HAL
open science

Proteolysis of cystatin C by cathepsin D in the breast cancer microenvironment.

Valérie Laurent-Matha, Pitter F. Huesgen, Olivier Masson, Danielle Derocq, Christine Prébois, Magali Gary-Bobo, Fabien Lecaille, Bertrand Rebière, Guillaume Meurice, Cédric Oréar, et al.

To cite this version:

Valérie Laurent-Matha, Pitter F. Huesgen, Olivier Masson, Danielle Derocq, Christine Prébois, et al.. Proteolysis of cystatin C by cathepsin D in the breast cancer microenvironment.: Proteolysis of cystatin C by cathepsin D. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26 (12), pp.5172-81. 10.1096/fj.12-205229 . inserm-00726920

HAL Id: inserm-00726920

https://inserm.hal.science/inserm-00726920

Submitted on 31 Aug 2012

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Proteolysis of cystatin C by cathepsin D in the breast cancer microenvironment

Valérie Laurent-Matha[1*], Pitter F. Huesgen[2*], Olivier Masson[1*], Danielle Derocq[1], Christine Prébois[1], Magali Gary-Bobo[1], Fabien Lecaille[3], Bertrand Rebière[4], Guillaume Meurice[5], Cédric Oréar[5], Robert E. Hollingsworth[6], Magnus Abrahamson[7], Gilles Lalmanach[3***], Christopher M. Overall[2], Emmanuelle Liaudet-Coopman[1**,***].

[1]IRCM, Institut de Recherche en Cancérologie de Montpellier, INSERM U896, Université Montpellier1, CRLC Val d'Aurelle Paul Lamarque, Montpellier, F-34298, France. [2]University of British Columbia, Centre for Blood Research, British Columbia, V6T 1Z3, Canada. [3]INSERM U1100 (Pathologies Respiratoires: Protéolyse et Aérosolthérapie), Université François Rabelais, Faculté de Médecine, Tours, F-37032, France. [4]CRBM Centre de Recherche de Biochimie Macromoléculaire, CNRS UMR5237, Montpellier, F-34293, France. [5]Functional Genomic Plateform, Institut Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, F-94805 France. [6]Oncology Research, MedImmune, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD 20878, USA. [7]Dept. of Laboratory Medicine, Div. Clinical Chemistry, Lund University, University Hospital, S-221 85 Lund, Sweden.

* Authors contributed equally to the work.

**Corresponding author: E Liaudet-Coopman, E-mail: emmanuelle.liaudet-coopman@inserm.fr

*** Both INSERM U896 and INSERM U1100 are affiliated to the LabEx MabImprove Tours-Montpellier

Short title: Proteolysis of cystatin C by cathepsin D

NON STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS

Arg: arginine

BSA: Bovine serum albumin

CA-074: (L-3-trans-(Propylcarbamyl)oxirane-2-carbonyl)-L-isoleucyl-L-proline

Cath-D: cathepsin D

CM: Conditioned medium

C-terminal : carboxy-terminal

Cyst C: cystatin C

Da: Dalton

DMEM : Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium

DTT : dithiothréitol

E-64: N-[N-(L-3-trans-carboxyirane-2-carbonyl)-L-leucyl]-agmatine; [1-[N-[(L-3-trans-carboxyoxirane-2-carbonyl)-L-leucyl]amino]-4-guanidinobutane]

EDTA: ethylenediaminetetra-acetic

EF: eluted fraction

FCS: fetal calf serum

GST: glutathione S-transferase

h: hour

HCl: Hydrochloric acid

HPLC: High-performance liquid chromatography

IgG: Immunoglobulin G

IP: immunoprecipitation

iTRAQ : Isotope Tags for Relative and Absolute Quantification

KDa: kiloDalton

LC-MS/MS: Liquid chromatography coupled to tandem mass spectrometry

Luc: luciferase

MEF: mouse embryonic fibroblast

min: minute

N-terminal : amino-terminal

Opti-MEM : Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium

Pepst.: Pepstatin A

Pro-cath-D: procathepsin D

SDS-PAGE: SDS-PolyAcrylamide Gel Electrophoresis

siRNA: silencing RNA

TAILS: terminal amine isotopic labelling of substrates

ABSTRACT

The aspartic protease cathepsin D, a poor prognostic indicator of breast cancer, is abundantly secreted as procathepsin D by human breast cancer cells and self-activates at low pH *in vitro*, giving rise to catalytically-active cathepsin D. Due to a lower extracellular pH in tumor microenvironments compared to normal tissues, cathepsin D may cleave pathophysiological substrates contributing to cancer progression. Here, we show by yeast two-hybrid and degradomics analyses that cystatin C, the most potent natural secreted inhibitor of cysteine cathepsins, both binds to and is a substrate of extracellular procathepsin D. The amount of cystatin C in the extracellular environment is reduced in the secretome of mouse embryonic fibroblasts stably transfected with human cathepsin D. Cathepsin D extensively cleaved cystatin C *in vitro* at low pH. Cathepsin D secreted by breast cancer cells also processed cystatin C at the pericellular pH of tumors so enhancing extracellular proteolytic activity of cysteine cathepsins. Thus, tumor derived cathepsin D assists breast cancer progression by reducing cystatin C activity, which in turn enhances cysteine cathepsin proteolytic activity, revealing a new link between protease classes in the protease web.

Key words: cancer, cathepsins, cystatins, proteolysis, protease web

INTRODUCTION

Human cathepsin D is a ubiquitous, lysosomal, aspartic endoproteinase that is proteolytically active at low pH. Cathepsin D is overproduced and abundantly secreted by human epithelial breast cancer cells (1, 2) with expression levels in breast cancer correlating with poor prognosis (3, 4). Cathepsin D affects both cancer and stromal cells in the tumor microenvironment by increasing the proliferation of cancer cells (1, 5, 6), stimulating fibroblast outgrowth (7, 8), angiogenesis (5, 9), and metastasis (10). However, little is known of the molecular mechanisms involved or its substrates in these processes.

Human cathepsin D is synthesized as a 52-kDa precursor that is converted in the endosomes to an active, 48-kDa single-chain intermediate, and then to the fully active mature protease in the lysosomes. Mature human cathepsin D is composed of a 34-kDa heavy chain and a 14-kDa light chain. Its catalytic site includes two critical aspartic residues, residues 33 on the 14-kDa chain and 231 on the 34-kDa chain. The over-production of cathepsin D by breast cancer cells leads to hypersecretion of the 52-kDa procathepsin D into the extracellular environment (1, 2). Purified 52-kDa procathepsin D auto-activates in acidic conditions giving rise to a catalytically active 51-kDa pseudo-cathepsin D, which retains the 18 residues (27-44) of the pro-segment (11). While the extracellular environment is more acidic in tumors than in the corresponding normal tissues (12-14), the question is whether it is sufficiently acidic for procathepsin D to cleave its pathophysiological substrates. If so, the identification of these substrates will be important for the mechanistic understanding of the role of this protease in cancer.

