

Nrf2-siRNA Enhanced the Anti-Tumor Effects of As₂O₃ in 5-Fluorouracil-Resistant Hepatocellular Carcinoma by Inhibiting HIF-1 α /HSP70 Signaling

Xuhua Duan*, Wenze Xu*, Hao Li, Manzhou Wang, Wenhui Wang, Huibin Lu, Yancang Zhang, Xinwei Han

Department of Interventional Radiology, The First Affiliated Hospital, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou, People's Republic of China

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Correspondence: Yancang Zhang; Xinwei Han, Department of Interventional Radiology, The First Affiliated Hospital, Zhengzhou University, No. 1, East Jian She Road, People's Republic of China, 450052, Tel +86-371-66278081, Email zhangyancang2016@126.com; zzudxh@yeah.net

Purpose: Chemoresistance is a major factor contributing to the failure of cancer treatment. The conventional chemotherapy agent 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) has been used for cancer treatment for decades. However, its use is limited in the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) due to acquired resistance. Nrf2 (NF-E2-related factor 2) is known to be associated with drug resistance across a wide range of cancer types. Also, since arsenic trioxide (As₂O₃) showed antitumor effects on HCC, the purpose of this study was to determine whether As₂O₃ and Nrf2-siRNA could inhibit HCC synergistically.

Methods: We generated two separate 5-FU-resistant HCC cell lines (SNU-387/5-FU and Hep3B/5-FU). Western blotting was used to determine protein levels. An efficient lentiviral delivery system was used to establish stable knockdown or overexpression of Nrf2 and HIF-1 α . In vitro and in vivo analyses of the effects of Nrf2 gene knockdown and As₂O₃ on 5-FU-resistant HCC cells were conducted.

Results: The expression of Nrf2 was higher in the 5-FU-resistant HCC cell lines than in the parental cell lines. When coupled with Nrf2 knockdown, As₂O₃ treatment significantly decreased 5-FU-resistant SNU-387 and Hep3B cell viability, migration, and invasion, inactivated HIF-1 α /HSP70 signaling, inhibited anti-apoptotic B-cell lymphoma (Bcl-2) activity, and increased the expression of pro-apoptotic Bcl-2-associated X protein (BAX) along with caspase-3. The synergistic effect was also confirmed using a 5-FU-resistant Hep3B mouse xenograft model in vivo.

Conclusion: Nrf2 knockdown could improve the effect of As₂O₃ on reversing drug resistance in 5-FU-resistant HCC cells.

Keywords: arsenic trioxide, 5-fluorouracil, chemoresistance, hepatocellular carcinoma, Nrf2, HIF-1 α

Introduction

Generally, chemotherapy resistance is associated with tumors containing cancer stem cells, a subpopulation of cells associated with undifferentiated tumors.¹ Chemotherapy resistance involves complex processes of cell death avoidance, DNA repair, and changes in drug metabolism.²⁻⁴ Among the liver cancer risk factors, oxidative stress causes multidrug resistance.^{5,6} Only patients with early hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) can be treated with radical surgery, although this treatment has a poor long-term prognosis due to a high recurrence rate. Systemic therapy plays an increasingly important role in the treatment of HCC due to the complexity of the disease and several newly discovered therapeutic approaches.^{7,8} Therefore, there is an urgent need to explore alternative treatments to improve the outcome. Although 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) is the preferred treatment for advanced HCC, it is associated with inherent and acquired drug resistance. Despite this, recent clinical trials suggest the combination of 5-FU with other drugs for the treatment of HCC is both safe and effective.⁹⁻¹¹ So, combination therapy using traditional chemotherapeutic agents or small molecule inhibitors selectively targeting tumor cells is a promising approach.

HCC is characterized by excessive cell proliferation, which leads to local tissue hypoxia in the process of rapid growth, resulting in redox imbalance in the tumor cells. Hypoxia is one of the environmental factors that lead to chemical resistance. Hypoxia can alter the characteristics of tumor cells, leading to a certain degree of resistance to several chemotherapeutic drugs. Inducing endogenous antioxidant responses via nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor (Nrf2) is important for regulating oxidative stress response.^{12–14} Nrf2 plays an important role in resisting oxidative damage triggered by foreign chemicals and maintaining normal redox homeostasis in cells. And recent studies have confirmed that the loss of Nrf2 expression is an important anti-hypoxia mechanism.^{15,16}

Although the activation of Nrf2 may reduce cancer risk by inhibiting oxidative stress and promoting tumor inflammation, it is also associated with a poor prognosis. Arsenic trioxide (As_2O_3) is the main active ingredient in indigo and arsenic. Our previous studies have confirmed that As_2O_3 inhibits tumor growth, angiogenesis, and metastasis and has an anti-tumor effect on HCC.^{17–19} As_2O_3 induces apoptosis by generating reactive oxygen species, destroying mitochondrial transmembrane potential, downregulating Bcl-2, and activating caspase-3. In addition, reactive oxygen species are known to induce immunogenic tumor cell death. Hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α (HIF-1 α) is widely expressed in tumor tissues and plays an important role in maintaining tumor cell energy metabolism, tumor angiogenesis, and promoting tumor cell proliferation and metastasis.²⁰ So far, whether the anti-tumor effect of As_2O_3 and Nrf2 is realized by inhibiting the HIF-1 α pathway remains unclear. Therefore, the current study investigated the synergistic interaction between Nrf2 and As_2O_3 to improve the sensitivity of HCC cells to multiple chemotherapeutic drugs.

Materials and Methods

Cell Culture

The poorly differentiated cell lines SNU-387, SNU-449 and well differentiated cell lines Huh7 and Hep3B were purchased from the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China). The cells were cultured in DMEM supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and a 1% antibiotic mixture of penicillin and streptomycin (HyClone, Logan, UT, USA). Cultures were routinely passaged every 2–3 days in a humidified incubator at 37 °C containing 5% CO_2 . To establish resistant cell lines, SNU-387 and Hep3B cells were re-plated in 100 mm dishes and incubated with increasing 5-FU concentrations from 0.5 μM to 150 μM for approximately 4 months.²¹ The 5-FU-resistant strains (SNU-387/5-FU and Hep3B/5-FU) were maintained in DMEM containing 10 μM 5-FU.

