

TGF- β_2 induces epithelial-mesenchymal transition in cultured human lens epithelial cells through activation of the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway

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Received December 24, 2014; Accepted September 18, 2015

DOI: 10.3892/mmr.2015.4645

Abstract. The present study aimed to investigate whether the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K)/protein kinase B (Akt)/mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) signaling pathway is involved in the transforming growth factor β_2 (TGF- β_2)-induced epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) in human lens epithelial (HLE) cells. HLEB-3 cells were cultured and stimulated with 10 ng/ml TGF- β_2 for 24 h. Western blotting was then performed to analyze the expression levels of connexin 43 and fibronectin, and the activities of Akt and mTOR. Confocal cell immunofluorescence was used to observe the expression of phosphorylated (p)-Akt. The toxicity of 2-(4-morpholinyl)-8-phenyl-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one (LY294002) was assessed using a Cell Counting Kit-8 assay, and inhibition investigations were performed using a PI3K inhibitor. The expression of connexin 43 was suppressed and the expression of fibronectin was increased when the cells were stimulated with 10 ng/ml TGF- β_2 for 24 h. In addition, Akt and mTOR were activated during TGF- β_2 -induced EMT. Treatment of with LY294002 (20 μ M) inhibited the activation of Akt and mTOR and effectively prevented TGF- β_2 -induced EMT in the HLECs. Therefore, the results of the present study indicated that TGF- β_2 induces EMT by activating the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway in cultured HLECs.

Introduction

Posterior capsule opacification (PCO) is the most common postoperative complication of cataract surgery (1) and results from the proliferation and migration of postoperative remnants of lens epithelial cells (LECs) in the posterior lens capsule (2,3). It has been reported that the residual postoperative LECs undergo the epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) process, enabling pronounced migration and leading to PCO (4,5). EMT is a transdifferentiation process, in which an epithelial cell changes to exhibit a fibroblastic phenotype (4). EMT is activated during various cellular processes, and is triggered by different signaling molecules, including transforming growth factor β (TGF- β), fibroblast growth factor and Notch (6). Among these, TGF- β is a major inducer of EMT (7). TGF- β_2 is the predominant isoform of TGF- β in the aqueous humor of the eye, the expression of which is elevated following cataract surgery (8,9).

In our previous study, it was found that mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) was activated during TGF- β_2 -induced EMT in human lens epithelial cells (HLECs), and inhibitors of mTOR impaired the EMT and reduced cell motility (10). These results suggest that mTOR is involved in the regulation of TGF- β_2 -induced EMT. The large, serine/threonine protein kinase mTOR is activated during various cellular processes, including EMT. The mTOR signaling pathway forms a complex signaling network, which integrates intracellular and extracellular signals (10,11). The upstream regulators of the mTOR signaling pathway include phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K)/protein kinase B (Akt), Ras and AMP-activated protein kinase (11). One of the most important sensors involved in the regulation of mTOR activity is PI3K, which enhances the phosphorylation of Akt and subsequently activates mTOR (12). Therefore, the present study hypothesized that TGF- β_2 induces the EMT of HLECs through the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway.

In the present study, whether the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway is involved in TGF- β_2 -induced EMT in HLECs was investigated. Activation of the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway was investigated during the EMT process, and the PI3K inhibitor, 2-(4-morpholinyl)-8-phenyl-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one

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Key words: human lens, phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/protein kinase B/mammalian target of rapamycin pathway, epithelial cells, transforming growth factor β_2 , LY294002

(LY294002), was used to determine its effect on TGF- β_2 -induced EMT in HLECs.

