

Inhibition of SIRT1 combined with gemcitabine therapy for pancreatic carcinoma

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Background: Pancreatic carcinoma possesses one of the highest lethality rates, highest drug-resistance, and highest incidence rates. The objective of this research was to enhance the efficacy and drug-resistance for pancreatic carcinoma by using inhibition of SIRT1 combined with gemcitabine therapy methods.

Methods: Three pancreatic carcinoma cells (PANC-1 cells, BxPC-3 cells, and SW1990 cells) received treatment with physiological saline, inhibition of SIRT1, gemcitabine, and combination therapy with inhibition of SIRT1 and gemcitabine in vitro; then BxPC-3 pancreatic cancer xenogeneic mice also received treatment with physiological saline, inhibition of SIRT1, gemcitabine, and combination therapy with inhibition of SIRT1 and gemcitabine in vivo.

Results: The cleaved poly ADP ribose polymerase (PARP)-1 effect of drug in pancreatic carcinoma cells was significantly different ($P < 0.05$) and the efficacy in descending order was the combination therapy with inhibition of SIRT1 and gemcitabine, inhibition of SIRT1, and gemcitabine. The BxPC-3 pancreatic cancer xenogeneic mice model received treatment with physiological saline, inhibition of SIRT1, gemcitabine, and combination therapy with inhibition of SIRT1 and gemcitabine in vivo and the results showed that the tumor volumes decreased and the survival rate within 45 days increased according to the order of the given drugs and the difference was significant ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Combination therapy with inhibition of SIRT1 and gemcitabine could improve efficacy and survival time in a BxPC-3 pancreatic cancer xenogeneic mice model, compared with single inhibition of SIRT1, or single gemcitabine therapy. The combination therapy method is a potential treatment method for pancreatic carcinoma.

Keywords: pancreatic carcinoma, combination therapy, inhibition of SIRT1-gemcitabine

Introduction

Pancreatic carcinoma is characterized with fast progression, poor prognosis, and increasing incidence. It is one of the most lethal cancers among malignant diseases with a 5-year survival rate of about 5%,¹ and its incidence rate has increased in the past 4 decades.² Early diagnosis of pancreatic carcinoma is still difficult, and the majority of patients are diagnosed in an advanced stage.²⁻⁴

Currently, gemcitabine is still the standard chemotherapeutic and first line drug for patients suffering from pancreatic cancer.⁵ However, clinical trials have confirmed that gemcitabine chemotherapy alone is not likely to achieve success because of the high intrinsic resistance of pancreatic carcinoma to currently available chemotherapy drugs.⁶⁻⁸ Therefore, new therapeutic methods and strategies are urgently needed.

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It has been recently confirmed that SIRT1 has the anti-apoptotic activity involved in tumorigenesis.^{9,10} In fact, higher expression of SIRT1 in a variety of cancer cell lines and tumors has been confirmed,^{11–14} and so we may use the inhibition of SIRT1 to promote cancer cell apoptosis and enhance therapy effects. In pancreatic carcinoma, a combination of chemotherapies seems to be the most promising strategy so far.^{15–17}

In this study, therefore, we treated xenogenic mice with BxPC-3 pancreatic cancer; ten were given combination therapy with inhibition of SIRT1 and gemcitabine, ten were given inhibition of SIRT1 chemotherapy, ten were given gemcitabine chemotherapy, and ten were given physiological saline. Effectiveness and safety were evaluated for comparison. We hypothesized that the inhibition of SIRT1 would induce cancer cell apoptosis, enhance therapy effects, and overcome intrinsic resistance to gemcitabine.

Materials and methods

Polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) was purchased from EMD Millipore (Billerica, MA, USA). Gemcitabine HCl was purchased from Luxuriant Bamboo Chemical Tech Co (Wuhan, People's Republic of China) and inhibition of SIRT1 (sirtinol) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St Louis, MO, USA). All reagents and solvents were of analytical grade or better. BxPC-3, SW1990, and PANC-1 cells were from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) (Manassas, VA, USA). Cells were maintained in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM) with 100 units/mL penicillin, 100 mg/mL streptomycin, and 10% fetal bovine serum at 37°C in a humidified 95% air and 5% CO₂ atmosphere. The cells were treated with physiological saline, gemcitabine, sirtinol, and a combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol.

