

Synergy of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃ and carboplatin in growth suppression of SKOV-3 cells

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Abstract. 1 α ,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D₃ [1,25(OH)₂D₃] has been demonstrated to inhibit the growth of cancer cells. However, carboplatin is the most widely used chemotherapeutic agent to treat cancer. We hypothesized that vitamin D may enhance the antiproliferative effects of carboplatin, and tested this hypothesis in ovarian cancer SKOV-3 cells treated with carboplatin and 1,25(OH)₂D₃. Cell viability was determined by Cell Counting Kit-8, while cell cycle distribution, apoptosis, reactive oxygen species (ROS) and mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP) were analyzed by flow cytometry. In these experiments, 1,25(OH)₂D₃ and carboplatin each provided dose-dependent suppression of SKOV-3 growth, and synergy was demonstrated between 10 nM 1,25(OH)₂D₃ and carboplatin. The proportion of cells in G₀/G₁ phase was markedly reduced by the drug combination, while the proportion of cells in G₂/M phase was increased. Apoptosis did not increase in ovarian cancer cells treated with 10 nM 1,25(OH)₂D₃ alone; however, 1,25(OH)₂D₃ evidently enhanced carboplatin-induced apoptosis. Similarly, ROS production was evidently higher and MMP was lower in cells treated with the two drugs than in those treated with each drug alone. The results suggested that 1,25(OH)₂D₃ suppresses SKOV-3 growth and enhances the antiproliferative effect of carboplatin. The drugs function synergistically by inducing cell cycle arrest, increasing apoptosis and ROS production, and reducing MMP.

Introduction

Ovarian cancer is a serious global threat to female health and is a leading cause of cancer-related mortality in females,

often due to late-stage recognition and aggressive tumor relapse (1). High patient morbidity is attributable in part to the recurrent growth of residual ovarian tumor cells that become resistant to standard chemotherapeutic treatments, and then aggressively proliferate and spread or metastasize to multiple sites. In total, 70% of females diagnosed with ovarian cancer present with advanced malignant disease and usually undergo surgery followed by a combination of paclitaxel and platinum-based chemotherapy (2,3). However, recurrences occur in the majority of patients, and only ~30% of patients with distant metastases survive five years following diagnosis (4,5). Failure of chemotherapy in recurrent ovarian cancer is usually due to the development of resistance to one or the two main classes of chemotherapy agents used to treat ovarian cancer (6-8). Novel therapeutic approaches are therefore necessary for the management of advanced and recurrent ovarian cancer.

Platinating agents, such as carboplatin, are potent chemotherapeutic agents widely used for the adjuvant treatment of primary ovarian cancer and metastatic disease. The drug induces the formation of DNA adducts, G₂ phase cell cycle arrest and the subsequent triggering of apoptosis. However, the efficacy of carboplatin is limited by drug resistance and side-effects, including nephrotoxicity, myelosuppression and neurotoxicity (9,10). The mechanisms underlying the development of resistance to platinating agents, particularly carboplatin, include the repair of DNA lesions, translesion DNA synthesis, altered drug transport, increased antioxidant production and reduction of apoptosis (11-13). Altered gene expression affecting cellular transport, DNA repair, apoptosis and cell-cell adhesion are the mechanisms of platinum resistance that have been observed in patient samples (14,15). Therapeutic success may therefore be improved if tumor cells can be sensitized to carboplatin treatment with a combination therapy.

1 α ,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D₃ [1,25(OH)₂D₃] is the most active metabolite of vitamin D₃. It is a scarce natural product that is synthesized predominantly in the skin from 7-dehydrocholesterol by exposure to ultraviolet sunlight. Although its classical role as the major regulator of calcium homeostasis and bone formation/resorption has been recognized for some time (16), more recent findings suggest that 1,25(OH)₂D₃ is an important modulator of cellular proliferation and differentiation in a variety of benign and malignant cells. 1,25(OH)₂D₃ also exhibits anti-invasion, antiangiogenesis

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and antimetastatic activity *in vivo* (17-21) and acts as a chemopreventive agent in animal models of lung, colorectal and breast cancer (22-24).

The aim of this study was to determine whether 1,25(OH)₂D₃ enhances the cytostatic effects of carboplatin in SKOV-3 cells and to characterize the mechanism of its effect.

