

Inhibition of STAT3 signaling pathway by ursolic acid suppresses growth of hepatocellular carcinoma

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Abstract. The signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) has been found to be constitutively active in liver cancer. There is no STAT3 inhibitors approved to be used clinically for the treatment or prevention of liver cancer. Some dietary compounds including ursolic acid (UA) have been reported to inhibit the growth of cancer cells. However, whether UA could inhibit STAT3 phosphorylation in hepatocellular carcinoma has not been reported. The inhibitory effects of UA on STAT3 phosphorylation, along with cell viability, migration, colony formation *in vitro*, as well as tumor growth *in vivo* were examined in human liver cancer cell lines. Our data showed that UA inhibited the P-STAT3 induced by interleukin-6 (IL-6) in Hep3B liver cancer cells which express very low basal level of P-STAT3. The constitutive STAT3 phosphorylation was also inhibited by UA in HEPG2, 7721 and Huh7 human liver cancer cell lines. UA decreased the expression of downstream target genes of STAT3, such as Bcl-2, Bcl-xl and survivin in general, with difference in these cell lines. UA also suppressed cell viability, cell migration and colony formation in liver cancer cells. Furthermore, UA suppressed STAT3 phosphorylation and HEPG2 tumor growth by oral daily treatment *in vivo*. UA, which exists widely in fruits and herbs, could inhibit STAT3 activation and the growth of human liver cancer cells *in vitro* and *in vivo*. It might be a potential health care product that could be used daily for

prevention, as well as a promising candidate for chemotherapy of liver cancer.

Introduction

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the fifth most common form of cancer and the most aggressive and frequently diagnosed malignancy of the liver. HCC is responsible for more than 600,000 deaths annually in the world. The main risk factors of HCC include hepatitis B virus infection, hepatitis C virus infection, alcohol abuse and tobacco. Recent data indicate that the mortality of primary liver cancer in China is increasing (1). Surgical resection has been considered the classical treatment, but only a small proportion of patients are diagnosed in time to have the chance for surgery. Therefore, there is a critical need for effective approaches for HCC treatment, especially in intermediate-stage and end-stage.

The signal transducer and activator of transcription (STAT) protein family have been shown to play an important role in tumor cell survival and proliferation (2). Among them, constitutive activation of STAT3 has been detected in a wide number of human cancer cell lines and primary tumors, including 50% of HCC (3,4). STAT3 can be activated by certain cytokines such as interleukin-6 (IL-6) (5), leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF) (6) and interferon- α (IFN- α) (7). Among these inflammation factors inducing STAT3 phosphorylation, IL-6 is regarded as one of the most vital cytokines in the studies published in the past few years. Patients with HCC show elevated levels of IL-6 in their serum compared with those with liver cirrhosis or healthy individuals (8). The homodimerization of the IL-6 triggers a signaling cascade of phosphorylation of Janus kinases 2 (JAK2) and a downstream effector STAT3, followed by reciprocal dimerization of the Tyr705 phosphorylated STAT3 (9). Then, the STAT3 downstream target genes are activated, including Bcl-xl, Bcl-2 and survivin (10,11). It has been shown that aberrant activation of IL-6/JAK2/STAT3 signaling pathway plays an important role in pathogenesis and progress of liver cancer (12). However, there is still no JAK2/STAT3 inhibitors approved to be used clinically for the treatment or prevention of HCC.

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Abbreviations: STAT3, signal transducer and activator of transcription 3; IL-6, interleukin-6; UA, ursolic acid; JAK2, Janus kinases 2

Key words: ursolic acid, STAT3, IL-6, liver cancer, JAK2

Ursolic acid (UA) is natural triterpenoid compound found in plants, herbs and other kinds of food. It has been identified to play noteworthy role in anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective and antiallergic activities. It suppresses cell proliferation of various types of cancer, including multiple myeloma (13), colon (14), breast (15), pancreatic (16) and prostate cancer (17) by inhibiting the STAT3 signaling pathway. It has not been reported previously that UA inhibits phosphorylation of JAK2 and STAT3 in liver cancer cell lines and suppresses growth of hepatocellular carcinoma. Aberrant activation of IL-6/JAK2/STAT3 signaling pathway has been shown to play a role in pathogenesis of liver cancer, which features high malignancy and relative high resistance to chemotherapy. Due to the fact that different types of cancer may exhibit diverse resistance or sensitivity to antitumor agents, it is urgent to detect the levels of STAT3 phosphorylation and the effect of UA in liver cancer cells despite previous studies describing the effect of UA in other cancers.

Materials and methods

Human liver cancer cell lines. Human liver cancer cell lines (Hep3B, HEPG2, SSMC-7721 and Huh7) were purchased from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC; Manassas, VA, USA) and cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) high glucose supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Hyclone Laboratories, Inc., Logan, UT, USA) and 1% penicillin/streptomycin. All cancer cell lines were cultured in a humidified 37°C incubator with 95% air and 5% CO₂.

Compounds. Ursolic acid (UA) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA). It was dissolved in sterile dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) to get 20 mM stock solution for cell experiments, and stored at -20°C until use. IL-6, IFN- α and LIF were from Cell Signaling Technology (Danvers, MA, USA).

