

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Effects of Astragalus polysaccharides on P-glycoprotein efflux pump function and protein expression in H22 hepatoma cells *in vitro*

Qing E Tian^{1,2,3}, Huan De Li^{1*}, Miao Yan¹, Hua-Lin Cai¹, Qin-You Tan¹ and Wen-Yuan Zhang¹

Abstract

Background: Astragalus polysaccharides (APS) are active constituents of *Astragalus membranaceus*. They have been widely studied, especially with respect to their immunopotentiating properties, their ability to counteract the side effects of chemotherapeutic drugs, and their anticancer properties. However, the mechanism by which APS inhibit cancer and the issue of whether that mechanism involves the reversal of multidrug resistance (MDR) is not completely clear. The present paper describes an investigation of the effects of APS on P-glycoprotein function and expression in H22 hepatoma cell lines resistant to Adriamycin (H22/ADM).

Methods: H22/ADM cell lines were treated with different concentrations of APS and/or the most common chemotherapy drugs, such as Cyclophosphamid, Adriamycin, 5-Fluorouracil, Cisplatin, Etoposide, and Vincristine. Chemotherapeutic drug sensitivity, P-glycoprotein function and expression, and *MDR1* mRNA expression were detected using MTT assay, flow cytometry, Western blotting, and quantitative RT-PCR.

Results: When used alone, APS had no anti-tumor activity in H22/ADM cells *in vitro*. However, it can increase the cytotoxicity of certain chemotherapy drugs, such as Cyclophosphamid, Adriamycin, 5-Fluorouracil, Cisplatin, Etoposide, and Vincristine, in H22/ADM cells. It acts in a dose-dependent manner. Compared to a blank control group, APS increased intracellular Rhodamine-123 retention and decreased P-glycoprotein efflux function in a dose-dependent manner. These factors were assessed 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h after administration. APS down regulated P-glycoprotein and *MDR1* mRNA expression in a concentration-dependent manner within a final range of 0.8–500 mg/L and in a time-dependent manner from 24–72 h.

Conclusion: APS can enhance the chemosensitivity of H22/ADM cells. This may involve the downregulation of *MDR1* mRNA expression, inhibition of P-GP efflux pump function, or both, which would decrease the expression of the MDR1 protein.

Keywords: *Astragalus polysaccharides*, Multidrug resistance, P-glycoprotein

Background

Cancer is as a major public health problem worldwide [1]. The World Health Organization predicts that, by 2030, an estimated 21.4 million new cases of cancer and 13.2 million cancer deaths will occur annually [2]. Surgery, radiation, chemotherapy, and endocrine therapy are the standard cancer therapies [3]. For advanced

tumors, chemotherapy is the treatment of choice. Although these drugs are effective, they are associated with severe adverse events and drug resistance, especially multidrug resistance (MDR) [4].

Drug resistance involves many mechanisms. MDR is the leading cause of treatment failure in cancer therapy. Once MDR emerges, chemotherapy becomes ineffective. High doses of drugs are required to overcome resistance, but this has toxic effects in the patient and can increase resistance further [5]. One of the underlying mechanisms of MDR is cellular overproduction of P-glycoprotein (P-GP), which acts as an efflux pump for various anticancer drugs. P-GP is encoded by the *MDR1* gene. P-GP

* Correspondence: lihuande1953@126.com

¹Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmacology Research Institute, The Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, 139 Renmin Middle Road, Changsha, Hunan 410011, China

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

overexpression has become a therapeutic target for circumventing MDR. One strategy is to co-administer efflux pump inhibitors, but such reversal agents might increase the side effects of chemotherapy by blocking physiological anticancer drug efflux from normal cells. Although many efforts to overcome MDR have been made using first- and second-generation reversal agents, including drugs already in clinical use for other conditions (e.g. verapamil, cyclosporine A, quinidine) and analogues of first-generation drugs (e.g. dexverapamil, valsopodar, cinchonine), few significant advances have been made. Clinical trials with third generation modulators (e.g. biricodar, zosuquidar, and laniquidar) specifically developed for MDR reversal are ongoing. The results, however, are not encouraging and it may be that no perfect reverser currently exists [6].

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) and herbal medicines in particular have been used in the treatment of cancer for thousands of years in China, Japan, South Korea, and other Asian countries. These medicines are widely accepted as current forms of complementary and alternative cancer treatments in the United States and Europe [7,8]. Experiments have shown that TCM plays an anticancer role by inducing apoptosis and differentiation, enhancing immune response, inhibiting angiogenesis, and reversing MDR [9]. TCM has great advantages in terms of increasing the sensitivity of chemo-therapeutics, reducing the side effects and complications associated with chemotherapy, and improving both patient quality of life and survival time [10]. In the search for new cancer therapeutics with low toxicity and few side effects, TCM shows promise [11].

The dried root of *Astragalus membranaceus* has a long history of medicinal use in TCM. It is traditionally prepared as a tonic that can improve the functioning of the lungs, adrenal glands, and the gastrointestinal tract, increase metabolism, promote healing, and reduce fatigue [12]. The active pharmacological constituents of *Astragalus membranaceus* include various polysaccharides, saponins, flavonoids, and L-arginine and L-canavanine [13,14]. Among these, *Astragalus* polysaccharides (APS) has been most widely studied, mainly with respect to its immunopotentiating properties, its ability to counteract the side effects of chemotherapeutic drugs, and its anticancer activity [12,14-24]. However, the anti-cancer mechanism of APS and the issue of whether or not it involves the reversal of multi-drug resistance are not completely clear. Reports indicate that *Astragalus membranaceus* compound preparations "Changweiqing" and "Jiexinkang" can reverse multidrug resistance and that "preventing recurrence formula for UC" can inhibit the expression of P-gp in colon tissue [25-27]. APS is the main active ingredient of *Astragalus membranaceus*, and it is worthy of further investigation.

The present study focused on investigating the effects and relevant mechanisms of APS on P-GP function and expression in H22 hepatoma cell lines resistant to Adriamycin (H22/ADM).

Methods

Main reagents

APS (20000–60000 mol/L) was purchased from Shanxi Undersun Biomedtech Co. Ltd.). Cyclophosphamid (MTX), Adriamycin (ADM), 5-fluorouracil (5-Fu), cisplatin (DDP), etoposide (VP-16), vincristine (VCR), verapamil (VER), and rifampicin (RFP) were purchased from the National Institutes for Food and Drug Control). A two-step immunohistochemistry detection kit PV-9000; Rhodamine123 (Rh-123); TaKaRaRNA PCR Kit (AMV) Ver3.0; and TRIZOL reagent were purchased from SIGMA Corporation. Goat anti-mouse IgG and fluorescein-affinity pure goat anti-rabbit IgG were purchased from Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories. Oligonucleotides and reagents for PCR assay were purchased from SIGMA Corporation.

