

Role of transforming growth factor β 1 in the inhibition of gastric cancer cell proliferation by melatonin *in vitro* and *in vivo*

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Abstract. Transforming growth factor β (TGF- β) is a polypeptide growth factor with various biological activities, and is widely distributed in various tissues. In mammals, TGF- β has three isoforms: TGF- β 1, 2, and 3, of which TGF- β 1 is most abundant in the TGF- β family. TGF- β 1 is closely related to the occurrence and development of tumors. A large number of previous studies have shown that melatonin can inhibit a variety of malignancies. Thus, the aim of the present study was to investigate the role of TGF- β 1 in the melatonin-mediated inhibition of the proliferation of gastric cancer cells *in vitro* and *in vivo*. TGF- β 1 cytokine stimulation, anti-TGF- β 1 neutralizing antibody blocking, siRNA TGF- β 1 and other means were utilized to explore the role of TGF- β 1 during the course of anti-gastric cancer by melatonin. The results showed that melatonin upregulated the expression of TGF- β 1 in tumor tissues during the process of inhibiting gastric cancer tumor growth *in vivo*. Melatonin inhibited the proliferation of gastric cancer cells *in vitro*, accompanied by increased expression of TGF- β 1 in a time-dependent manner. siRNA-mediated silencing of TGF- β 1 and anti-TGF- β 1 neutralizing antibody completely blocked the TGF- β 1 pathway, which significantly antagonized the melatonin-mediated inhibition of the growth and proliferation of gastric cancer cells, and promoted G1 phase to S phase transformation of MFC cells. Our findings suggest that TGF- β 1 is involved in the regulation of the proliferation of tumor cells. One of the ways in which melatonin inhibits the proliferation of gastric cancer cells is dependent on the TGF- β 1 signaling pathway.

Introduction

Gastric cancer is the fifth most common malignancy, and the third leading cause of cancer-related death worldwide, with approximately 952,000 new cases and 723,000 deaths per year. It is most prevalent in East Asia. The occurrence and development of gastric cancer is a multi-stage, multi-step process, which is the result of accumulation of multiple genetic variants (1,2).

Melatonin (*N*-acetyl 5-methoxytryptamine, MLT) is a neuroendocrine hormone synthesized and secreted mainly by the pineal gland. MLT is also synthesized in some peripheral organs including gastrointestinal organs (3) and skin (4,5), with higher levels than that noted in the serum. MLT exerts a variety of receptor-mediated or receptor-independent physiological functions (6): Regulation of the circadian rhythm, inhibition of the development of the reproductive system, regulation of bone growth, inhibition of tumorigenesis, regulation of the immune system, scavenging of free radical antioxidants, and exhibition of anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effects (5,7-9). A large number of studies have shown that MLT can inhibit a variety of malignancies such as gastric (10), liver (11), breast (12) and oral cancer (13) by promoting tumor cell apoptosis, arresting the cell cycle, inhibiting proliferation, regulating antitumor immunity, scavenging free radicals, and competitively inhibiting estrogen receptors. Our previous experiments established the different concentrations of MLT which were able to intervene in a murine model of gastric cancer, and it was found that MLT reduced tumor volume and weight, achieved antitumor effects, and directly downregulated CD4⁺CD25⁺ Treg cells and Foxp3 expression in gastric cancer tissue (14). Different concentrations of MLT have been found to inhibit the proliferation of human gastric cancer cell lines MGC-803, SGC-7901 (15) and AGS (16), and the murine gastric cancer MFC cell line (14) in a time-dose dependent manner. Selective addition of Treg cells or CD4⁺CD25⁺ T cells to co-cultures revealed that MLT inhibited the proliferation of MFC gastric cancer cells in a dose-dependent manner (17).

Transforming growth factor β (TGF- β) is a polypeptide growth factor with various biological activities, and is widely

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distributed in various types of tissues. In mammals, TGF- β has three isoforms: TGF- β 1, 2 and 3, of which TGF- β 1 is most abundant in the TGF- β family (18). The role of TGF- β in the development of tumors is dual. Initially, it inhibits the growth of tumor cells; however, when tumor cells lose their sensitivity it promotes tumor cell growth by affecting the extracellular matrix, cell adhesion, neovascularization, the immune response, and other aspects of tumor growth (19). Proietti *et al* (20) found that the expression of TGF- β 1 in MCF-7 human breast cancer cells was significantly upregulated after MLT intervention for 72 h, and was completely inhibited by an anti-TGF- β 1 neutralizing antibody, indicating MLT mediates late apoptosis of MCF-7 tumor cells.

However, studies on the effects of MLT on gastric cancer and on the expression of TGF- β 1 are rare. The present study was constructed as a continuation of previous research (14-17,21). The aim of this study was to investigate the role of TGF- β 1 in the MLT-mediated inhibition of the proliferation of gastric cancer cells *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

Materials and methods

MFC cell culture. The murine foregastric carcinoma cell line (MFC) derived from strain-615 mice was purchased from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai Institute for Biological Science (Shanghai, China). MFC cells were cultured in Roswell Park Memorial Institute (RPMI)-1640 medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS). The cells were maintained at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ atmosphere in a humidified incubator. The cells were passaged every three days by using trypsin digestion. All cell culture reagents were purchased from Gibco/Invitrogen (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA).

Experimental animal model design and specimen preparation. Six- to 8-week old inbred strain-615 mice (H-2K^b) used in these experiments [specific pathogen-free (SPF) grade, weighing 20-25 g] were purchased from Tianjin Institute of Hematology, The Chinese Academy of Medical Science. The total number of mice were 50, half were males and half were females. Ethical approval was obtained for the use of animals prior to the start of the study from the Fujian Medical University Animal Welfare and Ethics Committee (FJMUIACUC2018-003), which is located in Fuzhou, Fujian Province, China. All the animals were maintained under laboratory conditions with equal periods of light and dark (08:00-20:00) and the acclimation period was about one week. Then 40 mice were subcutaneously inoculated with 5×10⁴ MFC cells under the right axilla. One week after inoculation, the tumor-bearing mice model was successfully established as follows: Group A, normal control mice (n=10); Group B, tumor-bearing control mice with a daily intraperitoneal injection of 100 mg/kg saline water which included 0.5% absolute ethanol (n=10); Group C, tumor-bearing mice with saline water daily which included low dosage 25 mg/kg MLT (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) and MLT was reconstituted in 0.5% absolute ethanol (n=10); Group D, tumor-bearing mice with saline water daily which included medium dosage 50 mg/kg MLT and MLT was reconstituted in 0.5% absolute ethanol (n=10); Group E, tumor-bearing mice with saline water daily which included

