Localization of Reversion-Induced LIM Protein (RIL) in the Rat Central Nervous System

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Received December 15, 2008; accepted January 7, 2009; published online February 25, 2009

Reversion-induced LIM protein (RIL) is a member of the ALP (actinin-associated LIM protein) subfamily of the PDZ/LIM protein family. RIL serves as an adaptor protein and seems to regulate cytoskeletons. Immunoblotting suggested that RIL is concentrated in the astrocytes in the central nervous system. We then examined the expression and localization of RIL in the rat central nervous system and compared it with that of water channel aquaporin 4 (AQP4). RIL was concentrated in the cells of ependyma lining the ventricles in the brain and the central canal in the spinal cord. In most parts of the central nervous system, RIL was expressed in the astrocytes that expressed AQP4. Double-labeling studies showed that RIL was concentrated in the cytoplasm of astrocytes where glial fibrillary acidic protein was enriched as well as in the AQP4-enriched regions such as the endfeet or glia limitans. RIL was also present in some neurons such as Purkinje cells in the cerebellum and some neurons in the brain stem. Differential expression of RIL suggests that it may be involved in the regulation of the central nervous system.

Key words: rat, brain, RIL, ependyma, astrocyte

I. Introduction

Reversion-induced LIM protein (RIL) is a member of the ALP (actinin-associated LIM protein) subfamily of the PDZ/LIM protein family, and has a PDZ domain in the N-terminus and a LIM domain in the C-terminus [for review see 15]. RIL was identified as one of LIM-domain proteins whose expression was down-regulated in transformed cells, and hence was considered to play a role in the control of cellular proliferation as a negative growth regulator [6]. In fact, expression of RIL was found down-regulated in prostate cancer [18]. Silencing or low level of expression of RIL in cancer cells was attributed to deletion or promoter methylation [2].

Through PDZ and LIM domains, RIL is considered to interact with many proteins. By binding to alpha-actinin through its PDZ domain, RIL interacts with actin cytoskeleton, and regulates stress fiber turnover [17]. RIL serves as an adaptor protein by binding to the AMPA glutamate receptor subunit GluR-A C-terminal peptide through its LIM domain and alpha-actinin via its PDZ domain [11]. By linking AMPA receptors to the actin cytoskeleton, RIL seems to regulate the dendritic transport of AMPA receptors in neuronal cells. RIL also serves in the anchoring of signaling molecules such as protein tyrosine phosphatase through its LIM domain [3] and C-terminus [19].

AQP4 is a member of water channel protein, aquaporin (AQPs) [13]. In the central nervous system, AQP4 is mainly expressed in astrocytes. AQP4 is concentrated in the
perivascular endfeet surrounding blood vessels, and regulates the water transfer in the blood-brain barrier [13]. Concentration to the endfeet seems to be due to the binding to the PDZ domain of a scaffolding adaptor protein alpha-syntrophin [8]. AQP4 in astrocytes was also shown to be closely associated with the F-actin cytoskeleton [9, 10].

Northern blot analysis showed that RIL is expressed in a variety of tissues in the rat [6]. In situ hybridization in mouse tissues revealed that RIL expression was evident in the brain and certain epithelia. Preliminary immunofluorescence examination showed localization of RIL in epithelial cells in the mouse lung, stomach, and skin [3]. However, precise immunohistochemical localization of RIL protein has yet to be documented. In this work, we show the localization of RIL in the rat central nervous system and compared it with that of AQP4 [13].

II. Materials and Methods

Antibodies

Primary antibodies used were as follows: affinity-purified rabbit anti-AQP4 antibody [7]; goat anti-RIL antibody raised against C-terminal amino acids of rat RIL (Abcam, Cambridge, UK); mouse anti-glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) monoclonal antibody (Millipore, Billerica, MA). Secondary antibodies used were as follows: Alexa 488-labeled donkey anti-goat IgG (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA); Rhodamine Red X-labeled donkey anti-rabbit IgG (Jackson ImmunoResearch); Rhodamine Red X-labeled donkey anti-mouse IgG (Jackson ImmunoResearch).

