

K562

Apoptosis

PTK Inhibitors

* , † , ‡ , § ,

* . * . * . † . † . ‡ . § . §

_____ : apoptosis 가 K562 , PTK inhibitors
herbinyacin A genistein apoptosis
_____ : 6 M X 200 300 cGy/min 10 Gy X
. Apoptosis agarose gel electrophoresis DNA fragment at ion
ladder , TUNEL . Western blot apoptosis
bcl-2, bcl-X bax flow
cytonetry .
_____ : Agarose gel electrophoresis K562 10 Gy
48 12 DNA fragment at ion
genistein , herbinyacin A
48 DNA fragment at ion TUNEL assay
. genistein 48 10% apoptosis
, herbinyacin A 30 35%
apoptosis . Western blot analysis bcl-2
가 bcl-X bax
. K562 10 Gy
G2/Mblock . genistein
, herbinyacin A 12 G2/Mblock
가 , 48 G2/Mblock
. apoptosis
_____ : herbinyacin A apoptosis가 K562 apoptosis
. apoptosis bcl-2, bcl-X bax
G2/Mblock apoptosis
가 apoptosis

_____ : , K562, PTK

1998

1998

2000 2 7

2000 3 14

_____ :
Tel : 05 1)240-5380, Fax : 05 1)254-5889
E- mail : hys lee @da unet.donga .ac .kr

Apoptosis , ,
DNA fragment at ion , (necrosis)

1, 2)

6 : K562

apoptosis

PIK inhibitors

Apoptosis

cytokines

USA)

200 300 cGy/min

0.5 Gy

Fas ligation

DNA

2 Gy

가

10 Gy

3, 5)

Herbimycin A (Calbiochem, UK) genistein (Sigma, UK)

dinethyl sulfoxide (DMSO, Sigma, UK)

apoptosis

500 nM 50 uM

3. DNA fragmentation

apoptosis

Apoptosis

apop-

tos

DNA

DNA

protein tyrosine

(PBS; phosphate

kinase (PIK) inhibitor

가

buffered saline)

, lysis buffer (10 mM

K562

Philadelphia chromosome

Tris-HCl, pH 7.4; 10 mM NaCl; 10 mM EDTA; proteinase K

(Ph)-positive chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)

at 0.1 mg/mL; 1% sodium dodecyl sulfate)

4

abl protein

PIK

가

가

chimeric

8

14

lysate cold (4) 5

bcr/abl oncoprotein (p210^{bcr/abl})

6)

MNaCl

가

15

1,000 g 5

PIK hemopoietic

cytokine

, 2-propanol

withdrawal, Fas ligation

-20

DNA

apoptosis

apoptosis

DNA pellet

10,000 g

10

CML

DNA

TE buffer (10 mM

3, 4, 7)

apoptosis

Tris-HCl, pH 7.4; 1 mM EDTA)

0.2

가

Ph (+) K562

ng/mL DNase- free RNase

가

37

1

PIK inhibitors

RNA

DNA

UV

herbimycin A (HMA)

genistein

A260/A280

apoptosis

DNA 20 nL DNA

(123 bp ladder,

apoptosis

가

GIBCO/BRL, Grand Island, NY)

TBE buffer (89 mM Tris base, 89 mM Boric acid, 2 mM

EDTA)

1.5% agarose

ethidium bromide

1.

K562 (ATCC CCL 243) 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS,

Hyclone Co., Logan, UT), 100 units/ml penicillin 100

µg/ml streptomycin (Gibco/BRL, Grand Island, NY)

RPM 1640 (Gibco/BRL, Grand Island, NY)

37 , 5% CO incubator

25 cm²

2 × 10⁶/mL

Trypan blue dye

4. TUNEL (TdT-mediated dUTP biotin nick end- labelling) assay

DNA

, fluorescein in situ cell death detection kit (Boehringer Mannheim, USA)

5 × 10⁴

cell/mL, phosphate buffered

saline (PBS) 2

500 mL 4%

2.