high dosage 100 mg/kg MLT daily and MLT was reconstituted in 0.5% absolute ethanol (n=10). MLT was administered to the assigned groups at 17:00 every day for one week by intraperitoneal injection. Peripheral blood and tumor tissue samples were collected one day after the final MLT injection. First, the mice were anesthetized with 2% pentobarbital sodium, 40 mg/kg, and the route of administration of the anesthetic was intraperitoneal injection, then the peripheral blood was taken. Finally, the mice were euthanized by intraperitoneal injection of 2% pentobarbital sodium 100 mg/kg after the longest diameter of the tumor was approximately 20 mm and the largest tumor volume reached ~0.9 cm³ (14). After the confirmation of death, the skin in the right armpit of the strain-615 mice were cut, and the tumor tissue was stripped completely. Peripheral blood was centrifuged at 3,000 × g for 8 min, and then the upper serum was aspirated and stored at -80°C. The tumor tissues were divided into two parts. One was stored in cryovials and immediately put into liquid nitrogen for subsequent RNA extraction experiments. The other was stored in 4% paraformaldehyde for subsequent paraffin-embedding experiments.

Cell culture model. MFC cells were seeded at a density of 3×10⁵ cells/well in 6-well plates, 2 ml of medium per well. After cells became adherent, MFC cells were treated with 2 or 4 mM MLT, and the blank control was set up. The concentrations of 2 and 4 mM were determined according to our previous research (14,21). The 2-mM MLT intervention group was observed once daily at six time-points of 24-144 h, while the 4-mM MLT intervention group was observed at three daily time-points of 24-72 h. The experiment was repeated at least thrice.

Real-time quantitative RT-PCR for detection of TGF- β 1 mRNA expression in tumor tissues and MFC cells. Total RNA was isolated using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) according to the manufacturer's instructions. First-strand cDNA was generated from 2 mg of each RNA preparation by reverse transcription using the First Strand cDNA Synthesis kit (Promega). Real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for the analysis of tumor tissues and MFC cells for expression of TGF- β 1 and glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) genes and cDNA was amplified using the dye SYBR-Green (Stratagene) on a StepOnePlus Real-Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The PCR cycling conditions (40 cycles) were as follows: 30 sec at 95°C; for 1 min at 60°C. The fold-change in expression of each gene was calculated using the (2^{- $\Delta\Delta C_q$}) method (22). Product quality of PCR was monitored using post-PCR melting curve analysis at the end of the amplification cycles. The primers were as follows: TGF- β 1 (213 bp), 5'-AATACAGGGCTTTCGATTCAGC-3' and 5'-TAGTTGGTATCCAGGGCTCTCC-3'; GAPDH (231 bp), 5'-CCGAGAATGGGAAGCTTGTC-3' and 5'-TTCTCGTGG TTCACCCCATC-3'.

Immunohistochemistry to detect TGF- β 1 expression in tumor tissues and MFC cells. Tumor tissues or MFC cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde. Immunohistochemistry or immunocytochemical staining method for TGF- β 1 expression

was carried out. The sections were incubated at 4°C with a primary antibody against TGF-β1 (cat. no. ab92486; Abcam; dilution 1:150) overnight. After washing with PBS three times, the sections were incubated with the biotinylated antibody for 1 h, and then incubated in Elite ABC reagent (Vector Laboratories). Subsequently, the sections were stained with 3,3-diaminobenzidine (DAB, Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA). Images were captured with a Leica DM 4000B photomicroscope (magnification, x400; Leica Microsystems). Then positive areas of stained cells and average optical, that is, mean optical density of cytoplasm in stained cells were quantified using the image analysis software ImageJ (NIH; National Institutes of Health).

Peripheral serum ELISA assay. Serum was collected as described above, and the TGF-β1 protein levels in the serum were quantified by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) methods. The serum samples were collected and centrifuged at 12,000 x g at 4°C for 10 min, and then ELISA analysis was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions (TGF-β1-ELISA kit; Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The values of optical density (OD; A450 values) were measured at 450 nm. The standard curve was determined by the SPSS 22.0 statistical software (IBM Corp.) and then the content of TGF-β1 was determined in the samples.

Cell proliferation and viability assay. MFC cells were plated into 96-well plates (5,000 cells/well). The cells were treated as follows. For the control group, 50 ng/ml of control solution was added to 100 ng/ml TGF-β1 (PeproTech Inc.) and cultured for 24-144 h. In the cell experimental groups, MFC cells were plated into 96-well plates (1x10⁴ cells/well) and treated as follows: control group, 2 mM MLT + anti-TGF-β1 antibody; experimental group, 4 mM MLT + anti-TGF-β1 antibody, 1 μg/ml (R&D Systems), then cultured for 24-144 or 24-72 h, respectively. Cell viability and proliferation were assayed using a Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8; Tongren Biochemistry) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Briefly, the cells were incubated with a CCK-8 solution (10 ml/well) for 1 h before cell density was determined by measuring the absorbance at 450 nm using a Varioskan Flash (Thermo Scientific, Inc.).

Cell transfection of TGF-β1 siRNA. Different fragments of TGF-β1 siRNA and negative control fragments were synthesized by Shanghai GenePharma Co., Ltd. The sequences of siRNA were as follows: NC sense, 5'-UUCUCCGAACGU GUCACGUTT-3' and antisense, 5'-ACGUGACACGUUCGG AGAATT-3'; TGF-β1-87 (TGF-β1A) sense, 5'-CGAAGGCAU UACAGUGUUUTT-3' and antisense, 5'-AAACACUGUAAU GCCUUCGTT-3'; TGF-β1-273 (TGF-β1B) sense, 5'-GGG CAGUUAACUACAACAUATT-3' and antisense, 5'-UAUGUU GAGUAAACUGCCCTT-3'; TGF-β1-426 (TGF-β1C) sense, 5'-CACUUAUGCUGAUGGUCUATT-3' and antisense, 5'-UAGACCAUCAGCAUAAGUGTT-3'. MFC cells were seeded in a 6-well plate at a density of 3x10⁵ per well, and cultured overnight. Transfection was performed when the cell confluency reached 30-50%, and MFC cells were transfected with siRNA for the negative control (NC) or siRNA TGF-β1 using PolyPlus siRNA transfection reagent (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) according to the manufacturer's

instructions. In brief, siRNA (100 pmol) was mixed with transfection reagent in Opti-MEM serum-free media (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and incubated for 20 min at room temperature. The siRNA/transfection reagent mixture (TGF-β1A or B or C) was added to the cells for 24 h.

