



# HT - 29 Sulindac Lactacystin

## Effect of Lactacystin on the Sulindac-Induced Apoptosis Mechanisms in HT-29 Cells

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**Purpose:** One of possible mechanisms of the antineoplastic effect by nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) is an induction of apoptosis. The NSAIDs-induced apoptosis appears to be caspase- and mitochondria-dependent. The ubiquitin-proteasome system, which is a fundamental non-lysosomal tool that cells use to process or degrade a variety of short-lived proteins, is known to be involved in apoptosis and to be located upstream of mitochondrial changes and caspase activation. The present study was conducted to explore the potential role of proteasome pathway in NSAIDs-induced apoptosis.

**Methods:** We employed sulindac as a NSAID, and the lactacystin as a proteasome inhibitor to investigate the extent of the apoptosis in colon cancer cell line, HT-29 cells. The proteasome activity and the amount of apoptosis were quantified after cells were treated with 1 mM sulindac, 1µM lactacystin or both.

**Results:** Sulindac treatment caused apoptosis of the HT-29 cells in a time-dependent manner with resultant changes in nuclear morphology. Western blots also showed caspase-3 activation and PARP cleavage after sulindac treatment. Not only single treatment with lactacystin decreased proteasome activity, but co-treatment with sulindac enhanced decrease in proteasome activity further (P<0.01). Treatment with lactacystin only did not induce apoptosis. However, lactacystin augmented the induction of sulindac-induced apoptosis (P<0.01). This synergistic effect was also proven by Western blot analyses, where co-treatment augmented the caspase-3 activation and PARP degradation.

**Conclusions:** The combination treatment of sulindac

with a proteasome inhibitor lactacystin is suggested to be a very effective strategy for the induction of cancer cell apoptosis. Elucidation of the mechanism underlying the regression of colon cancers by combination of sulindac and lactacystin seems to be an immediate challenge in the near future. *J Korean Soc Coloproctol* 2003;19:61-66

**Key Words:** Sulindac, Apoptosis, Proteasome, Lactacystin, Colon cancer, Sulindac, , , Lactacystin,

( NSAIDs)  
 1 NSAIDs  
 가 가  
 , NSAIDs  
 2-4 NSAIDs  
 caspase  
 5  
 가 NSAIDs가  
 ,  
 가  
 6 Ubiquitin-proteasome system  
 (short-lived)  
 (non-lysosomal)

: , 3가 1  
 ( : 602-715)

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7  
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8

caspace  
NF-B, Bax Bcl-2  
9-12  
NSAIDs  
NSAIDs

NSAIDs  
NSAIDs  
NSAIDs sulindac  
lactacystin HT-29  
가

## 1)

(1) : Caspase PARP  
가 Rabbit polyclonal anti-human caspase-3  
antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA,  
USA) Rabbit polyclonal anti-human PARP antibody  
(Oncogene, Cambridge, MA, USA)

(2) : RPMI medium 1640 fetal bovine  
serum (FBS)(Gibco, Gaithersburg, MD, USA)

(3) : lactacystin  
III Suc-LLVY-AMC (Suc-Leu-Leu-Val-  
Tyr-aminomethylcoumarine)(Calbiochem, San Diego,  
CA, USA)

Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), RNase A, proteinase K,  
Poly-L-lysine, aprotinin, leupeptin, PMSF (Sigma, St.  
Louis, MO, USA), ECL western blotting de-  
tection reagents (Amersham International, Bucking ham-  
shire, UK)가

## 2)

HT-29 (KCLB 30038) 100 U/ml  
penicillin, 100 g/ml streptomycin 10% heat-  
inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS) 가 DMEM  
5% CO<sub>2</sub> 37°C

## 3) Sulindac

HT-29 24  
sulindac 가 Sulindac

DMSO -20°C  
sulindac  
trypan blue hema  
cytometer  
sulindac 72 1/2 (half-  
maximal inhibition dose) 1 mM

## 4)

## 가

cytocentrifuge  
slide glass Hoechst 33342  
250~300

## 4

## 5) Western blot

Sulindac 2×10<sup>6</sup> 200μl ice- cold  
solubilizing buffer [300 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris-Cl (pH  
7.6), 0.5% TritonX-100, 2 mM PMSF, 2μl/ml aprotinin and  
2μl/ml leupeptin] 4°C 30  
4°C 15 14,000 rpm  
SDS Na-DOC (final con-  
centration 0.2%, respectively) 가

