The FSHD Atrophic Myotube Phenotype Is Caused by DUX4 Expression

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The FSHD Atrophic Myotube Phenotype Is Caused by DUX4 Expression

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Abstract

Background: Facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy (FSHD) is linked to deletions in 4q35 within the D4Z4 repeat array in which we identified the double homeobox 4 (DUX4) gene. We found stable DUX4 mRNAs only derived from the most distal D4Z4 unit and unexpectedly extended to the flanking pLAM region that provided an intron and a polyadenylation signal. DUX4 encodes a transcription factor expressed in FSHD but not control primary myoblasts or muscle biopsies. The DUX4 protein initiates a large transcription deregulation cascade leading to muscle atrophy and oxidative stress, which are FSHD key features.

Methodology/Principal Findings: We now show that transfection of myoblasts with a DUX4 expression vector leads to atrophic myotube formation associated with the induction of E3 ubiquitin ligases (MuRF1 and Atrogin1/MAFbx) typical of muscle atrophy. DUX4 induces expression of downstream targets deregulated in FSHD such as mu-crystallin and TP53. We developed specific siRNAs and antisense oligonucleotides (AOs) targeting the DUX4 mRNA. Addition of these antisense agents to primary FSHD myoblast cultures suppressed DUX4 protein expression and affected expression of the above-mentioned markers.

Conclusions/Significance: These results constitute a proof of concept for the development of therapeutic approaches for FSHD targeting DUX4 expression.

Introduction

Facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy (FSHD) is an autosomal dominant disorder affecting 1/17,000 births. It is characterised by muscle weakness and atrophy progressing from the face, the upper-arms and shoulder girdle to the lower limbs. FSHD1A (OMIM #158900) is genetically linked to contractions of the D4Z4 repeat array in 4q35. Non-affected individuals typically present between 11–100 copies of the 3.3-kb D4Z4 element in this locus while patients with FSHD only have 1–10 copies left [1–3]. A similar DNA hypomethylation associated with an open chromatin structure is observed both on contracted D4Z4 arrays in FSHD1A and on normal-size arrays in FSHD1B (OMIM #158901) [4,5].

The D4Z4 unit contains a large open reading frame (ORF) with a double homeobox sequence [2] in which we mapped a functional promoter thus defining the DUX4 gene [6,7]. We could detect stable mRNAs comprising the full DUX4 ORF in FSHD but not control muscle cells. These DUX4 mRNAs derived from the most distal unit, and unexpectedly extended within the flanking pLAM region that provided an intron and a polyadenylation signal (Fig. 1A, [8]). Investigations of genetic polymorphisms in a large cohort of patients and non-affected individuals confirmed this polyadenylation signal is needed to develop FSHD resulting in the production of stable DUX4 mRNAs [9]. Other researchers could confirm the presence of DUX4 mRNAs in FSHD muscle cells [9–11]. They further detected very low amounts of a short DUX4 mRNA splice variant (s-DUX4) that encodes a non-toxic protein lacking the carboxy-terminal domain in control muscles. A full length DUX4 mRNA (l-DUX4) was also characterized in induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells and human testis, where the gene contains 4 additional exons and a more distal polyadenylation signal. Differentiation of iPS cells to embryoid bodies caused repression of this mRNA in control but not FSHD IPS cells [11].

The 52-kDa DUX4 protein is a potent transcription factor that may target numerous genes and its overexpression is toxic in cell cultures [12–14]. It directly activates the PITX1 gene, which is specifically induced 10–15 fold in FSHD muscles as compared to 11 other neuromuscular disorders [8]. PITX1 is another homeodomain transcription factor [15]; its overexpression in skeletal muscles of a transgenic mouse caused reversible muscle

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atrophy [16]. DUX4 overexpression in mouse C2C12 cells recapitulated key features of the FSHD molecular phenotype, including repression of MyoD leading to differentiation defects, and repression of glutathione oxydo-reduction pathway components increasing sensitivity to oxidative stress [17]. Finally, DUX4 overexpression in mouse muscles in vivo caused a TP53-dependent myopathy that required the DUX4 DNA binding domain [18]. TP53 is a direct PITX1 target gene and thus belongs to the DUX4 transcription deregulation cascade [19]. In summary, these studies confirmed the major role played by DUX4 in the pathological mechanism of FSHD.

In addition, we have characterized the DUX4c (for centromeric) gene mapping 42 kb proximal of the D4Z4 array. The encoded 47-kDa protein is identical to DUX4 except for the carboxy-terminal region. DUX4c is expressed in control muscles, it is induced in muscles of patients affected with Duchenne muscular dystrophy and at similar or higher levels in FSHD muscles. DUX4c induced human myoblast proliferation, suggesting a role in muscle regeneration that might contribute to the FSHD pathology [20]. Additional genes, mapped in 4q35, were proposed to be activated in FSHD (ANT1, FRG1, FRG2) but several groups were unable to confirm these observations (reviewed in [3,21]).

Transgenic mice overexpressing one of these genes (FRG1) exhibited a form of muscular dystrophy [22].

In the present study, we identify FSHD markers associated with muscle atrophy that are induced by DUX4 expression and inhibited by its suppression either with short interfering RNAs (siRNAs) or antisense oligonucleotides (AOs). We present data establishing proof of concept in myoblast cultures that DUX4 inhibition can reverse the FSHD phenotype.