Materials and methods

Cell culture and treatment. Immortalized HLEB-3 cells (American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, VA, USA) were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), placed in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO₂ at 37°C. The cells were washed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), and dissociated with 0.05% trypsin and 0.02% EDTA. As in our previous experiments (7), when the cell cultures reached a confluence of 80%, the cells were divided into three groups (1x10⁶ cells/ml each). In the first group, the cells were stimulated with 10 ng/ml recombinant human TGF- β_2 (Peprotech, Inc., Rocky Hill, NJ, USA) for 24 h in serum-free medium to induce EMT. This was termed the TGF- β_2 group. To determine the effect of PI3K inhibition on EMT, the cells were pretreated with LY294002 (Cell Signaling Technology, Inc., Danvers, MA, USA) at an appropriate concentration for 1 h prior to being co-treated with 10 ng/ml TGF- β_2 for 24 h. This was termed the LY294002+TGF- β_2 group. The control group consisted of cells, which were incubated under conventional conditions without the presence of either TGF- β_2 or LY294002 in the medium. Following treatment, the cells were collected for western blot analysis and confocal immunofluorescence assays.

Analysis of cytotoxicity. A Cell Counting Kit 8 (CCK8) assay was used to assess the cytotoxicity of LY294002 in the HLEB-3 cells. According to the manufacturer's protocol, the cells were cultured in a 100 μ l DMEM in 96-well plates at a density of 1x10⁴ cells/well for 24 h, and were subsequently treated with LY294002 at concentrations ranging between 0 and 80 μ M (0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 and 80 μ M) for another 24 h. Finally, 10 μ l CCK8 solution (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) was added to each well for 2 h. A soluble orange formazan product was produced, which was then quantified by light absorbance at 450 nm using a Synergy™ HT Multi-Mode microplate reader (BioTek Instruments, Inc., Winooski, VT, USA). The quantity of dye generated by the activity of mitochondrial dehydrogenases in the cells is directly proportional to the number of living cells. This assay was performed in triplicate. In addition, the morphological changes of the HLEB-3 cells were observed and images were captured under an inverted microscope (ECLIPSE TE2000-S; Nikon, Tokyo, Japan).

Western blotting. The cells were lysed in ice-cold radioimmunoprecipitation buffer containing 20 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 1% Triton X-100, 2.5 mM sodium pyrophosphate, 1 mM EDTA, 1% Na3VO4, 0.5 μ g/ml leupeptin, 1 mM phenylmethanesulfonylfluoride (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology, Shanghai, China) with phosphatase inhibitors (10 ml Phosstop phosphatase inhibitor cocktail tablet; Roche Diagnostics, Basel, Switzerland) at 4°C for 30 min. The cell lysates were then centrifuged at 14,000 x g for 10 min to remove the insoluble material. The proteins were quantified using a Pierce BCA Protein Assay kit (Thermo Fisher

Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA). Following being heated at 95°C for 5 min, 20 μ g of each protein sample was separated by 8% SDS-PAGE (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology), followed by transfer onto a polyvinylidene fluoride membrane (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA). The membranes were blocked in 5% non-fat milk for 3 h at room temperature and were washed with Tris-buffered saline with 0.1% Tween 20 (TBST) for three times for 5 mins. The membranes were subsequently incubated with the following primary antibodies overnight at 4°C: Rabbit anti-human monoclonal Akt (1:1,000; cat. no. 4691; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.), rabbit anti-human monoclonal phosphorylated (p)-Akt (Ser473; 1:1,000; cat. no. 4060; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.), rabbit anti-human polyclonal mTOR (1:1,000; cat. no. 2972; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.), rabbit anti-human polyclonal p-mTOR (Ser2448; 1:1,000; cat. no. 2971; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.), rabbit anti-human polyclonal connexin 43 (1:8,000; cat. no. Ab11370; Abcam, Cambridge, UK), rabbit anti-human polyclonal fibronectin (1:1,000; cat. no. Ab23750; Abcam) and mouse anti-human monoclonal GAPDH (1:5,000; cat. no. M20006; Abmart, Shanghai, China). The membranes were then incubated for 1 h in goat anti-rabbit horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated secondary antibody (cat. no. BA1054; Boster Systems, Inc., Pleasanton, CA, USA) or goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP (cat. no. BA1050; Boster Systems, Inc.) diluted at 1:5,000 in TBST. The membranes were washed three times with TBST for 5 min and the immunoreactive protein bands were detected using enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) detection reagent (Applygen Technologies, Inc., Beijing, China) and BioMax film (Kodak, Rochester, NY, USA). The film was scanned and analyzed using GEL-PRO Analyzer software 4.0 (Media Cybernetics, Inc. Rockville, MD, USA).

