

The effect of MG132, a proteasome inhibitor on HeLa cells in relation to cell growth, reactive oxygen species and GSH

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Abstract. MG132 (carbobenzoxy-Leu-Leu-leucinal) is a peptide aldehyde, which effectively blocks the proteolytic activity of the 26S proteasome complex. We evaluated the effects of MG132 on the growth of human cervix cancer HeLa cells in relation to the cell growth, reactive oxygen species (ROS) and glutathione (GSH) levels. Dose-dependent inhibition of cell growth was observed in HeLa cells with an IC_{50} of approximately 5 μ M MG132 for 24 h. DNA flow cytometric analysis indicated that treatment with MG132 induced S, G2-M or non-specific phase arrests of the cell cycle dose-dependently. Treatment with MG132 induced apoptosis in a dose-dependent manner, as evidenced by sub-G1 cells and annexin V staining cells. Treatment with MG132 also induced the loss of mitochondrial membrane potential in HeLa cells. The intracellular ROS levels including $O_2^{\cdot-}$ were significantly increased in MG132-treated cells. Furthermore, the depletion of intracellular GSH content was observed in cells treated with MG132. In conclusion, MG132 inhibited the growth of HeLa cells via inducing the cell cycle arrest as well as triggering apoptosis. The changes of ROS and GSH by MG132 were closely related to apoptosis in HeLa cells.

Introduction

Reactive oxygen species (ROS) include hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), superoxide anion $O_2^{\cdot-}$ and hydroxyl radical $\cdot OH$.

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Abbreviations: MG132, carbobenzoxy-Leu-Leu-leucinal; ROS, reactive oxygen species; MMP, mitochondrial membrane potential ($\Delta\Psi_m$); CDK, cyclin-dependent kinase; FBS, fetal bovine serum; MTT, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; PI, propidium iodide; FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate; H_2DCFDA , 2',7'-Dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate; DHE, dihydroethidium; GSH, glutathione; CMFDA, 5-chloromethylfluorescein diacetate

Key words: MG132, cell cycle, apoptosis, HeLa, reactive oxygen species, glutathione

These molecules have recently been implicated in regulating many important cellular events, including transcription factor activation, gene expression, differentiation and cell proliferation (1,2). ROS are formed as by-products of mitochondrial respiration or the action of oxidases, including nicotine adenine diphosphate (NADPH) oxidase, xanthine oxidase (XO) and certain arachidonic acid oxygenases (3). A change in the redox state of a tissue implies a change in ROS generation or metabolism. The principal metabolic pathways include superoxide dismutase (SOD), which is expressed as extracellular, intracellular and mitochondrial isoforms. These isoforms metabolize $O_2^{\cdot-}$ to H_2O_2 . Further metabolism by peroxidases, which include catalase and glutathione (GSH) peroxidase, yields O_2 and H_2O (4). GSH is the main non-protein antioxidant in the cell and provides electrons for enzymes such as glutathione peroxidase, which reduce H_2O_2 to H_2O . GSH has been shown to be crucial for cell proliferation, cell cycle progression and apoptosis (5,6) and is known to protect cells from toxic insult by detoxifying toxic metabolites of drugs and ROS (7). Although cells possess antioxidant systems to control their redox state, which is important for their survival, excessive production of ROS can be induced and gives rise to the activation of events that lead to death or survival in different cell types (8-10).

The ubiquitin-proteasomal system represents the major non-lysosomal pathway through which intracellular proteins involved in cell cycling, proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis are degraded in eukaryotic cells (11,12). The proteasomes are large multi-subunit protease complexes, which are present in both the cytoplasm and nucleus of all eukaryotic cells. The 26S proteasome is composed of 2 functional components: a 20S catalytic and two 19S regulatory subunits. The protease activity resides in a channel at the center of the 20S subunit, and exhibits 3 distinguishable enzymatic activities: chymotrypsin-like, trypsin-like and caspase-like (13). Many proteins degraded by proteasome are implicated in crucial processes: for example, cell cycle-regulatory proteins (cyclins A, B, D and E; p21 and p27) and apoptotic-related proteins (p53 and Bcl-2) (14). Transformed cells including cancer cells accumulate more misfolded/mutated/damaged proteins due to the high replication rate of malignant cells, which are disposed of by the proteasome (14). Thus, these cells are much more susceptible to proteasome inhibition than normal cells. Apoptosis in cancer cells is closely connected with the activity of ubiquitin/

