

**BOP (N-nitrosobis (2-oxopropyl)  
amine)                      Syrian Golden Hamster**

**Farnesyltransferase inhibitor**

**BOP (N-nitrosobis (2-oxopropyl)  
amine)                      Syrian Golden Hamster**

**Farnesyltransferase inhibitor**

**2001      6**

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.....	4
.....	8
1. ....	8
가. ....	8

.....	8
N-nitrosobis (2-oxopropyl) amine	
Farnesyltransferase inhibitor	
2. ....	9
.....	11
1. ....	11
가.	
..... (16 20 )	
..... (16 20 )	

2. ....	11
가. .... (16 20 )	

16  
20

16

20

3. ....22

. ..... 23

. ..... 27

..... 29

..... 33

1. Ras processing	Farnesyl-	
transferase inhibitor	.....	6
2.Farnesyl-transferase inhibitor		
.....		9
3.	.....	10
4.Hamster	.....	12
5.BOP	(16 )	
(A.B.C.D.E.F.)	.....	13
6.BOP	(20 )	
(A.B.C.D.E.F.)	.....	15
7.BOP FTI		
(16 ) (A.B.C.D.E.F.)	.....	18
8.BOP FTI		
(20 ) (A.B.C.D.E.F.)	.....	20

1. BOP	BOP FTI	
	.....	22

BOP (N-nitrosobis (2-oxopropyl) amine) Syrian  
Golden Hamster farnesyltransferase  
inhibitor

90% K-ras  
가 , K-ras  
가 ,  
.  
Ras GDP  
GTP Raf/MEK/MAP kinase  
. Ras farnesylation  
가 , farnesyl transferase  
가 . Farnesyl transferase Ras  
,  
Ras  
가 .  
, (chemoprevention)  
.  
,  
.  
N-  
nitrosobis (2-oxopropyl) amine ( BOP ) Syrian  
golden hamster farnesyl transferase inhibitor ( FTI )  
, .

BOP 15mg/kg 1 12



FTI 가

9

16 20 FTI

16 (perilobular) (lobular)

(tubular complex)

(islet) 50%

(papillary hyperplasia) 50%

(dysplastic hyperplasia)

가

(transdifferentiation) 20

87.5% 5-10mm

ductal adenocarcinoma

16

16

가

20 BOP

가

FTI BOP hamster Ras

가 ,  
 ( 87.5%, 0%). ,  
 가 ,  
 가 .  
 ras 가 90%  
 가 ,  
 Ras ,  
 Ras  
 , BOP  
 가 .  
 K-  
 ras  
 가 가 .  
 : BOP, FTI, , ,

BOP (N-nitrosobis(2-oxopropyl)amine) Syrian  
 Golden Hamster Farnesyltransferase  
 inhibitor

< >

I .

2 10%

가

(1)-(4) .

가

(chemoprevention)'

(5)-(9) .

1976 Sporn

‘ , ’ 가  
 , initiation, promotion, progression

signal transduction modulators, growth factor  
receptor inhibitors, oncogene inhibitor, steroid hormone

(5)-(9)

retinoid cox-2 inhibitor NSAID, calcium,  
selenium, folic acid

(5)-(9)

가 azoxymethane (AOM) rat , N-methy-N-  
benzyl nitrosamine (MBN) hamster buccal pouch carcinoma,  
N-nitrosobis (2-oxopropyl) amine ( BOP ) hamster

(5), (7), (8)

(10)

90%

K-ras

(11)-(13) Ras

GDP

GTP

Raf/MEK/MAP kinase

. Ras

1 exon

12

codon

가 guanine

adenine

GTPase

GTP

(14)

