

Antitumoral effect of Ocoxin, a natural compound-containing nutritional supplement, in small cell lung cancer

ELENA DÍAZ-RODRÍGUEZ¹, EDUARDO SANZ² and ATANASIO PANDIELLA¹

¹Institute of Molecular and Cellular Cancer Biology, Cancer Research Institute of Salamanca (CSIC), 37007 Salamanca; ²Catalysis, S.L., 28016 Madrid, Spain

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Abstract. Lung cancer is the most frequently diagnosed neoplasia and represents the leading cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide. Due to this fact, efforts to improve patient survival through the introduction of novel therapies, as well as preventive actions, are urgently required. Considering this scenario, the antitumoral action of the composite formulation Ocoxin[®] oral solution (OOS), that contains several antitumoral compounds including antioxidants, was tested in small cell lung cancer (SCLC) *in vitro* and *in vivo* preclinical models. OOS exhibited anti-SCLC action that was both time and dose dependent. *In vivo* OOS decreased the growth of tumors implanted in mice without showing signs of toxicity. The antitumoral effect was due to inhibition of cell proliferation and increased cell death. Genomic and biochemical analyses indicated that OOS augmented p27 and decreased the functioning of several routes involved in cell proliferation. In addition, OOS caused cell death by activation of caspases. Importantly, OOS favored the action of several standard of care drugs used in the SCLC clinic. Our results suggest that OOS has antitumoral action on SCLC, and could be used to supplement the action of drugs commonly used to treat this type of tumor.

Introduction

Worldwide, the number of diagnosed lung cancer cases amounts to 1.8 million every year. In fact, globally, this is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths (1). Small cell lung cancer (SCLC) accounts for ~15-17% of such lung cancers and is clearly related to cigarette smoking since nearly all SCLC patients were or are active smokers (2). This lung cancer subtype is an aggressive malignancy associated with a poor patient prognosis, with a 5-year survival rate at diagnosis

rarely exceeding 15% (3,4). Between 75 and 80% of patients suffer from metastatic disease at the time of diagnosis. For this reason, few patients may benefit from curative surgery (4). On the other hand, in the advanced setting, conventional treatment includes combinations of different chemotherapeutic agents such as cisplatin, carboplatin, etoposide, irinotecan, topotecan, doxorubicin, adriamycin or cyclophosphamide (4). Nonetheless, a significant clinical challenge is the extremely frequent development of multi-drug resistance, which makes the chemotherapy ineffective after some time.

During the last few years, evidence has accumulated in regards to the increased antitumoral effect of administering conventional chemotherapy in combination with several antioxidants (5,6). Moreover, natural products may be useful anticancer agents. For example, the green tea polyphenol epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) has been shown in different studies to prevent cancer (7), including lung cancer (8-11). Specifically in regards to SCLC, EGCG has been demonstrated to induce cytotoxicity by the reduction of telomerase activity (12). In addition, DNA fragmentation and apoptosis as well as cell cycle arrest in the S phase were observed. These preclinical *in vitro* data point to the potential use of EGCG in the treatment of SCLC patients.

Ocoxin[®] oral solution (OOS) is a nutritional supplement whose formulation includes several compounds with anti-cancer activity, including EGCG (13), vitamin B6, vitamin C, or cinnamic acid (6,14,15). In addition, OOS contains glycyrrhizinic acid, which exhibits anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects (16). Given such composition, OOS is currently being investigated in clinical trials as part of the treatment of several types of cancer, demonstrating, to date, an improvement in the quality of life of such patients (17,18). Moreover, several recent studies have investigated the potential antitumor effect of OOS on different tumor models, including HER2-positive breast cancer (13), acute myeloid leukemia (19) and hepatocellular carcinoma (20). In all these models, OOS exhibited clear antitumor properties both *in vitro* and *in vivo* in xenograft mouse models. At the mechanistic level, OOS seemed to induce a general delay of cell cycle progression. In fact, in breast cancer as well as in AML models, cell cycle blockage seems to be mediated by the increase in the cell cycle inhibitor p27 (13,19).

Based on these precedents, the effects of OOS on preclinical models of SCLC were explored. The potential antiproliferative

Correspondence to: Dr Atanasio Pandiella, Institute of Molecular and Cellular Cancer Biology-CIC, Campus Miguel de Unamuno s/n, 37007 Salamanca, Spain
E-mail: atanasio@usal.es

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action of this formulation was initially assessed *in vitro* using two different SCLC cell lines alone and in combination with other conventional antitumoral drugs. Its *in vivo* action was analyzed using a xenograft model that showed a reduction in tumor growth in animals that received OOS. Finally, the mechanisms responsible for such decrease were examined both *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

Materials and methods

Reagents and antibodies. Cell culture media, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT), hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA). Fetal bovine serum (FBS) and antibiotics were from Life Technologies (Carlsbad, CA, USA) and Immobilon P (PVDF) membranes from Millipore (Billerica, MA, USA). OOS was provided by Catalysis, S.L. (Madrid, Spain). Its formulation included per 50 ml of solution: L-glycine 1,000 mg, glucosamine sulfate 1,000 mg, L-arginine 320 mg, L-cysteine 102 mg, licorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.) 100 mg, vitamin C (L-ascorbic acid) 60 mg, water, zinc sulfate 40 mg, green tea extract (*Camellia sinensis* L. Kuntze) 12.5 mg, vitamin B5 (D-calcium pantothenate) 6 mg, vitamin B6 (pyridoxine hydrochloride) 2 mg, manganese sulfate 2 mg, cinnamon extract (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume) 1.5 mg, folic acid (pteroylmonoglutamic acid) 200 µg, vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin) 1 µg, acidulant (malic acid) and preservative (sodium methylparaben). Other generic chemicals were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Roche Biochemicals (Basel, Switzerland) or Merck (Darmstadt, Germany).

The origins of the different antibodies used in the western blot analyses were as follows: the anti-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) (sc-166574, mouse monoclonal, used at 1:10,000) and the anti-PARP (sc-8007, mouse monoclonal, 1:5,000) antibodies were purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA, USA); the anti-Rb (#554136, mouse monoclonal, 1:1,000) and anti-caspase-3 (#610323, rabbit polyclonal, 1:5,000) from BD Biosciences (Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) and the anti-p27 (#3686, rabbit polyclonal, 1:5,000), anti-caspase-8 (#9746, mouse monoclonal, 1:1,000), anti-caspase-9 (#9502, rabbit polyclonal, 1:1,000), anti-caspase-7 (#9492, rabbit polyclonal, 1:1,000), anti-cleaved caspase-3 (#9664, rabbit polyclonal, 1:1,000) and anti-bid (#2002, rabbit polyclonal, 1:1,000) from Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. (Danvers, MA, USA). The horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies (goat anti-rabbit, 170-6515, 1:20,000 and goat anti-mouse 170-6516, 1:10,000) were from Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc. (Hercules, CA, USA).

Cell culture, protein extraction and western blotting (WB). SCLC cell lines were grown in RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 10% FBS and antibiotics. Cells were cultured at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere in the presence of 5% CO₂-95% air. The two SCLC cell lines used in this study have already been described (21-23) and were generously provided by Dr Clementi (CNR Center of Cytopharmacology, Milan, Italy). Furthermore, GLC-8 cells were initially isolated from a tumor biopsy of an SCLC (22), while DMS 92 cells came from a bone marrow metastasis of an SCLC (21).