Confocal cell immunofluorescence. The cells were placed on slides and fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 5 min, followed by washing with PBS. To inhibit the activity of endogenous peroxidase, the slides were incubated in 3% hydrogen peroxide (Guangzhou Chemical Reagent Factory, Guangzhou, China) at 37°C for 30 min, and were subsequently blocked for another 30 min at 37°C with 5% bovine serum albumin (Roche Diagnostics). Subsequently, the slides were immunostained overnight with p-Akt (Ser473; 1:200; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.) at 4°C. Following washing with PBS, Alexa Fluor 555 goat anti-rabbit IgG (1:500; Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) was added, and the slides were incubated in the dark at 37°C for 30 min. Finally, the slides were embedded in glycerine (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) and observed under a confocal laser scanning microscope (Leica SP5-FCS; Leica Microsystems GmbH, Wetzlar, Germany).

Statistical analysis. Values are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation from at least three independently performed experiments, to account for possible variation in the cell cultures. For statistical evaluation, one way analysis of variance was used. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 13.0 software (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

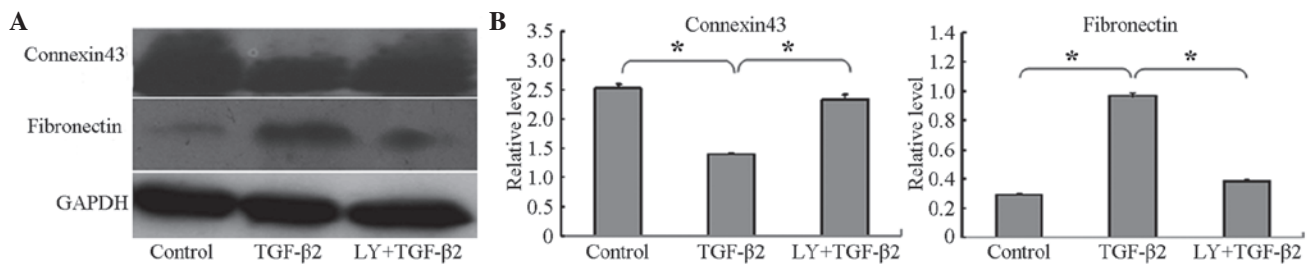


Figure 1. LY294002 inhibits TGF- β_2 -induced EMT. (A) Western blot analyses showed that the expression of connexin 43 decreased, whereas the expression of fibronectin increased following stimulation of the cells by TGF- β_2 . LY294002 reversed this expression pattern. Control group, cells incubated without TGF- β_2 for 24 h; TGF- β_2 group, cells incubated with 10 ng/ml TGF- β_2 for 24 h; LY+TGF- β_2 group, cells pretreated with 20 μ M LY294002 for 1 h, prior to incubation with TGF- β_2 for 24 h. Representative blots of three independent experiments are shown. (B) Data in the densitometric analyses of western blotting are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation of three independent experiments (* P <0.05). LY294002/LY, 2-(4-morpholinyl)-8-phenyl-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one; TGF- β_2 , transforming growth factor β_2 ; EMT, epithelial-mesenchymal transition.