Lentiviral Transfection

The lentiviral siRNAs against Nrf2 (siNrf2) and HIF-1 α (siHIF-1 α) and containing Nrf2 protein (pHBLV-GFP-Puro-Nrf2, OE-Nrf2), siRNA-scramble (siRNA), and control lentiviruses (pHBLV-GFP-Puro, OE-vector) were purchased from HanBio Biotechnology, Co., Ltd (Shanghai, China). After determining the optimal multiplicity of infection by performing pre-transfection experiments, the lentiviruses were transfected into the 5-FU-resistant HCC cells (SNU-387/5-FU and Hep3B/5-FU) and the cells were incubated for 72 h. The transfection efficiency was measured using Western blotting.

Cytotoxicity Assay

To assess the cytotoxicity of 5-FU and As_2O_3 , the MTT assay was performed to evaluate the viability of parent or 5-FU-resistant HCC cells. Briefly, the cells were cultured until they reached 80% confluence and then digested with trypsin, resulting in a single-cell suspension. The cells were inoculated into a 96-well plate (5×10^3 cells per well) and incubated overnight in DMEM containing 10% FBS. Following washing with PBS, the cells were treated with different concentrations of 5-FU (0, 0.5, 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, and 150 μM) and As_2O_3 (0, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, and 128 μM) for 72 h. After the treatment, the supernatant was discarded and the wells were washed with 1X PBS. Then, 10 μL of MTT reagent (5 mg/mL) was added to each well and the cells were

incubated in a CO₂ incubator for 4 h. After incubation, 100 µL of DMSO was added to dissolve the formazan crystals and the absorbance was determined at 560 nm using a microplate reader (Promega, Wisconsin, USA). The formula used to assess cell viability was:

$$\text{Cell viability(\%)} = \frac{\text{Average OD (experimental group)}}{\text{Average OD (untreated group)}} \times 100\%.$$

Cell viability was plotted against As₂O₃ concentration, and half-maximal inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) was calculated.

Cell Cycle Assay

To confirm whether As₂O₃ inhibits cell cycle progression, the infected 5-FU-HCC cells (2×10^5 cells/well) were inoculated in six-well plates and incubated overnight. Then, the cells were treated with or without 20 µM As₂O₃ for 24 h. Immediately following the incubation, the cells were trypsinized, centrifuged at 300 g for 5 min, washed with sterile PBS, and fixed for 3 h at -20 °C in 70% ethanol. The incubation was followed by centrifugation and washing with sterile PBS. About 200 µL of the cell cycle reagent was then added, followed by 30 min of incubation in the dark.

Protein Extraction and Western Blotting

Protein extraction was performed as previously described.²² Briefly, the culture medium was removed and the cells were lysed using the lysing solution. Protein concentration was determined using a commercial bicinchoninic acid assay kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Then, 10 µg of sample was added to the gel well. Proteins separated using SDS-PAGE were transferred to the PVDF membrane, and the membrane was blocked with 5% milk powder mixed with the PBS/0.05% Tween-20 solution for 60 min. The samples were then incubated with a primary antibody overnight at 4 °C. The next day, the samples were incubated with a secondary antibody for an hour at room temperature. An enhanced chemiluminescence method was used to analyze the membrane. Data shown are averages of at least three independent experiments.

Cell Migration and Invasion Assays

As described previously,²³ a cell migration assay was performed using 24-well plates, 6.5 mm chambers, and 8 µm wells (Corning Corporation, USA). Lower chambers were filled with DMEM containing 20% FBS (600 µL). The cells were digested and inoculated in DMEM containing 5% FBS at an adjusted concentration of 1×10^5 cells/mL. A total of 100 µL of this cell suspension was added to the upper chamber, and the membrane was carefully placed facing down on top of the cells. The cells were then fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 24 h at 37 °C. The cells were counted using a microscope by wiping the upper cell chamber with a cotton swab and staining the cells with 0.1% crystal violet solution.

Invasion chambers (BD Biosciences) were coated with Matrigel with a pore size of 8.0 µm in 24-well plates. Matrigel was situated facing the upper compartment and the sample was added to the lower compartment. Re-suspended tumor cells were added to the upper ventricle, where each group induced the invasive cells to penetrate the membrane. The results were evaluated after 24 h.

In vivo Tumor Xenograft Study

Four-week-old BALB/c-nu/nu nude mice (random number of males and females) were provided by the Shanghai Experimental Animal Center. All animal experiments were conducted in accordance with the ethical standards and national guidelines and approved by the Ethics Committee of the First Affiliated Hospital, Zhengzhou University.

In total, 40 mice weighing 20 to 25 g were maintained under standard conditions (12 h of light and darkness at 25 °C and 40% relative humidity). The mice received a subcutaneous injection of Hep3B or different infected Hep3B/5-FU cells (2×10^7 cells/mouse). As₂O₃ (0.5 mg/kg) or saline was administered intraperitoneally every

other day after cells subcutaneous injection one week later. The tumor volumes were calculated ($\text{length} \times \text{width}^2 / 2$) every three days, up to day 28. After euthanizing the mice, the tumors were removed for further analysis.

Immunohistochemistry

Paraffin-embedded 4 μm tissue sections from the tumor xenografts were analyzed using immunohistochemistry as previously described.²⁴ Briefly, the antigens were unmasked by boiling the specimens in sodium citrate buffer (10 mM) after deparaffinization and dehydration. The specimens were then blocked and incubated overnight at 4 °C with the primary antibody against Ki67 (Solarbio, Beijing, China). Then, a second wash with PBS was performed. Antibody binding was detected using Envision reagents (Solarbio, Beijing, China) following the manufacturer's instructions.

Statistical Analysis

The experimental data were analyzed using GraphPad Prism software (version 8.0) and expressed as mean \pm standard errors of the mean (SEM). One-way ANOVA was used to compare variables across multiple groups. A *p*-value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Response to 5-FU and As₂O₃ Treatment of HCC Cell Lines

In order to investigate the effects of 5-FU on HCC cell growth, SNU-387, SNU-449, Huh7 and Hep3B cells were treated with 5-FU or As₂O₃ at increasing concentrations for 72 hours and the viability was analyzed with MTT. As shown in Figure 1A–D, 5-FU inhibited HCC cells in a dose-dependent manner. Its IC₅₀ values were 6.58 μM , 10.07 μM , 5.32 μM and 6.31 μM for SNU-387, SNU-449, Huh7, and Hep3B cells, respectively. According to Figure 1E–G, As₂O₃ significantly inhibits the growth of HCC cells with increasing doses, with an IC₅₀ value of 3.78 μM for SNU-387, 4.61 μM for SNU-449, 6.79 μM for Huh7 and 4.19 μM for Hep3B.

