

HepG2 Hep3B

HepG2 Hep3B

2002 12



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HepG2 Hep3B

(Natural Killer cell)

,

(effector cell) .

T

(cytotoxic T lymphocyte; CTL)

가

. Perforin/granzyme

(necrosis)

(apoptosis)

death receptor/ligand interaction .

가

,

,

,

가

.

(cell death) ligand

가

가

가

.

⁵¹Cr

release assay

, HepG2 Hep3B

, JAM test ,

가 HepG2

, Hep3B

0.5% paraformaldehyde

JAM test , ligand Hep3B

Hep3B 가

, ligand HepG2, Hep3B

ligand

FasL , HepG2 FasL Fas가

, Hep3B Fas . HepG2 agonistic anti-Fas

IgM antibody CH11 가 ,

HepG2 antagonistic anti-Fas

IgG antibody ZB4 , HepG2 Fas

Fas/FasL .

FasL

ligand TNF-related apoptosis inducing ligand (TRAIL)

, HepG2 Hep3B TRAIL DR (death

receptor)4 DR5 가 . HepG2 Hep3B

recombinant TRAIL , HepG2 Hep3B 가

, Hep3B .

, 가 HepG2 Hep3B

Fas HepG2

HepG2 Hep3B

< >

.

(Natural Killer cell)

(major histocompatibility complex; MHC) class

,

CD marker

cytokine profile

, T B

(immune cell) 1.

T (cytotoxic T lymphocyte; CTL)

가

.

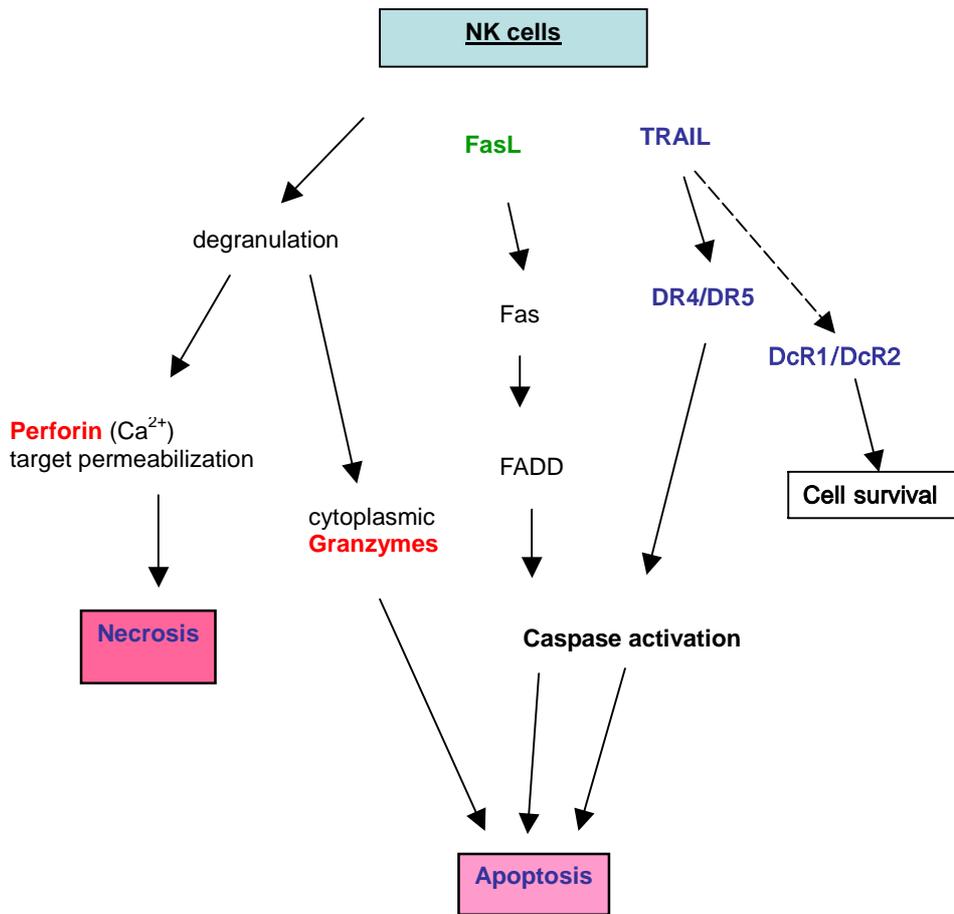
,

perforin

pore-forming

granzyme A B

, pore granzyme
 가 caspase cascade
 9.



