Innate immunity is promptly activated after the invasion of microbes through recognition of pathogen-associated molecular patterns by pattern-recognition receptors, including Toll-like receptors (TLRs) (1). The recognition of microbial components by TLRs effectively stimulates host immune responses such as proinflammatory cytokine production, cellular proliferation, and up-regulation of co-stimulatory molecules, accompanied by the activation of NF-κB and mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinases (2, 3). Although the inhibitory protein IκB family members sequester NF-κB in the cytoplasm of unstimulated cells, TLR-dependent IκB phosphorylation by the IκB kinase complex and degradation by the ubiquitin–proteasome pathway permit translocation of NF-κB to the nucleus (4). MAP kinases such as c-Jun N-terminal kinase (Jnk) and p38 are also rapidly phosphorylated and activated by upstream kinases in response to TLR stimulation (5). Moreover, TLR-mediated activity of NF-κB and MAP kinases is shown to be regulated at multiple steps regarding the strength and the duration of the activation (6).

Recent extensive experiments have identified a variety of modulators that have positive and negative effects on the activation of NF-κB and MAP kinases, including a family of serine/threonine kinase-like proteins called Trib (7). Toll-like receptors (TLRs) recognize a variety of microbial components and mediate downstream signal transduction pathways that culminate in the activation of nuclear factor-κB (NF-κB) and mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinases. Trib1 is reportedly involved in the regulation of NF-κB and MAP kinases, as well as gene expression in vitro. To clarify the physiological function of Trib1 in TLR-mediated responses, we generated Trib1-deficient mice by gene targeting. Microarray analysis showed that Trib1-deficient macrophages exhibited a dysregulated expression pattern of lipopolysaccharide-inducible genes, whereas TLR-mediated activation of MAP kinases and NF-κB was normal. Trib1 was found to associate with NF-IL6 (also known as CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein β). NF-IL6-deficient cells showed opposite phenotypes to those in Trib1-deficient cells in terms of TLR-mediated responses. Moreover, overexpression of Trib1 inhibited NF-IL6-dependent gene expression by down-regulating NF-IL6 protein expression. In contrast, Trib1-deficient cells exhibited augmented NF-IL6 DNA-binding activities with increased amounts of NF-IL6 proteins. These results demonstrate that Trib1 is a negative regulator of NF-IL6 protein expression and modulates NF-IL6-dependent gene expression in TLR-mediated signaling.
TLR ligands/IL-1 (12). However, whether Trib family members regulate TLR-mediated signaling pathways under physiological conditions is still unknown.

In this study, we generated Trib1-deficient mice by gene targeting and analyzed TLR-mediated responses. Although the activation of NF-κB and MAP kinases in response to LPS was comparable between wild-type and Trib1-deficient cells, microarray analysis revealed that a subset of LPS-inducible genes was dysregulated in Trib1-deficient cells. Subsequent yeast two-hybrid analysis identified the CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein (C/EBP) family member NF-IL6 (also known as C/EBPβ) as a binding partner of Trib1, and phenotypes found in NF-IL6-deficient cells were opposite to those observed in Trib1-deficient cells. Moreover, overexpression of Trib1 inhibited NF-IL6-mediated gene expression and reduced amounts of NF-IL6 proteins. Inversely, NF-IL6 DNA-binding activity and LPS-inducible NF-IL6-target gene expression were up-regulated in Trib1-deficient cells, in which amounts of NF-IL6 proteins were increased. These results demonstrate that Trib1 plays an important role in NF-IL6-dependent gene expression in the TLR-mediated signaling pathways.

RESULTS
Comprehensive gene expression analysis in Trib1-deficient macrophages
To assess the physiological function of Trib1 in TLR-mediated immune responses, we performed a microarray analysis to compare gene expression profiles between wild-type and Trib1-deficient macrophages in response to LPS (Fig. 1 A and Fig. S1, available at http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20070183/DC1). Out of 45,102 transcripts, we first defined the genes induced more than twofold after LPS stimulation in wild-type cells as “LPS-inducible genes” and identified 790 of them (Table S1). We next compared the LPS-inducible genes in wild-type and Trib1-deficient macrophages after LPS stimulation and found 59, 703, and 28 genes as up-regulated, similarly expressed, and down-regulated in Trib1-deficient cells, respectively (Table S1).

