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AUTHORITY
USAMRMC ltr, 27 Feb 2003

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AD _____

Award Number: DAMD17-01-1-0512

TITLE: Molecular Mechanisms of pRB Function in Differentiation
Contributing to pRB Mediated Tumor Suppression

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REPORT DATE: June 2002

TYPE OF REPORT: Final

PREPARED FOR: U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command
Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012

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20021114 190

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10/16/02

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGEForm Approved
OMB No. 074-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)

2. REPORT DATE

June 2002

3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED

Final (1 Jun 01 - 31 May 02)

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE

Molecular Mechanisms of pRB Function in
Differentiation Contributing to pRB Mediated
Tumor Suppression

5. FUNDING NUMBERS

DAMD17-01-1-0512

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REPORT NUMBER

9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command
Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012

10. SPONSORING / MONITORING
AGENCY REPORT NUMBER

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

report contains color

12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

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13. Abstract (Maximum 200 Words) (abstract should contain no proprietary or confidential information)

Inactivation of normal function of the retinoblastoma protein (pRB) contributes to the majority of cancers including breast cancer. The broad objective of this research is to understand the impact of promotion of differentiation by pRB to its tumor suppression function. To accomplish this goal, we need to understand first function of pRB in differentiation at the molecular level. We aimed to identify proteins with which pRB interacts to promote differentiation. In screenings using Dual Bait System, we identified several cellular proteins that still interact with the pRB mutants associated with a low risk of retinoblastoma. Unlike high risk of cancer mutants, these mutants retain the ability to promote differentiation. To understand role of the identified proteins in differentiation, we started with pRB-Binding Protein 2 (RBP2) whose homolog, PLU-1, has been shown to be closely associated with the malignant phenotype in breast cancer. We propose that dysregulation of RBP2 interaction with pRB in the cause of mutation may lead to cancer.

14. SUBJECT TERMS

breast cancer, pRB, differentiation, low risk of cancer, high risk
of cancer

15. NUMBER OF PAGES

23

16. PRICE CODE

17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
OF REPORT

Unclassified

18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
OF THIS PAGE

Unclassified

19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
OF ABSTRACT

Unclassified

20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT

Unlimited

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INTRODUCTION: The retinoblastoma gene (*Rb*) is frequently mutated in many types of tumors including breast cancer [1-5]. From the emerging of cancer biology as a field, pRB has become a paradigm of tumor suppressor gene. The tumor suppression effects of pRB have been hypothesized to be due to its ability to cause cell cycle arrest. Much evidence now suggests its diverse function in differentiation. **The purpose** of my research is to identify proteins that interact with pRB to promote cellular differentiation. This would aid in understanding the contribution of pRB-mediated differentiation to tumor suppression. **The scope** of research is to search for proteins that bind specifically to pRB mutants that retain the ability to promote differentiation

BODY: To dissect pRB function in differentiation, I used selective pRB mutants recently described in our laboratory [6]. All tumor-derived pRB mutants examined to date are unable to bind transcription factor E2F-1 and are unable to repress transcription (Fig. 1). Among these, pRB mutants associated with a high risk of retinoblastoma, such as RBA22, encoded by a somatically altered *Rb* allele, are also unable to induce differentiation, manifested, for example, in induction of flat cells in an osteosarcoma cell line. However, certain germ-line *Rb* mutants give rise to retinoblastoma at a much lower frequency than expected for a null *Rb* allele. These partially penetrant alleles preserve, to some extent, the ability to suppress tumor formation. Our lab has addressed functional differences of the mutants associated with the low risk of cancer, for instance naturally occurring mutants RB661W, RBΔex4, and *in vitro* mutants RBA651 and RBA663. In transient transfection experiments in Saos-2 (*Rb*^{-/-}) cells, all mutants from this category were unable to bind E2F-1 and were unable to induce a cell cycle arrest but retained the ability related to induction of differentiation such as flat cell formation and modulation activation by glucocorticoids ([6] and Fig. 2).

I used selective pRB mutants, such as RBA663 and RBA22, in immunoprecipitation experiments and yeast two-hybrid system to identify protein interactions essential for differentiation.

	A/B pocket	C pocket	E2F bind.	G1/S blo.	transcriptio. repression	Cell differentiation
RB(WT)	379 572 646 772 928		+	+	+	+
RBA22	379 738 775 928		-	-	-	-
RB567L	379 567L 928		-	-	-	-
RBA663	379 663→NAAIRS 928		-	-	-	+

Fig. 1. Diagram of the pRB mutants [6; 7]. Wild-type pRB is shown from residues 379 to 928. RBA22 is translated from a mRNA that lacks exon 22; RB567L carries a substitution of the Leu in position 567; in RBA663, six nucleotides beginning at residue 663 are replaced; both mutations result in elimination protein-binding functions of the A/B pocket.

1. Using coimmunoprecipitation assays for detection of pRB interacting proteins

My experimental plan was to overproduce epitope-tagged versions of wild-type pRB, and selected mutants thereof, in mammalian cells using a retroviral system. **The**

outline of performed experiments: 1) Production of ecotropic retroviruses encoding different pRB derivatives and retroviral infection of Saos-2/EcoR (*Rb*^{-/-}) cells; 2) Analytical immunoprecipitation of proteins from infected cells using antibodies to the epitope tag. First, I generated cell lines stably expressing ecotropic receptor (Saos-2/EcoR and U-2OS/EcoR lines, derivatives of Saos-2 and U-2OS, respectively). They can be efficiently infected with retroviruses produced by an ecotropic packaging cell line. Saos-2/EcoR cells infected with the respective pRB encoding retroviruses were analyzed for flat cell formation. As expected, the generation of flat cells, indicative of differentiation, was observed for the RB(WT) and RB Δ 663, but not for the vector, RB Δ 22 and RB567L. The pRB derivatives were produced as EE- or HA-tagged versions. I grew the infected Saos-2 cells in the presence of ³⁵S methionine and performed immunoprecipitations with the anti-EE or anti-HA affinity matrix. Proteins bound to the affinity matrix were eluted with the EE (or HA) peptide and separated by SDS-PAGE gels. Bound proteins were visualized by silver staining or by using metabolic labeling of cells. Any proteins that coimmunoprecipitate with RB(WT) and RB Δ 663, but not RB Δ 22 and RB567L, would be of potential interest with respect to pRB's role in differentiation.

