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Original Article

miR-200c-SUMOylated KLF4 feedback loop acts as a switch in transcriptional programs that control VSMC proliferation

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- 22 Proliferation
- 23 Chromatin remodeling

ABSTRACT

The regulation of vascular smooth muscle cell (VSMC) proliferation is an important issue because it has major 24 implications for the prevention of pathological vascular conditions. Using microRNA array screen, we found 25 the expression levels of 200 unique miRNAs in hyperplasic tissues. Among them, miR-200c expression 26 substantially was down-regulated. The objective of this work was to assess the function of miR-200c and 27 SUMOylated Kröppel-like transcription factor 4 (KLF4) in the regulation of VSMC proliferation in both cultured 28 cells and animal models of balloon injury. Under basal conditions, we found that miR-200c inhibited the 29 expression of KLF4 and the SUMO-conjugating enzyme Ubc9. Upon PDGF-BB treatment, Ubc9 interacted with 30 and promoted the SUMOylation of KLF4, which allowed the recruitment of transcriptional corepressors 31 (e.g., nuclear receptor corepressor (NCoR) and HDAC2) to the *miR-200c* promoter. The reduction in *miR-200c* 32 levels led to increased target gene expression (e.g., Ubc9 and KLF4), which further repressed *miR-200c* levels 33 and accelerated VSMC proliferation. These results demonstrate that induction of a miR-200c-SUMOylated KLF4 34 feedback loop is a significant aspect of the PDGF-BB proliferative response in VSMCs and that targeting Ubc9 35 represents a novel approach for the prevention of restenosis.

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1. Introduction

Vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) play pivotal roles in a variety of diseases, including atherosclerosis [1], hypertension [2], cancer [3], asthma, and vascular aneurysms [4]. Major challenges for the field of vascular medicine have been identifying environmental cues, signaling pathways, and molecular mechanisms that normally control VSMC proliferation and determining how these are disrupted in disease states. A key to understanding the basis of VSMC proliferation and differentiation

Abbreviations: ATRA, all-trans retinoic acid; cdk2, cyclin-dependent kinase 2; HASMC, human aortic smooth muscle cell; HDAC2, histone deacetylase 2; KLF, Krüppel-like factor; LSD1, lysine-specific demethylase 1; miR, microRNA; NCoR, nuclear receptor corepressor; p21, p21^{WAF1/Cip1}; PDGF, platelet-derived growth factor; qRT-PCR, quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction; SRF, serum response factor; SUMO, small ubiquitin-like modifier; Ubc9, E2-conjugating enzyme Ubc9; UTR, untranslated regions; VSMCs, vascular smooth muscle cells

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Table 1Comparison of array analyses of kidney vascular tissues.

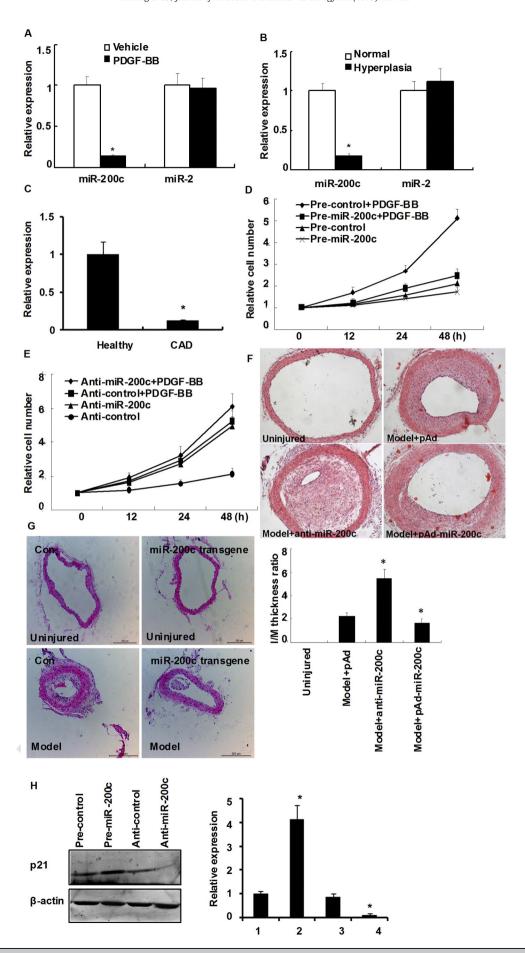
Name	Fold	Expression (hyperplasia vs control)
hsa-miR-548a-5p	10.75	Upregulated
hsa-miRPlus-F1050	54.13	Upregulated
hsa-miR-10a*	10.38	Upregulated
hsa-miR-744	9.08	Upregulated
hsa-miR-302c*	15.25	Upregulated
hsa-miR-30c-1*	13.70	Upregulated
hsa-miR-27a	2.40	Upregulated
hsa-miR-342-5p	0.07	Downregulated
hsa-miR-221	0.28	Downregulated
hsa-miR-212	0.09	Downregulated
hsa-miR-200c	0.09	Downregulated
hsa-miR-1915*	0.10	Downregulated
hsa-miR-222	0.26	Downregulated
hsa-miR-564	0.02	Downregulated
hsa-miR-143	0.44	Downregulated
hsa-miR-130b*	0.04	Downregulated
hsa-miR-363*	0.09	Downregulated
hsa-miR-340*	0.14	Downregulated
hsa-miR-668	0.09	Downregulated
hsa-miR-215	0.14	Downregulated
hsa-miR-589	0.13	Downregulated
hsa-miR-122*	0.11	Downregulated
hsa-miR-2113	0.10	Downregulated

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B. Zheng et al. / Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology xxx (2015) xxx-xxx



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