

가 apoptosis genistein K562

checkpoint (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 bcr-abl kinase 14~16) CML

13) hallmark p210bcr-abl 95% 1 ml 4 가 가

K562 acute myleocytic leukemia (AML) HL60 12) 37°C 1 propidium iodide K562 가 PTK K562 apoptosis FACScan flow cytometry system (Becton Dickinson) Modifit software

oncotic necrosis, cytoplasmic apoptosis mitotic catastrophe HMA 가 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

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 [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- -galactosidase [1 mg 5-bromo-

4-chloro-3-indolyl -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

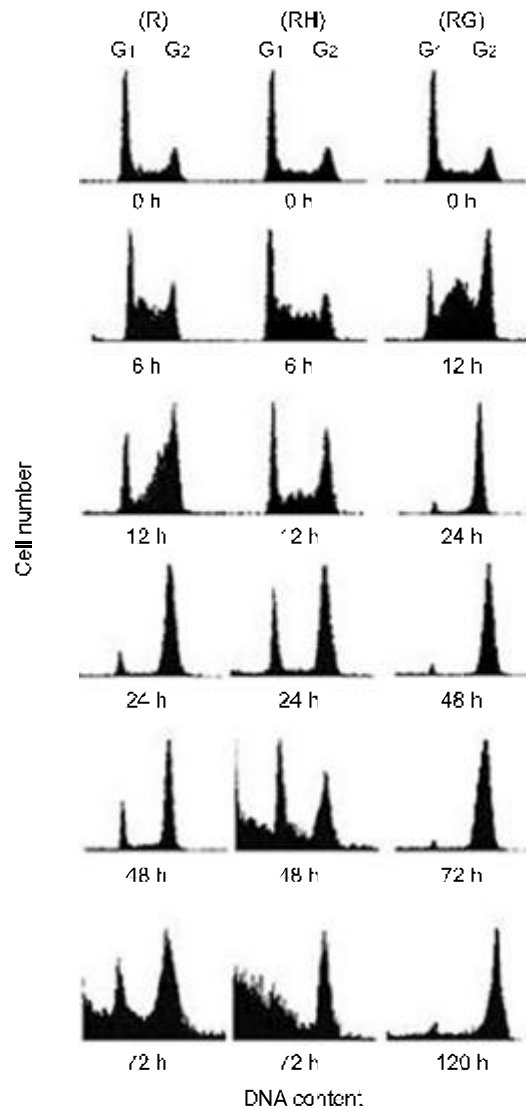


Fig. 1. Cell cycle analysis of K562 cells. Cells were exposed to 10 Gy of X-rays (R) and treated with 250 nM herbimycin A (RH) or 25 µM genistein (RG), and incubated for indicated time. The histogram was obtained by flow cytometric analysis. The results presented are representative of three independent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

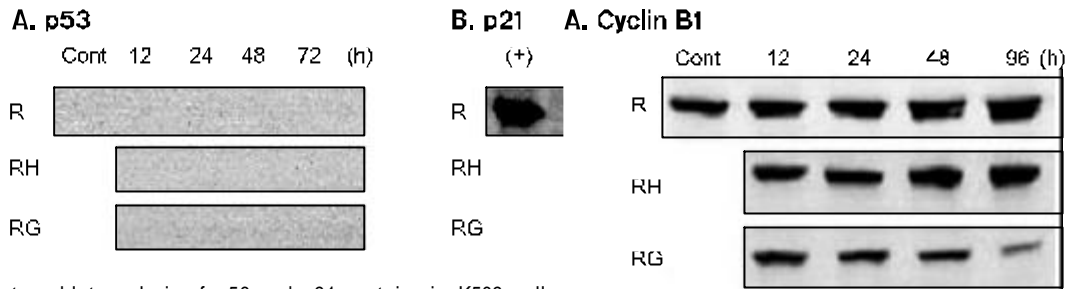


Fig. 2. Western blot analysis of p53 and p21 proteins in K562 cells. Cells were treated with 250 nM herbimycin A (RH) or 25 μM genistein (RG) for the indicated time. Protein lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE and protein levels were detected by electrochemiluminescence system. (+); PMA-treated HL60 cell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

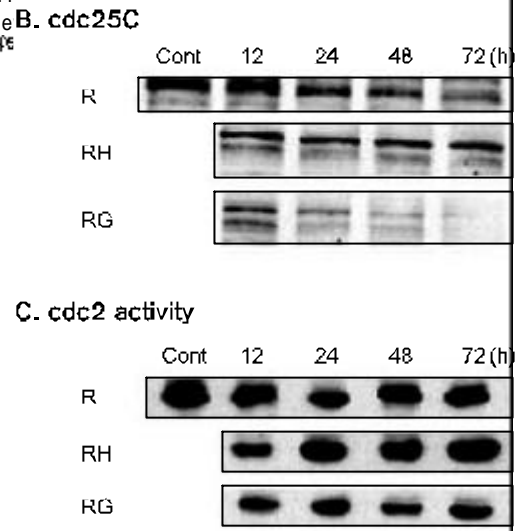


Fig. 3. Western blot analysis of cyclin B1 and cdc25C, and cdc2 kinase activity in K562 cells. Cells were irradiated with 10 Gy of X-rays (R), or treated with 250 nM herbimycin A (RH) or 25 μM genistein (RG). The reaction mixtures were incubated for indicated time. Protein lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE 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

