

사람 구강암종 세포주에서 Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug-Activated Gene(NAG-1)의 유도 및 세포고사 작용

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Induction of Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug-Activated Gene(NAG-1) in Human Oral Cavity Cancer Cells and its Effect on Apoptosis

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)-activated gene (NAG-1), which is induced by NSAIDs, has proapoptotic and antitumorigenic effects in colorectal cancer cells. However, NAG-1 induction and its effect on the apoptosis in human oral cavity cancer cells (SCC 1483) have not been determined. **Materials and Method** : NAG-1 expression by various NSAIDs in SCC 1483 cells was investigated by Western blot analysis. The induction of apoptosis by NSAID and the relationship between NAG-1 expression and apoptosis were determined by Western blot assay and flow cytometry. Drosophila cells stably expressing NAG-1 were constructed and NAG-1 conditioned medium (NCM) were made. Apoptosis was examined with flow cytometry on SCC 1483 cells treated with NCM. **Results** : Diclofenac was the most potent inducer of NAG-1. Diclofenac inhibited the proliferation of SCC 1483 cells and this inhibition was proved as apoptosis. Diclofenac induced the expression of NAG-1 and also induced apoptosis in time and dose dependent manner. In the concentrated NCM, the expression of NAG-1 was intense and apoptosis was induced by addition of 5 μ l of NCM. **Conclusion** : Based on these data, we could assure that NSAIDs induced NAG-1 in oral cavity cancer cells and NAG-1 induced apoptosis. Therefore, we suggest that it is possible to use NSAIDs as a chemopreventive agent in oral cavity cancer. Further studies on the mechanism of NAG-1 and clinical use will be needed. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2004;47:1030-7)

KEY WORDS : Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents · Oral cancers · Apoptosis.

가 10~40% .
3% , ,
67% .
(chemopreventive agents) 가 가
50% 가 .
13 - cis - retinoic acid,³⁾ curcu-
min⁴⁾ (nonsteroidal anti - inflam-
matory drugs ; NSAIDs)⁵⁾ .

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cyclooxygenase - 2(COX - 2)

⁵⁾

COX - 2가

COX - 2 가⁶⁾⁷⁾
 COX - 2 가
 NSAID - activated gene(NAG - 1)
 NAG - 1 TGF -
 superfamily seven - cystein do-
 main 15~29% TGF - superfamily
 NAG - 1 pla-
 centa bone morphogenic protein, placenta TGF - , pro-
 state derived factor, macrophage inhibitory cytokine - 1
 novel TGF - superfamily HP00269⁸⁾
 NAG - 1
⁹⁾¹⁰⁾
 cyclooxygenase - 2
 p53, genistein, diallyl disul-
 fide^{12 - 15)}
 NAG - 1 가
 NAG - 1 sulindac
 가
 가 가¹¹⁾
 NAG - 1 , , ,
¹²⁾
 NAG - 1 가
 , NAG - 1
 가 가 , NAG - 1
 ,
 가 가
 NAG - 1 가
 가 , NAG - 1
 가 NAG - 1
 가

SCC 1483
 (Generous gift from Dr. Shah J, Me-
 morial Sloan - Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY,

USA) . 37 , 5% CO₂
 , 10% fetal calf serum minimal es-
 sential medium .
 indomethacin, ace-
 taminophen, piroxicam, diclofenac, ibuprofen(Sigma Che-
 mical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA) sulindac sulfide, NS -
 398(Cayman Chemical Co., Ann Arbor, MI, USA)
 aceclofenac(,) .
 NAG - 1 Dr. Eling T(NIEHS, RTP,
 USA) , actin Santa Cruz Biote-
 chnology, Inc.(Santa Cruz, CA) .
 Western blot
 10 cm plate SCC 1483 가 50~60%
 가
 0.2% DMSO . radio-
 immunoprecipitation assay buffer(1% NP - 40, 0.5% so-
 dium deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS)
 . 4 20 10,000 × g
 Western blot
 BCA
 protein assay .
 (30 μg) 15% SDS - polyacrylamide gel elect-
 rophoresis(PAGE) (Amer-
 sham Pharmacia Biotech : Piscataway, NJ, USA)
 . 10% 가 TBST(Tris - buf-
 fered saline/0.05% Tween - 20) 4
 가 , 2% 가
 TBST 1 : 5000 NAG - 1
 4 .
 TBST 1 : 5000 horse red-
 dish peroxidase (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech)
 enhanced che-
 miluminescence(Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) au-
 toradiography .
 deprobing 1 :
 500 actin . NAG - 1
 autoradiography Scion
 Image(Scion Co., Frederick, MD, USA)
 actin ,
 1 NAG - 1

