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A protein kinase C β inhibitor attenuates multidrug resistance of neuroblastoma cells

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Abstract

Background: The acquisition of drug resistance is a major reason for poor outcome of neuroblastoma. Protein kinase C (PKC) has been suggested to influence drug resistance in cancer cells. The aim of this study was to elucidate whether inhibition of PKC β isoforms influences drug-resistance of neuroblastoma cells.

Methods: The effect of the PKC β inhibitor LY379196 on the growth-suppressing effects of different chemotherapeutics on neuroblastoma cells was analyzed with MTT assays. The effect of LY379196 on the accumulation of [³H]vincristine was also investigated

Results: The PKC β inhibitor LY379196 suppressed the growth of three neuroblastoma cell lines. LY379196 also augmented the growth-suppressive effect of doxorubicin, etoposide, paclitaxel, and vincristine, but not of carboplatin. The effect was most marked for vincristine and for the cell-line (SK-N-BE(2)) that was least sensitive to vincristine. No effect was observed on the non-resistant IMR-32 cells. Two other PKC inhibitors, Gö6976 and GF109203X, also enhanced the vincristine effect. The PKC inhibitors caused an increased accumulation of [³H]vincristine in SK-N-BE(2) cells.

Conclusions: This indicates that inhibition of PKC β could attenuate multidrug resistance in neuroblastoma cells by augmenting the levels of natural product anticancer drugs in resistant cells.

Background

Neuroblastoma is a childhood tumor originating from the peripheral sympathetic nervous system. It is characterized of two different patterns of disease progress. One, frequently occurring in very young children and without amplification of the *MYCN* gene, is often associated with good prognosis and sometimes even with spontaneous regression. The other group of tumors, however, often involving slightly older children and with *MYCN* amplification is associated with poor prognosis [1]. A common feature of highly malignant neuroblastoma is the acquisition of multidrug resistance [2].

Protein kinase C (PKC) constitutes a family of closely related protein serine/threonine kinase which are subgrouped into classical (PKC α , β I, β II, and γ), novel (PKC δ , ϵ , η , and θ), and atypical (PKC ι and ζ) isoforms. The basis for this classification is different domain structure and activator requirements of the isoforms [3]. The members of the PKC family are involved in the regulation of numerous cell processes including proliferation, apoptosis, and differentiation. It is likely that each isoform has a specific role in a given cell.

We have shown that neuroblastoma cells express PKC α , β I, and β II of the classical isoforms and PKC δ and ϵ of the novel isoforms [4,5]. Of these isoforms PKC ϵ is a positive regulator of neurite outgrowth during differentiation of these cells [6,7] whereas PKC β I seems to have a positive role for neuroblastoma cell proliferation [5]. The latter study also indicated that inhibition of PKC β could potentiate the growth suppressive effect of microtubule-interacting anticancer drugs.

The aim of this study was to investigate whether inhibition of PKC β isoforms could be utilized to potentiate the effects of chemotherapeutic drugs on neuroblastoma cells. For that purpose three cell lines, one without *MYCN* amplification (SH-SY5Y), and two *MYCN*-amplified (IMR-32 and SK-N-BE(2)), were screened for the combinatorial effects of the PKC β inhibitor and several chemotherapeutic drugs. One of these cell lines, SK-N-BE(2), has been shown to exhibit resistance to a broad range of anticancer compounds.

We found that the specific PKC β inhibitor LY379196 suppressed the growth of all three neuroblastoma cell lines studied and that it potentiated the growth-suppressive effect of all investigated chemotherapeutics, except carboplatin, on the drug-resistant SK-N-BE(2) cell line. Furthermore, LY379196 potentiated the accumulation of [3 H]vincristine in the SK-N-BE(2) cells suggesting that an effect on the elimination of the chemotherapeutic drugs is the mechanism whereby LY379196 influences the effect on cell growth.

Methods

Cell lines

IMR-32, SH-SY5Y, and SK-N-BE(2) neuroblastoma cells were maintained in Eagle's minimal essential medium supplemented with 10% FCS, 100 IU/ml penicillin and 100 μ g/ml streptomycin (all cell culture reagents were from Gibco).