**Results**

**DUX4 expression induces an atrophic myotube phenotype**

In order to investigate whether DUX4 might interfere with the differentiation to myotubes, we transfected immortalized human control myoblasts with pCMV vectors expressing DUX4 (Fig. S1A) or the shorter DUX1 protein, a non-4q35 homologue limited to the homeodomains [8]. We induced differentiation a few hours after transfection by a change in culture medium. In these conditions DUX4 doesn’t exert its toxicity, and its expression can be observed in myotubes for several days [17, Tassin et al, 2011 in revision]. We detected troponin T, a cytoplasmic differentiation
marker, by immunofluorescence 8 days after transfection. Most myotubes expressing DUX4 appeared much thinner with very limited amount of cytoplasm (Fig. 2A, right panels) than those expressing DUX1 (86 versus 8% of atrophic myotubes, p<0.001, Fig. 2A, left panels). This morphology was very similar to the previously described phenotype of atrophic FSHD myotubes [23].

Two muscle specific E3 ubiquitin ligases, Muscle ring finger 1 (MuRF1) and Atrogin1 (also named MAFbx), are upregulated prior to the onset of atrophy in multiple models of muscle wasting [24,25]. Both proteins were induced in FSHD as compared to healthy control myotubes and detected by Western blot (Fig. 2B and 2D, right panel) and by immunofluorescence (Fig. 2C, upper panels). Both Atrogin1 and MuRF1 expression were induced in myotubes derived from control myoblasts transfected with pCI neo-DUX4 as compared to the insertless pCIneo vector (Fig. 2B, lanes 1 and 3, Fig. 2D, left panel). MuRF1 co-localised with DUX4 in the nuclei of DUX4-expressing myotubes as detected by immunofluorescence (Fig. 2C, lower panel). These experiments show that DUX4 induces the expression of genes involved in muscle atrophy. The characteristic morphological changes induced by DUX4 expression in myotubes were thus considered as markers that would be useful in assessing inhibitory strategies against this protein.

FSHD markers induced by DUX4 expression

We then analyzed the expression of different proteins known either to be induced in FSHD such as mu-crystallin (CRYM [26]), or to be induced by DUX4 such as TP53 [18]. A larger amount of these two proteins was observed upon immunodetection with specific antibodies on a Western blot prepared with total extracts of FSHD primary myoblasts as compared to control myoblasts (both cell types were transfected with the insert-less pCI neo vector; Fig. 3, lanes 1–2). In addition, these proteins were induced in control myoblasts upon transfection with the pCI neo-DUX4 expression vector (Fig. 3, lane 3). DUX4 induced CRYM by direct promoter activation as shown by co-transfection with the DUX4 expression vector and a luciferase reporter gene fused to the CRYM promoter (Fig. S1B). The TP53 protein was similarly induced when

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**Figure 2. DUX4 overexpression induces muscle fiber atrophy and MuRF1 and Atrogin1 expressions.** (A) Immortalized control myoblasts were transfected with pCI neo-DUX1 (negative control) or pCI neo-DUX4 expression vectors. Differentiation was induced 48 hours after transfection and 8 days later cells were fixed in 4% PAF and incubated with troponin T (myotube differentiation marker) antibody and a secondary antibody coupled to Alexa Fluor (green) (left). Scale bar: 15 μm. Means and SD of the ratio of atrophic versus total myotubes plotted (right, ***p<0.001). (B–C) Immortalized control myoblasts transfected with an expression vector for DUX4, and FSHD myoblasts were switched to differentiation medium. After 19 days a Western blot (B) and an immunofluorescence (C) were performed with an antibody against Atrogin1 and MuRF1, respectively. Actin was used as the loading control. Scale bar: 15 μm. (D) Immortalised control myoblasts transfected with the indicated expression vectors and FSHD myoblasts were switched to differentiation medium. After 15 days, a Western blot was performed with an antibody against MuRF1, appropriate secondary antibodies coupled to HRP and the Lumilight kit (Roche). 9A12 MAb staining confirmed DUX4 expression. The antibodies were then stripped, and the same membrane revealed with an anti-actin antibody to provide a loading control. A densitometry of the immunoreactive bands was performed. Data are normalized to actin levels in each sample. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0026820.g002
myoblasts were transfected with a PITX1 expression vector (Fig. S2A) as previously shown in another cell type (MCF7 cells, [19]), indicating that TP53 was not directly induced by DUX4 but by activation of the PITX1 gene.

In aggregate, these data suggested that Atrogin1, MuRF1, CRYM and TP53 could be considered as FSHD markers induced by DUX4 expression.

Development of RNA interference against DUX4

We selected 3 DUX4 mRNA sequences for siRNA targeting (Custom siRNA, Ambion) in the region most divergent from the highly similar DUX4c mRNA i.e. the 3′ untranslated region (3′UTR) transcribed from pLAM (Fig. 1B). We first transfected TE671 cells with these DUX4-siRNAs or a negative control siRNA (nc-siRNA), and then again 4 hours later with the pChno-DUX4 expression vector that contains the full DUX4 ORF and the flanking pLAM region (Fig. S1A). siRNA transfection conditions are detailed in Fig. S3 and Table 1. Cell extracts were prepared 1, 2 or 3 days after the second transfection and the DUX4 protein was immunodetected on Western blots (Fig. S4A and S4B). The DUX4- but not the nc-siRNAs strongly decreased DUX4 protein expression at 48 hours (Fig. S4B) and totally suppressed it at 72 hours (Fig. S4A and S4B). We selected siRNA3 for further studies as it mapped in the most DUX4-specific region. Because the DUX4 and DUX4c mRNAs are highly similar, it was necessary to evaluate siRNA specificity. TE671 cells were transfected with a siRNA directed against the DUX4 or DUX4c mRNA followed by transfection with the pChno-DUX4 or -DUX4c expression vector. The siRNA specificity was shown by the disappearance, in Western blot, of the immunodetected bands corresponding to either the DUX4 or DUX4c protein following the addition of their respective siRNA but not the siRNA of their homologue (Fig. S4C).

