IMMUNOLOGY. For the article “Single-cell analysis of normal and FOXP3-mutant human T cells: FOXP3 expression without regulatory T cell development,” by Marc A. Gavin, Troy R. Torgerson, Evan Houston, Paul deRoos, William Y. Ho, Asbjørg Stray-Pedersen, Elizabeth L. Ocheltree, Philip D. Greenberg, Hans D. Ochs, and Alexander Y. Rudensky, which appeared in issue 17, April 25, 2006, of Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (103, 6659–6664; first published April 14, 2006; 10.1073/pnas.0509484103), the authors note the incorrect placement of the α in Fig. 1B. In addition, the position of Fig. 1E was incorrect. The authors also note the omission of the γ after each instance of “IFN-” in Fig. 3. The corrected figures and their legends appear below. These errors do not alter the conclusions of the article.

**Fig. 1.** Flow cytometric detection of Foxp3 in murine and human cells. (A and B) Normal or Foxp3-deficient mouse lymph node cells were stained for Foxp3 and cell-surface markers by using digoxigenin-conjugated mAb 3G3 (A) or Foxp3-specific rabbit antibody (B). CD4+ gated lymphocytes are shown. (C–E) Normal (1792 and 1745) or FOXP3-deficient (IPEX) PBMC were stained for FOXP3 and lymphocyte markers by using digoxigenin-conjugated mAb 3G3 (C) or digoxigenin-conjugated Foxp3-specific rabbit antibody (D and E). Both CD4+ and CD8+ gated lymphocytes are shown. Additional IPEX-1 PBMC were not available for subsequent analysis with rabbit antibody. High background staining of Foxp3+ cells is a consequence of the three-step staining procedure.

**Fig. 3.** Induced FOXP3 does not suppress IL-2 or IFN-γ synthesis. (A) Freshly isolated or stimulated (100 ng/ml anti-CD3) total PBMC from donor 1745 were incubated with PMA, ionomycin, and monensin and stained for FOXP3 (rabbit IgG-digoxigenin), IL-2, IFN-γ, and surface markers as described in Materials and Methods. (B) The percentage of cytokine-expressing cells among FOXP3high, FOXP3low, or FOXP3− cells is plotted. The distinction between high and low FOXP3 expression was not made for CD4− cells and CD8− cells on day 0. Data are representative of three separate experiments.
PHYSIOLOGY. For the article “Hypoxia-inducible myoglobin expression in nonmuscle tissues,” by Jane Fraser, Luciane Vieira de Mello, Deborah Ward, Huw H. Rees, Daryl R. Williams, Yongchang Fang, Andrew Brass, Andrew Y. Gracey, and Andrew R. Cossins, which appeared in issue 8, February 21, 2006, of Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (103, 2977–2981; first published February 9, 2006; 10.1073/pnas.0508270103), the authors note that in the author line, the affiliations for Luciane Vieira de Mello, Yongchang Fang, and Andrew Brass appeared incorrectly, due to a printer’s error. In addition, the name Yongchang Fang should have appeared as Yongxiang Fang. The online version has been corrected. The corrected author and affiliation lines and the original author footnotes appear below.

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www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0602302103


www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0603451103

GENETICS. For the article “Long-range multilocus haplotype phasing of the MHC,” by Zhen Guo, Leroy Hood, Mari Malkki, and Effie W. Petersdorf, which appeared in issue 18, May 2, 2006, of Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (103, 6964–6969; first published April 21, 2006; 10.1073/pnas.0602286103), the authors note that a grant was incorrectly cited. In line 5 of the Acknowledgments, “National Institutes of Health Grants AI18029” should have read “National Institutes of Health Grants CA18029.”

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0603506103

GENETICS. For the article “Insights into TOR function and rapamycin response: Chemical genomic profiling by using a high-density cell array method,” by Michael W. Xie, Fulai Jin, Heejun Hwang, Seungmin Hwang, Vikram Anand, Mara C. Duncan, and Jing Huang, which appeared in issue 20, May 17, 2005, of Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (102, 7215–7220; first published May 9, 2005; 10.1073/pnas.0500297102), the authors wish to add a reference to a paper by C. W. Xu (1), who employed a microarrayer to fabricate bacterial and yeast cell microarrays on nitrocellulose membrane.

