

4-isothiocyanate-2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethyl piperidinoxyl inhibits angiogenesis by suppressing VEGFR2 and Tie2 phosphorylation

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Abstract. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) are involved in the signaling pathway and are triggered by angiogenic factors, including vascular endothelial growth factor and angiopoietins. 4-isothiocyanate-2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethyl piperidinoxyl (4-ISO-Tempo) is one of the nitroxides that exhibits antioxidant activity. However, the anti-angiogenic effect of 4-ISO-Tempo remains unknown. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of 4-ISO-Tempo on tumor proliferation and angiogenesis as well as its underlying mechanisms. Our results revealed that 4-ISO-Tempo significantly inhibited the viability of neoplastic and endothelial cells. Furthermore, the effective concentration of 4-ISO-Tempo on human microvascular endothelial cell 1 (HMEC-1) was lower than that on human lung adenocarcinoma A549 and human colon cancer SW620 cells. This suggested that endothelial cells were more sensitive to 4-ISO-Tempo than tumor cells. Furthermore, we demonstrated that 4-ISO-Tempo also suppressed secretion of matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2 and MMP-9, and migration and tube formation of HMEC-1 cells. The mechanism is attributed to the decreasing ROS generation and further phosphorylation of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 and Tie2. Our findings suggest that 4-ISO-Tempo should be investigated for its usefulness in anti-angiogenesis therapies.

Introduction

The development of a vascular network is considered to be a rate-limiting step for tumor growth, invasion and metastasis (1). Tumor angiogenesis is defined as the formation of new capillary from pre-existing vessels. Early studies demonstrated that microvessel density, a measure of angiogenesis, was highly correlated with poorer survival in primary breast, prostate, gastric, non-small cell lung and cervical cancers (2-4). Therefore, tumor angiogenesis is a promising target for the treatment of solid cancers. A number of growth factors and inflammatory cytokines are known to promote angiogenesis, including vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), angiopoietins (Angs) and interleukin-8 (5-7). Among these, VEGF is one of the most significant pro-angiogenic factors, which binds to kinase insert domain-containing receptor (KDR/Flk-1/VEGFR2), particularly expressed in endothelial cells, to mediate its angiogenic effect (8). Accumulating evidence has revealed that VEGF stimulates autophosphorylation of VEGF receptor 2 (VEGFR2) and then initiates the signaling cascade involving the PKC-Raf1-MEK-ERK1/2 and PI-3K/AKT/eNOS pathways to exert angiogenic and pro-survival effects on endothelial cells (9,10). Subsequently, inhibition of VEGFR2 signaling by small molecule inhibitors was demonstrated to significantly suppress the growth of a variety of solid tumors (11). In addition, bevacizumab, a neutralizing antibody to VEGF, has been applied to prolong survival in patients with malignant colon cancer, and is currently being tested with other tumor types (12).

However, new blood vessels stimulated by VEGF alone are not mature. Angiopoietin 1 (Ang1) is another significant pro-angiogenic factor. Unlike VEGF, Ang1 is required for vascular remodeling and maturation during angiogenesis. After binding to its receptor Tie2, Ang1 stimulates autophosphorylation of Tie2 and then activates downstream signaling molecules, including AKT and ERK, which promotes stabilization of the immature endothelial cell network (13). It is generally accepted that VEGF/VEGFR2 signaling is essential for new blood vessel formation, while Ang1/Tie2 signaling is critical for blood vessel maturation and stabilization. Therefore, the inhibition of the two pathways exhibits additive anti-angiogenic effects.

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Accumulating evidence has indicated that masses of reactive oxygen species (ROS) induce cell death, while low concentrations of ROS play a crucial role in tumor progression by acting as a signaling molecule (14,15). ROS are also involved in the processes of angiogenesis, including proliferation, degradation of the extracellular matrix, migration, and differentiation of endothelial cells. A number of antioxidants exhibit anti-angiogenic activity.

The nitroxides are a group of metal-free, low molecular weight, water-soluble and stable free radicals which are widely used in electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy (16,17). Increasing evidence has revealed that nitroxides have antioxidative and anticancer activity. Gariboldi *et al* also demonstrated that treatment with nitroxide decreased the rate of tumor vascularization and reduced microvessel density (18). 4-isothiocyanate-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl piperidinoxyl (4-ISO-Tempo) is one of the nitroxides that exhibits significant antioxidant activity. However, the anti-neoplastic and anti-angiogenic effect of 4-ISO-Tempo has yet not been reported. The main aim of the present study was to investigate the anti-angiogenic activity of 4-ISO-Tempo and its underlying molecular mechanism.

