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*Helicobacter pylori****Helicobacter pylori*-induced Apoptosis in Gastric Cancer Cell Lines**

Won Ho Kim, M.D., Marie Yeo, M.S., Kkot Sil Lee, M.D., Yong Chan Lee, M.D.,
In Suh Park, M.D. and Kyungwon Lee, M.D.*

Departments of Internal Medicine, Institute of Gastroenterology and Clinical Pathology*;
Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Background/Aims: *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) is associated with active gastritis and peptic ulcer disease. Mechanism for *H. pylori*-induced gastric epithelial damage is still incompletely understood. However, the increase of apoptotic cells in *H. pylori*-infected mucosa suggested that apoptosis could be a major mechanism for cellular damage. As an effort to clarify the mechanism, we investigated whether *H. pylori* directly induce apoptosis in gastric cancer cells in vitro. **Methods:** Cultured *H. pylori* (ATCC 43504) were suspended as 10⁹mL. IL (interleukin)-8 was measured by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay. Cell survival was assessed by MTT [3-(4,5-dimethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide] assay. Apoptosis was detected and confirmed by demonstration of DNA fragmentation and morphologic changes. **Results:** *H. pylori* induced IL-8 production as well as decrease of cell survival in gastric cancer cell lines in a time- and concentration-dependent way. Addition of *H. pylori* to gastric cancer cells induced apoptosis. Such induction was not organ specific. Heat or formalin treatment of *H. pylori* almost completely inhibited IL-8 production but only partially blocked apoptosis. *H. pylori*-induced apoptosis was potentiated by interferon- γ pretreatment in HT-29 but not in AGS and KATO III. **Conclusions:** These results suggest that *H. pylori* affects on gastric epithelial cell growth by direct induction of apoptosis. (Kor J Gastroenterol 1999;34:21 - 34)

Key Words: *Helicobacter pylori*, Apoptosis, Interleukin-8

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Tel: (02) 361-5410, Fax: (02) 393-6884
E-mail: kimwonho@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

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Helicobacter pylori

10% FCS 가
70

3.

MTT assay .33
96-well microtiter plate (Costar, Cambridge, MA) (104/well) 가
0, 2
20, 200, 600, 1,200 가
H. pylori 가

well 50 µL 2 µg/mL MTT [3-(4,5-dimethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide] (Sigma) 가 4 37
formazan
well 50 µL
dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) 가 10
570 nm optical density (OD)
Triton X-100 가
well OD total OD

$$\%Survival = \frac{\text{sample OD} - \text{total OD}}{\text{spontaneous OD} - \text{total OD}} \times 100$$

4. DNA fragmentation

10 mM Tris (pH 7.6), 10 mM EDTA, 50 mM NaCl, 0.2% SDS 200 µg/mL proteinase K
42
4 , 16,000 x g 20
phenol-chloroform-
isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1, Sigma) chloroform
DNA DNA
0.3 M sodium acetate ethanol
0.2 U RNase A (Sigma) 가 10 mM Tris
1 mM EDTA (pH 8.5) 30

RNA 1.2% agarose gel
ethidium bromide

.3435

5. IL (interleukin)- 8

IL-8 (ELISA)
96 well microtiter plate
borate buffered saline (1.03% H₃PO₄ 0.73% NaCl; BBS) 200 goat anti-human IL-8 polyclonal immunoglobulin G (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN) well 100 µL
10 mM PBS (pH 7.4)/0.05% (v/v) Tween 20
3 . 0.5% BSA/PBS

(recombinant human IL-8, R&D Systems) 가
2 . PBS/Tween 3
0.5% BSA/PBS 400 rabbit
anti-human IL-8 polyclonal antibody (Endogen, Cambridge, MA) well 100 µL 가 2
. PBS/Tween 3
alkaline phosphatase가 conjugate goat
anti-rabbit IgG antibody (Jackson Laboratories, Avondale, PA) 1,000 100 µL 가 30
. PBS/Tween 3 , Tris/NaCl

3 1 mg/mL disodium p-nitrophenyl phosphate (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) 가 15 [3% 2-propanol, 1 mM iodinitrotetrazolium violet, 75 µg/mL, alcohol dehydrogenase 50 µg/mL diaphorase; Life Technologies] 가 10 ELISA
492 nm OD

6. (Electrophoretic mobility shift assay)

. Tris-buffered saline (TBS)
[10 mM HEPES, 10 mM KCl, 0.2 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT 7가 protease inhibitor (1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF), 5 µg/mL aprotinin, 5 µg/mL antipain, 100 µM ben

zanidine, 5 µg/mL leupeptin, 5 µg/mL soybean trypsin-chymotrypsin inhibitor, pH 7.9)

15 0.625%가
 Nonidet P-40 가 . Tube 10 vortex
 12,500 x g 5
 [20 mM HEPES (4-[2-hydroxyethyl]-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid), 400 mM NaCl, 1 mM EGTA (ethylene glycol-bis-(2-aminoethyl ether)-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid), 1 mM DTT 7 가 protease inhibitors, pH 7.9)]

15 12,500 x g 20 -70

NF-κB
 5'-TAA CAA ACA GGG ATT TCA CCT ACA T-3'
 DNA

[³²P]ATP (Amersham) T4 polynucleotide kinase (New England Biolabs, