

hydroxychloroquine

hydroxychloroquine

2000

12

4. P-	:	doxorubicin	.....	15
5.	pH	.....		16
IV.	.....			17
V.	.....			21
	.....			22
	.....			26

Fig. 1. Schema of the study	5
Fig. 2. Detection of <i>mdr1</i> using RT-PCR	9
Fig. 3. Expression of P-glycoprotein in the membrane of colon and gastric cancer cell lines	10
Fig. 4. Modulation of doxorubicin and DDP cytotoxicity by hydroxychloroquine in human colon and gastric cancer cell lines	11
Fig. 5. Correlation between expression factor and sensitization ratio in human colon and gastric cancer cell lines	13
Fig. 6. Effect of hydroxychloroquine on expression of P-glycoprotein in colon and gastric cancer cell lines	14
Fig. 7. Effect of hydroxychloroquine and cyclosporin A on intracellular doxorubicin accumulation and residual rate in colon and gastric cancer cell lines	15
Fig. 8. Correlation between the ratio of expression factor and that of intracellular drug concentration in P-glycoprotein expressed cell lines	16
Fig. 9. Effect of hydroxychloroquine and cyclosporin A on intracellular pH	17

Table 1. Nucleotide sequence of primer	10
Table 2. Effect of hydroxychloroquine and cyclosporin A on IC ₅₀ and sensitization ratio of doxorubicin and DDP in human colon and gastric cancer cell lines	12

hydroxychloroquine

, P- 170 kD , P-
 , chloroquine
 P- 가 ,
 hydroxychloroquine
 P- , hydroxychloroquine P-
 , pH

1. (YCC-2,3,7) (HT29, HCT15) YCC-2
mdr1 P- . HT29, HCT15,
 YCC-3 YCC-7 P- (expression factor) 4.62, 13.1, 5.93,
 7.19 P- , YCC-2 1.65 P-

2. doxorubicin DDP (cis-
 diamminedichloroplatinum) ($IC_{50}=0.30$ 9.77 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for doxo-
 rubicin; 2.24 14.8 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for DDP), hydroxychloroquine doxorubicin DDP
 가 . , DDP hydroxychloroquine 30 $\mu\text{g/ml}$
 가 . , hydroxychloroquine 30 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ P-
 YCC-2 doxorubicin 가

3. hydroxychloroquine doxorubicin P-
 ($R^2=0.90$ for hydroxychloroquine 15 $\mu\text{g/ml}$;
 0.84 for hydroxychloroquine 30 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), DDP

4. P- hydroxychloroquine 24 P-
 27.1 82.8% , hydroxychloroquine 30 $\mu\text{g/ml}$

5. Hydroxychloroquine doxorubicin 가 ,
 . doxorubicin hydroxychloroquine 30 $\mu\text{g/ml}$
 가 , P- doxorubicin
 P- ($R^2=0.96$ for HT29; 0.78 for HCT15; 0.64
 for YCC-3; 0.71 for YCC-7).

6. Hydroxychloroquine

pH

,

.

hydroxychloroquine P-

, P-

가

, P-

hydroxychloroquine

가

P-

가

,

.

: , P- , hydroxychloroquine

가 ,
 5 1986 Gros P- cDNA
 P- 1,280 *mdr1* 가 .¹²
 hemolysin B, leukotoxin, histidine
 가 ,
 .¹³⁻¹⁵ , P-
 , , , , ,
 .¹⁶ P- ,
 , .¹⁷ ,
 P-
 P-
 ,
 .¹⁸⁻²¹ P-
 .^{2,5,11,22,23} ,
 Tsuru verapamil
 .²⁴
 Verapamil cyclosporin A (CsA), calmodulin, phenothiazine, quinine, tamoxifen
 .^{4,5}
 hydroxychloroquine chloroquine
 , . Hydroxychloroquine
 , , ,
 , pH (posttranscriptional modification)
 , RNA DNA ,^{25,26}
 lysosome, endosome trans-Golgi network pH
 . pH 가 P-
 .²⁷ hydroxychloroquine 가
 , chloroquine pH
 가 P-
 가 가 ,^{28,29} chloroquine
 가 가

roquine P- , hydroxychloro-
 , pH
 hydroxychloroquine

II.

1.

가.