proteasome pathways (15,16). Accordingly, the proteasome has emerged as an attractive target for cancer therapy. MG132 (carbobenzoxy-Leu-Leu-leucinal) is a peptide aldehyde, which effectively blocks the proteolytic activity of the 26S proteasome complex, being a potent inhibitor of the chymotryptic-like activity (17). Proteasome inhibitors including MG132 have been shown to induce apoptotic cell death through formation of ROS (18-22). ROS formation and GSH depletion due to proteasome inhibitors may cause mitochondrial dysfunction and subsequent cytochrome c release, which leads to cell viability loss (20,23). The mechanism underlying ROS generation after inhibition of proteasome is still unclear.

In the present study, we investigated the effects of the proteasome inhibitor MG132 on the growth of human cervix cancer HeLa cells in relation to the cell cycle and apoptosis. Furthermore, we evaluated the changes of ROS and GSH levels in MG132-treated HeLa cells.

Materials and methods

Cell culture. The human cervix adenocarcinoma HeLa cells were obtained from the ATCC and maintained in a humidified incubator containing 5% CO₂ at 37°C. HeLa cells were cultured in RPMI-1640 supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and 1% penicillin-streptomycin (Gibco BRL, Grand Island, NY). Cells were routinely grown in 100-mm plastic tissue culture dishes (Nunc, Roskilde, Denmark) and harvested with a solution of trypsin-EDTA while in a logarithmic phase of growth. Cells were maintained in these culture conditions for all experiments.

Reagents. MG132 was purchased from Calbiochem (San Diego, CA). MG132 was dissolved in DMSO solution buffer at 10 mM as a stock solution. DMSO was used as a control vehicle. MG132 stock solution was wrapped in foil and kept at -20°C.

Cell growth assay. The effect of MG132 on HeLa cell growth was determined by trypan blue exclusion cell counting or measuring 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) dye absorbance of living cells as previously described (24). In brief, cells (5×10⁵ cells per well) were seeded in 24-well plates (Nunc, Roskilde, Denmark) for cell counting, and cells (5×10⁴ cells per well) were seeded in 96-well microtiter plates for the MTT assay. After exposure to indicated amounts of MG132 for 24 h, cells in 24-well plates or 96-well plates were collected with trypsin digestion for trypan blue exclusion cell counting or were used for the MTT assay. Twenty microliters of MTT (Sigma) solution (2 mg/ml in PBS) was added to each well of 96-well plates. The plates were again incubated for 4 h at 37°C. MTT solution in the medium was aspirated off and 200 µl of DMSO was added to each well to solubilize the formazan crystals formed in viable cells. Optical density was measured at 570 nm using a microplate reader (Spectra MAX 340, Molecular Devices Co, Sunnyvale, CA). Each plate contained multiple wells at a given experimental condition and multiple control wells. This procedure was replicated for 2-4 plates per condition.

Cell cycle and sub-G1 analysis. The cell cycle distributions and sub-G1 cells were determined by staining of DNA with propidium iodide (PI; Sigma-Aldrich) (Ex/Em = 488 nm/617 nm) as previously described (25). PI is a fluorescent biomolecule that can be used to stain DNA. In brief, 1×10⁶ cells were incubated with the designated doses of MG132 for 24 h. Cells were then washed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and fixed in 70% ethanol. Cells were washed again with PBS and then incubated with PI (10 µg/ml) with simultaneous treatment of RNase at 37°C for 30 min. The percentages of cells in different phases of the cell cycle or having sub-G1 DNA content were measured with a FACStar flow cytometer (Becton-Dickinson, San Jose, CA) and analyzed using lysis II and CellFIT software (Becton-Dickinson) or ModFit software (Verity Software House, Inc. ME).