Cell viability analysis

Cells were seeded at a density of 5000 cells per well in 96 well plates and cultured for three (SK-N-BE(2)) or four (IMR-32 and SH-SY5Y) days. Drugs had been added to the wells prior to addition of cells. LY379196 (kindly provided by Eli Lilly Research Laboratories), GF109203X and Gö6976 (Calbiochem), and etoposide and paclitaxel (Sigma) were solubilized in DMSO. Vincristine (Sigma) and carboplatin and doxorubicin (ICN) were solubilized in water. The amount of viable cells in the wells were analyzed with an MTT assay (Promega) according to the supplier's protocol. To calculate the drug concentration that gives 50% viable cells compared to control conditions a non-linear curve fit, $y = A_2 - (A_1 - A_2)/(1 + B/x)$, was performed on the experimental data. With the parameter val-

ues obtained from the curve fit, we calculated the anticancer drug concentration that reduced the amount of viable cells to 50%. This was done in two ways to both show the effect of LY379196 on the potency of the chemotherapeutic drug and to illustrate the total effect of the combination of LY379196 and the chemotherapeutic drug on neuroblastoma cell growth. In the first case, the amount of cells in the absence of chemotherapeutic drug but in the presence of the particular LY379196 concentration was set to 100%, and the concentration of anticancer drug that gave 50% was calculated. In the second case, the amount of cells in the absence of both PKC inhibitor and chemotherapeutic drug was set to 100%. For each LY379196 concentration, the concentration of chemotherapeutic drug that suppressed the amount of cells to 50% was thereafter calculated.

Accumulation of [3 H]vincristine

SK-N-BE(2) cells were seeded at a density of 100,000 cells/well in a 24-well plate. The next day PKC inhibitors were added at indicated concentrations and 15 min later [3 H]vincristine (final concentration 1 μ M, 0.25 Ci/mmol [Amersham Pharmacia Biotech]) was added. After 2 h the plate was put on ice and cells were washed three times with PBS. Cells were lysed in 10 mM NaH $_2$ PO $_4$, pH 7.4, 1% Triton X-100, and 0.2% SDS and thereafter transferred to vials for scintillation counting.

Results

In a previous study we found that inhibition of PKC β with LY379196 suppresses the proliferation and growth of SK-N-BE(2) cells [5]. In order to examine whether this is a cell line-specific effect, or if it is more general in terms of neuroblastoma cells, three neuroblastoma cell lines – IMR-32, SH-SY5Y, and SK-N-BE(2) – were cultured in the presence of increasing concentrations of LY379196 (Figure 1). This showed that all cell lines were sensitive to LY379196. At a concentration of 300 nM, LY379196 suppressed the number of viable cells with 16–24% for the three cell lines, which indicates that a PKC β isoform has a positive effect on neuroblastoma cell growth.

To elucidate a putative synergistic effect of the PKC β inhibitor and different anticancer drugs used for neuroblastoma therapy the three cell lines were cultured in the presence of increasing concentrations of doxorubicin, etoposide, paclitaxel, vincristine, or carboplatin together with different concentrations of LY379196 (Figure 2, Table 1). The cell lines displayed different sensitivity to the anticancer drugs. IMR-32 was consistently the most sensitive to all drugs investigated. SH-SY5Y and IMR-32 were equally sensitive to the topoisomerase inhibitors doxorubicin and etoposide whereas SH-SY5Y cells were three- to four-fold less sensitive to the microtubule interacting agents paclitaxel and vincristine and to the DNA

