

Inhibition of autophagy flux by sertraline attenuates TRAIL resistance in lung cancer via death receptor 5 upregulation

KAZI MOHAMMAD ALI ZINNAH^{1,2}, JAE-WON SEOL¹ and SANG-YOUEL PARK¹

¹Biosafety Research Institute, College of Veterinary Medicine, Jeonbuk National University, Iksan, Jeonbuk 54596, Republic of Korea; ²Department of Animal and Fish Biotechnology, Faculty of Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering, Sylhet Agricultural University, Sylhet 3100, Bangladesh

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Abstract. Tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) is a potential target for cancer therapy, owing to its ability to selectively kill cancer cells without causing significant toxicity to normal cells. However, due to the lack of death receptor expression, cancer cells can become highly resistant to TRAIL. Hence, it is vital to develop agents that restore TRAIL efficacy. Sertraline is an antidepressant drug with anticancer properties. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to demonstrate that sertraline inhibits autophagic flux and increases the expression of death receptor 5 (DR5) on TRAIL-resistant lung cancer cells. Inhibition of autophagy using autophagy inhibitors 3-methyladenine and chloroquine upregulated the expression of DR5 and enhanced TRAIL-induced apoptosis, as confirmed by the increase of pro-apoptotic proteins caspase-8 and caspase-3. Silencing DR5 expression using DR5 small interfering RNA prevented sertraline-induced TRAIL-mediated apoptosis, indicating the role of DR5 in TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. Overall, sertraline enhanced TRAIL-mediated apoptosis via the downregulation of AMP-activated protein kinase phosphorylation, resulting in the inhibition of autophagic flux, upregulation of DR5 expression, and activation of the apoptotic caspase cascade. These data suggested that sertraline could be used to sensitize human lung cancer cells to TRAIL, while also serving as a therapeutic option in cancer patients with depression.

Introduction

Lung cancer is one of the most common types of cancer and a leading cause of death worldwide (1). After the diagnosis

of lung cancer at stage 3 or 4, the 5-year survival rate is ~15% (2). Cancer research and clinical trials are in progress for the development of a suitable treatment (3,4). At present, the primary treatment regimens employed include surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, or various combinations of the three. Combination therapy may prevent the development of advanced progressive tumors that are resistant to monotherapy, and has played a significant role in cancer management for several years. In addition, combination strategies with effective chemotherapeutic drugs may offer advantages against cancers such as non-small cell lung adenocarcinoma (5-7).

Tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) is a commonly known transmembrane cytokine that selectively kills cancer cells by binding to death receptors, while also being non-toxic to normal cells (8,9). Cancer cells are often resistant to TRAIL due to their insufficient expression of death receptors (DR4/DR5), excessive expression of decoy receptors, or genetic and epigenetic modification of TRAIL receptors (10). The binding of TRAIL to death receptors results in the induction of the apoptotic pathway to activate apoptotic signals (11). TRAIL binds to its receptors, DR4 and DR5, and forms death-inducing signaling complexes (DISC), which in association with adaptor molecules, such as Fas-associated protein with death domain and caspase-8, activate caspase-9, and consequently activate caspase-3 to ensure apoptotic cell death (12,13). Several types of cancer cells, including lung A549 cells, are resistant to the apoptotic effects of TRAIL (14). However, TRAIL resistance can be prevented through the effective use of TRAIL-sensitizing pharmacological agents (15,16).

Autophagy is an intracellular catabolic mechanism associated with a well-maintained self-degrading lysosomal pathway. It is vital to maintain programmed cell death and cellular homeostasis. In this process, cytosolic substances are sequestered into autophagosomes that fuse with lysosomes to form autolysosomes, wherein their substances are degraded (17). The process of autophagosome formation is associated with the autophagy-related gene (Atg)12-Atg5-Atg16 complex and the conversion of microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3 (LC3)-I isoform to an autophagosome-associated LC3-II, which commonly serves as an autophagy marker (18). A well-known autophagy marker, sequestosome 1 (p62), can be integrated into autophagosomes upon direct interaction

Correspondence to: Professor Sang-Youel Park, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Biosafety Research Institute, College of Veterinary Medicine, Jeonbuk National University, 79 Gobong-ro, Iksan, Jeonbuk 54596, Republic of Korea
E-mail: spark@chonbuk.ac.kr

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with LC3. Autophagic flux inhibition may result in increased levels of cellular p62 due to the inhibition of lysosomal degradation (19). Inhibiting autophagy may have several effects, including sensitizing cancer cells to chemotherapy and conventional radiotherapy treatment (20), and serving as an effective strategy for cancer management. Chloroquine and 3-methyladenine (3-MA) are commonly used autophagy inhibitors in the study of autophagy. Chloroquine inhibits lysosome acidification and prevents the fusion of autophagosomes with lysosomes (21). The compound 3-MA is a specific inhibitor of phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K) and autophagy (22). AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), a key conserved sensor, maintains the energy balance to regulate cellular energy homeostasis. Autophagic flux formation involves the activation of AMPK via the inhibition of mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) under cellular stress. A number of studies have reported that the downregulation of AMPK phosphorylation mediates anticancer effects and autophagy plays a protective function as an anticancer mechanism (23,24). Inhibition of AMPK phosphorylation can result in cellular stress and apoptosis induction by downregulating autophagy (25).

Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are commonly used to treat depression, anxiety and some social behavioral disorders, and are often suggested for the treatment of depression in patients with cancer (26,27). Sertraline is an SSRI that is broadly used as an antidepressant drug and exerts antitumor activities against various types of cancers, including colorectal cancer, liver cancer and lymphoma (28). In the present study, the use of sertraline as a sensitizing agent to TRAIL-mediated apoptosis in lung cancer cells was investigated and the molecular mechanisms underlying the anticancer effects of sertraline in combination with TRAIL were explored. It was found that this effect was mediated through the inhibition of autophagy via downregulation of AMPK phosphorylation and activation of DR5, indicative of the effective sensitization of TRAIL-resistant lung cancer cells.

Materials and methods

Cell culture. A549 and HCC-15 cells originating from lung tumors were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection. Calu-3 cancer cells were purchased from the Korean Cell Line Bank (Korean Cell Line Research Foundation). Roswell Park Memorial Institute (RPMI)-1640 cell culture media (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) supplemented with 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (Atlas Biologicals, Inc.) and 100 μ g/ml penicillin-streptomycin were used for cell culture at 37°C in 5% CO₂.

