

HL- 60

*, * , * , *†

_____ : Bax , cytochrome c , Fas Fas-L , caspase cysteine protease , Bcl2

_____ : HL-60 6 MV X- , caspase , Bcl2 Bax , cytochrome c , Fas Fas-L .

_____ : DNA 4 가 , 가 . caspase cysteine proteases caspase-2, 3, 6, 8 9 가 가 , 16 Gy 4 poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) Western bbt procaspase-3 caspase-3 . Bcl2 , Bax 가 . cytochrome c , Fas Fas-L 가 .

_____ : HL-60 , caspase cysteine proteases, Bcl2, Bax, cytochrome c Fas, Fas-L가

: HL-60, ,

6 9)

DNA 가 (homeostasis) ¹⁰⁾ ,

_____ ¹⁾ ^{11, 12)} , (necrosis)

(apoptosis) 가 , calcium- dependent endonuclease 180 200 bp 가 DNA (ladder-pattern fragmentation) 가 ^{6 8)} Fas/Fas-L , sphingomyelin/ceramide , caspase cysteine protease, DNA endonuclease ¹³⁾ caspase cysteine proteases (caspase family cysteine proteases) mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK) ¹⁴⁾ .

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Te l: 063)850- 1527, Fa x : 063)851- 4749
E- mail : sunrmoo n@ wonkwang .ac .kr

¹⁶⁾ .

3 : HL-60

DNA TNF- , MTT (5 mg/ml in PBS) 가 100
 sphingomyelin $\mu\text{g/ml}$. MTT 4
 ,^{17, 18)} Sphingomyelin
 ceramide stress-activated protein kinase formazan 10% sodium-dodesyl sulfate
 C/c-Jun N-terminal kinase (SAPK/ JNK) (SDS)가 0.01 N HCl 1 ml/well 가 24
 cytochrome c , 37 5% CO₂
 caspases . , ELISA 540 nm

caspase cysteine protease

Bcl₂ Bax , Fas Fas-L
 cytochrome c ,

4. DNA

DNA genomic DNA
 Wizard genomic DNA purification kit (Promega Co, Wisconsin Medicine, WI, USA)
 nuclear lysis buffer (100 mM NaCl, 40 mM Tris · Cl, pH 7.4, 20 μM EDTA, 0.5% SDS) 가
 RNase 37 5 RNA

1. HL-60

HL-60 (ATCC, CCL-240)
 2×10^5 cell/ml 1×10^6 cell/ml 10%
 fetal bovine serum (FBS : PAA Laboratories, Austria)
 RPMI 1640 (Gibco BRL Co, Gaithersburg, MD, USA)
 CO₂ (37 , 5% CO₂)
 RPMI 1640 48 , mid-
 log phase

isopropanol DNA 70%
 TE (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0) 가 DNA
 260 nm 280 nm spectrophotometer
 (Beckman, Du-7 Model, Palo Alto, CA) optical density
 (OD) DNA . DNA 5 μg 1.8%
 agarose gel (50 V, 2) ethidium
 bromide DNA

2. (Ionizing radiation : IR)

가 (ML6M, Mitsubishi, Japan)
 6 MV X- 가
 180 ,
 10 cm 가
 1.5 cm
 가 build-up .
 35×35 cm² 460 cGy/min
 1.5 cm 2 Gy, 4 Gy, 8 Gy, 16 Gy, 32 Gy

5. Hoechst

Hoechst
 4% (formaldehyde) 10
 (PBS, pH 7.4) 2 Hoechst 33342
 (Sigma Co. St. Louis, MO) 10 μM
 1
 (Leica, MPS 60, Germany)

3.