1. 가

ligand Fas ligand (FasL) ,
 Fas . FasL
 Fas가 Fas death domain adaptor
 Fas-associating protein with death domain (FADD) ^{10,11} ,
 FADD-like interleukin-1 β -converting enzyme (FLICE, caspase-8)
 가 ^{12,13} , caspase cascade가 . caspase-3
 caspase가 가
¹⁴ caspase-activated DNase (CAD)가
 DNA fragmentation ^{15,16} .
 TNF family TRAIL (TNF-related apoptosis-inducing
 ligand)^{17,18}
 . TRAIL 4가 가 , death
 receptor4 (DR4, TRAIL receptor 1) DR5 (TRAIL receptor 2) Fas
 death domain 가 , adaptor caspase
 cascade ¹⁹⁻²³ . ,
 decoy receptor 1 (DcR1, TRAIL receptor 3) DcR2 (TRAIL receptor 4) TRAIL
 , death domain truncation
 , DR4 DR5가 TRAIL
^{20,21,24-27} . CTL TRAIL
 DR4, DR5 ,
 TRAIL , IL-2

가 TRAIL
²⁸,
 가 ²⁹ TRAIL IFN- α ³⁰ IFN- γ ³¹
 IL-12 , , TRAIL
 upregulation , 가 , IFN- β
 TRAIL 가 ³² ,
 TRAIL
³³ .

가
 ,
 ,
³⁴⁻³⁶ .
 (hepatocellular carcinoma; HCC)
 ,
³⁷

가
 가 . Fas/FasL
³⁸ 가 Fas
 Fas
³⁹⁻⁴¹ . 가

Fas

가 Fas

42-45

Fas

가

50

46

가

가

가

가

Fas

1.

HepG2 (ATCC HB 8065) Hep3B (ATCC HB 8064) . HepG2 Hep3B minimum essential medium (MEM) 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Gibco BRL, Grand Island, NY, USA) 가 5% CO₂, 37 K562 (ATCC CCL 243) MOLT-4 (ATCC CRL 1582) , B Daudi (ATCC CCL 213) , K562 DMEM Daudi MOLT-4 RPMI1640 (Gibco BRL)

2.

RosetteSep™ (Stemcell Technology, Vancouver, Canada)⁴⁷ 50 μl 1 Ml 20 Ficoll (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech AB, Uppsala, Sweden) (1600 rpm, 20 min) , Ficoll 1% FBS가 3 (1600 rpm, 10 min)

0.1% BSA가

2 CD3-FITC/CD16-PE+CD56-PE (Becton Dickinson Bioscience,
Lincoln Park, NJ, USA) 가 4 30
0.1% BSA가 2 FACStar
(Becton Dickinson Bioscience)
10% FBS complete RPMI 1640 IL-2 (Endogen, Woburn, MA,
USA) 100 ng/ml 5% CO₂, 37

3. HepG2 Hep3B

HepG2 Hep3B 4
antagonistic anti-Fas IgG antibody (clone ZB4) (Upstate
Biotechnology, Lake Placid, NY, USA) Fas block HepG2
HepG2 inverted
microscope (Zeiss, Zena, Germany)
10% FBS가 RPMI1640

4. ⁵¹Cr release assay

96-well plate 2X10⁴ cells/well seeding , 가 plate
1 ⁵¹Cr (NEN,
Boston, MA, USA) 10 μCi/well uptake . ⁵¹Cr

3
 가 , well 200 $\mu\ell$ 4
 Plate 170 $\mu\ell$
 140 $\mu\ell$, 100 $\mu\ell$ green
 tube γ -counter radiation . [(experimental value - negative
 control value)/(positive control value - negative control value)]X 100
 (%) cytotoxicity .

5. JAM test

96-well plate 1×10^4 cells/well seeding , 가 plate
 overnight $^3\text{[H]}$ -
 thymidine (NEN) 20 μCi $^3\text{[H]}$ -thymidine/well uptake . $^3\text{[H]}$ -thymidine
 가
 2 . 96-well plate well
 plate 0.125% trypsin/ 0.5 mM EDTA (Gibco
 BRL) plate . Glass fiber filter (Wallac Oy, Turkr,
 Finland) meltilex (Wallac) filter β -counter
 (Wallac) radiation . (1- experimental value/negative control value)
 X100 가

6.

