miR-150 Promotes Renal Fibrosis in Lupus Nephritis by Downregulating SOCS1

Hua Zhou,*† Sarfaraz A. Hasni,‡ Paola Perez,* Mayank Tandon,* Shyh-Ing Jang,* Changyu Zheng,* Jeffery B. Kopp,§ Howard Austin III,§ James E. Balow,§ Ilias Alevizos,* and Gabor G. Illei*

*Sjögren’s Syndrome Clinic, National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland; †Department of Nephrology, The First Hospital, China Medical University, Shenyang, China; ‡National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland; and §National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland

ABSTRACT

MicroRNAs (miRs) seem to mediate renal fibrosis in several renal diseases, with some miRs having profibrotic effects and others having opposing effects. Although differential expression of certain miRs has been described in lupus nephritis, it is unknown whether miRs contribute to fibrosis or could serve as biomarkers of specific histologic manifestations of lupus nephritis. Here, we compared miR expression in kidney biopsies from patients with lupus nephritis and identified miR-150 as the most differentially expressed miR in kidneys with high chronicity (chronicity index [CI] ≥4); miR-150 positively correlated with chronicity scores and the expression of profibrotic proteins. Overexpression of miR-150 significantly reduced expression of the anti-fibrotic protein suppressor of cytokine signaling 1 (SOCS1) and upregulated profibrotic proteins in both proximal tubular and mesangial cells. Directly targeting SOCS1 with a small interfering RNA produced similar results. Furthermore, TGF-β1 induced miR-150 expression, decreased SOCS1, and increased profibrotic proteins in proximal tubular cells and podocytes; a miR-150 inhibitor reversed these changes, suggesting that the profibrotic effects of TGF-β1 are, at least in part, mediated by miR-150. Consistent with these in vitro observations, biopsies with high miR-150 and high CI exhibited substantial expression of TGF-β1, reduced SOCS1, and an increase in profibrotic proteins. In summary, miR-150 is a promising quantitative renal biomarker of kidney injury in lupus nephritis. Our results suggest that miR-150 promotes renal fibrosis by increasing profibrotic molecules through downregulation of SOCS1.


Despite improvements in renal outcomes in lupus nephritis (LN), a significant proportion of patients still progress to ESRD.1,2 Fibrosis is the main pathologic feature in progressive LN and is captured by the chronicity index (CI), a semiquantitative score of chronic kidney injury, strongly associated with progression to ESRD.3 MicroRNAs (miRs) are involved in the pathogenesis of CKD and renal fibrosis,4–6 with some miRs showing profibrotic and others antifibrotic effects.7 miR-192, miR-141, miR-205, miR-377, and miR-21 are increased, whereas miR-29 and miR-200 are decreased in patients or animal models with renal fibrosis due to diabetic nephropathy (DN),8–10 obstructive nephropathy,11–13 IgA nephropathy,14 and hypertensive nephrosclerosis.15 Moreover, inhibition of miR-192 ameliorated renal fibrosis in diabetic mice.10 These findings suggest

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Correspondence: Dr. Gabor G. Illei, Sjögren’s Syndrome Clinic, National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, National Institutes of Health, 10 Center Drive, Building 10, Room 1N110, Bethesda, MD 20892-1190. Email: illeig@nidcr.nih.gov

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that miRs are important mediators in renal fibrosis and might be potential therapeutic targets to prevent ESRD. There are few studies of miRs in LN. One study identified 66 differentially expressed miRs in renal biopsies from LN patients compared with normal controls. Another study found that the intrarenal expression of miR-638, miR-198, and miR-146a was different between LN and normal controls. No study explored miRs as biomarkers of any specific histologic manifestation or their potential role in renal fibrosis in LN.

In this study, we aimed to identify miR biomarkers reflective of CI in kidney biopsies from LN patients and to explore the potential pathogenic role of differentially expressed miRs in renal fibrosis. We show that miR-150 is significantly increased in renal biopsies with high CI and that increased miR-150 levels lead to increased production of profibrotic molecules through downregulation of suppressor of cytokine signaling 1 (SOCS1), a negative regulator of fibrosis.

