

## Interleukin-32 $\alpha$ induces migration of human melanoma cells through downregulation of E-cadherin

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### ABSTRACT

**Interleukin (IL)-32 $\alpha$ , the shortest isoform of proinflammatory cytokine IL-32, is associated with various inflammatory diseases and cancers. However, its involvement in human melanoma is not understood. To determine the effect of IL-32 $\alpha$  in melanoma, IL-32 $\alpha$  levels were examined in human melanoma cell lines that exhibit different migratory abilities. IL-32 $\alpha$  levels were higher in human melanoma cell lines with more migratory ability. An IL-32 $\alpha$ -overexpressing G361 human melanoma cell line was generated to investigate the effect of IL-32 $\alpha$  on melanoma migration. IL-32 $\alpha$ -overexpressing G361 cells (G361-IL-32 $\alpha$ ) exhibit an increased migratory ability compared to vector control cells (G361-vector). To identify factors involved in IL-32 $\alpha$ -induced migration, we compared expression of E-cadherin in G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells. We observed decreased levels of E-cadherin in G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells, resulting in F-actin polymerization. To further investigate signaling pathways related to IL-32 $\alpha$ -induced migration, we treated G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells with PD98059, a selective MEK inhibitor. Inhibition of Erk1/2 by PD98059 restored E-cadherin expression and decreased IL-32 $\alpha$ -induced migration. In addition, cell invasiveness of G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells was tested using an *in vivo* lung metastasis model. As results, lung metastasis was significantly increased by IL-32 $\alpha$  overexpression. Taken together, these data indicate that IL-32 $\alpha$  induced human melanoma migration via Erk1/2 activation, which repressed E-cadherin expression. Our findings suggest that IL-32 $\alpha$  is a novel regulator of migration in melanoma.**

## INTRODUCTION

IL-32 is a recently identified proinflammatory cytokine that was originally known as NK4 transcript [1]. It was identified as one of the genes upregulated in the IL-18-responsive A549 cell line. IL-32 induces various proinflammatory mediators, including IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6 and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- $\alpha$ ) [1, 2]. A large number of studies have investigated the role of IL-32 in inflammatory diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease [3, 4]. There are four major IL-32 isoforms that are generated by alternative splicing: IL-32 $\alpha$ , IL-32 $\beta$ , IL-32 $\gamma$ , and IL-32 $\delta$  [1]. Additionally, IL-32 $\epsilon$  and IL-32 $\zeta$  were recently identified as new isoforms of IL-32 [5]. IL-32 isoforms exert their own characteristics. IL-32 $\gamma$  is the longest and most potent IL-32 isoform, whereas IL-32 $\alpha$  is the shortest isoform [6]. IL-32 $\beta$  is the predominant isoform expressed in gastric cancer tissue [7] and endothelial cells [8].

Because numerous studies have linked inflammatory cytokines to cancer progression [9], the effect of IL-32 has been investigated in various inflammatory disorders as well as several cancers. IL-32 has pro-cancer effects in most lung cancers and is also used as a prognostic marker for gastric cancer [10, 11]. However, IL-32 $\gamma$  potentiates TNF- $\alpha$ -induced cell growth inhibition [12], suggesting that IL-32 has different roles in different tumor types. Little is known about the effect of IL-32 $\alpha$  on cancer progression and studies examining the correlation between cancer and IL-32 $\alpha$  are ongoing. Here, to determine the effect of IL-32 $\alpha$  on cancer progression, we investigated the pro-cancer effects of IL-32 $\alpha$  on melanoma migration.

During melanoma progression, benign melanoma becomes radial-growth phase melanoma (RGP). RGP melanoma can progress into a more aggressive type with metastatic potential, termed vertical phase melanoma (VGP). Transition from RGP to VGP leads to more migratory and invasive abilities, and is associated with alterations of various adhesion molecules, including E-cadherin and N-cadherin [13]. In particular, loss of E-cadherin correlates with poor outcome in patients with cutaneous malignant melanoma [14].

Downregulation of E-cadherin is considered a key feature of cancer progression. During this process, cells lose contact with neighboring cells and acquire migratory ability. E-cadherin is composed of the extracellular region, transmembrane region, and intracellular region, which contains interacting sites with catenins. E-cadherin expression is typically regulated by several factors, including growth factors and cytokines. Hepatocyte growth factor has been shown to downregulate E-cadherin during melanoma development [15]. IL-6 promotes invasion of B16BL6 melanoma cells through E-cadherin downregulation [16]. It is well known that cell morphology is altered if the E-cadherin complex is disrupted during cell migration. After loss of E-cadherin,  $\beta$ -catenin,

which anchors the actin cytoskeleton to E-cadherin, is released and phosphorylated. Phosphorylated  $\beta$ -catenin undergoes degradation by ubiquitination [17]. Modified actin cytoskeletons due to  $\beta$ -catenin release contribute to migratory ability [17, 18].

In this study, an IL-32 $\alpha$ -overexpressing human melanoma cell line was generated to investigate the effect of IL-32 $\alpha$  on melanoma, which has previously not been studied. It was revealed that IL-32 $\alpha$  induced melanoma cell migration and reduced E-cadherin expression by Erk1/2 activation. In addition, the selective MEK inhibitor PD98059 restored E-cadherin expression and decreased IL-32 $\alpha$ -induced migration. Overall, these findings indicate that IL-32 $\alpha$  has pro-cancer effects in human melanoma migration. We suggest that IL-32 $\alpha$  might be a therapeutic target in melanoma.

## RESULTS

### IL-32 $\alpha$ induces melanoma cell migration

To investigate the involvement of IL-32 $\alpha$  in melanoma, IL-32 $\alpha$  expression levels were compared in various human melanoma cell lines with different migratory abilities. Using a transwell migration assay, we compared the migratory ability of several melanoma cell lines, including G361, A375, SK-MEL-5, SK-MEL-28, Hs 294T, and WM-266-4. G361 exhibited lower migratory ability whereas other human melanoma cell lines exhibited higher migratory abilities. IL-32 $\alpha$  expression levels were also evaluated in these human melanoma cell lines and compared to their migratory abilities. SK-MEL-5, SK-MEL-28, Hs 294T, and WM-266-4 cells have high migratory abilities and higher IL-32 $\alpha$  expression. G361 cells exhibit lower migratory ability and had the lowest IL-32 $\alpha$  expression (Figure 1). This result suggests that there is a positive correlation between melanoma migration and IL-32 $\alpha$  expression.