가 2 가

SCC 1483 96 - well plate well 2000
16

가 48
Cell Titer 96 AQueous One Solution Proliferation Assay kit(Promega Co., Madison, WI, USA)
20 μ l well
37 1 490 nm

FACS DNA
6 - well plate SCC 1483 well 4×10^5
16
가
DNA
70% 1 ml 4
propidium iodide(PI, 20 μ g/ml) 1 ml RNase(1 mg/ml) 20
flow cytometry(FACSort, Becton Dickinson, San Diego, CA, USA) DNA
G0, G1 subG1

TACS Annexin V - FITC kit(Trevigen, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD, USA) annexin V
PI annexin V -
FITC flow cytometry(FACS caliber, Becton Dickinson) 7,500
Annexin V - positive/PI - positive
Annexin V - positive/PI - negative

3
Mann - Whitney test
 $p < 0.05$

NAG - 1 conditioned medium
pcDNA3.1(+) - NAG - 1 plasmid(generous gift from Dr. Eling T, NIEHS, NIH, R.T.P, NC, USA) *EcoR I*

Xho I pMT/V5 - His A (Invitrogen Co., Carlsbad, CA, USA) plasmid sub-clone
Stable cell line
Schneider 2 (Invitrogen Co.) Schneider 2 5×10^6 T25 flask Schneider's insect medium(Sigma Chemical Co.)
23
subclone NAG - 1 - pMT/V5 - His A plasmid (transfection) CaPO4 protocol¹⁶⁾ 2 hygromycin B(300 μ g/ml)
4
NAG - 1 NAG - 1 - pMT/V5 - His A - Schneider 2 CuSO_4 500 μ M Schneider's insect medium 48
NAG - 1
24 CuSO_4
NAG - 1 conditioned medium (NCM) NAG - 1 vehicle conditioned medium(VCM) CuSO_4
NCM VCM 0.2 μ m syringe filter centrifugal filter device(Centriplus YM - 30, Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA)
Western blot
NAG - 1
NAG - 1
SCC 1483
NAG - 1 8
100 μ M 48
가 Western blot
NAG - 1 diclofenac, aceclofenac, indomethacin, ibuprofen, sulindac sulfide diclofenac, aceclofenac, indomethacin 2
NAG - 1 acetaminophen, piroxicam, NS - 398 NAG - 1 diclofenac 가 5.2 NAG - 1 diclofenac
(Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. Expression of NAG-1 by various NSAIDs. A : Western blot analysis. B : Graph showing the fold increase (ratio) of NAG-1 expression. 100 μ M NSAIDs were treated to SCC 1483 cells for 48 hours and the expressions of NAG-1 and actin were examined with Western blot analysis. NAG-1 expression was normalized to the level of relevant actin expression and is described relative to that of control (DMSO) as ratio. Diclofenac, aceclofenac, indomethacin, ibuprofen, and sulindac sulfide induce NAG-1 expression, and among them, diclofenac is the most potent NSAIDs as 5.2-folds increase of NAG-1 expression. Lane 1-DMSO, lane 2-indomethacin (INDO), lane 3-acetaminophen (ACET), lane 4-piroxicam (PIRO), lane 5-diclofenac (DICLO), lane 6-ibuprofen (IBU), lane 7-sulindac sulfide (S.S), lane 8-NS 398 (NS), lane 9-aceclofenac (ACEC).