HL-60 MTT (Sigma Co, St. Louis, MO)
 assay . (24-well plate) 1×10^5
 1 ml 3 CO₂

6. Caspase cysteine protease

HL-60 (2×10^6) 4 15 lysing buffer (1%
 Triton X-100, 0.32 M sucrose, 5 mM EDTA, 1 mM PMSF, 1
 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ aprotinin, 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ leupeptin, 2 mM dithiothreitol, 10
 mM Tris/HCl, pH 8.0) 20,000 \times g 15
 bicinchronic

acid (BCA, Sigma, St. Louis, MO) (: 100 µg) (100 mM Hepes, 10% sucrose, 0.1% Chaps, pH 7.5, 1 mM PMSF, 1 µg/ml aprotinin, 1 µg/ml leupeptin, 2 mM dithiothreitol) 37 30 Fluorometer (Molecular Devices Co, Sunnyvale, CA, USA) caspase-1 caspase-3 fluorogenic substrate Ac-YVAD-AMC (Calbiochem, San Diego, CA, USA) 50 µM Ac-DEVD-AMC (Calbiochem Co.) 50 µM proteolytic cleavage caspase excitation wavelength (380 nm) emission wavelength (460 nm) Caspase-6 Ac-VEID-AMC (Calbiochem Co.) 50 µM proteolytic cleavage 380 nm (excitation wavelength) 460 nm (emission wavelength) Caspase-2, Caspase-8 caspase-9 Z-VDVAD-AFC, Z-IETD-AFC (Calbiochem Co.) Ac-LEHD-AFC (Calbiochem Co.) 50 µM proteolytic cleavage 400 nm (excitation wavelength) 505 nm (emission wavelength)

7. Western blotting

HL-60 , cold Hank's balanced salt (HBSS) 2 RIPA (50 mM HEPES pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 1% deoxy-cholate, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM PMSF, 1 µg/ml aprotinin) 30 (: 200 µg) 2× sample buffer (100 mM Tris · Cl, pH 6.8, 200 mM dithiothreitol 4% SDS (electrophoresis grade), 0.2% bromophenol blue 20% glycerol) 10 0 3 , 12.5% sodium dodesyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) gel nitrocellulose membrane 4 , 30 V 16 blocking buffer (10% skim milk) 2 . Anti-poly (ADP-ribosyl) polymerase (Santa Cruz Co, CA, USA), anti-Bcl2 (Santa Cruz), anti-Bax (Santa Cruz), anti-Fas (Santa Cruz) anti-Fas-L (Santa Cruz) 0.05% (v/v) Tween-20 Tris-buffered sample buffer (TBST) 1:1000 nitrocellulose membrane 2 anti-rabbit IgG conjugated horse-radish peroxydase (HRP) (Santa

Cruz) 1 , enhanced chemiluminescence kit (ECL kit : Amersham)

8. Cytochrome c

streptolysin O Barry ¹⁹⁾ cytochrome c HL-60 cold PBS 2 106 60 unit streptolysin O 100 µl stabilization buffer (20 mM Hepes-KOH, pH 7.5, 250 mM sucrose, 10 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM sodium EDTA, 1 mM sodium EGTA, 1 mM dithiothreitol, 0.1 mM PMSF, 5 µg/ml pepstatin, 10 µg/ml leupeptin, 2 µg/ml aprotinin) 7† 37 20 4 , 16,000 × g 30 cytochrome c 2X sample buffer 100 3 , 15% sodium dodesyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) Western blotting cytochrome c anti-cytochrome c Pharmigen (BD Pharmigen, CA, USA)

1. HL-60 HL-60 2 Gy, 4 Gy, 8 Gy, 16 Gy 32 Gy 24 MTT 15, 23, 50, 57, 75% (Fig. 1A). HL-60 HL-60 16 Gy HL-60 16 Gy 4 4 가 16 HL-60 50% (Fig. 1B).