Materials and methods

Materials and reagents. 4-ISO-Tempo was a gift from the State Key Laboratory of Applied Organic Chemistry, Lanzhou University (Lanzhou, China). It was dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide. MCDB131 medium, epidermal growth factor (EGF), hydrocortisone, sulforhodamine B (SRB) sodium salt, gelatin and 2',7'-Dichlorofluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA). Leibovitz's L-15 medium and Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) were purchased from Gibco Life Technologies (Carlsbad, CA, USA). Fetal bovine serum (FBS) was purchased from Lanzhou HyClone (Lanzhou, China). Matrigel was purchased from Becton Dickinson (Bedford, MA, USA). Millicell cell culture inserts were purchased from Millipore (Bedford, MA, USA). Recombinant human VEGF and recombinant human Ang1 were purchased from Peprotech (Rocky Hill, NJ, USA). Antibodies to VEGFR2, Tie2 and actin were purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA, USA). Phospho-VEGFR2 (Tyr 1175) rabbit mAb and Phospho-Tie2 (Tyr 992) antibody were purchased from Cell Signaling Technology (Beverly, MA, USA). Other agents were of analytical purity.

Cell line and cell culture. Human microvascular endothelial cells (HMEC-1) were cultured in MCDB131 medium containing 20% FBS, 10 ng/ml EGF and 1 μ g/ml hydrocortisone. Human colon carcinoma cells (SW620) were cultured in Leibovitz's L-15 medium supplemented with 10% FBS. Human lung adenocarcinoma cells (A549) were cultured in DMEM with 10% FBS. Cells were incubated in an atmosphere of 5% CO₂ at 37°C.

Cell viability assay. The effect of 4-ISO-Tempo on the viability of various cell lines was examined with SRB assay (19,20). Briefly, HMEC-1, SW620 and A549 cells were seeded in 96-well plates. Following overnight incubation, the cells were

treated with or without 4-ISO-Tempo for 24 and 72 h. The culture medium was then discarded. 10% trichloroacetic acid (100 μ l) was added to each well and the plates were incubated at 4°C for 1 h. Each well was stained with 100 μ l 0.4% SRB for 30 min, washed with 1% acetic acid to remove unbound dye and left to dry overnight. The protein-bound SRB dye was solubilized with 100 μ l 10 mM Tris base. The optical density in each well was read with a microplate reader (Infinite® 200 PRO series; Tecan Group Ltd., Männedorf, Switzerland) at 515 nm.

Gelatin zymography. Matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2 and MMP-9 gelatinase activity was measured as described in a previous study (21) with slight modification. HMEC-1 cells were treated with various concentrations of 4-ISO-Tempo in the absence of serum for 24 h at 37°C. The conditioned medium was collected and centrifuged. Supernatant was collected and separated by 7.5% sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS) polyacrylamide gel containing 1% gelatin. Then the gels were washed for 1 h at room temperature to remove SDS and incubated in the incubation buffer [50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 0.2 M NaCl and 5 mM CaCl₂] for 36 h at 37°C. The gel was stained for 1 h with 0.5% Coomassie brilliant blue R-250 and destained with 25% methanol and 7.5% acetic acid. Gelatinase activity was detected as clear bands against a dark blue background.

Cell migration assay. Endothelial cell migration assay was measured as described previously (19) with slight modification. Briefly, 2x10⁵ HMEC-1 cells in serum-free culture medium with or without 4-ISO-Tempo were added into the upper chamber cell culture inserts. The lower chamber contained 600 μ l MCDB131 medium supplemented with 20% FBS. Following incubation for 24 h, non-migrated cells were scraped with a cotton swab. The bottom side of the membrane was fixed by ethanol and then stained with 0.1% crystal violet. The migrated cells were then washed three times with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). Images of at least five randomly selected microscopic fields were captured under light microscopy. The number of migrated cells was counted using ImagePro Plus software (Media Cybernetics, Inc., Rockville, MD, USA).

Tube formation assay. Tube formation assay was measured as described previously (19) with slight modification. HMEC-1 cells at a density of 8x10⁴/well were seeded in Matrigel-coated 96-well plates in MCDB131 medium containing various concentrations of 4-ISO-Tempo. After 8 h, images were captured under an inverted microscope (Olympus IX41; Olympus Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) and the tubular length was measured using ImagePro Plus software.