Cell growth and death assays

Cells were plated at 5000 cells/cm² and, after 24 hours, fed with fresh medium and treated with different doses of gemcitabine, sirtinol, and the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol in complete medium. After 24, 48, and 72 hours of these treatments, total cells were collected by brief trypsinization, and washed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). Total cell number was determined by counting each sample in duplicate using a hemocytometer under an inverted phase contrast microscope (Olympus Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) using Trypan blue dye. Dead cells could not be excluded from the dye and showed blue staining of the cell. Each treatment at each time point was done in triplicate.

Western blot and protein extraction

The effect on the molecular level of apoptosis was observed using Western blot analysis.¹⁸ We cultured 1 × 10⁶ cells/mL of BxPC-3, PANC-1, and SW1990 cells for 12 hours at 37°C in three culture flasks of 25 cm² (Corning Inc, Corning, NY, USA) including 10 mL of culture media. After 24 hours, 5 mL of media including physiological saline, gemcitabine, sirtinol, or the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol in the concentration of 1 mmol/L were added to the three cell flasks and incubated for 24 hours and 72 hours at 37°C. The three cells with physiological saline were used as a control group for the test. After the time of incubation, extracts of cells were taken by cell scraping and were washed twice with ice-cold PBS (0.01 M, pH 7.4). All lysates of cells were fractionated in 50 mol/mL Tris hydrochloride (Tris-HCl) (pH 7.5), 1% NP40, 0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 150 mol/mL sodium chloride (NaCl), 0.5% sodium deoxycholate containing a phosphatase inhibitor, and protease (Sigma-Aldrich) cocktails for lysing the cell extracts. The concentration of protein was determined using a micro bicinchoninic acid (BCA) assay. Cell lysates with identical protein amounts were prepared and diluted in 5 × loading buffer (0.2% bromophenol blue, 10% glycerol, 4% 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.32 mol/L Tris-HCl, 2% SDS [pH 6.8]) before loading onto 10% SDS-polyacrylamide gel.

Protein immunoassay was determined using electrophoretic transfer of SDS-polyacrylamide-gel-electrophoresis (PAGE), separating proteins to the PVDF membrane (GE Healthcare UK Ltd, Little Chalfont, UK). The PVDF was incubated in blocking buffer (Tris buffer saline [TBS] containing 5% nonfat milk and 0.1% Tween 20) for 1 hour at 25°C. Then the PVDF membrane was incubated with the appropriate primary antibody from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA, USA) recognizing poly ADP ribose polymerase (PARP) (in 1:10,000 dilution), Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) antibody, (AP0063; Bioworld Technology, Inc., St Louis Park, MN, USA) (in 1:10,000 dilution), and b-actin (in 1:10,000 dilution) for 12 hours at 4°C or for 1 hour at 25°C with shaking. The PVDF membrane was washed three times with TBS (containing 0.1% Tween 20) for 10 minutes and then incubated with goat anti-mouse/rabbit immunoglobulin G (IgG)-horseradish peroxidase conjugated secondary antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) for 1 hour at 25°C. After repeating the wash processes three times, the target protein was incubated with Enhanced Chemiluminescence Plus (Amersham Biosciences, Little Chalfont, UK) and then exposed to film.

Tumor xenogeneic study

To obtain BxPC-3 tumor mice, BxPC-3 cells were cultured and proliferated, then detected by trypsinization, washed, and resuspended in serum-free DMEM. Six-week-old athymic nu/nu male mice were subcutaneously injected with 3×10^6 cells to initiate tumor growth. When the volume of tumors reached 180–200 mm³, the mice were randomly divided into four groups for the study, with ten mice in each group. At day 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, and 36, physiological saline, gemcitabine (dissolved in saline, 10 mg/kg equivalent to gemcitabine), sirtinol (dissolved in saline, 10 mg/kg equivalent to sirtinol), or the combination of gemcitabine (dissolved in saline, 10 mg/kg equivalent to gemcitabine) and sirtinol (dissolved in saline, 25 mg/kg equivalent to sirtinol) were given to mice via tail vein. The tumor volumes of mice were then detected using a caliper after 45 days. Tumor size was detected across its two perpendicular diameters, and its volume was calculated by the formula: volume = (long diameter \times short diameter²)/2 (mm³).¹⁹

At the end of the test, tumor tissues were excised (day 45), embedded in optimal cutting temperature (OCT) compound (Tissue-Tek®; Sakura Finetek USA, Inc, Torrance, CA, USA), and cryosectioned into a 7 μ m length using a Leica CM3050S cryostat (Leica Microsystems, Wetzlar, Germany) for immunohistological and histological analysis.

