

Therapeutic effects of β -elemene via attenuation of the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway in cervical cancer cells

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Abstract. Concurrent radio chemotherapy treatment prolongs the survival rate of patients with advanced cervical cancer; however, it has adverse side-effects. β -elemene, an active component of the traditional Chinese medicinal herb *Curcuma zedoaria*, is a promising alternative therapeutic drug for the treatment of advanced cervical cancer. The aim of the present study was to investigate the antitumor effects of β -elemene in human cervical cancer SiHa cells and to determine its underlying therapeutic molecular mechanisms. Cell viability, cell cycle progression and apoptosis were detected using an MTT assay and flow cytometry analysis. Furthermore, the levels of cell migration and cell invasion were investigated using Transwell and wound healing assays. The expression levels of Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2B (P15), Cyclin D1, cellular tumor antigen p53, apoptosis regulator Bcl-2 (Bcl-2), apoptosis regulator BAX (Bax), 72 kDa type IV collagenase (MMP-2), matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9), β -catenin, transcription factor 7 (TCF7), and Myc proto-oncogene protein (c-Myc) were analyzed via western blotting. The results revealed that β -elemene inhibited the proliferation of SiHa cells in a dose and time-dependent manner. Administration of β -elemene induced G1 phase cell-cycle arrest, as demonstrated by the upregulation of P15 expression and the downregulation of Cyclin D1 expression. Furthermore, the present study revealed that β -elemene induced apoptosis in SiHa cells by enhancing the expression of p53 and Bax, and suppressing the expression of Bcl-2. In addition, treatment with β -elemene inhibited cell migration and invasion via downregulation of MMP-2 and MMP-9 expression levels. Western blotting demonstrated that β -elemene reduced the expression levels

of β -catenin and its downstream target molecule TCF7, thus resulting in reduced levels of their target proteins, including c-Myc, Cyclin D1, Bax and MMP-2 in cervical cancer cells. The results of the present study suggested that β -elemene may inhibit cell proliferation and invasion, in addition to inducing apoptosis, via attenuation of the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway in cervical cancer cells.

Introduction

Cervical cancer is the second most prominent type of malignant tumor affecting women and the second leading cause of cancer mortality affecting females in China (1). Primary treatments for cervical cancer include surgery (including pelvic lymphadenectomy and radical hysterectomy), radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Radical hysterectomy and radiotherapy are considered to be curative for localized disease; whereas, for the treatment of advanced stage cancer, concurrent radio-chemotherapy remains a cornerstone intervention. However, increasing systemic toxicity caused by radiochemotherapy, lack of tumor control, recurrence and metastasis significantly reduce the survival rate of advanced cervical cancer (2). Chemotherapy, despite continuing to be the most common auxiliary treatment and palliative care option for recurrent and metastatic cancer, results in unfavorable prognoses and frequently causes an increase in systemic toxicity and chemoresistance. Thus, there is a requirement for the development of novel antitumor reagents for the treatment of recurrent and metastatic cervical cancers. Currently, despite investigations into the development of alternative adjuvant treatment methods, including molecular targeted therapy and immunotherapy, the majority of research remains at the exploratory stage, and only anti-vascular endothelial growth factor has been used for the clinical treatment of cervical cancer (3). Traditional Chinese medicine has long been used to treat tumors and its anti-tumor role has received increased research attention (4).

Curcuma zedoaria, also known as *Rhizoma zedoariae*, belongs to the Zingiberaceae family and has been used widely to treat cervical lesions since the early 1940s (5). Furthermore, zedoary turmeric oil has previously been used in clinical practice for the treatment of cervical inflammation and human papilloma virus infection in China (6). Elemene, a component of *Rhizoma zedoariae* oil, may take the form of α , β , δ and γ -elemene. β -elemene is the main active component of

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Rhizoma zedoariae oil and has been revealed to demonstrate antitumor effects in various cancers, including glioma, laryngeal cancer, leukemia and ovarian cancer (7-9). Despite certain studies discussing the therapeutic mechanisms of β -elemene with regards to cancer (10,11), the underlying molecular mechanisms of β -elemene have not yet been determined. In addition, the role of β -elemene in cervical cancer cells has not been widely studied. Wnt/ β -catenin signaling participates in the processes of embryogenesis and is additionally active in adult organisms. The upregulation of a number of Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway members is closely associated with certain cancer types. Overexpression of β -catenin has previously been detected in various cancers, such as intestinal cancer and ovarian carcinomas (12). Furthermore, Wnt/ β -catenin signaling is an essential pathway for the modulation of the proliferation, differentiation and motility of cells (13). The present study aimed to investigate whether β -elemene was able to inhibit cell proliferation, promote cellular apoptosis and decrease the invasive properties of cervical cancer cells, and to determine whether these effects occur as a result of the functioning of the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway.