Verification of siRNA interference. The most effective siRNA reagent was selected by real-time quantitative reverse transcription PCR (RT-qPCR) and western blot analysis. After 48 and 72 h of transfection, total RNA was extracted from each group, and the expression of TGF-β1 mRNA was detected by RT-qPCR. The method was the same as that described above. After 48 and 72 h of transfection, the total protein of each group was extracted. Protein concentrations were measured using the enhanced BCA protein assay kit (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) and TGF-β1 protein expression was verified by western blot analysis. Equal amounts of 30 μg protein were separated by 12% sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (110 V, 1.5 h) and the membranes were blotted by wet transfer (110 V, 1.5 h, 4°C) on polyvinylidene fluoride membranes (EMD Millipore). The membranes were blocked in Tris-buffered saline containing 0.5% bovine serum albumin (BSA). The membranes were then incubated with the primary antibody overnight at 4°C: Anti-TGF-β1 (cat. no. ab92486; dilution 1:100) and anti-β-actin (cat. no. ab8227; dilution 1:1,000) (purchased from Abcam). The membranes were washed with Tris-buffered saline Tween-20 (TBST) and then incubated for 2 h at room temperature with a secondary antibody goat anti-rabbit IgG (cat. no. ab98505; dilution 1:5,000; Abcam). After washing with TBST, the membranes were exposed to X-ray film (1-15 min) for visualization of the immunoreactive bands. Densitometric analysis of specific bands was performed using Quantity One software 4.3.0 (Bio-Rad Laboratories).

Cellular group set-up and viability assay. The cellular experiment was divided into eight groups: 2 or 4 mM MLT-treated groups (a1 or a2), 2 or 4 mM MLT + siRNA negative control groups (b1 or b2), 2 or 4 mM MLT + siRNA TGF-β1 groups (c1 or c2) and 2 or 4 mM MLT + siRNA TGF-β1 + anti-TGF-β1 groups (d1 or d2). Control and a duplicate well were set up and the experiment was performed thrice. For each, 0.25 μl Lipofectamine 2000 was diluted with 25 μl serum-free medium and incubated for 5 min at room temperature. Then, 0.25 μl siRNA was diluted with 25 μl serum-free medium, and the rest of the procedure was the same as above. After the intervention, cells were stimulated with 2 or 4 mM MLT. Then, the absorbance at 450 nm using a Varioskan Flash (Thermo Scientific, Inc.) was continuously measured 3 times at 24, 48 and 72 h after dosing.

Propidium iodide (PI) staining. Six-well plated MFC cells were stimulated with 2 or 4 mM MLT. The experiment was divided into the same eight groups as above. Then, the cells were collected at 24, 48 and 72 h after dosing and stained with propidium iodide (PI; BD Pharmingen; BD Biosciences). PI staining was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. The cells were collected, and the cells were washed once with PBS, centrifuged at 700 x g for 5 min, and the cells were resuspended in a staining buffer to adjust the cell concentration to approximately 10⁶ cells/ml, then taking