Cell lines and culture conditions

H22/ADM cell lines purchased from Beijing Cowin Biotech Co. Ltd were incubated in medium containing 1 mg/L ADM to maintain its resistant characteristics. We kept H22/ADM cells in medium without ADM for 2 weeks before using these cells. The cells were cultured at 37°C in 5% CO₂ with 100% humidity in RPMI1640 medium (Gibco/BRL, Bethesda, MD, U.S.) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Sijiqing, Hangzhou, China), 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 U/ml streptomycin.

MTT assay for detection of H22/ADM cell proliferation

For cell growth and viability assays, 5 × 10⁴/ml H22/ADM cells were plated into 96 well cell culture plates (Costar, Charlotte, NC, U.S.) at 190 µl per well. After 24 h of incubation, they were divided into ten groups of six parallel wells each. One group contained 200 µl culture medium and served as a negative control group. Another group contained 10 µl 0.9% normal saline (NS) and served as a solvent control group. Three more groups contained DDP (0.1 mg/L, 1.0 mg/L, and 10 mg/L) and served as positive control groups. The remaining five experimental groups received different final concentrations of APS (0.8 mg/L, 4 mg/L, 20 mg/L, 100 mg/L, and 500 mg/L). After incubation for 24 h, 10 µl MTT solution (5 mg/ml) was added to each well at 37°C in the dark and allowed to incubate for at least 4 h. Formazan crystals were solubilized in 150 µl dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) in every well, gently swirling 10 min. The optical density (OD) was read at 540 nm and 490 nm using a plate reader (Model 550; Bio-Rad, Tokyo, Japan). Relative inhibition of cell growth was expressed as follows:

Percentage (%) = $(1 - [\text{OD}]_{\text{test}} / [\text{OD}]_{\text{control}}) \times 100\%$ [28]. Half inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) is calculated by linear regression equation. Each assay was repeated three times.

MTT assay of the sensitivity of H22/ADM cells to chemotherapeutic drugs

For cell growth and viability assays, 5×10^4 /ml H22/ADM cells were plated into 96 well cell culture microplates, 100 μl per well, respectively. After 6 h of incubation, the cells were divided into seven groups of six parallel wells each. One group received 200 μl culture medium. This served as a control group. The other groups received 10 μl volumes of different final concentrations of APS (0.8 mg/L, 4 mg/L, 20 mg/L, 100 mg/L, 500 mg/L). The cells that received these quantities of APS served as five experimental groups [29-31]. After incubation for 24 h, the medium was discarded and replaced with 190 μl of fresh medium per well. Then 10 μl the following concentrations of chemotherapy drugs were added into each well: ADM (0.625 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 1.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$), 5-Fu (25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$), DDP (5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$), VP-16 (75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 600 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 1200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$), VCR (1.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$), CTX (100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 800 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 1600 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$). After incubation for 24 h, 10 μl MTT solution (5 mg/ml) was added into each well at 37°C in the dark for at least 4 h. Formazan crystals were solubilized in 150 μl DMSO in every well with 10 min of gentle mixing, and the OD was read at a wavelength of 540 nm and 490 nm using a plate reader. Relative inhibition of cell growth was expressed as follows: Percentage (%) = $(1 - [\text{OD}]_{\text{test}} / [\text{OD}]_{\text{control}}) \times 100\%$ [28]. IC_{50} was calculated using a linear regression equation. Each assay was repeated three times.

Rh-123 accumulation assay

The efflux activity of P-GP was determined by measuring the accumulation of the fluorescent P-GP probe Rh-123 as described by Collett A et al. [32]. In brief, H22/ADM cells were incubated with RPMI1640 medium, and then RPMI1640 medium (was used as a blank control group), APS (final concentrations 0.8 mg/L, 4 mg/L, 20 mg/L, 100 mg/L, 500 mg/L), VER (P-GP antagonist, was used as positive control) 10 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$, RFP (P-GP inducer, was used as positive control) 10 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$ for 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h before Rh-123 experiments took place. Then cells were treated with trypsin digestion, centrifugation $700 \times g$, 5 min, 4°C, adjusted to 1×10^6 /ml of cell suspension, and added to 1.5 ml EP tube, 0.5 ml/tube, Rh-123 was added to cells in the final concentration of 500 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$, followed by incubation at 37°C in 5% CO_2

incubator for 60 min. Each group included six parallel EP tubes. After this incubation period, the cells were washed twice (cold PBS, 4°C; centrifugation $700 \times g$, 5 min, 4°C) and fixed (cell fix, 0.5 ml). All samples were analyzed using flow cytometry.

Western blot analysis

RFP (P-GP inducer) and VER (P-GP antagonist) were used as positive controls; H22/ADM cells were used as blank controls. Western blot analysis was performed as described previously [33]. After treatment with VER 10 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$, RFP 10 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$, and APS (0.8 mg/L, 4 mg/L, 20 mg/L, 100 mg/L, 500 mg/L), cells were incubated for 24 h, 48 h, or 72 h. Cells were washed twice with ice-cold PBS and total cell lysates were collected in sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) sample buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 6.8, 100 mM dithiothreitol (DTT), 2% SDS, 0.1% bromophenol blue, 10% glycerol). Cell lysates containing equal amounts of protein were separated by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) and transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membranes. After blocking in 5% non-fat milk in Tris-buffered saline with 0.1% Tween 20 (pH 7.6), membranes were incubated with the appropriate primary antibodies (goat anti-mouse IgG) at 4°C, overnight, and exposed to the appropriate secondary antibody (goat anti-rabbit IgG) for 3 h at 37°C. Immunoreactive proteins were visualized using the enhanced chemiluminescence system from Pierce (Rockford, IL, U.S.).

Quantitative real time RT-PCR

RFP (P-GP inducer) and VER (P-GP antagonist) were used as positive controls; H22/ADM cells were used as blank controls. Then 5×10^4 /ml H22/ADM cells were seeded and incubated for 6 h until adherent. The cells were treated with VER 10 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$, RFP 10 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$, and APS (0.8 mg/L, 4 mg/L, 20 mg/L, 100 mg/L, 500 mg/L) and then incubated for 24 h, 48 h, or 72 h. Each set of exposure conditions for mRNA analysis was reproduced and confirmed by two additional independent experiments, representing biological triplicates.

