

가 apoptosis genistein K562

ckpoint (DNA , , DNA), PTK , PTK

DNA 가 DNA checkpoint가 DNA repair DNA 가 DNA

7,8) DNA repair checkpoint가 DNA 가 ,

apoptosis mitotic catastrophe , DNA (S)가 (M)

S M G2 checkpoint가

DNA 9~11)

tyrosine kinase (PTK) non-receptor herbimycin A (HMA) receptor tyrosine kinase genistein K562 12)

(chronic myeloblastic leukemia, CML) blast crisis K562 p210bcr-abl p145abl K562 apoptosis 13)

bcr-abl kinase 14~16) CML hallmark p210bcr-abl 13)

K562 acute myleocytic leukemia (AML) HL60 12)

K562 가 PTK K562 apoptosis

oncotic necrosis, cytoplasmic apoptosis mitotic catastrophe HMA 가

apoptosis genistein K562

PTK , PTK

1. K562 (ATCC CCL 243) American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) , 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS, Gibco BRL), penicillin (100 units/ml)/streptomycin (100 µg/ml) (Gibco BRL) 2 mM L-glutamate (Sigma)가 RPMI 1640 (Gibco BRL) 37°C, 5% CO₂가

2. 2 × 10⁵ cells/ml 6-MV X-Ray Machine (Clinac 1,800 C, Varian) 200 ~ 300 cGy/ min HMA (Calbiochem) genistein (Calbiochem) dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO, Sigma) 1 mM 10 mM , 250 nM 25 µM (IC₅₀).¹²⁾

3. PBS 1 ml 가 95% 1 ml 4 가 가 propidium iodide 37°C 1 FACScan flow cytometry system (Becton Dickinson) Modifit software

4. Western blotting 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF, Sigma)가 1 × lysis buffer (0.5% nonidet (NP)-40, 120 mM NaCl, 40 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0) 250 µl 4°C 30 12,000 g 30

, Protein Assay Kit (Bio-Rad)

western blotting

12% sodium

dodecylsulfate (SDS)-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE), PolyScreen polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane (NEN Life Science)

membrane blocking,

[cyclin D1, E, A, B1, CDK2, CDK4, p34cdc2, p16, p21 (Santa Cruz), p53 (Calbiochem), cdc25C (Oncogene Bioscience)] (mouse or rabbit immunoglobulin, horseradish peroxidase-linked whole antibody, Amersham Pharmacia Biotech)

Enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) system (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) Fujifilm luminescent

analysis system (LAS)-1000 Luminescent Image Analyzer

Fujifilm Image Gauge Version 3.11 software

5. Cyclin-dependent Kinase (CDK) (Histone H1 kinase assay)

200 µg anti-CDK2 anti-p34cdc2

protein A-sepharose

Kinase buffer (20 mM Tris-Cl, pH 7.5, 4 mM MgCl₂)

0.1 µCi [γ-³²P] dATP (Amersham) 2

µg histone H1 kinase buffer 20 µl 가

37°C 30

5 × SDS-PAGE sample loading buffer 가, 95°C

5 가 12% SDS-PAGE

(Hoeffer)

X-ray (Kodak) -80°C 12

Fuji FPM 1200

6. Senescence

cytopsin slide glass,

PBS 1, 2% paraformaldehyde 3 ~ 5

1 mM MgCl₂/PBS 2 ~ 10

2, SA-β-galactosidase [1 mg 5-bromo-

4-chloro-3-indolyl β-D-galactoside (X-Gal)/1 ml 40 mM citric acid/sodium phosphate (pH 6.0), 5 mM potassium ferrocyanide, 5 mM potassium ferricyanide, 150 mM NaCl, 2 mM MgCl₂] 가 37°C 4 ~ 12

