

New Insights into VEGF-A Alternative Splicing: Key Regulatory Switching in the Pathological Process

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Abstract

Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF-A) is one of the most important regulatory factors in pathological and physiological angiogenesis. Alternative splicing is a complicated molecular process in *VEGF-A* gene expression which adds complexity to VEGF-A biology. Among all VEGF-A exons, alternative splicing of exon 8 is the key determinant of isoform switching from pro-angiogenic VEGF-xxx to anti-angiogenic VEGF-xxx_b. This is known as a key molecular switching in many pathological situations. In fact, the balance between VEGF-xxx and VEGF-xxx_b isoforms is a critical controlling switch in both conditions of health and disease. Here, the properties of VEGF-xxx and VEGF-xxx_b isoforms were discussed and their regulatory mechanism and their roles in certain pathological processes were evaluated. In summary, it was suggested that C-terminal VEGF-A alternative splicing can provide a new treatment opportunity in angiogenic diseases.

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Introduction

Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A (VEGF-A) is the most specific and prominent angiogenic factor among all VEGF family members. It has become a center of interest due to its important role in physiological and pathological processes such as embryonic development, wound healing, female reproductive cycle, cancer, cardiovascular disease, etc.¹⁻³. This unique growth factor is required for the proper function of adult blood vessels and regulation of endothelial cell differentiation during embryonic development^{4,5}. VEGF spans 16,272 bp of chromosome 6p12 and encodes a signaling 46 kDa glycoprotein involved in the regulation of angiogenesis and vasculogenesis as extremely tightly regulated processes^{6,7}. Modest changes in VEGF expres-

sion level result in embryonic lethality caused by unsuitable vascularization. Accordingly, *VEGF* gene regulation is an important biological process which is too complex. As a result, many researchers have tried to determine the conservative regulatory elements involved in *VEGF* gene regulation in multiple levels such as transcriptional level and also, mRNA stabilization, splicing and translational levels⁸. Among all of the biological complexities of VEGF, the alternative splicing and the multiple isoforms generated by this process has been discussed as a basic regulatory factor in health and disease recently.

The investigation of VEGF isoform regulation might be the key for controlling and targeting the angiogenesis balance in patholo-

gies, and also provides a link between angiogenesis, treatment of pathologies and the alternative splicing process^{8,9}. In this article, the importance of VEGF alternative splicing process was evaluated in physiological and pathological situations.

VEGF gene structure

The *VEGF* gene consists of eight exons and both of its exons and introns are highly conserved in different species¹⁰. The domains encoded by each exon, result in specific properties in the disulfide-bonded growth factor. The first four exons encode the signal peptide, dimerization site, VEGF receptors (VEGF-R1 and VEGF-R2) recognition site and glycosylation site. The signal peptide which is cleaved to create a mature secretive protein is encoded by exon 1 and four residues of exon 2. Exon 5 encodes a specific sequence which consists of the plasmin and matrix metalloproteinase cleavage sites. Eventually, exons 6, 7 and 8, respectively encode for the heparin binding site, the neuropilin binding site and the unique VEGF sequence^{11,12}. The *VEGF* gene consists of a first TATA-less promoter region (+1) which includes Hypoxia Responsive Element (HRE), and a second internal promoter (+633) which leads to truncated mRNA transcription^{13,14}. The VEGF regulatory 5'- untranslated region (5'UTR) spans 1038 nucleotides in human beings and consists of three CUG start codons, a classical AUG initiation codon and two internal ribosome entry sites (IRESes) which control VEGF translation in different situations¹⁵. The 3'- untranslated region (3'UTR) is another important regulatory re-

gion and consists of multiple polyadenylation signals and AU-rich element response to various stabilizing and destabilizing proteins¹⁶ (Figure 1).

