

Therapeutic effects of tyroservatide on metastasis of lung cancer and its mechanism affecting integrin–focal adhesion kinase signal transduction

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Abstract: Tyroservatide (YSV) can inhibit the growth and metastasis of mouse lung cancer significantly. This study investigated the therapeutic effects of tripeptide YSV on metastasis of human lung cancer cells and explored its possible mechanism that affects integrin–focal adhesion kinase (FAK) signal transduction in tumor cells. YSV significantly inhibited the adhesion and the invasion of highly metastatic human lung cancer cell lines 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299. In addition, YSV significantly inhibited phosphorylation of FAK Tyr397 and FAK Tyr576/577 in the 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 human lung cancer cells in vitro. And the mRNA level and protein expression of FAK in these human lung cancer cells decreased at the same time. YSV also significantly inhibited mRNA and protein levels of integrin β 1 and integrin β 3 in the 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 human lung cancer cells. Our research showed that YSV inhibited adhesion and invasion of human lung cancer cells and exhibited therapeutic effects on metastasis of lung cancer.

Keywords: tyroservatide, integrin, focal adhesion kinase, FAK, MMP-2, MMP-9

Introduction

Tyroservatide (YSV, tyrosyl-seryl-valine, pTyr-Ser-Val-NH₂) is a bioactive tripeptide of tyrosyl-seryl-valine. Its chemical structural formula is L-tyrosine-L-serine-L-valine, its molecular formula is C₁₇H₂₅N₃O₆, and its molecular weight is 367.40 Da. YSV has been previously shown to have anti-tumor effects on Lewis lung carcinoma and human lung carcinoma A549.^{1,2} Lung cancer is currently the most prevalent malignant tumor worldwide, and has the fastest rising incidence and mortality rate compared to any other cancer. The high mortality of this disease is attributable to its local invasion and/or metastasis to distant organs.^{3,4} Thus, it is important to develop novel drugs that inhibit metastasis. In addition to markedly inhibiting lung metastasis in the mouse Lewis lung cancer spontaneous metastasis model and the orthotopic model of A549 human lung carcinoma, YSV also inhibited the proliferation and the adhesion of B16-F10 cells to Matrigel.⁵ In this study, in vitro anti-metastasis effects of YSV on human lung cancer cell lines 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 were assayed. A549 cell is an adenocarcinoma human alveolar basal epithelial cell, which could induce spontaneous lung metastasis in nude mice.⁶ NCI-H1299 cell is derived from the metastatic lymph node of lung carcinoma.⁷ 95D cells were subcloned from the PLA-801 human giant-cell lung carcinoma cell line in the People's Republic of China, which could induce spontaneous lung and lymph node metastasis.⁸

The metastasis of a malignant tumor is possible with the ability of invasion and adhesion of tumor cells. The dynamic regulation of adhesion is vital in the movement, metastasis, and invasion of tumor cells.⁹ The Matrigel invasion assays and



Transwell assays are the commonly used *in vitro* invasion assays, which are used to detect the inhibiting effect of YSV on invasion and adhesion of highly metastatic human lung cancer cells.

Extracellular matrix (ECM) degradation by tumor-derived proteinases plays an important role in tumor metastasis. The matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) have the capacity to catalyze the degradation of structural ECM proteins in tumor cells.^{10,11} MMPs facilitate tumor cell invasion and metastasis by at least three distinct mechanisms: 1) by eradicating physical barriers to invasion through degradation of collagens, laminins, and proteoglycans in the ECM; 2) by modulating cell adhesion and enabling cells to form new cell-to-cell and cell-to-matrix attachments while breaking existing ones; and 3) by acting on ECM components and other proteins to expose hidden biological activities, such as release of angiostatin from plasminogen.¹² As the neutral proteinases involved in the breakdown and remodeling of the ECM, MMP-2 and MMP-9 induce the degradation of the major element of ECM – collagen IV.¹³ The expression and activation of both MMP-2 and MMP-9 are influenced by focal adhesion kinase (FAK) signaling pathway.^{14,15} FAK is a non-receptor protein tyrosine kinase which is recruited at an early stage to focal adhesions and is a key component of the signal transduction pathways triggered by integrins.^{16,17} Studies at the protein level consistently demonstrated that FAK overexpression as a neoplastic tissue developed the capacity for invasion and metastasis. In addition, FAK has been shown to be overexpressed in a variety of tumors, including breast, thyroid, ovarian, head and neck, and colon.^{18–21} In this study, gelatin zymography assay, Western blot, and real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) were used to detect the effect of YSV on activity and expression of MMP-2 and MMP-9 in three human lung cancer cells. Western blot and real-time PCR were applied for measuring phosphorylation of FAK Tyr397 and FAK Tyr576/577 in 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 human lung cancer cells.

It has been reported that the activation of FAK is dependent on binding of upstream factor integrin to its ligand. Integrin-mediated FAK activation plays a critical role in the adhesion, invasion, and metastasis of tumor cells. Especially, integrins are crucial for tumor cell invasion and migration for sending and receiving molecular signals that regulate these processes. The intracellular signals mediated by $\beta 1$ and $\beta 3$ integrins are transferred from ECM to cells to induce the downstream reaction.^{22,23} In this study, expression of integrin $\beta 1$ and integrin $\beta 3$ proteins in the 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 human lung cancer cells was examined by flow

cytometry after YSV treatment, and mRNA levels of these two integrins were measured by real-time PCR.

Materials and methods

Reagents and antibodies

The YSV peptide used in this study was custom-manufactured by Shenzhen Kangzhe Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (Shenzhen, People's Republic of China). All cell culture media and supplements were purchased from Thermo Fisher Scientific (Waltham, MA, USA). Chemical reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St Louis, MO, USA), unless otherwise specified.

Cell culture

Ethics Committee approval was obtained from the Institutional Ethics Committee of Tianjin Medical University at the commencement of the study. The human lung cancer cell lines 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 were cultured in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ at 37°C. The cells were routinely examined and found to be free of mycoplasma contamination.

In vitro cell adhesion assay with Matrigel

Trypan Blue is used for viable cell counting. The human lung cancer cell lines 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 were pretreated with YSV (0.1 mg/mL, 0.2 mg/mL, 0.4 mg/mL, 0.8 mg/mL) for 24 hours, 48 hours, and 72 hours. Cells in YSV group were resuspended in 0.1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) RPMI 1640 (Thermo Fisher Scientific) at a final concentration of 5×10^5 cells/mL. The 0.1% BSA RPMI 1640 was used as negative control. A 0.1 mL aliquot of each cell suspension was placed into six cells of a 96-well culture plate coated with 0.2 mg/mL Matrigel (Becton Dickinson, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA). The cells were then incubated for 1 hour at 37°C in 5% CO₂. At the end of incubation, cells that had not adhered to Matrigel were washed away with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). Optical density (OD) was measured by MTS assay at a wavelength of 492 nm, and the adhesion inhibition rate (%) was calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{Adhesion inhibition rate (\%)} = 1 - \frac{\text{Mean OD value of the treatment group}}{\text{Mean OD value of the control group}} \times 100. \quad (1)$$