Reagents. Sertraline was procured from Cayman Chemical Company. Chloroquine (10 μ M) and 3-MA (5 mM) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (Merck KGaA), and TRAIL (100 ng/ml) was purchased from AFrontier Co., Ltd.

Cell viability assay. A549, HCC-15 and Calu-3 cells were seeded into 12-well plates at a density of 1×10^4 cells and incubated at 37°C for 24 h. Cultured cells were pretreated with sertraline at different concentrations (0, 2.5, 5 and 10 μ M) for 18 h, and then treated with recombinant TRAIL (100 ng/ml)

for 2 h and 30 min. Some cells were also preincubated with chloroquine (10 μ M) or 3-MA (5 mM) for 18 h, and then treated with or without recombinant TRAIL (100 ng/ml) for 2 h 30 min. Cell morphology was observed under an inverted microscope (Nikon Corporation). Crystal violet staining was used for the assessment of cell viability. In this method, viable cells were stained with a crystal violet staining solution (0.5% crystal violet in 30% ethanol and 3% formaldehyde) for 10-15 min at room temperature, washed 3-4 times with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), and dried. Viability of cells was also assessed by an MTT assay. In brief, 350 μ l of 5 mg/ml MTT solution was added to each well and the plate was incubated at 37°C for 2 h and 30 min. The medium was removed and 500 μ l DMSO was added to each well. The absorbance was recorded at 570 nm wavelength using a spectrophotometer (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.). All experiments were performed at least three times. Viability was expressed relative to the percentage of the control group, which was set to 100%.

Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) assay. Cell culture supernatants were collected and cytotoxicity was analyzed using an LDH detection kit (cat. no. MK401; Takara Bio, Inc.) according to the manufacturer's protocol. LDH was assessed by measuring absorbance at 490 nm wavelength using a microplate reader (Spectra Max M2; Molecular Devices, LLC).

Western blot analysis. Cultured A549 cells were washed with 1X cold PBS, harvested with a lysis buffer [25 mM HEPES (pH 7.4), 100 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), 5 mM magnesium chloride (MgCl₂), 0.1 mM dithiothreitol (DTT) and protease inhibitor cocktail], sonicated to obtain cell lysates (4 sec/20 kHz) and centrifuged at 11,200 \times g for 10 min at 4°C. The protein concentration was assessed using a BCA protein assay kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The cell supernatant was collected and the proteins (30 μ g) were separated by SDS-PAGE on 10-15% gels. The separated protein bands were transferred to nitrocellulose or PVDF membranes, which were blocked with 5% non-fat dried milk at 25°C for 1 to 2 h. Next, specific primary antibodies in a dilution buffer [1% milk and 1% PBS with 1% Tween-20 (PBST)] for 1 h at 25°C. The following primary antibodies were used for immunoblotting: LC3 (1:1,000; cat. no. 4108), p62 (1:1,000; cat. no. 5114s), cleaved caspase-3 (1:1,000; cat. no. 39665), AMPK (1:1,000; cat. no. 2532), phosphorylated (p)-AMPK α (1:1,000; cat. no. 2535), mTOR (1:1,000; cat. no. 2983) and p-mTOR (1:1,000; cat. no. 5536; all from Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.); cleaved caspase-8 (1:1,000; cat. no. 551242; BD Pharmingen); DR5 (1:10,000; cat. no. ab181846) and DR4 (1:1,000; cat. no. ab8414; both from Abcam); and β -actin (1:1,000; cat. no. A5441; Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA). Then, membranes were probed with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies (1:5,000; cat. nos. ADI-SAB-100 and ADI-SAB-300; Enzo Life Sciences, Inc.) at 25°C for 1 h. The targeted protein bands were detected with enhanced chemiluminescence reagents (Cytvia). Bands were visualized using a Fusion-FX7 image capturing system (Vilber Lourmat).

Immunocytochemistry (ICC). A549 cells (1×10^5 cells/well) were cultured on glass coverslips at 37°C for 24 h and treated with sertraline for 18 h, followed by washing with 1% PBS and

fixing with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS at room temperature for 15 min. Cells were washed twice with ice-cold PBS and incubated with PBS containing 0.25% Triton X-100 at room temperature for 10 min. After incubation, cells were washed three times with PBS and blocked with 1% bovine serum albumin (BSA; GenDEPOT) in PBST for 30 min at 4°C. Cells were probed with primary antibodies [anti-p62 (1:100; cat. no. 5114s; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.) and anti-DR5 (1:100; cat. no. ab181846; Abcam) diluted in PBST containing 1% BSA] in a 5% CO₂ incubator at 37°C for 3 h, followed by washing three times with PBS. These cells were then incubated with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated donkey polyclonal anti-rabbit secondary antibody (1:1,000; cat. no. A-21206; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) for 2 h at 25°C in a dark condition. The solution was washed off and cells were further washed 3-4 times with PBS and stained with DAPI for 10 min at room temperature (25°C). Cells were washed three times and mounted with a fluorescent mounting medium. Images were captured using a fluorescence microscope (Nikon ECLIPSE 80i; Nikon Corporation) at x400 magnification.

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM). Adherent A549 cells (1x10⁶ cells/well) were detached using trypsin and then fixed with 2% glutaraldehyde (Electron Microscopy Sciences) and 2% paraformaldehyde in 0.05 M sodium cacodylate buffer (pH 7.2; Electron Microscopy Sciences) for 2 h at 4°C. Next, cells were treated with 2% osmium tetroxide (Electron Microscopy Sciences) for 1 h at 4°C and dehydrated with graded ethanol (25, 50, 70, 90 and 100%) for 5 min each. After dehydration, samples were embedded in epoxy resin (Embed 812; Electron Microscopy Sciences) for 48 h at 60°C, according to the manufacturer's instructions. Ultra-thin sections (60 nm) were prepared using an LKB-III ultramicrotome (Leica Microsystems GmbH) and stained with 0.5% uranyl acetate (Electron Microscopy Sciences) for 20 min and 0.1% lead citrate (Electron Microscopy Sciences) for 7 min at room temperature. Images were captured at x10,000 magnification on a Hitachi H7650 electron microscope (Hitachi, Ltd.) installed at the Center for University-Wide Research Facilities at Jeonbuk National University (Republic of Korea).