MDR1 mRNA expression in H22/ADM cells was detected by quantitative RT-PCR. Total RNA was extracted using the TRIZOL reagent according to the manufacturer's instructions and reverse-transcribed to cDNA using a Gene Amp RNA PCR kit in a DNA thermal cycler (Bio-Rad). QRT-PCR was performed with SYBR green PCR master mix in an ABI Prism 7700 real time PCR machine (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, U.S.). The synthesized cDNA served as a template in a (25 μL) reaction. A non-template control was included in all experiments. Primer sequences are as follows: *P-GP*, sense: 5'-TAA TGC GAC AGG AGA TAG GCT-3', and antisense: 5'-CCG CCA TTG ACT

GAA AGA ACA T-3'; *GAPDH*: sense: 5'-GAG TCA ACG GAT TTG GTC G-3', and antisense: 5'-CGG AAG ATG GTG ATG GGA TT-3'. QRT-PCR was performed at 94°C for 4 min, followed by 40 cycles at 94°C for 15 s, 60°C for 25 s, and 72°C for 25 s. Data were analyzed with sequence detector software (v1.9, Applied Biosystems). The mean Ct value for duplicate measurements was used to detect the expression of the target gene with normalization to a housekeeping gene used as an internal control (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase *GAPDH*) according to the $2^{-\Delta Ct}$ formula.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis for the data of cell cytotoxicity, P-GP function and expression assays were performed on SPSS 14.0 software (v14, SPSS Inc. Chicago, IL, U.S.). The differences in variables between the groups were analyzed by one-way ANOVA. Real-time PCR data were analyzed using the SDS software on the ABI PRISM®7700 sequence detection system. The confidence limit was set at 95%. Values of $P < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

Results

Effects of APS on H22/ADM cell proliferation

Table 1 shows that the inhibition rates of APS ranged from 1.11% to 62.40% in a concentration-dependent manner. However, the maximum inhibition rate was only 62.40%. The IC50 value of APS was 251.77 mg/L, which is significantly higher than the positive control DDP [IC50 = 0.04 mg/L] ($P < 0.05$).

MTT assay of sensitivity of chemotherapeutic drugs

The IC50 of different concentrations of APS combined with chemotherapeutic drugs (ADM, 5-Fu, DDP, VP-16, VCR, or CTX) and the control group (ADM, 5-Fu, DDP, VP-16, VCR, or CTX, when applied alone) are shown in Figure 1. The difference between APS combined with

ADM or VCR and the control group was not significant at APS 0.8 mg/L, but APS combined with ADM or VCR could be found to significantly reduce the IC50 value ($P < 0.05$, VS. control group) at APS concentrations of 4–500 mg/L; APS combined with 5-Fu, DDP, VP-16, or CTX was found to significantly reduce the IC50 value ($P < 0.05$, VS. control group) at APS concentrations of 0.8–500 mg/L. For APS combined with chemotherapeutic drugs (ADM, 5-Fu, DDP, VCR, or CTX), the IC50 value decreased with increasing concentrations of APS within the range of 0.8–500 mg/L, and for APS combined with VP-16, the IC50 value decreased trend with increasing concentrations of APS was not obvious.

Rh-123 accumulation assay

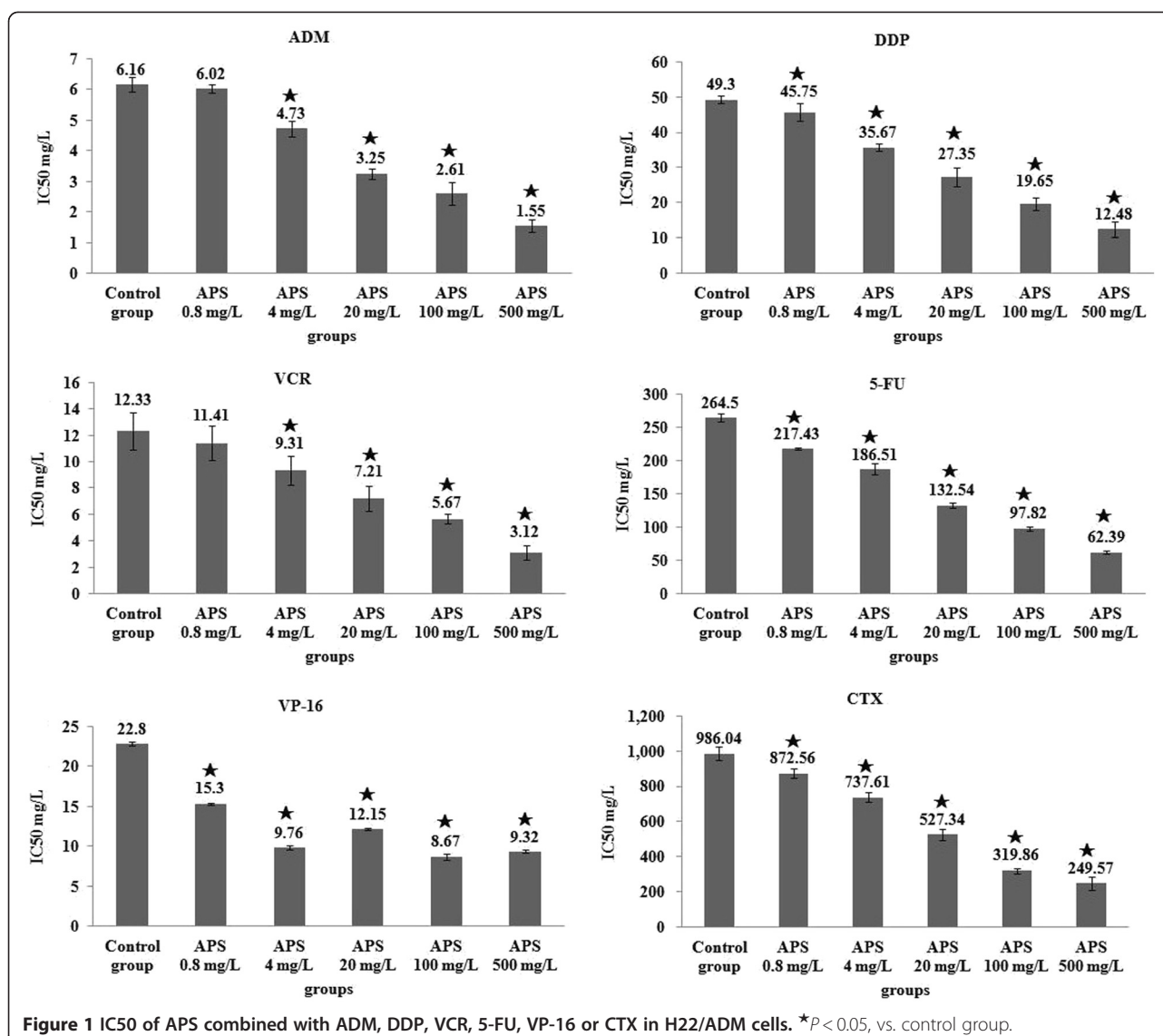
Rh-123 retention was measured to evaluate the P-GP transport activity in the H22/ADM cells. The fluorescent dye Rh-123 is a substrate of P-GP, and its cellular retention has been shown to reflect P-GP function. Rh-123 efflux was measured by counting cells in the M1 region of the plot. The marker bar M1 was set to indicate cells with high Rh-123 efflux. Marker bar M2 was set to indicate the cells with low Rh-123 efflux. As shown in Figure 2, compared with the control group, the RFP group fluorescence curve shifted to the left, suggesting that intracellular Rh-123 uptake decreased and P-GP efflux increased; the fluorescence curves of the APS (APS 0.8 mg/L, APS 4 mg/L, APS 20 mg/L, APS 100 mg/L, APS 500 mg/L) and VRE groups shifted to the right, suggesting that intracellular Rh-123 retention increased and P-GP efflux function decreased over the 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h time periods. However, this was only a general trend, no shifts were obvious for the RFP group or the 0.8 mg/L at 72 h.