YCC (Yonsei
 Cancer Center, Seoul)-2, 3, 7 ,
 ATCC (American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, MD, USA) HT29 HCT15
 56°C 30 가
 10% (GIBCO, Grand Island, NY, USA) RPMI-1640 (GIBCO, Grand
 Island, NY, USA) penicillin 100 U/ml (GIBCO, Grand Island, NY, USA) streptomycin 100
 µg/ml (GIBCO, Grand Island, NY, USA) 가 5% CO₂ 37°C
 , Fig. 1

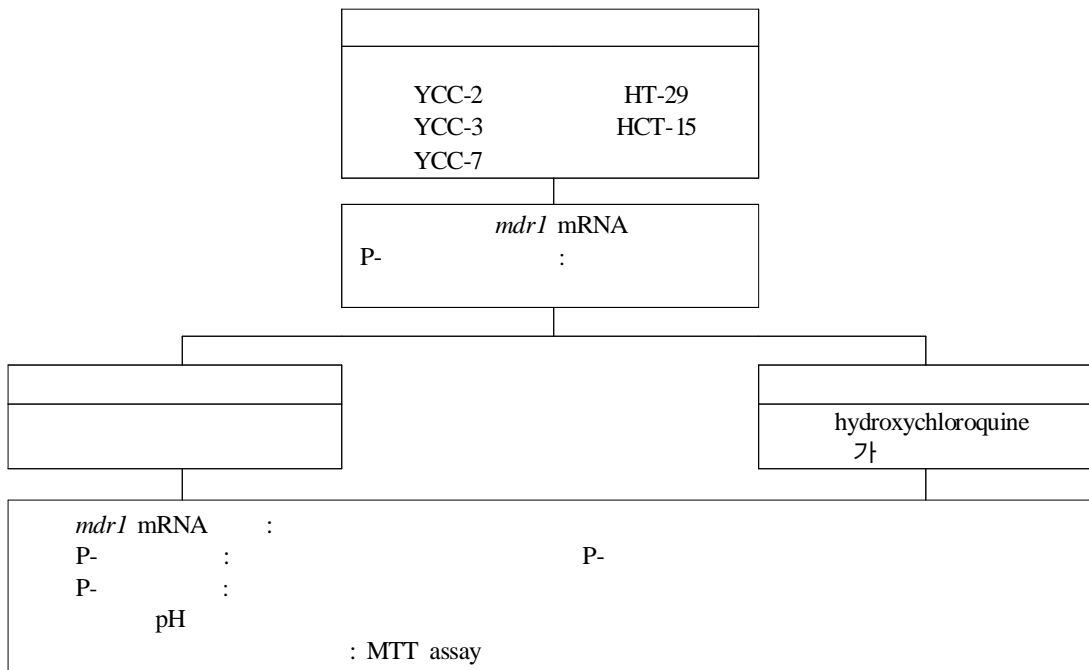


Fig. 1. Schema of the study.

Doxorubicin (, ,) DDP (cis-diamminedichloroplatinum, , ,) 50% (IC₅₀, 50% inhibitory concentration) . Hydroxychloroquine (, ,) 가 , 15 µg/ml 10% , 30 µg/ml 20% . hydroxychloroquine 15 30 µg/ml . Hydroxychloroquine cyclosporin A (CsA, Novartis, East Hanover, NJ, USA) .

2.

가. *mdr1* : RNA

1,000 × g 5 (phosphate buffered saline, PBS) 가 , 4°C Trizol 1 ml , 2 가 200 µl chloroform , 4°C 15 12,000 × g isopropanol 10 가 4°C 15 12,000 × g RNA . RNA 75% ethanol 4°C 5 7,500 × g 10 . RNA pellet diethylpyrocarbonate (DEPC) 50 200 µl 260 nm . RNA RT-PCR (reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction,) kit (Perkin Elmer, Norwalk, CO, USA) RT-PCR . 1 µg RNA 10 × PCR buffer, 5 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM dNTP (dATP, dCTP, dGTP, dTTP), 1 U RNase inhibitor, 2.5 µM random hexamer, 2.5 U reverse transcriptase 가 10 , reverse transcription (42°C, 15), denaturation (99°C, 5), cooling (5°C, 5) . cDNA 10 × PCR buffer, 2 mM MgCl₂, 2.5 U Taq DNA polymerase *mdr1* -actin primer (Bioneer, ,) (Table 1) 50 pmol 가 95°C 2 melting (95°C, 1), annealing (58°C, 1), extension (72°C, 1) 35 cycle , 72°C 7 . *mdr1* 2% agarose gel ethidium bromide .