RNA interference. Small interfering RNA (siRNA) targeting DR5 and scramble control siRNA were purchased from Ambion (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The transfection reagent Lipofectamine® 2000 was obtained from Invitrogen (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). A549 lung cancer cells (1x10⁵ cells/well) were transfected with 40 nM DR5 siRNA (siRNA ID 104279; Sequence 5'-UUUAGCCACCUUUAU CUCAUUGUCC-3'; Ambion; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) using Lipofectamine 2000, according to the manufacturer's protocol. The cells were incubated with siRNA for 6 h and the medium was then changed to RPMI-1640 with 10% FBS for 24 h. Cells were then treated with sertraline, or sertraline in combination with TRAIL. At 24-h post transfection, knockdown efficiency was assessed by the cell viability assay and immunoblotting at the protein level.

Data analysis. Data are expressed as the mean ± SD. The significance of the differences between treatments were analyzed using one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's test.

Statistical analyses were performed using GraphPad Prism 5 software (GraphPad Software, Inc.). P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Sertraline induces TRAIL-mediated apoptosis in lung cancer cell lines. Effects of sertraline on TRAIL-mediated apoptosis were evaluated following the treatment of lung adenocarcinoma cells. Human lung cancer cell lines (A549, HCC-15 and Calu-3) were preincubated with the indicated doses of sertraline for 18 h and then treated with TRAIL for 2 h and 30 min. Cells were imaged and variations in morphology related to apoptosis, such as cell shrinkage, were investigated under a light microscope. Cells treated with sertraline or TRAIL alone had slight changes in viability and showed no obvious morphological changes compared with control cells (Fig. 1). Thus, indicating that A549, HCC-15 and Calu-3 cells were highly resistant to TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. However, treatment with different concentrations of sertraline along with TRAIL significantly increased the number of apoptotic cells (Fig. 1A, B, E, F, I and J). The result of the MTT assay showed that combination treatment with sertraline and TRAIL reduced cell viability, which indicated that the number of apoptotic cells increased, for all cell lines tested (Fig. 1C, G and K). Sertraline or TRAIL alone failed to cause any significant increase in levels of LDH. Whereas, sertraline in combination with TRAIL significantly increased the level of LDH in all cell lines, indicative of apoptosis induction in a sertraline dose-dependent manner (Fig. 1D, H and L). These results demonstrated that sertraline could sensitize TRAIL-resistant human lung adenocarcinoma A549, HCC-15 and Calu-3 cells to TRAIL-mediated apoptosis.

Sertraline triggers the upregulation of DR5 expression to induce TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. Next, the molecular function of sertraline in TRAIL-mediated apoptosis of A549 lung cancer cells was investigated (Fig. 2). A549 cells were treated with indicated doses of sertraline for 18 h, and the harvested cell lysates were analyzed by western blotting to determine DR4 and DR5 expression. Sertraline upregulated DR5 expression in a dose-dependent manner in A549 cells; however, the expression of DR4 was unaltered (Fig. 2A). A549 cells were preincubated with the indicated doses of sertraline for 18 h and then exposed to TRAIL for 2 h. Intracellular apoptosis-regulatory proteins, cleaved caspase-8 and cleaved caspase-3, were activated in cells subjected to a combined treatment of sertraline and TRAIL compared with cells treated with sertraline alone (Fig. 2B). Furthermore, ICC results revealed the increased expression of DR5 in sertraline-treated cells compared with that in non-treated cells (Fig. 2C). These findings indicated that sertraline could induce TRAIL-mediated apoptosis in lung adenocarcinoma cells by upregulating DR5 expression.

Sertraline inhibits autophagic flux via the downregulation of AMPK phosphorylation. To explore the outcomes of sertraline exposure on autophagic flux, LC3-II and p62 expression levels were assessed by western blotting (Fig. 3). The expression levels of LC3-II and p62 increased after sertraline treatment,