Materials and methods

Chemicals and reagents. SiHa cells were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA, USA). β -elemene was obtained from Dalian Huali JinGang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (Dalian, China) and dissolved in PBS in order to generate a 5 mg/ml stock solution for experimental use. In addition, MTT was purchased from Beijing Huaxia Ocean Science and Technology Co., Ltd. (Beijing, China). Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM), fetal bovine serum (FBS), PBS and trypsin/EDTA solution were purchased (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., Waltham, MA, USA). Matrigel was purchased from BD Biosciences (Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA). A bicinchoninic acid (BCA) protein assay kit, in addition to cell cycle and apoptosis analysis kits, was purchased from Nanjing KeyGen Biotech. Co., Ltd. (Nanjing, China). Primary antibodies against Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2B (P15) (cat. no. AB33457), Cyclin D1 (cat. no. AB12597), P53 (cat. no. AB41876), apoptosis regulator Bcl-2 (Bcl-2) (cat. no. AB40639), apoptosis regulator BAX (Bax) (cat. no. AB40636), β -catenin (cat. no. AB40439), Myc proto-oncogene protein (c-Myc) (cat. no. AB40766) and GAPDH (cat. no. AB21612), and the secondary horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated goat anti-rabbit-IgG (cat. no. ABL3012-2) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse-IgG antibodies (cat. no. ABL3031-2), were purchased from Bioscience Technology, Inc. (www.abscitech.com/; College Park, MD, USA). The primary antibodies against transcription factor 7 (TCF7; cat. no. 14464-1-AP), 72 kDa type IV collagenase (MMP-2; cat. no. 10373-2-AP) and matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9; cat. no. 10375-2-AP) were purchased from ProteinTech Group, Inc. (Chicago, IL, USA). Both the primary and secondary antibodies were diluted to 1:1,000.

Cell cultures. SiHa cells were cultured in DMEM containing 10% FBS and placed in an incubator with a saturated, humidified atmosphere with 5% CO₂ at 37°C. Logarithmically growing cells were used in All Subsequent Experiments.

Cell proliferation assay. The MTT assay was used in order to evaluate the proliferation of SiHa cells. SiHa cells were seeded into 96-well microtiter plates at 5x10³ cells/well and treated with increasing concentrations of β -elemene (0-50 μ g/ml) for 24, 48 and 72 h. Following this, 20 μ l MTT solution was added to each well and incubation continued at 37°C for further 4 h. Dimethyl sulfoxide (150 μ l) was added to each well and incubation was continued at room temperature for 20 min. The optical density value of each well was detected at a wavelength of 490 nm. Each assay was performed in triplicate.

Flow cytometry analysis of the cell cycle and apoptosis. SiHa cells (1x10⁶) were exposed to different concentrations of β -elemene (0, 20, 30 and 40 μ g/ml) for 48 h and harvested. The cell cycle was investigated using a Cell Cycle Detection kit (Nanjing KeyGen Biotech Co., Ltd., Nanjing, China). Briefly, SiHa cells were washed with PBS and then fixed with 70% ethanol at 4°C for 30 min. Following this, the cells were suspended in 300 μ l PBS and incubated with propidium iodide (PI; 20 mg/ml) and RNase (1 mg/ml) for 30 min. Cellular DNA was stained with propidium iodide (Nanjing KeyGen Biotech Co., Ltd.). Cell cycle distributions were determined by flow cytometry using a BD FACSCalibur system (BD Biosciences) and data was analyzed using the ModFit software version 4.1 (Verity Software House, Inc., Topsham, ME, USA). An Annexin V-FITC Apoptosis Detection kit (Nanjing KeyGen Biotech Co., Ltd.) was used to investigate cellular apoptosis. SiHa cells were washed with PBS and resuspended in 500 μ l binding buffer. Annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate (5 μ l) and PI (5 μ l) were added to the samples, according to the manufacturer's protocol. Finally, the processed cells were subjected to flow cytometry and data were analyzed using the Cell Quest software version 5.1 (BD Biosciences). Each experiment was performed in triplicate.

Transwell assay. In preparation for the motility assay, SiHa cells were resuspended at a density of 1x10⁵ cells/ml in serum-free DMEM. The cell suspension (200 μ l) was added to different concentrations of β -elemene (0, 20, 30 and 40 μ g/ml) and placed in an upper Transwell chamber (BD Biosciences). Simultaneously, 600 μ l conditioned medium containing 20% FBS, in addition to the different aforementioned concentrations of β -elemene, was added to the bottom Transwell chamber. Following a further 24 h incubation period at 37°C, the SiHa cells that had migrated to the bottom chamber were fixed in methanol for 30 min at room temperature, stained with crystal violet for 30 min at room temperature, and counted using a light microscope under a 10-fold mirror vision. In order to perform the invasion assay, 40 μ l Matrigel (0.5 mg/ml; Beckman Coulter, Inc., Brea, CA, USA) was spread onto the upper Transwell chamber and incubated for 4 h at 37°C. The plating of the lower chamber was performed in accordance with the aforementioned protocol. Following this, the cells were incubated for 72 h at 37°C in the Transwell device and then fixed, stained and counted according to the aforementioned protocol. Each assay was performed in triplicate.

