

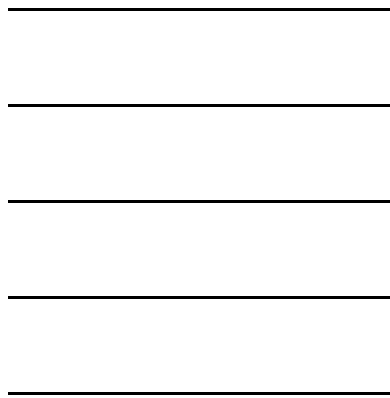
B104

Bcl -2

B104

Bcl -2

2001 6



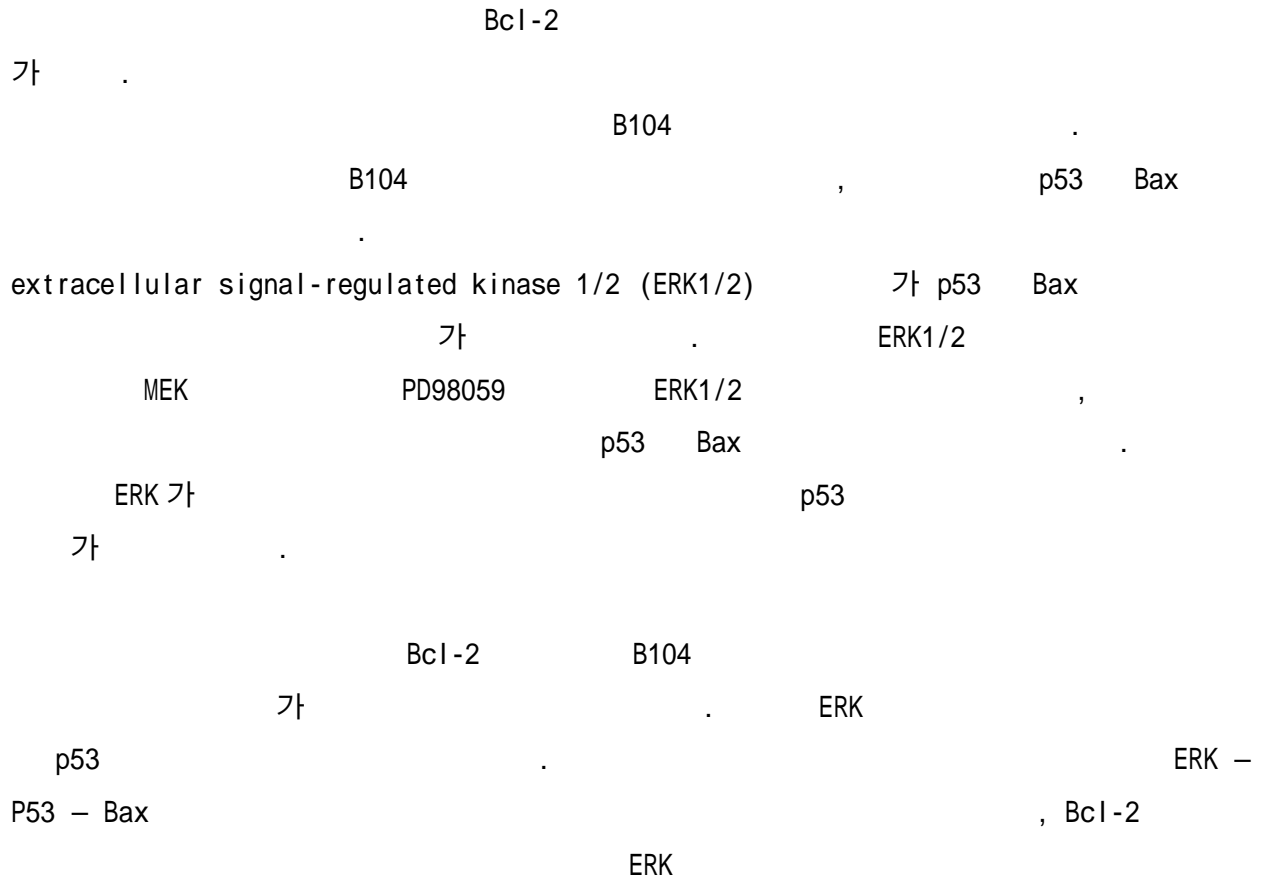
, 가 ,

	.....	1
I.	.....	1
II.	.....	3
1.	.....	3
2.	.....	3
3.	MTT assay .....	3
4.	Hoechst 33258 .....	4
5.	DNA .....	4
6.	TUNEL assay           가 .....	4
7.	Immunoblotting .....	4
8.	Bcl-2 .....	4
III.	.....	5
1.	.....	5
2.	p53           ERK	5
3.	ERK .....	5
4.	Bcl-2                                  ERK .....	7
IV.	.....	10
V.	.....	11
	.....	12
	.....	16

1. Cisplatin induces apoptosis in B104 cells.....	6
2. Changes in the expression of the gene products involved in p53 signaling pathway and the activities of MAP kinases in B104 cells treated with 10 $\mu$ M cisplatin.....	7
3. Treatment of PD98059 blocks cisplatin-induced apoptosis of B104 cells suppressing the accumulation of p53 and Bax .....	8
4. Overexpression of Bcl-2 blocks cisplatin-induced apoptosis of B104 cells suppressing ERK activation and the subsequent accumulation of p53 and Bax .....	9

B104

Bcl-2




---

: , Bcl-2, , Extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK), p53, B104 cells

< >

I.

