High levels of Notch signaling down-regulate Numb and Numblike

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Introduction

Asymmetric cell division generates distinct progeny from a single cell division, and the two proteins Notch and Numb are critical for this process. In Drosophila melanogaster, Numb functions as a negative regulator of Notch (for review see Cayouette and Raff, 2002). Numb protein is asymmetrically localized to one daughter cell in cell divisions that generate distinct progeny. The cell receiving high levels of Numb suppresses Notch signaling, whereas the cell with low levels of Numb maintains Notch activity (Frise et al., 1996; Guo et al., 1996). Numb and Notch are evolutionarily conserved proteins. Two mammalian Numb homologues, Numb and Numblike, have been identified (Zhong et al., 1996, 1997). Gene targeting in mice reveals partially redundant functions for Numb and Numblike; i.e., the compound knockout of Numb and Numblike has a more severe phenotype than knockouts of each gene alone (Petersen et al., 2002; Li et al., 2003). Data from Drosophila (Frise et al., 1996; Guo et al., 1996) and from adult mouse muscle progenitors (i.e., satellite cells; Conboy and Rando, 2002) support a differentiation-promoting role for Numb/Numblike.

The Notch signaling pathway controls numerous cell fate decisions during development, often by maintaining a more undifferentiated fate. The Notch receptor is a single transmembrane protein that undergoes a complex series of proteolytic processing events. This ultimately leads to the release of the intracellular domain (ICD) of the receptor in response to activation from membrane-tethered ligands of the Delta or Serrate type (Artavanis-Tsakonas et al., 1999). The released Notch ICD translocates to the nucleus, where it interacts with the DNA-binding protein CSL (also termed RBP-Jκ [Furukawa et al., 1992] and suppressor of hairless in Drosophila) to control activation of a specific set of downstream genes, most notably the Hes and Hey family basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor genes (Iso et al., 2003).

Although Numb is known to be a negative regulator of Notch, we describe a more complex relationship between Notch and the two vertebrate Numb homologues Numb and Numblike. Unexpectedly, high levels of Notch signaling conversely led to a reduction of Numb and Numblike protein levels in cultured cells and in the developing chick central nervous system. The Notch intracellular domain but not the canonical Notch downstream proteins Hes 1 and Hey 1 caused a reduction of Numb and Numblike. The Notch-mediated reduction of Numblike required the PEST domain in the Numblike protein and was blocked by the proteasome inhibitor MG132. Collectively, these observations reveal a reciprocal negative regulation between Notch and Numb/Numblike, which may be of relevance for stabilizing asymmetric cell fate switches and for tumor development.

Results and discussion

Numb and Numblike negatively regulate Notch signaling and reduce the level of Notch protein

A dose-dependent reduction of the levels of both a truncated membrane-tethered (Notch 1 ΔE) and an intracellular (Notch 1 ICD) form was observed in response to increasing amounts of Numb (Fig. 1, a and b). The Notch 1 ΔE protein was cleaved in the presence of Numb, although cleavage appeared to be somewhat reduced at higher Numb levels (Fig. 1, a and b).
Further, Numb and Numblike negatively regulate Notch signaling both from full-length Notch, Notch 1 ΔE, and Notch 1 ΔCd (Fig. S1, available at http://www.jcb.org/cgi/content/full/jcb.200602009/DC1). We next studied whether Numb affects Notch intracellular localization. Transfected Numb-HA immunoreactivity was largely confined to intracellular vesicles (Fig. 1 c), which are likely to be endosomes, based on the codistribution of Numb-HA and Eps15 immunoreactivity (not depicted). In cells where the activation and cleavage of full-length Notch 1 was induced by coculture, the resulting Notch 1 ICD was predominantly localized to the nucleus also in the presence of transfected Numb (Fig. 1 d). In summary, these data indicate that Numb and Numblike negatively regulate Notch signaling and that Numb does not sequester Notch 1 ICD in the cytoplasm, arguing against a function for Numb in excluding Notch 1 ICD from the nucleus (Frise et al., 1996; Wakamatsu et al., 1999; Berezovska et al., 2000).