RNA interference against DUX4 prevents development of the atrophic myotube phenotype

We then investigated whether the DUX4-siRNA could prevent formation of atrophic myotubes. We transfected immortalised control myoblasts with both the pChno-DUX4 expression vector and the DUX4-siRNA as above, induced differentiation and examined the myotube morphology 8 days later. Immunofluorescent staining for troponin T (green) demonstrated that DUX4-expressing myotubes treated with the nc-siRNA appeared much

Table 1. Transfection conditions.

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<td>C2C12 (Mouse myoblasts)</td>
<td>Lipofectamin 2000 (Invitrogen): expression vectors</td>
<td>80–90% at 24 hours</td>
<td>DUX4 suppression at 72 hours</td>
<td>S4B</td>
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thinner than those treated with the DUX4-siRNA (82 versus 9% of atrophic myotubes, \(p<0.001\), Fig. 4A, right panels). Immunofluorescent staining for MuRF1 (red), an atrophy marker that colocalized with DUX4 (green) in nuclei was also decreased in control myotubes transfected with pCIneo-DUX4 and the DUX4-siRNA (Fig. 4B, lower panels) as compared to the use of a nc-siRNA (middle panels).

RNA interference against endogenous DUX4 in FSHD primary myotubes

We determined the optimal transfection conditions of human primary myoblasts with the siRNA against GAPDH as above (Fig. S3B, Table 1). In these conditions, we transfected FSHD primary myoblasts with 10 nM DUX4-siRNA and induced differentiation 4 hours later, since the endogenous DUX4 protein is more easily detectable in myotubes than in myoblasts (Tassin et al., 2011 in revision). Three days later, nuclear extracts were analysed by Western blot: a significant decrease of the immunodetected DUX4 protein amount was observed (Fig. 5A, upper panel) as compared to cells treated with the nc-siRNA. We also investigated Atrogin1 expression (Fig. 5A): a band was immunodetected in nuclear extracts of FSHD myotubes treated with the nc-siRNA and disappeared upon treatment with DUX4-siRNA. This was not caused by a general decrease in nuclear protein expression since the amounts of TBP (TATA binding protein) were unchanged (Fig. 5A, lower panel). A reverse transcription (RT) and amplification by PCR with primers previously shown to be specific of the DUX4 mRNA 3’UTR [8] were carried out on myotube total RNA. The expected 550 bp DNA fragment was detected in FSHD myotubes treated with the nc-siRNA and at a 90% reduced intensity in cells treated with the DUX4-siRNA (Fig. 5B). This amplicon was observed in the positive control i.e. C2C12 cells transfected with the βGEM12 vector containing two D4Z4 units [7] but not in primary myoblasts from a healthy donor, or upon omission of reverse transcriptase. Products were cloned and sequenced to confirm DUX4 mRNA amplification (data not shown). The RT-PCR product of GAPDH mRNA amplification was used as an internal control.

RNA interference against endogenous DUX4 suppresses expression of FSHD markers

To test the efficacy of the DUX4-siRNA, we then investigated the expression of two markers that are induced in FSHD as well with the nc-siRNA and disappeared upon treatment with DUX4-siRNA. This was not caused by a general decrease in nuclear protein expression since the amounts of TBP (TATA binding protein) were unchanged (Fig. 5A, lower panel). A reverse transcription (RT) and amplification by PCR with primers previously shown to be specific of the DUX4 mRNA 3’UTR [8] were carried out on myotube total RNA. The expected 550 bp DNA fragment was detected in FSHD myotubes treated with the nc-siRNA and at a 90% reduced intensity in cells treated with the DUX4-siRNA (Fig. 5B). This amplicon was observed in the positive control i.e. C2C12 cells transfected with the βGEM12 vector containing two D4Z4 units [7] but not in primary myoblasts from a healthy donor, or upon omission of reverse transcriptase. Products were cloned and sequenced to confirm DUX4 mRNA amplification (data not shown). The RT-PCR product of GAPDH mRNA amplification was used as an internal control.

RNA interference against endogenous DUX4 suppresses expression of FSHD markers

To test the efficacy of the DUX4-siRNA, we then investigated the expression of two markers that are induced in FSHD as well
as following the transcription deregulation cascade initiated by DUX4. We selected TP53 that is activated by PITX1, itself activated by DUX4 (Fig. 3B and S2A; [8,18]). We used the same experimental protocol as in Fig. 5A. A strong decrease in the amount of TP53 was observed by immunostaining on a Western blot prepared with lysates of cells treated with DUX4-siRNA as compared to cells treated with the nc-siRNA (Fig. 5C).