RESULTS
Renal miR-150 is Associated with Increased Chronicity in LN
To identify miRs reflecting increased chronicity in renal biopsies from LN patients, we compared miR expression from kidneys with low (<4) or high CI (≥4) (Table 1). Using microRNA microarrays, we identified 16 miRs with >2-fold differences in their expression in 18 kidneys including baseline and repeated biopsies from 8 LN patients (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE42648). Of these, miR-150 was upregulated nearly 4-fold in the kidneys with high CI compared with low CI (Supplemental Table 1). The differential expression of miR-150 was validated by TaqMan RT-PCR (Figure 1A) including an additional seven biopsies from six patients. Renal miR-150 levels correlated positively with histologic CI in baseline biopsies from independent patients (r=0.75, P<0.01) (Figure 1B). The results were essentially identical when we replaced the baseline biopsies with repeated biopsies from the same patients (data not shown). There was a strong correlation between the changes in renal miR-150 and the changes in CI between baseline and repeated biopsies (r=0.74, P<0.05) (Figure 1C). In a receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis, renal miR-150 predicted CI ≥4 with a high diagnostic accuracy (area under the curve, 0.92; 95% confidence interval, 0.75 to 1.08) (Figure 1D).

Cellular Localization of miR-150 in Kidney
No miR-150 was detected by in situ hybridization in two control kidneys (Figure 2A). Very weak staining was seen in kidneys with low miR-150 and low CI (n=3) (Figure 2B). The

Table 1. Clinical information of kidney biopsies from LN patients

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Kidney biopsies (n=25) from 14 patients with proliferative LN. Nine patients had baseline and repeated biopsies. Biopsies with CI ≥4 were categorized as having a high degree of chronicity. CI score consists of the sum of individual scores of four features, including glomerular sclerosis, fibrous crescents, tubular atrophy, and interstitial fibrosis. The maximum score was 12 points for CI.
Renal Collagen I Staining Correlates with miR-150 Expression

Collagen I (COL1) accumulation is a central feature of renal fibrosis. Therefore, we assessed the extent of COL1 staining using a semiquantitative score ranging from 0 to 4. Normal kidneys showed very low expression of COL1 (Figure 3B). In the kidneys with low miR-150 and low CI, COL1 was only modestly increased in peritubular and periglomerular areas (Figure 3C). In contrast, COL1 expression was significantly increased in the tubulointerstitial and sclerotic glomeruli in the kidneys with high miR-150 and high CI (Figure 3D–F). A significant positive correlation was seen between COL1 and miR-150 expression in biopsies including high (n=4) and low chronicity (n=4) (Figure 3G).

miR-150 Directly Targets SOCS1

The positive correlation between renal fibrosis and miR-150 expression suggested that any effect of miR-150 on fibrosis would most likely be mediated by decreasing a negative regulator of fibrosis. We identified SOCS1 as such a target predicted by the European Bioinformatics Institute database (http://www.ebi.ac.uk/enright-srv/microcosm/cgi-bin/targets/v5/hit_list.pl?genome_id=native;mirna_id=hsa-miR-150;page=2). SOCS1 was shown to have an antifibrotic role both in vivo and in vitro.

To confirm that SOCS1 is a target of miR-150, we examined the effect of a miR-150 analog in primary human renal proximal tubular cells (PTCs). Overexpression of miR-150 (Supplemental Figure 2A) significantly decreased SOCS1 protein levels 48 hours after miR-150 transfection in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 4A). To provide more direct evidence that miR-150 targets SOCS1, we cotransfected PTCs with a plasmid containing a luciferase gene under the control of SOCS1 3’ untranslated region (UTR) and either a miR-150 analog or a miR analog negative control. Luciferase activity decreased by 31.5% 48 hours after miR-150 transfection in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 4A).

miR-150 Increases Profibrotic Proteins Indirectly through Downregulation of SOCS1

Next, we investigated whether the miR-150–induced decrease of SOCS1 led to an increase in the synthesis of profibrotic proteins in PTCs, primary human mesangial cells (MCs), and human podocytes, all of which are known to contribute to renal fibrosis. Transfection of MCs with miR-150 analog resulted in significantly decreased SOCS1 and a corresponding

Figure 1. miR-150 expression in individual kidney biopsies and its correlation with CI of LN. (A) miR-150 expression is increased in the biopsies with high CI (≥4) compared with low CI (<4) in 25 FFPE kidney specimens from 14 patients including baseline and repeated biopsies by TaqMan RT-PCR. (B) The correlation between renal miR-150 and CI in 14 independent patients with baseline biopsies from same patients. (C) The correlation between changes in miR-150 and changes in CI score (repeated – baseline) in nine patients. (D) Logistic regression and ROC of renal miR-150 for CI in 14 independent patients with baseline biopsies from same patients. (C) The correlation between changes in miR-150 and changes in CI score (repeated – baseline) in nine patients. (D) Logistic regression and ROC of renal miR-150 for CI in 14 independent patients with baseline biopsies from same patients. (C) The correlation between changes in miR-150 and changes in CI score (repeated – baseline) in nine patients. (D) Logistic regression and ROC of renal miR-150 for CI in 14 independent patients with baseline biopsies from same patients. (C) The correlation between changes in miR-150 and changes in CI score (repeated – baseline) in nine patients. (D) Logistic regression and ROC of renal miR-150 for CI in 14 independent patients with baseline biopsies from same patients. (C) The correlation between changes in miR-150 and changes in CI score (repeated – baseline) in nine patients. (D) Logistic regression and ROC of renal miR-150 for CI in 14 independent patients with baseline biopsies from same patients.