Wound healing assay. SiHa cells at a density of 1x10⁵ cells/well in medium containing 10% FBS were plated into a 6-well plate and incubated for 24 h (37°C, 5% CO₂) until the cell monolayer

covered the plate. A sterile 200 μ l plastic pipette tip was used to scratch vertically on the cell layer in order to make a wound. Following this, the cells were incubated for 48 h (37°C, 5% CO₂) with different concentrations of β -elemene (0, 20, 30 and 40 μ g/ml) under serum-free conditions. The gap distance was measured at 0 and 48 h using a light microscope under a 4-fold mirror vision. Each assay was conducted in triplicate.

Preparation of proteins and western blot analysis. Following treatment of SiHa cells with β -elemene (40 μ g/ml) for 48 h, radioimmunoprecipitation assay buffer (cat. no. WLA014a; Wanlei Life Science, Shenyang, China) containing phenyl-methylsulfonyl fluoride was added in order to extract the total protein. A BCA assay kit (Nanjing KeyGen Biotech. Co., Ltd.) was used to measure the protein concentration. Equal amounts of protein (60 μ g) were separated by SDS-PAGE on a 10% gel and transferred onto polyvinylidene difluoride membranes. The membranes were blocked using 5% skimmed milk at room temperature for 2 h and incubated with appropriate primary antibodies against P15, Cyclin D1, p53, Bcl-2, Bax, β -catenin, c-Myc, TCF7, MMP-2, MMP-9 and GAPDH at 4°C overnight. Following this, the membranes were incubated with the secondary antibodies (anti-rabbit or anti-mouse) for 1 h at 37°C. Finally, the immune reactive proteins were detected using an enhanced chemiluminescence kit (cat. no. WLA003a; Wanlei Life Science). Protein bands were quantified using Quantity One software (version 4.6.3; BioRad Laboratories, Inc.) and normalized against GAPDH. Each experiment was performed in triplicate.

Statistical analysis. SPSS software (version 17.1; SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was used to analyze the statistical data, and the data are presented as the mean $\pm$ standard deviation. The Student's t-test was used to evaluate the differences between the control group and the experimental group, and one-way analysis of variance followed by Tukey's test was used to evaluate the differences among multiple groups. $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

β -elemene inhibits the proliferation and survival of SiHa cells. The results of the MTT assay revealed that β -elemene reduced the viability of SiHa cells in a dose and time-dependent manner, and the half-maximal inhibitory concentration values of β -elemene for SiHa cells were 42.17, 29.20 and 21.29 μ g/ml at 24, 48 and 72 h, respectively ($P < 0.05$; Fig. 1).

β -elemene induces cell-cycle arrest at the G1 phase in SiHa cells. Cell cycle analysis demonstrated that following treatment with increasing doses of β -elemene (20, 30 and 40 μ g/ml), the number of SiHa cells arrested at the G1 phase of the cell cycle significantly increased compared with 0 μ g/ml ($P < 0.05$; Fig. 2A), which suggested that the administration of β -elemene arrested SiHa cells at the G1 phase by reducing their ability to divide and inhibiting their proliferation. Furthermore, cell cycle-associated proteins were investigated, and it was revealed that the administration of β -elemene upregulated the expression of P15 and downregulated the expression of Cyclin D1 ($P < 0.05$; Fig. 2B).

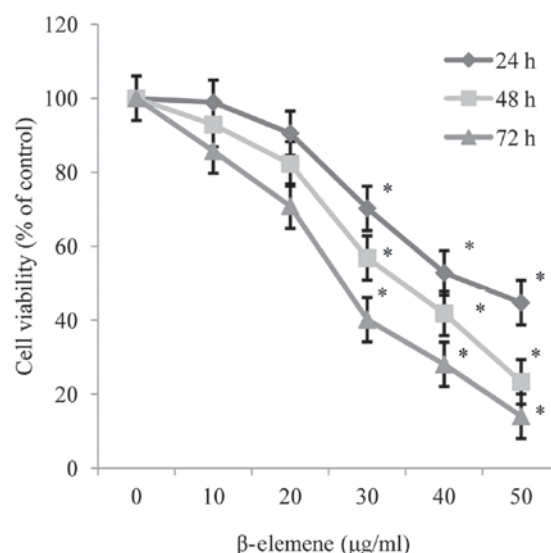


Figure 1. β -elemene inhibits the proliferation and survival of SiHa cells. Following treatment of SiHa cells with increasing doses of β -elemene (0-50 μ g/ml) for 24, 48 and 72 h, the MTT assay was used to detect the proliferation and survival of SiHa cells. Each test was conducted in triplicate. Values presented represent the mean $\pm$ standard deviation of the three independent experiments. * $P < 0.05$ vs. 0 μ g/ml.

β -elemene induces apoptosis in SiHa cells. The results of the flow cytometry analysis revealed that treatment with increasing doses of β -elemene (20, 30 and 40 μ g/ml), significantly increased the apoptotic rate of SiHa cells in a dose-dependent manner ($P < 0.05$; Fig. 3A). Furthermore, the levels of apoptosis-associated proteins were investigated, and it was demonstrated that the administration of β -elemene significantly upregulated the expression levels of p53 and Bax, and significantly downregulated the expression of Bcl-2 ($P < 0.05$; Fig. 3B).

