

Interleukin-8: A potent promoter of angiogenesis in gastric cancer

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Abstract. Angiogenesis is a critical process in the development of tumor malignancy and occurs at various stages of tumor progression. Interleukin-8 (IL-8) is a pro-angiogenic factor produced by tumor-infiltrating macrophages that has been revealed to facilitate the development of angiogenesis in various cancers. However, whether IL-8 activates angiogenesis in gastric cancer remains unclear. The present study investigated the effect of IL-8 on the migration and canalization capacities of human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs). In addition, the protein and messenger RNA (mRNA) expression of selected angiogenesis markers, consisting of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-A, VEGF receptor (VEGFR)-1 and VEGFR-2, were assessed in the HUVECs. The HUVECs were co-cultured with human gastric cancer SGC7901 cells and exposed to various concentrations of IL-8 (0, 0.2, 0.5, 0.8 and 1.0 ng/ml). The migration and canalization abilities of the cells were detected by Transwell chamber and tube formation assays. Protein expression was detected using immunofluorescence and western blot analysis, and mRNA levels were assessed using reverse transcription quantitative polymerase chain reaction. The protein and mRNA levels of VEGF-A, VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2 were measured in HUVECs cultured for 24 h. IL-8 at concentrations of 0.5, 0.8 and 1.0 ng/ml significantly promoted HUVEC cell migration ($P=0.005$, $P=0.001$ and $P<0.001$, respectively) and tube formation ($P=0.039$, $P=0.003$ and $P<0.001$, respectively). IL-8 at concentrations of 0.2, 0.5, 0.8 and 1.0 ng/ml significantly elevated the protein levels of VEGF-A ($P<0.001$) and VEGFR-2 ($P=0.034$, $P<0.001$, $P<0.001$ and $P<0.001$, respectively). IL-8 at concentrations of 0.8 and 1.0 ng/ml significantly elevated the protein levels of VEGF-1 ($P=0.037$ and $P=0.002$, respectively). Similarly, IL-8 at concentrations of 0.5, 0.8 and 1.0 ng/ml significantly

upregulated the mRNA levels of VEGF-A ($P=0.046$, $P=0.001$ and $P<0.001$, respectively) and VEGFR-1 ($P=0.042$, $P<0.001$ and $P<0.001$, respectively). IL-8 at concentrations of 0.2, 0.5, 0.8 and 1.0 ng/ml significantly upregulated the mRNA levels of VEGFR-2 ($P=0.003$, $P=0.005$, $P<0.001$ and $P<0.001$, respectively). In conclusion, IL-8 may be a potent promoter of angiogenesis in gastric cancer.

Introduction

Gastric cancer is one of the most aggressive tumors, with 951,594 cases diagnosed worldwide in 2012. Furthermore, gastric cancer was the third leading cause of cancer-associated mortality worldwide in 2012, accounting for 723,027 mortalities (1,2). Notably, the age-standardized incidence rates for gastric cancer are approximately six times higher in Eastern Asia when compared with the USA (3). The 5-year survival rate for gastric cancer is $<20\%$ (4). Angiogenesis is the formation of novel blood vessels from existing vessels and is required for the growth of solid tumors (5). Angiogenesis occurs at various stages during the malignant progression of the tumor and is a key step in tumor invasion and metastasis (6,7). Notably, angiogenesis has been found to closely correlate with prognosis and hematogenous metastasis of gastric cancer (8). A balance between pro-angiogenic and anti-angiogenic factors in the local environment is important for the development of angiogenesis (5-7,9-11). Numerous pro-angiogenic factors, including factors that act directly and indirectly, are involved in the complex regulation of angiogenesis (5-7,9,12,13).

Interleukin (IL)-8 is a pro-inflammatory chemokine that belongs to the CXC subfamily and has been revealed to function as a significant regulatory factor within the tumor microenvironment (14). IL-8 is likely to be produced by a variety of human cancer cells, including gastric cancer cells (15). As a directly acting angiogenic factor, IL-8 promotes angiogenic responses in *in vivo* models (14,16,17), and is markedly associated with tumor angiogenesis, including hepatocellular carcinoma (18,19), cervical cancer (20), malignant melanoma (21) and nasopharyngeal carcinoma (22). However, the role of IL-8 in the activation of angiogenesis in gastric cancer remains unclear. Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-A interacts with VEGF receptor (VEGFR)-1 and VEGFR-2. As a key mediator of blood vessel growth, VEGF-A has been demonstrated to be a critical regulatory protein during angiogenesis and pathological neovascularization (7,23,24).

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The aim of the present study was to investigate the role of IL-8 in the process of angiogenesis in gastric cancer. The present study evaluated the effects of IL-8 in angiogenesis and additionally investigated the expression of selected angiogenesis markers, consisting of VEGF-A, VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2, using a co-culture model of human gastric cancer SGC-7901 cells and human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs).