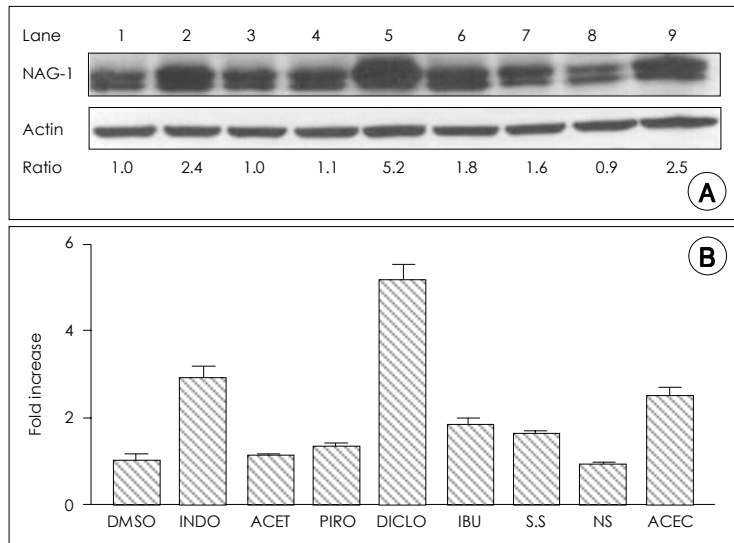


Table 1. Inhibition of cell proliferation by diclofenac

Diclofenac (μ M)	Inhibition (%)
1	29.1 \pm 8.2
10	53.2 \pm 7.5
100	67.8 \pm 9.7

Value : mean \pm standard deviation

Table 2. DNA content of diclofenac-treated cells

Diclofenac (μ M)	G0/G1 (%)	S (%)	G2/M (%)
0	44.8 \pm 0.4	40.3 \pm 0.3	14.9 \pm 0.5
1	46.2 \pm 0.5	39.6 \pm 0.4	14.2 \pm 0.6
10	60.7 \pm 0.8	25.7 \pm 0.6	13.6 \pm 0.4
100	65.4 \pm 0.7	21.3 \pm 0.5	13.3 \pm 0.8

Value : mean \pm standard deviation

Diclofenac SCC 1483

Diclofenac SCC 1483 가
0, 1, 10, 100 μ M diclofenac 48
가
diclofenac 가 flow cytometry
DNA 가
가
Diclofenac 10 μ M 50%
가 diclofenac
가 (Table 1). Diclofenac subG1
44.8%, diclofenac 1 μ M
46.2%, 10 μ M 60.7%, 100 μ M 65.4%
10 μ M subG1 가 가
($p < 0.05$)(Table 2). diclofenac 10 μ M

가

NAG - 1

diclofenac NAG - 1 di-
clofenac 가
diclofenac NAG - 1
diclofenac (0, 1,
10, 100 μ M) 48 가 NAG - 1
, diclofenac 10 μ M (0, 6, 12,
24, 36, 48, 72) 가 NAG - 1
diclofenac 가
annexin V - FITC
flow cytometry FACS
NAG - 1
diclofenac NAG - 1 10 μ M
가 100 μ M 가
(Fig. 2A).
가 1 μ M 1.3 \pm 0.2, 10 μ M 2.6 \pm
0.4, 100 μ M 4.7 \pm 0.7 10 μ M
가 가 ($p < 0.05$)(Fig. 2B).
NAG - 1 diclofenac 10 μ M 가
24 2.1
NAG - 1 가 가 (Fig. 2C).
가 6 1.0 \pm 0.2, 12 1.2 \pm 0.1, 24
1.6 \pm 0.1, 36 2.5 \pm 0.5, 48 3.1 \pm