paraformaldehyde (PFA) 가 30

6 M

X

(Clinac 1800, Varian Co,

PBS 2

200 ul permeabilization

solution 가

2

, 50 mL

TUNEL reaction mixture 가 37 , 1 ,
 . PBS 2 250 500 nL PBS
 TUNEL
 5.
 FACSflow cytometer (FacsConsort 40,
 Becton-Dickinson, Boston, MA)
 , 80% cold ethanol 10 nL 4
 PBS
 2 nL PBS 30
 units DNase-free RNase (Type 1-A, Sigma Chemical Co.,
 St Louis, MO) 가 , 100 nL PI (Propium Iodide,
 Molecular Probes, Eugene, CR) 가
 60 2 × 10⁴
 PI

6. Western Blot Analysis

Stacking separating 4% 12% polyacrylamide
 . BSA Coomassie
 brilliant blue 2 ng/mL
 20 mL 200
 Volt 45 (BIO-RAD Mini-Protean).
 SDS molecular weight markers kit (Sigma,
 MWSDS- 70 L)
 Mini transblot cell (IO-RAD Mini-Protean)
 4 250 mA, 100 V 1 nitrocellulose
 membrane 3% BSA 가 25
 Blotto solution (pH 7.4) 1 blocking

가 4 0.2% tween-20
 in PBS alkaline phosphatase
 conjugated anti-Rabbit Immunoglobulins (Sigma, UK,
 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 (0.1 M NaHCO₃, 1.0 mM MgCl₂, pH
 9.8)

1. Agarose gel electrophoresis

K562 10 Gy 48 12
 , DNA ladder
 (Fig. 1A).
 genistein
 (Fig. 1B),
 herbimycin 36
 48 DNA ladder (Fig.
 1C).

2. TUNEL assay

mention apoptosis 가 DNA frag-
 , percentage
 genistein 48 DNA
 fragmentation (Fig. 2A, B), 10%
 apoptosis
 herbimycin A 30 35%

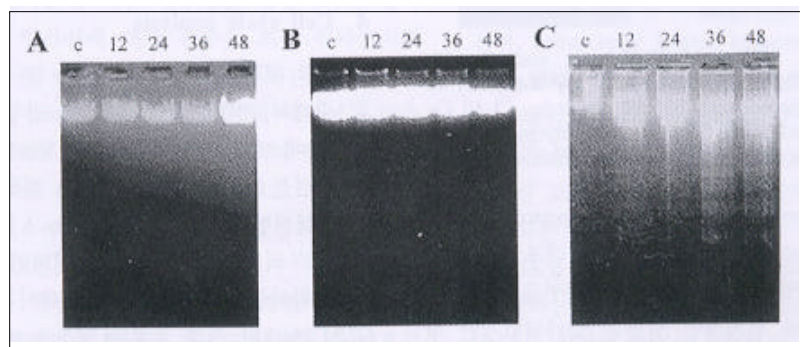


Fig. 1. Agarose gel electrophoresis of DNA extracts from K562 cells. A) Cells irradiated with 10 Gy X-ray, B) 10 Gy irradiated cells incubated with 50 uM genistein C) 10 Gy irradiated cells incubated with 500 nM herbimycin A. Cells were incubated for 12, 24, 36 and 48 h after initiation of all treatment C (Control).