As₂O₃ in Combination with siNrf2 Decreased 5-FU-Resistant HCC Cell Viability

To investigate the influence of As₂O₃ on 5-FU resistance in HCC, the HCC cell lines SNU-387 and Hep3B were incubated with increasing concentrations of 5-FU to generate the 5-FU-resistant cell lines SNU-387/5-FU and Hep3B/5-FU. Cell viability of SNU-387/5-FU and Hep3B/5-FU lines exposed to increasing concentrations of 5-FU for 72 h was measured using the MTT assay. Compared to the parental cell lines, SNU-387/5-FU and Hep3B/5-FU were more resistant to 5-FU,

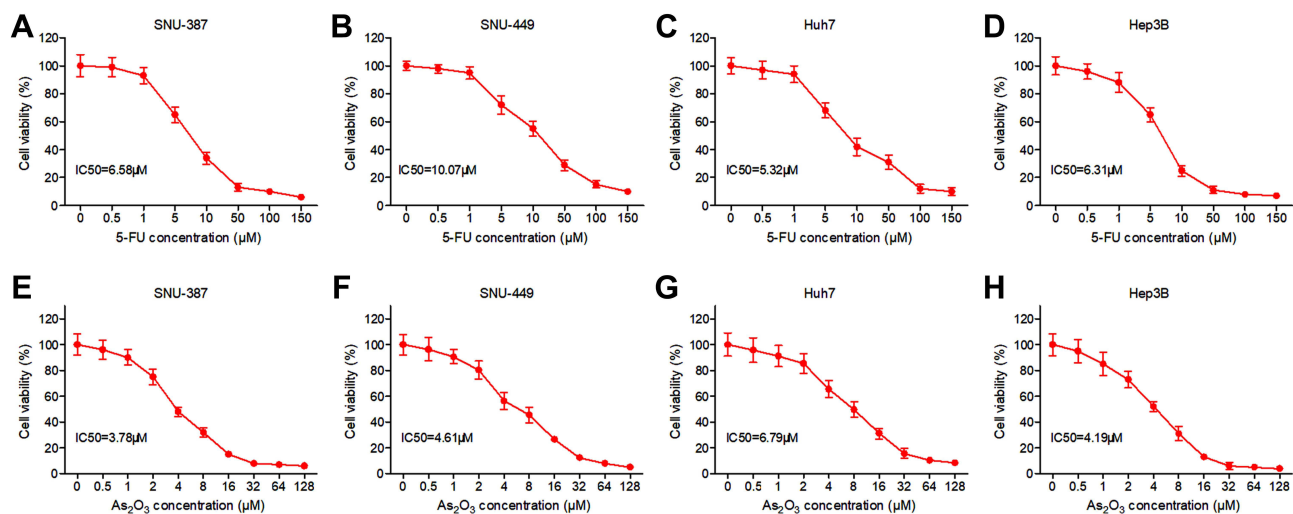


Figure 1 Response to 5-FU and As₂O₃ treatment of HCC cell lines. SNU-387, SNU-449, Huh7 and Hep3B cells were treated with different concentrations of 5-FU (A–D) or As₂O₃ (E–H) for 72 hours and the viability was analyzed with MTT assay.