β -elemene inhibits the invasion and migration of SiHa cells. The results of the Transwell assays demonstrated that β -elemene administration inhibited the motility and invasion of SiHa cells in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 4A), the quantification results of which are presented in Fig. 4B ($P < 0.05$). Furthermore, when SiHa cells were treated with β -elemene (40 μ g/ml) for 72 h, the invasive ability of the cells declined by 90%. In addition, wound healing migration assays revealed that β -elemene administration inhibited the migration of SiHa cells in a dose-dependent manner, thus suggesting that β -elemene may significantly inhibit the migratory ability of SiHa cells (Fig. 4C). Furthermore, the expression levels of invasion-associated proteins were investigated, and it was revealed that β -elemene significantly downregulated the expression levels of MMP-2 and MMP-9 ($P < 0.05$; Fig. 4D).

β -elemene suppresses the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway. Following exposure of SiHa cells to β -elemene (40 μ g/ml) for 48 h, western blot analysis was performed in order to detect alterations in the expression levels of β -catenin, its target molecule TCF7, and their target protein, c-Myc. The results demonstrated that administration of β -elemene significantly suppressed the expression of β -catenin and its downstream target molecule TCF7 in SiHa cells, thus resulting in a reduced expression level of their target, c-Myc ($P < 0.05$; Fig. 5).

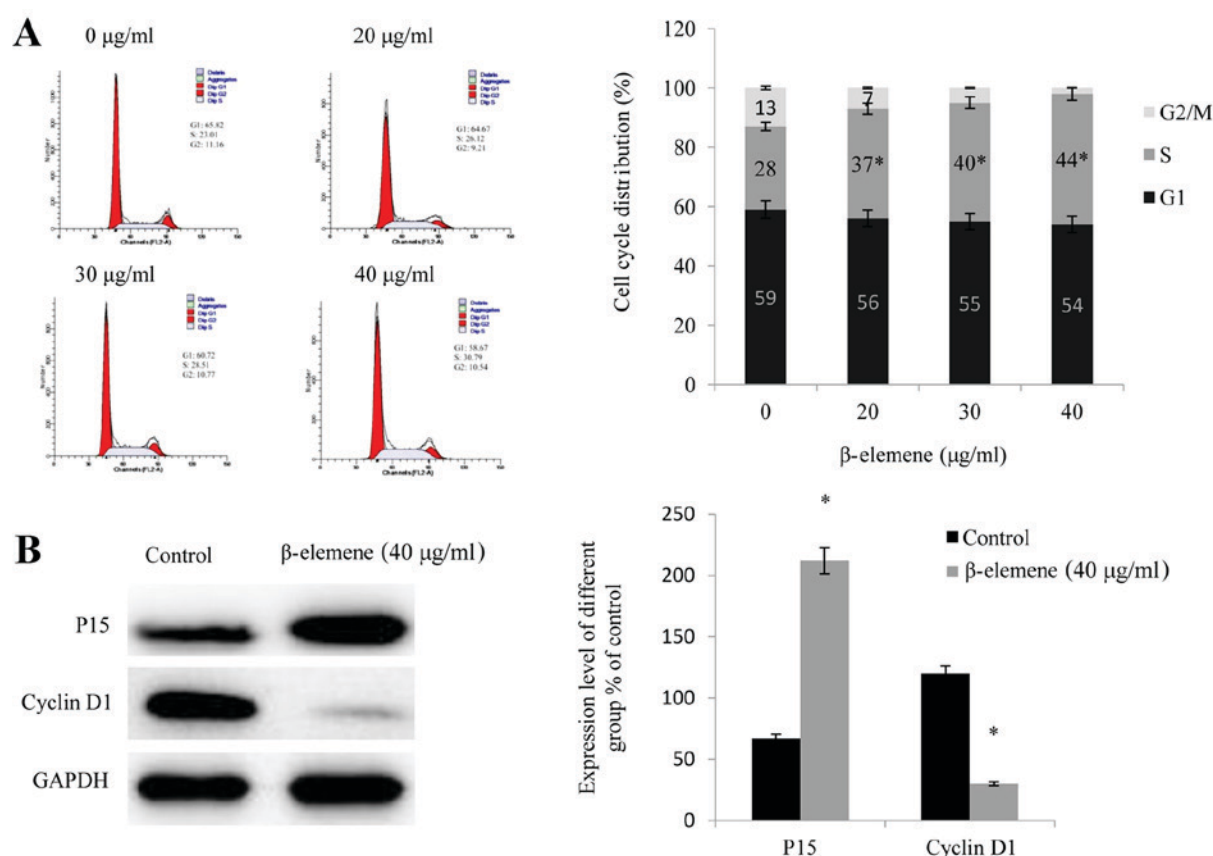


Figure 2. β -elemene induces cell cycle arrest in SiHa cells during G1. (A) Following treatment of SiHa cells with increasing doses of β -elemene (0, 20, 30, and 40 μ g/ml) for 48 h, flow cytometry was performed in order to investigate the influence of β -elemene on the progression of the cell cycle; * $P < 0.05$ vs. 0 μ g/ml. (B) Western blot analysis of P15 and Cyclin D1 expression levels in SiHa cells. Each experiment was performed in triplicate. Values presented represent the mean $\pm$ standard deviation of three independent experiments. * $P < 0.05$ vs. control. P15, Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2B.