Annexin V staining. Apoptosis was determined by staining cells with annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) (Ex/Em = 488 nm/519 nm), because annexin V can be used to identify the externalization of phosphatidylserine during the progression of apoptosis and, therefore, can detect cells during early phases of apoptosis. In brief, 1×10⁶ cells were incubated with the designated doses of MG132 for 24 h. Cells were washed twice with cold PBS and then resuspended in 500 µl of binding buffer (10 mM HEPES/NaOH pH 7.4, 140 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM CaCl₂) at a concentration of 1×10⁶ cells/ml. Five microliters of annexin V-FITC (PharMingen, San Diego, CA) was then added to these cells, which were analyzed with a FACStar flow cytometer (Becton-Dickinson).

Measurement of mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP) ($\Delta\Psi_m$). The MMP was measured using the Rhodamine 123 fluorescent dye (Ex/Em = 485 nm/535 nm), a cell-permeable cationic dye, which preferentially enters mitochondria based on the highly negative MMP ($\Delta\Psi_m$). Depolarization of MMP ($\Delta\Psi_m$) results in the loss of Rhodamine 123 from the mitochondria and a decrease in intracellular fluorescence of Rhodamine 123. In brief, 1×10⁶ cells were incubated with the designated doses of MG132 for 24 h. Cells were washed twice with PBS and incubated with Rhodamine 123 (0.1 µg/ml; Sigma) at 37°C for 30 min. Rhodamine 123 staining intensity was determined by flow cytometry of a FACStar flow cytometer (Becton-Dickinson). Rhodamine 123 negative cells indicate the loss of MMP ($\Delta\Psi_m$) in HeLa cells. MMP ($\Delta\Psi_m$) levels in cells except the MMP ($\Delta\Psi_m$) loss cells were expressed as mean fluorescence intensity (MFI), which was calculated by CellQuest software.

Detection of intracellular ROS and O₂^{•-} levels. Intracellular ROS such as H₂O₂, [•]OH and ONOO[•] were detected by means of an oxidation-sensitive fluorescent probe dye, 2',7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate (H₂DCFDA) (26,27) (Invitrogen Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR). H₂DCFDA was deacetylated intracellularly by non-specific esterase, which was further oxidized by cellular peroxides, yielding 2,7-dichlorofluorescein (DCF), a fluorescent compound (Ex/Em = 495 nm/529 nm). DCF is poorly selective for superoxide anion radical (O₂^{•-}). In contrast, dihydroethidium (DHE) (Ex/Em = 518 nm/605 nm)

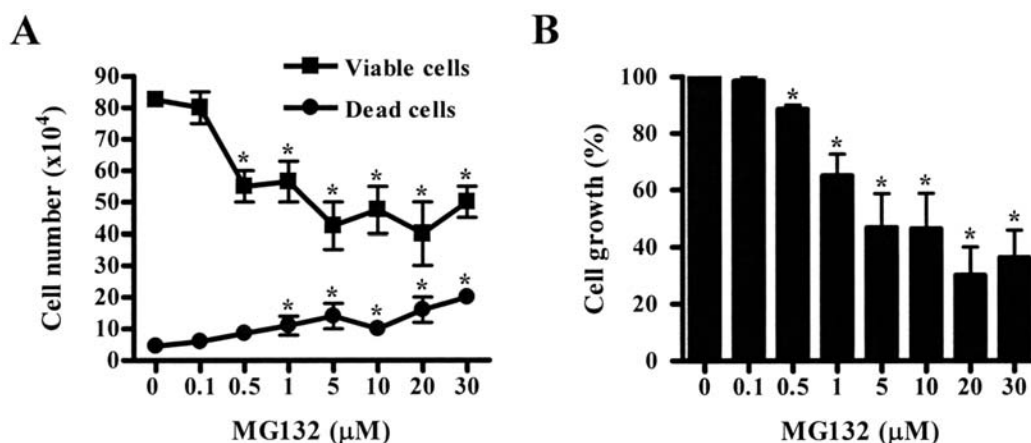


Figure 1. Effects of MG132 on the growth of HeLa cells *in vitro*. Exponentially-growing cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of MG132 for 24 h. Cell number (A) and cell growth (B) were assessed by trypan blue exclusion cell counting and the MTT assay, respectively. *P<0.05 compared with the MG132-untreated control cell group. Data are presented as means \pm SD of 3 replicates.

