

TIMP 1, TIMP 2

†, †, †
 †, †, †, †, †, †, †, †, †, †
 _____: Tissue inhibitor of matrix metalloproteinase (TIMP) matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)
 , angiogenesis, fibrosis . TIMP cytokine signal
 molecule TIMP
 _____: TIMP
 . TIMP1, TIMP2 conditioned medium transwell invasion assay
 ELISA assay . 2 Gy, 10 Gy
 24, 48 . MIT assay
 . hTIMP1 promoter region PCR pGL2-basic luciferase reporter vector
 functional TIMP1 가 protein kinase C
 (PKC) activator PMA (phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate) Ras TIMP1 .
 _____: HN-1, HN-2, HN-3, HN-5, HN-9 D, 1.55 Gy, 1.8 Gy, 1.5 Gy, 1.55 Gy, 2.45 Gy .
 MIT assay cell viability 24, 48 2 Gy 94% 10
 Gy 73% . TIMP1, TIMP2 basal 24 48 가
 . 2 Gy 24 TIMP2 HN-1, HN-9
 , 10 Gy 가
 48 HN-1 가 HN-9 .
 TIMP1 . TIMP1 reporter gene transfection
 PMA (100 ng/ml) 가 HN-1 가 HN-9 . Ras
 co-transfection TIMP1 promoter가 .
 _____: TIMP
 가 , TIMP 가
 . TIMP signal molecule , signal molecule

:TIMP, Gene regulation, ,

가 .

oncogene .

matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), TNF, IL-1, TGF-

가

.^{1,3)}

1999 10 8 .

1998 (:

1998-0325)

2001 3 7 .

2001 5 2

adhesion, motility, migration remodeling

activity extracellular matrix (ECM)

. MMP tissue inhibitor of matrix metallopro-

teinase (TIMP)

remodeling

. MMP

Te l: 02)2224-4431, Fax : 02)486-7258

E- mail : hschang@www.amc.seoul.kr

TIMP1, TIMP2 fibrosarcoma

angiogenesis^{4, 9)} ^{10, 12)}

corticosteroid MMP

gene family¹³⁾ gelatinase-A gene astrocyte MMP

¹⁴⁾ MMP TIMP 가

가¹⁵⁾ MMP

TIMP

TIMP MMP

가

TIMP MMP

(early tissue damage)

(late tissue damage)

9가

PKC activator¹⁶⁾ PMA TIMP1 TIMP2

TIMP

TIMP1 regulation region cloning luciferase report- er vector target transfection reporter gene activity

TIMP

1. , AMC-HN-1 HN-9

HT1080 AMC-HN

10% FBS, 1% nonessential amino acids, 2 mM L-glutamine, HEPES 20 mM 가 MEM

HT1080 10% FBS, NaHCO₃ 24 mM, HEPES 20 mM 가 DMEM 5% CO₂, 37 (NUAIR, water jacket incubator)

T-25

TIMP 24-well plate well

4 × 10⁴ seeding 1

FBS-free 24

, 48 conditioned medium 500 μl

ELISA assay

TIMP1 reporter gene 6-well

plate well 2 × 10⁵ seeding 1

FBS-free media PMA PMA

(5 mg/ml stock) 2 μl well

2.

4 MV 가

0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 Gy . Elisa assay TIMP report- er gene 2 Gy, 10 Gy

3.

multitarget single hit model

D₀

T-25

가 10 14

0.5% crystal violet/ 20% ethanol 3

4. MTT assay

24 well plate 4 × 10⁴ seeding 24 , MTT

stock solution (8 mg/ml in PBS) 10 μl well 가 37

3 1 ml

DMSO 가 15 shaking , 200 μl

96-well plate 540 nm

5. Invasion assay

invasion activity
 pore size 7.8 μm transwell (Costar, St. Louis, UAS)
 matrigel coating collagen coat-
 ing clean banch cell
 culture medium 4 × 10⁴ cell seeding
 12 24 invasion cell Hematoxylin
 -Eosin 400 inverted microscopy cell
 20
 transwell seeding
 3 2 Gy 21 Hemat-
 oxylin-Eosin

6. ELISA assay

24 well plate well 10⁵ seeding 24
 24 48 conditioned
 medium 500 μl assay buffer 1:4 mix
 2.5 ml 100 μl 100 μl peroxi-
 dase conjugate 가 100 μl 96-well
 20 27 2 washing
 TMB substrate 100 μl 가 30
 stop buffer 100 μl 가 450 nm
 256 ng/μl stock assay buffer
 standard curve control

(ELISA ssay kit, Amesham Pharmacia biotech, Centenial Ave.,

USA).

