

Protein Kinase C Inhibitor (PKCI) c-fos Proto-oncogene

*† . *† . † . †

_____ : Ataxia-Telangiectasia (AT) 가 ATM ATM ATM PKCI
 PI-3 kinase PKC early response gene c-fos transcription ATM
 PKCI c-fos
 _____ : PKCI expression vector LM217 AT AT5BMA trans-
 fection plasmid genomic DNA polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
 PKCI mRNA northern blotting PKCI 5 Gy 48 TUNEL
 PKCI 36 c-fos reporter c-fos CAT
 plsmid -gal expression vector transfection CAT assay PKCI
 activity -gal assay transfection PKCI
 Ras PKCI, Ras expression vector c-fos CAT plasmid cotransfection
 CAT activity

_____ : LM AT PKCI LM c-fos 가 AT
 PKCI LM c-fos AT LM 가 AT
 70 Ras c-fos PKCI LM AT LM AT LM
 induction Ras c-fos AT LM AT PKCI
 Ras signal transduction pathway 가 AT c-fos proto-oncogene
 _____ : PKCI 가 AT

, PKCI, c-fos

¹⁾ AT

가 autosomal recessive AT 가

가 가 G1/S G2

Ataxia-Telangiectasia (AT)

1997 cytoskeletal

1999 10 26 1999 12 2 가 AT 1995 6 Israel

Shiloh phenotype

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c- fos proto-oncogene

AT
³⁾ phosphatidyl inositol 3-kinase (PI-3 kinase),⁴⁾
 Rad 3, Mec 1 가 ATM
 가
^{5 7)} protein kinase C (PKC)
 c-raf, c-mos c-fos protooncogene
 PKC inhibition
⁸⁾ ATM
 p53 apoptotic pathway upstream ras related GTP
 banding protein (rheb) PKCI
 signal transduction pathway
 activation
 raf, ras
 가
 signal transduction raf, ras
 transformation mediator c-fos transcription
 ATM
 LM PKCI
 PKC
 c-fos protooncogene transcription 가 LM
 가 PKCI
 1.
 AT5BIVA LM217 AT
 가
 DMEM
 FBS 10%, NaHCO₃ 24 mM penicillin/streptomycin
 가 5% CO₂, 37 (NUAIR, CO₂
 water jacket incubator)
 2. PKCI
 LM217 AT5BIVA PKCI
 system PKCI expression vector
 PKCI coding sequence EcoR1 cutting

gel dud pCI neo vector (Promega)
 EcoR1 site ligation insertion fragment
 sequencing vector PKCI
 CMV eukaryotic cell
 SV40 enhancer, early promoter neo gene
 G418 가 plasmid가 transfection
 selection vector PKCI
 expression vector AT, LM transfection
 G418 resistant selection plasmid
 genomic DNA integration PCR detection
 PKCI mRNA가 northern blotting
 nylon membrane transfer fix PKCI
 membrane hybridization autoradiography
 3.
 5 Gy 48 culture dish
 poly-L-lysine coated slide glass 100 µl
 chilled 100% acetone soaking pro-
 teinase K, Hydro-peroxide (H₂O₂), enzyme complex 100 µl
 (TdT enz : TdT buffer = 1:1 2), DAB (0.016 g/ml)
 hematoxylin
 4. c- fos protooncogene transcription activity
 CMV promoter, SV40 early promoter, c-fos 5' flanking
 region (-450/+50) CAT (chloramphenicol acetyl transferase)
 gene plasmid
 -galactosidase expression vector (pCMV -gal)
 transfection 36 lysis
 CAT assay CAT activity
 -Gal assay transfection
 efficiency 가
 reporter gene transcription rate
 AT LM c-fos transcription PKCI
 c-fos CAT plasmid PKCI
 expression plasmid cotransfection CAT assay
 c-fos CAT activity
 Ras PKCI c-fos Ras
 protein c-fos induction PKCI expression
 vector cotransfection c-fos CAT assay

