

Cell Viability Reducing In Doxorubicin-Resistant Breast Cancer by Cationic Peptides

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ABSTRACT

Acquired resistance to various drugs is an obstacle for anticancer therapy. Doxorubicin (Dox) is the first-line chemo-drug for therapy of various malignant tumors but it fails when treatment of multi-drug resistant tumors. One of the main factors of Dox-resistance is over expression of drug resistance genes, particularly, P-glycoprotein – Pgp. Earlier we've revealed a high selective apoptosis of tumor cells, induced by some cationic peptides (CPs) *in vitro* through inactivation their cell targets – chaperone proteins nucleolin/NCL and nucleophosmin/NPM. This paper describes effect of CPs on breast cancer (BC) cell line HBL 100 and doxorubicin-resistant cell line HBL-100/Dox.

Objective is to examine the viability of BC and Dox-resistant BC cells after incubation with CPs. **Results** Some Arg/Lys-enriched cationic peptides under study induce cell death by nucleolar stress initiation both in HBL 100 BC cell line and HBL 100/ID 120 one. Thus, these CPs are expected NCL/NPM inhibitors, which significantly reduce viability both BC and BC doxorubicin-resistant cells *in vitro*.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Drug resistance in tumor cells is one of the obstacles for effective cancer chemotherapy. Novel strategies for therapy of multi-drug resistant tumors include the combinations of doxorubicin with microRNA [1], metformin [2] and other prodrugs. Various molecular constructions are used to codeliver doxorubicin +metformin followed by release metformin to enhance Dox cytotoxicity through attenuating hypoxic stress and inhibition of HIF1 α / Pgp expression.. Molecular inhibitors of oncoproteins and essential cell pathways are considered now as a promising therapeutic agents. Perspective tumor targets for these agents are nucleolar phosphoproteins with chaperone activities nucleolin/NCL and nucleophosmin/NPM Both NCL and NPM are over expressed in majority of tumors. Subcellular (cell surface) NCL expression level is a marker of endothelial cells in angiogenic blood vessels [3]. These proteins are involved in regulation of gene transcription and expression, including DNA replication and recombination, chromatin remodeling, RNA biogenesis and stability, molecular transport, signaling and other important

processes. Cytosolic fractions of NCL and NPM binds with p53 and down regulate its activity. Moreover, NCL is involved in stabilization of *BCL2* mRNA by binding of 3'UTR AU-rich elements (ARE) resulting in an increase of anti-apoptotic protein BCL2. Overexpressed NCL has been shown to mediate the antiangiogenic and antitumor activity of endostatin [4]. Thus, both nucleolin and nucleophosmin play an important role in carcinogenesis. Cell surface nucleolin is characterized as a target for therapeutic intervention with antibody-related agents^[5, 6]. Earlier we have found that some cationic peptides (CPs) are perspective as a ligands for NCL and NPM, over expressed in tumor cells. ^[6,7] Activity of some CPs in relation to drug-resistant BC cells is firstly described and expected mechanisms are discussed.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Breast cancer (BC) cell line HBL-100 was purchased from Cytology Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (S-Petersburg). The cells were cultured in DMEM medium (PanEco, Russia), in a humidified atmosphere in 5% CO₂ at

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37°C. Breast cancer doxorubicin-resistant cell line HBL-100/Dox was obtained by incubation of HBL-100 with doxorubicin (0.3 μM) followed by selection of resistant cell clones during 2 weeks. Cationic peptides (CPs) with different charge and molecular mass ~ 2 kDa were synthesized by solid phase method using the Fmoc-protective strategy. Cell viability was evaluated by standard MTT-assay using control (skin fibroblast line H1036) and BC cell lines HBL-100 and HBL-100/Dox, which were cultured 24h in 96-well plates, 7×10^3 per well. The reaction was monitored at A490 nm. Cell survival is reported as percentage of viable cells in the presence of CP versus untreated cells. Typically, cell survival values were obtained from at least three independent experiments and three determinations were performed for each sample. Standard deviations were calculated for the results obtained from all the experiments. Immunoblot analysis was used with proteins resolved from the cell lysates after SDS-PAGE followed by transfer to nitrocellulose membrane. The primary monoclonal antibodies against NCL, p53 and actin were obtained from LabBiotech, Dia-m, Russia. Anti-actin rabbit polyclonal antibody (Dia-M, Abcam, Russia), HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit immunoglobulines from goat antiserum, HRP-conjugated anti-mouse immunoglobulines from goat antiserum (Dia-M/ Abcam, Russia) were also used. Pair molecular docking was performed using the program Maestro 11 to confirm the specific interaction between peptides and NCL/NPM [8].