Materials and methods

Cell culture and agents. The human ovarian serous papillary cystadenocarcinoma SKOV-3 cell line was purchased from the Type Culture Collection of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (TCCAS; Shanghai, China) and was verified as mycoplasma free. Authenticity of the cell line was confirmed by the TCCAS. The SKOV-3 cells were maintained in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 100 U/ml penicillin and 5 mg/ml streptomycin. These agents and trypsin-EDTA solution were purchased from Invitrogen Life Technologies (Carlsbad, CA, USA). 1,25(OH)₂D₃ and carboplatin were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA) and Qilu Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (Jinan, China), respectively. 1,25(OH)₂D₃ was dissolved in ethanol and stored in a concentrated solution (10⁻⁵ mol/l) at -80°C. The 1,25(OH)₂D₃ was freshly diluted in RPMI 1640 prior to each experiment. The ethanol concentrations in each experiment were ≤0.1%. The carboplatin solution was prepared with sterile distilled water and fresh stocks were prepared on the day of each experiment, and dilutions were prepared with RPMI 1640.

Cell viability assay. The viability of SKOV-3 cells was determined by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8; Dojindo Laboratories, Kumamoto, Japan). Briefly, cells at the exponential phase were collected, transferred to 96-well plates (2,000 cells/well) and cultured overnight. The plating medium was removed and replaced with a medium containing the appropriate concentration of vehicle (0.1% ethanol), 1,25(OH)₂D₃ (0.1, 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 200 and 500 nM) or carboplatin (0.2, 2, 20, 40, 80 and 160 mg/l). The combined effects were evaluated by incubation with 1,25(OH)₂D₃ and carboplatin. Cells were allowed to grow for an additional 72 h, then 10 μl of CCK-8 solution was added and the cells were incubated for 1 h. Absorbance (Abs) was measured at 450 nm in a microplate reader (BioTec Instruments, Inc., Winooski, VT, USA) and growth inhibition was calculated as the percentage difference of the treated cells versus the vehicle controls, according to the following formula: Inhibition rate (%) = [(Abs of vehicle control cells - Abs of treated cells)/Abs of vehicle control cells] x 100. Each experiment was performed in triplicate.

Data were analyzed using KaleidaGraph (Synergy Software, Reading, PA, USA) to determine the drug IC₅₀ value. The combined index (CI) was used to evaluate the drug combination assays according to the following formula (25): $CI = D_A/IC_{50,A} + D_B/IC_{50,B}$, where D_A is the IC₅₀ of drug A when A was combined with B, D_B is the IC₅₀ of drug B when A was combined with B, IC_{50,A} is the IC₅₀ of drug A, and IC_{50,B} is the IC₅₀ of drug B. Each CI was calculated from the mean affected fraction at each drug ratio concentration in triplicate. CI>1, CI=1, and CI<1 indicated antagonism, additive effect or synergy, respectively (26).

Cell cycle analysis. SKOV-3 cells were grown to 50% confluence in 35-mm dishes and treated with the vehicle control, 10 nM 1,25(OH)₂D₃, 40 mg/l carboplatin, or a combination of the two drugs for 72 h. The cells were harvested by pooling the floating cells with the trypsinized monolayers and were pelleted by centrifugation at 179 x g for 5 min. Following fixation with cold 75% ethanol, the cells were resuspended in a solution of phosphate-buffered saline (PBS; pH 7.4) containing 25 mg/ml propidium iodide (PI; Sigma-Aldrich), 0.1 mM EDTA (Invitrogen Life Technologies) and 0.01 mg/ml DNase-free RNase (Invitrogen Molecular Probes, Inc., Eugene, OR, USA). The samples were incubated for 15 min at room temperature prior to cell cycle analysis using a FC500 flow cytometer (Beckman Coulter, Fullerton, CA, USA). Statistics were performed on 20,000 events per sample using MultiCycle DNA Content and DNA cell cycle analysis software (MultiCycle AV for Windows; Phoenix Flow System, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA).