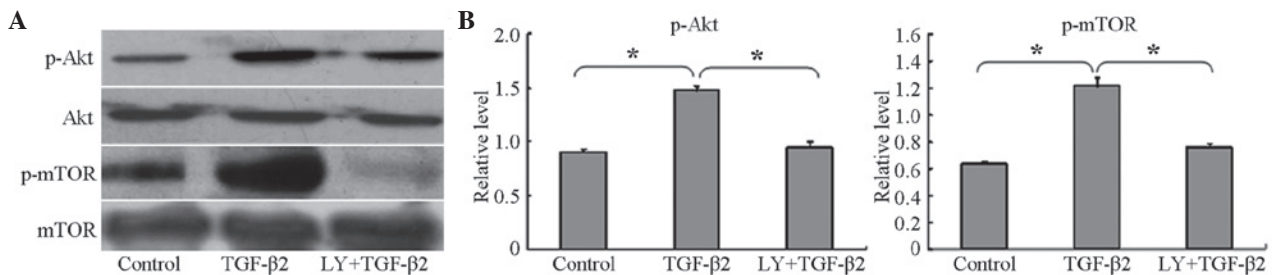


Figure 2. LY294002 inhibits the phosphorylation of mTOR and Akt during TGF- β_2 -induced EMT. (A) Western blot analyses revealed that TGF- β_2 increased the phosphorylation of Akt and mTOR, but did not alter the total expression levels of Akt or mTOR. LY294002 inhibited the phosphorylation of Akt and mTOR. Control group, cells were incubated without TGF- β_2 for 24 h; TGF- β_2 group, cells incubated with 10 ng/ml TGF- β_2 for 24 h; LY+TGF- β_2 group, cells pretreated with 20 μ M LY294002 for 1 h, prior to incubation with TGF- β_2 for 24 h. Representative blots of three independent experiments are shown. (B) Data in the densitometric analyses of western blotting are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation of three independent experiments (* P <0.05). LY294002/LY, 2-(4-morpholinyl)-8-phenyl-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one; Akt, protein kinase B; mTOR, mammalian target of rapamycin; TGF- β_2 , transforming growth factor β_2 ; p-, phosphorylated.

Results

TGF- β_2 induces EMT in HLECs via the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway. To confirm whether TGF- β_2 induces EMT in HLECs, the present study investigated the expression levels of the epithelial marker, connexin 43, and the mesenchymal marker, fibronectin, using western blotting. The connexin 43 protein was expressed at high levels in the HLEB-3 cells in the absence of TGF- β_2 , and its level was significantly decreased following treatment of the cells with 10 ng/ml TGF- β_2 for 24 h. By contrast, compared with the control group, the expression of fibronectin was significantly increased in the HLEB-3 cells following stimulation by TGF- β_2 , as shown in Fig. 1A and B.

To determine whether the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway was activated during the TGF- β_2 -induced EMT, the HLEB-3 cells were cultured with 10 ng/ml TGF- β_2 for 24 h, and the phosphorylation levels of Akt and mTOR were then examined using western blotting. The results showed that the phosphorylation levels of Akt and mTOR were significantly increased, compared with the untreated control cells (Fig. 2A and B). In addition, the confocal cell immunofluorescence revealed that, the expression of p-Akt was higher following treatment with TGF- β_2 , compared with the untreated cells (Fig. 3). The expression of p-Akt was shown as red fluorescence, which was observed at low levels in the control cells (Fig. 3A-C). Following induction by TGF- β_2 , the levels of

fluorescence were markedly higher (Fig. 3D-F). The confocal cell immunofluorescence also demonstrated that the expression of p-Akt was lower following co-treatment with LY294002 and TGF- β_2 (Fig. 3G-I).

Cytotoxicity of LY294002 in HLEB-3 cells. To determine an appropriate concentration of LY294002 for use in the present study, a CCK8 assay was used for the analysis of cytotoxicity. The results showed that LY294002 decreased cell viability in a concentration-dependent manner (Fig. 4). When the cells were treated with LY294002 at concentrations ≥ 30 μ M, the cell viability was $\leq 80\%$. In addition, the HLEB-3 cells exhibited a change in morphology; with stretched, scattered and fragmented shapes, decreased cell density and increased cell gaps, when the concentration of LY294002 was ≥ 20 μ M (Fig. 5). Therefore, 20 μ M LY294002 was selected for use in the subsequent experiments.

