Perillyl alcohol causes G1 arrest through p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} and p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} induction

MAKOTO KOYAMA, YOSHIHIRO SOWA, TOSHIAKI HITOMI, YOSUKE IIZUMI, MOTOKI WATANABE, TOMOYUKI TANIGUCHI, MASAMI ICHIKAWA and TOSHIYUKI SAKAI

Department of Molecular-Targeting Cancer Prevention, Graduate School of Medical Science, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Kawaramachi-Hirokoji, Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto 602-8566, Japan

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Abstract. The monoterpenic perillyl alcohol (POH) is a naturally occurring compound derived from citrus fruits, mint and herbs. It exhibited chemotherapeutic potential against various malignant tumors in preclinical models and is currently being tested in clinical trials in patients with refractory advanced cancers. POH inhibits cellular proliferation at the G1 phase of the cell cycle in vitro. However, the molecular mechanisms responsible for this effect have not been sufficiently elucidated. Here we showed that 1.0 mM POH upregulates p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} and p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1}, resulting in hypophosphorylation of the retinoblastoma (RB) protein and subsequent G1 arrest in human immortalized keratinocyte HaCaT cells. The induction of p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} was mediated through its promoter, but that of p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} was not. The small interfering RNA (siRNA) of either p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} or p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} significantly attenuated the increase in the G1 cell population caused by POH. The induction of p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} and p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} and subsequent G1 arrest by POH was also observed in other cancer cell lines. These results suggest that the induction of p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} as well as p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} is associated with the antiproliferative effect of POH.

Introduction

Regulation of the cell cycle is important in cellular proliferation, and therefore the loss of cell cycle control is involved in carcinogenesis (1). Cyclins and cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs), in association with each other, play pivotal roles in promoting the transition of cells from the G1 phase to the S phase of the cell cycle by phosphorylating the tumor-suppressor protein. POH inhibitory activity against malignant tumor cells in vitro and in vivo. POH inhibits the growth of various types of malignant tumor cells in vitro through blockade of proliferation, angiogenesis and migration, and induction of differentiation and apoptosis (10-14). Regarding the antiproliferative activity of POH, this monoterpenic is reported to cause cell cycle arrest at the G1 phase through downregulation of cyclin D1 and upregulation of p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} in murine mammary transformed cells or through upregulation of both p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} and p27\textsuperscript{kip1} in human pancreatic adenocarcinoma cells (15,16). Moreover, POH significantly inhibits the growth of mammary and liver tumors in rodent models (12,17). Based on these preclinical data, clinical studies using POH have commenced in patients with advanced malignancies. However, two phase II studies in patients with refractory metastatic breast cancer and metastatic androgen-independent prostate cancer reported that no objective responses were observed (18,19). On the other hand, a recent clinical study showed that intranasal administration of POH increased the overall survival of patients with recurrent glioblastoma (20).

In this study, we demonstrated that POH caused G1 arrest in malignant tumor cells through p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} and p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} induction leading to the dephosphorylation of the RB protein.

Correspondence to: Professor Toshiyuki Sakai, Department of Molecular-Targeting Cancer Prevention, Graduate School of Medical Science, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Kawaramachi-Hirokoji, Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto 602-8566, Japan
E-mail: tsakai@koto.kpu-m.ac.jp

Abbreviations: POH, perillyl alcohol; CDK, cyclin-dependent kinase; CKI, CDK inhibitor; RB, retinoblastoma; siRNA, small interfering RNA; RT-PCR, reverse transcription-PCR

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We suggest that not only p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} but also p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} could be important molecular targets that mediate the antitumor effects of POH.

Materials and methods

Cell culture and reagents. Human immortalized keratinocyte HaCaT cells were a kind gift from Dr N.E. Fusenig, German Cancer Research Center, Heidelberg, Germany. Human colon cancer cell lines HT-29 and SW620 were obtained as cell lines of NCI-60 from the NCI Developmental Therapeutics Program (NCI DTP). These cells were maintained in DMEM supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 4 mM L-glutamine, 100 U/ml penicillin and 100 µg/ml streptomycin. Cell cultures were incubated at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO₂. POH was purchased from Wako (320-52902; Osaka, Japan), dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and diluted to the final concentrations in each volume of culture medium used.

Growth inhibition assay. Cells were plated at 5x10⁴ cells in 12-well plates. One day after inoculation of cells, various concentrations of POH were added to the culture medium. From the first to the second day after plating, the numbers of viable cells were counted using a trypan blue dye exclusion test.

Cell cycle analysis. For flow cytometry, 5x10⁴ cells were plated in 12-well plates. One day later, unsynchronized cells were exposed to 1.0 mM POH for 24 h. The cells were then treated with Triton X-100 and RNase A, and their nuclei were stained with propidium iodide before DNA content was measured using a BD FACS Calibur flow cytometer (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ). At least 10,000 cells were counted and the ModFit LD V2.0 software package (BD Biosciences) was used to analyze the data.