(Invitrogen Molecular Probes) is a fluorogenic probe that is highly selective for $O_2^{\cdot-}$ among ROS. DHE is cell-permeable and reacts with superoxide anion to form ethidium, which in turn intercalates in deoxyribonucleic acid, thereby exhibiting a red fluorescence. Mitochondrial $O_2^{\cdot-}$ levels were detected using MitoSOX™ Red mitochondrial $O_2^{\cdot-}$ indicator (Invitrogen Molecular Probes) as previously described (27). MitoSOX™ Red is a fluorogenic dye for highly selective detection of $O_2^{\cdot-}$ in the mitochondria of live cells. Once in the mitochondria, MitoSOX™ Red agent is oxidized by $O_2^{\cdot-}$ and exhibits red fluorescence (Ex/Em = 510 nm/ 580 nm). In brief, 1×10^6 cells were incubated with the designated doses of MG132 for 24 h. Cells were then washed in PBS and incubated with 20 μ M H_2DCFDA , 20 μ M DHE or 5 μ M MitoSOX™ Red at 37°C for 30 min according to the instructions of the manufacturer. DCF, DHE and MitoSOX™ Red fluorescences were detected using a FACStar flow cytometer (Becton-Dickinson). For each sample, 10,000 events were collected. ROS and $O_2^{\cdot-}$ levels were expressed as mean fluorescence intensity (MFI), which was calculated by CellQuest software.

Detection of the intracellular glutathione (GSH). Cellular GSH levels were analyzed using 5-chloromethylfluorescein diacetate (CMFDA, Molecular Probes) (Ex/Em = 522 nm/ 595 nm) as previously described (27). CMFDA is a useful, membrane-permeable dye for determining levels of the intracellular GSH (28,29). In brief, 1×10^6 cells were incubated with the designated doses of MG132 for 24 h. Cells were then washed with PBS and incubated with 5 μ M CMFDA at 37°C for 30 min according to the instructions of the manufacturer. Cytoplasmic esterases convert non-fluorescent CMFDA to fluorescent 5-chloromethyl-fluorescein, which can then react with GSH. CMF fluorescence intensity was determined using a FACStar flow cytometer (Becton-Dickinson). For each sample, 10,000 events were collected. Negative CMF staining (GSH depleted) cells were expressed as the percent of (-) CMF cells. CMF levels in live cells without GSH depleted cells were expressed as mean fluorescence intensity (MFI), which was calculated by CellQuest software.

Statistical analysis. The results shown represent the mean of at least two independent experiments; bar and SD. The data were analyzed using InStat software (GraphPad Prism4, San Diego, CA). The student's t-test was used for parametric data. The statistical significance was defined as $p < 0.05$.

Results

Effects of MG132 on the growth of HeLa cells *in vitro*. We examined the effect of MG132 on the growth of HeLa cell by trypan blue cell counting. Treatment with 0.5–30 μ M MG132 significantly decreased the population of live HeLa cells for 24 h in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 1A). In contrast, the number of dead cells dose-dependently increased for 24 h (Fig. 1A). Collectively, the ratio of dead cells to live cells was increased. When the growth of HeLa cells after treatment with MG132 was also investigated by the MTT assay, dose-dependent reduction of cell growth was observed in HeLa cells with an IC_{50} of approximately 5 μ M MG132 for 24 h (Fig. 1B).

Effects of MG132 on the cell cycle distribution in HeLa cells. We examined the effect of MG132 on the cell cycle distributions in HeLa cells except sub-G1 DNA content cells. As shown in Fig. 2, DNA flow cytometric analysis indicated that treatment with 0.5 μ M MG132 significantly induced S and G2-M phase arrests of the cell cycle for 24 h, compared with control cells. Treatment with 1 and 10 μ M MG132 induced G2-M phase and S phase arrests in HeLa cells, respectively (Fig. 2). Other doses of MG132 (0.1, 5, 20 or 30 μ M) did not induce any specific phase arrests of the cell cycle (Fig. 2).

