

Brg1 mediates  
nephronectin  
activation in  
hepatocytes to  
promote t lymphocyte  
infi...

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## Introduction

When the liver is challenged with a myriad of pathological stimuli, hepatocytes undergo cell death (apoptosis, necrosis, necroptosis, autophagy, pyroptosis, ferroptosis, etc.) invariably paralleling a compensatory response that aims at containing the damage, regenerating the liver parenchyma, and restoring hepatic normalcy. However, in the event of the most venous attacks that surpass the compensatory/regenerative potential of the liver and cause irreparable damages and permanent loss of liver functions, the host may eventually succumb owing to severe disturbances of homeostasis. Fulminant hepatitis (FH) is one of the major causes for acute liver failure. Defined as a deterioration of liver function and the development of hepatic encephalopathy within 8 weeks after the onset of jaundice, FH can be triggered by viral infection and drug overdose ( [Ichai and Samuel, 2008](#) ). Despite the advances in preventive, diagnostic, and interventional techniques, prognosis for FH patients remains poor and often necessitates liver transplantation, which demands not only better care and management but a clearer understanding of FH pathogenesis ( [Fujiwara et al., 2015](#) ; [Ndekwe et al., 2017](#) ; [Wendon et al., 2017](#) ).

Concanavalin A (ConA) belongs to the family of lectins and has been widely used as an inducer of FH in model animals since 1992 ( [Tiegs et al., 1992](#) ). One unique feature regarding ConA-induced FH is that hepatic inflammation in this model is exclusively mediated by recruitment and activation of T lymphocytes ( [Mizuhara et al., 1994](#) ). Depending on the dosing scheme, volcanic inflammatory response can occur in the liver as early as 1 h after

ConA injection with massive infiltration of T lymphocytes and concomitant upregulation of T cell specific cytokines ( [Heymann et al., 2015](#) ). Depletion of T lymphocytes, aided by the *Lck* -Cre driven expression of a cytotoxic toxin interleukin-1, completely abolishes ConA-induced hepatitis in mice ( [Feng et al., 2016](#) ). Congruently, ablation of interferon gamma (IFN- $\gamma$ , encoded by IFNG), a prototypical T cell cytokine, or its cognate receptor (IFNGR1/R2), or its downstream mediator IRF-1 attenuates ConA-induced hepatitis in mice ( [Ohta et al., 2000](#) ; [Hong et al., 2002](#) ; [Jaruga et al., 2004](#) ). A number of chemokines have been identified to mediate the navigation of T lymphocytes to the liver after the onset of FH including C-C motif ligand 2 (CCL2), macrophage inflammatory protein 1 (MIP1), nephronectin (NPNT), and C-X-C motif ligand 9 (CXCL9) ( [Leifeld et al., 2003](#) ; [Saiman and Friedman, 2012](#) ; [Inagaki et al., 2013](#) ; [Ikeda et al., 2014](#) ). The transcriptional regulation of these cytokines in the context of FH is not completely understood.

Brahma-related gene 1 (BRG1) is a chromatin remodeling protein playing fundamental roles modulating host immunity via immune cell-autonomous and non-autonomous pathways ( [Smale et al., 2014](#) ). For instance, conditional deletion of BRG1 in thymocytes (by the *Lck* -Cre) causes severe abnormalities of T cell maturation and leads to compromised adaptive immunity in mice ( [Gebuhr et al., 2003](#) ). Ablation of BRG1 in mature T lymphocytes (by the *Cd4* -Cre and the *Foxp3* -Cre) is associated with a deficiency in regulatory T cell (Treg) differentiation and renders the mice susceptible to autoimmune disease ( [Chaiyachati et al., 2013](#) ). Alternatively, BRG1 can control immune cell behaviors by contributing to the production