Materials and methods

Cell culture. Human gastric cancer SGC-7901 cells and HUVECs were obtained from the cell bank of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Beijing, China). All cells were propagated in endothelial cell medium (ECM; ScienCell, Carlsbad, CA, USA) and supplemented with 5% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Zhejiang Tianhang Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China), 1% endothelial cell growth supplement (ScienCell), 1% penicillin and streptomycin (Biological Industries, Beit Haemek, Israel) and 1% L-glutamine (Biological Industries) for all experiments, with the exception of the tube formation assay. For the tube formation assay, SGC-7901 cells and HUVECs were propagated in Gibco Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA) and supplemented with 10% FBS, 1% L-glutamine, 1% penicillin and streptomycin and 1% L-glutamine. All cells were maintained at 37°C in a humidified chamber containing 5% CO₂.

Co-culture model, cell grouping and IL-8 treatment. SGC-7901 cells were seeded in 24-well plates (5.5×10^4 cells/well) and cultured for 24 h with predetermined concentrations of IL-8 stock solution (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA). Subsequently, the SGC-7901 cell culture media was collected and added to HUVECs for additional incubation. In total, 6 groups were established according to various specificities, as follows: Control group, ECM/DMEM without SGC7901 cell culture medium; 0.0 ng/ml IL-8 with SGC-7901 cell culture medium; 0.2 ng/ml IL-8 with SGC-7901 cell culture medium; 0.5 ng/ml IL-8 with SGC-7901 cell culture medium; 0.8 ng/ml IL-8 with SGC-7901 cell culture medium; and 1.0 ng/ml IL-8 with SGC-7901 cell culture medium.

Transwell chamber-induced migration assay. HUVEC cell migration was evaluated using Corning® Costar® Transwell chambers (Corning Life Sciences, Tewksbury, MA, USA), according to the manufacturer's protocol. Briefly, HUVECs (4×10^4 cells) were seeded in the top chamber of the Transwell plate, while 600 µl cell culture medium and various concentrations of IL-8 were placed in the lower chamber. Subsequent to 12 h incubation, the cells remaining on the upper surface of the polycarbonate membrane (non-migrated cells) were removed with blunt-ended cotton swabs. The cells that had attached to the opposite side of the membrane (migrated cells) were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc., Dallas, TX, USA) for 15 min and stained for 20 min using a crystal violet cell colony staining kit (Shanghai Sunred Biological Technology Co., Ltd, Shanghai, China). Following washing 3 times with PBS, images of the cells on the membrane were captured using an Olympus® CK40-F200 inverted microscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). The results were expressed as the

mean number of cells in 4 randomly selected microscopic fields at x10 magnification.

Matrigel tube formation assay. The formation of HUVECs into capillary-like structures was assessed using Matrigel (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA) in a tube formation assay. Briefly, Matrigel was thawed overnight, and the pipette and 96-well plates were pre-chilled for 30 min at 4°C. The Matrigel was added to each well of a 96-well plate (80 µl/well). All plates were maintained at 4°C for 30 min and 37°C for 30 min, allowing the gel to polymerize. Subsequently, HUVECs were seeded on the Matrigel (1×10^4 cells/well) with 20 µl DMEM and various concentrations of IL-8. Following additional 8, 12 and 16 h incubations, the formation of capillary-like structures was observed using a Zeiss laser confocal scanning microscope (model no., LSM710; Carl Zeiss AG, Oberkochen, Germany) at x40 magnification. The tube length was analyzed by the Axio-Vision Rel software, version 4.8 (Carl Zeiss AG). The results were expressed as the mean length of 4 randomly selected tubes.

Immunofluorescence staining. HUVECs were seeded onto coverslips on 24-well plates (5×10^4 cells/well) and cultured with various concentrations of IL-8 for 24 h. Subsequently, the cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 15 min, permeabilized with 0.5% Triton-100 (Shanghai Sangong Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China) for 10 min, incubated in 4% bovine serum albumin (Wisent Inc., St Bruno, QC, Canada), and cultured with rabbit anti-human VEGF-A (cat. no. 1909-1; dilution, 1:300; Epitomics, Burlingame, CA, USA) and VEGFR-1 monoclonal antibodies (cat. no. 1303-1; dilution, 1:300; Epitomics) and the rabbit anti-human VEGFR-2 polyclonal antibody (cat. no. ab39256; dilution, 1:150; Abcam, Cambridge, MA, USA), at 4°C overnight. Goat anti-rabbit Cy3-conjugated Affinipure immunoglobulin (Ig)G (heavy and light chains) antibody (cat. no. 10285-1-AP; dilution, 1:1,000; Wuhan Sanying Biotechnology, Wuhan, Hubei, China) was used as a secondary antibody, and was incubated with the primary antibodies for an additional 1 h. The cell nuclei were then labeled with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole. The coverslips were mounted on a glass slide and visualized under a Zeiss laser confocal scanning microscope.