가 DNA

1,2 . 3-8 .

Fas Fas-L 가 6, p53  
(hybrid cell)

9 . 10 .

P53 DNA 가

11,12 . , extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK), c-  
JUN amino-terminal protein kinase (JNK), p38 MAPK MAPK kinase  
가 DNA

13-17 , MAP kinase p53

18-21 . 가

MAP kinase p53 B104

Bcl-2 가

DNA 22-25 .



Bcl-2  
<sup>3,5</sup> , Bcl-2 가  
 가 가  
 Bcl-2 Bax  
<sup>26</sup> Bcl-2 DNA p53  
<sup>27,28</sup> Bcl-2 가  
 가 Bcl-2

## II.

1.

Sigma (St. Louis, MO, USA) , PD98059 Calbiochem (La Jolla, CA, USA) . Phospho-ERK , ERK , phospho-JNK , JNK , phospho-p38 , p38 New England BioLabs (Beverly, MA, USA) , p53 Calbiochem (La Jolla, CA, USA) , Bcl-2, Bax, Fas p21 Santa Cruz Biotech (Santa Cruz, CA, USA) . Enhanced chemiluminescence reagents Amersham (Arlington heights, IL, USA) .

2.

B104 5% 5% 가 DMEM  
 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, 37°C .

3. MTT (3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide) assay  
 pyridine nucleotide redox

MTT .  $1 \times 10^5$  가 100  $\mu$ L  
 96 well-plate PD98059  
 . 10  $\mu$ L MTT (5  
 mg/ml in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS)) well 가 plates  
 37°C 3 . Dimethyl  
 sulfoxide (Sigma, St. Louis) 570 nm 630 nm  
 dual beam microtiter plate reader absorbance .

#### 4. Hoechst 33258

B104 coverslip  
4% paraformaldehyde (ph 7.4) 10 , PBS 3 10  
µg/mL PBS Hoechst 33258 (Sigma, St Louis, USA) 10

#### 5. DNA

B104 DNA DNA  
0.5% Triton X-100, 5 mM Tris (pH 7.4), 20 mM EDTA  
가 , 4°C, 16,090 g 15  
phenol:chloroform:isoamylalcohol (25:24:1)  
300 mM sodium acetate ethanol Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 7.4)  
DNA 1.2% agarose gel

#### 6. TUNEL assay 가

B104 coverslip 1  
4%  
paraformaldehyde (pH 7.4) 10 , TUNEL assay  
kit (Roche Molecular Biochemicals) TUNEL

#### 7. Immunoblotting

PBS RIPA buffer (50 mM Tris-HCL (pH 8.0), 150 mM  
NaCl, 1% NP-40, 0.5% sodium deoxycholate, 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride  
0.1% sodium dodecylsulfate (SDS), 1 µg/mL pepstatin A) 15  
18,890 g 15 , Bio-Rad protein assay  
40 µg 12% acrylamide sodium dodecylsulfate-denaturing  
gel . Gel immobilon membrane (Millipore, Bedford, MA, USA)  
transfer  
detection enhanced chemiluminescence system

#### 8. Bcl-2

Full-length bcl-2 cDNA vector B104  
puromycin (5 µg/mL) 3 selection . vector

Western blot analysis

III.

1.

B104 <sup>29</sup>. B104  
 apoptotic bodies  
 ( 1A) (chromatin condensation) 가 Hoechst 33258  
 ( 1B) 180-200 base pair DNA 가 ( 1C)  
 가 . MTT 10 μL  
 12 ( 1D).

2.

p53 ERK  
 p53 -  
 B104 p53  
 24 . Bax 가 p53  
 p53 Bcl-2, p21, Fas ( 2A).  
 MAP kinase 가  
 MAP kinase MAP kinase  
 Western blot . ERK  
 1 가 ERK  
 가 ERK ( 2B).  
 JNK p38 B104 JNK p38