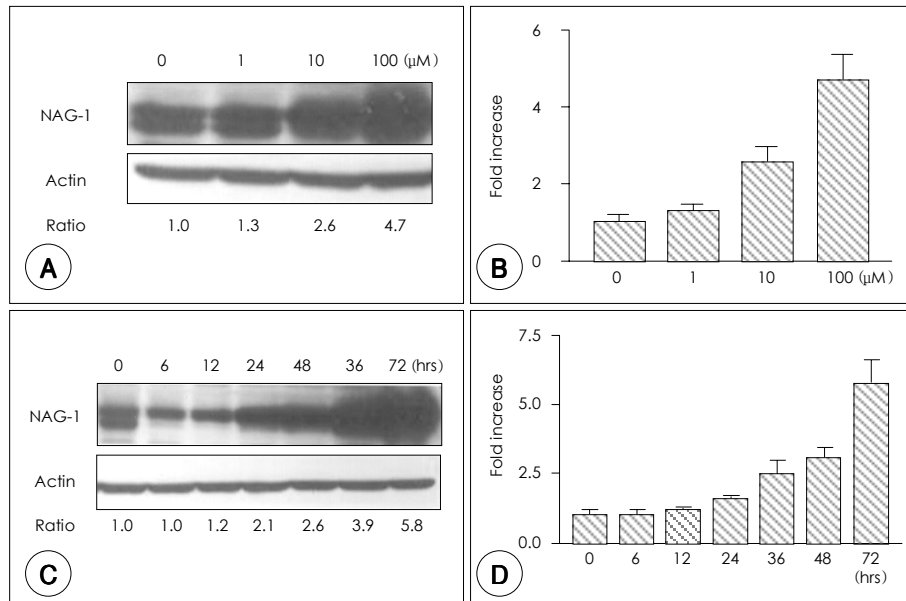


Fig. 2. NAG-1 expression and induction of apoptosis according to the dose and time of diclofenac treatment. Diclofenac was treated to SCC 1483 cells according to various doses and time points. NAG-1 expression and apoptosis were examined with Western blot analysis and flow cytometry. NAG-1 expression was normalized to the level of relevant actin expression and is described relative to that of control as ratio. Apoptosis is represented by the fold increase in the percentage of apoptotic population over that of control. A : In Western blot analysis, NAG-1 expression is observed from 10 μM diclofenac and its expression increases in accordance with the increase of dose. B : In flow cytometry, the increase of apoptosis is noted from 10 μM diclofenac and apoptosis increases with the increment of dose. C : In Western blot analysis, NAG-1 expression is observed from 24 hours treatment of diclofenac and the increase continues in accordance with the increase of the treatment duration. D : In flow cytometry, the increase of apoptosis is apparent from 36 hours treatment and the increase is observed with the increment of treatment duration.

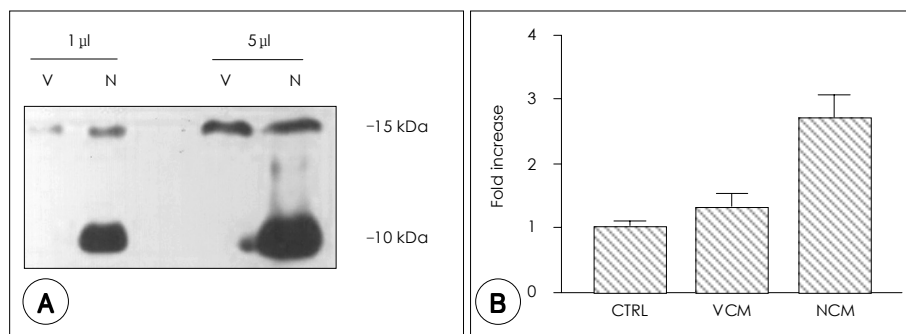


Fig. 3. A : Western blot analysis of VCM and NCM. VCM and NCM were made using inducible NAG-1-transfected Drosophila cells and the detailed methods were described in Materials and Method section. In 1 μl of concentrated NCM (N), about 10 kDa-sized NAG-1 protein is observed and the NAG-1 expression increases in 5 μl of concentrated NCM. However, in VCM (V), this 10 kDa-sized NAG-1 is not noted. The 15-kDa sized protein is naturally secreted NAG-1 protein in Drosophila cells. B : Flow cytometry of VCM and NCM. SCC 1483 cells were treated with VCM and NCM (1 : 20 to medium), respectively, and apoptosis was examined with flow cytometry. Apoptosis is represented by the fold increase in the percentage of apoptotic population over that of control (CTRL). In NCM, apoptosis shows about 2.7-folds increase compared with control and VCM. However, in VCM, the increase of apoptosis is not observed.