Animals and tissue preparation

Male Wistar rats, 4 weeks of age, were used except otherwise stated. The protocol followed in this study was approved by the Animal Care and Experimentation Committee, Gunma University. For immunofluorescence histochemistry, rats were anesthetized by an intraperitoneal injection of sodium pentobarbital. They were perfused with 0.1 M phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 4% paraformaldehyde at 4°C, and then the brain and spinal cord were removed, cut into slices of 3–5 mm thick, and further fixed in the same fixative overnight at 4°C. They were washed with PBS and immersed in a graded series of sucrose in PBS up to 20%. Samples were embedded in OCT compound (Sakura Finetechnical, Tokyo, Japan), rapidly frozen with liquid nitrogen, and stored at –80°C until use. Cryostat sections, 8–10-µm thick, were cut with a Leica CM 1900 cryostat (Vienna, Austria), mounted on MAS-coated glass slides (Matsunami, Osaka, Japan), air-dried, and used for immunofluorescent labeling.

Immunoblotting

Cortical astrocytes were prepared from postnatal cerebral cortices of Wistar rats (P1) and cultured as described previously [5]. Homogenate from the primary culture of astrocytes and the brain from adult female Wistar rats were homogenized and processed for immunoblotting according to the standard procedure as described [5].

Immunofluorescent staining

Immunofluorescent staining was carried out basically as previously described [1, 10]. Sections were washed three times in PBS for 15 min, and were then incubated with 2% bovine serum albumin (BSA) in PBS for 1 hr. Sections were first incubated with goat anti-RIL antibody overnight at 4°C, washed with PBS, and incubated with Alexa 488-labeled donkey anti-goat IgG for 1 hr at room temperature. For AQP4 labeling, specimens were further incubated with rabbit anti-AQP4 antibody for 1 hr at room temperature and Rhodamine Red X-labeled donkey anti-rabbit IgG. For astrocyte labeling, specimens were incubated with mouse anti-GFAP antibody for 1 hr at room temperature followed by incubation with Rhodamine Red X-labeled donkey anti-mouse IgG. Nuclear staining was performed by adding DAPI (4’,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole) (Roche Diagnostics, Basel, Switzerland) [12]. After immunolabeling, sections were mounted as described [1]. They were examined with an Olympus BX-60 epifluorescence microscope (Tokyo, Japan) and images were recorded with a CoolSNAP K4 cooled CCD camera (Nippon Roper, Tokyo, Japan).

III. Results

Homogenates from the rat brain and cultured astrocytes were subjected to immunoblotting with antibodies to RIL. A 37-kDa band, which is within the range of the predicted molecular weight of RIL (35.5 kDa) [11], was detected in both specimens, showing that RIL protein is expressed in these specimens (Fig. 1). In addition, a strong band in cultured astrocytes suggested that RIL might be concentrated in the astrocytes. These results demonstrated the specificity of the anti-RIL antibody and the presence of RIL protein in the brain.

We next examined the localization of RIL in the rat central nervous system by immunofluorescent labeling. In positive cells, labeling for RIL was mostly confined to the cytoplasm. In the cerebrum, RIL was concentrated along the ependyma (Fig. 2a). RIL was also rich in star-shaped cells. Double-labeling with astrocyte marker GFAP revealed that RIL was colocalized with GFAP, showing that RIL is expressed in the astrocytes (Fig. 2a, b). AQP4 is concentrated in the endfeet surrounding the blood vessels and the glia limitans of astrocytes [13]. Double-labeling studies showed that RIL was concentrated in the cytoplasm of astrocytes where GFAP was enriched as well as in the AQP4-enriched regions such as the endfeet or glia limitans (Fig. 2c). In the diencephalon, RIL was enriched in the ependymal cells lining the third ventricular wall as in other parts of the brain (Fig. 3). Double-labeling with AQP4 revealed that RIL was rich in blood vessels in the side wall of the third ventricle, but was scarce in those in the roof region (Fig. 3).

In the cerebellum, RIL was found in Purkinje cells and cells in the granular layer (Fig. 4). Molecular layers were weakly labeled, but no labeling in the medulla, showing that
oligodendrocytes did not express RIL. In the brain stem, RIL was highly concentrated in the ependymal cells lining the fourth ventricle (Fig. 5a). RIL was also found in the blood vessels. Some of neurons were strongly positive for RIL (Fig. 5b). The astrocytes were rarely labeled for RIL in this region. In the spinal cord, RIL was also highly concentrated in the ependymal cells lining the central canal (Fig. 6b). In addition, the astrocytes were positive for RIL (Fig. 6a).