In vitro invasion assay with Matrigel

Transwell chambers (6.5 mm in diameter, 8 μ m pore size) were obtained from Corning Costar (Cambridge, MA, USA). The lower sides of polycarbonate filters with 8 μ m pores were coated with fibronectin (Becton Dickinson), and the upper

sides were coated with Matrigel (0.2 mg/mL). The filters were dried and placed into the Transwell chambers. The 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells were pretreated with YSV (0.2 mg/mL, 0.4 mg/mL) for 48 hours. Each cell group was resuspended in 0.1% BSA RPMI 1640 at a final concentration of 2×10^6 cells/mL. One hundred microliters of each cell suspension was placed into three upper chamber wells. The lower chamber wells were filled with 600 μ L of 0.1% BSA RPMI 1640. The chambers were incubated for 4 hours at 37°C in 5% CO₂. At the end of incubation, cells that remained on the upper surface of the filter were gently removed with a cotton swab. Cells that had migrated to the lower surface of the filter were stained with hematoxylin and eosin and counted under a microscope. The number of the cells in five fields were counted (magnification: $\times 400$), and the invasion inhibition rate (%) was calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{Invasion rate (\%)} = 1 - \frac{\text{Mean number of invasive cells in the treatment group}}{\text{Mean number of invasive cells in the control group}} \times 100. \quad (2)$$

SDS-PAGE gelatin zymography

Sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) gelatin substrate zymography was used to analyze enzymatic activity of MMP-2 and MMP-9. After pretreated with YSV (0.2 mg/mL, 0.4 mg/mL) for 48 hours, culture media of 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells were loaded onto a 10% acrylamide gel containing 1 mg/mL gelatin. After electrophoresis, gels were washed twice with 2.5% Triton X-100 for 30 minutes at room temperature to remove SDS followed by washing twice with 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer for 30 minutes to recover enzyme activity, and then incubated in MMP developing buffer (50 mM Tris, 40 mM HCl, 200 mM NaCl, 5 mM CaCl₂, and 0.2% Brij) at 37°C for 24 hours on a gyratory shaker. To visualize gelatin lysis, gels were then stained with Coomassie blue and destained with ethanol:acetic acid:water (15:5:30). Areas containing gelatinolytic activity appeared as clear white zones on the blue-stained background. To obtain quantitative information, the areas containing gelatinolytic activity were analyzed in a Phosphoimager (Amersham Biosciences, Piscataway, UK). Calculated values were normalized with the numbers of corresponding cells in each culture.

Reverse transcription and real-time RT-PCR

After pretreated with YSV (0.2 mg/mL, 0.4 mg/mL) for 48 hours, total RNA was extracted from cell lines 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 with Trizol reagent (Thermo Fisher Scientific). First-strand cDNA synthesis was performed

using 2 μ g total RNA, 500 ng oligo(dT)18, and M-MLV Reverse Transcriptase (Promega Corporation, Fitchburg, WI, USA) under the conditions recommended by the supplier. The mRNA expression levels of MMP-2, MMP-9, FAK, integrin β 1, and integrin β 3 were quantified by quantitative real-time PCR using an ABI Prism 7500 Sequence Detection System and SYBR Green Real-Time Master Mix. The primers for amplification of target genes using real-time quantitative PCR were selected as follows: MMP-2 forward: 5'-CCGTCGCCCATCATCAAGTT-3' and MMP-2 reverse: 5'-CTGTCTGGGGCAGTCCAAAG-3'; MMP-9 forward: 5'-GTGCTGGGCTGCTGCTTTGCTG-3' and MMP-9 reverse: 5'-GTCGCCCTCAAAGGTTTGAAT-3'; FAK forward: 5'-TTCAAGAAGCCTTAACAATGCGT-3' and FAK reverse: 5'-CAGCTCCATGATTATCCAGACAG-3'; integrin β 1 forward: 5'-CAAGCAGGGCCAAATTGTGG-3' and integrin β 1 reverse: 5'-CCTTTGCTACGGTTGGTTA CATT-3'; integrin β 3 forward: 5'-AGAGCCAGA GTGTCCCAAG-3' and integrin β 3 reverse: 5'-GGCCTCTTTATACAGTGGGTTGT-3'; and β -actin forward: 5'-TTGCCGACAGGATGCAGAAGGA-3' and β -actin reverse: 5'-AGGTGGACAGCGAGGCCAGGAT-3'. The β -actin gene was used as an internal reference, normalizing the amplified target gene cDNA to amplified β -actin in order to compensate for any changes caused by RNA degradation or amplification efficiency. The reaction mixture was incubated at 95°C for 1 minute followed by 40 amplification cycles with the following conditions: 15 seconds at 95°C, 15 seconds at 57°C, and 45 seconds at 72°C. The fluorescence signal was collected at every extension stage (72°). The relative expression of a target gene was calculated as described previously.²⁴

Western blot

After pretreated with YSV (0.2 mg/mL, 0.4 mg/mL) for 48 hours, cell protein extracts were prepared by lysing cells for 20 minutes on ice in an Radioimmunoprecipitation assay (RIPA) lysis buffer consisting of 150 mmol/L NaCl, 0.5% sodium deoxycholate, 1% Nonidet P-40, 1% Triton X-100, 1% SDS, and protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma-Aldrich). The cell debris was removed by centrifugation at 15,000 \times *g* for 10 minutes at 4°C. Then, cell extracts were subjected to separation by SDS-PAGE after being boiled in Laemmli buffer and then transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane. The membrane was blocked with PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20 and 5% non-fat milk before being incubated with the appropriate primary and secondary antibodies. Membranes were incubated with 1:1,000 antihuman MMP-2 antibody

(R&D Systems, Inc., Minneapolis, MN, USA), or 1:1,000 anti-MMP-9 antibody (Chemicon, Temecula, CA, USA), or 1:6,000 anti- β -actin clone AC-15 (Sigma-Aldrich), or 1:1,000 anti-FAK (pY397) phosphospecific antibody (Biosource, Camarillo, CA, USA), or 1:1,000 anti-phospho-FAK (Tyr576/577) antibody (Cell Signaling Technology, Boston, MA, USA), or 1:1,000 anti-FAK antibody (Cell Signaling Technology) for 3 hours at room temperature, followed by incubation with 1:10,000 goat anti-mouse IgG horse radish peroxidase conjugate antibody or 1:10,000 goat anti-rabbit IgG horse radish peroxidase conjugate antibody (Upstate, Lake Placid, NY, USA) for 1 hour. The bound antibodies were visualized by using LumiGLO Chemiluminescent Substrate Kit (KPL, Gaithersburg, MD, USA). The products are reported as the target gene/ β -actin densitometric ratio calculated by the TotalLab software to compute the relative expression of proteins.

Flow cytometry

Following treatment with YSV (0.2 mg/mL, 0.4 mg/mL) for 48 hours, 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells were harvested and detected by flow cytometry for integrin β 1 and integrin β 3 on the cell membrane. Briefly, cells were resuspended at a concentration of 1×10^6 cells/mL in PBS. Integrin β 1 mouse monoclonal antibody or integrin β 3 mouse monoclonal antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc., Dallas, TX, USA) was added to cells to a final concentration recommended by the supplier before being incubated at 37°C with 5% CO₂ for 1 hour. Then, fluorescein isothiocyanate-conjugated secondary antibody was added to cell suspensions. After incubated at 37°C with 5% CO₂ for another 1 hour, the cells were washed three times with PBS, and the mean fluorescence intensities of cells were detected by flow cytometry (FACS Calibur, Becton Dickinson, San Jose, CA, USA) with an excitation wavelength of 488 nm and an emission wavelength of 535 nm.

Statistical analysis

Data were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation. Significance was tested using one-way analysis of variance followed by the Student–Newman–Keuls test (SPSS 11.0 software, Chicago, IL, USA). Significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Results

YSV inhibited the adhesion of human lung cancer cells in vitro

Matrigel is a gelatinous protein mixture secreted by Engelbreth–Holm–Swarm mouse sarcoma cells, which is rich in laminin and collagen IV. This mixture resembles the

complex extracellular environment found in many tissues. One important application of Matrigel is in the evaluation of anti-metastasis drugs. The number of cells that adhere to Matrigel is the reflection of adhesive ability of tumor cells. After pretreatment with different doses (0.1 mg/mL, 0.2 mg/mL, 0.4 mg/mL, 0.8 mg/mL) of YSV for 24 hours, 48 hours, and 72 hours, respectively, the ability of human lung cancer cells 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 to adhere to Matrigel was obviously inhibited. The mean OD value of each YSV treatment group was significantly less than that of the control group in a dose- and time-dependent manner ($P < 0.05$). The optimized adhesion inhibition rates of the three lung cancer cell lines were 37.08%, 36.87%, and 41.34%, respectively (Figure 1).