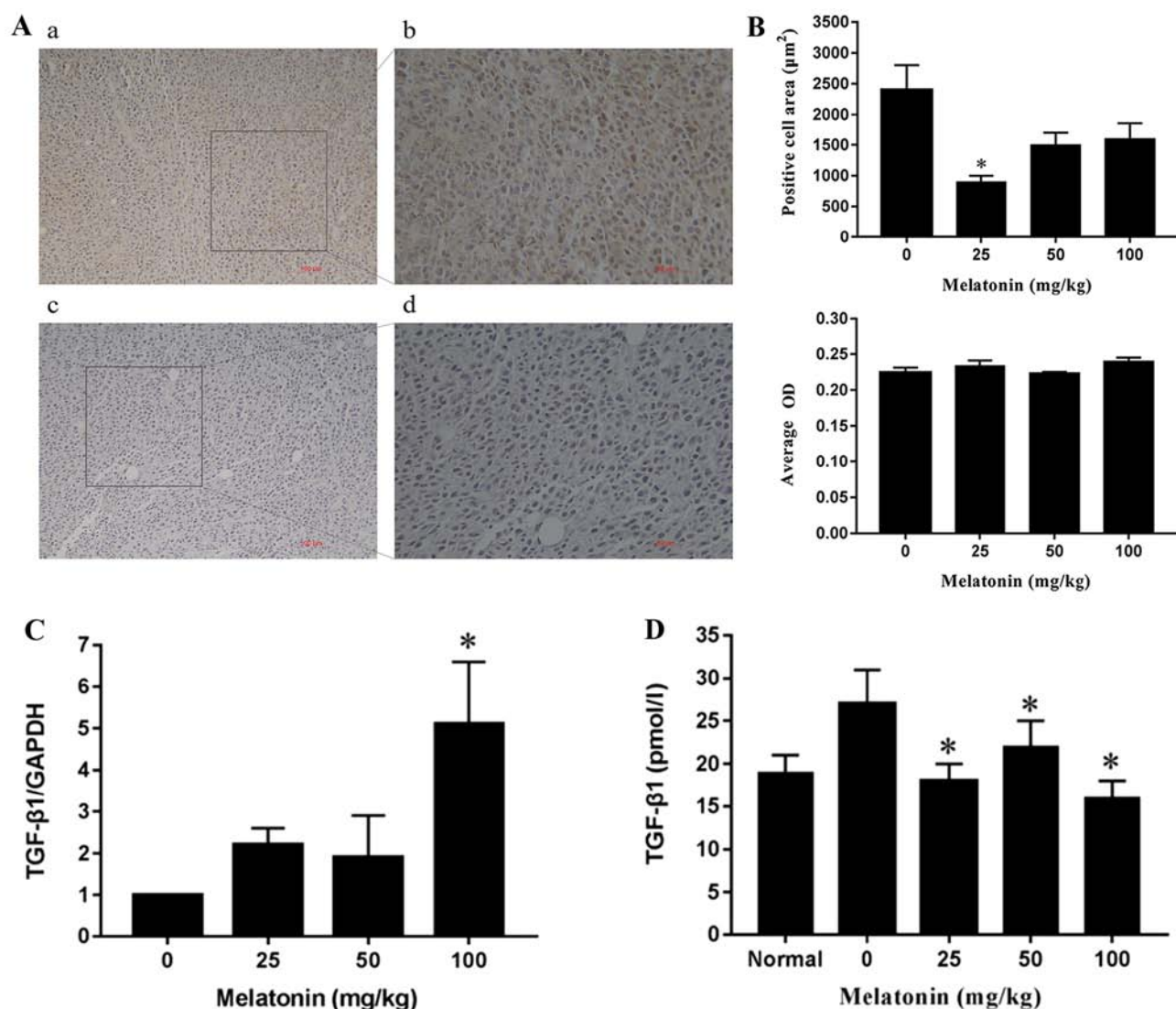


Figure 1. Effect of MLT on TGF- β 1 expression in MFC cells *in vivo*. (A) (a and b) Obvious yellow particles (positive expression) in the cytoplasm of tumor cells are shown, and the particles are diffusely or focally distributed (x200 and x400 magnification); (c and d) negative controls (x200 and x400 magnification). (B) Effect of MLT on TGF- β 1 expression (positive cell area) in the tumor tissues of mice. * $P < 0.05$ vs. the negative control. (C) Effect of MLT on TGF- β 1 mRNA expression (OD) in the tumors of mice. * $P < 0.05$ vs. the negative control. (D) Effect of MLT on the content of TGF- β 1 in the peripheral serum of mice. * $P < 0.05$ vs. the negative control. MLT, melatonin; TGF- β 1, transforming growth factor β 1; mRNA, messenger RNA; OD, optical density.

100 μl of the cell suspension and added 2 μl of PI staining dye. This was mixed gently, place at 4°C for 5 min in the dark, then the distribution of cells in the three major phases of the cell cycle (G0/G1 vs. S vs. G2) was determined by flow cytometry.

Statistical analysis. Results are presented as the mean values \pm standard error of the mean (SEM), the repeated number of trials of all the experiments was three. ANOVA test was used to compare the difference in mean between multiple groups. The comparison between groups was performed by Bonferroni correction. Differences were considered to be statistically significant at $P < 0.05$. All analyses were performed using SPSS Statistics (Windows), version 22.0 (IBM Corp.).

Results

Melatonin upregulates the expression of TGF- β 1 in tumor tissue and downregulates expression in the peripheral serum

of gastric cancer-bearing mice. The results showed that TGF- β 1 expression was positive in the tumor tissues (Fig. 1A), while the area consisting of TGF- β 1-positive cells did not differ significantly in the tumor tissues between the medium (50 mg/kg) and high dosage (100 mg/kg) MLT group (Fig. 1B). The average optical density (OD) of the four groups showed no significant differences ($P > 0.05$, Fig. 1B). Compared with the negative control group, the expression of TGF- β 1 mRNA in the high dosage (100 mg/kg) group was significantly increased ($P < 0.05$), but not in the low (25 mg/kg) and medium dosage (50 mg/kg) groups (Fig. 1C). Furthermore, compared with the negative control group, TGF- β 1 concentration in the peripheral serum in the low, medium and high dosage MLT groups was significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$, Fig. 1D).

Melatonin upregulates the expression of TGF- β 1 mRNA in MFC gastric cancer cells and TGF- β 1 inhibits MFC cell proliferation activity. TGF- β 1 expression was found