Ras

farnesylation

가

farnesyl transferase

가

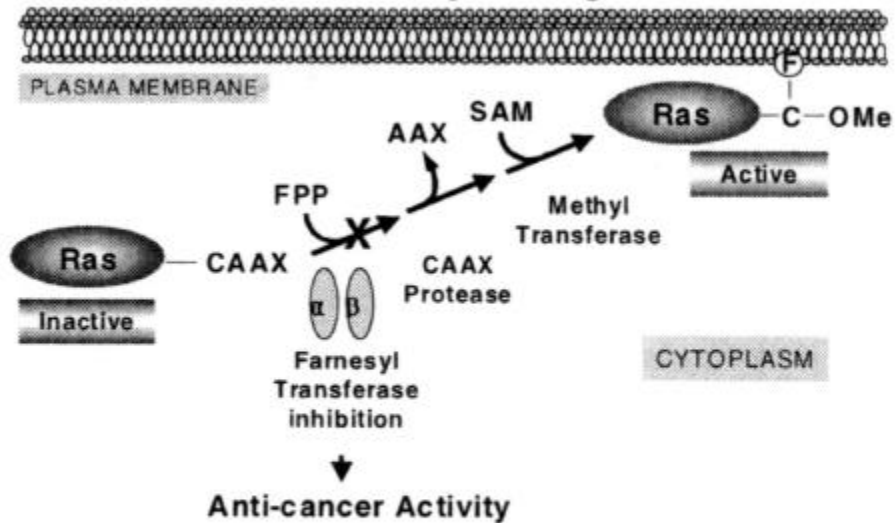
farnesyl

transferase

Ras

Ras  
 1990 가 (15)-(24)  
 (Figure 1.).

**Figure 1. Mechanism of Ras processing and the role of FPT**



FPP ; Farnesyl pyrophosphate

CAAX ; A: Aliphatic amino acid , X: Serine or Methionine

SAM ; S-Adenosyl methionine

farnesyltransferase inhibitors ( FTI )

(15)-(24) . K-ras  
 FTI 가  
 Ras farnesylation  
 , lamin, RhoB, rhodopsin  
 가 (22)-(24) . FTI

K-ras 가 , Ras

FTI 가

(27)

BOP Syrian Golden Hamster (25)-(27)

( K-ras 가

) FTI FTI

가 FTI

## 11.

1.

가.

Charles River Laboratory	90-100g	Syrian
Golden Hamster 40	.	
24°C,	60%	12
(10-12g/100g)	(15-20mg/100g)	,
4	.	

16 2 ,  
12 BOP 9  
FTI 16 , 20

16 2 ,  
BOP 16 , 20

16 , 20 8 .

BOP (N-nitrosobis(2-oxopropyl)amine)(NACALAI Tech. Co., Tokyo, Japan)

DNA (alkyl) , guanine N<sup>7</sup> O<sup>6</sup>  
 (methyl) , K-ras  
 12 codon guanine

FTI (Farnesyltransferase inhibitor)  
 LG CAAX peptidomimetics LBI-42708 ,  
 0.25M CH<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>H (methanesulphonic acid)  
 (Figure 2)

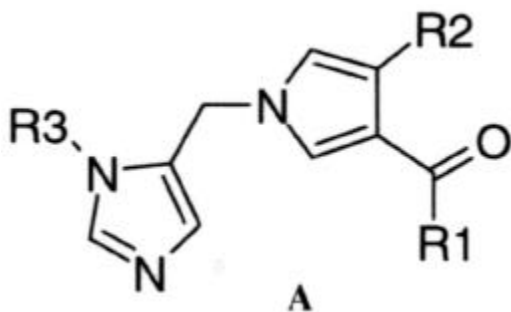
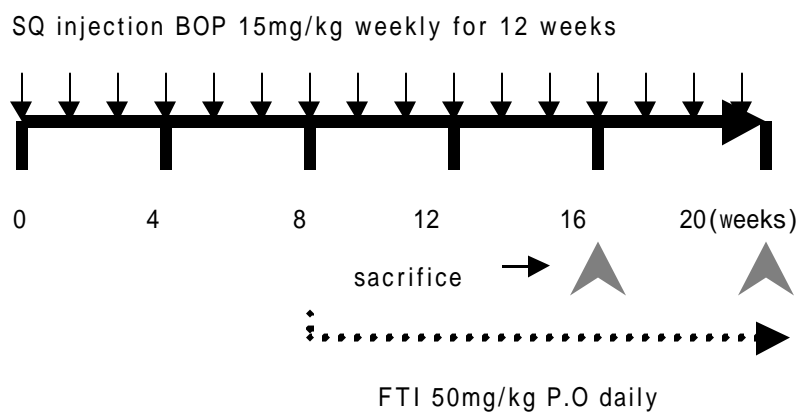


Figure 2. FTI (17)

2.  
 BOP 1 15mg/kg, 0.5cc  
 , 1 12 . BOP 32  
 . FTI 1 50mg/kg , 1cc가  
 1 1 9  
 (figure 3). hamster 16 20  
 Ether cardiac exsanguination  
 , 4%  
 para-formaldehyde 24  
 5 mm Hematoxylin & Eosin



Figure 3. (G. Scarpelli . Cancer Research. 1992)



### III.

1.

가. (16 20 )  
16 20  
.

. (16 20 )  
16 8  
6 2-3 mm  
. 20  
8  
7 5-10 mm 가 가  
.

. (16 20 )  
16 8 1 2-3 mm  
. 20 8  
2 2-3 mm  
. 6 . 16  
, 20  
.

2.