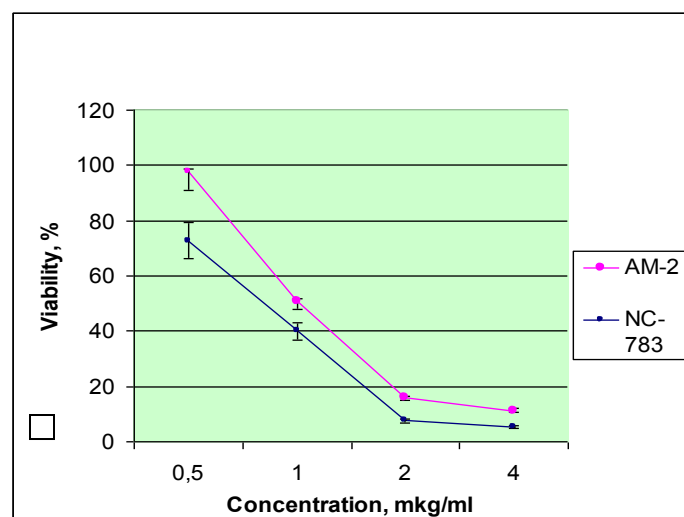
III. RESULTS

Estimation of NCL and NPM expression in BC cell by immunohistochemical staining has revealed high levels both membrane and nucleolar fraction of NCL and nucleolar fractions of NPM versus normal cells. Differential expression levels of NCL and NPM in tumor and normal cells is related with proliferation rate and activation of cell signaling and metabolism in tumors. We firstly used synthetic cationic peptides for selective inhibition of BC and BC Dox-resistant cell proliferation, revealed by fluorescent microscopy and MTT assay. Results of MTT assay, obtained on HBL-100 and HBL-100/Dox cell lines after 72h cell cultivation and 2h incubation with corresponding PC indicate, that viability of morphologically normal human fibroblasts (control line H1036) was $100 \pm 4.3\%$ for these PC concentrations. However, significant decrease of BC cell viability induced by the tested PSs in concentrations of 0.5-4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$. (Figure 1). Breast cancer cells were sensitive to these peptide with C=1-4 mkg/ml , since relative amounts of viable cells were lower 50%, while normal skin fibroblasts continued the growth.. Then we have analyzed a changes of NCL, NPM, p53 and control actin levels before and after 24 h-incubation of HBL-100 and HBL-100/Dox lines with cationic peptide. Western blotting indicates significant increase of p53 protein simultaneously with decrease the level of unbound NCL in a manner similar to levels of

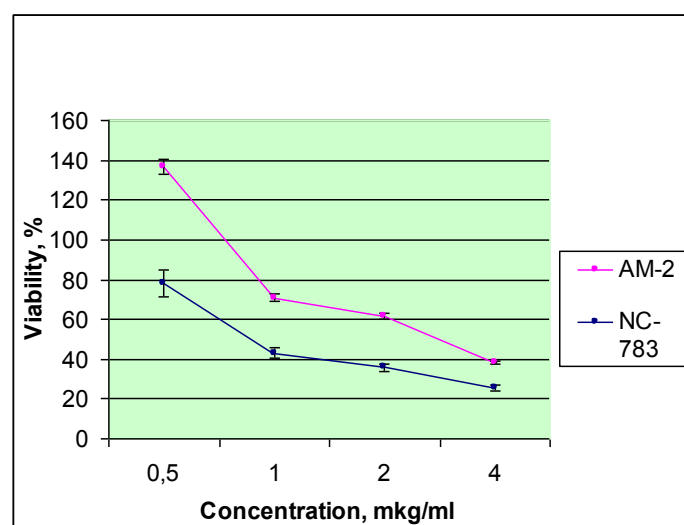
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The nucleolus functions as a compartment that is sensitive to cellular stress and isolates suppressor p53, which is released into nucleoplasm upon DNA damage. The mechanisms of protein sequestration into the nucleolus includes interaction of proteins with resident nucleolar proteins, namely NCL and NPM nucleolar localization signal (NoLS) enriched with R/K amino acid residues.



