

K562

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 ‡ ,
 *? †? ‡? ‡? ‡? ‡
 ‡? ‡? §? §? ‡? ‡

_____ : K562 apoptosis 가 .
 K562 herbimycin A (HMA) PTK apoptosis , genistein apoptosis
 K562 _____ : K562 6 MeV 가
 (Clinac 1800C, Varian) 200 ~ 300 cGy/min 0.5 ~ 12 Gy . HMA genis-
 tein 0.25 μM, 25 μM . abl kinase, MAPK
 family, NF- B, c-fos, c-myc, thymidine kinase1 (TK1)
 (differential gene expression)
 _____ : Abl kinase PTK
 SAPK/JNK 가 , PTK MAPKfamily MAPK/
 ERK p38MAPK genistein NF- B 가 . genistein
 TK 1 가 .
 _____ : PTK K562 bcr-abl kinase ,
 MAPK family

_____ : _____ , K562 , apoptosis, Herbimycin A, Genistein,

1)

stress , , -

가

가

apoptosis 가

protein kinase (PK)

2000

PKC

가 PK

2003 3 21

2003 7 28

staurosporine

PKC

가

2)

PKC

_____ :

tyrosine

3)

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c-abl tyrosine kinase

protein tyrosine kinase (PTK)
 PTK가
 PTK가
 PTK small GTP-binding protein
 ras downstream serine/threonine
 kinase Serine/threonine kinase
 가 MAPK family, p44/42 MAPK
 /ERK1/2, SAPK/JNK, p38 MAPK (HOG1)⁵⁻⁷⁾
 , growth
 factor receptor tyrosine kinase, heteromeric G-protein
 ERK
 apoptosis,⁸⁾
 stress
 , lipopolysaccharide,
 cytokine MAPK⁹⁾
 Elk-1, c-jun, ATF-2,¹⁰⁾
 NF- B upstream MAPK family 가
 ,¹¹⁾ NF- B 가

K562
 ,
 oncotic necrosis, cytoplasmic apoptosis mitotic
 catastrophe
 HMA 가
 apoptosis, genistein
 K562
 HMA genistein
 K562 apoptosis
 bcr-abl
 , PTK MAPK family
 NF- B

Herbimycin A (HMA)
 genistein K562
¹²⁾ K562 blast crisis
 chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML)
¹³⁾ 22 가 9
 translocation Philadelphia chromosome (Ph) 가
 PTK 가 가 chimeric bcr/abl oncoprotein
 (p210^{bcr/abl}) 가 PTK 가
 cytokine withdrawal, Fas ligation
 apoptosis, CML
¹⁴⁾ p53
 가¹⁵⁾
 PTK
 HMA non-
 , p210^{bcr/abl}¹⁶⁾
 receptor PTK Ph 가
 Genistein receptor-type PTK
 bcr/abl oncoprotein
^{16,17)} 가 PTK

1.
 K562 , 10
 10% fetal bovine serum,
 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 µg/mL streptomycin
 RPMI-1640 medium (GIBCO) 37 , 5% CO₂
 2 × 10⁵/ml 1 2 ~
 3 , 1
 2.
 6 MeV 가 (Clinac 1800C,
 Varian) 200 ~ 300 cGy/min 0.5 ~ 12 Gy
 37°C 20°C
 HMA genistein (Calbiochem) dimethyl-
 sulfoxide (DMSO, Sigma) -70°C
 K562 50%
 HMA 0.25 µM, genistein 25 µM
 , DMSO 0.1%

3. Western blot

1 ml 가 PBS 12,000 g, 2
1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride
(PMSF, Sigma)가 1 x lysis buffer(0.5% NP-40, 120 mM
NaCl, 40mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0) 250 μl 4°C, 30
12,000 g, 30
, Protein Assay Kit (Bio-Rad)