5. CAT assay

plasmid transfection 36
 protein 0.25 M Tris, pH 7.8
 80 µl 가 2 µl ¹⁴C-chloramphenicol (7.4 MBq/ml, 2.11 GBq/mmol) 가 6.6 µl butyl-coenzyme A (5 mg/ml) 가 1 ml xylene 가 30 xylene scintillation counting

1. PKCI expression vector (Fig. 1) LM
 AT transfection plasmid genomic DNA inte-
 gration PCR detection (Fig. 2) PKCI
 mRNA northern blotting
 (Fig. 3)
 plasmid specific
 PCR Fig. 2 PKCI
 AT, LM specific band가
 PCI neo transfection

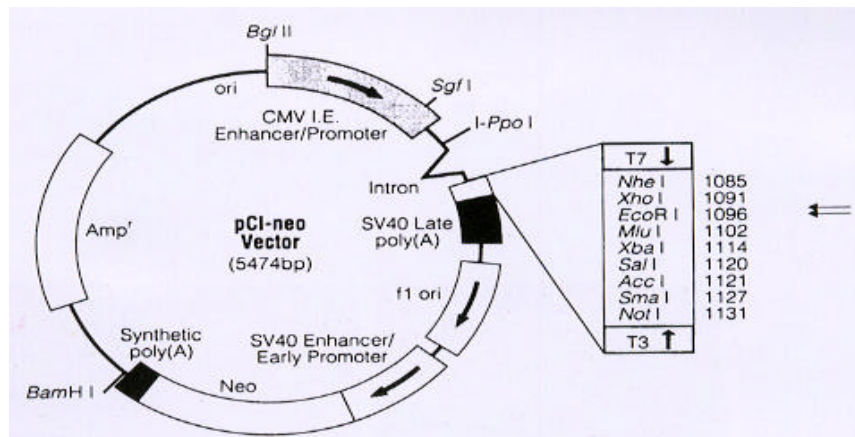


Fig. 1. Mammalian expression vector for PKCI.

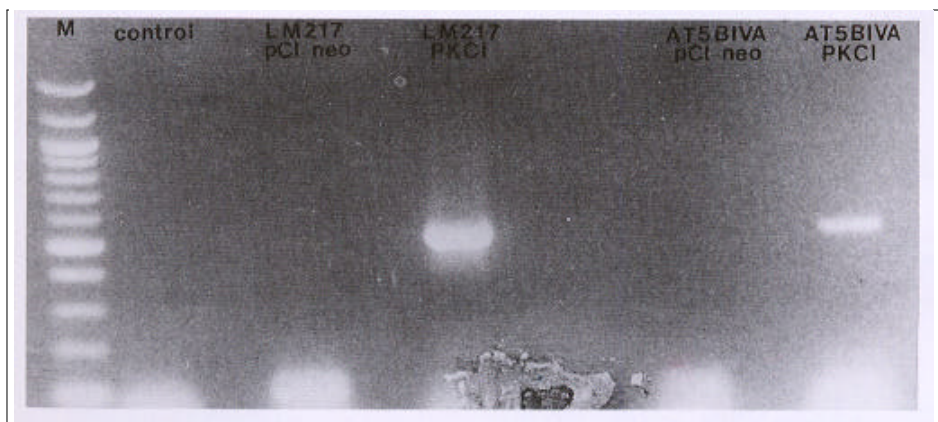


Fig. 2. PCR detection of PKCI after stable transfection in AT5BIVA and LM cells.

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blotting Fig. 3 AT northern
 가 transfection PKCI가 expression
 Fig. 4 apoptosis LM AT5BIVA 5 Gy

apoptotic cell death PKCI expression plasmid transfection
 apoptotic cell 가 PKCI expression vector transfection



Fig. 3. Northern blotting after transfection of PKCI plasmid in AT5BIVA and LM cells.

