

Differential expression of RNA-binding proteins in bronchial epithelium of stable COPD patients

Luca Ricciardi^{1,*}
Jessica Dal Col^{1,*}
Paolo Casolari²
Domenico Memoli¹
Valeria Conti¹
Alessandro Vatrella¹
Becky M Vonakis³
Alberto Papi²
Gaetano Caramori⁴
Cristiana Stellato^{1,3}

¹Department of Medicine, Surgery and Dentistry "Scuola Medica Salernitana", University of Salerno, Salerno, Italy; ²Interdepartmental Study Center for Inflammatory and Smoke-related Airway Diseases (CEMICEF), Cardiorespiratory and Internal Medicine Section, University of Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy; ³Division of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA; ⁴Department of Biomedical Sciences, Dentistry and Morphological and Functional Imaging (BIOMORF), University of Messina, Messina, Italy

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Purpose: Inflammatory gene expression is modulated by posttranscriptional regulation via RNA-binding proteins (RBPs), which regulate mRNA turnover and translation by binding to conserved mRNA sequences. Their role in COPD is only partially defined. This study evaluated RBPs tristetruprolin (TTP), human antigen R (HuR), and AU-rich element-binding factor 1 (AUF-1) expression using lung tissue from COPD patients and control subjects and probed their function in epithelial responses in vitro.

Patients and methods: RBPs were detected by immunohistochemistry in bronchial and peripheral lung samples from mild-to-moderate stable COPD patients and age/smoking history-matched controls; RBPs and RBP-regulated genes were evaluated by Western blot, ELISA, protein array, and real-time PCR in human airway epithelial BEAS-2B cell line stimulated with hydrogen peroxide, cytokine combination (cytomix), cigarette smoke extract (CSE), and following siRNA-mediated silencing. Results were verified in a microarray database from bronchial brushings of COPD patients and controls. RBP transcripts were measured in peripheral blood mononuclear cell samples from additional stable COPD patients and controls.

Results: Specific, primarily nuclear immunostaining for the RBPs was detected in structural and inflammatory cells in bronchial and lung tissues. Immunostaining for AUF-1, but not TTP or HuR, was significantly decreased in bronchial epithelium of COPD samples vs controls. In BEAS-2B cells, cytomix and CSE stimulation reproduced the RBP pattern while increasing expression of AUF-1-regulated genes, interleukin-6, CCL2, CXCL1, and CXCL8. Silencing expression of AUF-1 reproduced, but not enhanced, target upregulation induced by cytomix compared to controls. Analysis of bronchial brushing-derived transcriptomic confirmed the selective decrease of AUF-1 in COPD vs controls and revealed significant changes in AUF-1-regulated genes by genome ontology.

Conclusion: Downregulated AUF-1 may be pathogenic in stable COPD by altering posttranscriptional control of epithelial gene expression.

Keywords: airway epithelium, AUF-1, COPD, inflammation, posttranscriptional gene regulation

Introduction

Posttranscriptional gene regulation (PTR) critically controls immune and inflammatory responses through coordinated changes in mRNA turnover and translation rates, adapting the amplitude and timing of protein expression to cell environment changes.¹ Regulated mRNA degradation of effector genes – cytokines, chemokines, and enzymes – as well as transcription and signaling factors contributes to the physiological cessation of acute inflammatory reactions; conversely, aberrant mRNA stabilization and sustained translation can support inflammatory gene overexpression and failed resolution of inflammatory responses, leading to chronic disease.^{1,2}

Correspondence: Cristiana Stellato
Department of Medicine, Surgery and Dentistry "Scuola Medica Salernitana", University of Salerno, Via Salvador Allende, 84081 Baronissi, Salerno, Italy
Tel +39 08 996 5024
Email cstellato@unisa.it

During inflammatory responses, triggered signaling pathways coordinate transcriptional regulation with post-transcriptional events by targeting downstream factors – RNA-binding proteins (RBPs), microRNA (miRNA), and other small noncoding RNAs (sncRNA) – that associate with mRNA through conserved sequences mainly present in their untranslated regions to form dynamic ribonucleoprotein (RNP) complexes.² Competitive or cooperative transcript binding of the different factors, as well as stimulus-driven remodeling of RBP composition, regulates mRNA stability and translation and ultimately conveys stimulus-specific PTR.^{3,4}

Regulated responses to oxidative stress and aging are fundamental biological processes that are critically influenced by PTR regulation;⁵ importantly, alterations of these processes are also key pathogenic determinants of COPD.⁶ This disease affects over 350 million individuals globally (www.goldcopd.org), with 44 million cases in Europe (<http://www.europeanlung.org/en/>). It is the only chronic noncommunicable disease showing increasing morbidity and mortality, projected to become the third cause of death worldwide by 2020, and it is one of the strongest independent risk factors for the development of lung cancer among long-term smokers.⁷ However, while investigation of RBP-driven regulation and even its therapeutic targeting is well under way in human lung cancer,^{8–10} the role of RBPs in COPD pathogenesis is, by comparison, less explored.^{11,12}

The etiology of COPD features a complex interplay of genetic and environmental factors, such as atmospheric pollution and cigarette smoking: the latter is involved in >90% of COPD cases in Westernized countries.¹³ The progressive chronic airflow limitation in COPD is due to two major pathological processes: remodeling and narrowing of small airways and destruction of the lung parenchyma with consequent loss of the airways' alveolar attachments as a result of pulmonary emphysema. These changes determine diminished lung recoil, higher resistance to flow, and closure of small airways at higher lung volumes during expiration, with consequent air trapping in the lung. Hyperinflation of the lungs develops subsequently, which gives rise to the sensation of dyspnea and decrease exercise tolerance.¹⁴

Both the small-airway remodeling and the pulmonary emphysema are likely the results of chronic inflammation. Chronic lung inflammation in stable COPD is characterized by infiltration of neutrophils, monocytes, CD8⁺ cytotoxic, and CD4⁺ Th1 and Th17 T lymphocytes. Cell recruitment is initially triggered by chemotactic signals elicited in macrophages and epithelial cells by smoke and air pollutants, through oxidative stress- and toll-like receptor-mediated

signaling.¹⁵ Driven by a globally defective response to the increased oxidative burden upon the respiratory system,¹⁶ epigenetic changes in immune and epithelial cells maintain overexpression of cytokines, chemokines, and enzymes leading to tissue destruction and accelerated lung aging process, defined as inflammaging.^{15,17,18}

Many of the key genes orchestrating this process, deregulated in COPD and in large part expressed in the epithelium – such as tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β), IL-6, interferon- γ (IFN- γ), granulocyte-monocyte colony stimulating factor, TGF- β , and VEGF, and chemokines such as CXCL1, CXCL5, CXCL8, CCL2, CCL11^{19,20} – are subjected to PTR in which the RBPs human antigen R (HuR), tristetraprolin (TTP), and AU-rich element binding factor 1 (AUF-1, also denominated heteronuclear ribonucleoprotein D [HRNP]) take part,^{21–24} yet, the involvement of these factors has not been evaluated to date in COPD pathophysiology.

Genome-wide profiling of RBP-associated mRNAs indicated that functionally related mRNAs bearing shared conserved sequences (such as adenylate/uridylylate-rich elements [ARE]) can be coordinately regulated by one or more RBPs.²⁵ In particular, studies consistently identified HuR, TTP, and AUF-1 as the three ARE-binding proteins mainly regulating genes involved in proliferation/apoptosis, oxidative stress responsiveness, angiogenesis, immune response skewing in immune cells, and their targets.^{26–28} This points at the relevance of these RBPs as master regulators of homeostatic and pathologic immune responses and lends a strong rationale for investigating their expression and role in COPD pathogenesis.

HuR is the ubiquitous member of the Hu RBP family and acts mainly as a positive regulator of mRNA stability, partially by competing with ARE-binding RBPs, such as TTP and AUF-1, that limit gene expression by increasing the rate of mRNA decay of their targets.²⁶ TTP, encoded by the *ZFP-36* gene, is an immediate/early response gene inducible by inflammatory signaling that promotes rapid decay of TNF- α and many other inflammatory and immune genes.²⁹ Function of AUF-1 is carried out by four isoforms – p37, p40, p42, p45 – generated from alternative splicing of the *AUF/HRNP* gene, which mediate mRNA stabilization or decay according to the isoforms involved, their expression levels, and nucleocytoplasmic distribution.³⁰ Animal models indicate that TTP and AUF-1 are critically involved in the resolution of inflammation by accelerating the decay of overexpressed inflammatory genes: mouse knockout for TTP show early onset of severe inflammatory arthritis, myeloid hyperplasia, autoimmune dysfunction, and cachexia through

overexpression of TNF- α and GM-CSF, due to their aberrant transcript stabilization;³¹ similarly, aberrantly stable TNF α mRNA is found in AUF-1^{-/-} mice in which endotoxin challenge provokes high mortality rates,³² along with spontaneous onset of chronic pruritic eczema resembling atopic dermatitis, coupled with a Th2-skewed response with hypereosinophilia and increased immunoglobulin E (IgE) levels.³³

This study investigates the expression of HuR, TTP, and AUF-1 in COPD with ex vivo, in vitro, and in silico approaches. The RBPs were evaluated by immunohistochemistry (IHC) in the lower airways of stable COPD patients and control subjects; regulation of RBPs and RBP-regulated genes by inflammatory stimuli modeling COPD milieu was evaluated in the human bronchial epithelial cell line BEAS-2B and, based on the results, further probed with selective silencing of the RBP AUF-1. Transcripts of RBPs were also measured in peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) samples from additional stable COPD and control smokers to probe whether changes in RBPs were specific to lung inflammation or traceable as a potential marker of systemic inflammation in COPD.^{34,35} Lastly, expression profiling of RBPs and RBP-dependent genes in primary bronchial epithelial cells was investigated using a published microarray database obtained from cells isolated by bronchial brushings of stable COPD patients and control subjects.³⁶

Patients and methods

Study population

Bronchial rings and peripheral lung samples were obtained from subjects recruited from the Respiratory Unit of the University Hospital of Ferrara, Italy, among patients undergoing lung resection for peripheral lung carcinoma (Table 1). Smokers with mild-to-moderate stable COPD (n=12) were compared with age- and smoke history-matched smokers with normal lung function (NLF) (n=12). Diagnosis of COPD was defined according to international guidelines as the presence of post-bronchodilator FEV₁/FVC ratio <70% or the presence of cough and sputum production for at least

Table 1 Study population providing bronchial and lung samples for immunohistochemical study

Participants	N	Age, years	Sex	Smoking history	Pack-years	FEV ₁ /FVC%
Smokers	12	68.6 (2.3)	10 M/2 F	6 ex, 6 current	48.2 (9.7)	79.3 (1.3)
COPD	12	71.9 (1.9)	11 M/1 F	6 ex, 6 current	52.9 (8.7)	65.7 (1.0)*

Notes: Predicted FEV₁% and FEV₁/FVC% are post-bronchodilator values. Data are expressed as mean (SD). *P<0.01 compared to smokers. M, male; F, female.

