

C3H/HeJ

MEK

21

_____: Extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) mitogen-activated protein kinase cascade apoptosis ERK

_____: HCa-I TCD50 가 80 Gy 가 ERK 가 in vivo, C3H/HeJ

_____: 1 가 7.5 ~ 8 mm가 PD98059 (0.16 µg/50 µl) 가 p-ERK가 0.5 가 PD98059 1.6 1.87 PD98059가 apoptosis가 apoptosis 25 Gy 0.9%, 4.9%, 5.3% Apoptosis 1.4%,

PD98059 , p53 PD98059 24 2.7 , 3.2 1 가 24 p21^{WAF1/CIP1} p53 PD98059 PD98059 , 24 3.2 Bcl-X_S 25 Gy PD98059 4 1.93 가 1 1.83 가 Bcl-2, Bcl-X_L, Bax MEK

: PD98059, , Apoptosis,

, apoptosis

DNA

apoptosis ¹⁾ apoptosis가 ²⁾ death receptor apoptosis 가 apoptosis ⁵⁾ apoptosis ¹⁾

4)

2003 3 19 2003 8 29

target

apoptosis ⁶⁾

Tel: 02)361-7631, Fax: 02)312-9033 E-mail: jsseong@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) cytokine receptors

EGFR

mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK)
 stress-activated protein kinase (SAPK/JNK)

7-12) receptor 가
 7) EGFR

13-16) -EGFR

17) EGFR
 EGFR
 18) target
 EGFR

가 EGFR
 MAPK 가 7,19) MAPK family
 가 extra-cellular signal-regulated
 protein kinase1 (ERK1) ERK2 ERK1/ERK2 proto-
 oncogene ras
 20) Ras Raf1 MEK1
 1-24) MEK1 ERK1 ERK2 2
 MAP kinase
 Elk-1 25) MEK1
 ERK1 ERK2 26)
 ERK1 ERK2가 MAPK
 ERK1/ERK2가
 target
 MAPK

7,8,19) bovine aortic endothelial U937
 human monoblastic leukemia SAPK/JNK
 apoptosis 27)

anti- apoptosis MEK1/ERK
 ERK JNK 7.5 ~ 8
 가 apoptosis 8,28,29) mm
 ERK caliper
 , ERK target 12 mm
 , MEK 12 mm

1. 8 ~ 10 C3H/HeJ
 SPF (specific pathogen free)
 22°C, 55%가
 5 C3H/HeJ HCa-I,
 Fsa-II, SCC-VII, MCa-K OCa-I
 가 0.025% trypsin
 Sweeney 4°C 1500 rpm

10 µl trypan blue
 990 µl 10 µl 100
 hemocytometer
 1 × 10⁶
 2 ~ 3 caliper
 8 mm

2. MEK inhibitor
 가 (Varian Co. Milpitas,
 CA)
 25 Gy PD98059 (Calbio-
 chem. San Diego. CA. USA) 0.16 µg/50 µl
 30) 7.5 ~ 8 mm
 MEK PD98059
 가 PD98059

3. 7.5 ~ 8
 mm
 13 mm가 2 ~ 3
 caliper
 target 12 mm
 12 mm

: Enhancement of Tumor Response by MEK Inhibitor in Hepatocarcinoma

delay: AGD) (absolute growth
EF) (enhancement factor;
(normalized tumor growth delay; NGD)

Diego, CA, USA.), Bcl-2 (N-19, Santa Cruz Bio-technology),
p21^{WAF1/CIP1} (Santa Cruz Bio-technology), - Tubulin
(Oncogene Science) 가

12 mm
12
mm
8 ~ 10

6. Immunoprecipitation

4.Apoptosis 가
4 μm terminal deoxynucleotidyl trans-
ferase-mediated dUTP-biotinnickendlabeling(TUNEL)
TUNEL Apop Tag in situ detection kit (Oncor, Gaith-
ersburg, MD) .Apoptosis 가 400
1000
apoptosis

EGFR
immunoprecipitation 300 μg
5 μg EGFR G-Sep-
harose beads (Amersham) immunoprecipitation
RIPA 2 , 1
2 × SDS (1 × SDS=250 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8), 4% SDS,
10% glycerol, 0.06% bromphenol blue, 2% -mercapto-
ethanol) sample 30 μl 100°C 5
polyacrylamide gel
-phosphotyrosine (PY20,SantaCruz Biotechnology) 1