We show that procathepsin D secreted by breast cancer cells binds to cystatin C and specifically hydrolyses this cysteine protease (family C1) inhibitor. Cysteine cathepsins promote the proliferation, invasion, and metastasis of cancer cells (15, 16) suggesting a new unexplored link in the protease web (17, 18). Using a degradomics approach known as terminal amine isotopic labelling of substrates (TAILS) (19, 20), we found that the amount of cystatin C in the extracellular environment is reduced in a cathepsin D-dependent manner in the secretome of mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) derived from cathepsin D knock-out mice stably transfected with human cathepsin D compared to cathepsin $D^{-/-}$ MEFs. In particular, we show that procathepsin D secreted by breast cancer cells contributes to the protease web in the acidic tumor microenvironment by specific cleavages in cystatin C, thereby increasing cysteine cathepsin proteolytic activity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Yeast two-hybrid assay

Human cath-D was fused with the LexA DNA-binding domain of the pMW101 vector. A cDNA library derived from normal breast tissue was cloned into the galactosidase-inducible pYESTrp2 vector (Invitrogen) containing a B42 activating domain. The yeast two-hybrid screen was performed as described previously (8).

Plasmids

Human pcDNA3.1(-)cathepsin D expression plasmid has previously been described (8). The full-length human cystatin C was sub-cloned from the pUC18 cystatin C plasmid into the *HindIII* and *EcoR1* sites of the pcDNA3.1(+) vector (Invitrogen) to make pcDNA3.1(+)cystatin C. For GST pull-down, pGEX-4T-2cystatin C was generated by inserting PCR-amplified cDNA encoding human cystatin C (1-146) from pcDNA3.1(+)cystatin C into pGEX-4T-2 that had been digested by *EcoRI* and *XhoI*.

GST pull-down assay

[^{35}S]methionine-labeled procathepsin D was obtained by transcription and translation using the TNT^{T7}-coupled reticulocyte lysate system (Promega). GST and GST-cystatin C fusion proteins were produced in *Escherichia coli B* strain BL21 by incubation with isopropyl-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (1 mM) for 3 h at 37°C. The GST fusion proteins were purified on glutathione-Sepharose beads (Amersham Biosciences). For pull-down assays, 20 µl bed volume of glutathione-Sepharose beads with immobilized GST fusion proteins were incubated overnight at 4°C with [^{35}S]methionine-labeled proteins in 500 µl PDB buffer (20 mM HEPES-KOH (pH 7.9),

10% glycerol, 100 mM KCl, 5 mM $MgCl_2$, 0.2 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT, 0.2 mM phenylmethylsulfonylfluoride) containing 15 mg/ml BSA and 0.1% Tween 20. The beads were washed four times with 500 µl PDB buffer, and the eluted proteins were resolved by 15% SDS-PAGE, stained with Coomassie blue, and exposed to X-ray film.

Secretome preparation

Cathepsin $D^{-/-}$ immortalized MEFs stably transfected with empty vector (CD55-/-SV40) or the cath-D expression vector encoding human pre-procathepsin D (CD55-/-cath-D) were prepared as previously described (7). MEF cells (6 T175 flasks per condition) grown to 80% confluence were washed extensively with phenol red-free, serum-free medium to remove serum proteins and grown overnight in phenol red-free, serum-free medium. Samples of conditioned medium were immediately treated with protease inhibitors (1 mM EDTA, protease inhibitor cocktail (Complete; Roche Applied Science)), clarified by centrifugation (5 min, 500 g; 30 min, 8,000 g) and filtered (0.45 µM). Conditioned medium proteins in 50 mM Hepes, pH 7.5 were then concentrated to 2 mg/ml by passage through Amicon filters (3 kDa cut-off, Millipore).

Enrichment and mass spectrometric analysis of protein N-termini

Protein N-terminal peptides were enriched using Terminal Amine Isotope Labeling of Substrates (TAILS) as described (19) using the option for isotopic labeling of proteins with iTRAQ reagents. Peptides were pre-fractionated by strong cation exchange chromatography and analysed by LC-MS/MS (QSTAR XL, Applied Biosystems). Peptides were identified at the 95% confidence level from the human UniProtKB/Swissprot protein database (release date) using two search engines,

MASCOT v2.3 (Matrix Science) and X!TANDEM (21), in conjunction with PeptideProphet (19) as implemented in the Trans Proteomic Pipeline v4.3. Search parameters were: Semi-ArgC peptides with up to two missed cleavages, 0.4 Da precursor ion mass tolerance, 0.4 Da fragment ion mass tolerance, carboxyamidomethylation of cysteine residues (+57.02 Da) and iTRAQ-labeling of lysine e-amines (+144.10 Da) as fixed modifications, and peptide N-terminal iTRAQ labelling (+144.10 Da), peptide N-terminal acetylation (+42.01 Da) and Met oxidation (+15.99 Da) as variable modification. Results from both searches were combined using an in-house software script (22), requiring peptides to have an Arg at their C-terminus and showing an iTRAQ reporter ion intensity of >30 in at least one of the compared channels. N-terminal peptides with significant changes between two conditions were determined by calculation the log2 of the intensity rations, correction for the mean of all ratios, and application of a 3-fold change cut-off (mean-corrected log2>1.58 or <-1.58). The data associated with this manuscript may be downloaded from the ProteomeCommons.org Tranche network using the following hash: yYqDvOHCujSd0Ng/7rrjUz9E4f4ru5BO1CMElAKbaYTnVucBssF7vP9jBu8PhzZktFjTOwzBpttpDPOGKsl4j+KdRTgAAAAAAAADiw==. The passcode for downloading the data is: CDsecretomeTAILS.

siRNA transfection

Duplexes of 21-nucleotide human cathepsin D (target sequence AAGCUGGUGGACCAGAACAU (8)) or firefly luciferase (Luc) siRNA (target sequence AACGUACGCGGAAUACUUCGA) were synthesized by MWG Biotech S.A. MCF-7 cells were transiently transfected with 5 µg human cathepsin D or Luc siRNAs using Oligofectamine (Invitrogen). 48 h post-transfection, the culture medium

was then changed and conditioned medium was prepared by incubating the siRNA-transfected cells in FCS-free DMEM buffered with 50 mM Hepes (pH 7) for 24 h.