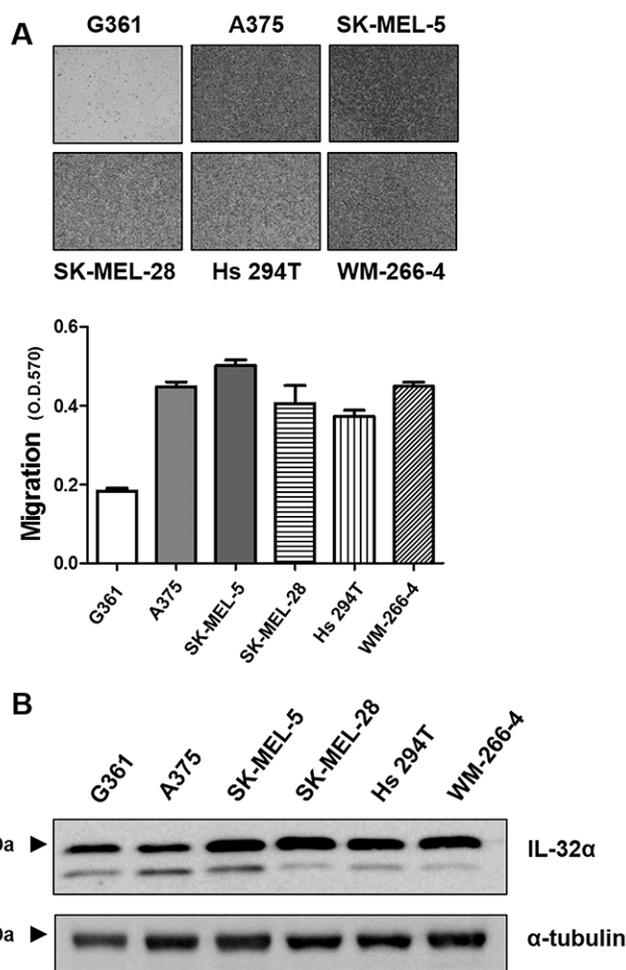
To determine the effect of IL-32 $\alpha$  on human melanoma migration, an IL-32 $\alpha$ -overexpressing stable cell line was generated. G361 cells (with low IL-32 $\alpha$  expression) were transfected with pcDNA3.1+/IL-32 $\alpha$  or pcDNA3.1+ vectors to generate the stable IL-32 $\alpha$ -overexpressing (G361-IL-32 $\alpha$ ) and vector control cell lines (G361-vector). IL-32 $\alpha$  expression was confirmed by RT-PCR and western blotting (Figures 2A and 2B). After transfection, there was a significant morphological difference between G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells. Interestingly, G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells acquired a rounder shape and were scattered compared to G361-vector cells (Figure 2C), suggesting that IL-32 $\alpha$  induced the migratory ability of cells. Since IL-32 $\alpha$  can induce cell apoptosis [19], we performed a TUNEL staining and 7-AAD and Annexin V staining in G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells to determine whether IL-32 $\alpha$  overexpression affects apoptosis in a human melanoma

cell line. As a result, there was no difference in the rate of apoptosis between G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells (Supplementary Figure S1). This result indicates that the overexpression of IL-32 $\alpha$  did not affect apoptosis in a human melanoma cell line.

Next, transwell migration assays were performed to compare the migratory ability between G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells. G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells exhibited higher migratory ability compared to G361-vector cells (Figure 3). We also treated G361 cells with recombinant human IL-32 $\alpha$  (0, 50, and 100 ng/ml) to determine whether exogenous IL-32 $\alpha$  treatment could enhance migration of melanoma cells. Exogenous IL-32 $\alpha$  treatment did enhance the migratory ability of G361 cells (Supplementary Figure S2A). Taken together, these results suggest that IL-32 $\alpha$  induces migration of human melanoma cells.

### IL-32 $\alpha$ overexpression induces migration through downregulation of E-cadherin and F-actin polymerization in G361 human melanoma cell lines