7. TIMP1 promoter cloning

SK-Hep-1 genomic DNA, TIMP1
 forward primer (5'-CCA TGG CAC ACA GTA GAT GCA
 CA-3') TIMP1 reverse primer (5'-TTC GAA GCA TTT GTG
 ATA TTA GGG G-3') 709 bp hTIMP1 promoter
 region(; 1321-2030, ; Y09720) PCR
 PCR 94 30, 65 30, 72 1 cycle 30
 72 5 fragment
 T-vector (pCR2.1-
 TOPO) ligation insertion clone KpnI/XhoI
 cutting insert pGL2-basic vector (KpnI/
 XhoI) (Promega, Medison, USA) subcloning sequencing
 (Fig. 1). pGL2-basic vector 1× universal restriction
 buffer (10 mM Tris pH 7.5, 50 mM NaCl, 7 mM MgCl₂, 1
 mM DTT, 0.1mg/ml BSA) 가 , 가 20 μl
 37 5 μl 5×
 glycerin probe buffer (1× : 10 mM EDTA pH 8.0, 10%
 glycerine, 0.1% SDS, 0.02% Bromophenol blue) 가
 9 Mol end 0.1 Unit T4-DNA ligase (NEB, Beverly,
 USA) 가 , ligation buffer (50 mM tris pH 7.4, 10 mM
 MgCl₂, 10 mM DTT, 1 mM Spermidin, 1 mM ATP, 100 μg/
 ml BSA) 가 20 μl 15

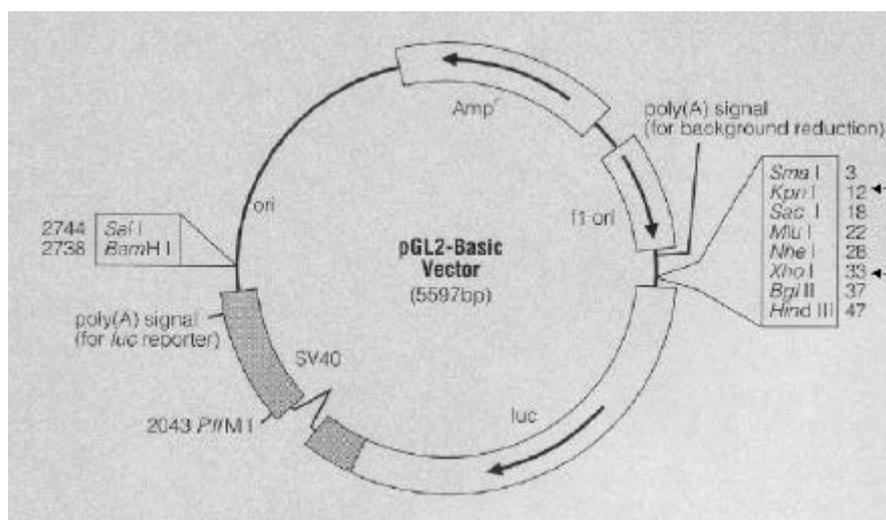


Fig. 1. Reporter gene construct for TIMP1 promoter.

8. Purification and isolation of TIMP1 luciferase reporter vector

Competent bacteria E coli strain (DH 5) 20 ml LB 5 ml 50 ml LB . OD600 0.3 0.6 4 , 5000 rpm 10 bacteria 5 ml TSB (LB Broth pH 6.1, 10% PEG (MW 3350), 5% DMSO, 20 mM Mg⁺⁺ (MgCl₂/MgSO₄) 10 . bacteria dryice / ethanol . 200 µl competent bacteria 10 100 ng plasmid-DNA 가 30 3 ml SOC medium 가 , 37 1 bacteria 5 6,700 g , ampicillin (100 µg/ml) 가 agar plate , 37 1 colony 200 ml LB suspension 10 4,000g 10 ml lysozym (50 ml glucose, 10 ml EDTA pH7.8, 25 mM Tris pH 8.0, 2 mg/ml lysozym) 30 . 20 ml SDS (0.2M NaOH, 1% SDS) 가 5 15 ml 3M NaAcetate 가 1 . genomic DNA (16,800g, 4) 2.5 ethanol 가 -20 2 . plasmid 16,800g , 8 ml 0.1 M NaAcetate, 50 mM Tris pH 8.0 . 2.5 ethanol , CsCl₂ quickseal tube .

