



p21/WAF/CIP

apoptosis 1999;17(1):70-77

1. SCK(mammary adenocarcinoma cells of A/J mice)  
 RPMI 1640 (Gibco/BRL, Grand Island, NY) sodium bicarbonate(0.2%), 10%(vol/vol) (Hyclone Co., Logan, UT), penicilline(50units/ml) streptomycin(50 µg/ml) 가  
 30mM Tris, MOPS, MES buffers  
 Corning pH meter(Model 24, Corning Co., Corning, NY) trypan blue dye

2. X-200 300cGy/min  
 12Gy  
 1  
 pH

3. integrity  
 trypan blue dye  
 trypsinization 0.4%(w/v) trypan blue 1:1 hemocytometer

4. DNA Apoptosis apoptosis DNA DNA  
 (PBS; phosphate buffered saline)  
 lysis buffer(10mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4; 10 mM NaCl; 10mM EDTA; proteinase K at 0.1mg/ml; 1% sodium dodecyl sulfate) 48 14  
 lysate cold(4 ) 5M NaCl 가  
 15 1,000g 5  
 2-propanol  
 -20 DNA

DNA pellet 10,000g 10  
 DNA TE  
 buffer(10mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4; 1mM EDTA)  
 0.2mg/ml DNase-free RNase 가  
 37 1 RNA  
 DNA UV  
 A260/A280 DNA (123 bp ladder, GIBCO/BRL, Grand Island, NY)  
 TBE buffer(89mM Tris base, 89mM Boric acid, 2mM EDTA) 1.5% agarose  
 ethidium bromide

5. Flow cytometry analysis apoptosis가  
 flow cytometer(FacsConsort 40, Becton-Dickinson, Boston, MA)  
 , 80% cold ethanol 10ml 4  
 , PBS  
 2ml PBS  
 30 units DNase- free RNase(Type 1A, Sigma Chemical Co., St Louis, MO) 가  
 100ml PI(Propium Iodide, Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR) 가  
 60 2 × 10<sup>4</sup>  
 PI

6. SDS-PAGE Western blot  
 Western blot . Stacking SDS-PAGE  
 4% 12% polyacrylamide separating  
 BSA Coomassie brilliant blue 2mg/ml가  
 20 µl  
 200V 45 .(BIO-RAD Mini-Protean II) SDS molecular weight markers kit(Sigma, MW-SDS-70L)  
 Mini transblot cell(BIO-RAD Mini-Protean ) 4  
 250mA, 100V 1 nitrocellulose membrane  
 3% BSA가 25 Blotto solution(pH 7.4) 1 blocking 가 0.2%  
 Tween-20 4  
 alkaline phosphatase conjugated anti-Rabbit Immunoglobulins(Sigma, A-2306) 25  
 60 3%  
 5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indoylphosphate p-toluidine salt

(BCIP) 0.015% p-nitroblue tetrazolium chloride(NBT)가  
carbonate buffer(0.1M NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 1.0mM  
MgCl<sub>2</sub>, pH 9.8)

SCK 12Gy pH  
7.5 6.6 (12, 24,  
36 48 ) DNA  
pH 7.5 48  
pH 6.6  
apoptosis (Fig. 1).  
flow cytometry  
apoptosis pH 7.5 48  
pH 6.6  
apoptosis  
1)  
pH 7.5 pH 6.6  
SCK 12Gy  
anti-apoptosis  
Bcl-2 pH (Fig. 2). apoptosis  
Bax pH

(Fig. 3).

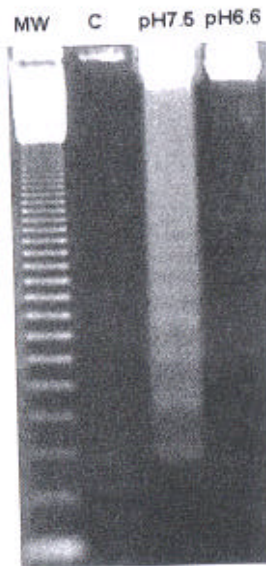


Fig.1. Agarose electrophoresis of DNA extracts from SCK mammary adenocarcinoma cells irradiated with 12 Gy. Cells were irradiated and incubated for 48 hours in PH 7.5 or 6.6media. C(Control): Cells were incubated for 48 hours in pH 7.2~7.5 media