P-
 (JSB-1 monoclonal Ab, Alexis, San Diego, CA, USA)
 fluorescein isocyanate-conjugated rabbit anti-mouse IgG (FITC, Serotec, Oxford, England)

PBS 2 (5 × 40 mm) 1
 × 10⁶ /50 μl 1 : 20 50 μl 4°C 40 , Ca⁺⁺
 Mg⁺⁺ PBS 2 1 : 25 50 μl
 4°C 30 2 , flow cytometry (, Becton
 Dickinson, Mountain View, CA, USA) 1 × 10⁴

hydroxychloroquine 15 μg/ml 30 μg/ml 24
 P-

doxorubicin , doxorubicin . 10%
 RPMI-1640 trypsin (GIBCO, Grand Island, NY,
 USA) , 5% RPMI-1640 가
 . 24 1 μg/ml doxorubicin hy-
 droxychloroquine 가 5% RPMI-1640 37°C
 2 2 , FACS
 1 × 10⁴

1 μg/ml doxorubicin hydroxychloroquine
 2 , 가 2
 가

quine , hydroxychloro-
 xorubicin CsA 1 μg/ml do-

pH
 pH pH SNARF-1 (Molecular probes, Eugene, OR, USA)
 . 1 × 10⁶ SNARF-1 가 10 μmol/L PBS-
 glucose 2 . 4°C PBS 2

584 nm 644 nm

pH

$$\text{pH} = 7.38 + \log_{10} 0.822 + \log_{10} [(R-0.458)/(1.928-R)]$$

R=ratio of fluorescent intensities at 584 nm and 644 nm

Carmichael MTT (3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide) MTT succinate dehydrogenase MTT tetrazolium

0.25% trypsin-EDTA

10% trypan blue (GIBCO, Grand Island, NY, USA)

180 μl , 96 well plate

24 hydroxychloroquine

20 μl , CsA 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$

96 MTT 50 μl (2 mg/ml) 가, 37°C 4 well plate 450 \times g

10 formazan 30 μl

150 μl dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO, Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) well 가, formazan 37°C 10

multi-well ELISA automatic spectrometer recorder (Behring, Germany)

540 nm (absorbance, optical density)

$$\% = \frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}} \times 100$$

50% IC₅₀ (50%)

III.

1. *mdr1*
 가. P-
mdr1
 , HT29, HCT15 YCC-7 243 bp *mdr1*
 (Fig. 2). YCC-3 *mdr1*
 , YCC-2 .

P-
 P-
 (expression factor, ratio of mean fluorescence values to P-glycoprotein and irrelevant antibody)
 . HT29, HCT15, YCC-3 YCC-7 P- 4.62,
 13.1, 5.93, 7.19 P- (Fig. 3), YCC-2
 1.65 P- .

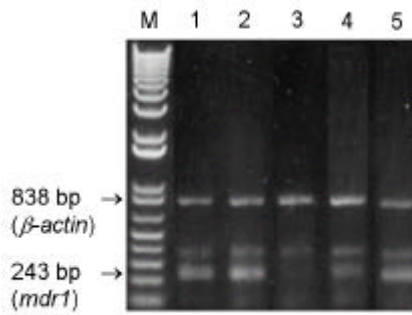
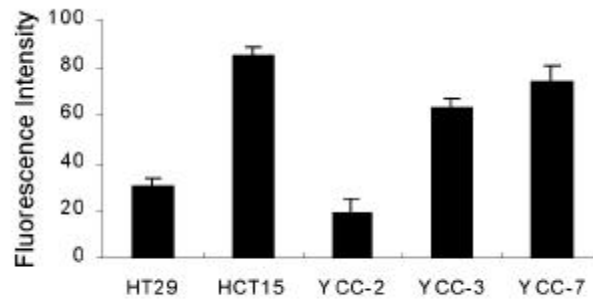


Fig. 2. Detection of *mdr1* using RT-PCR. M, DNA molecular size marker; Lane 1, HT29; 2, HCT15; 3, YCC-2; 4, YCC-3; 5, YCC-7.