2. DNA

HL-60

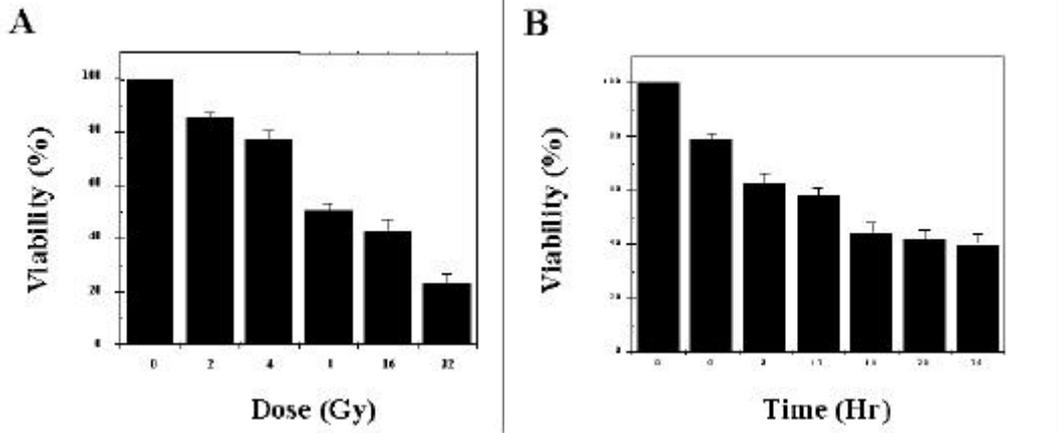


Fig. 1. Ionizing radiation decreased the viability of HL-60 cells in a dose and time-dependent manner. (A), Dose-dependant effect of cell viability. Cells were irradiated with different doses of ionizing radiation and cell viability was measured by MTT assay at 24 hours after irradiation. (B), Time dependent effect of ionizing radiation (16 Gy) on the viability of HL-60 cells. Data represent the mean \pm SD from triplicates.

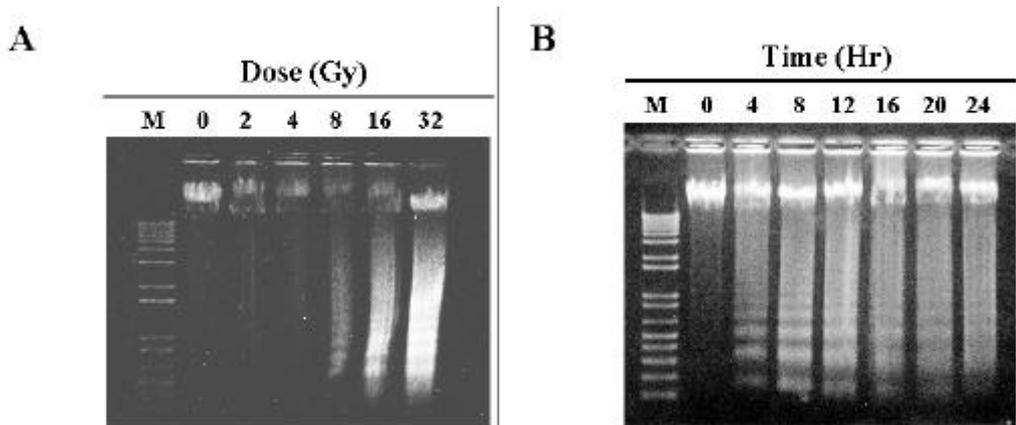


Fig. 2. Ionizing radiation induced the ladder pattern fragmentation of genomic DNA in HL-60 cells. (A), Cells were irradiated with different doses of ionizing radiation for 24 hours. Soluble cytoplasmic DNA was isolated and seperated on 1.5% agarose gel. DNA was stained with ethidium bromide and visualized under UV light. (B), Cells were irradiated with 16 Gy of ionizing radiation and DNA fragmentation was determined by agarose-gel electrophoresis in different times.