12% SDS-PAGE
[Mini-PROTEAN II Dual Slab Cell (Bio- Rad); 200 volts
(Model 1000/500 Power Supply, Bio-Rad), 1]
(c-abl, phospho-tyrosine (PY99), phospho-JNK,
phospho-ERK, phospho-p38, c-fos) (Santa
Cruz) enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL, Amer-
sham) Fujifilm luminescent analysis system
(LAS)-1000 Luminescent Image Analyzer Fujifilm
Image Gauge Version 3.11 software

4. Abl kinase

1) c-abl immunoprecipitation immunoblotting
Abl kinase Kharbanda S
¹⁸⁾ Blocking 5%bovine serum
albumin (BSA), anti-phospho-
tyrosine (PY99) mouse immunoglobulin
HRPO-linked whole antibody

2) c-abl immunoprecipitation immune complex kinase
assay
Abl kinase Dorsey JF ¹⁹⁾
100 μM abl
(EAIYAAPFAKKK MW=1366, NEB), 100 μ M ATP (Promega), 5
μCi [³²P]dATP (3000 Ci/mmol, Amersham) abl kinase
buffer 30°C, 10

25 μl phosphocellulose discs (Gibco BRL) spotting
1% (Sigma) (Junsei)
Beckman LS 5801 Liquid Scintillation System [³H]-
thymidine

5. MAPK family

1) SAPK/JNK Assay SAPK/JNK Activity Assay Kit (NEB)
2) p44/42 MAPKinase Assay p44/42 MAPKinase Activity
Assay Kit (NEB)

3) p38 MAPKinase Activity Assay p38 MAPKinase
Activity Assay Kit (NEB)

6. c-myc

1 x 10⁷ PBS
Ultraspec-II RNA Isolation System (Biotecx Laboratories)
Total RNA Reverse
Transcription System (Promega)
42°C 1 , 99°C 5 가
가 가 100 μl
10 μl PCR DNA
100 μl가
Taq DNA polymerase(Promega), 1 mM
MgCl₂, 10 x reverse transcription buffer, forward reverse
primer (50 pmoles, Bioneer). 94°C 5
가 30
cycles . 94°C, 1 ; 50°C, 1 ; 72°C, 3 ;
72°C, 10 , 1 cycle. PCR Perkin Elmer
2400 PCR machine , 1.5% agarose
house keeping gene
-actin . PCR primer

* c-myc (292 bp)

sense; 5'-TCGGAAGGACTATCCTGCTG-3'
antisense; 5'-GCTTTTGCTCCTCTGCTTGG-3'

* -actin (250 bp)

sense; 5'-CGTGGGCCCGCCCTAGGCACCA-3'
antisense; 5'-TTGGCCTTAGGGTTCAGGGGGG-3'

Northern hybridization
pBR322 vector c-myc (insert size, 9 Kb; ATCC 41010
pHSR-1) 가 E. coli Wizard Plus
SV Miniprep Plasmid DNA Purification System (Promega)
plasmid DNA DNA
AccuPower PCR PreMix (Bioneer) PCR
PCR 1.5% agarose gel
QIAEX II Gel Extraction Kit (Qiagen)
Probe labelling rediprime Random Primer La-

belling Kit (Amersham)
 TotalRNA 30 µg 1.5% agarose-formaldehyde
 Sambrook Hybond N-Plus mem-
 brane (Amersham) capillary
 Membrane Spectrolinker XL-1000 UV crosslinker (Spectro-
 nics) Membrane hybridization buff-
 er(DIF 5 ml, 1 M phosphate buffer, pH7.21.25ml,20%SDS
 3.5 ml, 5M NaCl 0.5 ml/10 ml) 42°C 2
 buffer 95°C
 5 가 [³²P]dCTP cDNA probe 가
 42°C Membrane
 42°C 2 × SSC (17.53% sodium chloride, 8.82% sodium
 citrate, pH 7.0)/0.1% SDS, 1 × SSC/0.1% SDS,
 0.1 × SSC/0.1% SDS 5 2
 X-ray -80°C 24 Fuji
 FPM 1200