Table 2 shows the intracellular fluorescence intensity of Rh-123 accumulation in H22/ADM cells after exposure to chemotherapeutic agents at 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h. The intensity of the intracellular fluorescence of Rh-123

Table 1 Impact of APS on H22/ADM cell proliferation (n = 6)

Agents	Concentration (mg/L)	OD Value (mean ± SD)	Inhibition Rate (%)	IC50 (mg/L)	IC50 95%CI (mg/L)
APS	0.8	0.71 ± 0.15	1.11		
	4	0.67 ± 0.12	6.69		
	20	0.61 ± 0.09	15.04	251.77*	1.6 × 10 ⁻¹ –1.2 × 10 ³
	100	0.47 ± 0.04	34.54		
	500	0.27 ± 0.14	62.40		
DDP	0.1	0.29 ± 0.02	59.61		
	1.0	0.21 ± 0.04	70.75	0.04	1.7 × 10 ⁻³ –0.74
	10	0.06 ± 0.03	91.64		
NS		1.018 ± 1.06	ND		
DMSO	0.1	0.918 ± 0.134	ND		

* $P < 0.05$, vs. DDP; ND: Not calculated; SD: Standard deviation; NS: normal saline.

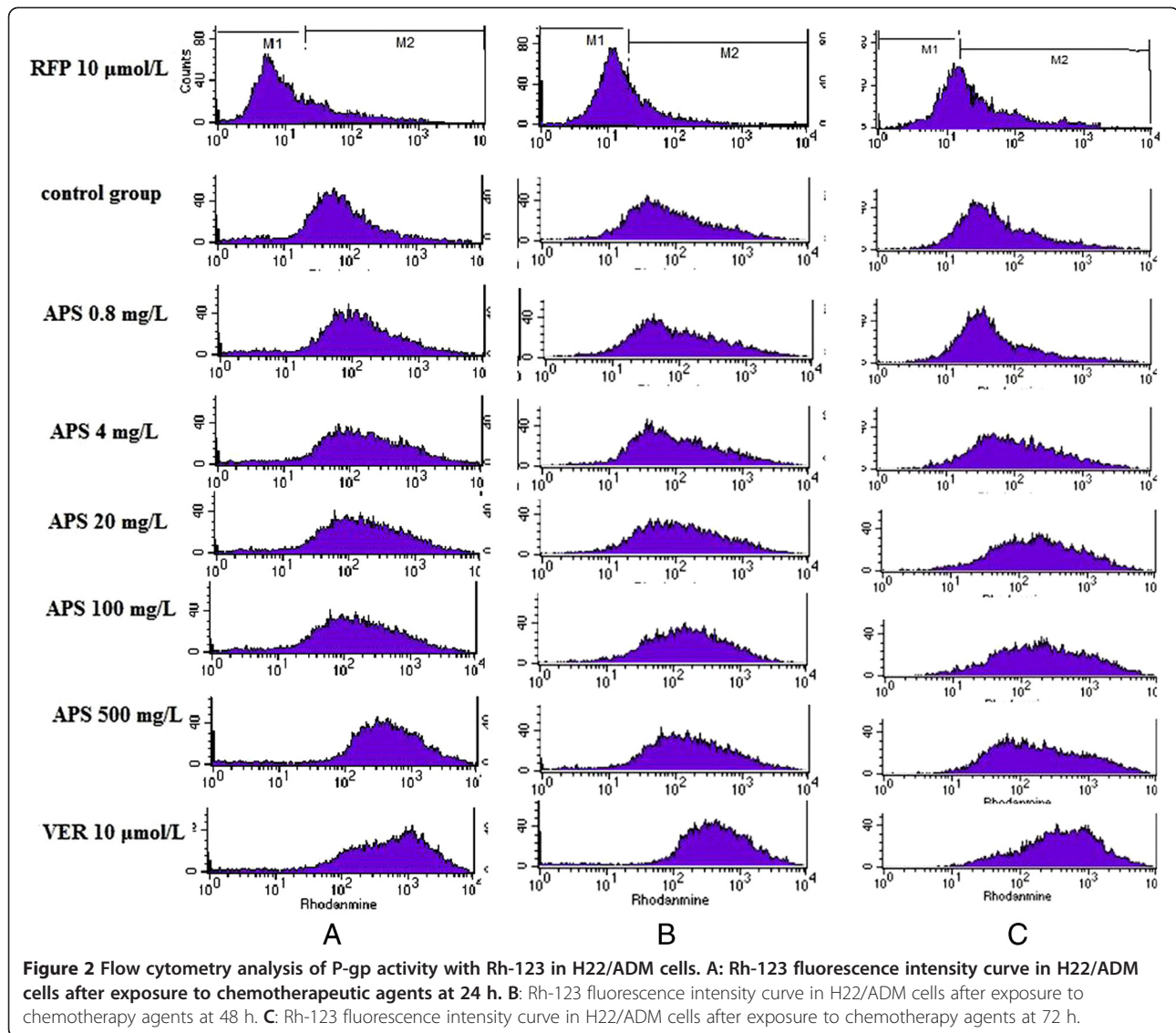


was lower in RFP 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ group than in the control group, and the intensity of the intracellular fluorescence of Rh-123 was higher in VRE and APS groups than in the control group at 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h. The intensity of the intracellular fluorescence of Rh-123 increased with increasing concentrations of APS within the range of 0.8–500 mg/L. The difference between the APS 0.8 mg/L group and the control group was not significant at 72 h, but other APS groups saw significant increases ($P < 0.05$, VS. control group) in the intensity of intracellular fluorescence of Rh-123 at 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h. The results show that P-GP efflux activity was inhibited by APS.