PBS

Giemsa

7. Megakaryotic differentiation

가 PBS 2, 2% FBS/

PBS blocking, 5 µl anti-CD61-FITC (BD, Bioscience) 가 가 1

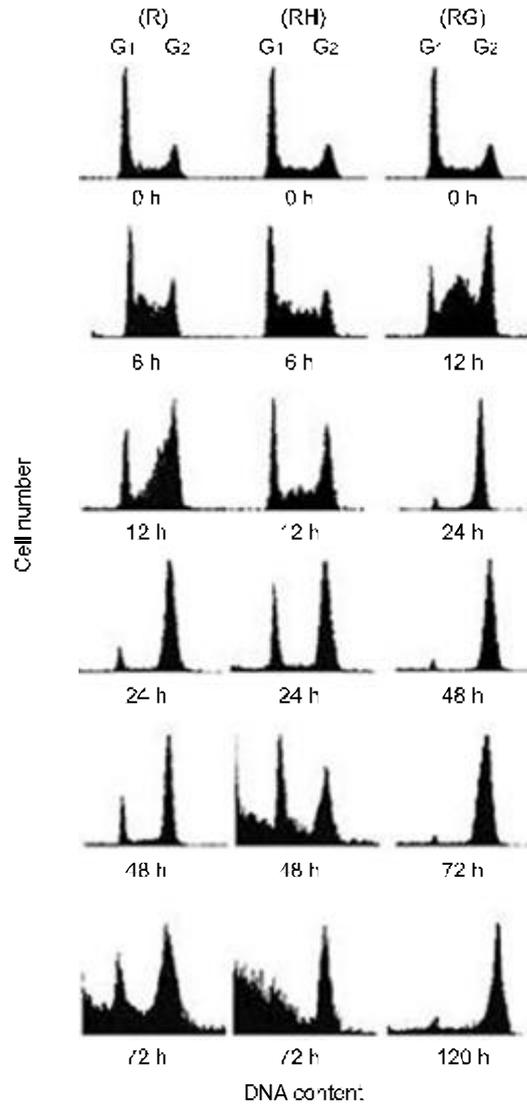


Fig. 1. Cell cycle analysis of K562 cells. Cells were exposed to 10 Gy of X-rays (R) and treated with 250 nM herbimycin A (RH) or 25 µM genistein (RG), and incubated for indicated time. The histogram was obtained by flow cytometric analysis. The results presented are representative of three independent experiments. 2% FBS/PBS 1 ml 3. FACScan

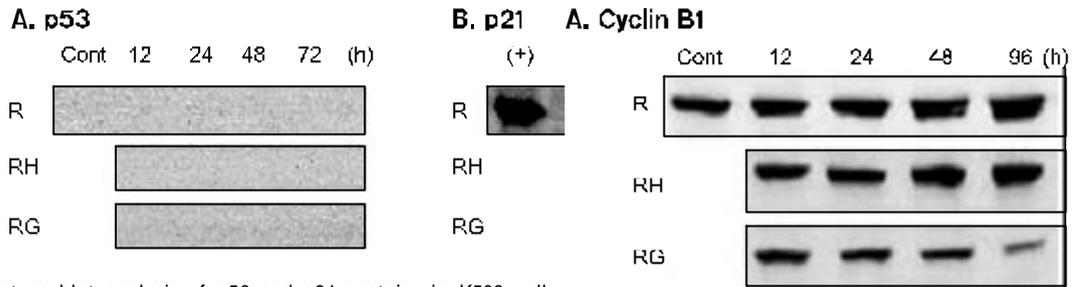


Fig. 2. Western blot analysis of p53 and p21 proteins in K562 cells. Cells were treated with 250 nM herbimycin A (RH) or 25 μM genistein (RG). At the indicated time, protein lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE and protein levels were detected by electrochemiluminescence system. (+); PMA-treated HL60 cell lysate.

