

The anti-hepatocellular carcinoma activity of Mel-P15 is mediated by natural killer cells

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Received January 14, 2016; Accepted June 2, 2017

DOI: 10.3892/ol.2017.7018

Abstract. Mel-P15 is a peptide derived from melittin, the main toxic component in the venom of the European honeybee *Apis mellifera*. In the present study, the antitumor effects of Mel-P15 and the underlying molecular mechanisms of these effects *in vivo* were investigated. Mel-P15 directly stimulated natural killer (NK) cell cytotoxicity *in vitro*, which was increased to 55.45% at a 4 μ g/ml dose of Mel-P15. In the mouse liver cancer (H22) xenograft mice model, Mel-P15 suppressed tumor growth *in vivo*; the tumor inhibitory rate was 61.15% following treatment with 2 mg/kg Mel-P15. In addition, the immune response was activated following Mel-P15 treatment. Mel-P15 treatment increased the spleen and thymus indices, promoted splenocyte proliferation, stimulated NK cytotoxicity and upregulated the secretion of cytokines, including interleukin-2, interferon- γ and tumor necrosis factor- α . In addition, the tumor inhibitory effect of Mel-P15 on BEL-7402-bearing nude mice was abrogated by the selective depletion of NK cells via the intraperitoneal injection of an anti-asialo GM-1 antibody. The results suggest that Mel-P15 inhibits tumor growth *in vivo* by promoting NK cell cytotoxicity. Mel-P15 may therefore be a potential immunotherapy candidate for the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma.

Introduction

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is one of the most deadly types of cancer worldwide (1). Administration of chemotherapeutic agents is the primary approach in cancer treatment in the clinic; however, severe side effects limit their use and further development (2). Immunomodulatory agents, which stimulate

the host immune system, may be a possible method to inhibit tumor growth without harming the host (3,4). Therefore, the identification of novel antitumor treatments with immunomodulatory characteristics is required.

Melittin is the primary toxic component in the venom of the European honeybee (*Apis mellifera*) (5). Previous studies have demonstrated that melittin, which contains 26 amino acid residues, is a cationic and hemolytic peptide (6). Melittin has been revealed to exhibit a number of biological effects, including anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory, and anti-tumor effects (5,7-9). The anti-tumor effects of melittin are based on directly killing cancer cells via disruption of the cell membrane or inducing the apoptosis of tumor cells (10-11). Previous studies have reported that melittin exhibits a stimulatory effect on the immune system, indicating its immunomodulatory potential in treating cancer (12,13). In the present study, based on the amphipathic structure of melittin, an analog of melittin (Mel-P15) consisting of 15 amino acids was designed and synthesized. The effects of Mel-P15 on hepatocellular carcinoma were then investigated *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

The results from the present study indicated that Mel-P15 directly promotes the natural killer (NK) activity of splenocytes *in vitro*. Additionally, Mel-P15 inhibited tumor growth *in vivo* and stimulated the immune system by promoting splenocyte proliferation, increasing the spleen and thymus indices, enhancing NK cell cytotoxicity and upregulating the secretion of interleukin (IL)-2, interferon (IFN)- γ and tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α in the serum. Mel-P15 exhibited anti-tumor effects in BEL-7402-bearing nude mice, which was abrogated by the selective depletion of the NK cell population via intraperitoneal injection of an anti-asialo-GM-1 antibody. Taken together, these data indicate that the anti-hepatocellular carcinoma activity of Mel-P15 is mediated by promoting NK cell cytotoxicity *in vivo*.

Materials and methods

Cell lines, reagents and animals. Mel-P15 (amino acid sequence, GLPALISWIKRKRQQ) was synthesized by GL Biochem, Ltd. (Shanghai, China) via stepwise solid phase methodology (14). Then the peptide was purified using a Sephadex™ gel column. The purity was >98% as detected by HPLC.

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Key words: Mel-P15, natural killer cells, hepatocellular carcinoma

The mouse H22 and human BEL-7402 hepatocellular carcinoma cell lines were purchased from the American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA, USA), the YAC-1 mouse lymphoma cell line was obtained from Nanjing KeyGEN Biotech Co., Ltd. (Nanjing, China). Cells were cultured at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO₂ in RPMI-1640 medium with 10% fetal bovine serum, 100 U/ml penicillin and 100 U/ml streptomycin (all from Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA).

