

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Hypoxia inducible transcription factor (HIF-1) regulates CXCL13 expression: Clinical implications in pediatric non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

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Received 8 November 2013; accepted 12 December 2013

Abstract

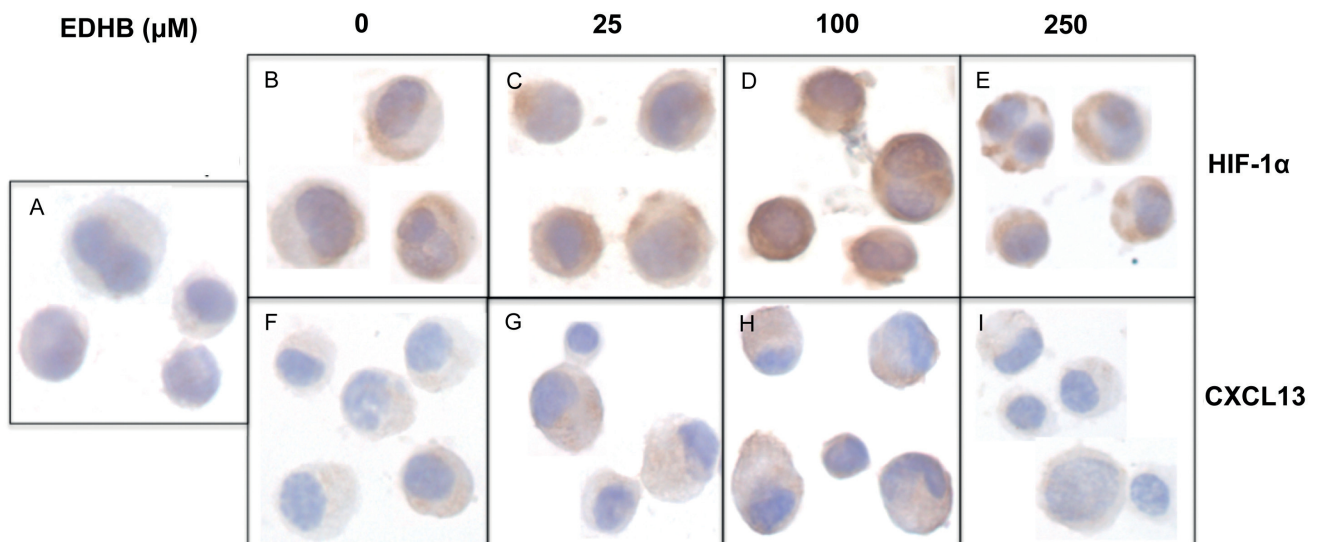
Background: Lymphomas are B and/or T cell clonal neoplasms in various states of differentiation, characteristically compromising lymph nodes. They are constituted by B and T lymphocytes that reach the node by chemokine-mediated recruitment including CXCL13. Hypoxia-inducible transcription factor (HIF-1 α) plays a role in cellular adaptation to oxygen concentration changes. It also regulates expression of chemokines such as CXCL12, CCL20, and CCL5 as well as some of their receptors such as CCR7 and CXCR4.