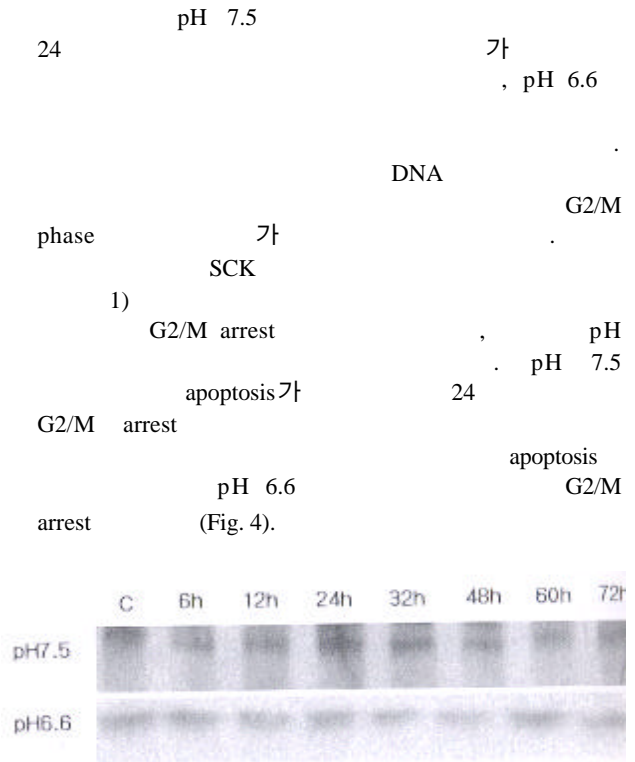


Fig.2. Western blot analysis of endogenous and radiationinduced Bcl-2 protein levels in SCK mammary adenocarcinoma cell line. Cells were irradiated with 12Gy and incubated for varying lengths of time on pH 7.5 and 6.6 medium. Protein lysates of control (c) and irradiated, were subjected to SDS -PAGE and the Bcl-2 protein levels were monitored by immunoblotting. Coomassie of duplicate blots showed that equivalent amounts of protein were present in all samples analyzed.

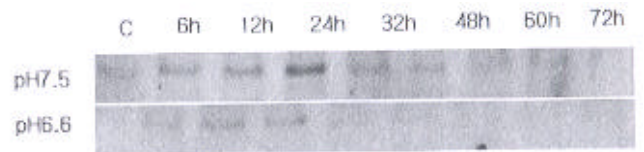


Fig.3. Western blot analysis of endogenous and radiationinduced Bax protein levels in SCK mammary adenocarcinoma cell line. Cells were irradiated with 12Gy and incubated for varying lengths of time on pH 7.5 and 6.6 medium. Protein lysates of control (c) and irradiated, were subjected to SDS -PAGE and the Bax protein levels were monitored by immunoblotting. Coomassie of duplicate blots showed that equivalent amounts of protein were present in all samples analyzed.

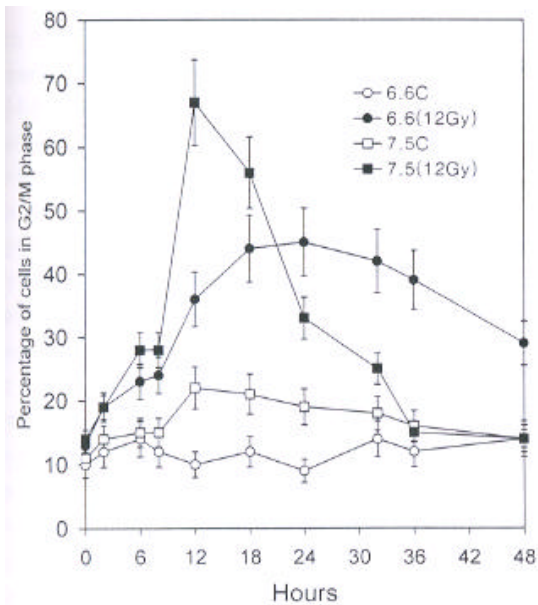


Fig.4. Percentage of cells in G2/M phase as determined with flow cytometric analysis. Cells were irradiated with 12Gy and incubated in pH 7.5 or 6.6 media for 0~48 hours. An average of five quadruplet experiments SD are shown.