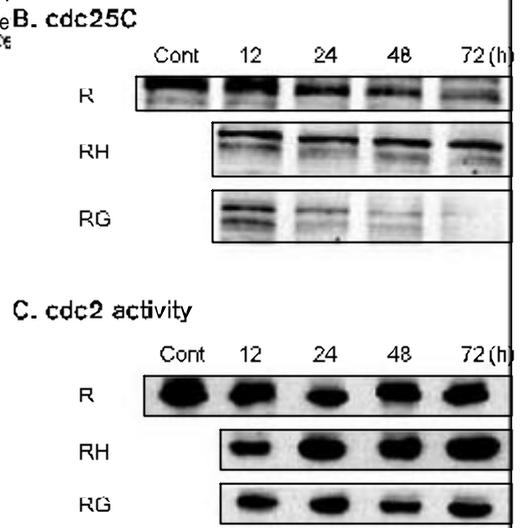


Fig. 3. Western blot analysis of cyclin B1 and cdc25C, and cdc2 kinase activity in K562 cells. Cells were irradiated with 10 Gy of X-rays (R), or treated with 250 nM herbimycin A (RH) or 25 μM genistein (RG). The reaction mixtures were incubated for indicated time. Protein lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE and protein levels of cyclin B1 (A) and cdc25C (B) were detected by electrochemiluminescence system. For analysis of cdc2 kinase activity, protein lysates were reacted with kinase buffer containing histone H1 substrate, [³²P] dATP, and anti-cdc2 antibody, subjected to SDS-PAGE and analyzed by autoradiography (C).

flow cytometry system (Becton Dickinson)

K562

G1

G2/M 48

small fraction

G2 G1 72 G1

DNA 가 large fraction

가 G1 G2/M 가

가 48 G2/M

genistein G2/M 가 120

(Fig. 1).

K562 p53

western blot

(Fig. 2A).

PTK

p21 HL60 PMA

positive control

, K562

(Fig. 2B).