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and secretion of immunomodulatory molecules in non-immune cells. We have previously investigated the role of BRG1 in immune cell trafficking and found that BRG1-mediated transcription of chemokines and adhesion molecules promotes the mobilization of immune cells in animal models of abdominal aortic aneurysm ( [Zhang et al., 2018a](#) ), atherosclerosis ( [Fang et al., 2013](#) ), cardiac ischemia-reperfusion injury ( [Zhang et al., 2018b](#) ), renal ischemia-reperfusion injury ( [Liu et al., 2019a](#) ), obstructive nephropathy ( [Liu et al., 2019b](#) ), and cardiac hypertrophy ( [Li et al., 2020c](#) ). The role of BRG1 in the pathogenesis of FH, especially in T lymphocyte infiltration, remains to be determined. Here we report that mice with hepatocyte-conditional deletion of BRG1 are partially protected from ConA induced FH. BRG1 regulates T lymphocyte infiltration by activating transcription of the chemokine nephronectin in hepatocytes. Therefore, our data identify a novel role for BRG1 as a promoter of T lymphocyte trafficking.

## Materials and Methods

### Animals

All animal experiments were reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee on Humane Treatment of Laboratory Animals of Nanjing Medical University and were performed in accordance with the ethical standards laid down in the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments. *Smarca4*-flox mice ( [Li et al., 2019c](#) ) and *Alb*-Cre mice ( [Li et al., 2019e](#) ) were crossed to generate hepatocyte conditional BRG1 knockout (LKO) mice. To induce FH, 8-week male LKO mice and the WT mice were injected via tail vein with ConA (200 mg/kg). The mice were sacrificed 12 h after the injection.

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### **Histological Staining**

Histological analyses were performed essentially as described before.

Paraffin sections were stained with H&E (Sigma) according to standard procedures. Parallel sections were stained for CD3. Briefly, the sections were blocked with 10% normal goat serum for 1 h at room temperature and then incubated with anti-CD3 (Abcam, ab16669, 1: 200) antibodies. Staining was visualized by incubation with anti-rabbit secondary antibody (Proteintech, 1: 1000) and developed with a streptavidin-horseradish peroxidase kit (Pierce) for 20 min. Pictures were taken using an Olympus IX-70 microscope. Quantifications were performed with Image J by two independent pathologists in a blinded fashion.

### **Cell Culture, Plasmids, and Transient Transfection**

Human hepatoma cells (HepG2) were maintained in DMEM supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS, Hyclone). Human T-cell leukemia cells (Jurkat) were maintained in RPMI-1640 supplemented with 10% FBS. Primary hepatocytes were isolated and cultured as previously described ( [Fan et al., 2020](#) ). Mouse *Npnt* promoter-luciferase constructs ( [Lanthier et al., 2011](#) ) and BRG1 expression constructs have been previously described ( [Chen et al., 2020c](#) ; [Li et al., 2020a, b , c](#) ). Small interfering RNAs were purchased from Dharmacon. Transient transfections were performed with Lipofectamine 2000. Luciferase activities were assayed 24–48 h after transfection using a luciferase reporter assay system (Promega) as previously described ( [Wu et al., 2020](#) ; [Yang et al., 2020a, b](#) ). For conditioned media (CM) collection, the cells were switched to and incubated with serum-free media overnight. The next day, the media were collected, centrifuged at 4000 × *g* for 30 min at

4°C using 3-kDa MW cut-off filter units (Millipore) and sterilized through a 0.4-µm filter.

### **Protein Extraction and Western Blot**

Whole cell lysates were obtained by re-suspending cell pellets in RIPA buffer (50 mM Tris pH7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 1% Triton X-100) with freshly added protease inhibitor (Roche) as previously described ( [Lv et al., 2020](#) ; [Mao et al., 2020a, b](#) ; [Sun et al., 2020](#) ). Western blot analyses were performed with anti-BRG1 (Santa Cruz, sc-10768), anti-Npnt (Thermo Fisher, PA5-65600), and anti-β-actin (Sigma, A2228) antibodies. For densitometrical quantification, densities of target proteins were normalized to those of β-actin. Data are expressed as relative protein levels compared to the control group which is arbitrarily set as 1.