Transfection, immunoprecipitation, immunoblotting and purification of cathepsin D and cystatin C

Cells were cultured in DMEM (Invitrogen) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (FCS). COS cells were co-transfected with 10 µg pcDNA3.1(+) cystatin C and 10 µg pcDNA3.1(-)cathepsin D vector. Cells were transiently transfected using Lipofectamine and Opti-MEM (Gibco-BRL). The conditioned media collected two days post-transfection were incubated overnight at 4°C with: 3 µg anti-cathepsin D M1G8 monoclonal antibody (8), or MOPC21 control monoclonal antibody (Abcam), or 3 µg anti-cystatin C rabbit polyclonal antibody (DAKO), or control rabbit IgG (R&D Systems), and then with 25 µl of 10% protein A-Sepharose, for 2 h at 4°C on a shaker. The Sepharose beads were washed 4 times with DMEM, boiled for 3 min in SDS sample buffer, and analysed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting using the anti-human cathepsin D monoclonal antibody (BD Biosciences) or anti-cystatin C rabbit polyclonal antibody as previously described (7, 8). Procathepsin D was purified from medium in which NIH-3T3 cells stably transfected with human cathepsin D or MCF-7 breast cancer cells had been incubated for 24 h in DMEM without FCS. These conditioned media were then passed through an anti-cathepsin D M1G8-coupled agarose column. The column was washed with 20 ml of 0.5 M phosphate buffer (pH 7), 0.15 M NaCl, 0.01% Tween 20, 80.5 mM β-glycerophosphate containing protease inhibitor cocktail (Complete; Roche Applied Science), and then eluted with a 20 mM lysine solution (pH 11). Cystatin C eluted together with procathepsin D was analyzed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting.

Cleavage of cystatin C by cathepsin D *in vitro*

Recombinant procathepsin D (2 µg) (R&D Systems) was auto-activated for 1 h at 37°C in 50 µl of 0.I M Na-acetate buffer (pH 3.5), 0.2 M NaCl. An aliquot (15 µg) of recombinant cystatin C (Abcam) was incubated with 25 µl cathepsin D (1 µg) overnight at 37°C at pH 3.5. The cathepsin D had been auto-activated in 0.I M Na-acetate buffer (pH 3.5) 0.2 M NaCl, with or without pepstatin A (2 µM) (Sigma) in a volume of 200 µl. Cleaved peptides were resolved by reverse-phase HPLC on a C8 column eluted with an acetonitrile gradient in 0.075% trifluoroacetic acid, and NH_2-terminal sequence analysis performed by automatic Edman degradation on a Procise sequencer (492 Protein Sequencer, Applied Biosystem). Phosphatidylcholine (Sigma; 0.12 mM) and cardiolipin (Sigma; 0.05 mM) were added in the reaction mixture for cleavage performed at higher pH according to (23).

Degradation of extracellular cystatin C by secreted procathepsin D

Conditioned medium from MCF-7 cells was obtained by incubating cells for 24 h in DMEM without sodium bicarbonate buffered with 50 mM Hepes buffer (pH 7) in absence of FCS. The 24 h conditioned medium was then incubated, with or without pepstatin A (50 µM), at 37°C at pH 3.5 by acidification with 1N HCl, for up to 3 h. In other experiments, the 24 h conditioned medium was incubated, with or without pepstatin A (50 µM), at 37°C for 1 h at different pH values using Britton-Robinson buffer. The proteins in this treated medium (20 µl) were separated by 17% SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted for cystatin C using anti-cystatin C rabbit polyclonal antibody (DAKO).

Quantification of cysteine cathepsin activity

Conditioned media of MCF-7 cells silenced or not for cathepsin D and incubated at pH 3.5 for 10 min, or at pH 5.6 for 1 or 2 h were incubated in 100 mM sodium acetate buffer (pH 5.5) containing 4 mM DTT, 2 mM EDTA in the presence of Z-Phe-Arg-AMC (40 µM), and cysteine cathepsin proteolytic activity was monitored continuously for 120 min at λexc=350 nm and λem=460 nm (Gemini spectrofluorimeter, Molecular Devices, France). Controls were performed in the presence of the broad-spectrum cysteine cathepsin inhibitor, E-64 (10 µM), or the cathepsin B inhibitor, CA-074 (4 µM).

Immunoblotting of cysteine cathepsins

The goat anti-human cathepsin S was obtained from R&D Systems (Lille, France). Other primary polyclonal antibodies were raised in rabbits: anti-human cathepsin B (Calbiochem, VWR International S.A.S., France), anti-human cathepsin L (Calbiochem), anti-human cathepsin H (Fitzgerald, Concord, USA). Goat anti-rabbit and rabbit anti-goat IgG-peroxidase conjugates were supplied by Sigma-Aldrich. Human cathepsins used as control were supplied by Calbiochem. Sample (30 µg) from culture medium of MCF-7 cells conditioned for 24 h without FCS and 100 X concentrated by passage through Amicon filters to 2 µg/ml was diluted in Laemmli buffer under reducing conditions, boiled for 5 min, separated by SDS-PAGE on 15% gels (prestained molecular masses: Precision Plus Protein Standards, BioRad) and electroblotted onto nitrocellulose membranes. These membranes were incubated with the primary antibody (1 µg/ml, in PBS, 0.1% Tween, 5% dried milk for 1 h at room temperature), then with the secondary IgG-peroxidase conjugate for 1 h at

room temperature. Proteins were detected by chemiluminescence (ECL Plus Western Blotting Detection system, Amersham Biosciences, Buckinghamshire, UK).

RESULTS

Cystatin C binds to procathepsin D secreted by breast cancer cells at neutral pH

We performed a yeast two-hybrid screening using a LexA DNA-binding domain fused to the 48-kDa intermediate human cathepsin D as bait, and a cDNA library isolated from normal human breast tissue to identify new molecules that interact with cathepsin D. The clone we isolated was 100% identical to amino acids 39-146 of cystatin C (Fig. 1A). We then verified this interaction by GST pull-down experiments with full-length human cystatin C fused to GST (GST-cyst C) (Fig. 1B, panel a). Procathepsin D was bound to GST-cyst C (Fig. 1B, panel b), indicating that cystatin C interacts directly with procathepsin D.

Next we then co-transfected COS cells with cystatin C and procathepsin D expression vectors to determine whether procathepsin D interacted with cystatin C extracellularly. Upon incubation with an anti-cystatin C antibody, analysis of the conditioned medium from these cells showed that secreted 52-kDa procathepsin D was immunoprecipitated with 14-kDa cystatin C (Fig. 1C, panel a). Reciprocally, incubation of the conditioned medium with anti-cathepsin D antibody showed that secreted cystatin C was immunoprecipitated along with procathepsin D (Fig. 1C, panel b). Thus, the procathepsin D and cystatin C co-transfected in COS cells interacted in the extracellular environment at neutral pH.

We confirmed this extracellular interaction between procathepsin D and cystatin C by studying the interaction of procathepsin D with the cystatin C secreted by NIH-

3T3 fibroblasts stably transfected with cathepsin D at neutral pH. Immunoaffinity purification of procathepsin D with an anti-cathepsin D antibody revealed that cystatin C copurified with procathepsin D (Fig. 1D, panel a). This indicates that secreted cystatin C interacts with the procathepsin D synthesized by stably-transfected NIH-3T3 fibroblasts at neutral pH.

