

4 : Cysteamine

DNA apoptotic endonuclease
 ,10) 가 caspase-3 , 5 cm 가 . Cysteamine
 113 kD 89 kD 24kD 1 .
 2,11-13) caspase-3가 3.
 PARP가 1.5,3,6,24 0.4%
 가 . PARP DNA-PK, protein kinase trypan blue 1:1 (hemocytometer)
 C , protein kinase C caspase-3 1 .
 가 14-17) 4. Caspase-8 caspase-3
 sulfhydryl 가 (10⁶~10⁷) 1,500rpm
 sulfhydryl pellet 50~500 μL 가
 (free redical)가 cell lysis buffer 10 .
 DNA 10000 X g 1 , 50μL cell lysis
 Sulfhydryl thiolamine 가 buffer 100~200 μg 10
 가 , cysteine, cysteamine, glutathione, mM DTT가 2x reaction buffer 50 μL 가 .
 WR-2721 , thiolamine Caspase-8 5 μL 4mM IETD-pNA
 가 caspase-3 4 mM DEVD-pNA
 가 37°C 1~2 400 405
 . 18) thiolamine mm (spectrophotometer)

5. Western blot
 caspace-3, PARP
 SDS-PAGE
 Western blot . proteinase inhibitor
 cocktail lysis buffer ,
 BioRad kit
 . SDS-PAGE
 nitrocellulose electrotransfer 5% blotto
 . 1 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology)가
 2 , TBS-T
 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology)가 1
 TBS-T
 enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL, Amersham)

6.
 caspace-8
 cysteamine
 caspase-3
 paired T-test .

1. promyelocytic leukemia cell HL-60
 10% FBS (fetal bovine serum) RPMI 1640
 37°C, 5% CO₂ .

2. cysteamine
 cysteamine (1 mM, 10 mM) , 6 MV
 가 100cm
 500 cGy , 10 Gy 1. Caspase-8
 caspase-8

가 ,
 가 6
 24 (Fig. 1, p>0.05)
 2.
 1.68*10⁶/mL 가
 24 1.73X10⁶/mL 가 ,
 6 가 24
 1.50 X⁶/mL (p>0.05). 1mM cysteamine
 가
 , 10 mM cysteamine
 3 가 6
 (Fig. 2, p>0.05).

3. Caspase-3 PARP
 Cysteamine
 caspase-3 PARP ,
 6 caspase-3
 가 (Fig. 3.)
 caspase-3 6 가
 가 (p>0.05), 가 1mM
 cysteamine (Fig. 4,
 P>0.05), 가 caspase-3가
 PARP 6
 , 24 kd PARP
 가 , PARP
 1mM cysteamine

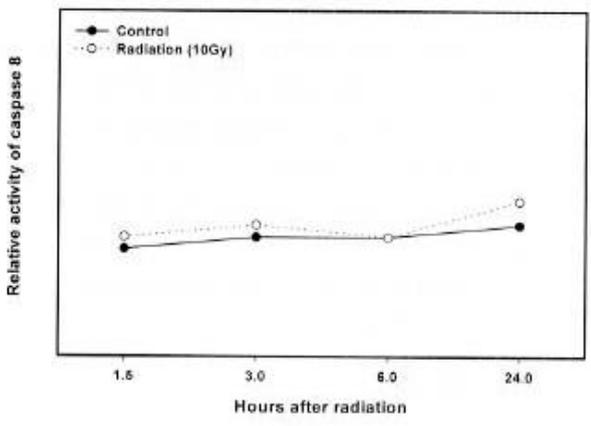


Fig. 1. The levels of caspase-8 activities in control and irradiated HL-60 cells.