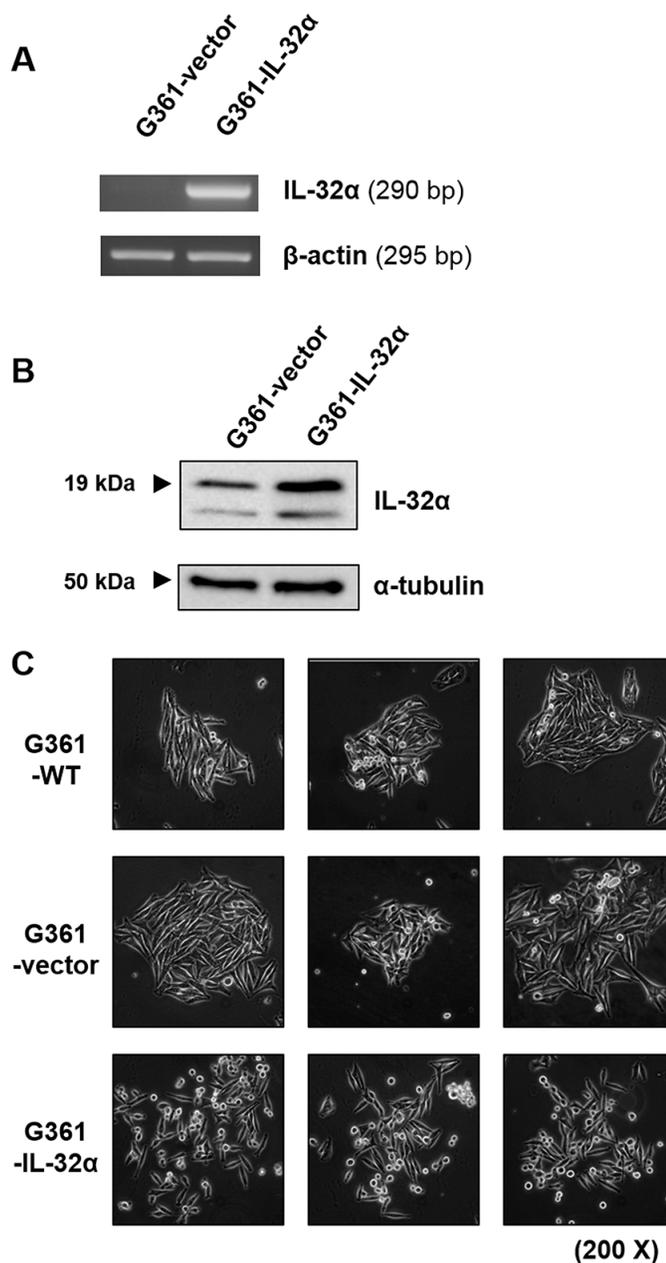
During melanoma progression, increased migration is accompanied by alterations in adhesion molecule expression [13]. E-cadherin is a major component of adherens junctions and is decreased during melanoma progression [20]. Abnormal expression of E-cadherin deregulates various functions including survival, adhesion, migration, and invasion [21]. To identify factors involved in IL-32 $\alpha$ -induced migration, E-cadherin expression was measured in G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells. We found that IL-32 $\alpha$  expression reduced E-cadherin levels in G361 cells (Figures 4A and 4B). Exogenous treatment with recombinant human IL-32 $\alpha$  was also able to downregulate E-cadherin expression (Supplementary Figure S2B).



**Figure 1: IL-32 $\alpha$  expression is higher in migratory human melanoma cell lines.** **A.** The migratory abilities of human melanoma cell lines G361, A375, SK-MEL-5, SK-MEL-28, Hs 294T, and WM-266-4 were examined. Cells ( $5 \times 10^4$ ) were placed in the transwell migration assay upper chambers and DMEM containing 5% FBS was placed in the lower chambers. After incubation for 24 hours, membranes with migrated cells were fixed and stained as described in Materials and Methods. Stained cells were evaluated by microscopy and photographed (magnification, 40 $\times$ ). Membranes were eluted as described and the O.D. at 570 nm was measured. **B.** The human melanoma cell lines were examined for IL-32 $\alpha$  expression levels. The lanes of melanoma cell lines are organized in order of migratory ability. Western blotting was performed using the mouse anti-human IL-32 $\alpha$  antibody.

It is well established that disruption of E-cadherin results in  $\beta$ -catenin release. Released  $\beta$ -catenin is phosphorylated by a destruction complex and degraded [18]. Based on these results, we measured  $\beta$ -catenin levels to verify E-cadherin downregulation by IL-32 $\alpha$ . The  $\beta$ -catenin levels were dramatically decreased and phospho  $\beta$ -catenin levels were increased in G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells compared with those in G361-vector cells (Figure

4B). It was revealed that  $\beta$ -catenin transcription was not affected by IL-32 $\alpha$  (Figure 4C). These data suggest that downregulation of  $\beta$ -catenin is not mediated at the mRNA level. Since  $\beta$ -catenin is located in multiple sites within the cell, including at the plasma membrane, we performed immunofluorescent staining of  $\beta$ -catenin in G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells. G361-vector cells exhibited strong  $\beta$ -catenin staining at the plasma membrane whereas



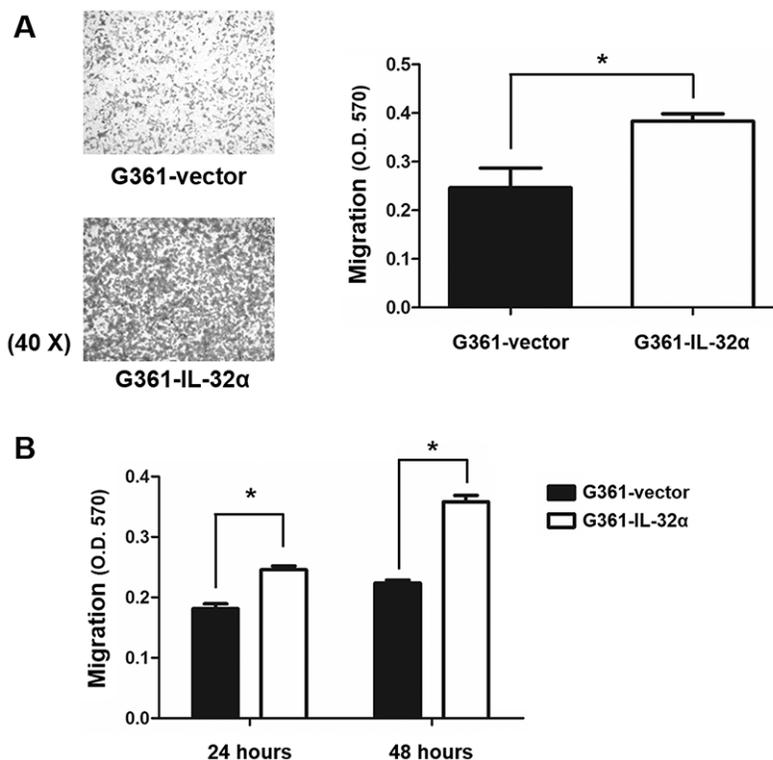
**Figure 2: IL-32 $\alpha$ -overexpressing G361 cells exhibit a round phenotype.** **A.** G361 cells were transfected with pcDNA3.1+ or IL-32 $\alpha$ /pcDNA3.1+ as described. Total RNA was isolated from transfectants (G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$ ), and the expression level of IL-32 $\alpha$  was assessed by RT-PCR. **B.** Transfectants (G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$ ) were lysed and immunoblotted using the mouse anti-human IL-32 $\alpha$  antibody to confirm IL-32 $\alpha$  overexpression. **C.** G361, G361-vector, and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells ( $5 \times 10^5$ ) were seeded on culture plates and incubated for 24 hours. Cell morphology was evaluated by microscopy and photographed. Original magnification, 200 $\times$ . Images are representative of three independent experiments.