9. Luciferase assay

Cell transfection 6 well plate 2 × 10⁵ plating . lipofectamine (Gibco BRL, Rockville, USA) transfection -galactosidase expression vector co-transfection . transfection 24 PBS medium 24 36 cell lysis buffer (Promega, Medison, USA) lysis . substrate luciferin luminescence -counter . luciferase assay kit (Promega) extract -galactosidase activity transfection

10. EMSA (Electromobility shift assay)

nuclear extract prep . 4 PBS 2 washing cell-lysis buffer (10 mM Hepes KOH pH 7.9, 60 mM KCl, 1 mM EDTA, 0.5% NP-40, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM PMSF) 100 µl 가 5 . 1,000g , NP-40 cell lysis buffer , 100 µl nuclear buffer (250 mM Tris pH 7.5, 60 mM KCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM PMSF) 가 dry ice/ethanol bath 3 . 13,000g 15 , Bradford protein . Oligonucleotide (SP1; 5'-GAT TCG GGG CGG GGC GAT C-3', -59/-53 element 5'-AGC TTG GAT GAG TAA TGC G-3') T4-polynucleotide kinase -³²P-ATP la- bel . 40,000 cpm oligonucleotide 5 µg nuclear extract 20 native 4% polyacrylamide gel 0.25 × TBE buffer autoradiography .

1. cytotoxicity

HN-1, HN-2, HN-3, HN-5, HN-9 D₀ 1.55 Gy, 1.8 Gy, 1.5 Gy, 1.55 Gy, 2.45 Gy HT-1080 D₀ 1.81 Gy . AMC-HN-9 가 가 AMC-HN-1, 3, 5 D₀ 1.50 1.55 Gy . MTT assay ,

	MIT assay	cell viability	24, 48	2
Gy	94%	10 Gy	73%	
Gy	48	AMC-HN-1 control	73%	10

Table 1. Effect of Ionizing Radiation on Cytotoxicity (MIT assay %)

cell line	24 hours			48 hours		
	control	2 Gy	10 Gy	control	2 Gy	10 Gy
HN-1	100	124	124	100	94.6	73.0
HN-2	100	123	126	100	97.2	97.2
HN-3	100	101	81.5	100	102	112
HN-5	100	106	112	100	97.1	111
HN-9	100	110	124	100	96.9	100

AMC-HN-9

2. Invasion assay

HT1080 invasion
 AMC-HN-3 invasion
 Table 2
 invasion
 HN-1 48%
 24%
 19%
 (42 59%)
 2 Gy
 AMC-HN-9
 HT1080
 10 Gy

3. TIMP1, TIMP2 (ELISA assay)

TIMP1, TIMP2 basal 24 48
 가
 Table 3-b
 TIMP2 HN-1, HN-9
 10 Gy 24
 가
 48 HN-1
 2 Gy, 10 Gy 가 HN-9
 2 Gy, 10 Gy
 TIMP1

가 (Table 3-a). 가
 HT1080 TIMP1, 2
 가 HN-9 (Table 3-a, 3-b).

4. TIMP1 reporter gene

TIMP1 5' flanking regulatory region cloning reporter plasmid plasmid SK-Hep-1
 transfection empty vector 19.6

Table 2. Effect of Ionizing Radiation on Invasion Rate of Various Cancer Cell Lines

Cell lines	Invasion Assay Results		
	No. of invaded cells	Reduction Rate (%)	
		RT 0 Gy (%)	RT 2 Gy
AMC-HN-1	58.0 ± 7.5 (100)	48	59
AMC-HN-2	36.6 ± 3.8 (100)	3	57
AMC-HN-3	149.6 ± 5.5 (100)	26	51
AMC-HN-5	45.5 ± 7.5 (100)	12	54
AMC-HN-9	74.0 ± 4.9 (100)	19	42
HT1080	211.4 ± 7.4 (100)	24	45

basal activity가 가 TIMP1 reporter 가

reporter plasmid AMC-HN-1,
 9 transfection luciferase activity
 Fig. 2 PKC activator PMA
 AMC-HC-1 TIMP-1 trans-
 cription 가 AMC-HN-9
 wild type Ras
 co-transfection 가

Table 3-a. Effect of Ionizing Radiation on TIMP1 Protein Secretion

Cell line	TIMP1 in conditioned medium after irradiation (ELISA assay)					
	24 hours (%)			48 hours (%)		
	Control	2 Gy	10 Gy	Control	2 Gy	10 Gy
AMC-HN-1	100	94.4	96.5	100	95.0	93.0
AMC-HN-9	100	102	87.7	100	102	95.8
HT1080	100	104.8	110.2	100	102.7	102.2