contrast, strong positive staining was observed in kidneys with high miR-150 and high CI (n=3), predominantly in the proximal tubular cells (Figure 2C). A moderate staining also appeared in podocytes in both normal looking and sclerotic glomeruli (Figure 2, D and E). Interestingly, strikingly positive staining was seen in parietal epithelial cells of Bowman’s capsules (Figure 2F). Weak positive staining was also seen in some, but not all, infiltrating cells with no difference between biopsies with high or low miR-150 expression (Supplemental Figure 1, A1 and A2). To exclude infiltrating cells as the main source of increased miR-150, first we showed that miR-150 expression levels did not correlate with the activity index (AI) (Supplemental Figure 1, A3), which includes a measure of interstitial infiltration. To show that using the AI as a surrogate for interstitial infiltration is reasonable, we performed immunofluorescence staining for CD45, a pan-leukocyte marker on a subset of biopsies (n=8), and showed a strong correlation between CD45+ staining and the AI (r=0.77, P=0.03) and no correlation between CD45+ staining and miR-150 expression (Supplemental Figure 1, B1–B3).

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miR-150 Increases Profibrotic Proteins Indirectly through Downregulation of SOCS1

Next, we investigated whether the miR-150–induced decrease of SOCS1 led to an increase in the synthesis of profibrotic proteins in PTCs, primary human mesangial cells (MCs), and human podocytes, all of which are known to contribute to renal fibrosis. Transfection of MCs with miR-150 analog resulted in significantly decreased SOCS1 and a corresponding
Figure 2. Cellular localization of miR-150 in human kidneys by in situ hybridization. (A) Normal renal cortex without known kidney disease. Needle renal biopsy from a LN patient with low renal miR-150 level and low CI (B), and needle renal biopsies from LN patients with high renal miR-150 expression and high CI (C–H). (C) Most of the positive staining is in proximal tubules. (D) High magnification of the indicated area in C showing positive staining of podocytes in a glomerulus. (E) A sclerotic glomerulus with positive staining. (F) Positive staining in parietal epithelial cells of Bowman’s capsule. Positive control with U6 (G) and miR negative control (miR-NC) (H). Original magnification, ×200 in A–C, G, and H; ×400 in D–F.
significantly increased protein expression of fibronectin (FN), COL1, collagen III (COL3), and TGF-β1 48 hours after transfection (Figure 5, A and B, and Supplemental Figure 2B). Transfection of PTCs with miR-150 analog led to a significant decrease in SOCS1 protein and significantly increased FN and COL3 protein levels 48 hours after transfection (Figure 6, A and B). COL1 and TGF-β1 were not detected in either untreated or miR-150 transfected PTCs.

To verify that the effect of miR-150 analog transfection on the increased production of profibrotic proteins is mediated through the downregulation of SOCS1 and not by other molecules targeted by miR-150, we specifically downregulated SOCS1 with a small interfering RNA (siRNA). Consistent with our previous findings, downregulation of SOCS1 significantly increased the expression of profibrotic genes at both mRNA and protein levels in both PTCs and MCs (Figures 5, C–E, and 6, C–E).
miR-150 Inhibitor Reversed hTGF-β1–Induced Changes of SOCS1 and Profibrotic Molecules

To show that the effect of hTGF-β1 on SOCS1 is linked to the upregulation of miR-150, we transfected hTGF-β1–stimulated PTCs with a miR-150 inhibitor or a miR inhibitor negative control. The miR-150 inhibitor significantly suppressed hTGF-β1–induced overexpression of miR-150 and reversed the changes of SOCS1 and profibrotic molecules at both mRNA and proteins levels (Figure 7, E–H). This change led to a decrease in mRNA and protein levels of SOCS1 and an increase in profibrotic molecules (Figure 7, F–H). Cells incubated with diluent alone did not show such changes.

Confirmation of SOCS1 and Profibrotic Molecules in Kidney Biopsies

Next, we sought to confirm our in vitro results in kidney biopsies from LN patients. SOCS1 mRNA was significantly decreased, whereas the expression of profibrotic genes was increased in the kidneys with high CI compared with low CI (Figure 8, A1–A5). Moreover, SOCS1 showed a significant negative correlation with miR-150 expression, whereas profibrotic gene expression positively correlated with miR-150 levels (Figure 8, B1–B5). All profibrotic genes showed a negative correlation with SOCS1 level (Figure 8, C1–C4) and a positive correlation with TGF-β1 expression (Figure 8, D1–D3).