Statistical analysis

All statistical tests were two-sided and performed in SPSS version 16.0 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA) for Windows. Curative effectiveness was compared by chi-square test, survival analysis was made by Kaplan–Meier methods, and survival rate curves were compared by the Log–Rank test.

Results and discussion

Inhibition effect of proliferation in BxPC-3, SW1990, and PANC-1 cells

To study the antiproliferative effect of the combination therapy of gemcitabine and sirtinol in pancreatic cancer cells, BxPC-3, SW1990, and PANC-1 cells were treated with physiological saline, gemcitabine, sirtinol, or the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol for 2 days. The antiproliferative effect of the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol was better than the physiological saline, gemcitabine, or sirtinol, while gemcitabine alone and sirtinol alone also had some effect (Figure 1, $P < 0.05$). This effect was more conspicuous in BxPC-3 cells and PANC-1 cells than in SW1990 cells. This is possibly because gemcitabine alone easily induced drug resistance and sirtinol inhibited SIRT1 and induced cell apoptosis; when the cells were treated using both drugs, they may have had a synergistic effect.

Apoptosis study

Apoptosis of cells is a key mechanism connected with tumor chemotherapy, inducing tumor cell death. To determine whether gemcitabine alone, sirtinol alone, or the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol improves the induction of cell apoptosis, we detected the apoptosis induction in BxPC-3, PANC-1, and SW1990 pancreatic cancer cells treated with physiological saline, gemcitabine alone, sirtinol alone, or the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol with the concentration of 1 mmol/L for 1 day. After 24 hours of incubation, the apoptosis effect of the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol was better than the physiological saline, gemcitabine alone, or sirtinol alone, although gemcitabine alone and sirtinol alone also had some effect (Figure 2, $P < 0.05$).

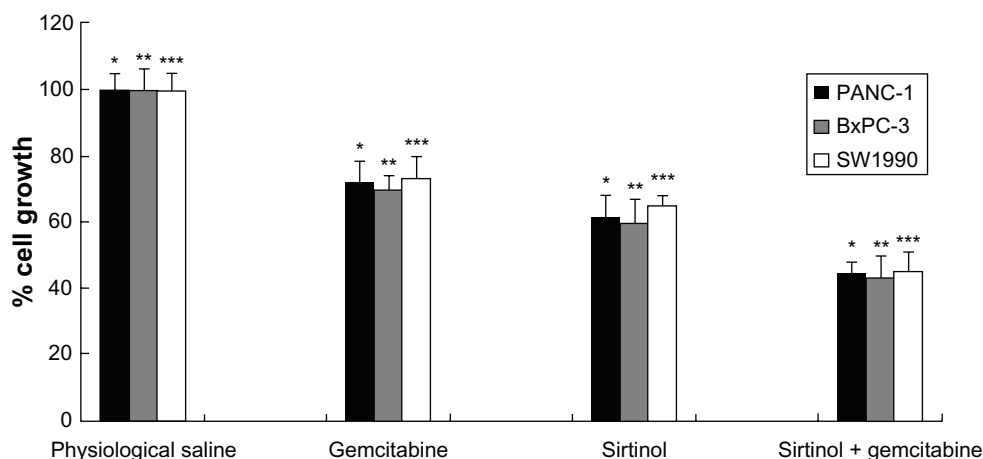


Figure 1 In vitro antiproliferative effect of the combination treatment of gemcitabine and sirtinol in PANC-1, BxPC-3, and SW1990 cells.

Notes: * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, and *** $P < 0.001$ against physiological saline, gemcitabine, and sirtinol control.