Bradford (Bio-Rad protein assay)

7.5% SDS/PAGE 가

NC caspase-3 PARP  
ECL  
western blotting reagents LAS-1000PLUS  
(Fujifilm, Japan)

## 6)

Sulindac  
[10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 1 mM EDTA, 2 mM ATP,  
20% glycerol, and 4 mM dithiothreitol (DTT)]  
4°C 10 13,000 rpm  
(20μg of protein) 37°C  
[0.05 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 0.5  
mM EDTA, 50μM Suc-LLVY-AMC] 1  
modular fluorimetric  
system (Spex Edison, NJ, USA)  
AMC (50μM)

7) **lactacystin**

1 mM sulindac  
1 μM lactacystin

8)

±

one-tailed Student's t

test

P<0.05

1) **HT-29**

**Sulindac**

HT-29 1 mM sulindac

Hoechst sulindac

가 (Fig. 1A)

(Fig 1B).

가

(Fig. 1C). Western blots

sulindac

caspase-3

PARP

가 가

(Fig. 1D).

2) **Sulindac**

**Lactacystin**

sulindac

lactacystin

. 1 μM lactacystin

, 1 μM lactacystin 1 mM

sulindac

가

(Fig. 2, P < 0.01). 1 mM lactacystin

1 mM sulindac

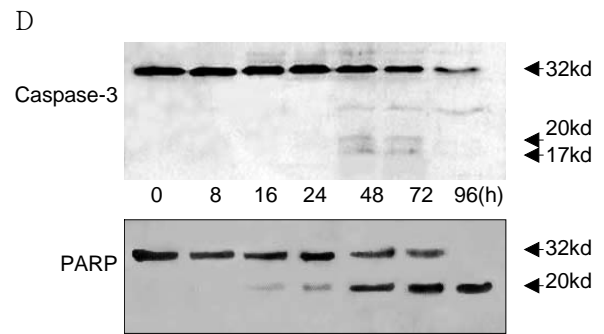
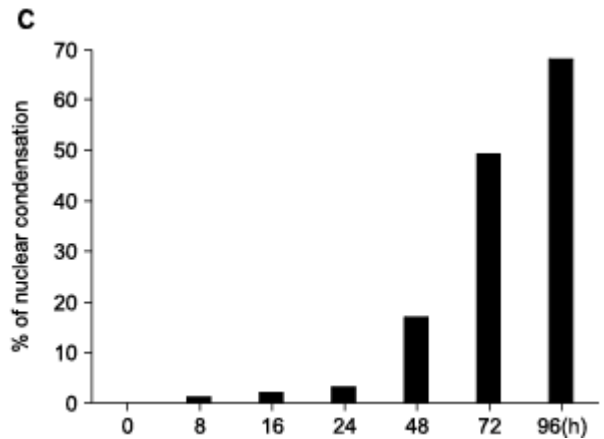
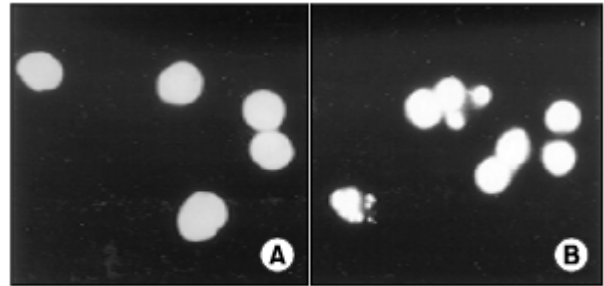
sulindac

가

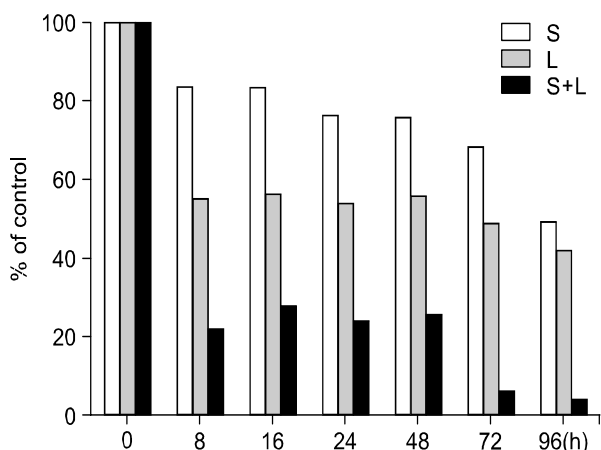
(Fig. 3A, P<0.01). Western blot  
caspase-3 PARP 가 가