Immunofluorescence staining of SOCS1 was increased in LN kidneys with low miR-150 and CI compared with normal kidneys. In contrast, SOCS1 staining decreased in kidneys with high miR-150 and CI compared with the kidneys with low miR-150 and CI or normal kidneys (Figure 9, A1–A3, and Supplemental Figure 4). Consistent with previous reports,28,29 TGF-β1 staining was increased in LN biopsies compared with normal kidneys. Compared with the kidneys with low miR-150 and CI, kidneys with high miR-150 and CI showed much higher TGF-β1 signals (Figure 9, B1–B3). FN staining was significantly increased in kidneys with high miR-150 and high CI compared with normal and low CI kidneys (Figure 9, C1–C3).

We saw no change in miR-150 levels or suppression of SOCS1 in podocytes after several attempts to transfect them, strongly suggesting that differentiated podocytes are refractory to these transfections, which is consistent with other studies.24

Human TGF-β1 Induces miR-150 Expression

TGF-β1 is an important regulator of fibrosis; therefore, we evaluated miR-150 expression after stimulation with human TGF-β1 (hTGF-β1). Compared with diluent treatment, 10 ng/ml of hTGF-β1 induced a 6-fold increase of miR-150 in podocytes (Figure 7A). It was previously reported that undifferentiated and differentiated podocytes exhibit different patterns of miR expression.27 Importantly, we did not observe any difference in miR-150 expression in podocytes with short (5 days) or long time (14 days) differentiation. In addition, 48-hour treatment with hTGF-β1 induced similar increases of miR-150 at both time points (Supplemental Figure 3). This hTGF-β1–induced upregulation of miR-150 gave us an opportunity to examine the effect of miR-150 on SOCS1 and profibrotic molecules in podocytes, which were refractory to transfection with both miR-150 analog and SOCS1 siRNA. Consistent with results obtained with overexpression of miR-150 in PTCs and MCs, SOCS1 significantly decreased, and COL1 and COL3 significantly increased in podocytes after hTGF-β1 stimulation at both mRNA (Figure 7B) and protein levels (Figure 7, C and D). Consistent with another study,12 no significant increase was seen in FN expression (Figure 7, C and D).

In MCs, even high doses of hTGF-β1 (10 ng/ml) had no effect on miR-150 (data not shown). TGF-β1 is known to induce apoptosis, and epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition in PTCs.26 To minimize the potential confounding effect of these mechanisms, we used a concentration of hTGF-β1 (250 pg/ml) at which stimulated cells did not differ morphologically from diluent treated cells and observed a nearly 3-fold increase in miR-150 levels 48 hours after hTGF-β1 stimulation (Figure 7E). This change led to a decrease in mRNA and protein levels of SOCS1 and an increase in profibrotic molecules (Figure 7, F–H). Cells incubated with diluent alone did not show such changes.

**Figure 4.** The inhibitory effect of miR-150 analog on SOCS1 in primary normal human renal PTCs. (A) miR-150 analog results in a dose-dependent suppression of SOCS1 protein levels compared with miR analog negative control (miR-ANC) 48 hours after transfection. (B) Cotransfection of miR-150 analog (10 nM) and SOCS1 3′UTR luciferase reporter significantly decreases the luciferase activity compared with miR-ANC (16 replicates per group). *P<0.05 versus negative control.
This increase in FN was more pronounced in the tubulointerstitium than in glomeruli, which is consistent with our in vitro findings showing a more robust upregulation of FN in PTCs compared with MCs or podocytes after miR-150 upregulation. In addition, similar to COL1 expression (Figure 3), the extent of COL3 expression in the peritubular and periglomerular areas increases with increasing chronicity (Figure 9, D1–D3). In globally sclerotic glomeruli, COL3 staining was much weaker than COL1 staining (Figures 3E and 9D3), which is consistent with a previous report.30

**DISCUSSION**

We have shown that miR-150 expression is increased in kidneys (predominantly in tubular cells) of LN patients with high CI and correlates with chronicity scores. In renal cells, overexpression or TGF-β1–induced increase of miR-150 directly decreases SOCS1 leading to increases in profibrotic protein production. The expression of SOCS-1 and profibrotic proteins in LN kidney biopsies is consistent with these observations and supports the pathophysiologic relevance of this mechanism. The CI captures many aspects of renal fibrosis and is strongly associated with progression to ESRD in LN.3 We found a positive correlation between miR-150 levels in kidney biopsies and chronicity scores in a small cohort. If these data are confirmed in larger studies, miR-150 might be used as a quantitative diagnostic marker of intrarenal fibrosis and the risk of progression to ESRD. Future studies also need to assess the potential of serum and urine miR-150 as noninvasive biomarkers of renal fibrosis.