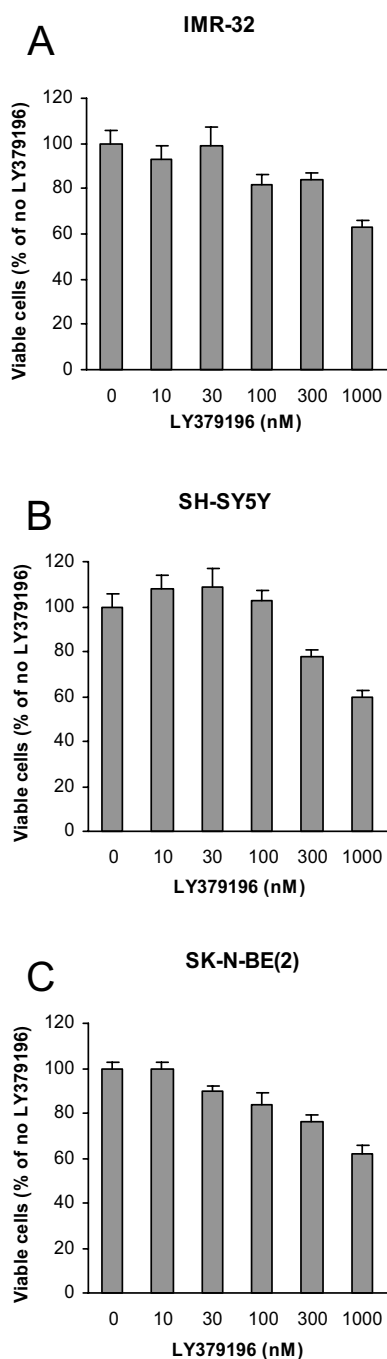


Figure 1
Suppression of neuroblastoma cell growth by LY379196. Neuroblastoma IMR-32 (A), SH-SY5Y (B), and SK-N-BE(2) (C) cells were grown for four (A and B) or three (C) days in regular growth medium supplemented with increasing concentrations of LY379196. Thereafter the number of viable cells was determined with an MTT assay. Data are expressed as percent of values obtained in the absence of LY379196 and are mean \pm SEM (n = 9–18 from 3–6 separate experiments).

intercalator carboplatin. SK-N-BE(2) was the most resistant cell line being more than fifty-fold more resistant to doxorubicin, etoposide and carboplatin than the other cell lines. SK-N-BE(2) cells also displayed a substantially higher resistance to vincristine and paclitaxel.

When LY379196 was included in the medium there was a clear difference in effect depending on the cell line studied. For IMR-32, the least drug-resistant cell line, no effect of LY379196 on the potency of the chemotherapeutic drugs was observed. With 500 nM there was a suppression of the number of viable cells but this reflects the inherent growth-suppressive effect of LY379196 (Figure 1) and was not due to an enhancement of the potency of anticancer agents on IMR-32 cells.

For SH-SY5Y cells, concomitant exposure to 500 nM LY379196 led to approximately a doubling of the potency of doxorubicin, paclitaxel, and vincristine. The ED₅₀ values were decreased from 9.3, 8.3 and 1.41 nM, respectively, in the absence of LY379196 to 5.0, 4.3 and 0.57 nM (column A in Table 1), respectively, in the presence of 500 nM LY379196. These values reflect the potency of the chemotherapeutic drugs, since the growth-suppressing effect of LY379196 has been compensated for in the calculation. If the combined effect of 500 nM LY379196 and the chemotherapeutic drugs is studied, the drug concentration necessary to suppress the number of viable cells to 50% of the amount obtained in the absence of both chemotherapeutic agent and LY379196 is further reduced to 2.0 nM, 27 nM and 0.33 nM (column B in Table 1) for doxorubicin, paclitaxel and vincristine, respectively. This correlates to some degrees to the spectrum of drug resistance of SH-SY5Y cells compared to IMR-32 cells since SH-SY5Y cells are more resistant to both paclitaxel and vincristine. However, no effect was observed on the potency of carboplatin, despite the fact that SH-SY5Y cells are less sensitive to this compound.

The effect of LY379196 was most pronounced on SK-N-BE(2) cells, the cell line with the lowest sensitivity to the anticancer drugs. When 500 nM LY379196 was included in the medium, there was an eight-fold decrease in the ED₅₀ value of vincristine (from 42 to 5.2 nM), approximately a three-fold decrease of the values for doxorubicin (from 920 to 270 nM) and paclitaxel (from 117 to 40 nM), and also an enhancement of the etoposide effect (column A in Table 1). These changes reflect an effect of LY379196 on the potency of the chemotherapeutic compounds since the inherent growth-inhibitory effect of LY379196 was compensated for in the calculations. As for SH-SY5Y cells, there was no effect of LY379196 on the cytotoxic/growth suppressive effect of carboplatin (Figure 2, Table 1).