Western blot analysis H22/ADM cell P-GP expression

The protein levels of P-GP in H22/ADM cell lines were detected by Western blotting. As indicated in Figure 3,

the level of P-GP protein was lower in the APS (APS 0.8 mg/L, APS 4 mg/L, APS 20 mg/L, APS 100 mg/L, APS 500 mg/L) and VER groups than in the H22/ADM group at 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h. The protein level of P-GP was higher in the RFP group compared to H22/ADM group at 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h time points. The same concentration of APS affected P-GP expression in different ways at different times. P-GP expression was largest at 24 h and then fell in a time-dependent manner. Different concentrations of APS were found to down regulate P-GP expression with increasing concentrations of APS in a concentration-dependent manner in the range of 0.8–500 mg/L. These results showed that APS could down regulate P-GP expression in a concentration-dependent manner within the range of 0.8–500 mg/L and in a time-dependent manner from 24 h to 72 h.



Quantitative RT-PCR detection of *MDR1* mRNA in H22/ADM cells

After intervention for 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h, the levels of *MDR1* mRNA expression in H22/ADM cells were detected by quantitative RT-PCR. As indicated in Table 3, the levels of *MDR1* mRNA expression decreased ($P < 0.05$) in APS (APS 0.8 mg/L, APS 4 mg/L, APS 20 mg/L, APS 100 mg/L, APS 500 mg/L) and VER groups compared to H22/ADM group at 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h time points; the levels of *MDR1* mRNA expression were higher in the RFP group than in the H22/ADM group at 24 h, 48 h and 72 h. *MDR1* mRNA expression decreased with increasing concentrations of APS within the range of 0.8–500 mg/L.

Existing data on the relationship between mRNA and protein levels create a somewhat contradictory picture, as shown in Figure 2 and Table 3. For example, there is

no correlation between time dependent changes in the *MDR1* mRNA levels and corresponding P-GP levels. This merits further study.

Discussion

The dried root of *Astragalus membranaceus* has a long history of medicinal use in TCM. It is an adjunct anticancer agent and it has been the subject of a great deal of research [17,22,24]. Studies have shown that APS has anti-tumor activity *in vitro* when applied alone in certain tumor cell lines, such as murine renal cell carcinoma, murine bladder tumors, HepG2 cells, human gastric cancer SCG-7901 cells, human colon cancer cell lines, hormone-sensitive (MCF-7) breast cancer cell lines, and human hepatocellular carcinoma [13,17,24,25,29,30]. Animal tumor models and clinical studies have also confirmed that APS has anti-tumor activity [16,21-23,34].

Table 2 Intracellular fluorescence intensity of Rh-123 accumulation in H22/ADM cells (n = 6)

Group	Fluorescence intensity (mean ± SD)		
	24 h	48 h	72 h
RFP 10 μmol/L	87.49 ± 1.26 [*]	133.71 ± 1.59 [▲]	131.41 ± 1.54
Control group	114.77 ± 1.16	198.51 ± 0.69	136.18 ± 1.32
APS 0.8 mg/L	135.52 ± 0.92 [*]	255.14 ± 0.61 [▲]	137.40 ± 2.01
APS 4 mg/L	257.38 ± 0.97 [*]	266.32 ± 2.03 [▲]	250.32 ± 1.80 [●]
APS 20 mg/L	357.34 ± 0.80 [*]	285.75 ± 1.30 [▲]	367.35 ± 1.31 [●]
APS 100 mg/L	342.83 ± 0.94 [*]	307.42 ± 1.12 [▲]	460.04 ± 1.74 [●]
APS 500 mg/L	701.30 ± 1.14 [*]	345.27 ± 1.84 [▲]	458.43 ± 0.63 [●]
VER 10 μmol/L	928.04 ± 1.17 [*]	706.04 ± 2.02 [▲]	657.91 ± 1.28 [●]

^{*} *P* < 0.05, vs. Control group (24 h); [▲] *P* < 0.05, vs. Control group (48 h);
[●] *P* < 0.05, vs. Control group (72 h).

However, there have only been a few reports of the treatment of drug-resistant tumor cells with APS. The present study shows that at a final concentration range of 0.8–500 mg/L, the IC₅₀ value of APS for H22/ADM cell proliferation was 251.77 mg/L. According to National Cancer Institute guidelines, extracts with IC₅₀ values < 20 μg/ml are considered active *in vitro* [35]. The results show that that APS has no anti-tumor activity for H22/ADM cells *in vitro* when applied alone. However, patients with advanced cancer can be treated with APS combined with chemotherapeutic drugs. It has been found to inhibit tumor development, decrease the toxic-adverse effects of chemotherapy, elevate immune function, and improve patient quality of life [34–36]. For example, Guo et al. reported that treatment with APS injections integrated with vinorelbine and cisplatin significantly improved quality of life in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer over vinorelbine and cisplatin alone [23]. Animal tumor models and *in vitro* studies confirmed that APS can enhance the chemo-sensitivity of the chemotherapy drugs for non-drug-resistant tumor cells [37–39]. For example, Li et al. reported that the weight of tumors in subjects treated with APS and ADM was significantly lower

Table 3 MDR1 mRNA expression in H22/ADM cells at different times (24 h, 48 h, 72 h) (n = 6)

Group	2- $\Delta\Delta$ Ct (Mean ± SD)		
	24 h	48 h	72 h
RFP 10 μmol/L	1.670 ± 0.027	1.977 ± 0.064	2.726 ± 0.086
H22/ADM	1.525 ± 0.039	1.797 ± 0.108	2.563 ± 0.048
VER 10 μmol/L	0.519 ± 0.045 [*]	0.497 ± 0.107 [▲]	0.440 ± 0.114 [●]
APS 500 mg/L	0.616 ± 0.035 [*]	0.565 ± 0.033 [▲]	0.496 ± 0.072 [●]
APS 100 mg/L	0.792 ± 0.163 [*]	0.742 ± 0.077 [▲]	0.898 ± 0.042 [●]
APS 20 mg/L	0.890 ± 0.055 [*]	1.067 ± 0.107 [▲]	1.076 ± 0.108 [●]
APS 4 mg/L	1.128 ± 0.051 [*]	1.183 ± 0.058 [▲]	1.412 ± 0.027 [●]
APS 0.8 mg/L	1.260 ± 0.113 [*]	1.406 ± 0.024 [▲]	1.736 ± 0.063 [●]