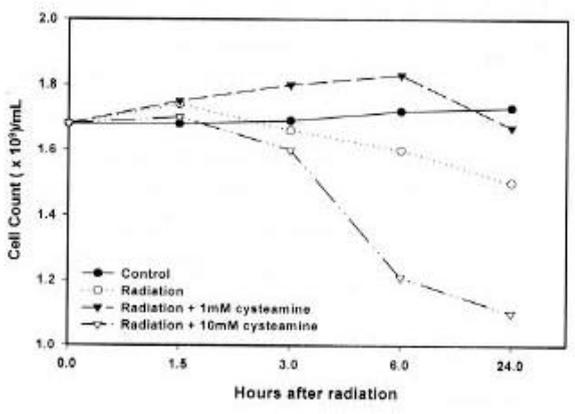


Fig. 2. The effects of cysteamines (1 mM, 10 mM) on the viable cell numbers of X-ray irradiated HL-60 cells (6 MV, 10 Gy). Control group was treated neither irradiation nor cysteamine. Cysteamine was administered 1 hour prior to irradiation.

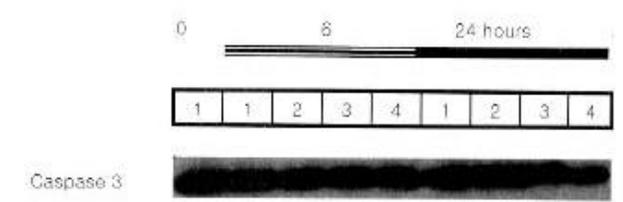


Fig. 3. Western blot analysis of caspase-3 proteins in HL-60 cells. Lane 1: Control, lane 2: 10 Gy irradiation, lane 3: 1 mM cysteamine+10 Gy irradiation, lane 4: 10 mM cysteamine+10 Gy irradiation.

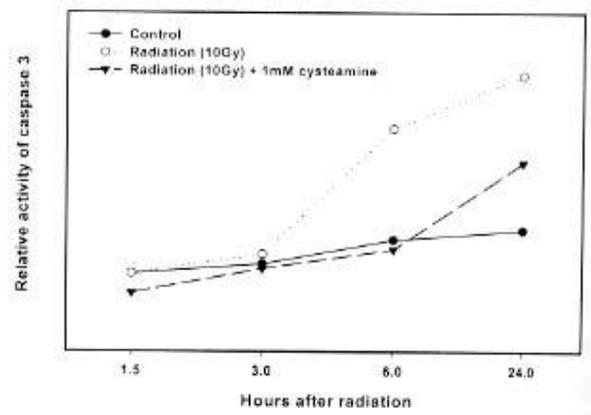


Fig. 4. The level of caspase-3 activities in HL-60 cells.

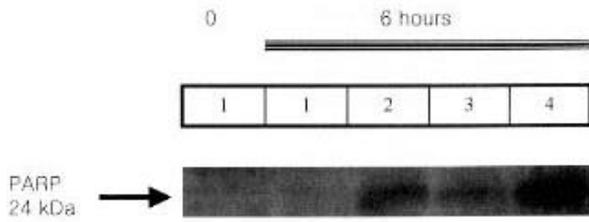


Fig. 5. Western blot analysis of PARP proteins in HL-60 cells. Lane 1: control, lane 2: 10 Gy irradiation, lane 3: 1 mM cysteamine + 10 Gy irradiation, lane 4: 10 mM cysteamine + 10 Gy irradiation.

4 : Cysteamine
 , 1 mM crsteamine
 가
 caspase-3가 , caspase-3
 가
 caspase-3가 , 26,27)
 caspase-3가 PARP 가
 , caspase-3 PARP
 caspase-3
 , PARP
 caspase-3
 가 , caspase-3
 가
 PARP
 1mM cysteamine
 caspase-3 가가 (p>0.05),
 PARP
 caspase-3 가가
 1 mM crysteamine
 , 1 mM crysteamine 가
 cysteamine 가 1mM
 가 , 25,28)
 cysteamine
 , 10mM cysteamine
 가 (p>0.05) PARP
 가 , 10mM cysteamine
 caspase-8
 , caspase-3 가 PARP
 1mM cysteamine
 , 1 mM crysteamine
 thiolamine
 (reactive oxygen intermediate)
 (antioxidant)
 가
 24)
 가
 Cysteamine
 sulfhydry1 가 aminothioli
 가
 가 1 mM
 가
 25)
 cysteamine 가 , 1 mM