Numb promotes differentiation in C2C12 cells at low but not at high levels of Notch signaling

We next analyzed the effects of Numb on cellular differentiation at various levels of Notch signaling in the myogenic cell line C2C12, in which differentiation to myotubes can be blocked by Notch signaling (Dahlqvist et al., 2003; Gustafsson et al., 2005). Different levels of Notch signaling were accomplished by coculturing cells expressing different levels of Notch receptor and ligand. Thus, regular C2C12 cells or C2C12 cells stably expressing Notch 1 (C2C12-N1) cocultured with regular 3T3 cells yielded low levels of Notch signaling as measured by 12XCSL-luc activation, whereas coculture with Jagged-1 (Serrate-1)–expressing 3T3 cells (3T3-J1) yielded high levels of Notch signaling (Fig. 2 a). Transfection of Numb exerted a negative effect on Notch signaling in all combinations, although the remaining level of Notch signaling after Numb transfection was considerably higher after coculture with Jagged-1–expressing cells (Fig. 2 a).

Transfection of Numb into C2C12 cells followed by 3 d under differentiation-promoting conditions resulted in a dramatic increase in the differentiation of Numb-expressing cells at low levels of Notch signaling (Fig. 2 b); 88 and 95% of the Numb-positive cells were also myosin heavy chain (MHC) positive in C2C12/3T3 and C2C12-N1/3T3 cocultures, respectively, and 92% were positive in C2C12 cells cultured alone (Fig. 2 c). Similar values (88%) were obtained for Numblike (Fig. 2 d). The proportion of differentiated cells after Numb and Numblike transfection was considerably higher compared with the blockage of Notch signaling by the γ-secretase inhibitor (GSI) DAPT, which only causes an increase in MHC-positive cells from 32 to 50% (Fig. 2 d). The addition of DAPT did not further enhance the differentiation-promoting effect of Numb and Numblike (Fig. 2 d). This argues for a more instructive role for Numb and Numblike in myogenic differentiation rather than only blocking Notch signaling. In keeping with a differentiation-promoting role, we observed that a C2C12 cell line stably expressing Numblike showed accelerated myogenic differentiation as compared with the parental cell line; 2 d after the switch to prodifferentiation conditions, 12.2% of the cells were MHC positive as compared with only 4.1% in the parental cell line (Fig. 2 e). The stable expression of Numblike was accompanied by somewhat elevated levels of the myogenic differentiation factor MyoD and a robust induction of myogenin during differentiation (Fig. 2 f).

At high levels of Notch signaling (i.e., in C2C12/3T3-J1 and C2C12-N1/3T3-J1 cocultures), we found no MHC-positive cells even after the transfection of Numb (Fig. 2 c). Unexpectedly, Numb-expressing cells were also rare in C2C12/3T3-J1 and C2C12-N1/3T3-J1 cocultures (~1% as compared with C2C12/3T3 and C2C12-N1/3T3; Fig. 2 c). The combination of Numb expression and elevated Notch signaling did not increase
cell death (Fig. S2 b, available at http://www.jcb.org/cgi/content/full/jcb.200602009/DC1). In summary, this indicates that Numb can override the differentiation-inhibiting effects of Notch at lower levels of Notch signaling and promote myogenic differentiation, but, at higher Notch levels, differentiation is blocked, and there is a strong decrease in Numb expression.

