

# Hypoxia-inducible factor-1 $\alpha$ induces multidrug resistance protein in colon cancer

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**Abstract:** Multidrug resistance is the major cause of chemotherapy failure in many solid tumors, including colon cancer. Hypoxic environment is a feature for all solid tumors and is important for the development of tumor resistance to chemotherapy. Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF)-1 $\alpha$  is the key transcription factor that mediates cellular response to hypoxia. HIF-1 $\alpha$  has been shown to play an important role in tumor resistance; however, the mechanism is still not fully understood. Here, we found that HIF-1 $\alpha$  and the drug resistance-associated gene multidrug resistance associated protein 1 (MRP1) were induced by treatment of colon cancer cells with the hypoxia-mimetic agent cobalt chloride. Inhibition of HIF-1 $\alpha$  by RNA interference and dominant-negative protein can significantly reduce the induction of MRP1 by hypoxia. Bioinformatics analysis showed that a hypoxia response element is located at -378 to -373 bp upstream of the transcription start site of *MRP1* gene. Luciferase reporter assay combined with mutation analysis confirmed that this element is essential for hypoxia-mediated activation of MRP gene. Furthermore, RNA interference revealed that HIF-1 $\alpha$  is necessary for this hypoxia-driven activation of MRP1 promoter. Importantly, chromatin immunoprecipitation analysis demonstrated that HIF-1 $\alpha$  could directly bind to this HRE site in vivo. Together, these data suggest that MRP1 is a downstream target gene of HIF-1 $\alpha$ , which provides a potential novel mechanism for HIF-1 $\alpha$ -mediated drug resistance in colon cancer and maybe other solid tumors as well.

**Keywords:** hypoxia, hypoxia-inducible factor-1 $\alpha$ , multidrug resistance associated protein, transcriptional regulation, chemotherapy tolerance

## Introduction

Hypoxia is a hallmark for solid tumor microenvironment.<sup>1</sup> The rapid tumor cell proliferation often exceeds the rate of neovascularization, thus resulting in a tissue environment that lacks oxygen supply and has a low level of tumor tissue oxygen. Under this decreased cellular oxygen availability status, hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF)-1 $\alpha$  is often robustly increased.<sup>2,3</sup> HIF-1 $\alpha$  is the major transcriptional factor that mediates the cellular adaptive response to hypoxia. HIF-1 $\alpha$  could promote tumor growth by altering cellular metabolism, promoting angiogenesis, enhancing cell survival, decreasing cell apoptosis, as well as increasing drug resistance.<sup>4,5</sup>

HIF-1 $\alpha$  is mainly regulated at posttranscriptional level by protein modifications, including hydroxylation, acetylation, phosphorylation, and nitrosylation.<sup>6</sup> HIF-1 $\alpha$  is rapidly degraded under normoxic conditions. The oxygen-sensing prolyl hydroxylase domain (PHD) proteins hydroxylate HIF-1 $\alpha$  at conserved prolines, thereby allowing its binding with von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) tumor suppressor protein and the recruitment of the E3 ubiquitin ligase complex, leading to the ubiquitin-proteasome system-mediated degradation of HIF-1 $\alpha$ .<sup>7,8</sup> Decreased cellular oxygen availability inhibits PHD-dependent proline hydroxylation, resulting in HIF-1 $\alpha$  stabilization and

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translocation into nucleus. In the nucleus, HIF-1 $\alpha$  binds with the constitutively expressed partner HIF-1 $\beta$  at the hypoxia response element (HRE; 5'-RCGTG-3', R=A or G) site to form a heterodimer complex and drives the transcription of various downstream target genes.<sup>9</sup>

Tumor hypoxia has been known to be associated with chemotherapy failure for many years.<sup>10</sup> Among various mechanisms, drug efflux is an important contributor to chemoresistance. The multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) gene, encoding the membrane-resident P-glycoprotein (P-gp) that belongs to a family of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters, has been found to be a HIF-1 $\alpha$  target gene.<sup>11</sup> The multidrug resistance associated protein 1 (MRP1), another ABC transporter encoded by the *ABCC1/MRP1* gene, is a 190 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein that confers cellular resistance to a broad range of structurally and functionally unrelated chemotherapeutic agents.<sup>12</sup> MRP1 has also been reported to be associated with hypoxia-related drug resistance.<sup>13,14</sup> However, whether HIF-1 $\alpha$  can directly regulate the expression of MRP1 is still unknown. For the first time, here, we found that there is a HRE in the proximal promoter of MRP gene and that HIF-1 $\alpha$  can directly bind to this site in colon cancer cells. This provides a novel mechanism for HIF-1 $\alpha$ -mediated tumor drug resistance.