Western blot assay. Western blot assay was assessed as previously described (22) with slight modification. HMEC-1 cells were pretreated with various concentrations of 4-ISO-Tempo for 24 h and then stimulated with 50 ng/ml VEGF for 10 min or 200 ng/ml Ang1 for 30 min. Cells were lysed in lysis buffer with proteinase inhibitors (50 mM NaF, 0.2 mM Na₃VO₄, 1 mM phenylmethane sulfonyl fluoride, 2 μ g/ml aprotinin and 2 μ g/ml leupeptin). Equal amounts of protein for each sample were separated by SDS polyacrylamide and transferred onto the polyvinylidene fluoride membrane. The membrane was

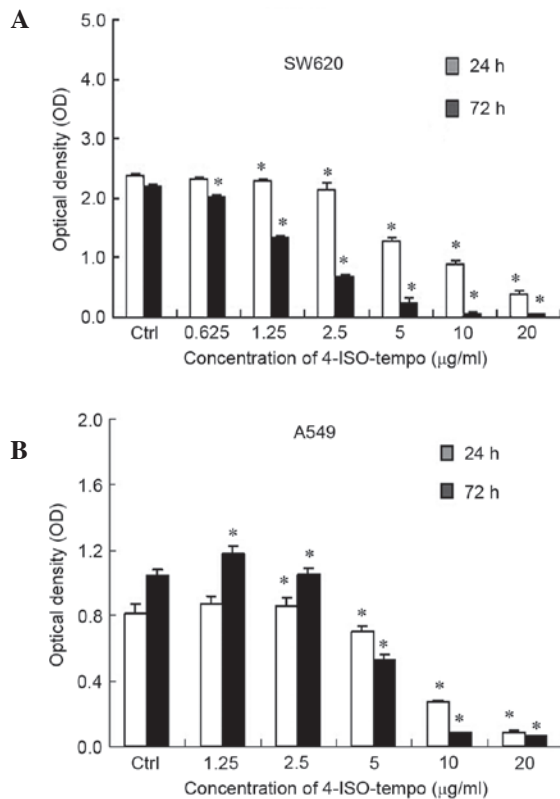


Figure 1. 4-ISO-Tempo significantly inhibits cell viability of (A) SW620 and (B) A549 cells. All data are expressed as the means \pm standard error from three independent experiments. * $P < 0.05$ vs. control. 4-ISO-Tempo, 4-isothiocyanate-2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethyl piperidinoxyl.

then blocked and probed with specific antibodies. Horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies were used to probe the antibody. Immunoreactive bands were detected with chemiluminescence.

Intracellular ROS measurement. The intracellular ROS were measured as described previously (23) with slight modification. HMEC-1 cells were seeded in a six-well plate and treated with 4-ISO-Tempo in serum-free medium for 4 h. Then the cells were left untreated or treated with 50 ng/ml VEGF for 10 min and incubated with 10 μ M DCFH-DA for 30 min. The cells were washed twice with PBS and the fluorescent images were captured under a contrast fluorescence microscope (Olympus BX51; Olympus Corporation). The fluorescent intensity was measured using ImagePro Plus software.

Statistical analysis. Data are expressed as the means \pm standard error. Statistical significance was evaluated using Student's t-test. $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Effect of 4-ISO-Tempo on tumor cell viability. SW620 and A549 cells were sensitive to 4-ISO-Tempo. As shown in Fig. 1, 4-ISO-Tempo demonstrated a significant inhibitory effect on the viability of SW620 and A549 cells in a dose-dependent manner following 72 h treatment, with an IC_{50} value of 1.742 μ g/ml for SW620 cells and 5.550 μ g/ml for A549 cells.

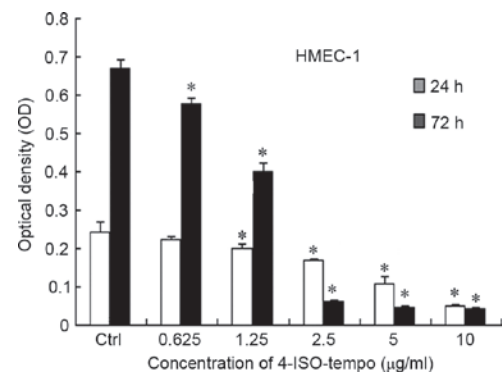


Figure 2. 4-ISO-Tempo significantly inhibits cell viability of endothelial cells. All data are expressed as the means \pm standard error from three independent experiments. * $P < 0.05$ vs. control. 4-ISO-Tempo, 4-isothiocyanate-2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethyl piperidinoxyl. HMEC-1, human microvascular endothelial cell 1.