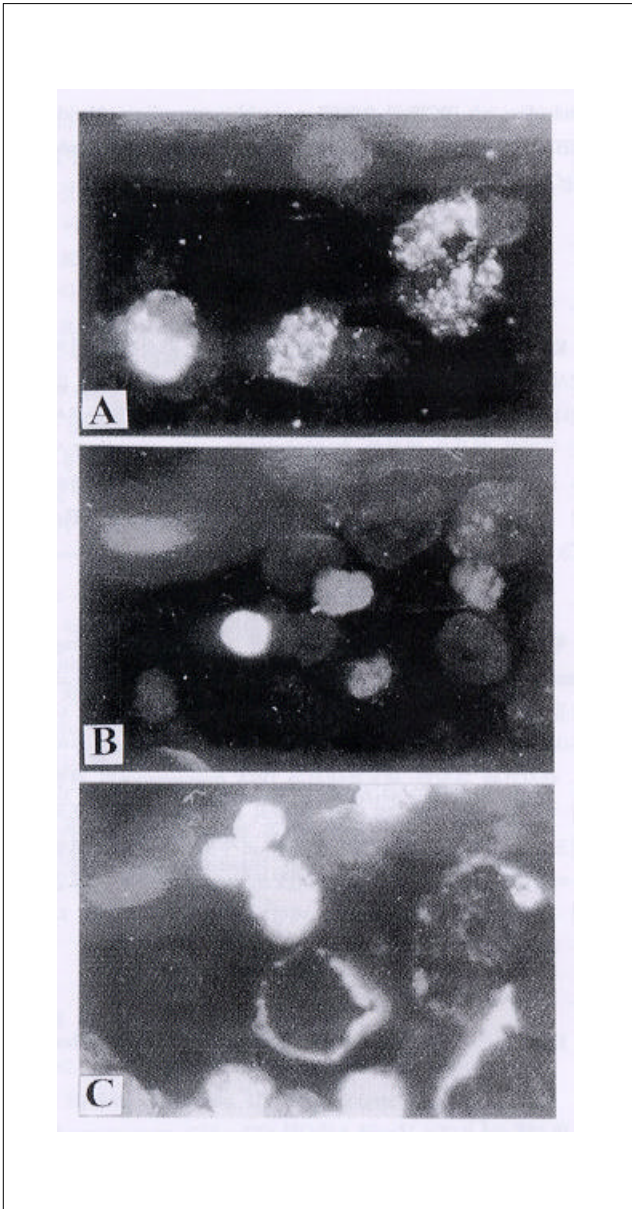


Fig. 2. Photomicrograph (400 ×) of K562 cells stained with TUNEL method. **A)** Cells irradiated with 10 Gy X-ray, **B)** 10 Gy irradiated cells incubated with 50 uM genistein, **C)** 10 Gy irradiated cells incubated with 500 nM herbimycin A. Cells were incubated for 48 h after initiation of all treatment.

apoptosis

(Fig. 2C, 3).

3. Western blot analysis

K562 her-
bimycin A genistein anti-apoptosis
bcl-2 bcl-X , promoter bax

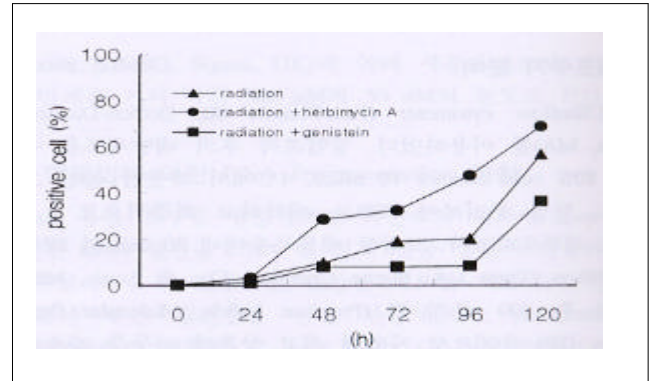


Fig. 3. Percentage of apoptotic cells with TUNEL assay in K562 cells treated with 10 Gy X-ray with genistein or herbimycin A. genistein was added 50 uM. herbimycin A was added 500 nM. Cells were incubated for 48 h after initiation of all treatment.

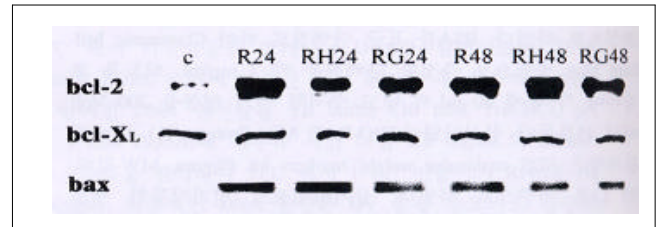


Fig. 4. Western blot analysis for bcl-2, bcl-XL and bax protein expression in K562 cells incubated for 24 and 48 h with :R; Cells irradiated with 10 Gy X-ray, RG; 10 Gy irradiated cells incubated with 50 uM genistein, RH; 10 Gy irradiated cells incubated with 500 nM herbimycin A.