Effects of MG132 on cell death and mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP) ($\Delta\Psi_m$) in HeLa cells. Next, we determined whether MG132 induces apoptosis in HeLa cells. As shown in Fig. 3A, treatment with >0.5 μ M MG132 slightly increased the number of sub-G1 DNA content cells at 24 h. Treatment with 30 μ M MG132 significantly elevated the percent of sub-G1 HeLa cells. When we stained HeLa cells with annexin V, the proportion of annexin V-staining cells in

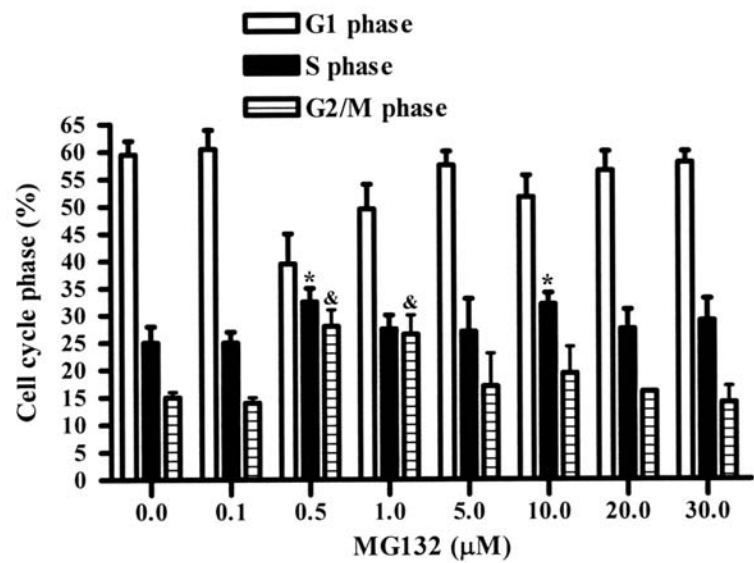


Figure 2. Effects of MG132 on the cell cycle distribution in HeLa cells. Exponentially-growing cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of MG132 for 24 h. The changes of cell cycle distribution were assessed by DNA flow cytometric analysis. *, &P<0.05 compared with the MG132-untreated control cell group. Data are presented as means ± SD of 3 replicates.