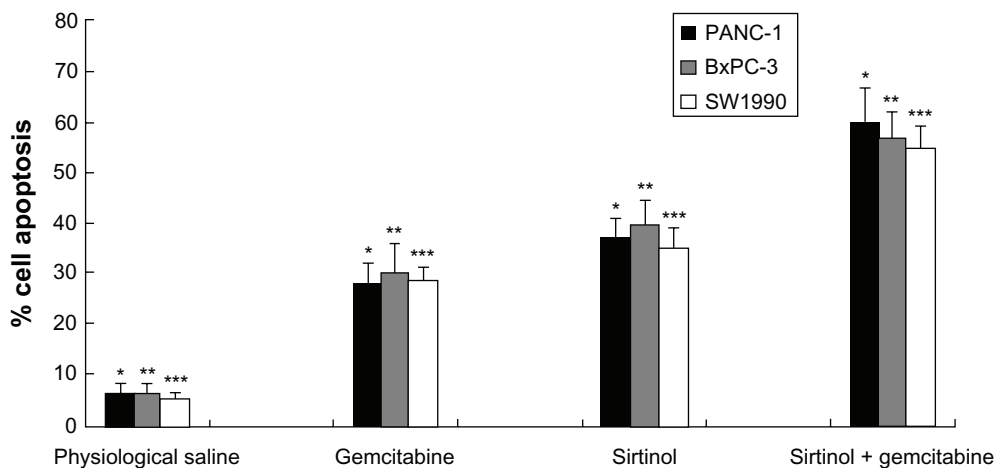


Figure 2 In vitro apoptosis effect of combination treatments of gemcitabine and sirtinol in PANC-1, BxPC-3, and SW1990 cells.

Notes: * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.05$, and *** $P < 0.05$ against physiological saline, gemcitabine, and sirtinol control.

This is possibly because gemcitabine alone easily induced drug resistance and sirtinol inhibited SIRT1 and induced cell apoptosis.

Western blot analysis

To confirm the result, the effect of the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol in comparison to physiological saline, gemcitabine, or sirtinol was studied on the molecular level using Western blotting of cleaved PARP-1 antibody and PARP. PARP is a zinc-dependent DNA binding protein that recognizes DNA strand breaks and is presumed to play a role in DNA repair.²⁰ As a marker for apoptosis, PARP is cleaved in vitro by many caspases, and in vivo by caspase-3.²¹ Existing as a 116 kDa nuclear protein, PARP is cleaved between the amino acids Asp214 and Gly215 to yield two fragments of 29 kDa (C-terminal catalytic domain) and 85 kDa (N-terminal DNA-binding domain).^{22,23}

The principle was that, as control cells receiving DNA damage, a little cleaved PARP-1 would be detected because of the cell cycle arrest and thus, the cells had enough time to repair the double-strand breaks. Therefore, we detected the proteolytic cleavage of PARP, which synthesized PARP from β -nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide in response to DNA strand breaks, an early biochemical event during apoptosis. We performed a Western blot of PARP cleavage in BxPC-3, PANC-1, and SW1990 cells following the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol in comparison to physiological saline, gemcitabine, or sirtinol treatment with cleaved PARP antibodies that detect cleaved PARP (84 kDa and 29 kDa) and intact PARP (116 kDa). As shown in Figures 3–5, the three BxPC-3, SW1990, and PANC-1 cells treated with

1 mmol/L of the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol for 1 day indicated PARP cleavage to a greater extent than treatment with sirtinol, gemcitabine, or physiological saline; this confirmed that apoptosis induced by the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol is activated more efficiently than by sirtinol, gemcitabine, or physiological saline. Hence, we think that the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol not only enhances therapy efficacy, but also actually enhances the synergistic biological action of sirtinol and gemcitabine.

In vivo antitumor effect in xenogeneic mice

In vivo antitumor activity of the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol was measured with a xenogeneic nude mouse model with human BxPC-3 pancreatic cancer cells. One week after the pancreatic cancer cells were subcutaneously injected in the flank of BALB/c-nu nude mice (day 7), the mice were randomly divided into four treatment groups ($n = 10$). Various drugs were administered intravenously twice a week for a total of eight times: control (physiological saline), a combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol (10 mg/kg), gemcitabine (10 mg/kg), sirtinol (10 mg/kg). Tumor volume was detected on day 45. Mouse weight loss was not significant in any of the test groups, showing that all of the treatments were well-tolerated. Tumor growth was inhibited rapidly when the mice were treated with the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol (10 mg/kg), gemcitabine (10 mg/kg), sirtinol, and physiological saline, (10 mg/kg). There were significant differences between these four groups (Figure 6, $P < 0.05$). After 45 days, the tumor growth inhibition by the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol treatment was 3.0-fold higher than that by the physiological saline,