## Materials and methods

### Reagents

Human colon cancer Lovo cells were purchased from the Cell Center at the School of Basic Medicine, Peking Union Medical College (Beijing, People's Republic of China). DMEM (Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium) cell culture medium and one-step real-time polymerase chain reaction reverse transcription kit were purchased from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, CA, USA). Fetal bovine serum was purchased from National HyClone Bio-engineering Co., Ltd (Lanzhou, Gansu, People's Republic of China). Cobalt chloride (CoCl<sub>2</sub>) was purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Beijing Co., Ltd. (Beijing, People's Republic of China). All antibodies were from Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. (Santa Cruz, CA, USA). 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co. (St Louis, MO, USA). Ampicillin and streptomycin were purchased from North China Pharmaceutical Group Corp. (Shijiazhuang, Hebei, People's Republic of China). Fluorouracil (5-FU) was purchased from Shanghai Xudong Haipu Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd (Shanghai, People's Republic of China). Doxorubicin was purchased from Shenzhen Main Luck Pharmaceuticals Inc. (Shenzhen,

Guangzhou, People's Republic of China). HIF-1 $\alpha$  siRNA and scrambled siRNA (sc-35561) were purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology Corporation (Santa Cruz, CA, USA). Dominant-negative HIF-1 $\alpha$  expression vector (DN-HIF1) was constructed as described earlier.<sup>15</sup>

### Cell culture

Lovo cells were cultured in DMEM containing 10% FBS, 100 U/mL ampicillin, and 100 U/mL streptomycin at 37°C in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator. Cells were treated with various concentrations of CoCl<sub>2</sub> (0, 50, 100, 150, and 200  $\mu$ mol/L) for 24 hours and then collected for RNA or protein extraction.

### Real-time PCR

Total RNA from treated cells was extracted with Trizol, and quantitative RT-PCR (qRT-PCR) was performed on cDNA generated from total RNA using the protocol of the M-MLV Reverse Transcriptase kit (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). Amplification and detection of specific products were performed with the ABI Prism 7300 sequence detection system (Invitrogen, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) with the cycle profile according to the TOYOBO SYBR qRT-PCR Mix kit. Approximately 0.8  $\mu$ g RNA was reverse transcribed into cDNA according to the manufacturer's instructions. Then, 1  $\mu$ L cDNA from each sample was used as template to perform PCR reaction in a 20  $\mu$ L system with primers for HIF-1 $\alpha$ , MDR1, GLUT1 (glucose transporter 1), and MRP1. Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) was used as internal control. Primers were designed by Oligo 6 (Molecular Biology Insights, Inc., Cascade, CO, USA). Primer sequences are indicated in Table 1.

### Western blotting

Protein from treated cells was extracted with a lysis buffer (50 mmol/L Tris-HCl [pH 8.0], 150 mmol/L NaCl, 1% Triton X-100, 100 mg/mL PMSF) and protein concentrations were determined by Pierce BCA Protein Assay Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., Rockford, IL, USA). Protein was resolved on 12% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)-polyacrylamide gels and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane. Following blocking with 5% nonfat milk, the blots were incubated with primary antibodies (1:500) and secondary antibodies (1:10,000) for 2 hours at room temperature and then developed in a dark room.  $\beta$ -actin was used as internal control.

### Plasmid construction and luciferase assay

The 1221 bp 5' proximal promoter of human MRP1 gene was PCR amplified with the primers listed in Table 1. The PCR

