

Arsenic trioxide regulates gastric cancer cell apoptosis by mediating cAMP

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Abstract. – OBJECTIVE: Gastric cancer is a common digestive tract tumor in clinic with increasing incidence. It is suggested that arsenic trioxide (As_2O_3) has an inhibitory effect on many kinds of digestive system tumors. This study evaluated the impact of As_2O_3 on the apoptosis of gastric cancer BGC-823 cells, and analyzed its relationship with cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP).

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Gastric cancer cell BGC-823 was intervened by different concentrations of As_2O_3 at 4 ng/ml, 8 ng/ml, and 16 ng/ml, respectively. BGC-823 cell apoptosis was evaluated by TUNEL assay. Cell cycle was determined by flow cytometry. cAMP and protein kinase C (PKC) was detected by radioimmunoassay. Apoptosis-related protein levels were tested by Western blot.

RESULTS: Compared with control group, As_2O_3 significantly increased BGC-823 cell apoptosis, blocked cell cycle in G0/G1 phase, elevated cAMP and Bax levels as well as downregulated PKC, Bcl-2 and c-myc expression ($P < 0.05$).

CONCLUSIONS: As_2O_3 induced BGC-823 cell apoptosis through up-regulation of the cAMP level and the down-regulation of the PKC level.

Key Words:

As_2O_3 , Gastric cancer, Apoptosis, cAMP, PKC.

process of apoptosis is regulated by cytokines and signaling pathways, such as Ca^{2+} , cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP), protein kinase C (PKC), and phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase signaling pathway. The cAMP is an important second messenger involved in cell proliferation, division, apoptosis, and other life activities⁶. PKC is a Ca^{2+} -dependent phospholipid-dependent protein kinase that can regulate cell apoptosis process. PKC elevation inhibits cell apoptosis, while PKC downregulation increases cell apoptosis rate⁷. This study selected gastric cancer BGC-823 cell line and intervened it with different concentrations of As_2O_3 to analyze the effect of As_2O_3 on BGC-823 cell apoptosis.

Materials and Methods

Experimental Cells

Gastric cancer cell line BGC-823 was provided by Xinjiang Medical University Culture Center (Urumqi, Xinjiang, China).

Reagents and Instruments

As_2O_3 was from ProSpec (ProSpec, East Brunswick, NJ, USA). RPMI-1640, penicillin, and streptomycin were provided by Gibco (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). The cAMP kit and PKC kit were got from Gibco BRL (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). The centrifuge was from Beckman (Beckman Coulter, Brea, CA, USA).

Experimental Methods

Conventional Cell Culture

BGC-823 cells were cultured in RPMI-1640 medium and maintained in 37°C and 5% CO_2 .

Introduction

Unlimited proliferation is characteristic of cancer cells. Except for number increase, they are also featured as apoptosis restriction^{1,2}. Arsenic trioxide, also known as As_2O_3 , is previously used in the treatment of acute myeloid leukemia. A recent study³ revealed that As_2O_3 has the inhibitory effect on digestive system neoplasm by inducing cell apoptosis. It is found that the

As₂O₃ Intervention

BGC-823 cells in logarithmic phase were seeded in a plate and treated with different concentrations of As₂O₃ at 4 ng/ml, 8 ng/ml, and 16 ng/ml, respectively.

TUNEL Assay

After treated by As₂O₃, BGC-823 cells were washed with PBS and added with TdT enzyme (Merck, Temecula, CA, USA). After added by the anti-digoxin antibody (Abcam, Cambridge, MA, USA), the cells were developed by DAB.

Cell Cycle Detection

BGC-823 cells in logarithmic phase were centrifuged and fixed at 4°C overnight. After treated by PI avoid of light for 30 min, the cells were detected by flow cytometry (BD, San Jose, CA, USA).

Radio Immunoassay

The cells were digested and treated by RIPA (Merck, Temecula, CA, USA) at 0°C for 30 min. After centrifugation, the supernatant was added with 3H-cAMP and 32P-substrate (Merck, Temecula, CA, USA). After centrifugation, the supernatant was treated with scintillation solution to test radioactivity according to the manual.

Western Blot

Total protein was extracted from cells and separated by SDS-PAGE. After blotted at RT, the membrane was incubated with primary antibody (1:200, -actin 1:500) and secondary antibody (1:2000) (Abcam, Cambridge, MA, USA) at RT for 1 h in sequence. After developed by buffer A and B, the membrane was read to observe the relative protein expression.