G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells had almost no  $\beta$ -catenin protein at the plasma membrane (Figure 4D). Additionally, there was no change in the GSK-3 $\beta$  level in G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells (Figure 4B). Collectively, our data suggest that overexpression of IL-32 $\alpha$  released  $\beta$ -catenin into the cytoplasm and induced its phosphorylation, which finally leads to degradation of  $\beta$ -catenin.

Along with E-cadherin complex dissociation, cancer cell migration is accompanied by alterations in the actin cytoskeleton, which is involved in cell morphology and migration [22]. Based on the cell morphology shown in Figure 2B, we sought to determine whether F-actin polymerization was increased by IL-32 $\alpha$ . Thus, G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells were stained with phalloidin for F-actin staining. Compared to G361-vector cells, G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells had increased F-actin polymerization at the cortical region (Figure 4E). These results show that E-cadherin downregulation mediated by IL-32 $\alpha$  overexpression exerts F-actin polymerization, thereby leading to cell migration.

### IL-32 $\alpha$ -mediated Erk1/2 activation is involved in melanoma migration

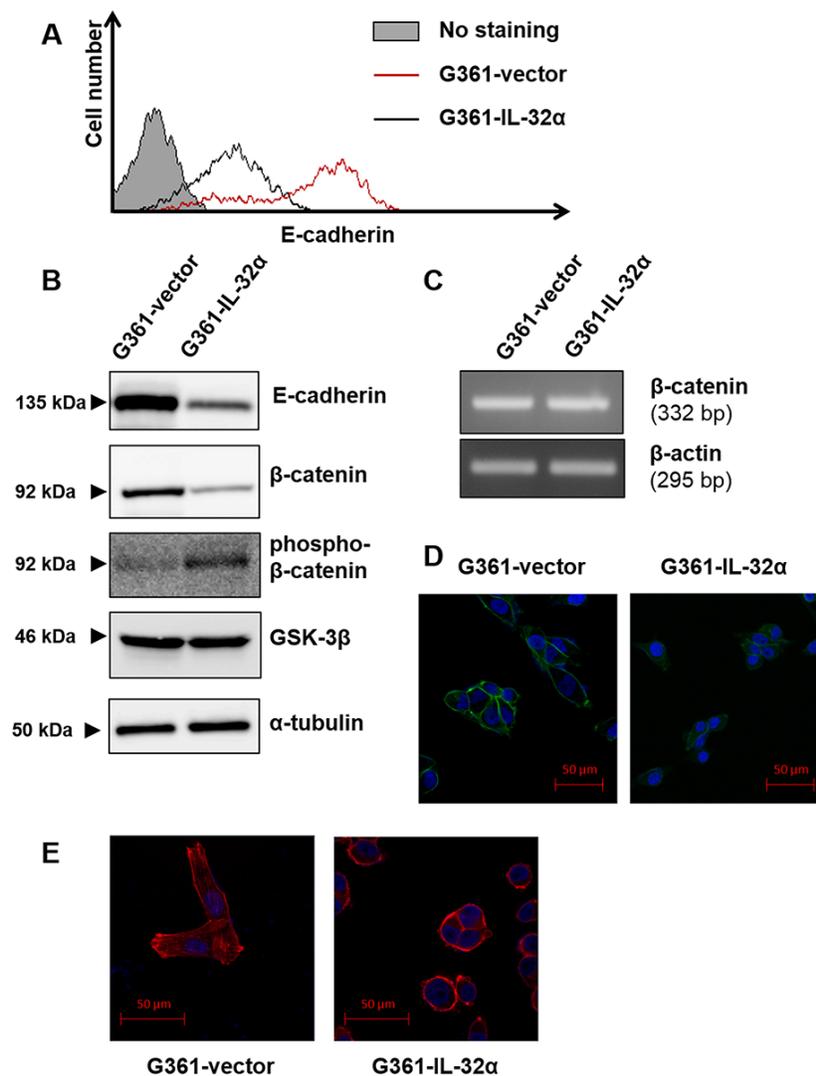
The Erk1/2 pathway is important for melanoma cell migration [23] and is also involved in actin cytoskeleton rearrangement in melanoma [22]. To investigate whether IL-32 $\alpha$  can activate the Erk1/2 pathway, Erk1/2 phosphorylation was measured. Increased Erk1/2 phosphorylation was detected in G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells compared to G361-vector cells (Figure 5A). We used the selective MEK inhibitor PD98059 to determine whether Erk1/2 is involved in IL-32 $\alpha$ -induced migration. Trypan blue staining confirmed that there was no cellular damage caused by PD98059 treatment (data not shown). As shown in Figure 5B, Erk1/2 was effectively inhibited by PD98059 treatment. Subsequently, E-cadherin expression and migration were measured in PD98059-treated and non-treated cells. PD98059 treatment of G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells restored E-cadherin expression in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 5C). To determine



**Figure 3: IL-32 $\alpha$  overexpression in human melanoma cell lines enhances cell migration.** **A.** Using transwell chamber assays, the migratory abilities of G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells were compared. Cells ( $5 \times 10^4$ ) were placed in transwell migration upper chambers. DMEM containing 5% FBS was placed in the lower chambers. After incubation for 24 hours, membranes with migrated cells were fixed and stained as described. Stained cells were evaluated by microscopy and photographed (magnification, 40 $\times$ ). Membranes were eluted as described and the O.D. at 570 nm was measured. Data represent the mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD) of one of three independent experiments. \* $p < 0.05$  compared to control. **B.** Kinetics of G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cell migration. Cells ( $5 \times 10^4$ ) were placed in the upper chamber of transwell chambers. DMEM containing 5% FBS was placed in the lower chamber. Chambers were incubated for 24 and 48 hours. Migrated cells were eluted with 10% acetic acid and the O.D. at 570 nm was measured. All experiments were performed at least three times. A representative experiment of three independent experiments is shown. Data represent the mean  $\pm$  SD of one of three independent experiments. \* $p < 0.05$  compared to the control.

