

Flavonoids isolated from *Citrus platymamma* induced G2/M cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in A549 human lung cancer cells

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Abstract. *Citrus platymamma* hort. ex Tanaka belongs to the Rutaceae family and is widely used in folk medicines in Korea due to its anti-proliferative, anti-cancer, anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-diabetic activities. However, the molecular mechanism of its anti-cancer effect is not well understood. The present study was conducted to elucidate the anti-cancer effect and molecular mechanism of flavonoids from *Citrus platymamma* (FCP) on A549 cells. FCP displayed concentration-dependent inhibition on A549 cells proliferation. Further, flow cytometry revealed that FCP significantly increased the sub-G1 (apoptotic cell population) and G2/M phase population, and the total number of apoptotic cells, in a dose-dependent manner. Nuclear condensation and fragmentation were also observed upon staining with Hoechst 33342 in FCP-treated A549 cells. Immunoblotting demonstrated a dose-dependent downregulation of cyclin B1, cyclin-dependent kinase 1, cell division cycle 25c, pro-caspases -3, -6, -8 and -9,

and poly (adenosine diphosphate-ribose) polymerase (PARP) in FCP-treated A549 cells. In addition, FCP induced caspase-3 activation and subsequent PARP cleavage, and increased the B-cell lymphoma (Bcl)-2-associated X protein/Bcl-extra large ratio in A549 cells. These findings suggest that FCP induced G2/M arrest and apoptosis of A549 cells. The present study provides evidence that FCP may be useful in the treatment of human lung cancer.

Introduction

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-associated mortality worldwide (1,2). The majority of lung cancers belong to the non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) type, which accounts for >80% of all cases of lung cancer (3). The main characteristic of NSCLC is its high aggressive invasion ability and metastatic properties (4). Therefore, the majority of advanced NSCLC cases require to receive combination of chemotherapy, and/or radiation treatment (5). The survival rates of patients with NSCLC are poor, and >85% of patients succumb to disease within 5 years of diagnosis (6). Due to the low therapeutic efficacy and serious side effects of current chemotherapeutic drugs (7), a paradigm shift is obviously required for the management of this disease. In this context, recent cancer research has focused on the possibility of preventing or controlling cancer using dietary agents and phytochemicals, which are less toxic than chemotherapeutic drugs (8).

Natural substances exert their anti-cancer activity by modulating cell cycle progression and inducing apoptosis-regulatory proteins (8,9). Apoptosis is a type I programmed cell death that is characterized by distinct phenotypes from necrosis, including membrane blebbing, cell shrinkage, nuclear fragmentation, chromatin condensation and apoptotic body formation (10,11). The apoptotic process happens in either a caspase-dependent or -independent manner (12). In addition, B-cell lymphoma (Bcl)-2 family proteins are important for apoptosis regulation, which could be either proapoptotic, such as Bcl-2-associated X protein

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(Bax) or Bcl-2 homologous antagonist/killer, or antiapoptotic, such as Bcl-2 and Bcl-extra large (Bcl-xL) (13).

The cell cycle is controlled by a complex series of signaling pathways by which a cell grows, replicates its DNA and divides (14). This process includes mechanisms to ensure errors are corrected while cell replication occurs, and if the correction cannot be performed, cells enter into the apoptotic process (15). However, in cancer cells, this regulatory process malfunctions and results in uncontrolled cell proliferation (16). Therefore, induction of apoptosis and modulation of cell cycle is very important in cancer treatment with anti-cancer agents.

Citrus platymamma hort. ex Tanaka (also known as Byungkyul in Korea) belongs to the Rutaceae family, and has been used in Korean traditional medicine for the treatment of inflammatory disorders and cancer (17). Flavonoids, which are abundantly present in fresh fruits and vegetables, are known to safely modulate physiological functions and enhance anti-cancer activity (18,19). *Citrus* species, including *Citrus platymamma*, contain a wide range of active components such as flavonoids, which exhibit anti-proliferative, anti-cancer, anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-diabetic activities (20). Numerous studies have been reported on *Citrus* flavonoids that inhibit the growth of various cancer cells and exhibit anti-inflammatory effects *in vivo* and *in vitro* (21-23). However, the cellular mechanism of the anti-cancer properties of flavonoids from *Citrus platymamma* (FCP) remains to be elucidated.

Based on the above evidences, the present authors hypothesized that FCP may exert anti-cancer effects, since they have been used as a traditional medicine for cancer treatment. Therefore, in the present study, FCP were isolated and characterized, and the mechanisms of their anti-cancer effects were investigated on A549 cells. These flavonoids induced G2/M cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in A549 cells. To the best of our knowledge, the present study is the first report that elucidates the molecular mechanism of FCP in inducing apoptosis and G2/M cell cycle arrest on the A549 human lung cancer cell line.