24 48 . bcl-2
가
bcl-X

bax

(Fig. 4).

bcl-2 apoptosis
herbimycin A 가 ,
apoptosis bcl-2 family

4. Cell cycle analysis

K562 10 Gy

Fig. 5A

Q/Mblock

genistein

(Fig. 5B), herbimycin A

12

Q/Mblock

가

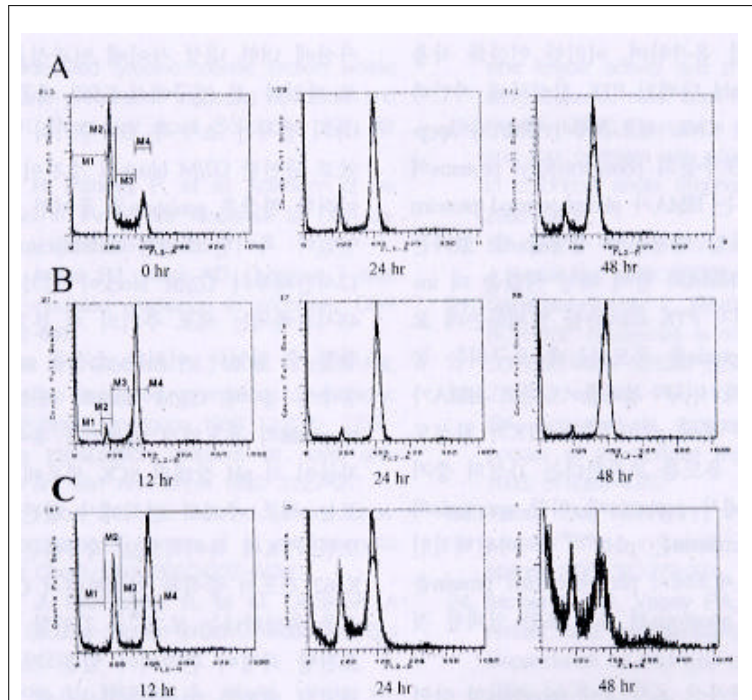


Fig. 5. Variations in cell cycle distribution of K562 cells incubated for 12, 24 and 48 h with :A) Cells irradiated with 10 Gy X-ray B) 10 Gy irradiated cells incubated with 50 uM genistein C) 10 Gy irradiated cells incubated with 500 nM herbimycin A (Markers M1, 2, 3 and 4 in the plots correspond to cells and cells in G0/G1, S, and G2/M phases, respectively).

48

G2/Mblock
tosis 가
(Fig. 5C).

apop- ,
PIK가
10, 11) Nishi i
etoposide
p210 mut ant
chimeric
apoptosis
apoptosis
protein anti-apoptosis
PIK
apoptosis
PIK inhibitors
herbimycin A (HMA) genistein . HMA cell-permeable
potent PIK inhibitor bone resorption c-src
non-receptor protein kinases
antagonist 13, 14) Genistein soybean
tofu receptor-type protein kinases
antagonist 15, 16)
apoptosis ,
apoptosis가 HMA HMA가
bcr/abl src genes encoded PIK 가
Okabe 17, 18)

가
protein kinase (PK)
, Hallahan 8) staurosporine PK
PK
가 PK
protein kinase C (PKC)
가 , PKC
tyrosine phosphorylation
9, 10) c-Abl tyrosine kinase가
, CML molecular hallmark p210^{bcr/abl}
apoptosis ,
apoptosis가 HMA HMA가
bcr/abl src genes encoded PIK 가
Okabe 17, 18)

6 : K562 apoptosis PIK inhibitors

immune complex kinase assay HMA Ph (+)