A.



B.

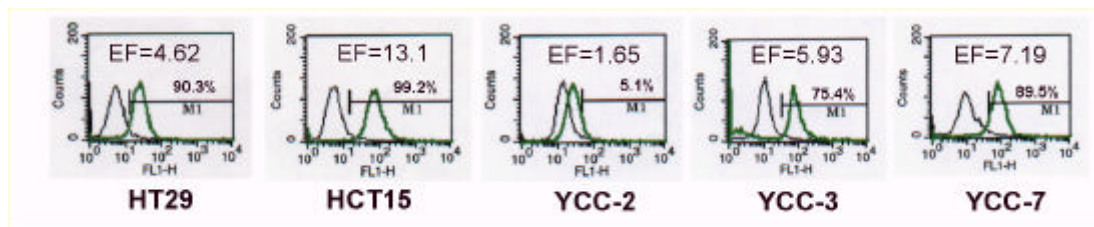


Fig. 3. Expression of P-glycoprotein in the membrane of colon and gastric cancer cell lines. Fluorescence intensity (A) and overlay histograms (B) measured by flow cytometry using monoclonal antibody, JSB-1. The degree of P-glycoprotein expression was determined by expression factor (EF, ratio of mean fluorescence values to P-glycoprotein and irrelevant antibody).

Table 1. Nucleotide sequence of primer

Primer	Nucleotide sequence of primer	Product size
<i>mdr1</i>		243 bp
sense	AAGCTTAGTACCAAAGAGGCTCTG	
antisense	GGCTAGAAACAATAGTGAAAACAA	
<i>-actin</i>		838 bp
sense	ATCTGGCACCACACCTTCTACAATGAGCTGCG	
antisense	GTCATACTCCTGCTTGCTGATCCACATCTGC	

2.