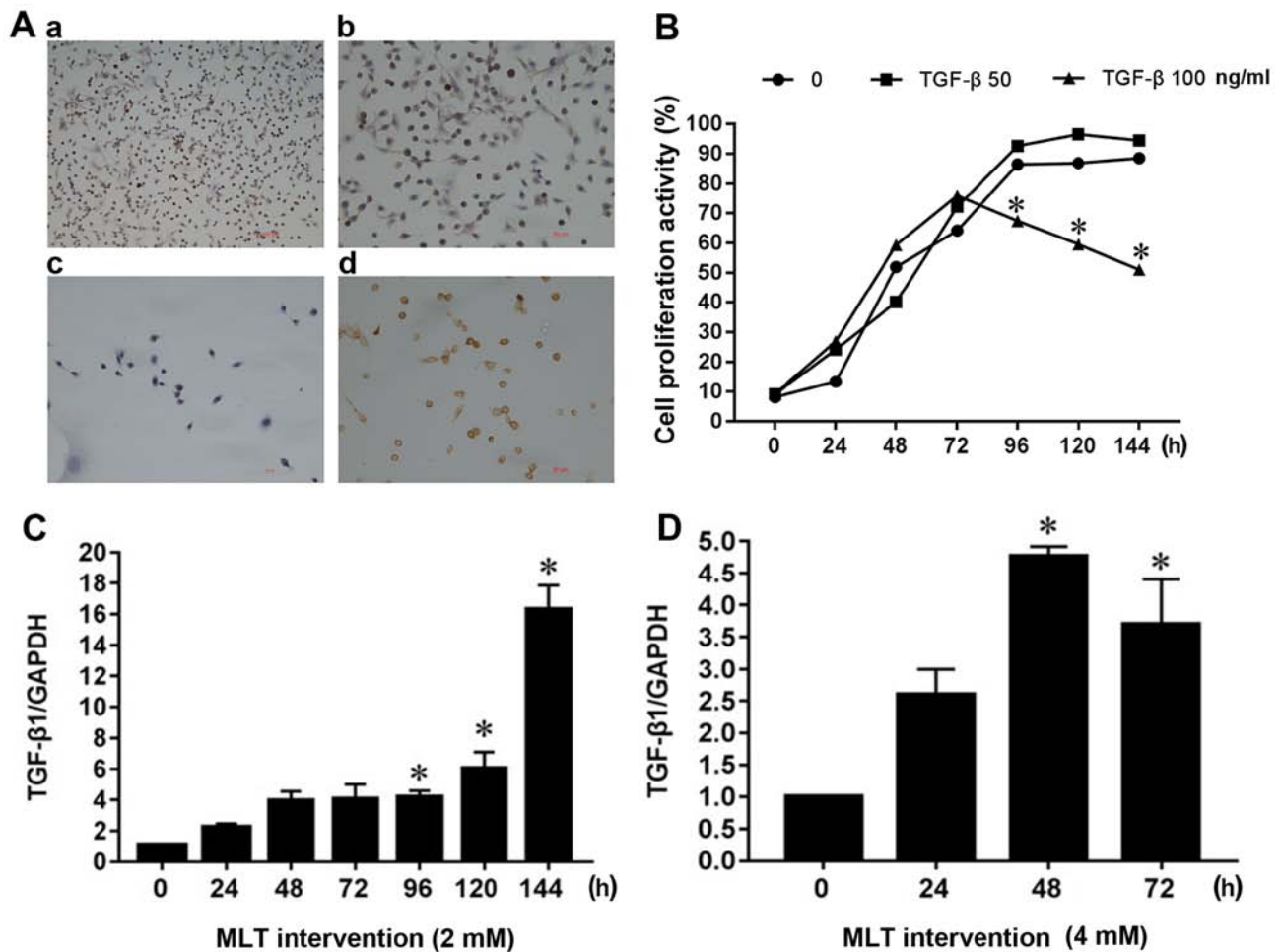


Figure 2. Effect of MLT on TGF- β 1 expression in MFC cells *in vitro* and the role of TGF- β 1 on MFC cell proliferation activity. (A) Expression and location of the TGF- β 1 protein in MFC cells. (a, b and d) Obvious yellow particles are present in the cytoplasm; (c) negative control. The nuclei were stained with hematoxylin into a purple-blue color, and no yellow particles were present in the cytoplasm. (a, x200 magnification; b-d, x400 magnification). (B) Role of TGF- β 1 on MFC cell proliferation activity. Percentage of cell proliferation activity as determined by CCK-8 assay. (C) Effect of 2 mM MLT on TGF- β 1 mRNA expression in MFC cells at 6 time-points. (D) Effect of 4 mM MLT on TGF- β 1 mRNA expression in MFC cells at 3 time-points. * $P < 0.05$ vs. the blank control. MLT, melatonin; TGF- β 1, transforming growth factor β ; CCK-8, Cell Counting Kit-8; mRNA, messenger RNA.

to be positive in MFC cells *in vitro* (Fig. 2A). In addition, 50 or 100 ng/ml TGF- β 1 protein was added to the cellular supernatant to explore whether TGF- β 1 affects the proliferation activity of MFC cells. As shown in Fig. 2B, MFC cell growth of the blank control reached a plateau after 96 h, such that the addition of 50 ng/ml TGF- β 1 had no significant effect on cell proliferation. However, 100 ng/ml TGF- β 1 significantly inhibited cell proliferation in a concentration-dependent manner after 96 h of cell growth. Compared with the blank control group, the expression of TGF- β 1 mRNA was significantly increased after 96 h of the 2 mM MLT intervention (Fig. 2C). TGF- β 1 mRNA expression did not change significantly after 24 h of 4 mM MLT intervention, but after 48 and 72 h, TGF- β 1 mRNA expression increased significantly, peaking after 48 h of MLT intervention (Fig. 2D); a difference that was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).

Anti-TGF- β 1 neutralizing antibodies inhibit the toxic effect of melatonin in MFC cells. The anti-TGF- β 1 neutralizing antibody was found to block TGF- β 1 secretion, thereby inhibiting the toxicity of MLT in the MFC cells. As shown in Fig. 3A, compared with the 0 mM MLT blank control group,

cell proliferation activity decreased after 24 h in the 2 mM MLT group and 2 mM MLT + anti-TGF- β 1 group ($P < 0.05$). However, after the addition of the anti-TGF- β 1 neutralizing antibody, the cell proliferation activity was increased significantly at 120 and 144 h compared with the 2 mM MLT group ($P < 0.05$). The results of MLT at a concentration of 4 mM are shown in Fig. 3B. Compared with the 0 mM MLT blank control group, cell proliferation activity was significantly decreased after 24 h in the 4 mM MLT group and 4 mM MLT + anti-TGF- β 1 group ($P < 0.05$), and the effect was time-dependent. The addition of the anti-TGF- β 1 neutralizing antibody did not affect the toxicity of MLT to MFC cells, and there were no differences between the two groups.

The melatonin-mediated inhibition of the proliferation activity of MFC cells was abrogated by blocking the TGF- β 1 signaling pathway. Since TGF- β 1 is a secreted protein, in order to study the effect of partial or complete blockage of the TGF- β 1 signaling pathway on MLT-induced MFC cell proliferation, both siRNA-mediated TGF- β 1 silencing and anti-TGF- β 1 neutralizing antibody were used to block the TGF- β 1 secretory pathway. The results (Fig. 4A and C) showed that the

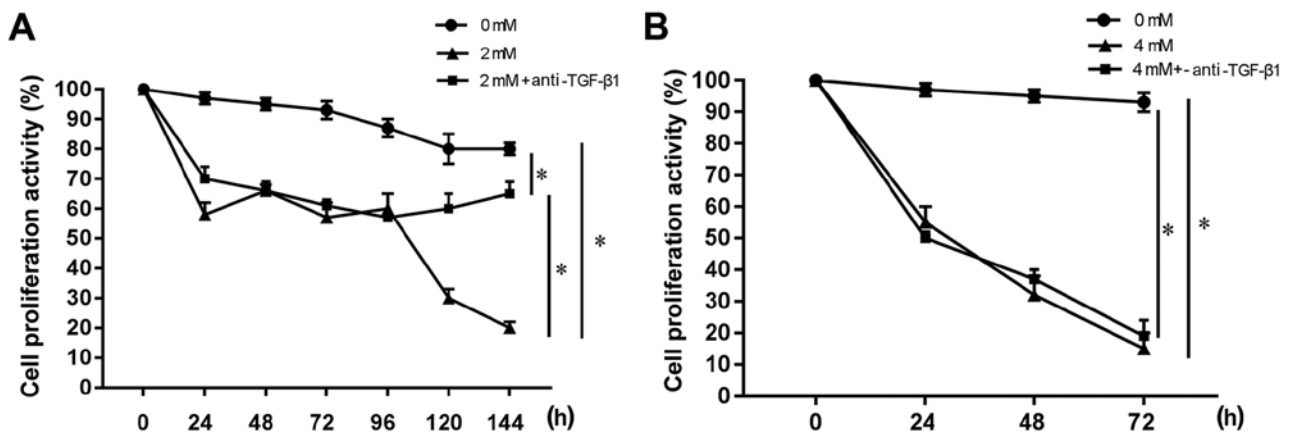


Figure 3. Effect of MLT and anti-TGF- β 1 neutralization antibody on MFC cell proliferation activity. (A) Effect of 2 mM MLT and anti-TGF- β 1 neutralization antibody on the cell proliferation activity of MFC cells at 6 time-points. * $P < 0.05$ vs. the 0 mM MLT blank control group. (B) Effect of 4 mM MLT and anti-TGF- β 1 neutralization antibody on the cell proliferation activity of MFC cells at 3 time-points. * $P < 0.05$ vs. the 0 mM MLT blank control group. MLT, melatonin; TGF- β 1, transforming growth factor β 1.