### **RNA Isolation and Real-Time PCR**

RNA was extracted with the RNeasy RNA isolation kit (Qiagen). Reverse transcriptase reactions were performed using a SuperScript First-strand Synthesis System (Invitrogen) as previously described ( [Zhao et al., 2019](#) ; [Chen et al., 2020a, b](#) ; [Dong et al., 2020](#) ). Real-time PCR reactions were performed on an ABI Prism 7500 system with the following primers: human *NPNT* , 5'-TGGGGACAGTGCCAACCTTTCT-3' and 5'-TGTGCTTACAGGGCCGAGGCT-3'; mouse *Npnt* , 5'-GCGGATGAGGAAGTAAAGGAC-3' and 5'-CCTTTGAAGATGACGCTTTTG-3'; mouse *Ccl2* , 5'-CCCAATGAGTAGGCTGGA GA-3' and 5'-AAAATGGATCCACACCTTGC-3'; mouse *Mip1* , 5'-CACCTCTGTACCTGCTCAA-3' and 5'-ATGGCGCTGAGAAGACTTGGT-3'; mouse *Cxcl9* , 5'-TGTGGAGTTCGAG GAACCCT-3' and 5'-TGCCTTGGCTGGTGCTG-3'; mouse *Cxcl10* , 5'-

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TCCAGTTAAGGAGCCCTTTTAGACC-3' and 5'-TGAAATCATCCCTGCGAGCCTAT-3'; mouse *Cxcl12*, 5'-GT CTAAGCAGCGATGGGTTC-3' and 5'-GAATAAGAAAGCAC ACGCTGC-3'; human *BRG1*, 5'-TCATGTTGGCGAGCTAT TTCC-3' and 5'-GGTTCCGAAGTCTCAACGATG-3'. Ct values of target genes were normalized to the Ct values of housekeeping control gene (18s, 5'-CGCGGTTCTATTTTGTGGT-3' and 5'-TCGTCTTCGAAACTCCGACT-3' for both human and mouse genes) using the  $\Delta\Delta$ Ct method and expressed as relative mRNA expression levels compared to the control group (WT mice injected with ConA) which is arbitrarily set as 1.

### **Chromatin Immunoprecipitation (ChIP)**

Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) assays were performed essentially as described before ( [Fan et al., 2019](#) ; [Kong et al., 2019a](#) , [b](#) ; [Li et al., 2019a](#) , [b](#) , [c](#) , [d](#) , [e](#) , [f](#) ; [Liu et al., 2019a](#) ; [Lu et al., 2019](#) ; [Shao et al., 2019](#) ; [Weng et al., 2019](#) ; [Yang et al., 2019a](#) , [b](#) ). In brief, chromatin in control and treated cells were cross-linked with 1% formaldehyde. Cells were incubated in lysis buffer (150 mM NaCl, 25 mM Tris pH 7.5, 1% Triton X-100, 0.1% SDS, 0.5% deoxycholate) supplemented with protease inhibitor tablet and PMSF. DNA was fragmented into ~200 bp pieces using a Branson 250 sonicator. Aliquots of lysates containing 200  $\mu$ g of protein were used for each immunoprecipitation reaction with anti-BRG1 (Santa Cruz, sc-10768), or pre-immune IgG. For re-ChIP, immune complexes were eluted with the elution buffer (1% SDS, 100 mM NaCO<sub>3</sub>), diluted with the re-ChIP buffer (1% Triton X-100, 2 mM EDTA, 150 mM NaCl, 20 mM Tris pH 8.1), and subject to immunoprecipitation with a second antibody of interest.

### **T Lymphocyte Migration Assay**

T lymphocyte migration was measured using the Boyden chamber inserts (5 µm, Corning) as previously described ( [Ottoson et al., 2001](#) ). Briefly, Jurkat cells were added to the upper chamber whereas the CM collected from hepatocytes were added to the lower chamber. In certain experiments, recombinant human nephronectin (20 ng/ml, R&D) was directly added to the CM. Migrated T cells were counted in at least five different fields for each well. All experiments were performed in triplicates and repeated three times.