YSV inhibited the invasion of human lung cancer cells in vitro

The most commonly used in vitro invasion assay is a modified Boyden chamber assay. Invasive cells that can degrade the Matrigel layer will migrate through the membrane and attach to the other side of the membrane. The number of invasive cells showed the invasive capacity of cells. Fewer cells from every YSV treatment group (0.2 mg/mL, 0.4 mg/mL) migrated to the lower surface of the filters than the control group. The differences between each YSV treatment group and the control group were significant ($P < 0.05$). The optimized invasive inhibition rates of the three lung cancer cell lines were 53.87%, 62.10%, and 64.44%, respectively (Figure 2).

YSV inhibited the expression and activity of MMP-2 and MMP-9

The increase in the level of MMPs is positively related to enhanced tumor growth and metastasis. As the key enzymes to degrade the ECM, MMP-2 and MMP-9 are thought to be important in development of cancers, the formation of tumor blood vessels, and invasion and metastasis of tumors.^{25,26} Gelatin zymography analysis demonstrated that YSV (0.2 mg/mL, 0.4 mg/mL) significantly decreased the activities of MMP-2 and MMP-9 of 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells after treatment for 48 hours ($P < 0.05$, Figure 3A). Analysis also indicated that the YSV significantly inhibited mRNA and protein levels of MMP-2 and MMP-9 in lung cancer cells ($P < 0.05$, Figure 3B, C and D).

YSV inhibited the expression and activity of FAK in human cancer lung cells

In this study, treatment with YSV (0.2 mg/mL or 0.4 mg/mL) significantly reduced the mRNA and protein levels in human lung cancer 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells

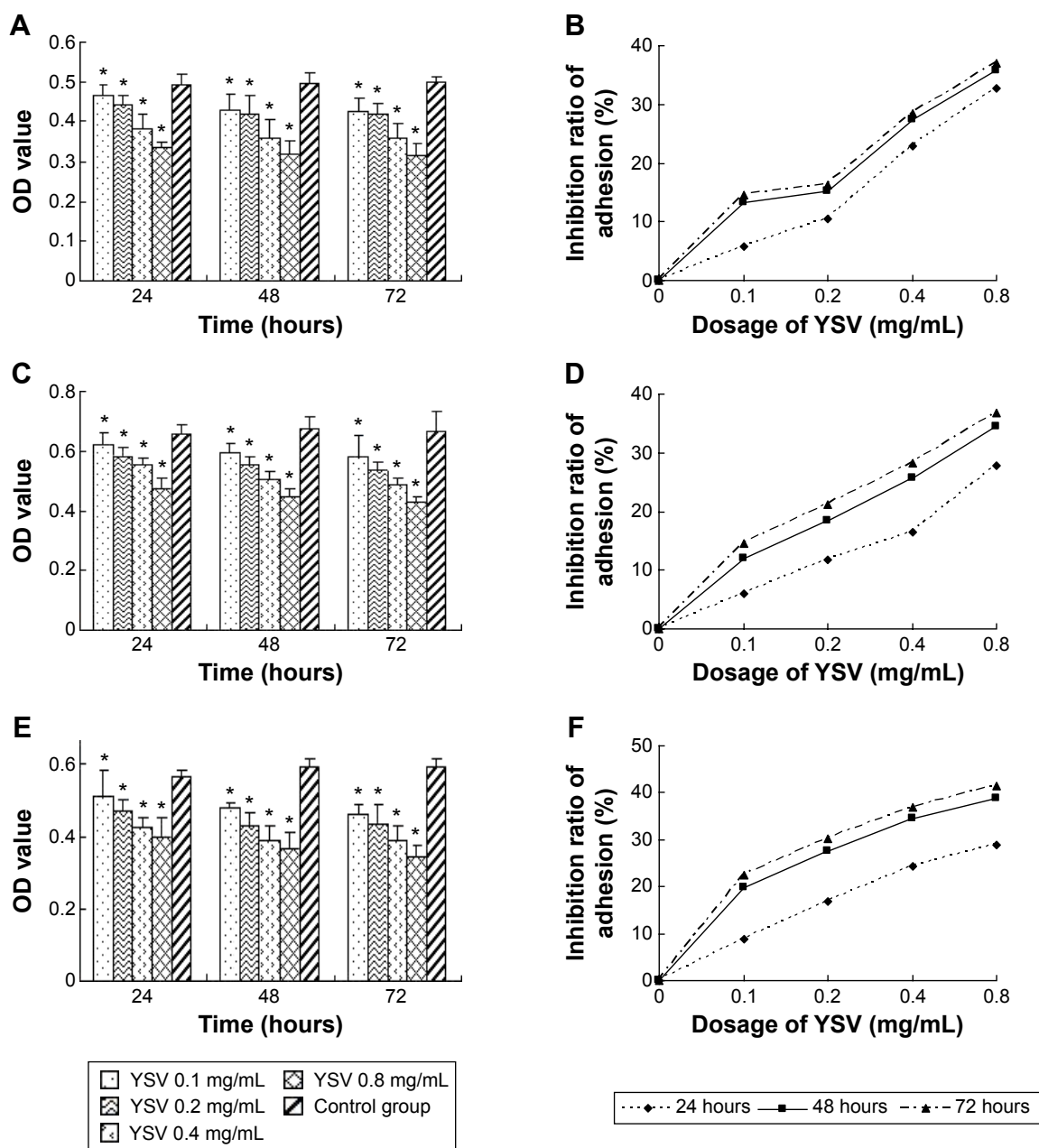


Figure 1 Inhibitory effects of YSV on adhesion to Matrigel of human lung cancer cells in vitro.

Notes: Cells were pretreated with different concentrations of YSV (0.1 mg/mL, 0.2 mg/mL, 0.4 mg/mL, 0.8 mg/mL) for 24 hours, 48 hours, and 72 hours. Cell suspensions were placed into the wells of a 96-well culture plate coated with Matrigel and incubated for 1 hour at 37°C. The OD value of cells was measured by MTS assay. Values represent the mean \pm SD. Bars indicate SD. * $P < 0.05$, compared to control group, tested using one-way ANOVA and Student–Newman–Keuls test ($N=8$). (A) 95D: OD value. (B) 95D: inhibition ratio. (C) A549: OD value. (D) A549: inhibition ratio. (E) NCI-H1299: OD value. (F) NCI-H1299: inhibition ratio.

Abbreviations: YSV, tyroservatide; OD, optical density; SD, standard deviation; ANOVA, analysis of variance.

(Figure 4A and B). Activation of FAK by integrin clustering leads to autophosphorylation at Tyr397, which is a binding site for the Src family kinases PI3K and PLC γ .^{27,28} Recruitment of Src family kinases results in the phosphorylation of tyrosine residues 407, 576, and 577 in the catalytic domain, and tyrosine residues 871 and 925 in the carboxy-terminal region of FAK. Tyr576 and Tyr577 lie in the activation loop of the kinase domain, and mutation of these residues

reduces FAK catalytic activity.²⁹ Inhibiting phosphorylation of tyrosine residues in FAK could reduce the ability of invasion and induce apoptosis of tumor cells.^{30,31} YSV significantly decreased the phosphorylation of Tyr397 and Tyr576/577 of FAK in these three human lung cancer cell lines (Figure 4C). These results mean that YSV inhibited the kinase activity of FAK, and thus reduced the invasion potency of tumor cells.