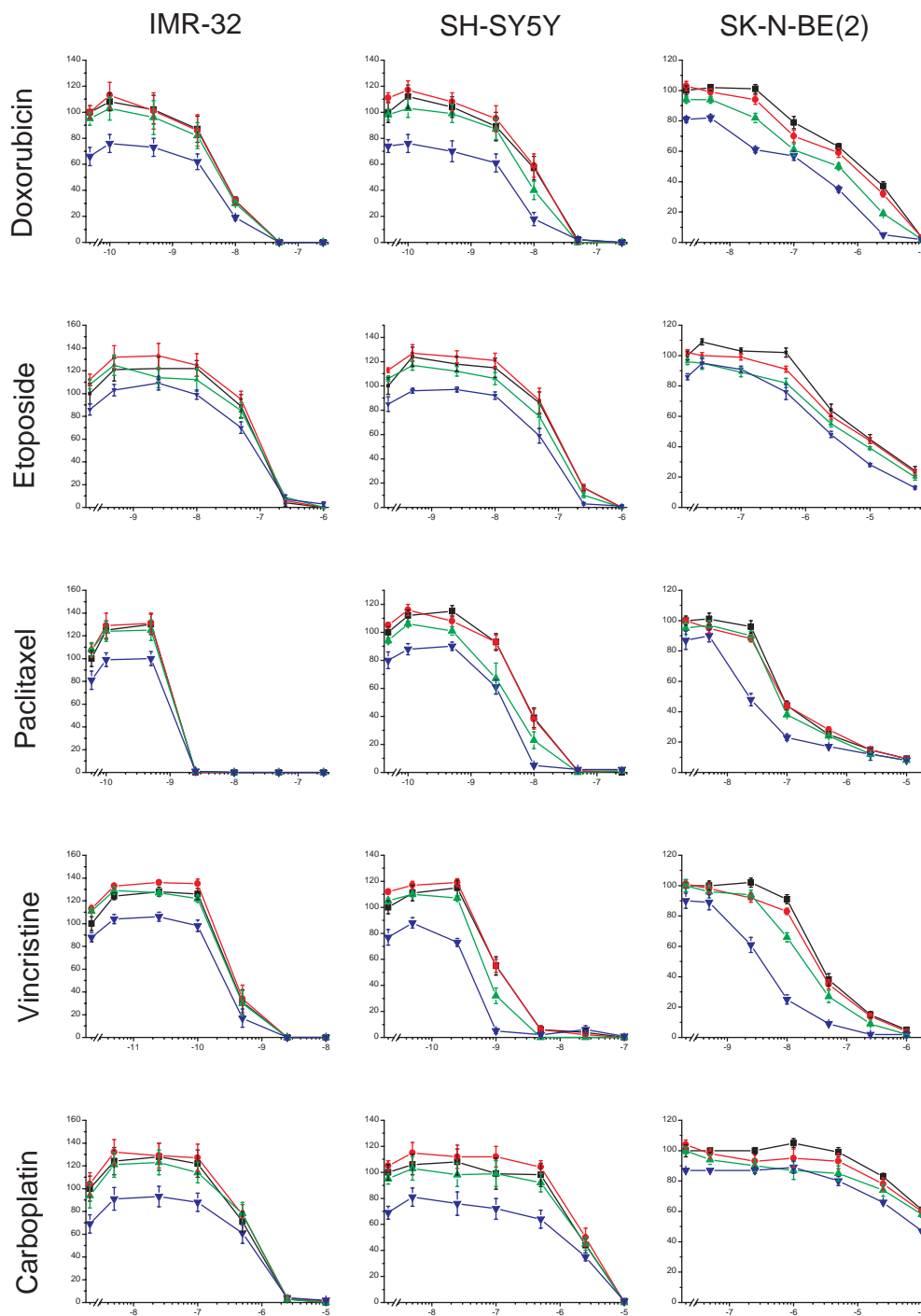


Figure 2
The effect of the combination of LY379196 and anticancer drugs on neuroblastoma cell growth. IMR-32, SH-SY5Y, and SK-N-BE(2) cells were grown in medium supplemented with increasing concentrations of doxorubicin, etoposide, paclitaxel, vincristine, and carboplatin. Different amounts of LY379196 were also included in the medium yielding final concentrations of 0 (■, black), 20 (●, red), 100 (▲, green) or 500 (▼, blue) nM. After three (SK-N-BE(2)) or four (IMR-32 and SH-SY5Y) days in culture the amount of viable cells was analyzed with an MTT assay. The concentrations of the anticancer drugs are indicated on the x-axes as $\lg([drug]/IM)$. Data are expressed as percent of values obtained in the absence of drugs and are mean \pm SEM (n = 8–9).

Table 1: Effects of LY379196 on ED₅₀ values of chemotherapeutic drugs.