Cell viability assay. Cell viability was measured using the MTT assay. The MTT cell viability assay kits was from Promoter Biotechnology Ltd. (Wuhan, China) UA was added in cultured medium to form different concentration (0, 10, 25, 30, 40 and 50 μ M). Four liver cancer cells types (4,500/well in 96-well plates) were incubated with the medium at 37°C for 24 h with UA. Then, 10 μ l MTT solution was added to each well and liver cancer cells were cultured at 37°C. After 4 h, 100 μ l MTT formazan solution was added to each well and a further 4-h incubation followed. The optical density (OD) was measured at a wavelength of 570 nm. The treated cells viability was calculated as follows: (OD of UA group-OD of blank group/ OD of DMSO group-OD of blank group) x 100%.

Moreover, MTT was performed to determine if the effect of UA on cell migration was due to its ability to inhibit cell viability. Huh7 cells were treated with UA for 4 h, then medium with UA was removed and replaced with fresh medium for additional 36 h of incubation without UA. Then, 10 μ l MTT solution was added to each well and Huh7 cells were cultured at 37°C. After 4 h, 100 μ l MTT formazan solution was added to each well and a further 4-h incubation followed. The optical density (OD) was measured at a wavelength of 570 nm. The treated cells viability was calculated as follows: (OD of UA

group-OD of blank group/OD of DMSO group-OD of blank group) x 100%.

Colony formation. Liver cancer cells were counted and plated in 6-well cell culture plates and pretreated with different concentrations of UA for 4 h at 37°C. The cells were then washed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) twice and seeded on 10-cm plates for 14 days in culture. After that, cells were fixed with cold methanol for 15 min and stained with 0.5% crystal violet (25% methanol) at room temperature for 10 min. Finally, the plates were washed with distilled water and dried.

Wound healing assay. Liver cell lines were plated in 6-well plate (with three lines at the external bottom of each well) and cultured in DMEM/high glucose supplemented with 10% FBS (HyClone Laboratories) and 1% penicillin/streptomycin. When the cells grew to a confluence of 100%, the monolayer cells were scratched using a 10- μ l pipette tip and rinsed with PBS to remove floating cells. Then the cells were treated with varying concentrations of UA (25 and 50 μ M) or DMSO for 4 h. Images of wound closure were taken at the crossing point of lines and scratches by an inverted microscope until the wound treated with DMSO was completely closed.

Transwell assay. Cells (5x10⁴) pretreatment of UA for 4 h were suspended in 200 μ l serum-free DMEM medium and seeded into the upper chamber of each insert. Then, 600 μ l of DMEM containing 10% FBS was added to a 24-well plate. After incubation at 37°C for 24 h, the cells that migrated were fixed and stained for 30 min in a dye solution containing 0.1% crystal violet and 20% methanol.

Western blot analysis. Cancer cells were treated with UA (10, 25 and 50 μ M) or DMSO for 12 h. After the treatments, cells were collected. Cancer cells were serum-starved in media without FBS for 12 h before being treated with UA (10, 25, or 50 μ M) or DMSO for 4 h and incubated with IL-6 (50 ng/ml), LIF (25 ng/ml) or IFN- α (25 ng/ml) for 30 min. Then the cells were collected and washed with cold PBS and lysed on ice in a modified RIPA buffer (1% Triton X-100, 1% deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS) containing protease inhibitors (1 mM PMSF), subjected to SDS-PAGE. Proteins were transferred onto PVDF membrane and probed with antibodies (Cell Signaling Technology). Membranes were probed with a 1:1,000 dilution of primary antibodies (Cell Signaling Technology) against phospho-specific STAT3 (Tyrosine 705, #9131), phospho-independent STAT3 (#4904), phospho-specific STAT1 (Tyr 701, #8217), phospho-specific STAT2 (Tyr 690, #4441), phospho-independent STAT2 (#4597), phospho-specific JAK2 (Tyr 1007/1008, #3776), phospho-specific Akt (Ser473, #9271), phospho-independent Akt (#9272), phospho-specific Erk1/2 (Thr 202/Tyr 204, #9101), cleaved caspase-3 (Asp175, #9661), Bcl-2 (#2876), survivin (#2803), Bcl-x1 (#2762) and GAPDH (#2118). Phospho-independent STAT1 (#D120084) was purchased from Sangon Biotech, Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China). HRP-conjugated secondary antibodies were from Promotor Biotechnology Ltd. The specific proteins were detected using an enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) western blotting kit according to the manufacturer's instructions.

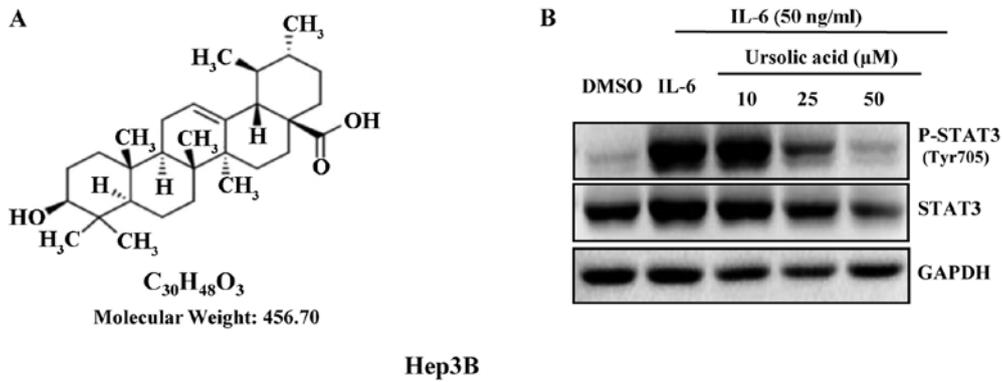


Figure 1. (A) The structure of ursolic acid (UA). (B) UA inhibited STAT3 phosphorylation induced by IL-6 in Hep3B liver cancer cell line. With pre-treatment of UA for 4 h and IL-6 (50 ng/ml) induced for another 30 min, STAT3 phosphorylation was inhibited in a dose-dependent manner.