**Table 1** Primers list

Primer name	Sequence (5'–3')	Temperature (°C)	Product (bp)
qPCR primers			
GLUT1 Fwd	TGG GCA TGT GCT TCC AGT AT	59	189
GLUT1 Rev	CCT CGG GTG TCT TGT CAC TT		
HIF-1 $\alpha$ Fwd	GCC GCT GGA GAC ACA ATC AT	55	181
HIF-1 $\alpha$ Rev	GAA GTG GCT TTG GCG TTT CA		
MDR1 Fwd	GGC AAA GAA ATA AAG CGA CTG A	58	417
MDR1 Rev	GGT GGA CAG GCG GTG AG		
MRP Fwd	AGC CAG AAA ATC CTC CAC GGT	59	217
MRP Rev	CAT CGC CAT CAC AGC ATT GAC		
$\beta$ -actin Fwd	CGG GAC CTG ACT GAC TAC CTC	59	582
$\beta$ -actin Rev	CTA GAA GCA TTT GCG GTG GA		
Cloning primers			
pLuc-MRPw Fwd	CTC AAG TAG CTG GGA CTA CAG GTG C	60	1,221
pLuc-MRPw Rev	CAG AGC GGG TCG GAG CCA TC		
pLuc-MRP –481 Fwd	TCA GCG GAC CGG GTT CAA AT	60	704
pLuc-MRP –255 Fwd	TGA AAA GTG GTC GCA GGG TGT GT	60	478
pLuc-MRpm Fwd	CTGGGTTTCTTCCTTCATGAAATCAGAGACTTTACAGGATGAAATG	58	N/A
ChIP primers			
MRP ChIP Fwd	CAG CCC TGC AAG TGA TTA GC	57	225
MRP ChIP Rev	ACA CCC TGC GAC CA		

**Abbreviations:** ChIP, chromatin immunoprecipitation; Fwd, forward; GLUT1, glucose transporter 1 gene; HIF-1 $\alpha$ , hypoxia-inducible factor-1 $\alpha$ ; MDR1, multidrug resistance 1 gene; MRP, multidrug resistance associated protein; qPCR, quantitative polymerase chain reaction; Rev, reverse; N/A, not available.

product was ligated into pGL3-basic plasmid construct upstream of the luciferase cDNA and verified by sequencing. The new recombined plasmid was named as pLuc-MRP1w (–998/+203). Similarly, we also made two 5' deletion constructs (–481/+203 and –255/+203). pLuc-HIF-1 $\alpha$  was kindly provided by X Zhan (Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China). These plasmids were then transfected into Lovo cells, and 12 hours later the cells were treated with 150  $\mu$ mol/L CoCl<sub>2</sub> for 24 hours. Firefly luciferase activity was measured and normalized to Renilla luciferase activity.

To produce mutated MRP1 promoter, base mutations from –376 to –373 (MRP1 promoter wild-type, 5'-GAACGTGGAG-3'; mutant, 5'-GAAATCAGAG-3') were generated using the QuikChange II XL Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA) with the primers listed in Table 1. The construct was confirmed by DNA sequencing and named as pLuc-MRP1m.

## Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) assay

ChIP assay was performed according to the kit (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA). Briefly, 1% formaldehyde in 1 $\times$  PBS was added into cell culture medium at 37°C for 10 minutes to cross-link DNA and transcription factors. Cells were then washed with PBS (phosphate buffered solution) twice and lysed in an SDS lysis buffer (50 mM Tris–HCl [pH 8.1], 10 mM EDTA, 1% SDS, and protease inhibitors).

Chromatin DNA was sheared to a size of 200–1,000 bp in a chilled sonicator. Primary antibodies for HIF-1 $\alpha$  or protein A IgG were then added to precipitate the DNA–transcription factors complex. The precipitate was washed with low salt, high salt, and lithium chloride immunocomplex buffer once sequentially. The antibodies were eluted from the DNA–transcription factors complex by freshly prepared elution buffer (1% SDS, 0.1 M NaHCO<sub>3</sub>), and 5 M NaCl was used to decross-link the complex. The decross-linked samples were incubated with RNase A and proteinase K. DNA was purified using phenol/chloroform/isoamyl alcohol extraction, and 2  $\mu$ L of sample was used for PCR with the primers listed in Table 1.

## Statistical analysis

Data are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD and analyzed with SPSS 10.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). *P*-values were calculated by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) or Dunnett's *t*-test. *P* < 0.05 was considered significant.