We screened cystatin C secretion in a variety of breast cancer cell lines to verify the extracellular interaction between procathepsin D and cystatin C (Fig. S1). Cathepsin D is known to be over-produced and hypersecreted by breast cancer cells (1, 2), and our survey revealed that all the breast cancer cell lines tested, except the BT20 cell line, secreted cystatin C (Fig. 1D, panel c). Lastly, since breast cancer cells synthesize and secrete procathepsin D and cystatin C, we investigated their interaction in the conditioned medium from MCF-7 breast cancer cells at neutral pH. Again, cystatin C was purified together with procathepsin D (Fig. 1D, panel b). We conclude that cystatin C and procathepsin D interact in secretome of MCF-7 breast cancer cells. We have thus shown that procathepsin D interacts directly with cystatin C in the extracellular space of breast cancer cells at neutral pH.

Identification of the extracellular proteins affected by a cathepsin D deficiency

We analysed the secreted proteome harvested from cathepsin $D^{-/-}$ MEFs stably transfected with empty vector (CD55-/-SV40) or human cathepsin D (CD55-/- cath-D) vector by TAILS at neutral pH to determine the impact of cathepsin D on extracellular protein processing. We identified 746 unique N-terminal peptides from 569 unique proteins, and quantified 710 of the N-termini from 542 proteins (Fig. 2A). A threefold change was used as cut-off to determine N-termini substantially affected by cathepsin D activity, as in earlier TAILS studies (19, 24). Based on this criterion, 22

neo-N termini were more abundant in cells producing cathepsin D than in cells transfected with the empty vector, while 48 mature protein N termini were reduced in abundance in the secretome of cathepsin D-transfected cells, indicating cleavage and loss of the peptide from cleaved or degraded protein (Table S1).

Notably,the N-terminus of mature cystatin C was 7-fold less abundant in the secretome of cathepsin D transfected cells (CD55-/- cath-D) compared to that of cathepsin D deficient cells (CD55-/-SV40) (Table S1). Furthermore, analysis of the transcriptome of C55-/-SV40 and C55-/-cath-D cells showed that the reduced cystatin C protein in the C55-/-cath-D secretome was not due to down-regulation of cystatin C gene expression in the presence of cathepsin D (Fig. 2B, Table S2). Thus, proteomics analysis shows that the amount of cystatin C in the extracellular environment is reduced in a cathepsin D-dependent manner.

Cleavage of cystatin C by human procathepsin D *in vitro*

We investigated the capacity of cathepsin D to cleave cystatin C *in vitro* at low pH. Recombinant 52-kDa human procathepsin D was auto-activated to 51-kDa proteolytically active enzyme (Fig. 3, panel a) and then incubated at pH 3.5 with recombinant human cystatin C. This resulted in extensive hydrolysis of cystatin C at 10 major and 3 minor cleavage sites (Fig. 3, panel b). The 10 major sites overlapped with the 4 cleavage sites described previously for 34+14-kDa mature human cathepsin D (25). Pepstatin A, an inhibitor of aspartic proteases, inhibited the auto-activation of recombinant procathepsin D (Fig. 3, panel a), and the cleavage of cystatin C (data not shown). Thus, procathepsin D degrades cystatin C in an acidic environment *in vitro*.

Degradation of cystatin C by cathepsin D secreted by breast cancer cells at acidic pH

Since the extracellular environment of tumors is acidic, we examined the capacity of procathepsin D interacting extracellularly with cystatin C to degrade it in the extracellular medium of breast cancer cells at low pH (Fig. 4). The 52-kDa procathepsin D secreted in the conditioned medium of MCF-7 breast cancer cells was auto-activated into the 51-kDa proteolytically-active form at low pH (Fig. 4A, panel a), as was the recombinant purified procathepsin D (Fig. 3, panel a). Cystatin C was hydrolysed in a time-dependent manner in the conditioned medium of MCF-7 breast cancer cells (Fig. 4A, panel b). Pepstatin A blocked cystatin C degradation, confirming the involvement of secreted aspartic protease proteolytic activity (Fig. 4A, panel b).

We then assessed the capacity of procathepsin D to hydrolyse cystatin C at the extracellular pH 5.5 to 6.8, found within tumors (Fig. 4B, panel a). The cystatin C secreted into the conditioned medium of MCF-7 cells was significantly degraded in a pH-dependent manner from pH 3.5 to pH 6.8 (Fig. 4B, panel b). Hydrolysis of recombinant cystatin C also occurred with recombinant cathepsin D for acidic pH (3.6 to 6.2) (Fig. S1). Lastly, we determined whether procathepsin D is the secreted aspartic protease responsible for the extracellular breakdown of cystatin C. We silenced cathepsin D expression in MCF-7 cells by RNA interference such that no extracellular procathepsin D was produced (Fig. 4C, panels a and c). The silencing of cathepsin D synthesis led to decreased cystatin C degradation at pH 3.5 (Fig. 4C, panel b, bottom) in a time-dependent manner compared to Luc silencing (Fig. 4C, panel b, top) Similar results were obtained at pH 5.6 (Fig. 4C, panel d), confirming that procathepsin D is the secreted aspartic protease responsible for cystatin C

hydrolysis under acidic conditions. Our findings therefore strongly suggest that the procathepsin D secreted by breast cancer cells breaks-down cystatin C in the acidic breast tumor micro-environment.

Cystatin C degradation by procathepsin D led to increased proteolytic activity of extracellular cysteine cathepsins in breast cancer cells

Since cystatin C is an extremely potent extracellular inhibitor of cysteine cathepsins, we investigated the effect of the extracellular hydrolysis of cystatin C by procathepsin D on the proteolytic activity of the extracellular cysteine cathepsins (Fig. 5). We silenced cathepsin D synthesis in MCF-7 cells, which decreased the amounts of secreted procathepsin D (Fig. 5, panel a), and analysed cystatin C levels (Fig. 5, panel b), and cysteine cathepsin proteolytic activity (Fig. 5, panel c) in the extracellular medium at acidic pH. The cystatin C in the conditioned medium of procathepsin D-secreting Luc-silenced cells was destroyed at pH 3.5 (Fig. 5, panel b, lane 1). As a consequence, there was an overall extracellular proteolytic activity of cysteine cathepsins (Fig 5, panel c, lane 1). The cystatin C in the conditioned medium of cathepsin D-silenced cells was not degraded at pH 3.5 (Fig. 5, panel b, lane 3), and the extracellular cysteine cathepsin proteolytic activity of these cells was significantly lower by 3-fold (Fig. 5, panel c, lane 3) than that of Luc-transfected cells (Fig. 5, panel c, lane 1). In the presence of pepstatin A, the break-down of cystatin C in the conditioned medium was abolished (Fig. 5, panel b, lanes 2 and 4), and the extracellular cysteine cathepsin proteolytic activity of these cells was significantly lower (Fig 5, panel c, lanes 2 and 4), than that of Luc-transfected cells (Fig. 5, panel c, lane 1) (active cathepsins ~ 40 nM as determined by E-64 titration).