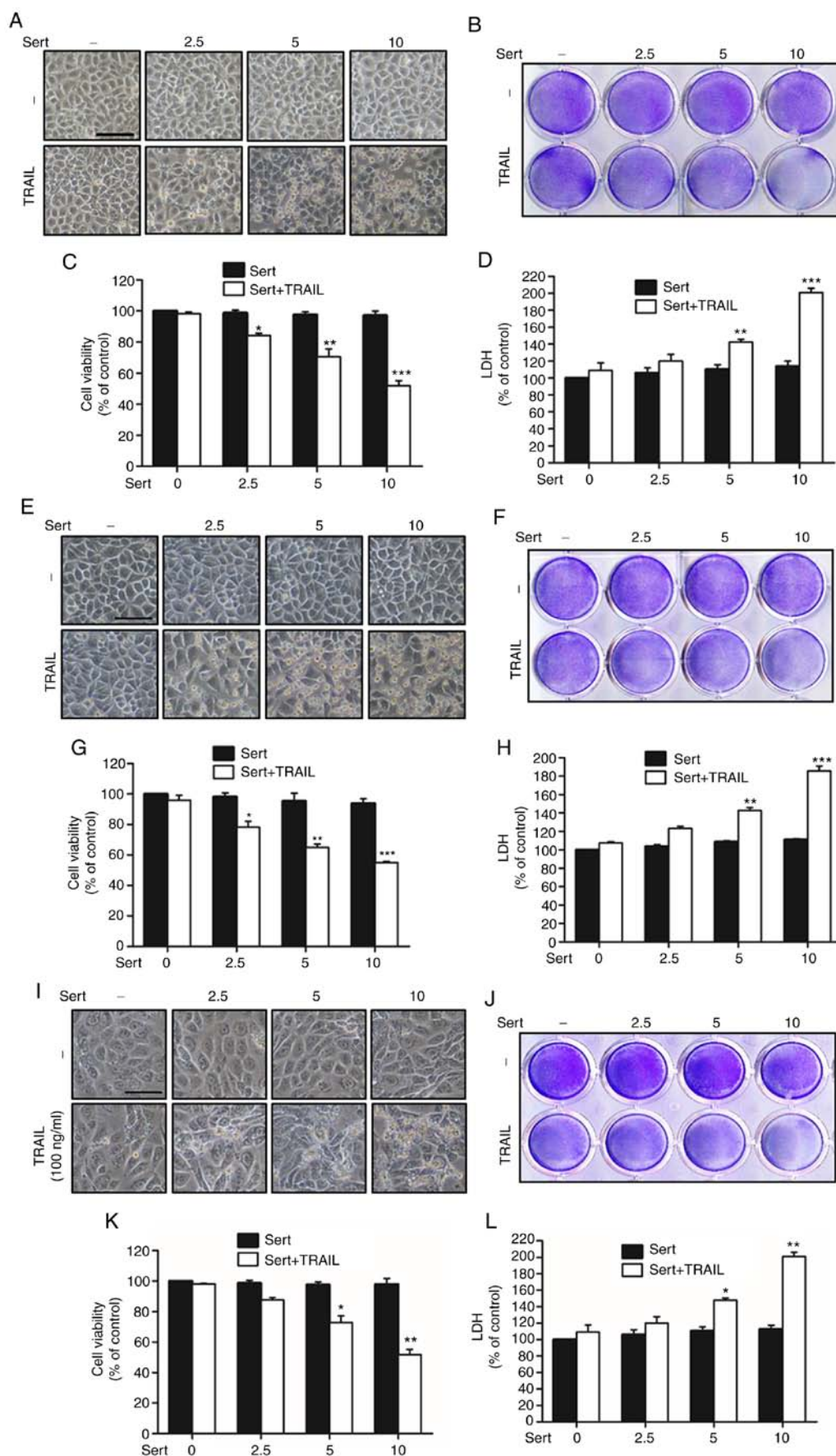


Figure 1. Sert induces TRAIL-mediated apoptosis in lung cancer cell lines. (A-D) A549, (E-H) HCC-15 and (I-L) Calu-3 cells were preincubated with the indicated concentrations of sert for 18 h and 100 ng/ml TRAIL for 2 h and 30 min. (A, E and I) Cells were imaged and variations in morphology were examined under a light microscope (magnification, $\times 100$; scale bar, 50 μm). (B, F and J) Crystal violet staining was performed to determine cell viability. (C, G and K) MTT assays were conducted to reveal cell viability, which are expressed as bar graphs. (D, H and L) Secretion of LDH during co-treatment was assessed in the collected supernatants. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ vs. untreated (control) group Sert, sertraline; TRAIL, tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase.

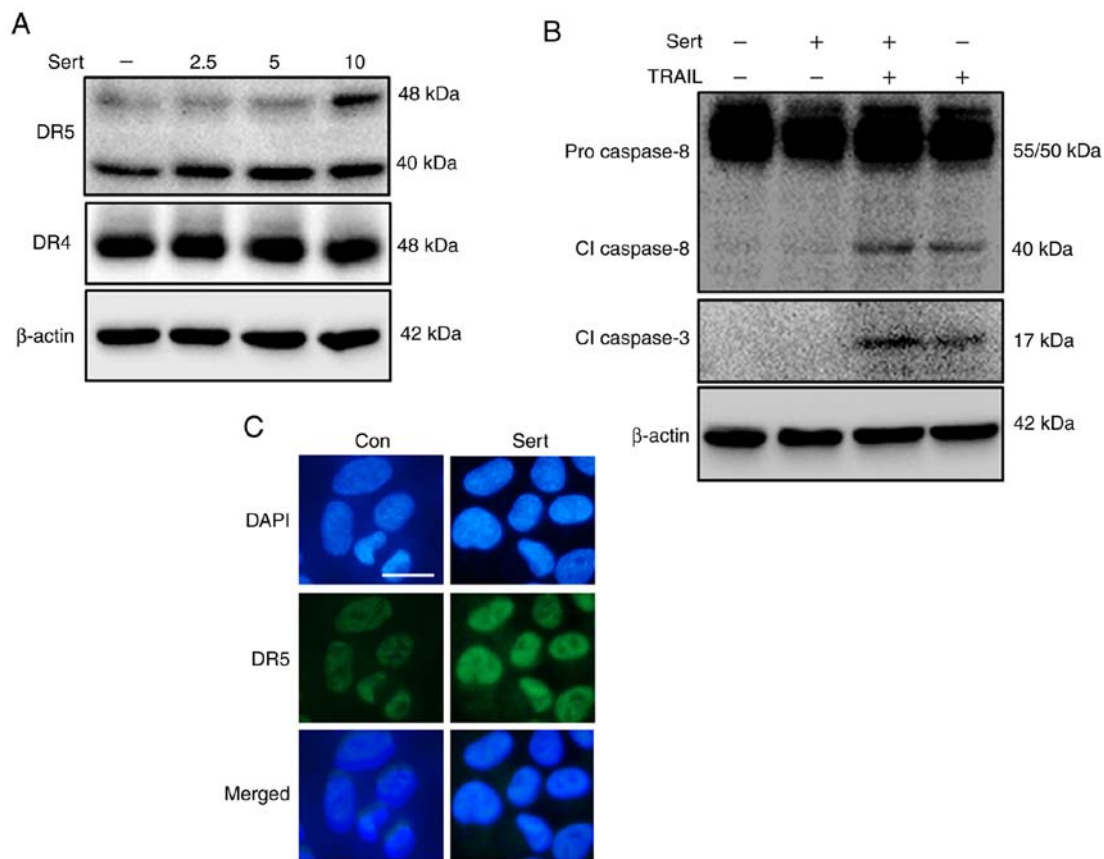


Figure 2. Sert upregulates the expression of DR5 to induce TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. A549 cells were incubated with the indicated doses of sert for 18 h. (A) Harvested cell lysates were collected and subjected to western blotting to evaluate DR5 and DR4 expression. (B) Cells were treated with sert (10 μ M) for 18 h and then exposed to TRAIL protein (100 ng/ml) for 2 h. Intracellular apoptosis regulatory proteins, cleaved caspase-8 and cleaved caspase-3, were detected by immunoblot analysis. (C) Immunocytochemistry also showed that DR5 expression was upregulated in sert-treated cells (scale bar, 50 μ m). Sert, sertraline; TRAIL, tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand; DR5, death receptor 5; DR4, death receptor 4.

indicating the inhibition of autophagic flux (Fig. 3A). Treatment with sertraline alone or in combination with TRAIL upregulated LC3-II and p62 expression compared with TRAIL treatment alone (Fig. 3B). ICC results also showed that sertraline increased the expression of p62 (Fig. 3C). The AMPK pathway is involved in stabilizing cellular energy through the control of autophagic flux via downregulation of mTOR expression (29). Sertraline inhibited phosphorylation of AMPK, resulting in the inhibition of autophagic flux (Fig. 3D). TEM revealed the inhibition of autophagic flux, as confirmed by the accumulation of autophagic vacuoles containing intracellular material in the treatment group (Fig. 3E). These findings indicated that the inhibition of AMPK phosphorylation by sertraline may result in the suppression of autophagic flux in lung cancer cells.