Among the up-regulated genes, several were subsequently tested by Northern blotting to confirm the accuracy. LPS-inducible expression of prostaglandin E synthase (mPGES), lipocalin-2 (24p3), arginase type II, and plasminogen activator inhibitor type II, which were highly up-regulated in the microarray analysis (Table S1), was indeed enhanced in Trib1-deficient macrophages (Fig. 1 B). Furthermore, in contrast to proinflammatory cytokines such as TNF-α and IL-6, which were similarly expressed between wild-type and Trib1-deficient cells in response not only to LPS but also to other TLR ligands, IL-12 p40 was down-regulated in Trib1-deficient cells (Fig. 1 C; Fig. S2, A–C, available at http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20070183/DC1; and Table S1). Thus, the comprehensive microarray analysis revealed that a subset of LPS-inducible genes is dysregulated in Trib1-deficient cells.

Previous in vitro studies demonstrate that human Trib family members modulate activation of MAP kinases and NF-κB (7–12). Both wild-type and Trib1-deficient cells showed similar levels and time courses of phosphorylation of p38, Jnk and extracellular signal-regulated kinase, and IkBα degradation (Fig. S2 D), indicating that the dysregulated
expression of LPS-inducible genes in Trib1-deficient cells might be the independent of activation of NF-kB and MAP kinases.

Interaction of Trib1 with NF-IL6
To explore signaling aspects of Trib1 deficiency other than NF-kB and MAP kinases, we performed a yeast-two-hybrid screen with the full length of human Trib1 as bait to identify a binding partner of Trib1 and identified several clones as being positive. Sequence analysis subsequently revealed that three clones encoded the N-terminal portion of a member of the C/EBP NF-IL6 (unpublished data). We initially tested the interaction of Trib1 and NF-IL6 in yeasts. AH109 cells were transformed with a plasmid encoding the full length of Trib1 together with a plasmid encoding the N-terminal portion of NF-IL6 obtained by the screening (Fig. 2 A). We next examined the interaction in mammalian cells using immunoprecipitation experiments. HEK293 cells were transiently transfected with a plasmid encoding the full length of mouse Trib1 together with a plasmid encoding the full length of mouse NF-IL6. Myc-tagged NF-IL6 was coimmunoprecipitated with Flag-Trib1 (Fig. 2 B), showing the interaction of Trib1 and NF-IL6 in mammalian cells.

TLR-mediated immune responses in NF-IL6–deficient macrophages
An in vitro study showing the interaction of Trib1 and NF-IL6 prompted us to examine the TLR-mediated immune responses in NF-IL6–deficient cells, because LPS-induced expression of mPGES is shown to depend on NF-IL6 (13). We initially analyzed the expression pattern of genes affected by the loss of Trib1 in NF-IL6–deficient macrophages by Northern blotting. LPS-induced expression of 24p3, plasminogen activator inhibitor type II, and arginase type II, as well as mPGES, was profoundly defective in NF-IL6–deficient cells (Fig. 2 C). We next tested IL-12 p40 production by ELISA. As previously reported, IL-12 p40 production by LPS stimulation was increased in a dose-dependent fashion in NF-IL6–deficient cells compared with control cells (Fig. 2 D) (14). In addition, the production in response to bacterial lipoprotein (BLP), macrophage-activating lipopeptide–2 (MALP-2), or CpG DNA was also augmented in

![Figure 2. Association of Trib1 with NF-IL6 and TLR-mediated responses in NF-IL6–deficient macrophages.](https://example.com/figure2.png)

(A) Plasmids expressing human Trib1 fused to the GAL4 DNA-binding domain or an empty vector were cotransfected with a plasmid expressing NF-IL6 fused to GAL4 transactivation domain or an empty vector. Interactions were detected by the ability of cells to grow on medium lacking tryptophan, leucin, and histidine (–L-W-H). The growth of cells on a plate lacking tryptophan and leucine (–L-W) is indicative of the efficiency of the transfection. (B) Lysates of HEK293 cells transiently cotransfected with 2 μg of Flag-tagged Trib1 and/or 2 μg Myc-tagged NF-IL6 expression vectors were immunoprecipitated with the indicated antibodies. (C) Peritoneal macrophages from wild-type or NF-IL6–deficient mice were stimulated with 10 ng/ml LPS for the indicated periods. Total RNA (10 μg) was extracted and subjected to Northern blot analysis for expression of the indicated probes. (D and E) Peritoneal macrophages from wild-type or NF-IL6–deficient mice were cultured with the indicated concentrations of LPS (D) or with 100 ng/ml BLP, 30 ng/ml MALP-2, or 1 μM, CpG DNA (E) in the presence of 30 ng/ml IFN-γ for 24 h. Concentrations of IL-12 p40 in the culture supernatants were measured by ELISA. Indicated values are means ± SD of triplicates. Data are representative of three (B) and two (C–E) separate experiments. N.D., not detected.
NF-IL6–deficient cells (Fig. 2E). Together, compared with Trib1-deficient cells, converse phenotypes in terms of TLR-mediated immune responses are observed in NF-IL6–deficient cells.