3. ERK

ERK 가

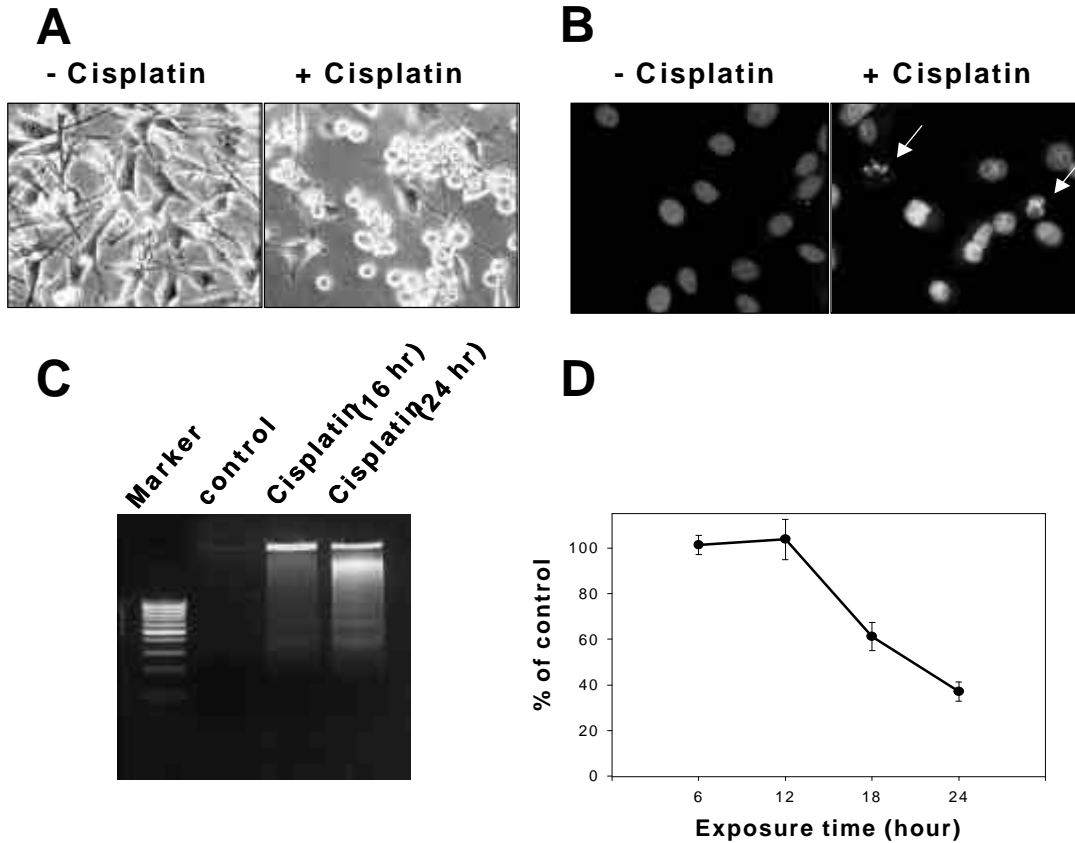
가가

MEK

PD98059

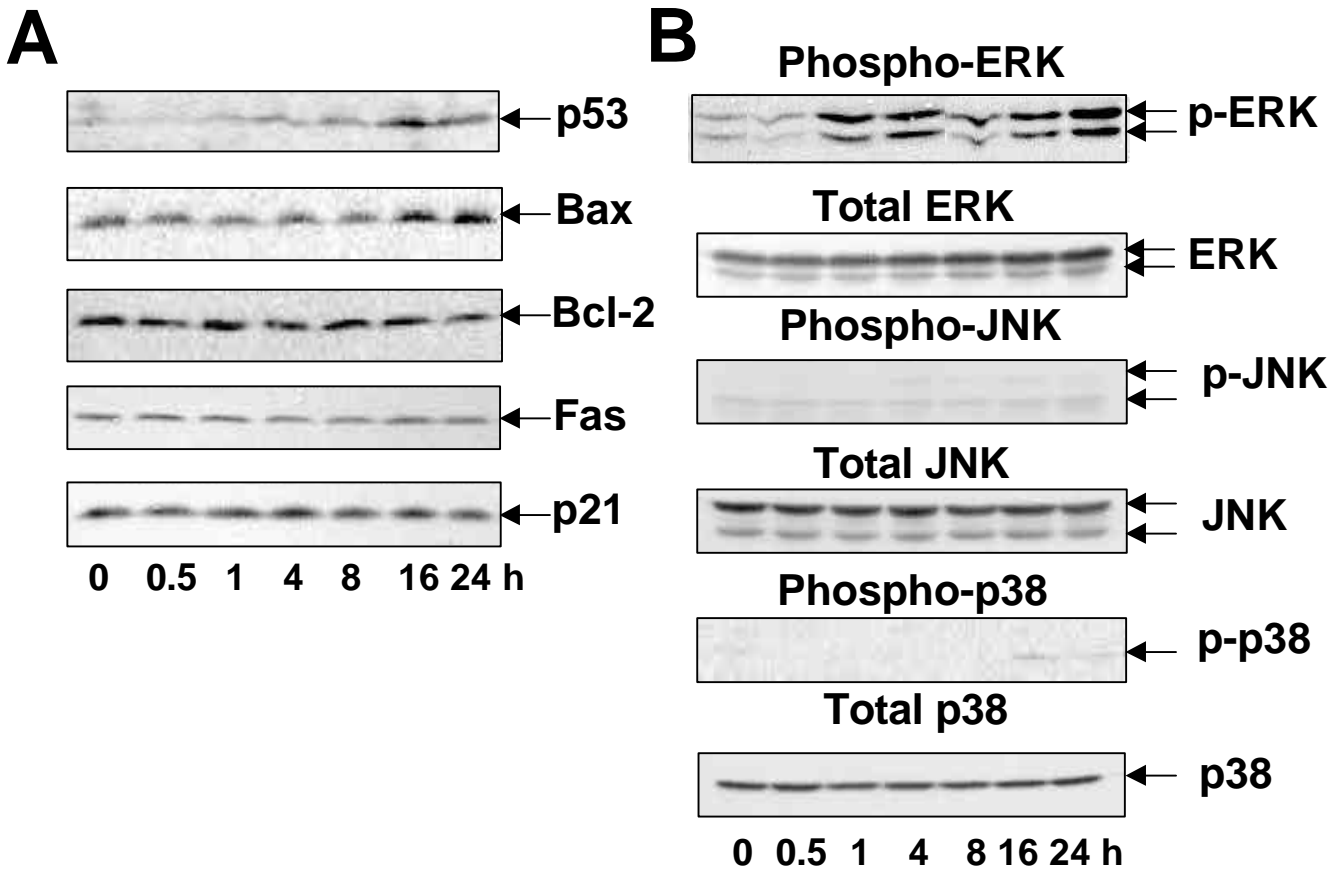
TUNEL

ERK  
, DNA



1. Cisplatin induces apoptosis in B104 cells. B104 cells and B104 cells treated with 10  $\mu$ M cisplatin for 16 hr were collected for analysis. A: The changes of cellular morphologies. Cells were observed by phase contrast microscopy (magnification,  $\times 200$ ). B: Chromatin condensation and DNA fragmentation in cisplatin-treated B104 cells. Cells were stained with Hoechst 33258 and observed by fluorescence microscopy (magnification,  $\times 400$ ). Arrows indicate the condensed and fragmented nuclei. C: DNA fragmentation following cisplatin treatment. Genomic DNAs were extracted from cells treated with 10  $\mu$ M cisplatin for 16 hr and 24 hr. D: MTT reduction assay following cisplatin treatment. Cells were treated for the indicated time points. Viability of B104 cells was measured by MTT assay. Values from each treatment group were expressed as a percentage relative to the untreated matching control (100%).

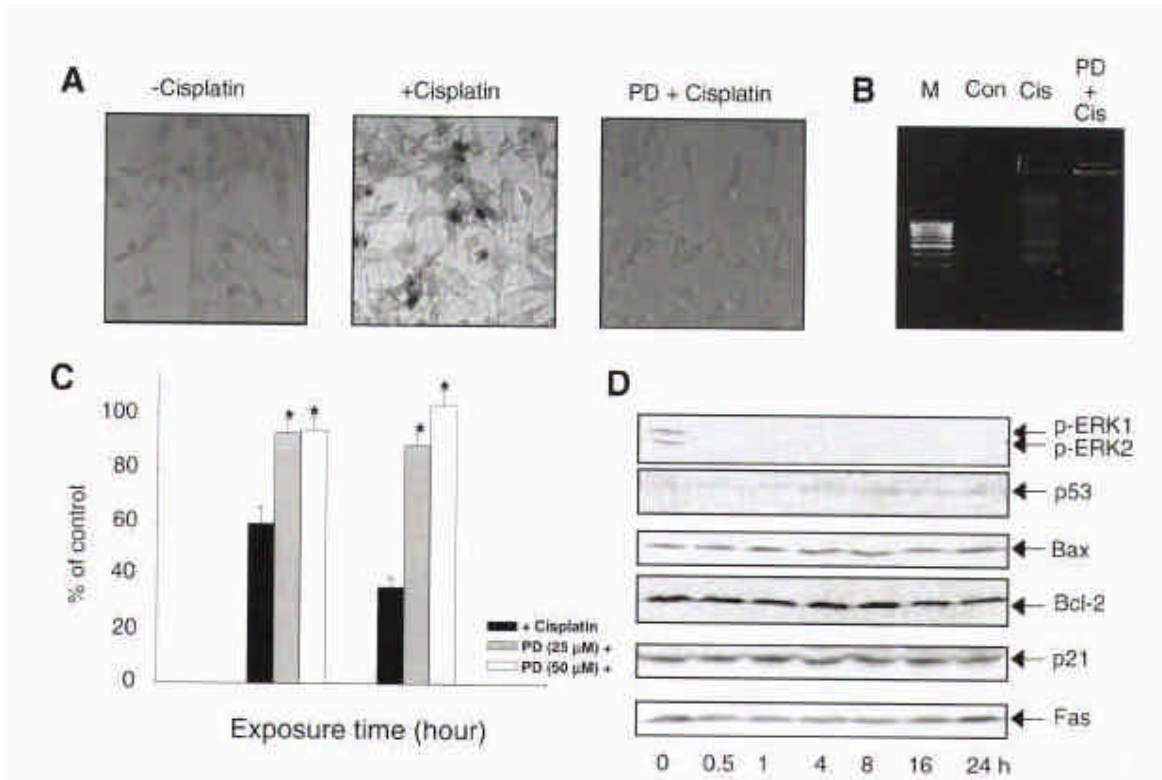
가 ( 3A 3B). PD98059  
 가 ( 3C).  
 , ERK 가  
 ERK p53 Bax  
 ( 2A 2B), ERK 가 p53  
 . 50  $\mu$ M PD98059  
 Western blot ERK



2. Changes in the expression of the gene products involved in p53 signaling pathway and the activities of MAP kinases in B104 cells treated with 10  $\mu$ M cisplatin. A total of 40  $\mu$ g of cell extracts was resolved by SDS-PAGE and analyzed by Western blotting. A: A gradual accumulation of p53 protein was observed after cisplatin treatment. Of the tested candidate p53-downstream target proteins, induction of Bax was noted from 16 hr. In contrast, the expression of Bcl-2, Fas, and p21 was not altered throughout the exposure to cisplatin. B: Changes in the activities of ERK1/2, JNK, and p38 MAPK after treatment of cisplatin. Western blot analysis using the phospho-specific antibodies to detect the activated form of MAPKs was performed. Significant activation of ERK was noted from 1 hr of cisplatin treatment. In contrast, activation of JNK and p38 was barely detected. Immunoreactive ERK, JNK, and p38 were also probed by immunoblotting with anti-ERK, anti-JNK, and anti-p38 antibody, demonstrating no significant changes in protein levels during the treatment with cisplatin. Similar results were achieved in three separate experiments with comparable outcomes.