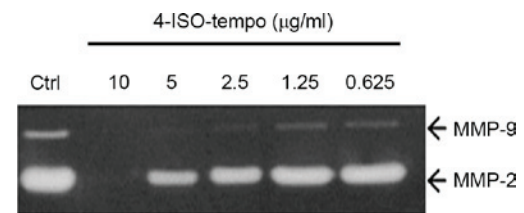


Figure 3. 4-ISO-Tempo inhibits enzymatic activity of matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2 and MMP-9 in human microvascular endothelial cell 1. The experiment was repeated three times. 4-ISO-Tempo, 4-isothiocyanate-2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethyl piperidinoxyl.

Effect of 4-ISO-Tempo on endothelial cell viability. Since the growth of tumor cells is closely correlated with angiogenesis, we investigated the effect of 4-ISO-Tempo on the cell viability of endothelial cells. As shown in Fig. 2, 4-ISO-Tempo treatment for 24 or 72 h inhibited the cell viability of HMEC-1 cells, with IC_{50} values of 4.668 and 1.386 μ g/ml, respectively. Although 4-ISO-Tempo also inhibited the growth of a variety of tumor cells, the IC_{50} values demonstrated that endothelial cells were more sensitive than tumor cells to 4-ISO-Tempo. Moreover, we concluded that treatment with 4-ISO-Tempo below the concentration of 5 μ g/ml for 24 h did not inhibit cell viability of HMEC-1 cells. Therefore, the following experiments on the anti-angiogenic effects on HMEC-1 cells were performed with 4-ISO-Tempo below the concentration of 5 μ g/ml for 24 h.

Effect of 4-ISO-Tempo on enzymatic activity of MMP-2 and MMP-9. Since the degrading of basement membrane and extracellular matrix by MMP secreted from tumor and endothelial cells is crucial for angiogenesis, we analyzed the effect of 4-ISO-Tempo on the secretion of MMP-2 and MMP-9 by HMEC-1 cells. As shown in Fig. 3, 4-ISO-Tempo caused a marked decrease in the secretion of MMP-2 and MMP-9 in a dose-dependent manner. Therefore, it was hypothesized that 4-ISO-Tempo may have the ability to suppress angiogenesis by inhibiting the enzymatic activity of MMP-2 and MMP-9.

Effect of 4-ISO-Tempo on migration of endothelial cells. Since the migration of endothelial cells is involved in angiogenesis and plays a crucial role in the formation of new blood vessels,