whether Erk1/2 inhibition can repress IL-32 $\alpha$ -induced migration, we compared the migratory ability of PD98059-treated G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  and non-treated cells. We found that IL-32 $\alpha$ -induced migration was dramatically decreased by Erk1/2 inhibition in a PD98059 dose-dependent manner (Figure 5D). Other MAPK inhibitors (U0126 and SB203580) were used to treat G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells to determine whether IL-32 $\alpha$ -induced migration is

mediated by Erk1/2 specifically. U0126 is a selective inhibitor of MEK 1/2, which is upstream of MAPK and Erk1/2. SB203580 is a selective inhibitor of p38 MAPK. U0126 treatment in G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells repressed IL-32 $\alpha$ -induced migration, whereas SB203580 treatment did not affect IL-32 $\alpha$ -induced migration. Together, these data suggest that IL-32 $\alpha$  induces migration via Erk1/2 phosphorylation.

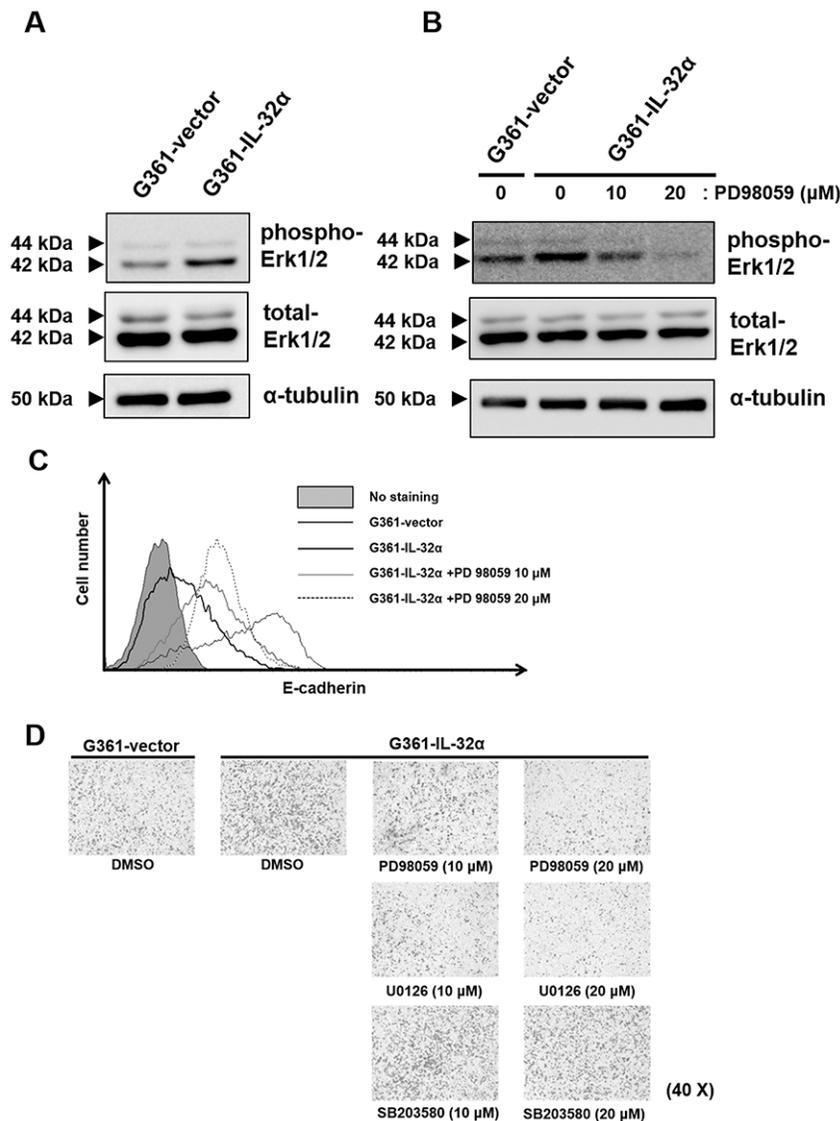


**Figure 4: IL-32 $\alpha$  overexpression downregulates E-cadherin expression and induces F-actin polymerization.** **A.** G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cell lines were detached using enzyme-free dissociation buffer. Flow cytometry assays were performed using the PE-conjugated mouse anti-human E-cadherin antibody. **B.** E-cadherin,  $\beta$ -catenin, phospho- $\beta$ -catenin and GSK-3 $\beta$  expression was evaluated in G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cell lines. **C.** Total RNA was isolated from G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells. After reverse transcription, PCR was performed with primers for  $\beta$ -catenin or  $\beta$ -actin. **D.** G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells were attached to coverslips then fixed and permeabilized as described in the Materials and Methods. After permeabilization, the coverslips were blocked with 1% BSA in PBS for 1 hour and incubated at 4°C overnight with rabbit anti-human  $\beta$ -catenin antibody. Coverslips were then incubated with FITC-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG antibody. A laser scanning confocal microscope was used for analyses. **E.** G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells were incubated on coverslips. Cells attached to the coverslips were fixed and permeabilized as mentioned in Materials and Methods. F-actin staining was performed using phalloidin-conjugated Alexa Fluor 647. Confocal microscopy assays were performed as described. These data represent one of three independent experiments.