G2/M cyclin B/cdc2

^{17,18} HMA

cyclin B1

, genistein

(Fig. 3A). G2 cyclin B/cdc2

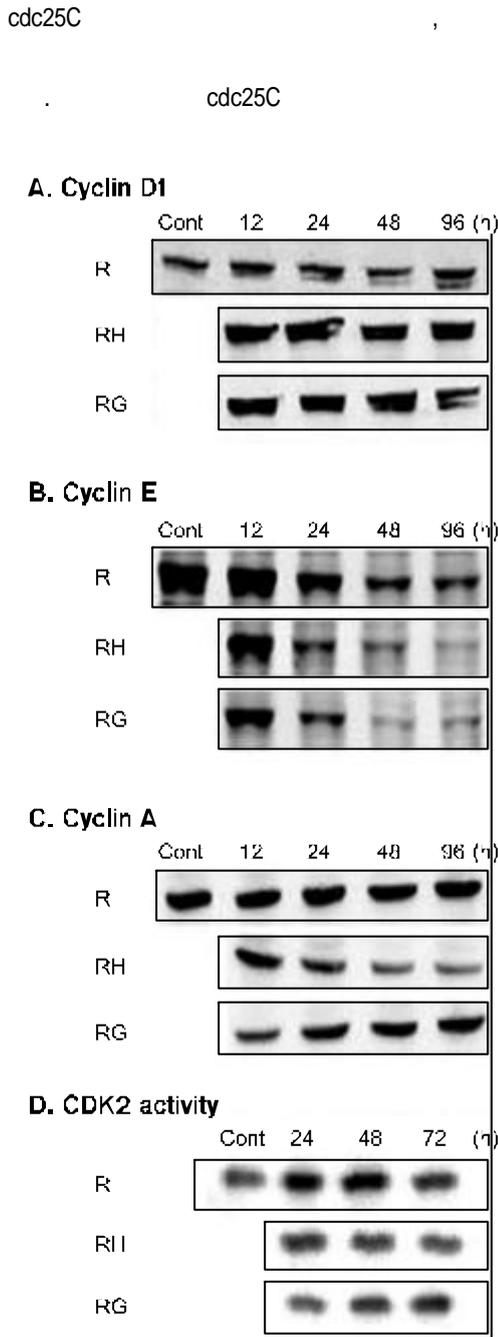


Fig. 4. Western blot analysis of cyclin D1, cyclin E and cyclin A, and CDK2 kinase activity in K562 cells. Cells were irradiated with 10 Gy of X-rays (R), or treated with 250 nM herbimycin A (RH) or 25 μ M genistein (RG). The reaction mixtures were incubated for indicated time. Protein lysates were subjected on SDS-PAGE and protein level of cyclin D1 (A), cyclin E (B) and cyclin A (C) were detected by electrochemiluminescence system. For analysis of CDK2 kinase activity, protein lysates were reacted with kinase buffer containing histone H1 substrate, [γ -³²P] dATP, and anti-CDK2 antibody, subjected to SDS-PAGE and analyzes by autoradiography (D).

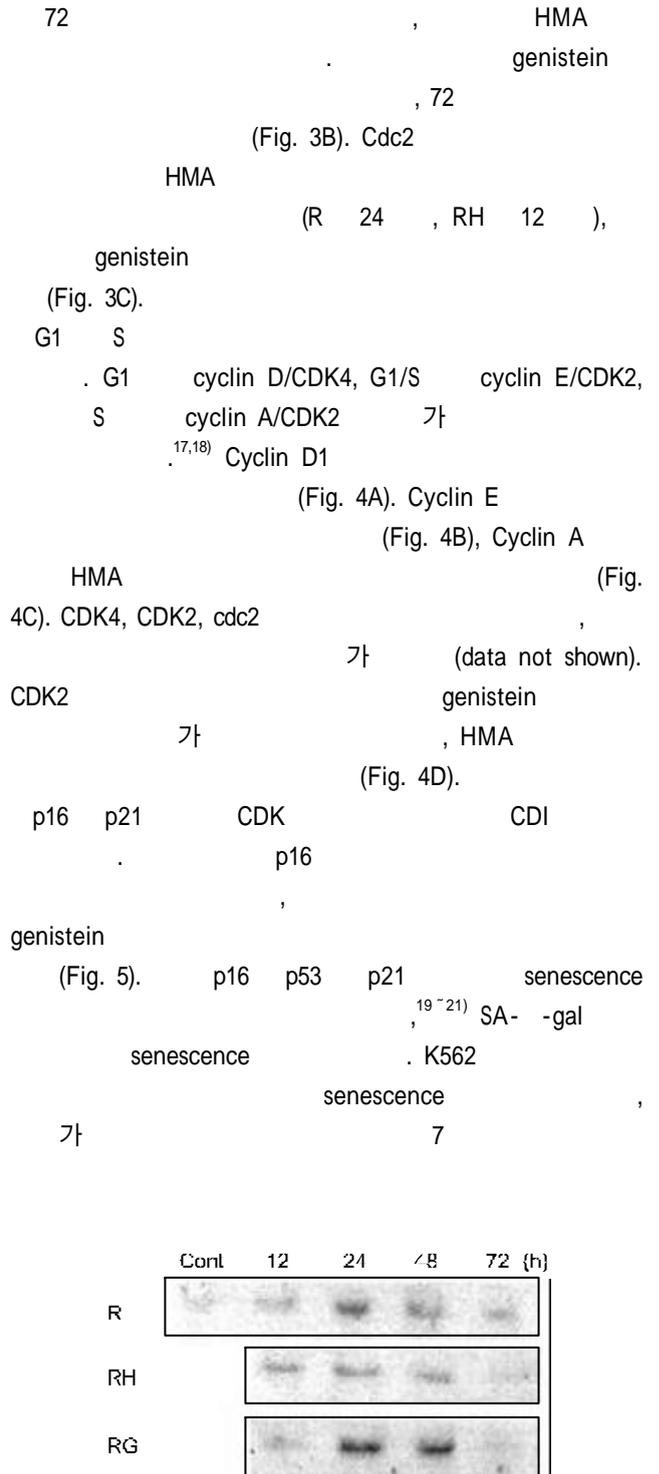


Fig. 5. Western blot analysis p16 in K562 cells. Cells were irradiated with 10 Gy of X-rays (R), or treated with 250 nM herbimycin A (RH) or 25 μ M genistein (RG). The reaction mixtures were incubated for indicated time. Protein lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE and protein levels of p16 were detected by electrochemiluminescence system.