Materials and methods

Materials and reagents. A549 human lung cancer cells were obtained from the Korean Cell Line Bank (Seoul, Korea). RPMI-1640 medium, fetal bovine serum (FBS) and antibiotics (penicillin/streptomycin) were purchased from Gibco (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA). Hoechst 33342 and 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA). Materials and chemicals used for electrophoresis were obtained from Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc. (Hercules, CA, USA). Antibodies against Bcl-xL (#2762), Bax (#2772), caspase-3 (#9662), caspase-6 (#9762), caspase-8 (#9746) and caspase-9 (#9502), cleaved caspase-3 (#9661), poly (adenosine diphosphate-ribose) polymerase (PARP; #9542) and cleaved PARP (#9541), were purchased from Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. (Danvers, MA, USA). Anti-cyclin B1 (#05-373), anti-cyclin-dependent kinase 1 (CDK1; #06-923), anti-cell division cycle 25c (cdc25c; #05-507) and anti- β -actin antibodies (#MABT825) were obtained from EMD Millipore (Billerica, MA, USA).

Horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-coupled goat anti-mouse IgG ALX-211-205TS-C100 and anti-rabbit IgG ADI-SAB-301-J were purchased from Enzo Life Sciences, Inc. (Farmingdale, NY, USA). Muse™ Annexin V & Dead Cell kit was purchased from EMD Millipore.

Isolation of flavonoids from Korean *Citrus platymamma* hort. ex Tanaka. The fruit of Korean *Citrus platymamma* hort. ex Tanaka (called Byungkyul in Korea) was obtained from the Animal Bio Resources Bank (Jinju, Korea). The flavonoids were isolated at the Department of Chemistry, Gyeongsang National University (Jinju, Korea) by Professor Sung Chul Shin. The sample was prepared according to a previously described method (24). Samples were stored at -20°C until used for further experiments.

Cell culture and treatment. A549 cells were grown in RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FBS and 1% penicillin/streptomycin in a humidified incubator with 5% CO_2 in air at 37°C . The stock solution of flavonoids was prepared in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), and subsequent dilutions were prepared for treatment. Cells grown to 70-80% confluence were untreated (control) or treated with FCP at various concentrations (100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) for 24 h in complete growth medium.

Cell viability assay and morphological studies. A549 cells were seeded at 10×10^4 cells/ml in a 12-well plate and incubated for 24 h. The cytotoxicity was measured by a standard MTT assay following treatment with FCP at the specified concentrations for 24 h at 37°C . After 24-h incubation, 100 μl MTT reagent (5 mg/ml) was added to each well, and incubated at 37°C for 3 h to form formazan crystals. Then, the supernatant was discarded, and 500 μl DMSO was added to each well to dissolve the crystals. The optical density of the cells at 540 nm was measured using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay plate reader. The morphology of flavonoids-treated A549 cells was observed under a phase contrast microscope (Olympus Corporation, Tokyo, Japan).

Flow cytometry analysis. Cells were seeded at a density of 5×10^5 cells/well into a 6-well plate and treated with FCP at various concentrations (0, 91, 182 and 364 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) for 24 h at 37°C . The floating and adherent cells were collected, washed twice with cold phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and centrifuged at $300 \times g$ for 5 min at room temperature. The cell pellet was fixed using cold 70% ethanol (v/v) for 3 h at -20°C . The cells were washed once with PBS, and 200 μl of the cell suspension was transferred to a fresh tube. Next, 200 μl Muse™ Cell Cycle kit reagent (EMD Millipore) was added to each tube and incubated for 30 min at room temperature in the dark. For the apoptosis assay, the floating and trypsinized cells were collected, washed once with cold PBS and centrifuged at $300 \times g$ for 5 min at room temperature. The pellet was resuspended in 1 ml medium, and 100 μl of this suspension was transferred to a new tube. Then, 100 μl Muse™ Annexin V & Dead Cell kit reagent was added to each tube and incubated for 20 min at room temperature in the dark. Then stained samples were analyzed with a Mini Flow Cytometry Muse™ Cell Analyzer (EMD Millipore).