High levels of Notch 1 activation reduce Numb protein levels

We examined the apparent loss of Numb expression at high Notch levels in a C2C12 cell line stably expressing HA-tagged Numb (Numb-HA), which was cocultured with 3T3 or 3T3-J1 cells. The Numb protein level was markedly reduced in 3T3-J1 cocultures but not in 3T3 cocultures or in a mixed lysate of Numb-HA and 3T3 or 3T3-J1 cells cultured separately (Fig. 3 a). This effect was dependent on Notch signaling, as addition of the GSI L-685,458 to cocultures of Numb-HA and 3T3-J1 cells blocked Numb down-regulation (Fig. 3 b). In contrast, Numb mRNA levels were not reduced (Fig. S2 c). Transfection of Notch 1 ΔE led to a similar down-regulation of Numb in the cell line stably expressing Numb-HA (Fig. 3 c). To learn whether down-regulation required the activation of Hes 1 and Hey 1, we transiently expressed Notch 1 ICD, Hes 1, or Hey 1 from adeno-viral vectors in the stable Numb-HA (Fig. 3 d) and Nbl-HA (Fig. 3 e) cell lines. Robust down-regulation of Numb was observed by Notch 1 ICD but to a much lesser extent by the canonical Notch downstream genes Hes 1 or Hey 1 (Fig. 3, d and e).

Importance of the PEST domain for Notch-mediated down-regulation of Numblike

To further investigate the Notch-mediated down-regulation of Numb and Numblike, we speculated that the PEST domain may be of importance, as PEST domains have been shown to be involved in protein turnover and have been implicated in proteasome-mediated degradation (Reverte et al., 2001). The Numb protein contains two PEST domains, and Numblike contains only one, and, as Numblike in all assays behaved similarly to Numb, we generated a Numblike construct lacking the PEST domain (amino acids 260–273; Fig. 4 a) and produced stable cell lines with HA-tagged Numblike (Fig. 3 e) or PEST-deficient Numblike (Nbl-HA and Nbl-HA–ΔPEST, respectively). Like Numb, Nbl-HA protein was reduced by high levels of Notch signaling through coculture with Jagged-1–expressing cells, whereas the mixing of Nbl-HA and Jagged-1 cells immediately
before lysis did not reduce Nbl-HA levels (Fig. 4 b). In contrast, Nbl-HA–ΔPEST protein levels did not change after coculture (Fig. 4 b). As for Numb, L-685,458 blocked the 3T3-J1 coculture–induced reduction on Nbl-HA protein levels, whereas Nbl-HA–ΔPEST protein levels were unaffected (Fig. 4 b). No substantial differences in the levels of Nbl-HA or Nbl-HA–ΔPEST mRNA were observed (Fig. S2, d and e), nor was mouse Numb mRNA expression increased by the expression of Notch 1 ICD (Fig. S2 f). Nbl-HA–ΔPEST was more efficient than Nbl-HA in negatively regulating Notch signaling as measured by 12XCSL-luc activation (Fig. S3 a, available online).

Figure 4. Notch-induced reduction of Numblike protein levels depends on the PEST domain. (a) A schematic representation of the mouse Numb and Numblike (Nbl) proteins (with the amino acid positions for the phosphotyrosine-binding [PTB] and proline-rich region [PRR] domains [gray] and PEST domains [black] depicted) as well as Numblike–ΔPEST (NblΔPEST), in which the 13–amino acid–long PEST domain has been removed. (b) Cells stably expressing Numblike-HA (Nbl-HA; left) or Nbl-HA–ΔPEST (right) were cocultured with 3T3 cells or with Jagged-1–expressing cells (3T3-J1) as indicated (coculture) in the presence or absence of L-685,458 (GSI) or were only mixed with 3T3 or 3T3-J1 cells just before lysis (mixed). Western blots of cell extracts were stained with an anti-HA antibody. The presence of two bands in the Western blot probably reflects the partial degradation of Numblike, and a similar doublet of bands has previously been observed for Numb (Pece et al., 2004). Loading controls (β-actin) are shown below. (c) The stable Nbl-HA and Nbl-HA–ΔPEST cell lines were pulsed with [35S]methionine for 1 h at 16 h after coculture with Jagged-1–expressing cells and chased for 0 or 4 h as indicated. Note that Nbl-HA but not Nbl-HA–ΔPEST levels are reduced after the 4-h chase. (d) Transfection of myc-tagged Notch 1 ICD (N1ICD) into cell lines stably expressing Nbl-HA or Nbl-HA–ΔPEST in the presence or absence of the proteasome inhibitor MG132. Western blots of cell extracts were incubated with an anti-HA antibody and reprobed with an anti-myc antibody to control for Notch 1 ICD expression.
at http://www.jcb.org/cgi/content/full/jcb.200602009/DC1). This is in keeping with the increased stability of Nbl-HA–ΔPEST and its resistance to degradation by Notch.