## Overexpression of IL-32 $\alpha$ in melanoma cells increases lung metastasis *in vivo*

Based on the effect of IL-32 $\alpha$  on melanoma cell migration, we used an *in vivo* lung metastasis model to determine whether IL-32 $\alpha$  can affect invasion. G361-vector or G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells were intravenously injected into NOD.Cg-Prkdc<sup>scid</sup> Il2rg<sup>tm1Wjl</sup>/SzJ (NSG) mice as described in Materials and Methods. After 6 weeks, mice

were sacrificed and the lungs were excised. As shown in Figure 6A, lung metastasis was observed in all of the G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cell-injected mice, whereas there was no detectable lung metastasis in any of the G361-vector cell-injected mice. To confirm the presence of lung metastasis, H&E staining was performed using fixed lung tissue with 4% paraformaldehyde. This revealed that mice injected with G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells exhibited much higher levels of lung metastasis than those injected with G361-vector cells



**Figure 5: Inhibition of IL-32 $\alpha$ -induced Erk1/2 reduces human melanoma cell migration.** **A.** Erk1/2 phosphorylation levels in G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells were examined by western blot. Cells were lysed in lysis buffer containing phosphatase inhibitors. Erk1/2 phosphorylation was confirmed using the rabbit anti-human Erk1/2 antibody. **B.** PD98059-mediated inhibition of Erk1/2 phosphorylation was confirmed by western blot. The selective MEK inhibitor PD98059 was added to cells for 24 hours to inhibit Erk1/2 phosphorylation. DMSO was used as a solvent control. After treatment, western blot assays were performed using the rabbit anti-human Erk1/2 antibody. **C.** E-cadherin levels in DMSO- or PD98059-treated cells were examined using flow cytometry. Cells were detached using enzyme-free cell dissociation buffer and incubated with the PE-conjugated mouse anti-human E-cadherin antibody. A representative experiment of three independent experiments is shown. **D.** IL-32 $\alpha$ -induced migration was inhibited by Erk1/2 inhibition. G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells were treated for 24 hours with PD98059, U0126 or SB203580 and collected for transwell migration assays. Cells ( $5 \times 10^4$ ) were placed in upper chambers with serum-free DMEM. Lower chambers contained DMEM with 5% FBS. After 24 hours, membranes with migrated cells were fixed and stained as described. Images of membranes were analyzed by microscopy. A representative experiment of three independent experiments is shown.

(Figure 6B). Taken together, these results show that IL-32 $\alpha$  increased not only migration but also invasion.

## DISCUSSION

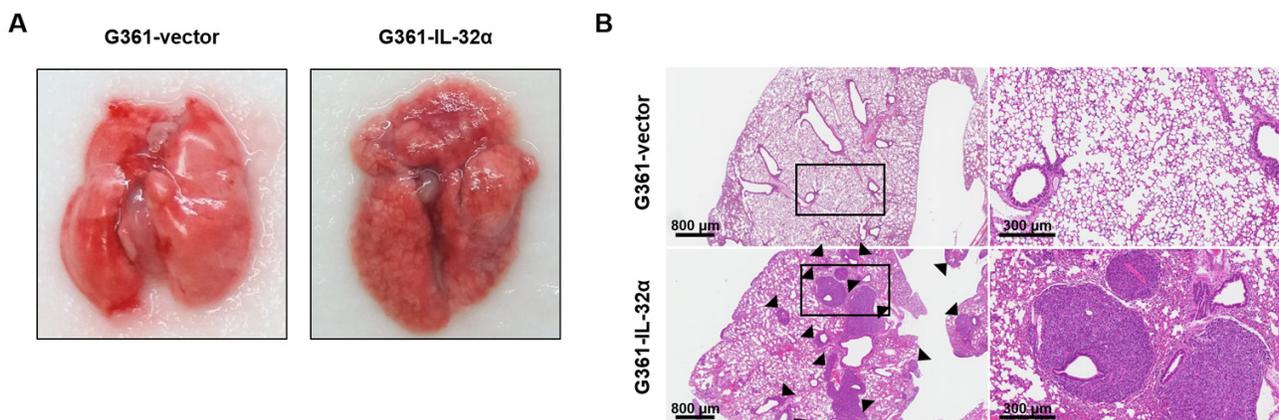
Cytokines have a critical role in oncogenic processes, including proliferation, apoptosis, and migration. Especially, pro-inflammatory cytokines such as IL-18, TNF- $\alpha$ , and IL-6 have a positive role in cancer progression, including cancer cell migration. IL-18, a representative pro-inflammatory cytokine, increases cell migration in human gastric cancer and murine melanoma [24, 25]. IL-32 was first reported to be a gene that is upregulated by IL-18. The significant contribution of IL-18 during melanoma progression enabled us to investigate the role of IL-32 in melanoma migration in this study. In this study, we identified IL-32 $\alpha$  as a positive factor for melanoma migration. IL-32 is a novel proinflammatory cytokine that stimulates various inflammatory mediators. Many studies have investigated IL-32 in various inflammatory disease as well as in cancer [1, 2]. IL-32 promotes angiogenesis and breast cancer cell proliferation [26, 27]. In the present study, IL-32 $\alpha$  was transfected into the human melanoma cell line G361, which has low expression of IL-32 $\alpha$  [28]. In the novel IL-32 $\alpha$ -overexpressing cell line (G361-IL-32 $\alpha$ ), migration was significantly increased and E-cadherin expression was downregulated.

During cancer progression, loss of E-cadherin can be regulated in various ways, including transcriptional repression, MAPK signaling, and proteolytic cleavage [21, 29–31]. In most cases, E-cadherin expression is downregulated at the transcriptional level through EMT. Therefore, we analyzed the mRNA levels of transcription factors such as Snail, Slug, and E-cadherin in IL-32 $\alpha$ -

overexpressing cells. There were no alterations in Snail, Slug, or E-cadherin mRNA expression upon IL-32 $\alpha$  overexpression, indicating that IL-32 $\alpha$ -induced downregulation of E-cadherin is likely mediated at the protein level (data not shown). The proinflammatory cytokines IFN- $\gamma$ , and IL-1 $\beta$  increase ADAM10-mediated shedding of E-cadherin by stimulating MAPK signaling in keratinocytes [32]. We examined the expression of several MMPs and their inhibitors, including that of collagenase, gelatinase, stromelysins, and TIMPs (TIMP-1, TIMP-2 and TIMP-4). However, there was no significant difference in the expression of MMPs between G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  melanoma cells (Supplementary Figure S3).