Statistical Analysis

SPSS 20.0 software (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA) was applied for data analysis. The data was presented as mean ± standard deviation. Enumeration data was compared by χ^2 -test, while measured data was compared by *t*-test. *p* < 0.05 was considered as statistical significance.

Results

As₂O₃ Induced BGC-823 Cell Apoptosis

After treated by As₂O₃, BGC-823 cell apoptosis was evaluated by TUNEL assay. Light gray staining was observed in BGC-823 cells of the

control group, while deep brown staining was shown in that of the experimental group. Cell apoptosis increased in the experimental group compared with that in the control group, which was in a dose dependence manner following the addition of As₂O₃ (*p* < 0.05) (Figure 1 and 2).

As₂O₃ Blocked BGC-823 Cell Cycle

Different concentrations of As₂O₃ were applied in the treatment of BGC-823 cells for 48 h. Flow cytometry was performed to test cell cycle. With the elevating doses of As₂O₃, the amount of cells in G0/G1 phase gradually increased, while that in S and G2/M phases declined (*p* < 0.05) (Figures 3 and 4).

As₂O₃ Affected cAMP and PKC Levels in BGC-823 Cells

cAMP and PKC levels in BGC-823 cells were tested by radioimmunoassay. The result demonstrated that As₂O₃ markedly upregulated cAMP level, while reduced PKC level in BGC-823 in a dose dependent manner (*p* < 0.05) (Figure 5).

As₂O₃ Affected Bcl-2, Bax, and Survivin Protein Expressions in BGC-823 Cells

Western blot was performed to determine Bcl-2, Bax, and Survivin protein expression in BGC-823 cells after the treatment of As₂O₃. It was found that levels of Bcl-2 and Survivin declined, whereas Bax expression enhanced in the experimental group following the increasing level of As₂O₃ concentration (Table I, Figure 6).

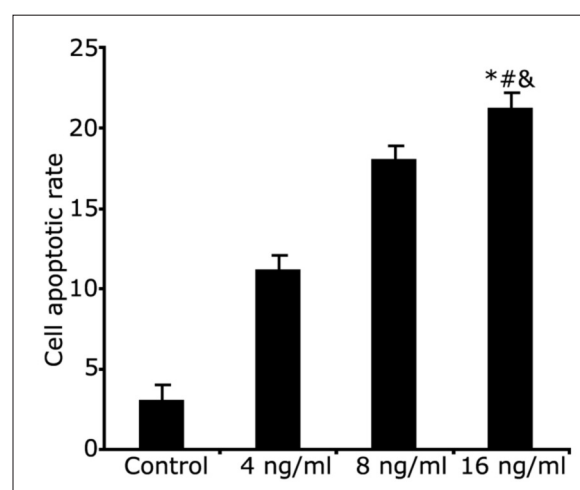


Figure 1. BGC-823 cell apoptosis analysis. **p* < 0.05, compared with normal control. #*p* < 0.05, compared with 4 ng/ml group. &*p* < 0.05, compared with 8 ng/ml group.

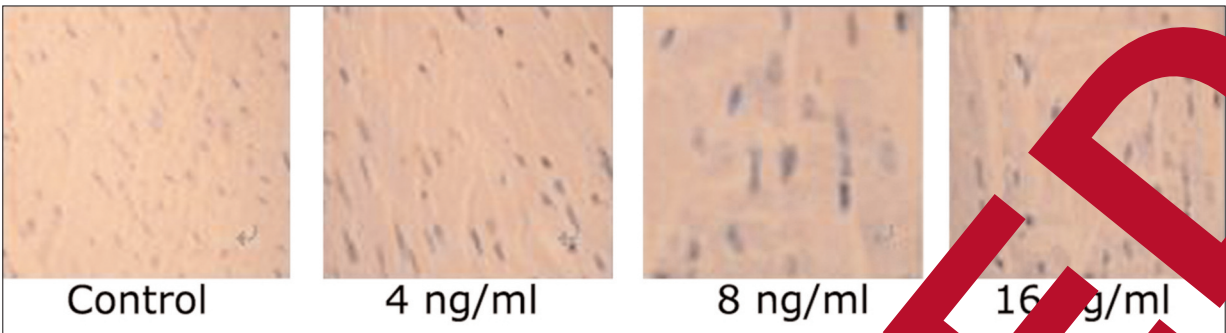


Figure 2. As_2O_3 induced BGC-823 cell apoptosis

Discussion

The formation of the malignant tumor is caused by malignant tumor cell unlimited proliferation, leading to an imbalance between cell survival and death. Cell number unlimited increase eventually forms the malignant tumor^{8,9}. It