Immunofluorescence staining. Cells were seeded on sterile glass slides and grew for 24 h. Hep3B cells were pretreated with UA for 4 h after serum-free overnight, then IL-6 was added for another 30 min. After the treatments, the cells were washed with ice-cold PBS buffer, and were fixed with ice-cold methanol at room temperature for 15 min. After three washings with ice-cold PBS buffer, the cells were permeabilized and blocked with PBS buffer containing 0.1% Triton X-100 and 0.5% normal goat serum at room temperature for at least 1 h. Then the cells were probed with rabbit antibody to phosphorylated STAT3 (1:50 dilution) at 4°C overnight. After the overnight incubation, the cells were washed with PBS buffer containing 0.1% Tween-20. The cells were incubated with Cy3-conjugated anti-rabbit secondary antibody (1:100; Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Inc., West Grove, PA, USA) at room temperature for 1 h. Cells were incubated for 5 min at room temperature with DAPI (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA, USA) to stain nuclei and observed using an inverted fluorescence microscope.

Mouse xenograft tumor model. All animal studies were conducted in accordance with the standard procedures approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Tongji Hospital, Huazhong University of Science and Technology. Known as a classic liver cancer xenograft model, human liver cancer cell line, HEPG2 (10^7 cells in 100 μ l of sterile PBS and Matrigel), were injected subcutaneously into the right flank region of mice (4-6 weeks of age, 18-22 g). After tumor development, the mice were then randomized into two groups: i) DMSO as vehicle control; and ii) 60 mg/kg UA (~1.2 mg of UA powder dissolved in a 100 μ l of mixture of 10 μ l DMSO and 90 μ l sterile water, ~2.6 μ mol UA in 100 μ l). Each mouse was given daily ~100 μ l mixture. Vehicle and UA groups were orally treated once daily for consecutive 15 days. Tumor growth was determined by measuring the length (L) and width (W) of the tumor every other day with a caliper. In addition, tumor volume was calculated on the basis of the following formula: volume = $(\pi/6) \times L \times W^2$. The mice were sacrificed after 15 days of treatment. On the 15th day, the body weight of mice was measured. The tumors were harvested after mice were euthanized. We took images of the tumors and measured the weight of tumors. Then tumors were stored at -80°C. Tumor tissue homogenates were lysed and separated by

SDS-PAGE. The expression of STAT3, its downstream target genes Bcl-2 and cleaved caspase-3 in xenograft tumors was examined by western blot assay. A portion of tumor tissues were fixed by using formalin and embedded in paraffin. The expression of P-STAT3 (Tyr 705) and Bcl-2 was also examined by immunohistochemistry (IHC) staining. TUNEL (terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick end labeling) assay was used to detect apoptosis in xenograft tumors.

Statistical analysis. The data are presented as the mean \pm SD for at least three independent experiments. Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS software (version 13.0). The significant differences between any of the two groups were evaluated by one-way analysis of ANOVA. Statistical significance was defined as $P < 0.05$.

Results

Ursolic acid inhibits STAT3 phosphorylation induced by IL-6 in Hep3B liver cancer cells. The structure of UA is shown in Fig. 1A. IL-6 is a growth factor and induces STAT3 phosphorylation (18). UA inhibited STAT3 phosphorylation induced by IL-6 (50 ng/ml) in a dose-dependent manner in Hep3B cells. There was marked inhibition of phosphorylation of STAT3 with UA (50 μ M) for 4 h, but less significantly on STAT3 (Fig. 1B).

Ursolic acid does not inhibit the phosphorylation of STAT3 induced by LIF, but inhibits the phosphorylation of STAT1, STAT2 and STAT3 induced by IFN- α in Hep3B liver cancer cells. Members of STATs family including STAT1 to STAT6 are found in many kinds of cells and tissues as important mediators of cytokine signaling. LIF is expressed in HCC but less than IL-6, activating STAT3 pathway in liver cancer cells (19). As a member of the type I IFN family IFN- α affects intracellular signaling through the Jak/Stat pathway. In HCC, IFN- α can induce activation of STAT1 (20), STAT2 (21) and STAT3 (7). Our results showed that UA did not inhibit the phosphorylation of STAT3 and total STAT3 induced by LIF (Fig. 2A). But it could inhibit the STAT1, STAT2 and STAT3 phosphorylation induced by IFN- α in Hep3B liver cancer cell line and had a less significant effect on STAT1, STAT2 and STAT3 (Fig. 2B).