3 months in each of 2 consecutive years.⁶ All patients were in stable condition at the time of the surgery and had not suffered acute exacerbations or upper respiratory tract infections in the preceding 2 months. None had received glucocorticoids or antibiotics within the month preceding surgery, or inhaled bronchodilators within the previous 48 hours. Patients had no history of asthma or other allergic diseases. All former smokers had stopped smoking for >1 year. Each patient was subjected to medical history, physical examination, chest radiography, electrocardiogram, routine blood tests, and pulmonary function tests during the week prior to surgery. Pulmonary function tests (Biomedin Spirometer, Padova, Italy) were performed as previously described³⁷ according to published guidelines.

PBMC samples were obtained at the pulmonary outpatient clinic of the University Hospital in Salerno, Italy, from stable COPD and control smokers with NLF (Table S1). The study was approved by the local ethics committees of the University Hospitals of Ferrara and Salerno, and the participating patients and control subjects signed the approved informed consent forms.

Lung sample preparation and IHC

Collection, processing, and immunohistochemical analysis of bronchial rings and lung tissue samples as well as data analysis were performed as published.¹⁶ The primary Abs (anti-human) used were rabbit polyclonal anti-AUF-1 (HPA004911; Atlas Antibodies, Bromma, Sweden); mouse monoclonal anti-HuR (sc-5261; Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc., Dallas, TX, USA); and rabbit polyclonal anti-TTP (LS-B1572; LSBio, Seattle, WA). Negative Ab controls were carried using nonspecific isotype-matched Ig at their respective primary Ab concentrations. Image analysis was performed¹⁶ using an integrated microscope (Olympus, Albertslund, Denmark), video camera (JVC Digital color, Tatstrup, Denmark), automated microscope stage (Olympus), and PC running Image-Pro Plus software (Media Cybernetics) to quantify the RBP staining areas. Immunostaining counting and interpretation were done blinded without prior knowledge of clinicopathologic parameters. The scoring system for IHC is described in the Supplementary materials.

Cell culture and experimental protocols

The SV40-immortalized human tracheal epithelial cell line BEAS-2B (ATCC) was cultured in F12/DMEM (EuroClone) containing 5% heat-inactivated FBS (EuroClone), 2 mM L-glutamine (Lonza), penicillin (100 U/mL)–streptomycin (100 mg/mL) (Lonza), and 0.2% fungizone (EuroClone).³⁸

For cell challenge protocols, cells were kept in medium only or stimulated using 200 μ M hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) or cytomix (10 nM each rHuIL-1 β , TNF α , IFN- γ , GoldBio) (n=3 each) for increasing time points (1, 3, 6, 24, and 48 hours). Cigarette smoke extract (CSE) was prepared as described.³⁹ Briefly, smoke from one full-strength Marlboro cigarette (Phillip Morris, London, UK), with filter removed, was extracted in 1.5 minutes by controlled vacuum and bubbled into 10 mL of F12/DMEM. The solution was passed through a 0.2 μ m filter, and the optical density (OD) was measured at 320 λ wavelength; the OD was then adjusted with culture medium to a reading of 0.85 considered as the 100% stock, which was then diluted with culture medium to a range of CSE solution percentages (see “Results” section) that were used within 30 minutes from preparation. Cells were serum-starved overnight prior to challenge with CSE, carried out for 24 hours. As a negative control, medium was obtained by the same procedure but with unlit cigarette, in which OD was unchanged from that of unprocessed medium.

For AUF-1 gene silencing, cells were seeded in six-well plates and transfected at 50%–60% confluency with 100 nM AUF1 siRNA (5′-AAGAUC CUAUCACAGGG CGATdTdT-3′)⁴⁰ or a scrambled control siRNA (5′-GAGUC AACCUUAUGAUACUdTdT-3′) using the nonliposomal cationic vehicle FuGENE HD (Promega). After 48 hours, cells were exposed to cytomix or medium for additional 48 hours.

All cell monolayers were harvested using trypsin/EDTA (Lonza). The cells were counted, and viability was assessed by trypan blue exclusion in all conditions and found to be consistently >95% of total cell count. Supernatants of all experiments were collected, centrifuged, and stored at –80°C for subsequent analysis.

Isolation of PBMC was performed by standard Ficoll gradient separation (Sigma).

RNA extraction, cDNA synthesis, and qPCR

Total RNA was extracted using TriFast reagent (EuroClone) and reverse transcription was prepared using the Moloney murine leukemia virus reverse transcriptase (Applied Biological Materials) following the manufacturer’s protocol. Template cDNA was subjected to quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR) with the FluoCycle II SYBR Master Mix (Euroclone) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. Primer sequences were: GAPDH forward: 5′-GAAGGTGAAGGTCGGAGTC-3′, reverse: 5′-GAAGATGGTGATGGGATTTTC-3′; AUF-1 5′-GATCCTAAAAGGGCCAAAGC-3′, reverse: 5′-CCAC TGTTGCTGTTGCTGAT-3; HuR 5′-CGCAGAGATT

CAGGTTCTCC-3′, reverse: 5′-CCAAACCCTTTGCACT TGTT-3′; TTP 5′-CGCTACAAGACTGAGCTATG-3′, reverse: 5′-CCTGGAGGTAGAACTTGTG-3. Primers were published^{38,41} or designed with Primer-BLAST software (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/tools/primer-blast/>). Reactions were run in duplicate on a LightCycler 480 II (Roche), using the following setup: 5 minutes, 95°C; 15 seconds at 95°C, 45 cycles; 15 seconds, 60°C. Target expression was normalized to GAPDH by the cycle threshold (Ct) method and expressed using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ calculation as fold over control and in selected cases, $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ as fold over housekeeping gene levels.

Protein extraction and Western blot

Nuclear and cytoplasmic proteins were separated, quantified, and subjected to Western blot analysis as described.^{42,43} Briefly, proteins were fractionated using SDS-PAGE and transferred onto nitrocellulose membranes. After blocking with 5% milk for 1 hour, membranes were stained with primary antibodies (anti-RBP Abs as in IHC; mouse monoclonals anti-Lamin A/C [SAB420023; Sigma-Aldrich Co., St Louis, MO, USA], anti-tubulin [2128; Cell Signaling Technology], anti-PARP-1 [F-2, Sc-8007; Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc.], anti-Cleaved Caspase-3 [Asp175, #9661; Cell Signaling Technology]) at 4°C overnight, then labeled with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies. Immunoblotting analysis and densitometry were performed via digital image system (ChemiDoc MP; Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc., Hercules, CA, USA) using the enhanced chemiluminescent substrate ECL (#32106; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA).

Analysis of secreted proteins

BEAS-2B supernatants were screened for secreted proteins using specific IL-6 and CCL2 ELISA kits (Elabscience; detection threshold 0.122 pg/mL, and Cloud-Clone Corp., Kathy, TX, USA; detection threshold 15 pg/mL, respectively) and using the Proteome Profiler Human Cytokine Array Kit (R&D Systems, Inc., Minneapolis, MN, USA), following the manufacturer’s protocol. Absorbance values were measured using an Infinite M200 PRO plate reader (Tecan).

Bioinformatics analysis

We interrogated a microarray database originated from epithelial cells obtained by bronchial brushings of stable COPD patients (n=6), and smokers and nonsmokers (n=12 each) as NLF controls,³⁶ deposited in the Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) repository (GEO ID: GSE5058).

Fluorescence intensity data from individual data sets were extracted and normalized on the medians for fold change (FC) comparison of RBP expression among groups. For RBPs, FCs were set at ≥ 2.0 with a false discovery rate (FDR) ≤ 0.05 . Data sets were subsequently analyzed for expression of AUF-1-associated transcripts and annotated according to genome-wide RNP-IP and PAR-CLIP analysis.^{40,44} For this analysis, FC was set at ≥ 2.0 with FDR ≤ 0.05 . Heatmaps were generated using tMEV tools v4_9_0.⁴⁵

Genome ontology analysis

Characterization of the AUF-1-dependent gene clustering according to the database comparison was performed using NCBI PANTHER version 11 (www.pantherdb.org) with Bonferroni correction for multiple testing. The system clusters genes based on functional properties, using published studies and evolutionary relationships as sources.⁴⁶

Statistical analysis

To determine differences for IHC data between groups, analyses of variance were used for clinical data and unpaired *t*-test with post hoc Mann–Whitney *U*-test. Categorical values were compared by chi-squared test.¹⁶ Data from qRT-PCR, Western blot densitometry, and ELISA were analyzed using Student's paired *t*-test; time- and concentration-dependent responses were analyzed using ANOVA test with Fisher's post hoc multiple comparison analysis. $P < 0.05$ was considered significant. Statistical analysis was performed using GraphPad Prism 5 (GraphPad Software, Inc. La Jolla, CA, USA).

Results

Characterization of RBP expression in human lung tissue and PBMC in stable COPD patients and control subjects

Expression of HuR, TTP, and AUF-1 was first evaluated by IHC in bronchial rings and peripheral lung tissue samples obtained from patients with mild-to-moderate stable COPD and control smokers with NLF. The clinical characteristics of the study population are described in Table 1 and in the "Methods" section. As expected, smokers with COPD had significantly lower FEV₁ (percent of predicted) and FEV₁/FVC ratio compared to controls ($P < 0.01$).