EP tube (2000 rpm, 2 min)
4% paraformaldehyde (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA) RPMI 0.5% paraformaldehyde 0.5% paraformaldehyde
syringe filter filtering 0.5% paraformaldehyde
20 3

7. Western Blot

(10 mM Tris-HCl, pH7.4 150 mM NaCl, 2 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, 1 mM PMSF, 15 µg/ml leupeptin, 2 mM NaF, 2 mM NaVO₄) HepG2, Hep3B K562, MOLT-4
SDS-PAGE polyvinylidene difluoride membrane (Pierce, Rockford, IL, USA) PBST
(0.01% Tween 20) 5% BSA 2
blocking , anti-caspase-3 antibody (Cell Signaling Technology, Beverly, MA, USA)
anti-cleaved caspase-3 antibody (Cell Signaling Technology)^{48,49} 5% skim milk-PBST
1000 4 peroxidase-conjugated
affinipure goat anti-rabbit IgG(H+L) (Jackson Immunoresearch Laboratories, West Grove,

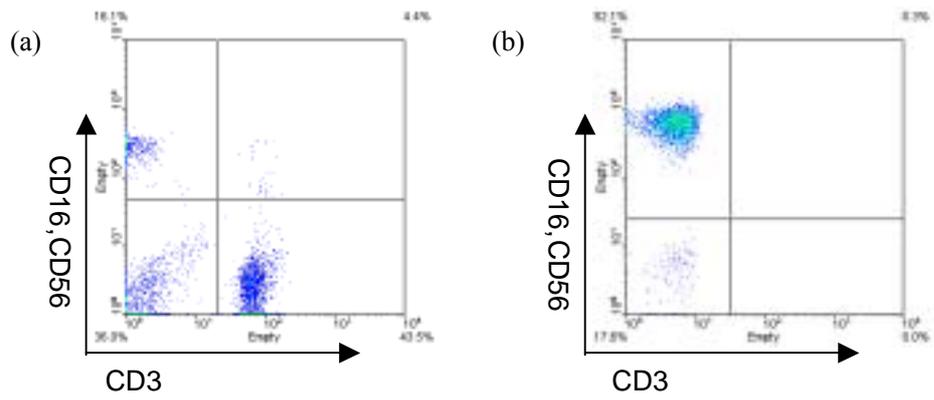
PA, USA) 5% skim milk-PBST 1000 2 ,
 chemiluminescence western blotting detection system Supersignal WestDico
 chemiluminescent substrate (Pierce) immunoblot
 caspase-3 . Loading control
 α -tubulin antibody (Ab-1) (Oncogene Research Products, Boston, MA, USA)
 2 HRP-conjugated goat anti mouse antibody (Santa Cruze
 Biotechnology, Santa Cruze, CA, USA) 1 .

8.

HepG2 Hep3B Fas
 . 0.125 % trypsin/ 0.5 mM EDTA
 . 0.1%
 BSA가 2 anti-Fas monoclonal antibody
 (DX2) (Calbiochem, La Jolla, CA, USA) 가 4 30 ,
 0.1% BSA가 2 . FITC-conjugated goat
 anti-mouse IgG antibody (Becton Dickinson Bioscience) 가
 4 30 , 2 FACStar
 . WinMDI 2.8 (Joshep Trotter)

9. (RT-PCR)

HepG2 Hep3B RNeasy mini kit (Qiagen, Santa Clara, CA, USA)
RNA . 1 μ g RNA 100 ng random hexamer
(Amersham Pharmacia Biotech), 8 μ l 2.5 mM dNTP (TaKaRa, Shiga, Japan),
200U M-MLV reverse transcriptase (Gibco BRL) 가 cDNA
. cDNA template 2 μ l 2.5 mM dNTP, 1 U Taq polymerase
(TaKaRa), primer 20 pmol
thermal cyclers .
primer . DR4: 5'-TTACACCAATGCTTCCAAC
AAT-3', 5'-AGGAGTCAAAGGGCACGATGTT-3' (94 30 , 59 1 , 72 1);
DR5 :5'-GCCTCATGGTCAATGAGATAAAGGTGGCT-3', 5'-CCAAATCTCAAAGT
ACGCACAAACGG-3' (94 30 , 59 1 , 72 1); DcR1 :5'-GGTTCCACAG
TGGCATTGGC-3', 5'-GATCCCCAAGACCCTAAAGTT-3' (94 30 , 61 1 ,
72 1); DcR2 :5'-AGGGATGGTCAAGGTCAGTAAT-3', 5'-GATGTCAGCGGAG
TCAGCGTCA-3' (94 30 , 58 1 , 72 1); β -actin :5'-CGTGGGCCGCCCT
AGGCACCA-3', 5'-TTGGCCTTAGGGTTCAGGGGGG-3' (94 30 , 68 2 , 72
1). 1.5% agarose gel



2.

(a) PBMC CD16⁺CD56⁺/CD3⁻ antibodies
 (b) PBMC RosetteSep™ antibody cocktail
 negative selection , 80% 가
 가

2. HepG2 Hep3B
 HepG2 Hep3B 4 HepG2
 Hep3B ,

(3).

(a)

HepG2



(b)

HepG2+NK



(c)

Hep3B



(d)

Hep3B+NK



3.