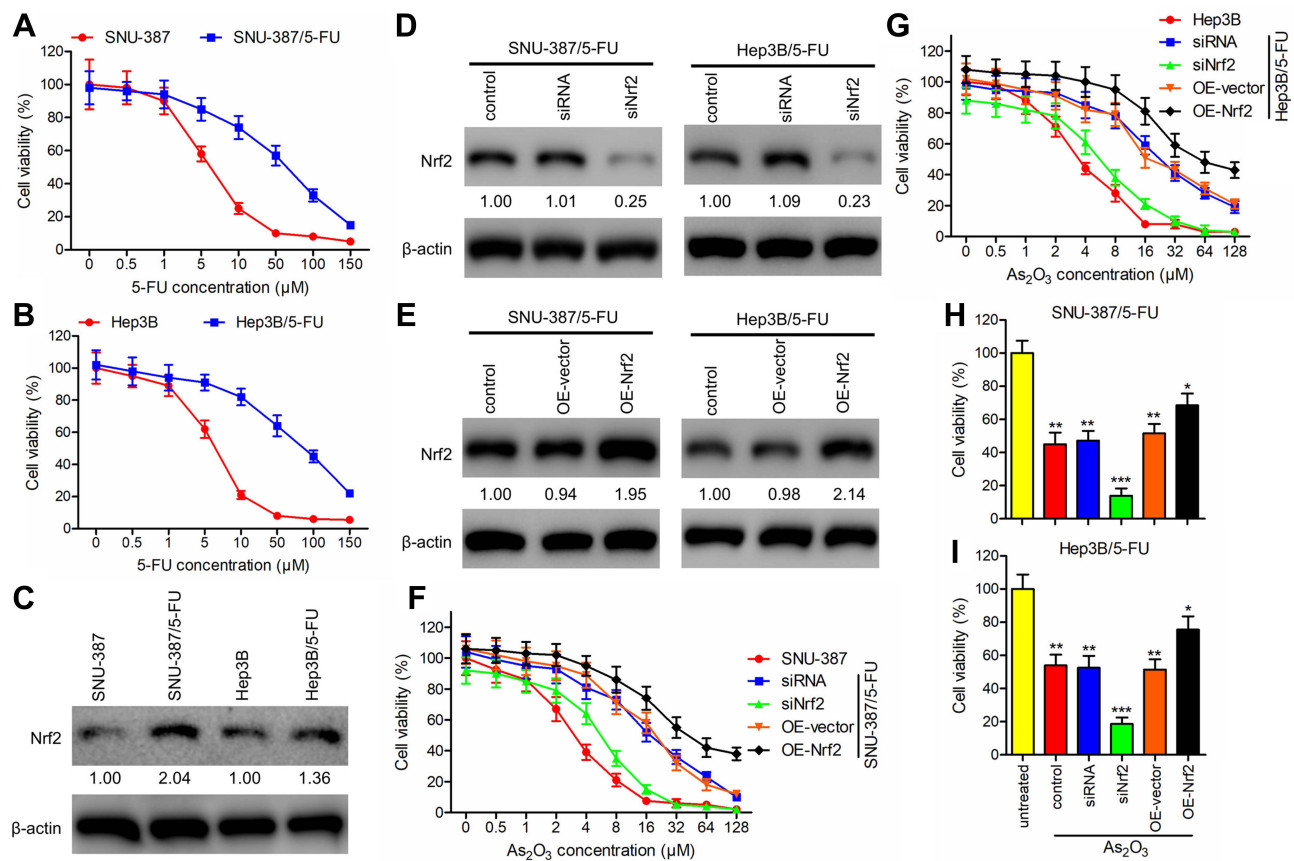


Figure 2 As_2O_3 in combination with siNrf2 decreased cell viability of 5-FU-resistant HCC cells. (A and B) Cell viability was assessed using the MTT assay in (A) SNU-387 and SNU-387/5-FU and (B) Hep3B and Hep3B/5-FU cells after incubation with increasing concentrations of 5-FU for 72 h. (C) Nrf2 expression was detected using Western blotting and expressed as a fold-change relative to the parental cell lines. β -actin was used as the internal reference. (D and E) Using lentiviral vectors carrying siRNA targeting Nrf2 (siNrf2) or the Nrf2 gene (OE-Nrf2), Nrf2 was knocked down or overexpressed, respectively, in SNU-387/5-FU and Hep3B/5-FU cells. Western blotting was performed to detect Nrf2 expression. (F and G) The impact of Nrf2 knockdown or overexpression combined with different concentrations of As_2O_3 on the growth of (F) SNU-387 and SNU-387/5-FU and (G) Hep3B and Hep3B/5-FU cells was studied using the MTT assay. (H and I) The viability of (H) SNU-387/5-FU and (I) Hep3B/5-FU cells treated with or without 20 μM As_2O_3 for 72 h was measured using the MTT assay. All data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$; **** $P < 0.0001$; versus the untreated group.

with IC₅₀ values of 61.12 μM and 85.50 μM , respectively, which were 9.8- and 13.2-fold higher than the IC₅₀ values of the parental lines SNU-387 and Hep3B, respectively (6.25 μM and 6.48 μM , respectively) (Figure 2A and B).

Additionally, we evaluated the role of Nrf2 in 5-FU-resistant HCC cells. Western blotting analysis revealed that 5-FU-resistant cells expressed elevated levels of Nrf2 (Figure 2C). Additionally, we used siNrf2 and OE-Nrf2 to knock down and overexpress endogenous Nrf2, respectively, in 5-FU-resistant HCC cells (Figure 2D and E). The MTT assay showed an As_2O_3 -concentration-dependent reduction in the viability of HCC cells. Moreover, 5-FU-resistant HCC cells showed lower As_2O_3 sensitivity than their parental cells. In 5-FU-resistant cell lines, Nrf2 knockdown partially reversed As_2O_3 resistance, and Nrf2 overexpression increased it (Figure 2F and G). When As_2O_3 treatment was combined with Nrf2 knockdown, SNU-387/5-FU and Hep3B/5-FU cells were significantly less viable (Figure 2H and I). The results suggested that As_2O_3 combined with siNrf2 may be more effective in treating cancer than As_2O_3 alone.

As_2O_3 in Combination with siNrf2 Inhibited the Migration and Invasion of 5-FU-Resistant HCC Cells by Inactivating HIF-1 α Signaling

Western blotting analysis showed that HIF-1 α levels were downregulated in siNrf2 5-FU-resistant cells and upregulated in OE-Nrf2 5-FU-resistant cells (Figure 3A and B). To further examine the effects of HIF-1 α on 5-FU-resistant cells, we stably knocked down endogenous HIF-1 α using siHIF-1 α (Figure 3C). The transwell