Recently, several studies have indicated that IL-32 induces the expression of MMP-2 and MMP-9 in gastric cancer and lung adenocarcinoma [33, 34]. However, IL-32 did not affect MMP-2 and MMP-9 expression in osteosarcoma cells whereas MMP-13 is involved in the IL-32-induced migration [35], suggesting that different types of proteases affects the migratory processes in a cell-type specific manner. It has been well known that several types of proteases are involved in melanoma progression [36]. In addition to MMPs, other enzymes including ADAM families and serine, cysteine proteases also enhance melanoma migration [36, 37]. Therefore, we suggest that other types of proteases could be involved in IL-32 $\alpha$ -mediated migratory processes. Further investigation is required to determine the effects of IL-32 $\alpha$  on the other types of proteases.

E-cadherin, which is a member of the classical cadherin family, is decreased during melanoma progression. IL-32 $\alpha$  expression reduced E-cadherin levels in G361 cells (Figures 4A and 4B). Another classical cadherin, P-cadherin, was also shown to reduce melanoma growth and invasion [38]. However, there were



**Figure 6: IL-32 $\alpha$  expression affects *in vivo* lung metastasis.** A. The effect of IL-32 $\alpha$  on invasion was examined using an *in vivo* lung metastasis model. NSG mice (N=5/group) were intravenously injected with  $2 \times 10^5$  G361-vector or G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells in 200  $\mu$ l PBS. After 6 weeks, mice were sacrificed to observe lung metastasis. Lung tissue samples from both groups were excised and photographed. B. Representative images of H&E-stained lung sections. Excised lungs were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and embedded in paraffin. Embedded tissue samples were sliced into 8- $\mu$ m sections and stained with H&E, then photographed with a microscope. Scale bar, 800  $\mu$ m (left)/300  $\mu$ m (right). Black arrowheads represent lung metastases.

no significant differences between G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells in the P-cadherin level (data not shown). Therefore, we suggest that IL-32 $\alpha$ -induced migration is mediated by E-cadherin, not P-cadherin.

When the E-cadherin adhesion complex dissociates, displaced cytoplasmic partners of E-cadherin repress RhoA and activate Rac1 and Cdc42, which together regulate the actin cytoskeleton and cell migratory ability [17]. Downregulation of E-cadherin results in a loss of cell polarity, which promotes cell migration. As expected, G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells with decreased E-cadherin expression exhibited a rounded morphology compared to G361-vector cells (Figure 2C). In addition, actin polymerization was increased in G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells (Figure 4C). Cancer cells usually exhibit a rounded morphology during motility, which is also known as amoeboid movement. It has been known that ROCK activation [39] is involved in amoeboid migration of tumor cells. We treated G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells with ROCK inhibitor Y27632 to determine whether inhibition of ROCK can affect IL-32 $\alpha$ -mediated migration. The increased migration mediated by IL-32 $\alpha$  was diminished by ROCK inhibitor treatment (Supplementary Figure S4). This suggested that the round morphology and increased migration caused by IL-32 $\alpha$  is mediated by ROCK activation.

Based on the results of our *in vitro* experiments, we used a lung metastasis mouse model to examine whether IL-32 $\alpha$  can affect invasion ability *in vivo*. Because no mouse homolog of IL-32 has been discovered, G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells were intravenously injected into NSG mice, which are depleted of immune cells including B, T, and NK cells. As shown in Figure 6, the increased lung metastasis *in vivo* revealed that expression of IL-32 $\alpha$  can affect the ability of cells to invade. In addition, G361-vector or G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells were subcutaneously injected into SCID mice as mentioned in Supplementary Materials and Methods. As a result, tumors had developed in mice injected with G361-IL-32 $\alpha$ . However, most mice injected with G361-vector cells showed a low incidence (Supplementary Table S1). Collectively, we conclude that IL-32 $\alpha$  affects melanoma cell invasion *in vivo* in addition to migration *in vitro*, and therefore has tumorigenic properties in melanoma cells.

This study examined the effect of IL-32 $\alpha$  on human melanoma cells and found that IL-32 $\alpha$  positively contributes to melanoma progression. Taken together, our data show that IL-32 $\alpha$  activates Erk1/2, which leads to E-cadherin disruption and F-actin polymerization in human melanoma cells, thereby resulting in increased migration. In conclusion, we propose that IL-32 $\alpha$  is involved in the progression of melanoma and could be a novel regulator of migration or a therapeutic target for this disease.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Cell culture and transfections

The human melanoma cell lines G361, A375, SK-MEL-5, SK-MEL-28, Hs 294T and WM-266-4 were purchased from ATCC or KCLB and cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle media (DMEM) with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS). Cells were maintained at 37°C in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> humidified incubator. Using the Neon® Transfection System (Life Technologies), G361 cells were transfected with the IL-32 $\alpha$ /pcDNA3.1+ vector or pcDNA3.1+ vector (as vector control). Transfections were performed at 1000 V/40 ms/1 pulse. Transfectants were cultured in DMEM with 10% FBS containing 500  $\mu$ g/ml G418 (Clontech, Mountain View, CA) for selection. IL-32 $\alpha$  overexpression was confirmed by western blot.

### RT-PCR

Total RNA was extracted from G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells using Trizol (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The cDNAs were used as a template for PCR amplification with primers, whose sequences were as follows:  $\beta$ -actin, 5'-TCACCCACACTGTGCCCATCTACG-3' (forward) and 5'-CAGCGGAACCGCTCATTGCCAATG-3' (reverse); IL-32 $\alpha$ , 5'-CTGAAGGCCCGAATGCACCA-3' (forward) and 5'-CCGTAGGACTTGTACAAAA-3' (reverse)  $\beta$ -catenin, 5'-TGCCAAGTGGGTGGTATAGAG-3' (forward) and 5'-CGCTGGGTATCCTGATGTGC-3' (reverse). The cycling conditions were as follows: ( $\beta$ -actin and  $\beta$ -catenin) 94°C for 30 seconds, 60°C for 30 seconds, and 72°C for 30 seconds for 25 cycles; (IL-32 $\alpha$ ) 94°C for 20 seconds, 56°C for 10 seconds, and 70°C for 40 seconds for 30 cycles.