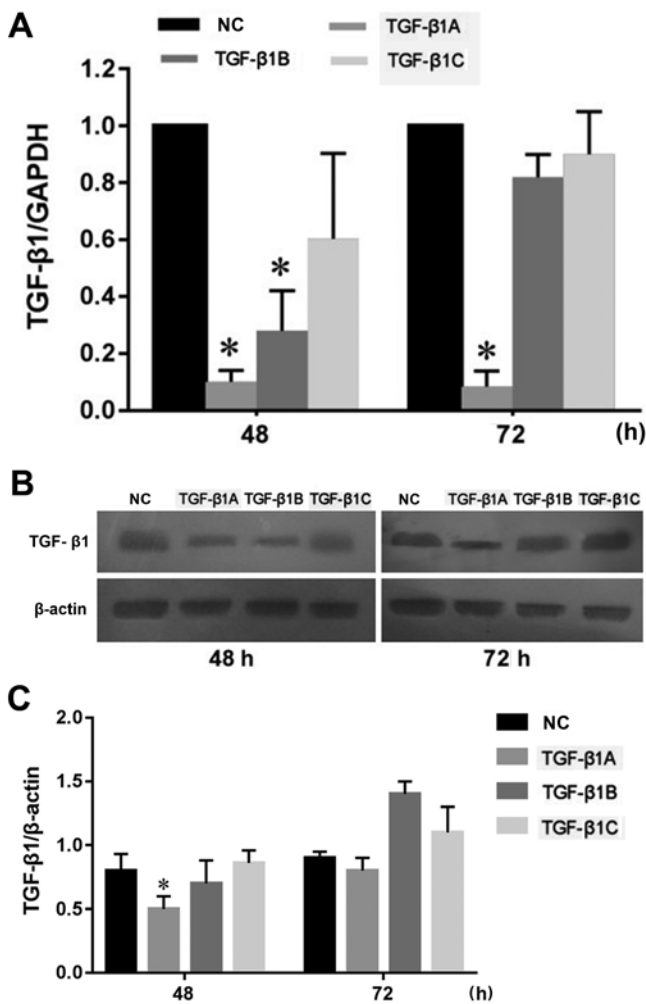


Figure 4. The most effective siRNA-TGF- β 1 reagent in MFC cells was selected by (A) RT-qPCR and (B and C) western blot analysis. * $P < 0.05$ vs. the negative control. siRNA, small interfering RNA; TGF- β 1, transforming growth factor β 1.

expression of TGF- β 1A decreased significantly compared with the negative control at 48 h in MFC cells, thus the siRNA-TGF- β 1A reagent was selected for subsequent cellular

experiments. Experimental results are shown in Fig. 5. The proliferation activity of the four MFC cell groups [(a1) 2 mM MLT-treated group; (b1) 2 mM MLT + siRNA negative control group; (c1) 2 mM MLT + siRNA TGF- β 1 group; (d1) 2 mM MLT + siRNA TGF- β 1 + anti-TGF- β 1 group] were decreased significantly after 24 h following 2 mM MLT intervention, and the effect was not time-dependent (Fig. 5A). There was no significant difference in cell viability between groups a1, b1 and c1, while the cell viability of group d1 (2 mM MLT + siRNA TGF- β 1 + anti-TGF- β 1) differed significantly from the other three groups. After 72 h, the cell proliferation activity of group d1 was significantly increased ($P < 0.05$). The proliferation activity of the four MFC cell groups [(a2) 4 mM MLT-treated group; (b2) 4 mM MLT + siRNA negative control group; (c2) 4 mM MLT + siRNA TGF- β 1 group; (d2) 4 mM MLT + siRNA TGF- β 1 + anti-TGF- β 1 group] were significantly decreased after 24 h following 4 mM MLT intervention, and was time-dependent (Fig. 5B). There was no significant difference in cell viability between groups a2 and b2 ($P > 0.05$) or between groups c2 and b2 ($P > 0.05$). However, groups d2 and a2 did differ significantly, and in group a2, the cell proliferation activity was significantly increased at 48 and 72 h.

Melatonin-mediated promotion of cell cycle arrest of the MFC cells was antagonized by blocking the TGF- β 1 signaling pathway. TGF- β 1 plays an important regulatory role in cell growth and differentiation, thus this study investigated the effect of MLT on the cell cycle of MFC cells when the TGF- β 1 signaling pathway was partially or completely blocked. The results of the experiment are shown in Fig. 6. Fig. 6A shows that at an MLT concentration of 2 mM, at 24, 48 and 72 h time-points, respectively, compared with group a1 and b1, the percentage of G1 phase cells of the c1 and d1 groups was significantly lower ($P < 0.05$), and the percentage of S phase cells of the c1 and d1 groups was significantly higher than that of group a1 and b1 control, while the difference in the G2 stage was not significant. There was no significant difference in the cell cycle distribution between group a1 and b1 at the same time-point ($P > 0.05$). Fig. 6B shows that at an MLT