ERK 가 ( 3D).  
 p53 Bax , Bcl-2, Fas p21  
 PD98059 가 ( 3D).  
 ERK B104 p53

4. Bcl-2 ERK  
 Bcl-2 가 3,5,



3. Treatment of PD98059 blocks cisplatin-induced apoptosis of B104 cells suppressing the accumulation of p53 and Bax. A: B104 cells were pretreated with 50  $\mu$ M PD98059 for 30 min and further treated with 10  $\mu$ M cisplatin for 24 hr. Cisplatin-induced DNA fragmentation as assessed by TUNEL assay was not detected in B104 cells preincubated with PD98059. B: Gel electrophoresis of genomic DNAs demonstrating anti-apoptotic effect of PD98059 in cisplatin-induced cell death of B104 cells. C: The cyto-protective effect of PD98059 was dose-dependent, when the viability of B104 cells was measured by MTT assay. \* $p < 0.05$  compared with the group treated with cisplatin only. D: Effect of PD98059 (50  $\mu$ M) treatment on the expression of the gene products involved in p53 signaling pathway. Treatment of PD98059 (50  $\mu$ M) completely blocks ERK activation in cisplatin-treated (10  $\mu$ M) B104 cells. Accumulation of p53 and Bax is inhibited by the combined treatment of PD98059 (50  $\mu$ M) and cisplatin while the expression of Bcl-2, Fas, and p21 was not altered by the same treatment. M, marker; Con, control; Cis, cisplatin

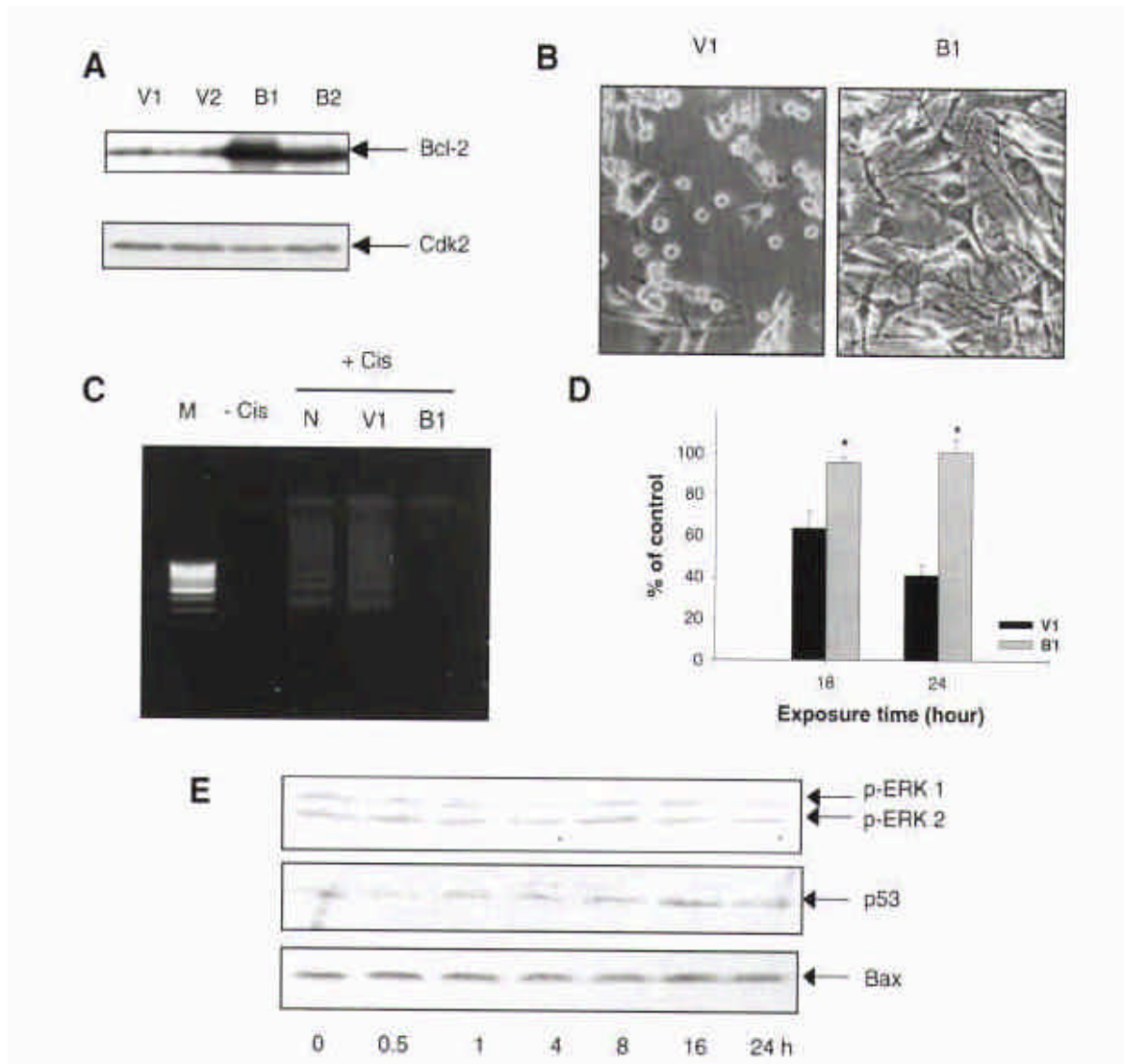
가 .