Hypoxia-inducible myoglobin expression in nonmuscle tissues

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Myoglobin (Myg) is an oxygen-binding hemoprotein that is widely thought to be exclusively expressed in oxidative skeletal and cardiac myocytes, where it plays a key role in coping with chronic hypoxia. We now show in a hypoxia-tolerant fish model, that Myg is also expressed in a range of other tissues, including liver, gill, and brain. Moreover, expression of Myg transcript was substantially enhanced during chronic hypoxia, the fold-change induction being far greater in liver than muscle. By using 2D gel electrophoresis, we have confirmed that liver expresses a protein corresponding to the Myg-1 transcript and that it is significantly up-regulated during hypoxia. We have also discovered a second, unique Myg isoform, distinct from neuroglobin, which is expressed exclusively in the neural tissue but whose transcript expression was unaffected by environmental hypoxia. Both observations of nonmuscle expression and a brain-specific isoform are unprecedented, indicating that Myg may play a much wider role than previously understood and that Myg might function in the protection of tissues from deep hypoxia and ischemia as well as in reoxygenation and reperfusion injury.

Myoglobin (Myg) has been intensively studied for many years in relation to protein structure (1). Myg is widely thought to be exclusively expressed in oxidative myocytes of skeletal and cardiac muscle, where it plays a role in oxygen storage (2). Undoubtedly the richest source of Myg protein is in the muscles of mammals such as whales and seals that undertake extended breath-hold dives (3). However, Myg is also expressed in the muscles of mammals such as whales and seals that undertake extended breath-hold dives (3). It is also expressed in a range of other tissues, including liver, gill, and brain. Moreover, expression of Myg transcript was substantially enhanced during chronic hypoxia, the fold-change induction being far greater in liver than muscle. By using 2D gel electrophoresis, we have confirmed that liver expresses a protein corresponding to the Myg-1 transcript and that it is significantly up-regulated during hypoxia. We have also discovered a second, unique Myg isoform, distinct from neuroglobin, which is expressed exclusively in the neural tissue but whose transcript expression was unaffected by environmental hypoxia. Both observations of nonmuscle expression and a brain-specific isoform are unprecedented, indicating that Myg may play a much wider role than previously understood and that Myg might function in the protection of tissues from deep hypoxia and ischemia as well as in reoxygenation and reperfusion injury.

Myoglobin expression | hypoxia adaptation | microarray | proteomics

Myoglobin (Myg) has been intensively studied for many years in relation to protein structure (1). Myg is widely thought to be exclusively expressed in oxidative myocytes of skeletal and cardiac muscle, where it plays a role in oxygen storage (2). Undoubtedly the richest source of Myg protein is in the muscles of mammals such as whales and seals that undertake extended breath-hold dives (3). However, Myg is also expressed in human oxidative muscle, and it has long been known that Myg expression is up-regulated in response to increased demand for oxygen or during hypobaric hypoxia (4).

The wider functional role of Myg is still under discussion, because the transgenic knockout in mouse does not give rise to oxygen or during hypobaric hypoxia (4).

We have explored responses to chronic hypoxia in the common carp, C. carpio, by using postgenomic screening techniques (11, 12). EST characterization of a large collection of cDNAs from multiple carp tissues (see carpBASE, http://legr.liv.ac.uk) has identified cDNAs for a number of hemoproteins, including four hemoglobin isoforms, one cytoglobin isoform, and a Myg isoform that corresponded precisely to a known carp gene, here termed Myg-1. The sequences of all of these genes aligned closely with the corresponding known isoforms from fish homologues (Fig. 1a).

We have also discovered a second, Myg isoform, Myg-2 (GenBank accession no. DQ338464). Despite a search for similar sequences in the databases, we were unable to identify a single hit. Myg-2 shares 78% sequence identity with Myg-1 and diverges particularly in two domains between the mouse and the carp (Fig. 1b). The sequence differences were mapped onto the structure of tuna Myg (Fig. 2), showing that none of the variable positions between the two carp isoforms contacted the bound heme.