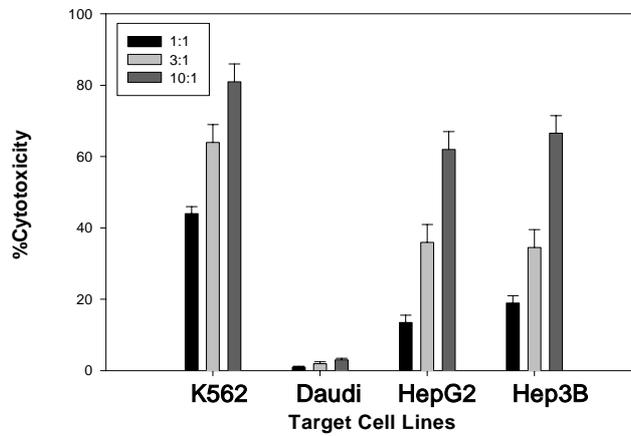
HepG2 Hep3B

HepG2 Hep3B
 inverted microscope

E:T ratio 3:1 4

3. HepG2 Hep3B

HepG2 Hep3B
⁵¹Cr release assay
 K562⁵⁰
 Daudi , K562
 Daudi HepG2 Hep3B
 E:T ratio
 가 K562 , Daudi
 HepG2 Hep3B
 (4).



4. HepG2 Hep3B

K562, Daudi, HepG2, Hep3B 1:1, 3:1, 10:1 E:T ratio
⁵¹Cr release assay
 4 triplicate 3
 mean±SD

4. HepG2, Hep3B,

Perforin/granzyme

가

ligand

가

가 HepG2

Hep3B

JAM test

가

K562

MOLT-4⁵⁰

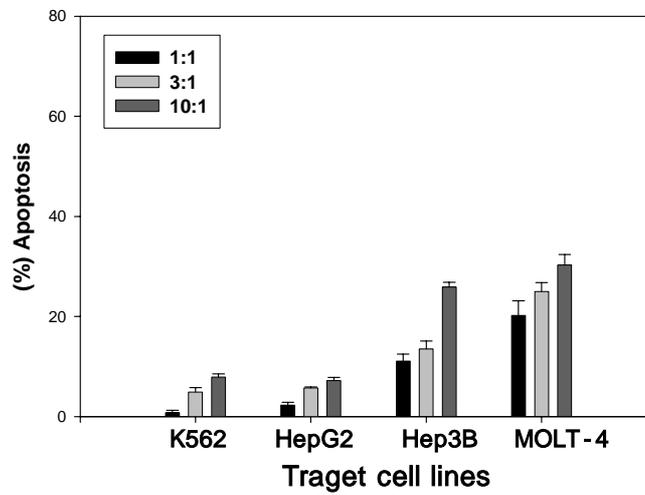
HepG2 Hep3B

(5).

HepG2

가

가 Hep3B



5.

HepG2, Hep3B

1:1, 3:1, 10:1

E:T ratio

2

JAM test

triplicate 3

mean±SD

JAM test DNA fragmentation

HepG2 Hep3B

가

caspase-3
system

active caspase-3

caspase-3 (6).

K562

caspase-3

MOLT-4, HepG2, Hep3B

caspase-3

, HepG2

caspase-3 가

가 MOLT-4 Hep3B caspase-3

가 가

caspase-3 (

6a). HepG2 가 ,

Hep3B 가 JAM test

. K562

caspase-3

western blot , K562,

MOLT-4, Hep3B caspase-3

(6b).