Problems: Using immunoprecipitation, I failed to detect a protein (call it 'X') that binds to pRB(WT) and pRB Δ 663, but not to pRB Δ 22 and RB567L. I'd like to mention at least several possibilities why the proteins important for differentiation are hard to isolate. One caveat is that 'X' may be unstable and/or of low abundance. I anticipated that protein 'X' may be rapidly degraded upon cell-cycle exit that is dependent on the pRB binding of MDM2 which functions as an E3 ubiquitin ligase [8]. I used a *Rb*^{-/-} cell line defective in ubiquitin-dependent degradation to "trap" interaction of RB Δ 663 with a protein 'X' which is no longer degraded, but didn't revealed any specific interactions either. pRB is bound to chromatin/nuclear matrix. Another caviat is that pRB interacting proteins are presumably low-extractable nuclear proteins. Also, epitope tag might be "hidden" from recognition by antibodies, unless exposed applying specific conditions. I have explored the influence of salt concentration and pH on binding to optimize the conditions for extraction and immunoprecipitation. Next, although I examined extracts prepared at different time points after induction of differentiation, binding of 'X' to pRB might be confined to a very narrow time interval that I failed to catch. Finally, it is possible that the pRB-'X' complex is very unstable. In other words, maybe pRB is acting 'catalytically' rather than stoichiometrically. Indeed, from my experience with RBP2 (data not shown), conditions for extraction, purification of complexes and time considerations are critical for detection of the pRB interacting proteins. Due to the failure to detect selective pRB complexes applying immunoprecipitation, I used a modified yeast two-hybrid assay as a backup strategy.

2. Using of a modified two-hybrid system for detection of pRB interacting proteins

The yeast two-hybrid assay is very sensitive but has the drawback of generating 'false positives'. A novel adaptation of the two-hybrid system named the dual bait system [9] allows one to minimize false positives by the simultaneous analysis of two baits in a single cell (Fig. 3). As the 1st bait, I used RB(379-928) Δ 663 fused to DNA-binding

domain of LexA bacterial repressor protein. As the 2d bait, I used RB(379-928) Δ 22 fused to DNA-binding domain of bacteriophage λ repressor protein cI. I transformed a human cDNA library in the yeast strain of genotype *MAT α ura3 his3 trp1 cIop-LYS2 lexAop-LEU2* and looked at the expression of three reporter genes indicative of interaction. **Outline of performed experiments:** 1) Subcloning of RB(379-928) Δ 663 and RB(379-928) Δ 22 in Dual Bait vectors; 2) Testing of the pRB fusion proteins; 3) Screening of a cDNA library for interacting proteins with the configuration of baits described in Fig. 3; 4) The DNA of the positive clones was rescued and the number of discrete genes represented among the clones was determined; 5) as a second example of Dual Bait utility, initially isolated preys were retransformed into yeast containing swapped DNA binding domain fusions. The swapped fusions eliminated a substantial number of the originally isolated clones, which were presumptively binding to a unique configuration of the original baits; 6) prey DNA was transformed in yeast carrying RB(WT) and low-penetrant mutants (Fig. 2); all of the clones, with a single exception, interacted selectively; 7) studies related to biological relevance of the identified interactions. In total, from three libraries screened, I identified six preys which interacts with pRB mutants retaining the ability to promote differentiation (Table). E7 HPV-18 oncoprotein was selected from two different fetal brain libraries. Although a legitimate RB interactor, as E7 is not normally expressed in brain, it may represent an artifact of library construction. I isolated RBP2 that was cloned originally by its interaction with pRB [10]. RBP2 is a large nuclear phosphoprotein [11]. Function of three other proteins has never been related to pRB. These are all nuclear proteins and contain Zn finger domains.

Table. Positives identified in Dual Bait screenings with the pRB Δ 663 (interacting) and Δ 22 (non interacting) as the baits.

<i>Protein name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number of hits</i>	<i>Localization</i>	<i>Features</i>
E7	human papilloma (HPV-18) oncoprotein	>60		
E2F-2	E2F family of transcription factors	3		
RBP2	RB-binding Protein 2	1	N	PHD
PLZF	Promyelocytic Leukemia Zinc Finger protein	12	N/C	C2H2
HIRIP4	HIRA interacting protein 4 (dnaJ-like)	1	N	dnaJ
AK000050	NEDO human cDNA sequencing project	1		C2H2

Apriori, except of E2F-1 we don't know which pRB interacting proteins fail to bind to the synthetic mutant RB Δ 663. Binding of the E7 and adenovirus E1A

oncoprotein is known strongly interferes with cellular differentiation. Mutants that retain the ability to promote differentiation are expected to be able to bind to viral oncoproteins. I showed that RB Δ 663 mutant interacts with the viral oncoproteins in both yeast two-hybrid system and in mammalian cells (Fig. 4). Cellular proteins that has been shown do not interact with RB Δ 663 in mammalian cells, do not interact in yeast either.

Low-penetrant mutants are known to be unstable alleles with temperature-sensitive properties. To gain understanding of the biological relevance of interactions, I looked whether the interactions are temperature-sensitive. First, to check whether growing yeast at different temperatures causes gross changes in the pRB, including a misfolding, we compared binding to Large T antigen (Fig. 5). There were no much differences in binding to Large T antigen at different temperatures suggesting that pRB protein achieves proper folding at these temperatures. However, there was a reduced binding of low-penetrant mutants but not wild type pRB to RBP2 suggesting that their RBP2-binding activity is near the threshold level. In contrast, the binding of the RB Δ ex4 scored only at 24⁰C. Δ ex4 has biochemical properties that are distinct from other mutants. Proteins identified in our Dual Bait screen all showed temperature-sensitivity of binding to the pRB mutants: they didn't bind at 37⁰C (Fig. 6). Second, they bound to these mutants at 30⁰C when the E2F-1 binding was abrogated. Finally, there were conditions when all four are bound to the mutants. The conclusion is these mutants retain *in vivo* binding to a subset of cellular proteins when there is no binding to the E2F-1.