Previous studies focused on the proapoptotic role of miR-150 in lymphocyte-related cancers and immune diseases,31–33 but there is no report of miR-150 in fibrosis. Because miRs decrease the expression of their targets, the positive correlation of miR-150 with CI and profibrotic proteins could not be explained by a direct effect of miR-150 on the expression of profibrotic genes. We hypothesized that increased levels of miR-150 lead to increased fibrosis by targeting negative regulators of profibrotic proteins. A similar role was suggested for miR-192 (through suppression of ZEB1/ZEB2 or smad38,11) in DN models8 and other renal fibrosis models.11 In contrast, in patients with DN, renal miR-192 was decreased and correlated negatively with renal fibrosis.34 Similarly, decrease of miR-29 upregulated profibrotic genes in fibrotic heart tissues and renal fibrosis.12,35 These findings show that the profibrotic...
or antifibrotic roles of miRs may vary depending on the species, diseases, or stages of disease.

We identified SOCS1, a protein with known antifibrotic effects, as a predicted target of miR-150. Overexpression of SOCS1 reduced high glucose-induced TGF-β1 and FN synthesis in MCMs19 and inhibited IL-1β–induced COL1 and FN production in PTCs,18 whereas SOCS1 gene delivery inhibited renal TGF-β1 expression in DN mice.36 Upregulation of SOCS1 in kidneys from rats and patients with DN was considered as a compensatory protective response because SOCS1 gene delivery attenuated kidney injury in diabetic rats.23 SOCS1 was also decreased in human lung interstitial fibrosis22 and liver cirrhosis.37 Interestingly, SOCS1−/− mice developed lupus-like disease with severe GN and renal fibrosis20,38 and polycystic kidneys.38 These data provided the rationale for our hypothesis that increased miR-150 would lead to an increase in the production of profibrotic proteins through the downregulation of SOCS1. After confirming that SOCS1 is a target of miR-150, we have shown that increasing miR-150 either by transfection or hTGF-β1 stimulation leads to downregulation of SOCS1 and a corresponding increase in profibrotic proteins in three renal cell lines. In LN biopsies compared with normal biopsies, SOCS1 is increased in patients with low miR-150 and low CI but is decreased in patients with high miR-150 and high CI. This suggests that SOCS1 may play a compensatory protective role in early stages of renal fibrosis and that the miR-150–mediated loss of SOCS1 may accelerate the progression of fibrosis. In DN, the renal protective mechanism of SOCS1 was mediated by suppressing monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 and inhibiting the pathway of Janus kinase/signal transducers and activators of transcription, and decreasing infiltrating macrophages in kidneys.23 Although we cannot exclude a role for macrophages as an additional mediator of fibrosis in LN, our results suggest that the miR-150–mediated increase of profibrotic proteins is primarily mediated by the decrease of SOCS1 in renal resident cells.

TGF-β1 is both an important regulator of miRs in kidneys8,11,12,34 and a well known mediator of renal fibrosis.7,25,39 In a murine model of LN,40 enhanced TGF-β1 production in kidneys induced local fibrogenesis and ultimately ESRD. In LN patients, serum TGF-β1 is decreased, whereas urinary TGF-β128,29 and renal TGF-β128,29 are significantly increased. In this study, the physiologic relevance of miR-150 in promoting fibrosis was evaluated both in vitro and on LN biopsies. In response to hTGF-β1, both podocytes and PTCs upregulated miR-150 and downregulated SOCS1, which led to an increase in profibrotic proteins. Transfection of PTCs with a miR-150 inhibitor significantly suppressed the hTGF-β1–induced increase of profibrotic molecules by decreasing SOCS1, confirming miR-150 as a mediator of the profibrotic effects of TGF-β1. Suppression of SOCS1 also increased TGF-β1 gene expression in PTCs, suggesting that a positive feedback loop between miR-150 and TGF-β1