Sertraline induces TRAIL-mediated apoptosis of cancer cells by inhibiting autophagic flux. The well-known autophagy inhibitors chloroquine and 3-MA were used to examine the effects of sertraline-induced TRAIL-mediated apoptosis in A549 cells (Fig. 4). A549 cells were incubated with chloroquine, 3-MA and sertraline at the indicated concentrations for 18 h. Then, cells were exposed to TRAIL for an additional 2 h and 30 min. Cells were photographed to investigate any morphological changes under light microscope. Cell viability was analyzed by crystal violet staining and an MTT assay. The number of dead A549 cells increased slightly after

treatment with either TRAIL or sertraline alone. However, the combination of TRAIL and chloroquine or 3-MA notably increased cell death. Based on cellular morphology, it was observed that TRAIL with sertraline, chloroquine or 3-MA enhanced cell death compared with sertraline or TRAIL alone (Fig. 4A and B). The MTT assay showed that both autophagy inhibitors, chloroquine and 3-MA, in combination with TRAIL significantly decreased the viability of A549 cells compared with control cells (Fig. 4C). Additionally, the combination of TRAIL and chloroquine or 3-MA also enhanced LDH release compared with control cells (Fig. 4D). These results indicated that sertraline enhanced the TRAIL-mediated apoptosis of lung cancer cells by inhibiting autophagic flux.

Autophagic flux inhibition leads to the upregulation of DR5 expression and enhances sertraline-induced TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. To further explore the mechanism underlying sertraline-induced TRAIL-mediated apoptosis, autophagic flux was inhibited using autophagy inhibitors, chloroquine and 3-MA. Inhibition of autophagic flux with chloroquine and 3-MA resulted in the upregulation of DR5 expression, thereby increasing apoptosis (Fig. 5B). Cells were treated with the indicated concentration of sertraline and two autophagy inhibitors [chloroquine (10 μ M) and 3-MA (5 mM)] for 18 h. Cell lysates were collected for western blotting and it was found that sertraline and chloroquine treatment notably increased the

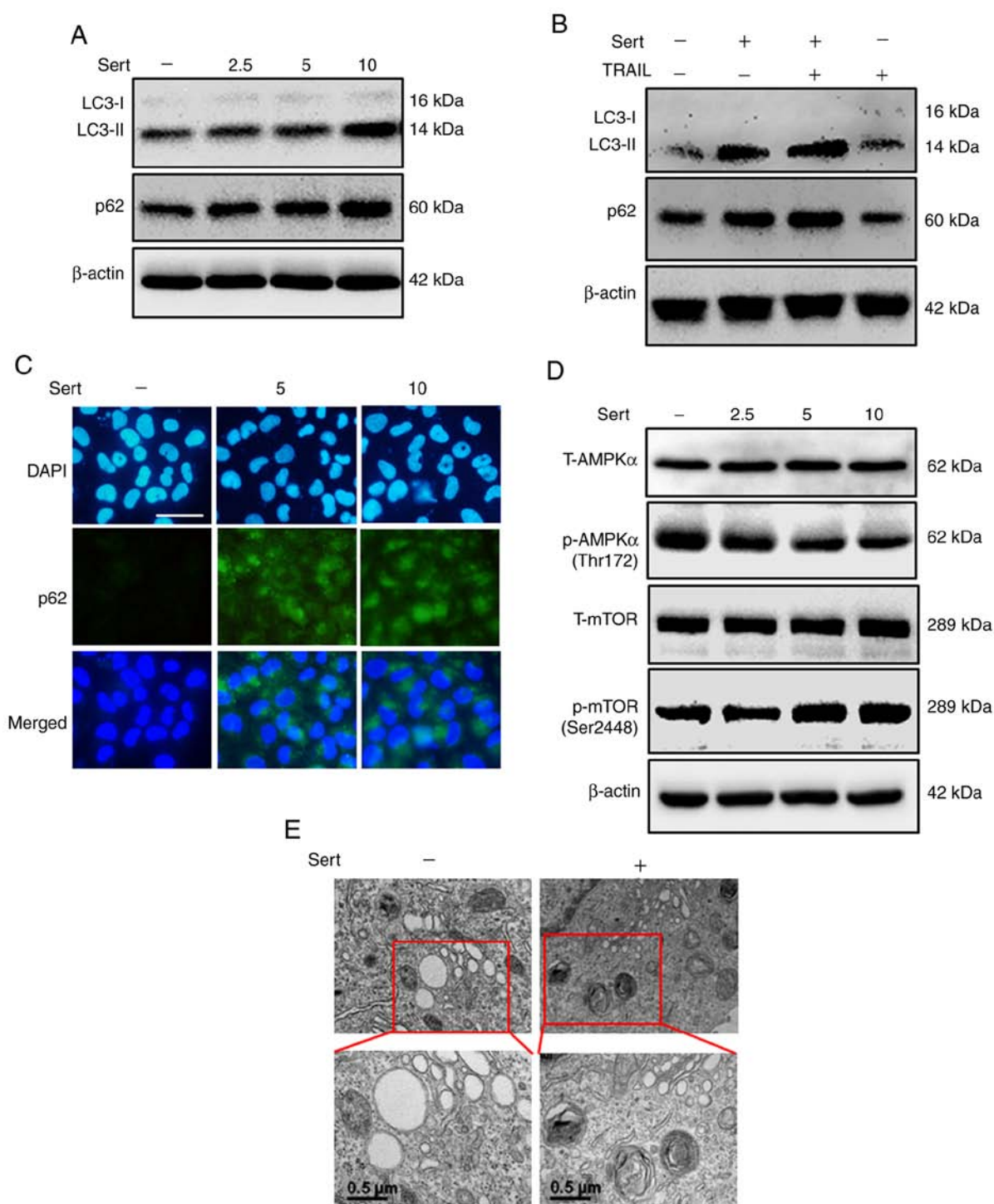


Figure 3. Sert inhibits autophagic flux via the downregulation of AMPK phosphorylation. A549 cells were incubated with the indicated doses of sert for 18 h. (A and D) LC3 conversion and p62, p-AMPKα and p-mTOR levels were evaluated by western blot analysis. (B) Sert (10 μM)-treated cells were incubated for 18 h and exposed to TRAIL protein (100 ng/ml) for 2 h. The expression levels of p62, LC3-I and -II were analyzed by western blotting. (C) The increase in the expression of p62 mediated by sert was analyzed by immunocytochemistry (scale bar, 50 μm). (E) Transmission electron microscopy results showed the accumulation of autophagosomes (Scale bar, 0.5 μm). Sert, sertraline; TRAIL, tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand; AMPK, AMP-activated protein kinase; LC3, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; T-, total protein; p-, phosphorylated; mTOR, mammalian target of rapamycin.