Table 3-b. Effect of Ionizing Radiation on TIMP2 Protein Secretion

Cell line	TIMP2 in conditioned medium after irradiation (ELISA assay)					
	24 hours (%)			48 hours (%)		
	Control	2 Gy	10 Gy	Control	2 Gy	10 Gy
AMC-HN-1	100	93	284	100	222	422
AMC-HN-9	100	87	229	100	23.6	43.3
HT1080	100	64.3	107.7	100	7.2	14.4

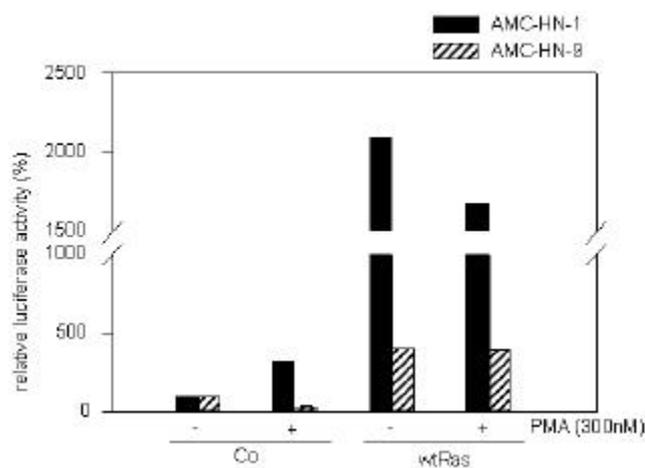


Fig. 2. Effect of Ras and PMA on the transcription of TIMP1 reporter gene.

Table 4. Differential Responses to Ionizing Radiation between AMC-HN-1 and AMC-HN-9 Cell Lines

	AMC-HN-1	AMC-HN-9
D ₀	1.55Gy	2.45 Gy
MTT (10 Gy, 48hrs)	73%	100%
TIMP-1 basal level (absolute value)	2.403	2.266
secretion rate btw 24-48hrs	1.4X	1.4X
TIMP-2 basal level (absolute value)	0.302	0.322
secretion rate btw 24-48hrs	1.8X	4.4X
TIMP-1 (2 Gy, 24hrs/48hrs, relative value, %)	94.4/ 95.0	102/ 102
(10 Gy, 24hrs/48hrs, relative value, %)	96.5/ 93.0	87.7/ 95.8
TIMP-2 (2 Gy, 24hrs/48hrs, relative value, %)	93/ 222	87/ 23.6
(10 Gy, 24hrs/48hrs, relative value, %)	284/ 422	229/ 43.3
TIMP-1 (PMA) (Ras)		

:slightly increased, :markedly increased, :slightly decreased

EMSA activity (-59-53) element binding AMC-HC-1 가 SP1 binding activity AMC-HC-1, AMC-HC-9 가

TIMPs MMPs TIMP1 184 28.5 kDa glycoprotein 가 latent form active form MMP (non-covalent) TIMP1 MMP9 bind- ing TIMP2 194

21 kDa unglycosylated protein TIMP1 43% homology , active form MMP proMMP2 binding TIMP2 MMP2

4, 9) TIMP invasion^{20, 21)} metastasis^{22, 23)} TIMPs가 ECM 가 TIMP1, TIMP2 serum,²⁵⁾ TPA,^{25, 26)} growth factor,²⁷⁾ cytokine,^{28, 29)} IL-6, Ras,³⁰⁾ cAMP³¹⁾

TIMP inducer TPA cytokine, growth factor factor TIMP PMA TIMP1 TIMP2 TIMP TIMP 5' flanking region cloning reporter gene regulation 가 TIMP1, TIMP2 up-regulation angiogenesis³⁷⁾ (fibrosis) down-regulation 가 TIMP1 gene TATA-less gene 6 exon 5' flanking region TPA-responsive element, AP-1, Ets site^{39, 41)} TIMP2 promoter SP-1 site AP-1 site가 TATA like element TIMP1 TPA Cytokine regulation⁴²⁾ 가 TIMP가 TIMP1 TIMP2 HN-1, HN-9 D0 155 Gy, 2.45 Gy HT 1080 D0 1.81 Gy AMC-HN-9 가 가 AMC-HN-1 MTT assay AMC-HN-1 10 Gy 48 control 73% , AMC-HN-9

가 .