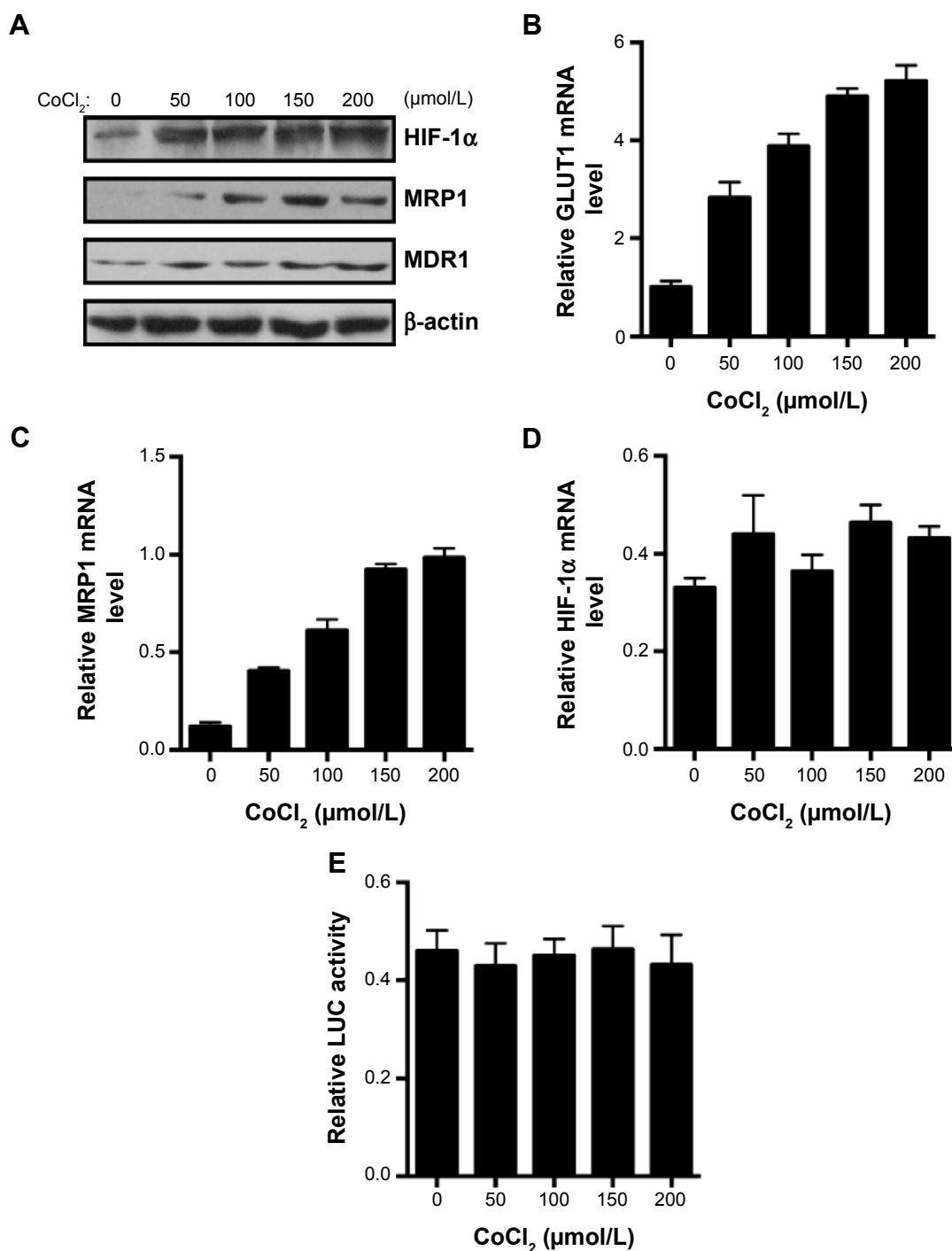
## Results

### Activation of HIF-1 $\alpha$ induces the gene expression of MRP in colon cancer cells

CoCl<sub>2</sub> is a common reagent used in vitro to mimic hypoxia-induced cell response by stabilizing HIF-1 $\alpha$  through inhibition of PHDs and occupying the VHL-binding domain of HIF-1 $\alpha$ .<sup>16</sup> CoCl<sub>2</sub> dose-dependently increased the protein

expression of HIF-1 $\alpha$ , MRP, and MDR1 in the colon cancer Lovo cells after 24 hours incubation (Figure 1A). Further analysis with real-time PCR showed that GLUT1, the known HIF-1 $\alpha$  target gene, was dose-dependently induced by CoCl<sub>2</sub>

(Figure 1B). CoCl<sub>2</sub> also dose-dependently increased the mRNA expression levels of MRP1 but not HIF-1 $\alpha$  (Figure 1C and D). There is no significant change in luciferase activity of HIF-1 $\alpha$  promoter construct after CoCl<sub>2</sub> treatment (Figure 1E),



**Figure 1** CoCl<sub>2</sub> stabilizes HIF-1 $\alpha$  and induces MRP1 gene expression in Lovo cells.

**Notes:** (A) Western blot analysis of protein levels of HIF-1 $\alpha$ , MRP1, and MDR1 in Lovo cells after CoCl<sub>2</sub> treatment for 24 hours.  $\beta$ -actin was used as internal control. Real-time PCR analysis of mRNA expression of (B) GLUT1, (C) HIF-1 $\alpha$ , and (D) MRP1 in Lovo cells after CoCl<sub>2</sub> treatment for 24 hours. (E) Lovo cells with HIF-1 $\alpha$  promoter luciferase constructs transfected were treated with CoCl<sub>2</sub> for 24 hours. Luciferase activity was analyzed by normalizing firefly luciferase activity with Renilla luciferase activity.