To prepare for protein purification, cells were harvested by centrifugation, washed in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and lysed in ice-cold lysis buffer (24). Protein quantification, sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and WB analysis were performed as previously described (24).

Cell cycle and BrDU incorporation assay. For cell cycle analysis by flow cytometry, ethanol-fixed cells were stained with 5 µg/ml propidium iodide (PI) and 250 µg DNase-free RNase. A total of 50,000 cells were acquired in the PI gate by using a BD Accuri™ C6 flow cytometer and the C6 (version 1.0.264.21) software (BD Biosciences).

To measure bromodeoxyuridine (BrDU) incorporation, the Cell Proliferation ELISA, BrdU (colorimetric) kit (Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany) was used following the manufacturer's instructions. Data were acquired using a BioTek Synergy 4 reader with Gen5 1.05 software (both from BioTek Instruments, Inc., Winooski, VT, USA).

Assessment of cell death and cell proliferation. For analysis of apoptotic cell death, GLC-8 cells were treated for 48 h with OOS diluted 1:25 in culture media or left untreated (control), resuspended in binding buffer (10 mM HEPES, 140 mM NaCl, 2.5 nM CaCl₂, pH 7.4) containing 5 µl Annexin V-FITC (BD Biosciences) and 5 µl 50 µg/ml PI, and stained at room temperature for 15 min. A total of 50,000 cells were acquired using the BD Accuri™ C6 flow cytometer (BD Biosciences) as previously described.

Cell proliferation of SCLC cells was examined using a modified MTT metabolization assay (19). At least three wells were analyzed for each condition, and the results are presented as the mean ± SD of a representative experiment repeated at least twice.

In vivo experiments. For the animal studies, 12 7-week-old female athymic mice (CB17-SCID) were purchased from Charles River Laboratories (Wilmington, MA, USA) and maintained in pathogen-free housing at our Institutional Animal Care Facility. Animal experiments were performed according to the institutional guidelines and protocol approved by the Ethics Committee of CSIC-Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca, Spain). One week later, 6x10⁶ GLC-8 cells resuspended in 50 µl of RPMI-1640 and 50 µl of Matrigel were subcutaneously injected into the right caudal flank of each animal. When tumors became palpable, mice were randomized into two groups (n=6 per group), that were administered vehicle alone (control group) or 100 µl OOS per mouse (20 g). Treatments were administered for 31 days with a daily schedule (Monday to Friday) by oral gavage. Mice were weighed and tumors measured twice a week with a digital caliper (Proinsa, Vitoria, Spain). Tumor volumes were calculated using the following formula: $V = (L/2) \times (W/2)^2 \times 4/3 \times \pi$, where V, volume (cubic mm); L, length (mm); and W, width (mm). At the time of sacrifice, tumor tissue was resected and part of the tumor was immediately frozen at -80°C. Another part was fixed in formalin for further analyses.

Histological and immunohistochemical (IHC) analyses. Representative tumor areas were fixed in formalin, paraffin-embedded, cut in 2- to 3-µm sections, and either stained with

H&E or prepared for IHC, that was performed as previously described (19). Thus, two cell conditioning periods of 8 min at 95°C and 4 min at 100°C on a hot plate using Tris-EDTA (pH 8.0) buffer were performed on previously dewaxed formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections. Sections were then incubated with the 1:50 dilution of an anti-Ki-67 antibody (clon SP6; Master Diagnostica, Granada, Spain) and the staining was performed with the IHC 3,3'-diaminobenzidine (DAB) system (Ventana Medical Systems, Tucson, AZ, USA). For TUNEL staining, the *In Situ* Cell Death Detection kit (Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany) was used, and counterstained with 4',6-diamino-2-phenylindole. Results were evaluated in a manner blinded to the clinicopathological and molecular data. The number and intensity of immunoreactive cells were evaluated in at least 10 randomly selected fields. These procedures were conducted by independent personnel of the pathology unit of our center. Conflict measurements were solved by consensus.

RNA isolation, cDNA synthesis and microarray hybridization and analysis. After thawing, tumors were excised and lysed in TRIzol reagent (Life Technologies), according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, tumors were homogenized (Dispomix; L&M Biotech, Holly Springs, NC, USA) and incubated in TRIzol solution for 2 min at room temperature, before the addition of chloroform. Tubes were vigorously shaken and the different phases were separated by centrifugation at 18,000 x g and 4°C for 15 min. The upper, aqueous phase was recovered and the RNA present was precipitated with isopropyl alcohol. Once washed in 70% ethanol, the resultant RNA was column-purified (RNeasy Mini kit; Qiagen, Inc., Valencia, CA, USA) and its integrity was assessed (Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer; Agilent Technologies, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, USA). Biotinylated complementary RNA was then synthesized (Enzo Life Sciences, Inc., Farmingdale, NY, USA) and hybridized to human Clarion™ S GeneChip oligonucleotide arrays (Affymetrix; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Quantitation of fluorescence intensities of probesets was conducted using the GenArray Scanner (Hewlett Packard). Unprocessed files were normalized using the RMA algorithm implemented in the Affymetrix Expression Console (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Differentially expressed genes were identified using significant analysis of microarrays, selecting all genes with a value of $Q \leq 0.05$.

Statistical analysis. Each condition was analyzed in triplicate or quadruplicate and data are presented as the mean \pm SD of an experiment that was repeated at least three times. Comparisons of continuous variables between two groups were performed using two-sided Student's t-test. Differences were considered to be statistically significant when P-values were < 0.05 .

Results

Effect of OOS on the proliferation of SCLC cell lines. The *in vitro* action of OOS was evaluated in the SCLC cell lines GLC-8 and DMS 92. With this purpose, cells were grown in the presence of increasing doses of OOS diluted in the culture medium and their proliferation was evaluated using MTT metabolization assays performed at different days of treat-

ment. OOS decreased MTT metabolization in these cells in a time- and dose-dependent manner (Fig. 1A and C). The IC_{50} values determined for GLC-8 cells after 4 days and DMS 92 cells after 6 days of treatment were a 1:86 dilution and a 1:60 dilution, respectively (Fig. 1B and D).

Effect of OOS in combination with standard of care SCLC treatments. In most of the cases, the success of antitumor therapies is based on the combination of different agents. For this reason, we aimed to ascertain whether the combination of OOS with drugs commonly used in the SCLC clinic could improve their antitumor effect. Thus, GLC-8 cells were treated for 2 days with OOS alone (diluted 1:100 in regular media), or in combination with vincristine (VCR, 5 nM), docetaxel (TXT, 5 nM) or cisplatin (2 or 20 μ M). The combination of OOS with this latter compound did not exhibit a superior antiproliferative effect to the one observed for each of the individual treatments (data not shown). In the case of VCR or TXT, the combinations were more effective for inhibiting MTT metabolization than the independent treatment with any of the agents (Fig. 1E and F). In fact, when the combination index (CI) of OOS and VCR was calculated using Calcsyn software (Biosoft, Cambridge, UK) an additive effect of both drugs was demonstrated (CI between 0.9 and 0.96, data not shown).

In vivo efficacy of OOS in SCLC murine models. Given the antitumoral action of OOS *in vitro*, we explored whether this effect could also be observed *in vivo*. With this aim, we used a xenograft murine model to determine the effect of OOS treatment once the tumors were already established. CB17-SCID athymic mice were injected with GLC-8 cells and when tumors were palpable and had correctly been engrafted and started to grow, the animals were randomized into two different groups that were orally treated with water (control) or 100 μ l OOS per 20 g of animal weight (OOS). Initially, tumors included in the two groups had a similar volume (209.3 \pm 17.2 vs. 206.1 \pm 16 mm³, mean \pm SEM, respectively). Tumoral sizes were measured twice a week for a total time period of 31 days. After 14 days of oral treatment with OOS, a significant decrease in the growth of the tumors was observed ($p=0.027$) (Fig. 2A). Nonetheless, such differences increased along the time of treatment. Thus, at the end of the experiment, the mean tumor volume of the control mice was 2,402.6 \pm 223.6 mm³, as compared with 1,197 \pm 144.4 mm³ for the group treated with OOS ($p=0.003$) (Fig. 2A). The mean body weight of the control or treated mice did not substantially change throughout the duration of the experiment (Fig. 2B), indicative of good tolerability to OOS in our experimental conditions.

Mechanism of action of OOS on SCLC cells. The mechanisms leading to the *in vitro* reduction of MTT metabolization were next analyzed. We proposed that such a reduction could be due to an increase in cell death, reduced cell cycle progression or a combination of both. Thus, the capability of OOS to induce apoptotic cell death was assessed. GLC-8 cells were treated for 24 h with OOS diluted at 1:25 in culture medium and apoptotic cell death was determined by double staining with Annexin V and PI. A slight increase in the percentage of cells stained by

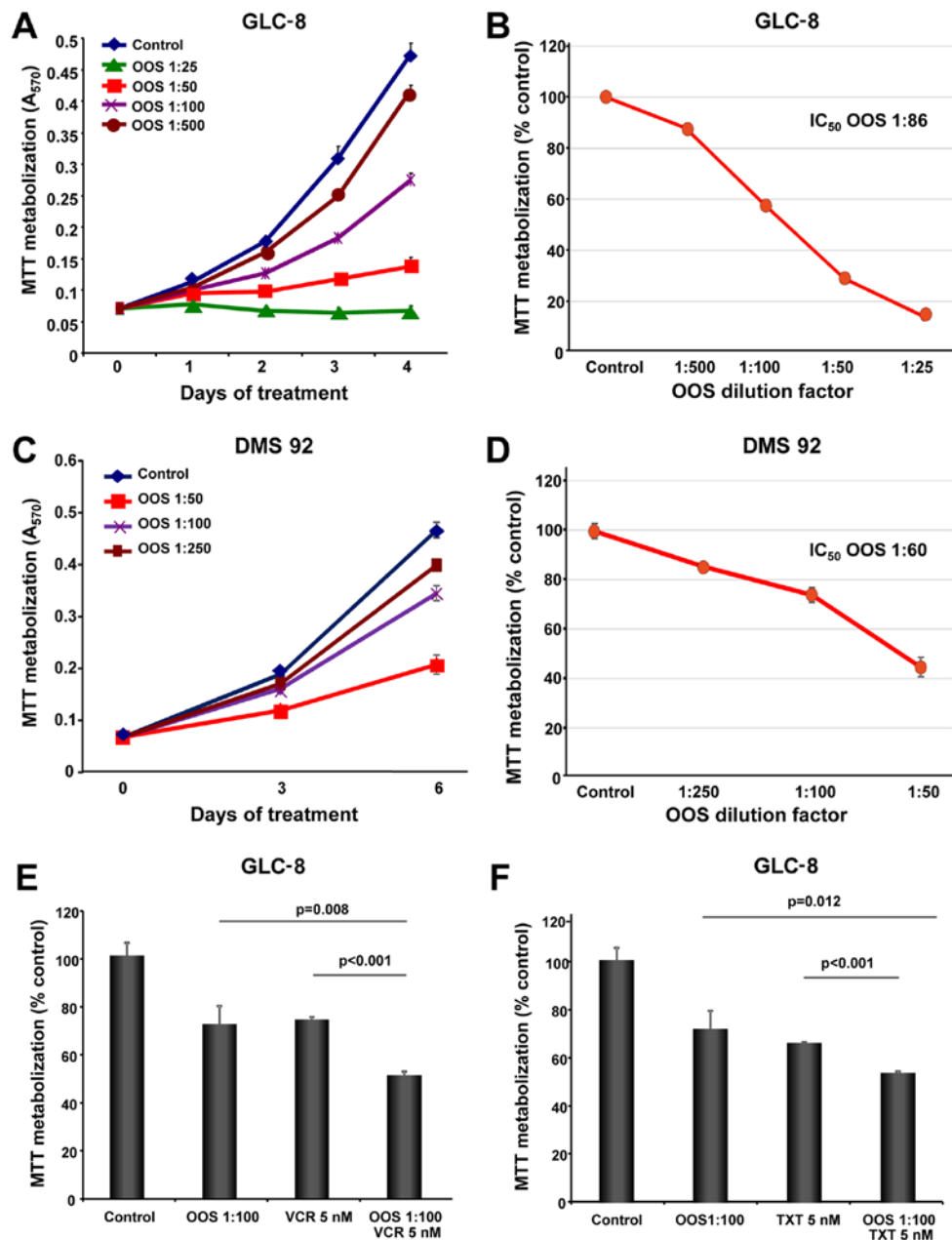


Figure 1. Efficacy of OOS on SCLC cells *in vitro*. (A) Dose-dependent effect of OOS on the proliferation of GLC-8 cells was assessed *in vitro*. Cells were incubated with OOS at the indicated dilution factors and MTT metabolization was measured as indicated. (B) Calculation of the IC₅₀ of OOS. Mean absorbance values of the untreated samples were considered as 100% and the mean values were referred to the control value. (C and D) Similarly, dose-dependent effect of OOS on DMS 92 cells was determined (C) and the IC₅₀ value was calculated (D). (E and F) The effect of OOS alone (1:100) or in combination with vincristine [VCR 5 nM (E)] or docetaxel [TXT 5 nM (F)] were determined by MTT assays. The mean absorbance values of the untreated samples were considered as 100%. Data are represented as mean \pm SD of quadruplicates of an experiment that was repeated at least twice. OOS, Ocoxin® oral solution; SCLC, small cell lung cancer; IC₅₀, half maximal inhibitory concentration.

both Annexin V and PI was observed after OOS treatment (control, 16.7% vs. OOS-treated, 32.0%) (Fig. 3A). Analysis of the total viable vs. non-viable population confirmed the induction of cell death by OOS (Fig. 3B). Moreover, when the levels of the cleavage of several proteins involved in apoptosis such as PARP or different caspases were determined by western blotting, a clear induction of their proteolytic processing indicative of activation was detected, especially at dilutions of OOS of 1:25 (Fig. 3C).

We next investigated whether OOS could induce changes in cell cycle progression. Cells were treated with OOS and cytometrically analyzed after PI staining of the DNA. In

those conditions, treatment with OOS resulted in an increase in the G₀/G₁ population, increasing from 74.8 to 88.5%. Consequently, there was a concomitant decrease in the percentage of cells in the G₂/M (from 14.1 to 7.2%) or S phases (from 11.1 to 4.3%) following treatment with OOS (Fig. 3D). The capability of OOS to interfere with DNA synthesis was evaluated using an alternative technique that allows the quantification of cells progressing through S phase by the measure of its BrdU incorporation. With this assay, a reduction in the S phase population was demonstrated (Fig. 3E), pointing to a slowdown in cell cycle progression as part of the mechanism of action of OOS.

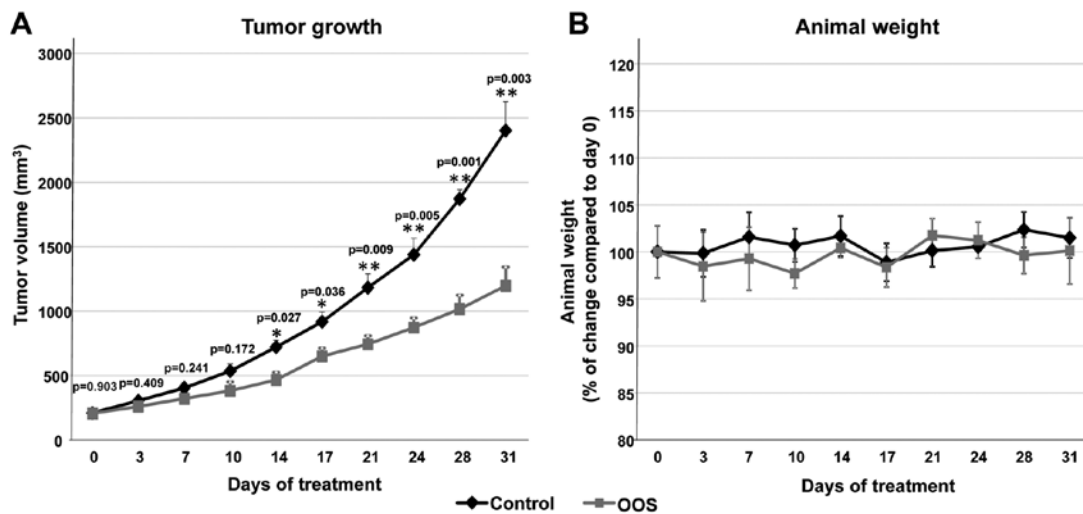


Figure 2. Efficacy of OOS on SCLC models *in vivo*. (A) OOS interferes with tumor growth. Female CBI7-SCID athymic mice were injected with 6×10^6 GLC-8 cells. When tumors became palpable and maintained growth, they were randomized to different groups and were orally treated 5 days per week (Monday to Friday) with 100 μ l OOS/animal or vehicle alone (water), and tumor volumes were measured twice a week. Data are represented as mean tumor volume \pm SEM of the animals in each group. (B) Effect of OOS on animal weight. Statistical significant differences are shown ($p < 0.05$). OOS, Ocoxin[®] oral solution; SCLC, small cell lung cancer.

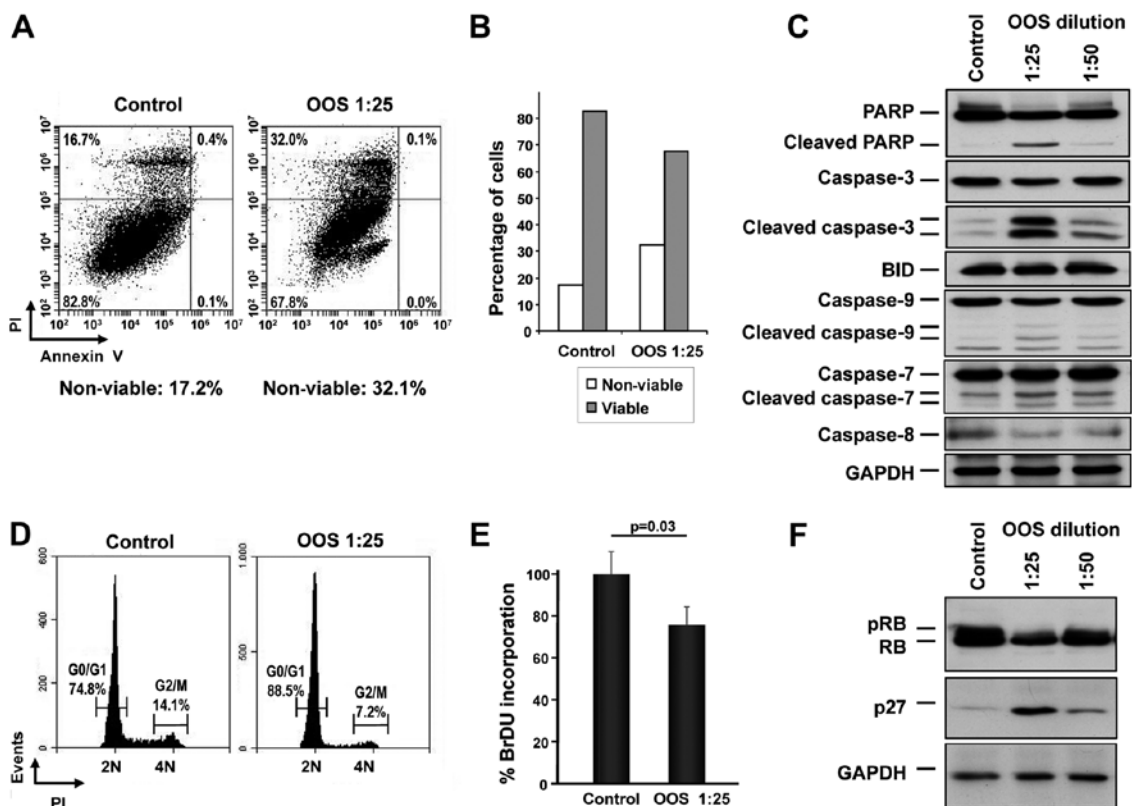


Figure 3. OOS induces cell death as well as cell cycle retardation *in vitro*. (A) GLC-8 cells were treated for 24 h with OOS (1:25), harvested and stained with Annexin V and PI to determine apoptotic cell death. (B) Representation of the viable and non-viable populations of the experiment shown in (A). (C) Quantification of the levels of apoptosis-related proteins after OOS treatment. GLC-8 cells were treated with OOS as in (A) and the levels of the indicated proteins were analyzed by conventional WB. (D) Cell cycle profile of the OOS-treated cells. GLC-8 cells were treated as in (A), harvested, fixed and the DNA content of the living cells was determined by PI staining. (E) OOS treatment caused a decrease in the percentage of cells in the S phase. To measure that population, GLC-8 cells were treated for 24 h with OOS at 1:25 and then incubated in the presence of BrDU for another 3 h. BrDU incorporation was measured using a colorimetric assay as described and normalized to that of the untreated controls. (F) Action of OOS on p27 and retinoblastoma protein (RB) protein levels. GLC-8 cells were treated for 24 h with OOS (1:25 and 1:50 dilution) and cell extracts were prepared to analyze p27 and RB by WB. GAPDH was used as a loading control. OOS, Ocoxin[®] oral solution; WB, western blotting; PI, propidium iodide.