Figure 6. The effects of SOCS1 suppression with miR-150 analog or SOCS1 siRNA on profibrotic molecules in primary normal human renal PTCs. Western blots (A) and relative protein levels (B) of SOCS1, FN, COL3, and β-actin 48 hours after transfection of miR-150 analog (10 nM) or miR analog negative control (miR-ANC) and 48 hours after transfection of SOCS1 siRNA (20 nM) or siRNA negative control (siRNA-NC) (D and E). (C) mRNA expression of SOCS1 and profibrotic genes 48 hours after the transfection of SOCS1 siRNA or siRNA-NC. RQ expresses as relative quantification of individual genes normalized by GAPDH. The relative protein expression presents as a ratio of Western blot density of individual proteins and β-actin. *P<0.05 versus negative control.
Figure 7. Human TGF-β1–induced changes of miR-150, SOCS1, and profibrotic molecules can be reversed by miR-150 inhibitor. hTGF-β1 treatment of podocytes (10 ng/ml) (A–D) and primary human PTCs (250pg/ml) (E–H) induces a significant increase of miR-150 expression (A and E), and downregulation of SOCS1 and upregulation of profibrotic molecules at both mRNA (B and F) and protein levels (C, D, G, and H). miR-150 inhibitor suppressed overexpression of miR-150 (E) and reverses the decrease of SOCS1 as well as the increase of profibrotic molecules in PTCs (F–H) compared with hTGF-β1 alone or hTGF-β1 plus miR inhibitor negative control (miR-INC). RQ expresses as relative quantification of miR normalized by U48 and mRNA normalized by GAPDH. The relative protein expression presents as a ratio of Western blot density of individual protein and β-actin. *P<0.05 (hTGF-β1 versus diluent); #P<0.05 (hTGF-β1 + miR-150 inhibitor versus hTGF-β1).
expression might contribute to the maintenance and amplification of the fibrotic process leading to ESRD (Figure 10). Gene expression and protein immunostaining done on LN kidney biopsies were consistent with our model and in vitro studies, showing a negative correlation between miR-150 and SOCS-1 and SOCS-1 and profibrotic molecules. This strongly suggests that miR-150 plays a pathologic role in renal fibrosis in LN.

We focused on the role of miR-150 in regulating profibrotic proteins in renal cells. More studies are needed to define the exact mechanisms by which SOCS1 regulates profibrotic proteins and to explore the effects of miR-150 on SOCS1 in other cells, such as lymphocytes and macrophages. miR-150 inhibition in animals with primary or secondary renal fibrosis may define the value of miR-150 as a therapeutic target in organ fibrosis.

Our data suggest that renal miR-150 plays an important role in renal fibrogenesis by increasing the synthesis of profibrotic molecules through downregulation of SOCS1. The positive feedback loop between the expression of miR-150 and TGF-β1 may play an important role in the maintenance of the profibrotic process leading to ESRD. The value of renal miR-150 as a potential biomarker to quantitatively evaluate the extent of chronic kidney injury and to estimate renal outcome in LN needs validation in a large cohort of patients.

CONCISE METHODS

Human Kidney Tissue Samples
Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) kidney specimens (n=25) including baseline and repeated needle renal biopsies were from 14 patients with LN enrolled in institutional review board–approved protocols at the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases between 1976 and 1999. The specimens were divided into two groups based on histologic CI. Biopsies with CI ≥4 were categorized as having a high degree of chronicity (Table 1). Eighteen kidneys from eight patients including high CI (n=9) and low CI (n=9) were used for miR profiling by microRNA microarrays. The 18 kidneys and additional 7 kidneys from six patients were used for miR validation and mRNA confirmation by TaqMan RT-PCR. Two FFPE normal kidneys without any known kidney diseases were used as control specimens for in situ hybridization and immunofluorescence staining.

miR Profiling
Total RNA was extracted from FFPE kidney specimens using the RecoverAll Total RNA Isolation Kit (Ambion Inc, Austin, TX). RNA qualities were assessed with NanoDrop 2000 to determine the concentration and 260/280 ratio and TaqMan RT-PCR for a discrete panel of miRs. Eighteen total RNA samples passing the quality examination from eight patients (top eight patients in Table 1) were used for miR profiling studies by Asuragen Inc (Austin, TX). One hundred nanograms of total RNA per sample was purified and hybridized to Affymetrix GeneChip miRNA arrays (Santa Clara, CA), which contain probes of 847 human-specific mature miRNAs. The intensity values of the microarray data were subjected to robust multi-array average background correction and quartile normalization, followed by mean summarization. A two-way ANOVA was performed to distinguish genes significantly changed between the two groups with low or high chronicity.