was reported that As_2O_3 inhibited DNA and RNA synthesis process, resulting in chromosome mutation¹⁰. In this study, gastric cancer BGC-823 cells were treated with different concentrations of As_2O_3 to analyze its mechanism on apoptosis. TUNEL assay showed that the cells in the experimental group presented deep brown staining under a microscope. The cell apoptosis rate significantly increased in experimental group compared with control, and the rate was gradually upregulated following the rise of As_2O_3 concentration. It's suggested that As_2O_3 can induce gastric cancer BGC-823 cell apoptosis. It was reported that low concentration of As_2O_3 induced cancer cell apoptosis to suppress tumor growth¹¹. Our result also was consistent with previous finding that As_2O_3 caused thiol enzyme inactivation, block tumor cell cycle, inhibit tumor cell proliferation, and further induce tumor cell differentiation and apoptosis¹².

Cell cycle analysis revealed that cell rate in G0/G1 phase markedly increased, while in S and G2/M phases declined in BGC-823 cells treated by As_2O_3 in a dose-dependent manner. It

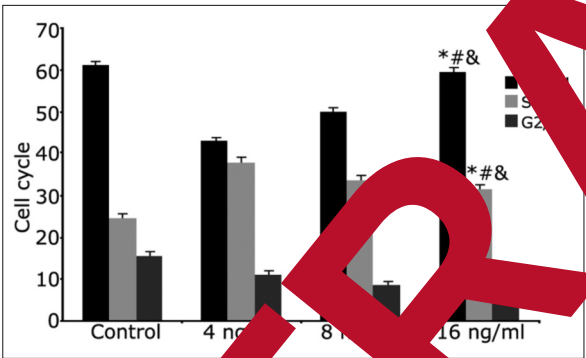


Figure 3. BGC-823 cell cycle analysis. * $p < 0.05$, compared with normal control; # $p < 0.05$, compared with 4 ng/ml group; & $p < 0.05$, compared with 8 ng/ml group.

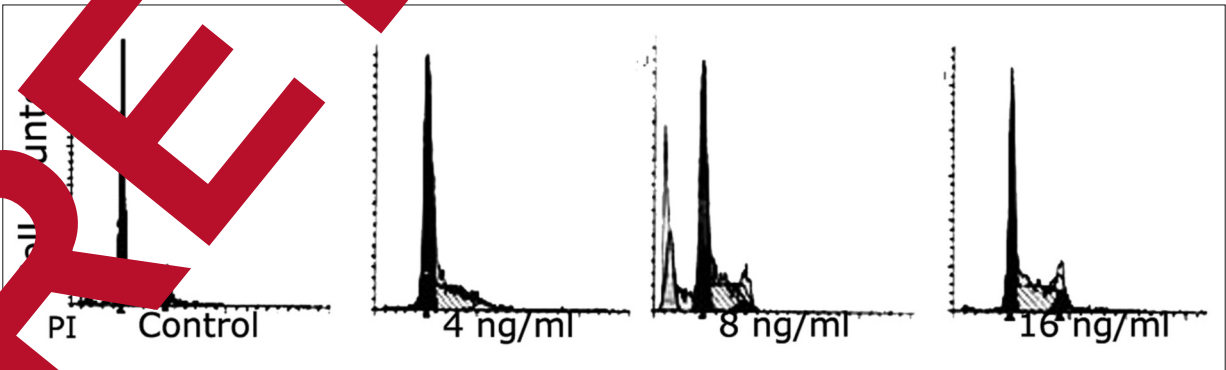


Figure 4. As_2O_3 blocked BGC-823 cell cycle.