K562 p210^{bcr/abl} 가

Riordan ⁷⁾ GI

HMA K562 tyrosine c-abl tyrosine kinase가

residues ²³⁾ 가

GI block ²⁴⁾

chimeric bcr/abl PTK

CML HMA가 apoptosis

phosphotyrosyl 10 Gy K562

proteins basal level HMA가 G2/Mblock 48

phosphotyrosyl proteins genistein

K562 HMA herbinyacin A

immune complex kinase assay PIK 12 G2/Mblock

activity HMA apoptosis 48 가

HMA가 K562 apoptosis apoptosis

p210^{bcr/abl} PIK apoptosis apoptosis

가 pH SCK apoptosis

genistein apoptosis

genistein p210^{bcr/abl} PIK inhibitor ²⁵⁾ PIK

K562 phosphotyrosyl protein herbinyacin A K562 G/GI phase

apoptosis ²⁶⁾ PIK

HMA가 K562 apoptosis

apoptosis apoptosis

bcl-2 apoptosis

가 , anti-apoptotic protein

bcl-2 bcl-X bax promoters

(ratio)가 ^{19, 20)}

HMA bcl-2

family Zhu ^{21, 22)} bcr/abl

transgenes bcl-2 가

, HMA anti-apoptotic genes downregulation 가

p210^{bcr/abl} PIK

HMA apoptosis

Nishii ¹²⁾ p210^{bcr/abl} Bcl3

apoptosis bcl-2

cells apoptosis apoptosis

1. Kerr JF, Willie AH, Currie AR. Apoptosis: A basic biological phenomenon with wide-ranging implications in tissue kinetics. *Br J Cancer* 1972; 4:239-257
2. Willie AH, Kerr JF, Currie AR. Cell death: The significance of apoptosis. *Int Rev Cytol* 1980; 68:251-306
3. Bedi A, Zehnbaue BA, Barber JP, Sharkis SJ, Jones RJ. Inhibition of apoptosis by BCR-ABL in chronic myeloid leukemia. *Blood* 1994; 83:2038-2044
4. McGahon AJ, Nishioka WK, Martin SJ, Mhoubi A, Cotter TG, Green DR. Regulation of the Fas apoptotic cell death pathway by Abl. *J Biol Chem* 1995; 270:22625-22631
5. Dewey WC, Ling CC, Myn RE. Radiation-induced apoptosis: Relevance to radiotherapy. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1995; 33:781-796

6. **Sawyers CL, Denny CT.** Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia :Tel-a-kinase what Ets all about. *Cell* 1994; 77:171-173
7. **Riordan FA, Bravery CA, Mengubas K, et al.** Herbimycin A accelerates the induction of apoptosis following etoposide treatment or gamma-irradiation of bcr/abl-positive leukaemia cells. *Oncogene* 1998; 16:1533-1542
8. **Hallahan D, Virudachalam S, Schwartz L, Panje N, Misafi R, Weichselbaum RR.** Inhibition of protein kinases sensitizes human tumor cells to ionizing radiation. *Radiat Res* 1992; 129:345-350
9. **Uckun FM, Tuel-Ahlgren L, Song CW, et al.** Ionizing radiation stimulates unidentified tyrosine-specific protein kinase in human B-lymphocyte precursors, triggering apoptosis and clonogenic cell death. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1992; 89: 9005-9009
10. **Kharbanda S, Ren R, Pandey P, et al.** Activation of the c-Abl tyrosine kinase in the stress response to DNA-damaging agents. *Nature* 1995; 376:785-788
11. **Fuchs EJ, Bedi A, Jones RJ, Hess AD.** Cytotoxic T cells overcome BCR-ABL-mediated resistance to apoptosis. *Cancer Res* 1995; 55:463-466
12. **Nishii K, Kabarowski JH, Gibbons DL, et al.** ts BCR-ABL kinase activation confers increased resistance to genotoxic damage via cell cycle block. *Oncogene* 1996; 13:2225-2234
13. **Workman P.** Signal transduction inhibitors as novel anticancer drugs :Where are we? *Ann Oncol* 1992; 3:527-31
14. **Park DJ, Min HK, Rhee SG.** IgE-induced tyrosine phosphorylation of phospholipase C-gamma 1 in rat basophilic leukemia cells. *J Biol Chem* 1991; 266:24237-24240
15. **Akiyama T, Ishida J, Nakagawa S, et al.** Genistein, A specific inhibitor of tyrosine-specific protein kinases. *J Biol Chem* 1987; 262:5592-5595
16. **Adlercreutz H, Honjo H, Higashi A, et al.** Urinary excretion of lignans and isoflavonoid phytoestrogens in Japanese men and women consuming a traditional Japanese diet. *Am J Clin Nutr* 1991; 54:1093-1100
17. **Okabe M, Uehara M.** New insight into oncoprotein-targeted antitumor effect :Herbimycin A as an antagonist of protein tyrosine kinase against Ph1-positive leukemia cells. *Leuk Lymphoma* 1993; 12:41-49
18. **Okabe M, Kawamura K, Myagishima T, et al.** Effect of herbimycin A, an inhibitor of tyrosine kinase, on protein tyrosine kinase activity and phosphotyrosyl proteins of Ph1-positive leukemia cells. *Leuk Res* 1994; 18:213-220
19. **Findley HW.** Expression and regulation of Bcl-2, Bcl-X, and Bax correlate with p53 status and sensitivity to apoptosis in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *Blood* 1997; 89: 2986-2993
20. **Szumiel I.** Review: Ionizing radiation-induced cell death. *Int J Radiat Biol* 1994; 66:329-341
21. **Sanchez-Garcia I, Grutz G.** Tumorigenic activity of the BCR-ABL oncogenes is mediated by BCL2. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1995; 92:5287-5291
22. **Zhu J, Nabissa PM, Hoffman B, Liebermann DA, Shore SK.** Activated abl oncogenes and apoptosis :Differing responses of transformed myeloid progenitor cell lines.