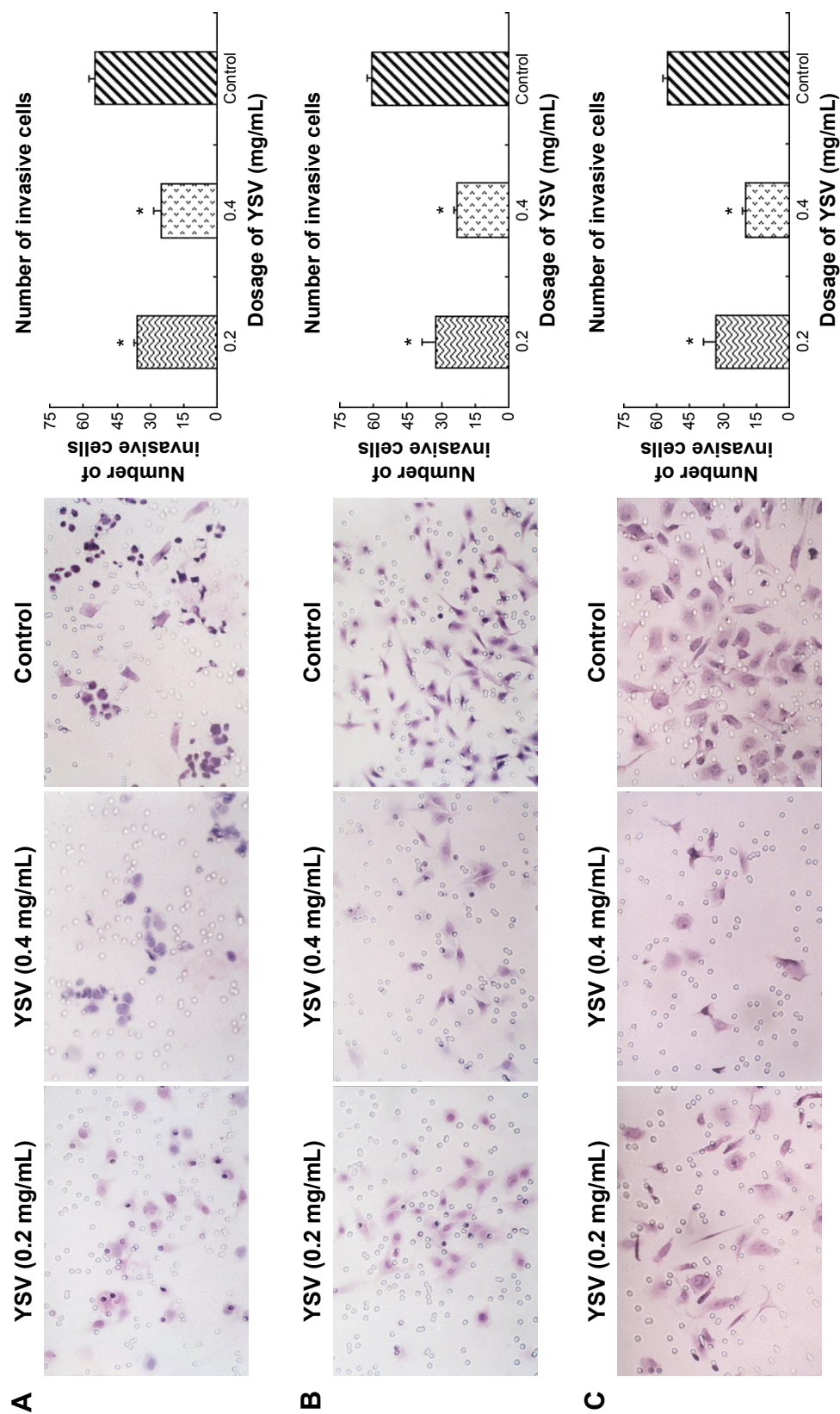


Figure 2 Inhibitory effects of YSV on invasion of human lung cancer cells in vitro.
Notes: The 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells were pretreated with different concentrations of YSV (0.2 mg/mL, 0.4 mg/mL) for 48 hours. Then, 100 μ L/well cell suspension (2×10^5 /mL) was placed into the upper chambers of the wells. The cells that had migrated to the lower surface of the filter were stained with hematoxylin and eosin and counted under a microscope. Values represent the mean \pm SD. Bars indicate SD. (A) 95D. (B) A549. (C) NCI-H1299. * $P < 0.05$, compared to control group, tested using one-way ANOVA and Student–Newman–Keuls test (N=3).
Abbreviations: YSV, tyrosinase; SD, standard deviation; ANOVA, analysis of variance.

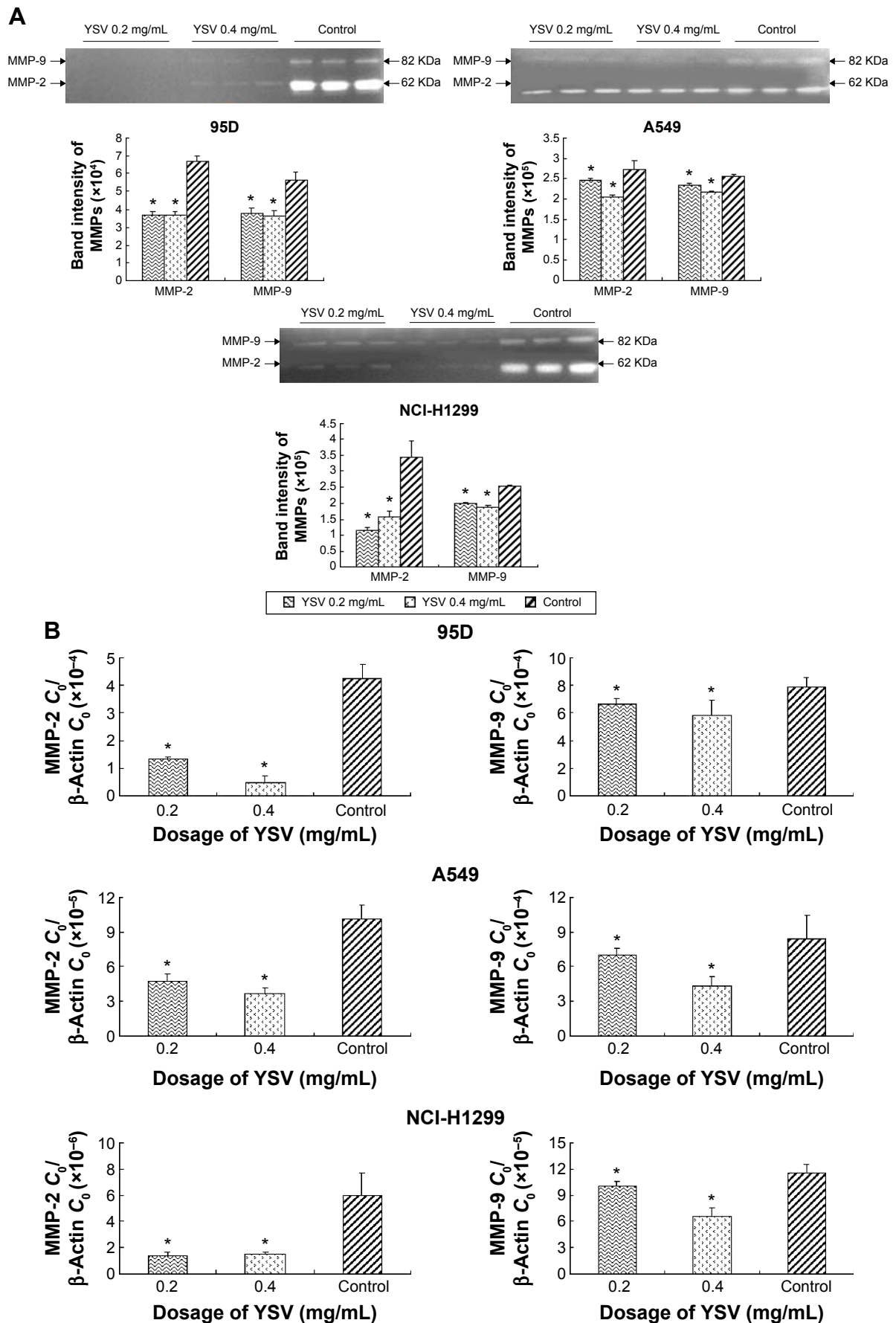


Figure 3 (Continued)