7. NF- B
 NF- B Electrophoresis mobility shift assay (EMSA)
 NF- B consensus
 sequences
 5'-AGTTGAGGGGACTTTCCAGGC-3'
 3'-TCAACTCCCCTGAAAGGGTCCG-5'
 100 volts 20 prerunning 5% polyacry-
 lamide native gel 가 100 volts 4 ~ 5
 (Hoeffer) X-ray film (Kodak)
 -80°C 12 Fuji FPM 1200

8. Differential gene expression

1) Subtraction hybridization PCR-Select cDNA Subtrac-
 tion Kit (Clontech)
 2) DNA PCR-selected cDNA subtraction
 cDNA pGEM-T easyvectorsystem (Promega)
 3) PCR-selected dot hybridization PCR-Selected Differ-
 ential Screening Kit (Clontech)

4) DNA sequencing plasmid DNA
 , Wizard Plus SV Minipreps DNA Purification
 System (Promega) . ALPexpress AutoCycle Se-
 quencing Kit (Pharmacia Biotech)
 DNA primer

* ARFred M13 ~ 40 primer
 5'-cyanine-CGCCAGGGTTTTCCAGTCACGAC-3'
 * ALFred MB Reverse primer
 5'-cyanine-TTTCACACAGGAAACAGCTATGAC-3'

DNA EMBL GenBank database

5) Northern hybridization Probe
 LB , Wizard Plus SV
 Minipreps DNA Purification System (Promega)
 plasmid DNA

9. Thymidine Kinase1 (TK1)

Chang ZF ²⁰⁾ Cytosolic
 30 µg 90 µM thymidine (Sigma), 5 mM ATP (adenosine
 triphosphate), 2 µCi [³H] thymidine (Sigma) (25 Ci/mmol;
 Amersham) kinase buffer 100 µl
 37°C 30
 phosphocellulose disc (Gibco BRL) spotting 1%
 phosphoric acid (Sigma) . Beckman
 LS 5801 Liquid Scintillation System [³H]-thymi-
 dine

1. Abl kinase

K562 p210 bcr-abl p145 c-abl 가 PTK
 HMA genistein PTK
 p210 bcr-abl p145 c-abl
 kinaseactivity (Fig. 1).
 PTK K562
 HMA genistein abl kinase

Abl

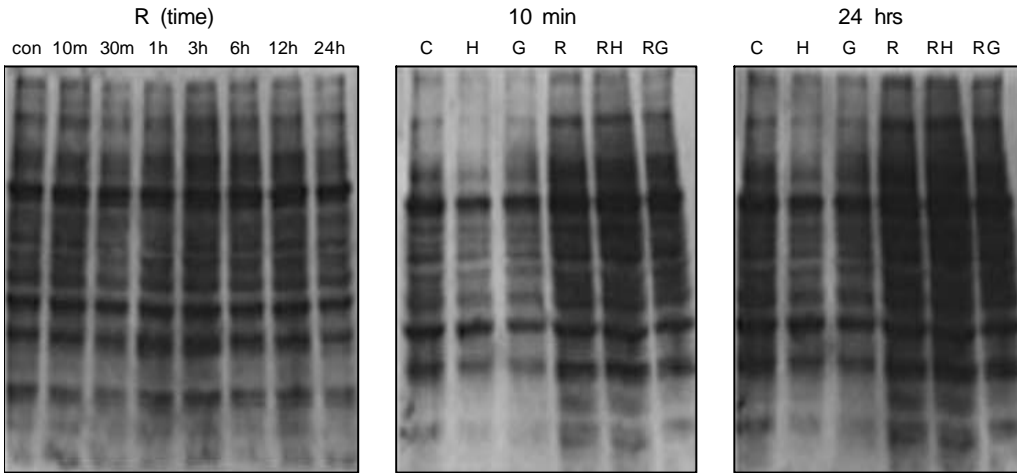


Fig. 2. Western blot analysis of phospho-tyrosine protein in K562 cells. Cells were exposed to 10 Gy of X-rays (R) and treated with 250 nM of herbimycin A (RH) or 25 μM of genistein (RG). The reaction mixture was incubated for the indicated time. The bands were detected by electrochemiluminescence system.