DNA genomic DNA 1.5% agarose gel DNA (Fig. 2B).
 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 Gy 24
 . 8 Gy 24
 DNA 16 Gy 32 Gy
 DNA 60
 (Fig. 2A). HL-60 , 12
 16 Gy 4 DNA 24
 가 8 12 DNA (Data not shown). HL-60

HL-60

3. 가 caspase

HL-60 가 caspase

caspase cysteine proteases

ICE-like cysteine protease caspase-1

(YVAD-specific protease), caspase-2, CPP32-like cysteine protease

caspase-3 (DEVD-specific cysteine protease), caspase-6, FLICE

caspase-8 caspase-9

caspases

16 Gy HL-60 4

24 caspase

Caspase-1 24

16 4 가

12 2.7 가

24 가 24

9 2 가 Caspase-8

4 가 16

(4.2)

(Fig. 3A).

Caspase-3 4 가

12 15 가

10 가 (Fig. 3B).

caspase-3 Western blotting procaspase-3 proteolytic processing

caspase-3 poly (ADP-ribosyl) polymerase (PARP) cleavage , procaspase-3

34 kDa , 20 kDa 11

caspase, caspase-9 processing fragments

4A procaspase-3 34 kDa p20

p11 . Caspase-3 PARP

DNA caspase 116 kDa

85 kDa 27 kDa

PARP , 4 116 kDa (Fig. 4B).

Caspase-6 8

가 caspase-3 16

(12) caspase-8 caspase-3

(Fig. 3B).

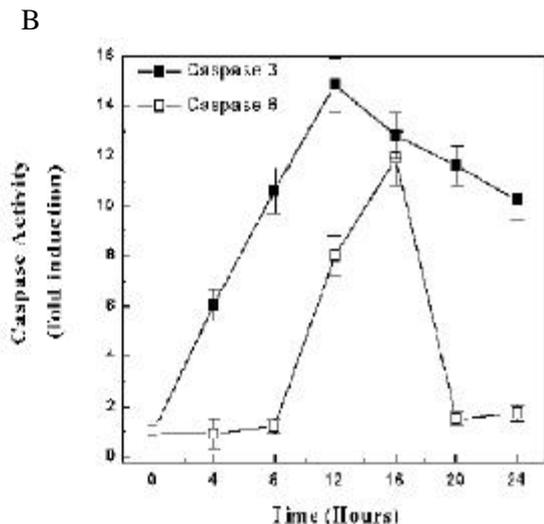
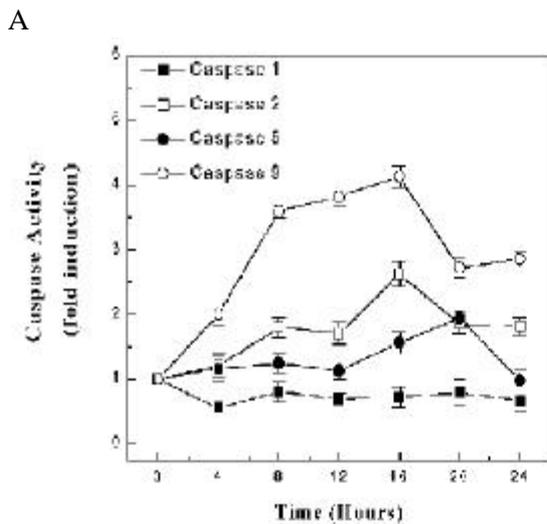


Fig. 3. Irradiation increased the catalytic activity of caspase family cystein proteases in HL-60 cells. Cells were irradiated with 16 Gy ionizing radiation. Cell lysates were used to measure the enzymatic activation of caspases by using fluorogenic substrate for caspase-1, 2, 8, 9 protease (A) and caspase-3, 6 proteases (B). Data represent the mean \pm SD from triplicates.