lactacystin sulindac

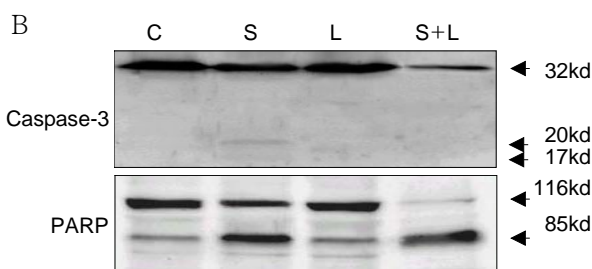
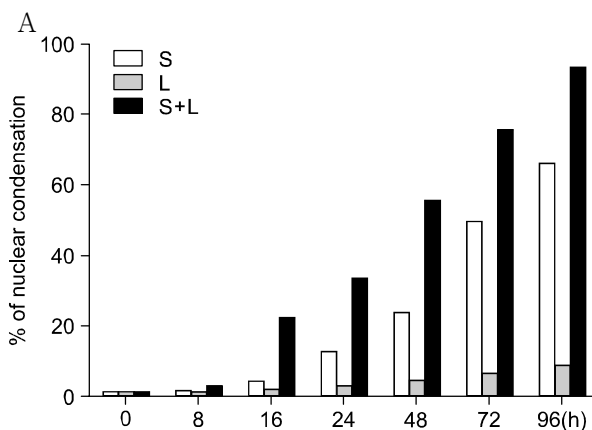
(Fig. 3B).



**Fig. 1.** Key manifestations of sulindac-induced apoptosis mechanisms in HT-29 cells (A & B) by Hoechst 33342 staining. Whereas the control cells had typical round nuclei (A), cells treated with 1 mM sulindac showed fragmented atypical nuclei (B). (C) Quantification of apoptotic cells after Hoechst staining. Four independent assays were performed and data shown were the mean±SD obtained from triplicates of each experiment. (D) Western blot showing caspase-3 activation (top) and PARP cleavage (bottom). Sulindac induced caspase-3 activation and PARP degradation, and produced the processed caspase-3 p20 and PARP p85 cleavage products.



**Fig. 2.** Time course proteasome activity assay in HT-29 cells. After incubation with proteasome activity buffer, the intensity of fluorescence was measured by a modular fluorimetric system. Data were expressed as the percent of control. Proteasome activity decreased after 1 mM sulindac treatment compared to the control ( $P < 0.01$ , 8~96 h). The activity was lower in co-treated-group compared to sulindac or lactacystin only treated-group ( $P < 0.01$ , 8~96 h). S = sulindac; L = lactacystin; S+L = sulindac+lactacystin.



**Fig. 3.** Sulindac-induced apoptosis mechanisms were augmented by co-treatment of 1 μ l lactacystin. (A) The extent of apoptosis was augmented in co-treated-group compared to sulindac only treated-group ( $P < .01$ , 16~96 h). (B) Western blot showing caspase-3 activation and PARP cleavage. Co-treatment of lactacystin augmented sulindac-induced caspase-3 activation and PARP degradation, and production of the processed caspase-3 p20 and PARP p85 cleavage products. S = sulindac; L = lactacystin; S+L = sulindac+lactacystin.

NSAIDs가  
 1,3  
 NSAIDs  
 sulindac  
 가  
 7,8  
 가  
 가  
 Loda 19  
 가  
 가  
 p53  
 20  
 NSAIDs  
 HT-29  
 NSAIDs  
 sulindac  
 가  
 가  
 13,14  
 가

가  
 가  
 가  
 (tumor necrosis factor)  
 15,16  
 가  
 가  
 NF- $\kappa$ B  
 16  
 (acute promyelocytic leukemia)  
 PML/RARalpha  
 retinoic acid  
 17  
 C-26

가

18

가

lactacytrine sulindac

가

1µM lactacystin 1 mM sulindac  
2.5 mM sulindac

, 1 mM sulindac

lactacystin 0.5 mM sulindac

HT-29

NSAIDs sulindac

lactacystin 가

가

dac lactacystin 가

. Sulindac lactacystin

가

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