What might be the consequences of the loss of these proteins in human cells? I concentrated my efforts on RBP2, since its homolog, PLU-1 (Fig. 7), is specifically upregulated in the invasive and *in situ* components in primary breast cancers [12]. I applied RNAi technique to downregulate RBP2 expression in *Rb*^{-/-} and *Rb*^{+/+} *p16*^{-/-} (non-functional pRB) background (Saos-2 and U-2OS cells, Fig. 8). The steady-state level of RBP2 protein was determined by Western blot analysis. Dowregulation of RBP2 results in profound changes in cell morphology associated with G1 arrest and differentiation.

KEY RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

1. Identified six proteins that bind to low risk of cancer pRB mutants and wild-type pRB, but not high risk of cancer pRB mutants: RBP2, PLZF, HIRIP4, AK000050, E2F-2 and E7.
2. pRB mutants able to promote differentiation are unstable alleles and retain binding to all identified proteins when there is no binding to the transcription factor E2F-1.
3. Lack of RBP2 causes profound changes in cell phenotype associated with cell cycle arrest and differentiation.

REPORTABLE OUTCOMES:

1. Development of Saos-2/EcoR and U-2OS/EcoR osteosarcoma cell lines carrying stably integrated ecotropic receptor.
2. Development of reagents for Dual Bait System - pRB derivatives; cDNA libraries transformed and propagated in *E. coli*: 1. Human Fetal Liver (B42 AD, Clontech). Livers pooled from 18-24 week old fetuses; 2. Human Fetal

Brain (B42 AD, OriGene Tech.). Frontal cortex from a 22-week old fetus; 3. Human Fetal Brain (GAL4 AD, Gibco BRL) from a 37-week female.

3. Developments of pRB, RBP2, PLZF, HIRIP4, AK000050 derivatives in mammalian expression vectors and RBP2 reagents for RNAi experiments.

CONCLUSIONS:

I determined which cellular proteins bind to wild-type pRB and low-risk of retinoblastoma mutants, but not to high risk of cancer mutants. I provided some evidence that at least one of these proteins, RBP2, affects cellular differentiation. One validation of my Dual Bait screening is that, besides cellular proteins, I identified also E7 oncoprotein. At least Large T antigen of SV-40 is known to interact with some low-risk of cancer mutants. This is consistent with my observations that these mutants interact with E7 in both mammalian cells and yeast two-hybrid system. Low-penetrant mutations have been suggested to be unstable alleles with temperature-sensitive protein-binding activities. So, temperature-sensitivity of interaction would be another validation of the screen. To the best of my knowledge, this is the first case, when cellular proteins interacting in temperature-sensitive manner with low-risk of cancer pRB mutants have been identified. Among the proteins interacting pRB mutants retaining the ability to promote differentiation, I identified RBP2. One might suggest that unstable interaction with RBP2, for example, may be a molecular basis for the variable frequency of tumor development in families with the phenotype of incomplete penetrance of retinoblastoma and breast cancers where pRB is mutated.

The nature of the identified proteins partially explains my failure to coimmunoprecipitate them from mammalian cells overproducing pRB derivatives. RBP2 is exclusively a nuclear protein. RBP2 and the other three proteins contain domains common to chromatin-bound proteins, so these pRB complexes are most probably attached to chromatin and not extractable by convenient methods.

The role of RBP2 in the development of breast cancer has never been explored. However, it has been shown that expression of its homolog, PLU-1 (Fig. 7), is upregulated in breast cancers, and the highest expression is seen in the invasive component [12]. It is likely that pRB acts at a "differentiation checkpoint" coordinating cell cycle exit and commitment to differentiation. I can imagine several models, perhaps the two simplest would be that: 1) RBP2 inhibits differentiation and is neutralized by pRB or 2) RBP2, in conjunction with pRB, promotes differentiation. These possibilities can be dissected using differentiation assays as described in [6], and applying the newly developed RNAi experiments. In this interest of space, let me indicate that trying to place RBP2 upstream or downstream of pRB will ultimately require the construction of RBP2 mutants that do or do not bind to pRB. While RBP2 represents immediate interest for a breast cancer program, three other identified proteins are necessary to be investigated as well.

As shown in my RNAi experiments, downregulation of RBP2 in several times induces profound effects on the neoplastic phenotype of cells. This is consistent with upregulation of PLU-1 in breast cancers compared to benign lesions. These data make PLU-1 and probably RBP2 potentially amenable to pharmacological manipulation in tumors of breast and other tissues.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

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1990-1992	Predoctoral Fellow, Department of Molecular Biology, Biological College, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
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1995-1999	Postdoctoral Fellow, Division of Biological Sciences, University of Missouri-Columbia
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1. **Benevolenskaya EV.** The *annexin X* gene cluster in *Drosophila melanogaster*. *Genetika* (Russian) 1994; 30 (supplement):15.
2. **Benevolenskaya EV, Kogan GL, Balakireva MD, Filipp D, Arman IP, Gvozdev VA.** Analysis of pseudogene nucleotide sequence reveals variability of rDNA genes in *Drosophila melanogaster*. *Genetika* (Russian translated as Russian Journal of Genetics in English) 1994; 30:280-286.
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APPENDICES:

Figure legends

Figure 2. pRB constructs used for a detail study of specificity of interaction of isolated cDNA clones. A. A diagram of full-length and large pocket pRB and p107 derivatives. They were fused to the cI DBD to be used in the Dual Bait System. B. Expression of pRB and p107 derivatives in yeast as revealed by cI immunoblotting.

Figure 3. Selective pRB interactions in yeast Dual Bait System. Interaction with two baits introduced in a single cell is monitored by expression of three reporter genes. To reveal interactions specifically retained by mutants defective in cell cycle arrest, we set up the system in a way to screen for proteins which interact with the $\Delta 663$, but not $\Delta 22$ mutant of pRB. Specificity of interaction is always a major issue in two-hybrid screenings. Introduction of the second bait, RB $\Delta 22$, provides internal control for interaction specificity.