### **Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay**

Secreted nephronectin levels were examined by ELISA as previously described ( [Fan et al., 2019](#) ; [Li et al., 2019d](#) ) using commercially available kits according to vendor's recommendations (for human nephronectin, CSB-EL016019HU, CUSABIO, and for murine nephronectin, ELM-NPNT-1, Raybiotech).

### **Human Acute Hepatitis Specimens**

Liver biopsies were collected from patients with acute hepatitis referring to Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital under informed consent. Basic information for the patients is listed in [Supplementary Table I](#) . All procedures that involved human samples were approved by the Ethics Committee of Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital and adhered to the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki. The paraffin embedded sections were stained with anti-Npnt (Abcam, ab272549, 1: 100) and anti-CD3 (Abcam, ab16669, 1: 200). Stainings were scored by two pathologists in a blinded fashion. Patient information is summarized in the [Supplementary Table I](#) .



## Statistical Analysis

One-way ANOVA with *post hoc* Scheff'e analyses were performed by SPSS software (IBM SPSS v18. 0, Chicago, IL, United States). Unless otherwise specified, values of  $p < 0. 05$  were considered statistically significant.

## Results

### Hepatocyte BRG1 Deletion Attenuates ConA Induced Hepatitis

To investigate the role of BRG1 in the pathogenesis of FH, a classic animal model was exploited in which hepatocyte conditional BRG1 knockout (LKO) mice and wild type (WT) littermates were injected with ConA (200 mg/kg) via tail vein ( [Okamoto et al., 2001](#) ). 12 h after the injection, the mice were sacrificed to evaluate liver injury. Measurements of plasma ALT levels ( [Figure 1A](#) ) and AST levels ( [Figure 1B](#) ) showed that ConA injection resulted in drastic elevation of plasma transaminases compared to saline injection. The upregulation of plasma ALT and AST levels was tempered in the LKO mice compared to the WT mice. H&E staining confirmed that there was massive hepatic necrosis in the ConA-injected mice; the LKO mice exhibited smaller necrotic areas than the WT mice ( [Figure 1C](#) ).

### FIGURE 1

Hepatocyte BRG1 deletion attenuates ConA induced hepatitis. Hepatocyte conditional BRG1 knockout mice (LKO) and wild type (WT) littermates were injected with ConA to induce fulminant hepatitis. The mice were sacrificed at 12 h after the injection.(A) Plasma ALT levels.(B) Plasma AST levels.(C) H&E staining. Dotted lines demarcate necrotic regions. Quantification was

performed with Image Pro.  $N = 4-7$  mice for each group. Scale bar, 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .  
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Data represent mean  $\pm$  SD. Student's *t*-test was used for statistical analyses.

### **Hepatocyte BRG1 Deletion Attenuates T Lymphocyte Homing to the Liver**

Because infiltration of T lymphocytes and the ensuing inflammatory storm play a key role in the pathogenesis of ConA induced FH, we evaluated the effect of hepatocyte-specific BRG1 deletion on T cell homing.

Immunohistochemical staining with an anti-CD3 antibody showed that there was massive T cell infiltration in the liver following ConA injection. However, fewer CD3<sup>+</sup> cells were present in the LKO livers than the WT livers ( [Figure 2A](#) ). Quantitative PCR analysis of T cell signature cytokines revealed that BRG1 deficiency dampened the expression of tumor necrosis factor ( *Tnfa* , [Figure 2B](#) ), IFN- $\gamma$  ( *Ifng* , [Figure 2C](#) ), and interleukin 12 ( *Il12* , [Figure 2D](#) ) in the liver.

#### FIGURE 2

Hepatocyte BRG1 deletion attenuates T lymphocyte homing to the liver.