^{*} *P* < 0.05, vs. H22/ADM group (24 h); [▲] *P* < 0.05, vs. H22/ADM group (48 h);
[●] *P* < 0.05, vs. H22/ADM group (72 h).

than those of the NS group [16]. Cui R. et al. reported that hepatocarcinogenesis could be prevented in rats fed with the aqueous extract of Astragalus, which is mainly composed of Astragalus polysaccharides [21]. For H22/ADM resistant cells, as shown in Figure 1 that APS combined with ADM or VCR could significantly reduce the IC₅₀ value (*P* < 0.05, VS. control group) at APS concentration range of 4 mg/L to 500 mg/L; APS combined with 5-Fu, DDP, VP-16, or CTX could significantly reduce the IC₅₀ value (*P* < 0.05, VS. control group) at APS concentration range of 0.8–500 mg/L. In this way, APS can enhance the chemo-sensitivity of the most common chemotherapy drugs *in vitro*. The present results were partially supported by the results of the above-mentioned studies.

Those research teams speculated that the anti-tumor activity of APS might involve enhancement of immune function and induction of apoptosis. However, the mechanism underlying these effects remains to be determined. Changweiqing (Radix Astragali, Radix Codonopsis, Rhizoma Atractylodes macrocephalae) was found to reverse the drug resistance of colon cancer cells by reducing the expression of MDR1/P-GP [25]. APS is the

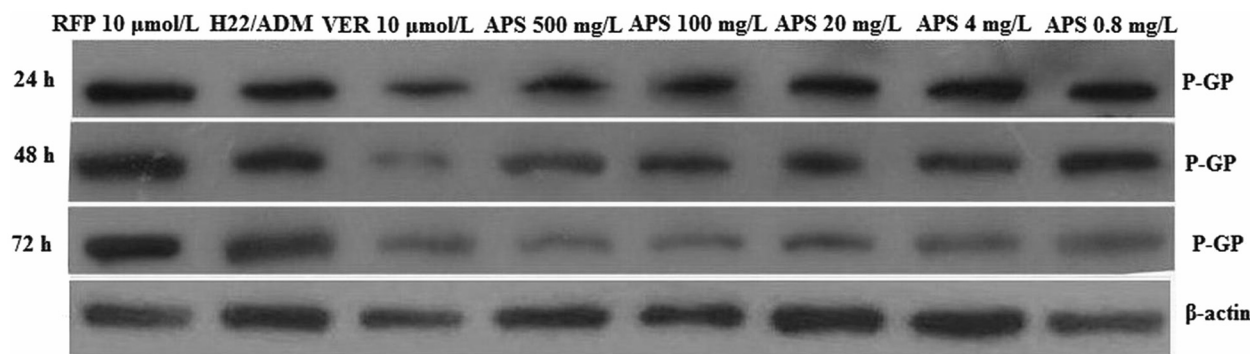


Figure 3 P-GP expressions in H22/ADM cells after exposure to the different chemotherapy agents at different time points (24 h, 48 h, and 72 h).

main active ingredient of Radix Astragali, its involvement in the reversal of MDR merits further investigation [13,14].

Drug resistance in tumor cells has been shown to be related to MDR1 and P-GP overexpression [40-42]. In the present study, APS was found to enhance the chemosensitivity of H22/ADM cell lines to certain drugs. To determine whether APS is involved in P-GP expression and/or its efflux function, the P-GP inducer RFP and P-GP inhibitor VER were used as positive controls, and an H22/ADM group was used as a blank control.

Rh-123 is a cationic dye. It has been used extensively as a marker of P-GP-mediated transport in both *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies [43-47]. In the present study, the intracellular fluorescence intensity of Rh-123 increased with increasing concentrations of APS in a concentration-dependent manner in the range of 0.8–500 mg/L. The results show that P-GP efflux activity was inhibited by APS.

Western blot analysis of P-GP expression and quantitative RT-PCR detection of *MDR1* mRNA expression in H22/ADM cell lines showed that APS reduced P-GP protein expression and *MDR1* mRNA expression in a concentration-dependent manner within the range of 0.8–500 mg/L and in time-dependent manner from 24 h to 72 h. APS not only inhibited P-GP efflux but also reduced P-GP and *MDR1* mRNA expression in a concentration-dependent manner. However, this effect was not uniform across all times. For example, APS inhibition of P-GP efflux function did not occur in a time-dependent manner; and there was no visible correlation between time-dependent changes in the *MDR1* mRNA levels and corresponding P-GP levels. The modest correlation between mRNA expression and protein abundance in large-scale data sets can be explained in part by experimental challenges, such as technological limitations, and in part by fundamental biological factors in the transcription and translation processes. Translation is a complicated biological process, and many of the details still merit further investigation. For example, highly expressed proteins may not necessarily require large quantities of mRNA if they have higher than average translation rates. This merits further study [48].

Drug resistance is a major obstacle to the successful treatment of cancer. Tumor cells either fail to reduce in size following chemotherapy or cancer recurs. The phenomenon of MDR is particularly problematic because it involves the simultaneous resistance to numerous chemotherapeutics of different classes, and the mechanism by which tumors develop MDR is very complex, P-GP overexpression is one important factor in this process [49]. Studies have shown that APS has anti-tumor activity in certain tumor cell lines *in vitro* and in animal models of

certain tumors. The present study confirmed that APS can downregulate *MDR1* mRNA expression, inhibit P-GP efflux function and decrease its expression, thereby increasing the intracellular concentration of chemotherapeutic drugs. This may be the mechanism behind its secondary anti-cancer effects.

It has been reported that APS can increase the sensitivity of chemotherapeutics, reducing the side effects and complications associated with chemotherapy, and improve patient quality of life and survival time [12,14,19,20,23]. In this way, in the search for new cancer therapeutics with minimal toxicity and few side effects, APS is a promising candidate.

Conclusion

In summary, APS was found to enhance the chemosensitivity of the H22/ADM cell line, which may be related to downregulation of *MDR1* mRNA expression and inhibition of P-GP efflux pump function, which decreases its *MDR1* protein expression.