A



B

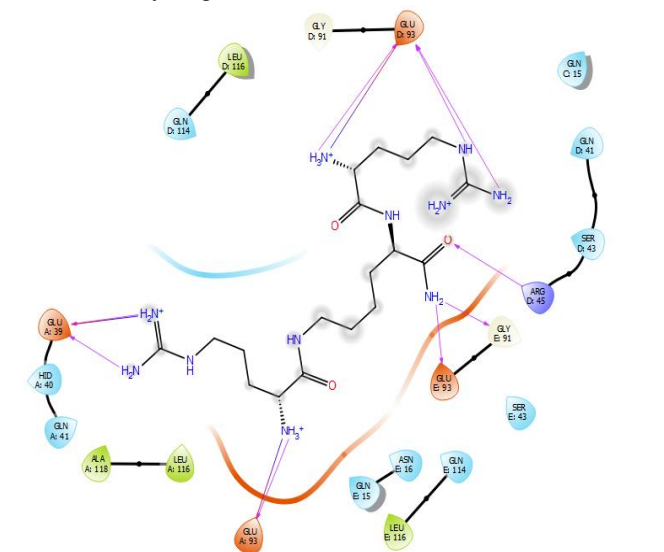
Fig 1. Cell viability in HBL (A) and HBL-100/Dox (B) lines after treatment with cationic peptides AM-2 and NC-783.

Cytotoxicity of cationic peptides under study is associated with ability to induce apoptosis. We have revealed that a

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number of Arg/Lys-rich cationic peptides are potential ligands for membrane NCL and form clusters, binding with active sites of NCL dimer and NPM followed by reducing its functional activity and degradation tumor cells by apoptosis and related processes. Key amino acids that are significant for NCL-ligand binding seems to be Asp, Glu (q-, pH7.0), Arg, Lys, (q+, pH7.0), Thr (q0, pH7.0), located in NCL and active center, including RB regions and forming hydrogen bonds with some NH₂ groups in peptide molecule (F 2).

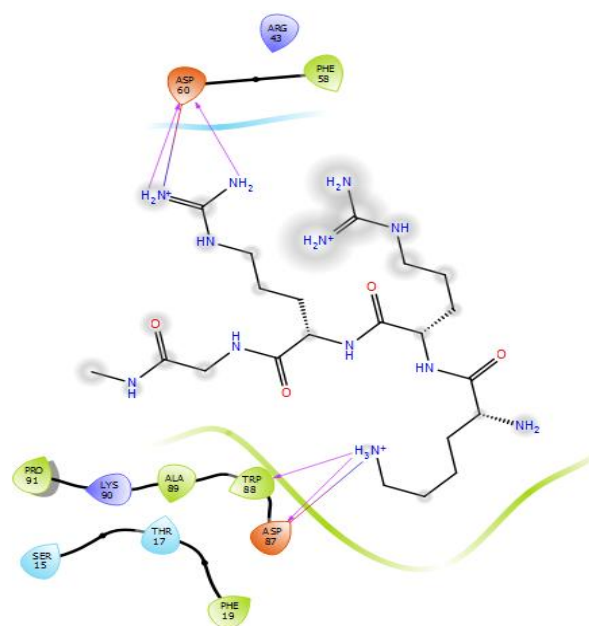
The docking was performed by glide 6.0 In total, 4 configurations for each conformer and score function GS per the configuration were calculated. Interestingly, that majority of the peptide fragments had a high score >6.00kcal/mol (value modules). All these structures located in approximate active center of the proteins NCL and NPM, and formed hydrogen bonds between the same amino acids.



F2. Docking CP NC811 to NPM; hydrogen bonds between CP and Glu 39,93, Arg45, Gly 91 amino acids in NPM active center are shown.

This fact indicates the characteristic regions of binding between peptides and their targets – NCL and NPM. All the cell lines under study have revealed a high selective cytotoxicity for tested CPs: IC₅₀ ranged from 0.5 to 1 μg, with induction of apoptosis. Control fibroblast survival has not changed significantly. During 2 hours of cultivation of tumor cells in 96 well cell cultured clusters and micro-wells, activation of caspase 3, 8 and 9 (HBL-100) or caspase 9 (HBL-100/Dox) was detected along with increased frequency of DNA double-strand breaks, degradation of chromatin and mitosis spindle. Moreover, CPs inhibit Pgp expression and depletes ATP production, inducing mitochondrial toxicity. Tumor cell apoptosis was revealed in breast cancer line HBL-100/Dox, apparently associated with the activation of caspase 9, 2 and NCL-RFWD-p53 signal cascade. Molecular interactions were confirmed by pair docking. A modeling of the interactions of CPs with cell surface NCL and NPM has revealed a high scores and

preferred amino acid residues that are forming hydrogen bonds with these proteins (F 3).



F3. Docking NC 783 to NC; hydrogen bonds between CP and Asp 60, 87, Thr88 amino acids in NCL active center are shown.

Thus, some Arg/Lys-enriched cationic peptides under study induce apoptosis by binding between cell surface NCL and NPM followed by nucleolar stress both in HBL-100 and doxorubicin-resistant HBL-100/Dox BC cell lines. These CPs are considered as a perspective agents for overcoming breast cancer multi-drug resistant.

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