	Doxorubicin		Etoposide		Paclitaxel		Vincristine		Carboplatin	
	(nM)		(nM)		(nM)		(nM)		(nM)	
IMR-32	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
LY379196										
0 nM	6.3		110		1.7		0.51		760	
20 nM	5.5	5.3	101	118	1.6	1.7	0.47	0.57	780	740
100 nM	5.5	4.7	88	98	1.4	1.6	0.40	0.47	880	720
500 nM	6.1	2.8	103	78	1.6	1.0	0.37	0.30	880	380
SH-SY5Y	(nM)		(nM)		(nM)		(nM)		(μM)	
LY379196	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
0 nM	9.3		109		8.3		1.41		1.9	
20 nM	8.2	9.8	93	114	7.3	8.0	1.20	1.45	2.2	2.3
100 nM	7.2	6.7	74	81	4.8	4.3	0.82	0.89	2.1	1.8
500 nM	5.0	2.0	75	55	4.3	2.7	0.57	0.33	2.0	0.7
SK-N-BE(2)	(nM)		(μM)		(nM)		(nM)		(μM)	
LY379196	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
0 nM	920		7.2		117		42		>100	
20 nM	650	690	6.4	6.6	108	109	32	33	>100	>100
100 nM	450	380	5.3	4.8	105	94	21	21	>100	>100
500 nM	270	160	3.9	2.8	40	27	5.2	3.9	>100	>100

This table shows the concentrations (ED₅₀) of the chemotherapeutic drugs, in the presence of different LY379196 concentrations, needed to suppress the number of viable cells after three (SK-N-BE(2)) or four (IMR-32 and SH-SY5Y) days in culture to 50% of the amount obtained in the absence of the drug. The data used for calculations are obtained from Figure 2. Values are geometric mean of three separate experiments with triplicate measurements. The ED₅₀ values were calculated using the amount of viable cells in the absence of chemotherapeutic drug but in the presence of LY379196 as 100% (values in A columns) or the amount of viable cells in the absence of anticancer drug and LY379196 (values in B columns). Thus, values in column A reflect the potency of the chemotherapeutic drug since the inherent growth-suppressing effect of LY379196 has been eliminated in the calculations, whereas values in column B reflect the combined growth-suppressing effect of LY379196 and chemotherapeutic drug. For carboplatin treatment of SK-N-BE(2) cells a reduction in viable cell amount by 50% was not obtained within the concentration range used.

If the potentiating effect on the chemotherapeutic drugs is mediated via an inhibition of PKCβ isoforms, other inhibitors of PKC would be expected to yield a similar effect. Therefore the effect of two PKC inhibitors, GF109203X which inhibits all PKC isoforms and Gö6976 which only inhibits classical isoforms, on the growth-inhibiting effects of vincristine on SK-N-BE(2) cells was investigated (Figure 3, Table 2). This experiment demonstrated that both these inhibitors increase the sensitivity of SK-N-BE(2) cells to vincristine. When the growth-suppressing effects of the inhibitors were compensated for, we found that the ED₅₀ of vincristine was roughly halved in the presence of 500 nM of either inhibitor (column A in Table 2). Gö6976 by itself also caused a substantial decrease of the amount viable cells.

The largest effect of LY379196 was observed for chemotherapeutic agents of the natural compound group and no effect was seen together with carboplatin. Resistance towards natural products has mostly been associated with a multidrug resistance phenotype, which has been suggested to be due to an increased expression of proteins, which pump out the compounds from the cells. To investigate whether inhibition of PKCβ influences this mechanism of

resistance, the accumulation of [³H]vincristine was analyzed in the presence of increasing concentrations of PKC inhibitors (Figure 4). All inhibitors used (LY379196, GF109203X, and Gö6976) caused an enhancement of the accumulation of [³H]vincristine. The specific PKCβ inhibitor, LY379196, was the most potent compound and the concentrations which augmented the vincristine accumulation reflected the concentrations that sensitized the SK-N-BE(2) cells to vincristine.

Discussion

We have previously seen that inhibition of a PKCβ isoform, conceivably PKCβI, suppresses the proliferation of the SK-N-BE(2) neuroblastoma cell line [5]. The data in this study indicate that the proliferation supporting effect of a PKCβ isoform may be general for neuroblastoma cells since the growth of the two other cell lines tested also were sensitive to the PKCβ inhibitor. When 300 nM LY379196 was included in the medium there were fewer cells after four days in culture of all cell lines suggesting that the effect may be general for neuroblastoma cells.