LY294002 inhibits TGF- β_2 -induced EMT via the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway. To examine the inhibitory effect of LY294002 on the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway, the cells were pretreated with 20 μ M LY294002 for 1 h prior to co-treatment with 10 ng/ml TGF- β_2 for 24 h. Western blotting demonstrated that the levels of p-Akt and p-mTOR were significantly decreased, compared with the cells cultured with TGF- β_2 only for 24 h (Fig. 2) and, as noted above, the confocal cell immunofluorescence confirmed that

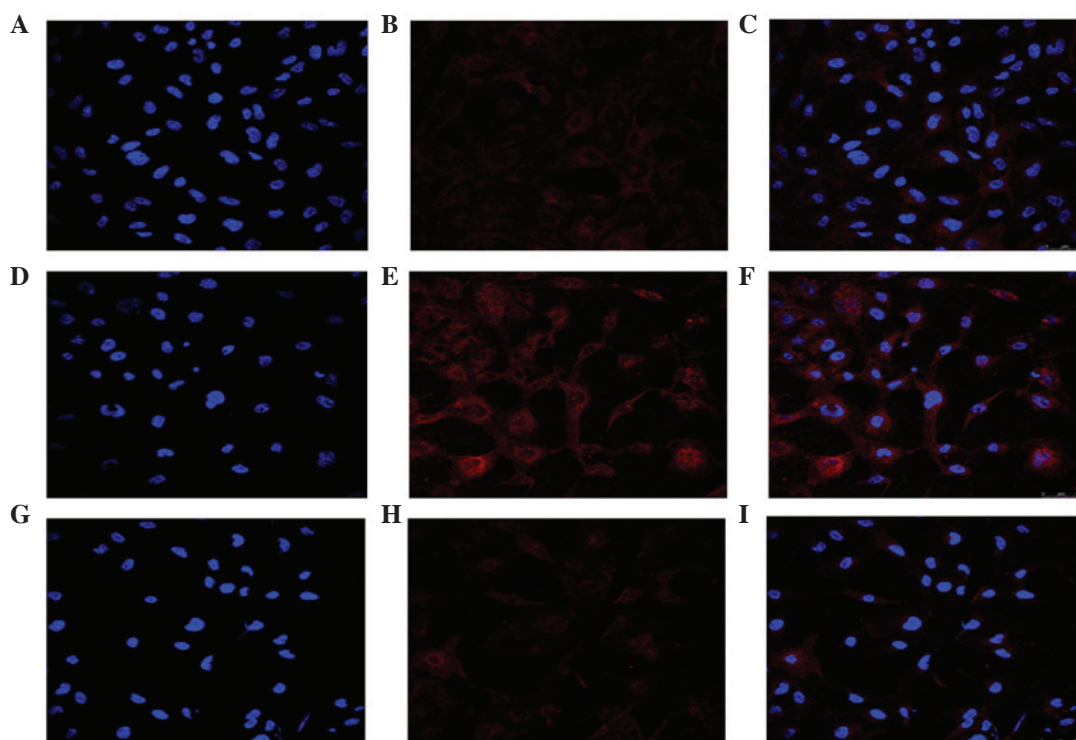


Figure 3. LY294002 inhibits the activation of Akt during TGF- β_2 -induced EMT. Confocal cell immunofluorescence revealed that, compared with the (A-C) control, treatment with (D-F) TGF- β_2 increased the expression of p-Akt. (G-I) LY294002 decreased the expression of p-Akt, compared with the control. Control group, cells incubated without TGF- β_2 for 24 h; TGF- β_2 group, cells incubated with 10 ng/ml TGF- β_2 for 24 h; LY+TGF- β_2 group, cells pretreated with 20 μ M LY294002 for 1 h, prior to incubation with TGF- β_2 for 24 h. The expression of p-Akt is shown as red fluorescence. Nuclei stained with diamidinophenylindole appear blue. Images C, F, and I show the merged images of A and B, D and E, and G and H, respectively. Representative blots of three independent experiments is shown (magnification, x400). LY294002/LY, 2-(4-morpholinyl)-8-phenyl-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one; Akt, protein kinase B; mTOR, mammalian target of rapamycin; TGF- β_2 , transforming growth factor β_2 ; p-, phosphorylated.