Protein isolation and western blot analysis. Cells were lysed in SDS buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 1% SDS). The protein extract was then boiled for 5 min and loaded onto a 12% (for p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} and p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} detection), a 10% (for α-tubulin detection) or a 5% (for RB detection) polyacrylamide gel, subjected to electrophoresis and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane. The following primary antibodies were used: anti-p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} (sc-612; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc., Santa Cruz, CA) anti-p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} (sc-397; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.), anti-p27\textsuperscript{Kip1} (sc-528; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.), anti-pRB (554136; BD Pharmingen) and anti-α-tubulin (CP06; Calbiochem, San Diego, CA). The signal was then developed with Chemi-Lumi One (Nacalai Tesque, Kyoto, Japan) or Immobilon Western (EMD Millipore, MA).

RNA isolation and real-time reverse transcription (RT)-PCR. Real-time RT-PCR analysis was performed as previously described (21). The GeneAmp5700 (Applied Biosystems, CA) was used to quantify the expression level of p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} and p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} mRNAs and normalized to β2MG mRNA. Real-time RT-PCR primer probes for p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} (Hs00394703), p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} (Hs00355782) and β2MG (Hs99999907) were purchased from Applied Biosystems.

Transfection and luciferase assay. The p15\textsuperscript{INK4b}-Luciferase fusion plasmid was described previously (22). HaCaT cells were seeded at 1.6x10⁴ cells/well in 6-well plates. One day later, cells were transfected with the plasmid or pGVB2 (a vacant control; 2.5 µg) using Lipofectamine LTX and Plus reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. After 24 h, transfected cells were treated with POH at various concentrations for 12 h and then harvested. Luciferase assays were then performed using luciferase assay reagents (Promega, Madison, WI) and a luminometer.

Small interfering RNA (siRNA). The p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} (CDKN2B HSS141533) and the negative control (Negative Universal Control High #3) siRNAs were purchased from Invitrogen. The p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} siRNA (s415) was purchased from Ambion (Carlsbad, CA). One day before transfection, HaCaT cells were seeded at 9x10⁴ cells/well in 6-well plates without antibiotics. The p15\textsuperscript{INK4b}, p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} or a negative control siRNA (20 nM) was transfected into cells using Lipofectamine RNAiMax (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Twenty-four hours after the transfection, cells were treated with 1.0 mM POH for 24 h and then harvested.

Statistical analysis. Statistical evaluation of the data was performed using the Student's t-test for simple comparison between treatments and controls. p<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Cell growth inhibition and G1 arrest by POH in HaCaT cells. We first investigated the antiproliferative effects of POH in human immortalized keratinocyte HaCaT cells. The growth of HaCaT cells was measured in the presence or absence of various concentrations of POH (Fig. 1A). POH inhibited the growth of HaCaT cells in a dose-dependent manner. Notably, 1.0 mM POH had a cytostatic effect. To examine the effects of POH on cell cycle progression, the DNA content of cell nuclei was measured by flow cytometry. POH increased the percentage of cells in the G1 phase and decreased the percentage of cells in the S phase in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 1B). These data demonstrate that POH arrests the HaCaT cell cycle at the G1 phase.

p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} and p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} induction and hypophosphorylation of the RB protein by POH in HaCaT cells. We aimed to elucidate whether cell cycle-associated molecules are influenced by treatment with POH in HaCaT cells. We discovered that POH increased p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} protein expression in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 2). Additionally, POH increased p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1}, which is consistent with previous studies (15,16). Of note, POH had no effect on the protein expression levels of p27\textsuperscript{Kip1}. Both p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} and p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} are members of the CKI families and subsequently dephosphorylate the RB protein leading to G1 cell cycle arrest. We, therefore, examined whether POH alters the phosphorylation status of RB. A hyperphosphorylated form of the RB protein was converted into a hypophosphorylated form by POH treatment in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 2). Taken together, these results indicate that POH elevates p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} and p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} protein levels, and subsequently
converts a hyperphosphorylated form of the RB protein into a hypophosphorylated form in HaCaT cells. 

Mechanisms of p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} and p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} induction by POH in HaCaT cells. We next investigated whether POH affects p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} and p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} mRNA expression in HaCaT cells using real-time RT-PCR. Both mRNAs were significantly increased by POH in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 3A). Since these mRNAs are induced by POH, we analyzed the effect of POH on the promoter activity using p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} or p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} promoter-luciferase fusion plasmids in a transient assay. POH upregulated the promoter activity of p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} (Fig. 3B), however, POH did not elevate that of p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} (data not shown). These results suggest that p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} and p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} are differentially regulated by POH.

p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} and p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} are important targets of POH-induced G1 arrest. The present results raise the possibility that upregulation of p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} and p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} proteins by POH contributes to its induction of G1 arrest. If these molecules are key targets of POH-induced G1 arrest, p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} or p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1}-depleted cells should be insensitive to the effect of POH. Transfection of HaCaT cells with p15\textsuperscript{INK4b} or p21\textsuperscript{WAF1/Cip1} siRNA impaired...
the induction of these proteins by POH (Fig. 4A). Additionally, these siRNAs significantly restored POH-altered percentages of the G1 and S cell populations when compared with the control siRNA (Fig. 4B). These results imply that both p15INK4b and p21WAF1/Cip1 play pivotal roles in POH-induced G1 arrest.