가. (16 20 )  
.  
, 90% 가  
가 .

가  
(figure 4).

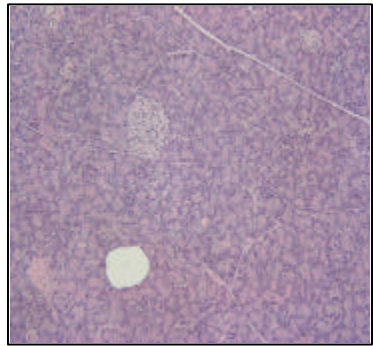


Figure 4. Hamster  
(Hematoxylin & Eosin  $\times 100$ )

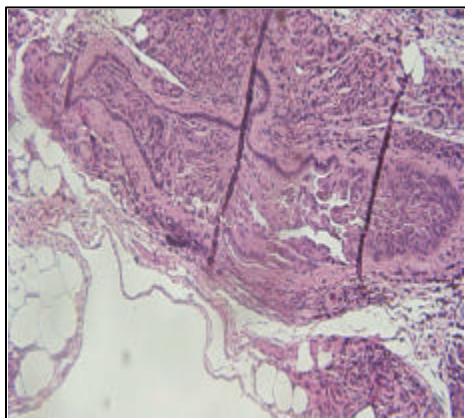
16 (Figure 5)  
8  
8  
(tubular complex)

50 %  
50 % (dysplastic change)

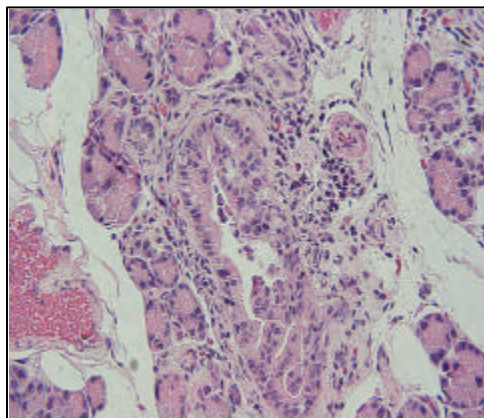
20 (Figure 6)  
16 가 8  
16 (tubular complex)  
8  
7 5-10 mm 가  
ductal  
adenocarcinoma 16  
ductal adenocarcinoma

Figure 5. BOP

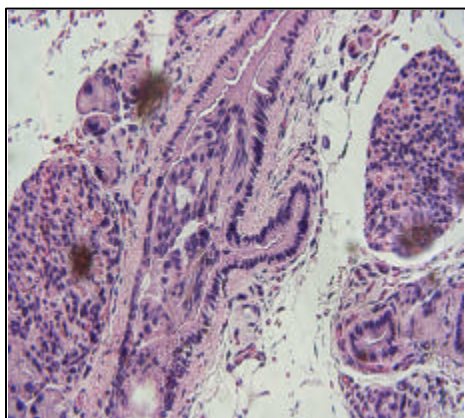
( 16 )



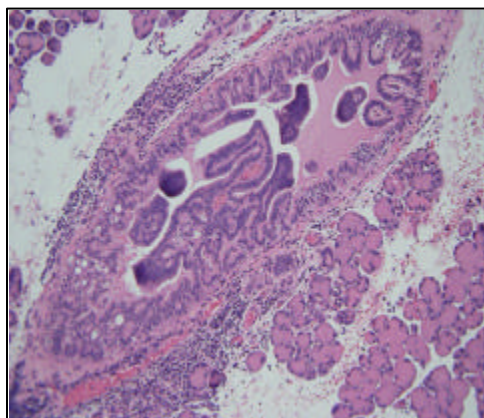
A. H & E stain  $\times$  200



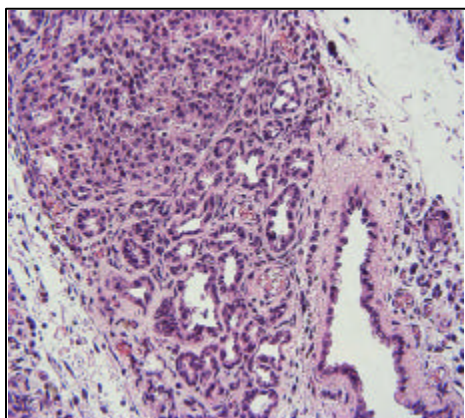
B. H & E stain  $\times$  400



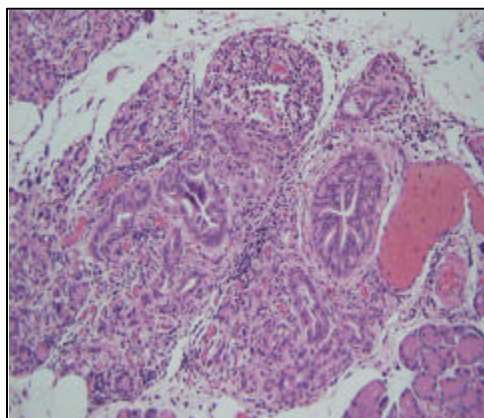
C. H & E stain  $\times$  200



D. H & E stain  $\times$  200



E. H & E stain  $\times$  200



F. H & E stain  $\times$  200

< Figure 5. >

A.