TaqMan RT-PCR
Total RNAs (20 ng) from kidney biopsies or cell lysates were used for measurement of miR-150. RT reaction (15 μl) was performed with the TaqMan MicroRNA Reverse Transcription Kit, and 3 μl of cDNA products were used for PCR by TaqMan MicroRNA Assays. Total RNAs (100 ng) from kidney biopsies were used for measuring mRNA expression of SOCS1, FN, COL1, COL3, and TGF-β1 (primer IDs are shown in Supplemental Table 2). Total RNAs (500 ng) from cell lysates were used for examination of the above mRNA expression. A high-capacity cDNA RT kit was used for RT reaction. An additional preamplification of RT products was performed by TaqMan PreAmp Master Mix with pooled primers and probes containing the above genes and glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) in the RT products from renal biopsies. RT direct cDNAs from cells or preamplified cDNAs from kidney biopsies were then completed with a PCR procedure that followed the manufacturer’s protocol (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). The renal miR-150 level and mRNA of individual profibrotic genes were expressed, respectively, in relation to the expression of U48 (ΔCt: U48Ct – miR-150Ct) or to the expression of GAPDH (ΔCt: GAPDH Ct – individual gene Ct) for human renal biopsies. The cellular miR-150 level and profibrotic gene mRNAs are expressed as RQ indicating a relative quantification of miR-150 normalized by U48 and mRNAs normalized by GAPDH automatically generated by a quantitative PCR system.

In Situ Hybridization
In situ hybridization of miR-150 was performed in six biopsies with high CI or low CI and two control kidneys by the following procedure (Histoserve Inc, Germantown, MD). The slides were deparaffinized and washed with diethyl pyrocarbonate-dH2O, permeabilized in 0.1 N HCl for 15 minutes at room temperature, and then washed in PBS followed by acetylation for 15 minutes and washing in SSC. The slides were covered with probe solution (miR-150, U6 as positive control and scrambled siRNA as negative control) and denatured at 75°C for 12 minutes followed by incubation at 55°C for 22 hours. A series of posthybridization washes in 2×SSC, 1×SSC, 0.5×SSC, and 0.25×SSC for 10 minutes each at 55°C was conducted. Slides were placed in blocking solution for 1 hour at room temperature followed by incubation in digoxigenin-AP Fab fragments (1:100) for 2 hours, which was followed by wash in PBS Tween for 15 minutes at room temperature and then wash in alkaline phosphatase buffer for 10 minutes at room temperature. Slides were developed with 5-bromo-4-chloro-3′-indolyphosphate/nitro blue tetrazolium chloride and counterstained with nuclear fast red.

Immunofluorescence Staining in Human Kidneys
Slides (5 μm) of FFPE kidneys biopsies from eight biopsies with high CI and low CI and two control kidneys were deparaffinized, rehydrated, and then incubated in 10 mM citrate buffer (pH 6.0) or 1 mM
EDTA buffer with 0.05% Tween (pH 8.0) in a microwave for 10 minutes to retrieve antigen. Nonspecific binding was blocked with 10% normal donkey serum for 30 minutes at room temperature. The slides were incubated with antibody of COL1, SOCS1, TGF-β1, FN, COL3, and CD45 at 4°C overnight, followed by incubation with Alexa-594/Alexa-488 donkey anti-rabbit/anti-mouse IgG (Supplemental Table 3 presents information on all antibodies and dilutions) at room temperature for 1 hour in the dark. After five washes with 1×PBS in the dark, the slides were mounted with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole mounting medium (Vector Labs, Burlingame, CA). Images were captured using an immunofluorescence confocal microscope (Olympus Fluoview FV1000; Olympus America, Center Valley, PA). All immunostaining, image capture, and quantification were performed on blinded slides. For semiquantitative analysis of COL1

Figure 8. mRNA expression of SOCS1 and profibrotic genes in kidney biopsies from LN patients. SOCS1 is decreased (A1) and FN, COL1, COL3, and TGF-β1 are increased (A2–A5) in biopsies (n=25) with high Cl compared with low Cl. (B1–B5) Renal miR-150 correlates negatively with SOCS1 and positively with profibrotic genes. All profibrotic genes negatively correlate with SOCS1 (C1–C4) and positively correlate with TGF-β1 (D1–D3) in 14 independent patients with baseline biopsies from same patients. mRNA level of individual gene is expressed in relation to the expression of GAPDH (ΔCt: GAPDH Ct – individual gene Ct).
Figure 9. Confirmation of SOCS1 and profibrotic proteins by immunofluorescence staining in human kidneys. (A) Compared with normal kidneys (A1), SOCS1 expression significantly increases in kidneys with low miR-150 and Cl (A2) and decreases in kidneys with high miR-150 and Cl (A3). (B) Normal glomeruli show weak TGF-β1 staining (B1); TGF-β1 is significantly increased in glomeruli, the interstitium, and some tubules in the kidneys with low miR-150 and Cl (B2), and continues to increase in kidneys with high miR-150 and high Cl (B3).
Figure 10. A model for the role of miR-150 in renal fibrosis in LN. Chronic inflammation leads to an increase in TGF-β, which induces miR-150 expression in PTCs and podocytes. Simultaneously, miR-150 is upregulated in MCs by as-yet unidentified factor(s). miR-150 directly decreases SOCS1 levels, which leads to upregulation of the production of profibrotic proteins in all three types of renal cells. miR-150 and TGF-β1 mutually upregulate each other’s expression leading to a positive feedback loop in PTCs that maintains the profibrotic process.

accrual, all cortical fields were scored from 0 to 4 for each field, with an average for each kidney calculated. The score of COL1 expression was assessed as 0 for 0%, 1 for <25%, 2 for 25%–50%, 3 for 50%–75%, and 4 for >75% of each field occupied by COL1-positive area.