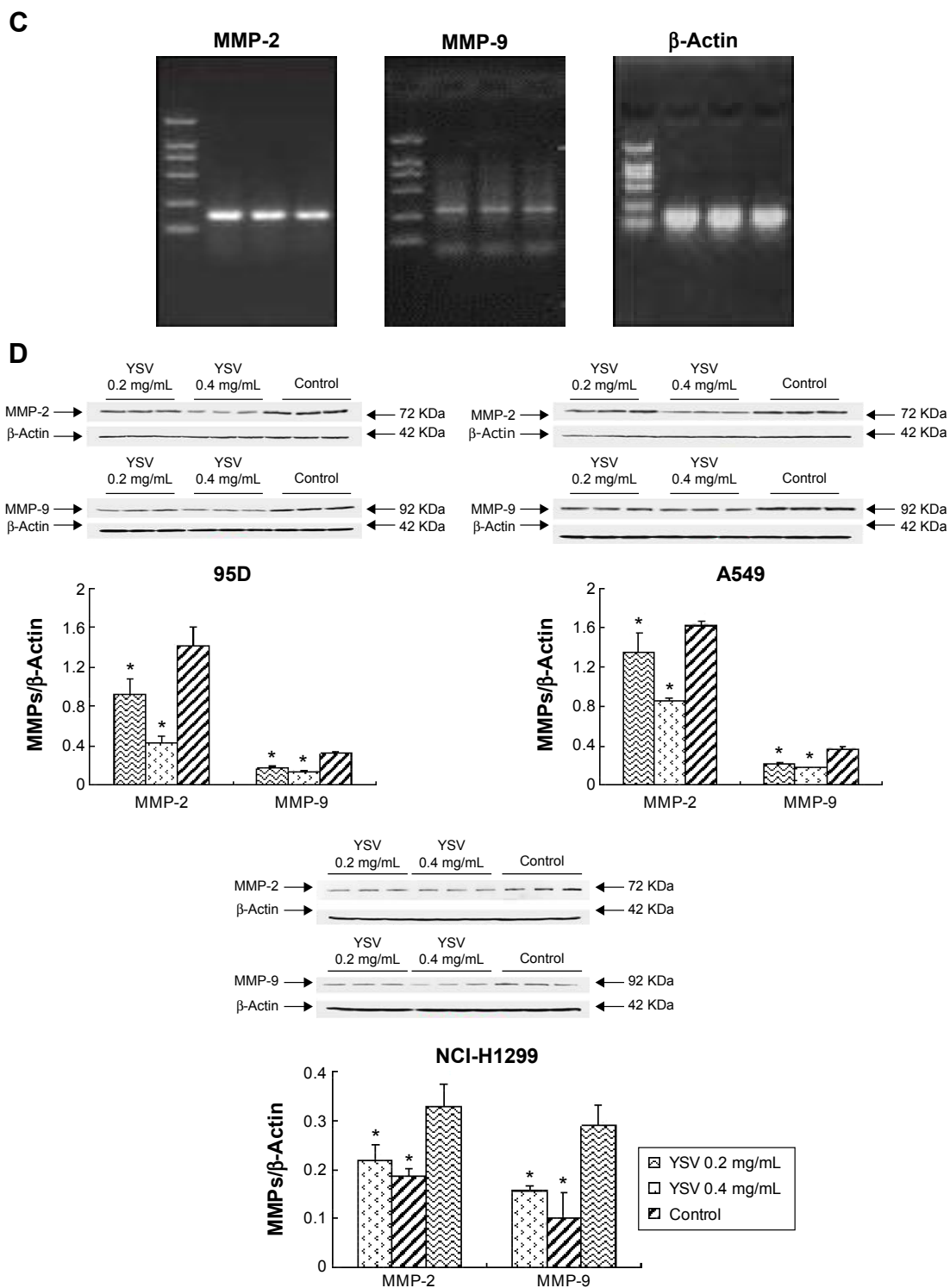


Figure 3 YSV inhibited the expression and activity of MMP-2 and MMP-9.

Notes: (A) Gelatin zymography assay for MMP-2 and MMP-9 activities from supernatant of 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells after treated with YSV in vitro. Supernatants of lung cancer cells treated with different concentrations of YSV for 48 hours were collected and loaded onto 10% acrylamide (containing 0.1% gelatin) gels. After electrophoresis, the gels were washed, incubated, stained, and destained. Gelatinolytic activities were identified as clear bands on a background. The relative gelatinolytic activities of MMP-2 and MMP-9 were quantified densitometrically in relation to the activity without YSV. (B) Real-time PCR analysis of MMP-2 and MMP-9 mRNA levels in the 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells after treated with YSV in vitro. Real-time PCR was performed on total RNA for detection of mRNA level of MMP-2 and MMP-9. The products were quantified using β -actin as an internal reference. (C) 2% agarose gel electrophoresis of real-time PCR production. (D) Western blot analysis of the levels of MMP-2 and MMP-9 in the 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells after treated with YSV in vitro. Total proteins of lung cancer cells treated with different concentrations of YSV for 48 hours were extracted and separated by SDS-PAGE. After electrophoresis, the protein was transferred to PVDF membrane, and detection was performed with antibodies against target proteins. The products are reported as the target protein/ β -actin densitometric ratio calculated by the TotalLab software to compute the relative expression of proteins. * $P < 0.05$, compared to control group, tested using one-way ANOVA and Student–Newman–Keuls test (N=3).

Abbreviations: YSV, tyroservatide; MMP, matrix metalloproteinase; PVDF, polyvinylidene difluoride; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; SDS-PAGE, sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis; ANOVA, analysis of variance.