가 . (islet)  
가 .

B.

가 .

C.

. stratified  
goblet cell columnar .

D.

(acini)

가 .

.

E.

가

.

F.

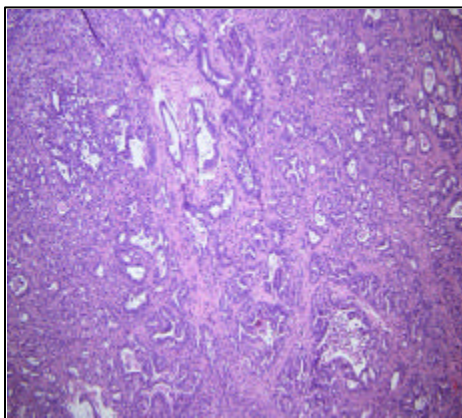
가

.

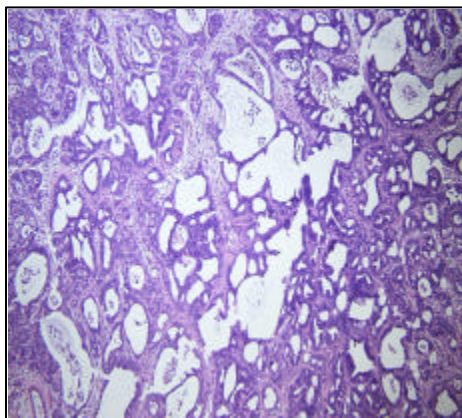


Figure 6. BOP

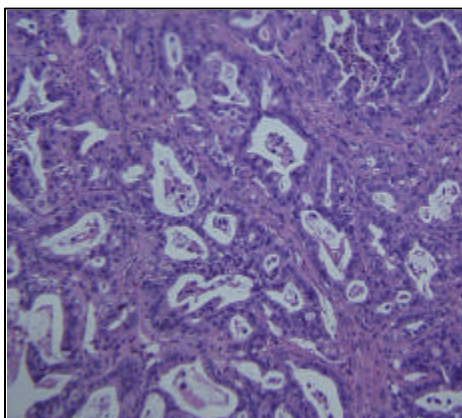
(20 )



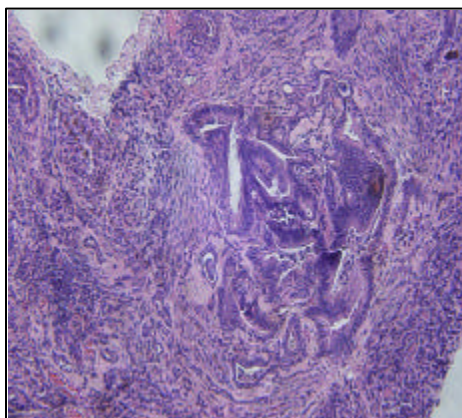
A. H & E stain  $\times$  200



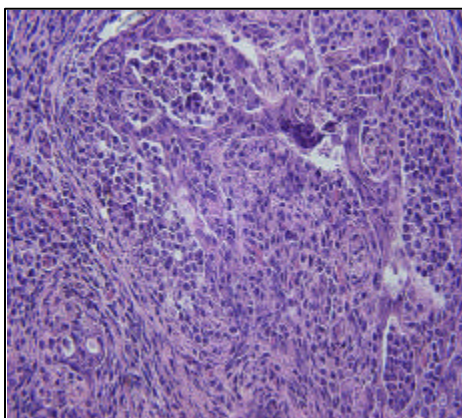
B. H & E stain  $\times$  200



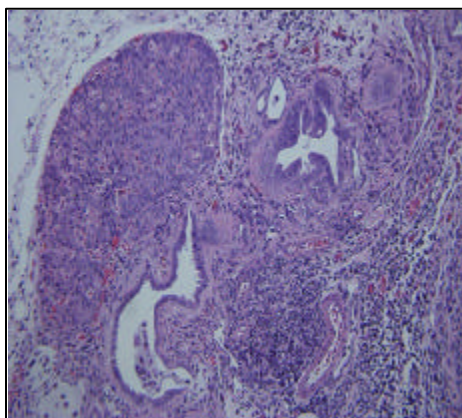
C. H & E stain  $\times$  400



D. H & E stain  $\times$  200



E. H & E stain  $\times$  400



F. H & E stain  $\times$  100

< Figure 6. >

A.-C.           가           ductal adenocarcinoma 가           .