To address whether the down-regulation of Nbl-HA was a result of increased protein turnover or reduced synthesis, we performed pulse-chase experiments in the stable cell lines. After a 1-h [35S]methionine pulse 16 h after coculture with Jagged-1–expressing cells, there was no difference in the synthesis rate between Nbl-HA and Nbl-HA–ΔPEST (chase = 0 h), but, after 4 h of chase, considerably less Nbl-HA was observed as compared with Nbl-HA–ΔPEST (Fig. 4 c). This suggests that degradation rather than the synthesis rate is affected in the Notch-mediated down-regulation of Nbl-HA. Addition of the proteasome inhibitor MG132 abrogated the Notch 1 ICD–mediated down-regulation of Nbl-HA and, in fact, increased levels to more than what was observed in the absence of Notch signaling (Fig. 4 d, compare the first and third lanes). No effect of MG132 was observed with Nbl-HA–ΔPEST (Fig. 4 d). In conclusion, these experiments argue that the PEST domain is important for the Notch-mediated reduction of Numblike protein levels and that Numblike protein degradation is proteasome dependent.

The negative regulation of Numb and Numblike by Notch demonstrated in this study may play a role in stabilizing the cell fate switch by an asymmetric cell division, which generates two distinct cells: one daughter cell that receives high levels of Numb and, therefore, down-regulates Notch signaling and a second daughter cell with no or low Numb and continued Notch signaling (for review see Cayouette and Raff, 2002). In Fig. 5 a, we propose that in the latter cell, down-regulation of Numb/Numblike by Notch may assure that Numb levels are kept low and, thus, safeguard the outcome of the cell fate switch resulting from Numb segregation. Such a mechanism would reduce the requirements on the asymmetric segregation machinery to perfectly distribute Numb to only one daughter cell, as small amounts of Numb segregating to the Notch-signaling cell would be eliminated. It may also be particularly important to reduce Numblike protein levels in this cell, as Numblike appears not to be asymmetrically localized (Zhong et al., 1997).

To test the model, we wanted to learn whether the level of Notch signaling was inversely correlated with Numb levels in a tumor cell line because a correlation between reduced Numb protein levels and elevated Notch expression is frequently found in breast tumors (Pece et al., 2004; Stylianou et al., 2006). The human ovarian carcinoma cell line SKOV-3 was selected for analysis because it contains detectable levels of Notch 1 ICD and Numb (Fig. 5 b). Treatment with L-685,458 resulted in reduced levels of Notch 1 ICD and, importantly, elevated levels of endogenous Numb (Fig. 5 b), suggesting that a reduction of Notch activity leads to enhanced Numb levels. Treatment with L-685,458 also reduced the proliferative rate in the SKOV-3 cells (Fig. 5 c). To test the converse situation (i.e., the experimental elevation of Notch), we introduced Notch 1 ICD by in ovo electroporation into the developing chick central nervous system. Areas of Notch 1 ICD overexpression showed reduced levels of Numb protein (Fig. 5 d, arrowhead), whereas areas of low Notch ICD expression contained higher levels of Numb (Fig. 5 d, arrow). In conclusion, these data support the idea that Notch-mediated down-regulation of Numb can be observed in vivo.