Apoptosis assay. The number of apoptotic cells was determined using the Alexa Fluor 488 Annexin V/Dead Cell apoptosis kit (Invitrogen Life Technologies). Following treatment, the cells were harvested and washed with PBS, then suspended in PBS with PI and Annexin V. The cell suspensions were incubated in the dark for 15 min at 37°C and then analyzed on a FC500 flow cytometer.

Confocal laser-scanning microscopy was performed using an SP-2 confocal laser-scanning microscope (Leica, Wetzlar, Germany) equipped with an oil immersion objective (63X). Nuclear images were obtained at an excitation wavelength of 405 nm of 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI).

Measurement of mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP). MMP was measured using JC-1 dye (Invitrogen Life Technologies), a cationic dye that aggregates in the mitochondria of healthy cells; at high concentrations, JC-1 monomers (green fluorescence) form aggregates (red fluorescence). The ratio of the green/red fluorescence is independent of mitochondrial shape, density or size, and depends only on the membrane potential. MMP analysis was performed as previously described (27). Briefly, SKOV-3 cells were treated for 72 h, then harvested and stained with 10 μM JC-1 at 4°C for 1 h prior to flow cytometry analysis. JC-1 was excited with the 488-nm argon laser (Beckman Coulter) and JC-1 green and red fluorescence was recorded using 530 nm ± 15 nm and a 590 nm ± 15 nm band pass filter channels. A minimum of 20,000 cells within the gated region were analyzed. The cell sorting gates used were FL-2 versus FL-1 blotting (28). The ratio of the fluorescence intensity at 590 nm to that at 530 nm (FL-2:FL-1 ratios) was considered the relative MMP value. Data are presented as the mean of three experiments.

Measurement of intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS). Intracellular ROS was measured by a cell-permeating probe, 5-[and-6]-chloromethyl-2',7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate, acetyl ester (CM-H₂DCFDA, Invitrogen Molecular Probes), as previously described (29). CM-H₂DCFDA is a non-polar compound that is hydrolyzed upon cell entry, forming a non-fluorescent derivative that can be converted into a fluorescent product in the presence of a true oxidant.

Mean fluorescence intensity was used as measure of ROS level as determined by flow cytometer. Cells were treated for 72 h, washed and loaded with $10 \mu\text{M}$ CM- H_2DCFDA for 1 h. Green fluorescence intensity was used as a measure of relative intracellular ROS by flow cytometry at 530 nm. A total of 20,000 cells within the gated region were analyzed. Data are presented as the mean of three experiments

Statistical analysis. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS, version 13.0 for Windows (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. One-way analysis of variance was used to evaluate differences between the groups. $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Dose-response of SKOV-3 cells to $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ and carboplatin. Initial experiments were performed to determine the range of drug concentrations that would elicit growth inhibition in ovarian cancer cells. SKOV-3 cells were incubated with graded $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ (0.1, 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 200 and 500 nM) and carboplatin (0.2, 2, 20, 40, 80, and 160 mg/l). In the cell viability assay, $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ inhibited growth in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 1A). Carboplatin also suppressed the viability of SKOV-3 cells in a similar manner (Fig. 1B). The differences between the vehicle control and test groups were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Based on 10-90% inhibition rates of cell growth in the KaleidaGraph program, the IC_{50} values of $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ and carboplatin were 420.45 nM ($R^2 = 0.9904$) and 54.6 mg/l ($R^2 = 0.9923$), respectively.

Combined administration of $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ and carboplatin. To determine whether the drugs work synergistically, SKOV-3 cells were treated with carboplatin in the presence of $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$. The growth inhibition was significantly greater with the combined treatment (Fig. 1C) and greater synergy was achieved at 40 mg/l carboplatin in combination with 10 nM $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ ($\text{CI} = 0.57$). The IC_{50} of carboplatin evidently decreased with increasing $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ concentrations (Table I).

Cell cycle analysis. To determine whether $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ enhancement of the antiproliferative activity of carboplatin was due to alterations in the cell cycle, the cell cycle distribution of SKOV-3 cells treated with the vehicle control, 10 nM $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$, 40 mg/l of carboplatin and the drugs in combination were compared. Compared with the vehicle control, $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ significantly increased the percentage of cells in G_0/G_1 phase, accompanied by a reduction of cells in G_2/M phase. The reverse effect occurred with carboplatin; a decrease in cells in G_0/G_1 phase and an increase in cells in G_2/M phase was observed. However, the percentage of cells in S phase changed very little. Following treatment with 10 nM $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ and 40 mg/l carboplatin, the distribution of G_0/G_1 -phase cells in SKOV-3 cells was further reduced, while cells in G_2/M phase evidently increased (Fig. 2A and B). Therefore, it was concluded that the combined treatment had a similar effect as carboplatin treatment alone, but this observation regarding cell cycle arrest requires more consideration.