Discussion

Curcuma zedoaria, the dried rhizome of Zingiberaceae plants, has previously been revealed to exhibit antitumor, antithrombotic and antibacterial effects, and has been used to treat many types of cancer in traditional Chinese medical practices (14). β -elemene, an extractable monomer from *Curcuma zedoaria* oil, has a wide antineoplastic spectrum, without toxic effects, and has been approved as an auxiliary treatment in China (8). Previous studies have revealed that the anticancer effects of β -elemene are predominantly due to the inhibition of tumor cell proliferation at a certain stage in the cell cycle, in addition to increased levels of apoptosis (7-9). However, the exact signaling pathways responsible for such therapeutic effects have not yet been determined. In the present study, the antineoplastic effects of β -elemene, in addition to the possible involvement of the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway in cervical cancer cells, was investigated.

In the present study, the results of the MTT assay demonstrated that the administration of β -elemene resulted in significantly decreased viability of SiHa cells, in a dose and time-dependent manner. Furthermore, previous studies have revealed that treatment with β -elemene leads to inhibition of the proliferation of prostate cancer cells (15) and glioblastoma cells (16). In order to verify the ability of β -elemene to inhibit the cell cycle, flow cytometry was performed in order to determine the phases of the cell cycle, and the results demonstrated

that treatment with β -elemene resulted in G1 phase cell cycle arrest in SiHa cells. Previous studies have demonstrated that β -elemene may inhibit cell proliferation via G0/G1 cell cycle arrest in human glioblastoma cells (17), and that β -elemene may arrest the cell cycle at the G2/M phase in ovarian carcinoma cells (18). The results of the present study differed from those of Zhu *et al* (18) with regards to the phase at which the cell cycle was arrested. Therefore, the results of the present study and those of previous studies suggest that the cell cycle stage at which β -elemene is able to cease cell proliferation varies across different cancer types.

The present study additionally demonstrated that treatment with β -elemene increased and decreased the expression levels of P15 and Cyclin D1, respectively. The P15 protein is able to induce cell cycle arrest at the G1/S phase via inhibition of the downstream Cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6, which further suppresses the activity of Cyclin D1 (19,20). Therefore, it may be concluded that β -elemene inhibits the cell proliferation of SiHa cells via promotion of G1 phase cell cycle arrest. Furthermore, flow cytometry analysis revealed that the apoptotic rates of SiHa cells were significantly increased in groups treated with β -elemene in a dose-dependent manner. In addition, it was demonstrated that treatment with β -elemene markedly upregulated the expression levels of p53 and Bax, and markedly downregulated the expression level of Bcl-2. Furthermore, Bax and Bcl-2, two key regulators of mitochondria-mediated apoptosis, are integral members of the Bcl-2