Materials and methods

Cell culture, transfection, and reporter gene analysis

3T3, 293T, and C2C12 cells were grown in DME containing 10% FCS. Transfections were performed using LipofectAMINE Plus reagent (Invitrogen) or FuGene 6 reagent (Roche) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.
The luciferase assay is described in the supplemental material (available at http://www.jcb.org/cgi/content/full/jcb.200602009/DC1). High-titer stocks of adenoviruses for Notch 1 ICD, Hes 1, and Hey 1 were used for infection of Numb-HA or Nbl-HA stable C2C12 cells, and, in all cases, at least 70% of the cells expressed the protein 24 h after infection with minimal cell toxicity.

**Coculture and C2C12 cell differentiation**

C2C12 cells grown on 10-cm plates were transfected with 4 μg DNA using LipofectAMINE Plus reagent. For coculture experiments, transfected C2C12 cells were seeded with approximately the same number of 3T3 or 3T3-J1 cells and grown for 24–48 h in DME containing 10% FCS before analysis. Differentiation experiments were performed by plating transfected C2C12 cells at high density onto coverslips precoated with gelatin and laminin in DME containing 10% FCS. Equivalent amounts of 3T3 or 3T3-J1 cells were added several hours later. Culture medium was changed the following day to DME containing 2% horse serum. Cultures were fixed and processed for Western blotting and immunoprecipitation analysis. Differentiation experiments were performed by plating transfected 3T3-J1 cells and grown for 24–48 h in DME containing 10% FCS before cell toxicity.

**Western blotting and immunoprecipitation**

Cultures were washed in PBS, harvested, resuspended in 50–200 μl whole cell extraction buffer (20 mM Hepes, pH 7.8, 420 mM NaCl, 0.5% NP-40, 25% glycerol, 0.2 mM EDTA, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM PMSF, and complete protease inhibitors [Roche]), and incubated on an end-to-end rotator for 30 min at 4°C. The lysate was centrifuged for 30 min at 12,000 rpm, and protein concentration in the supernatant was determined by Bradford analysis (Bio-Rad Laboratories). Western blotting was performed as described in the supplemental material.

**RNA isolation and quantitative RT-PCR**

RNA was isolated from cultured cells using the RNeasy Mini Kit (QIAGEN). Reverse transcription was performed on 2.5 μg of total RNA using oligo(dT)₁₂–₁₈ and Superscript II reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen). Real-time PCR was performed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions using a rapid thermal cycler system (LightCycler; Applied Biosystems). A mastermix was performed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions using a rapid thermal cycler system (LightCycler; Applied Biosystems). A mastermix was performed in accordance.

**Pulse chase**

C2C12 cells stably expressing Nbl-HA or Nbl-HA–ΔC2 were cocultured with 3T3-J1 or 3T3 cells. At 16 h of coculture, the growth medium was replaced by serum-free DME without methionine and cysteine containing 30 μCi [³⁵S]methionine. After a 1-h pulse, the cells were either harvested (0 h) or washed, and the medium was replaced with normal growth medium for a 4-h chase. Cells were lysed in radiocommuniprecipitation buffer [150 mM NaCl, 1% NP-40, 0.5% sodium deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS, and 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, supplemented with protease inhibitors [Complete; Roche]]. Cell lysates were centrifuged 14,000 g for 20 min at 4°C for the removal of insoluble material followed by precoothing with Sepharose G beads. HA-tagged Nbl or Nbl-ΔC were immunoprecipitated using a monoclonal HA antibody (HA11; BioSite) and captured by Sepharose G beads. The immunoprecipitated proteins were eluted by Laemmli sample buffer and separated by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