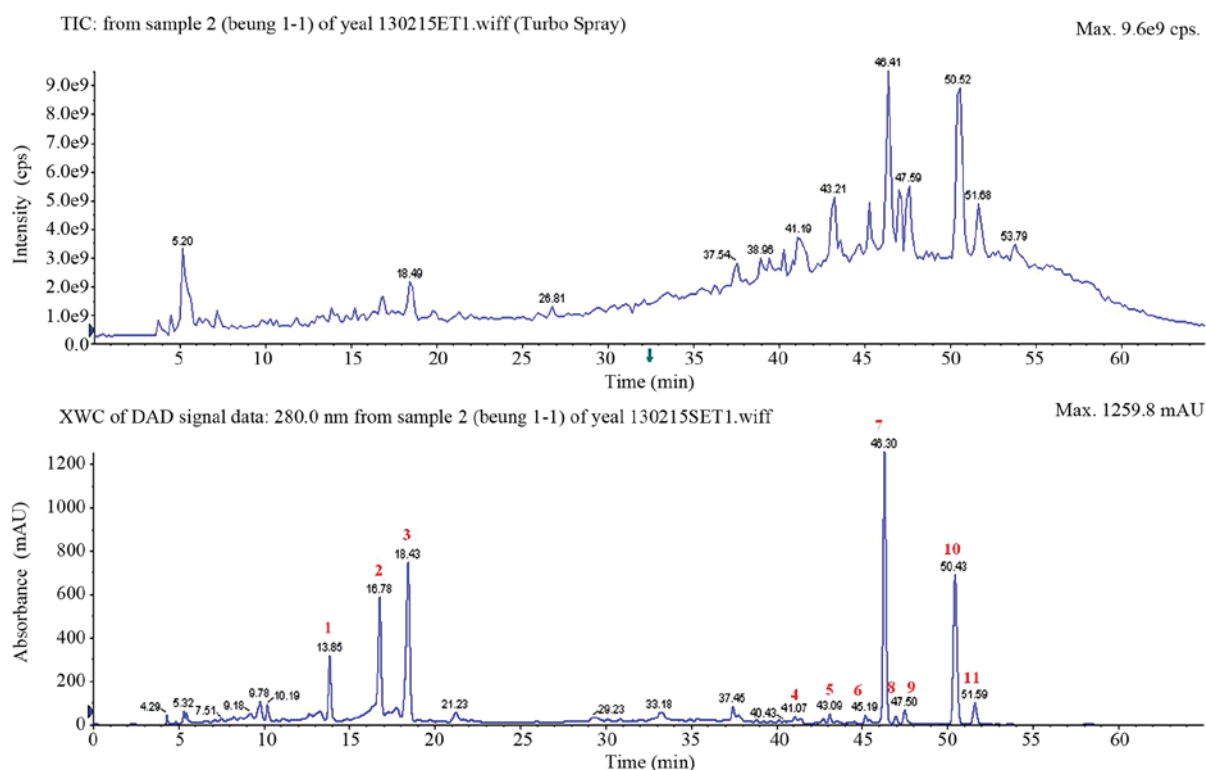


Figure 1. High-performance liquid chromatography chromatogram patterns of the fruit of Korean *Citrus platymamma* hort. ex Tanaka recorded at 280 nm. The identified flavonoids from the peaks marked in red were as follows: 1, neoeriocitrin; 2, naringin; 3, hesperidin; 4, isosinensetin; 5, sinensetin; 6, tetramethyl-O-isoscutellarein; 7, nobiletin; 8, tetramethoxyflavone; 9, heptamethoxyflavone; 10, tangeretin; and 11, hydroxypentamethoxyflavone. TIC, total ion chromatogram; XWC, extracted wavelength chromatogram; DAD, diode array detector; cps, counts per second; mAU, milli-absorption units.

4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) fluorescent staining. A549 cells were grown to 80% confluence on 10-mm diameter glass slides placed in 24-well plates and treated with FCP at the indicated concentrations for 24 h at 37°C. Cells were washed with cold PBS and fixed with 37% formaldehyde (1:4 dilution with 95% ethanol) for 10 min at room temperature. The fixed cells were washed with PBS and stained with DAPI and VECTASHIELD® (catalog number H-1500; Vector Laboratories, Inc., Burlingame, CA, USA). Cells were mounted in Fluorescence Mounting Medium (Dako, Glostrup, Denmark), and the nuclear morphology of the cells was examined by fluorescence microscopy (magnification, x400; Leica Microsystems GmbH, Wetzlar, Germany).

Western blot analysis. The protein content was quantified using a Bradford assay (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.). Proteins were separated by 12% sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and transferred to a polyvinylidene fluoride membrane (Immunobilon-P, 0.45 mm; EMD Millipore) using the TE 77 semi-dry transfer unit (GE Healthcare Life Sciences, Chalfont, UK). The membranes were blocked with 5% non-fat milk in Tris-buffered saline containing 0.1% Tween 20 (pH 7.4) at room temperature for 1 h. Membranes were incubated overnight at 4°C with the primary antibodies (dilution, 1:1,000), and a second incubation was conducted with HRP-conjugated secondary antibodies (dilution, 1:1,000) for 3 h at room temperature. The bound antibodies were visualized using an enhanced chemiluminescence kit (GE Healthcare Life Sciences), and images were acquired using a ChemiDoc™ XRS+ system with Image Lab™ software version 4.1 (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.).

Statistical analysis. Data are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation of ≥ 3 independent experiments. Statistical analysis was performed with Student's *t*-test and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), using SPSS version 10.0 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate as statistical significant difference. Significant differences were determined using ANOVA with post-test Neuman-Keuls method for comparisons of ≥ 3 treatment groups, while Student's *t* test was used for comparisons of two groups.

Results

High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) chromatogram. The HPLC chromatogram of the fruit of Korean *Citrus platymamma* hort. ex Tanaka, which was recorded at 280 nm, is shown in Fig. 1, where peaks corresponding to 11 different flavonoids were clearly distinguished. These peaks were identified based on their HPLC retention times, molecular ion masses and spectroscopic data. In total, 11 flavonoids were successfully identified from Korean *Citrus platymamma* hort. ex Tanaka, including neoeriocitrin, naringin, hesperidin, isosinensetin, sinensetin, tetramethyl-O-isoscutellarein, nobiletin, tetramethoxyflavone, heptamethoxyflavone, tangeretin and hydroxypentamethoxyflavone. The quantification is shown in Table I.

Effect of FCP on A549 cells proliferation. The anti-proliferative effect of FCP was investigated by MTT assay in A549 cells incubated for 24 h with different doses of FCP (0, 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 $\mu\text{g/ml}$). As indicated in Fig. 2A, FCP significantly

Table I. Spectral data and retention time of the identified flavonoids isolated from Korean *Citrus platymamma* hort. ex Tanaka.