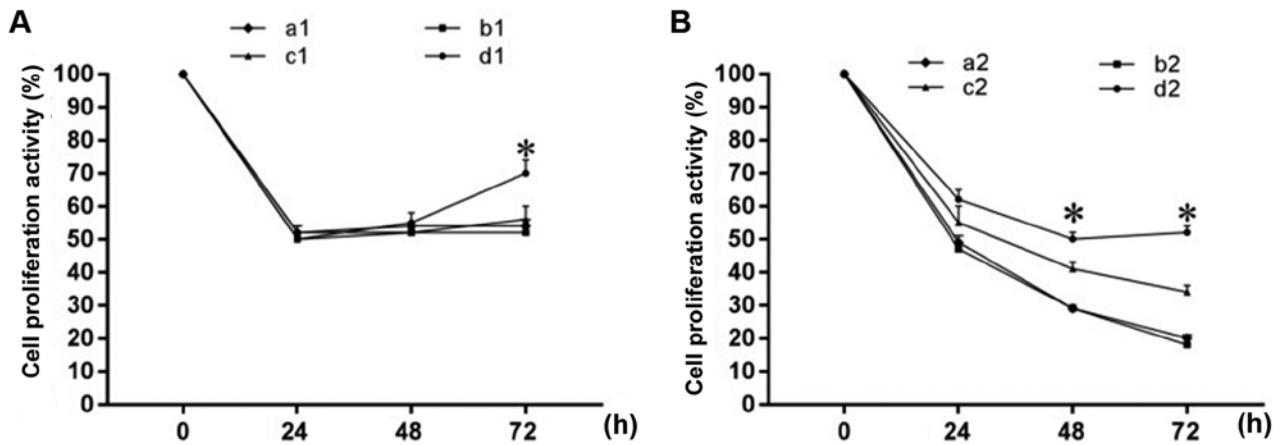


Figure 5. Effect of MLT on MFC cell proliferation activity following obstruction of the TGF-β1 signaling pathway. Groups: (A) (a1) 2 mM MLT, (b1) 2 mM MLT + NC, (c1) 2 mM MLT + siRNA TGF-β1, (d1) 2 mM MLT + siRNA TGF-β1 + anti-TGF-β1. (B) (a2) 4 mM MLT, (b2) 4 mM MLT + NC, (c2) 4 mM MLT + siRNA TGF-β1, (d2) 4 mM MLT + siRNA TGF-β1 + anti-TGF-β1. Percentage of cell proliferation activity was determined by CCK-8 assay. *P<0.05 vs. the control group. MLT, melatonin; TGF-β1, transforming growth factor β1; NC, negative control; siRNA, small interfering RNA; CCK-8, Cell Counting Kit-8.

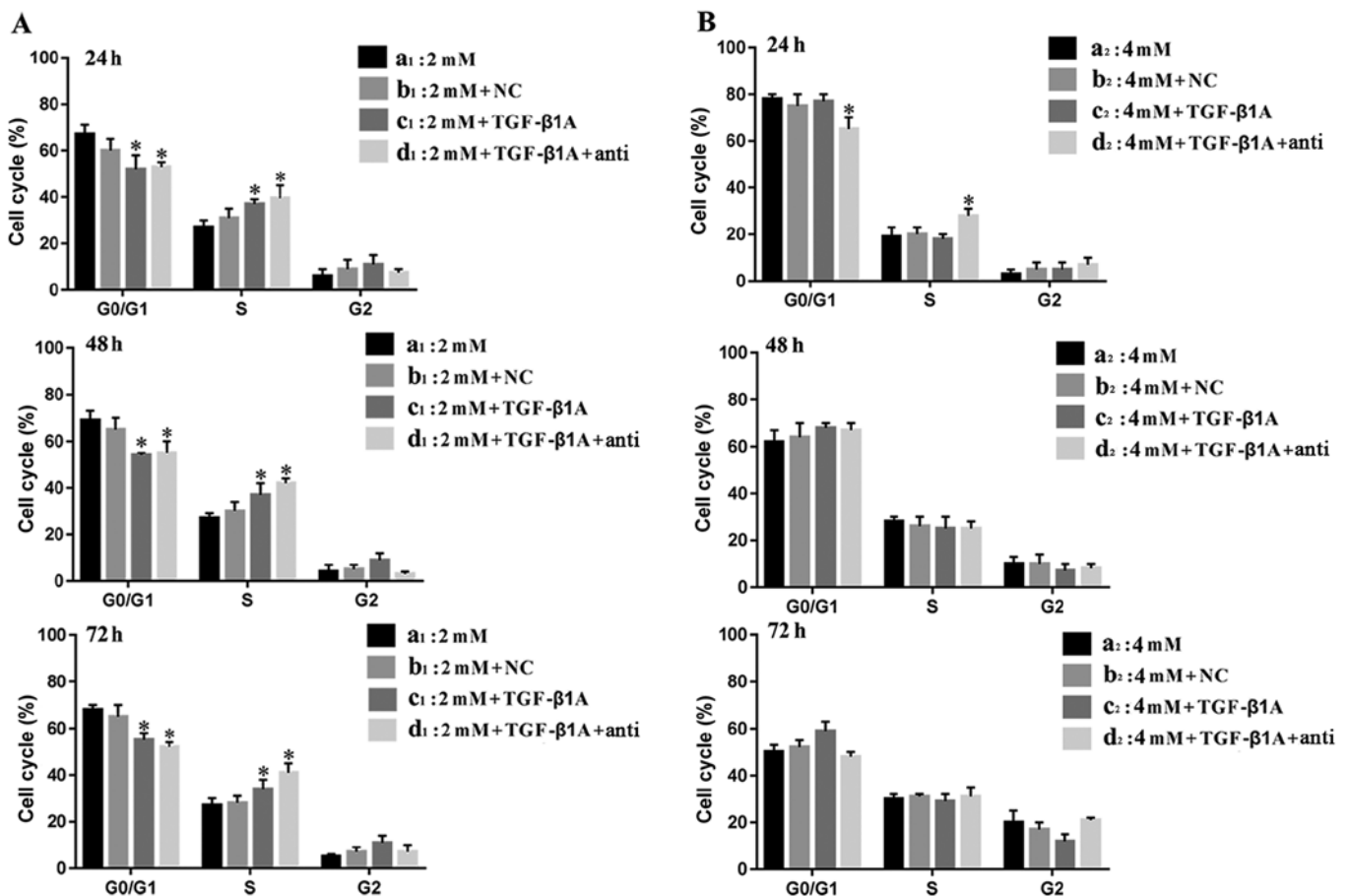


Figure 6. Effect of MLT on the cell cycle distribution of MFC cells following obstruction of the TGF-β1 signaling pathway at 24, 48 and 72 h. (A) Groups: (a1) 2 mM MLT, (b1) 2 mM MLT + NC, (c1) 2 mM MLT + siRNA TGF-β1, (d1) 2 mM MLT + siRNA TGF-β1 + anti-TGF-β1. (B) Groups: (a2) 4 mM MLT, (b2) 4 mM MLT + NC, (c2) 4 mM MLT + siRNA TGF-β1, (d2) 4 mM MLT + siRNA TGF-β1 + anti-TGF-β1. *P<0.05 vs. the control group. MLT, melatonin; TGF-β1, transforming growth factor β1; NC, negative control; siRNA, small interfering RNA.

concentration of 4 mM, at the 24 h time-point, the percentage of cells in the d2 group in S phase was significantly higher than that of the other three groups, and the percentage of cells in the G1 phase was significantly lower (P<0.05), while the G2 phase was not significantly different. The effect of MLT

on the other three groups (a2, b2 and c2) was not significantly different at the same time-point. At the 48 and 72 h time-points, respectively, there were no significant differences in the cell cycle distribution between the four groups at the same time-point.