**Online supplemental material**

Fig. S1 shows that Numb and Numblike down-regulate Notch signaling. Fig. S2 shows the detection of Numb protein and the role of Notch signaling in C2C12 cells grown on 10-cm plates were transfected with 4 μg DNA using LipofectAMINE Plus reagent. For coculture experiments, transfected C2C12 cells were seeded with approximately the same number of 3T3 or 3T3-J1 cells and grown for 24–48 h in DME containing 10% FCS before analysis. Differentiation experiments were performed by plating transfected C2C12 cells at high density onto coverslips precoated with gelatin and laminin in DME containing 10% FCS. Equivalent amounts of 3T3 or 3T3-J1 cells were added several hours later. Culture medium was changed the following day to DME containing 2% horse serum. Cultures were fixed and processed for Western blotting and immunoprecipitation analysis. Differentiation experiments were performed by plating transfected 3T3-J1 cells and grown for 24–48 h in DME containing 10% FCS before cell toxicity.

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DNA constructs

Mouse Numb and Numblike (gifts from W. Zhong, Yale University, New Haven, CT) were PCR amplified and cloned into pCMXHA using the Gateway system, forming CMV–Numb-HA and CMV–Nbl-HA. CMV–Nbl–ΔPHA lacking amino acids 260–273 was generated by QuikChange mutagenesis using the primer sequence 5′-ACCTGCCCAGCGGGGGAGGGCGGGCACCC-3′ according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Stratagene). Numb-HA, Nbl-HA, Nbl–ΔPHA, and FLN1-myc (a gift from J. Nye, Pfizer Inc., Kalamazoo, MI) were Gateway cloned into pCAG-IRES-Puro (a gift from S. Wood, Mental Health Research Institute, Parkville, Victoria, Australia). Myc-tagged N1IC was removed from pGADN1IC and Gateway cloned into pCMX. pCS2-N1ΔEFmyc, which includes the OPA and PEST domains and a myc tag, was generated by cloning a BglII–SpeI fragment from pcDNA-FLN1myc into pCS2-N1ΔE6myc (Kopan et al., 1996).

Cell culture, transfection, and reporter gene analysis

Luciferase assay transfections in 24-well trays contained 50 ng CMV-lacZ plasmid, 200 ng of reporter plasmid 12XCSL-luc (p6xTP1-luc; Kato et al., 1997), and 100 ng of each expression plasmid or pCMX plasmid to a total of 450 ng. Cultures were harvested 36 h after transfection in 150 μl Galacto-Lite lysis buffer (Tropix). Luciferase activity was assayed using GeneGlow (Biothera) and measured in an Anthos Luminoscan Lucy 1. β-galactosidase activity was determined using the Galacto-Lite kit (Tropix). Luciferase counts were normalized against β-galactosidase activity to account for differences in transfection efficiency.

Generation of antibodies and immunocytochemistry

Rabbit antisera were raised against the peptide NGVDNGGLASGNNRAE found near the C terminus of mouse Numb (Agrisera). Peptide-reactive antibodies were affinity purified according to the manufacturer’s instructions (PSL GmbH). Purchased primary antibodies used in this study were rabbit anti-HA (CLONTECH Laboratories, Inc.), mouse anti-HA antibody (Covance), mouse 9E10 anti-myc antibody (BD Biosciences), and anti–act-N1 (Cell Signaling). Mouse antimyosin heavy chain developed by D. Fischman (Weill Medical College of Cornell University, New York, NY) was obtained from the Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank (The University of Iowa). Immunofluorescence was performed as described previously (Dahlqvist et al., 2003). Immunoreactivity was visualized by fluorescence (Eclipse E800; Nikon) or confocal microscopy (LSM510 Meta; Carl Zeiss MicroImaging, Inc.). Fluorescent images