Alternative splicing and VEGF-A molecular diversity

Alternative splicing is a regulated post-transcriptional process that leads to the production of several proteins by one gene¹⁷. In this process and in order to create multiple mRNA variants from a single pre-mRNA, exons are either included in the mRNA or targeted to be excluded in different modes such as exon skipping or cassette exon, mutually exclusive exons, alternative donor site, *etc.* In humans, at least 70% of approximately 25,000 genes (95% of multiexonic genes) are alternatively spliced. It is clear that abnormal alternative splicing should be associated with a large proportion of human genetic deficiencies as the result of imbalanced distribution of mRNA variants in different tissues¹⁸. Therefore, alternative splicing is a key regulatory molecular mechanism of VEGF regulation that leads to the production of different isoforms. These isoforms, on the other hand, showed variations in their expression patterns, their binding to heparan sulfate proteoglycans and their interaction with neuropilins 1 and 2 (Nrp-1 and Nrp-2) co-receptors. This molecular diversity of VEGF-A is a regulator of its bioavailability and biological activity¹⁹. It is known that alternative splicing of VEGF occurs in exons 6, 7 and 8; therefore, all isoforms contain exon 1-5. The only exception is VEGF-111 which is a newly identified VEGF

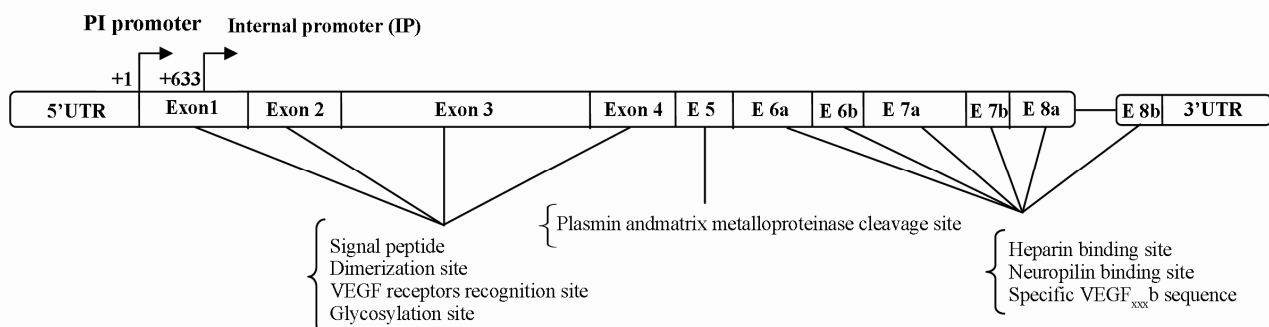


Figure 1. Structure of VEGF exons between 5'UTR and 3'UTR (The description is given in the text)

isoform containing exons 1-4 and 8 and is important in VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2 interactions (Figure 2). VEGF-111 was discovered by Mineur *et al* in several types of cultured cells upon treatment through UV-B irradiation and genotoxic drugs. The lack of exon 5 in VEGF-111 makes the isoform resistant to plasmin and matrix metalloproteinase, the feature that may be presented as a novel therapeutic property for treatment of ischemic diseases²⁰. Exons 6a and 7 encode Heparin Binding Domains (HBDs) in containing isoforms, and enable these molecules to bind cell surface and Nrp co-receptor. Base on these properties, VEGF isoforms are categorized as soluble and diffusible isoforms (VEGF-121), cell-bounded isoforms (VEGF-189, VEGF-206) and moderate isoforms which have both soluble and cell-bounded properties (VEGF-165). Heparin binding property of VEGF is really important in health and disease^{8,21,22}. VEGF variants were considered to be pro-angiogenic until 2002, when Bates *et al* described a novel VEGF-165 named VEGF-165b²³.

Nowadays, molecular researchers believe that there are two major VEGF subfamily isoforms including VEGF-xxx (VEGF-xxxxa) and VEGF-xxx b. VEGF-xxx isoforms are pro-angiogenic and VEGF-xxx b are anti-angiogenic and as it is known, xxx demon-

strates the amino acid number of mature proteins. These subfamilies differ in the sequence of exon 8 which leads to two sub-exons termed exon 8a (tgtgacaagccgaggcgggtga) and exon 8b (tctctcaccaggaaagactga). These findings add more complexities to VEGF biology and show that angiogenesis is the outcome of pro-angiogenic and anti-angiogenic isoform activity and their balance levels are really important in health and disease^{23,24}.