Western blot analysis. HUVECs were seeded on 6-well plates (2×10^5 cells/well) and cultured for 24 h with various concentrations of IL-8. Subsequently, the cells were lysed using 150 µl cell lysate buffer (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology, Shanghai, China). Proteins in the total cell lysate were separated by SDS-PAGE (10% separation gel; 5% spacer gel; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) and electrotransferred to polyvinylidene difluoride film (Bio-Rad, Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA). Blotted films were placed in Tris-buffered saline with Tween (TBST; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.) for 1 h at room temperature. Rabbit anti-human VEGF-A (dilution, 1:250) and VEGFR-1 monoclonal antibodies (dilution, 1:250), rabbit anti-human VEGFR-2 polyclonal antibody (dilution, 1:250) and mouse anti-human glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) monoclonal antibody (cat. no. KM9002; dilution, 1:3,000; Tianjin Sungene Biotech Co., Ltd., Tianjin, China) were used to probe the blotted films overnight at 4°C. Following a thorough wash with TBST, the blots were incubated

Table I. Primer sequences used for quantitative polymerase chain reaction.

mRNA	Primer sequence (5'-3')	Product size, bp
GAPDH		145
Forward	GGGTGTGAACCATGAGAAGTATG	
Reverse	GATGGCATGGACTGTGGTCAT	
VEGF-A		239
Forward	CTGCCATCCAATCGAGACCC	
Reverse	TGCATTACATTTGTTGTGCTG	
VEGFR-1		91
Forward	AAGGCACCCAGCACATCAT	
Reverse	ACCATTTCAGGCAAAGACCAT	
VEGFR-2		233
Forward	CGATTATGGAAGTGAGTGAAAGAG	
Reverse	CTGCCAATACCAGTGGATGTG	

mRNA, messenger RNA; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGFR, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor.

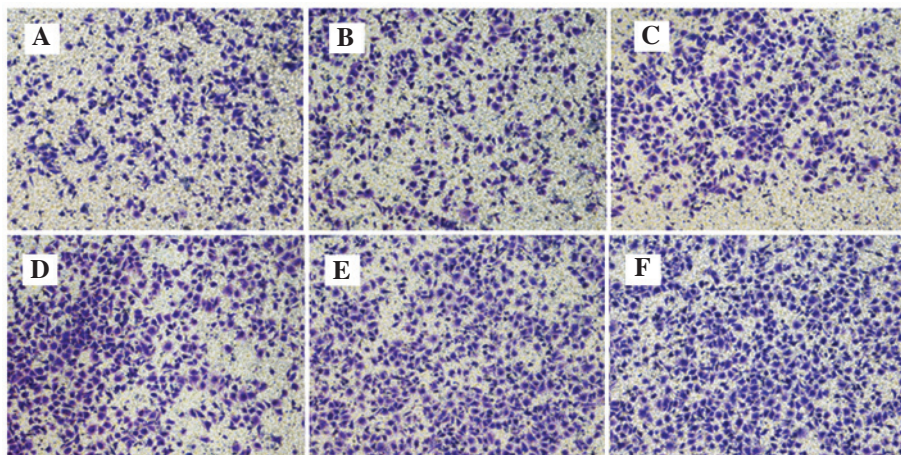


Figure 1. Migrated HUVECs observed using an inverted microscope at x10 magnification. (A) Control group, and following the addition of (B) 0.0, (C) 0.2, (D) 0.5, (E) 0.8 and (F) 1.0 ng/ml IL-8. The cells were incubated for 12 h. The pure SGC-7901 cell culture medium (0.0 ng/ml group) exerted no significant effect on HUVEC migration compared with the control group. IL-8 at concentrations of 0.5, 0.8 and 1.0 ng/ml significantly promoted HUVEC migration, compared with no treatment, but not in a dose-dependent manner. HUVEC, human umbilical vein endothelial cells; IL-8, interleukin-8.

with goat anti-rabbit IgG-hydrogen peroxide (HRP) secondary antibody (dilution, 1:1,000; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.) or goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP secondary antibody (dilution, 1:3,000; Tianjin Sungene Biotech Co., Ltd.) for 1 h at room temperature. The blots were visualized using an enhanced chemiluminescence method, and were exposed to plain X-ray film in a darkroom. Grayscale reconstruction was performed by Image J software version 1.48 (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA; available from <http://rsb.info.nih.gov/ij/>), and the expression rate of the 3 proteins (VEGF-A, VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2) relative to GAPDH protein expression (internal control) was calculated. All experiments were repeated 3 times.

Reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) analysis. HUVECs were seeded on a 12-well plate (1×10^5 cells/well) and incubated with various concentrations of IL-8 for 24 h. Total RNA of the HUVECs was extracted using

TRIzol reagent (Takara Bio, Inc., Otsu, Shiga, Japan), according to the manufacturer's protocol. RT-qPCR was performed with SYBR® Green PCR mix in a Bio-Rad iQ5 PCR system (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.). Each sample was analyzed 3 times. The PCR cycling conditions were as follows: 1 cycle at 95°C for 2 min; 1 cycle at 95°C for 15 sec; 1 cycle at 60°C for 20 sec; 1 cycle at 72°C for 20 sec; and 40 cycles at 72°C for 30 sec. The PCR primers used for amplification are revealed in Table I. Based on the $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_q}$ value (25), GAPDH mRNA was co-amplified to serve as an internal control, and the relative levels of VEGF-A, VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2 mRNA expression were calculated.

Statistical analysis. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS version 13.0 software (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). All data were presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) of repeated measurement data was used to assess tube formation. One-way ANOVA was used

Table II. Effect of various concentrations of IL-8 on human umbilical vein endothelial cells migration and tube formation.

Group, ng/ml IL-8	Migrated cells, n	Tube length, μ m		
		8 h	12 h	16 h
Control	420 \pm 38	115.01 \pm 29.52	148.13 \pm 23.52	187.98 \pm 8.13
0.0	490 \pm 35	125.51 \pm 28.36	142.78 \pm 27.35	206.19 \pm 15.74
0.2	603 \pm 71 ^a	123.96 \pm 20.01	157.18 \pm 23.13	240.51 \pm 28.25
0.5	696 \pm 90 ^{ab}	130.31 \pm 31.74	173.65 \pm 23.54	249.03 \pm 17.33
0.8	756 \pm 125 ^{abc}	132.17 \pm 27.30	174.15 \pm 8.08	287.25 \pm 37.69
1.0	792 \pm 71 ^{abd}	134.82 \pm 28.48	183.15 \pm 23.22	335.86 \pm 34.46

The data are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation. ^aP<0.01 vs. control group; ^bP<0.01 vs. 0.0 ng/ml; ^cP<0.05, ^dP<0.01 vs. 0.2 ng/ml. IL-8, interleukin-8.

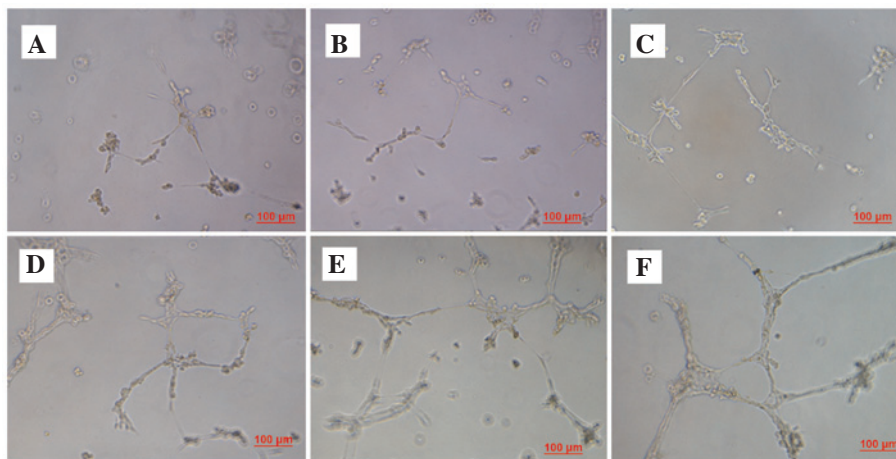


Figure 2. HUVEC tube formation observed assessed using a laser confocal scanning microscope at x40 magnification. (A) Control group, and following the addition of (B) 0.0, (C) 0.2, (D) 0.5, (E) 0.8 and (F) 1.0 ng/ml IL-8. The HUVECs were incubated for 16 h. The pure SGC-7901 cell culture medium (0.0 ng/ml group) exerted no significant effect on HUVEC tube formation compared with the control group. IL-8 at concentrations of 0.5, 0.8 and 1.0 ng/ml significantly promoted HUVEC tube formation, compared with no treatment. HUVEC, human umbilical vein endothelial cells; IL-8, interleukin-8.

to assess migration, and protein and mRNA expression levels. The Fisher's least significant difference method was used to analyze multiple post-hoc comparisons. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

IL-8 promoted HUVEC migration. As demonstrated by Table II and Fig. 1, the addition of IL-8 significantly affected HUVEC migration compared with the control cells under experimental conditions (P<0.001). The pure SGC-7901 cell culture medium (0.0 ng/ml group) exerted no significant effect on HUVEC migration (P=0.249). IL-8 at concentrations of 0.5, 0.8 and 1.0 ng/ml significantly promoted HUVEC migration (P=0.005, P=0.001 and P<0.001, respectively). However, no significant differences in HUVEC migration was observed between the various concentrations administered (P>0.05).