The cell cycle effects of OOS in other cellular models seems to be mediated by an increase in the cell cycle inhibi-

tory protein p27 (13,19). To explore whether such a mechanism of action could as well participate in the effect of OOS on

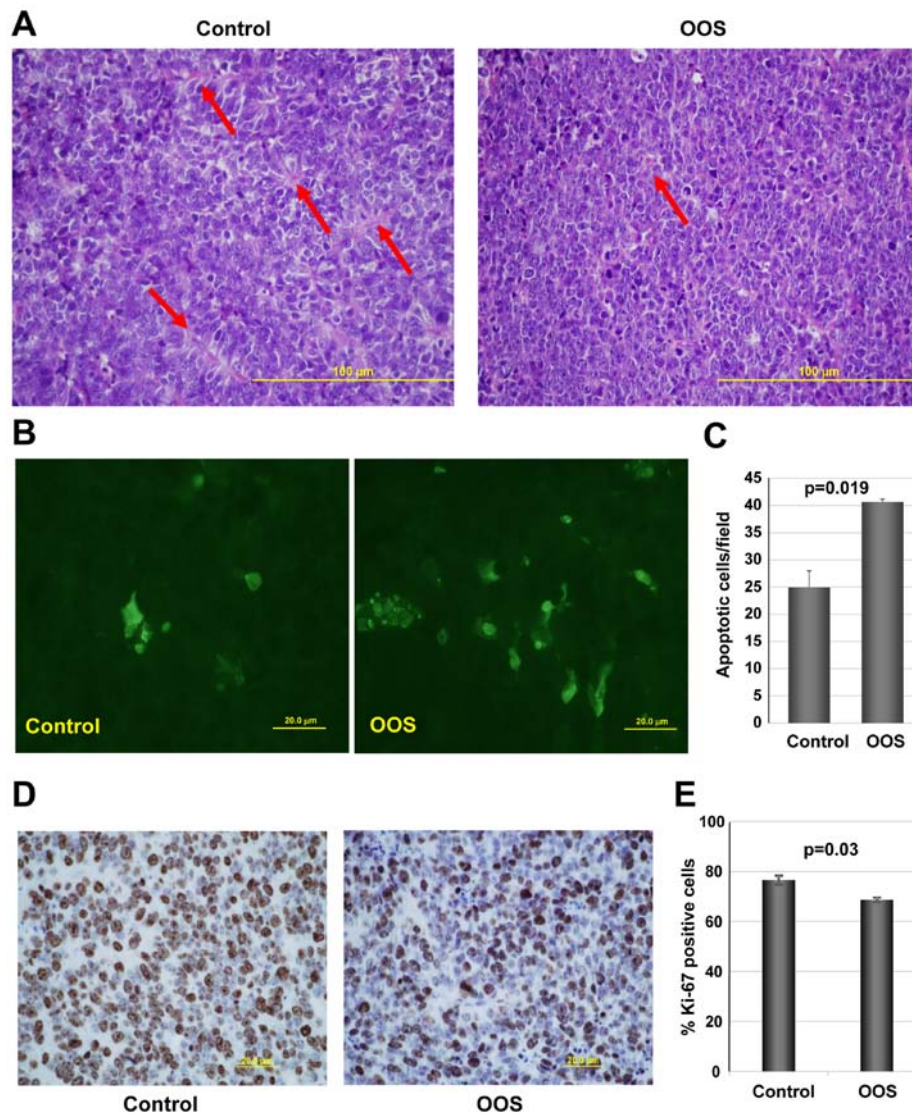


Figure 4. OOS induces an increase in cell death and a decrease in proliferation *in vivo*. At the time of sacrifice, part of the tumors from animals shown in Fig. 2 were fixed and included in paraffin for further analysis. (A) H&E staining of control (left panel) or OOS-treated (right panel) tumors. (B) OOS treatment causes an increase in intratumoral apoptotic cell death. For each experimental condition, two tumors were randomly processed for IHC analysis and apoptotic cells were detected by TUNEL staining. Images of representative fields stained for this marker are shown. (C) The number of apoptotic cells per field was quantified for each condition and its mean number \pm SD is shown in the graph. (D) To establish the proliferative status of the tumors, Ki-67 marker was used and images of representative fields stained for Ki-67 are presented. (E) Quantification of the percentage of Ki-67-positive cells from (D). Statistical significant differences are shown ($p < 0.05$). OOS, Ocoxin[®] oral solution.

SCLC cells, p27 protein levels were determined by western blotting both in control untreated cells or after 24 h of treatment with 1:25 or 1:50 dilutions of OOS. When a dilution factor of 1:25 was used, a clear increase in the p27 level was observed (Fig. 3F). Moreover, this increase was correlated with a decrease in the phosphorylation and total levels of the retinoblastoma protein (pRB and RB, respectively) (Fig. 3F).

Effect of OOS on cell proliferation and apoptosis *in vivo*.

We next investigated the potential mechanisms leading to the decrease in tumor growth observed in OOS-treated animals, when compared to the untreated controls. We first evaluated the general tumor aspects after H&E staining. Independently of whether the animal received treatment or not, the tumoral masses dissected from the animals presented a large central apoptotic/necrotic area that extended to up to 60% of the tumor (data not shown). Tumor cells were in general poorly

differentiated, with a high mitotic index. Additionally, control tumors seemed to be better vascularized than OOS-treated ones. In fact, control tumors seemed to be more pseudo-glandular than the treated ones (arrows in Fig. 4A). In line with this, tumors from animals which received OOS exhibited a more compact aspect (Fig. 4A).

We next evaluated the level of apoptotic cells in the control and OOS-treated animals. While, as mentioned above, when observed under a microscope the central apoptotic/necrotic area observed was similar in both experimental conditions, in OOS-treated tumors more apoptotic regions within non-necrotic tissue could be observed. Analysis of apoptotic cell death after TUNEL staining technique showed that tumors from the OOS-treated animals contained a larger number of apoptotic cells than tumors from untreated animals (Fig. 4B). Moreover, quantitative analyses of the TUNEL-stained tumors corroborated that the number of apoptotic cells detected per