In the next part of the study, alternative splicing and its regulation will be described particularly in exon 8. Then, the role of angiogenesis and VEGF molecular switching from pro-angiogenic to anti-angiogenic will be discussed in health and disease.

The regulation of VEGF C terminal alternative splicing

Although the regulatory mechanism of VEGF transcription is well-known, the regulation of multiple isoform production through alternative splicing needs more clarification. Scientists focus on molecular pathway especially exon 8 alternative splicing, because of its potent roles in physiological and pathological angiogenesis. Splicing and growth factors differentially regulate VEGF switching from pro-angiogenic to anti-angiogenic isoforms. Specific growth factors induce signal transduction pathway which can affect alternative splicing and different expression of VEGF-

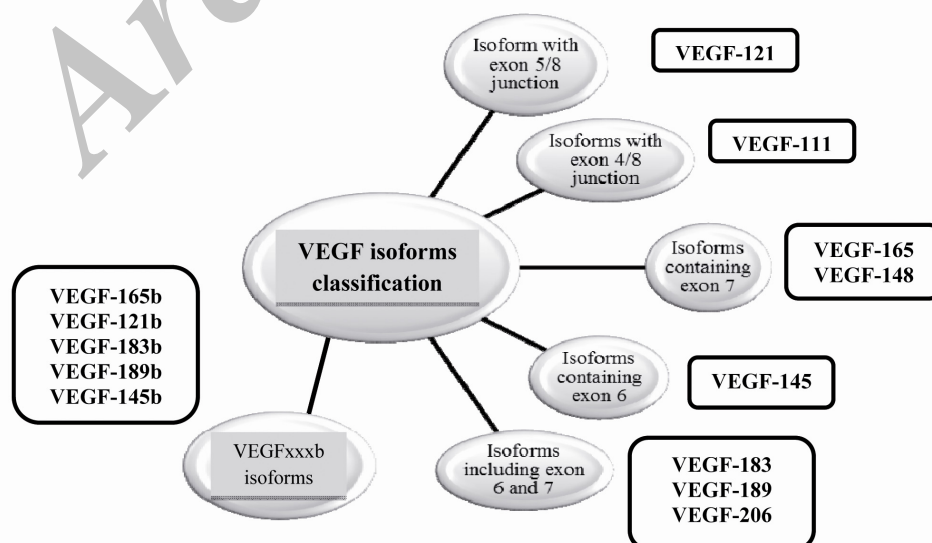


Figure 2. The classification of VEGF isoforms

xxx and VEGF-xxx_b isoforms^{8,25,26}. These signaling pathways mediate the stimulation of particular Splicing Factors (SFs), which select 3' Distal Splicing Site (3' DSS) or 3' Proximal Splicing Site (3' PSS) variously. Differential selection of 3' PSS or 3' DSS, primarily differentiated the splicing results and finally led to the production of VEGF-xxx or VEGF-xxx_b sub-families, respectively.

Despite wide investigations used to detect the growth factors and to uncover the details of the molecular cascades which were involved in VEGF splice site selection, our information is still very scarce. Known elements in these pathways are divided into four categories including: Growth Factors (GF), Cell Signaling Molecules (CSM), SF and SF Kinases (SFK). SFs interact with C terminal domain of RNA polymerase II and recruit it to the specific cis-acting splicing sequences. It must be mentioned that each of the SF is regulated by a special SFK, that in return down-regulated by various CSM, and these CSM are controlled by different GF^{17,24}. Some of the elements in this molecular switching process are determined by bioinformatics and *in vivo* studies.