Discussion

TGF- β is a polypeptide growth factor with various biological activities, and regulates a number of processes such as cell proliferation and differentiation, metastasis, neovascularization, and immunosuppression. Any abnormality in the TGF- β signaling pathway induces tumor growth. Previous studies (23,24) have shown that TGF- β 1 acts as a tumor suppressor in the early stages of normal epithelial cell growth and tumorigenesis, and acts as a tumor promoter during malignant progression. These different effects may be due to an early immune response that results in the secretion of a large amount of TGF- β 1 to prevent the transformation of normal cells into tumor cells. However, the loss of TGF- β 1 receptor expression or loss of function at a later stage allows tumor cells to escape the growth inhibition of TGF- β 1, resulting in tumor cell proliferation. Studies have shown that TGF- β 1-induced gastric epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) can promote the invasion and metastasis of gastric cancer cells *in vitro* (25-28).

This study demonstrated that a high concentration of melatonin (MLT) increases TGF- β 1 gene expression in tumor tissue. The main roles of TGF- β 1 in a healthy organism are to inhibit epithelial-derived cell growth, regulate the immune response, and suppress immune function. The mouse MFC gastric cancer cell line is an epithelial-derived cell line. It has been shown that most epithelial-derived tumors are resistant to TGF- β 1-induced cell growth inhibition, and this occurrence of tolerance is considered to be an important step in the development of malignant cells. A high concentration of MLT can increase the secretion of TGF- β 1 in tumor tissue, and as such inhibit normal benign epithelial cells from transforming into malignant cells, and prevent the invasion and metastasis of malignant cells (29,30). In addition, *in vivo* experiments have shown that the concentration of TGF- β 1 in the serum of mice with gastric cancer is significantly increased, and administration of MLT reduces it to a normal level. Other studies have also found that the concentration of TGF- β 1 in serum of patients with early and advanced gastric cancer is significantly higher than that of healthy controls (24,31).

In vitro experiments showed that a low concentration (2 mM) of MLT significantly decreased the proliferation activity of MFC cells after 96 h of intervention, and the expression of TGF- β 1 mRNA was upregulated, and this effect was antagonized by anti-TGF- β 1 neutralizing antibody. A high concentration (4 mM) of MLT significantly decreased the proliferation of MFC cells after only 24 h. After 48 h of intervention, the expression of TGF- β 1 mRNA was upregulated, but it could not be inhibited by anti-TGF- β 1 neutralizing antibody. At the same time, it was found that the proliferation of gastric cancer cells was significantly inhibited by adding 100 ng/ml TGF- β 1 to the supernatant of MFC cells for 96 h. Furthermore, anti-TGF- β 1 neutralizing antibody was found to inhibit the secretion of TGF- β 1 in the supernatant. A prior study also found that MLT inhibited TGF β 1-induced epithelial-mesenchymal transition in the A549 human alveolar epithelial cell line (32).

Neutralizing antibodies, especially monoclonal antibodies, are commonly used to block the secretion of TGF- β 1 in tumor cells. To investigate the role of TGF- β 1 in the MLT-mediated inhibition of the proliferation of gastric cancer cells, we

partially or completely blocked TGF- β 1 secretion, and divided cells into four groups: MLT-treated group, MLT + saline group, MLT + TGF- β 1 siRNA group, and MLT + TGF- β 1 siRNA + anti-TGF- β 1 group. The result showed that partial blocking did not antagonize the inhibition of MLT on the proliferation of gastric cancer cells over a short period, and the combination of TGF- β 1 siRNA and anti-TGF- β 1 completely blocked TGF- β 1 signaling in MFC cells and restored the proliferative activity. Wang *et al* (33) transfected TGF- β 1 siRNA into the breast cancer cell line MDA-231 to inhibit the expression of TGF- β 1. The results showed that the migration, invasion, and angiogenesis of tumor cells were significantly reduced *in vitro*. TGF- β 1 siRNA/MDA-231 cells treated with 5 ng/ml TGF- β 1 for 24 h exhibited restored tumor cell invasive ability. TGF- β 1 treatment did not increase migration, invasion, or angiogenesis in the TGF- β 1 siRNA/MDA-231 cells when treated with 25 μ M PD98059 or transfected with S100A4 siRNA before TGF- β 1 treatment, which is similar to our findings.

The 4 mM MLT-treated group showed a significant difference after 48 h, while the cell viability of the 2 mM MLT-treated group recovered within 72 h of dosing. The proliferative state of cells is related to the cell cycle. The transition from G1 phase to S phase is an important checkpoint of cell cycle regulation. A cell that is blocked in G1 phase or G2 phase enters S phase for a prolonged time, resulting in the inhibition of cell proliferation (34). Therefore, in this study we observed cell cycle changes and found that siRNA-mediated TGF- β 1 silencing for 24, 48 and 72 h, respectively, significantly increased the S phase duration of MFC cells inhibited by a low concentration of MLT, while significantly shortening the G1 phase which resulted in an increase in cell proliferation. After 24 h of combined application, the combination of a high concentration of MLT inhibited the cell cycle, and the population of S phase MFC cells was significantly increased, and the cell activity was increased. Similar to previous studies (16), cell growth was inhibited by MLT treatment in a time-dependent manner, and MLT effectively blocked human gastric cancer MFC cells in the G1/S phase of the cell cycle.

In conclusion, MLT inhibits the proliferation of gastric cancer cells *in vitro* and *in vivo* by increasing the expression of TGF- β . siRNA-mediated TGF- β 1 silencing and anti-TGF- β 1 neutralizing antibody completely blocked the TGF- β 1 pathway, and significantly antagonized the MLT-mediated inhibition of the growth and proliferation of gastric cancer cells in a short period, which increased the cell proliferation activity and promoted the transition from G1 phase to S phase of gastric cancer cells, suggesting that TGF- β 1 is involved in the regulation of proliferation of tumor cells. One of the pathways involved in the MLT-mediated inhibition of gastric cancer cells is the TGF- β 1 signaling pathway.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used during the present study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

RXZ was involved in the study concept, design and supervision and provided final approval of the version to be published. HL was involved in the drafting of the manuscript, the analysis and interpretation of the data, performed the experiments and obtained funding. YZ, HZ and RC were involved in performing the experiments, the analysis and interpretation of the data. KFW, JS and RXW assisted with the experimental design, the data interpretation and acquisition of funding. All authors read and approved the final manuscript and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the research in ensuring that the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All experimental protocols were approved by the Fujian Medical University Animal Welfare and Ethics Committee provided approval for this study (FJMUIACUC2018-003), which is located in Fuzhou, Fujian Province, China.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors state that they have no competing interests.

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