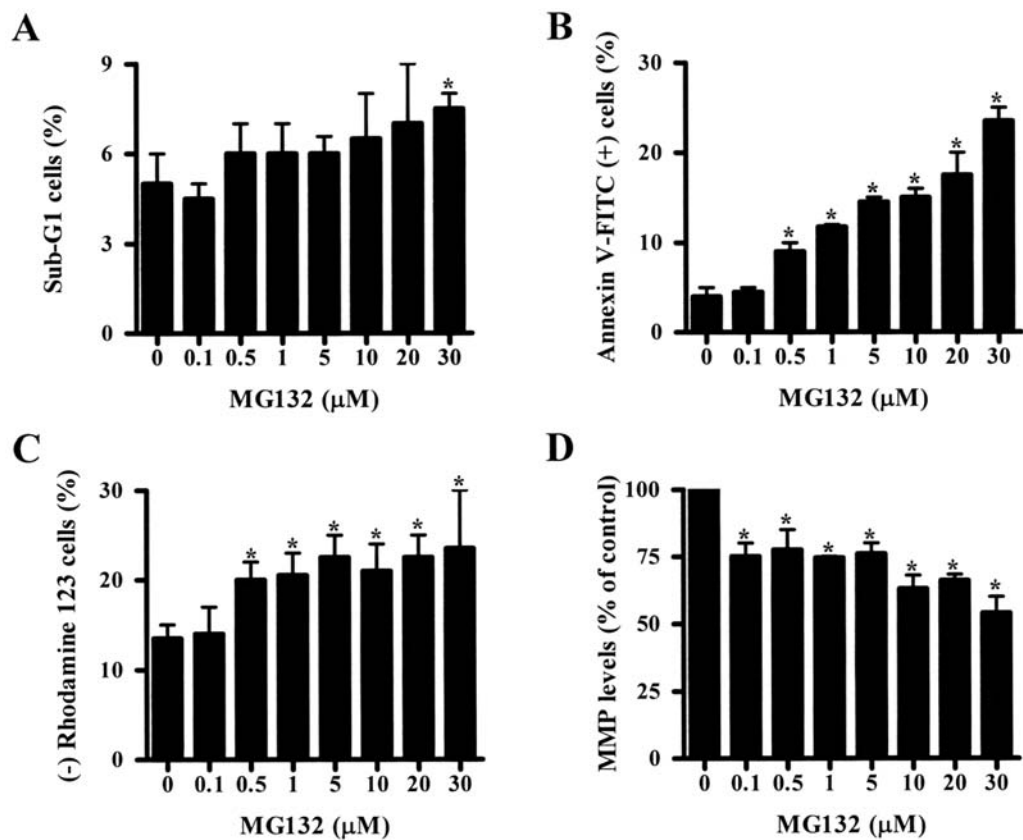


Figure 3. Effects of MG132 on cell death and mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP) ($\Delta\Psi_m$) in HeLa cells. Exponentially-growing cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of MG132 for 24 h. (A) The percent of sub-G1 cells in MG132-treated cells. (B) The percent of annexin V positive cells in MG132-treated cells. (C) The percent of Rhodamine 123 negative [MMP ($\Delta\Psi_m$) loss] cells in MG132-treated cells. (D) The percent of MMP ($\Delta\Psi_m$) levels in HeLa cells except MMP ($\Delta\Psi_m$) loss cells. *P<0.05 compared with the MG132-untreated control cell group. Data are presented as means ± SD of 3 replicates.

>0.5 μM MG132-treated cells was significantly increased in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 3B). This result indicates that MG132-induced HeLa cell death occurred via apoptosis. To

elucidate the effect of MG132 on MMP ($\Delta\Psi_m$), MG132-treated HeLa cells were stained with Rhodamine 123 dye at 24 h (Fig. 3C). Treatment with >0.5 μM MG132 induced the

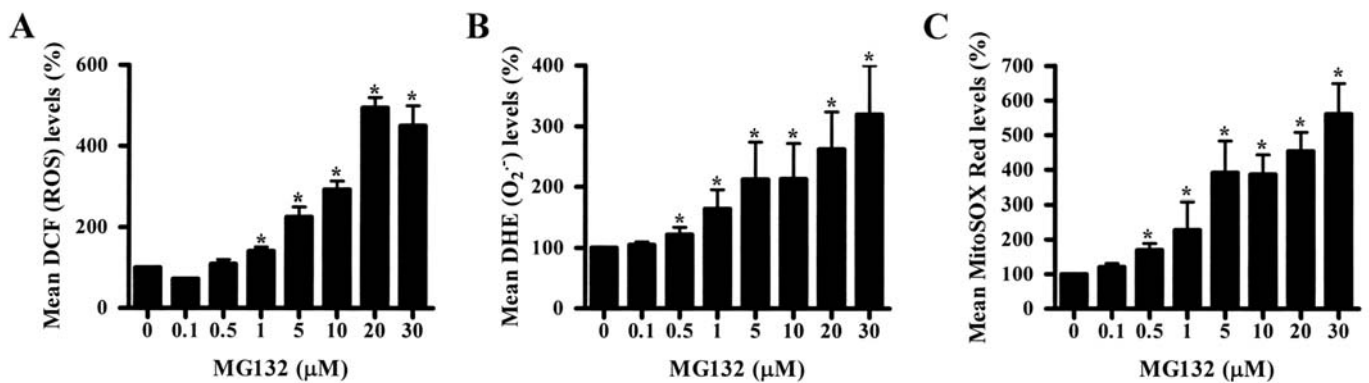


Figure 4. Effects of MG132 on intracellular ROS in HeLa cells. Exponentially-growing cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of MG132 for 24 h. (A) The intracellular DCF (ROS) levels were determined by a FACStar flow cytometer. The graph shows the levels of mean DCF fluorescence (ROS) in MG132-treated cells. (B) The graph shows the levels of mean DHE fluorescence (O₂⁻) in MG132-treated cells. (C) The graph shows the levels of mean MitoSOX Red fluorescence (mitochondrial O₂⁻) in MG132-treated cells. *P<0.05 compared with the MG132-untreated control cell group. Data are presented as means ± SD of 3 replicates.