Cell invasion
 AMC-HN-1 2 Gy invasion
 48% AMC-HN-9 2 Gy
 Gy 19% MTT assay
 2 Gy 94%

TIMP
 TIMP
 TIMP1, TIMP2 basal 24
 48 가
 2 Gy 24 TIMP2
 HN-1, HN-9 10 Gy
 24 가
 , 48 HN-1 2 Gy, 10 Gy
 가 HN-9
 TIMP2 가 HT1080
 AMC-HM-9
 -HN-9, HT1080
 TIMP2
 -HN-1

signal molecule
 TIMP2 가 . TIMP1
 가
 TIMP2 signal transduction
 pathway가 promotor

TIMP1 5' flanking regulatory region cloning reporter
 plasmid plasmid SK-Hep-1
 transfection empty vector 19.6 basal
 activity가 가 (data not shown).
 TIMP1 reporter 가
 . reporter plasmid
 AMC-HN-1, 9 transfection luciferase
 activity Fig. 2
 AMC-HC-1 TIMP1 transcription
 가 AMC-HN-9
 . wild type Ras co-
 transfection HN-1 가
 . reporter gene

TIMP1 EMSA
 (-59/-53) element binding activity
 AMC-HN-1 가 SP1
 binding activity AMC-HC-1, AMC-HN-9 가
 .
 TIMP regulation
 가 ,
 TIMP 가
 Table 4
 TIMP signal molecule
 , signal molecule
 TIMP
 in vivo study , TIMP
 invasion 가 .
 가
 가
 가
 TIMP control ,
 가
 system TIMP target -

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Abstract

Expression of TIMP1, TIMP2 Genes by Ionizing Radiation

Kun-Koo Park, Ph.D.[†], Jung Sun Jin, M.S.[†], Ki Yong Park, B.S.[†], Yun Hee Lee, B.S.[†],
Sang Yoon Kim, M.D.[†], Young Ju Noh, M.D.^{*}, Seung Do Ahn, M.D.^{*},
Jong Hoon Kim, M.D.^{*}, Eun Kyung Choi, M.D.^{*} and Hyesook Chang, M.D.^{*}

[†]Department of Radiation Oncology, Department of [†]Otolaryngology, Asan Medical Center,

^{*}Department of Molecular Genetics, Asan Institute for Life Science, College of Medicine,
University of Ulsan, Seoul, Korea

Purpose : Expression of TIMP, intrinsic inhibitor of MMP, is regulated by signal transduction in response to genotoxins and is likely to be an important step in metastasis, angiogenesis and wound healing after ionizing radiation. Therefore, we studied radiation mediated TIMP expression and its mechanism in head and neck cancer cell lines.

Materials and Methods : Human head and neck cancer cell lines established at Asan Medical Center were used and radiosensitivity (D₀), radiation cytotoxicity and metastatic potential were measured by clonogenic assay, MTT assay and invasion assay, respectively. The conditioned medium was prepared at 24 hours and 48 hours after 2 Gy and 10 Gy irradiation and expression of TIMP protein was measured by Elisa assay with specific antibodies against human TIMP. hTIMP1 promoter region was cloned and TIMP1 luciferase reporter vector was constructed. The reporter vector was transfected to AMC-HN-1 and -HN-9 cells with or without expression vector Ras, then the cells were exposed to radiation or PMA, PKC activator. EMSA was performed with oligonucleotide (-59/-53 element and SP1) of TIMP1 promoter.

Results : D₀ of HN-1, -2, -3, -5 and -9 cell lines were 1.55 Gy, 1.8 Gy, 1.5 Gy, 1.55 Gy and 2.45 Gy respectively. MTT assay confirmed cell viability, over 94% at 24hrs, 48hrs after 2 Gy irradiation and over 73% after 10 Gy irradiation. Elisa assay confirmed that cells secreted TIMP1, 2 proteins continuously. After 2 Gy irradiation, TIMP2 secretion was decreased at 24hrs in HN-1 and HN-9 cell lines but after 10 Gy irradiation, it was increased in all cell lines. At 48hrs after irradiation, it was increased in HN-1 but decreased in HN-9 cells. But the change in TIMP secretion by RT was mild. The transcription of TIMP1 gene in HN-1 was induced by PMA but in HN-9 cell lines, it was suppressed. Wild type Ras induced the TIMP-1 transcription by 20 fold and 4 fold in HN-1 and HN-9 respectively. The binding activity to -59/-53, AP1 motif was increased by RT, but not to SP1 motif in both cell lines.

Conclusions : We observed the difference of expression and activity of TIMPs between radiosensitive and radioresistant cell line and the different signal transduction pathway between in these cell lines may contribute the different radiosensitivity. Further research to investigate the radiation response and its signal pathway of TIMPs is needed.

Key Words : TIMP, Gene regulation, Head and neck cancer, Radiation