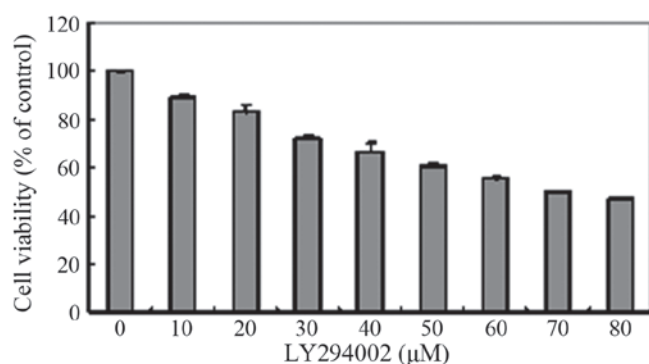


Figure 4. Cytotoxicity of LY294002 in HLEB-3 cells. The HLEB-3 cells were seeded at a density of 1×10^4 cells/well in 96-well plates and were then treated with LY294002 for 24 h at concentrations ranging between 0 and 80 μ M. Cell viability was then determined using a Cell Counting Kit 8 assay. Data are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation, of measurements obtained from three independent experiments. LY294002, 2-(4-morpholinyl)-8-phenyl-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one.

the expression of p-Akt was lower following co-treatment with LY294002 and TGF- β_2 (Fig. 3G-I).

To further investigate whether LY294002 inhibited the EMT induced by TGF- β_2 , the expression levels of the associated protein markers, connexin 43 and fibronectin, were determined following treatment of the HLEB-3 cells with 20 μ M LY294002 for 1 h and subsequent co-treatment with 10 ng/ml TGF- β_2 for 24 h. The results showed that the protein

level of connexin 43 increased, whereas the expression level of fibronectin decreased in the cells pretreated with LY294002, compared with the levels observed in the cells cultured with 10 ng/ml TGF- β_2 only for 24 h (Fig. 1).

Discussion

Our previous study demonstrated that TGF- β_2 can induce EMT in HLECs, and mTOR is activated during TGF- β_2 -induced EMT (10). In the present study, the role of the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway during EMT was further investigated. The results revealed that the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway was activated in the EMT induced by TGF- β_2 . Treatment with LY294002, an inhibitor of PI3K, effectively suppressed the activation of Akt and mTOR, and inhibited the development of EMT. The results suggested that TGF- β_2 induced EMT through activation of the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway in the cultured HLECs.

In the present study, the effect of TGF- β_2 on EMT, and the activation of mTOR during TGF- β_2 -induced EMT in HLECs was described. The mTOR kinase integrates four major signals, including growth factors, energy status, oxygen and amino acids, to regulate several processes, and acts as a central regulator of cell metabolism, growth, proliferation and survival (11). In general, growth factors stimulate mTOR through the activation of Ras and PI3K/Akt (11). PI3K is an intracellular signaling molecule and, when activated, it generates 3'-phosphoinositides, which act as secondary messengers in the