In order to validate the functional relevance of this pathway at a pH that mimics the tumor microenvironment, we confirmed that extracellular hydrolysis of cystatin C at pH 5.6 in the extracellular medium of MCF-7 cells (Fig. 6, panel a) led to a significant increase of extracellular cysteine cathepsin proteolytic activity (Fig. 6, panel b). Among the different cysteine cathepsins detected in the conditioned medium of MCF-7 cells, we observed mainly mature cathepsin B (both single-chain and double-chain forms) whereas aminopeptidase cathepsin H, and cathepsins L, S and K were predominantly detected under their inactive pro-form (Figure 6, panel c). CA-074 blocked ~60% of the proteolytic activity towards Z-Phe-Arg-AMC, indicating that the majority of this activity was due to cathepsin B (data not shown). We therefore conclude that secreted cathepsin D degrades cystatin C in an acidic environment, leading to increased proteolytic activity of extracellular cysteine cathepsins, such as cathepsin B in particular (Fig. 7).

DISCUSSION

We show that cystatin C is both bound to procathepsin D secreted by breast cancer cells and is a substrate of the enzyme in the extracellular environment at a pH not normally associated with cathepsin D activity. Cystatin C is the most potent extracellular endogenous inhibitor of the cysteine cathepsins (15) inhibiting the growth and metastasis of many tumors (16, 26-28). Several studies have suggested the therapeutic use of cystatin C and cysteine cathepsin inhibitors (26, 29-31). Cysteine cathepsins, such as cathepsin B and cathepsin L, are frequently miss-regulated in human cancers, and have been implicated in angiogenesis, proliferation, apoptosis, invasion and metastasis (15, 32). Cysteine cathepsins are secreted into the extracellular milieu during cancer progression, where they take part in a vast

multidimensional network of proteolytic interactions involving metalloproteases and serine proteases, rather than simply functioning individually (17, 33). The complexity of the proteolytic activation cascade is enhanced by the presence of endogenous inhibitors specific for each class of proteases (16, 17). Here, we have demonstrated that the procathepsin D secreted by breast cancer cells interacts extracellularly with cystatin C in secretome at neutral pH.

Secreted procathepsin D has been previously described to act as an extracellular binding protein in breast cancer, for example the low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein-1 (LRP1) is a novel cathepsin D receptor on fibroblasts (8, 34). Moreover, interaction of secreted prosaponin and procathepsin D also occurred in the breast cancer cell culture medium (35). Our TAILS experiments performed with the secretomes of cath-D$^{-/-}$MEFs stably transfected with human cathepsin D or an empty vector showed that the amount of mature cystatin C in the extracellular environment was reduced in a cathepsin D-dependent manner, suggesting that cystatin C is a physiological substrate for cathepsin D. Earlier proteomic studies have shown that cystatin C is also a substrate of matrix metalloproteinase 2 (MMP-2), being specifically inactivated upon one cleavage, so highlighting the complexity of the proteolytic cascades that are operating in the tumor microenvironment (36).

We have now shown that procathepsin D extensively cleaves cystatin C in an acidic environment *in vitro*. The main peptide bonds cleaved by cathepsin D at low pH are Phe-Phe, Leu-Tyr, Tyr-Leu, and Phe-Tyr (37), which agrees well with the cleavage sites identified in the present study. Notably, the sensitivity of the proteomics approach used meant that other cleavage sites were also detected. Previous studies have shown that mature 34+14-kDa human cathepsin D inactivates *in vitro* at acidic pH different members of the cystatin family, such as stefin A, stefin B

and cystatin C (25, 38). It was described that 34+14-kDa human cathepsin D cleaves human cystatin C into five fragments *in vitro* (25), but this cleavage has never been previously demonstrated to occur *ex cellulo*. The procathepsin D cleavage sites we identified overlap those previously reported in other systems (25). Our findings indicate that the break-down of cystatin C by procathepsin D also occurs in the conditioned medium of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in an acidic environment (pH 5.5 to 6.8), very like that frequently found in tumors due to the production of excess acid in hypoxic cells (12, 13, 39). More recently, it was shown that cystatin C is a proteolytic target of cathepsin D in the commitment of hematopoietic stem cells to dendritic cells, indicating the relevance of this mechanism in other biological processes (40).

In the present study, we describe an increase in the proteolytic activity of the cysteine cathepsins in the acidic conditioned medium of MCF-7 breast cancer cells that paralleled the hydrolysis of cystatin C by procathepsin D. Among the different cysteine cathepsins detected in the conditioned medium of MCF-7 cells, we observed mainly mature proteolytically active cathepsin B whereas aminopeptidase cathepsin H and cathepsins L, S and K were detected as proenzymes. It has been suggested that secreted procathepsin D directly activates the secreted procathepsin B in an acidic environment, converting it into its mature active form (41). In this report, we confirmed that cathepsin B was well found mainly in mature form. Moreover, recent studies have indicated that the cysteine cathepsin-dependent invasiveness of tumors is linked to their proteolytic activity, and is enhanced in an acidic micro-environment (42-44). Our present findings strongly suggest that the procathepsin D secreted by breast cancer cells is part of the protease web of the tumor acidic micro-environment, destroying cystatin C and so increasing cysteine cathepsin proteolytic activity, such as cathepsin B in particular.

This novel influence of secreted procathepsin D on the steady-state concentration of cystatin C may be crucial for tumor progression and metastasis. Elucidating the networks of enzymatic activities that contribute to overall proteolysis during carcinogenesis may identify rate-limiting steps or pathways that could be targeted by anti-cancer treatment.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was supported by the 'Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale', University of Montpellier I, 'ANR Jeunes Chercheuses, Jeunes Chercheurs' which provided a fellowship for Valérie Laurent-Matha and the CHEMORES consortium (EU FP6; grant number: LSHC-CT-2007-037665) and by a Canadian Institutes of Health Research grant (CMO) and an Infrastructure Grant from the Michael Smith Research Foundation (University of British Columbia Centre for Blood Research) and by the British Columbia Proteomics Network; C.M.O. is a Canada Research Chair in Metalloproteinase Proteomics and Systems Biology. We thank Alix Joulin-Giet (Inserm U1100, Université François Rabelais, Tours, France) for western blot analysis of cysteine cathepsins. We thank Dr Vladimir Lazar (Head of genomic core facilities at Institut Gustave Roussy, France) and the CHEMORES consortium for transcriptomic experiments. We thank Simon Thezenas (CRLC Val D'Aurelle Paul Lamarque, Montpellier, France) for statistical analysis, and Dr Owen Parkes (Romagné, France) for checking the English text.