Table I. Effect of $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ and carboplatin combination on the growth of SKOV-3 cells.

$1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$, nM	IC_{50}^a of carboplatin, mg/l	CI^b
0	54.6	NA ^c
1	35.0	0.78
10	26.7	0.57
100	24.4	0.76

^a IC_{50} (half the inhibitory concentration) of $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ was 420.45 nM. ^b $\text{CI} > 1$, antagonism; $\text{CI} = 1$, additive effect; and $\text{CI} < 1$, synergy. ^cIt was not possible to calculate the CI with a concentration of 0 nM $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$. CI, combined index; $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D_3 .

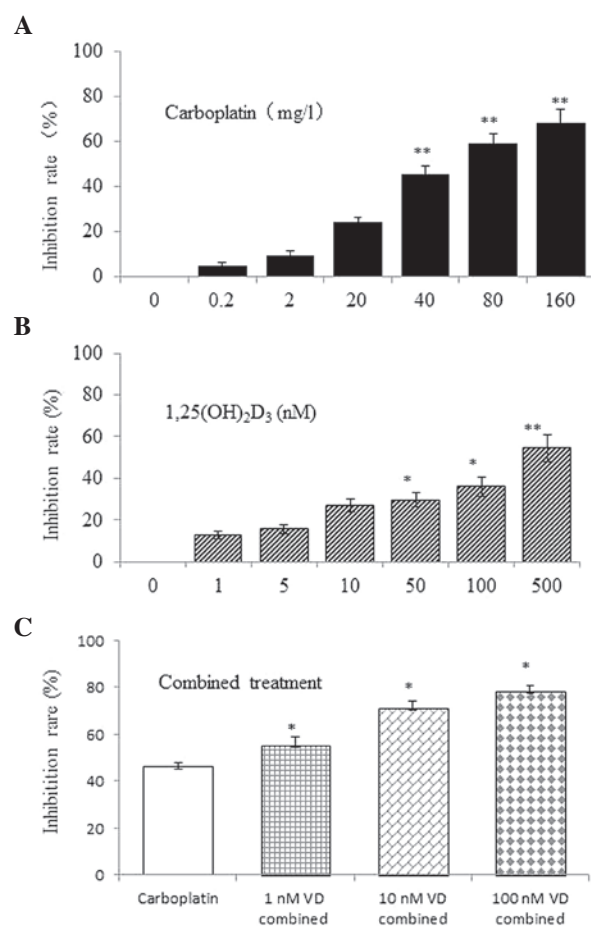


Figure 1. $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ and/or carboplatin inhibition of SKOV-3 cell growth. Growth inhibition increased with increasing doses of (A) carboplatin and (B) $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ over 72 h. * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$, vs. the vehicle control. (C) Growth inhibition also increased with combined $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ and carboplatin treatment. * $P < 0.05$, vs. single-drug treatment. $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D_3 .

Apoptosis in combination treatment of $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ and carboplatin. Apoptosis was assessed to identify the mechanism of growth inhibition by the combined treatment of $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ and carboplatin in ovarian cancer cells. Apoptosis was increased in SKOV-3 cells treated with 40 mg/l carboplatin, but the increase was not significant in