The data in this study also demonstrate that the PKCβ inhibitor augments the effect of natural product chemother-

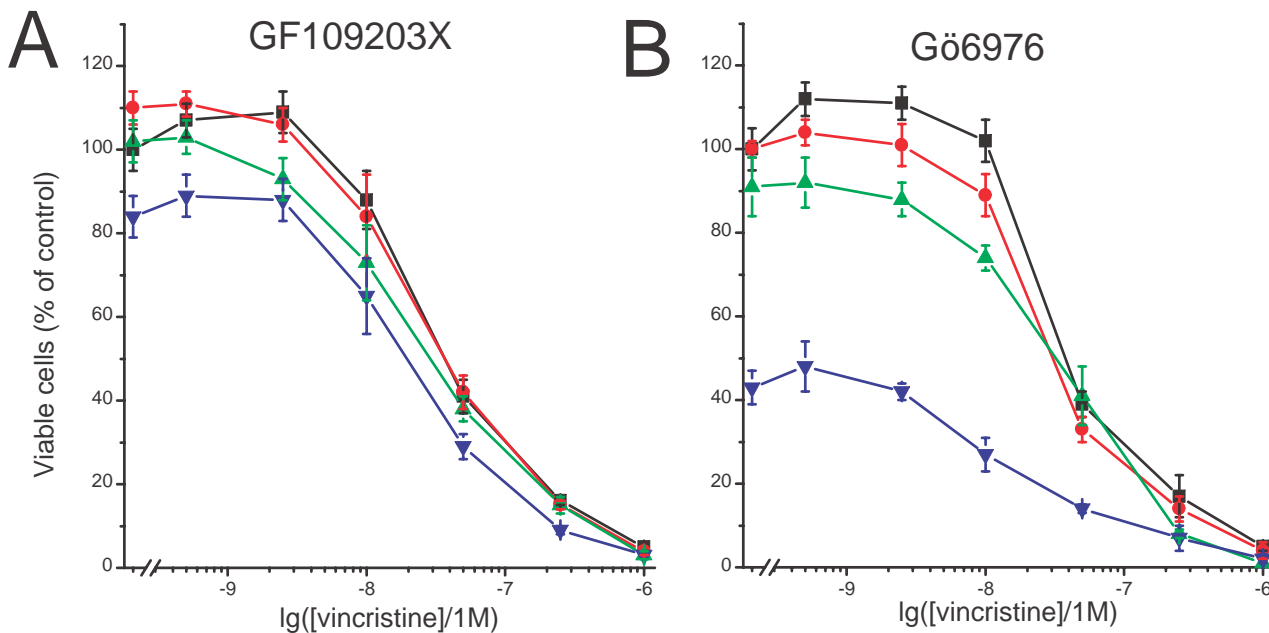


Figure 3
The effect of the combination of PKC inhibitors and vincristine on SK-N-BE(2) cell growth. SK-N-BE(2) cells were grown in medium supplemented with increasing concentrations of vincristine. Different amounts of GF109203X (A) or Gö6976 (B) were also included in the medium yielding final concentrations of 0 (■, black), 20 (●, red), 100 (▲, green) or 500 (▼, blue) nM. After three days in culture the amount of viable cells was analyzed with an MTT assay. The concentration of vincristine is indicated on the x-axes as lg([drug]/1M). Data are expressed as percent of values obtained in the absence of drugs and are mean ± SEM (n = 8–9).

Table 2: Effects of GF109203X and Gö6976 on ED₅₀ values of vincristine.

PKC inhibitor	GF109203X (nM)		Gö6976 (nM)	
	A	B	A	B
0 nM	41		49	
20 nM	30	35	35	35
100 nM	26	26	39	31
500 nM	28	18	24	NA

This table shows the concentrations (ED₅₀) of vincristine, in the presence of different concentrations of GF109203X or Gö6976, needed to suppress the number of viable SK-N-BE(2) cells after three days in culture to 50% of the amount obtained in the absence of the drug. The data used for calculations are obtained from Figure 3. Values are geometric mean of three separate experiment with triplicate measurements. The ED₅₀ values were calculated using the amount of viable cells in the absence of vincristine but in the presence of PKC inhibitor as 100% (values in A columns) or the amount of viable cells in the absence of vincristine and PKC inhibitor (values in B columns). Thus, values in column A reflect the potency of vincristine since the inherent growth-suppressing effect of the PKC inhibitors has been eliminated in the calculations, whereas values in column B reflect the combined growth-suppressing effect of PKC inhibitor and vincristine. NA – not available because culture in the presence of 500 nM Gö6976 reduced the number of cells to less than 50% of the number obtained in the absence of the compound.