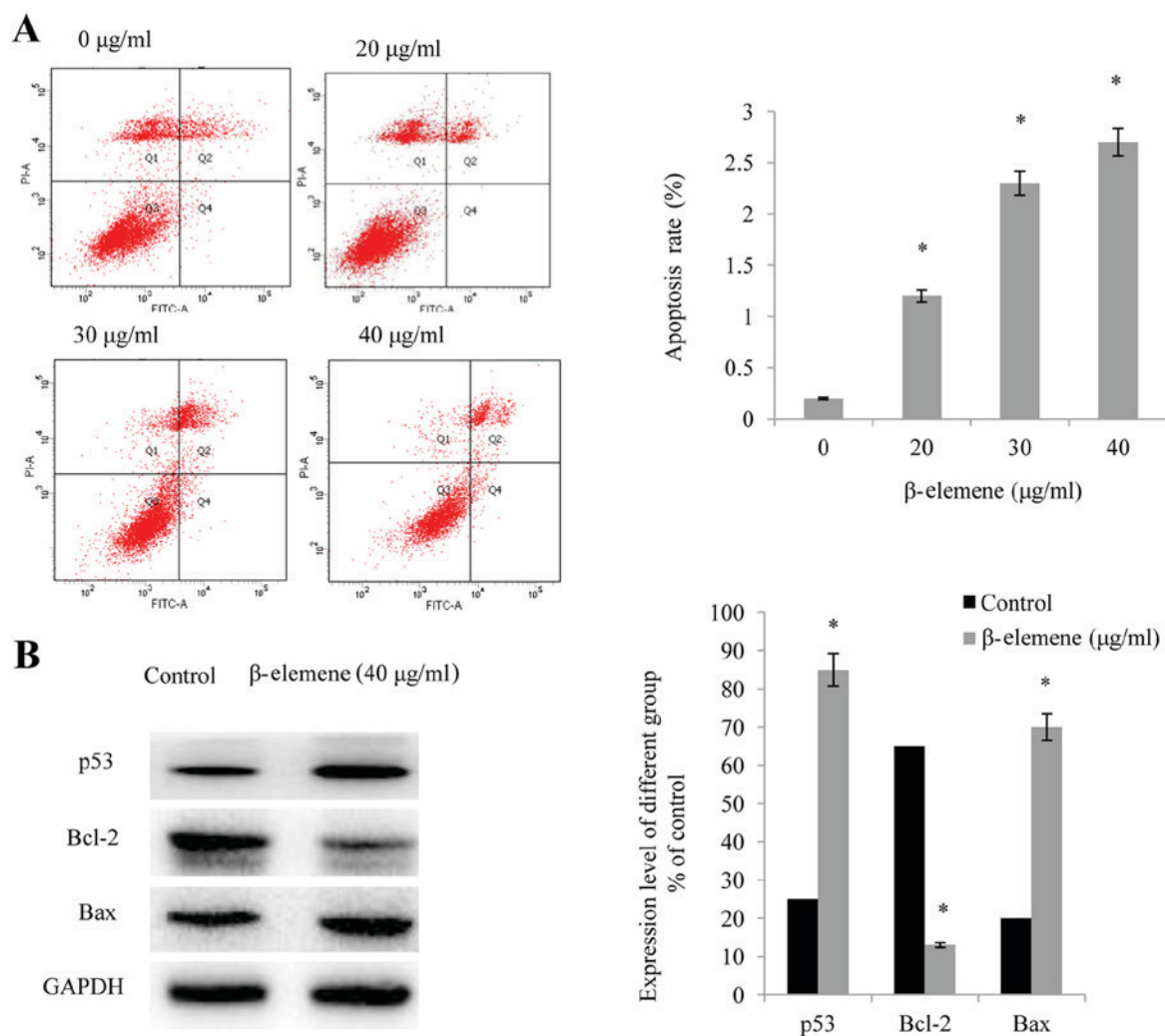


Figure 3. β -elemene induces apoptosis in SiHa cells. (A) Following treatment of SiHa cells with increasing doses of β -elemene (0, 20, 30, and 40 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) for 48 h, flow cytometry was performed in order to detect cellular apoptosis; * $P < 0.05$ vs. 0 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. (B) Western blot analysis of p53, Bax, and Bcl-2 expression levels in SiHa cells. Each experiment was performed in triplicate. Values presented represent the mean $\pm$ standard deviation of three independent experiments. * $P < 0.05$ vs. control. p53, cellular tumor antigen p53; Bax, apoptosis regulator BAX; Bcl-2, apoptosis regulator Bcl-2; PI, propidium iodide; FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate.

protein family (21). The Bax/Bcl-2 ratio controls cell apoptosis: A higher Bax/Bcl-2 ratio results in caspase 3 activation and a subsequent increase in the rate of apoptosis (22). p53, a notable tumor suppressor protein, is able to promote cellular apoptosis via transcriptional activation of multiple genes, including those encoding the Bcl-2 and caspase protein families. Furthermore, upregulation of p53 may further elevate the Bax/Bcl-2 ratio, thus inducing cellular apoptosis (23). Therefore, it was concluded that β -elemene induced apoptosis via upregulation of p53 expression and elevation of the Bax/Bcl-2 ratio in SiHa cells.

Transwell and wound-healing migration assays revealed that β -elemene inhibited the motility, invasion and migration of SiHa cells in a dose-dependent manner. In addition, the present study revealed that β -elemene was able to significantly downregulate the expression levels of MMP-2 and MMP-9. MMPs are extracellular matrix-degrading enzymes that are involved in the initiation of cell invasion and migration. MMP2 and MMP9, two important members of the MMP family, are able to degrade type V, VII, and X collagen, in addition to gelatin and elastic fibers in the basement membrane

of the extracellular matrix, which may destroy the integrity of the basement membrane and further promote tumor cell invasion and migration through the basement membrane structure (24,25). Therefore, it was concluded that β -elemene may inhibit cell invasion and migration via downregulation of MMP-2 and MMP-9 expression in SiHa cells.

The Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway consists of a series of proteins encoded by oncogenes and anti-oncogenes, and is notably implicated in embryonic development, intracellular transport and cellular apoptosis. In addition, abnormal activation of the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway is associated with tumorigenesis, invasion and metastasis of various types of cancer (12,26). During the activation of Wnt/ β -catenin signaling, β -catenin interacts with DNA via the TCF/lymphoid enhancer factor DNA binding protein and subsequently activates the expression of downstream target genes, encoding Cyclin D1 and c-Myc, which promote cell proliferation (27). In the present study, treatment with β -elemene downregulated the levels of β -catenin and its downstream target molecule TCF7, leading to downregulation of their target molecules, including Cyclin D1 and c-Myc; thus, this indicated that