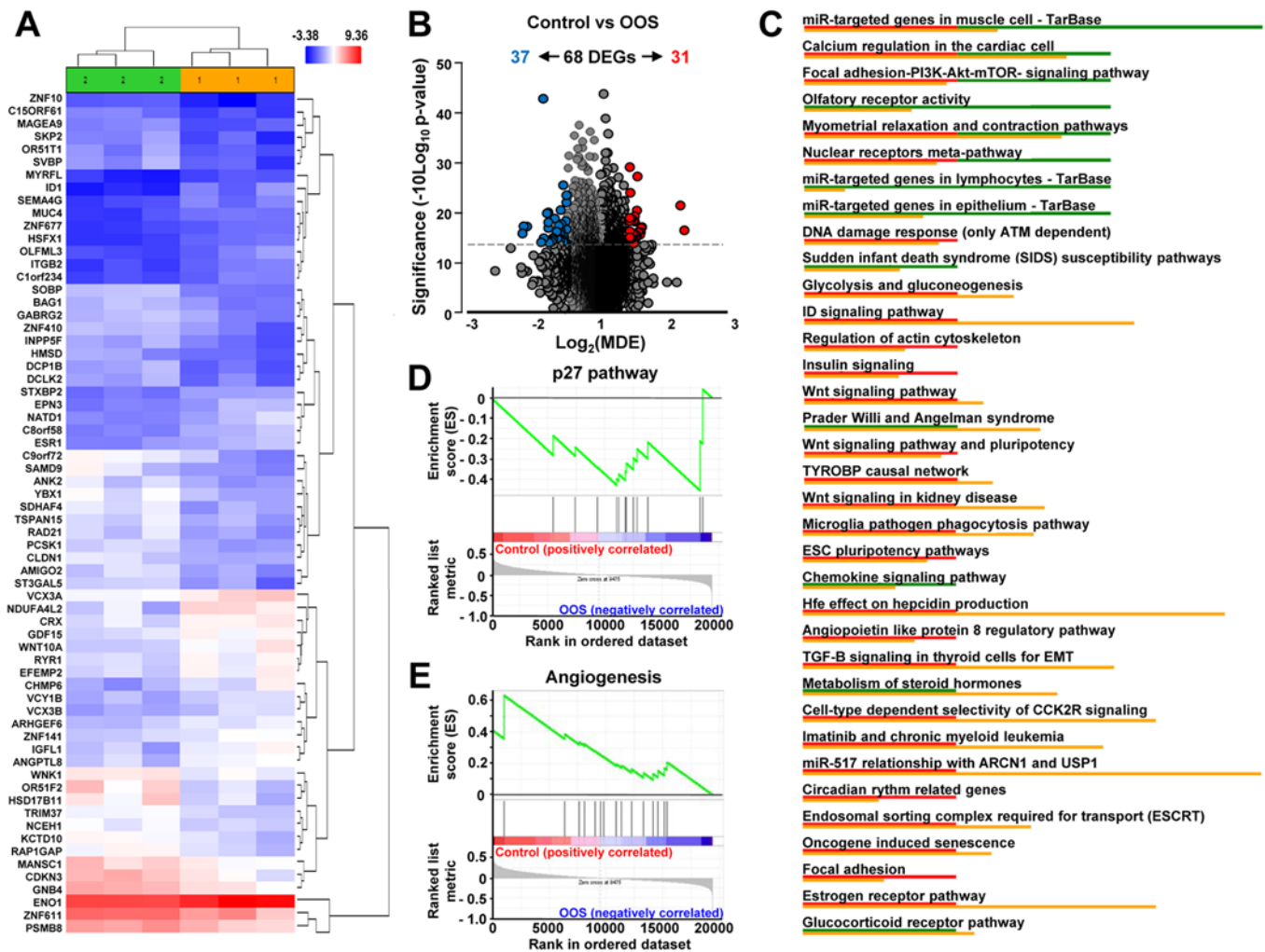


Figure 5. *In vivo* effect of OOS on gene expression profiles. (A) Hierarchical clustering of the 6 tumors and the 68 genes deregulated after OOS treatment. Each row represents a gene and each column represents a tumor (1, control; 2, OOS-treated). The expression level of each gene in each tumor is relative to its medium abundance across all the tumors and is depicted according to the color scale shown. Red and blue indicate high or low expression levels, respectively. (B) Volcano plot representation of the deregulated genes found in the gene expression profiles. Blue plots represent the 37 genes upregulated in the control condition while red plots represent the 31 ones upregulated in the treated tumors. (C) Pathways *in vivo* deregulated after OOS treatment. Genes found to be deregulated at least 1.5-fold in the Affymetrix Expression Console were analyzed with the same software to evaluate the pathways in which gene expression is altered, and those pathways with a higher number of deregulated genes are shown in the figure. Below each altered pathway, genes upregulated in the control condition (red) or after OOS treatment (green) are shown. Upregulation of the p27 pathway (D) and downregulation of angiogenesis-related genes (E) upon GSEA analysis. OOS, Ococin® oral solution.

field was significantly lower in the control condition than that in the treated tumors (p=0.019) (Fig. 4C). Together, these data demonstrate that OOS triggers the apoptotic cell death of SCLC cells in the *in vivo* setting.

The expression of human Ki-67, a protein associated with cell proliferation, was also evaluated. Treatment with OOS induced a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of Ki-67-positive cells (Fig. 4D and E). The decrease in Ki-67 levels was indicative of a reduced proliferation of OOS-treated tumors.

Transcriptional effect of OOS *in vivo*. To gain further insight into the molecular mechanism leading to the *in vivo* reduction in tumor growth, we investigated the changes in gene expression profiles induced by OOS treatment. Unsupervised clustering of the gene expression data clearly associated samples into two groups, control and OOS-treated, indicating that treatment with OOS was able to change the transcriptome

to make treated samples to diverge from the untreated control tumors (Fig. 5A). Quantitative comparison of both conditions defined 68 deregulated genes (fold change of at least ±1.5) (Table I). Volcano plots indicated that among them, 31 genes were upregulated in the control condition whereas 37 were increased after OOS treatment (Fig. 5B). Among the deregulated genes, NADH dehydrogenase NDUFA4L2 (2.26-fold higher expression), the ID1 inhibitor of DNA binding (2.2-fold) or ITGB2 (1.7-fold) had a higher expression in the control samples than in those from animals treated with OOS. In contrast, the opposite situation was the olfactory receptor OR51F2 (2.17-fold higher expression in OOS-treated samples) or YBX1 acceptor (2.12-fold), among others (Table I). Additionally, several intracellular pathways were deregulated, including the DNA damage response pathways, cell cycle regulation, or the PI3K/AKT/mTOR, Wnt or insulin signaling, all of them involved in cell proliferation/apoptosis (Fig. 5C). Moreover, when the GSEA software was used to analyze these

Table I. *In vivo* effect of OOS on gene expression profiles.