**Inhibition of NF-IL6 by Trib1 overexpression**

To test whether Trib1 down-regulates NF-IL6–dependent activation, HEK293 cells were transfected with an NF-IL6–dependent luciferase reporter plasmid together with NF-IL6 and various amounts of Trib1 expression vectors (Fig. 3A). NF-IL6–mediated luciferase activity was diminished by coexpression of Trib1 in a dose-dependent manner. Moreover, RAW264.7 macrophage cells overexpressing Trib1 exhibited reduced expression of mPGES and 24p3 in response to LPS (Fig. S3A, available at http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20070183/DC1). We next tested NF-IL6 DNA-binding activity by EMSA and observed less NF-IL6 DNA-binding activity in HEK293 cells coexpressing NF-IL6 and Trib1 than in ones transfected with the NF-IL6 vector alone (Fig. 3B), presumably accounting for the down-regulation of the NF-IL6–dependent gene expression by Trib1. We then examined the effect of Trib1 on the amounts of NF-IL6 proteins by Western blotting. Although the diminution of NF-IL6 by Trib1 was marginal when excess amounts of NF-IL6 were expressed, we found that the transient expression of lower levels of NF-IL6, together with Trib1, resulted in a reduction of NF-IL6 in HEK293 cells (Fig. 3C). Also, endogenous levels of NF-IL6 proteins in RAW264.7 cells overexpressing Trib1 were markedly less than those in control cells (Fig. 3D). These results demonstrated that overproduction of Trib1 might negatively regulate NF-IL6 activity in vitro.

**Up-regulation of NF-IL6 in Trib1-deficient cells**

We next attempted to check the in vivo status of NF-IL6 in Trib1-deficient cells by comparing the NF-IL6 DNA-binding activity in Trib1-deficient macrophages with that in wild-type cells by EMSA. Although LPS-induced NF-κB–DNA complex formation in Trib1-deficient cells was similarly observed, Trib1-deficient cells exhibited elevated levels of C/EBP–DNA complex formation compared with wild-type cells (Fig. 4A). We further examined whether the C/EBP–DNA complex in Trib1-deficient cells contained NF-IL6 by supershift assay. Addition of anti–NF-IL6 antibody into the C/EBP–DNA complex yielded more supershifted bands in Trib1-deficient cells than in wild-type cells (Fig. 4B). In addition, the C/EBP–DNA complex was not shifted by the addition of anti-C/EBPβ (also known as NF-IL6β) antibody (Fig. S4A, available at http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20070183/DC1), suggesting that NF-IL6 DNA-binding activity is augmented in Trib1-deficient cells. We then examined the amounts of NF-IL6 proteins by Western blotting (Fig. 4C). Compared with wild-type cells, Trib1-deficient cells showed increased levels of NF-IL6 proteins. Finally, we examined NF-IL6 mRNA levels by Northern blotting and observed enhanced expression of NF-IL6 mRNA in Trib1-deficient cells (Fig. 4D), which is consistent with the autocrine induction of NF-IL6 mRNA.
Especially regarding IL-12 p40, although the microarray data showed an almost twofold reduction of the mRNA in Trib1-deficient cells (Table S1), the production was three to four times lower than that in wild-type cells (Fig. 1C), suggesting translational control of IL-12 p40 by Trib1 in addition to the transcriptional regulation. Moreover, the transcription of the IL-12 p40 gene itself may be affected by not only the amount of NF-IL6 proteins but also the phosphorylation or the isoforms such as liver-enriched activator protein and liver-enriched inhibitory protein (16–18). The molecular mechanisms of how Trib1 deficiency affects IL-12 p40 production on the transcriptional or translational levels through NF-IL6 regulation need to be carefully studied in the future.