Female 6-week-old ICR mice (n=20, 18-22 g) and 4-week-old nude mice (n=24, 16-18 g) were purchased from the Laboratory Animal Center of Yangzhou University (Yangzhou, China). The animals were housed in a rodent facility at 22±1°C with a 12 h light-dark cycle and provided with continuous standard rodent chow and water. All procedures involving animals and their care in the present study were in accordance with protocols approved by the Ethics Committee of Provincial Hospital Affiliated to Shandong University (Jinan, China).

Hemolytic activity assay. The hemolytic activity assay was performed as previously described (15) with modifications. Briefly, sheep blood cells were harvested and washed with PBS. Then, the packed cell volume was used to prepare a 10% (v/v) suspension in PBS. The cell suspension (100 µl) was transferred to tubes and mixed with 100 µl of peptide solution. Tubes were incubated at 37°C for 1 h and centrifuged at 300 x g for 5 min at 4°C. Cells incubated with PBS alone were treated as the negative control. Red blood cells lysed using 0.1% Triton X-100 served as a positive control (100% lysis). The absorbance of the supernatant was measured at 540 nm to monitor blood cell lysis. The percentage of hemolysis was calculated as follows: [(A540 in the peptide solution-A540 in PBS)/(A540 in 0.1% Triton X-100-A540 in PBS)] x100%.

Cytotoxic activities of NK cells. The cytotoxic activities of NK cells were determined using a CytoTox 96 Non-Radioactive Cytotoxicity Assay kit (Promega Corporation, Madison, WI, USA) as previously described (16). Briefly, splenocytes in each group were treated with YAC-1 cells at effector:target (E:T) ratios of 40:1, 20:1, and 10:1. Following incubation for 4 h, the cytotoxicity was measured.

H22 xenograft mouse model and Mel-P15 administration. In the present study, the H22 xenograft mouse model was established as previously described (17,18). Briefly, seven-day-old H22 ascites (0.1 ml; 5x10⁶ cells) were transplanted subcutaneously into the right axilla of each ICR mouse. A total of 7 days following tumor implantation, the mice were randomly divided into four groups and administered the following: the control group was administered normal saline; the three Mel-P15 groups were administered Mel-P15 (0.5, 1 or 2 mg/kg). Each group contained 10 mice. All of the solutions were dissolved in normal saline, filtered through a 0.22-µm filter (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA) and administered daily via intraperitoneal injection (200 µl) for 7 days. A total of 24 h after the last drug administration, all animals were weighed and sacrificed by cervical dislocation. The weights of spleens, thymus, and tumor tissues in each group were measured, and the sera were collected to detect IL-2, IFN-γ and TNF-α levels

using murine ELISA kits (R&D Systems Inc., Minneapolis, MN, USA).

BEL-7402 xenograft mouse model and Mel-P15 administration in vivo. Human hepatocellular carcinoma BEL-7402 cells were collected at the logarithmic phase of growth and diluted with normal saline, then the cell suspension (5x10⁶ cells) was transplanted subcutaneously into the right axilla of each nude mouse. When the tumors had grown to 100-300 mm³, the mice were randomly divided into four groups: a control group (normal saline) and three Mel-P15-treated groups (0.5, 1 or 2 mg/kg of body weight). Each group contained six mice. Drugs were administered by intraperitoneal injection three times per week. During the three weeks of treatment, the tumor volume of each mouse was measured every three days. Following the final administration, the mice from all of the groups were sacrificed by cervical dislocation 24 h after the final administration. The tumor weights of the mice from each group were measured.

Depletion of the NK cell population in mice. The depletion of NK cells in mice was conducted using an anti-asialo-GM-1 antibody (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan; catalogue number 986-10001) as previously described (19). Briefly, tumor-bearing nude mice were administered 50 µl of anti-asialo-GM-1 antibody by intraperitoneal injection 3 days prior to drug treatment, followed by repeated injection every four days for the following three weeks. The control group received isotype normal rabbit IgG (PeproTech Inc., Rocky Hill, NJ, USA; catalogue number 500-P00) injections. The NK cell populations from the spleens of these mice were analyzed using flow cytometry.

In vivo anti-tumor activity assay. The *in vivo* antitumor activity was expressed as an inhibitory rate percentage and calculated as follows: [(A-B)/A] x100%, where A and B were the average weights of the tumors from the control and experimental groups, respectively.