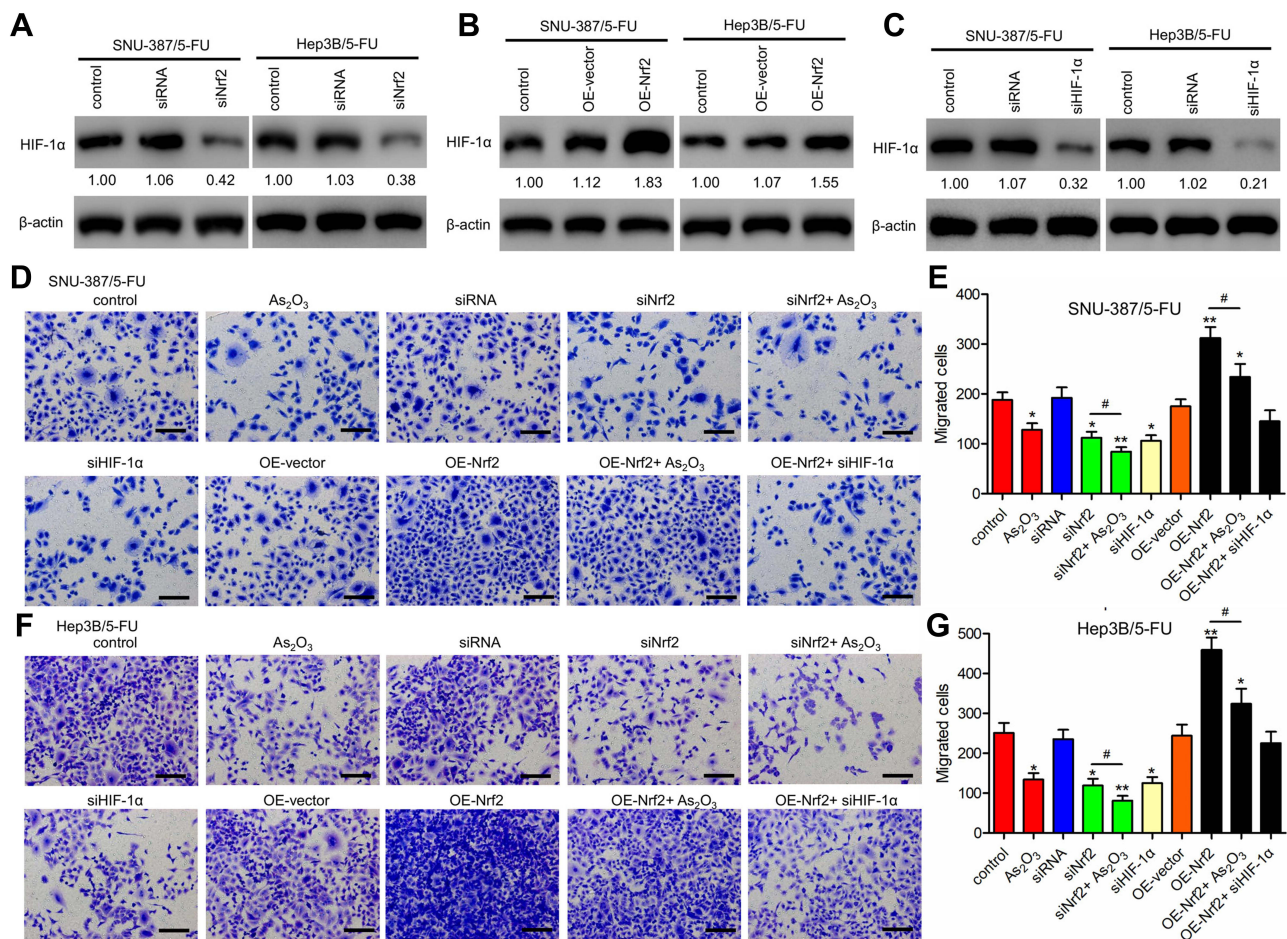


Figure 3 Nrf2 knockdown inhibited the migration of 5-FU-resistant HCC cells by inactivating HIF-1 α signaling. (A and B) Western blotting analysis of HIF-1 α levels in Nrf2-knockdown cells (A), Nrf2-overexpressed cells (B), and control cells. (C) HIF-1 α was knocked down in SNU-387/5-FU and Hep3B/5-FU cells. (D–G) Migration was determined using the Transwell assay in (D and E) SNU-387/5-FU and (F and G) Hep3B/5-FU cells. Scale bar = 100 μ m. All data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. * P < 0.05; ** P < 0.01; versus the control group. # P < 0.05 versus the indicated groups.

assay showed that As₂O₃, siNRF2, and siHIF-1 α inhibited the migration (Figure 3D–G) and invasion (Figure 4) of SNU-387/5-FU and Hep3B/5-FU cells compared to the control. Also, siNrf2 treatment combined with As₂O₃ inhibited cell migration and invasion more than siNrf2 or As₂O₃ alone. On the other hand, OE-Nrf2 increased the migration and invasion on 5-FU-resistant cells, and this effect was mitigated by As₂O₃ and siHIF-1 α . The results indicated that As₂O₃ combined with siNrf2 effectively inhibited cell migration and invasion, which was dependent on inactivating HIF-1 α .

The Combination of As₂O₃ and siNrf2 Induced G1 Cell Cycle Arrest and Enhanced Apoptosis in 5-FU-Resistant HCC Cells

The evaluation of the cell cycle using flow cytometry revealed that a higher number of cells in the G1 phase and a lower number of cells in the S phase were observed in the siNrf2-treated cells with or without As₂O₃ treatment than in the control cells, while the opposite results were observed in the OE-Nrf2-treated cells, and As₂O₃ treatment and siHIF-1 α reversed the effect of OE-Nrf2 (Figure 5). However, neither siNrf2 nor OE-Nrf2 influenced the number of cells in the G2 phase. Consistently, Nrf2 knockdown combined with As₂O₃ significantly reduced the levels of 70 kDa heat-shock protein (HSP70). The anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2, the pro-apoptotic protein BAX, and the apoptotic factor caspase-3 were also analyzed (Figure 6). Compared to As₂O₃ or siNrf2 alone, combined As₂O₃ decreased Bcl-2 abundance, enhanced BAX expression, and increased caspase-3