Figure 4. $\Delta 663$ pRB mutant that retains the ability to promote differentiation is able to bind to viral oncoproteins and some cellular proteins.

A. The pRB derivative $\Delta 663$ and HA-tagged E7 were overexpressed in Saos-2 (*Rb*^{-/-}) osteosarcoma cells and their interaction was determined by immunoprecipitation with anti-HA antibody (HA 11, Babco). The precipitated proteins were detected by immunoblotting with anti-RB antibody (XZ56). Input proteins are 10% of that used in immunoprecipitation. $\Delta 663$ like RB(WT) can be co-immunoprecipitated with E7 oncoprotein when coexpressed in Saos-2 (*Rb*^{-/-}) osteosarcoma cells. On the contrary, $\Delta 22$ is not immunoprecipitated with E7. B. Likewise, E7 is strongly interacting with $\Delta 663$ in yeast Dual Bait system. *Top*, Large pocket of RB(WT), $\Delta 663$ and $\Delta 22$ were transformed in yeast as cI-fusions. Interaction between an activation domain-fused prey and bait was determined by measuring activity of the gus A reporter and reported by blue staining of clones. *Bottom*, Consistent with biochemical data, $\Delta 663$ does not bind to E2F-1 and EID-1, while WT does bind. Interestingly, in screening of cDNA library we isolated E2F-2 indicating that $\Delta 663$ retains residual interaction to E2F-2. We also isolated RBP2 which was first identified by screening a cDNA expression library with recombinant pRB protein.

Figure 5. RBP2-binding activity is temperature sensitive in low-penetrant pRB mutants. Several full length RB derivatives generated as cI-fusions (Fig. 2) were transformed in yeast to be investigated for temperature-sensitivity of interaction with RBP2 and Large T antigen, as preys. The clones were replica plated on three plates and assayed for gus A reporter activity after growing cells at 23°C, 30°C or 37°C. Assay was performed in quadruplet.

Figure 6. Binding to proteins identified in Dual Bait screening is temperature sensitive in pRB mutants retaining the ability to promote differentiation. pRB derivatives (Fig. 2) were cotransformed with indicated preys in yeast and analyzed for interaction as in Figure 5. Staining was performed in quadruplet for each temperature.

Figure 7. RBP2 is a close homolog of human protein PLU-1 upregulated in breast cancer. Sequence alignment was done by program ALIGN in DNASTAR software.

Figure 8. RBP2 siRNA inhibition in osteosarcoma cells. RNAi experiments were applied to downregulate RBP2. Saos-2 and U-2OS cells were transfected with two different RBP2 siRNA duplexes or control duplexes, unrelated GL3 and scrambled. **A.** On the 5th day after transfection, pictures of cells were taken using phase contrast microscopy. **B.** Subsequently, cytoplasmic and nuclear fractions were prepared, loaded on SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted with RBP2, pRB, or Eps15 and Lamin A as controls of fractionation. The RBP2-specific band was revealed in the nuclear, but not in the cytoplasmic fraction.