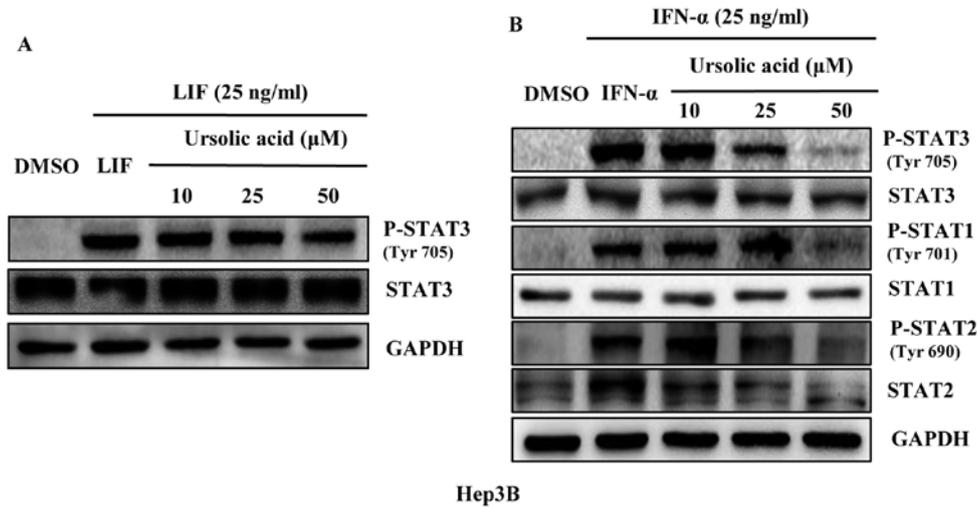


Figure 2. Ursolic acid (UA) does not affect the phosphorylation of STAT3 induced by LIF, but inhibits phosphorylation of STAT3 induced by IFN- α , also inhibits other STAT phosphorylation, including STAT1 and STAT2 induced by IFN- α . (A) UA could not inhibit the phosphorylation of STAT3 at Tyr705 induced by LIF (25 ng/ml), (B) but inhibited the phosphorylation of STAT1 at Tyr701, STAT2 at Tyr690 and STAT3 at Tyr705 induced by IFN- α (25 ng/ml).

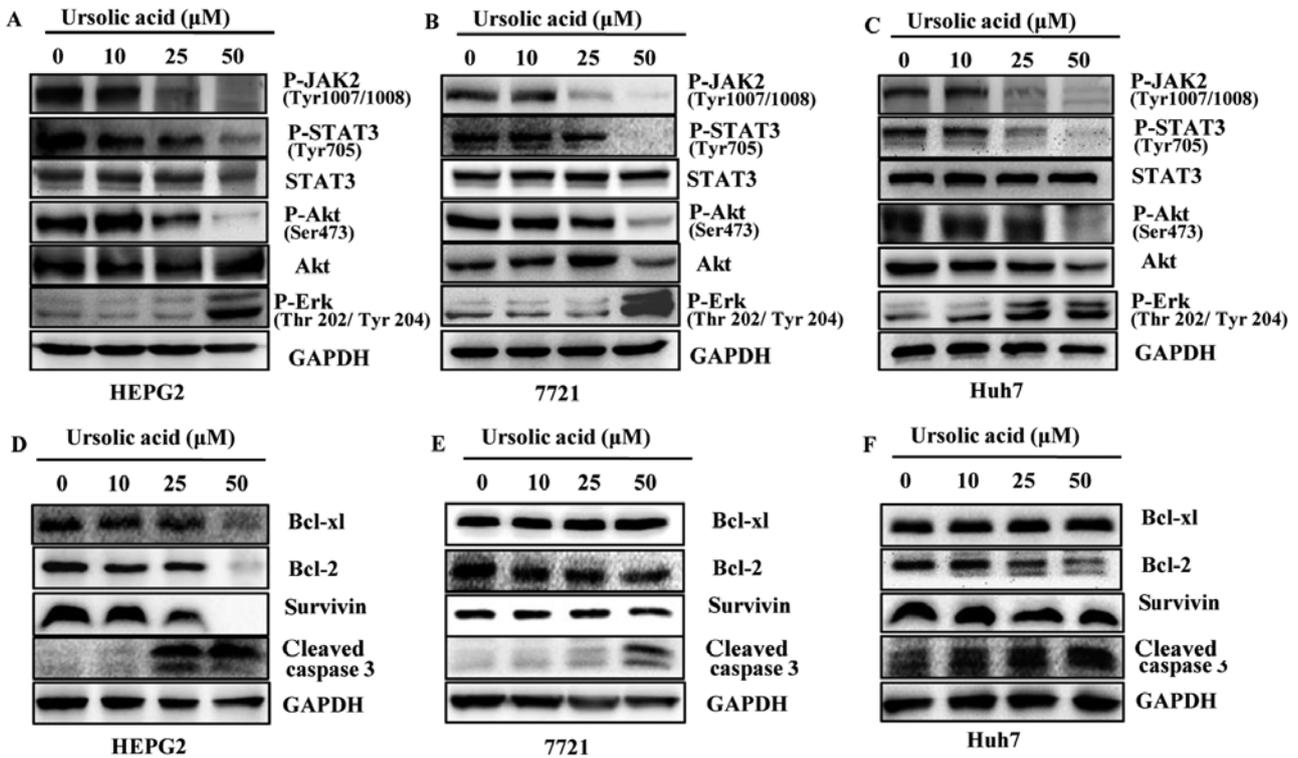


Figure 3. Ursolic acid (UA) inhibits constitutive phosphorylation of JAK2 and STAT3 in liver cancer cell lines. With the treatment of UA for 12 h, phosphorylation of JAK2 and STAT3 were tested by western blot analysis. (A-C) The phosphorylation of JAK2 and STAT3 was inhibited by UA in HEPG2, 7721 and Huh7 liver cancer cells. UA inhibited Akt phosphorylation and induced Erk phosphorylation in liver cancer cell lines. Under the same conditions, Akt phosphorylation was completely inhibited by UA at 50 μ M. But P-Erk was induced in a concentration-dependent manner in HEPG2, 7721 and Huh7 cells. (D-F) Cleavage of caspase-3 was increased by UA. The level of survivin, Bcl-2 and Bcl-xl after treatment of UA was different in HEPG2, 7721 and Huh7 liver cancer cell lines. Bcl-2 expression was reduced in the Huh7 and HEPG2 cell line while Bcl-xl and survivin expression were markedly reduced in the HEPG2 cells. In 7721 cells, neither Bcl-xl, nor Bcl-2 or survivin showed reduced expression. Based on the results, it was possible that different liver cancer cells responded differently to UA.