No.	Compound	Retention time (min)	[M+H] ⁺ /[M-H] ⁻ (m/z)	MS/MS (m/z)
1	Neeriocitrin	13.85	-/595	459, 329, 311, 287, 151, 135, 107
2	Naringin	16.78	-/579	459, 313, 271, 193, 151
3	Hesperidin	18.43	-/609	608, 325, 301
4	Isosinensetin	41.07	373	358, 357, 343, 329, 181, 165
5	Sinensetin	43.09	373	358, 357, 343, 340, 329, 312, 162
6	Tetramethyl-O-isoscutellarein	45.19	343	328, 313, 299, 285, 240, 152, 133
7	Nobiletin	46.30	403	388, 373, 355, 327, 241, 211, 165
8	Tetramethoxyflavone	46.95	343	327, 313, 282, 150
9	Heptamethoxyflavone	47.50	433	418, 403, 385, 211, 165
10	Tangeretin	50.43	373	358, 343, 325, 297
11	Hydroxypentamethoxyflavone	51.59	389	374, 359, 341, 165

M, molecular mass; MS, mass spectrometry; -, negative ions.

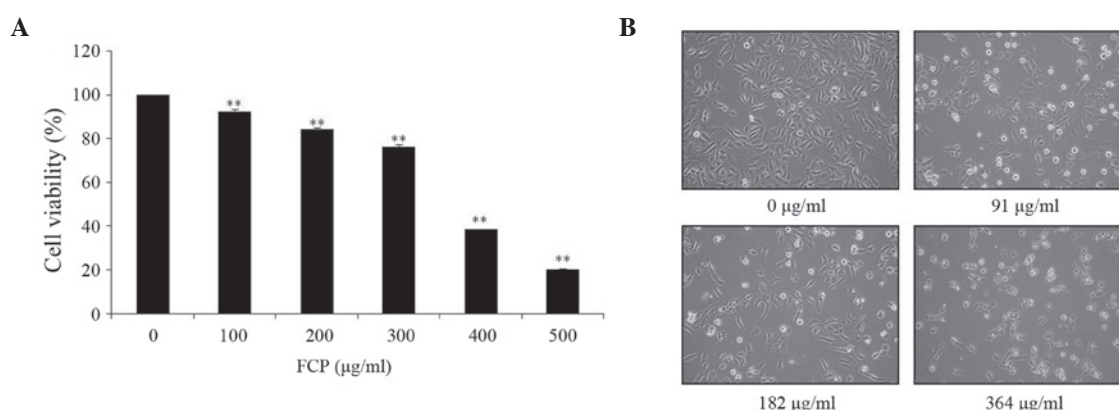


Figure 2. Inhibitory effect of FCP on A549 cell growth. (A) A549 cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of FCP for 24 h, and cell viability was assessed by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide assay. Cell viability is expressed as the percentage of relative absorbance of the FCP-treated groups compared with the control. (B) Morphology of A549 cells treated with or without FCP for 24 h and examined under light microscopy (magnification, x400). Data were obtained from three independent experiments (**P<0.01 vs. control). FCP, flavonoids from *Citrus platymamma*.

inhibited the viability of A549 cells in a dose-dependent manner. The results revealed that the half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) of FCP was 364 μg/ml. According to their IC₅₀ value, the concentrations of flavonoids used in the following experiments were 0, 91, 182 and 364 μg/ml. In addition, microscopic examination revealed that morphological changes in cell shape such as cell shrinkage, and a gradual decrease in the living cell population, were observed with increasing concentrations of FCP (Fig. 2B). These results suggest that FCP have anti-proliferative effects on A549 cells.

FCP induced G2/M arrest by downregulation of cyclin B1, CDK1 and cdc25c proteins. To investigate the mechanisms responsible for the anti-proliferative effects of FCP, the cell cycle progression of A549 cells following FCP treatment at the specified concentrations was examined by flow cytometry. The sub-G1 apoptotic cell population and G2/M phase population were significantly increased in a dose-dependent manner, whereas the number of cells in the G0/G1 and S phases were remarkably decreased (Fig. 3A). Fig. 3B shows the quantitative representations of cell cycle progression in A549 cells treated

with FCP, which were observed to be dose-dependent. These results indicate that FCP are able to induce G2/M arrest and apoptosis in A549 cells.

Cyclin B1, cdc2 and cdc25c are important in the cell cycle during the G2/M phase (14). This phase is controlled by formation of a complex of cyclin B1 and CDK1, which is regulated by cdc25c (25). In the present study, the effect of FCP on the regulatory proteins involved in G2/M arrest was examined by immunoblotting, which revealed that FCP significantly decreased the expression levels of cyclin B1, CDK1 and cdc25c proteins in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 3C). These data suggest that FCP induce G2/M arrest by downregulation of cyclin B1, CDK1 and cdc25c proteins in A549 cells.