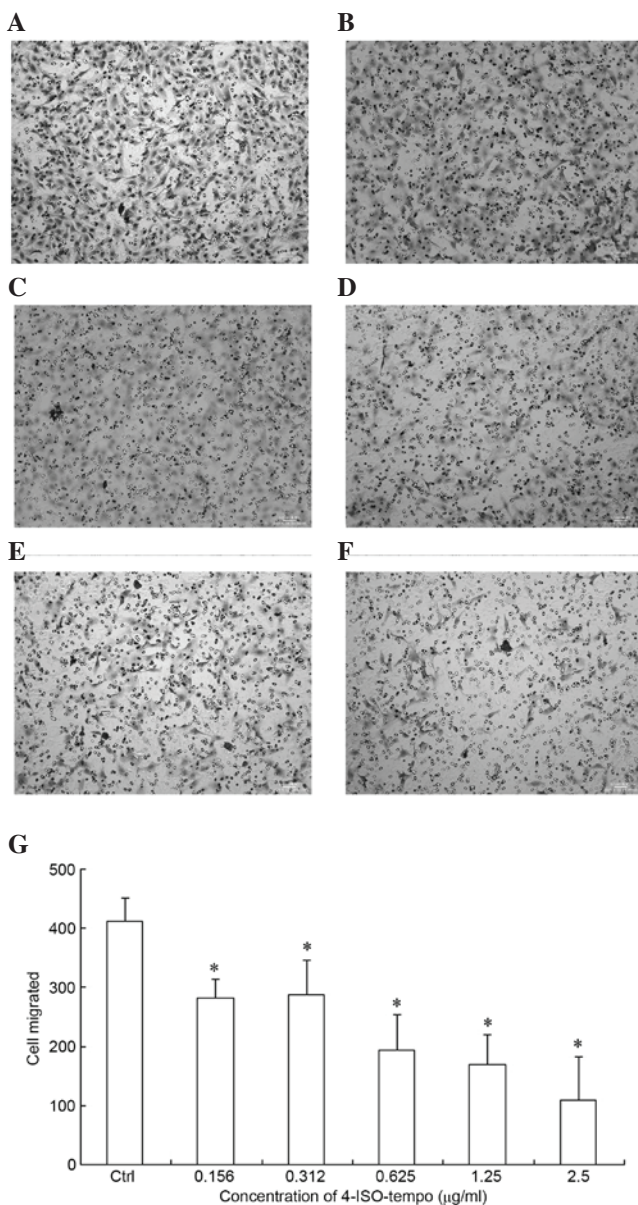


Figure 4. Endothelial cell migration was measured in a Transwell chamber. Cells were pre-treated with various concentrations of 4-ISO-Tempo for 24 h, then non-migrated cells were scraped with a cotton swab. The bottom of the membrane was fixed with methanol and stained with crystal violet. Images from at least five randomly selected microscopic fields were captured (magnification, x100). (A) Control; (B) 0.156 μg/ml; (C) 0.312 μg/ml; (D) 0.625 μg/ml; (E) 1.25 μg/ml; (F) 2.5 μg/ml. (G) The number of migrated cells was counted. The experiment was repeated at least three times. *P<0.05 vs. control. 4-ISO-Tempo, 4-isothiocyanate-2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethyl piperidinoxyl.

we investigated the effect of 4-ISO-Tempo on endothelial cell migration. As shown in Fig. 4, a large amount of HMEC-1 cells migrated to the lower side of the filter through the Transwell membrane. However, the amount decreased significantly when 4-ISO-Tempo was added to the upper chamber, with inhibition rates of 31.3, 29.9, 52.8, 58.7 and 73.6% at concentrations of 0.156, 0.312, 1.625, 1.25 and 2.5 μg/ml.

Effect of 4-ISO-Tempo on tube formation of endothelial cells. Since the differentiation of endothelial cells is required for angiogenesis, we tested the effect of 4-ISO-Tempo on the capillary-like structure formation of endothelial cells.