The tumor volume (TV) was measured and calculated using the following formula: $TV = 1/2 \times a \times b^2$, where a and b were the long and short diameters of the tumors in each mouse, respectively.

The spleen or thymus index was calculated as the spleen (or thymus) weight/body weight.

Splenocyte proliferation assay. Mouse spleens were collected from mice in each group under aseptic conditions, then were gently homogenized and passed through a 300-mesh sieve to obtain single-cell suspensions. Following treatment with erythrocyte lysis buffer (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology, Haimen, China), the cells were washed with normal saline and resuspended in RPMI-1640 medium, which contained 10% fetal bovine serum. Then the cell suspension (5x10⁶ cells/ml) was seeded in a 96-well flat-bottomed microplate in triplicate at 100 µl/well, and either 5 µg/ml concanavalin A (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany; catalogue number L6397) or 4 µg/ml lipopolysaccharide (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA; catalogue number L2637) was added to the wells. The cells were then cultured for 44 h at 37°C in a humidified, 5% CO₂

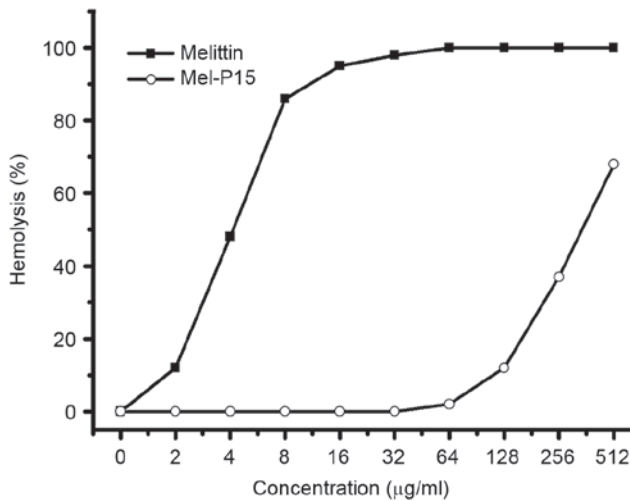


Figure 1. Hemolytic activity of Mel-P15 compared with melittin. The hemolytic activity of Mel-P15 or melittin against sheep red blood cells.

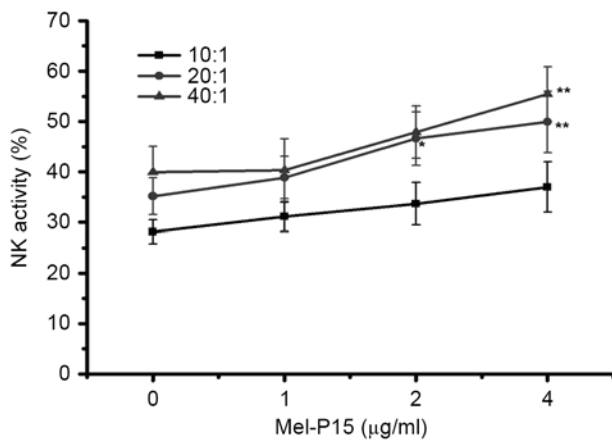


Figure 2. Mel-P15 promotes NK cytotoxicity *in vitro*. Mel-P15 dose- and ratio-dependently upregulated NK cell cytotoxicity in a dose- and effector:target ratio-dependent manner in splenocytes *in vitro*. The data is presented as the mean ± standard deviation of three independent experiments. *P<0.05 and **P<0.01 compared with the control. NK, natural killer.

atmosphere and further incubated for 4 h with MTT solution (20 µl/well; 5 mg/ml). The cells were lysed, and the purple formazan crystals were solubilized using dimethylsulfoxide (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) for detection at 570 nm as measured by a microplate reader (Model 6800; Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA).

Statistical analysis. All of the experiments in the present study were performed at least three times. The data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation. Statistical analysis was performed using a one-way analysis of variance (followed by Dunnett's test) or a Student's t-test. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Hemolytic activity of Mel-P15. The hemolytic activity of a peptide against red blood cells is typically used as a primary assay to test the toxicity of a peptide (20). Mel-P15