expression levels of p62 and LC3-II; 3-MA could also slightly increase p62 and LC3-II expression (Fig. 5A). Moreover, DR5 expression in the chloroquine or 3-MA groups was similar to that observed with sertraline treatment alone (Fig. 5B). The expression of key apoptosis indicators, cleaved caspase-8 and cleaved caspase-3, were also evaluated in the lysates of the cells treated with chloroquine, 3-MA and sertraline with

the indicated doses for 18 h, and TRAIL for 2 h. Autophagy inhibitors chloroquine and 3-MA in the presence of TRAIL could trigger the expression of cleaved caspase-8 and cleaved caspase-3 (Fig. 5C). Taken together, these findings suggested that the inhibition of autophagy may result in the upregulation of DR5 expression and sertraline-induced TRAIL-mediated apoptosis.

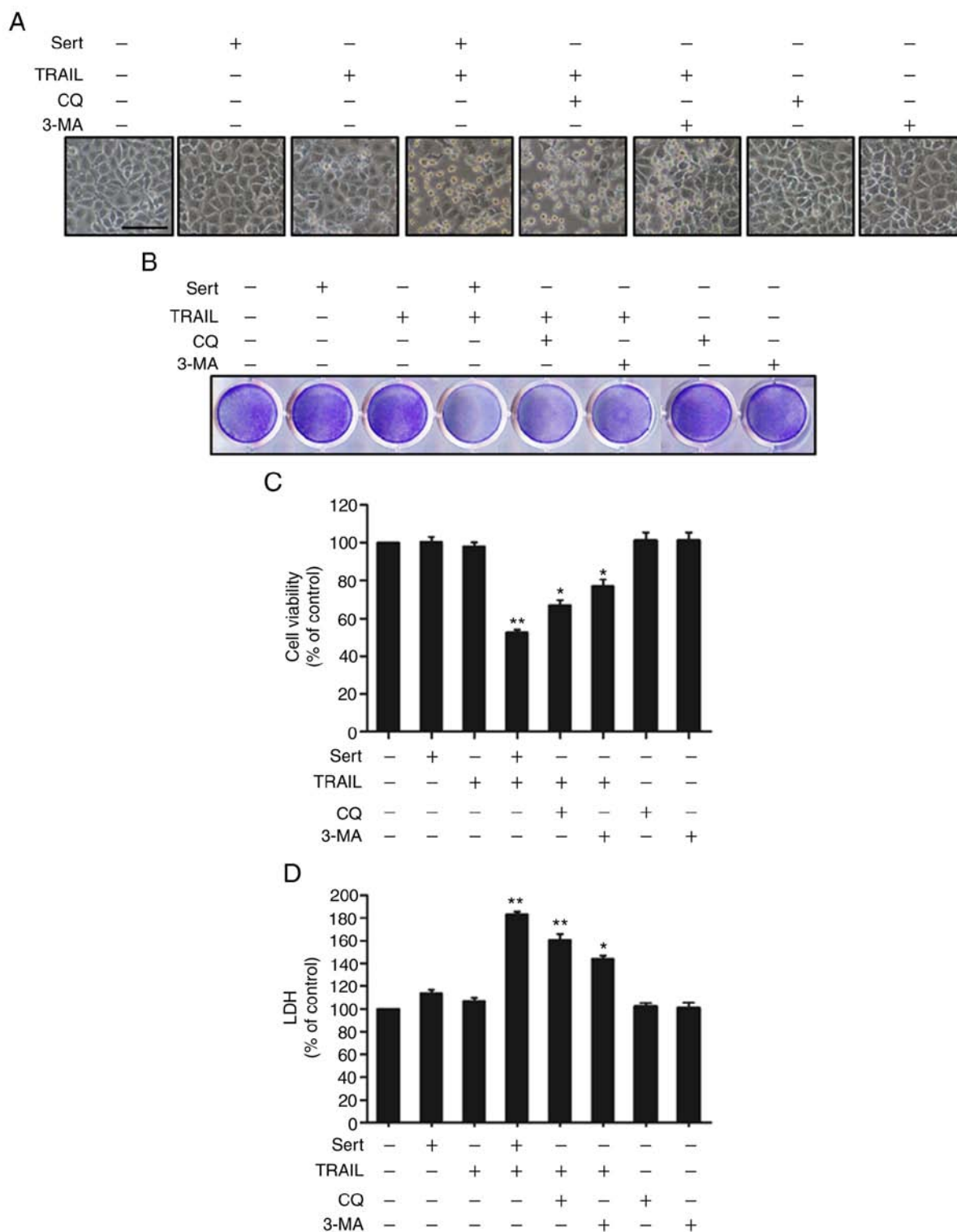


Figure 4. Sert enhances TRAIL-mediated apoptosis by inhibiting autophagic flux. Cells were preincubated with or without CQ (10 μ M), 3-MA (5 mM) and sert (10 μ M) for 18 h. Cells were then exposed to TRAIL (100 ng/ml) for 2 h and 30 min. (A) Cell morphology was captured under a light microscope (magnification, x100; scale bar, 50 μ m). (B) Crystal violet staining was performed to determine cell viability. (C) An MTT assay was performed and the cell viability result is presented as a bar graph. (D) LDH levels in the collected supernatants were analyzed. * P <0.01 and ** P <0.001 vs. untreated (control) group. Sert, sertraline; TRAIL, tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand; CQ, chloroquine; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; 3-MA, 3-methyladenine.

Silencing of DR5 expression alters sertraline-induced TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. Silencing DR5 expression using DR5 siRNA significantly altered the effect on cell viability (Fig. 6). This experiment showed that DR5 plays a key role in sertraline-induced TRAIL-mediated apoptosis of cancer cells.