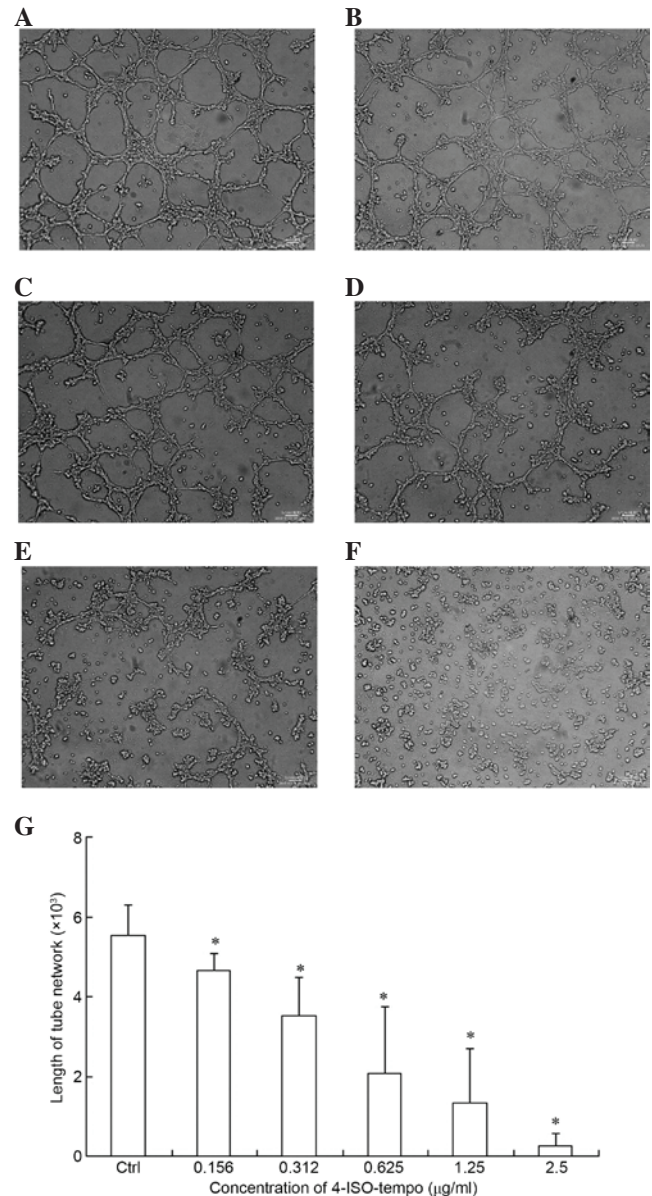


Figure 5. Endothelial cell tube formation assay was measured. Human microvascular endothelial cell 1 cells (8×10^5 cells/ml) were seeded in Matrigel-coated 96-well plates. Cells were treated with various concentrations of 4-ISO-Tempo and incubated for 8 h. (A-F) Representative images of tube formation under a contrast microscope (magnification, x100). (A) Control; (B) 0.156 μg/ml; (C) 0.312 μg/ml; (D) 0.625 μg/ml; (E) 1.25 μg/ml; (F) 2.5 μg/ml. (G) The length of tube network was measured. The experiment was repeated at least three times. *P<0.05 vs. control. 4-ISO-Tempo, 4-isothiocyanate-2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethyl piperidinoxyl.

The capillary-like structure formation was inhibited by 4-ISO-Tempo with inhibition rates of 15.9, 36.3, 62.3 and 75.9% at concentrations of 0.156, 0.312, 0.625 and 1.25 μg/ml. There were no completely formed networks in the 2.5 μg/ml treatment group (Fig. 5).

Effect of 4-ISO-Tempo on VEGFR2 phosphorylation in HMEC-1. As a specific mitogen of endothelial cells, VEGF plays a vital role in endothelial cell activation, proliferation, migration and survival by activating VEGF/VEGFR2 signaling cascades (24). To evaluate the molecular mechanism by which 4-ISO-Tempo inhibited angiogenesis, we examined

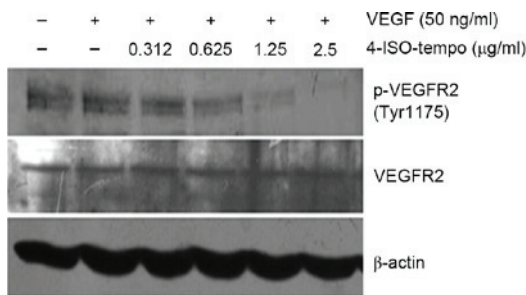


Figure 6. 4-ISO-Tempo inhibits VEGF-induced VEGFR2 phosphorylation. Human microvascular endothelial cell 1 cells were pre-treated with various concentrations of 4-ISO-Tempo for 24 h and stimulated with recombinant VEGF₁₆₅ (50 ng/ml) for 10 min. The experiment was repeated three times. 4-ISO-Tempo, 4-isothiocyanate-2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethyl piperidinooxyl; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGFR2, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2.

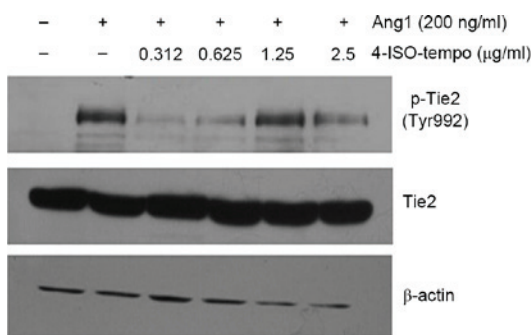


Figure 7. 4-ISO-Tempo inhibited Ang1-induced Tie2 phosphorylation. Human microvascular endothelial cell 1 cells were pre-treated with various concentrations of 4-ISO-Tempo for 24 h and stimulated with recombinant Ang1 (200 ng/ml) for 30 min. The experiment was repeated three times. 4-ISO-Tempo, 4-isothiocyanate-2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethyl piperidinooxyl; Ang1, angiopoietin 1.

its effect on phosphorylation of VEGFR2 stimulated by VEGF. We observed that 4-ISO-Tempo was unable to affect the basal expression of VEGFR2, while it strongly blocked phosphorylation of VEGFR2 at Tyr 1175 in a dose-dependent manner after stimulating VEGF₁₆₅ (50 ng/ml) for 10 min (Fig. 6). Our results demonstrated that 4-ISO-Tempo may suppress angiogenesis by interrupting VEGF-induced VEGFR2 phosphorylation.