Ursolic acid inhibits JAK2 and STAT3 phosphorylation in HEPG2, 7721 and Huh7 cancer cells. UA inhibited constitutive STAT3 phosphorylation in HEPG2, 7721 and Huh7 liver cancer cell lines in a dose-dependent manner but less significantly on the levels of total STAT3 (Fig. 3A-C). STAT3

has been reported to be activated by JAK2 (9). In our results, UA inhibited phosphorylation of JAK2 in a dose-dependent manner in HEPG2, 7721 and Huh7 liver cancer cells. The level of survivin, Bcl-2 and Bcl-xl after treatment of UA was different in HEPG2, 7721 and Huh7 liver cancer cells. Bcl-2

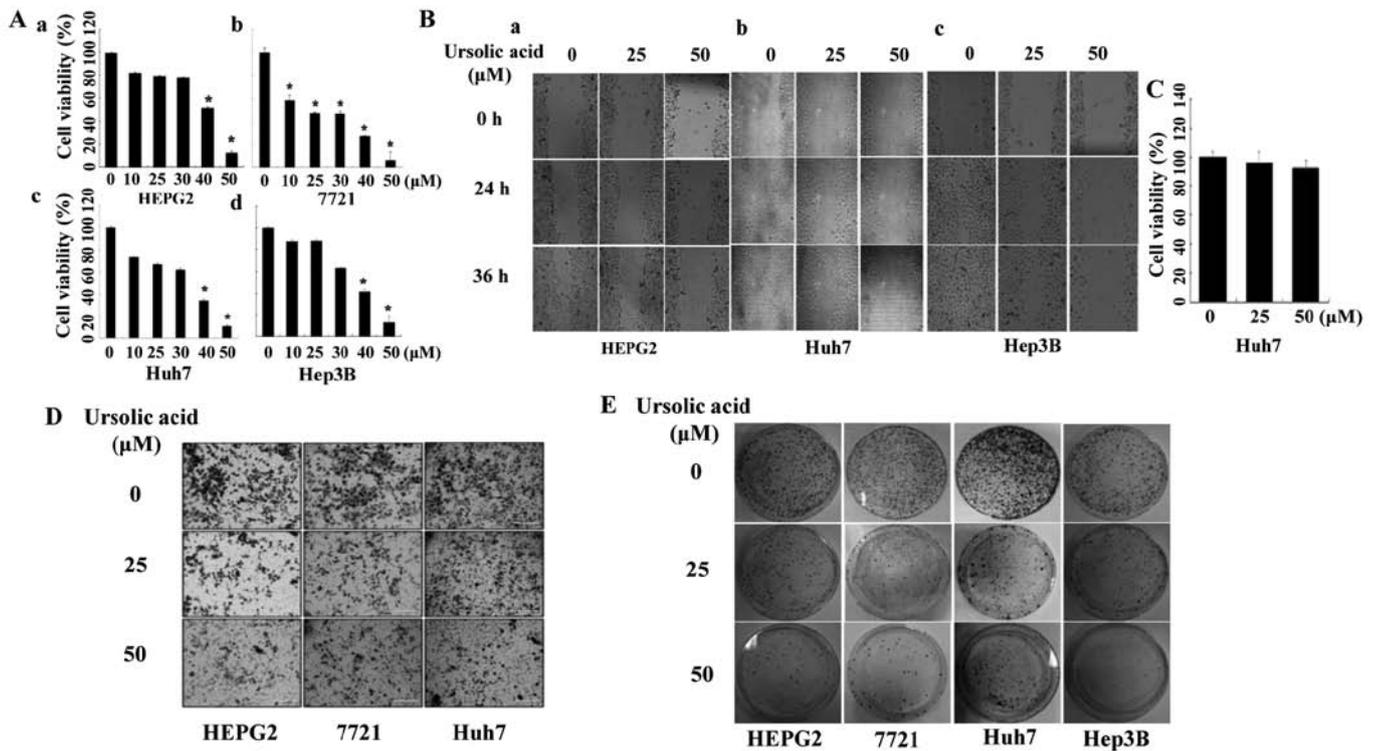


Figure 4. Ursolic acid (UA) inhibits the viability of liver cancer cells. (A) MTT assay showed that the viability of liver cancer cells was inhibited with the treatment of UA for 24 h in HEPG2 (A-a), 7721 (A-b), Huh7 (A-c) and Hep3B (A-d) liver cancer cells ($P < 0.05$). (B) UA inhibited wound-healing assay in HEPG2 (B-a), Huh7 (B-b) and Hep3B (B-c) cancer cells. (C) MTT assay showed that UA did not significantly inhibit the cell viability of Huh7 at the same dosages and time-points used in the migration assay. Thus, the ability of UA to inhibit cell migration may not be due to its ability to inhibit cell viability. (D) Transwell assay was applied to determine effect of UA on cell invasive ability in HEPG2, 7721 and Huh7 cell lines. It showed that UA (50 μM) could significantly inhibit cell invasion in HEPG2, 7721 and Huh7 liver cancer cell lines. Cell colony formation was investigated after treatment with UA for 4 h. (E) UA suppressed the colony formation of HEPG2, 7721, Huh7 and Hep3B liver cancer cell lines.