Specific immunostaining was detected for all three RBPs in bronchial tissue (Figure 1) and peripheral lung (Figure 2), with mainly nuclear localization in both structural and inflammatory cells. In bronchial tissue, the number of bronchial epithelial cells with nuclei positively stained for AUF-1

was significantly lower in patients with COPD compared to control smokers (Figure 1), whereas no statistically significant difference in other AUF-1-positive cells was found between the two groups in bronchial tissue and peripheral lung samples (Figures 1 and 2). In contrast, the localization and global expression of HuR and TTP were not significantly different between stable COPD patients and control subjects in both bronchial and peripheral lung tissues (Figures 1 and 2). No statistical difference was found in RBP expression patterns between current and former smokers.

Evaluation of RBP mRNA levels in PBMCs obtained from additional stable COPD patients and control smokers with NLF ($n=5$ and 4 , respectively; Table S1) by RT-PCR showed no differences between the two groups (Figure S1).

In vitro modulation of RBP expression in BEAS-2B cells by proinflammatory and oxidant stimuli

To investigate whether epithelial RBP expression could be modulated by a Th1-skewed cytokine milieu and oxidative stress, we evaluated HuR, TTP, and AUF-1 levels by Western blot analysis in BEAS-2B cells following challenge with cytomix or hydrogen peroxide (200 μ M) (Figure 3). Cytomix induced a time-dependent, statistically significant decrease of the expression of main AUF-1 isoforms compared to unstimulated control (to a maximum of 60% decrease at 48 hours for p42 isoform in nuclear fraction, shown in bar graph (Figure 3) and 49% decrease in cytoplasmic fraction, $P < 0.05$ in both cases). Such effect was stimulus-specific, as AUF-1 levels were unchanged by hydrogen peroxide stimulation. By contrast, HuR and TTP expressions were not affected by cell treatments beyond consistent but small variations. Cleavage of PARP-1 and caspase 3 as markers of apoptosis was not detected upon any cell treatment (Figure S2). RT-PCR analysis (Figure S3A) confirmed at mRNA level the lack of stimulus-induced changes in HuR and TTP expression; interestingly, AUF-1 mRNA was unchanged by cytomix despite clear protein downregulation. Instead, in line with protein results, hydrogen peroxide treatment did not change RBP transcript levels (Figure S3B).

To test whether the RBP pattern induced by cytomix could be recapitulated by a broader COPD inflammatory modeling encompassing both inflammatory and oxidant-driven triggers, BEAS-2B cells were exposed to CSE for 24 hours, as described^{39,47} (Figure 4). Expression of AUF-1 was downregulated in a concentration-dependent fashion, but a marked decrease in cell viability at the highest CSE concentration tested (20% and 10%) (Figure 4A) has led to

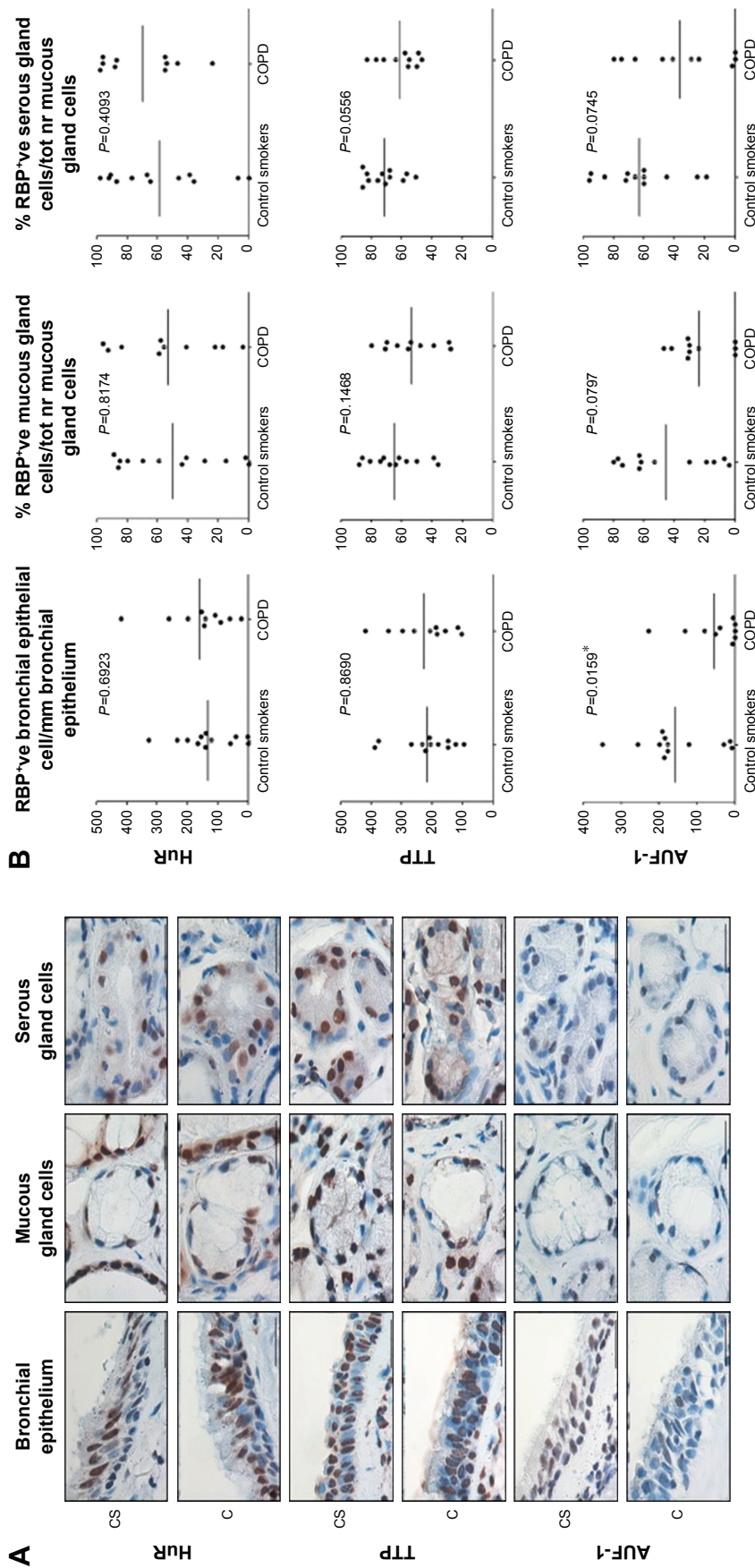


Figure 1 Expression of RNA-binding proteins in human bronchial rings.

Notes: (A) Photomicrographs showing immunostaining for HuR, TTP, and AUF-1 in bronchial epithelium, mucous gland cells, and serous gland cells (left to right) from a CS with NLF and a patient with mild-to-moderate COPD (C) (representative of n=12 for each group, see the "Methods" section). Scale bar set at 20 μm. (B) Individual and median (line) cell counts of nuclear immunostaining for HuR, TTP, and AUF-1 in bronchial epithelial cells, mucous gland cells, and serous gland cells (left to right) of CS and COPD, normalized as indicated. Student's t-test P-value for COPD vs CS is indicated in all panels. *P<0.05 vs CS. Scale bar set at 20 μm, magnification 1,000x.

Abbreviations: C, patients with COPD; HuR, human antigen R; TTP, tristetraprolin; AUF-1, AU-rich element-binding factor 1; NLF, normal lung function; CS, control smoker.