**Abbreviations:** GLUT1, glucose transporter 1 gene; HIF-1 $\alpha$ , hypoxia-inducible factor-1 $\alpha$ ; LUC, luciferase; MDR1, multidrug resistance 1 gene; MRP1, multidrug resistance associated protein 1; PCR, polymerase chain reaction.

which suggests that CoCl<sub>2</sub> did not have an effect on HIF-1 $\alpha$  transcription. Together, these results suggest that HIF-1 $\alpha$  regulates the gene expression of MRP1.

## Inhibition of HIF-1 $\alpha$ reduces the gene expression of MRP in colon cancer cells

To validate that the expression of MRP is regulated by HIF-1 $\alpha$ , we used siRNA to knockdown the expression of HIF-1 $\alpha$ . Transfection of HIF-1 $\alpha$  siRNA into Lovo cells reduced the HIF-1 $\alpha$  protein expression by 80% after 150  $\mu$ mol/L CoCl<sub>2</sub> treatment for 24 hours (Figure 2A). Accordingly, the mRNA level of MRP1 was reduced by 80% after HIF-1 $\alpha$  siRNA transfection. To further confirm that MRP mRNA expression is regulated by HIF-1 $\alpha$ , we transfected dominant-negative HIF-1 $\alpha$  into Lovo cells to inhibit the activity of HIF-1 $\alpha$ . Dominant-negative HIF-1 $\alpha$  lacks a DNA-binding domain, transactivation domains, and an oxygen-dependent degradation domain of HIF-1 $\alpha$ , thus its binding activity to the HRE is suppressed under hypoxia.<sup>15</sup> After transfection, we found that the mRNA level of MRP1 was reduced by 70% (Figure 2B). These data indicate that MRP1 could be a downstream target gene of HIF-1 $\alpha$ .

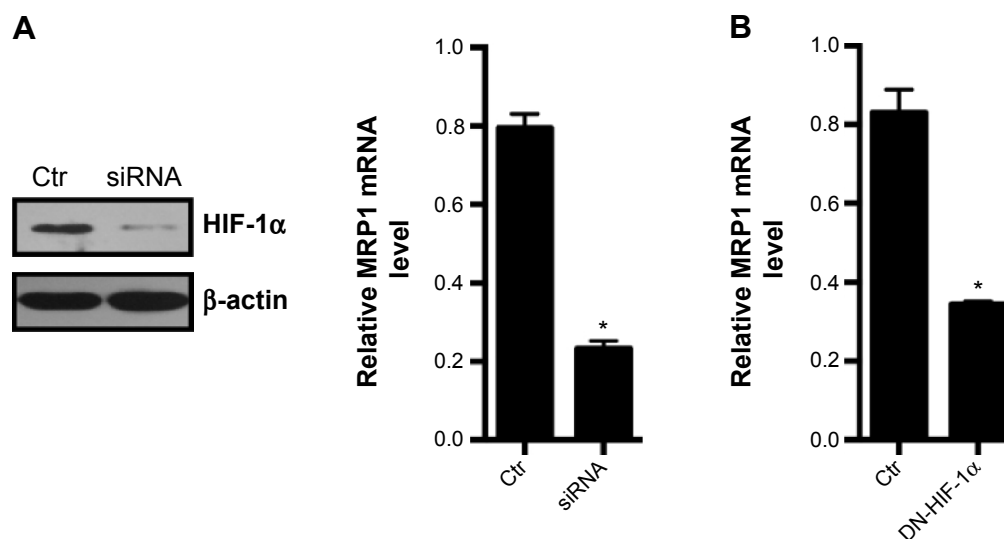
## HIF-1 $\alpha$ activates MRP through a HRE in the promoter of MRP