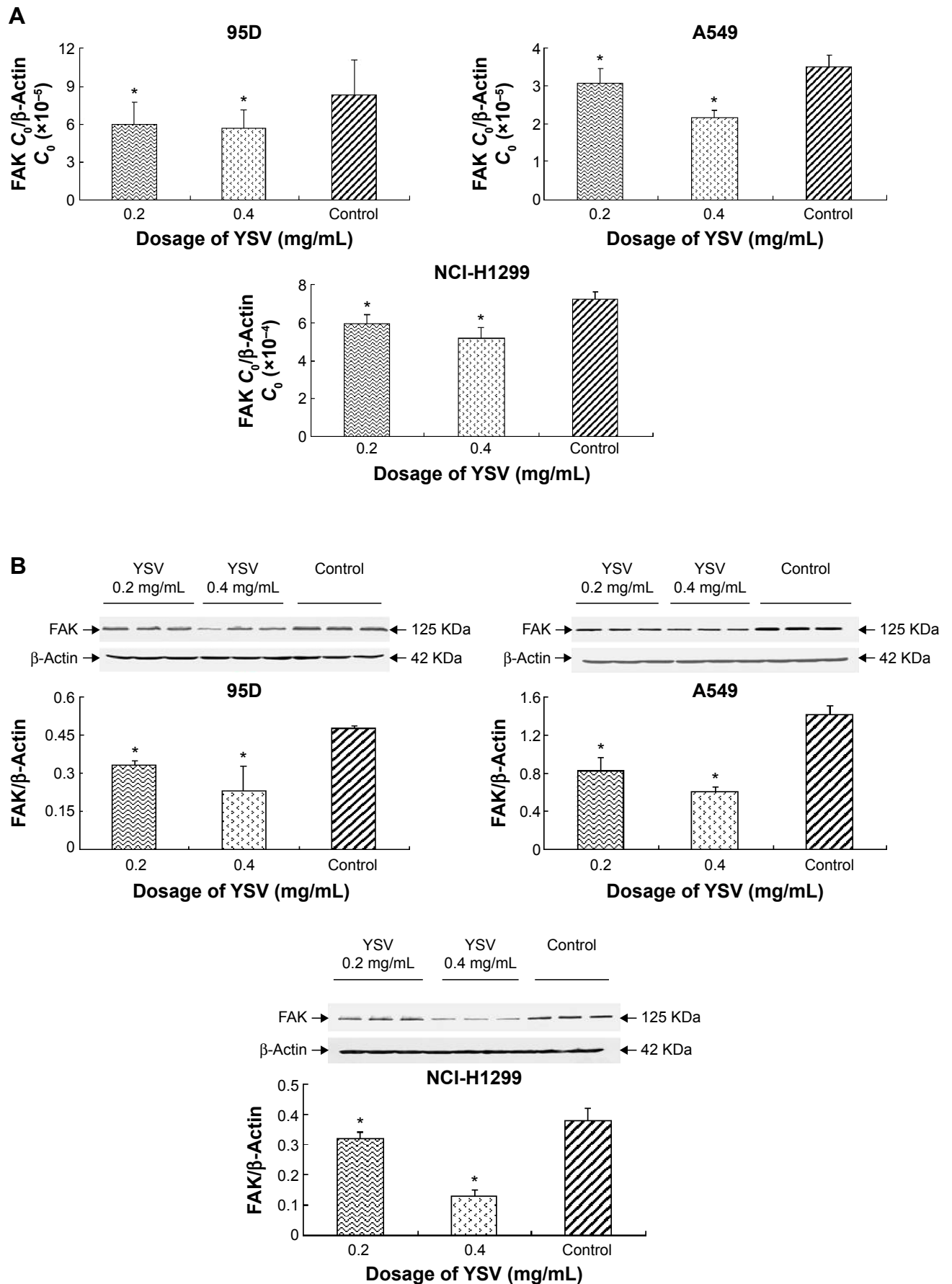


Figure 4 (Continued)

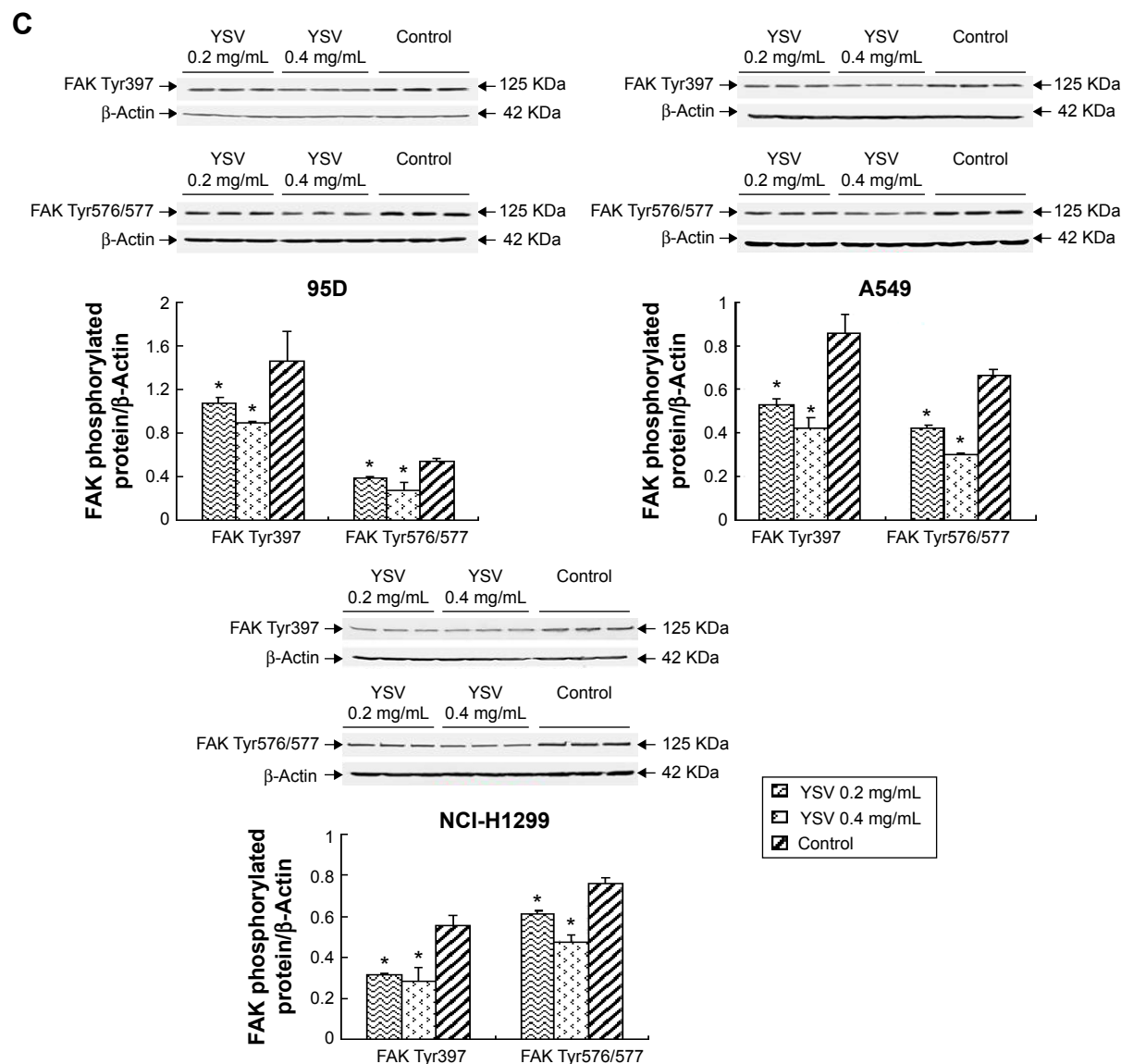


Figure 4 YSV inhibited the expression and activity of FAK in human cancer lung cells.

Notes: (A) Real-time PCR analysis of FAK mRNA level in the 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells after treated with YSV in vitro. Real-time PCR was performed on total RNA for detection of FAK mRNA level. The products were quantified using β -actin as an internal reference. (B) Western blot for FAK in the 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells after treated with YSV in vitro. Total proteins of 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells treated with different concentrations of YSV for 48 hours were extracted and separated by SDS-PAGE. After electrophoresis, the protein was transferred to PVDF membrane, and detection was performed with antibody against target protein. The products are reported as the target protein/ β -actin densitometric ratio calculated by the TotalLab software to compute the relative expression of proteins. (C) Western blot for phosphorylation of FAK Tyr397 and Tyr576/577 in the 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells after treated with YSV in vitro. Total proteins of 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells treated with different concentrations of YSV for 48 hours were extracted and separated by SDS-PAGE. After electrophoresis, the protein was transferred to PVDF membrane, and detection was performed with antibody against target protein. The products are reported as the target protein/ β -actin densitometric ratio calculated by the TotalLab software to compute the relative expression of proteins. $^*P < 0.05$, compared to control group, tested using one-way ANOVA and Student–Newman–Keuls test (N=3).