5. Western blotting

western blotting p-
MAPK apoptosis
1 mm³ (pH 7.4)
3 100 mM HEPES, 200 mM NaCl, 20% glycerol,
2% NP40, 2 mM EDTA, 40 mM -glyceraldehyde-phosphate,
2 mM sodium fluoride, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM sodium
orthovanadate, 0.2 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, 5 μg/ml
leupeptin, 2 μg/ml apro-tinin 1
4°C 20

1. p-ERK
5 Western blotting
p-EGFR p-ERK
TCD50 TCD50
HCa-I, FSa-II, SCC-VII MCa-K, OCa-I
(Table 1).³¹⁾
EGFR p-ERK
EGFR HCa-I,
FSa-II, SCC-VII MCa-K, OCa-I
2 ~ 2.5 p-EGFR HCa-I 가
, MCa-K, OCa-I, FSa-II, SCC-VII
p-ERK p-EGFR
(Fig. 1).

polyacrylamide gel nitrocellulose
membrane 5% 0.1%
Tween-20 Tris-buffered saline (TBST) 2
1 2
TBST horseradish
peroxidase가 2 1 ECL
Western blotting detection system (Amersham, UK)
luminescent image analyzer (Fuji film, Japan) band
가 densitometry
(Amersham) EGFR
(Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA, USA.), p-ERK
(Cell Signaling Technology, Beverly, UK), p53 (Ab7, Oncogene
Science, Manhasset, NY, USA), Bcl-X_L (BD Biosciences, San

2. PD98059 ERK
HCa-I PD98059 ERK

Table 1. TCD50 (50% tumor cure dose) in mouse tumors³¹⁾

	HCa-I	FSa-II	SCC-VII	MCa-K	OCa-I
TCD50 (Gy)	80	74.8	? 80	42.9	52.6
	MEK			ERK	

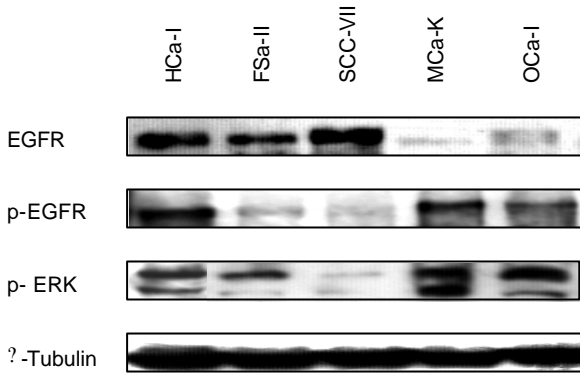


Fig. 1. Western blotting analysis for p-MAPK in mouse hepatocarcinoma, HCa-I. PD98059 were administered intratumorally as a single dose at a constant volume of 0.16 µg/50 µl.

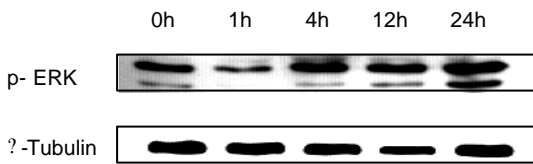


Fig. 2. Western blotting analysis for p-MAPK in hepatocarcinoma, HCa-I. PD98059 were administered intratumorally as a single dose at a constant volume of 0.16 µg/50 µl.

Table 2. Antitumor efficacy of radiation, PD98059, or a combination and PD98059 in murine hepatocarcinoma, HCa-I

Treatment	Time (days) to Enhancement grow from 7.5 to 12 mm factor	Absolute growth delay	Normalized growth delay	
Control	5.52 ± 0.25			
RT	9.9 ± 0.55	4.38		
PD98059	6.23 ± 0.34	0.71		
PD-RT*	13.26 ± 0.62	7.74	7.03	1.6
RT-PD [†]	14.41 ± 0.67	8.89	8.18	1.87

Radiation dose was a single 25 Gy exposure. PD98059 were administered intratumorally as a single dose at a constant volume of 0.16 µg/50 µl. PD98059 were readministered 15 min prior (*) to or 1h after (†) radiation. The absolute growth delay (AGD) was defined as the time in days for the tumors to reach 12mm in treated mice minus the mean time to reach 12mm in the untreated control group. The normalized growth delay (NGD) was defined as the time in days for tumors to reach 12mm in mice treated by the combination treatment minus the time in days to reach 12mm in mice treated by drug only. The enhancement factor (EF) was calculated by dividing the NGD by the AGD.