Abbreviations

MDR: Multidrug resistance; H22/ADM: H22 hepatoma resistant to adriamycin cell lines; P-GP: P-glycoprotein; TCM: Traditional Chinese medicine; APS: Astragalus polysaccharides; MTX: Cyclophosphamid; ADM: Adriamycin; 5-Fu: 5-fluorouracil; DDP: Cisplatin; VP-16: Etoposide; VCR: Vincristine; VER: Verapamil; RFP: Rifampicin; NS: Normal saline; DMSO: DimeThyl sulfoxide; OD: Optical density; IC₅₀: Half inhibitory concentration; GAPDH: Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

QET has made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data, and drafted the manuscript; HDL has made substantial contributions to conception and design; MY, H-LC, Q-YT and W-YZ have been involved in drafting the manuscript and revising it critically for important intellectual content. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Author details

¹Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmacology Research Institute, The Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, 139 Renmin Middle Road, Changsha, Hunan 410011, China. ²School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Central South University, Changsha, Hunan 410011, China. ³Xiangtan Central Hospital, Xiangtan, Hunan 411100, China.

Received: 5 March 2012 Accepted: 15 June 2012

Published: 11 July 2012

References

1. Lancet T: Moving cancer up the global health agenda. *Lancet* 2010, **375**(9731):2051.
2. *The World Health Report 2008 – primary health care: Now more than ever.* http://www.who.int/whr/2008/whr08_en.pdf.
3. Urruticoechea A, Alemany R, Balart J, Villanueva A, Viñals F, Capellá G: Recent advances in cancer therapy: an overview. *Curr Pharm Des* 2010, **16**(1):3–10.
4. Kelloff GJ: Perspective on cancer chemoprevention research and drug development. *Adv Cancer Res* 2000, **78**:199–334.
5. Choi CH: ABC transporters as multidrug resistance mechanisms and the development of chemosensitizers for their reversal. *Cancer Cell Int* 2005, **5**:30.