By using cDNA microarrays containing 1,440 probes (13), including those for both Myg genes, we then explored transcript expression in carp exposed to hypoxia (0.8 mg O2/liter) over an 8-day period at either 17°C or 30°C. These two temperatures constitute differing levels of hypoxic stress because of the differing metabolic demands at the two temperatures. For liver, this analysis revealed a large number of responding genes, the most prominent of which was Myg (see Table 1, which is published as supporting information on the PNAS web site). We have also detected Myg transcript expression in brain, skeletal muscle, and gill. In some tissues, Myg expression was hypoxia-
corresponds with the available ESTs for contrast, liver, and gill and, to a much lesser extent, in brain (Fig. 4). By for distinguishing between the two isoforms. We found that PCR products isoform expression by designing PCR primers capable of distinction profiles as corresponding to Myg-1 for muscle, liver, and gill and both Myg-1 and Myg-2 for the brain.

Because of the possibility of cross-hybridization between the two types of cDNA probe, we tested the tissue-specificity of Myg isoform expression by designing PCR primers capable of distinguishing between the two isoforms. We found that PCR products for Myg-1 were generated against cDNA from heart, kidney, liver, and gill and, to a much lesser extent, in brain (Fig. 4). By contrast, Myg-2 products were evident only in brain, which corresponds with the available ESTs for Myg-2 being isolated from brain tissue. Therefore, we interpret the transcript expression profiles as corresponding to Myg-1 for muscle, liver, and gill and both Myg-1 and Myg-2 for the brain.

Given that transcripts may not be translated, we sought evidence for Myg protein expression (MYG) in nonmuscle tissues by using proteomic techniques. Initially, we separated protein extracts of liver from hypoxia-treated carp on 2D PAGE and, with predictions of protein size and pI in conjunction with mass spectrometry, located the spot containing the MYG protein corresponding to the Myg-1 isoform (Fig. 5a). This spot on digestion and sequence analysis by MS/MS generated four long peptide sequences that aligned perfectly against the predicted MYG-1 isoform (see Fig. 1b). We then undertook relative quantification of this spot by densitometry of silver-stained gels of liver extracts from five carp specimens for both control and hypoxia-treated groups. The details in Fig. 5a indicate the consensus differences in gel pattern, and Fig. 5b shows a 2.8-fold increase in relative amounts of protein in the livers of 5-day, hypoxia-treated carp (Student’s t test, P < 0.05). We also used an alternative quantification technique, namely iTRAQ (14), which directly compares the abundance of peptide fragments between control and 5-day-treated carp liver by using amine-specific peptide-tagging reagents. Again, this technique showed a 2.3-fold difference (Fig. 5c, P < 0.05).

Discussion

The liver plays a key role in the hypoxia-adaptation of the common carp, primarily through the up-regulation of anaerobic metabolism (15, 16). We now provide another potentially important hypoxia-adaptive response in this tissue, namely the substantial up-regulation of MYG-1 protein expression in liver and other nonmuscle tissues through a transcriptional mechanism. Interestingly, gill showed induced responses at both 17°C and 30°C, whereas brain and muscle showed induction only at the higher temperature. This result might indicate increased sensitivity of gill tissue to hypoxic disturbance, despite the fact that the gill would be exposed to the highest environmental PO2.

The expression of a liver Myg is unlikely to be unique to carp or even to members of the Cyprinidae family, because an EST clone that aligns to Myg has been isolated from zebrafish kidney and another from the liver of the minnow Fundulus (http://genomics.rsmas.miami.edu/funnybase). Also, Myg transcript expression has recently been detected in zebrafish gills as part of a wider oligoarray screen (17), although the implications were not explored. Even in the human, nonzero levels of Myg tran-
script have been detected on Affymetrix arrays in prostate, liver, and pancreatic tissue (Genecard, http://genecards.bcgsc.bc.ca). Furthermore, Myg SAGE tags have been discovered in prostate and Myg ESTs in thymus, liver, prostate, and lung.