caspase-3

. K562 가

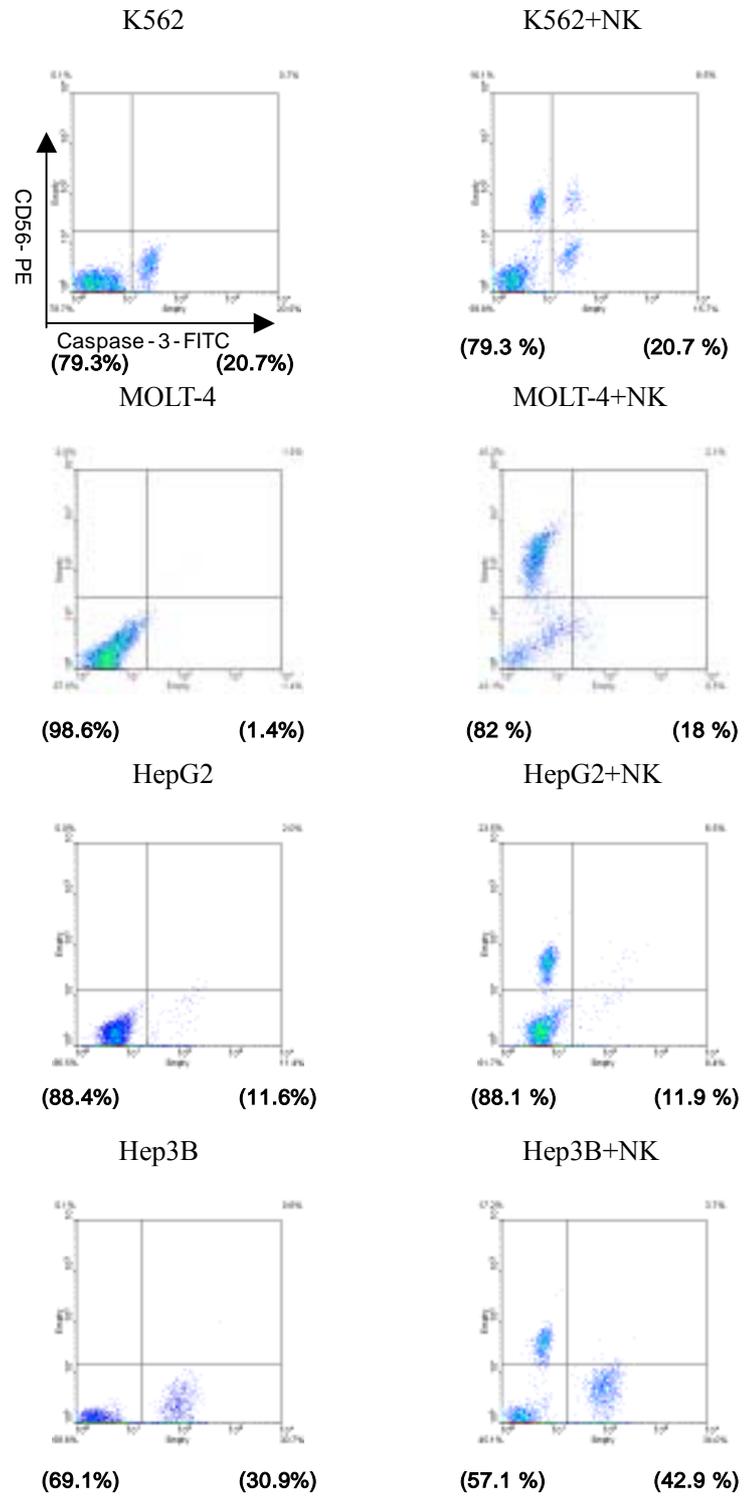
51

K562

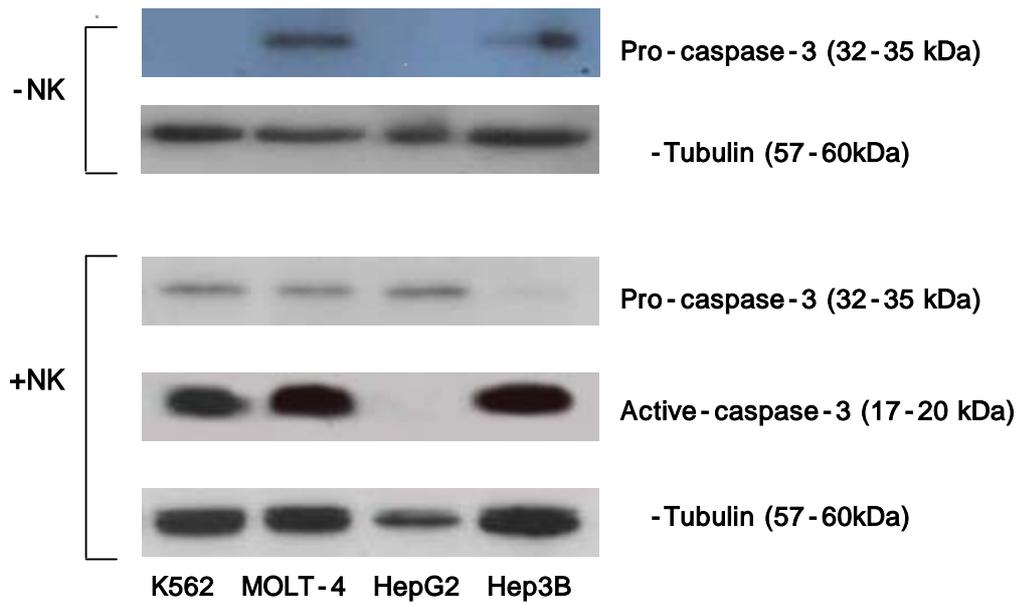
caspase-3

가

(a)



(b)



6.

caspase-3

(a)

2

caspase-3

FITC-labeled active caspase-3 antibody PE-labeled CD56 antibody

(b)

2

Western blot

-NK:

, +NK:

5.