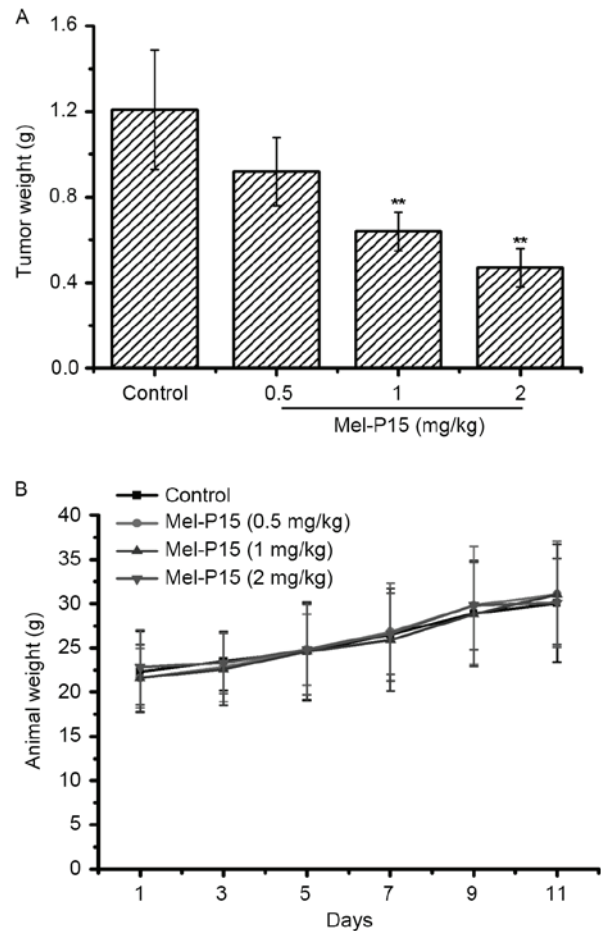


Figure 3. Mel-P15 suppresses the growth of murine H22 *in vivo*. (A) The tumor weights were dose-dependently decreased in H22-bearing mice following Mel-P15 administration. (B) The body weight of mice following treatment with the indicated concentrations of Mel-P15. Each group contained 10 mice. The values represent the mean ± standard deviation; *P<0.05 and **P<0.01 compared with the control group.

exhibited a relatively low hemolytic activity within the range of 0-128 µg/ml, whereas melittin exhibited clear hemolytic effects even at low concentrations (Fig. 1).

Mel-P15 directly stimulates the cytotoxicity of NK cells *in vitro*. When cells were mixed at an E:T ratio of 20:1 or 40:1, Mel-P15 significantly promoted the activity of NK cells *in vitro* when administered at a concentration of 4 µM compared with the control (0 µM) group (P<0.01; Fig. 2). Following treatment with 4 µg/ml Mel-P15, NK cytotoxicity was increased to 35.72, 49.92 and 55.45% at E:T ratios of 10:1, 20:1 and 40:1, respectively.

Mel-P15 administration effectively inhibits the growth of tumors in H22-bearing mice. The tumor weights in each group were measured to evaluate the inhibitory effect of Mel-P15 on the growth of the transplanted H22 carcinoma. Mel-P15 significantly inhibited the growth of H22 hepatomas *in vivo* in a dose-dependent manner compared with the control, with an inhibitory rate of 23.97, 47.11 and 61.51% for 0.5, 1 and 2 mg/kg Mel-P15, respectively (P<0.01 for 1 and 2 mg/kg Mel-P15; Fig. 3A). Additionally, treatment with Mel-P15 did not significantly change the body weight

Table I. The spleen and thymus indices of H22-bearing mice following treatment with Mel-P15.

Group	Spleen index (mg/g)	Thymus index (mg/kg)
Control	5.89±0.22	1.28±0.09
Mel-P15 (0.5 mg/kg)	6.17±0.33	1.41±0.21
Mel-P15 (1 mg/kg)	7.26±0.47 ^a	1.66±0.27 ^b
Mel-P15 (2 mg/kg)	8.63±1.25 ^b	1.78±0.45 ^b

^aP<0.05, ^bP<0.01 compared with the control group.