1. Hasegawa J, Kamada S, Kamiike W, et al. Involvement of CPP32/Yama(-like) protease in Fas-mediated apoptosis. *Cancer Res* 1996;56:1713-1718
2. Schlegel J, Peters I, Orrenius S, et al. CPP32/apopain is a key interleukin 1 beta converting enzyme-like protease involved in a Fas-mediated apoptosis. *J Biol Chem* 1996;271:1841-1844
3. Laster SM, Wood JG, Gooding LR. Tumor necrosis factor can induce both apoptotic and necrotic forms of cell lysis. *J Immunol* 1988;141:2629-2634
4. Datta R, Banach D, Kojima H, et al. Activation of the cpp32 protease in apoptosis induced by 1-beta-D-arabinofuranosylcytosine and other DNA-damaging agents. *Blood* 1996;88:1936-1943
5. Sellins KS, Cohen JJ. Gene induction by γ -irradiation leads to DNA fragmentation in lymphocytes. *J Immunol* 1997;139:3199-3206
6. Kataoka S, Tsuruo T. Physician Education: Apoptosis. *Oncologist* 1996;1:399-401
7. Chinnaiyan AM, Tepper CG, Seldin MF, et al. FADD/MORT1 is a common mediator of CD95(Fas/APO-1) and tumor necrosis factor receptor-induced apoptosis. *J Biol Chem* 1996;271:4961-4965
8. Medema JP, Acaffidi C, Kischkel FC, et al. FLICE is activated by association with the CD95 death inducing signaling complex(DISC). *EMBO J* 1997;16:2794-2804
9. Martin SJ, Amarante-Mendes GP, Shi L, et al. The cytotoxic cell protease granzyme B initiates apoptosis in a cell-free system by proteolytic processing and activation of the ICE/CED-3 family protease, CPP32, via a novel two-step mechanism. *EMBO J* 1996;15:2407-2416
10. Lindahl T, Satoh MS, Poirier GG, et al. posttranslational modification of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase induced by DNA strand breaks. *Trends Biochem Sci* 1995;20:405-411
11. Nicholson DW, Ali A, Thornberry NA, et al. Identification and inhibition of the ICE/CED-3 protease necessary for mammalian apoptosis. *Nature* 1995;376:37-43
12. Lazebnik YA, Kaufmann SH, Desnoyers S, et al. Cleavage of poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase by a proteinase with properties like ICE. *Nature* 1994;371:346-347
13. Kaufmann SH, Desnoyers S, Oltaviano Y, et al. Specific proteolytic cleavage of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase: an early marker of chemotherapy-induced apoptosis. *Cancer Res* 1993;53:3976-3985
14. Datta R, Kojima H, Yoshida K, et al. Caspase-3 mediated cleavage of protein kinase C δ in induction of apoptosis. *J Biol Chem* 1997;272:20317-20320
15. Casciola-Rosen L, Nicholson DW, Chong T, et al. Apopain/CPP32 cleaves proteins that are essential for cellular repair: a fundamental principle of apoptotic death. *J Exp Med* 1996;183:1957-1964
16. Ghayur T, Hugunin M, Talanian RV, et al. Proteolytic activation of protein kinase C δ by an ICE/CED 3-like protease induces characteristics of apoptosis. *J Exp Med* 1996;184:2399-2404
17. Emoto Y, Manome G, Meinhardt G, et al. Proteolytic activation of protein kinase C δ by an ICE-like protease in apoptotic cell. *EMBO J* 1995;14:6148-6156
18. Hall EJ. Radioprotectors. In : Hall EJ, eds. *Radiobiology for the Radiologist*. 4th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott Co. 1994: 183-190
19. Belka C, Heinrich V, Marini P, et al. Ionizing radiation and the activation of caspase-8 in highly apoptosis-sensitive lymphoma cells. *Int J Radiat Biol* 1999;75:1257-1264
20. Juo P, Kuo CJ, Yuan J, et al. Essential requirement for caspase-8/FLICE in the initiation of the Fas-induced apoptotic cascade. *Curr Biol* 1998;8:1001-1008
21. Boesen-de Cock JG, Tepper AD, de Vries E, et al. Common regulation of apoptosis signaling induced by CD95 and the DNA-damaging stimuli etoposide and gamma radiation downstream from caspase-8 activation. *J Biol Chem* 1999;274:14255-14261
22. Tepper AD, de Vries E, van Blitterswijk WJ, et al. Ordering of ceramide formation, caspase activation, and mitochondrial changes during CD95- and DNA damage-induced apoptosis. *J Clin Invest* 1999;103:971-978
23. Kataoka T, Schroter M, Hahne M, et al. FLIP prevents apoptosis induced by death receptors but not by perforin/granzyme B, chemotherapeutic drugs, and gamma irradiation. *J Immunol* 1998;161:3936-3942
24. Buttke TM, Sandstrom PA. Oxidative stress as a mediator of apoptosis. *Immunol Today* 1994;15:7-10
25. Verhaegen S, McGowan AJ, Brophy AR, et al. Inhibition of apoptosis by antioxidants in the human HL-60 leukemia cell line. *Biochem Pharmacol* 1995;50:1021-1029
26. Kurihara H, Torigoe S, Omura M, et al. DNA fragmentation induced by a cytoplasmic extract from irradiated cells. *Radiat Res* 1998;150:269-274
27. Yu Y, Little JB. p53 is involved in but not required for ionizing radiation-induced caspase-3 activation and apoptosis in human lymphoblast cell line. *Cancer Res* 1998;58:4277-4281
28. Warters RL, Roberts JC, Wilmore BH, et al. Modulation of radiation-induced apoptosis by thiolamines. *Int J Radiat Biol* 1997;72:439-448