An important question is whether the nonmuscle expression of this gene is biologically meaningful; does such expression truly represent expression within different cell types within the liver, gill, or brain, or might expression occur in smooth muscle or endothelial cells within the tissue microvasculature (18), or does the expression merely represent slippage of transcriptional control within tissue cells? In the liver of hypoxic carp, Myg constitutes up to 1.5% of the protein extract applied to the 2D gels and revealed by silver staining (see Fig. 5), which we calculate to be equivalent to 1.2 mg of Myg per g of wet tissue weight. This value exceeds that of cardiac muscle of Antarctic fish species (0.4–0.7 mg/g) (19) but is somewhat lower than that in the heart of the temperate Hemitripterus americanus (2.3 mg/g) (20). Thus, although the very low levels of Myg transcript in nonmuscle human tissues noted above may result from slippage, carp liver expresses protein amounts that compare with the "classical" tissue location for Myg, namely oxidative muscle fibers. This finding, together with the clearly regulated and tissue-specific pattern of Myg expression during hypoxia, supports the argument for a physiologically meaningful role.

Vascular smooth muscle cells do appear to express Myg (18), although the level of expression within smooth muscle cells and its precise cellular location remains uncharacterized. However, although we cannot exclude a smooth muscle component in nonmuscle tissues, it seems unlikely to account for more than a small proportion of what is an appreciable level of MYG protein expression, at least in liver. Moreover, we have observed major differences in transcript responses among the four tissue samples with respect to both fold-change and temperature. This tissue-specificity argues against a common mechanism, such as induction in arteriolar smooth muscle, although we cannot exclude the tissues being different simply because of their different positions in the circulatory loop and their different metabolic activities. Clarifying this point must await more precise definition of the cellular site(s) of protein expression in MYG-positive tissues when a suitable anti-carp MYG antibody becomes available.

Also, understanding the physiological role of MYG expression, particularly in the brain and retina, must await analysis of the effects of experimentally induced or ablated MYG expression on tolerance of hypoxia, reoxygenation, or reperfusion injury. Interestingly, Nitta et al. (21) have recently shown that the virally induced expression of Myg in rat liver significantly reduced the extent of ischemia-reperfusion injury. This important result demonstrates that, under some circumstances, Myg can act in roles other than as an oxygen store and may be a crucial agent for protection against the damaging effects of both oxygen deprivation and its subsequent restoration.

To our knowledge, the discovery of the carp Myg-2 gene is the first time that two Myg isoforms have been identified within a single genome. Both genes are clearly members of the Myg subfamily, and we show that the amino acid substitutions in Myg-2 relative to Myg-1 are not located in or close to the
heme-containing ligand-binding site. Instead, they are spread over the surface of the protein, mainly in loops where they might either affect the conformational flexibility of the critical hinge region of the protein or, alternatively, form a different interface with an as yet unidentified protein or multiprotein complex. Distinguishing between these options will require detailed functional analysis.

This Myg2 isoform might be linked to the proposed whole-genome duplication event in carp within the last 12–15 million years (22) that has resulted in duplications in other key environmentally sensitive genes (23). If so, then this gene is likely to be limited to a restricted clade within the Cyprinidae, including Crucian carp (Carassius carassius) and perhaps members of the anoxia-tolerant genus Carassius (crucian carp and goldfish), which also possess duplicated genomes. The brain-specific expression of carp Myg-2 points to promoter divergence in addition to divergence of the coding sequence, and this divergence might have developed after duplication through subfunctionalization of the ancestral promoter (24). In human brain and retina, neuroglobin appears to undertake roles attributed in muscle to Myg (25), and, in the retina, neuroglobin is expressed at the same high levels as observed for Myg in muscle. This very high level of expression is perhaps more consistent with a role in oxygen storage and diffusion than in the more enzymatic roles of handling reactive O2 species or NO. We have confirmed the existence of neuroglobin transcripts in carp brain by using PCR based on consensus fish neuroglobin motifs (data not shown). The existence of Myg-2 in carp neural tissue seems therefore, to augment rather than replace neuroglobin function.

