
Chunyang Li, Shuzhen Chen, Ping Yue, Xingming Deng, Sagar Lonial, Fadlo R. Khuri and Shi-Yong Sun

J. Biol. Chem. published online March 24, 2010

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