Abstract

THE Effects of Cysteamine on the Radiation-Induced ApoptosisYoung Min Choi, M.D.* , Chang Gyo Park, M.D.[†] , Heung Lae Cho, M.D.*Hyung Sik Lee, M.D.[‡] . and Won Joo Hur, M.D.[‡]

*Department of Radiation Oncology, College of Medicine, Inje University, Pusan,

[†]Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, Konyang University, Nonsan,[‡]Department of Radiation Oncology, College of Medicine, Dong-A University, Pusan, Korea

Purpose : To investigate the pathways of radiation induced apoptosis and the effect of cysteamine (-mercaptoethylamine), as a radioprotector, on it.

Materials and Methods : HL-60 cells were assigned to control, irradiated, and cysteamine (1 mM, 10mM) pretreated groups, Irradiation was given in a single fraction of 10 Gy (6 MV xray) and cysteamine was administered 1 hour before irradiation. The activities of caspase-8 were measured in control and irradiated group to evaluate its relation to the radiation induced apoptosis. To evaluate the role of cysteamine in radiation induced apoptosis, the number of viable cells, the expression and activity of caspase-3, and the expression of poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) were measured and compared after irradiation the HL-60 cells with cysteamine pretreatment or not.

Result : The intracellular caspase-8 activity, known to be related to the death receptor induced apoptosis, was not affected by irradiation($p>0.05$). The number of viable cells began to decrease from 6 hours after irradiation ($p>0.05$), but the number of viable cells in 1 mM cysteamine pretreated group was not decreased after irradiation and was similar to those in the control group. In caspase-3 analyses, known as apoptosis executioner, its expression was not different but its activity was increased by irradiation($p>0.05$). However, this increase of activity was suppressed by the pretreatment of 1mM cysteamine. The cleavage of PARP, thought to be resulted from caspase-3 activation, occurred after irradiation, which was attenuated by the pretreatment of 1mM cysteamine.

Conclusion : these results show that radiation induced apoptotic process is somewhat different from death receptor induced one and the pretreatment of 1 mM cysteamine has a tendency to decrease the radiation-induced apoptosis in HL-60 cells.

Key Words : Radiation, Apoptosis, Cysteamine