                  가           .           (acini)

.                                   가           .

D.

          가           .

E.

                  가

.                                   (islet

cell)

F.                                   가           .

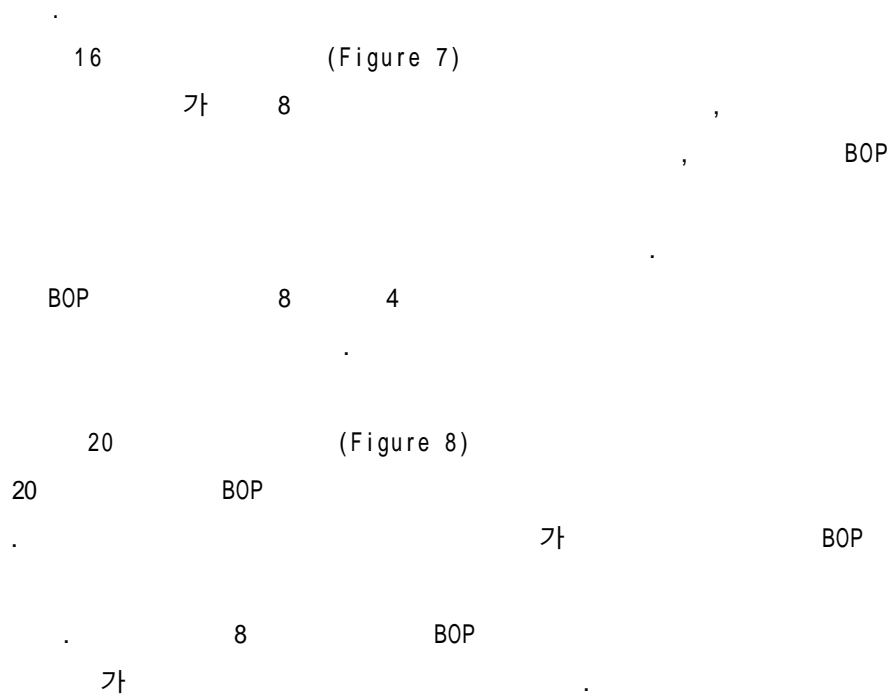
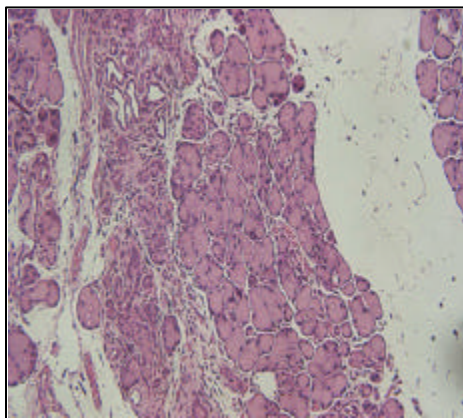


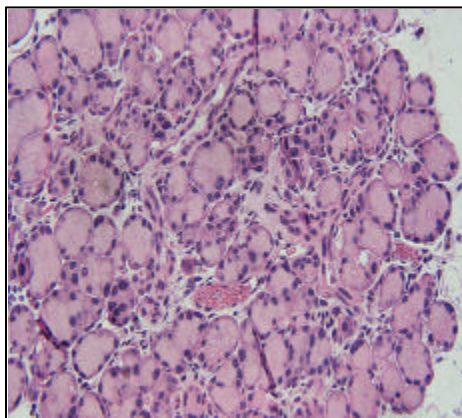


Figure 7. BOP FTI

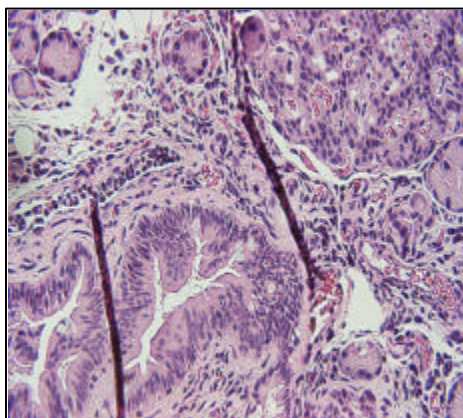
( 16 )