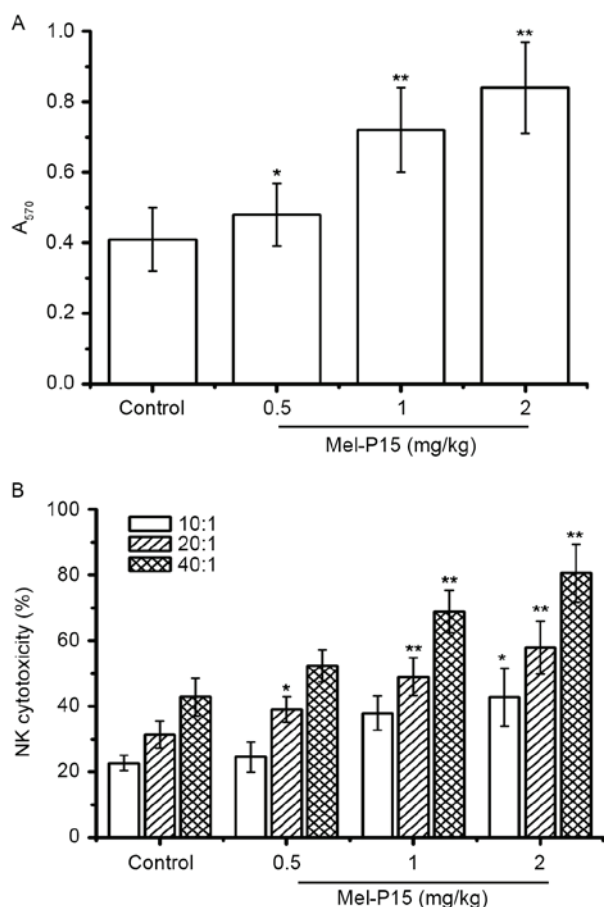


Figure 4. Mel-P15 stimulates immune cells in H22-bearing mice. (A) Mel-P15 promoted the proliferation of splenocytes. (B) Mel-P15 dose-dependently promoted NK cell cytotoxicity in the spleens of H22-bearing mice. Data represent the mean \pm standard deviation of three separate experiments. ^{*}P<0.05 and ^{**}P<0.01 compared with the control group. NK, natural killer.

of tumor-bearing mice compared with the control mice, suggesting that Mel-P15 does not exhibit marked toxicity *in vivo* (Fig. 3B).

Mel-P15 promotes the immune response in vivo. In order to investigate the effect of Mel-P15 on the immune system in H22-bearing mice, the spleen and thymus indices were measured. The results obtained indicated that Mel-P15 significantly increased the indices of spleens and thymuses at doses of 1 or 2 mg/kg (P<0.05 and P<0.01, respectively for the spleen

and P<0.01 and P<0.01, respectively for the thymus; Table I). In particular, at a dose of 2 mg/kg, the spleen and thymus indices were increased 1.47- and 1.39-fold, respectively, compared with the control group. Additionally, Mel-P15 significantly promoted splenocyte proliferation *in vivo* in a dose-dependent manner (P<0.05, P<0.01 and P<0.01 for 0.5, 1 and 2 mg/kg, respectively; Fig. 4A). The splenocyte proliferation rates were 1.17-, 1.76- and 2.05-fold following treatment with 0.5, 1 and 2 mg/kg Mel-P15, respectively, compared with the control group.

Mel-P15 may stimulate NK cells *in vitro*; therefore the cytotoxicity of NK cells *in vivo* was measured. The results indicated that NK cytotoxicity was increased in an E:T ratio- and Mel-P15 dose-dependent manner (Fig. 4B). In particular, at an E:T ratio of 40:1, the NK cytotoxicity was 52.43, 68.89 and 80.56% following treatment with 0.5, 1 and 2 mg/kg Mel-P15, respectively.

TNF- α , IL-2 and IFN- γ levels in the sera of H22-bearing mice were significantly increased in a dose-dependent manner following Mel-P15 administration (Fig. 5A-C). Following treatment with 2 mg/kg Mel-P15, the levels of TNF- α , IL-2 and IFN- γ were 1.38-, 2.57- and 1.49-fold, respectively, compared with the control group. Taken together, these results suggested that the inhibition of tumor growth by Mel-P15 *in vivo* was mediated partly by stimulating the immune response.

Depletion of NK cells impairs the antitumor effects of Mel-P15 in BEL-7402-bearing nude mice. As Mel-P15 treatment significantly prevented the growth of mouse H22 hepatocarcinoma *in vivo*, the effect of Mel-P15 on BEL-7402 tumor growth was further studied in nude mice. The results demonstrated that Mel-P15 significantly inhibited tumor growth in BEL-7402-bearing mice in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 6A). However, when NK cells were depleted in BEL-7402-bearing nude mice by intraperitoneal injection of anti-asialo-GM1 antibody, the effect of Mel-P15 on BEL-7402 tumor growth was almost completely abolished (Fig. 6B). Taken together, the results indicated that NK cytotoxicity serves a role in the anti-hepatocarcinoma effects of Mel-P15.