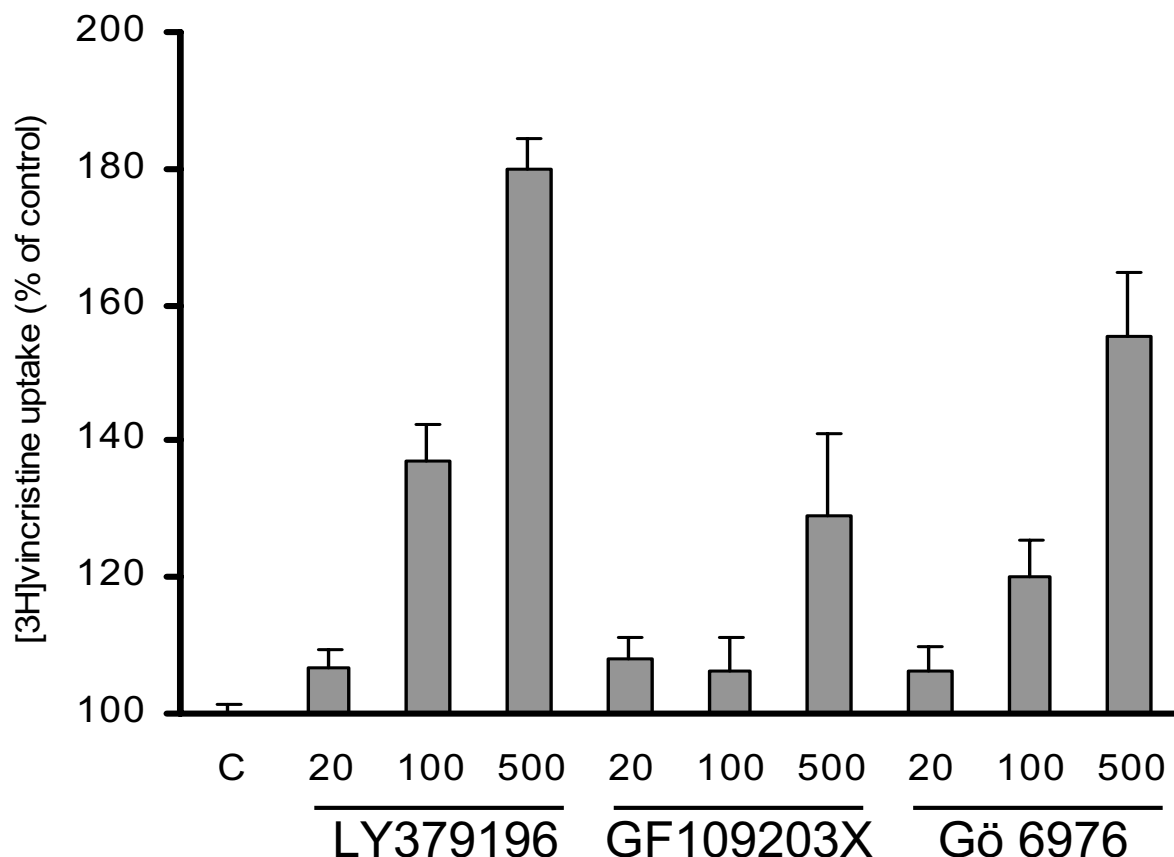


Figure 4
PKC inhibitors augment the accumulation of [3H]vincristine in SK-N-BE(2) cells. Different concentrations of LY379196, GF109203X and Gö6976 were added to SK-N-BE(2) cells 15 min prior to a 2 h incubation with [3H]vincristine. The amount of the radioactivity that had accumulated in the cells was thereafter measured. Data are expressed as percent of [3H]vincristine that had accumulated in cells that had not been exposed to inhibitor and are mean ± SEM of 8 determinations.

apeutic agents on multidrug-resistant neuroblastoma cells. In contrast to the effect on proliferation, which influenced all cell lines, the augmentation of the anticancer drugs was related to the grade of drug resistance of the cell line. It is therefore conceivable that LY379196 interferes with mechanisms that confer drug resistance to neuroblastoma cells, although it can not be excluded that other factors than the degree of drug resistance explain the difference in sensitivity to LY379196 in the presence of chemotherapeutic drugs.