REFERENCES

1. Vignon, F., Capony, F., Chambon, M., Freiss, G., Garcia, M., and Rochefort, H. (1986) Autocrine growth stimulation of the MCF 7 breast cancer cells by the estrogen-regulated 52 K protein. *Endocrinology* **118**, 1537-1545
2. Capony, F., Rougeot, C., Montcourrier, P., Cavailles, V., Salazar, G., and Rochefort, H. (1989) Increased secretion, altered processing, and glycosylation of pro-cathepsin D in human mammary cancer cells. *Cancer Res* **49**, 3904-3909
3. Foekens, J. A., Look, M. P., Bolt-de Vries, J., Meijer-van Gelder, M. E., van Putten, W. L., and Klijn, J. G. (1999) Cathepsin-D in primary breast cancer: prognostic evaluation involving 2810 patients. *Br J Cancer* **79**, 300-307
4. Ferrandina, G., Scambia, G., Bardelli, F., Benedetti Panici, P., Mancuso, S., and Messori, A. (1997) Relationship between cathepsin-D content and disease-free survival in node-negative breast cancer patients: a meta-analysis. *Br J Cancer* **76**, 661-666
5. Berchem, G., Glondu, M., Gleizes, M., Brouillet, J. P., Vignon, F., Garcia, M., and Liaudet-Coopman, E. (2002) Cathepsin-D affects multiple tumor progression steps in vivo: proliferation, angiogenesis and apoptosis. *Oncogene* **21**, 5951-5955
6. Glondu, M., Coopman, P., Laurent-Matha, V., Garcia, M., Rochefort, H., and Liaudet-Coopman, E. (2001) A mutated cathepsin-D devoid of its catalytic activity stimulates the growth of cancer cells. *Oncogene* **20**, 6920-6929
7. Laurent-Matha, V., Maruani-Herrmann, S., Prebois, C., Beaujouin, M., Glondu, M., Noel, A., Alvarez-Gonzalez, M. L., Blacher, S., Coopman, P., Baghdiguian, S., Gilles, C., Loncarek, J., Freiss, G., Vignon, F., and Liaudet-Coopman, E.

(2005) Catalytically inactive human cathepsin D triggers fibroblast invasive growth. *J Cell Biol* **168**, 489-499

8. Beaujouin, M., Prebois, C., Derocq, D., Laurent-Matha, V., Masson, O., Pattingre, S., Coopman, P., Bettache, N., Grossfield, J., Hollingsworth, R. E., Zhang, H., Yao, Z., Hyman, B. T., van der Geer, P., Smith, G. K., and Liaudet-Coopman, E. (2010) Pro-cathepsin D interacts with the extracellular domain of the beta chain of LRP1 and promotes LRP1-dependent fibroblast outgrowth. *J Cell Sci* **123**, 3336-3346

9. Hu, L., Roth, J. M., Brooks, P., Luty, J., and Karpatkin, S. (2008) Thrombin up-regulates cathepsin D which enhances angiogenesis, growth, and metastasis. *Cancer Res* **68**, 4666-4673

10. Glondu, M., Liaudet-Coopman, E., Derocq, D., Platet, N., Rochefort, H., and Garcia, M. (2002) Down-regulation of cathepsin-D expression by antisense gene transfer inhibits tumor growth and experimental lung metastasis of human breast cancer cells. *Oncogene* **21**, 5127-5134

11. Hasilik, A., von Figura, K., Conzelmann, E., Nehrkorn, H., and Sandhoff, K. (1982) Lysosomal enzyme precursors in human fibroblasts. Activation of cathepsin D precursor in vitro and activity of beta-hexosaminidase A precursor towards ganglioside GM2. *Eur J Biochem* **125**, 317-321

12. Stubbs, M., McSheehy, P. M., Griffiths, J. R., and Bashford, C. L. (2000) Causes and consequences of tumour acidity and implications for treatment. *Mol Med Today* **6**, 15-19

13. Schornack, P. A., and Gillies, R. J. (2003) Contributions of cell metabolism and H+ diffusion to the acidic pH of tumors. *Neoplasia* **5**, 135-145

14. Griffiths, J. R., McIntyre, D. J., Howe, F. A., and Stubbs, M. (2001) Why are cancers acidic? A carrier-mediated diffusion model for H+ transport in the interstitial fluid. *Novartis Found Symp* **240**, 46-62; discussion 62-47, 152-153

15. Mohamed, M. M., and Sloane, B. F. (2006) Cysteine cathepsins: multifunctional enzymes in cancer. *Nat Rev Cancer* **6**, 764-775

16. Wallin, H., Bjarnadottir, M., Vogel, L. K., Wasselius, J., Ekstrom, U., and Abrahamson, M. (2010) Cystatins--Extra- and intracellular cysteine protease inhibitors: High-level secretion and uptake of cystatin C in human neuroblastoma cells. *Biochimie* **92**, 1625-1634

17. Mason, S. D., and Joyce, J. A. (2011) Proteolytic networks in cancer. *Trends Cell Biol* **21**, 228-237

18. Overall, C. M., and Dean, R. A. (2006) Degradomics: systems biology of the protease web. Pleiotropic roles of MMPs in cancer. *Cancer Metastasis Rev* **25**, 69-75

19. Kleifeld, O., Doucet, A., auf dem Keller, U., Prudova, A., Schilling, O., Kainthan, R. K., Starr, A. E., Foster, L. J., Kizhakkedathu, J. N., and Overall, C. M. (2010) Isotopic labeling of terminal amines in complex samples identifies protein N-termini and protease cleavage products. *Nat Biotechnol* **28**, 281-288

20. Kleifeld, O., Doucet, A., Prudova, A., Auf dem Keller, U., Gioia, M., Kizhakkedathu, J. N., and Overall, C. M. (2011) Identifying and quantifying proteolytic events and the natural N terminome by terminal amine isotopic labeling of substrates. *Nat Protoc* **6**, 1578-1611

21. Craig, R., and Beavis, R. C. (2004) TANDEM: matching proteins with tandem mass spectra. *Bioinformatics* **20**, 1466-1467

22. auf dem Keller, U., Prudova, A., Gioia, M., Butler, G. S., and Overall, C. M. (2010) A statistics-based platform for quantitative N-terminome analysis and identification of protease cleavage products. *Mol Cell Proteomics* **9**, 912-927

23. Watabe, S., and Yago, N. (1983) Phospholipids activate cathepsin D. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* **110**, 934-939

24. Tholen, S., Biniossek, M. L., Gessler, A. L., Muller, S., Weisser, J., Kizhakkedathu, J. N., Reinheckel, T., and Schilling, O. (2011) Contribution of cathepsin L to secretome composition and cleavage pattern of mouse embryonic fibroblasts. *Biol Chem* **392**, 961-971

25. Lenarcic, B., Krasovec, M., Ritonja, A., Olafsson, I., and Turk, V. (1991) Inactivation of human cystatin C and kininogen by human cathepsin D. *FEBS Lett* **280**, 211-215

26. Kopitz, C., Anton, M., Gansbacher, B., and Kruger, A. (2005) Reduction of experimental human fibrosarcoma lung metastasis in mice by adenovirus-mediated cystatin C overexpression in the host. *Cancer Res* **65**, 8608-8612

27. Huh, C. G., Hakansson, K., Nathanson, C. M., Thorgeirsson, U. P., Jonsson, N., Grubb, A., Abrahamson, M., and Karlsson, S. (1999) Decreased metastatic spread in mice homozygous for a null allele of the cystatin C protease inhibitor gene. *Mol Pathol* **52**, 332-340

28. Wegiel, B., Jiborn, T., Abrahamson, M., Helczynski, L., Otterbein, L., Persson, J. L., and Bjartell, A. (2009) Cystatin C is downregulated in prostate cancer and modulates invasion of prostate cancer cells via MAPK/Erk and androgen receptor pathways. *PLoS One* **4**, e7953