Abbreviations: YSV, tyrososvatide; FAK, focal adhesion kinase; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; SDS-PAGE, sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis; PVDF, polyvinylidene difluoride; ANOVA, analysis of variance.

YSV inhibited expression of integrin $\beta 1$ and $\beta 3$ in lung cancer cells

Integrins are α/β heterodimeric cell surface receptors that play a pivotal role in cell adhesion and migration, as well as in growth and survival.³² Integrins not only transmit signals to cells in response to the extracellular environment (outside-in signaling) but also sense intracellular cues to alter

their interaction with extracellular environment (inside-out signaling).³³ The interaction of activated integrins with ECM proteins induces cell surface integrin clustering at focal sites of the plasma membrane (known as focal adhesion plaques [FAPs]), a process driven from within the cell.³⁴ These FAPs are composed of cytoskeletal proteins (α -actinin, talin, vinculin, paxillin, and tensin being a few representative ones)

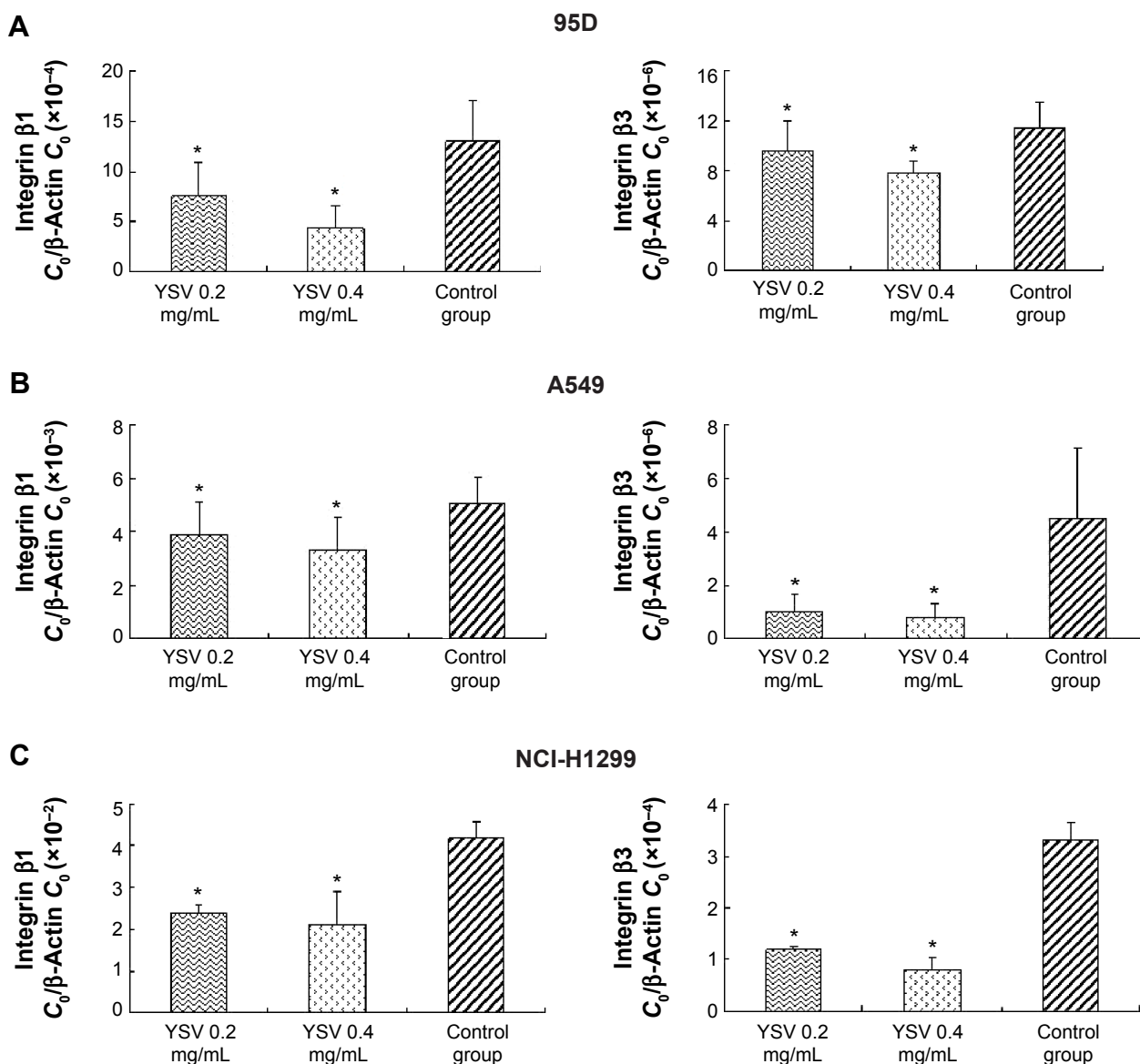


Figure 5 Real-time PCR analysis of mRNA level of integrin $\beta 1$ and integrin $\beta 3$ in the 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells after treated with YSV in vitro.

Notes: Real-time PCR was performed on total RNA for detection of mRNA level of integrin $\beta 1$ and integrin $\beta 3$. The products were quantified using β -actin as an internal reference. (A) mRNA level of integrin $\beta 1$ and integrin $\beta 3$ in 95D cells. (B) mRNA level of integrin $\beta 1$ and integrin $\beta 3$ in A549 cells. (C) mRNA level of integrin $\beta 1$ and integrin $\beta 3$ in NCI-H1299 cells. * $P < 0.05$, compared to control group, tested using one-way ANOVA and Student–Newman–Keuls test (N=3).

Abbreviations: PCR, polymerase chain reaction; YSV, tyroservatide; ANOVA, analysis of variance.

and signaling molecules (calreticulin, FAK, and cadherin-associated substrate).³⁵ Following inside-out activation, integrin occupation and clustering at FAPs elicit outside-in signaling from the ECM into the cell cytoplasm that leads to cell migration, proliferation, differentiation, and survival.⁹ In this process, integrins $\beta 1$ and $\beta 3$ are critical factors for the formation of FAP and activation of FAK.¹⁶ Our results showed that YSV (0.2 mg/mL, 0.4 mg/mL) significantly decreased the mRNA and protein levels of integrins $\beta 1$ and $\beta 3$ in 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells ($P < 0.05$, Figures 5 and 6).

Discussion

Metastasis is a complicated procedure involving lots of steps. In brief, a metastatic cancer cell must escape from the primary tumor, enter the circulation, arrest the microcirculation, invade a different tissue compartment, and then grow at that secondary site. The invasion and adhesion of tumor cells are the key events of cancer metastasis. YSV significantly inhibited the adhesion of human lung cancer cells 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 to Matrigel in vitro. The decreasing of adhesion ability of lung cancer cells by YSV may disturb the process of metastasis, which will inhibit the adhesion of tumor cells