The acquisition of multidrug resistance upon treatment with anti-cancer drugs is a common phenomenon for neuroblastomas [2]. This is a major reason for the high frequency of fatal outcome of the disease. Drug resistance of cancer cells has been suggested to be caused by increased expression of proteins of the ATP-binding cassette transporter family such as the *MDR1* protein product P-glycoprotein and MRP. High expression of *MDR1* in neuroblastomas was shown to be related to previous chemotherapeutic treatment [8], to drug resistance [9] and to bad prognosis in a subset of cases [10]. However, it was also shown to correlate inversely to *MYCN* amplification

[11] and to good prognosis [12]. High expression of *MRP* has been reported to be prognostic for poor outcome [13] although other studies have not found this connection [14,15]. The expression of *MRP* is positively influenced by *MYCN* [16], which is frequently amplified in neuroblastomas with poor outcome. Thus, the specific role of the *MDR1* and *MRP* genes in the acquisition of drug-resistance of neuroblastomas has not yet been settled.

Another study has instead indicated a role for mutation and inactivation of the *TP53* tumor suppressor gene in drug resistant neuroblastomas [17,18]. Furthermore a recent report has shown that chromosome reassortments can lead to drug resistance in cells that lack the *MDR1* and *MRP1* genes that are thought to confer multidrug resistance [19].

The data in this study demonstrate a correlation between the potentiation of cytotoxic/growth suppressing effects of natural compound anti-cancer drugs and an enhancement of [³H]vincristine accumulation by PKC inhibitors in neuroblastoma cells. This suggests that the drug resistance of the SK-N-BE(2) cells is at least partially mediated by increased elimination of natural products by efflux pumps such as products of the *MDR1* and *MRP* genes. This is supported by studies which have shown that agents that interfere with these pumps sensitizes drug resistant neuroblastoma cells to chemotherapeutic agents of the natural compound class [20,21]. Furthermore, LY379196 did not augment the effect of carboplatin, which is not a substrate for pumps of the P-glycoprotein family.

PKC activity was initially thought to support the activity of P-glycoprotein since it was shown to be a PKC substrate [22–24] and PKC inhibitors were reported to suppress the activity of the protein [22,24,25]. However, later studies demonstrated that phosphorylation of P-glycoprotein did not influence its function [26,27]. It has also been shown that GF109203X directly influences the activity of P-glycoprotein by competing with other substrates [28] and a similar mechanism of action has also been suggested for the effect of GF109203X on *MRP* [29] and for the reversal of drug resistance by the PKC inhibitor Ro 32-2241 [30]. The effect of LY379196 may therefore be due to a competition with the anticancer drugs for P-glycoprotein or other members of this family.

However, there are other reports demonstrating attenuating effects of PKC inhibitors on drug resistance that do not involve P-glycoprotein. Safingol and a myristoylated PKC pseudosubstrate peptide have been shown to inhibit PKC and potentiate drug accumulation independently of effects on P-glycoprotein [31–33]. The data in this study indicate that a PKC β isoform could be a relevant isoform to inhibit in order to attenuate PKC-supported drug resist-

ance. It is notable that the inhibitor with highest specificity for PKC β also had the most profound effect on the cytotoxicity of vincristine. The smaller effect of the other inhibitors could for instance be due to inhibition of pro-apoptotic PKC isoforms such as PKC δ , which has been shown to be important for apoptosis in several cell types [34–38]. It should be noted that Gö6976 alone causes a substantial decrease of viable neuroblastoma cells, which may imply toxic effects attendant to the lack of isoform specificity. This could mask a potentiating effect on the cytotoxicity of vincristine and also preclude the use of Gö6976 at effective concentrations.

Conclusions

this study raises the potential to use PKC β isoforms as targets to both partially suppress proliferation and to attenuate the multidrug resistance of neuroblastoma cells.

Competing interests

None declared.

Author's Contributions

KS carried out all experiments. CL was responsible for the progress of the work and preparation of the manuscript. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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