29. Bell-McGuinn, K. M., Garfall, A. L., Bogyo, M., Hanahan, D., and Joyce, J. A. (2007) Inhibition of cysteine cathepsin protease activity enhances

chemotherapy regimens by decreasing tumor growth and invasiveness in a mouse model of multistage cancer. *Cancer Res* **67**, 7378-7385

30. Abboud-Jarrous, G., Atzmon, R., Peretz, T., Palermo, C., Gadea, B. B., Joyce, J. A., and Vlodavsky, I. (2008) Cathepsin L is responsible for processing and activation of proheparanase through multiple cleavages of a linker segment. *J Biol Chem* **283**, 18167-18176

31. Turk, B. (2006) Targeting proteases: successes, failures and future prospects. *Nat Rev Drug Discov* **5**, 785-799

32. Turk, V., Kos, J., and Turk, B. (2004) Cysteine cathepsins (proteases)--on the main stage of cancer? *Cancer Cell* **5**, 409-410

33. Dean, R. A., and Overall, C. M. (2007) Proteomics discovery of metalloproteinase substrates in the cellular context by iTRAQ labeling reveals a diverse MMP-2 substrate degradome. *Mol Cell Proteomics* **6**, 611-623

34. Derocq, D., Prebois, C., Beaujouin, M., Laurent-Matha, V., Pattingre, S., Smith, G. K., and Liaudet-Coopman, E. (2011) Cathepsin D is partly endocytosed by the LRP1 receptor and inhibits LRP1-regulated intramembrane proteolysis. *Oncogene*

35. Laurent-Matha, V., Lucas, A., Huttler, S., Sandhoff, K., Garcia, M., and Rochefort, H. (2002) Procathepsin D interacts with prosaposin in cancer cells but its internalization is not mediated by LDL receptor-related protein. *Exp Cell Res* **277**, 210-219

36. Dean, R. A., Butler, G. S., Hamma-Kourbali, Y., Delbe, J., Brigstock, D. R., Courty, J., and Overall, C. M. (2007) Identification of candidate angiogenic inhibitors processed by matrix metalloproteinase 2 (MMP-2) in cell-based proteomic screens: disruption of vascular endothelial growth factor

(VEGF)/heparin affin regulatory peptide (pleiotrophin) and VEGF/Connective tissue growth factor angiogenic inhibitory complexes by MMP-2 proteolysis. *Mol Cell Biol* **27**, 8454-8465

37. Dunn, B. M., and Hung, S. (2000) The two sides of enzyme-substrate specificity: lessons from the aspartic proteinases. *Biochim Biophys Acta* **1477**, 231-240

38. Lenarcic, B., Kos, J., Dolenc, I., Lucovnik, P., Krizaj, I., and Turk, V. (1988) Cathepsin D inactivates cysteine proteinase inhibitors, cystatins. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* **154**, 765-772

39. Griffiths, J. R. (1991) Are cancer cells acidic? *Br J Cancer* **64**, 425-427

40. Martino, S., Tiribuzi, R., Ciraci, E., Makrypidi, G., D'Angelo, F., di Girolamo, I., Gritti, A., de Angelis, G. M., Papaccio, G., Sampaolesi, M., Berardi, A. C., Datti, A., and Orlacchio, A. (2011) Coordinated involvement of cathepsins S, D and cystatin C in the commitment of hematopoietic stem cells to dendritic cells. *Int J Biochem Cell Biol* **43**, 775-783

41. van der Stappen, J. W., Williams, A. C., Maciewicz, R. A., and Paraskeva, C. (1996) Activation of cathepsin B, secreted by a colorectal cancer cell line requires low pH and is mediated by cathepsin D. *Int J Cancer* **67**, 547-554

42. Gillet, L., Roger, S., Besson, P., Lecaille, F., Gore, J., Bougnoux, P., Lalmanach, G., and Le Guennec, J. Y. (2009) Voltage-gated Sodium Channel Activity Promotes Cysteine Cathepsin-dependent Invasiveness and Colony Growth of Human Cancer Cells. *J Biol Chem* **284**, 8680-8691

43. Jelassi, B., Chantome, A., Alcaraz-Perez, F., Baroja-Mazo, A., Cayuela, M. L., Pelegrin, P., Surprenant, A., and Roger, S. (2011) P2X(7) receptor activation

enhances SK3 channels- and cystein cathepsin-dependent cancer cells invasiveness. *Oncogene* **30**, 2108-2122

44. Brisson, L., Gillet, L., Calaghan, S., Besson, P., Le Guennec, J. Y., Roger, S., and Gore, J. (2011) Na(V)1.5 enhances breast cancer cell invasiveness by increasing NHE1-dependent H(+) efflux in caveolae. *Oncogene* **30**, 2070-2076

FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. Binding of cystatin C to procathepsin D secreted by breast cancer cells at neutral pH

(A) Sequence of cystatin C interacting with procathepsin D. Human cystatin C is synthesized as a 146-amino-acid protein. The signal peptide (residues 1-26) is shown in italic. Residues 39-146, isolated by the yeast two-hybrid method, are underlined.

(B) Binding of procathepsin D to cystatin C by GST pull-down. Radio-labeled human procathepsin D synthesized in the reticulocyte lysate system was incubated with glutathione-Sepharose beads containing GST-cystatin C (GST-Cyst C) or GST alone. GST proteins were stained with Coomassie (panel a), and bound procathepsin D was detected by autoradiography (panel b). The input corresponds to the lysate used for the binding reaction.

(C) Extracellular interaction of transfected procathepsin D and cystatin C. COS cells were transiently co-transfected with the expression vectors for human cystatin C and cathepsin D and the conditioned medium was obtained 48 h post-transfection. Panel a: the conditioned medium was immunoprecipitated with anti-cathepsin D M1G8 monoclonal, anti-cystatin C rabbit polyclonal, and control rabbit polyclonal

(IgG) antibodies. Panel b: immunoprecipitations with anti-cathepsin D M1G8 monoclonal, anti-cystatin C polyclonal, and MOPC monoclonal antibodies. Conditioned medium (CM) (100 µl), and cathepsin D, cystatin C and control (IgG or MOPC) immunoprecipitates (IP) were analyzed by anti-cathepsin D (panel a) and anti-cystatin C (panel b) immunoblotting. Arrows show co-immunoprecipitates of procathepsin D and cystatin C.

(D) Co-purification of secreted procathepsin D and cystatin C. Cystatin C was co-purified with procathepsin D in the extracellular culture medium of cathepsin D-transfected NIH-3T3 fibroblasts (panel a) and in MCF-7 cells (panel b). Cells grown to 90% confluence were incubated for 24 h in serum-free medium and this conditioned medium was loaded onto an anti-cathepsin D M1G8 affinity column. The eluted fraction (EF) corresponding to 2 µg of purified procathepsin D and conditioned medium were analysed by anti-cystatin C immunoblotting. Arrows show cystatin C co-purified with procathepsin D. Cystatin C secretion was analysed in the conditioned media of cancer cells maintained in DMEM with 10% FCS for 24 h by anti-cystatin C immunoblotting (panel c). NS, non-specific band showing sample loading.