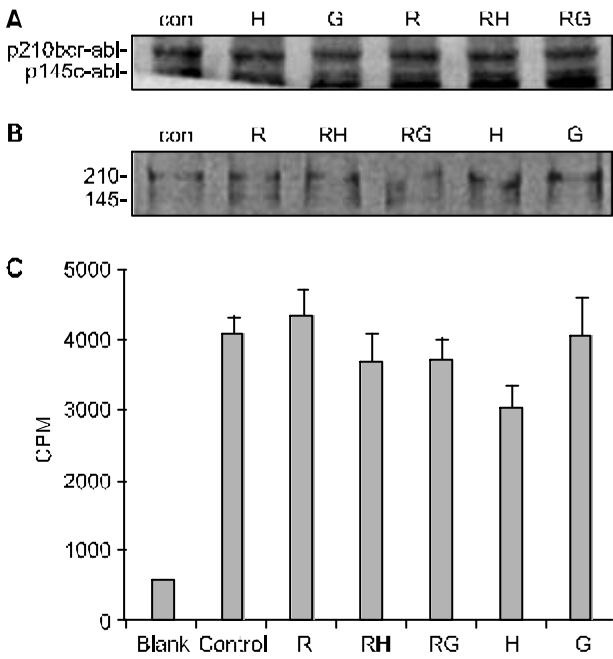
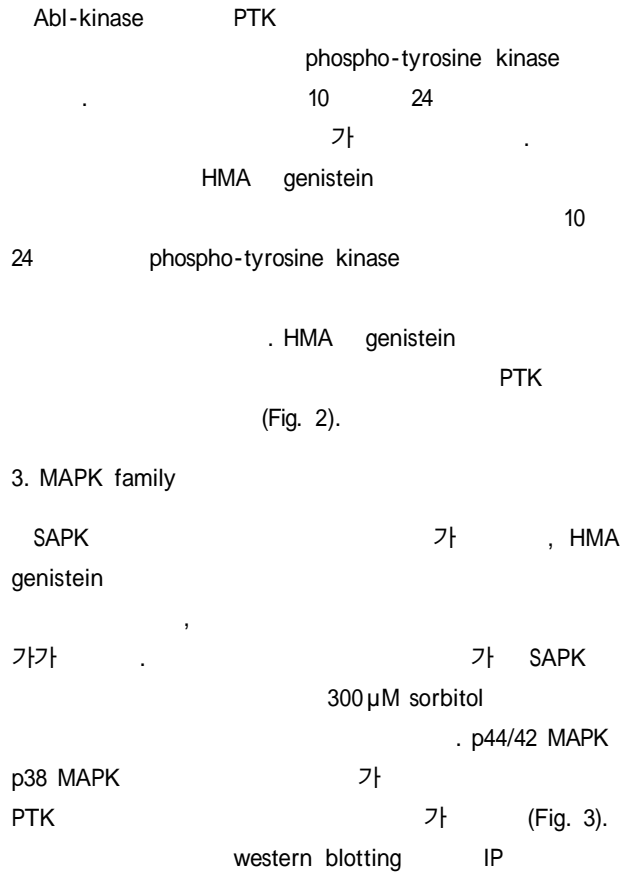


Fig. 1. Expression and activity of abl kinase in K562 cells. Cells were exposed to 10 Gy of X-rays (R) and treated with 250 nM of herbimycin A (RH) or 25 μM of genistein (RG). The reaction mixture was incubated for the indicated time. Western blot analysis (A), immunoprecipitation with anti-c-abl and immunoblotting with anti-phospho-tyrosine (B) and activity by immune complex assay (C) are shown.