FCP induced apoptosis in A549 cells. Induction of apoptosis was examined in A549 cells following FCP treatment by Annexin V -fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)/propidium iodide (PI) double-labelled flow cytometry and Hoechst 33342 staining. In FCP-treated A549 cells, the total apoptotic cell proportion was significantly increased in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 4A and B), and the late apoptotic cell proportion was higher

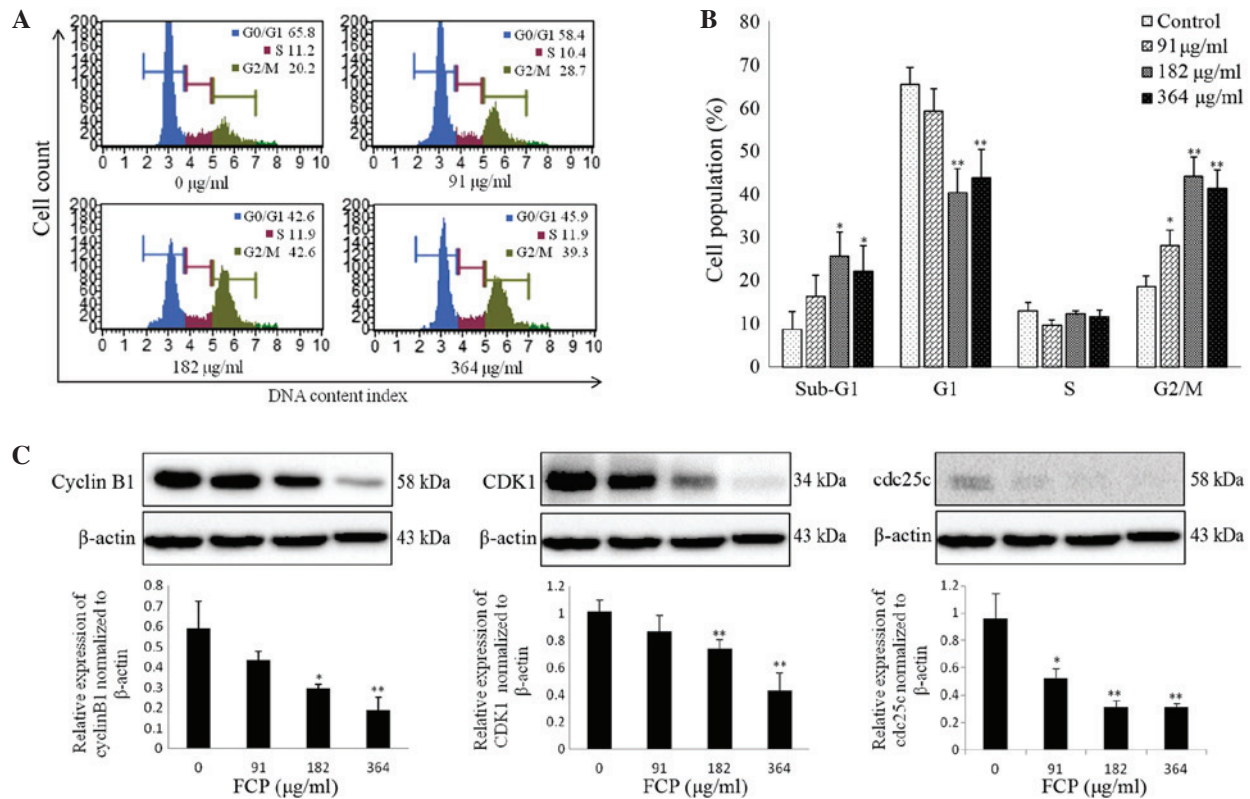


Figure 3. FCP induced G2/M cell cycle arrest by modulation of cell cycle proteins. (A) A549 cells were treated with various concentrations of FCP for 24 h. Cell cycle proportions were determined using Muse™ Cell Cycle kit, and the stained samples were analyzed by flow cytometry. (B) Quantitative data indicate significant accumulation of FCP-treated A549 cells at sub-G1 and G2/M phases. (C) Equal amounts of cell lysates (30 µg) were subjected to sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and analyzed by immunoblotting. Densitometric analyses of cyclin B1, cyclin-dependent kinase 1 and cell division cycle 25c proteins were expressed as the mean ± standard deviation of three independent experiments (*P<0.05, **P<0.01 vs. control). All experiments were performed in triplicate. CDK1, cyclin-dependent kinase 1; cdc25c, cell division cycle 25c; FCP, flavonoids from *Citrus platyrrhiza*.