, staining , transfection
 가 AT LM
 PKCI expression plasmid 5 Gy Fig. 5
 . PKCI LM 가
 AT 35%
 17%
 2. PKCI c- fos proto-oncogene transcription
 c-Fos
 signal molecule
 AT LM c- fos gene transcription 가
 가 reporter gene transfection

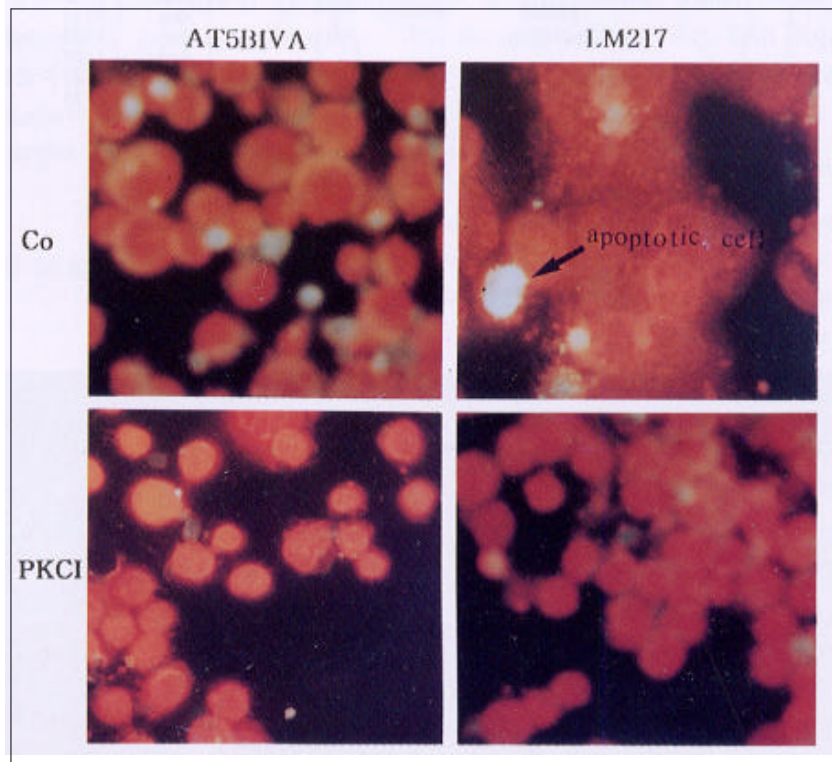


Fig. 4. Apoptosis detection after transfection of PKCI expression plasmid in AT5BIVA and LM cells.

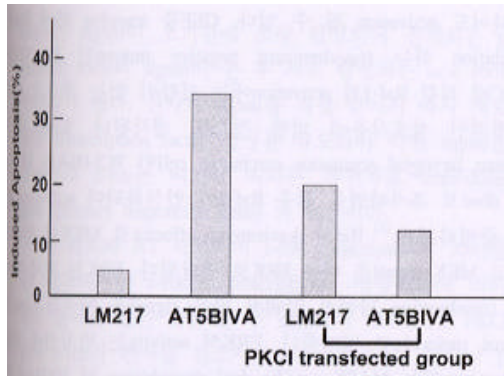


Fig. 5. Percentage of apoptotic cells after 5 Gy irradiation.

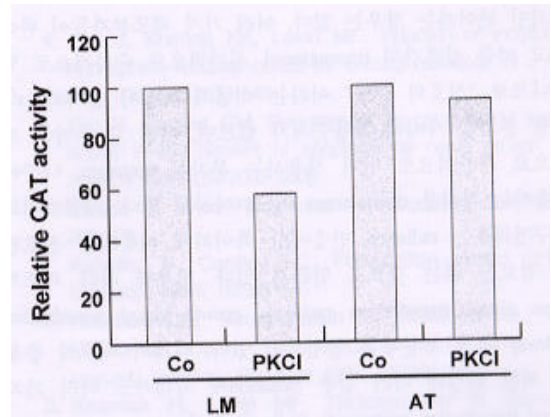


Fig. 7. Repression of c-fos promoter by overexpression of PKCI in LM cells but not in AT cells.