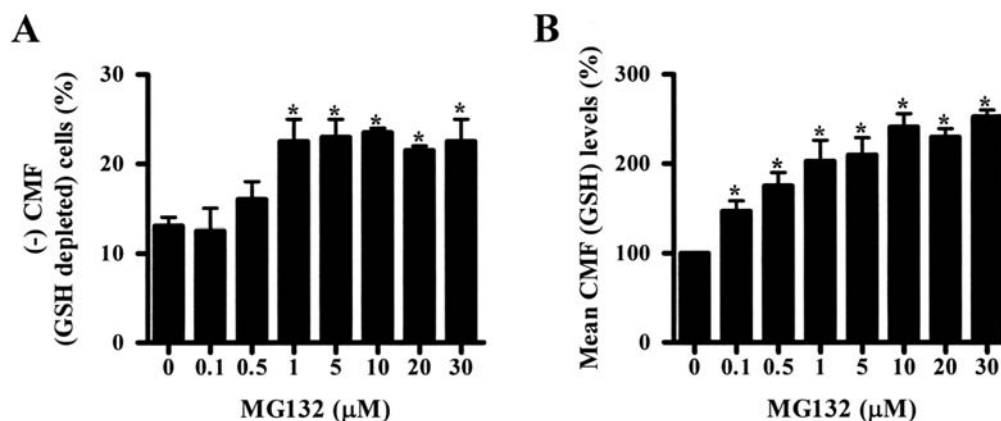


Figure 5. Effects of MG132 on intracellular GSH content in HeLa cells. Exponentially-growing cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of MG132 for 24 h. The intracellular GSH levels were determined by a FACStar flow cytometer as described in Materials and methods. (A) The graph shows the percents of CMF negative (GSH depleted) cells in MG132-treated cells. (B) The levels of mean CMF (GSH content) in MG132-treated cells. *P<0.05 compared with the MG132-untreated control cell group. Data are presented as means ± SD of 3 replicates.

loss of MMP ($\Delta\Psi_m$) in HeLa cells in a dose-dependent manner. In relation to the levels of MMP ($\Delta\Psi_m$) in HeLa cells, treatment with MG132 reduced the MMP ($\Delta\Psi_m$) level in a dose-dependent manner at 24 h (Fig. 3D).

Effects of MG132 on intracellular ROS and GSH content in HeLa cells. To assess the changes of the intracellular ROS levels in MG132-treated HeLa cells, we used several fluorescence dyes. As shown in Fig. 4A, the intracellular ROS (DCF) levels were significantly increased in HeLa cells treated with 1–30 μ M MG132 for 24 h (Fig. 4A). In contrast, 0.1 μ M MG132 reduced the ROS level. Red fluorescence derived from DHE, which reflected O₂⁻ accumulation, was significantly increased in HeLa cells treated with 0.5–30 μ M MG132 for 24 h (Fig. 4B). MitoSOX Red fluorescence levels, which specifically indicate O₂⁻ levels in the mitochondria, were increased in 0.5–30 μ M MG132-treated HeLa cells for 24 h (Fig. 4C).

Cellular GSH has been shown to be crucial in regulating cell proliferation, cell cycle progression and apoptosis (5). Therefore, we analyzed the changes of GSH levels in HeLa

cells using CMF fluorescence. As shown in Fig. 5A, treatment with 0.5–30 μ M MG132 depleted the intracellular GSH content in HeLa cells compared with HeLa control cells. When CMF (GSH) levels in HeLa cells except negative CMF staining cells were assessed, the levels of GSH contents were significantly increased in 0.1–30 μ M MG132-treated HeLa cells (Fig. 5B).

Discussion

In the present study, we focused on the effects of MG132 on the growth of human cervix cancer HeLa cells in relation to the cell cycle, apoptosis and changes of ROS and GSH levels. Treatment with MG132 significantly decreased the population of HeLa cells for 24 h in a dose-dependent manner. The ratio of dead cells to live cells was increased after treatment with MG132 compared with MG132-untreated cells. By an MTT assay, dose-dependent inhibition of cell growth was observed in HeLa cells with an IC₅₀ of approximately 5 μ M MG132 for 24 h. In addition, MG132 induced apoptosis in HeLa cells in a dose-dependent manner as measured by sub-G1 cells and annexin V staining cells.