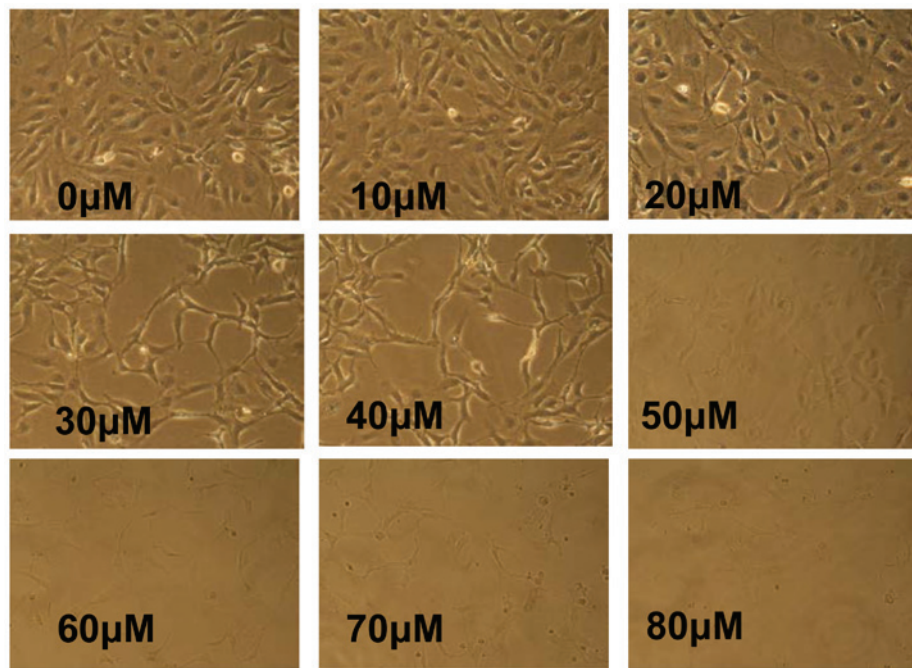


Figure 5. Morphological observation of the HLECs following treatment with different concentrations of LY294002. When the cells were treated with LY294002 at concentrations $\geq 30 \mu\text{M}$, the HLEB-3 cells exhibited a change in morphology, with stretched, scattered and fragmented shapes, reduced cell density and increased cell gaps.

regulation of cell growth, proliferation and migration (13,14). As a downstream kinase of PI3K, Akt is phosphorylated at ser473 and is recruited to the membrane (15). A previous study demonstrated that platelet-derived growth factor can induce lenticular EMT through the Akt pathway (16). Another study reported that the inhibition of p-Akt reduced or prevented the formation of PCO in an *ex vivo* canine lens capsule model (17). In the present study, confocal cell immunofluorescence showed higher expression levels of p-Akt following treatment of the cells with TGF- β_2 . Consistent with this result, western blotting revealed a marked increase in the phosphorylation of the Akt protein. These results suggested that Akt and mTOR were activated during the TGF- β_2 -induced EMT process in the HLECs.

To further delineate whether the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway was involved in TGF- β_2 induced EMT in the HLECs, the present study used the PI3K inhibitor, LY294002. PI3K is a dimeric enzyme consisting of an 85-kDa regulatory subunit and a 110-kDa catalytic subunit (18). LY294002 acts on the P110 subunit to specifically eliminate PI3K activity and subsequently inhibit the PI3K signaling pathway (19). Thus, LY294002 can potentially be used to provide a better understanding of the function and regulatory mechanisms of the enzyme and pathway mediated by PI3K. In the present study, the results showed that the phosphorylation levels of Akt and mTOR were significantly decreased following treatment of the cells with LY294002, which suggested that LY294002 effectively inhibited the activation of TGF- β_2 -induced PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling. A previous study reported similar effects when growth factor-induced cells were treated with LY294002 in cultured rat hippocampal neurons (20). In addition, the present study found that the expression connexin 43 was upregulated, and that of fibronectin was downregulated in

the cells pretreated with LY294002, indicating that the EMT induced by TGF- β_2 was prevented when LY294002 inhibited the activation of the PI3K/Akt/mTOR pathway. Previous studies have demonstrated that PI3K/Akt signaling is required for TGF- β -induced EMT in mouse LECs and HLECs (21,22). Our previous study demonstrated that mTOR is involved in the regulation of TGF- β_2 -induced EMT. According to these results, it was hypothesized that TGF- β_2 induces EMT by activating the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway in HLECs.

In conclusion, the present study demonstrated that Akt and mTOR were activated during TGF- β_2 -induced EMT. In HLECs, treatment with $20 \mu\text{M}$ LY294002 inhibited the activation of Akt and mTOR, thus preventing the induction of EMT by TGF- β_2 . These results suggested that the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway is involved in the regulation of TGF- β_2 -induced EMT in HLECs and may contribute to PCO. At present, pharmacological PCO prophylaxis has not been achieved (23). Although several approaches have been developed to prevent PCO using chemicals, none of these approaches have been applied in a clinical setting (24-26). The results of the present study demonstrated that LY294002 and other PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway inhibitors, including rapamycin and Ku-0063794, may be potential agents for the prevention and treatment of PCO. However, further investigations are required to investigate whether other signaling pathways, including the Ras/mTOR pathway, also regulate EMT in HLECs.

Acknowledgements

This study was supported by funding provided by the Guangzhou Pearl River Nova of Science and Technology (grant. no. 2011J2200050), the Guangdong Natural Science

Foundation (grant. no. S2011010000462) and the Guangzhou Science and Technology Commission (grant. no. Z032012245).

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