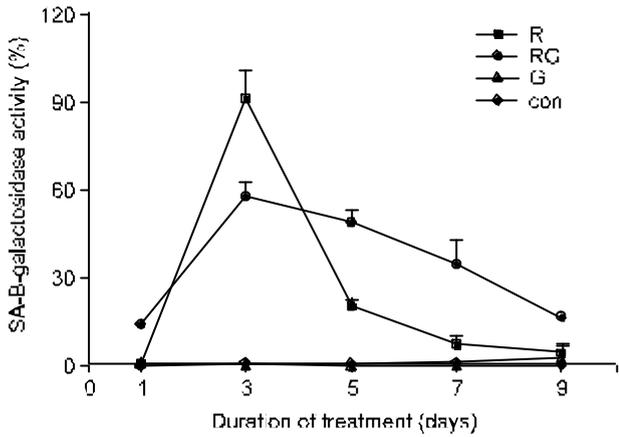


Fig. 6. Senescence of K562 cells. Cells were treated with 25 μM of genistein with (RG) or without (G) the exposure of 10 Gy of X-rays. The cells were incubated for the indicated time. Cells were stained by SA-β-galactosidase solution at 37°C for 4 ~ 12 hours. The results presented are representative of three independent experiments.

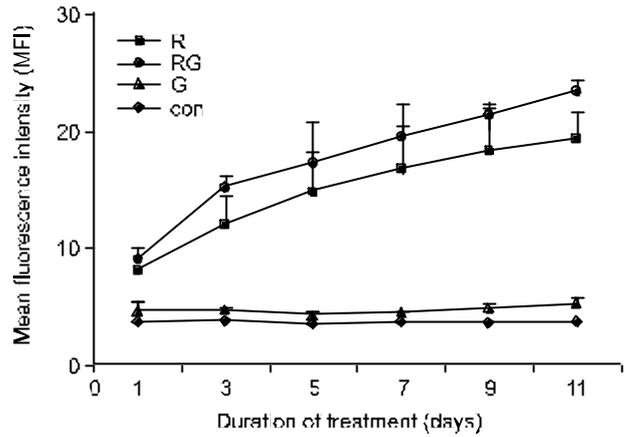


Fig. 7. Megakaryotic differentiation of X-irradiated K562 cells. Cells were treated with 25 μM of genistein with (RG) or without (G) the exposure of 10 Gy of X-rays. The cells were incubated for the indicated time. Cells were incubated with anti-CD61-FITC antibody in 2% FBS/PBS for 1 hour and analyzed by flow cytometry system. The results presented are representative of three independent experiments.

senescence
genistein

(Fig. 6).

K562 megakaryotic differentiation
genistein

가

(Fig. 7).

DNA p21 14-3-3 G2 p53 p21 14-3-3 G2 checkpoint
 DNA nuclear fragmentation 72 2n
 DNA 14-3-3 mitotic catastrophe
 catastrophe 14-3-3 G2
 cyclin B1/cdc2 cdc25C
 cdc2 G2 K562
 mitotic catastrophe
 HMA G1
 48 G2/M
 apoptosis

22)

23,24)

G1

DNA

G2

K562

G1

25)

26 ~ 28)

G2/M

34,35)

12)