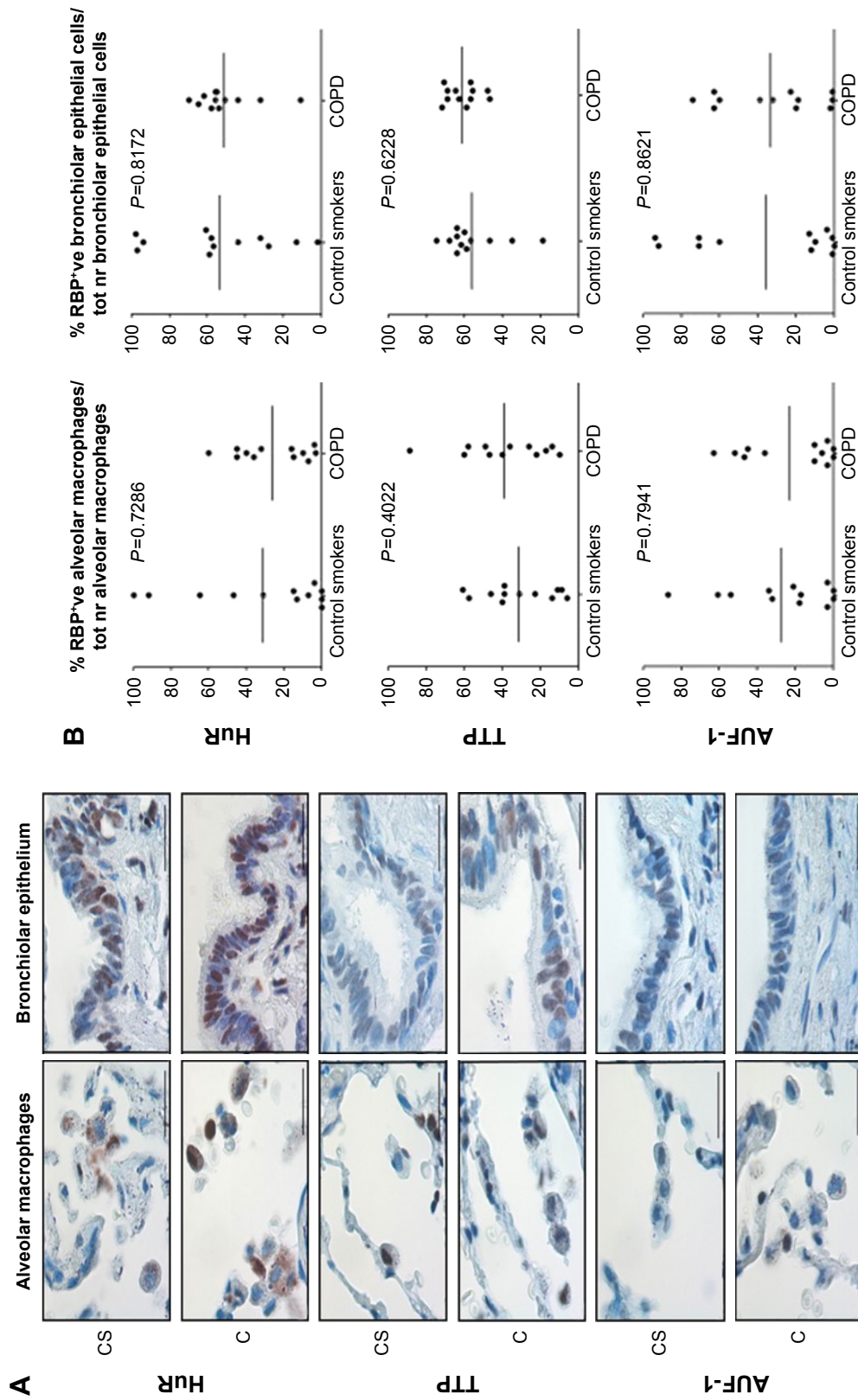


Figure 2 Expression of RNA-binding proteins in human peripheral lung.
Notes: (A) Photomicrographs showing immunostaining for HuR, TTP, and AUF-1 in alveolar macrophages and bronchiolar epithelium (left to right) from a control smoker and a patient with mild-to-moderate COPD (C) (representative of n=12 for each group, see the "Methods" section). Scale bar set at 20 μ m, magnification 1,000 \times . (B) Individual and median (line) cell counts of nuclear immunostaining for HuR, TTP, and AUF-1 in alveolar macrophages and bronchiolar epithelium (left to right) of control smokers and COPD, normalized as indicated. Student's t-test P-value for COPD vs CS comparison is indicated in all panels.
Abbreviations: C, patients with COPD; HuR, human antigen R; TTP, tristetraprolin; AUF-1, AU-rich element-binding factor 1; CS, control smoker.

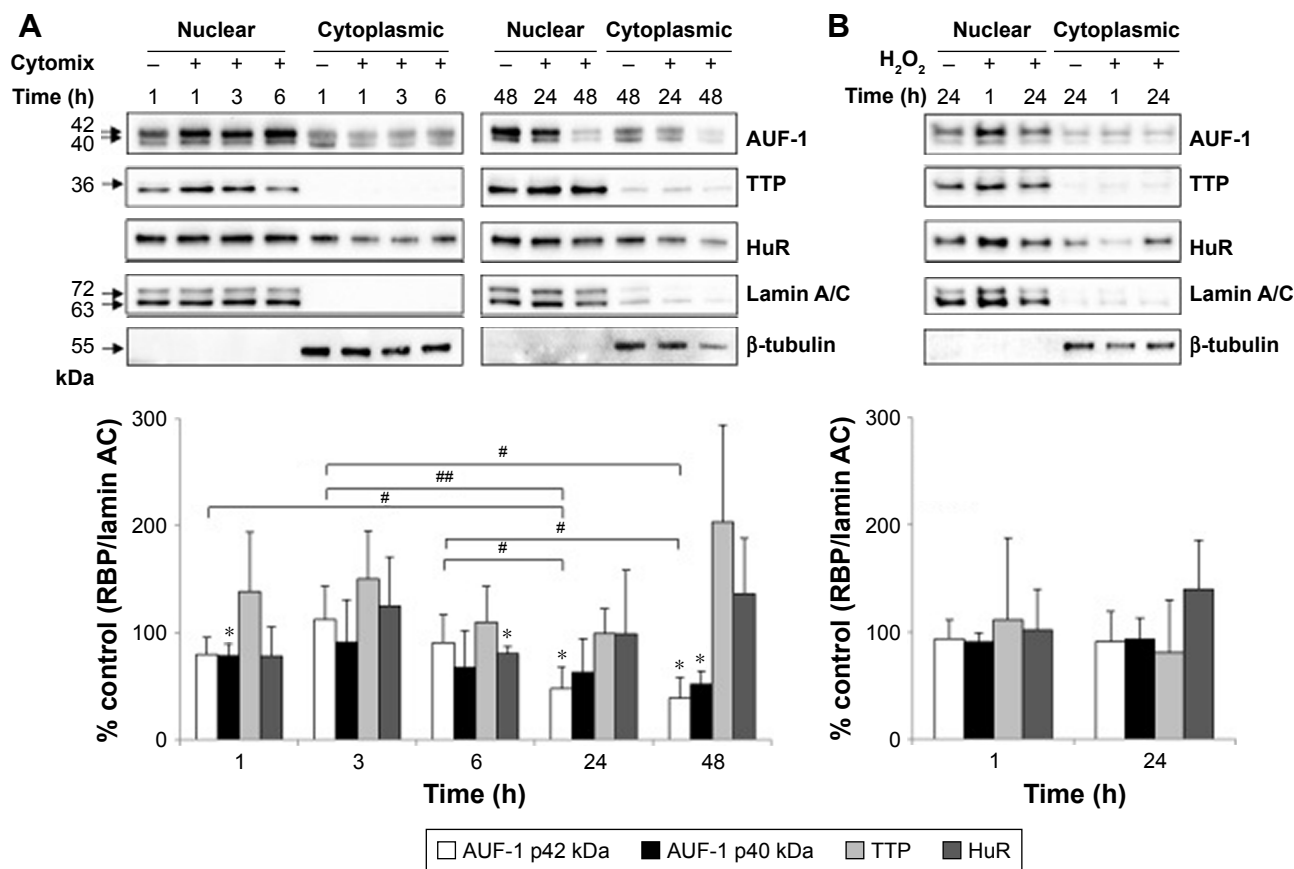


Figure 3 Modulation of the expression of RNA-binding proteins in the human bronchial epithelial cell line BEAS-2B.

Notes: Western blot analysis of AUF-1, TTP, and HuR expression in nucleocytoplasmic lysates of BEAS-2B cells cultured with (A) cytomix (n=4, n=3 for HuR) and (B) 200 mM H₂O₂ (n=3, n=4 for AUF-1) for the indicated times. Upper panels show representative immunoblots for the RBPs and for lamin A/C and β -tubulin as nuclear and cytoplasmic loading controls, respectively; bar graphs show densitometric analysis of nuclear fraction (mean \pm SEM of indicated n). **P*<0.05 vs unstimulated cells; #*P*<0.05, ##*P*<0.01 between indicated time points.

Abbreviations: HuR, human antigen R; TTP, tristetraprolin; AUF-1, AU-rich element-binding factor 1; RBP, RNA-binding protein; SEM, standard error of mean.

exclusion of these two points from densitometric analysis; however, expression of AUF-1 main isoforms remained significantly decreased also by exposure to 3% CSE, a concentration displaying close to 90% cell viability (mean \pm SEM, 88 \pm 2), to a maximum decrease of 54% in cytoplasmic extracts (*P*<0.05, Figure 4B and C). Lack of cleavage of PARP-1 in all samples indicated absence of apoptosis (not shown).

Effect of cytomix-induced and siRNA-mediated loss of AUF-1 on RBP and inflammatory gene expression in BEAS-2B cells

We then implemented silencing of AUF-1 expression in BEAS-2B cells (Figure 5) to investigate its potential effects on RBPs and the expression of their downstream targets. Following transfection with a specific AUF-1 siRNA,⁴⁰ levels of AUF-1 protein in unstimulated cells were significantly, although partially, diminished compared to both mock (Fugene only)- and scrambled siRNA-transfected cells

(Figure 5A) up to 49% and 58%, respectively, according to densitometric analysis (*P*>0.05 for both comparisons). Furthermore, cytomix treatment further lowered AUF-1 levels to a maximum average of 27% compared to unstimulated, AUF-1 silenced cells (Figure 5B, *P*<0.05). Levels of TTP protein in AUF-1-silenced cells displayed a small (close to twofold) yet significant increase in conditions of maximal AUF-1 loss induced by cytomix in these cells, while HuR levels were not affected by AUF-1 silencing (Figure 5B). In these experiments, AUF-1 mRNA, detected by RT-PCR, remained unchanged in cytomix-stimulated untransfected cells (Figure S3C) as in the previous experiment set (Figure S3A), while a consistent but small decrease in AUF-1 mRNA (25% of control, *P*<0.05) was detected in scrambled-transfected cells and, predictably, in cells transfected with AUF-1 siRNA (48% of control, *P*<0.05). Regarding the other RBPs, while HuR mRNA levels were unchanged among conditions, cytomix induced a consistent reduction in TTP mRNA (58% and 51% of control in