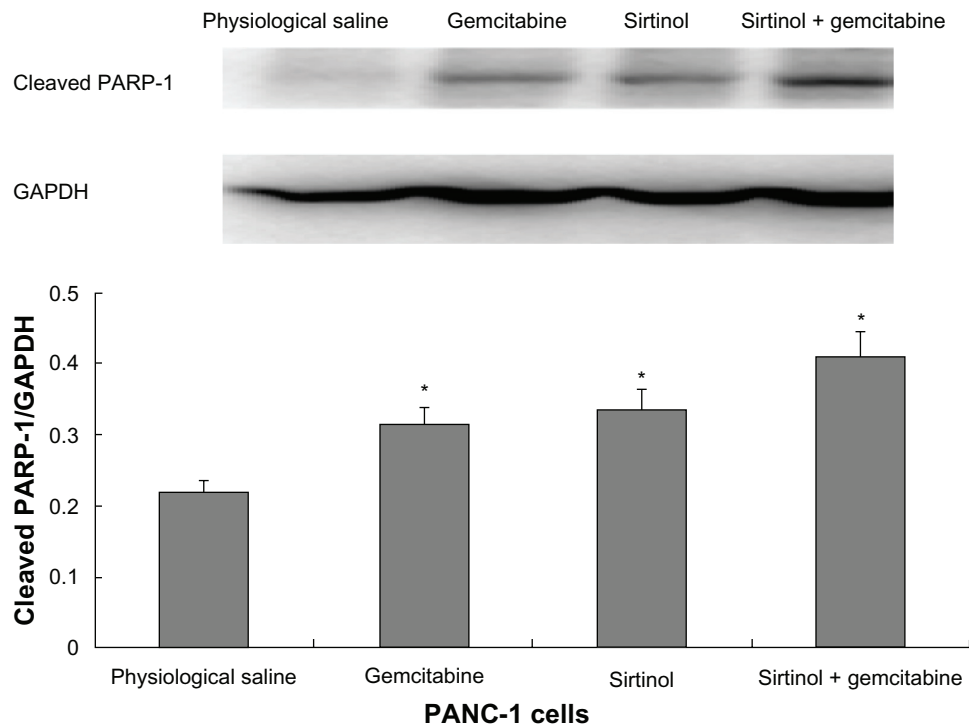


Figure 3 In vitro cleaved PARP-1 effect of drug in PANC-1 cells.

Note: * $P < 0.05$ against physiological saline control.

Abbreviations: GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; PARP, poly ADP ribose polymerase.