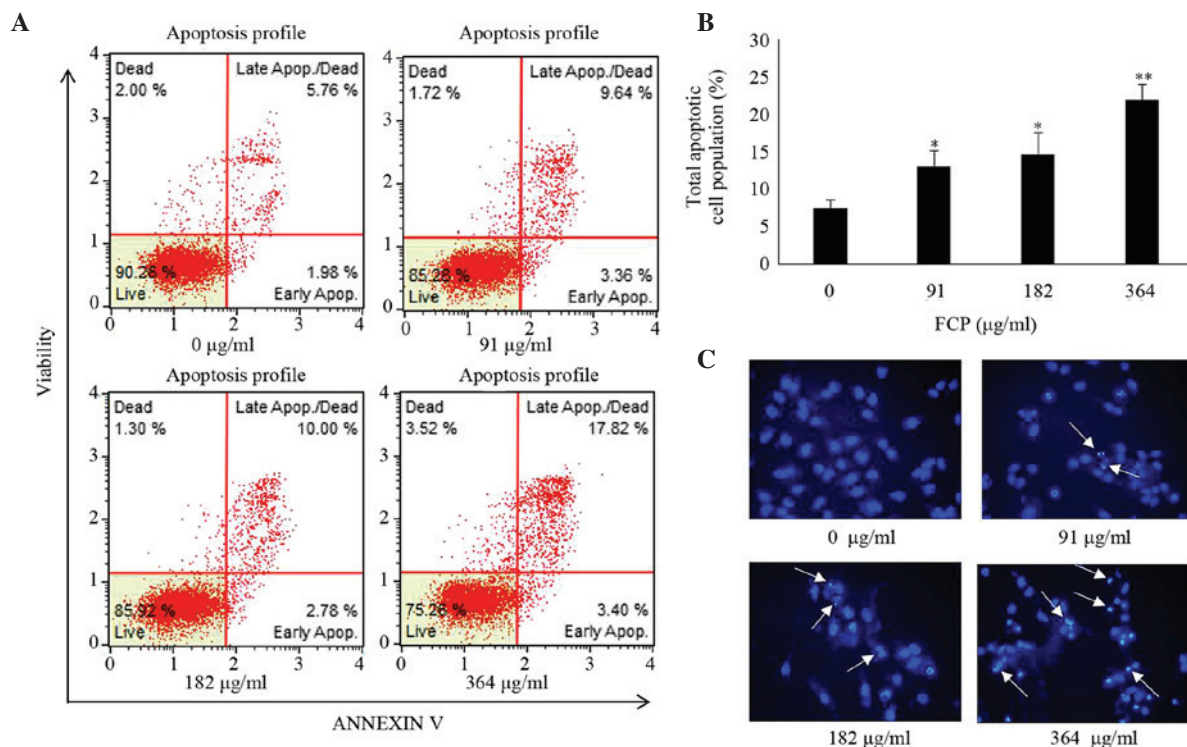


Figure 4. FCP induced apoptosis of A549 cells. (A) A549 cells were treated with FCP at the indicated concentrations for 24 h, and apoptosis was assessed by Annexin V-propidium iodide double staining using Mini Flow Cytometry Muse™ Cell Analyzer. (B) Quantitative data indicate that total apoptosis significantly increased in 182 and 364 µg/ml FCP-treated cells. Data were expressed as the mean ± standard deviation of three independent experiments (*P<0.05, **P<0.01 vs. control). (C) Hoechst 33258 staining of A549 cells treated with or without FCP for 24 h (white arrows indicate fragmented or condensed nuclei; magnification, x200). Apop, apoptosis; FCP, flavonoids from *Citrus platyrrhiza*.