After 24 h of transfection with DR5 siRNA or scramble control siRNA, cells were treated with sertraline for 18 h and then with TRAIL (100 ng/ml) for 2 h and 30 min. Cells were then subjected to viability and western blot analyses. As a result, it was found that DR5 siRNA-transfected cells blocked cell

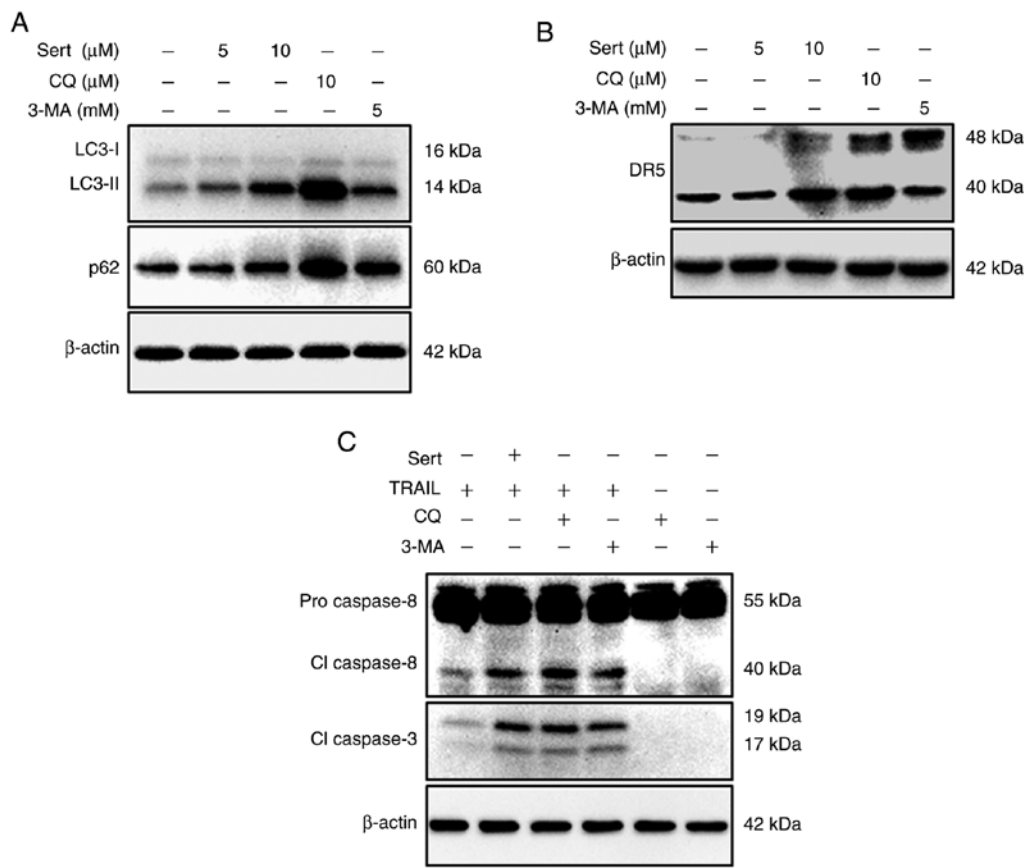


Figure 5. Autophagic flux inhibition leads to the upregulation of DR5 expression and enhances sert-induced TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. Cells were incubated with or without sertraline (10 μM), CQ (10 μM) or 3-MA (5 mM) for 18 h. (A) p62, LC3-I and -II expression was evaluated by western blotting. (B) DR5 expression was assessed by western blotting. (C) Cells were treated with or without sert 10 (μM), CQ (10 μM) or 3-MA (5 mM) for 18 h and then exposed to TRAIL (100 ng/ml) for 2 h. Western blotting was performed to evaluate the expression of cleaved caspase-8 and cleaved caspase-3. Sert, sertraline; TRAIL, tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand; CQ, chloroquine; 3-MA, 3-methyladenine; LC3-I, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; DR5, death receptor 5.

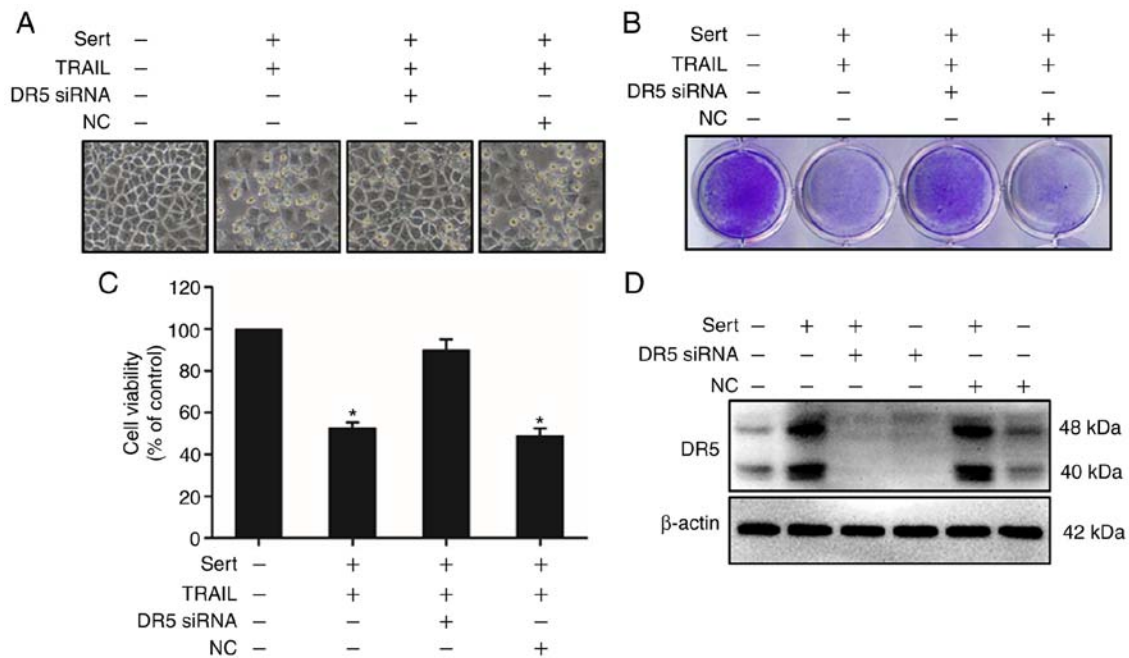


Figure 6. Blocking DR5 expression alters the effect of sert on TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. Cells were transfected with DR5 siRNA or scramble siRNA (40 nM) for 24 h and then treated with sert (10 μM) for 18 h before exposure to TRAIL protein (100 ng/ml) for 2 h and 30 min. (A) Cells were photographed and morphological variations were examined under light microscope (magnification, x100; scale bar, 50 μm). (B) Crystal violet staining was used to determine cell viability; (C) MTT assay was performed and the cell viability result is presented as a bar graph. (D) Cell lysates were collected and used for western blotting to determine the expression of DR5. *P<0.001 vs. untreated (control) group. Sert, sertraline; TRAIL, tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand; DR5, death receptor 5; siRNA, small interfering RNA; NC, negative control.