expression was reduced in the Huh7 and HEPG2 cells while Bcl-x1 and survivin expression were only markedly reduced in the HEPG2 cell line. In 7721 cells, neither Bcl-x1, nor Bcl-2 or survivin showed reduced expression (Fig. 3D-F). Based on the results, it was possible that different liver cancer cells responded differently to UA. We also detected other signaling pathways such as Akt and Erk. As shown in Fig. 3A-C, we demonstrated that UA inhibited the phosphorylation of Akt at Ser473 and less significantly on Akt. UA also increased expression levels of cleaved caspase-3 (Fig. 3D-F). The levels of P-Erk were increased after UA treatment in a dose-dependent manner in liver cancer cells as shown in Fig. 3A-C.

Ursolic acid inhibits cell viability. Our data showed that UA also inhibited the cell viability of four liver cancer cell lines (Fig. 4A). Cell viability of HEPG2 (A-a), 7721 (A-b) and Huh7 (A-c) liver cancer cells was decreased by 50 μM of UA treatment, with a similar effect on Hep3B (A-d) cells ($P < 0.05$).

Ursolic acid inhibits cell migration and invasion in liver cancer cells. We next evaluated the effect of UA on cell migration by wound healing assay in liver cancer cells. As shown in Fig. 4B, UA suppressed cell migration in a dose-dependent manner in HEPG2 (B-a), Huh7 (B-b) and Hep3B (B-c). MTT assay was carried out to determine if the effect of UA on cell

migration was due to its ability to inhibit cell viability. The time-points (4 h with UA and incubation for additional 36 h without UA) were also used in the wound healing assay. The ability of UA to inhibit cell migration did not seem to be due to an inhibition of cell viability (Fig. 4C). Transwell assay was performed to determine the effect of UA on cell invasion in HEPG2, 7721 and Huh7 cancer cells. It showed that UA (50 μM) could significantly inhibit cell invasion in cell lines mentioned here (Fig. 4D).

UA inhibits the colony formation in liver cancer cells. We also investigated the effect of UA on cell colony formation. The results showed that UA markedly inhibited the colony formation in HEPG2, 7721, Huh7 and Hep3B liver cancer cell lines (Fig. 4E).

UA inhibits STAT3 activation in the nucleus in Hep3B liver cancer cells. In Hep3B cells treated with IL-6, STAT3 was activated in the nucleus. Pre-treated with UA at 25 μM for 4 h, cells were then induced by IL-6 (50 ng/ml) for another 30 min and P-STAT3 was detected by immunofluorescence staining. These results indicated that P-STAT3 induced by IL-6 in nucleus could be inhibited by UA in Hep3B cells (Fig. 5).

Ursolic acid suppresses tumor growth in HEPG2 mouse xenograft model in vivo. HEPG2 xenograft experiments

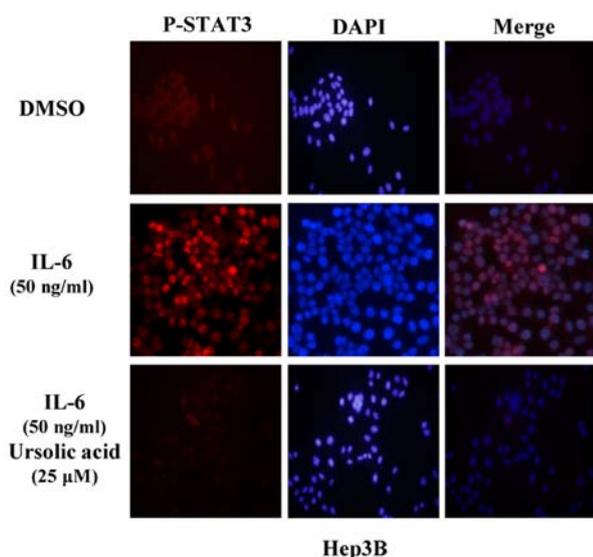


Figure 5. Ursolic acid (UA) inhibits STAT3 activation in nucleus induced by IL-6 in Hep3B cancer cells. In Hep3B cells treated with IL-6, STAT3 was activated in the nucleus. Pre-treated with UA at 25 μ M for 4 h, cells were induced by IL-6 (50 ng/ml) for another 30 min and P-STAT3 was detected by immunofluorescence staining. P-STAT3 induced by IL-6 in the nucleus was inhibited by UA in Hep3B cells.

were performed to explore whether UA could inhibit tumor growth *in vivo* (22). As shown in Fig. 6A, the tumor volume of mice given daily 60 mg/kg UA was decreased compared with vehicle group, measured by caliper every other day. After mice were euthanized, we isolated tumor tissue as shown in Fig. 6B. The tumor weight of UA group was significantly lower than that of vehicle group, accompanied by decreased percent of tumor/body weight (Fig. 6C; $P < 0.05$). Over the course of treatment, body weight was shown in Fig. 6D. UA inhibited STAT3 phosphorylation, decreased Bcl-2 and induced cleavage of caspase-3 in xenografts (Fig. 6E). In addition, UA also inhibited STAT3 phosphorylation, decreased the expression of Bcl-2 as shown by IHC staining and induced apoptosis by using TUNEL assay in xenograft tumors (Fig. 6F). These results suggested that UA inhibited P-STAT3 and suppressed tumor growth in mice, indicating that UA might be a potent compound in suppressing tumor growth *in vivo*.