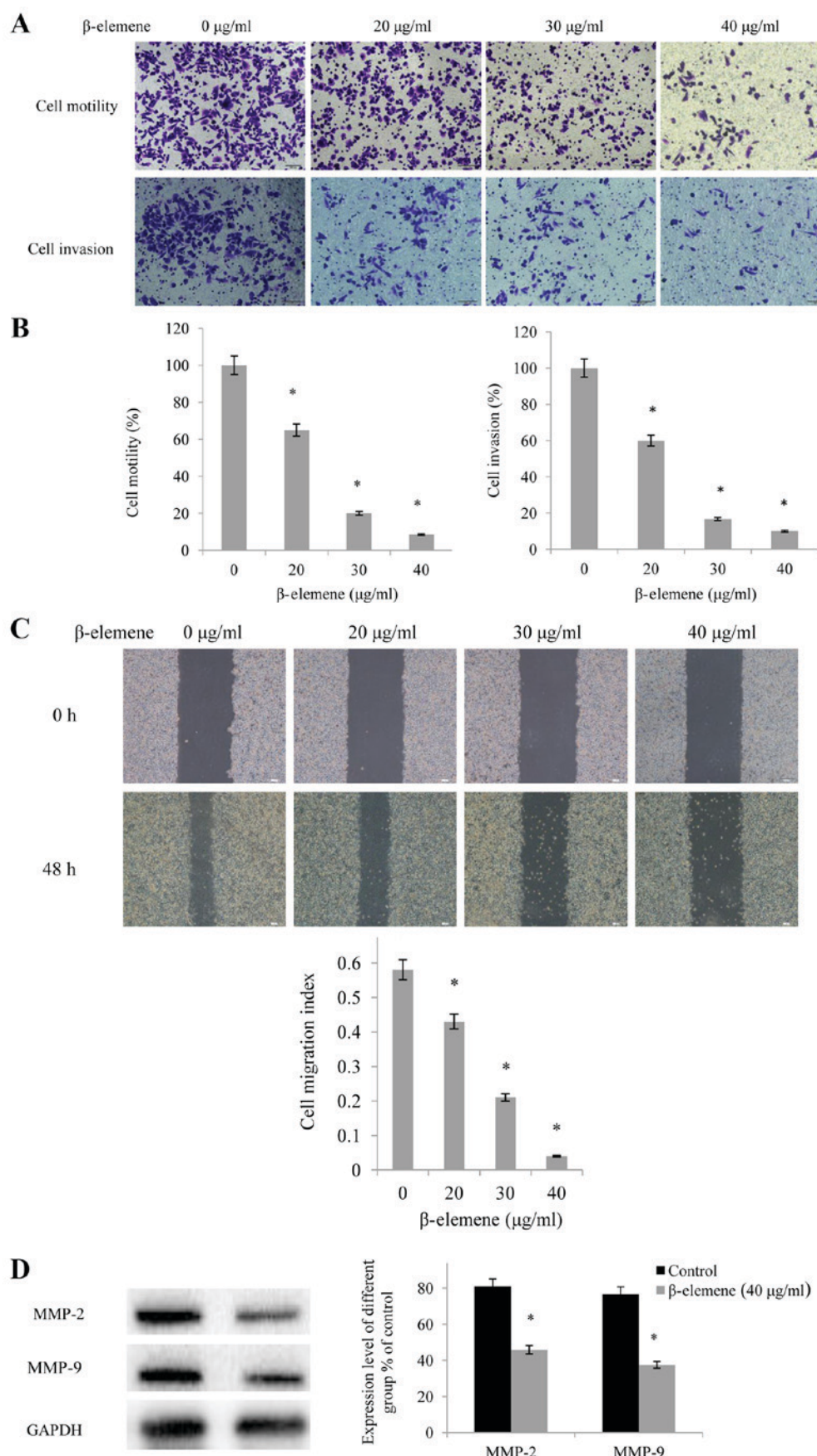


Figure 4. β -elemene inhibits the invasion and migration of SiHa cells. (A) Following treatment of SiHa cells with increasing doses of β -elemene (0, 20, 30 and 40 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) for 24 and 72 h time intervals, motility and invasion assays were performed (magnification, $\times 100$). (B) Statistical analysis demonstrating the quantification of the number of invaded SiHa cells from the motility and invasion assays; * $P < 0.05$ vs. 0 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. (C) The migration of SiHa cells was detected using a wound healing assay following treatment with β -elemene (magnification, $\times 200$), and cell migration distances were quantified; * $P < 0.05$ vs. 0 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. (D) Expression levels of MMP-2 and MMP-9 were detected by western blot analysis. Each experiment was performed in triplicate. Data presented represent the mean $\pm$ standard deviation of three independent experiments. * $P < 0.05$ vs. control. MMP-2, 72 kDa type IV collagenase; MMP-9, matrix metalloproteinase-9.