2. Phospho-tyrosine kinase



4. c-myc

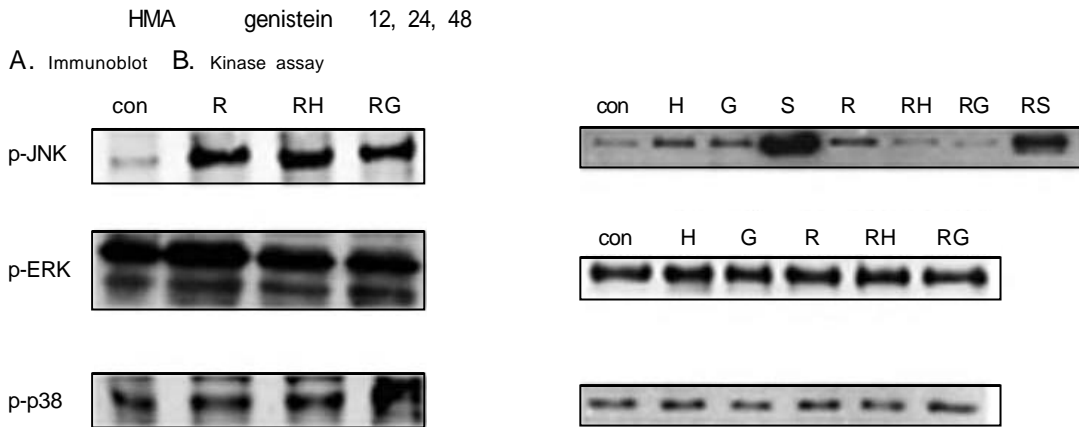


Fig. 3. MAPK family activity of K562 cells. Cells were exposed to 10 Gy of X-rays (R) and treated with 250 nM of herbimycin A (RH) or 25 μ M of genistein (RG). Western blot analysis (A) and kinase assay (B) are shown. The bands were detected by electrochemiluminescence system.

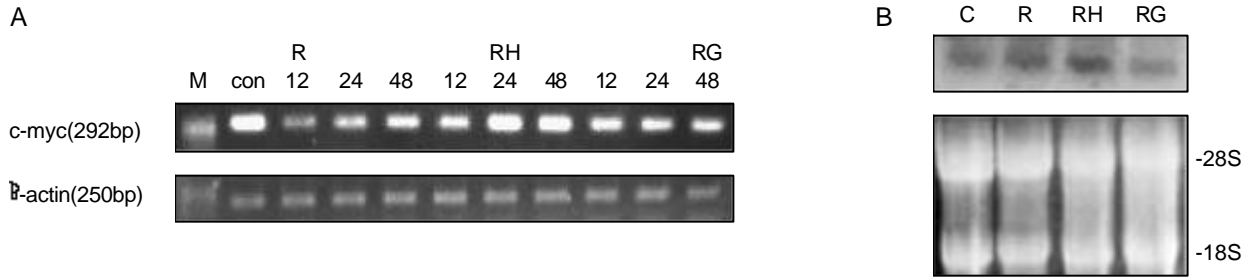


Fig. 4. Expression of c-myc mRNA in K562 cells. Cells were exposed to 10 Gy of X-rays (R) and treated with 250 nM of herbimycin A (RH) or 25 μ M of genistein (RG). RT-PCR (A) and Northern hybridization at 24 hrs after irradiation (B) are shown.

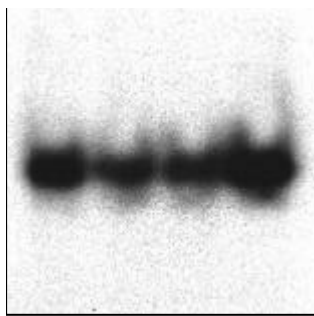


Fig. 5. NF- κ B activity in K562 cells by EMSA. Cells were exposed to 10 Gy of X-rays (R) and treated with 250 nM of herbimycin A (RH) or 25 μ M of genistein (RG). The reaction mixture was incubated for 1 hr.

5. NF- κ B

HMA

, genistein 가 (Fig. 5).

6. Subtraction hybridization

genistein 'driver' HMA

. Driver tester mRNA 'tester'

cDNA

PCR PCR .T/Avector

Nested PCR primer 1 2R

PCR cDNA . PCR

dot blotting 67 124

blast DNA

RT-PCR . HMA

24 가 .