Discussion

There are studies on the inhibition of STAT3 phosphorylation (both constitutive and IL-6 induced) by UA in myeloma (13), colon cancer (14) and prostate cancer cells (16). As is known, liver cancer features high malignancy and rapid progress, in addition to its relatively high resistance to chemotherapy. It has been reported that elevated level of IL-6 was expressed in serum of patients with HCC compared with healthy individuals (8), and different types of cancer exhibit different resistance and sensitivity to antitumor agents. However, it has not been reported previously that UA inhibits phosphorylation of JAK2 and STAT3 in liver cancer cell lines and suppresses growth of hepatocellular carcinoma, in which aberrant activation of IL-6/JAK2/STAT3 signaling pathway plays an important role in pathogenesis and progress. In the present study, we demonstrated that UA decreased JAK2 and STAT3

phosphorylation in liver cancer cell lines, and inhibited cell viability, cell migration and colony formation. Moreover, UA inhibited tumor growth in HEPG2 liver cancer xenograft mice. Thus, UA may have potential as therapeutic agent for liver cancer. In addition, our results showed that UA could inhibit STAT3 phosphorylation induced by IL-6, and also inhibit P-STAT1, 2, 3 induced by IFN- α in Hep3B. However, UA did not affect P-STAT3 induced by LIF. It suggested that the inhibitory effects of UA on P-STAT3 induced by diverse stimuli were different, which were possibly linked to different binding targets of IL-6, LIF and IFN- α . Leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF) is a pleiotropic factor belonging to the IL-6 superfamily of cytokines. It is also expressed in HCC but less than IL-6. LIF can activate STAT3 pathway in liver cancer cells (19). Interferon- α (IFN- α) is a member of the type I IFN family known for their antiviral activity (23). In HCC, the activation of STAT1 pathway via IFN- α might have inhibitory effect of hepatocellular carcinoma (20). IFN- α can also induce oncogenic signaling of STAT3 (7) and STAT2 (21). Although IL-6, LIF and IFN- α induce STAT3 activation, their receptor and binding targets are totally different. It has been reported that IL-6 induces homodimerization of gp130 by 32F6 (5), LIF leads to heterodimerization of gp130 with the LIF receptor (LIFR) by B-R3 (6). The IFN- α receptor consists of two subunits, IFN- α R1 and IFN- α R2, which form a heterodimer upon IFN- α stimulation (20). The effect of UA on P-STAT3 induced by LIF or IFN- α has not been reported before. Our data suggested that UA had different effects on STAT3 activation induced by different cytokines, indicating that UA might bind different residues of the different receptors of IL-6, LIF and IFN- α . These might be helpful to find the exact mechanism or molecular target by which UA inhibits STAT3 phosphorylation in our future studies. UA might be used as a leading compound to develop new IL-6/gp130 inhibitors with higher selectivity and potency. As mentioned above, UA might also inhibit the activation of other STATs *in vitro*, which might have opposite effects on tumor growth. However, our *in vivo* experiments revealed that UA suppressed growth in a xenograft model as shown in Fig. 6.

Furthermore, we also detected other signaling pathways such as Erk and Akt. The Erk signaling pathway can be activated in response to a diverse range of extracellular stimuli including mitogens and cytokines (24). Akt plays a critical role in cell survival and apoptosis of liver cancer (25). Our results showed that UA inhibited the phosphorylation of Akt at Ser473. The levels of P-Erk were increased after treatment of UA in a dose-dependent manner in liver cancer cells. UA is a natural compound and may play a role in various signaling pathways including Akt and Erk besides STAT3. In this study, UA inhibited P-JAK2 and P-STAT3 at a concentration as low as 25 μ M, but inhibited P-Akt at 50 μ M. Thus, our results showed that UA inhibited P-Akt, but inhibited P-STAT3 more markedly, while increased P-Erk. Our data suggested that inhibition of STAT3 phosphorylation is one of the mechanism that participated in inhibitory effect of UA in liver cancer cell lines.

In our previous study, we examined the effect of UA on HCT116 and SW480 (human colon cancer cells). UA could inhibit P-STAT3 activation and cell viability significantly at 25 μ M in HCT116 and SW480 cells (14). In human multiple