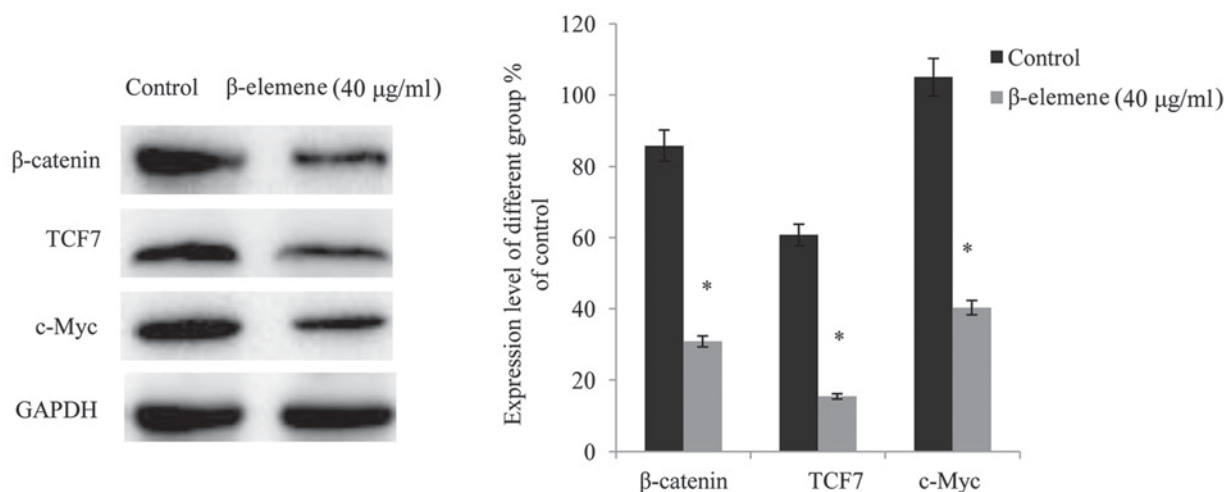


Figure 5. β -elemene suppresses the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway. Expression levels of β -catenin, TCF7, and c-Myc were detected via western blot analysis. Each experiment was performed in triplicate. Values presented represent the mean $\pm$ standard deviation of three independent experiments. *P<0.05 vs. control. TCF7, transcription factor 7; c-Myc, Myc proto-oncogene protein.

β -elemene inhibits SiHa cell proliferation via inhibition of the Wnt/ β -catenin pathway. Yao *et al* (10) demonstrated that β -elemene administration inhibited proliferation via the p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase-dependent pathway in glioblastoma cells. In addition, Liang *et al* (11) demonstrated that β -elemene inhibits cell viability via downregulation of the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/RAC- α serine/threonine-protein kinase/serine/threonine-protein kinase mTOR signaling pathway in human osteosarcoma cells. There are two pathways that control cellular apoptosis: The mitochondria-dependent pathway and the mitochondria-independent pathway. Upregulation of Bax in the mitochondria-dependent pathway may promote cytochrome release from the mitochondrial intermembrane space, which subsequently activates caspase 3 and consequently renders the cells susceptible to apoptosis. The mitochondria-independent pathway induces apoptosis via activation of a caspase cascade. Procaspase 8 triggers the downstream caspase effector and is responsible for the cleavage of caspase 8, which activates caspase 3 and promotes cellular apoptosis (28). Cyclin D1 and survivin are able to induce the inhibition of caspase 3 expression. Wnt/ β -catenin signaling activates Bax, Cyclin D1 and surviving (29). The present study revealed that β -elemene increases the expression of Bax, and suppresses the expression of Cyclin D1; therefore, suggesting that β -elemene may induce cellular apoptosis via inhibition of the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway.

p53 is a notable tumor suppressor gene, and the p53 protein is involved in cell cycle regulation, DNA repair and the induction of apoptosis. Previous studies have revealed that the intersection of the p53 and Wnt/ β -catenin pathways is TCF4, a member of the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway that may be downregulated by p53 (30) and Dickkopf-1, and transcriptionally upregulated by p53, in order to further inhibit Wnt/ β -catenin activity (31). Further studies have revealed that p53 acts upstream of Wnt/ β -catenin in order to suppress the latter pathway (32). In the present study, it was demonstrated that β -elemene upregulates p53 expression levels, thus suggesting that β -elemene promotes SiHa cellular

apoptosis via upregulation of p53 and subsequent inhibition of the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway. Li *et al* (33) demonstrated that β -elemene induces apoptosis via Akt and extracellular-signal-regulated kinase signaling in order to deliver apoptotic signals to lung cancer cells. MMPs, highly conserved zinc ion-dependent proteolytic enzymes, are able to degrade the epithelial basement membrane or extracellular matrix and thus promote the invasion and metastasis of tumor cells. As targets of the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway, MMP-2, MMP-7 and MMP-9 are involved in the process of inflammation regulation, tumorigenesis and tumor progression (34), in which MMP-7 activates both MMP-2 and MMP-9 in order to degrade collagen (35). Increased expression levels of β -catenin result in the upregulation of the expression levels of MMPs, which then act as contributors to tumor invasion and metastasis (34). The results of the present study suggest that β -elemene reduces the expression levels of β -catenin and its downstream target molecules, MMP-2 and MMP-9, further suggesting that β -elemene may inhibit cell invasion and migration via inhibition of the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway in SiHa cells. Similarly, Zhang *et al* (36) demonstrated that β -elemene inhibited cell invasion and migration via downregulation of nuclear transcription factor expression mediated by mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 3 in MCF-7 cells.

In conclusion, the present study revealed that β -elemene inhibits the proliferation, invasion and migration of cervical cancer cells *in vitro*, and induces cellular apoptosis. Furthermore, it was demonstrated that β -elemene may exert its therapeutic effects via attenuation of the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway. However, this remains to be investigated in a clinical setting. The results of the present study suggest that β -elemene may be a potential novel therapeutic agent for the treatment of cervical cancer.

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