Development of splice switching antisense oligonucleotides to downregulate DUX4

RNA-like antisense oligonucleotides (AOs) are being used in a therapeutic approach for Duchenne muscular dystrophy. The antisense oligomer induces removal of an exon flanking a frameshifting exonic deletion from the dystrophin gene transcript and restores the reading frame, allowing synthesis of a semi-functional dystrophin isoform [27]. Inversely when an exon is targeted for removal from a normal dystrophin gene transcript, the reading-frame may be disrupted and this resulted in a transient phenocopy of gene inactivation [28]. We thus wanted to similarly develop specific AOs interfering with DUX4 mRNA processing and/or stability. We designed 29-O-methyl modified bases on a phosphorothioate backbone complementary to regions in the DUX4 gene sequence we had characterized (GenBank # AF117653), and targeted acceptor splice sites of pLAM exons 2 and 3 involved in pre-mRNA splicing (Fig. 1C). The splice-switching efficacy of these 25–30 mer AOs was first evaluated by co-transfection of C2C12 mouse myoblasts with nuclear extracts of myotubes as described in Fig. 5A. A densitometry of the immunoreactive bands was performed. Data are normalized to TBP levels in each sample.
directed against the DUX4 pre-mRNA (data not shown). In contrast DUX4 was clearly expressed in cells treated with AO mGMCSF3A(–5+20), an unrelated negative control AO (nc-AO) targeting the murine GMCSF pre-mRNA or in the absence of AO (data not shown). However, a specificity problem was observed: when cells were co-transfected with the pCMV-DUX4c expression vector and AOs directed against DUX4, expression of the homologous DUX4c protein was also decreased (data not shown). The high AO concentration used (600 nM) in these experiments most probably explains this result as we have previously observed mismatched AOs can induce some exon skipping when applied at high concentrations [30].

Determination of specific concentrations for AOs against DUX4

We then defined the minimal AO concentrations allowing DUX4 inhibition without affecting DUX4c protein levels using the same transient expression approach as above. We then evaluated different AO concentrations in C2C12 cells co-transfected with pCMV-DUX4c and -DUX4c, so that both mRNAs were present simultaneously in the same cells. In these conditions, a 150 nM concentration appeared best since it nearly suppressed the DUX4 protein but only had a minimal influence on DUX4c (data not shown). We tested several other AOs directed against DUX4 at this concentration in co-transfected C2C12 cells. In these conditions, AOs pLAM3A(−2+25), pLAM3A(−12+13) and pLAM3A(−7+18) could strongly reduce DUX4 protein levels as compared to the nc-AO, while DUX4c was still expressed (Fig. S5A). The optimal AO concentration was respectively 50 nM for pLAM2A(−7+10) (Fig. S5B) and 10 nM for pLAM3A(−12+13) and pLAM3A(−17+13) (Fig. S5G).

Antisense oligonucleotides suppress endogenous DUX4 expression in FSHD primary myotubes

To test the efficacy of AOs pLAM2A(−7+18) and pLAM3A(−12+13) on endogenous DUX4 expression, we transfected primary FSHD myoblasts with the optimal concentrations defined above. Differentiation was induced 4 hours after transfection and three days later myotubes were lysed for either protein analysis or total RNA extraction. The DUX4 protein was immunodetected on Western blot in lysates of cells treated with the nc-AO but not anymore in those treated with AOs pLAM2A(−7+18) and pLAM3A(−12+13) (Fig. 6A). An RT-PCR was carried out on myotube total RNA as described in Fig. 5B. The expected 530 bp DNA fragment was detected in FSHD myotubes treated with nc-AO and at a 30% and 50% reduced intensity in cells treated with AOs pLAM2A(−7+18) (Fig. 7A) or pLAM3A(−12+13) (Fig. 7B), respectively. This amplicon was observed in the positive control i.e. C2C12 cells transfected with the pGEM2 but not in the negative controls i.e. either C2C12 cells transfected with the empty pGEM vector, or primary myoblasts from a healthy donor, or upon omission of reverse transcriptase. Products were cloned and sequenced to confirm DUX4 mRNA amplification (data not shown). The RT-PCR product of GAPDH mRNA amplification was used as an internal control.

Antisense oligonucleotides against endogenous DUX4 suppress FSHD markers expression

To test the efficacy of AOs against DUX4, we investigated as previously the expression of TP53. We used the same protein extract as in Fig. 6A, and a decrease in the amount of TP53 was observed on Western blot in lysates of cells treated with AOs pLAM2A(−7+18) and pLAM3A(−12+13) as compared to cells treated with the nc-AO (Fig. 6B). The lower decrease with the first AO targeting the alternative by spliced intron I is in concordance with the low reduction in DUX4 mRNA evidenced by RT-PCR (Fig. 7). In contrast the AO targeting intron II that is always spliced out leads to an undetectable TP53 level [8,10]. This experiment confirmed that DUX4 suppression affected a gene downstream in the gene deregulation cascade it induced.
Discussion

DUX4 activates the muscle atrophy pathway in myoblast cultures

In the present study, we have shown that DUX4 overexpression in human primary myotubes induced Atrogin1 (MAFbx) and MuRF1 activation, two genes specific of the muscle atrophy pathway. They encode E3 ubiquitin ligases that bind to myofibril proteins, cause their ubiquitination and subsequent degradation via the proteasome [25]. Accordingly, myotubes expressing pCIneo-DUX4 were much thinner than myotubes containing an insertless control vector and similar to the phenotype of atrophied FSHD myotubes described in [23]. This atrophic phenotype as well as Atrogin1 and MuRF1 activation could be reverted by RNA interference against DUX4, further demonstrating its role in the FSHD pathological process. We thus propose Atrogin1 and MuRF1 as FSHD markers, although it is not clear whether the Atrogin1 and MuRF1 genes are direct DUX4 transcriptional targets or are further down in the activation cascade. Indeed a putative PITX1 binding site has been found in the Atrogin1/MAFbx promoter, and it was shown that PITX1 overexpression in skeletal muscles induced atrophy in a mouse transgenic model [16].