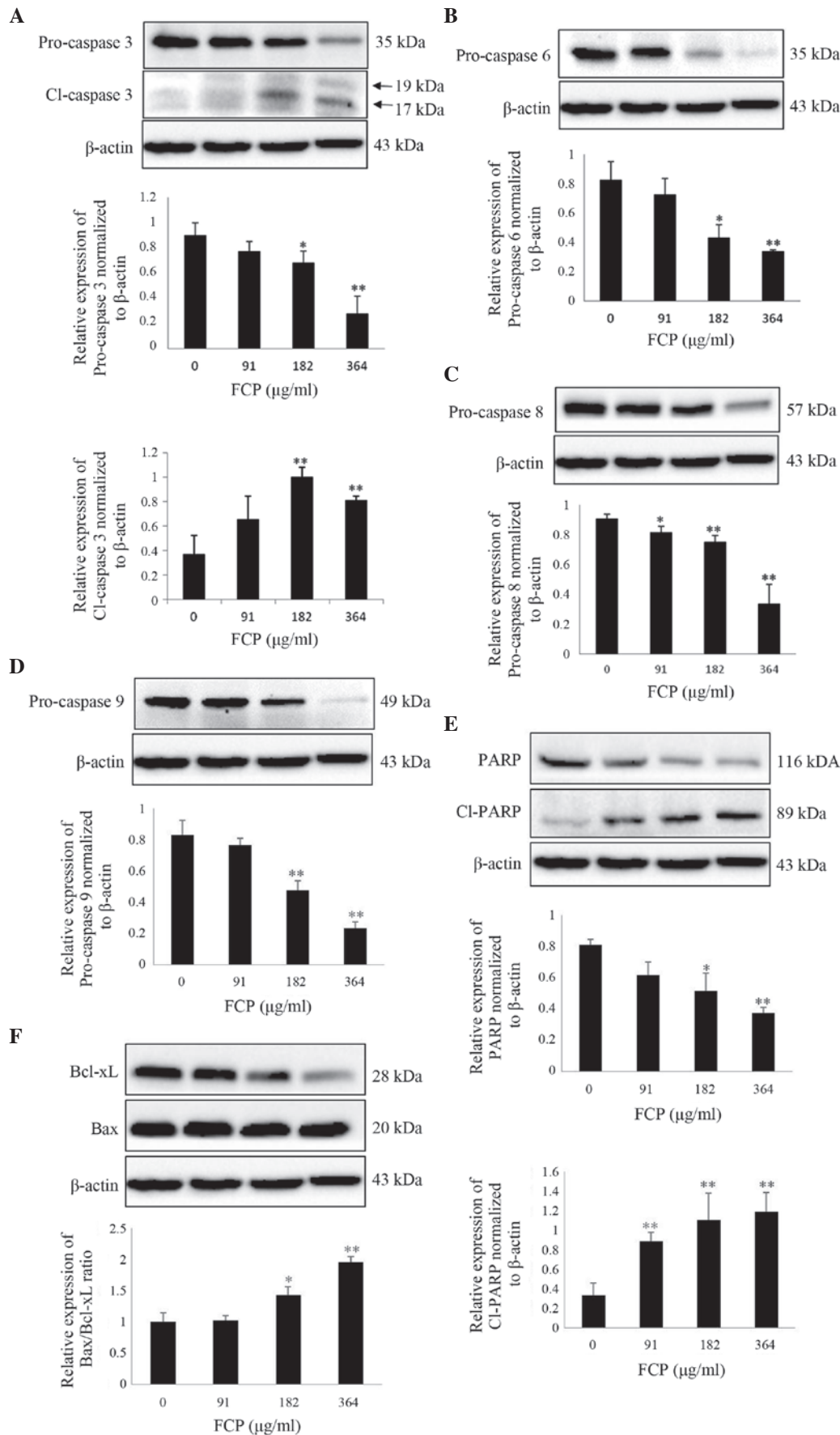


Figure 5. FCP induce caspase-3 activation and subsequent cleavage of PARP in A549 cells. Cells were treated with FCP at the indicated concentrations for 24 h, and 30 µg of the cell lysates were subjected to sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and analyzed by immunoblotting. Densitometric analyses of (A) pro-caspase-3 and Cl-caspase-3 (17 kDa), pro-caspases (B) -6, (C) -8 and (D) -9, (E) PARP and Cl-PARP and (F) the Bcl-2-associated X protein/Bcl-extra large ratio were expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation of three independent experiments (* P <0.05, ** P <0.01 vs. control). Cl, cleaved; Bcl, B-cell lymphoma; FCP, flavonoids from *Citrus platymamma*; PARP, poly (adenosine diphosphate-ribose) polymerase.

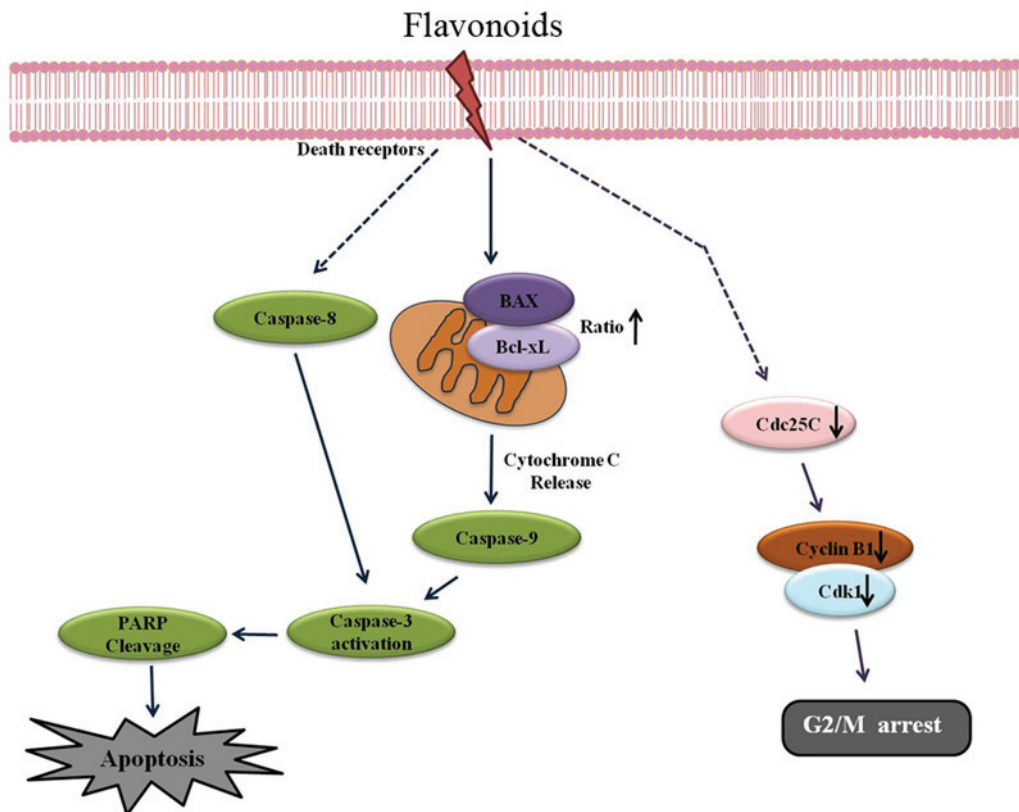


Figure 6. Schematic representation of the apoptotic effects of FCP on A549 cells. FCP induced G2/M arrest via downregulation of cdc2, cdc25c and cyclin B1, and induced caspase-dependent apoptosis partly by upregulation of the Bcl-2-associated X protein/Bcl-extra large ratio. (– indicates activation, + indicates inhibition, · indicates indirect or multiple pathways, ↑ indicates upregulation of proteins and ↓ indicates downregulation of proteins). Bcl, B-cell lymphoma; FCP, flavonoids from *Citrus platymamma*; PARP, poly (adenosine diphosphate-ribose) polymerase; CDK1, cyclin-dependent kinase 1; cdc, cell division cycle.

than the early apoptotic cell proportion, compared with the control. Furthermore, Hoechst 33342 staining of FCP-treated A549 cells revealed apoptotic changes in these cells, including condensed and fragmented nuclei (Fig. 4C). These data indicate that FCP are able to induce apoptosis in A549 cells.