paraformaldehyde

perforin/granzyme

^{51}Cr release assay

JAM test

ligand

^{51}Cr release assay

(7), JAM test

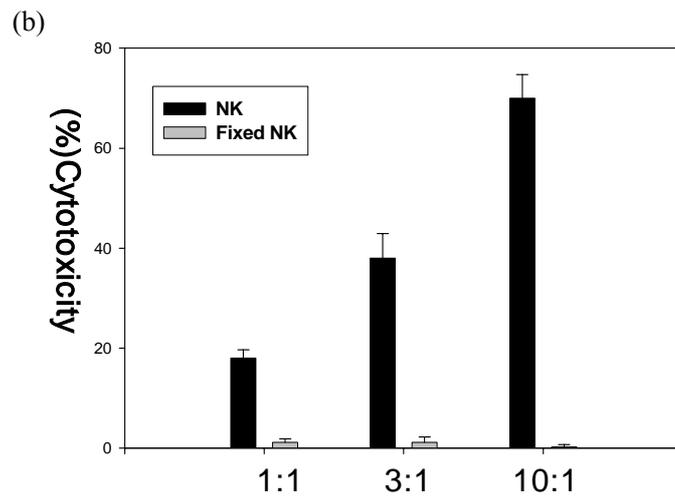
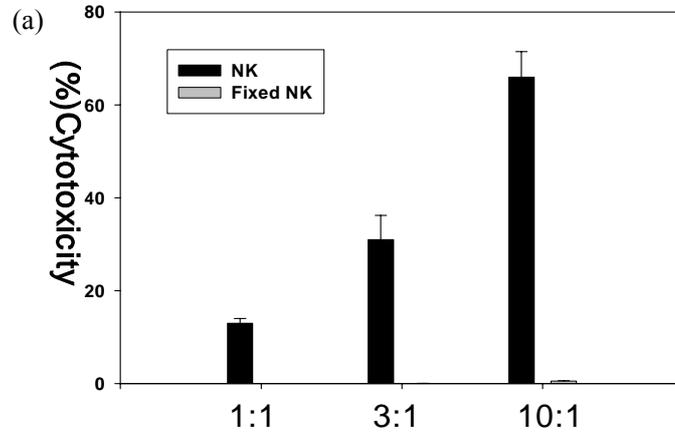
가

(8).

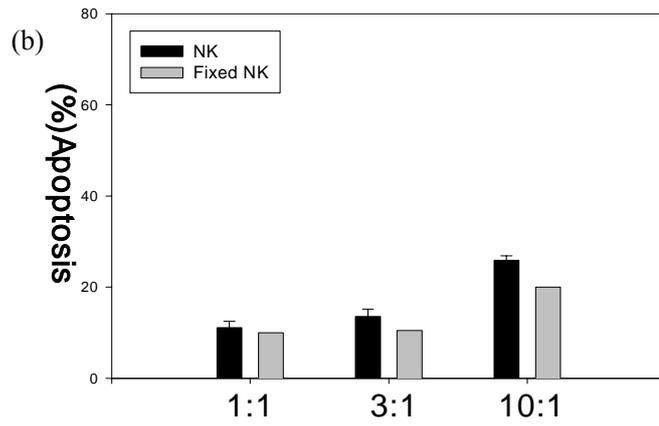
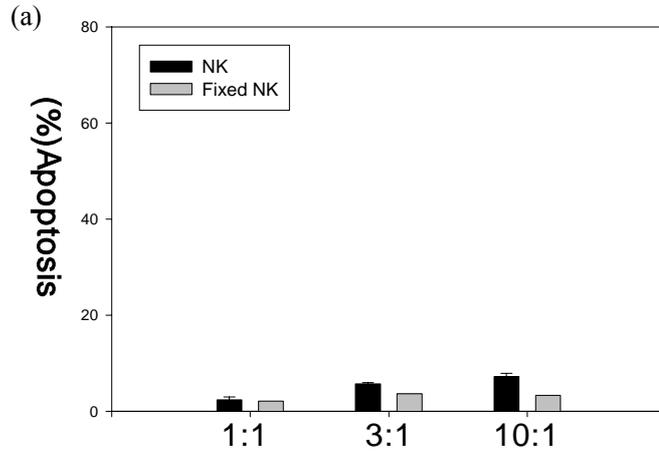
ligand

HepG2, Hep3B

가



7. 가 가
 0.5% paraformaldehyde 20
 E:T ratio 1:1, 3:1, 10:1
 4 ⁵¹Cr release assay . (a) HepG2 , (b)
 Hep3B triplicate 3
 mean±SD .



8. 가 가
 0.5% paraformaldehyde 20
 E:T ratio 1:1, 3:1, 10:1
 2 JAM test . (a) HepG2 , (b) Hep3B
 triplicate 3
 mean±SD .

6. FasL HepG2, Hep3B Fas

HepG2 Hep3B FasL Fas

. HepG2 Fas가

Hep3B Fas가

(9).