48

가 72

가

K562 PTK
 G2/M G1 apo-
 ptosis
 pentoxifylline³⁶⁾ caffeine³⁷⁾
 G2 가
 cyclin E A cyclin D1
 CDK2
 HMA p53, p21
 G1 S
 G1 가 p53
 G1 checkpoint가 apoptosis
 genistein G2/M 가
 120
 cyclin B1 cdc2 cdc25C
 G2 M
 G2/M K562 megakaryocyte
 senescence
 genistein K562
 senescence cyclin D/CDK4
 p16 가
 19,40)
 mitotic catastrophe K562
 G2 가 G2
 가 cyclin B1
 가
 M
 HMA apo-
 ptosis cdc2 kinase 가 G2
 cyclin E A CDK2
 p53 G1
 genistein
 cyclin B1 cdc25C cdc2
 G2
 megakaryocyte
 genistein K562 HMA

1. Hayflick L, Moorhead PS. The serial cultivation of human diploid cell strains. *Exp Cell Res* 1961;25:585-621
2. Hayflick L. The limited in vitro lifetime of human diploid cell strains. *Exp Cell Res* 1965;37:614-635
3. Morgan DO. Principles of CDK regulation. *Nature* 1995;374:131-134
4. Poon RY, Bandara LR, Adamczewski JP, Zamanian M, Hunt T, Thangue NB. Cyclin A recruits p33cdk2 to the cellular transcription factor DRTF1. *J Cell Sci Suppl* 1992;16:77-85
5. Sherr CJ, Roberts JM. Inhibitors of mammalian G₁ cyclin-dependent kinases. *Genes Dev* 1995;9:1149-1163
6. Sherr CJ, Roberts JM. CDK inhibitors: positive and negative regulators of G₁-phase progression. *Genes Dev* 1999;13:1501-1512
7. Carr AM, Hoekstra MF. The cellular response to DNA damage. *Trends Cell Biol* 1995;5:32-40
8. Maity A, Kao GD, Mushel RJ, Mckenna WG. Potential molecular targets for manipulating the radiation response. *International J Rad Biol* 1997;37:639-653
9. Ianzini F, Cherubini R, Mackey MA. Mitotic catastrophe induced by exposure of V79 Chinese hamster cells to low energy protons. *Int J Radiat Biol* 1999;75:717-723
10. Ianzini F, Mackey MA. Delayed DNA damage associated with mitotic catastrophe following X-irradiation of HeLa S3 cells. *Mutagenesis* 1998;13:337-344
11. Ianzini F, Mackey MA. Spontaneous premature chromosome condensation and mitotic catastrophe following irradiation of HeLa S3 cells. *Int J Radiat Biol* 1997;72:409-421
12. Jeong SJ, Jin YH, Moon CW, et al. Protein tyrosine kinase inhibitors modulate radiosensitivity and radiation-induced apoptosis in K562 cells. *Radiat Res* 2001;156:751-760
13. McGahon A, Bissonnette R, Schmitt M, Cotter KM, Green DR, Cotter TG. BCR-ABL maintains resistance of chronic myelogenous leukemia cells to apoptotic cell death. *Blood* 1994;83:1179-1187
14. Amarante-Mendes GP, Naekyung KC, Liu L, et al. Bcr- Abl exerts its antiapoptotic effect against diverse apoptotic stimuli through blockage of mitochondrial release of cytochrome C and activation of caspase-3. *Blood* 1998;91:1700-1705
15. Deora AB, Miranda MB, Rao SG. Down-modulation of P210bcr/abl induces apoptosis/differentiation in K562 leukemic blast cells. *Tumori* 1997;83:756-761
16. Gambacorti-Passerini C, LeCoutre P, Mologni L, et al. Inhibition of the ABL kinase activity blocks the proliferation of BCR/ABL+leukemic cells and induces apoptosis. *Blood Cells Mol Dis* 1997;23:380-394
17. Murakami H, Nurse P. Meiotic DNA replication checkpoint control in fission yeast. *Genes Dev* 1999;13:2581-2593