Hepatocyte conditional BRG1 knockout mice (LKO) and wild type (WT) littermates were injected with ConA to induce fulminant hepatitis. The mice were sacrificed at 12 h after the injection. (A) Immunofluorescence staining of paraffin sections with an anti-CD3 antibody. (B-D) Expression levels of T-cell specific cytokines were examined by qPCR. *N* = 4-7 mice for each group. Scale bar, 100  $\mu$ m. Data represent mean  $\pm$  SD. Student's *t*-test was used for statistical analyses.

## Hepatocyte BRG1 Deletion Downregulates the Expression of Chemokines Critical for T Lymphocyte Homing

Based on the observation that BRG1 deletion in hepatocytes attenuated ConA induced acute liver injury likely by suppressing T cell recruitment, we hypothesized that BRG1 might regulate the expression of chemokines critical for T cell chemotaxis. We profiled the expression of several well-known T cell specific chemokines including C-C motif ligand 2 ( *Ccl2* , [Figure 3A](#) ), macrophage inflammatory protein 1 ( *Mip1* , [Figure 3B](#) ), nephronectin ( *Npnt* , [Figure 3C](#) ), C-X-C ligand 9 ( *Cxcl9* , [Figure 3D](#) ), C-X-C ligand 10 ( *Cxcl10* , [Figure 3E](#) ), and C-X-C ligand 12 ( *Cxcl12* , [Figure 3F](#) ). Whereas all six chemokines were upregulated in the liver following ConA injection, BRG1 deletion suppressed the expression of *Ccl2* , *Mip1* , *Npnt* , and *Cxcl9* but not that of either *Cxcl10* or *Cxcl12* . Among the four chemokines whose expression levels were altered by BRG1 deficiency, nephronectin was the most sensitive to the loss of BRG1 in hepatocytes. Therefore, we focused the regulation of nephronectin by BRG1 for the remainder of the study.

### FIGURE 3

Hepatocyte BRG1 deletion downregulates the expression of chemokines critical for T lymphocyte homing.(A-F) Hepatocyte conditional BRG1 knockout mice (LKO) and wild type (WT) littermates were injected with ConA to induce fulminant hepatitis. The mice were sacrificed at 12 h after the injection. Expression levels of *Ccl2*(A), *Mip1*(B), *Npnt*(C), *Cxcl9*(D), *Cxcl10*(E), and *Cxcl12*(F) were examined by qPCR. *N* = 4–7 mice for each group. Arrows indicate the changes (%) in chemokine expression levels between the WT

group and the LKO group. Data represent mean  $\pm$  SD. Student's *t*-test was used for statistical analyses.

### **BRG1 Regulates Nephronectin Expression in Hepatocytes to Promote T Cell Migration**

We then determined whether BRG1 might be essential for ConA induced nephronectin expression in hepatocytes. When HepG2 cells were exposed to ConA, nephronectin expression levels were upregulated by more than 10-fold as measured by qPCR ( [Figure 4A](#) ), Western blotting ( [Figure 4B](#) ), and ELISA ( [Figure 4C](#) ); BRG1 knockdown by two different pairs of siRNAs, however, decreased nephronectin expression by more than 50%. Consistently, CM collected from ConA-treated HepG2 cells robustly enhanced T cell (Jurkat) migration in transwell assay ( [Figure 4D](#) ). BRG1 depletion in HepG2 cells attenuated the chemoattractibility of the CM whereas the addition of exogenous recombinant nephronectin more than compensated for the loss of BRG1 and restored the T cell migration ( [Figure 4D](#) ). In a series of similar experiments, it was observed that ConA treatment induced the expression of nephronectin more potently in primary hepatocytes isolated from WT mice than in those from BRG1 LKO mice as measured by qPCR ( [Figure 4E](#) ), Western blotting ( [Figure 4F](#) ), and ELISA ( [Figure 4G](#) ). Additionally, CM collected from ConA-treated BRG1 LKO hepatocytes stimulated T cell migration less strongly than WT hepatocytes, which could be rescued by the addition of exogenous recombinant nephronectin ( [Figure 4H](#) ). Taken together, these data suggest that BRG1-mediated nephronectin induction by ConA in hepatocytes could contribute to T cell homing.