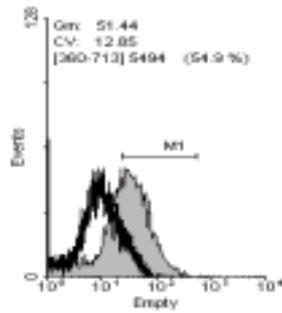
HepG2 가 Fas neutralizing antibody ZB4

HepG2

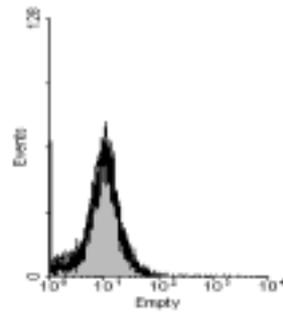
가 ZB4 (10).

HepG2 Fas-mediated pathway

(a)



(b)



9. HepG2 Hep3B Fas

Fas (a) HepG2

(b) Hep3B Fas

(a) HepG2



(b) HepG2+NK



(c) HepG2+NK +ZB4 (2 μ g/ml)



10.

가

ZB4

1

HepG2

ZB4

4

HepG2

inverted

microscope

7. TRAIL HepG2, Hep3B DR

HepG2, Hep3B TRAIL DR4, DR5, DcR1, DcR2

HepG2, Hep3B 가 DR4, DR5, DcR1, DcR2

(11). TRAIL

HepG2, Hep3B

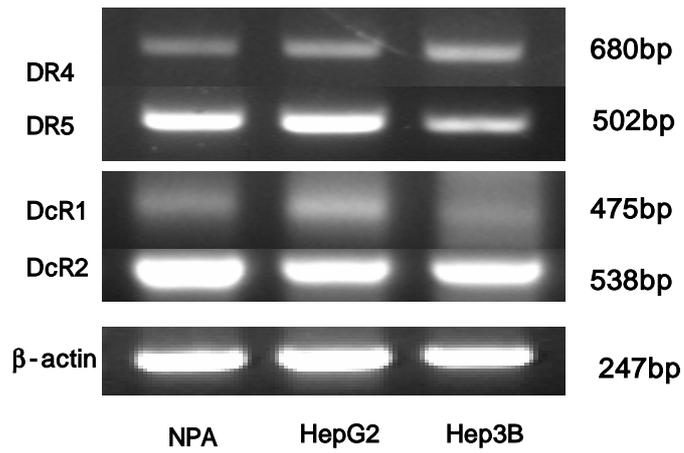
recombinant TRAIL 24

recombinant TRAIL HepG2 Hep3B

(12).

HepG2, Hep3B TRAIL

DR 가

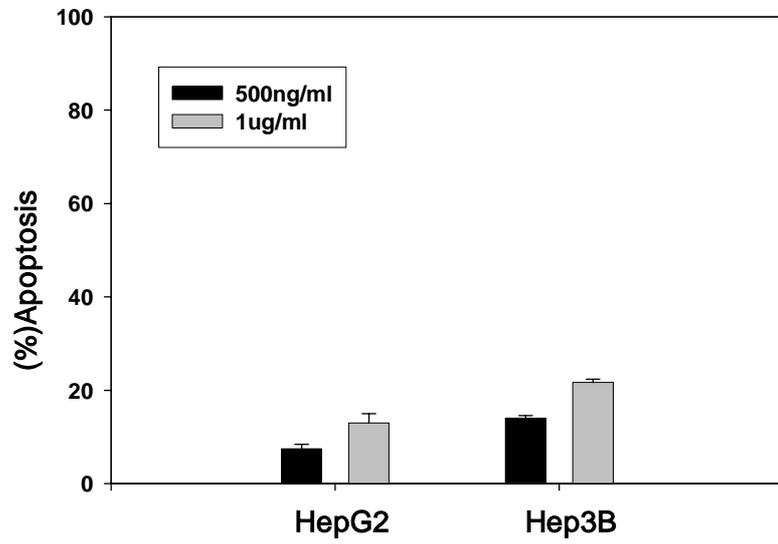


11. HepG2

Hep3B

TRAIL

β -actin HepG2 Hep3B
 control , TRAIL receptors 가
 NPA .



12. Recombinant TRAIL HepG2 Hep3B

Recombinant TRAIL	500 ng/ml	1 μ g/ml	24		HepG2	Hep3B
				JAM test	triplicate	3
				mean \pm SD		

가

1, B T

perforin granzyme

2 Fas/FasL, death receptors/TRAIL receptor/ligand

가 4,5

3-5

34-36 HepG2 Hep3B

가

가 HepG2 Hep3B

JAM test

DNA fragmentation 53

가 Hep3B 가

MHC class

가

(killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor; KIR)가

54-56

MHC class

가

⁵¹Cr release assay JAM test

KIR

가

caspase-3

, JAM test

DNA fragmentation

western blotting

caspase-3

가

가

가

가

caspase-3

CD56

caspase -3

caspase-3

, MOLT-4 Hep3B

caspase-3

, K562

caspase-3

(6).