Transcript cluster ID	Control Avg signal	OOS Avg signal	Fold change (C vs. OOS)	ANOVA p-value (C vs. OOS)	FDR p-value (C vs. OOS)	Gene symbol	Description
TC1200010961.hg.1	6.89	5.71	2.26	0.026035	0.698253	NDUFA4L2	NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) 1 α subcomplex, 4-like 2
TC2000007083.hg.1	4.89	3.75	2.2	0.00829	0.698253	IDI1	Inhibitor of DNA binding 1, dominant negative helix-loop-helix protein
TC2100007394.hg.1	4.84	4.07	1.7	0.022428	0.698253	ITGB2	Memczak2013 ANTISENSE, CDS, coding, INTERNAL best transcript NM_001127491
TC1000008663.hg.1	4.99	4.24	1.69	0.023254	0.698253	SEMA4G	Sema domain (Dom), Ig Dom, transmembrane Dom and short cytoplasmic Dom; semaphorin 4G
TC1700012281.hg.1	5.62	4.88	1.68	0.028637	0.698253	EPN3	Epsin 3
TC0200011898.hg.1	7.56	6.82	1.67	0.032135	0.698253	SDC1	Syndecan 1
TC0100013266.hg.1	4.94	4.22	1.64	0.02815	0.698253	C1orf234	Chromosome 1 open reading frame 234
TC0X00008694.hg.1	4.67	3.97	1.63	0.002167	0.698253	HSFX1	Heat shock transcription factor family, X-linked 1
TC0300013665.hg.1	4.72	4.03	1.62	0.010431	0.698253	MUC4	Mucin 4, cell surface associated
TC0X00006567.hg.1	6	5.3	1.62	0.03384	0.698253	VCX3B; VCX	Variable charge, X-linked 3B; variable charge, X-linked
TC0400006449.hg.1	6.39	5.7	1.61	0.033002	0.698253	ZNF141	Transcript Identified by AceView, Entrez Gene ID(s) 100288237; 7700
TC0Y00007078.hg.1	5.99	5.31	1.6	0.038427	0.698253	VCY; VCY1B	Variable charge, Y-linked; variable charge, Y-linked 1B
TC1700010088.hg.1	5.62	4.94	1.6	0.0348	0.698253	NATD1	N-acetyltransferase domain containing 1
TC0100006755.hg.1	9.2	8.54	1.59	0.013559	0.698253	ENO1	Memczak2013 ANTISENSE, coding, INTERNAL, UTR3 best transcript NM_001428
TC0100018271.hg.1	4.91	4.24	1.59	0.045745	0.698253	OLFML3	Olfactomedin like 3
TC0X00006558.hg.1	6.93	6.26	1.59	0.017512	0.698253	VCX; VCX3A	Variable charge, X-linked; variable charge, X-linked 3A
TC1100011257.hg.1	6.5	5.83	1.59	0.030276	0.698253	EFEMP2	EGF containing fibulin-like extracellular matrix protein 2
TC1700009144.hg.1	6.03	5.37	1.58	0.043374	0.698253	CHMP6	Charged multivesicular body protein 6
TC1200012664.hg.1	4.37	3.72	1.57	0.047618	0.698253	MYRFL	Myelin regulatory factor-like
TC1900011334.hg.1	4.7	4.04	1.57	0.016798	0.698253	ZNF677	Zinc finger protein 677
TC0600009871.hg.1	5.52	4.88	1.56	0.029687	0.698253	ESR1	Estrogen receptor 1
TC1900008366.hg.1	6.17	5.55	1.54	0.038319	0.698253	IGFL1	IGF like family member 1
TC1900011772.hg.1	6.53	5.91	1.54	0.015269	0.698253	CRX	Cone-rod homeobox
TC0200010818.hg.1	6.34	5.73	1.53	0.016051	0.698253	WNT10A	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 10A
TC0800012281.hg.1	5.44	4.84	1.52	0.004602	0.698253	C8orf58	Chromosome 8 open reading frame 58
TC1900008017.hg.1	6.5	5.89	1.52	0.03701	0.698253	RYR1	Ryanodine receptor 1 (skeletal)
TC0100012921.hg.1	7.49	6.9	1.51	0.027124	0.698253	DHRS3; MIR6730	Dehydrogenase/reductase (SDR family) member 3; microRNA 6730
TC0X00010933.hg.1	6.1	5.51	1.51	0.017036	0.698253	ARHGEF6	Rac/Cdc42 guanine nucleotide exchange factor 6
TC1900007020.hg.1	6.28	5.68	1.51	0.03582	0.698253	ANGPTL8	Angiopoietin like 8
TC1900007384.hg.1	6.52	5.93	1.51	0.014667	0.698253	GDF15	Growth differentiation factor 15
TC1900011656.hg.1	5.27	4.67	1.51	0.001409	0.698253	STXBP2	Syntaxin binding protein 2
TC0300013151.hg.1	5.75	6.34	-1.51	0.024943	0.698253	NCEH1	Neutral cholesterol ester hydrolase 1
TC0300013264.hg.1	6.75	7.34	-1.51	0.007192	0.698253	GNB4	Guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), β polypeptide 4
TC1000007895.hg.1	5.36	5.96	-1.51	0.047298	0.698253	TSPAN15	Tetraspanin 15
TC1700011277.hg.1	5.68	6.27	-1.51	0.005171	0.698253	TRIM37	Transcript Identified by AceView, Entrez Gene ID(s) 4591

Table I. Continued.

Transcript cluster ID	Control Avg signal	OOS Avg signal	Fold change (C vs. OOS)	ANOVA p-value (C vs. OOS)	FDR p-value (C vs. OOS)	Gene symbol	Description
TC1200006454.hg.1	6.08	6.69	-1.52	0.017021	0.698253	WNK1	Transcript Identified by AceView, Entrez Gene ID(s) 378465; 65125
TC0600011507.hg.1	6.91	7.54	-1.55	0.034697	0.698253	PSMB8	Proteasome subunit β8
TSUnmapped0000243.hg.1	6.34	6.97	-1.55	0.041704	0.698253	MANSC1	MANSC domain containing 1
TC0100013902.hg.1	4.58	5.22	-1.56	0.039592	0.698253	SVBP	Small vasohibin binding protein
TC0500011513.hg.1	5.24	5.88	-1.56	0.003247	0.698253	PCSK1	Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 1
TC1900011312.hg.1	7.48	8.12	-1.56	0.044255	0.698253	ZNF611	Zinc finger protein 611
TC0300013520.hg.1	5.41	6.08	-1.59	0.019529	0.698253	CLDN1	Claudin 1
TC0100013223.hg.1	5.83	6.51	-1.6	0.027675	0.698253	RAP1GAP	RAP1 GTPase activating protein
TC0X00011080.hg.1	4.29	4.97	-1.6	0.010211	0.698253	MAGEA9; MAGEA9B	MAGE family member A9; MAGE family member A9B
TC0800011566.hg.1	5.2	5.89	-1.61	0.041099	0.698253	RAD21	Transcript Identified by AceView, Entrez Gene ID(s) 5885
TC1200011870.hg.1	5.78	6.47	-1.61	0.030776	0.698253	KCTD10	Potassium channel tetramerization domain containing 10
TC0500007145.hg.1	4.22	4.92	-1.62	0.049614	0.698253	SKP2	Transcript Identified by AceView, Entrez Gene ID(s) 6502
TC1200012736.hg.1	3.76	4.46	-1.63	0.020998	0.698253	ZNF10	Zinc finger protein 10
TC0400008450.hg.1	5.23	5.94	-1.64	0.035161	0.698253	ANK2	Ankyrin 2, neuronal
TC1100006674.hg.1	4.4	5.13	-1.65	0.037934	0.698253	OR51T1	Olfactory receptor, family 51, subfamily T, member 1
TC1000009092.hg.1	4.64	5.38	-1.66	0.028207	0.698253	INPP5F	Inositol polyphosphate-5-phosphatase F
TC1800009244.hg.1	4.68	5.41	-1.66	0.027752	0.698253	HMSD	Histocompatibility (minor) serpin domain containing
TC0900009855.hg.1	4.81	5.56	-1.69	0.015155	0.698253	BAG1	Bcl-2-associated athanogene
TC0500009304.hg.1	4.84	5.62	-1.71	0.04978	0.698253	GABRG2	γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, γ 2
TC1200010538.hg.1	5.22	6	-1.72	0.037044	0.698253	AMIGO2	Adhesion molecule with Ig-like domain 2
TC1400010625.hg.1	4.83	5.61	-1.72	0.040343	0.698253	ZNF410	Zinc finger protein 410
TC0400008972.hg.1	4.53	5.33	-1.74	0.04379	0.698253	DCLK2	Doublecortin-like kinase 2
TC0200013298.hg.1	5.03	5.86	-1.78	0.045777	0.698253	ST3GAL5	ST3 β-galactoside α-2,3-sialyltransferase 5
TC1200009590.hg.1	4.5	5.34	-1.79	0.011405	0.698253	DCPIB	Decapping mRNA 1B
TC1400007201.hg.1	6.39	7.23	-1.79	0.02332	0.698253	CDKN3	Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 3
TC1500007644.hg.1	4.13	4.98	-1.79	0.018087	0.698253	C15orf61	Chromosome 15 open reading frame 61
TC0600008471.hg.1	5.3	6.16	-1.81	0.011906	0.698253	SDHAF4	Succinate dehydrogenase complex assembly factor 4
TC0700011796.hg.1	5.17	6.06	-1.86	0.037538	0.698253	SAMD9	Sterile α motif domain containing 9
TC0600009019.hg.1	4.77	5.68	-1.87	0.00006	0.429919	SOBP	Sine oculis binding protein homolog
TC0400012945.hg.1	5.78	6.7	-1.9	0.045226	0.698253	HSD17B11	Hydroxysteroid (17-β) dehydrogenase 11
TC0100008026.hg.1	5.32	6.4	-2.12	0.021804	0.698253	YBX1	Zhang2013 ALT_ACCEPTOR, ALT_DONOR, coding, INTERNAL, intronic best transcript
TC1100006671.hg.1	5.76	6.88	-2.17	0.021524	0.698253	OR51F2	Olfactory receptor, family 51, subfamily F, member 2
TC0900009779.hg.1	5.16	6.3	-2.19	0.030103	0.698253	C9orf72	Chromosome 9 open reading frame 72

Comparison of the gene expression profiles of three control tumors to that of three OOS treated ones. Table shows those genes whose expression changed >1.5 times in that analysis (fold change C vs. OOS). OOS, Ocoxin® oral solution.