Figure 2. Cystatin analysis in cath-D$^{-/-}$ MEFs transfected with cathepsin D

(A) Identification of protein termini affected by cathepsin D deficiency by TAILS

Comparison of the amounts of identified protein N-termini in the secretomes of cathepsin D deficient murine cells expressing human cathepsin D (CD55-/-cath-D) and of cells transfected with empty vector (control, CD55-/-SV40) is presented. The distribution of the ratios of cathepsin D expressing cells *versus* control (log2) among the identified N-termini in secretomes is shown. Protein termini whose amount changed more than 3-fold (log2 above 1.58 or below -1.58, highlighted in light grey)

were considered severely affected. An arrow indicates the bin in which the mature N-terminus of murine cystatin C was found.

(B) Identification of mRNAs affected by cathepsin D deficiency by transcriptomic analysis

Distribution of the expression values (in log2 of ratio) between CD55-/-cath-D and CD55-/-SV40 as boxplot, one for each replicate is shown. Expression values for cystatin C are represented by a diamond (values of 1.51 and 1.42), respectively. Conventional threshold (Fold-change >= 2 or <= -2, i.e log2(R) >= 1 or <= -1) was used to consider a gene as over- (respectively under-) expressed is shown as dashed line.

Figure 3. Cleavage of cystatin C by 52-kDa procathepsin D auto-activated to proteolytically-active 51-kDa enzyme at acidic pH

Panel a: recombinant 52-kDa procathepsin D was auto-activated to proteolytically-active 51-kDa cathepsin D by incubation at pH 3.5 for 1 h. It was then incubated with recombinant cystatin C at pH 3.5 with or without pepstatin A. Panel b: sites of cystatin C cleavage by proteolytically-active 51-kDa cathepsin D at low pH. Cleaved cystatin C peptides were separated by reverse-phase HPLC and subjected to NH2-terminal sequence analysis. (→), major sites cleaved by 51-kDa cathepsin D; (->), minor sites cleaved by 51-kDa cathepsin D; *, published cleavage sites of 34+14-kDa mature cathepsin D (25).

Figure 4. Degradation of cystatin C by procathepsin D secreted by breast cancer cells at acidic pH

(A) Time-course of cystatin C degradation in MCF-7 cells. Cells were incubated for 24 h in FCS-free DMEM without sodium bicarbonate buffered with 50 mM Hepes, pH 7. The 24 h conditioned medium was then incubated, with or without pepstatin A (50 µM), at 37°C at pH 3.5 by acidification with 1N HCl, for up to 180 min. Conditioned medium was analysed by anti-cathepsin D and anti-cystatin C immunoblotting. Panel a: 52-kDa procathepsin D auto-activated to 51-kDa cathepsin D in the acidic conditioned medium at 30 min in the absence of pepstatin A. Panel b: breakdown of cystatin C in the absence of pepstatin A.

(B) Influence of acidity on cystatin C degradation in MCF-7 cells. Cells were incubated for 24 h in DMEM without sodium bicarbonate buffered with 50 mM Hepes, pH 7. The conditioned medium was then incubated at the indicated pH using Britton-Robinson buffer for 1 h with or without pepstatin A (50 µM). Panel a: conditioned medium subjected to SDS-PAGE and anti-cystatin C immunoblotting. Panel b: mean ± SD (3 independent experiments). $P<0.05$ *versus* cystatin level in presence of pepstatin A for each pH (Student's *t*-test).

(C) Hydrolysis of cystatin C by procathepsin D secreted by MCF-7 cells. MCF-7 cells were transfected with Luc or cathepsin D siRNAs. 48 h-post-transfection, the culture medium was changed and conditioned media were prepared by incubating the siRNA-transfected cells in FCS-free DMEM without sodium bicarbonate buffered with 50 mM Hepes pH 7 for 24 h. Panels a and c: the procathepsin D and cystatin C secreted into the conditioned medium of cells transfected with Luc or cathepsin D siRNAs assessed by immunoblotting. Panel b: the conditioned media of cells transfected with Luc or cathepsin D siRNAs were then incubated at pH 3.5 for the indicated times with or without pepstatin A, and analysed by SDS-PAGE and anti-cystatin C immunoblotting. Panel d: the conditioned media of cells transfected with

Luc or cathepsin D siRNAs were then incubated at pH 5.6 for 2 h with or without pepstatin A, and analysed as in panel b.

Figure 5. Cystatin C degradation by procathepsin D led to increased proteolytic activity of the extracellular cysteine cathepsins in breast cancer cells at pH 3.5

MCF-7 cells were transfected with Luc or cathepsin D siRNAs. 48 h-post-transfection, DMEM medium without sodium bicarbonate buffered with 50 mM Hepes (pH 7) was added and the cells were incubated for a further 24 h in the absence of serum. Panel a: the procathepsin D and cystatin C secreted into the conditioned medium of cells transfected with Luc or cathepsin D siRNAs assessed by immunoblotting. Panel b: the conditioned media obtained from the siRNA-transfected cells secreting procathepsin D and Luc controls were incubated at pH 3.5 for 10 min with or without pepstatin A (50 µM). The cystatin C in the four corresponding conditioned media was analysed by SDS-PAGE and anti-cystatin C immunoblotting (lanes 1-4). Panel c: cysteine cathepsin proteolytic activity in the four conditioned media (lanes 1-4) (quadruplicate analysis). Means ± SD are shown. $P<0.005$ *versus* lane 1 (Student's *t*-test).

Figure 6. Cystatin C degradation led to increased proteolytic activity of the extracellular cysteine cathepsins in breast cancer cells at pH 5.6

Panel a: the conditioned medium obtained from MCF-7 cells was incubated at pH 5.6 for 1 or 2 h with or without pepstatin A (50 µM). The cystatin C in the four corresponding conditioned media was analysed by SDS-PAGE and anti-cystatin C immunoblotting. Panel b: cysteine cathepsin proteolytic activity in the four corresponding conditioned media. Mean values ± SD from 6 measurements are

shown. P<0.005 *versus* cysteine cathepsin proteolytic activity at 1 h in absence of pepstatin A (Student's *t*-test). Panel c: Detection of cathepsins B, H, L, K and S in the conditioned medium (CM) of MCF-7 cells by immunoblotting. Mature cathepsins B, H, L, K and S were used as control. *, proform; < mature form.

Figure 7. Model of cystatin C inactivation by procathepsin D in the tumor microenvironment of cancers cells

We propose that procathepsin D secreted in excess by cancer cells degrades cystatin C, thereby leading to an increased extracellular proteolytic activity of cysteine cathepsins, such as cathepsin B in particular. The procathepsin D secreted by breast cancer cells is therefore a new component of tumor progression that triggers the proteolytic networks by inactivating cystatin C.