Figure 2A

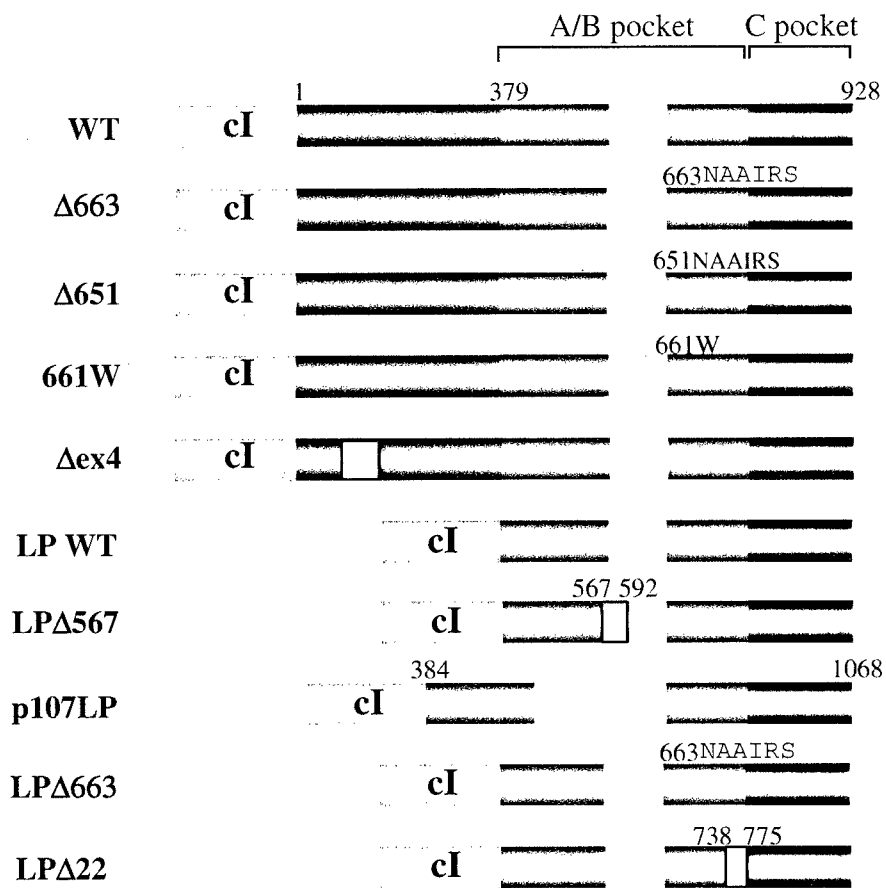


Figure 2B

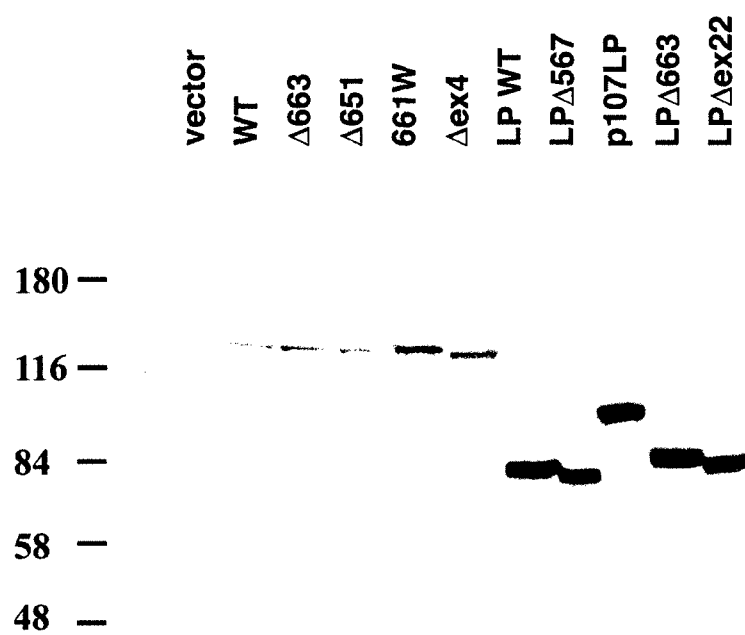


Figure 3

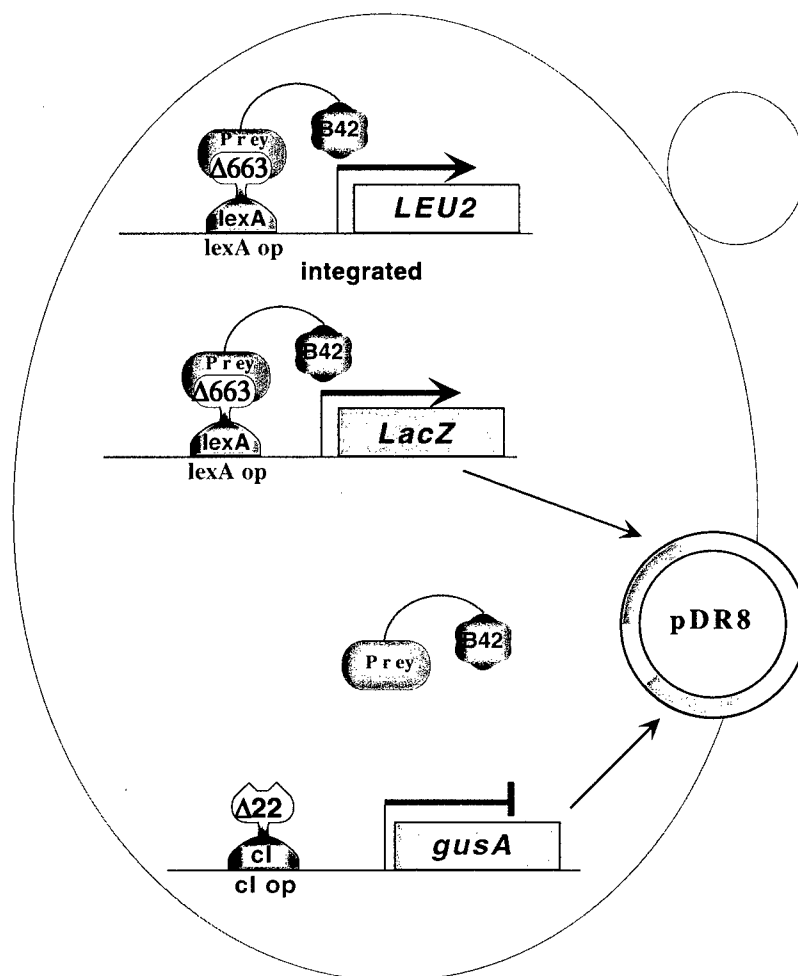
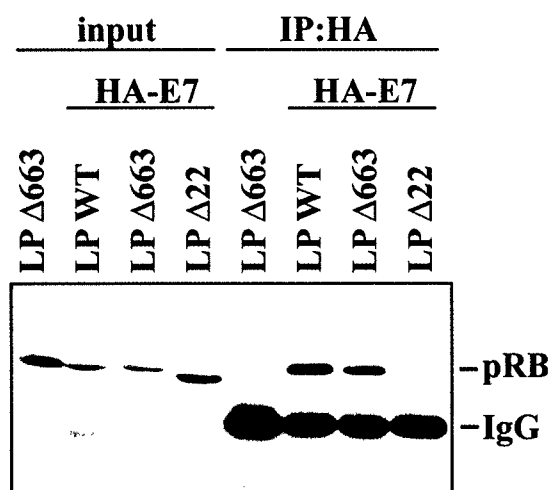
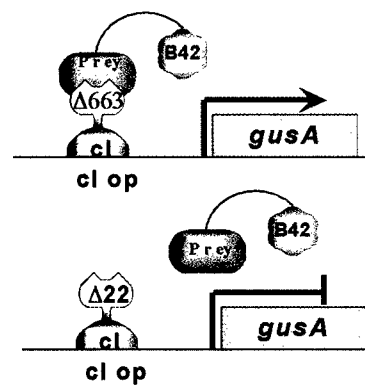


Figure 4

A



B



	pRB			
	LP WT	LP $\Delta 663$	LP $\Delta 22$	vector
vector				
E7	•	•		
EID-1	•			
E2F-1	•	•		
E2F-2	•	•		
RBP2	•	•		