Additional FSHD markers

We have shown that DUX4 overexpression could activate other markers induced in FSHD such as mu-crystallin (CRYM) or TP53. Reed et al. have reported that mu-crystallin (CRYM) protein levels were up-regulated in FSHD deltoid muscles but not in several other myopathies [26]. Klooster et al. could not confirm this FSHD-specific up-regulation in quadriceps biopsies, and also found high CRIM mRNA and protein expression levels in some normal control samples [31]. This might reflect a muscle type specificity in CRYM induction. CRYM is a thyroid-hormone binding protein with a NADPH-dependent activity and so influences differentiation and oxidative stress responses [32] reported to be altered in FSHD [33–35]. A recent study has shown that overexpression of pT3, a T3 thyroid-hormone mitochondrial receptor, could induce skeletal muscle atrophy with an increase of oxidative stress. This muscle atrophy was caused by induction of the ubiquitin proteasome pathway involving Atrogin1 and MuRF1 [36]. CRYM is also linked to retinal and inner ear structures.
defects, common in FSHD, suggesting that its up-regulation might play a role in the disease pathogenesis [37–40].

The tumor suppressor TP53 is a transcription factor that negatively regulates cell proliferation and survival. Its expression is maintained at a very low level during normal cell growth through regulation by proteosomal degradation [41]. However, the TP53 protein is both stabilized and activated in response to DNA damage, oncogene activation, hypoxia, nutrient deprivation and other stress-related signals. TP53 is also an important regulator of metabolic pathways. By transcriptional activation and other means, TP53 can contribute a.o. to the regulation of glycolysis, oxidative phosphorylation, fatty acid oxidation, oxidative stress and antioxidant response, mitochondrial integrity, autophagy and mTOR signaling [42]. A link between TP53 and the DUX4-mediated myopathy was established by Wallace et al, as TP53 inhibition mitigated DUX4 toxicity in vitro, and muscles from TP53 null mice were resistant to DUX4-induced damage [18]. The PITX1 transcription factor directly activated transcription of the TP53 gene in MCF-7 mammary carcinoma cells resulting in cell-cycle arrest and TP53-dependent apoptosis [19]. We showed here that PITX1 could also induce TP53 in human primary myoblasts. Since DUX4 directly activates transcription of the PITX1 gene in myoblasts, TP53 can be considered an FSHD marker as part of the gene deregulation cascade initiated by DUX4 (Fig. 8, [8]).

Therapeutic approaches

No therapeutic strategies targeting the FSHD molecular cause has been described to-date. Because of the pivotal role caused by DUX4 expression in the FSHD pathology [8,9,17,18] we wished to suppress its expression using small double-stranded RNAs (siRNAs) or antisense oligonucleotides (AOs) in the aim to develop therapeutic strategies for FSHD. AOs can redirect gene expression through RNA silencing [43], suppressing specific mRNA translation [44,45], altering mRNA stability [46], and/or redirecting premRNA splicing patterns to disrupt the mature mRNA [27,28]. We have thus focused two distinct mechanisms of antisense gene silencing or splice-switching technologies to block DUX4 protein expression. As the DUX4 transcript is very similar to the homologous DUX4c mRNA, we targeted the most divergent region, located in the DUX4 3’UTR. We could demonstrate the specificity of these antisense agents since at lower concentrations they could mediate DUX4 suppression without interfering with the expression of the homologous DUX4c protein. As the endogenous DUX4 protein is present at high level in very few FSHD primary myotubes, it was appropriate to select the lower antisense agent concentration showing inhibition in cells transfected with the strong pChloro-DUX4 expression vector. This concentration appears sufficient to suppress the endogenous DUX4 protein. Since the DUX4 protein expressed in FSHD is

Figure 8. Schematic representation of the transcriptional cascade induced by mis expression of DUX4 in FSHD. The DUX4 gene mapped in the D4Z4 repeated element at 4q35 encodes a transcription factor that can directly interact with a set of target genes. Among those DUX4 inhibits the MYOD1 gene that encodes the transcription master switch of muscle differentiation thus causing inhibition of the MYOD1 target genes in FSHD. DUX4 also inhibits the expression of genes involved in response to oxidative stress, and induces the mu-crystallin (CRYM) gene. Another direct DUX4 target gene is PITX1 specifically induced in FSHD muscles as compared to 11 neuromuscular disorders; it induces E3 ubiquitin ligases (Atrogin1 and MuRF1) linked to atrophy in adult skeletal muscles and is involved in inflammation. The MuRF1 protein causes a.o. MYOD1 polyubiquination and proteasome-mediated degradation. Among the PITX1 target genes is TP53 that has major roles in the control of DNA repair, cell cycling and apoptosis as well as at multiple levels of cell metabolism. Legend: Activate: --- Inhibit: ----. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0026820.g008
only detectable at the myotube stage, it was necessary to establish transient transfection procedures for cultured myoblasts in which the siRNA or AO enters the cells with high efficiency and without significant cytotoxicity. Under these conditions, differentiation can be induced a few hours after transfection and myotubes harvested 3 days later for analysis.