To identify the exact mechanism for HIF-1 $\alpha$ -regulated MRP1 expression, we cloned the 5' proximal promoter region (-998/+203) of MRP gene and ligated it into the

pGL3-basic luciferase reporter assay system. We found that treatment with 150  $\mu$ mol/L CoCl<sub>2</sub> for 24 hours significantly induced the luciferase activity of this MRP1 promoter construct (Figure 3A). Truncation of this MRP1 promoter construct to -481/+203 did not affect the luciferase activity, but a further truncation to -255/+203 greatly reduced the luciferase activity (Figure 3A). These data suggest that the region from -481 to -255 is important for regulating the MRP1 promoter activity. Through bioinformatics analysis, we found a HRE at -378 to -373. To validate that this element is critical to MRP1 promoter activity regulation, we generated a luciferase region construct containing mutations at this region. The result showed that this mutation construct had significantly lower activity compared to wild-type construct in the presence of CoCl<sub>2</sub> (Figure 3B). Consistently, inhibition of HIF-1 $\alpha$  expression also reduced the MRP1 promoter activity (Figure 3C). These results suggest that HIF-1 $\alpha$  regulates the expression of MRP through this HRE in the promoter of MRP1.

## HIF-1 $\alpha$ activates MRP through binding to the promoter of MRP

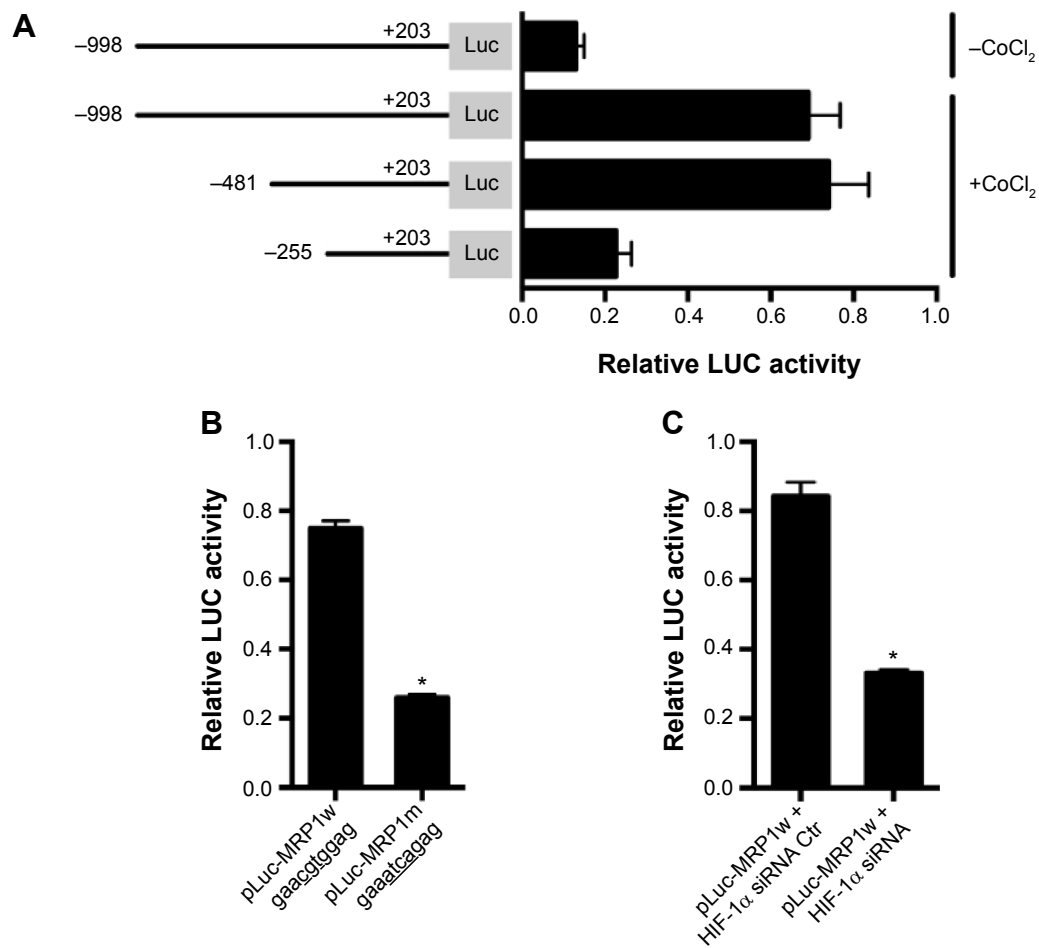
To further investigate whether HIF-1 $\alpha$  could directly bind to the promoter of MRP1, we performed ChIP assay. Figure 4A shows the sequence map of MRP1 proximal promoter, including HRE, primers for ChIP. HIF-1 $\alpha$  antibody, but not protein A IgG, can pull-down DNA fragments around the HRE site of MRP promoter after CoCl<sub>2</sub> treatment for 24 hours