The cell cycle in eukaryotes is regulated by cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs). The cyclins, members of the cell cycle regulators, bind to and activates CDKs. Sequential formation, activation and subsequent inactivation of CDKs and cyclins are critical for control of the cell cycle (30). To explain the mechanism of the cell growth inhibition by MG132 concerning the cell cycle distribution, we did cell cycle analysis in MG132-treated cells. DNA flow cytometric analysis indicated that treatment with 0.5 μ M MG132 significantly induced both S and G2-M phase arrests of the cell cycle for 24 h. Treatment with 1 and 10 μ M MG132 induced G2-M phase and S phase arrests in HeLa cells, respectively. Treatment with 0.5, 1 and 10 MG132 resulted in the inhibition of HeLa cell growth approximately 11, 40 and 50% in the MTT assay, respectively. However, each dose of MG132 induced apoptosis approximately 5, 8 and 11%. Therefore, the S and/or G2-M phase arrests of the cell cycle can be considered as a pathway to suppress the growth of MG132-treated HeLa cells. Many studies have demonstrated that MG132 induces G2-M phase arrest of the cell cycle in HT-29 colon cancer cells (31) and MG-63 osteosarcoma cells (32) and induced G1 arrest in A549 lung cancer cells (33) and gastric carcinoma cells (34). Although treatment with 5, 20 or 30 μ M MG132 had a strong effect on the inhibition of HeLa cell growth, these doses of MG132 did not significantly induce any specific phase arrest of the cell cycle. Therefore, treatment with 5, 20 or 30 μ M MG132 presumably induced non-specific arrests at all the phases of the cell cycle. Many cell cycle-related proteins (cyclins A, B, D and E; p21 and p27) during the cell cycle progression are elaborately degraded by the ubiquitin-proteasomal system (14). Thus, deregulation of the ubiquitin-proteasomal system by MG132 can result in cell cycle arrest in cancer cells. Collectively, these results suggest that the specificity of cell cycle arrest by MG132 depends on differences in incubation doses and cell types.

Proteasome inhibitors including MG132 have been shown to induce apoptotic cell death through formation of ROS (18-22). According to our result, the intracellular ROS levels including $O_2^{\cdot-}$ were significantly increased in HeLa cells treated with 1-30 μ M MG132. It is reported that ROS formation due to proteasome inhibitors may cause mitochondrial dysfunction and subsequent cytochrome c release, which leads to cell viability loss (20,23). The collapse of MMP ($\Delta\Psi_m$) occurs during apoptosis (35). Correspondingly, treatment with >0.5 μ M MG132 induced the loss of MMP ($\Delta\Psi_m$) and reduced MMP ($\Delta\Psi_m$) levels in HeLa cells. In addition, mitochondrial $O_2^{\cdot-}$ levels were increased in the >0.5 μ M MG132-treated HeLa cells. Although the mechanism underlying ROS generation after MG132 treatment is not clearly explained, these data suggest that the apoptotic effects of MG132 are tightly related to an increase in intracellular ROS levels including $O_2^{\cdot-}$ levels and the loss of MMP ($\Delta\Psi_m$), and also suggest that the increased ROS levels by MG132 affect the changes of MMP ($\Delta\Psi_m$).

It has been reported that the intracellular GSH content has a decisive effect on anticancer drug-induced apoptosis, indicating that apoptotic effects are inversely comparative to GSH content (36-38). The redox state of cellular GSH is an

important modulatory element in the protein ubiquitination pathways (39). It is reported that GSH depletion due to proteasome inhibitors may lead to cell death (20,23). Likewise, our result demonstrated that treatment with >0.5 μ M MG132 depleted the intracellular GSH content in HeLa cells compared with HeLa control cells. It is of noteworthy that CMF (GSH) level in HeLa cells, except the negative CMF staining cells, was increased for 24 h. Probably, the increase occurred to reduce ROS increased by MG132. HeLa cells beyond their capacity to resist ROS insult would be dead. These results support the notion that the intracellular GSH levels as well as ROS levels are tightly related to MG132-induced cell death.

In conclusion, MG132 inhibited the growth of human cervix cancer HeLa cells via inducing cell cycle arrest as well as triggering apoptosis. The changes of ROS and GSH by MG132 were closely related to apoptosis in HeLa cells. Our results suggest the possibility that the proteasome inhibitor MG132 is a candidate for use in the treatment of cancer.

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