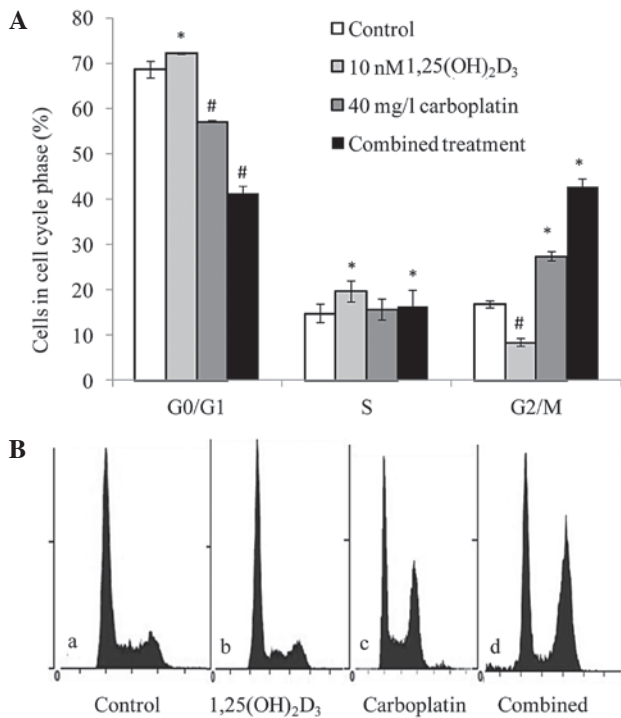


Figure 2. Combined effect of 1,25(OH)₂D₃ and carboplatin on cell cycle distribution. (A) G₂/M cell cycle arrest in SKOV-3 cells treated with 1,25(OH)₂D₃ and carboplatin versus the untreated cells. **P*<0.05, vs. the vehicle controls. (B) Flow cytometric analysis: a, control group; b, 10-nM 1,25(OH)₂D₃ group; c, 40-mg/l carboplatin group; and d, combined treatment group. Similar results were obtained in all three experiments. 1,25(OH)₂D₃, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃.

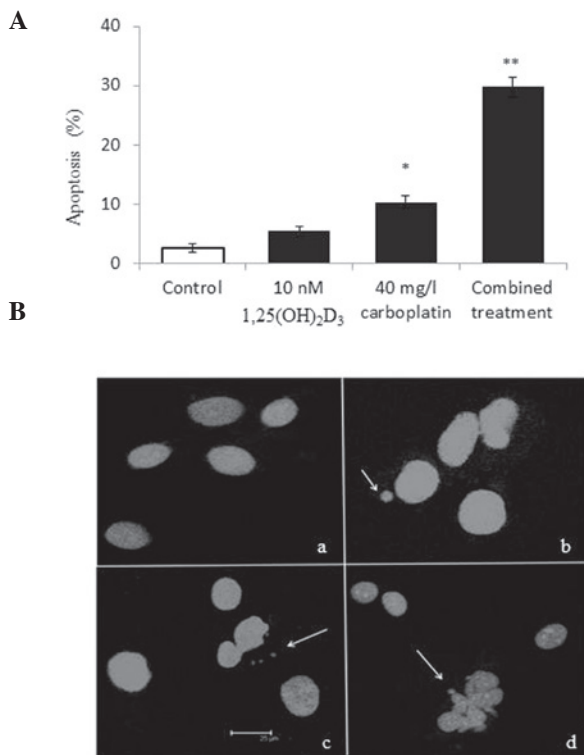


Figure 3. Combined effect of 1,25(OH)₂D₃ and carboplatin on apoptosis in SKOV-3 cells. (A) Apoptosis increased following the combined treatment of 1,25(OH)₂D₃ and carboplatin versus the untreated cells. **P*<0.05 and ***P*<0.01, vs. the vehicle controls. (B) Nuclei of SKOV-3 cells (stain, 4'-6-diamidino-2-phenylindole): a, control group; b, 10-nM 1,25(OH)₂D₃ group; c, 40-mg/l carboplatin group; and d, combined treatment group. Arrows indicate the fragmented DNA from the nuclei. 1,25(OH)₂D₃, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃.