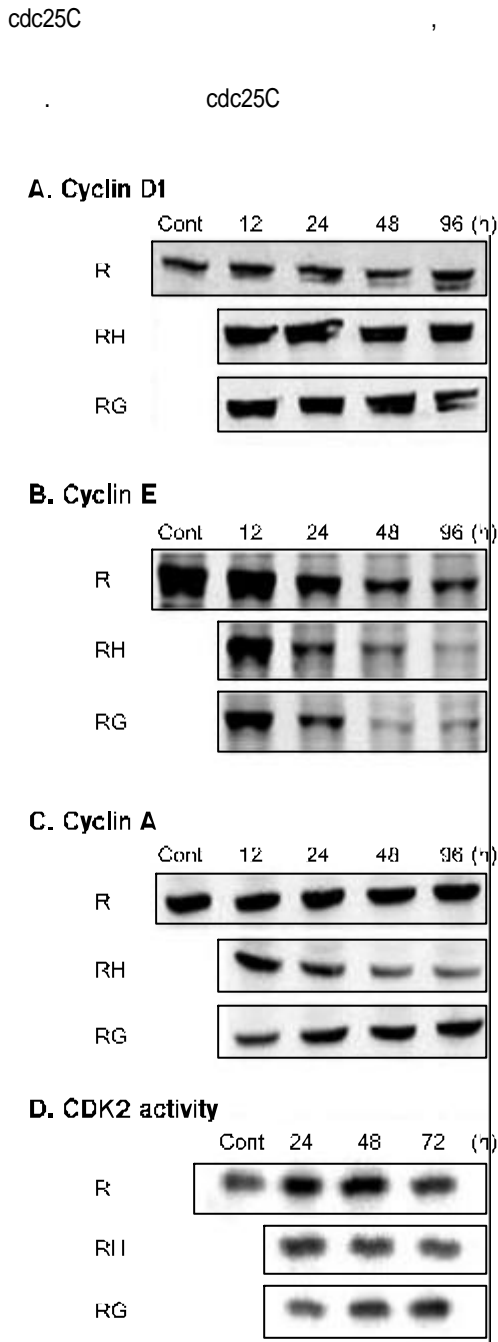


Fig. 4. Western blot analysis of cyclin D1, cyclin E and cyclin A, and CDK2 kinase activity in K562 cells. Cells were irradiated with 10 Gy of X-rays (R), or treated with 250 nM herbimycin A (RH) or 25 μ M genistein (RG). The reaction mixtures were incubated for indicated time. Protein lysates were subjected 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).