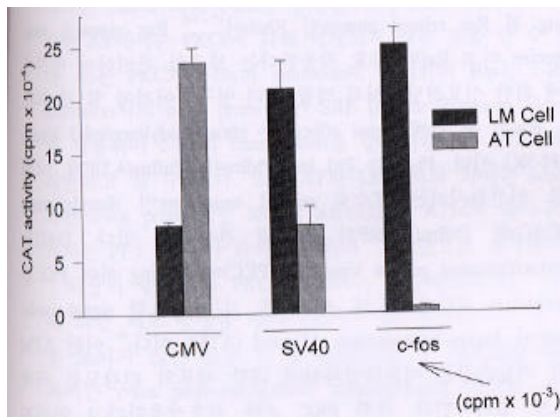


Fig. 6. Low transcription of c-fos in AT5BIVA cell.

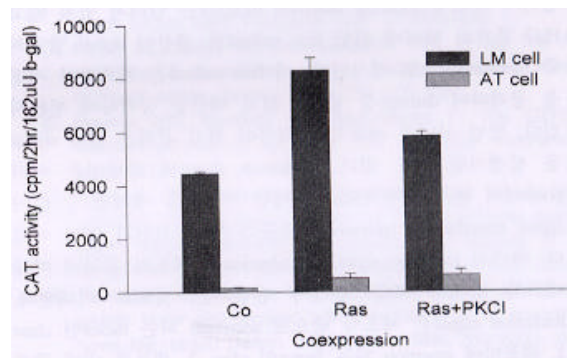


Fig. 8. c-fos CAT between LM and AT after cotransfection of Ras and PKCI.

가
 , reporter gene transcription rate Fig. 6
 CMV promoter activity LM
 AT 3 SV 40 promoter activity AT
 50% c-fos
 transcription LM AT 70 가
 가 PKCI
 . c-fos CAT plasmid PKCI expression
 plasmid cotransfection CAT assay c-fos
 CAT activity Fig. 7
 LM PKCI가 c-fos
 AT
 pathway
 Ras protein c-fos induction 가
 PKCI expression vector cotransfection LM 가
 가 가

induction AT
 (Fig. 8). LM AT PKCI
 Ras signal transduction pathway
 communication
 communication
 response
 가 가

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radiation induced signal transduction 가 threonine kinase c-raf 1 .¹⁰⁾ Raf 1 protein kinase C
interaction 가 activation . GEF trapping Ras
“ ” 가 PKC Raf-1 activation Ras-N17
가 , upstream, . Kasid
downstream signal dose human laryngeal squamous carcinoma cell PCI-04A 15 Gy
radiation .¹¹⁾ Raf downstream effector MKK activation
MKK signal ERK . ERK
stress signal transduction pathway, growth signal transduction translocation signal class 4
pathway signal molecule . ERK activity
radiation 가 induction MAPK-specific dual phosphatase HVH1
signal transduction pathway가 feedback . clon-
Ionizing radiation signal 가 radiation ing Ras related protein Rheb ^{12 14)} Ras signal anta-
receptor . gonize Raf
ionizing radiation receptor
H₂O free radical signal Ras signal effector phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase
mechanism . free radical (PI-3K) . PI-3K Ptd Ins, PtdIns4P, PtdIns(4,5)P 3-OH
damage signal (DAG) PtdIns(1,4,6)P second messenger diacylglycerol
. Radiation signal serine/threonine protein kinase C (PKC) binding PKC
point 가 activation . PI-3K domain signal mole-
signal transduction pathway 가 가 cule Ataxia-Telangiectasia Mutated (ATM) .⁴⁾ ATM
radiation signal transduction
가 . PKC
Radiation signal secretion factor class protein kinase C inhibitor (PKCI) IR-induced signal transduc-
1, insertion factor class 2, tion . PKCI
factor class 3 Ataxia Telangiectasia Group D (ATDC)
class 4, transcription factor gene .¹⁵⁾ PKCI PKC
expression . class 3 signal factor inhibition 가
AT 가
kinase function 가 PKCI LM
Ras GTPase 가 AT
partner specific signal transduction 가 ATM, PKCI가
pathway가 radiation signal 가 AT 가
signal molecule c-ras, c-raf, MAPK . AT ionizing
Ras growth factor mitogenic signal . class radiation hypersensitivity 가
2 signal molecule receptor tyrosine kinase guanine nucleo- c-fos class 4 signal factor signal mole-
tide exchange factor (GEF) SOS protein SH₃-/SH₂- do- cule transcription factor DNA specific element
main-containing-adaptor protein Grb2 (enhancer) binding binding factor
Ras signal . Ras . class 1, 2, 3 signal
downstream effect 가 가 serine/ group signal molecule gene expression