Bcl-2 ( 4A). B104 Bcl-2

Bcl-2 ( 4B-D). Bcl-2

ERK 가 p53 Bax

가 ( 4E). Bcl-2 가 ERK p53



4. Overexpression of Bcl-2 blocks cisplatin-induced apoptosis of B104 cells suppressing ERK activation and the subsequent accumulation of p53 and Bax. A: Western blot analysis of Bcl-2 protein expression in the stably transfected B104 cells. V1 and V2, B104 sublines transfected with pcDNA3; B1 and B2, B104 sublines transfected with bcl-2 gene. Loading of equal amount of the proteins in each lane was confirmed by Western blot analysis of Cdk2. B, C and D: The cell survival of the B104 cells overexpressing Bcl-2 (B1) and control cells (V1: the cells stably transfected with pcDNA3) were compared at 24 hr after treatment with cisplatin (10  $\mu$ M) by phase contrast microscopy (B), gel electrophoresis (C), and MTT assay (18 hr and 24 hr). \* $p < 0.05$  compared with V1 (D). E: Effect of Bcl-2 overexpression on cisplatin-induced ERK activation and the subsequent accumulation of p53 and Bax. Cisplatin-induced ERK activation and accumulation of p53 and Bax were suppressed in Bcl-2 overexpressing cell lines. M, marker; Cis, cisplatin; N, null

IV.

B104  
ERK 가  
ERK  
가 , ERK  
Wang Hela  
ERK 가<sup>30</sup>  
ERK - asbestos, hyperoxia cytokine -  
31-33 ERK  
가 - oxidative  
stress, tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , growth factor deprivation, pro-apoptotic  
drugs -<sup>30, 34-38</sup>  
ERK<sup>39,40</sup> , ERK  
ERK 가  
Goillot MAP kinase 가 Fas SHEP  
41 , Fas Fas  
가 , Fas Fas  
B104  
ERK Fas  
p53 가  
p53 가<sup>9</sup> B104  
ERK 가 , Bax  
p53 Bax  
ERK p53  
downstream  
ERK , Persons p53 ERK  
42 p53 p21 mdm2  
PD98059 ERK



ERK 가  
 p53 p21 가  
 10, p53  
 Bax ,  
 p21 가 ERK p53  
 Bcl-2 가 3,5  
 Bcl-2  
 가 Bcl-2 가 DNA p53  
 GADD45, p21, Bax 가 27,28  
 Bcl-2 가 JNK  
 30,43-45 MAP kinase  
 ERK 가  
 Bcl-2 p53 Bax  
 ERK Bcl-2 가 p53

V.

1. B104
2. MAP kinase ERK 가  
가
3. ERK p53  
Bax 가
4. ERK 가 가  
ERK 가 ERK p53 Bax  
가 ERK  
가 , ERK - p53 - Bax

5. Bcl-2

ERK

. Bcl-2

ERK

p53

Bax

1. Macdonald D.R. Neurologic complications of chemotherapy, *Neurol. Clin.* 1991;9:955-967.
2. Keime-Guibert F., Napolitano M., and Delattre J.Y. Neurological complications of radiotherapy and chemotherapy, *J. Neurol.* 1998;245:695-708.
3. Dole M., Nunez G., Merchant A.K., Maybaum J., Rode C.K., Bloch C.A., and Castle V.P. Bcl-2 inhibits chemotherapy-induced apoptosis in neuroblastoma. *Cancer Res.* 1994;54:3253-3259.
4. Cece R., Barajon I., and Tredici G. Cisplatin induces apoptosis in SH-SY5Y human neuroblastoma cell line, *Anticancer Res.* 1995;15:777-782.
5. Lasorella A., Iavarone A., and Israel M.A. Differentiation of neuroblastoma enhances Bcl-2 expression and induces alterations of apoptosis and drug resistance, *Cancer Res.* 1995;55: 4711-4716.
6. Fulda S., Sieverts H., Friesen C., Herr I., and Debatin K. The CD95(APO-1/Fas) system mediates drug-induced apoptosis in neuroblastoma cells, *Cancer Res.* 1997;57:3823-3829.
7. Gill J.S. and Windebank A.J. Cisplatin-induced apoptosis in rat dorsal root ganglion neurons is associated with attempted entry into the cell cycle, *J. Clin. Invest.* 1998;101:2842-2850.
8. Liu W., Staecker H., Stupak H., Malgrange B., Lefebvre P., and van de Water T.R. Caspase inhibitors prevent cisplatin-induced apoptosis of auditory sensory cells, *Neuroreport* 1998;9:2609-2614.
9. Park S.A., Choi K.S., Bang J.H., Huh K., and Kim S.U. Cisplatin-induced apoptotic cell death in mouse hybrid neurons is blocked by antioxidants through suppression of cisplatin-mediated accumulation of p53 but not of Fas/Fas ligand, *J. Neurochem.* 2000;75:946-953.
10. Sionov R.V. and Haupt Y. The cellular response to p53: the decision between life and death, *Oncogene* 1999;18:6145-6157.
11. Fritsche M., Haessler C., and Brandner G. Induction of nuclear accumulation of the tumor-suppressor protein p53 by DNA-damaging agents, *Oncogene* 1993;8:307-318.