We have identified several useful antisense agents targeting the DUX4 pre-mRNA, preventing DUX4 protein expression and affecting the FSHD markers defined above as part of the DUX4 deregulation cascade. Among these the amount of TP53 protein appeared decreased in relation with the residual amounts of DUX4 mRNA detected by RT-PCR (80% with siRNA and 30% or 50% with AOs pLAM2A(−7+18) or pLAM3A(−12+13), respectively). These antisense agents target both DUX4 transcript variants: (i) the full-length DUX4 mRNA (β-DUX4) produced from the last D4Z4 unit in FSHD and extended to the flanking pLAM region that provides a polyaendylation signal [8,11]; (ii) the shorter DUX4 mRNA (s-DUX4) that ends at the same pLAM polyaendylation site and uses a cryptic splice donor site within the DUX4 ORF that would limit a putative expressed protein to its double homodomain [11]. The β-DUX4 mRNA is only detected in FSHD muscle cells and biopsies, whereas s-DUX4 is detected both in control and some FSHD samples [11]. It is possible that any antisense strategies affecting the s-DUX4 mRNA could be detrimental to control cells, but s-DUX4 mRNA degradation does not seem to be problematic since healthy homozygous 4qB/4qB individuals were problematic since healthy homozygous 4qB/4qB individuals were

Ethics Statement

Primary human myoblasts from an unaffected control and a patient with FSHD were isolated from muscle biopsies, purified and established as described [23], Table 2. The endogenous DUX4 protein was detected by Western blot in nuclear extracts of each FSHD but not control primary myoblast cultures (Figs. 5, 6, S6B and S6C). They were grown in 35 mm collagen-coated dishes (Ywaki, Japan) in DMEM with 4.5 g/l Glucose and L-Glutamine (Lonza, Basel, Switzerland) with 20% 199 medium (Invitrogen), Gentamycin (50 μg/ml, Sigma-Aldrich), 10% Fetal Bovine Serum (Invitrogen) and 1% L-glutamine in DMEM/Gentamicin (50 μg/ml, Sigma-Aldrich) during 3–5 days. Myoblasts were transfected in culture medium, 24 hours after seeding, with NanaJuice (Novagen, WI, USA) and DNA vector at 1:1 ratio according to the manufacturer. The transfection efficiency was at its maximum after 48 hours (Figs. S7A and S7B).

siRNA design and transfection

Short interfering (si)RNAs were designed using the Eurogentec siRNA Design Service on the DUX4 3’UTR and in vitro synthesized with the siRNA Construction Kit (Applied Biosystems Ambion, Austin, Texas (Fig. 1). For cell transfection, we used the “Silencer siRNA Starter Kit” (Applied Biosystems Ambion) with the “siPORTNeoFX” transfection agent. This kit also contains two control siRNAs: a GAPDH-siRNA and a negative control siRNA (nc-siRNA), with no significant similarity with transcribed sequences of human, mouse or rat. We used “reverse” transfection in which the reagent is introduced into the culture dishes before seeding the cells. We used 2 μl siPORTNeoFX and 10 nM siRNA for TE671 transfection or 4 μl siPORTNeoFX and 10 nM siRNA for primary myoblasts according to the manufacturer. All transfections were done in duplicate wells and repeated 3 times to ensure consistency.

AOS design, synthesis and transfection

We used 25–30 mer 2′-O-methyl phosphorothioate oligonucleotides (AOS) (positions given in Fig. 1C) produced from the sequence of the DUX4 gene we characterized (Genbank # AY044051.4). They were synthesized on an Expedit 8909 Nucleic Acid Synthesizer using the 1 micromole Thioate protocol at the ANRI (Australian Neuromuscular Research Institute, Nedlands, WA, Australia) [27]. Splice switching AO nomenclature is based upon that described by Mann et al. [49]. The first letters
designate the region (here, pLM region), the number indicates the exon, the second letter specifies Acceptors or Donor splice sites, with the +/- and numbers representing the annealing coordinates in the intronic and exonic domain respectively. For example, pLAM3A(-12+13) will target acceptor site for exon 3, last 12 bases of intron II and 13 bases of exon 3.

C2C12 cells were transfected 24 hours after seeding in Opti-MEM medium (Invitrogen) using Lipofectamin 2000 and different AO ratios as indicated in the figure legends. For each experiment, transfections were repeated 3 times to confirm reproducibility. 

Immunofluorescence staining

TE671 or human myoblasts were fixed in PBS containing 4% paraformaldehyde (Sigma-Aldrich) and treated with PBS 0.5% Triton X-100. After blocking in PBS 20% PBS, cells were incubated with primary antibodies during 2 hours at room temperature. The following antibodies and dilutions were used: mouse monoclonal (MAb) anti-troponinT 1/1000 (clone JLT-12, Sigma-Aldrich); rabbit polyclonal anti-MuRF1 1/200 (ECM Biosciences, KY, USA); or the 9A12 MAb we developed against DUX4 1/50 [9]. After washing and blocking, cells were incubated during 1 hour at room temperature with Alexa Fluor secondary antibodies 1/100 (goat anti-mouse 488 and anti-rabbit 555, Invitrogen).

Myotube morphology

Troponin T was stained by immunofluorescence as described above. Myotubes with a width <5 μm were considered «atrophic» and counted from at least 10 random fields. The ratio of atrophic versus total myotubes is expressed in percent as mean ± SD. The significance of the differences between experiments was evaluated with Student’s t-test. ***p<0.001 was considered significant.