3 : HL-60

caspase-9 가 가

4. 가 Cytochrome c membrane permeability potential 가 , cytochrome c 가 Apaf-1, dATP complex caspase-9 HL-60 Cytochrome c 16 Gy

Western blotting Fig. 5 cytochrome c cytochrome c (40 kDa) 30 가

5. Bcl₂ Bax 16 Gy

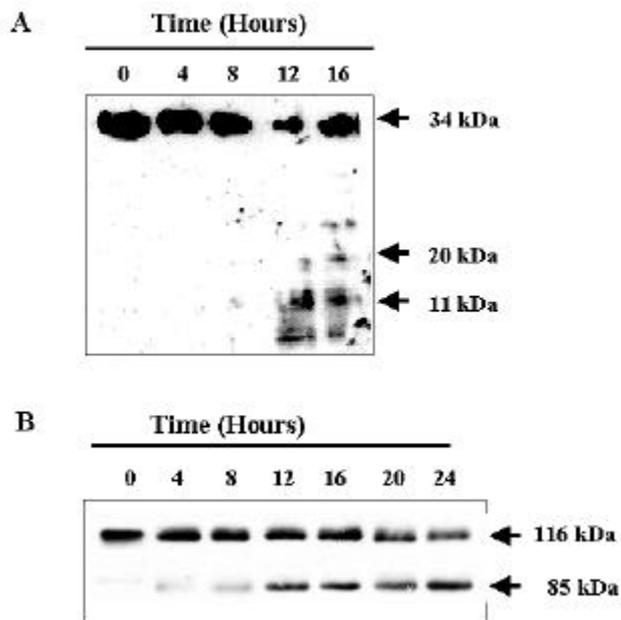


Fig. 4. Digestion of procaspase-3 and PARP by irradiation in HL-60 cells. Cells were irradiated with 16 Gy ionizing radiation for the various periods. Equal amount of protein (200 µg) from cell lysate was subjected on 12.5% SDS-PAGE, transferred onto nitrocellulose membrane and immunoblotted with anti-procaspase-3 (A), and anti-PARP antibodies (B). The immunoreactive signals were visualized by Enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) kit.

HL-60 24 4

Bcl₂ Bax Western blotting . Bcl₂ (29 kDa) (Fig. 6A).

Bax (23 kDa) 가 (Fig. 6B).

6. Fas Fas-L Fas-associated death domain (FADD) caspase-8 caspase cascade HL-60 caspase cysteine protease Fas Fas-L HL-60 16 Gy 4 Fas Western blotting (45 kDa) Fas-L (40 kDa) 가 (Fig. 7A, 7B).

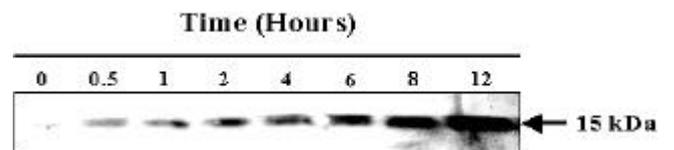


Fig. 5. Irradiation induced the release of cytochrome c from HL-60 cells in a time dependent manner. Cells were irradiated with 16 Gy ionizing radiation for the various periods. Cytoplasmic extracts were prepared by the methods described in "Materials and Methods", and measured the released cytochrome c by Western blotting using anti-cytochrome c antibody.

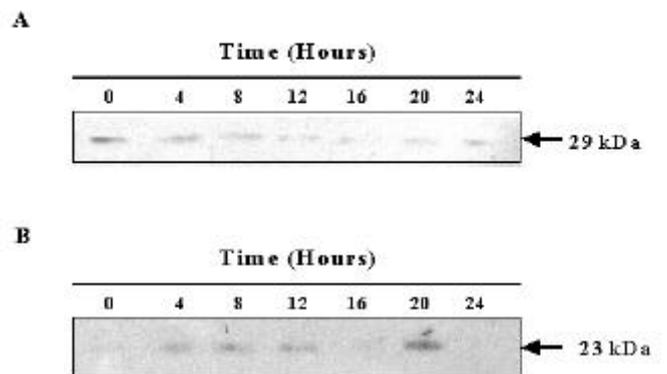


Fig. 6. The degradation of Bcl₂ as well as expression of Bax in irradiated HL-60 cells at the various periods after 16 Gy ionizing radiation. The expression of Bcl₂ and Bax were detected by Western blotting analysis using anti-Bcl₂ (A) and anti-Bax antibodies (B) (Santa Cruz Co, CA, USA).