Discussion

Hepatocarcinoma is one of the most common types of malignant cancer and has been associated with high fatality rates in humans (1). In the clinic, one of the primary treatments is chemotherapy, which causes adverse side effects (21). Therefore, novel treatments are required to treat hepatocarcinoma.

Among the novel candidate drugs, antimicrobial peptides have attracted attention due to their decreased likelihood of drug resistance and low cytotoxicity (22). Melittin, a natural antibacterial peptide, has been demonstrated to possess broad-spectrum antimicrobial, antiviral and antitumor effects (7-9). In the present study, based on the structure of melittin, a new peptide was designed and named Mel-P15. The whole sequence of Mel-P15 was GLPALISWIKRKRQQ, which consisted of 15 amino acids. Then the anti-tumor activity and underlying molecular mechanisms of the effects of Mel-P15 were investigated.

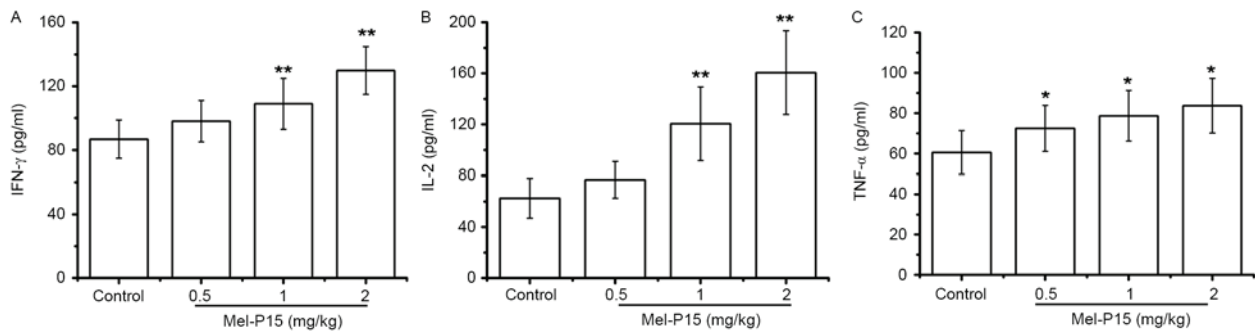


Figure 5. Mel-P15 dose-dependently upregulates the levels of IFN- γ , IL-2 and TNF- α in the sera of H22-bearing mice. Levels of (A) IFN- γ , (B) IL-2 and (C) TNF- α as measured by ELISA. Data is presented as the mean \pm standard deviation of three separate experiments. *P<0.05 and **P<0.01, compared with the control group. IFN- γ , interferon- γ ; IL-2, interleukin-2; TNF- α , tumor necrosis factor- α .