18. Hall M, Peters G. Genetic alterations of cyclins, cyclin-dependent kinases, and Cdk inhibitors in human cancer. *Adv Cancer Res* 1996;68:67-108
19. Hirobumi M, Akikazu A, Yoshiho N, et al. Complex mechanism underlying impaired activation of cdk4 and cdk2 in replicative senescence: roles of p16, p21, and cyclin D1. *Exp Cell Res* 1999;253:503-510
20. Igor BR, Eugenia VB, Bey-Dih C. If not apoptosis, then what? Treatment-induced senescence and mitotic catastrophe in tumor cell. *Drug Resistance Updates* 2001;4:303-313
21. Charanjit S, Donna MP, Joyce S. p16INK4A mediates cyclin dependent kinase 4 and 6 inhibition in senescent prostatic epithelial cells. *Cancer Research* 2000;60:2616-2622
22. Lowe SW, Schmitt EM, Smith SW, Osborne BA, Jacks T. p53 is required for radiation-induced apoptosis in mouse thymocytes. *Nature* 1993;362:847-849
23. Yuran ZM, Huang Y, Whang Y, et al. Role for c-Abl tyrosine kinase in growth arrest response to DNA damage. *Nature* 1996;382:272-274
24. Agarwal ML, Agarwal A, Taylor WR, Stark GR. p53 control both the G2/M and the G1 cell cycle checkpoints and mediates reversible growth arrest in human fibroblast. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1995;92:8493-8497
25. Lotem J, Sachs L. Haematopoietic cells from mice deficient in wild-type p53 are more resistant to induction of apoptosis by some agents. *Blood* 1993;82:1092-1096
26. McIlwrath AJ, Vasey PA, Ross GM, Brown R. Cell cycle arrests and radiosensitivity of human tumor cell lines: Dependence on wild-type p53 for radiosensitivity. *Cancer Res* 1994;54:3718-3722
27. Tobey RA. Different drugs arrest cells at a number of distinct stages in G2. *Nature* 1975;254:245-247
28. Palayoor ST, Macklis RM, Bump EA, Coleman CN. Modulation of radiation-induced apoptosis and G2/M block in murine T-lymphoma cells. *Radiat Res* 1995;141:235-243
29. Bunz F, Dutriaux A, Lengauer C, et al. Requirement for p53 and p21 to sustain G2 arrest after DNA damage. *Science* 1998;282:1497-1501
30. Hermeking H, Lengauer C, Polyak K, et al. 14-3-3 is a p53-regulated inhibitor of G2/M. *Mol Cell* 1997;1:3-11
31. Chan TA, Hermeking H, Lengauer C, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B. 14-3-3 σ is required to prevent mitotic catastrophe after DNA damage. *Nature* 1999;401:616-620
32. Busse PM, Bose SK, Jones RW, Tolmach LJ. The action of caffeine on X-irradiated HeLa cells. Enhancement of X-ray induced killing during G2 arrest. *Radiat Res* 1978;76:292-307
33. Kumagai A, Yakowec PS, Dunphy WG. 14-3-3 protein acts as negative regulators of the mitotic inducer cdc25 in *Xenopus* egg extract. *Mol Biol Cell* 1998;9:345-354
34. Stusckhe M, Sak A, Wurm R, et al. Radiation-induced apoptosis in human non-small-cell cancer cell line is secondary to cell-cycle progression beyond the G2-phase checkpoint. *Int J Radiat Biol* 2002;78:807-819
35. Igor BR, Eugenia VB, Bey-Dih C. If not apoptosis, then what? Treatment-induced senescence and mitotic catastrophe in tumor cell. *Drug Resistance Updates* 2001;4:303-313
36. Kim SH, Khil MS, Ryu S, Kim JH. Enhancement of radiation response on human carcinoma cells in culture by pentoxifylline. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1993;25:61-65
37. Busse PM, Bose SK, Jones RW, Tolmach LJ. The action of caffeine on X-irradiated HeLa cells. Enhancement of X-ray induced killing during G2 arrest. *Radiat Res* 1978;76:292-307
38. Chang BD, Broude EV, Dokmanovic M, et al. A senescence-like phenotype distinguishes tumor cells that undergo terminal proliferation arrest after exposure to anticancer agents. *Cancer Res* 1999;59:3761-3767
39. Sato N, Mizunoto K, Nakamura M, Tanaka M. Radiation-induced centrosome overduplication and multiple mitotic spindles in human tumor cells. *Exp Cell Res* 2000;255:321-326
40. Robles SJ, Adami GR. Agents that cause DNA double strand breaks lead to p16INK4a enrichment and the premature senescence of normal fibroblast. *Oncogene* 1998;16:1113-1123