Figure 5

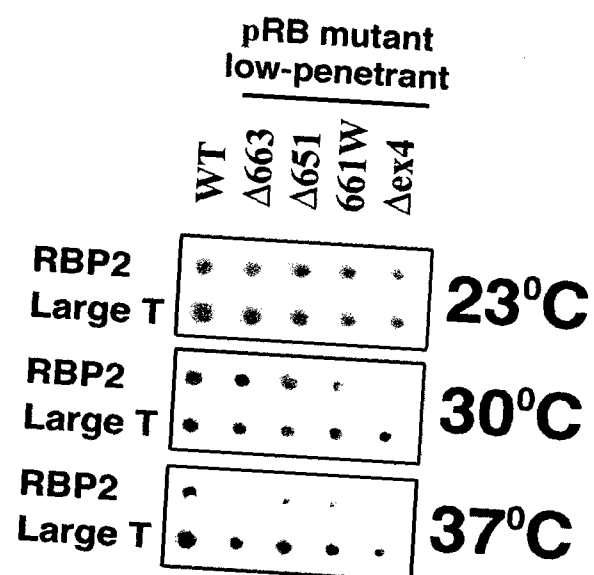


Figure 6

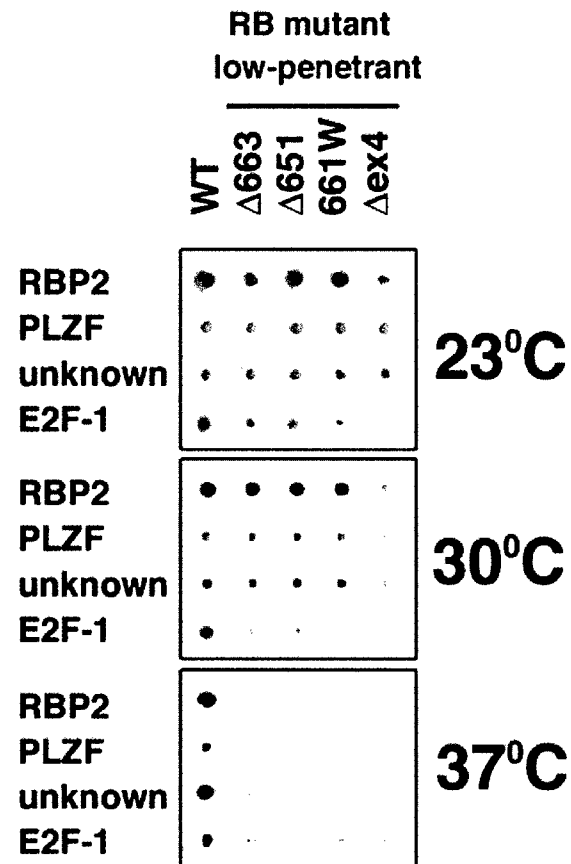


Figure 7

	v10	v20	v30	v40	v50	v60	v70
pRBP2	VGPGGYAAEFVPPPECPVFEPSSWEFFIDPLSFIGRIRPLAEKIGICKIRPPKDWQPPFACEVKSFRFTPR						
	G G ::EF PPPECPVFEPSSWEFF.DP :FI::IRP AE TGICK RPP DWQPPFAC :... FTTPR						
pPLU-1	LGGPGPLGEFLPPPECPVFEPSSWEFFADPFATHKIRPLAEQIGICKVRPPPDWQPPFACDGLHFTPR						
	^160	^170	^180	^190	^200	^210	^220
	v80	v90	v100	v110	v120	v130	v140
pRBP2	VQRLNELEAMTRVRLDFLDQLAKFWELQGSTLKIPVVERKILDLYALSKIVASKGGFEMVTEKKWSKVG						
	:QRLNELEA TRV:L FLDQ AK.WELQGSTLKIP:VERKILD.:L:K VA::GGF V.K :KW:K::						
pPLU-1	IQRLNELEAQTRVKLNFLDQLAKYWELQGSTLKIPHVERKILDLFQNLKLVAEEGGFAVCKDRKWIKIA						
	^230	^240	^250	^260	^270	^280	^290
	v150	v160	v170	v180	v190		v200
pRBP2	SRLGYLPKGIGTSLKSHYERILYPYELFQSGVSLMGVQMPNL--DLKEK-----VEPEVLSTDTQTSPE						
	:: G.:PGK: GS: : HYERIL PY LF SG SL : Q PNL D K K :P::S :.....						
pPLU-1	TKMGFAPGKAVGSHIRGHYERILNPYNLFSGDSLRCLOKPNLTDTKDKKEYKPHDIPQRQSVQPSSETCP						
	^300	^310	^320	^330	^340	^350	^360
	v210	v220	v230	v240	v250	v260	v270
pRBP2	PGTRMNILPKRTRRVKTQSESGDVSRLTELKQLIFGAGPK--VGLAMGTDKEDVTRRRKVINRSDAF						
	P::R : ... :K : E:: :R L:: : ::PK :... M:: K: :R: :						
pPLU-1	PARRAKRMRAEAMNIKIEPEETTEARTHNLRR--RMGCPTPKCENEKEMKSSITQEPTEKDYIVENEKE-						
	^370	^380	^390	^400	^410	^420	^430
	v280	v290	v300	v310	v320	v330	v340
pRBP2	NMQMRQRKGTLSVNFVDLYVCMFCGRGNNEKLLLCDGCDDSYHTFCLIPPLPDVPGKDWRCPCVAAEEC						
	: R.:K:T.:V DLYVC .CG:GN:ED:LLLCDGCDDSYHTFCLIPPL:DVPKGDWRCPC A:EC						
pPLU-1	KPKSRSKKATNAV---DLYVCLLCGSGNEDRLLLCDGCDDSYHTFCLIPPLHDVPGKDWRCPCCLAQEC						
	^440	^450	^460	^470	^480	^490	
	v350	v360	v370	v380	v390	v400	v410
pRBP2	SKPREAFGFQAVREYTLQSFGEADNFKSDYFNMPVHMPTELVEKEFWRLVSSIEEDVIVEYGADISS						
	SKP EAFGFQA:R YTL::FGEMAD:FKSDYFNMPVHMPTELVEKEFWRLVS:IEEDV VEYGADI:S						
pPLU-1	SKPQEAFFGFQAARDYTLRTFGEMADAFKSDYFNMPVHMPTELVEKEFWRLVSTIEEDVIVEYGADIAS						
	^500	^510	^520	^530	^540	^550	^560
	v420	v430	v440	v450	v460	v470	v480
pRBP2	KDFGSGFPVKDGRRKILPEEEYALSGWNLNMPVLEQSVLAHINVDISGMKVPWLYVGMCFSSFCWHIE						
	K FGSGFPV:DG: K PEEY::SGWNLNMPV EQSVLAHI :DI GMK PWLYVGMCFSSFCWHIE						
pPLU-1	KEFGSGFPVRDGKIKLSPEEEYLDGWNLNMPVMEQSVLAHITADICGMKLPWLYVGMCFSSFCWHIE						
	^570	^580	^590	^600	^610	^620	^630
	v490	v500	v510	v520	v530	v540	v550
pRBP2	DHWSYSINYLHWGEPTIYGVPSHAAEQLEEVMLELAPELFESQPDLLHQLVTIMNENVMHEGVPVYRT						
	DHWSYSINYLHWGEPTIYGVPSHAAEQLE VM: LAPELF:SQPDLLHQLVTIMNEN LM:H:VPVYRT						
pPLU-1	DHWSYSINYLHWGEPTIYGVPSHAAEQLEENVMKKLAPELFVSQPDLLHQLVTIMNENILMIHEVPVYRT						
	^640	^650	^660	^670	^680	^690	^700
	v560	v570	v580	v590	v600	v610	v620
pRBP2	NQCAGEFVVTFFPRAYHSGFNQGYNFAEAVNFCTADWLPIGRQCVNHYRRLRRHCVFSSHEELIFKMAADPE						
	NQCAGEFV:TFPRAYHSGFNQGYNFAEAVNFCT ADWLPIGRQCV:HYR.L R:CVFSH E I KMA::						
pPLU-1	NQCAGEFVITFFPRAYHSGFNQGYNFAEAVNFCTADWLPIGRQCVHYRLLHRYCVFSHDEMICKMASKAD						
	^710	^720	^730	^740	^750	^760	^770
	v630	v640	v650	v660	v670	v680	v690
pRBP2	CLDVGLAAMVCKELTLMTEETRLRESVQMGVLMSEEEVFELVPDDERQCSACRTTCFLSALTCSNPE						
	LDV: A: V K . M E E::LRE:V: GV SE:: FEL PDDERQ: C:TCF SA .CSC:P:						
pPLU-1	VLDVVASTVQKDMAIMIEDEKALREIVRKLGVIDSERMDFELLPDDERQCVKCKTTCFMSAISCSCKPG						
	^780	^790	^800	^810	^820	^830	^840