factor signal
 thesized form signal
 가 . 가 signal
 transcription factor
 c-fos
 gene (primary responsive gene)
 LM AT c-fos transcription
 AT c-fos transcription
 LM PKCI
 c-fos AT
 Ras c-fos induction PKCI LM
 Ras c-fos가 가 PKCI
 AT PKCI
 PKC가 c-fos induction Ras c-Raf
 activation c-fos promoter SRE (Serum Response Element)
 c-fos transcription 가¹⁶⁾
 AT LM serum
 c-fos promoter SRE activation ATM
 가 PI-3 kinase가¹⁷⁾
 PKC inhibitor
 가 AT
 c-fos proto-oncogene transcription

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Abstract

**Effect of Protein Kinase C Inhibitor (PKCI) on
Radiation Sensitivity and c-fos Transcription Activity**

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Purpose : The human genetic disorder ataxia-telangiectasia (AT) is a multisystem disease characterized by extreme radiosensitivity. The recent identification of the gene mutated in AT, ATM, and the demonstration that it encodes a homologous domain of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3-K), the catalytic subunit of an enzyme involved in transmitting signals from the cell surface to the nucleus, provide support for a role of this gene in signal transduction. Although ionizing radiation was known to induce c-fos transcription, nothing is known about how ATM or PKCI mediated signal transduction pathway modulates the c-fos gene transcription and gene expression. Here we have studied the effect of PKCI on radiation sensitivity and c-fos transcription in normal and AT cells.

Materials and Methods : Normal (LM217) and AT (AT5BIVA) cells were transfected with PKCI expression plasmid and the overexpression and integration of PKCI was evaluated by northern blotting and polymerase chain reaction, respectively. 5 Gy of radiation was exposed to LM and AT cells transfected with PKCI expression plasmid and cells were harvested 48 hours after radiation and investigated apoptosis with TUNEL method. The c-fos transcription activity was studied by performing CAT assay of reporter gene after transfection of c-fos CAT plasmid into AT and LM cells.

Results : Our results demonstrate for the first time a role of PKCI on the radiation sensitivity and c-fos expression in LM and AT cells. PKCI increased radiation induced apoptosis in LM cells but reduced apoptosis in AT cells. The basal c-fos transcription activity is 70 times lower in AT cells than that in LM cells. The c-fos transcription activity was repressed by overexpression of PKCI in LM cells but not in AT cells. After induction of c-fos by Ras protein, overexpression of PKCI repressed c-fos transcription in LM cells but not in AT cells.

Conclusion : Overexpression of PKCI increased radiation sensitivity and repressed c-fos transcription in LM cells but not in AT cells. The results may be a reason of increased radiation sensitivity of AT cells. PKCI may be involved in an ionizing radiation induced signal transduction pathway responsible for radiation sensitivity and c-fos transcription. The data also provided evidence for novel transcriptional difference between LM and AT cells.

Key Words : Radiation sensitivity, Ataxia-Telangiectasia, PKCI, c-fos