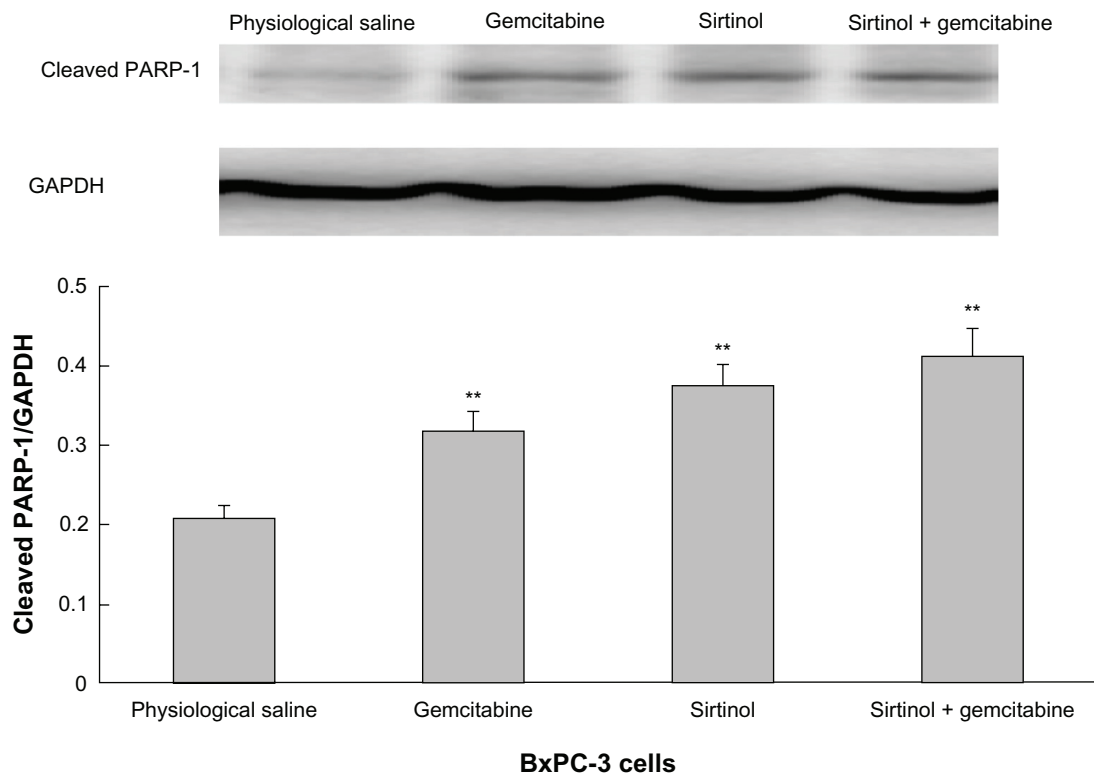


Figure 4 In vitro cleaved PARP-1 effect of drug in BxPC-3 cells.

Note: ** $P < 0.05$ against physiological saline control.

Abbreviations: GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; PARP, poly ADP ribose polymerase.

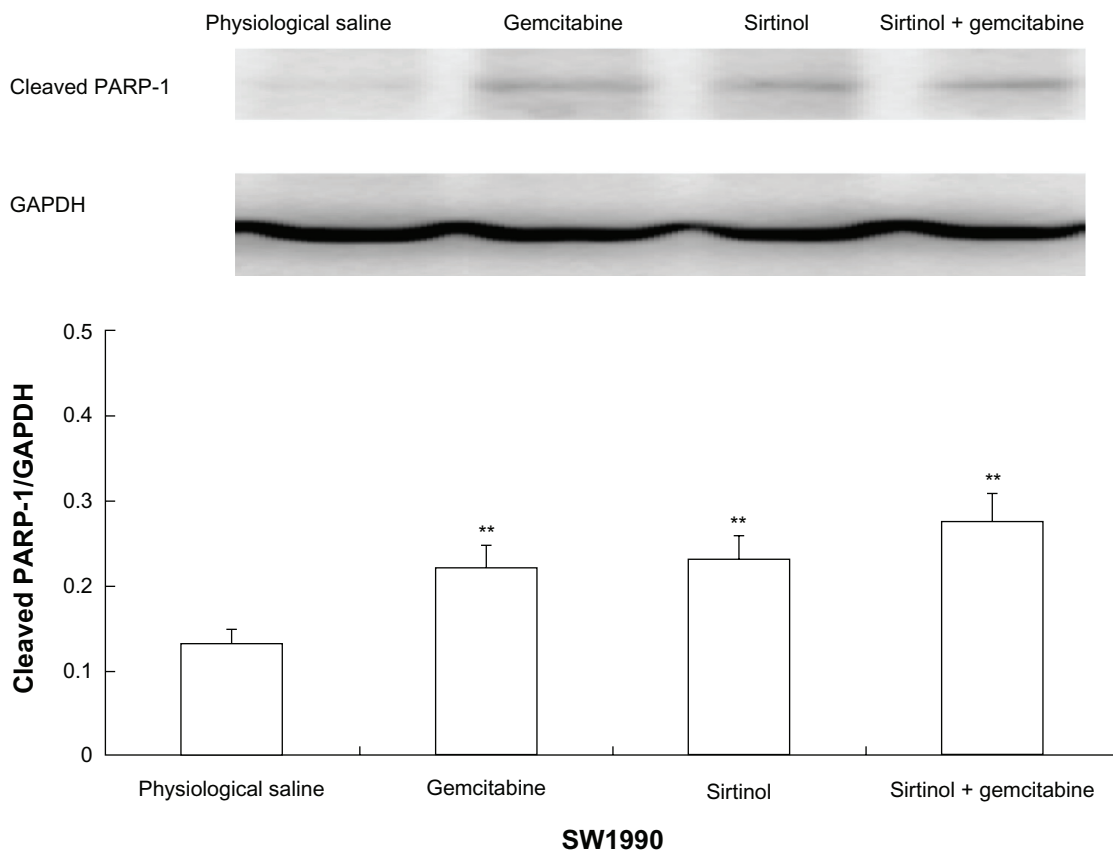


Figure 5 In vitro cleaved PARP-1 effect of drug in SW1990 cells.

Note: ** $P < 0.05$ against physiological saline control.

Abbreviations: GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; PARP, poly ADP ribose polymerase.