Human Kidney Cells
Primary normal human renal PTCs and primary normal human MCs were purchased from Lonza (Walkersville, MD) and were grown in the recommended media provided by the manufacturer. Conditionally immortalized human podocyte cells (AB8/13; gift from Dr. Moin Saleem) were cultured in RPMI (Gibco, Grand Island, NY) supplemented with 10% FBS, insulin-transferrin-selenium G, and 100 U/ml of penicillin and streptomycin (Invitrogen, Grand Island, NY). After incubation for 5 and 14 days at 37°C under growth-restricted conditions, differentiated podocytes at both days 5 and 14 were used for preparation of miR-150 expression and podocytes at day 5 were used for other experiments as in our previous study.

Transfection of miR-150 Analog/Inhibitor or SOCS1 siRNA and Stimulation with hTGF-β1
First, the optimal concentrations of miR-150 analog, miR-150 inhibitor, SOCS1 siRNA, and hTGF-β1 were determined by testing a serial differential concentration of each agent in three different cells. The expression of miR-150 and SOCS1 measured by TaqMan RT-PCR was used to determine the successful transfection and significant reduction of SOCS1 protein was used to determine the optimal concentration of each transfect agent. Then cells plated on 12-well plates were transfected with the selected optimal concentration of each transfection agent or stimulated with optimized hTGF-β1 concentration and their respective negative controls (Supplemental Table 4 provides agent details and optimized concentrations). The cells were collected 48 hours after the treatment. The total RNAs were extracted with the miRCURY RNA Isolation Kit (Exiqon, Woburn, MA). The total proteins were harvested with radioimmunoprecipitation assay buffer and an equal volume of 2× Laemml sample buffer containing 60 mg/ml dithiothreitol and denatured at 60°C for 10 minutes. RNA and protein samples were stored at −80°C until use.

Luciferase Activity Analyses
PTCs were seeded in 96-well plates for 24 hours and then were cotransfected using DharmaFECT Duo transfect reagent (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Lafayette, CO) with 40 ng of pEZXTMT01-SOCS1 3′UTR plus 10 nM of miR-150 analog or miR negative control (16 duplicates per group). The pEZXTMT01-SOCS1 3′UTR plasmid contains firefly luciferase and miR binding site from SOCS1 3′UTR, which is inserted between firefly luciferase cDNA and PolyA. This plasmid also includes Renilla luciferase as an internal control (GeneCopoeia, Rockville, MD). Transfected cells were lysed by reporter lysis buffer (Promega, Madison, WI). Dual luciferase activity was measured with the Dual-Luciferase Reporter Assay System (Promega) by FLUOstar Omega (BMG Labtech, Ortenberg, Germany).

Immunoblotting Analyses
Protein samples were separated by SDS-PAGE and gels were then transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membranes. After blocking with 5% milk, membranes were probed overnight at 4°C with rabbit polyclonal antibody to SOCS1 (1:200; Santa Cruz Biotechnology,
Santa Cruz, CA), COL1 (1:5000), COL3 (1:4000: Thermo Fisher Scientific), rabbit mAb to TGF-β1 (1:1000; Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA), and mouse mAb to FN (1:500; Santa Cruz Biotechnology) and to β-actin (1:20,000; Sigma, St. Louis, MO). Blots were then incubated with peroxidase-conjugated, affinity-purified donkey anti-rabbit/anti-mouse IgG (1:100,000; Jackson Laboratories, West Grove, PA) for 90 minutes at room temperature. The antibody-antigen reactions were visualized by using the ECL Plus Western Blotting Detection System (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ). The density of blots was analyzed by Image software (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD). The relative expression of proteins is expressed as the ratio of blot density from individual protein to β-actin.

Statistical Analyses
Three independent experiments (16 duplicates per group for luciferase study and triplicates per group for all other studies) were performed to confirm the reproducibility of each experiment. All data are expressed as mean ± SEM. Differences between groups were analyzed for statistical significance by the t-test or ANOVA. Correlation between two variables was analyzed by Pearson’s linear correlation analysis. ROC analysis was used to assess the predictive accuracy of renal miR-150 level for CI ≥4. A P value <0.05 was accepted as statistically significant.

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DISCLOSURES
None.

REFERENCES


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