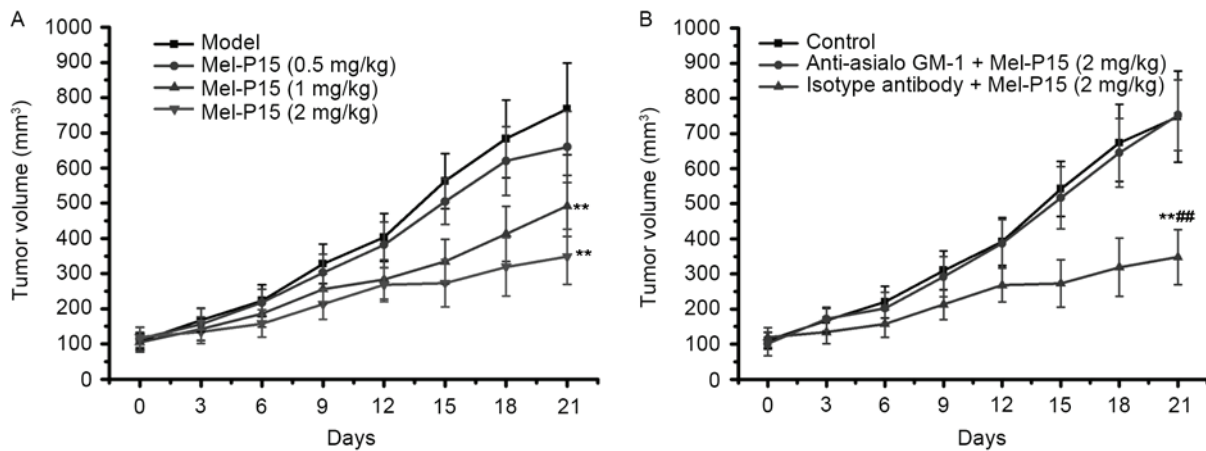


Figure 6. NK cell cytotoxicity is important for the anti-tumor effects of Mel-P15. (A) Mel-P15 prevented human BEL-7402 tumor growth in nude mice (n=6). Data is presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. **P<0.01 compared with the control group. (B) Selective depletion of NK cells by intraperitoneal injection of an anti-asialo-GM-1 antibody abrogated the antitumor effects of Mel-P15. n=6 in each group. Data is presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. NK, natural killer. **P<0.01 compared with the control group; ##P<0.01 compared with the Mel-P15 (2 mg/kg) and isotype Ab-treated group.

First, the toxicity of Mel-P15 *in vitro* was studied. The hemolytic activity of Mel-P15 indicated that for doses up to 128 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, Mel-P15 exhibited low toxicity on eukaryotic cells. However, for melittin, at the concentration of 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, the hemolytic activity reached ~70%, which was higher compared with that of Mel-P15. The data indicated that Mel-P15 exhibited a lower cytotoxicity on eukaryotic cells compared with melittin.

In a mouse H22 hepatocarcinoma xenograft tumor model, Mel-P15 inhibited tumor growth *in vivo* and increased the spleen and thymus indices. Further investigated indicated that Mel-P15 activates the immune system by promoting splenocyte proliferation, NK cell cytotoxicity and cytokine secretion, including that of IFN- γ , TNF- α and IL-2. These findings suggested that the anti-H22 effects of Mel-P15 may be the result of enhanced immune responses *in vivo*.

The immune system serves an important role in antitumor defenses via cytotoxic lymphocyte T cells and NK cells (23-25). NK cells possess a number of biological activities; NK cells not only directly recognize and lyse cancer cells, but also initiate anti-tumor immune responses by secreting a number of cytokines, including IFN- γ and TNF- α (26). In the present study, Mel-P15 directly stimulated NK cytotoxicity *in vitro*. In

addition, NK activity was markedly induced in H22-bearing mice following Mel-P15 administration. A BEL-7402-bearing nude mice model, which lacks T cells (and therefore for which NK cells are important for the immune response), was established. The results demonstrated that tumor growth was inhibited in a dose-dependent manner in the Mel-P15-treated group. Taken together, these results indicate that NK cells are important in mediating the anti-tumor effects of Mel-P15. In order to confirm this hypothesis, NK cells were depleted by pre-treatment with an anti-asialo-GM-1 antibody, which almost completely impaired the Mel-P15-induced suppression of tumor growth. These results suggest that Mel-P15-enhances NK cytotoxicity in tumor bearing mice.

Cytokines serve a vital role in the immune response to tumor cells, including IFN- γ , TNF- α and IL-2; in particular, IFN- γ may enhance the activity of NK cells against intracellular pathogens and tumor cells (27,28). Additionally, IL-2 may promote the proliferation and cytotoxicity of NK cells (29). In H22-bearing mice, the secretion of IFN- γ , TNF- α and IL-2 was elevated following Mel-P15 administration, suggesting that Mel-P15 increased the secretion of IL-2 and IFN- γ in tumor-bearing mice, thereby activating and maintaining the cytotoxicity of NK cells and eliminating H22 cells.

In conclusion, the data from the present study demonstrated that Mel-P15, a novel analogue derived from melittin, not only inhibited tumor growth *in vivo*, but also stimulated the immune system by enhancing NK activity, increasing the spleen and thymus indices and promoting the release of cytokines, including IL-2, IFN- γ and TNF- α . Additionally, the antitumor effect of Mel-P15 *in vivo* was impaired when NK cells were depleted using an anti-asialo GM-1 antibody. Traditional chemotherapy drugs exhibit severe side effects; Mel-P15, which activates the immune system, may decrease the toxicity of chemotherapy *in vivo*. In the future, Mel-P15 may potentially be used as a complementary drug or protective immunotherapeutic agent for the treatment of cancer.

Acknowledgements

The present study was financially supported by grants from the Scientific and Technological Support & Social Development Plan of Shandong Province (grant no. 2014GGB1422).

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