death despite co-treatment with sertraline and TRAIL. The viability of cells treated with scramble siRNA was similar to that of the cells exposed to sertraline and TRAIL co-treatment (Fig. 6A-C). Western blot analysis showed that DR5 expression was inhibited in DR5 siRNA-transfected cells compared with that in non-transfected cells. These experimental findings indicated that sertraline-mediated upregulation of DR5 plays an important role in weakening TRAIL resistance. Overall, these findings demonstrated that the induction of TRAIL-mediated apoptosis with sertraline via AMPK-mediated autophagic flux inhibition is a possible therapeutic strategy to target the TRAIL-DR5 apoptotic pathway.

Discussion

In the present study, the effect of sertraline alone and in combination with TRAIL on A549 lung cancer cells was investigated. The findings highlighted that sertraline increased the expression of DR5 via the inhibition of autophagic flux, thereby resulting in an increase in the TRAIL-induced apoptosis of A549 cells.

The treatment of patients with lung cancer using antidepressants was found to increase their survival rate, but the underlying mechanism of action is not completely understood (2). Antidepressants are commonly used in patients with cancer to release emotional stress, such as depression and dysthymia. Antidepressants, such as fluoxetine and sertraline, can help to prevent stress-induced tumor progression (30). Chronic stress decreases the antitumor immune response, thereby increasing tumor growth (31). A number of studies in animal models have shown that behavioral stress induces the rapid progression of ovarian cancer (32), pancreatic cancer (33), prostate cancer (34), breast carcinomas (35) and malignant melanomas (36). It has already been demonstrated that SSRI treatment may reduce the risk of lung cancer (37). The antitumor effects of several SSRIs in various types of cancer cells have been described. Paroxetine, an SSRI, was reported to induce the apoptotic death of human osteosarcoma cells via the activation of p38 MAPK and caspase-3 pathways (38). Fluoxetine, another SSRI, could prevent the propagation of prostate cancer cells both *in vitro* and *in vivo*, and induce apoptosis of glioma cells (39,40). In addition, SSRIs sertraline and paroxetine were demonstrated to increase the activity of caspase-3, decrease the expression of Bcl-2, and significantly reduce the viability of malignant T cells (41).

TRAIL is considered as one of the most favorable anticancer agents, given its specific action involving the induction of apoptosis in cells and stimulation of cancer cell death without affecting the functions of normal cells (42,43). Previous experiments have reported that the repetitive application of TRAIL can markedly prevent tumor growth without damaging normal cells (44,45). However, several cancer cells, including lung cancer cells, have developed resistance to the apoptotic effects of TRAIL (46). TRAIL resistance can be overcome through the use of combination therapy with efficient TRAIL-sensitizing pharmacological agents (47).

The present study demonstrated that small doses of sertraline in combination with TRAIL could notably increase the apoptosis of cancer cells. These experiments showed that lung

cancer cells (A549, HCC-15 and Calu-3) are TRAIL resistant. Furthermore, it was confirmed that sertraline in combination with TRAIL upregulated the expression of DR5, thereby promoting cancer cell death. Although TRAIL can bind to the decoy receptors DcR1 and DcR2 and soluble osteoprotegerin, only DR4 and DR5 can trigger apoptotic signals through their intracellular death domains (43). These results clarified that sertraline could attenuate TRAIL resistance and activate the apoptotic caspase cascade (Figs. 1 and 2).

Autophagy is a self-regulated mechanism in cells and is related to cell death and survival. It plays a vital role in cell survival by eliminating damaged cellular components and facilitating the degradation of misfolded or aggregated proteins (48). Autophagy supports the recycling of essential cell components to fuel bioenergetics machinery. A number of studies have suggested that the prevention of lysosomal degradation in starved cells may enhance the rate of apoptosis via the activation of death receptors (20,49). AMPK plays an important role in cellular energy homeostasis by inducing autophagy via mTOR inhibition. Downregulation of AMPK phosphorylation induces apoptotic cell death via autophagic flux inhibition (50). LC3-II is a well-known marker indicating the formation of a complete autophagosome, while p62 is involved in the lysosome- and proteasome-dependent degradation of proteins. Inhibition of autophagy results in the accumulation of cellular p62 (51). The findings of the present study suggested that sertraline increases the number of autophagosomes, as evident from the enlarged volume of LC3-II, and triggers the degradation of lysosomes, consistent with the accumulation of p62. The consequences of these two events is the inhibition of autophagic flux (Fig. 3). This study further revealed that combined treatment with TRAIL and sertraline, TRAIL and chloroquine, or TRAIL and 3-MA could increase cell viability compared with a single treatment regimen. 3-MA inhibits autophagy by preventing autophagosome formation via the suppression of PI3K, while chloroquine inhibits the autophagic flux by blocking the acidification of lysosomes (52,21). The present study also demonstrated that autophagic flux inhibition by sertraline facilitates TRAIL-induced apoptosis, as confirmed by the use of autophagy inhibitors chloroquine and 3-MA (Fig. 4) (53,54). The inhibition of autophagic flux using sertraline and autophagy inhibitors, 3-MA and chloroquine, mediated the upregulation of DR5 expression and increased TRAIL-mediated apoptotic cell death of lung cancer cells (Fig. 5). The silencing of DR5 expression using DR5 siRNA reduced TRAIL-mediated apoptosis of cancer cells (Fig. 6).

Taken together, the present results suggested that sertraline may serve as a prospective candidate to prevent TRAIL resistance, and in combination with TRAIL may be an active treatment regimen to treat lung cancer. The present findings are based on cell culture experiments. Thus, further investigations are required with an animal model. However, this study lays the foundation of future studies to determine patient-specific treatment strategies in those affected by both depression and cancer.

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Availability of data and materials

All datasets generated or analyzed during the present study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

KZ and SP designed and performed the study, and KZ, JS and SP analyzed data and wrote the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Ethical approval for the project was granted by the Institutional Review Board of The Jeonbuk National University.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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