2.5-fold higher than that by the gemcitabine, and 1.8-fold higher than that by the sirtinol (Figure 6A–D, $P < 0.05$). The survival ratio after 45 days of the group treated with the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol was better than other three groups (Figure 7). This showed that the combination therapy of gemcitabine and sirtinol was effective in treating the pancreatic cancer.

Tumor tissues immunohistological and histological analysis

To investigate the effect of the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol on the pancreatic cancer in xenogeneic nude mice, immunohistochemical staining was done with a hematoxylin and eosin (HE) assay. Figure 8 shows images of the tumor tissues taken from the xenogeneic mice 45 days after intravenous injection of physiological saline, gemcitabine, sirtinol, or the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol. HE staining (Figure 8A–D) showed the cells in the tumor tissue site with physiological saline, gemcitabine, sirtinol, or the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol treatment. The cells

in the tumor tissue site with the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol treatment were the nearest to normal pancreatic tissue of four treatment groups. This suggests that the combination of gemcitabine and sirtinol treatment was a promising therapy method for pancreatic cancer.

Tumors are an important cause of adult deaths worldwide.²³ Unfortunately, the therapies for pancreatic cancer, including chemotherapy, radiation, and surgery, have very high risks.^{24–26} In recent years, combination treatments of different drugs have been developed in the field. However, combination treatments of gemcitabine and sirtinol have not been previously reported. Because sirtinol inhibits SIRT1 and could induce apoptosis in cancer cells and gemcitabine was a first-line therapy of pancreatic cancer (but drug resistance by cancer cells is common), we utilized the combination treatment of gemcitabine and sirtinol to try to overcome these barriers. The significant findings in the present study were that the combination treatment of gemcitabine and sirtinol inhibits growth of pancreatic cancer in vitro in cell cultures as well as in vivo in xenogeneic athymic nude mice.²⁷

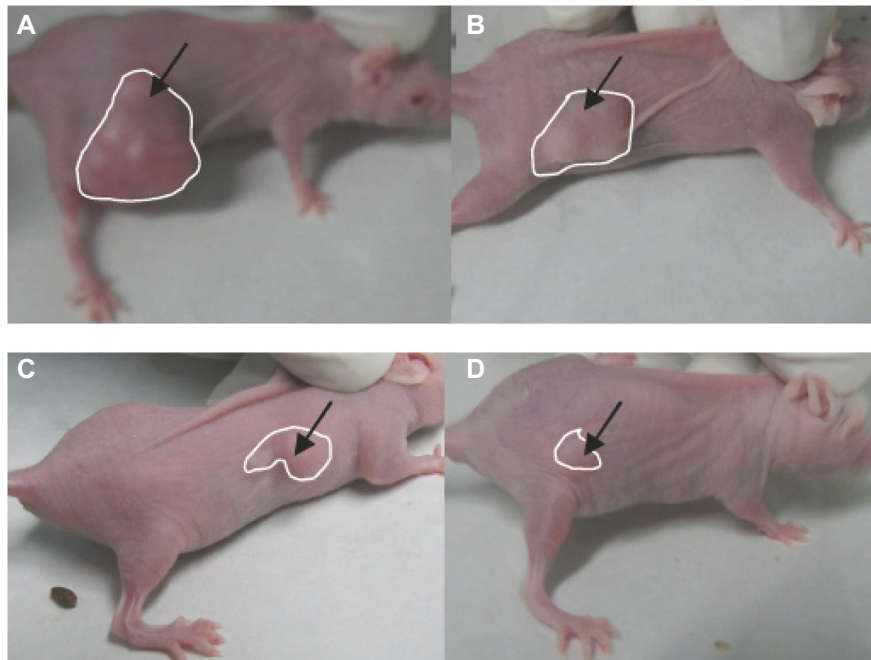
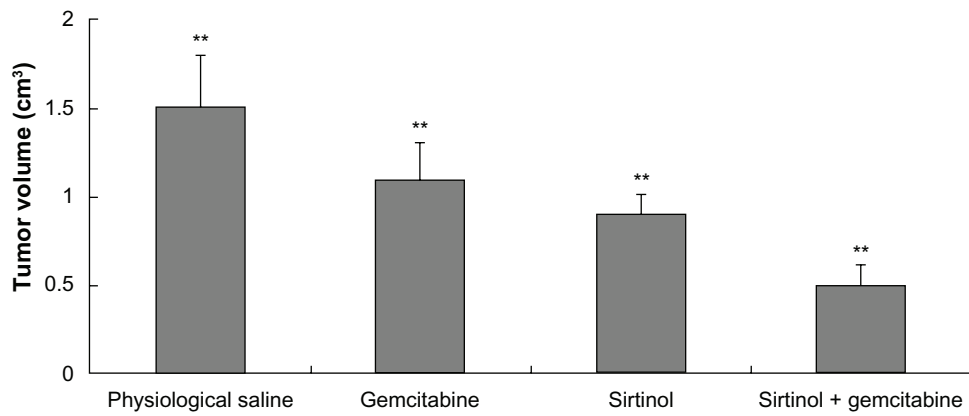


Figure 6 Tumor volume effect of different drug therapy.