FCP induce caspase-3 activation and subsequent cleavage of PARP in A549 cells. It is well known that caspases play a key role in modulating apoptosis (26). Among them, caspase-3 is the major effector protein of apoptosis, and is activated by an initiator caspase such as caspase-9 (27). The activation of caspases and subsequent cleavage of PARP from the native 116-kDa form to the 89-kDa protein is one of the hallmarks of apoptosis (28). To clarify the mechanism of FCP-induced apoptosis, the expression of apoptosis-related proteins in A549 cells following FCP treatment was examined. Upon treatment with FCP, the expression levels of PARP and pro-caspases -3, -6, -8 and -9 were significantly decreased in a dose-dependent manner, which indicates caspase activation (Fig. 5A-D). FCP significantly increased the levels of cleaved PARP, a substrate of caspase-3, in A549 cells (Fig. 5E). The ratio of proapoptotic and antiapoptotic proteins is the determinant factor of apoptosis. In the present study, the Bax/Bcl-xL ratio was significantly increased by FCP in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 5F). These results suggest that FCP induce apoptosis in A549 cells by the activation of caspases and subsequent PARP cleavage, at least in part through an increase in the ratio of Bax/Bcl-xL.

Discussion

To investigate the anti-cancer effects of FCP and their anti-cancer mechanisms in A549 human lung cancer cells, a mixture of 11 flavonoids was isolated from Korean *Citrus platymamma* hort. ex Tanaka and characterized by HPLC-tandem mass spectrometry. The flavonoids identified in the present study are similar to the previously reported flavonoids in other *Citrus* spp. (21,29). The present authors previously demonstrated that the flavonoids isolated from *Citrus aurantium* exhibited anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory effects against various cancer cell lines (24,30,31). In addition, monomers such as naringin, nobiletin and hesperidin have demonstrated anti-cancer activity *in vitro* and *in vivo* (22,32). However, no reports are available regarding the anti-cancer activities of FCP. Therefore, the present study attempted to elucidate the mechanism responsible for the anti-cancer effects of FCP on A549 cells.

Firstly, the viability of A549 cells following treatment with FCP was assessed. FCP strongly inhibited A549 cell growth, and dose-dependent accumulations of sub-G1 population (apoptotic cell population) and G2/M phase populations were observed. Immunoblotting indicated that FCP induced G2/M arrest by regulation of cyclin B1, CDK1 and cdc25c proteins in A549 cells. Previous studies demonstrated that the accumulation of G2/M phase population is prominently associated with apoptosis (33). Similar to the present results, recent

studies have reported that flavonoids induce G2/M arrest and apoptosis in a wide range of human cancer cell lines (34-36). Furthermore, FCP-induced apoptosis was confirmed by FITC-Annexin V and PI double staining in the present study, which also observed nuclear condensation, fragmentation and apoptotic bodies in FCP-treated A549 cells. These observations are consistent with biochemical and morphological changes observed during the apoptosis process (37), and thus suggest that FCP effectively induce apoptosis in A549 cells.

Caspases are a family of cysteine proteases that generally constitute key components of the apoptotic pathways (an extrinsic death receptor-mediated and an intrinsic mitochondria-mediated apoptotic pathway) (38). The intrinsic apoptotic pathway is triggered by activation of the initiator caspase-9, which directly initiates downstream events by activating caspase-3, a crucial executioner that is associated with the subsequent cleavage of its target substrate protein PARP (39-41). The present results indicated that FCP significantly decreased the levels of pro-caspases -3, -6, -8 and -9, and increased the expression of cleaved caspase-3 and cleaved PARP. In the mitochondrial apoptotic pathway, the ratio of expression of the proapoptotic and antiapoptotic proteins determines the death or survival of a cell (42). The present study demonstrated that the expression of the antiapoptotic Bcl-xL was decreased, whereas the expression of the proapoptotic Bax protein was unchanged, and the ratio of Bax/Bcl-xL was dose-dependently increased in FCP-treated A549 cells. As a result, cytochrome *c* is released from the mitochondria into the cytosol and is able to bind apoptotic protease activating factor 1, thus leading to the activation of caspase-3 and subsequent cell death (43,44). In addition, caspase-8 activation was not prominent in the present study. In the intrinsic pathway-related apoptosis, caspase-8 can be activated by a feedback mechanism (45). Therefore, the present findings suggest that FCP induce apoptosis in A549 cells at least in part through intrinsic apoptotic pathways by activation of caspase-3 and PARP cleavage.

In summary, the present results indicate that FCP induce cell cycle arrest at the G2/M phase by regulating the protein expression levels of cyclin B1, CDK1 and cdc25c, and induce caspase-dependent cell death by upregulation of the Bax/Bcl-xL ratio. Altogether, the present study provides the first report on the molecular mechanism of FCP-induced apoptosis in A549 cells, and thus reveals that *Citrus platyrrhynchos* may have a therapeutic potential for the treatment of human lung cancer.

Acknowledgements

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