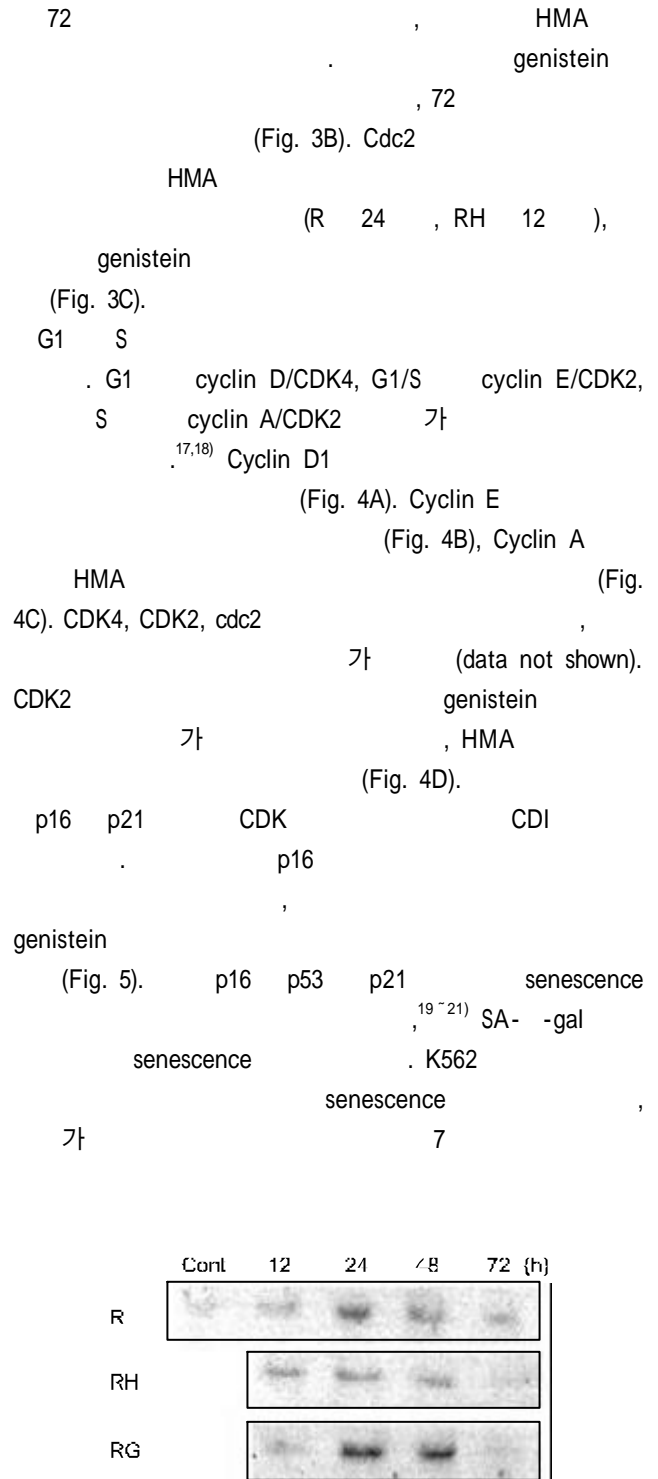


Fig. 5. Western blot analysis p16 in K562 cells. Cells were irradiated with 10 Gy of X-rays (R), or treated with 250 nM herbimycin A (RH) or 25 μ M genistein (RG). The reaction mixtures were incubated for indicated time. Protein lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE and protein levels of p16 were detected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

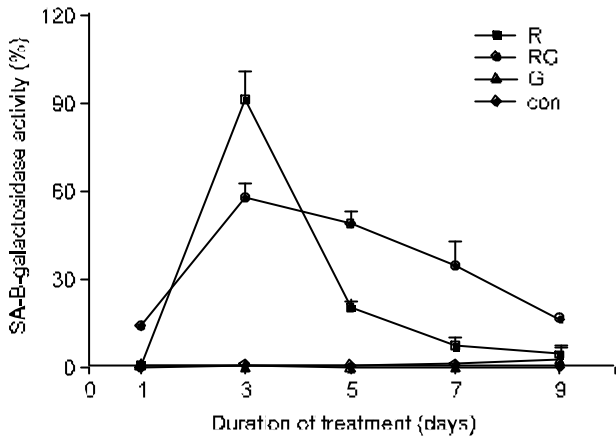


Fig. 6. Senescence of K562 cells. Cells were treated with 25 μM of genistein with (RG) or without (G) the exposure of 10 Gy of X-rays. The cells were incubated for the indicated time. Cells were stained by SA-β-galactosidase solution at 37°C for 4 ~ 12 hours. The results presented are representative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

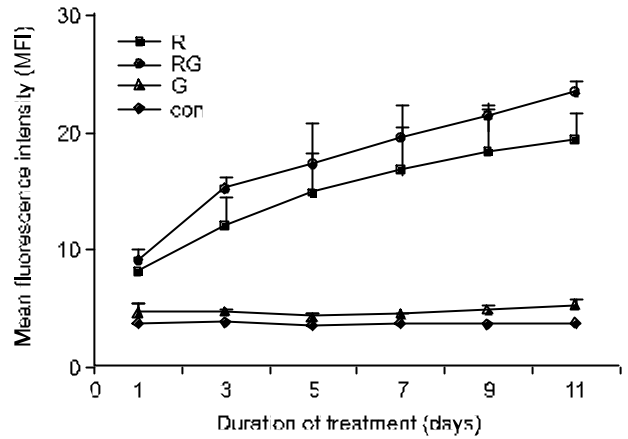


Fig. 7. Megakaryotic differentiation of X-irradiated K562 cells. Cells were treated with 25 μM of genistein with (RG) or without (G) the exposure of 10 Gy of X-rays. The cells were incubated for the indicated time. Cells were incubated with anti-CD61-FITC antibody in 2% FBS/PBS for 1 hour and analyzed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

senescence
genistein

(Fig. 6).

K562 megakaryotic differentiation
genistein

(Fig. 7).

가

DNA

G2

p53

p21

14-3-3

^{29,30)}

14-3-3

G2/M

cyclin B1/cdc2

mitotic catastrophe

³¹⁾

p53 p21

G2 checkpoint

DNA

가

M

72

2n

DNA

nuclear fragmentation

가

14-3-3

mitotic

checkpoint

catastrophe 가

G2

²²⁾

G1

cyclin B1/cdc2

cdc25C

^{23,24)}

가

^{32,33)}

cdc2

cyclin B1

cdc25C

G1

G2

가

K562

DNA

가

가

mitotic catastrophe

G2

가

^{34,35)}

HMA

G1

가

^{26 ~ 28)}

48

G2/M

가

K562

G2/M

가

¹²⁾

apoptosis

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

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Abstract

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

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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