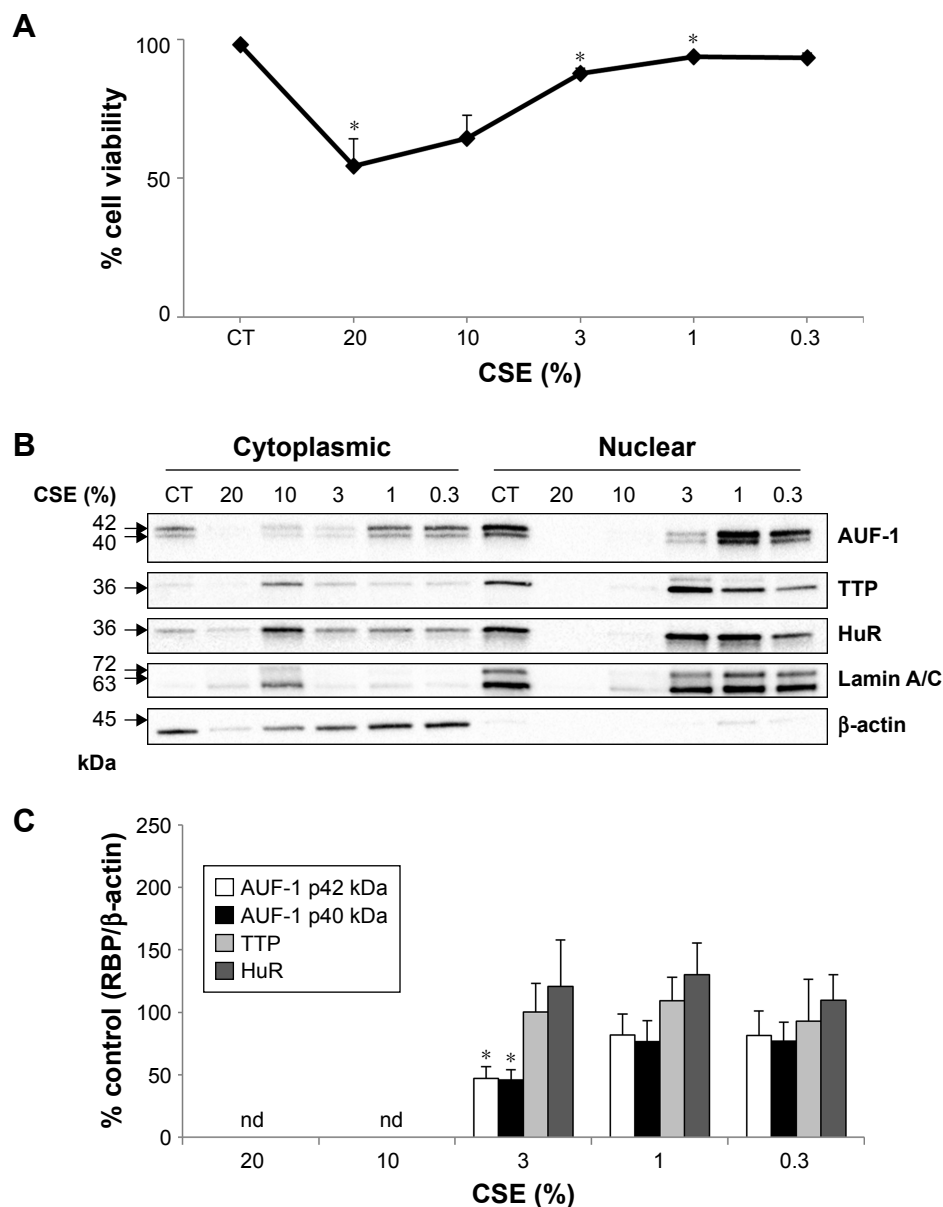


Figure 4 Effect of CSE on RBP expression in BEAS-2B cells.

Notes: (A) Cell viability following 24-hour exposure to indicated CSE concentrations ($n=3$, $*P<0.05$ vs unstimulated [CT] cells). (B) Representative immunoblots of AUF-1, TTP, and HuR expression; lamin A/C and β -tubulin as nuclear and cytoplasmic loading controls, respectively. (C) Densitometric analysis of cytoplasmic fraction (mean \pm SEM of $n=3$). $*P<0.05$ vs unstimulated cells; changes among concentrations not statistically significant.

Abbreviations: CSE, cigarette smoke extract; HuR, human antigen R; TTP, tristetruprolin; AUF-1, AU-rich element-binding factor I; ND, not determined; RBP, RNA-binding protein; SEM, standard error of mean.

untransfected and scrambled-transfected cells, respectively; $P<0.05$ in both cases) that was lost in AUF-1-silenced cells (Figure S3C). Interestingly, a small but significant increase in TTP protein was indeed detectable in these cells (Figure 5B). Furthermore, silencing of AUF-1 did not induce cell apoptosis, as verified by lack of cleavage of PARP-1 (Figure S4) or of caspase 3 (data not shown).

We then evaluated changes in AUF-1-regulated genes in conditions of relative loss of AUF-1 (Figure 6), first by assessing the expression of IL-6 and of the chemokine

CCL2, chosen as readouts as they are overexpressed in airway epithelium in COPD and significantly increased as well in the AUF-1-deficient animal model.^{19,33} RT-PCR analysis indicated that both transcripts were upregulated upon treatment in untransfected cells (Figure 6A) although not in a statistically significant fashion compared to unstimulated cells, likely due to variability in small sample size ($n=4$). Following AUF-1 silencing, basal mRNA levels did not change significantly compared to scrambled siRNA-transfected cells and upon cytomix stimulation,

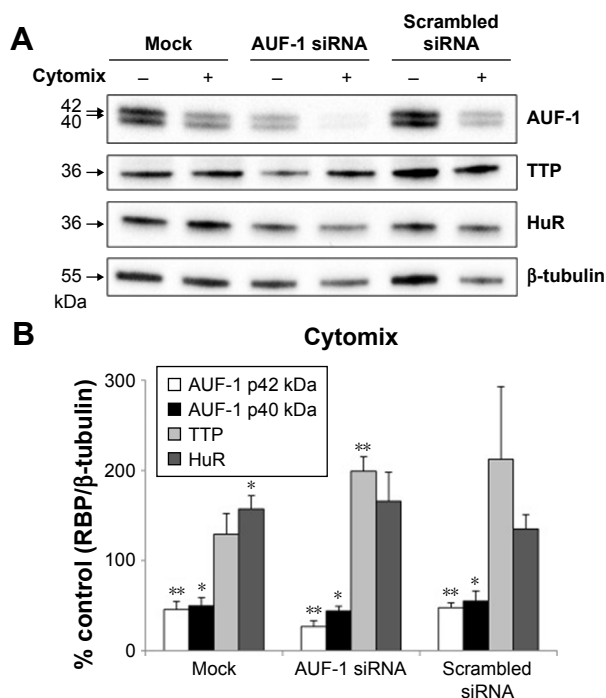


Figure 5 Expression of RNA-binding proteins in BEAS-2B cells following AUF-1 silencing.

Notes: (A) Representative Western blot analysis (of $n=4$) of AUF-1, TTP, and HuR expression in cells transfected with mock (Fugene only), AUF-1 siRNA, or scrambled siRNA, and treated for 48 hours with cytomix or medium control. (B) Densitometric analysis of cytomix-induced response (mean \pm SEM of $n=4$ blots). * $P<0.05$; ** $P<0.01$ compared to the corresponding medium control.

Abbreviations: HuR, human antigen R; TTP, tristetraprolin; AUF-1, AU-rich element-binding factor 1; SEM, standard error of mean.

their increase was comparable to that caused by treatment in scrambled- and mock-transfected cells (Figure 6A), in which a similar decrease in AUF-1 protein was present (Figure 5). Levels of IL-6 and CCL2 proteins, detected by ELISA in the supernatants (Figure 6B), were instead significantly upregulated by cytomix, but also in this case without additional potentiation of cytokine secretion in AUF-1-silenced cells. Levels of both proteins following cytomix were comparable in scrambled and AUF1-silenced cells also when normalized to cell number/condition (data not shown).

To gain a broader view of potential differences in cytomix-induced epithelial responses upon loss of AUF-1, supernatants of a representative experiment were further screened with an inflammatory cytokine protein array carrying additional RBP targets, as well as cytokines and chemokines involved in COPD pathogenesis (Figure 6C). As for IL-6 and CCL2, stimulus-induced upregulation of COPD-relevant chemokines such as CXCL1, CXCL8, and CXCL10, as well as other proteins was densitometrically comparable among conditions with the exception of CCL5,

which was markedly reduced in AUF1 siRNA-transfected cells.

Validation of decreased AUF-1 levels and changes in AUF-1-regulated genes in COPD patients vs control subjects in primary airway epithelial cell transcriptome database

In order to verify the overall RBP profile in primary airway epithelial cells, including the decreased AUF-1 expression and the potential downstream effects on target expression, we interrogated a public microarray database originated from primary airway epithelium obtained by bronchial brushings of COPD patients, and smokers and nonsmokers with NLF (GEO ID: GSE5058)³⁶ (Figure 7). Bronchial epithelial AUF-1 expression was found to be significantly lower in COPD vs both controls (FC = -2.7 and -3.5 vs nonsmokers and smokers, respectively), while FC levels for HuR and TTP did not change significantly among groups, showing however a trend toward reciprocal changes in COPD. We then evaluated in the same database a compiled list of 152 validated AUF-1 target genes.^{40,44} Thirty of them were significantly upregulated and 22 were downregulated in COPD patients compared to both control groups, with greatest changes vs control smokers (Figure 8). Genome ontology analysis indicates that AUF-1 regulation has a potentially significant impact on several pathogenic pathways of stable COPD.

Discussion

This study provides for the first time the expression profile of RBPs chiefly regulating inflammatory responses – HuR, TTP, and AUF-1 – in the lower airways of patients with COPD, a chronic lung inflammatory disease. In particular, immunohistochemical analysis showed that the expression of AUF-1 was selectively decreased in the bronchial, but not in the bronchiolar, epithelium from patients with stable COPD compared to control smokers, while HuR and TTP expression levels were comparable between groups in both bronchial and lung tissues. Importantly, the selective loss of AUF-1 in epithelium was confirmed by unbiased search in a primary bronchial epithelial gene array database derived from bronchial brushings of COPD patients and controls with similar clinical characteristics. In contrast, expression of RBP transcripts did not differ in PBMCs of stable COPD compared to control smokers, suggesting that AUF-1 downregulation, rather than systemic,³⁴ may be related to airway-specific conditions.