P-

MTT

doxorubicin DDP
 IC_{50} Table 2 . Doxorubicin DDP

Fig. 4

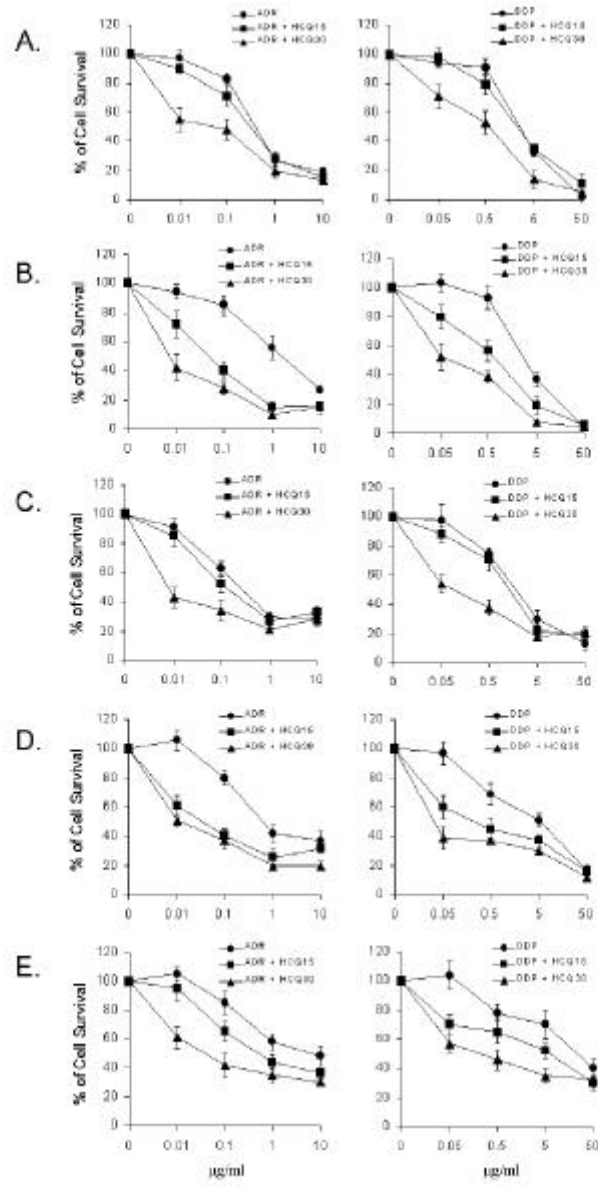


Fig. 4. Modulation of doxorubicin and DDP cytotoxicity by hydroxychloroquine in human colon and gastric cancer cell lines. All gastric and colon cancer cell lines were highly resistant to doxorubicin and DDP (IC_{50} : 0.30–9.77 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for doxorubicin; 2.24–14.8 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for DDP) on MTT assay, and hydroxychloroquine reversed the drug resistance. ADR, doxorubicin; HCQ15, hydroxychloroquine 15 $\mu\text{g/ml}$; HCQ30, hydroxychloroquine 30 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. A, HT29; B, HCT15; C, YCC-2; D, YCC-3; E, YCC-7.

Table 2. Effect of hydroxychloroquine and cyclosporin A on IC₅₀ and sensitization ratio of doxorubicin and DDP in human colon and gastric cancer cell lines

		Doxorubicin				DDP			
		Control	CsA	HCQ15	HCQ30	Control	CsA	HCQ15	HCQ30
HT-29	IC ₅₀	0.55	0.35	0.4	0.09	3.03	2.68	2.36	0.64
	A-AUC	20.7	13.1	15.02	3.38	78.4	69.4	61.1	16.6
	SR		1.57	1.38	6.1*		1.13	1.28	4.73*
HCT-15	IC ₅₀	3.16	0.05	0.06	0.01	3.35	3.55	0.91	0.1
	A-AUC	118.7	1.87	2.25	0.38	86.8	91.9	23.5	2.59
	SR		63.2*	52.7*	316*		0.94	3.68	33.5*
YCC-2	IC ₅₀	0.30	0.27	0.13	0.01	2.24	1.89	1.50	0.13
	A-AUC	11.3	10.1	4.88	0.38	58.0	48.9	38.9	3.37
	SR		1.11	2.3	30*		1.19	1.49	17.2*
YCC-3	IC ₅₀	0.68	0.05	0.04	0.01	6.11	5.98	0.36	0.09
	A-AUC	25.5	1.88	1.52	0.38	158.2	154.9	9.32	2.33
	SR		13.6*	17.0*	68*		1.02	16.9*	67.9*
YCC-7	IC ₅₀	9.77	0.86	0.74	0.05	14.8	15.2	6.42	0.27
	A-AUC	366	32.3	27.8	1.88	383	393.7	166.3	6.99
	SR		11.4*	13.2*	195*		0.97	2.30	54.8*

CsA, cyclosporin A 1 µg/ml; HCQ15, hydroxychloroquine 15 µg/ml; HCQ30, hydroxychloroquine 30 µg/ml; IC₅₀, 50% inhibitory concentration; A-AUC, assayed area under curve; SR, sensitization ratio=(IC₅₀ with drug)/(IC₅₀ with drug +hydroxychloroquine or CsA). *Significantly different from control (*p* <0.05).

(CAC, clinically achievable concentration) 0.042 0.053 µg/ml 0.074
 µg/ml , IC₅₀
 0.30 9.77 µg/ml 2.24 14.8 µg/ml CAC doxorubicin DDP
 (Table 2).
 Hydroxychloroquine doxorubicin IC₅₀ 15 µg/ml 0.06 0.74
 µg/ml, 30 µg/ml 0.01 0.09 µg/ml .
 , DDP IC₅₀ 30 µg/ml (0.1 0.64 µg/ml). Doxorubicin
 DDP sensitization ratio (SR, IC₅₀ with drug/IC₅₀ with drug +
 hydroxychloroquine or CsA) (Table 2), hydroxychloroquine doxo-
 rubicin 15 µg/ml 1.38 52.7 , 30 µg/ml 64 316
 가 , DDP 30 µg/ml 4.73 67.9 가 .
 P- P-