12. Perego P., Giarola M., Righetti S.C., Supino R., Caserini C., Delia D., Pierotti M.A., Miyashita T., Reed J.C., and Zunino F. Association between cisplatin resistance and mutation of p53 gene and reduced bax expression in ovarian carcinoma cell systems, *Cancer Res.* 1996;56:556-562.
13. Chen Y.-R., Wang X., Templeton D., Davis R.J., and Tan T.-H. The role of c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) in apoptosis induced by ultraviolet C and  $\gamma$  radiation, *J. Biol. Chem.* 1996;271:31929-31936.
14. Osborn M.T. and Chambers T.C. Role of stress-activated/c-Jun NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal protein kinase pathway in the cellular response to adriamycin and other chemotherapeutic drugs, *J. Biol. Chem.* 1996;271:30950-30955.
15. Verheij M., Bose R., Lin X.H., Yao B., Jarvis W.D., Grant S., Birrer M.J., Szabo E., Zon L.I., Kyriakis J.M., Haimovitz-Friedman A., Fuks Z., and Kolesnick R.N. Requirement for ceramide-initiated SAPK/JNK signalling in stress-induced apoptosis, *Nature* 1996;380:75-79.
16. Sanchez-Perez I., Murguia J.R., and Perona R. Cisplatin induces a persistent activation of JNK that is related to cell death, *Oncogene* 1998;16:533-540.
17. Persons D.L., Yazlovitskaya E.M., Cui W., and Pelling J.C. Cisplatin-induced activation of mitogen-activated protein kinases in ovarian carcinoma cells: Inhibition of extracellular signal-regulated kinase activity increases sensitivity to cisplatin, *Clin. Cancer Res.* 1999;5:1007-1014.
18. Fuchs S.Y., Adler V., Pincus M.R., and Ronai Z. MEK1/JNK signaling stabilizes and activates p53, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 1998;95:10541-10546.
19. Huang C., Ma M.Y., Maxiner A., Sun Y., and Dong Z. p38 kinase mediates UV-induced phosphorylation of p53 protein at serine 389, *J. Biol. Chem.* 1999;274:12229-12235.
20. Keller D., Zeng X., Li X., Kapoor M., Iordanov M.S., Taya Y., Lozano G., Magun B., and Lu H. The p38MAPK inhibitor SB203580 alleviates ultraviolet-induced phosphorylation at serine 389 but not serine 15 and activation of p53, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 1999;261:464-471.
21. She Q.B., Chen N., and Dong Z. ERKs and p38 kinase phosphorylate p53 protein at serine 15 in response to UV radiation, *J. Biol. Chem.* 2000;275:20444-20449.
22. Lawrence M.S., Ho D.Y., Sun G.H., Steinberg G.K., and Sapolsky R.M. Overexpression of Bcl-2 with herpes simplex virus vectors protects CNS neurons against neurological insults in vitro and in vivo, *J. Neurosci.* 1996;16:486-496.
23. Deng G., Su J.H., Ivins K.J., Houten B.V., and Cotman C.W. Bcl-2 facilitates recovery from DNA damage after oxidative stress, *Exp. Neurol.* 1999;159:309-318.
24. Porat S. and Simantov R. Bcl-2 and p53: role in dopamine- induced apoptosis and

- differentiation, *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.* 1999;893:372-375.
25. Saille C., Marin P., Martinou J.-C., Nicole A., London J., and Ceballos-Picot I. Transgenic murine cortical neurons expressing human bcl-2 exhibit increased resistance to amyloid  $\beta$ -peptide neurotoxicity, *Neuroscience* 1999;92:1455-1463.
  26. Oltvai Z.N. and Korsmeyer S.J. Checkpoints of dueling dimers foil death wishes, *Cell* 1994;79:189-192.
  27. Froesch B.A., Aime-Sempe C., Leber B., Andrews D., and Reed J.C. Inhibition of p53 transcriptional activity by Bcl-2 requires its membrane-anchoring domain, *J. Biol. Chem.* 1999;274:6469-6475.
  28. Zhan Q, Kontny U, Iglesias M, Alamo I Jr, Yu K, Hollander MC, Woodworth CD, Fornace AJ Jr. Inhibitory effect of Bcl-2 on p53-mediated transactivation following genotoxic stress, *Oncogene* 1999;18:297-304.
  29. Schubert D., Heinemann S., Carlisle W., Tarikas H., Kimes B., Patrick J., Steinbach J.H., Culp W., and Brandt B.L. Clonal cell lines from the rat central nervous system, *Nature* 1974;249:224-227.
  30. Wang X., Martindale J.L., Liu Y., and Holbrook N.J. The cellular response to oxidative stress: influence of mitogen-activated protein kinase signalling pathways on cell survival, *Biochem. J.* 1998;333:291-300.
  31. Jimenez L.A., Zanella C., Fung H., Janssen Y.M.W., Vacek P., Charland C., Goldberg J., and Mossman B.T. Role of extracellular signal-regulated protein kinases in apoptosis by asbestos and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, *Am. J. Physiol.* 1997;273:L1029-L1035.
  32. Petrache I., Choi M.E., Otterbein L.E., Chin B.Y., Mantell L.L., Horowitz S., Choi A.M. Mitogen-activated protein kinase pathway mediates hyperoxia-induced apoptosis in cultured macrophage cells, *Am. J. Physiol.* 1999;277:L589-595.
  33. Pavlovic D., Andersen NA., Mandrup-Poulsen T., Zizirik D.L. Activation of extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK)1/2 contributes to cytokine-induced apoptosis in purified rat pancreatic  $\beta$ -cells, *Eur. Cytokine Netw.* 2000;11:267-274.
  34. Xia Z., Dickens M., Raingeaud J., Davis R.J., and Greenberg M.E. Opposing effects of ERK and JNK-p38 MAP kinase on apoptosis, *Science* 1995;270:1326-1331.
  35. Gardner A.M. and Johnson G.L. Fibroblast growth factor-2 suppression of tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$ -mediated apoptosis requires Ras and the activation of mitogen-activated protein kinase, *J. Biol. Chem.* 1996;271:14560-14566.
  36. Sheng Z., Knowton K., Chen J., Hoshijima M., Brown J.H., and Chien K.R. Cardiotrophin 1 (CT-1) inhibition of cardiac myocyte apoptosis via a mitogen-activated protein kinase-dependent pathway. Divergence from downstream CT-1 signals for myocardial cell hypertrophy, *J. Biol. Chem.* 1997;272:5783-5791.