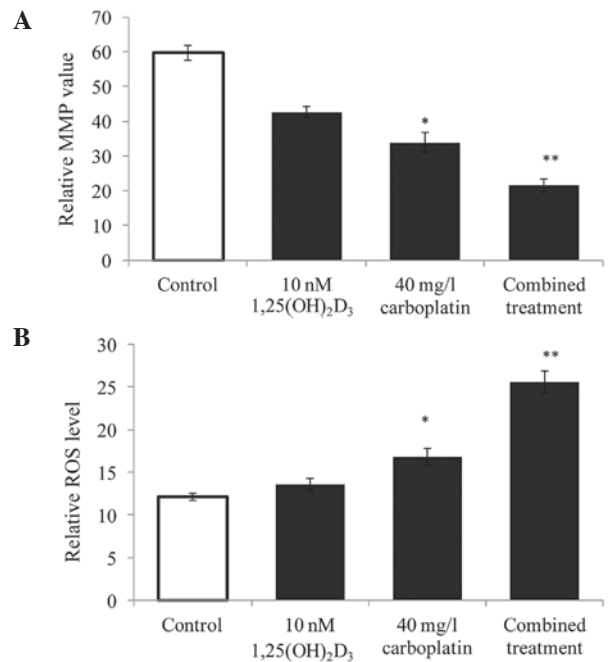


Figure 4. Combined effect of 1,25(OH)₂D₃ and carboplatin on ROS production and MMP loss in SKOV-3 cells. (A) MMP was reduced in SKOV-3 cells following combination treatment versus the controls. (B) ROS production increased in SKOV-3 cells following the combined treatment versus the untreated controls. **P*<0.05 and ***P*<0.01, vs. the vehicle controls. 1,25(OH)₂D₃, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃; ROS, reactive oxygen species; MMP, mitochondrial membrane potential.

cells treated with 10 nM 1,25(OH)₂D₃ (a dose of 100 nM did increase apoptosis, data not shown) compared with the control group. However, apoptosis was evidently increased by combined treatment (Fig. 3A). Furthermore, confocal laser-scanning microscopy with DAPI staining demonstrated that cells treated with the two drugs exhibited apoptotic nuclei with DNA fragmentation, chromatin condensation and formation of apoptotic bodies (Fig. 3B), and that cells treated with single drugs contained fewer apoptotic nuclei than cells treated with both drugs.

MMP change following combination treatment. Depolarization of MMP is a characteristic feature of apoptosis; hence, treated cells were examined for a drop in MMP. MMP was not found to significantly reduce with 10 nM of 1,25(OH)₂D₃ in SKOV-3 cells, but MMP dropped in cells treated with 40 mg/l carboplatin. The maximal effect was obtained with combined 1,25(OH)₂D₃ and carboplatin treatment (Fig. 4A). Each drug alone inhibited growth, increased apoptosis and reduced MMP. Thus, 1,25(OH)₂D₃ further reduces the MMP of ovarian cells induced by carboplatin; however, 10 nM of 1,25(OH)₂D₃ alone did not reduce MMP.

ROS production following combined treatment. Oxidative stress appears to be critical for tumor therapy, as ROS overproduction corresponds to an increase in apoptosis. In order to assess whether the growth suppression of 1,25(OH)₂D₃ and carboplatin is due to ROS production, ROS were measured as detected by CM-H₂DCFDA and expressed as the mean fluorescence by flow cytometry in comparison with the vehicle

controls. The ROS levels in cells treated with 40 mg/l carboplatin were evidently increased, while those of cells treated with 10 nM $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ were not found to significantly increase in comparison with the vehicle control. Although carboplatin treatment alone increases ROS production, the combined treatment produced a clear increase in ROS levels compared with the vehicle control (Fig. 4B). Thus, the growth inhibition of ovarian cancer cells can be induced by the increase of ROS triggered by the combined treatment.

Discussion

The primary actions of $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ are mediated through the nuclear vitamin D receptor (VDR), a member of the steroid/thyroid hormone superfamily of ligand-activated transcription factors. VDR has been found in rat ovaries by immunohistochemistry (30), as well as hen ovaries by ligand binding assays (31), indicating that the ovary is a target organ for vitamin D. Studies have also shown that VDR is expressed in gynecologic neoplasms, such as ovarian cancer (32,33), which suggests that $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ may be effective against ovarian cancer. The correlation between vitamin D and the risk of ovarian cancer has also received unprecedented attention. Several ecological studies have reported that ovarian cancer mortality inversely correlates with sun exposure, which initiates vitamin D production in the skin (34,35). Other studies of dietary intake of vitamin D have also observed an inverse correlation with ovarian cancer risk (36,37). Therefore, the inverse correlation between vitamin D level and ovarian cancer-related mortality suggests that the insufficiency of $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ may contribute to ovarian cancer initiation and/or progression.