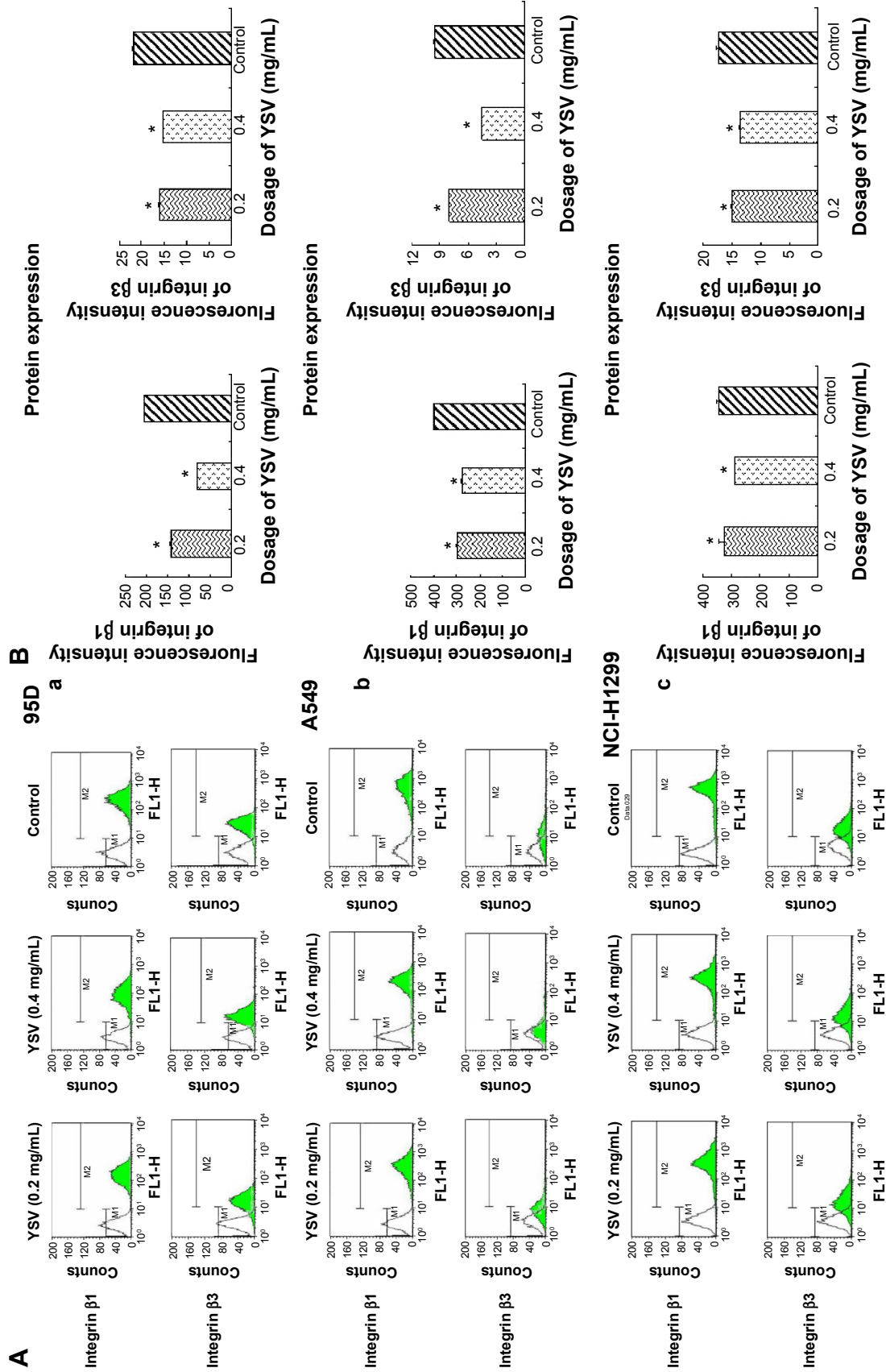


Figure 6 ECM analysis for integrin $\beta 1$ (A) and integrin $\beta 3$ on the membrane surface of 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells (B) after treated with YSV in vitro. **Notes:** 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299 cells treated with different concentrations of YSV for 48 hours were collected. Data of mean fluorescence intensity were obtained by the flow cytometer. (a) Protein expression of integrin $\beta 1$ and integrin $\beta 3$ in 95D cells. (b) Protein expression of integrin $\beta 1$ and integrin $\beta 3$ in NCI-H1299 cells. * $P < 0.05$, compared to control group, tested using one-way ANOVA and Student–Newman–Keuls test ($N=3$). **Abbreviations:** ECM, extracellular matrix; YSV, tyrososvatide; ANOVA, analysis of variance.

to normal surrounding tissue and blood capillary. In addition, YSV markedly inhibited the invasion of human lung cancer cells 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299. YSV may inhibit the invasion of and damage caused by the tumor cells on the basement membrane (BM), and decrease the ability of tumor cells to penetrate the blood vessel and infiltrate the target organs, which inhibit the long-distance metastasis.

The process of invasion and metastasis by a tumor cell requires the degradation of natural barrier such as ECM or BM by some protease, including MMPs (matrix MMPs), serine proteinase, and cysteine proteinase. Especially, MMPs are believed to play a vital role in the metastasis of tumor cells through degradation of ECM and other proteins.³⁶ In MMPs family, MMP-2 and MMP-9 efficiently degrade collagen IV, thereby assisting the metastatic cancer cells to pass through the BM.^{37–39} YSV markedly reduce the expression and activity of MMP-2 and MMP-9 in human lung cancer cells 95D, A549, and NCI-H1299. The reduction in expression and activity of MMP-2 and MMP-9 by YSV may prevent the tumor cells migration crossing tissue barrier and lower the adhesion of tumor cells. Also, some bioactive factors such as angiogenesis factor and transforming growth factor- β induced by MMP-2 and MMP-9 may be restricted to induce the formation of new blood vessels of tumor.

MMPs production and activity are highly regulated by many factors. Integrin–FAK signaling pathway is an important road to regulate the expression and activity of MMPs.⁴⁰ The activated FAK can facilitate cancer metastasis by increasing the expression and activity of MMP-2 and MMP-9. YSV not only significantly downregulate the mRNA and protein expression of FAK but also decrease the phosphorylation of FAK Tyr397 and FAK Tyr576/577, which means that the activating FAK was reduced. The inhibition of FAK by YSV will decrease the expression and activity of MMP-2 and MMP-9 and disturb the tumor metastasis or invasion.

The integrin family of cell adhesion receptors plays a fundamental role in the processes involved in cell division, differentiation, and movement. The extracellular domains of integrin α/β heterodimers mediate cell–matrix and cell–cell contacts, while their cytoplasmic tails associate with the cytoskeleton. Integrins are capable of transducing information in a bidirectional manner, and the β subunit is now recognized to play an important role in this process. Integrins $\beta 1$ and $\beta 3$ play vital roles in FAK activation and formation of FAP. YSV markedly inhibited the mRNA and protein expression of integrins $\beta 1$ and $\beta 3$, which disturb the

signal transduction to prompt autophosphorylation at FAK Tyr397. Therefore, the downstream effectors of integrin–FAK signaling pathway – MMP-2 and MMP-9 – were inhibited to block the adhesion and invasion of tumor cells.

Our data suggested that one mechanism by which YSV may inhibit tumor metastasis is through inhibition of the integrin–FAK signaling pathway. YSV could inhibit the expression of integrins $\beta 1$ and $\beta 3$ to disrupt the FAP formation, resulting in inhibition of phosphorylation at Tyr397 and Tyr576/577 of FAK. Also, YSV could decrease the expression of FAK. The inhibition of expression and activation of FAK by YSV downregulated the expression and activity of MMP-2 and MMP-9, which suppressed the degradation of ECM by tumor cells to interrupt the adhesion and invasion of lung cancer. The anti-metastatic effects of YSV may be as follows: YSV downregulated mRNA level and protein expression of integrin $\beta 1$ and integrin $\beta 3$, reduced the FAK activity and expression, and thus inhibited the integrin–FAK signal transduction, and as a result, the activities and expression of these signal transduction downstream effector molecules MMP-2 and MMP-9 were degraded. Then, the metastatic ability of lung cancer cells reduced. And our previous study suggests that the antitumor effects of YSV might be mediated by its inhibition of histone deacetylase activity.⁴¹ Reversible modification of the terminal tails of core histones constitutes the major epigenetic mechanism for controlling gene expression. HDAC inhibitors block this action and can result in hyperacetylation of histones, thereby affecting gene expression.⁴² Therefore, we speculated that downregulation of MMPs and integrin–FAK transcription may be affected by acetylation at the chromatin by YSV.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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