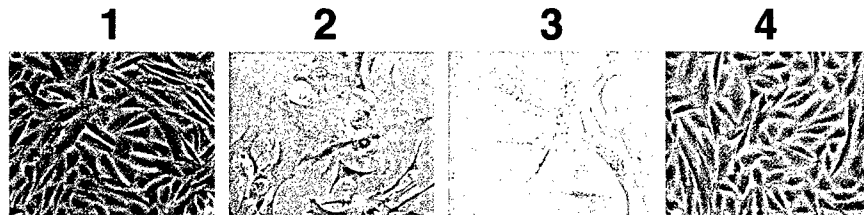
Figure 7

	v700	v710	v720	v730	v740	v750	v760
pRBP2	RLVCLYHPTDLCPCPMQKKCLRYRYPLEDLPSLLYGKVKVRAQSYDIWWSRVTEALSANFNHKKDLIELRV						
	.LVCL.H:: LC CP K LRYRY:L DL: : K RA:SY :W: :V EAL:A:: :KK L . ::						
pPLU-1	LLVCLHHVKELCSCPPYKYKLRVRYTLDLDPMMNALKLRAESYNEWALNVNEALEAKITKKKSLVSFKA						
	^850 ^860 ^870 ^880 ^890 ^900 ^910						
	v770 v780 v790 v800 v810 v820 v830						
pRBP2	MLEDAEDRKYPENDLFRKLRLDAVKEAETCASVAQLLLSKKQKHRQSPDSGRTRTKLTVEELKAFVOQLFS						
	E :E.:K.P NDL.R LR AE:CASVAQ:LL:.K: :R . : G:. LTV EL::FV.QL.:						
pPLU-1	LIEESEMKKFPDNDLLRHLRLVTQDAEKCASVAQQLLNGKRQTRYRSGGKSONQLTVNELRQFVTQLYA						
	^920 ^930 ^940 ^950 ^960 ^970 ^980						
	v840 v850 v860 v870 v880 v890 v900						
pRBP2	LPCVISQARQVKNLLDDVEEFHERAQEAMDETDPSSKLQMLIDMGSSLYVELPELPRKQELQOARWLD						
	LPCV SQ K:LL VE F : :Q : ETP :::LQ L D : VELP:L:: : :L:QARWL						
pPLU-1	LPCVLSQTPLLKDLLNRVEDFQOHSQKLLSEETPSAAELQDLLDVSFEFDVELPQLAEMRIRLEQARWLE						
	^990 ^1000 ^1010 ^1020 ^1030 ^1040 ^1050						
	v910 v920 v930 v940 v950 v960 v970						
pRBP2	EVRLTILSDPQQVTLDVMKKLIDSGVGLAPHHAVEKAMAELOELLTVSERWEEKAKVCLQARPRHSVASLE						
	EV :. DP.. TLD M::LID GVGLAP: AVEKAMA:LQELLTVSE W KAK :L ARPRHS SL						
pPLU-1	EVQOACLDPSSTLDDMRRLIDLGVGLAPYSAVEKAMARLOELLTVSEHWDDKAKSLLKARPRHSINSLA						
	^1060 ^1070 ^1080 ^1090 ^1100 ^1110 ^1120						
	v980 v990 v1000 v1010 v1020 v1030 v1040						
pRBP2	SIVNEAKNIPAFLPNVLSLKEALQKAREWTAKVEAIQSGSNYAYLEQLESLSAKGRPIPVRLEALPQVES						
	: V:E ::IPA.LPN:::LK : Q:AR W:::VE: Q:G . : L .L::L: :GR IPV L :LP: E:						
pPLU-1	TAVKEIEEIPAYLPNGAALKDSVQARARDWLQDVEGLQAGGRVPVLDTLIELTVIRGRSIPVHLNSLPRLET						
	^1130 ^1140 ^1150 ^1160 ^1170 ^1180 ^1190						
	v1050 v1060 v1070 v1080 v1090 v1100 v1110						
pRBP2	QVAAARAWRERTGRITFLKKNSSHTLLQVLSPRTDIGVYGSGKNRRKKVKELIEKEKEKDLDLEPLSDLEE						
	VA AW:E :::TFL :NS :.LL:VE PR.DIG :G K.: :K KE :::K K .LE LSDLE:						
pPLU-1	LVAEVQAWKECAVNIFLTENSPYSLLEVLCPRCDIGLIGL-KRKQKRLKEPLNGKKKSTKLESLSDLER						
	^1200 ^1210 ^1220 ^1230 ^1240 ^1250 ^1260						
	v1120 v1130 v1140 v1150 v1160 v1170 v1180						
pRBP2	GLEETRTDAMVAVFKEREQKEIEAMHSLRAANLAKMIMVDRIEENKFCICRKTASGFMLOCELCKDWFH						
	:L:E.: TA :.A ..E:: :E EA SLR:AN.:K : . : :K:C C K.:..M QCEL:C:D.FH						
pPLU-1	ALTESKETASAMATLGEARLREMEALQSLRLANEGLLSPLQDVIDIKICLOQKAPAAPMIQELCRDAFH						
	^1270 ^1280 ^1290 ^1300 ^1310 ^1320 ^1330						
	v1190 v1200 v1210 v1220 v1230 v1240 v1250						
pRBP2	NSCVPLPKSSSQKKGSSWQAKEVKFICPLCMRSRRPRLETILSLIVSLQKLPVRLPEGEALQCLTERAMS						
	SCV: P S:. . .:W LCP:C RS::P LE:IL LL:SLQ: VRLPEG AL: ER :						
pPLU-1	TSCVAVP--SISQGLRIW-----LCPHCRRSEKPPLEKILPLLASLQIRVRLPEGDALRYMIERTVN						
	^1340 ^1350 ^1360 ^1370 ^1380 ^1390						
	v1260 v1270 v1280 v1290 v1300 v1310 v1320						
pRBP2	WQDRARQALATDELSSALAKL--SVL-SQRMVEQAAREKTEKIISAELQKAAANPDLOCHLPSFOQSFAFN						
	WQ RA Q:L:: L. ::: L S:: :.....:T K :: . :..:PD:: : :S. :S:F:						
pPLU-1	WQHRAQQLLSSGNLKFVQDRVGSGLLYSRWQASAGQVSDINKVSQPPGITSFSLPDDWDNRISYLSHSPFS						
	^1400 ^1410 ^1420 ^1430 ^1440 ^1450 ^1460						
pRBP2	RWSSVS						
	:::S :						
pPLU-1	TGRSCIP						
	^1470						