Effect of 4-ISO-Tempo on Tie2 phosphorylation in HMEC-1. Ang1 mediates vessel maturation and integrity by favoring the recruitment of pericytes and smooth muscle cells (25). During angiogenesis, Ang1 is able to induce the phosphorylation of Tie2, which is subsequently able to transduce a biological signal to endothelial cells (25). As shown in Fig. 7, Ang1 (200 ng/ml) treatment induced phosphorylation of Tie2 at Tyr 992 significantly, while 4-ISO-Tempo blocked the phosphorylation of Tie2 at all concentrations. Our results demonstrated that 4-ISO-Tempo may inhibit angiogenesis by blocking Ang1-induced Tie2 phosphorylation.

Effect of 4-ISO-Tempo on ROS generation of endothelial cells. We subsequently investigated the effect of 4-ISO-Tempo on ROS generation in HMEC-1 cells. As shown in Fig. 8,

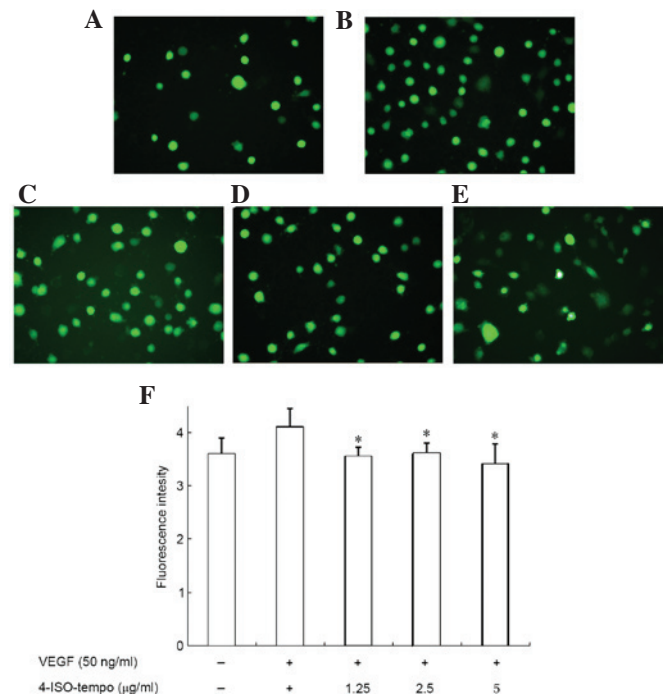


Figure 8. Effect of 4-ISO-Tempo on VEGF-induced reactive oxygen species (ROS) was examined with DCFH-DA as a fluorescence probe. Human microvascular endothelial cell 1 cells were pre-treated with various concentrations of 4-ISO-Tempo for 4 h and stimulated with recombinant VEGF₁₆₅ (50 ng/ml) for 10 min and then incubated with DCFH-DA (10 μM) for an additional 30 min. Representative photos of ROS fluorescence level under a contrast fluorescence microscope (x400). (A) control; (B) VEGF; (C) VEGF + 1.25 μg/ml; (D) VEGF + 2.5 μg/ml; (E) VEGF + 5 μg/ml. (F) Fluorescence intensity was measured. The experiment was repeated at least three times. *P<0.05 vs. control. 4-ISO-Tempo, 4-isothiocyanate-2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethyl piperidinooxyl; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; DCFH-DA, 2',7'-Dichlorofluorescein diacetate.

treatment with VEGF increased intracellular ROS production, while 4-ISO-Tempo decreased this VEGF-induced effect. Therefore, it was hypothesized that 4-ISO-Tempo inhibited endothelial cell growth, migration and tube-like formation by reducing ROS generation.

Discussion

Tumor angiogenesis is essential for the growth of solid tumors, since tumors remain in the dormant phase for a long time in the absence of the initiation of blood vessel formation. Usually, the tumor mass diameter does not exceed 1-2 mm without involving angiogenesis, and this is the size limit for simple diffusion of nutrients and oxygen (1). Therefore, the angiogenesis process could be an significant target in suppressing tumor growth and metastasis. There are numerous complex steps involved in angiogenesis, including basement membrane degradation, migration, proliferation and formation of capillary tubes of endothelial cells. Endothelial cells are the main players in the angiogenesis process and could be a particular target for anti-angiogenic therapy. Our results revealed that 4-ISO-Tempo significantly inhibited A549 and SW620 cell viability. In addition, 4-ISO-Tempo markedly inhibited the proliferation of HMEC-1 cells in a concentration-dependent manner, and the effective concentration of 4-ISO-Tempo in

HMEC-1 cells is much lower than that in A549 and SW620 cells. This suggests that endothelial cells are more sensitive to 4-ISO-Tempo than tumor cells.