## FIGURE 4

BRG1 regulates nephronectin expression in hepatocytes to promote T cell migration. (A–D) HepG2 cells were transfected with siRNA targeting BRG1 or scrambled siRNA (SCR) followed by treatment with ConA. Nephronectin expression was examined by qPCR, Western blotting, and ELISA. T cell migration was evaluated by transwell assay. (E–H) Primary hepatocytes were isolated from BRG1 LKO mice and WT mice and treated with ConA. Nephronectin expression was examined by qPCR, Western blotting, and ELISA. T cell migration was evaluated by transwell assay. Data represent averages of three independent experiments and error bars represent SEM. Student's *t*-test was used for statistical analyses. \*  $p < 0.05$ .

**BRG1 Directly Activates Nephronectin Transcription in Hepatocytes**

We next evaluated the possibility whether BRG1 could directly activate nephronectin transcription. When a mouse *Npnt* promoter-luciferase construct (-1000/+54) was transfected into HepG2 cells, BRG1 over-expression and treatment with ConA robustly activated the promoter activity ( [Figure 5A](#) ). The *Npnt* promoter fragment (-1000/+54) contained a string of binding motifs for  $\beta$ -catenin [Wnt response element (WRE)]. Because we have previously demonstrated that BRG1 interacts with  $\beta$ -catenin to promote proliferation of hepatocytes and liver regeneration, we hypothesized that the same complex might be responsible for the activation of nephronectin transcription by ConA in hepatocytes. A series of inward deletions were introduced into the *Npnt* promoter-luciferase construct to make it progressively shorter and the shortest construct (-500/+54) lost the

responsiveness to the induction by BRG1 over-expression plus treatment with ConA ( [Figure 5A](#) ). CHIP assay showed that ConA treatment enhanced the binding of  $\beta$ -catenin and BRG1 on the putative WRE of the *Npnt* promoter but not the *Gapdh* promoter; knockdown of  $\beta$ -catenin simultaneously abrogated the binding of  $\beta$ -catenin and BRG1 ( [Figure 5B](#) ). In addition, mutagenesis of the putative WRE rendered the *Npnt* promoter irresponsive to ConA treatment ( [Figure 5C](#) ). Finally, ConA treatment promoted the formation of a  $\beta$ -catenin-BRG1 complex on the *Npnt* promoter, but not the *Gapdh* promoter, as detected by Re-ChIP assay ( [Figure 5D](#) ). Collectively, these data argue that BRG1 could directly activate *Npnt* transcription likely by interacting with  $\beta$ -catenin.

## FIGURE 5

*BRG1 directly activates nephronectin transcription in hepatocytes*. (A) HepG2 cells were transfected with *Npnt* promoter-luciferase constructs with or without BRG1 followed by treatment with ConA (20  $\mu$ g/ml). Luciferase activities were normalized by protein concentration and GFP fluorescence. (B) Primary murine hepatocytes were transfected with siRNA targeting  $\beta$ -catenin or scrambled siRNA (SCR) followed by treatment with ConA (20  $\mu$ g/ml). CHIP assays were performed with anti- $\beta$ -catenin, anti-BRG1, or IgG. (C) Primary murine hepatocytes were treated with or without ConA (20  $\mu$ g/ml) for 24 h. Re-ChIP assay was performed with indicated antibodies. (D) HepG2 cells were transfected with wild type or mutated *Npnt* promoter-luciferase construct with or without BRG1 followed by treatment with ConA (20  $\mu$ g/ml). Luciferase activities were normalized by protein concentration and GFP fluorescence.

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Data represent averages of three independent experiments and error bars represent SEM. Student's  $t$ -test was used for statistical analyses. \*  $p < 0.05$ .