**Figure 2** Suppression of HIF-1 $\alpha$  results in reduced expression of MRP1.

**Notes:** (A) Western blot analysis of HIF-1 $\alpha$  protein levels in Lovo cells after HIF-1 $\alpha$  specific siRNA transfection for 24 hours and a further incubation with CoCl<sub>2</sub> for 24 hours (left panel); real-time PCR analysis of mRNA expression of MRP1 in HIF-1 $\alpha$ -knockdown cells (right panel). (B) mRNA expression levels of MRP1 in dominant-negative HIF-1 $\alpha$ -transfected cells in the presence of 150  $\mu$ mol/L CoCl<sub>2</sub>. \**P*<0.05.

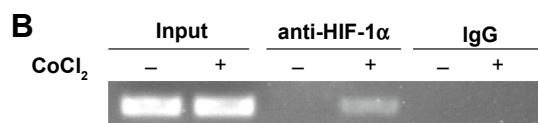
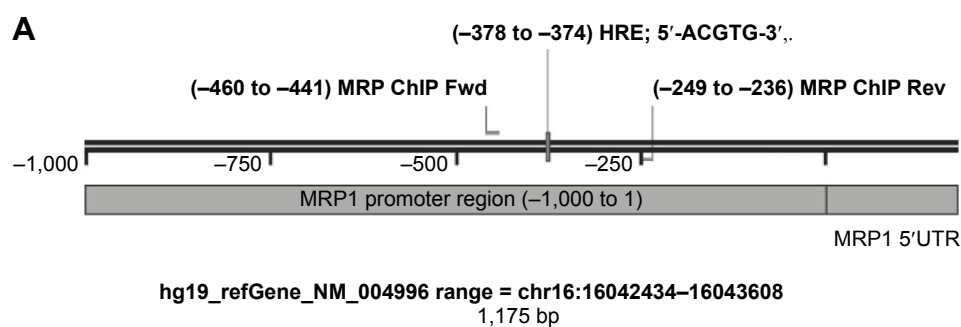
**Abbreviations:** Ctr, control; HIF-1 $\alpha$ , hypoxia-inducible factor-1 $\alpha$ ; DN-HIF-1 $\alpha$ , dominant-negative HIF-1 $\alpha$ ; MRP1, multidrug resistance associated protein 1; PCR, polymerase chain reaction.



**Figure 3** HIF-1 $\alpha$  regulates MRP1 expression through a HRE in the MRP1 promoter.

**Notes:** Lovo cells were transfected with (A) the MRP1 promoter luciferase constructs (-998/+203, -481/+203, and -255/+203), (B) pLuc-MRP1w and HRE-mutated MRP1 promoter luciferase construct pLuc-MRP1m, and (C) pLuc-MRP1w and HIF-1 $\alpha$  siRNA for 24 hours and then treated with or without 150  $\mu$ mol/L CoCl<sub>2</sub> for 24 hours. Luciferase activity was analyzed by normalizing firefly luciferase activity with Renilla luciferase activity. \* $P$ <0.05.

**Abbreviations:** Ctr, control; HIF-1 $\alpha$ , hypoxia-inducible factor-1 $\alpha$ ; HRE, hypoxia response element; LUC, luciferase; MRP1, multidrug resistance associated protein 1.



**Figure 4** HIF-1 $\alpha$  binds to MRP1 promoter at HRE site.

**Notes:** (A) The sequence map of MRP1 promoter including HRE, primers for ChIP. (B) Lovo cells were treated with or without 150  $\mu$ mol/L CoCl<sub>2</sub> and harvested at 24 hours for the ChIP assay as described in the "Methods" section. PCR primers encompassing HRE site were used.

**Abbreviations:** ChIP, chromatin immunoprecipitation; Fwd, forward; HIF-1 $\alpha$ , hypoxia-inducible factor-1 $\alpha$ ; HRE, hypoxia response element; MRP, multidrug resistance associated protein; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; Rev, reverse; UTR, untranslated region; IgG, immunoglobulin gamma.

(Figure 4B). This data suggests that HIF-1 $\alpha$  could directly bind to the promoter of MRP1 at the HRE site.