MAP kinase PD98059 0.16 µg/50 µl Western blotting PD98059 1 p-MAPK 0.5 (Fig. 2).

3. PD98059 가 apoptosis MAPK 가 in vivo HCa-I PD98059 15 PD 98059 1 PD98059 0.7 PD98059 15 PD98059 7.5 mm 12 mm 가 14.41 PD98059 13.26 , 1 PD98059 7.03 , 8.18

PD98059 15 1 가 1.6 1.87 (Table 2, Fig. 3). 4. PD98059 apoptosis 가 apoptosis 가 PD98059 apoptosis HCa-I , 25 Gy PD98059 24 0.9% PD98059 4 4.9% 12 apoptosis 5.3% PD98059 apoptosis 가 (Fig. 4).

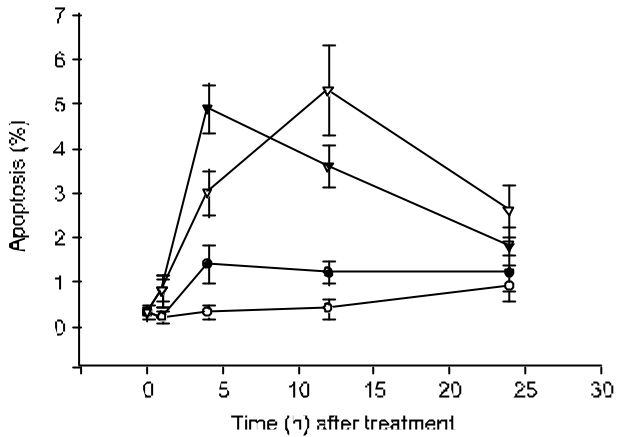


Fig. 3. Growth delay murine hepatocarcinoma, HCa-I. PD98059 were administered intratumorally as a single dose at a constant volume of 0.16 µg/50 µl. Growth delay analysis for (○) control, (●) 25 Gy single dose of radiation, (▲) PD98059 0.16 µg/50 µl, and the combination of PD98059 and radiation, where PD98059 was given (□) 15 min before radiation or (◇) 24h after radiation. Vertical bars are standard errors of mean.

Fig. 4. Induction of apoptosis by (○) PD98059 0.16 µg/50 µl, (●) 25 Gy single dose of radiation and the combination of PD98059 and radiation, where PD98059 was given (▲) 15 min before radiation or (□) 24h after radiation. Treatment was given when the tumors reached 8mm in diameter. Vertical bars are standard errors of mean.

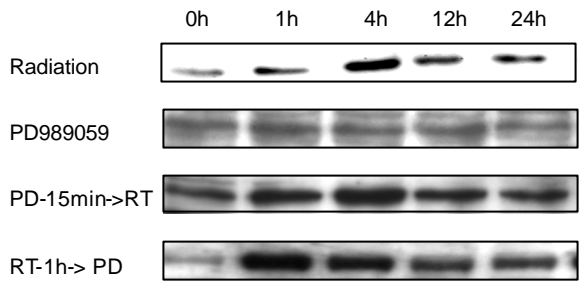
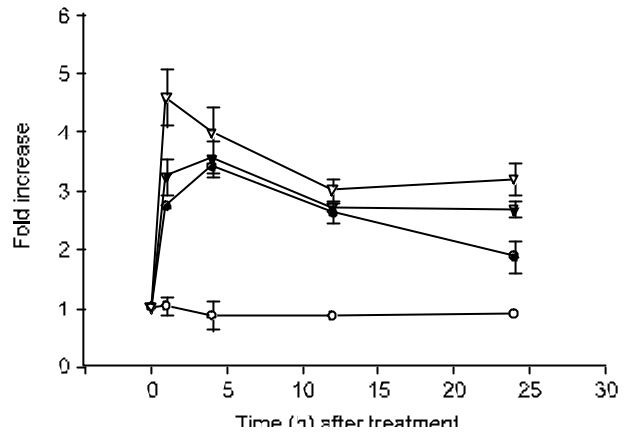


Fig. 5. Western blotting analysis for p53. Densitometric analyses are plotted for (○) radiation, (●) PD98059 treatment, PD98059 was given (▲) 15 min before radiation or (□) 24h after radiation. Vertical bars are standard errors of mean.