### **Correlation of T Lymphocyte Infiltration and Nephronectin in Human Fulminant Hepatitis Biopsy Specimens**

Finally, we verified the correlation between nephronectin expression and T lymphocyte infiltration in biopsy specimens of patients diagnosed with FH. As shown in [Figure 6A](#), more CD3<sup>+</sup> T lymphocytes were present in the liver where nephronectin expression was stronger in a small set of eight specimens examined by immunohistochemical staining. Linear regression determined that there was a significant ( $p = 0.0248$ ) positive correlation between the number of infiltrated T lymphocytes and the magnitude of nephronectin expression ([Figure 6B](#)).

#### **FIGURE 6**

Correlation of T lymphocyte infiltration and nephronectin expression in human fulminant hepatitis biopsy specimens. (A) Representative images of CD3 and NPNT staining in liver biopsy specimens of patients diagnosed with fulminant hepatitis. Scale bar, 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . (B) Linear regression was performed with Graphpad Prism. Chi-square test was used for statistical analyses.

### **Discussion**

T lymphocyte infiltration and the ensuing inflammation play a key role in FH. Here we identify a novel transcriptional pathway that links BRG1-mediated activation of nephronectin to T lymphocyte trafficking in the pathogenesis of

FH. BRG1 is known to program the inflammatory response in hepatocytes in various settings. Our group has previously reported that BRG1, recruited by NF- $\kappa$ B, directly binds to the promoters of pro-inflammatory mediators in hepatocytes exposed to excessive nutrient influx and drives hepatic inflammation in the pathogenesis of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis ( [Tian et al., 2013](#) ). [Sun et al. \(2016\)](#) have found that BRG1, as a component of a large chromatin remodeling complex that also including ARID1 and BRM, contributes to liver regeneration at least in part by regulating the transcription of inflammation-related genes in hepatocytes. More recently, [Huang et al. \(2019\)](#) have reported that the non-coding RNA MALAT1 binds to and directs BRG1 to the *IL-6* and *CXCL8* loci in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) cells in response to LPS stimulation thereby promoting oncogenic transformation. Combined with our new finding, these observations collectively portray BRG1 as a central integrator of pro-inflammatory signaling pathways in the liver. To date, a genomewide profiling of BRG1-dependent transcription in hepatocytes has yet to be performed. Future studies exploiting transcriptomic techniques including RNA-seq, CHIP-seq, and ATAC-seq would shed additional light on the role of BRG1 in inflammation-associated liver diseases.

Our data demonstrate that  $\beta$ -catenin recruits BRG1 to activate nephronectin ( *NPNT* ) transcription in hepatocytes. This observation is consistent with the report by [Ikehata et al. \(2017\)](#) that exposure of osteoblasts to the Wnt3a ligand upregulates *NPNT* expression although these authors did not establish *NPNT* as a direct transcriptional target of  $\beta$ -catenin. The pathological relevance of  $\beta$ -catenin in T lymphocytes infiltration during FH remains

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uncertain. It has been previously shown by [Anson et al. \(2012\)](#) that ConA induced hepatic inflammation is aggravated in the APC-null mice presumably due to stabilization of  $\beta$ -catenin but it was not determined whether nephronectin levels were altered in this model. Neither is it clear whether direct manipulation of  $\beta$ -catenin expression and/or activity would influence liver injury by altering T lymphocyte infiltration in the ConA model. It should be noted that liver-specific deletion of  $\beta$ -catenin appears to render the mice more susceptible to the development of steatosis ( [Behari et al., 2010](#) ) and HCC ( [Wang et al., 2011](#) ), suggesting that any benefit of targeting  $\beta$ -catenin in the intervention of FH has to be weighed against its potential risks. We and others have previously shown that  $\beta$ -catenin relies on BRG1 to regulate the transcription of pro-proliferative genes in hepatocytes and to promote liver regeneration ( [Li et al., 2019a](#) ; [Wang et al., 2019](#) ). Of note, multiple independent studies have implicated nephronectin in the regulation of cellular proliferation. For instance, [Steigedal et al. \(2018\)](#) have reported that nephronectin promotes proliferation of breast cancer cells by activating the p38-MAPK signaling pathway via its integrin-binding domain ( [Toraskar et al., 2018](#) ). [Arai et al. \(2017\)](#) propose that nephronectin regulates proliferation of dental epithelial stem cells by activating SOX2 expression via the EGF-like repeat domains. In light of our finding as summarized here, the  $\beta$ -catenin-BRG1-nephronectin axis in hepatocytes may possess a broader pathobiological role than mediating T lymphocyte homing during FH and deserves further investigation.