The name Trib is originally derived from the *Drosophila* mutant strain *tribbles*, in which the *Drosophila* *tribbles* protein negatively regulates the level of *Drosophila* C/EBP slbo protein and C/EBP-dependent developmental responses such as border cell migration in larvae (19–22). It is also of interest that Trib1-deficient female mice and *Drosophila* in adulthood are both infertile (unpublished data) (18). In mammals, other Trib family members such as Trib2 and Trib3 have recently been shown to be involved in C/EBP-dependent responses (23, 24). Mice transferred with bone marrow cells, in which Trib2 is retrovirally overexpressed, display acute myelogenous leukemia-like disease with reduced activities and amounts of C/EBPα (23). In addition, ectopic expression of Trib3 inhibits C/EBP-homologous protein–induced ER stress–mediated apoptosis (24). Thus, the function of tribbles to inhibit C/EBP activities by controlling the amounts appears to be conserved throughout evolution.

In this study, we focused on the involvement of Trib1 in TLR-mediated NF-IL6–dependent gene expression. However, given that the levels of NF-IL6 proteins were increased in Trib1-deficient cells, it is reasonable to propose that other non–TLR-related NF-IL6–dependent responses might be enhanced in Trib1-deficient mice. Moreover, Trib3 is also shown to be involved in insulin-mediated Akt/PKB activation in the liver by mechanisms apparently unrelated to C/EBP, suggesting that Trib family members possibly function in a C/EBP-independent fashion (25–27). Future studies using mice lacking other Trib family members, as well as Trib1, may help to unravel the nature of mammalian tribbles in wider points of view.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Generation of Trib1-deficient mice.** A genomic DNA containing the *Trib1* gene was isolated from the 129/SV mouse genomic library and characterized by restriction enzyme mapping and sequencing analysis. The gene encoding mouse Trib1 consists of three exons. The targeting vector was constructed by replacing a 0.4-kb fragment encoding the second exon of the
TRIB1 inhibits TLR-mediated C/EBP activity | Yamamoto et al.

**Western blot analysis and immunoprecipitation.** Peritoneal macrophages were stimulated with the indicated ligands for the indicated periods, as shown in the figures. The cells were lysed in a lysis buffer (1% Nonidet P-40, 150 mM NaCl, 20 mM Tris-Cl [pH 7.5], 5 mM EDTA) and a protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche). The cell lysates were separated by SDS-PAGE and transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membranes. For immunoprecipitation, cell lysates were preclariﬁed with protein G–sepharose (GE Healthcare) for 2 h and incubated with protein G–sepharose containing 1 μg of the antibodies indicated in the ﬁgures for 12 h, with rotation at 4°C. The immunoprecipitants were washed four times with lysis buffer, eluted by boiling with Laemmli sample buffer, and subjected to Western blot analysis using the indicated antibodies, as previously described (28).

**EMSA and supershift assay.** 2 × 10^6 peritoneal macrophages were stimulated with the indicated stimulants for the indicated periods, as shown in the ﬁgures. 2 × 10^6 HEK293 cells were transfected with 0.1 μg Myc–NF–IL6 and/or 4 μg Flag–TRIB1 expression vectors. Nuclear extracts were puriﬁed from cells and incubated with a probe containing a consensus C/EBP DNA-binding sequence (5′-TGCAGATTGGCGCAATCTGCA-3′; Fig. 4, A and B) or mouse 24p3-IL6 binding sequence (sense, 5′-CTTCTGTTCGTCTCACCTTGGCA-3′; antisense, 5′-TGAAGGGTGGACACAGGAAG-3′; Fig. 3 B), electrophoresed, and visualized by autoradiography, as previously described (28, 30). When the supershift assay was performed, nuclear extracts were mixed with the supershift-grade antibodies indicated in the ﬁgures before the incubation with the probes for 1 h on ice.

**Online supplemental material.** Fig. S1 showed our strategy for the targeted disruption of the mouse TRIB1 gene. Fig. S2 showed the strategy of proinflammatory cytokine production in response to various TLR ligands and the LPS-induced activation of MAP kinases and IkB degradation. Fig. S3 showed decreased expression of NF–IL6–dependent gene in TRIB1-overexpressing cells. Fig. S4 showed that the C/EBP–DNA complex in TRIB1–deficient cells contained NF–IL6, but not C/EBPβ. Table S1 provides a complete list of the LPS-inducible genes studied. Online supplemental material is available at http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20070183/DC1.

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