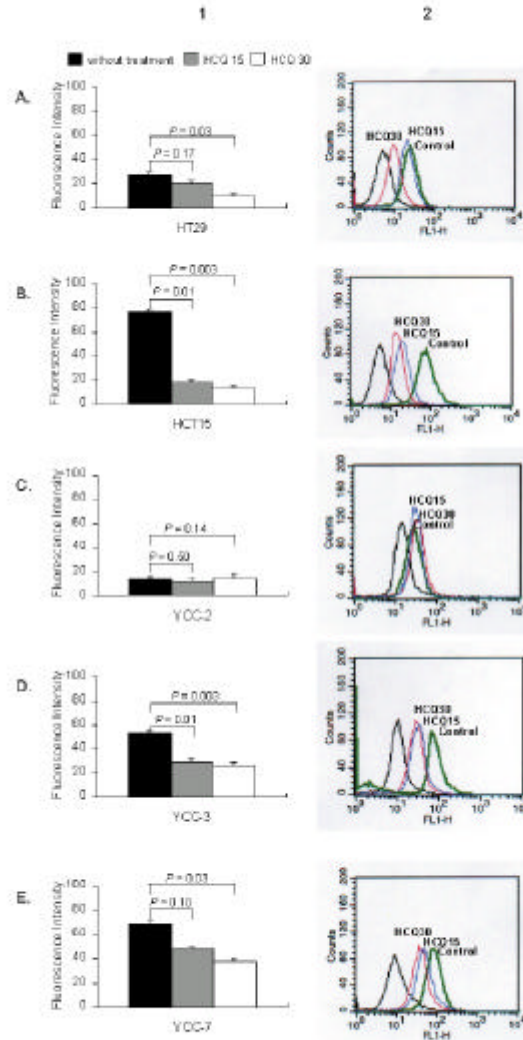


Fig. 6. Effect of hydroxychloroquine on expression of P- glycoprotein in colon and gastric cancer cell lines. 1×10^7 cells were incubated in media without or with hydroxychloroquine for 24 hours, and then the expression of P-glycoprotein was determined. Changes of fluorescence intensity (1) and overlay histograms (2) measured by flow cytometry. HCQ15, hydroxychloroquine 15 $\mu\text{g/ml}$; HCQ30, hydroxychloroquine 30 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. A, HT29; B, HCT15; C, YCC-2; D, YCC-3; E, YCC-7.

hydroxychloroquine, P-doxorubicin, CsA 1 µg/ml, hydroxychloroquine 30 µg/ml, CsA 1 µg/ml, P-doxorubicin, hydroxychloroquine, P-chloroquine, P-chloroquine (Fig. 8).

5. pH

hydroxychloroquine, pH, pH가 가 (Fig. 9).

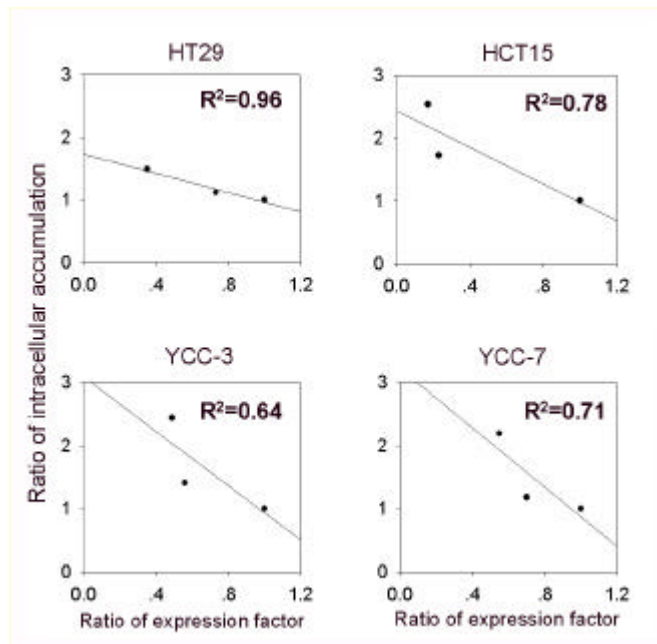


Fig. 8. Correlation between the ratio of expression factor and that of intracellular drug concentration in P-glycoprotein expressed cell lines. R², correlation coefficient.