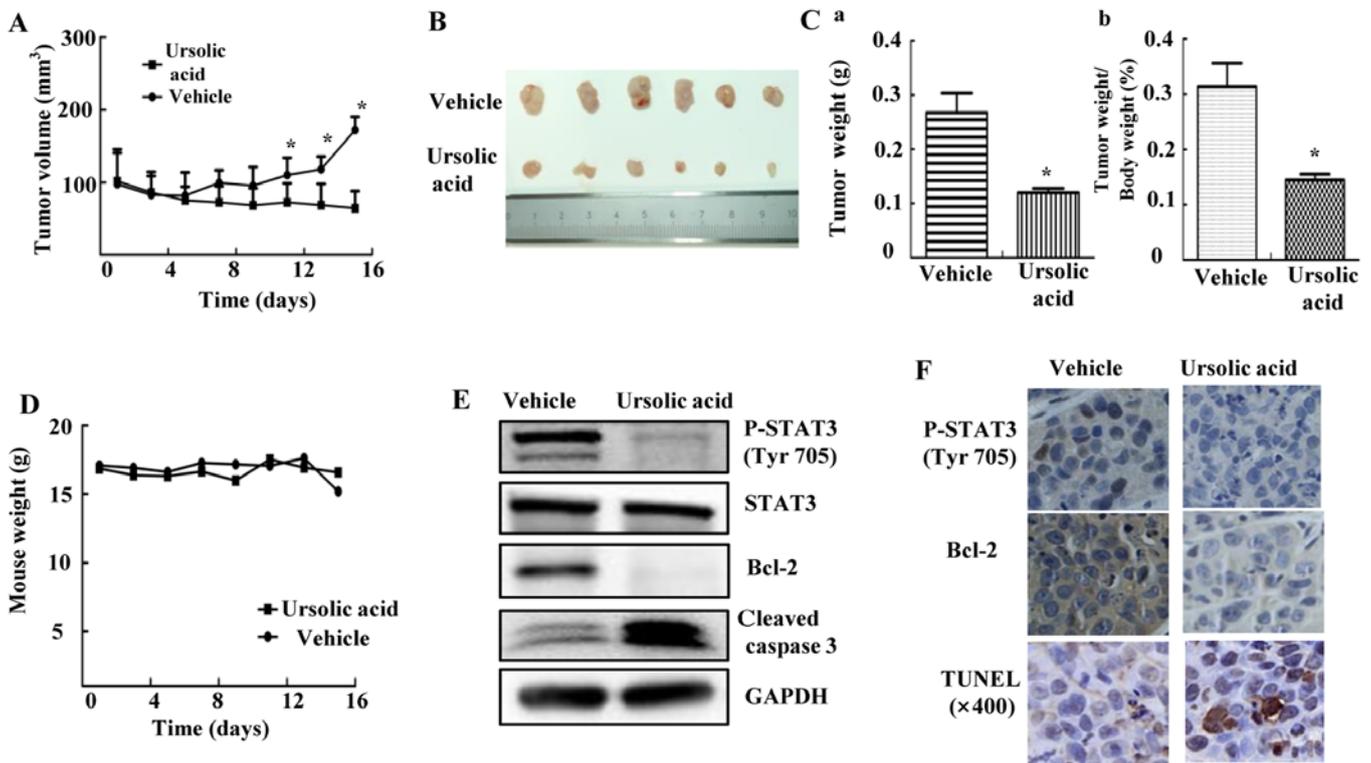


Figure 6. Ursolic acid (UA) inhibits tumor growth of HEPG2 liver cancer cells *in vivo*. (A) UA decreased tumor volume compared with vehicle group. (B) After mice were euthanized, we isolated tumor tissue. (C) The tumor weight and the percent of tumor/body weight of UA group were significant lower than that of vehicle group. (D) Body weights over the course of treatment. (E) UA inhibited P-STAT3 and Bcl-2, but not total STAT3, and induced caspase-3 cleavage in xenograft tumor model *in vivo*. (F) UA also inhibited STAT3 phosphorylation, decreased the expression of Bcl-2 as shown by IHC staining and induced apoptosis by TUNEL. (*P<0.05).

myeloma, UA inhibited P-STAT3 activation in U266 cells and cell viability in U266, MM1.S and RPMI 8826 at 25 μ M (13). In human pancreatic cancer, UA inhibited cell growth and proliferation at 20 μ M in AsPC-1, MIA PaCa-2 and Panc-28 (16). Our results showed that STAT3 phosphorylation could be inhibited at 25 μ M which was higher than other reported cancer cells, suggesting liver cancer cells might be more malignant and more severely resistant to UA than other cancer cells. It is of interest to note that the level of survivin, Bcl-2 and Bcl-x1 after treatment of UA was different in HEPG2, 7721 and Huh7 liver cancer cells. Bcl-2 expression was reduced in the Huh7 and HEPG2 cell line while Bcl-x1 and survivin expression were only markedly reduced in the HEPG2 cell line. In 7721 cells, neither Bcl-x1, nor Bcl-2 or survivin showed reduced expression. Based on the results, it was possible that different liver cancer cell lines responded differently to UA. In this study, we did not design experiments to explore the different effect of UA on different liver cancer cell lines, but it does have the potential to become a novel point in our future studies.

Ursolic acid is a pentacyclic triterpenoid compound in the form of free acid, which widely exists in apple peels, herb medicines and many other edible plants. Our data showed that UA inhibited constitutively activated STAT3 and Akt in HCC cell lines. We also found that UA suppressed tumor growth in HEPG2 liver cancer xenograft mice. Thus, UA has the potential to be used clinically as a candidate for liver cancer therapy with relatively low toxicity and strong biological stability

compared to other artificial designed compounds. In addition, UA might be used to prevent the initiation of HCC. Because it is extracted from natural plants and fruits, such as apples, loquat and olive, people might take UA in their daily lives to reduce the risk of HCC. Also in our results, the mice treated with DMSO were not as strong as UA treated group, which suggested the protecting effect of UA. In conclusion, pure UA might be developed as a health care product to prevent liver cancer in future.

In summary, we found that UA, a natural compound from some plants and fruits, could suppress STAT3 phosphorylation, cell viability *in vitro* and xenograft tumor growth *in vivo* in HCC. The safety of UA, as natural food ingredient, can be preserved to be advantage for clinical treatment. UA is a plant-derived agent and can be modified to design new inhibitors as antitumor compounds with better cellular permeability or bioavailability and less side-effects. UA as well as its analogues might be developed to meet the current FDA standards for future clinical testing.

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