IL-8 promoted HUVEC tube formation. Tube formation increased gradually subsequent to 8 h of treatment. The tube lengths between the various time points were significantly different (P<0.001). As demonstrated by Table II and Fig. 2,

the administration of IL-8 significantly affected HUVEC tube formation (P<0.001). The pure SGC-7901 cell culture medium exerted no significant effect on HUVEC migration compared with the control cells (P=0.517). IL-8 at concentrations of 0.5, 0.8 and 1.0 ng/ml significantly promoted HUVEC tube formation, compared with the 0.0 ng/ml group (P=0.039, P=0.003 and P<0.001, respectively). Furthermore, the tube length of the 1.0 ng/ml group was increased compared with the tube length of the 0.2 ng/ml (P=0.001) and 0.5 ng/ml (P=0.011) groups, but not the 0.8 ng/ml group (P=0.105).

IL-8 promoted VEGF-A, VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2 protein expression levels in HUVECs. As demonstrated by Table III, and Figs. 3 and 4, the addition of IL-8 significantly altered the VEGF-A, VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2 protein expression levels compared with the control cells (P<0.001, P=0.009 and P<0.001, respectively). The pure SGC-7901 cell culture medium significantly upregulated the expression of VEGF-A protein (P=0.019). IL-8 at concentrations >0.2 ng/ml markedly increased VEGF-A protein levels compared with the 0.0 ng/ml group (P<0.001). The pure SGC-7901 cell culture medium exerted no significant effect on VEGFR-1

Table III. Effect of various concentrations of IL-8 on VEGF-A, VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2 protein expression levels in human umbilical vein endothelial cells.

Group, ng/ml IL-8	VEGF-A	VEGFR-1	VEGFR-2
Control	1.00±0.00	1.00±0.00	1.00±0.00
0.0	1.17±0.05 ^a	1.00±0.01	0.69±0.02 ^b
0.2	1.70±0.00 ^{bd}	1.00±0.04	0.74±0.04 ^{bc}
0.5	1.75±0.03 ^{bd}	1.03±0.03	0.85±0.02 ^{bdf}
0.8	2.10±0.13 ^{bdfg}	1.10±0.03 ^{ace}	0.86±0.03 ^{bdfg}
1.0	2.78±0.12 ^{bdfgh}	1.17±0.12 ^{bdfg}	1.00±0.03 ^{dgh}

The data are expressed as the mean ± standard deviation. ^aP<0.05, ^bP<0.01 vs. control group; ^cP<0.05, ^dP<0.01 vs. 0.0 ng/ml; ^eP<0.05, ^fP<0.01 vs. 0.2 ng/ml; ^gP<0.01 vs. 0.5 ng/ml; ^hP<0.01 vs. 0.8 ng/ml. IL-8, interleukin-8; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGFR, VEGF receptor.

Table IV. Effect of various concentrations of IL-8 on VEGF-A, VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2 mRNA expression levels in human umbilical vein endothelial cells.

Group, ng/ml IL-8	mRNA		
	VEGF-A	VEGFR-1	VEGFR-2
Control	1.01±0.15	1.00±0.09	1.00±0.04
0.0	1.12±0.06	0.50±0.09 ^b	0.83±0.01
0.2	1.33±0.02 ^a	0.64±0.00 ^b	1.73±0.09 ^{ad}
0.5	1.38±0.04 ^{bc}	0.73±0.10 ^{ac}	1.63±0.28 ^{ad}
0.8	1.61±0.25 ^{bde}	1.61±0.11 ^{bdfg}	3.06±0.49 ^{bdfg}
1.0	1.77±0.20 ^{bdfg}	1.56±0.24 ^{bdfg}	2.90±0.42 ^{bdfg}

The data is expressed as the mean ± standard deviation. ^aP<0.05, ^bP<0.01 vs. control group; ^cP<0.05, ^dP<0.01 vs. 0.0 ng/ml; ^eP<0.05, ^fP<0.01 vs. 0.2 ng/ml; ^gP<0.01 vs. 0.5 ng/ml. IL-8, interleukin-8; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGFR, VEGF receptor; mRNA, messenger RNA.