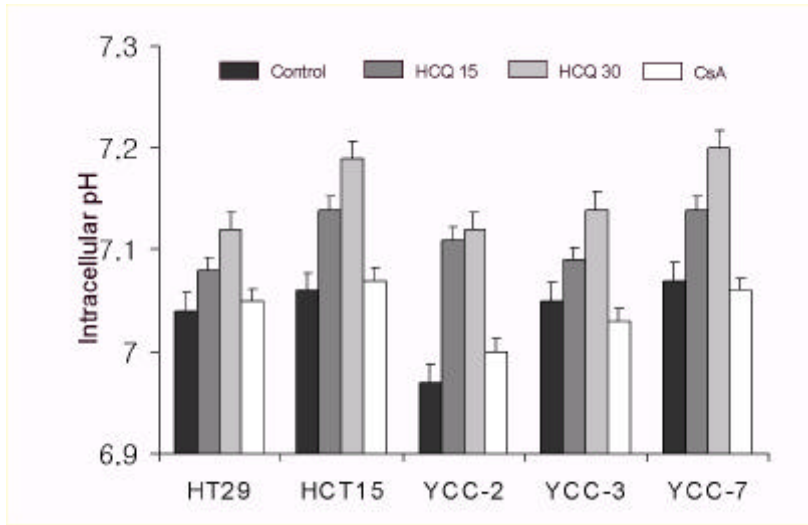


Fig. 9. Effect of hydroxychloroquine and cyclosporin A on intracellular pH. 1×10^7 cells were incubated for 2 hours in media containing pH-sensitive fluorescent dye, SNARF-1 with hydroxychloroquine or cyclosporin A. Although hydroxychloroquine seems to elevate the intracellular pH, there was no correlation between elevated intracellular pH and cytotoxicity. HCQ15, hydroxychloroquine 15 $\mu\text{g/ml}$; HCQ30, hydroxychloroquine 30 $\mu\text{g/ml}$; CsA, cyclosporin A 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$.

IV.

가 , P-^{19,21,31}

가 , P-^{19,21,31,35}

가 , P-^{23,32-34}

가 , P- 0 27.8%

60%

가 , 1

P- 가 . Doxorubicin

P- , 27.8% 37.5% 가 , P-

doxorubicin 가²¹
 P- doxorubicin³⁶
 , P-
 MTT P-
 , IC₅₀³⁷
 , YCC-2 P-
 , P-
 가 가⁴
 , 가
 , 가
²⁷ , 가 , P-
 , , pH ,
 가 P- 가 , 가
 P- 가 , P-
¹⁸ , , ,
 P-
¹⁸⁻²¹ 가 ,
 , *mdr1* P- , P-
^{2,5,11,22,23,27} P- 가
 . 1981 Tsuru verapamil
²⁴ verapamil P-

²⁴ verapamil 가 CsA, calmodulin, phenothiazine, quinine, tamoxifen
P-

2 10 μM, CsA 1 μg/ml P- verapamil
^{4,16} , 2 120 가
hydroxychloroquine 15 μg/ml doxorubicin
1.38 52.7 , 30 μg/ml 6.1 316 가
가 P-
¹⁸
P- 가 P-
가 P-
P- 가
P- 가
CsA 1 μg/ml doxorubicin 1.11 63.2
, hydroxychloroquine 15 μg/ml
, hydroxychloroquine 30 μg/ml P-
YCC-2 P- DDP
4.73 67.9 가 hydroxychloroquine
P- 가 , P-

P- P- *in vitro*
가 ,
^{4,5,11,16}
ml 400 mg hydroxychloroquine 30 μg/
³⁸ 2 4
, *in vitro* *in vivo* ²⁷
P-
가 가 P-
PSC 833, LY 335979, dexaverapamil 가 ⁴ PSC
833, dexaverapamil 가

가 .

P- antisense oligonucleotide P- .

Pseudomonas , P- , *in vitro*

in vivo .^{39,40} , 가 P-

sense oligonucleotide P- ,⁴¹ ribozyme anti-*mdr1*

mRNA .⁴² , hydroxychloroquine

P- , 가 P- ,

chloroquine 100 μM P-²⁹ P- (70%, 30%) ,

chloroquine . P- 가 P-

hydroxychloroquine 24 P- 가 P-

chloroquine . , P- , hydroxychloroquine P-

가 , 가

^{28,29} P- ,

⁴³ , , 가

filomycin . Hydroxychloroquine chloroquine pH 가 monencin, bal-

, pH P- ,^{28,29,42}

, hydroxychloroquine pH가

가 , P- 가 ,

가 ,^{44,45} P-
 LY 335979 P- PSC 833

^{44,45} Hydroxychloroquine
 30 µg/ml 가 , P-
 가 가 P-
 가 , P-
⁴⁷ , P-
 hydroxychloroquine P-
 가 , P- YCC-2
 DDP 가
 hydroxychloroquine P-
 가 , 가 가