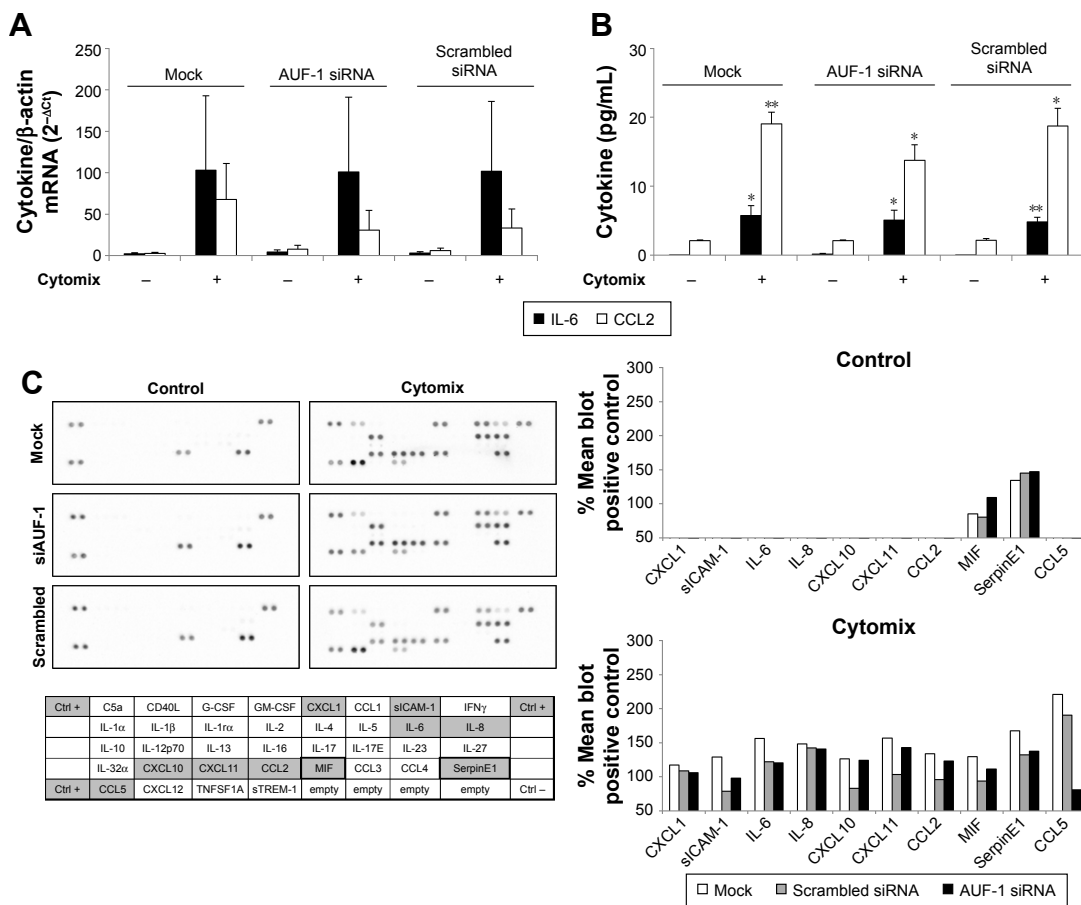


Figure 6 Expression of AUF-1-targeted cytokines in BEAS-2B cells following AUF-1 silencing. **Notes:** (A) CCL2 and IL-6 mRNA levels measured by real-time PCR (mean \pm SEM of n=4) in cells transfected with mock (Fugene only), AUF-1 siRNA, or scrambled siRNA and then treated 48 hours with cytomix or medium control. To show the comparison of mRNA levels in unstimulated cells, results are expressed as fold over housekeeping mRNA levels ($2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$). (B) Levels of IL-6 and CCL2 protein detected by ELISA in cell supernatants of experiments shown in A (mean \pm SEM of n=4). * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$ compared to the corresponding medium control. (C) BEAS-2B supernatants of a representative experiment from data set shown in A and B were screened using the Human Cytokine R&D Protein Arrays. Left: arrays for the indicated conditions; the grid identifies proteins as displayed on the array; in gray, proteins expressed in cytomix-treated cells; circled, proteins expressed also at baseline (all above arbitrary 5,000 densitometry unit cutoff). Right: bar graphs show densitometric analysis for the indicated conditions, expressed as percent of each blot's positive control (mean of densitometry reading of the six spots). **Abbreviations:** AUF-1, AU-rich element-binding factor 1; IL-6, interleukin 6.

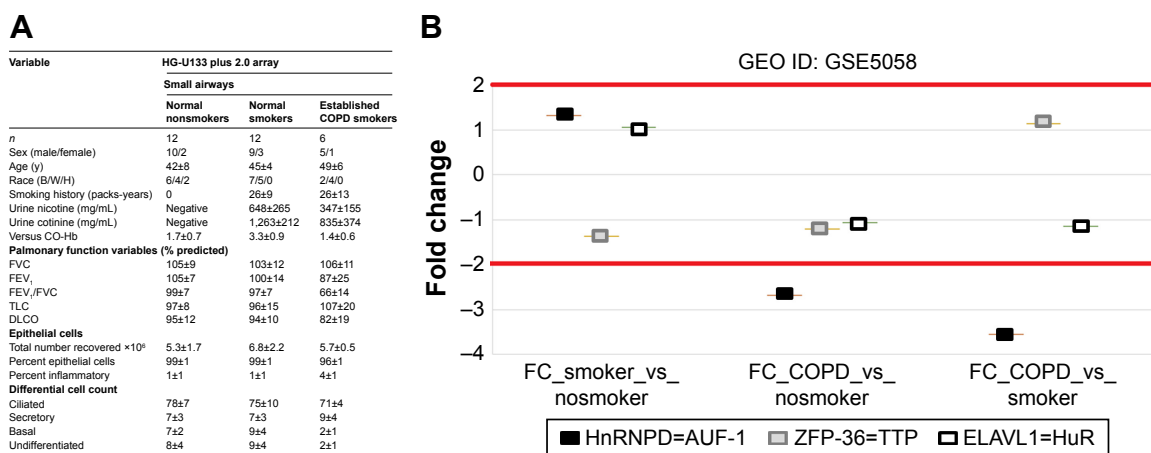


Figure 7 Differential expression of RNA-binding proteins in transcriptomic analysis of primary human airway epithelial cells. **Notes:** Expression of AUF-1, TTP, and HuR (corresponding gene names indicated in legend) was investigated in the GEO database GSE5058.³⁶ (A) Clinical characteristics of study population where epithelial cells were collected by bronchial brushing. Reprinted from, *Cancer Research*, 2018; 66(22):10729–10740. Carolan BJ et al. Up-regulation of Expression of the Ubiquitin Carboxyl-Terminal Hydrolase L1 Gene in Human Airway Epithelium of Cigarette Smokers, with permission from AACR.³⁶ (B) Scatterplot showing FC for RBP expression between smokers vs nonsmoker controls, COPD vs nonsmokers, and COPD vs smoker controls (left to right). FCs for RBPs were set at ≥ 2.0 with a false discovery rate of ≤ 0.05 . **Abbreviations:** HuR, human antigen R; TTP, tristetrarprolin; AUF-1, AU-rich element-binding factor 1; FC, fold change; RBP, RNA-binding protein.

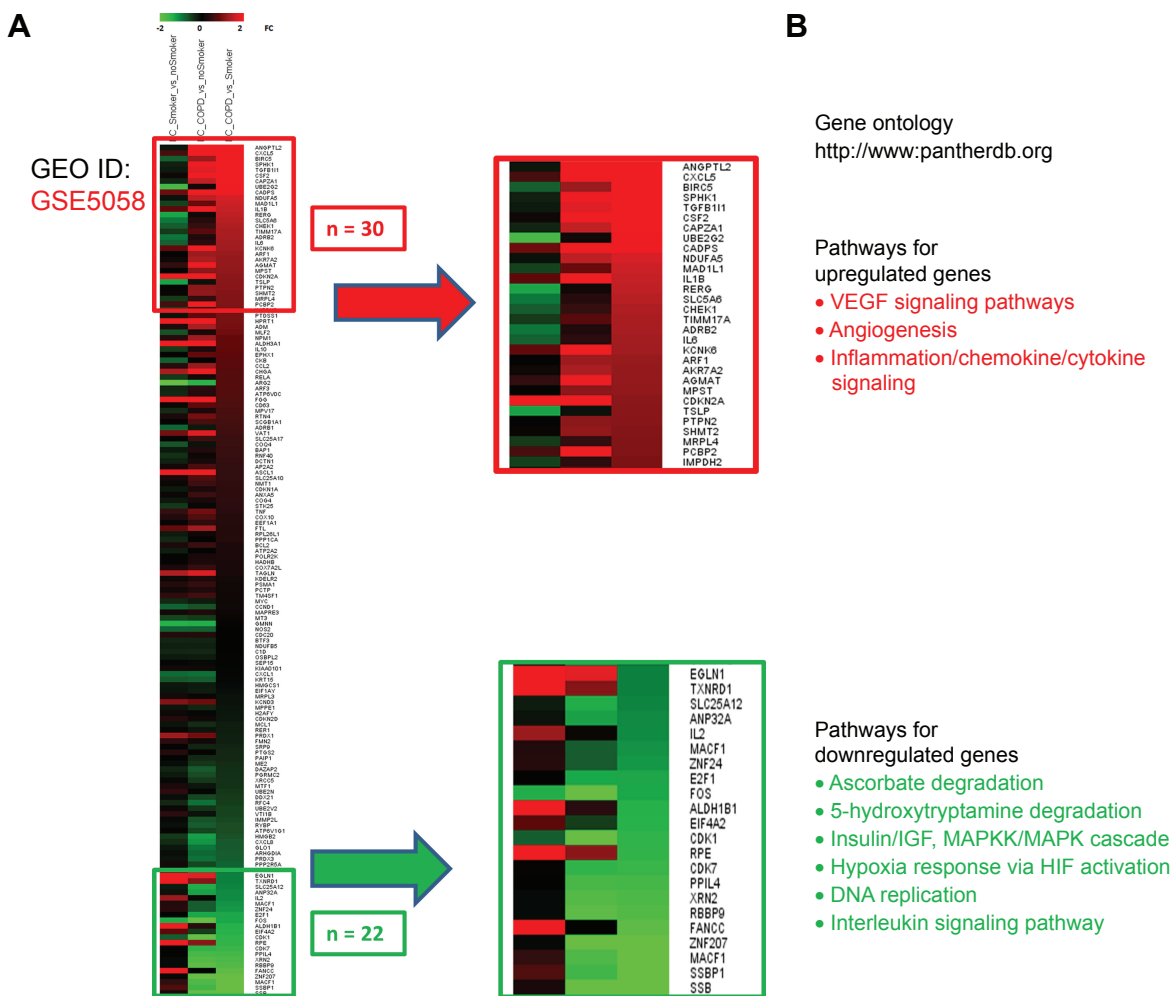


Figure 8 Expression of AUF-1-dependent genes in airway epithelial gene array database GSE5058. **Notes:** (A) Heatmap showing FC of 152 annotated AUF-1-dependent genes investigated in the GEO database GSE5058, comparing expression from left to right: smokers vs nonsmoker controls; COPD vs nonsmokers; COPD vs smoker controls. Enlarged heatmaps show 30 upregulated and 22 downregulated genes displaying a FC >2.0 in COPD vs smoker controls. (B) Results of genome ontology analysis indicating the main pathways related to the expressed genes according to NCBI Panther tool. **Abbreviations:** AUF-1, AU-rich element-binding factor 1; FC, fold change.