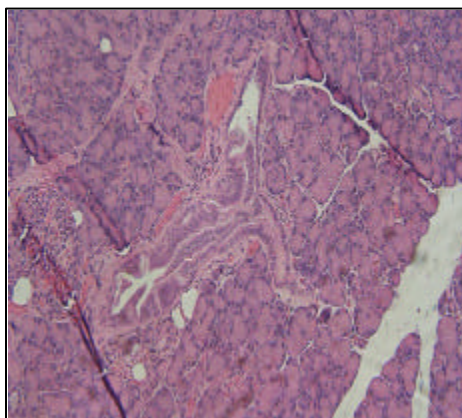
A. H & E stain  $\times 200$



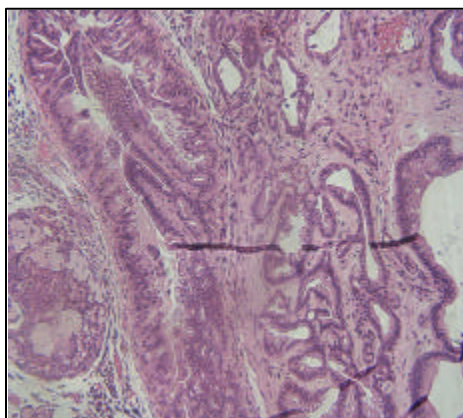
B. H & E stain  $\times 400$



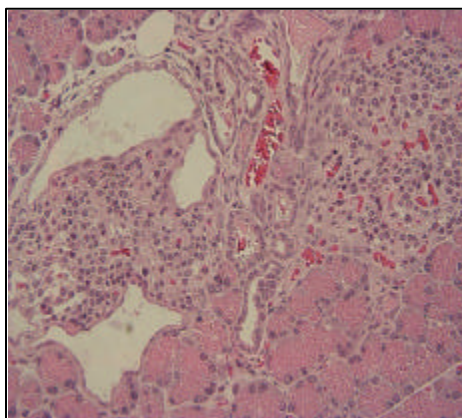
C. H & E stain  $\times 200$



D. H & E stain  $\times 200$



E. H & E stain  $\times 100$



F. H & E stain  $\times 200$

A. 가 (acini) 가 .

B. 가 .

C. .

D. .

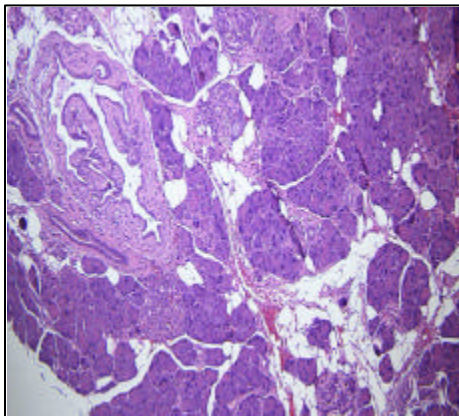
E. carcinoma in situ . columnar

goblet cell .

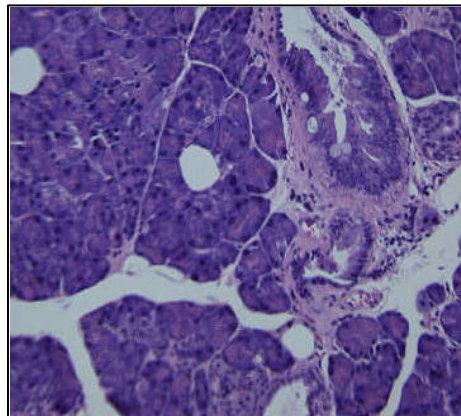
F. (islet) 가 .

Figure 8. BOP FTI

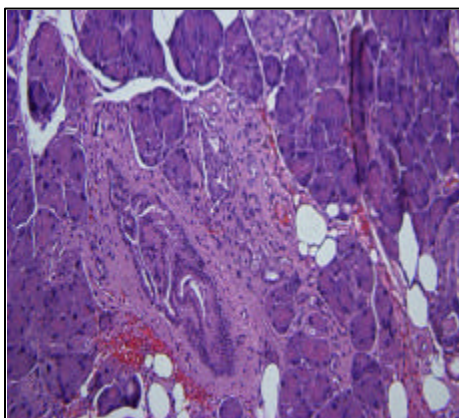
(20 )