5. PD98059 apoptosis

PD98059 가 apoptosis, p53, p21^{WAF1/CIP1}, Bcl-2 family (Bcl-2, Bcl-X_L, Bcl-X_s, Bax), PD98059 15 PD98059 1, PD98059 Western blotting 25 Gy p53 1 가, PD98059 p53 가, PD98059 24 2.7, 3.2 p53 1 가 24 (Fig. 5). p21^{WAF1/CIP1} p53

PD98059 PD98059 24 (Fig. 6). 3.2 Bcl-X_s 25 Gy PD98059 4 1.93 가, 1 1.83 가 (Fig. 7). Bcl-2, Bcl-X_L, Bax

32) 5-fluorouracil (5-FU), adriamycin, cisplatin 가

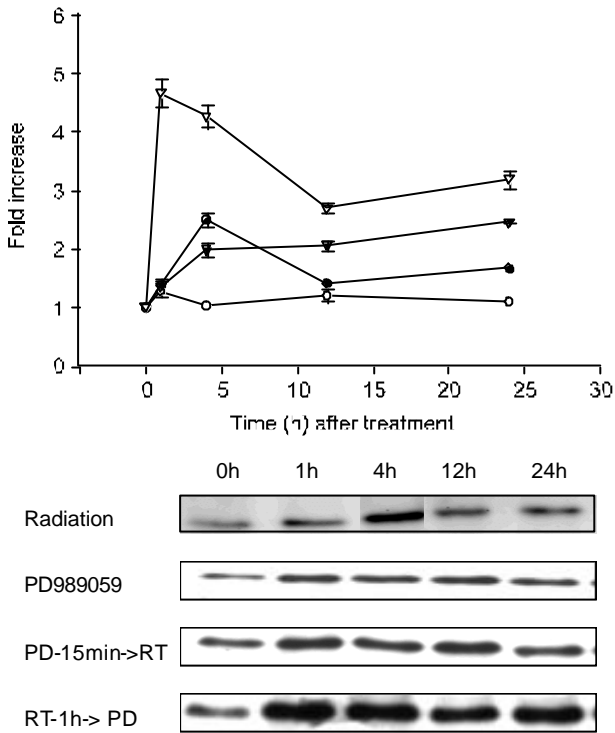


Fig. 6. Western blotting analysis for p21^{WAF1/CIP1}. Densitometric analyses are plotted for (?) radiation, (?) PD98059 treatment, PD98059 was given (?) 15 min before radiation or (?) 24 h after radiation. Vertical bars are standard errors of mean.

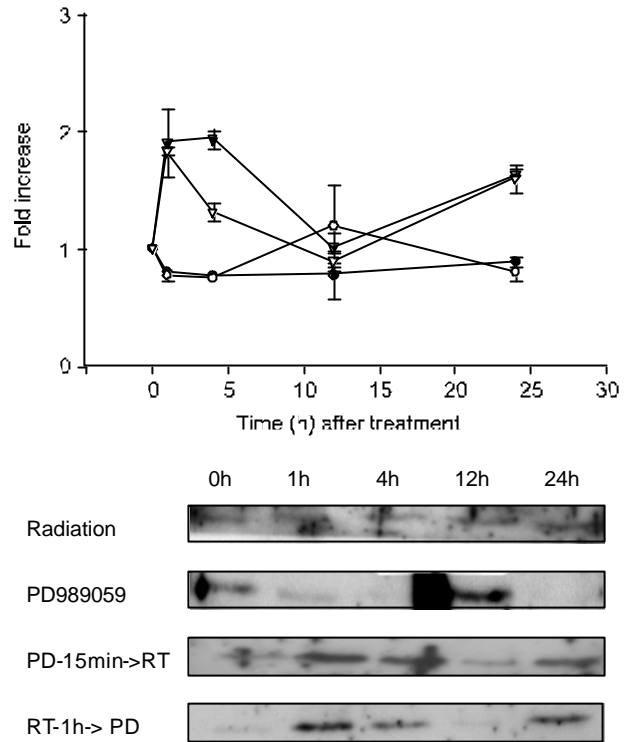


Fig. 7. Western blotting analysis for Bcl-X_s. Densitometric analyses are plotted for (?) radiation, (?) PD98059 treatment, PD98059 was given (?) 15 min before radiation or (?) 24 h after radiation. Vertical bars are standard errors of mean.