In this study, $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ was demonstrated to inhibit ovarian cancer SKOV-3 cell growth in a dose-dependent manner. It also markedly enhanced the inhibitory effects of carboplatin on ovarian cancer cells at a concentration of 10 nM $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$. While this has been viewed as the major anticancer effect for $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$, its mechanism remains uncertain.

Cell-cycle perturbation is central to chemotherapy-mediated antiproliferative activity in tumor cells, and combined treatment with $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ and carboplatin in the current study led to a significant increase in the percentage of G_2/M -phase cells and an evident decrease in G_0/G_1 -phase cells. Moffatt *et al* (38) also demonstrated that, over time, combined $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ and carboplatin increases the percentage of prostate cancer cells in G_2/M phase. The authors found this trend to correlate with an apparent decrease in the amount of cells in G_1 phase. Studies of ovarian cells have suggested that $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ causes cell cycle arrest at the G_1/S and G_2/M checkpoints. In addition, these studies have shown that the proliferation of ovarian cancer OVCAR3 cells is suppressed by $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ (33) and that $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ arrests ovarian cancer cells in G_2/M phase by a mechanism that involves GADD45 (39). They have also indicated that $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ arrests ovarian cancer cells in the G_1 phase by increasing the abundance of p27, an inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinase activity (40). $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ enhanced the effects of platinum agents by inhibiting the growth of the breast cancer cell line, MCF-7 (41). Additionally, *in vivo* evidence for the positive interaction between $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ and platinum compounds has been obtained in a murine squamous cell carcinoma model system (42). These studies have shown

that $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ causes cell cycle arrest and growth suppression in ovarian cancer cells.

The results of the current study indicated that $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ enhances the growth-inhibitory effect of carboplatin by increasing the rate of apoptosis. Furthermore, $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ induced apoptosis, possibly due to increased ROS production, which directly induces single- and double-strand breaks, abasic sites and DNA fragmentation, all of which lead to apoptosis. Koren *et al* (43) reported that $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ induces ROS production in MCF-7 cells and suggested a compensatory mechanism in which growth arrest is induced by oxidative stress, while antioxidant activities are increased. $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ was not found to act synergistically with anticancer cytokines in the tumor milieu, which is mediated by ROS (44). In the present study, 10 nM $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ was not found to induce ROS production alone, but to enhance ROS production in ovarian cancer cells treated with carboplatin. These studies have demonstrated that the anticancer activity of $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ is associated with the pro-oxidant action of $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ in MCF-7 cells, which may be the result of increased intracellular ROS. However, overproduction of ROS through endogenous or exogenous sources may induce DNA damage, the accumulation of which may lead to multistep carcinogenesis (45). Thus, the antioxidative effects of vitamin D have been suggested by epidemiological surveys and numerous *in vitro* and *in vivo* laboratory studies (46,47). The antioxidative effect of vitamin D strengthens its roles in cancer chemoprevention and adds to a growing list of the beneficial effects of vitamin D in cancer (48).

One important observation from this study is that $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ enhances the carboplatin-induced apoptosis of ovarian cells and is associated with the loss of MMP. Chen *et al* (49) also demonstrated that ergocalciferol, vitamin D₂, causes HL-60 cell apoptosis via a drop in MMP. $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ has also been found to augment the loss of MMP induced by TNF (50). Another finding has suggested that $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ sensitizes breast cancer cells to ROS-induced death by influencing the caspase-dependent and -independent modes of cell death, upstream of mitochondrial damage (51). Therefore, $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ enhances the anticancer effects of carboplatin through production of ROS and loss of MMP. Other studies have found that $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ induces ovarian cancer cell apoptosis by downregulating telomerase, thus modulating telomere integrity or perhaps via a telomerase-independent mechanism (52). This result also indicates that $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ may induce ovarian cancer cell apoptosis through various mechanisms.

In conclusion, the present study demonstrated that $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ is a potent inhibitor of ovarian cancer cell growth *in vitro*, and enhances the therapeutic effects of carboplatin by altering the cell cycle and increasing apoptosis through changes in ROS and MMP. These findings suggest the potential utility of combining $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ with cytotoxic agents for the treatment of ovarian cancer.

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