Endothelial cells release MMPs, a family of proteinases, to degrade the extracellular matrix for their migration during the sprouting process *in vivo* (26,27). The breakdown of the tissue matrix by MMPs to facilitate the movement of newly formed endothelial cells for vessel formation is a critical step in angiogenesis (28). MMP-2 and MMP-9 are overexpressed in invasive prostate cancer, and facilitate the invasion of tumor and endothelial cells (27,29). 4-ISO-Tempo notably reduced the secretion of MMP-2 and MMP-9. In addition, it significantly inhibited the migration and capillary-like structure formation of endothelial cells in a concentration-dependent manner *in vitro*. This indicated that 4-ISO-Tempo suppressed neovascularization through a multi-step process *in vitro*.

During initial angiogenesis and vasculogenesis, a variety of growth factors and cytokines are upregulated, and exert their functions through autocrine or paracrine actions. Of these, VEGF is the most significant mitogenic and survival factor for vascular endothelial cells, since its receptors are selectively located in endothelial cells (30). There is now considerable evidence that VEGFR2 is the main mediator of VEGF-driven responses in endothelial cells, and it is considered to be a crucial signal transducer in physiological and pathological angiogenesis. The VEGF binds to VEGFR2, leading to receptor dimerization and phosphorylation at Tyr 1175, which has been identified as a major autophosphorylation site and is critical in mediating migratory responses (31,32). Our results demonstrated that 4-ISO-Tempo had no effect on the expression of VEGFR2, whereas it strongly inhibited phosphorylation of VEGFR2 at Tyr 1175 after stimulating VEGF for 10 min.

The activation of Tie2 **promotes endothelial cell migration** and survival as well as the maturation of new blood vessels. Blockade of the Ang1/Tie2 and VEGF/VEGFR2 signaling pathways strengthened the anti-VEGF therapy efficacy on angiogenesis (33,34). In our study, we observed that 4-ISO-Tempo blocked the phosphorylation of Tie2 at Tyr 992 after stimulating Ang1 (200 ng/ml) for 30 min. These results demonstrated that 4-ISO-Tempo **not only inhibited the phosphorylation of VEGFR2 but also the phosphorylation of Tie2**, indicating that 4-ISO-Tempo is an anti-angiogenic agent with bifunctional inhibition of sprouting angiogenesis and maturation of blood vessels.

ROS have been suggested as significant mediators of angiogenesis (35). **VEGF promotes proliferation and migration** of endothelial cells via VEGFR2. ROS are involved in VEGFR2 autophosphorylation and angiogenic-related responses in endothelial cells. A previous study revealed that diphenyleneiodonium, a nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate-oxidase inhibitor, blocked the phosphorylation of AKT and p44/42 MAPK via inhibition of ROS generation induced by Ang1 (36). In the present study, stimulation with VEGF also induced massive ROS production by endothelial cells. This result is consistent with that of the aforementioned study by Chen *et al* (36). **However, pretreatment with 4-ISO-Tempo significantly inhibited VEGF-induced ROS generation**, which indicated that the inhibitory effect of 4-ISO-Tempo on VEGFR2 and Tie2 phosphorylation was attributed to decreasing ROS generation.

4-ISO-Tempo exhibits anti-neoplastic activity *in vitro*. In addition, 4-ISO-Tempo also inhibits proliferation, migration and tube formation of HMEC-1 cells. These results may be partly attributed to reducing ROS generation and further inhibiting phosphorylation of VEGFR2 and Tie2. The most promising feature of 4-ISO-Tempo is its ability to inhibit VEGFR2 and Tie2 phosphorylation in the VEGF/VEGFR2 and Ang1/Tie2 pathway simultaneously to minimize the possibility of resistance to anti-VEGF therapy in angiogenesis. Although the exact mechanism of anti-angiogenesis of 4-ISO-Tempo remains elusive, we have demonstrated that this agent is a potent inhibitor of angiogenesis, suggesting that 4-ISO-Tempo could be investigated for its usefulness in anti-angiogenesis therapies.

Acknowledgements

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