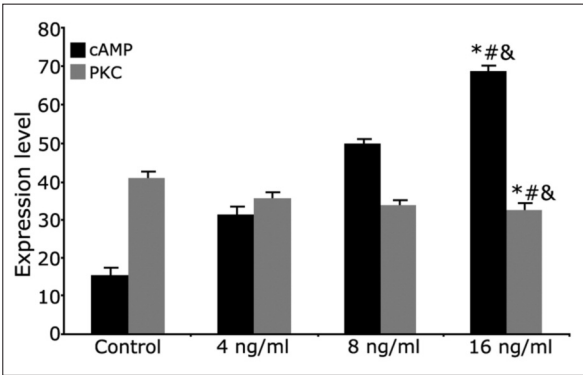


Figure 5. cAMP and PKC levels in GBC-823 cells. **p* < 0.05, compared with normal control. #*p* < 0.05, compared with 4 ng/ml group. &*p* < 0.05, compared with 8 ng/ml group.

indicated that As₂O₃ blocked GBC-823 cells in G0/G1 phase, thus to restrain cells entering S phase and suppress cell proliferation. Previous research proved that As₂O₃ could induce gastric cancer cell apoptosis and restrain cell cycle, resulting in gastric cancer cell necrosis and apoptosis and thus inhibiting cancer progression^{13,14}. cAMP, mainly activating protein kinase, was found to affect the endogenous endonuclease activity to achieve the purpose of apoptosis induction^{15,16}. PKC is a kind of protein kinase that affects signaling pathway and is involved in various physiological and pathological processes, such as cell metabolism, differentiation, and proliferation^{17,18}. Previous researches detected PKC and cAMP levels in the cells, and found that PKC downregulation and cAMP elevation obviously suppress cell proliferation and enhanced cell apoptosis. Our work demonstrated that As₂O₃ upregulated cAMP level and reduced PKC level in GBC-823 cells. It was proved that cAMP analogue or cAMP inducer significantly elevated cAMP concentration in the cells, which thus induced cell apoptosis. The induction effect

of cAMP on cells may be mediated by both PKA and cAMP dependent protein kinase, which in turn activated corresponding response element to exert its biological function. It seems that as a differentiation inducer, the induction of cAMP causes canceration. From the perspective of treatment, rebuilding the level of cAMP in the cells might be an effective strategy to inhibit the progression of the tumor. Our findings showed that As₂O₃ enhanced the cAMP level and declined PKC level in GBC-823 cells, which was proposed to be one of the mechanisms of promoting cell apoptosis.

Finally, we adopted Western blot to test the apoptosis-related proteins expression in GBC-823 cells, including the detection of Bcl-2, Bax, and Survivin. As₂O₃ treatment decreased Bcl-2 and Survivin levels, and enhanced Bax expression. Bcl-2 has been confirmed to be negatively correlated with apoptosis, while shows no effect on mitosis. As an important apoptosis suppressor, Bcl-2 is proved to reduce Bax expression level, thus suppress apoptosis through a series of signaling pathways. Survivin is the hotspot of anti-tumor treatment in clinic by involving in the regulation of cell apoptosis and regulating mitosis. Our study suggested that As₂O₃ induced cell apoptosis through downregulating Bcl-2 and Survivin expression while enhancing Bax level in GBC-823 cells.

Conclusions

As₂O₃ induced gastric cancer cell apoptosis by blocking GBC-823 cells in G0/G1 phase, elevating cAMP level, reducing PKC level, downregulating Bcl-2 and Survivin expression, and enhancing Bax level. It may be treated as new leads for the discovery of As₂O₃ therapy on gastric cancer. Further in-depth investigation needed to clarify the specific mechanism.

Table 1. Bax, and Survivin protein expression analysis in GBC-823 cells treated by As₂O₃.

Group	Bcl-2	Bax	Survivin
Experiment			
Control	0.53 ± 0.13*	0.16 ± 0.09*	0.53 ± 0.21*
4 ng/ml	0.27 ± 0.08*#	0.39 ± 0.11*#	0.29 ± 0.12*#
16 ng/ml	0.14 ± 0.01*#&	0.53 ± 0.37*#&	0.18 ± 0.07*#&
Control	0.89 ± 0.41	0.81 ± 0.57	0.72 ± 0.47

**p* < 0.05, compared with normal control. #*p* < 0.05, compared with 4 ng/ml group. &*p* < 0.05, compared with 8 ng/ml group.

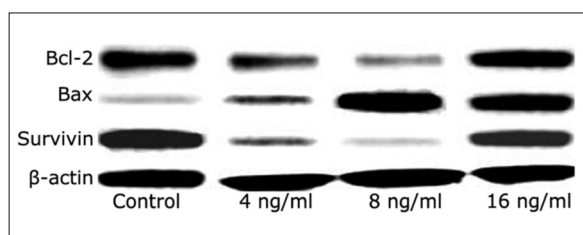


Figure 6. As₂O₃ affected Bcl-2, Bax, and Survivin protein expressions in BGC-823 cells.

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Conflict of Interest

The Authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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