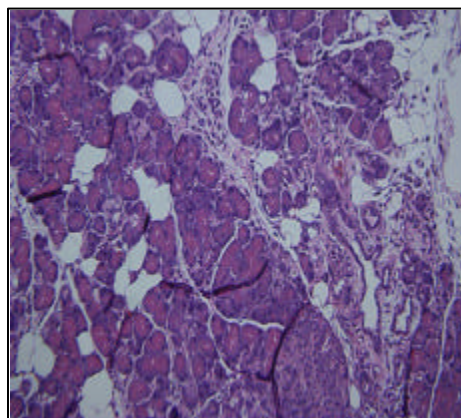
A. H & E stain  $\times$  200



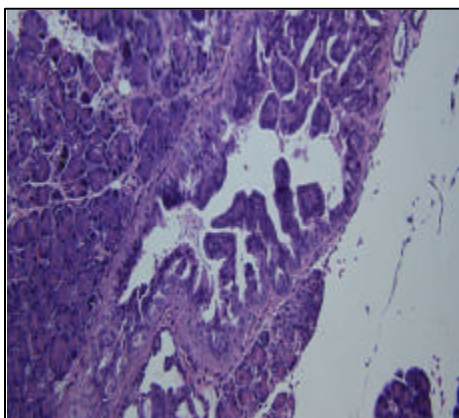
B. H & E stain  $\times$  200



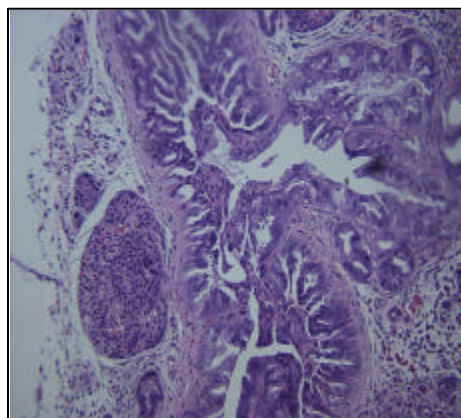
C. H & E stain  $\times$  200 .



D. H & E stain  $\times$  200



E. H & E stain  $\times$  200



F. H & E stain  $\times$  200

< Figure 8. >

A.-B. (acini)

C. (dysplasitc change)  
(acini)  
가

D.  
가

E.-F. carcinoma in situ 가

3.

(perilobular)  
 (lobular) · (tubular complex)  
 (islet) ·  
 (papillary hyperplasia) (dysplastic  
 hyperplasia), carcinoma in situ ,  
 가 ,  
 .  
 . , 20  
 , 87.5% ductal adenocarcinoma 가  
 가

. 1

N=8	Tubular change (In acini)		Papillary hyperplasia (In main duct)		Dysplastic change (In main duct)		Cancerous change (In peripheral)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Normal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	8 / 8	100	5 / 8	62.5	4 / 8	50	0 / 8	0
16	5 / 8	62.5	4 / 8	50	6 / 8	75	0 / 8	0
20	8 / 8	100	1 / 8	12.5	4 / 8	50	7 / 8	87.5
20	6 / 8	75	4 / 8	50	5 / 8	62.5	0 / 8	0

#### IV.

FTI      Ras      farnesylation  
farnesyl transferase      , Ras      Ras

. FTI      (14) ,      ras

가      (14) - (24) .

가      ,

가      . FTI      ,

FTI      Ras      가

(22) - (24) .

FTI      In vitro      (14) - (24) .

가

G1/S      ,      G2/M

(18) .      가      target molecule

가 가      .      K-ras

90-100%      (26) ,

가      K-ras      가

가      , FTI

가

FTI      Ras

processing FTI target molecule Ras

FTI

FTI , FTI 가

가

Ras 가 FTI H-Ras N-Ras K-

(14),

K-Ras 가

, K-Ras

FTI 가

BOP Hamster 9

16

20 70% (12), (13), (25)

16 20 , FTI

9

가 가 , FTI

, 가

LBI-42708

가

가

가

TGF $\alpha$ 1

가 20

ductal adenocarcinoma 가 , 가 carcinoma in situ ( CIS ) 가 , 가 . FTI K-ras , 가 K-ras 가 . 90% ductal adenocarcinoma 가 stem cell 가 , stem cell 가 cytokine (dedifferentiation), (transdifferentiation) 가 (29)-(33) . K-Ras 가 ductal adenocarcinoma , FTI 가 . FTI가 hamster 가 가 , BOP hamster , FTI CIS 가 가 . K-ras .



가 가 가  
가 . , K-ras  
가 가  
가 가 ,  
, 가  
가 .

## V.

90-100g 가 female Syrian Golden Hamster  
 N-nitrosobis (2-oxopropyl) amine (BOP) 15mg/kg ,  
 12 ,  
 farnesyltransferase inhibitor (FTI) 50mg/kg  
 9  
 (chemoprevention) 16  
 , 20 .  
 FTI LBI-42708 CAAX peptidomimetics .