Northern hybridization (Fig. 4).

RG4 - 37	GTACCACTCOGTGTGTGGCTCTGCTACTTCAAGAAGGCTCAGGCCAGCTGCOGGGCO
Thymidine	GTACCACTCOGTGTGTGGCTCTGCTACTTCAAGAAGGCTCAGGCCAGCTGCOGGGCO

RG4 - 37	GGACAACAAAGAGAAGTCCAGTCCAGGAAAGC - AGGGGAAGCOGTGGCTGCCAGGAA
Thymidine	GGACAACAAAGAGAAGTCCAGTCCAGGAAAGCAGGGGAAGCOGTGGCTGCCAGGAA

RG4 - 37	GCTCTTTGCCCCACAGCAGATTCTGCAATGCAGCCCTGCCAACTGAGG
Thymidine	GCTCTTTGCCCCACAGCAGATTCTGCAATGCAGCCCTGCCAACTGAGG

Fig. 6. Sequences comparison of differential expressed genes.

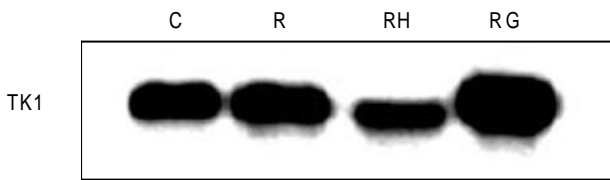


Fig. 7. Northern hybridization analysis of differential expressed genes. Cells were untreated (C), 10 Gy X-ray irradiated (R), treated with irradiation and 250 nM HMA (RH) and treated with irradiation and 25 μM genistein (RG).

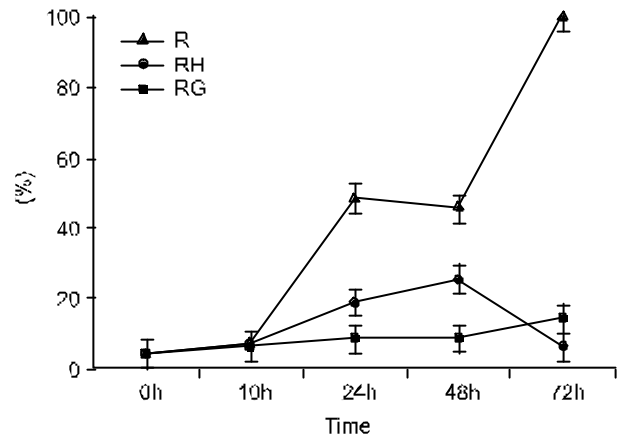


Fig. 8. Thymidine kinase 1 activity of K562 cells. Cells were irradiated with 10 Gy (R) and treated with 250 nM Herbimycin A (RH) or 25 μM genistein (RG), and incubated for indicated time.

HMA
genistein
thymidine kinase (TK) 1
(Fig. 6). Northern hybridization mRNA (Fig. 7).
genistein 가 , HMA
가 .

7. Thymidine kinase 1

HMA TK1
가 . HMA
0 96 가 .
48 가 .
가 10 가 24
가 72 (Fig. 8).

K562
bcr-abl 가
14)
Abl kinase
, HMA genistein (Fig. 1). HMA
genistein K562
bcr-abl Fitzgerald Sklar
ras ras 21) raf
22)

DNA, DD-PCR, 가

MAPK family, GTP, MAPK, false positive, 가가

c-abl, PTK, subtractive hybridization

MAPK, PP90^{fsk}, SAPK, subtraction

apoptosis, SAPK/JNK, MAPK, 가

27 ~ 29) MAPK family, MAPK, SAPK, 39)

p38 MAPK, MAPK family, PCR-selected cDNA subtraction

가, K562, SAPK/JNK, 40)

HMA, genistein, suppression PCR

(Fig. 3). UV, ERK, JNK, 41)