Abstract

Regulatory Mechanism of Radiation-induced Cancer Cell Death by the Change of Cell Cycle

Soo-Jin Jeong, Ph.D.[†], Min-Ho Jeong, M.D.[†], Ji-Yeon Jang, B.S.[†], Wol-Soon Jo, B.S.[†], Byung-Hyoun Nam, B.S.[†], Min-Za Jeong, M.D.[†], Young-Jin Lim, M.D.[†], Byung Gon Jang, M.D.*[‡], Seon-Min Youn, M.D.*[‡], Hyung Sik Lee, M.D.*[‡], Won Joo Hur, M.D.*[‡] and Kwang Mo Yang, M.D.[‡]

*Department of Radiation Oncology, [‡]The Institute of Medical Science, Dong-A University Hospital, College of Medicine, Pusan, Korea, [†]Department of Radiation Oncology, Korea Institute of Radiological & Medical Sciences, Seoul, Korea

Purpose: In our previous study, we have shown the main cell death pattern induced by irradiation or protein tyrosine kinase (PTK) inhibitors in K562 human myelogenous leukemic cell line. Death of the cells treated with irradiation alone was characterized by mitotic catastrophe and typical radiation-induced apoptosis was accelerated by herbimycin A (HMA). Both types of cell death were inhibited by genistein. In this study, we investigated the effects of HMA and genistein on cell cycle regulation and its correlation with the alterations of radiation-induced cell death.

Materials and Methods: K562 cells in exponential growth phase were used for this study. The cells were irradiated with 10 Gy using 6 MeV Linac (200-300 cGy/min). Immediately after irradiation, cells were treated with 250 nM of HMA or 25 μ M of genistein. The distributions of cell cycle, the expressions of cell cycle-related protein, the activities of cyclin-dependent kinase, and the yield of senescence and differentiation were analyzed.

Results: X-irradiated cells were arrested in the G2 phase of the cell cycle but unlike the p53-positive cells, they were not able to sustain the cell cycle arrest. An accumulation of cells in G2 phase of first cell-cycle post-treatment and an increase of cyclin B1 were correlated with spontaneous, premature, chromosome condensation and mitotic catastrophe. HMA induced rapid G2 checkpoint abrogation and concomitant p53-independent G1 accumulation. HMA-induced cell cycle modifications correlated with the increase of cdc2 kinase activity, the decrease of the expressions of cyclins E and A and of CDK2 kinase activity, and the enhancement of radiation-induced apoptosis. Genistein maintained cells that were arrested in the G2-phase, decreased the expressions of cyclin B1 and cdc25C and cdc2 kinase activity, increased the expression of p16, and sustained senescence and megakaryocytic differentiation.

Conclusion: The effects of HMA and genistein on the radiation-induced cell death of K562 cells were closely related to the cell cycle regulatory activities. In this study, we present a unique and reproducible model in which for investigating the mechanisms of various, radiation-induced, cancer cell death patterns. Further evaluation by using this model will provide a potent target for a new strategy of radiotherapy.

Key Words: Radiation-induced cell death, Cell cycle, Senescence, Differentiation, Herbimycin A, Genistein