HL-60 caspase-3 PARP가 가 HL-60

Bcl₂ (human follicular lymphomas) , 가

26 kDa , Bcl2 Bax 가

cytochrome c caspase-9

cycle) , ³¹⁾ Bcl₂ - (redox caspase-3 , caspase-3

protease , , caspase cysteine caspase-6 PARP

(JNK p38) , DNA , Fas Fas-L 가

caspase-8 가 , caspase-2 가

. Bax Bcl₂ HL-60 caspase cysteine

, Bcl2 proteases

가 Bcl2 가 Bax cytochrome c

, Fas, Fas-L가

Bcl₂ Bax가

Cytochrome c respiratory chain

cytochrome c가

cytochrome c Apaf-1, dATP

caspase-9 ³²⁾ cytochrom c Bcl2

Bcl-XL() Bax()

³³⁾ caspase-9

caspase-3

Bcl₂ Bax 가

cytochrome c

caspase-9 caspase-3 가

APO-1 CD95 Fas ligand

Fas-L activation-induced cell

death (AICD) mediator

cytotoxic T Fas/Fas-L system

가 Fas/Fas-L system

¹³⁾ Fas Fas-L

FADD FADD

initiator caspase caspase-8

가 , Fas Fas-L

가 caspase-8 가

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Abstract

A Study on Apoptotic Signaling Pathway in
HL-60 Cells Induced by Radiation

Hye Jung Kim, M.D.^{*}, Sung Keun Moon, M.D.^{*},
Jae Hoon Lee, M.D.^{*} and Sun Rock Moon, M.D., Ph.D.^{**†}

^{*}Medical Science Institute, [†]Department of Radiation Oncology
Wonkwang University School of Medicine, Iksan, Korea

Purpose: The mechanical insights of death of cancer cells by ionizing radiation are not yet clearly defined. Recent evidences have demonstrated that radiation therapy may induce cell death via activation of signaling pathway for apoptosis in target cells. This study is designed whether ionizing radiation may activate the signaling cascades of apoptosis including caspase family cysteine proteases, Bcl/Bax, cytochrome c and Fas/Fas-L in target cells.

Materials and Methods: HL-60 cells were irradiated *in vitro* with 6 MV X-ray at dose ranges from 2 Gy to 32 Gy. The cell viability was tested by MIT assay and the extent of apoptosis was determined using agarose gel electrophoresis. The activities of caspase proteases were measured by proteolytic cleavages of substrates. Western blot analysis was used to monitor PARP, Caspase-3, Cytochrome-c, Bcl-2, Bax, Fas and Fas-L.

Results: Ionizing radiation decreases the viability of HL-60 cells in a time and dose dependent manner. Ionizing radiation-induced death in HL-60 cells is an apoptotic death which is revealed as characteristic ladder-pattern fragmentation of genomic DNA over 16 Gy at 4 hours. Ionizing radiation induces the activation of caspase-2, 3, 6, 8 and 9 of HL-60 cells in a time-dependent manner. The activation of caspase-3 protease is also evidenced by the digestion of poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase and procaspase-3 with 16Gy ionizing irradiation. Anti-apoptotic Bcl2 expression is decreased but apoptotic Bax expression is increased with mitochondrial cytochrome c release in a time- dependent manner. In addition, expression of Fas and Fas-L is also increased in a time dependent manner.

Conclusion: These data suggest that ionizing radiation-induced apoptosis is mediated by the activation of various signaling pathways including caspase family cysteine proteases, Bcl/Bax, Fas and Fas-L in a time and dose dependent manner.

Key Words : HL-60, Apoptosis, Radiation