Blood 1996; 87:4368-4375

23. **Yuan ZM, Huang Y, Wang Y, et al.** Role for c-Abl tyrosine kinase in growth arrest response to DNA damage. *Nature* 1996; 382:272-274
24. **Millwrath AJ, Vasey PA, Ross GM, Brown R.** Cell cycle arrests and radiosensitivity of human tumor cell lines :Dependence on wild-type p53 for radiosensitivity. *Cancer Res* 1994; 54:3718-3722
25. **Lee HS, Park HJ, Lyons JC, Griffin RJ, Auger EA, Song CW.** Radiation-induced apoptosis in different pH environments in vitro. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1997; 38: 1079-1087
26. **Hunakova L, Sedlak J, Klobusicka M, Duraj J, Chorvath B.** Tyrosine kinase inhibitor-induced differentiation of K-562 cells :Alteration of cell cycle and cell surface phenotype. *Cancer Lett* 1994; 81:81-87

Abstract

Radiation-induced Apoptosis is Differentially Modulated by PTK Inhibitors in K562 Cells

Hyung Sik Lee, M.D.^{*}, Chang Woo Moon, M.D.^{*}, Won Joo Hur, M.D.^{*}
 Su Jin Jeong, M.S.[†], Min Ho Jeong, M.D.[†], Jeong Hyeon Lee, M.D.[‡]
 Young Jin Lim, M.D.[§] and Heon Joo Park, M.D., Ph.D.[§]

^{*}Department of Radiation Oncology, [†]Microbiology, [‡]Parasitology,
 College of Medicine, Dong-A University, Pusan, Korea

[§]Department of Microbiology, College of Medicine, Inha University, Incheon, Korea

Purpose : The effect of PTK inhibitors (herbimycin A and genistein) on the induction of radiation-induced apoptosis in Ph-positive K562 leukemia cell line was investigated.

Materials and Methods : K562 cells in exponential growth phase were irradiated with a linear accelerator at room temperature. For 6 MV X-ray irradiation and drug treatment, cultures were initiated at 2×10^6 cells/mL. The cells were irradiated with 10 Gy. Stock solutions of herbimycin A and genistein were prepared in dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO). After incubation at 37 °C for 0-48 h, the extent of apoptosis was determined using agarose gel electrophoresis and TUNEL assay. The progression of cells through the cell cycle after irradiation and drug treatment was also determined with flow cytometry. Western blot analysis was used to monitor bcl-2, bcl-X_L and bax protein levels.

Results : Treatment with 10 Gy X-irradiation did not result in the induction of apoptosis. The HMA alone (500 nM) also failed to induce apoptosis. By contrast, incubation of K562 cells with HMA after irradiation resulted in a substantial induction of nuclear condensation and fragmentation by agarose gel electrophoresis and TUNEL assay. Genistein failed to enhance the ability of X-irradiation to induce DNA fragmentation. Enhancement of apoptosis by HMA was not attributable to downregulation of the bcl-2 or bcl-X_L anti-apoptotic proteins. When the cells were irradiated and maintained with HMA, the percentage of cells in G2/M phase decreased to 30-40% at 48 h. On the other hand, cells exposed to 10 Gy X-irradiation alone or maintained with genistein did not show marked cell cycle redistribution.

Conclusion : We have shown that nanomolar concentrations of the PTK inhibitor HMA synergize with X-irradiation in inducing the apoptosis in Ph (+) K562 leukemia cell line. While, genistein, a PTK inhibitor which is not selective for p210^{bcr/abl} failed to enhance the radiation induced apoptosis in K562 cells. It is unlikely that the ability of HMA to enhance apoptosis in K562 cells is attributable to bcl-2 family. It is plausible that the relationship between cell cycle delays and cell death is essential for drug development based on molecular targeting designed to modify radiation-induced apoptosis.

Key Words : Radiation, Apoptosis, K562 cells, PTK inhibitors