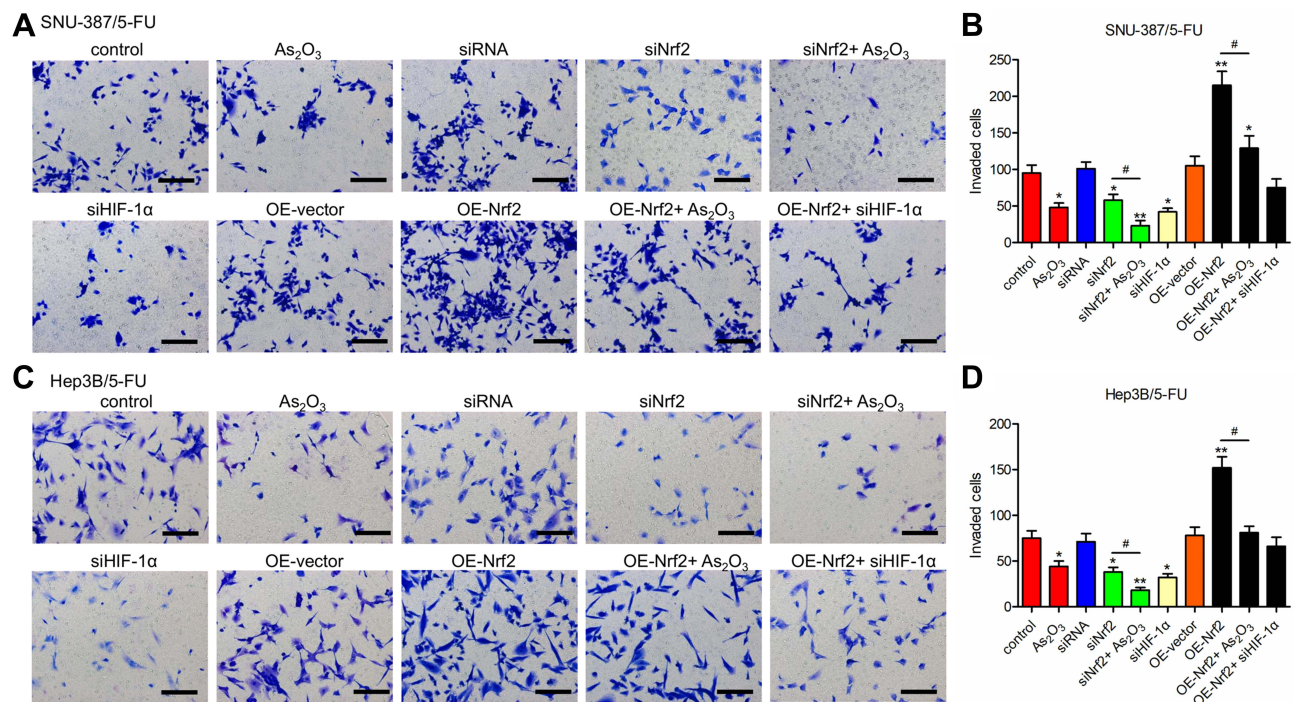


Figure 4 As₂O₃ in combination with siNrf2 inhibited the invasion of 5-FU-resistant HCC cells. The invasion was determined using the Transwell assay in (A and B) SNU-387/5-FU and (C and D) Hep3B/5-FU cells. Scale bar = 100 μm. All data are expressed as mean ± SEM. *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01; versus the control group. #P < 0.05; versus the indicated groups.

abundance, while OE-Nrf2-treated cells showed the opposite results, and treatment with As₂O₃ and siHIF-1α reversed the effect on OE-Nrf2-treated cells. The results indicated that silencing Nrf2 in combination with As₂O₃ treatment inhibited the proliferation and promoted apoptosis of 5-FU-resistant HCC cells.

As₂O₃ in Combination with siNrf2 Suppressed 5-FU Resistance in vivo

To verify the therapeutic effect of As₂O₃ in combination with siNrf2 on Hep3B/5-FU growth in vivo, we established subcutaneous transplantation tumor models using Hep3B and Hep3B/5-FU cells with or without stable Nrf2 or HIF-1α knockdown or Nrf2 overexpression in nude mice. As₂O₃ or saline was administered to the tumor-bearing mice one week after tumor implantation. Figure 7A shows the tumor images. siNrf2 Hep3B/5-FU cell transplantation with As₂O₃ treatment reduced tumor proliferation and volume significantly (Figure 7B and C). When Nrf2 was overexpressed, tumor growth was accelerated, while As₂O₃ treatment diminished this effect. A significant decrease in Ki-67-positive cells was observed in tumors containing siNrf2-treated cells after As₂O₃ was administered (Figure 7D and E). These findings suggested that Nrf2 knockdown combined with As₂O₃ is an effective treatment for 5-FU-resistant HCC in vivo.

Discussion

Currently, the anti-cancer treatment methods include surgical treatment, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy.²⁵ Advanced cancer metastasis and recurrence are often caused by cancer cells that have developed resistance to the chemotherapy drugs.²⁶ Drug resistance in cancer is one of the major obstacles to successful cancer treatment.²⁷ So, novel chemicals inhibiting drug-resistant cancers are needed. It has been shown that As₂O₃ is effective not only in treating chronic lymphocytic leukemia and acute myeloid leukemia, but also in treating some solid tumors, such as lung, ovarian, breast, and cervical cancer.^{28–30} As₂O₃ is a potent angiogenesis inhibitor that can damage mitochondria, leading to oxidative stress, reversing drug resistance in cancers. In agreement with the earlier study,³¹ we found that As₂O₃ shows dose-dependent effects. As₂O₃ inhibits cell