### Western blot analyses

Cells were washed with cold phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and lysed in Pro-Prep solution (Intron, Korea) containing a phosphatase inhibitor cocktail (Sigma, Saint Louis, MO). After lysis, protein quantification was performed using Bradford assays (Biorad, Hercules, CA). Equal amounts of protein were resolved in sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)-polyacrylamide gels. Separated proteins were transferred to polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membranes (Biorad, Hercules, CA). Subsequently, membranes were incubated for 30 minutes in blocking solution (5% nonfat milk), and incubated overnight at 4°C with mouse anti-human IL-32 $\alpha$  (Biolegend, San Diego, CA), mouse anti-human  $\alpha$ -tubulin (Sigma, Saint Louis, MO), rabbit anti-human  $\beta$ -catenin, rabbit anti-human phospho- $\beta$ -catenin, rabbit anti-human GSK-3 $\beta$ , rabbit anti-human E-cadherin, rabbit anti-human phospho-p44/42

MAPK or rabbit anti-human total p44/42 MAPK (Cell Signaling, Danvers, MA) antibodies (1:1000). After incubation with the primary antibody, membranes were washed three times with PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20 (Merck, Germany) and incubated for 1 hour at room temperature with horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated secondary antibodies (Jackson Laboratory, West Grove, PA). Target proteins were visualized using an ECL system (Amersham Biosciences, UK) and LAS3000 (Fuji Film).

### Transwell migration assays

Migration assays were performed using 24-well Transwell® culture chambers (Costar, Cambridge, MA). Lower chambers were filled with DMEM containing 5% FBS. Equal numbers ( $5 \times 10^4$ ) of human melanoma cell lines (G361, A375, SK-MEL-5, SK-MEL-28, Hs 294T and WM-266-4) or transfectants (G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$ ) were added to the upper insert with serum-free DMEM. Transwell chambers were incubated at 37°C in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> humidified incubator for 24 hours. After incubation, migrated cells were fixed with methanol and stained with crystal violet solution. After imaging, the stained cells were eluted in 10% acetic acid and optical density (O.D.) values at 570 nm were measured using an ELISA reader (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA). The migratory ability of cells was assessed in triplicate wells.

### Flow cytometry assays

Cells were detached with enzyme-free cell dissociation buffer (Life Technologies, UK). Cells ( $5 \times 10^5$ ) were washed twice with PBS and incubated for 30 minutes on ice with the PE-conjugated mouse anti-human E-cadherin antibody (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN). Sequentially, cells were washed twice with PBS and resuspended in equal volumes of PBS. Analyses were performed using a FACS Calibur (BD).

### Confocal microscope assays

Cells ( $1 \times 10^5$ ) were seeded on coverslips for attachment. Next, the coverslips were fixed for 10 minutes at room temperature with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS. Each coverslip was incubated with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS for 5 minutes and washed three times with PBS. Coverslips were incubated for 20 minutes at room temperature with Alexa Fluor 647 phalloidin (Molecular probes, Eugene, OR) diluted in PBS containing 1% bovine serum albumin (BSA). For the detection of  $\beta$ -catenin, cells on coverslips and fixed with prewarmed 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS for 15 minutes. The fixed cells were washed with PBS and incubated with 0.2% Triton X-100 for 30 minutes. After permeabilization, the coverslips were incubated with 1% BSA in PBS for 1

hour and incubated at 4°C overnight with the rabbit anti-human  $\beta$ -catenin (1:200). The coverslips were washed twice with 1% BSA in PBS and incubated with FITC conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG antibody for 30 minutes. The coverslips were then washed three times and mounted. VECTASHIELD mounting media with DAPI (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA) was used to mount the coverslips. A laser scanning confocal microscope (Zeiss) was used for analyses.

### Inhibitor assays

The selective MEK inhibitor PD98059 (Merck, Germany) was used to inhibit Erk1/2 phosphorylation. G361-vector and G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells were seeded in 10 cm<sup>2</sup> plates, and PD98059 (10  $\mu$ M or 20  $\mu$ M) was added once for 24 hours. DMSO was used as a solvent control. Inhibition of Erk1/2 phosphorylation was confirmed using western blot assays. After PD98059 treatment, E-cadherin levels were examined using flow cytometry assays. Briefly, to detect E-cadherin expression, cells were detached with enzyme-free cell dissociation buffer. Cells ( $5 \times 10^5$ ) were incubated with the PE-conjugated mouse anti-human E-cadherin antibody. E-cadherin expression was examined using flow cytometry assays. To measure migration, lower chambers were filled with DMEM containing 5% FBS. DMSO- or PD98059-treated cells ( $5 \times 10^4$ ) were added to the upper insert. After 24 hours, migrated cells were fixed with methanol and stained with crystal violet solution. Stained cells were photographed.

The cells were also treated once for 24 hours with the selective MEK1/2 inhibitor U0126 or the selective p38 MAPK inhibitor SB203580 (Merk, 10  $\mu$ M or 20  $\mu$ M). After U0126 or SB203580 treatment, transwell migration assays were performed as described above.

### In vivo lung metastasis assay

NOD.Cg-Prkdc<sup>scid</sup> Il2rg<sup>tm1Wjl</sup>/SzJ (NSG) mice were obtained from The Jackson Laboratory. These mice were housed in a specific pathogen-free facility at Korea University. The experiment was performed according to the guidelines of the Korea University Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee. To establish an experimental lung metastasis model, 7- to 8-week-old NSG mice were randomly assigned to two groups (5 mice per group) and intravenously injected with  $2 \times 10^5$  G361-vector or G361-IL-32 $\alpha$  cells 200  $\mu$ l PBS buffer. Six weeks later, mice were sacrificed and the excised lungs were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde.

For evaluation of lung metastasis, fixed lung tissue samples were embedded in paraffin. The paraffin-embedded samples were cut into 8- $\mu$ m sections. Each section was stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). H&E staining results were photographed using a microscope.

## Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using unpaired Student's *t*-tests. Mean differences were considered significant when  $p < 0.05$ .

## CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors state no conflict of interest.

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