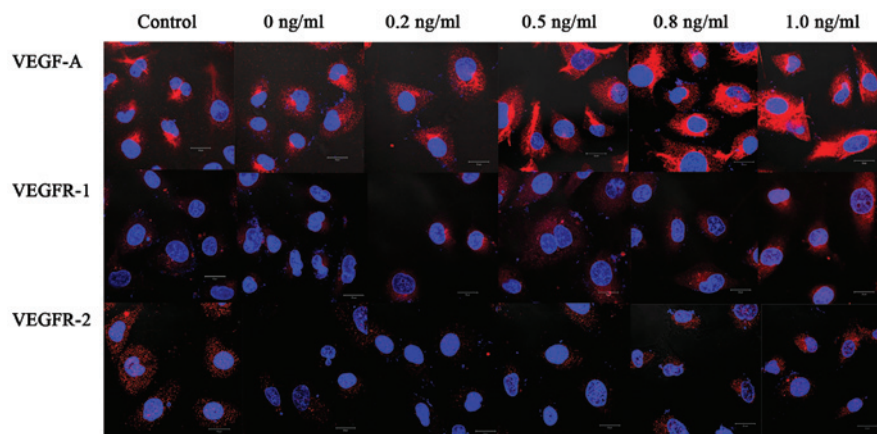


Figure 3. Effect of various concentrations of IL-8 on VEGF-A, VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2 protein expression levels in HUVECs assessed using immunofluorescence staining. Cell nuclei were detected with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (blue) staining. The VEGF-A, VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2 proteins were counterstained with goat anti-rabbit Cy3-conjugated Affinipure immunoglobulin G antibody (red). IL-8, interleukin-8; HUVECs, human umbilical vein endothelial cells; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGFR, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor.

protein expression ($P=0.9999$). IL-8 at concentrations of 0.8 and 1.0 ng/ml enhanced VEGFR-1 protein expression ($P=0.037$ and $P=0.002$, respectively). Notably, the pure

SGC-7901 cell culture medium downregulated the expression of the VEGFR-2 protein ($P<0.001$). However, IL-8 at concentrations >0.2 ng/ml markedly increased VEGFR-2

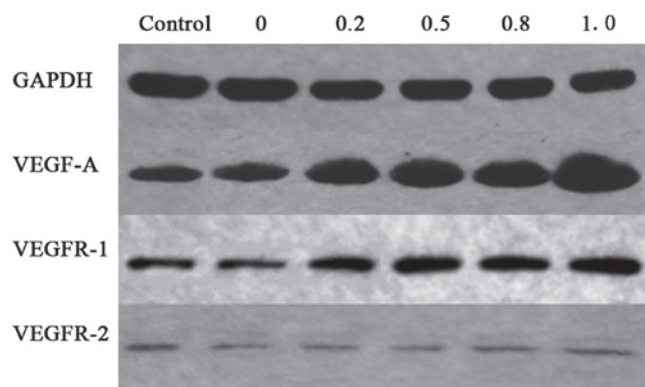


Figure 4. Effect of various concentrations of IL-8 on the protein expression levels of VEGF-A, VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2 in HUVECs, assessed using western blot analysis. The pure SGC-7901 cell culture medium significantly upregulated the expression of VEGF-A protein, but downregulated the expression of VEGFR-2 protein, and exerted no significant effect on the expression of VEGFR-1 protein. IL-8 at concentrations of 0.2, 0.5, 0.8 and 1.0 ng/ml increased VEGF-A and VEGFR-2 protein levels compared with the 0 ng/ml group. IL-8 at concentrations of 0.8 and 1.0 ng/ml enhanced VEGFR-1 protein expression. IL-8, interleukin-8; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGFR, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; HUVEC, human umbilical vein endothelial cells; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