37. Stadheim T.A. and Kucera G.L. Extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) activity is required for TPA-mediated inhibition of drug-induced apoptosis, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 1998;245:266-271.
38. Encinas M., Iglesias M., Llecha N., and Comella J.X. Extracellular-regulated kinases and phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase are involved in brain-derived neurotrophic factor-mediated survival and neuritogenesis of the neuroblastoma cell line SH-SY5Y, *J. Neurochem.* 1999;73:1409-1421.
39. Cowley S., Paterson H., Kemp P., and Marshall C.J. Activation of MAP kinase kinase is necessary and sufficient for PC12 differentiation and for transformation of NIH 3T3 cells, *Cell* 1994;77:841-852.
40. Robinson M.J., Stippec S.A., Goldsmith E., White M.A., and Cobb M.H. A constitutively active and nuclear form of the MAP kinase ERK2 is sufficient for neurite outgrowth and cell transformation, *Curr. Biol.* 1998;22:1141-1150.
41. Goillot E., Raingeaud J., Ranger A., Tepper R.I., Davis R.J., Harlow E., and Sanchez I. Mitogen-activated protein kinase-mediated Fas apoptotic signaling pathway, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 1997;94:3302-3307.
42. Persons D.L., Yazlovitskaya E.M., and Pelling J.C. Effect of extracellular signal-regulated kinase on p53 accumulation in response to cisplatin, *J. Biol. Chem.* 2000;275:35778-35785.
43. Park D.S., Stefanis L., Yan C.Y.I., Farinelli S.E., Greene L.A. Ordering the cell death pathway. Differential effects of BCL2, an interleukin-1-converting enzyme family protease inhibitor, and other survival agents on JNK activation in serum/nerve growth factor-deprived PC12 cells, *J. Biol. Chem.* 1996;271:21898-21905.
44. Park J., Kim I., Oh Y.J., Lee K., Han P.L., Choi E.J. Activation of c-Jun N-terminal kinase antagonizes an antiapoptotic action of Bcl-2, *J. Biol. Chem.* 1997;272:16725-16728.
45. Srivastava R.K., Sollott S.J., Khan L., Hansford R., Lakatta E.G., and Longo D.L. Bcl-2 and Bcl-XL block thapsigargin-induced nitric oxide generation, c-Jun, NH2-terminal kinase activity, and apoptosis, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 1999;19:5659-5674.

## Abstract

### The mechanism of cisplatin-induced neuronal apoptosis and protective effect of Bcl-2 in B104 cells

Sun Ah Park

Brain Korea 21 Project for Medical Sciences  
The Graduate School, Yonsei University

(Directed by Professor Yong Ho Ahn)

Bcl-2 has been reported to inhibit neurotoxicity induced by cisplatin. However, neither the mechanism of cisplatin-induced neurotoxicity nor the mechanism by which Bcl-2 confers neuroprotection is clear. In this study, the signaling pathways involved in cisplatin-induced neurotoxicity were examined using a rat neuroblastoma cell line, B104. Treatment of B104 cells with cisplatin induced apoptosis, accompanying the accumulation of p53 and Bax protein. Interestingly, Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 (ERK1/2) activities of MAP kinases were markedly enhanced prior to cisplatin-induced accumulation of p53 and Bax. Moreover, inhibition of ERK1/2 activities using PD98059, a selective MEK inhibitor, blocked the apoptotic cell death preventing cisplatin-induced accumulation of p53 and Bax. Furthermore, we confirmed that overexpression of Bcl-2 in B104 cells resulted in the complete resistance to cisplatin-induced apoptosis. This neuroprotective effect of Bcl-2 was accompanied by the suppression of ERK activation together with inhibition of p53 and Bax accumulation. In conclusion, our results demonstrate that ERK mediates cisplatin-induced p53 activation to trigger apoptosis in B104 cells. And Bcl-2 exerts its cytoprotective effect through the inhibition of cisplatin-induced ERK activation and the subsequent signaling pathway of p53.

---

Key words: apoptosis; Bcl-2; cisplatin; Extracellular signal-regulated kinase; p53; B104 cells