## Discussion

Colon cancer is the second most common cause of cancer-related deaths in industrialized countries.<sup>17</sup> Chemotherapy is a pivotal method for colon cancer prevention and treatment. However, despite significant advances in recent years, resistance to chemotherapy is still a major problem.<sup>10</sup> There are three major reasons for chemotherapy failure: inadequate intratumoral drug concentration, tumor cell intrinsic overexpression of drug efflux transporters, and tumor microenvironment-related factors such as hypoxia. It was reported that hypoxia decreased the efficacy of paclitaxel, doxorubicin, 5-FU, and oxaliplatin in colon cancer cell lines.<sup>18–20</sup> Here, we reported a novel mechanism for hypoxia-mediated chemoresistance in colon cancer cells.

Hypoxia has been known to cause radio- and chemotherapy resistance for several decades.<sup>21,22</sup> Tumor cell adaptation to hypoxia is a driving force for clonal selection of therapy-resistant tumor cells.<sup>23</sup> However, we have started to understand the molecular mechanisms of hypoxia-mediated chemoresistance in more detail only recently. Hypoxia can induce cell death in both normal and tumor cells, the latter are more resistant to hypoxia-induced cell death since they can adapt to hypoxic environment by transactivation of the expression of many genes.<sup>2</sup> These genes can affect many aspects of tumor biology such as vasculogenesis, cell proliferation, metabolic reprogramming, cell adhesion and metastasis, and drug resistance.<sup>3</sup> The major regulating transcription factor, HIF-1 $\alpha$ , has been shown to play a critical role in many of these hypoxia-mediated processes in various solid tumors.<sup>2,4</sup> Immunohistochemical staining showed that HIF-1 $\alpha$  is overexpressed in a majority of human solid tumors including colon cancer and their metastases.<sup>24,25</sup> Tumor HIF-1 $\alpha$  overexpression is often correlated with a poor survival prognosis.<sup>26</sup> Consistent with the clinical data, HIF-1 $\alpha$  can promote tumor growth in different mouse models.<sup>27</sup>

A contribution of HIF-1 $\alpha$  to drug resistance has been demonstrated in various tumors. Targeting HIF-1 $\alpha$  by small molecule inhibitors and genetic approaches such as RNA interference and dominant-negative-acting proteins can reverse hypoxic cell chemoresistance.<sup>28</sup> In the current manuscript, we found that genetic inhibition of HIF-1 $\alpha$  by siRNA and dominant-negative HIF-1 $\alpha$  reduced the expression of MRP1. This could be an important molecular mechanism for reversing drug resistance, in addition to the well-known

mechanism mediated by hypoxic induction of MDR1 in colon cancer.<sup>11,29</sup>

It has been reported that hypoxia-induced drug resistance in lung cancer cells may be reversed by knocking down of HIF-1 $\alpha$  through downregulation of MDR1 and MRP1.<sup>30</sup> In liver cancer cells, hypoxia and HIF-1 $\alpha$  can also induce the expression of multidrug resistance related proteins including MRP1.<sup>30</sup> However, whether HIF-1 $\alpha$  directly regulates MRP1 expression was not known. A previous study has shown that HIF-1 $\alpha$  can directly bind to the MDR1 gene promoter in colon cancer Lovo cells to induce the MDR1/P-gp through a HRE site.<sup>31</sup> Interestingly, bioinformatics analysis of the promoter region of the human *MRP1* gene revealed a classic HRE at positions –378 to –373 relative to its transcription start site.<sup>32</sup> The existence of a HRE is not evidence for a HIF-1 $\alpha$ -mediated response.<sup>33</sup> Thus, luciferase reporter constructs and ChIP assay were used to identify the hypoxia-responsive region of the promoter. Results from the luciferase assay narrowed the region to –481 to –255, and mutations of this HRE site resulted in an 80% decrease in hypoxia induction. Furthermore, HIF-1 $\alpha$  siRNA also greatly reduced HIF-1 $\alpha$ -mediated MRP activation. ChIP assay confirmed that HIF-1 $\alpha$  could directly bind to the predicted HRE site. Taken together, these data suggest that the sequence at position –378 to –373 functions as a classic HRE.

In summary, to our knowledge, for the first time we report that HIF-1 $\alpha$  can bind directly to the HRE site in the promoter of MRP gene to initiate its transcription under hypoxic conditions in colon cancer cells. Thus, here we found a novel mechanism for hypoxia- and HIF-1 $\alpha$ -driven drug resistance, which could provide novel insights and strategies to overcome tumor resistance.

## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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