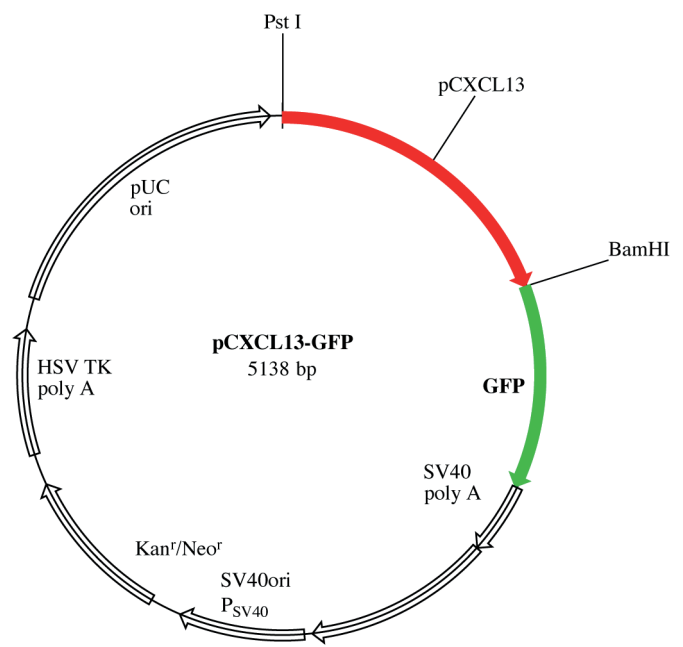
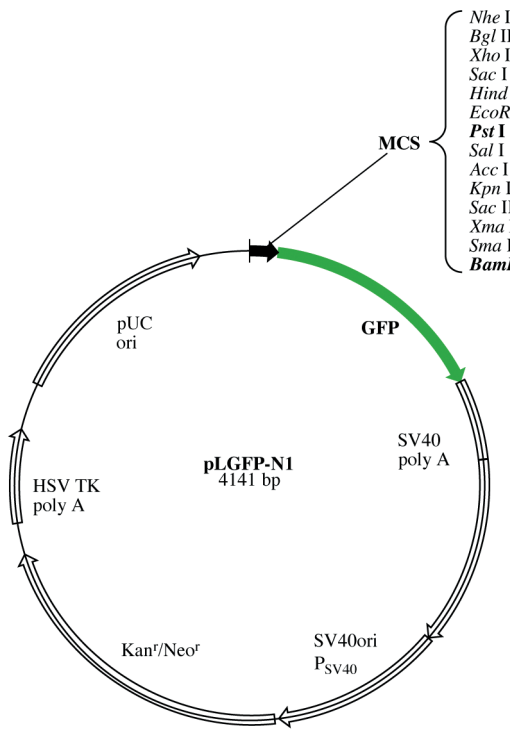
Methods: We performed *in silico* analysis of the CXCL13 promoter, pharmacologic modulation of HIF-1 α activity and, using reporter plasmids, site-directed mutation and DNA-protein interaction analysis we analyzed the relation between HIF-1 α activity and CXCL13 expression. Moreover, we did tissue microarray and immunohistochemistry to see the expression of HIF-1 α and CXCL13.

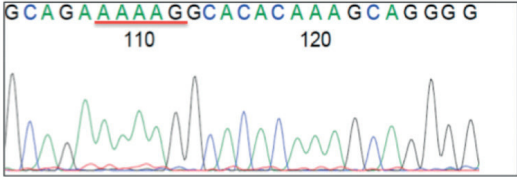
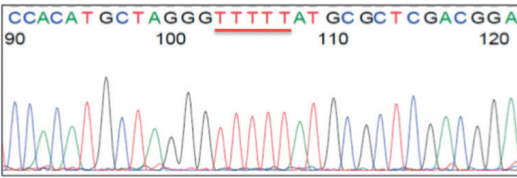
Results: This study detected three possible HIF-1 α binding sites suggesting that this chemokine may be regulated by the CXCL13 transcription factor. We showed that CXCL13 expression is directly dependent, whereby an increase in HIF-1 α activity increases CXCL13 expression and decreased HIF-1 α activity in turn decreases CXCL13 expression. We proved that HIF-1 α transcriptionally regulates the expression of CXCL13 in a direct manner. We established that HIF-1 α and CXCL13 are greatly overexpressed in the most aggressive pediatric lymphomas.

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<p>CAGAC<u>CACAG</u> GCAC</p>	<p>AAAAG</p>	
<p>AGGG<u>ACGTG</u> ATGC</p>	<p>TTTTT</p>	
<p>GCAAACC <u>CACAG</u> C</p>	<p>TTTTG</p>	