In summary, we reveal the expression of the carp Myg-1 in some nonmuscle tissues, some of which display hypoxia-inducible expression. We also show the existence of a second isoform, Myg-2, located exclusively in brain but which is not hypoxia-inducible. These unprecedented observations may account in part for the carp’s hypoxia-tolerant physiology. Because nonmuscle Myg may also occur in the zebrafish, the phenomenon may well be more widespread, and the widely assumed muscle-only expression of Myg should not now be taken for granted. This interesting outcome justifies the use of open-screening approaches in revealing unexpected functional responses.

**Methods**

**Animals and Hypoxia Exposure.** Common carp were acclimated to either 17°C or 30°C for a 2-month period before hypoxia exposure. On day 0, the oxygen level was lowered to 0.8 mg/liter over a period of 3 hours, constituting a hypoxic stress of 8% and 10% normoxia at 17°C and 30°C, respectively. We sampled tissues from five to eight fish (1000–1100 h) on days 0, 1, 3, 5, and 8 after onset of hypoxia. Skeletal muscle was excised epaxially adjacent to the dorsal fin.

**Microarray Experiment.** For a full description of the array construction, cDNA sequencing, and annotation, refer to Gracey et al. (13). For the experiments reported here, we assessed a total of 366 microarrays for two temperatures (17°C and 30°C), five time points, five tissues (brain, heart, muscle, liver, and gill), all sampled with 5-fold biological replication and with dye-swap. The data were subjected to quality control analysis as described in ref. 13), normalized, and assessed statistically by using a popular signal-to-noise microarray statistic that uses permutation of the sample labels to control for the false-discovery rate associated with multiple testing procedures (26, 27). The raw microarray data files are available at ArrayExpress (accession no. E-MAXD-10).

**MYG-1 Protein Analysis.** Liver was homogenized in buffer [40 mM Tris base plus complete protease-inhibitor mixture (Roche Diagnostics)] and the homogenate centrifuged (15,000 χ g, 4°C, 30 min). Supernatant proteins were precipitated by trichloroacetic acid-acetone, and resuspended in 320 μl of rehydration buffer [8 M urea, 2 M thiourea, 4% [(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate (CHAPS), 1% ASB14 detergent, 0.2% biolytes, and 22 mM DTT]. Isoelectric focusing on pH 3–10 linear strips was carried out at 250 V for 15 min, 10 kV for 3 h, and a linear ramp 10–60 kV/h. Strips were equilibrated (Bio-Rad Literature Bulletin no. 4006166, www.biorad.com) and proteins resolved on 12.5% polyacrylamide gels at 100 V for 1 h and 200 V for 5 h at 15°C. Gels were silver-stained (28) and scanned, and data were analyzed by using the program PDEUEST V7.1 (Bio-Rad). For relative quantification, the measured density for the MYG-1 spot has been expressed relative to the sum of all detectable spots on the gel. Means were compared by using Student’s t test. Protein from four replicate fish from normoxic and 5-day-hypoxia-treated carp were each analyzed on replicate gels in two batches, each loaded with 150 μg of protein. Spots in the predicted location for Myg were excised in-gel and digested with trypsin, and the extracted peptides were analyzed by nano-LC (Ultimate) MS/MS (Q-TOF micro, Waters). Proteins
were identified by using the programs MASCOT and MASSLYNX PEPSXQ (Waters), searching against databases by using the FastS algorithm. For relative quantification by iTRAQ, the 10- to 30-kDa subfraction was first isolated by using spin concentrators, and the Myg in this subproteome was then analyzed by the manufacturer’s instructions. First-strand cDNA (1 µl; 1/20th of the total sample) served as template in a 50-µl PCR using 0.3 µl of Taq polymerase (5 units/µl; Bioline) and supplied 10× buffer, together with the individual isoform-specific primers (0.5 µm each), dNTPs (0.2 mmol/liter), and MgCl₂ (1.5 mmol/liter). Thermocycling included one cycle at 95°C for 2 min, followed by 27 cycles of 95°C for 20 s, 60°C for 20 s, and 72°C for 1 min 30 s and, finally, one extended polymerization step at 72°C for 4 min.

We thank Gregor Govan, Mark Prescott, and Michael Wilson for expert technical help. This work was supported by grants from the Natural Environment Research Council (U.K.) and the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (U.K.).