1. 16 Hematoxylin & Eosin  
 8 (perilobular)  
 (intralobular) . (tubular complex)  
 (islet) . 50%  
 (papillary hyperplasia) , 50%  
 (dysplastic hyperplasia) .

2. ,  
 .  
 가

transdifferentiation .

3. 20 87.5% 5-10mm  
 .  
 ductal adenocarcinoma ,  
 .  
 16

4 . 16

가

5 . 20

가

6 .

ras

가 90%

가

가

Ras

BOP

Ras

가

7 .

가

가 , FTI가 hamster

가

FTI

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## Abstract

The Chemoprevention Effect of Farnesyl-transferase Inhibitor on Pancreatic Cancer induced by BOP ( N-nitrosobis (2-oxopropyl) amine ) in Female Syrian Golden Hamsters

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Background: Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma is a highly lethal malignancy and resistant to traditional cytotoxic therapy. K-ras oncogene mutation has been shown to be frequent event in this. Ras protein serves as connector between signals generated at plasma membrane and nuclear effectors. Early stage disruption of Ras signaling pathway can have significant potency as a chemopreventive strategy. The activation of Ras protein depends upon its posttranslational farnesylation. High rates of active K-ras oncogene mutations in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma have generated considerable interest in the therapeutic application of novel farnesyltransferase inhibitors (FTIs).

In in vitro experiments and transgenic mouse models, FTIs has been proved to suppress of growth of pancreatic cancer cells and induce apoptosis. But, the mechanism has been unknown yet. Mutation of K-ras oncogene is early event in the



carcinogenesis of pancreatic cancer, so the use of FTIs at early stage for chemopreventive effect on pre-cancerous condition ( eg. chronic pancreatitis ) is considerable interest. But, a comprehensive analysis of the chemopreventive effect of FTIs on pancreatic cancer cells has not been performed. So we conducted the experiment to determine chemopreventive effect of FTIs at pre-cancerous stage of pancreatic cancer, which induced by N-nitrosobis (2-oxopropyl) amine (BOP) in hamsters

Method: We used 32 female Syrian Golden Hamsters, which were divided into two groups. In one group, we administrated BOP (15mg/kg) subcutaneously once a week for 12 weeks and FTIs (50mg/kg) orally daily from 9 weeks to terminal day. In the other group, only BOP was administrated. We sacrificed them at 16 weeks and 20 weeks after BOP injection.

Result: At 16 weeks, in all control cases perilobular and lobular fibrosis, neo-tubular complex formation, and islet cell hyperplasia were observed, and in main duct, papillary hyperplasia occurred in half of cases and dysplastic hyperplasia in other half of cases. Most of neo-tubular complex had single layer, and in some cases papillary hyperplasia was seen, but not dysplastic hyperplasia. Unlike usual pancreatic duct, these tubular complex was associated with loss of acinar cells and located at periphery of lobule.

At 20 weeks, in 87.5% of cases, grossly 5-10 mm sized, hard, and fixed nodules were observed, remnant pancreas was atrophied. These nodules had the morphology of ductal adenocarcinoma, and located at periphery of lobule where acinar cells previously had been. These malignant nodules were separated from main pancreatic duct, and in main pancreatic duct, papillary hyperplasia and dysplastic hyperplasia were observed, but no evidence of malignant transformation was seen.

At 16 weeks, in experimental cases, like control cases, perilobular and lobular fibrosis, neo-tubular complex formation, and islet cell hyperplasia were observed, but the degree was less severe. Most of neo-tubular complex had single layer. However, in main pancreatic duct, there was no difference of papillary hyperplasia and dysplastic hyperplasia between experimental cases and control cases.

Changes at 20 weeks were quite different from control group that no adenocarcinoma was found at peripheral lobule. Neo-tubular complex were formed at focal lobules in some cases, and most of pancreas maintained their acinar structures. Although, at main pancreatic duct, papillary hyperplasia and dysplastic hyperplasia were still persisted like control cases.

Discussion: Interestingly, neo-tubular complex formation and malignant transformation from acinar cell were significantly inhibited in experimental cases, but changes at main pancreatic duct were not different between two groups. Possible explanation is that stem cells of human pancreas cancer, which were associated with ras oncogene mutation in 90% of cases, might be existed at neo-tubular complex originated from acinar cells, and hyperplasia of main pancreatic duct might be associated with factors other than ras oncogene.

Above results suggested FTI possessed chemopreventive effect for BOP-induced pancreas cancer in hamster by inhibiting activation of Ras protein in condition that pancreatic main duct would not change into malignancy. Further studies regarding its clinical application are expected.

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Key word : FTIs, BOP, Hamster, pancreatic cancer, chemoprevention.