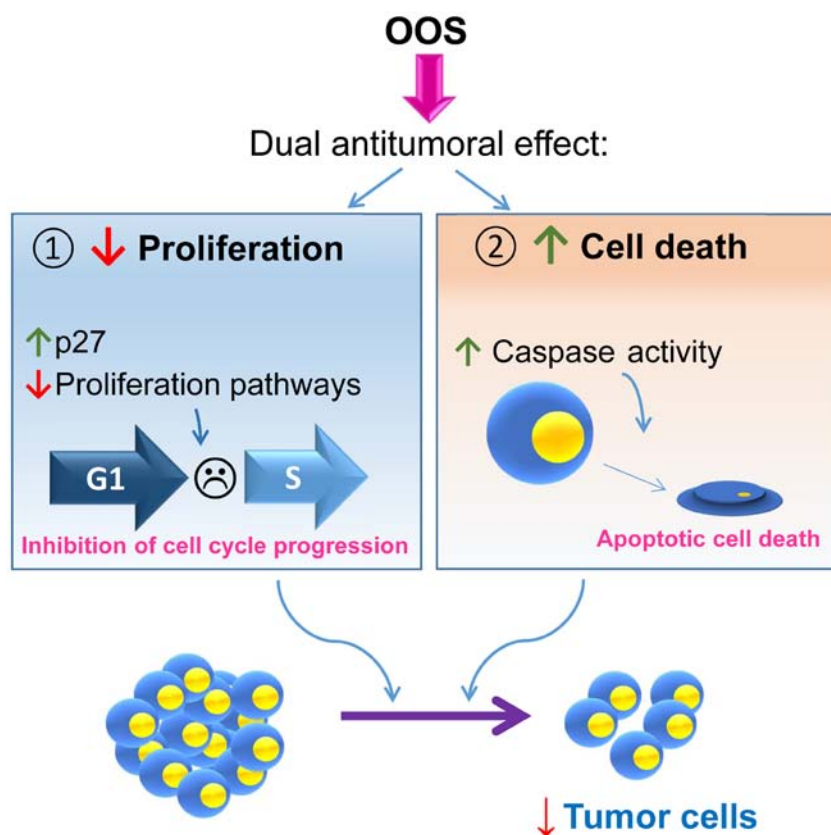


Figure 6. Schematic representation of the proposed mechanism of action of OOS in SCLC. OOS exhibits a dual mechanism of action on SCLC both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. OOS induces, on the one hand, an inhibition of cell proliferation due to an increase in the cell cycle inhibitory protein p27 and the deceleration of the cell cycle. Moreover, an increase in caspase-dependent cell death is also stimulated upon OOS treatment. The combination of both actions provokes a decrease in tumor cells both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. OOS, Ocoxin® oral solution; SCLC, small cell lung cancer.

gene-expression data, the p27 pathway (Fig. 5D) and certain pro-apoptotic pathways (data not shown) were found to be upregulated in the OOS-treated tumors. In addition, several angiogenesis-related datasets were downregulated in tumors derived from OOS-treated animals, as shown in Fig. 5E.

Discussion

In the present study, we evaluated the antitumoral effect of OOS in SCLC using both *in vitro* and *in vivo* models. OOS induced a clear decrease in MTT metabolization, indicative of an antiproliferative/pro-apoptotic effect in the different SCLC-derived cell lines tested. Such a reduction was both time and dose dependent. Moreover, OOS reduced *in vivo* progression of tumors generated by injection of GLC-8 cells in mice. OOS treatment slowed down tumor growth without signs of major toxicity, since the weights of the control and treated mice were analogous, and no detectable changes in the behavior of the mice were observed.

To explore the mechanisms leading to such tumor growth reduction *in vivo*, several approaches were carried out. First, a general evaluation of tumor characteristics indicated that tumors from control or treated mice exhibited large necrotic/apoptotic areas in the central region of the tumor that is clearly related to the tumor nature, independently of the treatment. Moreover, microscopic inspection of the tumors showed that control tumors seemed to be more vascularized. In fact, treated tumors appeared to be more compact. The presence of blood

vessels is extremely important for tumor growth, since those tumor masses larger than a few millimeters in size need these structures for correct nutrient/oxygen supply (25). To evaluate whether such a decrease in blood vessels affected critical oncogenic properties such as survival or proliferation, sections of the tumors were stained with markers of these biological processes. When tumors were stained with the proliferation marker Ki-67, a reduction in proliferating cells after OOS treatment was observed. In addition, a clear increase in cell death was detected under those same conditions after staining for apoptotic cell death by TUNEL. These results point to a combined pro-apoptotic as well as anti-proliferative action of OOS in the SCLC *in vivo* models.

These *in vivo* mechanisms of action were confirmed *in vitro*, where OOS induced both cell death and cell cycle delay. This last action may result from a complex network that regulates cell proliferation, as suggested by the deregulation of several pathways that have been linked to the control of cell proliferation identified in the transcriptomic analyses (Fig. 6). Within such a network, one of the actual major players responsible for such anti-proliferative action appears to be the cell cycle inhibitory protein p27. These data corroborate previous studies in which p27 seems to be a key intermediate in OOS anti-proliferative action in other cellular systems such as breast cancer (13), hepatocarcinoma or acute myeloid leukemia (19,20).

The success of most antitumor therapies is based on the combination of different agents to increase the antitumor

action of the individual agents. With this aim, OOS was used in combination with treatments commonly used in the clinic for SCLC, such as cisplatin, docetaxel or vincristine. When OOS was used together with these last two compounds, a clear potentiation of the antitumor properties was observed, opening the possibility of exploring such effect in patients. This is especially important since most of the patients suffer from metastatic disease at the time of diagnosis and, in those cases, only palliative chemotherapy is offered. For these patients, improvements in the standard of care treatment by the addition of other agents such as OOS could be beneficial as well as a very interesting therapeutic option.

Lung cancer represents the most lethal of all cancers worldwide. The lack of effective treatments, despite recent advances, calls for efforts to improve its management. OOS, which includes several vitamins and antioxidants, could have beneficial effects, always in adequate combination with standard of care therapies. To date, in this study a clear antitumoral effect of OOS on SCLC tumorigenesis has been demonstrated. Moreover, the dual action of the drug that inhibited cell cycle progression and also stimulated cell death may offer therapeutic benefit to the classical drugs used in lung cancer therapy. It would also be valuable to determine whether OOS exerts preventive action on SCLC using, if possible, genetic models for this disease.

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Competing interests

E.S. is an employee of Catalysis S.L. The research expenses for this study were partially supported by Catalysis S.L. (Madrid, Spain).

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