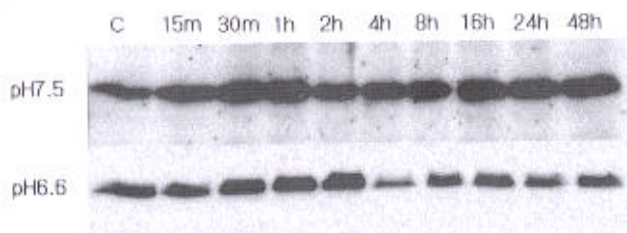


Fig.5. Western blot analysis of endogenous and radiation-induced p53 protein levels in SCK mammary adenocarcinoma cell line. Cells were irradiated with 12Gy and incubated for varying lengths of time on pH 7.5 and 6.6 medium. Protein lysates of control (c) and irradiated, were subjected to SDS-PAGE and the p53 protein levels were monitored by immunoblotting. Coomassie of duplicate blots showed that equivalent amounts of protein were present in all samples analyzed.

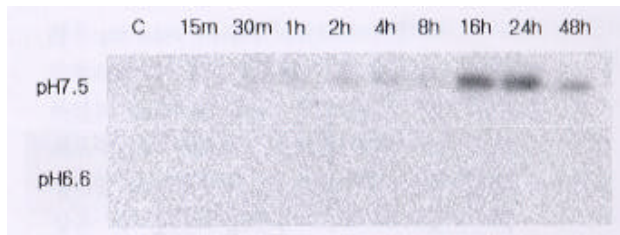
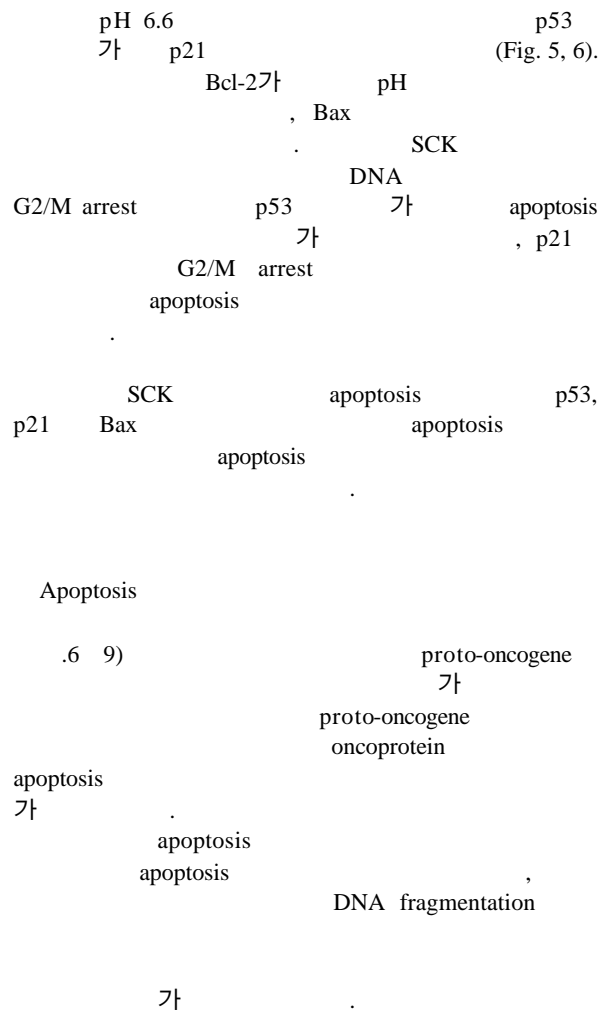
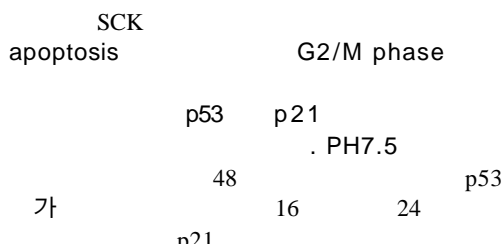