Figure S1. Numb and Numblike down-regulate Notch signaling. (a–d) Real-time PCR for mouse Hey 1 (a) or Hes 1 (c) mRNA levels after the transfection of Numb, Numblike, or vector only and after the activation of endogenous Notch signaling in C2C12 cells co-cultured with 3T3-J1 or 3T3 cells or when C2C12 cells are mixed with Jagged-1–expressing cells just before lysis (3T3-J1 mixed). Real-time PCR for mouse Hey 1 (b) or Hes 1 (d) mRNA levels after Notch activation by the transfection of Notch 1 ICD (N1ICD) or Notch 1 ΔE (N1ΔE) and transfection with Numb, Numblike, or vector only (pCMX). Bars represent Hey 1 or Hes 1 mRNA expression relative to the expression of mGAPDH. (e) The level of activation of the Notch reporter 12XCSL-luc in C2C12 cells after the transfection of 50 ng Notch 1 ICD or Notch 1 ΔE together with various amounts of Numb (as indicated). (f) A similar experiment as in panel e but with 25 ng Notch 1 ICD or Notch 1 ΔE transfected and with Numb, Numblike, or vector only (pCMX). Bars represent Hey 1 or Hes 1 mRNA expression relative to the expression of mGAPDH. (g) The level of activation of the Notch reporter 12XCSL-luc in 293T cells after the transfection of 50 ng Notch 1 ICD or Notch 1 ΔE together with 50 ng Numb or empty pCMX vector. Values are significant at **, P < 0.01 and *, P < 0.05. Data represent the mean ± SEM (error bars) of three independent experiments performed in triplicate.
Western blot and immunoprecipitation

Western blotting was performed as follows: 50 μg of protein lysates were electrophoresed on SDS-PAGE gels (Invitrogen), blotted to nitrocellulose membranes, and blocked in 5% skim milk powder in TBS (150 mM NaCl and 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4) for a minimum of 30 min. Primary antibodies were applied to Western blots for a minimum of 1 h. Membranes were then washed four times in TBS containing 0.05% Tween-20 for 10 min each before the addition of HRP-conjugated secondary antibodies. Membranes were washed four times in TBS with 0.05% Tween-20 for 10 min, and proteins were detected by ECL or ECL Plus (GE Healthcare).

Explanation of Fig. S1

The data in Fig. S1 show that the Notch-induced up-regulation of Hey 1 mRNA, as a result of ligand stimulation of a full-length Notch 1 receptor (Fig. S1 a) or the use of a membrane-tethered ligand-independent form of Notch (Notch 1 ΔE) or the Notch ICD, was abrogated by both Numb and Numblike (Fig. S1 b). A similar, although less pronounced, down-regulation by Numb and Numblike was also observed for Hes 1 mRNA (Fig. S1 c and d). Numb and Numblike in a dose-dependent manner down-regulated Notch 1 ICD and ΔE activation of a synthetic, highly specific Notch response element containing multimerized CSL-binding sites (12XCSL-luc, also referred to as p6XTP1-luc; Fig. S1 e), and the Numb- or Numblike-mediated down-regulation was even stronger when a smaller amount of Notch ICD (25 ng plasmid) was tested (Fig. S1 f). Furthermore, a more pro-
nounced down-regulation was seen when the experiments were conducted in 293T cells (Fig. S1 g), which may be a consequence of higher transfection efficiency in 293T cells as compared with C2C12 cells. In summary, these data suggest that Numb and Numblike negatively affect Notch signaling from both membrane-tethered and intracellular forms of Notch.

As Numb is localized to vesicular structures, presumably endosomes (see Fig. 1 c), and Notch ICD most likely is exclusively cytoplasmic or nuclear and, thus, is not associated with endosomes, we tested whether Notch ICD and Numb interacted. We could not detect a direct protein–protein interaction between Notch ICD and Numb (unpublished data), which is in contrast to a previous study (Frise et al., 1996) but is in keeping with data by Yaich et al. (1998). The lack of a direct interaction combined with the observed down-regulation of Notch ICD signaling and protein levels by Numb may provide support to a model in which Numb indirectly affects Notch ICD (for example, via the E3 ubiquitin ligase Itch; McGill and McGlade, 2003).

References