Immunodetection on Western blot

Cells were lysed in hypertonic buffer containing 50 mM Tris pH7, 50 mM NaCl, 0.1% NP40, protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche Diagnostics), and 1 mM DTT. For endogenous DUX4 detection, nuclear extracts were prepared with the NE-PER Nuclear and Cytoplasmic Extraction Reagent kit (Thermo Scientific, Rockford, IL, USA) according to the manufacturer. Each cell lysate or nuclear extract was separated by electrophoresis on a 12% polyacrylamide gel in the presence of SDS and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane (GE Healthcare Europe GmbH, Diegem, Belgium). This Western blot was blocked 1 hour at room temperature with 5% non fat dry milk diluted in phosphate buffered saline (PBS). Membranes were then incubated at 4°C overnight with primary antibodies in PBS 2% BSA. The following antibodies and dilutions were used: 9A12 MAb 1/1000, rabbit polyclonal anti-atrogin1 1/1000 (or anti-MAFbx, ECM Biosciences), anti-GAPDH MAb 1/4000 (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). Membranes were washed in PBS and incubated 1 hour at room temperature with secondary antibodies coupled to horseradish peroxidase (HRP) 1/10000 (GE Healthcare). Proteins were detected on Amersham Hyperfilm ECL (GE Healthcare) with the LiveAblot (Euroclone, Victoria, Australia), the Lumilight (Roche Diagnostics) or the Super Signal West Femto Maximum Sensitivity Substrate kit (Thermo Scientific). For standardization, the membranes were stripped and immunostaining was performed with either rabbit polyclonal anti-

Table 2. Data of patients with FSHD and control individuals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>References</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>D4Z4 units</th>
<th>Figures</th>
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<tr>
<td>FSHD1</td>
<td>Immortal myoblasts (FSHDcl17)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2, 4, S6A</td>
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<td>2, 4, S6A</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5A</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>F</td>
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actin serum 1/1000 (Sigma-Aldrich) or anti-TATA Binding Protein MAb 1/2000 (Abcam) as indicated followed by HRP-coupled secondary antibodies 1/10000 (GE Healthcare). A densitometry of the immunoreactive bands was performed with LabImage 1D Software (Kapelan Bio-Imaging). Data are normalized to control loading levels in each sample.

RNA isolation and 3’RACE

Total RNA was extracted with the NucleoSpin RNA II kit (Macherey-Nagel GmbH, Duren, Germany) as described [8]. Reverse transcription was performed on 1 μg of DNase-treated RNA with the 3’ adapter of the RLM-RACE kit (Applied Biosystems Ambion) and 200 units of SuperScript III reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen) in a 20-μl final volume at 55°C as described [8]. Five μl of the resulting cDNA were amplified by nested PCR in a 50-μl final volume containing 1.25 units of PrimeSTAR HS, 1 × GC Buffer (Takara-bio, Japan), and 15 pmol of each primer. The specific outer primer for DUX4 amplification was: 5’-aggggaaacctctctggaaac-3’ and the inner primer was: 5’-aggcctccactggagga-3’. The products were cloned and sequenced to confirm DUX4 mRNA amplification. For GAPDH cDNA amplification the following primers were used: 5’-gaaggtaaggtcggagt-3’ and 5’-tgtaaaccatgtagttgaggtc-3’.

Supporting Information

Figure S1  CRYM promoter activation by the pCneo-DUX4 expression vector. (A) Schematic representation of the pCneo-DUX4 expression vector. It contains the CMV promoter and the full DUX4 ORF with the pLAM region. The DUX4 ORF is represented in black with the two homeobox as in grey. The positions of the different introns are indicated (dark grey boxes). The pLAM region encompasses an intron (dark grey box) and the poly-A signal (ATTAAAA). (B) C2C12 cells were seeded in 6-well plates and co-transfected 24 hours later by Lipofectamin 2000 (Invitrogen) with the CRYM promoter linked to the firefly luciferase reporter gene, the internal control phRL-SV40 renilla luciferase (Promega), and the pCneo-DUX4 expression vector at different concentrations (0, 5, 50 ng/μl). Cells were harvested 16 hours later and processed for enzymatic assays with the Dual Luciferase Assay kit (Promega). Light emissions were recorded on the GlowMax luminometer (Promega), and given in fold activation of firefly versus renilla luciferase. Data are presented as mean±SD. (TIF)

Figure S2 (A). PITX1 induce TP53 expression in human myoblasts. Immortalized control myoblasts were transfected with either the pCneo-PITX1 expression vector or pCneo as a control. Cells were harvested 24 hours later and total extracts were prepared. Ten μg of proteins were separated by electrophoresis (10% PAGE-SDS) and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane. Immunodetection was performed with an anti-TP53 antibody, followed by secondary antibodies coupled to peroxidase (HRP), and revealed with the Lumilight kit (Roche). The protein transfert was confirmed by staining the membrane in Ponceau red that provide a loading control (right panel). The antibodies were then stripped, and the same membrane used for immunodetection with the rabbit antiserum directed against PITX1 (upper panel). A densitometry of the immunoreactive bands was performed. Data are normalized to actin levels in each sample. The production and the characterisation of this antibody are described in Fig. S2B. (B–C). Characterisation of the rabbit antiserum directed against PITX1. (B) Immortalized control myoblasts were transfected with the pSM2-PITX1 expression vector. The cells were lysed 48 hours after transfection, and 40, 20 or 10 μg of protein extracts were separated by electrophoresis (10% PAGE-SDS), and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane. Immunodetection was performed with a rabbit antiserum directed against two PITX1 specific peptides (Eurogentec), followed by secondary antibodies coupled to peroxidase (HRP), and revealed with the Lumilight kit (Roche). The protein transfer was verified by staining the membrane in Ponceau red that provided a loading control (left panel). Specificity of the antibody against PITX1 was verified by competition with the two immunogenic peptides (pep1, pep2) of the indicated sequences. The PITX1 signal in transfected cells decreased upon competition with a 10-fold excess of one of the two immunogenic peptides and disappeared upon competition with both (Right panel) (C) Immortalized control myoblasts were transfected with the indicated vectors. After 48 hours, cells were fixed with 4% PAF. PITX1 (red) was detected by immunofluorescence with the PITX1 rabbit antiserum followed by appropriate secondary antibodies coupled to Alexa Fluor (Invitrogen). The rabbit pre-immune serum was used as a negative control. (TIF)