The expression of RIL in the central nervous system is summarized in Table 1.

IV. Discussion

We show in this work that the RIL protein is present in the rat brain by immunoblotting. This observation is in accord with the results of the Northern blot analysis that RIL is expressed in a variety of organs including the brain [6]. Some of the Purkinje cells in the cerebellum were positive for RIL. In situ hybridization revealed that mRNA for RIL was detected in subgroups of neurons including Purkinje cells in the rat brain [6]. Although all of the Purkinje cells were shown to have similar levels of RIL mRNA [6], we found the level of RIL protein varied from one Purkinje cell to another. The regulatory mechanism in the translation of

Fig. 1. Immunoblotting of astrocytes and brain with antibodies to RIL. Twenty micrograms of cultured astrocytes (a) and rat brain (b) homogenates were subjected to immunoblotting. Positions of molecular size markers (kDa) are shown to the left of the blot.

Fig. 2. Immunofluorescence localization of RIL, GFAP, and AQP4 in the fimbria of hippocampus. Nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue). *: choroid plexus in the lateral ventricle. (a, b) Double-labeling for RIL (a) and GFAP (b) shows that RIL is concentrated in astrocytes marked with GFAP labeling (arrows). (c) Double-labeling for RIL (green) and AQP4 (red) shows that RIL is present in blood vessels as well (arrows). Bars=50 μm.
RIL mRNA and/or RIL protein turnover may be responsible for the difference between the mRNA level and protein level. In the brain stem, some of the neurons were strongly positive for RIL as well. Differential expression of RIL might contribute to the differential regulation of neurons.

Abundant RIL was detected in the primary culture of rat astrocytes. Double immunofluorescence microscopy with GFAP revealed the expression of RIL in the astrocytes in the brain and spinal cord. Double-labeling with AQP4 also confirmed the expression of RIL in astrocytes. Expression level of RIL was not uniform in the central nervous system as in neurons. RIL was not detected in astrocytes in the brain stem. The significance of the differential expression of...
Localization of RIL in Rat CNS

RIL in astrocytes remains to be clarified.

In adult mouse tissues, RIL mRNA was detected in various epithelia, such as in the uterus and lung by in situ hybridization [6]. RIL protein was also found in the epithelia of the lung, stomach, and skin [3]. In the central nervous system, we found that the ependymal cells lining the ventricles in the brain and central canal in the spinal cord were positive for RIL by immunofluorescence microscopy, with stronger expression in the spinal cord and the brain stem. RIL in these epithelia may contribute to the shaping and organization of polarized epithelial cells by modulating actin cytoskeleton [3].

Since RIL binds to the cytoskeletal elements via its PDZ domain through alpha-actinin, RIL may be involved in the regulation of cytoskeletal organization in the central nervous system. RIL was proposed to play an important role in the transport of AMPA receptors in neurons [12]. In astrocytes, concentration of AQP4 to glia limitans and perivascular process is modulated by actin cytoskeleton [10]. Since actin cytoskeleton is important in regulating the localization and trafficking of water channels AQP2 in renal collecting duct cells [14], RIL may play a role in the localization of AQP4 in astrocytes by regulating their actin cytoskeleton.

CLP-36 (C-terminal LIM domain protein 36), another member of PDZ/LIM protein family, is expressed in nervous tissues in addition to RIL [16]. CLP-36 was also suggested to serve as adaptors to the cytoskeleton via alpha-actinin in non-muscle cells [16]. We used polyclonal antibodies raised against C-terminal 14 peptides of rat RIL in the present study. Although C-terminal amino acids of rat CLP-36 is distinct from that of rat RIL, it has an identical 3-amino-acid sequence. Therefore, we cannot exclude the possibility that we detected CLP-36 in addition to RIL. Further study is needed to clarify this point.

Although the exact function of RIL remains to be clarified, RIL seems to be involved in cellular growth and differentiation [4, 6, 13]. Differential expression levels in neurons, astrocytes, and blood vessel walls (Table 1) suggest that RIL might reflect the levels of differentiation and growth among them.

V. Acknowledgements

This work was supported in part by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan.

VI. References

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