K562

caspase-3

K562

가 IL-2

⁵¹.

K562

caspase-3
 , western
 blot caspase-3 . K562,
 MOLT-4, Hep3B cleaved form caspase-3 , K562
 caspase-3
 , MOLT-4
 Hep3B JAM test .
 가 HepG2 Hep3B
 .
 Perforin/granzyme 가
 death ligand
 가 ,
 . Hep3B
 가 JAM test , 가
 Hep3B 가
 . FasL
 Fas , HepG2 Fas ,
 Hep3B Fas . Fas
 HepG2 agonistic anti-Fas IgM antibody CH11 LDH
 assay 가
 52 ,
 HepG2

가 antagonistic anti-Fas IgG antibody ZB4
, HepG2 FasL Fas
. HepG2 FasL
, Hep3B Fas
, ligand TRAIL . TRAIL
4가 , DR4 DR5 death
domain ¹⁹⁻²³, DcR1 DcR2
death domain truncation
DR4, DR5가 TRAIL
^{20,21,24-27} TRAIL
가 . HepG2, Hep3B DR4, DR5 DcR1,
DcR2
가 TRAIL receptors 가 ,
recombinant TRAIL (rTRAIL) . rTRAIL
가 rTRAIL 가 가
가 , HepG2
Hep3B 가 .
Hep3B
caspase-3 , Hep3B
. JAM test ,

가 rTRAIL

rTRAIL 24

, 2

가 . rTRAIL

가 가 TRAIL/

DR

TRAIL-receptor1 TRAIL block

가 Hep3B

TRAIL

, 가 HepG2 Hep3B

perforin/granzyme

, HepG2 Fas

가 , Hep3B

TRAIL Hep3B TRAIL 가

가 ,

가 .

6. Recombinant TRAIL TRAIL receptors

가 .

Hep3B , 가 HepG2
Hep3B , Fas HepG2
FasL 가 , Fas
Hep3B FasL TRAIL
ligand .

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Abstract

Characteristics of the killing mechanism of human natural killer cells against Hepatocellular carcinoma cell lines HepG2 and Hep3B

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NK cells play important roles in innate immunity by exhibiting cytotoxicity against cells infected by viruses or bacteria, transplanted cells and neoplastic tumor cells. There are two major pathways in the killing mechanism of NK cells. In one pathway, death receptor on target cells is cross-linked by effector cell ligand, and it triggers a relatively well-studied death pathway involving caspase activation. Another pathway involves a polarized secretion of preformed perforin and granzymes by effector cell granule exocytosis, which leads to rapid target caspase activation as well as a caspase-independent death pathway. NK cells display an effect not only in the elimination of leukemia cells but also in that of solid tumors. However, it is not known whether NK cells can kill liver

cancer cells which are solid tumors. Particularly, it is not known whether apoptosis of hepatocellular carcinomas can be led through NK cell surface ligand.

To investigate whether NK cells can kill liver cancer cell lines, two hepatocellular carcinoma cell lines HepG2 and Hep3B were co-cultured with primary human NK cells and NK cell-mediated cytotoxicity was examined using ^{51}Cr release assay. All target cells appeared to be extremely sensitive to the NK cell-mediated cytotoxicity. Whereas, JAM test (^3H -Thymidine release assay) results showed that NK cells induce apoptotic death of Hep3B only. To explore the possible involvement of Fas in NK cell cytotoxicity against hepatocellular carcinomas cell lines, cell surface Fas expression of HepG2 and Hep3B was investigated. HepG2 expressed Fas on the surface but Hep3B didn't. Treatment of ZB4 did not block NK-induced morphological change of HepG2. Therefore, it is highly likely that HepG2 is resistant to Fas-mediated cell death. In addition to FasL, NK cells also express TRAIL, a ligand of death receptor, which is able to lead to apoptosis of target cells. Both HepG2 and Hep3B appeared to express mRNAs of TRAIL receptors (DR4, DR5, DcR1, DcR2). Interestingly, treatment of recombinant TRAIL (rTRAIL) induced more apoptotic death of Hep3B. This suggests that NK cell-induced apoptotic Hep3B death might be mediated by TRAIL on NK cell surface.

The information about the characteristics of the killing mechanism of human NK cells against hepatocellular carcinoma cell lines obtained from this study could be used to design a useful protocol for prevention or cure of liver cancers.

Key Words : NK cell, HepG2, Hep3B, perforin/granzyme, FasL/Fas, TRAIL/DR4.DR5