**POH causes G1 arrest through induction of p15INK4b and p21WAF1/Cip1 in other cancer cell lines.** To investigate whether the effects of POH on G1 arrest could be observed more generally, other cancer cell lines, HT-29 and SW620, were similarly assayed. POH inhibited the proliferation and caused G1 arrest
in these cells (Fig. 5A and B). Moreover, POH increased p15INK4b and p21WAF1/Cip1 protein expression and hypophosphorylated the RB protein in both cell lines (Fig. 5C). Taken together, these results suggest that POH has antitumor activity against various malignant tumor cells through induction of p15INK4b and p21WAF1/Cip1 and subsequent G1 arrest.

Discussion

Numerous studies have shown that dysfunction of the RB pathway is the most frequent event in human malignant tumors (6,7). Therefore, we focused our studies on agents that reactivate RB function through induction of the two CKI families. As a result, we previously demonstrated that p15INK4b is upregulated by a histone deacetylase inhibitor trichostatin A, a naturally occurring compound indole-3-carbinol, an epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitor gefitinib (ZD1839) and a novel MEK inhibitor JTP-70902 (22-25). Additionally, we found that p21WAF1/Cip1 is increased by trichostatin A, a dietary flavonoid apigenin and a plant alkaloid cryptopine (26-28).

p16INK4a and p15INK4b are encoded within the INK4a/ARF/INK4b locus on chromosome 9p21. Deletion of this locus is the most frequent cytogenetic abnormality of the RB pathway in human hematopoietic malignancies (6). On the other hand, in many malignant solid tumors, p16INK4a is inactivated through not only gene deletions, but also point mutations or transcriptional silencing by methylation of the promoter. In contrast to p16INK4a, however, alteration of the p15INK4b gene is a rare event in solid tumors (6, 29). Moreover, among the INK4 family, p15INK4b has a function similar to that of p16INK4a. These studies suggest that p15INK4b may act as a replacement for p16INK4a when p16INK4a is inactivated. Krimpenfort et al indicated that p15INK4b can fulfill a critical backup function for p16INK4a in human tumors with p16INK4a deficiency (30). In the present study, we showed that depletion of p15INK4b protein using siRNA suppressed the G1-arresting activity of POH. These findings suggest that induction of p15INK4b by POH could be, at least partially, involved in its antiproliferative activity. Taken together, the ability of POH to induce p15INK4b might be useful for inhibiting the growth of solid tumors where the p16INK4a-RB pathway is inactivated.

p21WAF1/Cip1 is known to be a major effector of the tumor suppressor p53. Therefore, p21WAF1/Cip1 is regarded as a tumor-suppressor gene (31). On the other hand, it has been shown that p21WAF1/Cip1 plays oncogenic roles in certain cellular circumstances through its ability to suppress apoptosis and promote the assembly of cyclin D with CDK4 and CDK6 (32-34). Thus, these data indicate that p21WAF1/Cip1 induction confers a growth advantage in tumor development in certain type of cancers, while it has the opposite effect in others. We revealed that POH upregulated p21WAF1/Cip1 as well as p15INK4b proteins and subsequently caused G1 arrest in three malignant tumor cell lines. Additionally, we showed that depletion of p21WAF1/Cip1 protein using siRNA rendered HaCaT cells insensitive to POH-induced G1 arrest. These data suggest that the induction of p21WAF1/Cip1 by POH could be at least partially involved in its antiproliferative activity.

POH is readily metabolized to perlic acid (PA) and dihydroperillic acid (DHPA) in animals, whereas in humans PA is the major circulating metabolite (17, 35). Haag et al (17) reported that in a rat mammary cancer model administration of a 2.5% POH diet for 3 weeks caused complete regression in 22 out of 27 (81%) primary tumors, while the plasma levels of POH metabolites were approximately 800 µM in rats given a 2% POH diet for 10 weeks. Based on the data from preclinical models, POH has been tested in phase I and II clinical trials in patients with refractory solid malignancies. The mean peak PA plasma levels ranged between 415 and 630 µM and minimal toxicities were observed in patients when doses of POH at 1600 or 2100 mg/m² were administered orally (36-38). Recently, an encouraging clinical study carried out by da Fonseca et al (20), showed that intranasal administration of 440 mg POH increased the overall survival of patients with recurrent GBM when compared with untreated controls.

We revealed that POH upregulated p15INK4b as well as p21WAF1/Cip1 protein and subsequently caused G1 arrest in three malignant tumor cell lines. Additionally, we showed that depletion of the p15INK4b or p21WAF1/Cip1 protein rendered HaCaT cells resistant to POH-induced G1 arrest. These results indicate that induction of both p15INK4b and p21WAF1/Cip1 is at least partially associated with sensitivity to the antiproliferative effect of POH. POH driven activation of RB function through induction of CKIs may contribute to new strategies which have been termed ‘gene-regulating chemotherapy’ for the treatment of malignancies. (39, 40). In short, POH is promising as a molecular-targeted anticancer drug against a variety of malignant tumors.

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References