0.4, 72 가 5.8 ± 0.9 가 36 NAG - 1
 가 가 가 가 NAG - 1
 가 (p<0.05)(Fig. 2D). NAG - 1 가 가
 diclofenac 10 μM NAG - 1 . CuSO₄ NAG - 1
 , NAG - 1 가 NCM CuSO₄
 VCM NAG - 1
 NCM VCM

Table 3. Inhibition of cell proliferation by VCM and NCM

	Inhibition (%)
VCM 1 μ l	10.3 \pm 5.7
NCM 1 μ l	16.4 \pm 4.8
VCM 5 μ l	11.7 \pm 6.3
NCM 5 μ l	46.3 \pm 12.8

Value : mean \pm standard deviation

EcoR I *Xho I* NAG - 1
 NAG - 1 10 kDa() , Western blot
 15 kDa
 가
 10 kDa NAG - 1 NCM
 1 μ l, 5 μ l NAG - 1 1 μ l NAG - 1
 5 μ l 가 , VCM
 NAG - 1 (Fig. 3A).
 NCM NAG - 1
 , VCM NAG - 1

NCM VCM 1 μ l, 5 μ l
 48 NCM
 1 μ l , NCM 5 μ l
 VCM 4
 (Table 3). NCM 5 μ l가
 NCM
 100 μ l 5 μ l : 100 μ l

(1 : 20)
 6 well plate NCM, VCM
 1 : 20
 48 FACS
 1 , NCM
 2.7 \pm 0.7, VCM 1.4 \pm 0.4 가
 NAG - 1 가
 (Fig. 3B).

(oral dysplastic lesion)
 COX - 2가
 COX - 2 .⁵⁾
 COX - 2
 .⁵⁾
 가 COX - 2

COX - 2 가 -
 NAG - 1 .⁸⁾¹¹⁾
 NAG - 1
 100 μ M diclofenac, aceclofenac, indomethacin, sulindac sulfide
 diclofenac 가
 NAG - 1 -
 NAG - 1
 NAG - 1
 NAG - 1 가
 sulindac sulfide , diclofenac 200 μ M
 3.7 NAG - 1
 NAG - 1 가
 indomethacin ,
 가 NAG - 1
 .¹²⁾
 NAG - 1 가
 가
 .¹⁸⁾ NAG - 1
 NAG - 1 가
 가 가
 p53
 . p53 NAG - 1
 가 NAG - 1
 .¹³⁾ NAG - 1
 p53 .¹²⁾
 NAG - 1 가
 NAG - 1 가 가
 .
 diclofenac 10 μ M NAG - 1
 10 μ M 24 가 NAG - 1
 가 . 36
 가 diclofenac NAG - 1
 가 . NAG - 1
 diclofenac ,
 COX - 2
 . COX - 2
 diclofenac IC₅₀ 1 μ M .¹⁷⁾
 가 10 μ M
 가 가

NAG - 1
 가 NAG - 1
 가 NCM 가
 NAG - 1 plasmid
 CuSO₄ NAG - 1
 NCM . 1.3 kb full length NAG - 1
 cDNA(GenBank accession no. AF008393) *EcoR I*
Xho I NAG - 1
 10 kDa , NCM
 NAG - 1
 NCM
 NAG - 1
 NAG - 1
 NAG - 1 가
 stable cell line
 cell pool
 가
 stable cell line
 selection NAG - 1
 stable cell line cell pool
 cell pool
 NAG - 1 가
 가
 (inducible system) NAG - 1
 NAG - 1
 , 5 μl NCM
 NCM 가 가
 NAG - 1
 NAG - 1
 1 NAG - 1
 19) urokinase - type plasmid
 (SNU - 216) NAG - 1
 nitrogen activator system
 가 NAG - 1
 20)
 NAG - 1 가 가

NAG - 1 , NAG - 1
 가 .
 가
 가
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