Bioinformatics researches indicate the existence of some specific SF-binding sites on VEGF pre-mRNA which are adjacent to 3' PSS or 3' DSS and which recruit particular SF. Some *in vivo* analyses have been performed to investigate the role of GF, CSM and SFK in this specific splicing site selection through main transduction cascades. GF involving insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1), transforming growth factor β 1 (TGF β 1), tumor necrosis factor α (TNF α), *etc.* increase the total VEGF expression level, but differentially influence pro-angiogenic and antiangiogenic isoforms. In spite of wide studies in the field of these regulatory elements, only the role of a small group of GF and SF has been described so far. At the initial step of 3' PSS selection pathway, IGF-1 induces Protein Kinase C (PKC) which leads to SFK (SRPK1/2) activation. Then, SRPK1/2 phosphorylate the ASF-SF2 splicing factor at the end of the 3'

PSS selection pathway. Therefore, 3' PSS is selected especially through a particular pathway which results in VEGF-xxx expression. Beside several transcription factors such as Hypoxia-Inducible Factor (HIF) and also many SF participated in the previously described pathway, there are so many others that have not been clearly identified. In fact, IGF-1 induces VEGF expression through different signaling pathways, but the role of the mentioned kinase cascade has not been confirmed by *in vivo* studies^{15,27,28}.

In contrast, TGF β 1 is located at the initial point of 3' DSS selection through the activation of p38-mitogen activated protein kinase. Then, CLK1 and CLK4 induction occurs and subsequently, these SFK phosphorylate the SRp55 splicing factor. SRp55 in turn, leads to selection of 3' DSS and the expression of anti-angiogenic isoforms. But this molecular mechanism is highly complex and many other factors such as chromatin modification and structure may influence it. In summary, the regulation of VEGF C terminal alternative splicing is a critical process and more accurate *in silico* and *in vitro* researches are required for its clarification. Understanding these molecular mechanisms would improve our knowledge of angiogenesis in normal and pathological situations. Finally, the manipulation of splicing machinery related to VEGF switching, can be used as a new opportunity in treatment of various diseases^{24,26}.

VEGF roles in pathological angiogenesis

Angiogenesis is an important biological process in many pathological states (angiogenic disease). The increase or decrease of angiogenesis is related to various diseases in different stages of life. The potent role of VEGF-A in pathological angiogenesis, such as tumor angiogenesis has been widely described in the last decade. VEGF is a key angiogenic growth factor and its level of expression is a critical marker for detection of diseases²⁹. Generally, a high or low level of VEGF expression results in two different pathological situations: diseases which show an increase in angiogenesis and pathological

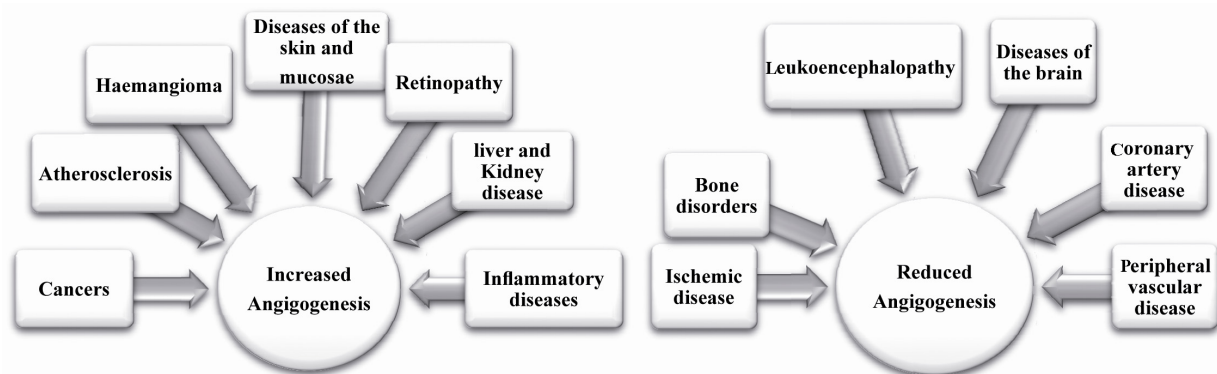


Figure 3. Two different pathological situations caused by increased or reduced angiogenesis