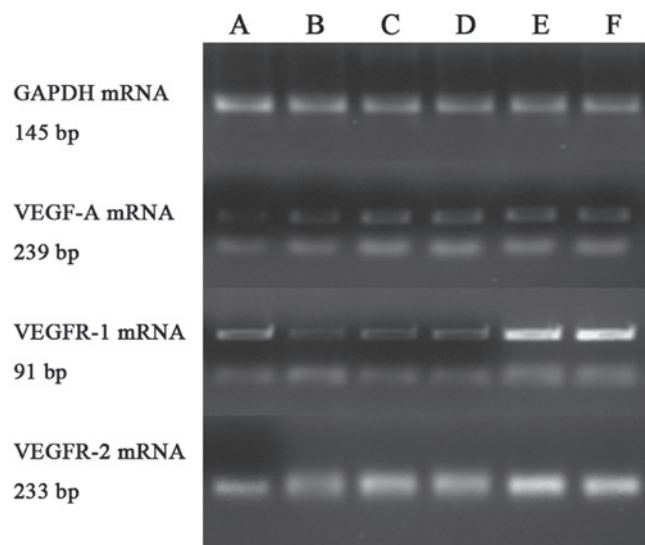


Figure 5. Effect of various concentrations of IL-8 on VEGF-A, VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2 mRNA expression levels in human umbilical vein endothelial cells using reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction. Lanes A-F: Control and 0.0, 0.2, 0.5, 0.8 and 1.0 ng/ml IL-8 groups, respectively. The pure SGC-7901 cell culture medium did not affect VEGF-A and VEGFR-2 mRNA expression, but downregulated VEGFR-1 mRNA expression. IL-8 at concentrations >0.5 ng/ml upregulated VEGF-A and VEGFR-1 mRNA levels. IL-8 at concentrations >0.2 ng/ml upregulated VEGFR-2 mRNA levels. IL-8, interleukin-8; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGFR, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

protein levels compared with the 0.0 ng/ml group (0.2 ng/ml vs. 0.0 ng/ml, $P=0.034$; 0.5 ng/ml vs. 0.0 ng/ml, $P<0.001$; 0.8 ng/ml vs. 0.0 ng/ml, $P<0.001$; 1.0 ng/ml vs. 0.0 ng/ml, $P<0.001$). The VEGFR-2 protein level following the addition of 1.0 ng/ml of IL-8 revealed no significant difference compared with the control group ($P=0.876$).

IL-8 promoted VEGF-A, VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2 mRNA expression levels in HUVECs. As demonstrated by Table IV and Fig. 5, the administration of IL-8 significantly affected the VEGF-A, VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2 mRNA expression levels compared with the control cells ($P<0.001$). The pure SGC-7901 cell culture medium exerted no significant effect on VEGF-A and VEGFR-2 mRNA expression ($P=0.376$ and $P=0.487$, respectively), but downregulated the expression of VEGFR-1 mRNA ($P<0.001$). IL-8 at concentrations of 0.5, 0.8 and 1.0 ng/ml markedly increased the mRNA expression of VEGF-A ($P=0.046$, $P=0.001$ and $P<0.001$, respectively) and VEGFR-1 ($P=0.042$, $P<0.001$ and $P<0.001$, respectively) compared with the 0.0 ng/ml group. IL-8 at concentrations >0.2 ng/ml markedly increased VEGFR-2 mRNA levels compared with the 0.0 ng/ml group (0.2 ng/ml, $P=0.003$; 0.5 ng/ml, $P=0.005$; 0.8 ng/ml, $P<0.001$; and 1.0 ng/ml, $P<0.001$).

Discussion

Angiogenesis is a complex process involving multiple pro- and anti-angiogenic factors. Currently, angiogenesis is acknowledged as a key and validated cancer therapeutic target due to its pivotal role in the progression and metastasis of malignancies (26,27). Worldwide, gastric cancer is one of the leading causes of cancer-associated mortality (2). Tumor angiogenesis is closely associated with the prognosis and hematogenous metastasis of gastric cancer (8). IL-8 is a chemokine and a pro-inflammatory mediator (14). The present study evaluated the role of IL-8 in the angiogenesis of gastric cancer. The present data demonstrated that IL-8 may be a potent promoter of angiogenesis in gastric cancer. This result directly supports the hypothesis that IL-8 may be a promising therapeutic target for gastric cancer.

IL-8 is a member of the CXC chemokine family, and is released through the nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B) signaling pathway. Increased IL-8 expression levels have been detected in numerous types of human cancer, including human melanoma (28), squamous cell carcinoma (29) and cervical (30), ovarian (31), non-small cell lung (32), colon (33) and gastric cancers (15). Previous evidence has revealed that IL-8 is markedly associated with the development and metastasis of gastric cancer via autocrine and paracrine mechanisms (34). *In vivo*, IL-8 is important in the depth of invasion and venous and lymphatic invasion of tumors, and may be an independent prognostic factor in human gastric carcinoma (35). *In vitro*, the IL-8 level is significantly associated with the adhesion, migration, invasion and chemosensitivity of human gastric cancer cells (36,37).

It is widely accepted that IL-8 acts as a pro-angiogenic mediator (14,16,17). Due to its pro-angiogenic characteristics, IL-8 may be a key mediator in the angiogenesis and progression of various tumors. IL-8 has been revealed to be involved in seminal plasma-induced regulation of vascular function in cervical cancer (20), transition between liver cirrhosis and highly vascularized hepatocellular carcinoma (18), the malignant phenotype of hematological malignancies (38), Epstein-Barr virus latent membrane protein-1-induced angiogenesis in nasopharyngeal carcinoma through the NF- κ B-binding site (22) and tumor growth and angiogenesis

in melanoma via the secretion of tumor necrosis factor α and IL-1 α (21). A previous study has identified that gastric cancer cells secrete various levels of IL-8 protein and, more notably, the level of IL-8 mRNA in the neoplasms is markedly associated with vascularization *in vivo*, suggesting that IL-8 may regulate neovascularization and the growth and spread of gastric cancer (39). However, the role of IL-8 in gastric cancer angiogenesis remains unclear, and few studies have investigated its role in gastric cancer angiogenesis *in vitro*. The present data reveal that IL-8 significantly promotes HUVEC migration and tube formation, which were co-cultured with human gastric cancer SGC-7901 cells, therefore supporting the hypothesis that IL-8 promotes angiogenesis in gastric cancer.