Notes: (A) Physiological saline. (B) Gemcitabine. (C) Sirtinol (inhibition of SIRT1). (D) Gemcitabine and sirtinol (inhibition of SIRT1). ** $P < 0.05$; calculated by one-way analysis of variance test. Error bars represent the standard deviation for ten mice per group.

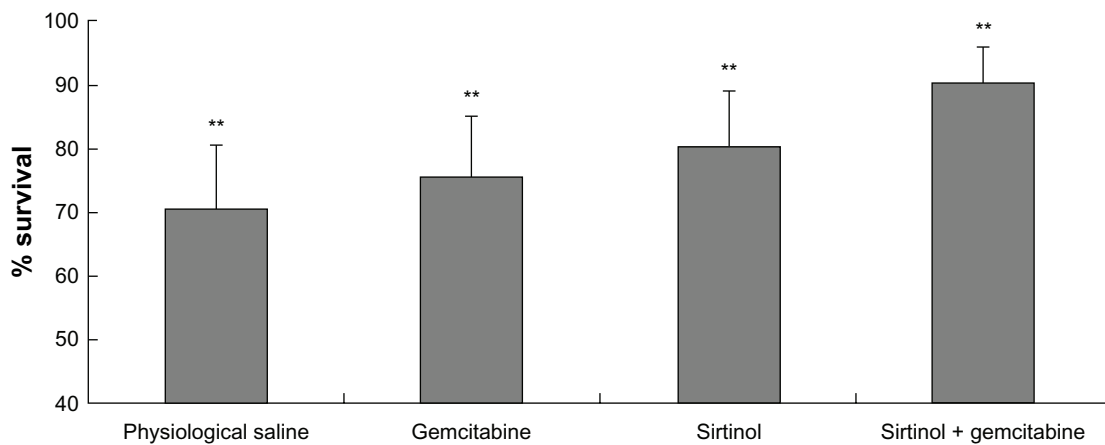


Figure 7 Improved therapeutic efficacy of sirtinol combined with gemcitabine in BxPC-3 pancreatic cancer xenograft mice for 45 days.

Note: ** $P < 0.05$.

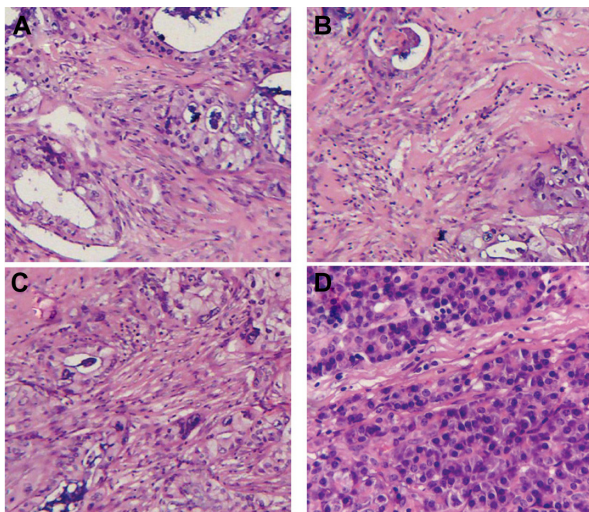


Figure 8 Hematoxylin and eosin assays of tumor tissues of the xenograft mice after various treatments.

Notes: (A) Physiological saline. (B) Gemcitabine. (C) Sirtinol (inhibition of SIRT1). (D) Gemcitabine and sirtinol (inhibition of SIRT1).

Conclusion

We proposed and designed a combination treatment of gemcitabine and sirtinol for pancreatic cancer. The combination treatment method produced a synergistic effect that enhanced the treatment effects of both gemcitabine and sirtinol. The *in vivo* and *in vitro* results showed that the method has promise for pancreatic cancer therapy in the future.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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