Bronchial epithelium is an early and key contributor to the pathogenesis of COPD⁴⁸ although at variance with asthma, its functional activity in stable COPD patients is less characterized, with most studies focused on the role of mucus-secreting epithelial cells and on epithelial stem cells.¹³ Inhaled cigarette smoke, pollutants, and irritants activate epithelial innate immune responses via TLR and DAMPS, producing both barrier alteration and triggering recruitment of immune cells and their activation through the release of chemotactic and proinflammatory mediators. This gene expression program is largely mediated at transcriptional level by activation of NF-κB, documented in the bronchial epithelium of mild/moderate stable COPD patients and, to a lesser extent, in control smokers in comparison with control nonsmokers.⁴⁹ In the same disease context, our study uncovers the potential contribution of altered posttranscriptional gene regulatory mechanisms

in mediating defective response to oxidative stress and inflammation in COPD, suggested by decreased levels of the RBP AUF-1 in ex vivo and in vitro experiments. Very few studies so far investigated AUF-1 in models of human lung inflammation. In vitro, cytosolic levels of AUF-1 increased significantly in primary airway epithelial cells infected with human rhinovirus, concomitant with a decreased expression of CXCL10,⁵⁰ while cigarette smoke-induced upregulation of CXCL8 was not AUF-1-dependent.⁵¹ Recently, decreased levels of AUF-1 mRNA were found in bronchoalveolar lavage cells and PBMC of patients with sarcoidosis, another chronic inflammatory lung disease.⁵² The epithelial-specific loss of AUF-1 observed in COPD subjects in our study suggests that lower AUF-1 levels may become determinants of non-resolving inflammation, by altering the RNP complexes necessary for coordinate degradation of epithelial transcripts involved in the inflammatory response.

Importantly, the selective loss of AUF-1 in epithelium was reproducible *in vitro* by exposure of BEAS-2B cells to established COPD/oxidative stress models such as CSE, which provides both a proinflammatory trigger and an oxidant overload stimulation;³⁹ stimulation with H₂O₂ did not change AUF-1 levels, suggesting selectivity in this response. Cytomix, a cytokine association representing the Th1-skewed airway milieu in COPD,⁵³ instead reproduced CSE effect and was associated with a concomitant upregulation of known AUF-1 targets such as IL-6, CCL2, CXCL1, and CXCL8.^{3,33,54} The pleiotropic cytokine IL-6 is also expressed in airway epithelium and is found in increased amounts in the sputum, exhaled breath, BAL fluid of patients with COPD,⁵⁵ in particular following exacerbations as well as in plasma, as important biomarkers of systemic inflammation.^{35,55,56} Importantly, AUF1 binds to AU-rich elements in IL-6 mRNA and promotes its degradation.⁵⁷ The chemokine CCL2 is a potent monocyte, T-cell, and mast cell chemoattractant and a basophil activator expressed by alveolar macrophages and T cells, and is overexpressed in airway epithelial cells in COPD.^{58,59} Levels of the chemokine CCL2 are increased in the sputum and in the BAL fluid of patients with COPD.^{19,20} Involvement of CCL2 in macrophage and mast cell recruitment in the lung is supported by several experimental mouse models of inflammation and emphysema, constituting an attractive therapeutic target.²⁰ Although well known to be regulated posttranscriptionally in airway epithelium by TTP and HuR,⁶⁰ association of CCL2 mRNA with AUF-1 has not been yet fully characterized; similarly, direct association of AUF-1 with other epithelial genes relevant to COPD pathogenesis overexpressed upon cytomix treatment, such as CCL5, CXCL10, and CXCL11, remains to be studied.

In our study, upregulation of IL-6, CCL2, and the entire chemokine/cytokine profile induced by cytomix in BEAS-2B cells was recapitulated, but without further modification, following siRNA-mediated silencing of AUF-1. This result does not yet clarify to what extent, and how, AUF-1 could be deemed necessary for cytokine upregulation in this model. First, limitations of the experimental setting – such as achieving only partial knockdown of AUF-1 protein and/or near-maximal stimulation of epithelial response by cytomix – may have hindered the uncovering of AUF1 function in this model. Furthermore, the majority of the transcripts coding for the cytokine/chemokine profile induced by cytomix – including CCL2 and IL-6 mRNA – are dynamically regulated by multiple ARE-binding proteins, including TTP and HuR,^{23,29,40,60} as well as by miRNA working either in cooperation or in competition, contextually to signaling-driven environmental changes.^{3,4} Proteomic analysis of transcript-

associated RNPs, models of AUF-1 overexpression, and binding site mutational studies will be necessary to further probe AUF-1 role in epithelial responses and in COPD. Moreover, stimulus-induced posttranslational mechanisms, such as promotion of ubiquitination,^{61,62} may be regulating AUF-1 protein levels and require definition, also as potential means of modulating AUF-1-mediated gene regulation.

Further support to a role for AUF-1 in shaping epithelial gene expression in COPD is provided by the significant changes found, in the bronchial epithelial GEO database, in the global expression of a compiled list of bona fide AUF-1 mRNA targets^{21,40,44} – including IL6 and CCL2 – within the COPD array samples compared to controls, concomitant with the loss of AUF-1 expression detected in the same data set. Genome ontology analysis of AUF-1-regulated gene expression profile in COPD samples indicates a potentially significant impact of this RBP in the pathogenesis of stable COPD through coordinate regulation of genes involved in inflammation and angiogenesis, alteration of DNA repair, defective response to hypoxia and oxidative stress, and altered metabolism of serotonin – which is increased in COPD patients and linked to exposure to cigarette smoke.^{13,63,64} Taken together, these findings suggest the occurrence of AUF-1-driven PTR in COPD according to a ribonomic paradigm, whereby transcripts structurally related by sharing RBP recognition motifs are co-regulated by a core RBP – likely shaping a specific RNP configuration – according to their participation to a specific function.⁶⁵

The marginal yet consistent changes in HuR and TTP levels in our *in vitro* systems holds further investigation, rather than rule out their participation to epithelial gene regulation in COPD. In primary and transformed airway epithelial cultures, upon cytokine challenge, HuR functions as a positive regulator of mRNA stability for multiple chemokines, while TTP limits the half-life of inflammatory transcripts and mediates glucocorticoid-induced gene regulation – indicating their potential role in integrated posttranscriptional gene control, yet to be fully characterized in lung inflammatory diseases where airway epithelial responses are pathogenic. Furthermore, similarities in binding sites and partially overlapping mRNA target pools indicate major complexity of the interplay among TTP, HuR, and AUF-1, as well as with other ncRNA species participating to RNP complexes,^{4,40,66} warranting further studies to understand how pathogenic immune responses in the lung ultimately rely on altered RBP-mediated control of mRNA decay and translation.

Increasing knowledge on how immune responses rely on PTR is likely to yield a strong rationale to evaluate PTR mechanisms for therapeutic intervention. Indeed, a major

limitation in the current treatment of stable COPD patients is the reduced anti-inflammatory efficacy of glucocorticoids,¹⁴ indicating a major unmet need for therapeutic approaches able to override this limitation. The development of high-throughput screening methods for RNP interactions and generation of small-molecule inhibitors for lung cancer^{67–70} indicates that uncovering PTR mechanisms in COPD may also sustain the development of new anti-inflammatory strategies, potentially transferable to other chronic lung inflammatory diseases.

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Author contributions

LR and JDC are primary authors and conducted all the in vitro studies (cell cultures, Western blot, ELISA, and RT-PCR); they conducted data collection, analysis, and interpretation, and drafted the figures and manuscript parts. PC performed and analyzed all the IHC studies; DM performed all in silico analyses; AV and VC provided clinical recruitment of COPD and smoker control patients (Salerno) and isolation and processing of PBMC samples; BMV made contributions to data interpretation and advice on RBP protein detection; AP provided clinical samples from COPD and control smokers for IHC (Ferrara); GC and CS made significant contribution to study conception, design, data interpretation, manuscript writing, and revision. All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and revising the paper and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary materials

Scoring system for immunohistochemistry in the bronchial rings

The immunostaining for all the RBPs studied was scored in the bronchial epithelium, as previously described.¹ Briefly, immunostained cells in the bronchial epithelium lined over the epithelial basement membrane were counted in several nonoverlapping high-power fields until the whole specimen was examined. As previous studies have shown that lung carcinogenesis may be associated per se with changes in RBP expression,^{2,4-6} we deliberately avoided measuring the area of bronchial surface epithelium involved with squamous metaplasia and preneoplastic lesions of the bronchial epithelium. Results of the single immunohistochemistry are expressed as the area of stained bronchial surface epithelium to total bronchial epithelium area and as the area of reactive glands to total bronchial submucosal glands area, measured

by computerized image analysis. Group data were expressed as mean and standard error of the mean (SEM).

Scoring system for immunohistochemistry in the peripheral lung

Staining analysis was performed as previously published.³ A bronchiole was taken to be an airway with no cartilage and glands in its wall. According to a validated method,³ the number of bronchiolar epithelial cells with positive staining (nuclear and/or cytosolic) was expressed as a percentage of the total number of epithelial cells counted in each bronchiolar section and the number of positively stained endoalveolar macrophages was expressed as a percentage of the total cells with the morphological appearance of alveolar macrophages counted inside of the alveoli. Group data were expressed as mean and standard error of the mean (SEM).