V.

roquine P- , hydroxychloro-
 가
 1. (YCC-2,3,7) (HT29, HCT15) YCC-2
mdr1 P- . HT29, HCT15,
 YCC-3 YCC-7 P- (expression factor) 4.62, 13.1,
 5.93, 7.19 P- , YCC-2 1.65
 P-
 2. doxorubicin DDP (cis-
 diamminedichloroplatinum) (IC₅₀=0.30 9.77 µg/ml for doxo-
 rubicin; 2.24 14.8 µg/ml for DDP), hydroxychloroquine doxorubicin DDP
 가 , DDP hydroxychloroquine 30 µg/ml

YCC-2 가 hydroxychloroquine 30 µg/ml P-
doxorubicin 가

3. hydroxychloroquine doxorubicin P-
(R²=0.90 for hydroxychloroquine 15 µg/ml;
0.84 for hydroxychloroquine 30 µg/ml), DDP

4. P- hydroxychloroquine 24 P-
27.1 82.8% , hydroxychloroquine 30 µg/ml

5. Hydroxychloroquine doxorubicin 가 ,
doxorubicin hydroxychloroquine 30 µg/ml
가 , P- doxorubicin
P- (R²=0.96 for HT29; 0.78 for HCT15; 0.64 for
YCC-3; 0.71 for YCC-7).

6. Hydroxychloroquine pH ,

hydroxychloroquine P-
, P- , P-
가 hydroxychloroquine
가 P-
, 가 가

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19. *mdr1*
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Abstract

Effects of hydroxychloroquine on multidrug resistance in human gastric and colon cancer cell lines

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Multidrug resistance (MDR) is a primary reason for the failure of anti-cancer chemotherapy and the mechanisms of MDR have been extensively studied. P-glycoprotein (P-gp) is a 170-KD transmembrane glycoprotein and functions as an ATP-dependent drug efflux pump. Increased P-gp expression has shown in a number of solid tumors such as breast, renal, and colon cancer, as well as in hematologic malignancies, and has been reported to be an adverse prognostic factor. P-gp mediated MDR is reversed by a variety of compounds which inhibit the drug efflux from the cell. However, they require high serum concentrations to reverse the drug resistance, and alter the pharmacokinetics of anti-cancer agents, which lead to clinical toxicities.

In this study, the expression of P-gp in human gastric (YCC-2, 3, and 7) and colon (HT29, and HCT15) cancer cell lines were investigated, and the effects of hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) on the expression of P-gp and the cytotoxicity were evaluated. Using flow cytometry, the degree of P-gp expression was determined by the expression factor (EF), the ratio of mean fluorescence values to P-gp and irrelevant antibodies. The EF were 4.62 for HT29, 13.1 for HCT15, 1.65 for YCC-2, 5.93 for YCC, and 7.19 for YCC-7. All gastric and colon cancer cell lines were highly resistant to doxorubicin and DDP (cis-diamminedichloroplatinum) on MTT assay (IC_{50} : 0.30–9.77 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for doxorubicin; 2.24–14.8 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for DDP), and HCQ reversed the resistance to doxorubicin in P-gp expressed gastric and colon cell lines (YCC-3, YCC-7, HT29, and HCT-15). The EF and sensitization ratio (SR, the ratio of IC_{50} with doxorubicin to doxorubicin plus HCQ) were positively correlated ($R^2=0.9$ for HCQ 15 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and 0.84 for HCQ 30 $\mu\text{g/ml}$). After treatment of HCQ, the fluorescent intensities of P-gp were decreased and the intracellular accumulation of doxorubicin was increased in dose-dependent manner, which were inversely correlated ($R^2=0.96$ for HT29; 0.78 for HCT 15; 0.64 for YCC-3; 0.71 for YCC-7). Although hydroxychloroquine

seems to elevate the intracellular pH, there was no correlation between elevated intracellular pH and cytotoxicity.

It is concluded that HCQ enhances the cytotoxicity in P-gp expressed human gastric and colon cancer cell lines via reversal of P-gp, however, other mechanisms than P-gp expressions in reversal of multidrug resistance by hydroxychloroquine are yet to be elucidated.

Key Words: multidrug resistance, P-glycoprotein, hydroxychloroquine