Figure S3 Development of siRNA transfection conditions by detection of GAPDH protein in TE671 cells (A) and FSHD primary myoblasts (B). (A) We optimized the siRNA transfection conditions with the siPORTNeoFX agent (Ambion) in TE671 cells (human rhabdomyosarcoma cells) using a siRNA targeting GAPDH and a negative control siRNA (nc-siRNA) (provided with the siRNA starter kit, Ambion). The optimal transfection conditions were obtained with the reverse method in which the transfection reagent is introduced into the culture dish before seeding cells. These cells were transfected with GAPDH-siRNA or nc-siRNA and 3 parameters tested: volume of transfection reagent, siRNA concentration and cell density. 72 hours after transfection, 20 μg of protein cell extracts were separated by electrophoresis (12% PAGE-SDS) and transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane. The protein transfert was confirmed by staining the membrane in Ponceau red. The membrane was then incubated with anti-GAPDH MAb followed by a secondary antibody coupled to peroxidase (HRP) and revealed with the LiteAbLot kit (Euroclone). NT: non-transfected cells. (B) 10^5 cells were seeded in 35 mm culture dish and reverse transfected with GAPDH-siRNA or nc-siRNA (10 nM or 20 nM) and 4 μl of siPORT-NeoFX reagent. Cells were harvested 72 hours later and 10 μg of protein extracts were separated by electrophoresis (12% PAGE-SDS) and transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane. After Ponceau red, staining and rinsing the membrane was incubated with anti-GAPDH MAb followed by secondary antibodies coupled to HRP and revealed with the Lumilight substrate (Roche). (TIF)

Figure S4 Evaluation and specificity of siRNA targeting DUX4. (A). TE671 cells were transfected with 10 nM DUX4-siRNA (siRNA1, siRNA2 and siRNA3) or negative control siRNA (nc-siRNA) using reverse transfection (Ambion) and 4 hours later with the pCheno-DUX4 vector (DUX4). Three days after transfection the cells were lysed and 20 μg of protein extracts were separated by electrophoresis (12% PAGE-SDS), and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane. This Western blot was incubated with 9A12 MAb followed by a secondary antibody coupled to peroxidase (HRP) and revealed with the Lite blot kit (Euroclone). NT: non-transfected cells. (B). TE671 cells were transfected with 10 nM DUX4-siRNA3 or nc-siRNA using reverse transfection (Ambion) and 4 hours later with the pCheno-DUX4 vector (DUX4). The cells were lysed at 24, 48 or 72 hours after the second transfection and 20 μg of protein extracts were analysed by Western blot with 9A12 MAb as above (A). The antibodies were
then stripped, and the same membrane revealed with an anti-actin serum (internal control). A densitometry of the immunoreactive bands was performed. Data are normalized to used AO concentrations indicated. A densitometry of the immunoreactive bands was performed. Data are normalized to used AO concentrations indicated. A densitometry of the immunoreactive bands was performed. Data are normalized to used AO concentrations indicated. A densitometry of the immunoreactive bands was performed. Data are normalized to used AO concentrations indicated. After stripping these antibodies, the same membrane was incubated with an anti-actin antibody to provide a loading control. (TIF)

Figure S5 Determination of AO concentration range to inhibit DUX4 without affecting DUX4c protein expression. 10° C2C12 cells were seeded per well of a 6-plate dish and co-transfected 24 hours later with 500 ng both pClneo-DUX4 and pClneo-DUX4c expression vectors combined with the indicated AOs. The negative control AO mGMCSF3A (–5+20) (nc-AO) targets an unrelated gene transcript in a different species, the murine granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor mRNA. The cells were lysed 24 hours after transfection, and 15 µg of protein extracts were separated by electrophoresis (12% PAGE-SDS), and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane. DUX4 (52-kDa) and DUXc (47-kDa) were detected on this Western blot with 9A12 MAb followed by secondary antibodies coupled to peroxidase (HRP), and revealed with the Lumilight kit (Roche). After stripping these antibodies, the same membrane was incubated with an anti-actin antibody to provide a loading control. (A) The used AO concentration is 150 nM for AOs targeting the DUX4 mRNA and 600 nM of the nc-AO. (B–C): used AO concentrations are indicated. A densitometry of the immunoreactive bands was performed. Data are normalized to actin levels in each sample. (TIF)

Figure S6 Endogenous DUX4 protein detection in extracts of human myotubes. (A) 24 hours after seeding immortalized control and FSHD myoblasts were switched to differentiation medium. Cells were harvested 6 days later and a nuclear extract was prepared. 20 µg of nuclear proteins were separated by electrophoresis (12% PAGE-SDS), and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane. The protein transfer was confirmed by Ponceau red staining. After rinsing the membrane was incubated with 9A12 MAb followed by secondary antibodies coupled to horseradish peroxidase and revealed with the Femto Super Signal kit (Pierce). (B–C) Primary FSHD and control myotubes were harvested 3 days (B) or 4 days (C) after differentiation induction. The protein extracts were prepared, separated by electrophoresis (12% PAGE-SDS) and analysed by Western blot as above. TBP: loading control; TE671 cells transfected with the pClneo-DUX4 (DUX4) or the empty pClneo expression vectors (pCI) were used respectively as a positive or negative controls. (TIF)

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: SDW FC AB. Performed the experiments: CV EA SC NS AT. Analyzed the data: CV EA SW FC AB. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: AT DL SDW. Wrote the paper: CV FC SDW FC AB.

References