Although we propose that BRG1 activated *NPNT* transcription contributes to T lymphocyte infiltration, there are several lingering questions that await

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answers. First, in addition to *NPNT*, several other chemokines appear to be downregulated by BRG1 deficiency in the liver ( [Figure 3](#) ). These chemokines might also, at least in part, participate in the recruitment of T lymphocytes. Second, although we show that BRG1 can directly bind to the *NPNT* promoter, it is not clear at this point how BRG1 activates *NPNT* transcription. One of the key mechanisms through which BRG1 regulates transcription is via its extensive interactions with other epigenetic factors including histone and DNA modifying enzymes ( [Trotter and Archer, 2008](#) ). Nephronectin expression is known to be influenced by DNA methylation ( [Yu et al., 2012](#) ), histone acetylation ( [Wong et al., 2018](#) ), and non-coding regulatory RNAs ( [Kahai et al., 2009](#) ; [Muller-Deile et al., 2017](#) ). It is worthwhile to further examine whether BRG1 could direct the assembly of an epigenetic complex to activate *NPNT* transcription. Third, whereas a correlation between nephronectin expression and T lymphocyte recruitment has been established by the present study, a causative relationship remains to be ascertained. Systemic deletion of nephronectin in mice ( *Npnt*<sup>-/-</sup> ) results in renal agenesis whereas conditional deletion of nephronectin in nephron progenitor cells in mice ( *Npnt*<sup>fl/fl</sup>; *Six2*-Cre) leads to mesangial sclerosis. These animal models should be harnessed to investigate T lymphocyte infiltration in the context of FH.

In summary, our data demonstrate that transcriptional activation of nephronectin by BRG1 may represent a key step in recruitment of T lymphocytes in FH. For the patients with severe FH, effective interventional strategies are still lacking and in many cases require liver transplantation, which poses significant challenge to patient management and care. Because <https://assignbuster.com/brg1-mediates-nephronectin-activation-in-hepatocytes-to-promote-t-lymphocyte-infiltration-in-cona-induced-hepatitis/>

of the prominent role of T lymphocytes in the development and progression of FH, manipulation of T lymphocyte function could potentially yield viable solutions. BRG1 has been known to influence multiple aspects of T lymphocyte function including differentiation, cytokine production, and cytotoxicity ( [Gebuhr et al., 2003](#) ). Our data simply reinforce the notion that BRG1 is a master regulator of T lymphocyte behaviors. Small inhibitors of BRG1 (e. g., PFI-3) have been used in the pre-clinical studies of malignant cancers ( [Vangamudi et al., 2015](#) ). Targeting the newly identified  $\beta$ -catenin-BRG1-nephronectin axis can be considered as a reasonable interventional strategy to treat acute liver injury.

## Data Availability Statement

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article/ [Supplementary Material](#) . Further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author/s.

## Ethics Statement

The studies involving human participants were reviewed and approved by the Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital Ethics Committee on Human Studies. The patients/participants provided their written informed consent to participate in this study. The animal study was reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee on Humane Treatment of Laboratory Animals of Nanjing Medical University.

## Author Contributions

ZZ, AS, and XF conceived the project. WH, MK, MQ, HB, and ZF designed the experiments, performed the experiments, collected the data, and analyzed

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the data. YX wrote the manuscript. ZZ, AS, and XF handled funding and supervision. All authors contributed to the article and approved the submitted version.

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## **Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

## **Supplementary Material**

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at:

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