Table S1 Study population providing peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC)

Participants	N	Age, years	Sex	Smoking history	Pack-years	FEV ₁ % pred	FEV ₁ /FVC%
Smokers	4	53.5 (9.3)	2 M/2 F	4 current	31 (11.2)	105.8 (11.4)	78.6 (1.3)
COPD	5	73.8 (7.5)*	4 M/1 F	1 current 4 ex	39.6 (10)	59.8 (21.0)	52.9 (10.5)*

Notes: Predicted FEV₁% and FEV₁/FVC% are post-bronchodilator values. M, male; F, female. Data expressed as mean (SD). *P<0.01 compared to smokers.

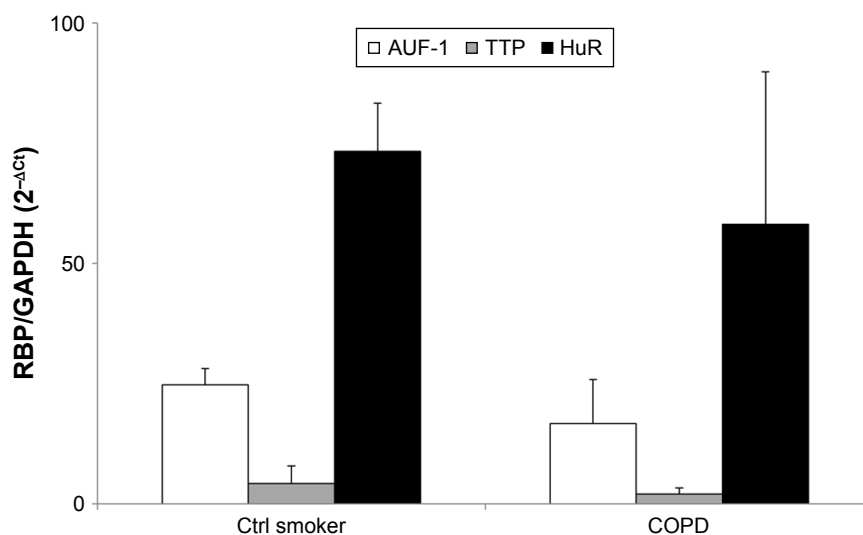


Figure S1 Expression of RBP mRNA in PBMC of COPD patients and control smokers.

Notes: Real-time PCR analysis for RBP mRNA in PBMC of control smokers (n=4) and COPD patients (n=5) (Table S1). Data are mean ± SEM of RBP mRNA normalized to GAPDH mRNA and expressed as fold over GAPDH (ctrl) (as 2^{-ΔCt}).

Abbreviations: RBP, RNA-binding protein; PBMC, peripheral blood mononuclear cell; SEM, standard error of mean.

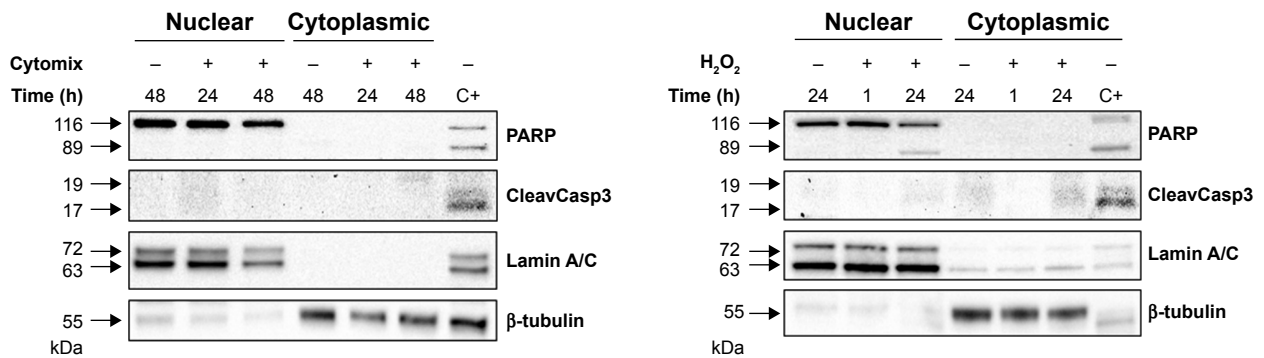


Figure S2 Evaluation of treatment-induced apoptosis in BEAS-2B cells.

Notes: Western blot analysis of PARP and cleaved Caspase 3 expression in nuclear and cytoplasmic lysates obtained from BEAS-2B cells exposed to cytomix (left panel) and 200 μM (right panel) for the indicated times. Only the full-length bands of PARP and Caspase 3 were detectable in experimental samples, excluding treatment-induced apoptosis. Positive control (C+) is whole cell lysate of gefitinib-treated H1975 NSCLC cell line. Representative immunoblots of n=3 independent experiments are shown. Lamin A/C and tubulin are shown as nuclear and cytoplasmic loading controls, respectively.

Abbreviation: NSCLC, non-small-cell lung cancer.

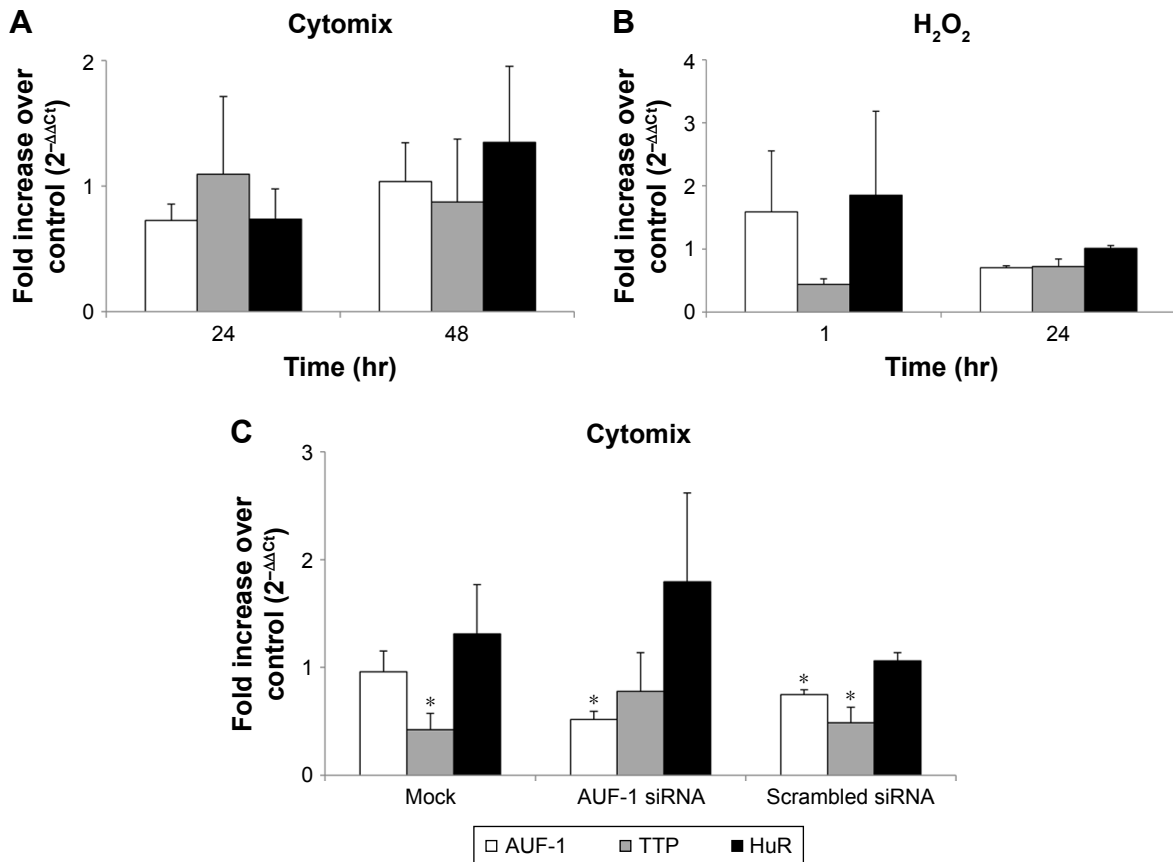


Figure S3 Expression of RBP mRNA in BEAS-2B cells.

Notes: Real-time PCR analysis for RBP mRNA in nontransfected BEAS-2B cells stimulated with (A) cytomix and (B) hydrogen peroxide (200 M for the indicated times (mean ± SEM of n=3). (C) RBP mRNA in BEAS-2B cells stimulated 48 hours with cytomix following transfection with mock (F = Fugene), siRNA for AUF-1, scrambled siRNA (mean ± SEM of n=4). RBP mRNA was normalized to housekeeping mRNA levels and expressed as fold over corresponding unstimulated controls (2^{-ΔΔCt}). *P<0.05 versus controls.

Abbreviations: AUF-1, AU-rich element-binding factor 1; RBP, RNA-binding protein; SEM, standard error of mean.

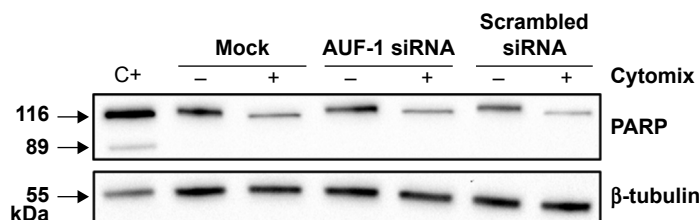


Figure S4 Evaluation of treatment-induced apoptosis in BEAS-2B cells following AUF-1 silencing.

Notes: Western blot analysis of PARP expression in whole cell lysates obtained from BEAS-2B cells untreated and stimulated 48 hours with cytomix following transfection with AUF-1 siRNA, scrambled siRNA, and mock transfection (Fugene) (mean \pm SEM of $n=4$). Positive control (Ctrl) showing cleaved PARP protein band is whole cell lysate of gefitinib-treated H1975 NSCLC cell line. Representative immunoblots of $n=3$ independent experiments are shown. β -Tubulin is shown as loading control.

Abbreviations: AUF-1, AU-rich element-binding factor 1; NLF, normal lung function; SEM, standard error of mean; NSCLC, non-small-cell lung cancer.

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