Figure 8

A

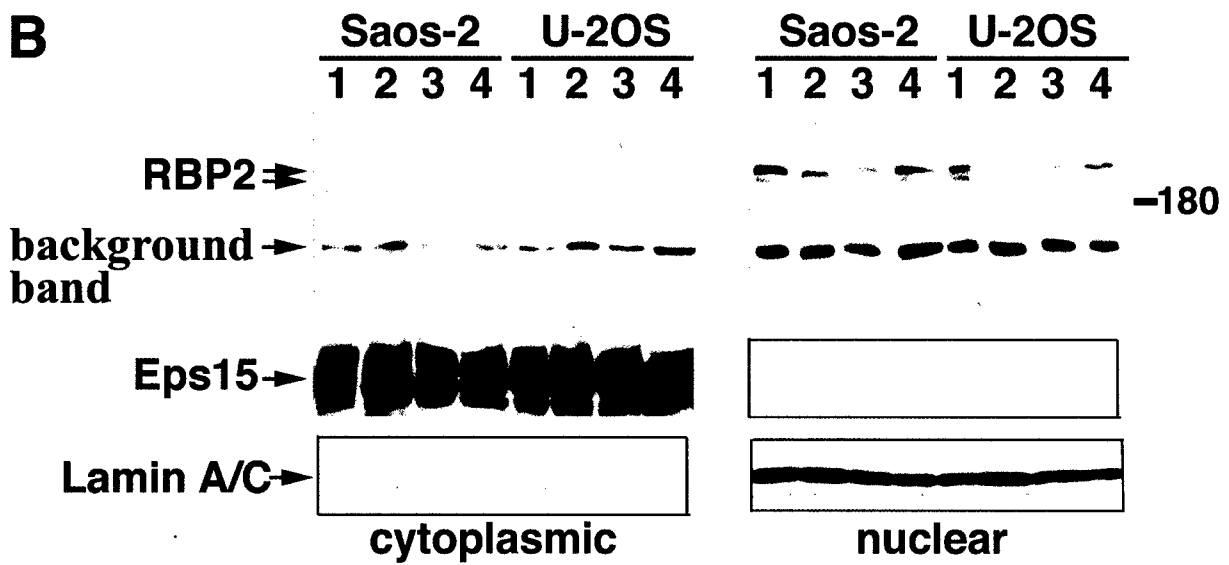
1 GL3
2 RBP2-1
3 RBP2-2
4 RBP2-2sc
Saos-2(*Rb*^{-/-})



U-2OS(*Rb*^{+/+})



B





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY MEDICAL RESEARCH AND MATERIEL COMMAND
504 SCOTT STREET
FORT DETRICK, MARYLAND 21702-5012

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

MCMR-RMI-S (70-1y)

27 Feb 03

MEMORANDUM FOR Administrator, Defense Technical Information
Center (DTIC-OCA), 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Fort Belvoir,
VA 22060-6218

SUBJECT: Request Change in Distribution Statement

1. The U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command has reexamined the need for the limitation assigned to the enclosed list of technical documents. Request the limited distribution statement assigned to the documents listed be changed to "Approved for public release; distribution unlimited." These documents should be released to the National Technical Information Service.

2. Point of contact for this request is Ms. Judy Pawlus at DSN 343-7322 or by e-mail at judy.pawlus@det.amedd.army.mil.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Encl


PHYLIS M. RINEHART
Deputy Chief of Staff for
Information Management

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