33) 가 .

PD98059 [2-(2'-amino-3'-methoxyphenyl)-oxanaphthalen-4-one] MEK-1 MAPK

33) MEK human squamous cell carcinoma cell PD98059, PD184352 colon 26 carcinoma 가 35,36) 가

37-39) HCa-I 가 가

가 가 31,40) 50% (TCD50) 80 Gy

apoptosis 31,40) 5-FU, adriamycin, cisplatin

37) HCa-I MEK PD98059, PD98059가 HCa-I 가

PD98059 1.87 (EF)가 1.6, PD98059 가 MEK

PD98059 12) 가 apoptosis 가 PD98059 apoptosis TUNEL

apoptosis , PD98059 MEK
 apoptosis 가 . 25 Gy
 4 1.4% PD98059 24
 0.9% PD98059
 4 4.9% ,
 12 apoptosis 5.3%
 apoptosis가 가
 PD98059가 apoptosis
 in vitro
 PD98059 MEK 가
 apoptosis 가 (41,42)
 PD98059
 p53, p21^{WAF1/CIP1}, Bcl-X_s 가
 . p53 1 가
 24
 PD98059 24
 2.7 , 3.2
 . p21^{WAF1/CIP1} p53
 PD98059 PD98059
 , 24
 3.2
 . Bcl-X_s 25 Gy PD98059
 4 1.93 가
 1 1.83 가
 . p53, p21^{WAF1/CIP1}, Bcl-X_s PD98059
 가
 가
 가 가
 MEK
 가
 PD98059
 p53, p21^{WAF1/CIP1}, Bcl-X_s

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Abstract

**Enhancement of Tumor Response by MEK Inhibitor
in Murine HCa-I Tumors**

Sung Hee Kim, M.S. and Jinsil Seong, M.D.

Department of Radiation Oncology, Yonsei University Medical College, Brain Korea 21 Project for
Medical Science, Yonsei University Medical College, Seoul, Korea

Purpose: Extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK), which is part of the mitogen-activated protein kinase cascade, opposes initiation of the apoptotic cell death which is programmed by diverse cytotoxic stimuli. In this regard, the inhibition of ERK may be useful in improving the therapeutic efficacy of established anticancer agents.

Materials and Methods: Murine hepatocarcinoma, HCa-I is known to be highly radioresistant with a TCD50 (radiation dose yield in 50% cure) of more than 80 Gy. Various anticancer drugs have been found to enhance the radioresponse of this particular tumor but none were successful. The objective of this study was to explore whether the selective inhibition of MEK could potentiate the antitumor efficacy of radiation in vivo, particularly in the case of radioresistant tumor. C3H/HeJ mice bearing 7.5~8 mm HCa-I, were treated with PD98059 (intratumoral injection of 0.16 mg in 50 μ l).

Results: Downregulation of ERK by PD98059 was most prominent 1 h after the treatment. In the tumor growth delay assay, the drug was found to increase the effect of the tumor radioresponse with an enhancement factor (EF) of 1.6 and 1.87. Combined treatment of 25 Gy radiation with PD98059 significantly increased radiation induced apoptosis. The peak apoptotic index (number of apoptotic nuclei in 1000 nuclei \times 100) was 1.2% in the case of radiation treatment alone, 0.9% in the case of drug treatment alone and 4.9%, 5.3% in the combination treatment group. An analysis of apoptosis regulating molecules with Western blotting showed upregulation of p53, p21^{WAF1/CIP1} and Bcl-X_S in the combination treatment group as compared to their levels in either the radiation alone or drug alone treatment groups. The level of other molecules such as Bcl-X_L, Bax and Bcl-2 were changed to a lesser extent.

Conclusion: The selective inhibition of MEK in combination with radiation therapy may have potential benefit in cancer treatment.

Key Words: PD98059, Ionizing radiation, Apoptosis, Hepatocarcinoma