가, damnacanthal, apoptosis, 가, HMA

genistein, HMA, 30)

genistein, K562, thymidine kinase 1 (TK1), 가

MAPK family, (Fig. 6), TK, mRNA

NF- B, genistein, 가, HMA

가, (Fig. 7), TK

NF- B, DNA, PTK, NF- B, mRNA, check-

31,32) K562, HMA, point가

NF- B, genistein, K562, DNA, polymerases

가, NF- B가, deoxynucleotide triphosphate

NF- B, AT (ataxia, 가, Triphosphate

telangiectasia), AT, S, de novo

NF- B가, NF- B, antiapoptotic, pathway, DNA, repair synthesis

가, 33), NF- B, salvage pathway가, Salvage

34,35) NF- B, pathway

NF- B upstream, deoxycytidine kinase, thymidine

MAPK, reactive oxygen intermediate (ROI), deoxyuridine, ATP-dependent phosphorylation

37) NF- B, TK, de novo enzyme

MAPK, DNA, 42)

NF- B antiapoptotic, downstream, 가,

caspase-8, anti-apoptotic, TRAF-1, S, indicator, S

TRAF-2, cellular inhibitor of apoptotic protein (cIAP)-1, transformation

cIAP-2, 가, 43)

38)

K562 48
 G2 arrest가 가 sub-G1 DNA
 content
 TK kineticchange 48
 G2 arrest가
 HMA TK
 S 가
 G2 arrest G1 arrest가
 genistein
 96 TK 가
 G2 arrest가 HL60
 nocodazole M TK1
 가 ²¹⁾
 genistein G2/M arrest TK1
 G2/M arrest
 ,¹²⁾ TK1 apoptosis
⁴⁴⁾ TK
 S promotor
 E2F
 E2F retinoblastoma gene product (pRb) NF- B
^{45,46)}
 NF- B apoptosis
 NF- B upstream signal
 , NF- B downstream E2F
 , TK , G2/M arrest apopt-
 osis
 PTK K562
 MAPK
 MAPKfamily 가

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Signal Transduction Factors on the Modulation of Radiosusceptibility in K562 Cells

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Purpose: The human chronic myelogenous leukemia cell line, K562, expresses the chimeric bcr-abl oncoprotein, whose deregulated protein tyrosine kinase activity antagonizes the induction of apoptosis via DNA damaging agents. Previous experiments have shown that nanomolar concentrations of herbimycin A (HMA) coupled with X-irradiation have a synergistic effect in inducing apoptosis in the Ph-positive K562 leukemia cell line, but genistein, a PTK inhibitor, is non selective for the radiation-induced apoptosis of p210^{bcr/abl} protected K562 cells. In these experiments, the cytoplasmic signal transduction pathways, the induction of a number of transcription factors and the differential gene expression in this model were investigated.

Materials and Methods: K562 cells in the exponential growth phase were used in this study. The cells were irradiated with 0.5-12 Gy, using a 6 MeV Linac (Clinac 1800, Varian, USA). Immediately after irradiation, the cells were treated with 0.25 μ M of HMA and 25 μ M of genistein, and the expressions and the activities of abl kinase, MAPK family, NF- κ B, c-fos, c-myc, and thymidine kinase1 (TK1) were examined. The differential gene expressions induced by PTK inhibitors were also investigated.

Results: The modulating effects of herbimycin A and genistein on the radiosensitivity of K562 cells were not related to the bcr-abl kinase activity. The signaling responses through the MAPK family of proteins, were not involved either. In association with the radiation-induced apoptosis, which is accelerated by HMA, the expression of c-myc was increased. The combined treatment of genistein, with irradiation, enhanced NF- κ B activity and the TK1 expression and activity.

Conclusion: The effects of HMA and genistein on the radiosensitivity of the K562 cells were not related to the bcr-abl kinase activity. In this study, another signaling pathway, besides the MAPK family responses to radiation to K562 cells, was found. Further evaluation using this model will provide valuable information for the optional radiosensitization or radioprotection.

Key Words: Chronic myelogenous leukemia, K562 cell, Radiation-induced apoptosis, Herbimycin A, Genistein, Signal transduction