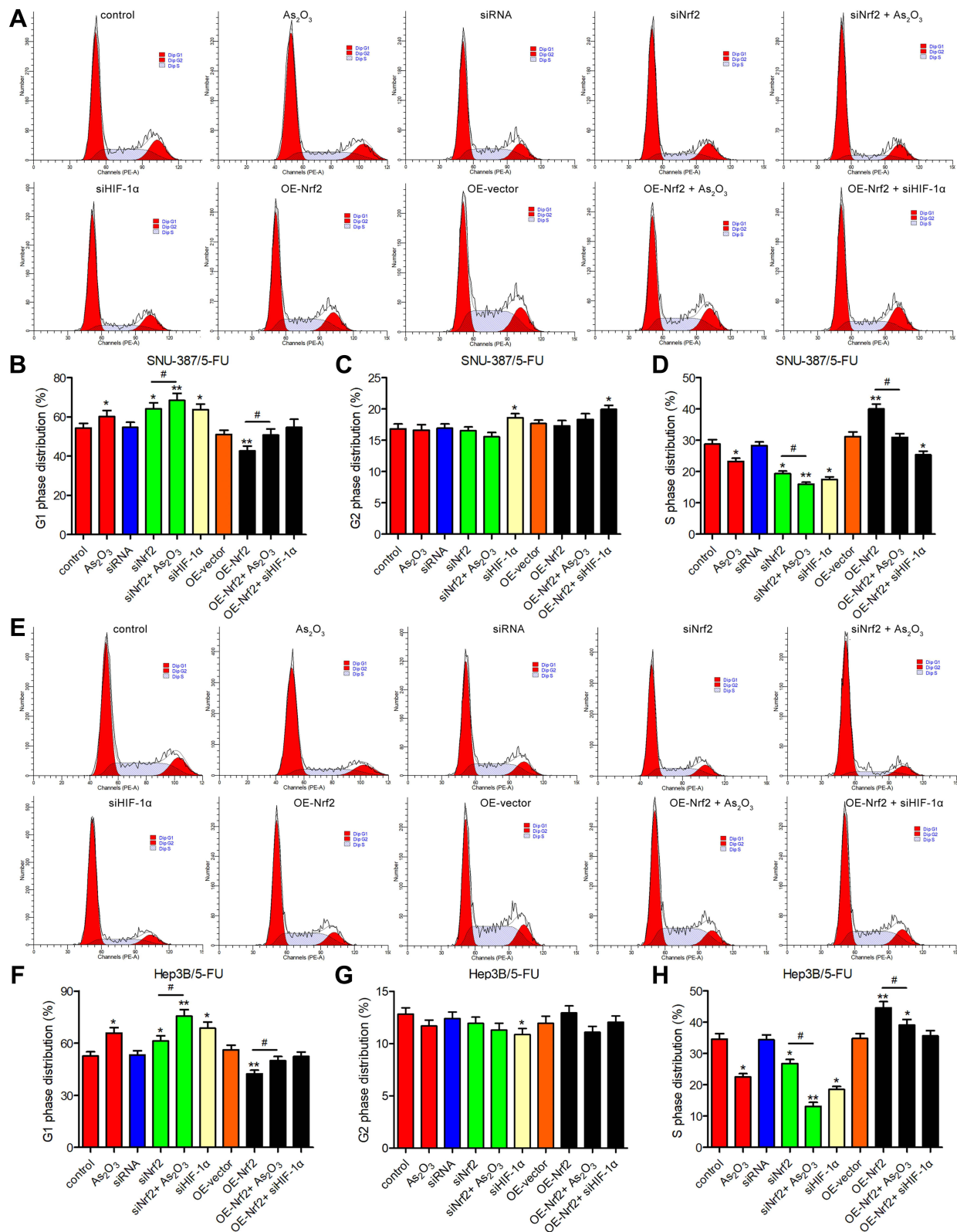


Figure 5 The combination of As₂O₃ and siNrf2 induced G1 cell cycle arrest of 5-FU-resistant HCC cells. The cell cycle was analyzed using flow cytometry after treatment with or without 20 μM As₂O₃ for 24 h in (A–D) SNU-387/5-FU and (E–H) Hep3B/5-FU cells. All data are expressed as mean ± SEM. *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01; versus the control group. #P < 0.05; versus the indicated groups.

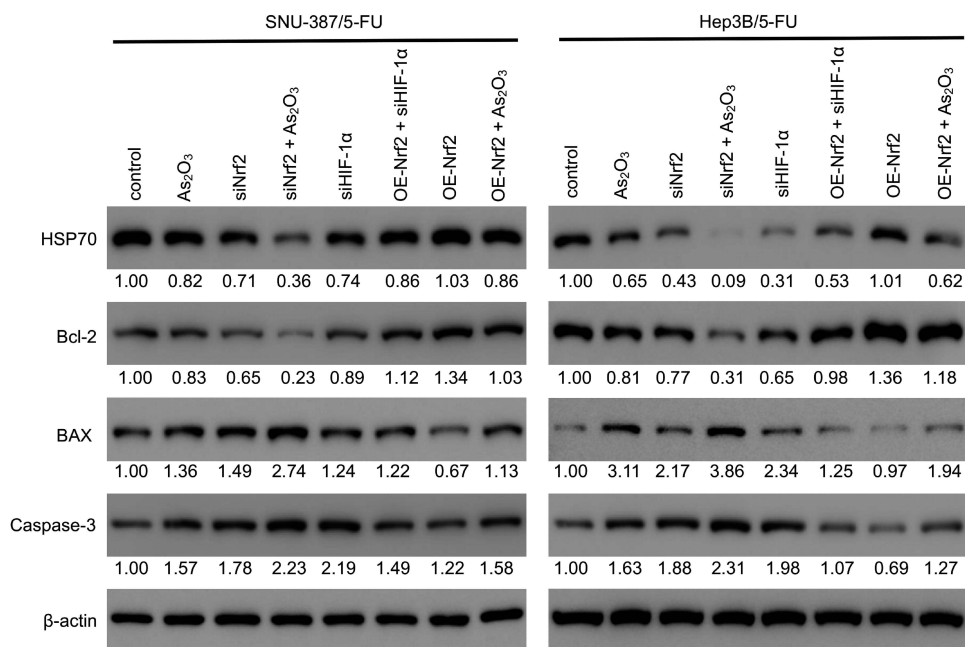


Figure 6 Nrf2 expression was associated with apoptosis of 5-FU-resistant HCC cells targeting the HIF-1α/HSP70 pathway. The levels of HSP70 and apoptosis markers (Bcl-2, BAX, and cleaved caspase-3) were measured using Western blotting in SNU-387/5-FU and Hep3B/5-FU cells. The protein levels of the genes of interest were normalized to that of β-actin and expressed as a fold-change relative to the control group.

growth in human drug-resistant tumor cell lines and large doses of As₂O₃ were required to treat drug-resistant cancers. Therefore, the development of methods that may improve the therapeutic efficacy while minimizing toxicity is a key topic in chemotherapy research.

According to Wang et al, locoregional therapy (LRT) with As₂O₃ treatment prolonged survival times for patients with primary HCC.³² Furthermore, although As₂O₃ as a single agent showed low efficacy in Phase II trials,³³ its combination with other drugs may be more effective in treating HCC.³⁴ A significant correlation was demonstrated by Zhang et al between the expression level of Nrf2 and tumor differentiation, metastasis, and size of the tumor.³⁵ And high Nrf2 expression correlates with tumor chemotherapy resistance.³⁶ In this study, it was found that the Nrf2 expression level of drug-resistant cells was higher than that of parent cell lines. Moreover, in drug-resistant cell lines, As₂O₃ combined with siNrf2 at a relatively low concentration can play a role in tumor inhibition. The present study demonstrated that As₂O₃ in combination with siNrf2 significantly inhibited the proliferation of SNU-387/5-FU and Hep3B/5-FU cells via G1-phase arrest as well as induction of apoptosis, as evidenced using flow cytometry analysis. Also, As₂O₃ combined with siNrf2 significantly inhibited the migration and invasion of SNU-387/5-FU and Hep3B/5-FU cells more than As₂O₃ or siNrf2 alone.

Studies have also shown that solid tumor cells are insensitive to chemotherapy drugs under hypoxic conditions, which may be an important cause of drug resistance in tumor cells. HIF-1α is a nuclear transcription factor that plays an important role in hypoxia-mediated multidrug resistance. The mechanism underlying the involvement of HIF-1α in hypoxia-mediated multidrug resistance of tumor cells involves a reduction in chemotherapy drug accumulation in the tumor cells and inhibition of apoptosis induced by chemotherapy drugs. However, several HIF-1α inhibitors have off-target side effects or adverse pharmacological properties, prompting researchers to search for more effective HIF-1α inhibitors.^{37–39} Nrf2 is a critical regulator of the antioxidant response. Previous studies elucidating the role of Nrf2 in hypoxia-induced drug resistance have shown that a direct interaction between Nrf2 and HIF-1α enhancer plays an important role in chemotherapy resistance in the hypoxic tumor microenvironment.^{40,41} Specifically, this study inhibited HIF-1α level by down-regulating Nrf2 expression. A recent study in cultured HCC cells found that Nrf2 directly binds to the oxygen dependent degradation (ODD) domain of HIF-1α, which limits prolyl hydroxylase domain proteins (PHDs) mediated