6. Nobili S, Landini I, Giglioli B, Mini E: Pharmacological strategies for overcoming multidrug resistance. *Curr Drug Targets* 2006, **7**(7):861–879.
7. Wong R, Sagar CM, Sagar SM: Integration of Chinese medicine into supportive cancer care: a modern role for an ancient tradition. *Cancer Treat Rev* 2001, **27**(4):235–246.
8. Qi F, Li A, Inagaki Y, Gao J, Li J, Kokudo N, Li XK, Tang W: Chinese herbal medicines as adjuvant treatment during chemo- or radio-therapy for cancer. *Biosci Trends* 2010, **4**(6):297–307.
9. Ruan WJ, Lai MD, Zhou JG: Anticancer effects of Chinese herbal medicine, science or myth? *J Zhejiang Univ Sci B* 2006, **7**(12):1006–1014.
10. Konkimalla VB, Efferth T: Evidence-based Chinese medicine for cancer therapy. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2008, **116**(2):207–210.
11. Ji DB, Ye J, Jiang YM, Qian BW: Anti-tumor effect of Liqi, a traditional Chinese medicine prescription, in tumor bearing mice. *BMC Complement Altern Med* 2009, **9**:20.
12. Balch PA: *Prescription for Nutritional Healing, A Practical A-to-Z Reference to Drug-Free Remedies Using Vitamins, Minerals, Herbs and Food Supplements*. 5th edition. New York, NY, USA: Avery Penguin Putnam Inc.; 2006.
13. Rittenhouse JR, Lui PD, Lau BH: Chinese medicinal herbs reverse macrophage suppression induced by urological tumors. *J Urol* 1991, **146**(2):486–490.
14. Ma XQ, Shi Q, Duan JA, Dong TT, Tsim KW: Chemical analysis of Radix Astragali (Huangqi) in China: a comparison with its adulterants and seasonal variations. *J Agric Food Chem* 2002, **50**(17):4861–4866.
15. Shao BM, Xu W, Dai H, Tu P, Li Z, Gao XM: A study on the immune receptors for polysaccharides from the roots of Astragalus membranaceus, a Chinese medicinal herb. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 2004, **320**(4):1103–1111.
16. Li J, Bao Y, Lam W, Li W, Lu F, Zhu X, Liu J, Wang H: Immunoregulatory and anti-tumor effects of polysaccharopeptide and Astragalus polysaccharides on tumor-bearing mice. *Immunopharmacol Immunotoxicol* 2008, **30**(4):771–782.
17. Liu X, Yang Y, Zhang X, Xu S, He S, Huang W, Roberts MS: Compound Astragalus and Salvia miltiorrhiza extract inhibits cell invasion by modulating transforming growth factor-beta/Smad in HepG2 cell. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2010, **25**(2):420–426.
18. Zhao LH, Ma ZX, Zhu J, Yu XH, Weng DP: Characterization of polysaccharide from Astragalus radix as the macrophage stimulator. *Cell Immunol* 2011, **271**(2):329–334.
19. World Health Organization (WHO): *Medicinal Plants in China*. Manila: WHO Regional Publications; 1989.
20. Zee-Cheng RK: Shi-quan-da-bu-tang (ten significant tonic decoction), SQT. A potent Chinese biological response modifier in cancer immunotherapy, potentiation and detoxification of anticancer drugs. *Methods Find Exp Clin Pharmacol* 1992, **14**(9):725–736.
21. Cui R, He J, Wang B, Zhang F, Chen G, Yin S, Shen H: Suppressive effect of Astragalus membranaceus Bunge on chemical hepatocarcinogenesis in rats. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol* 2003, **51**(1):75–80.
22. Wang J, Ito H, Shimura K: Enhancing effect of antitumor polysaccharide from Astragalus or Radix hedyсарum on C3 cleavage production of macrophages in mice. *Jpn J Pharmacol* 1989, **51**(3):432–434.
23. Guo L, Bai SP, Zhao L, Wang XH: Astragalus polysaccharide injection integrated with vinorelbine and cisplatin for patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer: effects on quality of life and survival. *Med Oncol*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12032-011-0068-9>.
24. Liu XN, Zhang CY, Jin XD, Li YZ, Zheng XZ, Li L: Inhibitory effect of schisandrin B on gastric cancer cells *in vitro*. *World J Gastroenterol* 2007, **13**(48):6506–6511.
25. Xu JH, Deng WL, Fan ZZ: Effects of changwelqing on nuclear translocation of Y-box binding protein-1 and expression of P-glycoprotein in human colon cancer cell line with drug-resistance induced by vincristine. *Zhongguo Zhong Xi Yi Jie He Za Zhi* 2010, **30**(7):743–747.
26. An HJ, Wang XY, Yu M, Sheng J, Li PT, Zhang B: Influence of preventing formula for UC on P-gp level in colon tissue of ulcerative colitis in rats. *Journal of TCM Univ. of Hunan* 2009, **29**(4):15–17.
27. Huang CH, Xie ZX, Qin Q: The mechanism of Chinese medicine compound jixinkang to reverse the multidrug resistance of K562/A02 cells. *Journal of TCM Univ. of Hunan* 2004, **24**(1):7–10.
28. Zhang G, Shi L, Selke M, Wang X: CdTe quantum dots with daunorubicin induce apoptosis of multidrug-resistant human hepatoma HepG2/ADM cells: *in vitro* and *in vivo* evaluation. *Nanoscale Res Lett* 2011, **6**(1):418.
29. Zhou RF, Liu PX, Tan M: Effect of Astragalus mongholicus injection on proliferation and apoptosis of hormone sensitive (MCF-7) breast cancer cell lines with physiological dose E2. *Zhong Yao Cai* 2009, **32**(5):744–747.
30. Li Q, Bao JM, Li XL, Zhang T, Shen XH: Inhibiting effect of Astragalus polysaccharides on the functions of CD4+CD25 highTreg cells in the tumor microenvironment of human hepatocellular carcinoma. *Chin Med J (Engl)* 2012, **125**(5):786–793.
31. Yang M, Qian XH, Zhao DH, Fu SZ: Effects of Astragalus polysaccharide on the erythroid lineage and microarray analysis in K562 cells. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2010, **127**(2):242–250.
32. Collett A, Tanianis-Hughes J, Warhurst G: Rapid induction of P-glycoprotein expression by high permeability compounds in colonic cells *in vitro*: a possible source of transporter mediated drug interactions? *Biochem Pharmacol* 2004, **68**(4):783–790.
33. Mi Y, Lou L: ZD6474 reverses multidrug resistance by directly inhibiting the function of P-glycoprotein. *Br J Cancer* 2007, **97**(7):934–940.
34. Cassileth BR, Rizvi N, Deng G, Yeung KS, Vickers A, Guillen S, Woo D, Coleton M, Kris MG: Safety and pharmacokinetic trial of docetaxel plus an Astragalus-based herbal formula for non-small cell lung cancer patients. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol* 2009, **65**(1):67–71.
35. Duan P, Wang ZM: Clinical study on effect of Astragalus in efficacy enhancing and toxicity reducing of chemotherapy in patients of malignant tumor. *Zhongguo Zhong Xi Yi Jie He Za Zhi* 2002, **22**(7):515–517.
36. Zou YH, Liu XM: Effect of astragalus injection combined with chemotherapy on quality of life in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer. *Zhongguo Zhong Xi Yi Jie He Za Zhi* 2003, **23**(10):733–735.
37. Zhang ZX, Qi F, Zhou DJ, Liang XY, Zhu LW, Wang PZ: Effect of 5-fluorouracil in combination with Astragalus membranaceus on amino acid metabolism in mice model of gastric carcinoma. *Zhonghua Wei Chang Wai Ke Za Zhi* 2006, **9**(5):445–447.
38. Cho WC, Leung KN: *In vitro* and *in vivo* anti-tumor effects of Astragalus membranaceus. *Cancer Lett* 2007, **252**(1):43–54.
39. Boyed MR: The NCI *in vitro* anticancer drug discovery screen. In *Anticancer drug development guide; preclinical screening, clinical trials and approval*. Edited by Teicher B. Totowa: Humana Press; 1997:30.
40. Dizdarevic S, Peters AM: Imaging of multidrug resistance in cancer. *Cancer Imaging* 2011, **11**:1–8.
41. Goda K, Bacso Z, Szabo G: Multidrug resistance through the spectacle of P-glycoprotein. *Curr Cancer Drug Targets* 2009, **9**(3):281–297.
42. Mayur YC, Peters GJ, Prasad W, Lemo C, Sathish NK: Design of new drug molecules to be used in reversing multidrug resistance in cancer cells. *Curr Cancer Drug Targets* 2009, **9**(3):298–306.
43. Li H, Yan Z, Ning W, Xiao-Juan G, Cai-Hong Z, Jin-Hua J, Fang M, Qing-Duan W: Using rhodamine 123 accumulation in CD8 cells as a surrogate indicator to study the P-glycoprotein modulating effect of cepharanthine hydrochloride *in vivo*. *J Biomed Biotechnol* 2011, **2011**:281651.
44. Abuznait AH, Patrick SG, Kaddoumi A: Exposure of LS-180 cells to drugs of diverse physicochemical and therapeutic properties up-regulates P-glycoprotein expression and activity. *J Pharm Pharm Sci* 2011, **14**(2):236–248.
45. Kawami M, Yumoto R, Nagai J, Junyaprasert VB, Soonthornchareonnon N, Patanasethanon D, Sripanidkulchai BO, Takano M: Effect of Thai plant extracts on P-glycoprotein function and viability in paclitaxel-resistant HepG2 cells. *Drug Metab Pharmacokin* 2010, **25**(2):155–162.
46. Yumoto R, Murakami T, Sanemasa M, Nasu R, Nagai J, Takano M: Pharmacokinetic interaction of cytochromeP450 3A-related compounds with rhodamine 123, a P-glycoprotein substrate, in rats pretreated with dexamethasone. *Drug Metab Dispos* 2001, **29**(2):145–151.
47. Naud J, Michaud J, Leblond FA, Lefrancois S, Bonnardeaux A, Pichette V: Effects of chronic renal failure on liver drug transporters. *Drug Metab Dispos* 2008, **36**(1):124–128.
48. Nie L, Wu G, Zhang W: Correlation of mRNA expression and protein abundance affected by multiple sequence features related to

translational efficiency in *Desulfovibrio vulgaris*: a quantitative analysis.
Genetics 2006, **174**(4):2229–2243.

49. Gong J, Jaiswal R, Mathys JM, Combes V, Grau GE, Bebbawy M:
Microparticles and their emerging role in cancer multidrug resistance.
Cancer Treat Rev 2012, **38**(3):226–234.

doi:10.1186/1472-6882-12-94

Cite this article as: Tian *et al.*: Effects of Astragalus polysaccharides on P-glycoprotein efflux pump function and protein expression in H22 hepatoma cells *in vitro*. *BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine* 2012 **12**:94.

**Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central
and take full advantage of:**

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