states which show reduction in angiogenesis (Figure 3). Many studies have demonstrated the differential roles of VEGF isoforms in physiological and pathological angiogenesis which have added complexity to VEGF biology. Multiple VEGF isoforms are not functionally equal and all isoforms are required for normal vascularization. These researches used isoform-specific knock-in mice and suggested a selective targeting of VEGF isoforms by specific drugs in different pathological states. However, the role of various VEGF isoforms in many angiogenic diseases still remains unidentified and needs more investigation^{30,31}. Recently, scientists have focused on VEGF C terminal alternative splicing and the role of two major VEGF families in different pathologies, as will be described.

The expression of pro-angiogenic and anti-angiogenic VEGF isoforms in diseases

VEGF-xxx and VEGF-xxx_b isoforms have become the center of interest due to their basic switching in health and disease. VEGF-xxx isoforms are pro-angiogenic and are up-regulated in many pathological situations related to increased angiogenesis. In contrast, VEGF-xxx_b isoforms are anti-angiogenic and are down-regulated in tumors and other angiogenic conditions³². The expression pattern of VEGF isoforms are changed during tumorigenesis and many cancers are associated with anti- to pro-angiogenic switching which may be an initial step in the metastasis process. In a previous study, the level of

VEGF expression was analyzed through Real time quantitative PCR like other important genes in many cancers³³.

Some studies which analyzed the level of multiple VEGF isoform expression have demonstrated that VEGF-xxx_b isoforms are more than or near half of the total VEGF in normal tissue (except placenta). These anti-angiogenic isoforms are down-regulated in many angiogenic diseases such as various cancers, arthritis and cardiovascular diseases³³⁻³⁵. In contrast, VEGF-xxx isoforms constitute the majority of expressed VEGF in these angiogenic situations. So, this is an attractive molecular switching in many diseases from anti to pro-angiogenic or from pro to anti-angiogenic VEGF isoforms. In fact, the balance of pro and anti-angiogenic isoforms is the critical molecular mechanism in normal tissue which is affected in many pathological situations related to increased or decreased angiogenesis³⁶⁻³⁸.

The overexpression of VEGF-xxx and down-regulation of VEGF-xxx_b isoforms has been shown in prostate, bladder, renal and melanoma cancers and other diseases related to excess angiogenesis such as diseases of the eye including diabetic retinopathy and Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD). Increasing the level of anti-angiogenic isoforms in these pathological situations is a new therapeutic opportunity^{15,38-40}. Some other studies which altered the level of VEGF-xxx and VEGF-xxx_b isoforms in different reproduc-

tive tissues, have demonstrated that the balance between these two VEGF subfamilies may be involved in fertility. The placenta is the only normal tissue which has a low level of VEGF-xxx_b expression and the alteration in this level may be related to some genetic disorders⁴¹⁻⁴³. VEGF is a key regulatory factor in renal health and some researches confirmed the role of specific VEGF isoforms in the glomerular function of mice. In these studies, the overexpression of specific isoforms results in different glomerulopathy options and some isoforms do not have any important effects on this tissue⁴⁴⁻⁴⁷. Taken together, the accurate expression level of anti and pro-angiogenic VEGF isoforms in different physiological and pathological states has not been analyzed so far and molecular assessments could open doors to new opportunities in angiogenic pathologies.

Conclusion

Generally, molecular studies of VEGF splicing, especially VEGF C-terminal alternative splicing are consistent with a disease-associated switching from anti to pro-angiogenic or from pro to anti-angiogenic isoform expression. The heterogeneity of VEGF mRNA distal or proximal splice site selection is a critical marker in angiogenic diseases. In recent years, many researchers have focused on this field of study and our knowledge has been improved about VEGF C-terminal alternative splicing and the regulatory agents in this process, but more investigation is needed to better understand this complicated molecular mechanism. Accurate researches and analyses about VEGF-xxx and VEGF-xxx_b isoform expression patterns are crucial in finding new methods for angiogenic disease treatment.

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