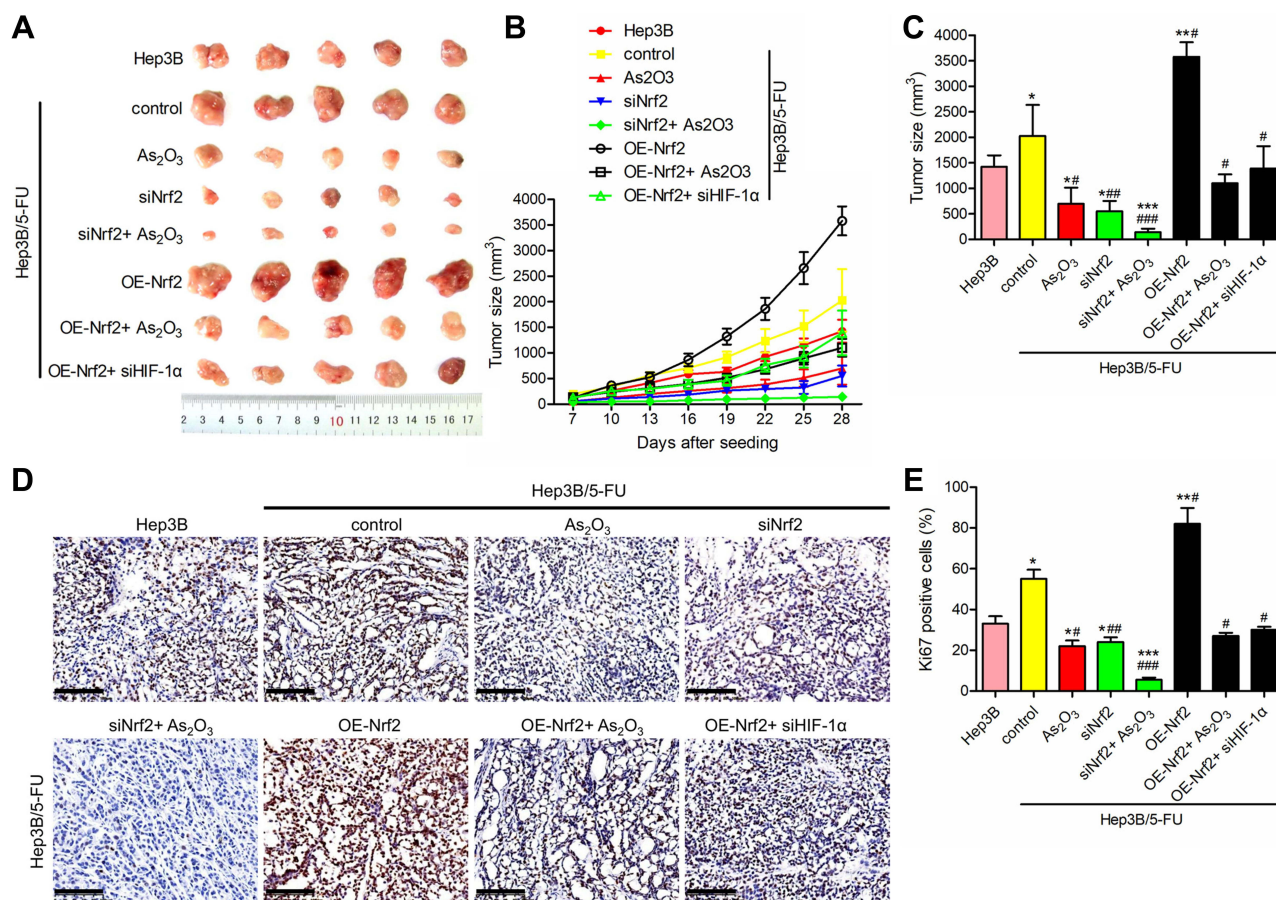


Figure 7 As_2O_3 in combination with siNrf2 enhanced the suppression of 5-FU resistance in vivo. Nude mice were injected subcutaneously with Hep3B cells or transfected Hep3B/5-FU cells (2×10^7 cells/mouse) and administered 0.5 mg/kg As_2O_3 or saline once every other day intraperitoneally. (A) Images of the representative tumor xenografts were obtained 28 days after tumor implantation. (B) The tumor volume was measured every three days after day 7. (C) The tumor volume was measured 28 days after implantation. (D) Representative images of Ki-67 IHC staining, scale bar = 100 μ m. (E) The percentage of Ki-67-positive cells. $n = 5$ for each group. All data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$; versus the Hep3B group. # $P < 0.05$; ## $P < 0.01$; ### $P < 0.001$; versus the Hep3B/5-FU control group.

hydroxylation of HIF-1 α , thereby preventing binding of hydroxylated HIF-1 α to von-Hippel-Lindau (VHL) for proteasomal degradation, which represents breaking NRF2-HIF-1 α alliance may provide more efficient therapeutic strategies than targeting each transcription factor alone.⁴²

After the administration of chemotherapy, the Bcl-2/BAX ratio determines whether tumor cells are sensitive to apoptosis.^{43,44} In the study, treatment with As_2O_3 in combination with siNrf2 resulted in significant Bcl-2 downregulation and simultaneous BAX upregulation in HCC cells. An increased Bax/Bcl-2 ratio leads to enhanced apoptosis induced by cytokines and chemotherapeutic agents. In addition, caspase-3 expression in the present study increased in SNU-387/5-FU and Hep3B/5-FU cells treated with As_2O_3 in combination with siNrf2, suggesting that As_2O_3 in combination with siNrf2 led to caspase-mediated apoptosis. Nevertheless, clinical studies combining As_2O_3 with 5-FU and targeted Nrf2 are necessary to clarify the clinical efficacy of As_2O_3 in future studies.

Conclusion

We demonstrated for the first time that siNrf2 greatly improved the inhibitory effect of As_2O_3 on the growth, invasion, and migration of drug-resistant liver cancer cells, which was also verified in vivo. Further research indicated that this combined action inhibited HIF-1 α and reduced the effect of hypoxia-mediated cellular drug resistance.

Data Sharing Statement

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article. Further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author.

Ethics Approval

All animal experiments were conducted in accordance with the ethical standards and national guidelines and approved by the Ethics Committee of the First Affiliated Hospital, Zhengzhou University.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; agreed to submit to the current journal; and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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