Fig.6. Western blot analysis of endogenous and radiation-induced p21 protein levels in SCK mammary adenocarcinoma cell line. Cells were irradiated with 12Gy and incubated for varying lengths of time on pH 7.5 and 6.6 medium. Protein lysates of control (c) and irradiated, were subjected to SDS-PAGE and the p21 protein levels were monitored by immunoblotting. Coomassie of duplicate blots showed that equivalent amounts of protein were present in all samples analyzed.





TGF $\beta$ , nerve growth factor, vitamin D  
 toxic oxygen species  
 p53-dependent pathway  
 .29,30) pH 7.5  
 16  
 24 가 가 48  
 , pH 6.6  
 p21  
 p53 pH 7.5  
 15  
 가 48  
 , pH 6.6  
 가가  
 p53 (+)  
 p53 (-)  
 SCK  
 apoptosis G2/M phase  
 flow cytometry  
 pH 6.6  
 G2/M phase 가 pH 7.5  
 G2/M phase  
 G2/M arrest  
 pH 7.5 G2/M arrest  
 p53 p21  
 apoptosis , pH 6.6  
 가 p21  
 apoptosis  
 SCK  
 pH 7.5 6.6  
 apoptosis , apoptosis 가  
 p53 pH 7.5  
 p21 가  
 Bcl-2 pH  
 Bax 가 pH 7.5 pH 6.6

p53 p21 가  
 , pH 6.6 50 60% 가 G2/M  
 arrest  
 pH 7.5 6.6  
 apoptosis  
 G2/M arrest  
 post-mitotic apoptosis

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## The Expression of Oncogenes on the Radiation-induced Apoptosis in SCK Mammary Adenocarcinoma Cell Line

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**Purpose:** The expression of p53, p21/WAF/CIP, Bcl-2, and Bax underlying the radiation-induced apoptosis in different pH environments using SCK mammary adenocarcinoma cell line was investigated.

**Materials and Methods:** Mammary adenocarcinoma cells of A/J mice (SCK cells) in exponential growth phase were irradiated with a linear accelerator at room temperature. The cells were irradiated with 12 Gy and one hour later, the media was replaced with fresh media at a different pHs. After incubation at 37 °C for 0-48 h, the extent of apoptosis was determined using agarose gel electrophoresis and flow cytometry. The progression of cells through the cell cycle after irradiation in different pHs was also determined with flow cytometry. Western blot analysis was used to monitor p53, p21/WAF/CIP, Bcl-2, and Bax protein levels.

**Results:** The induction of apoptosis by irradiation in pH 6.6 medium was markedly less than that in pH 7.5 medium. The radiation-induced G2/M arrest in pH 6.6 medium lasted markedly longer than that in pH 7.5 medium. Considerable amounts of p53 and p21 proteins already existed at pH 7.5 and increased the level of p53 and p21 significantly after 12 Gy X-irradiation. An incubation at pH 6.6 after 12 Gy X-irradiation did not change the level of p53 and p21 protein levels significantly. Bcl-2 proteins were not significantly affected by radiation and showed no correlation with cell susceptibility to radiation-induced apoptosis in different pHs. An exposure to 12 Gy of X-rays increased the level of Bax protein at pH 7.5 but at pH 6.6, it was slight.

**Conclusion:** The molecular mechanism underlying radiation-induced apoptosis in different pH environments using SCK mammary adenocarcinoma cell line was dependent of the expression p53 and p21/WAF/CIP proteins. We may propose following hypothesis that an acidic stress augments the radiation-induced G2/M arrest, which inhibiting the irradiated cells undergo post-mitotic apoptosis. The effects of environmental acidity on anti-apoptotic and pro-apoptotic function of Bcl-2 family was unclear in SCK mammary adenocarcinoma cell line.

Key Words: Radiation-induced apoptosis, Oncogene, Cell cycle