VEGFs belong to a platelet-derived growth factor supergene family. It is widely accepted that these factors are important signaling proteins involved in lymphangiogenesis and angiogenesis (40). VEGF-A, the prototype VEGF ligand, which was originally isolated from tumor cells, is a key factor in angiogenesis and vascular permeability (7,24). As a tumor angiogenesis factor, VEGF-A is crucial for the pathological angiogenesis of various cancers, including chronic lymphocytic leukemia (41), astrocytic tumors (42) and breast (43), non-small cell lung (44), colorectal (45) and gastric cancers (46). Therefore, VEGF-A is regarded as a marker for angiogenesis, and currently anti-VEGF therapy is widely used in clinical settings to treat various cancers (40). A previous study reported that IL-8 stimulates VEGF-A expression in endothelial cells (47); however, the interaction between IL-8 and VEGF-A in gastric cancer remains unknown. The present study revealed that IL-8 enhanced VEGF-A protein and mRNA expression *in vitro*, indicating that IL-8 may be a promoter of angiogenesis in gastric cancer.

The VEGF-VEGFR signaling system is important, not only in physiological angiogenesis from early embryonic to adult stages, but also in pathological angiogenesis, including in cancers (48-52). VEGF-A binds and activates the two tyrosine kinase (TK) receptors VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2. VEGFR-2 (200-230 kDa) is a key factor in vascular and hematopoietic development and activates almost all endothelial cell responses by binding to VEGF-A (53). VEGFR-2 is abundant in various types of cancer. Furthermore, the localization of VEGFR-2 expression is important in cancer pathogenesis (53), and VEGFR-2 exhibits strong TK activity towards pro-angiogenic signals (40). Therefore, VEGFR-2 is usually investigated as a key marker of angiogenesis in cancer (53-55). It has previously been reported that IL-8 stimulates the autocrine activation of VEGFR-2 in endothelial cells by the activation of NF- κ B through the caspase recruitment domain and membrane-associated guanylate kinase-like domain-containing protein/B-cell lymphoma-10/mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma translocation-1 complex (47). IL-8 activates chemokine (C-X-C motif) receptor 1/2 on endothelial cells, leading to VEGFR-2 transactivation, and this is required for IL-8-induced endothelial permeability (56,57). However, there is little evidence concerning the association between IL-8 and VEGFR-2 in gastric cancer. The present study demonstrated that IL-8 elevated VEGFR-2 protein and mRNA levels, supporting the hypothesis that IL-8 may be a pro-angiogenesis factor in gastric cancer.

VEGFR-1 (180 kDa) has an extremely high affinity for its ligand, VEGF; however, the kinase activity of VEGFR-1

is one-tenth lower compared to that of VEGFR-2 (40). The role of VEGFR-1 in the angiogenesis of cancer remains ambiguous and ambivalent. A previous study revealed that the mechanism of VEGF regulation of angiogenesis may be due to the enhanced proliferation of VEGFRs, particularly VEGFR-1 (54). However, an additional study identified that VEGFR-1 may negatively regulate angiogenesis under certain conditions, and VEGFR-1 is a suppressor of VEGFR-2 signaling (40). The current study demonstrated that IL-8 promoted VEGFR-1 protein and mRNA expression. Placental growth factor (PIGF) is an additional VEGF family member that also binds VEGFR-1 (58). PIGF has been revealed to stimulate angiogenesis and collateral growth in ischemic heart and limbs, with a comparable efficiency to VEGF (58). PIGF and VEGFR-1 have been hypothesized to be novel therapeutic targets for angiogenesis (58). The present study hypothesizes that the effect of IL-8 in enhancing the VEGFR-1 level, involved in the promotion of angiogenesis, may be due to IL-8-induced PIGF overexpression. The potential regulatory mechanisms of the interaction between IL-8 and VEGFR-1 require additional investigation.

In conclusion, the present data revealed that IL-8 significantly promotes HUVEC migration and tube formation, and increases the expression levels of the VEGF-A, VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2 proteins and mRNA, suggesting that IL-8 may be a potent promoter of angiogenesis in gastric cancer.

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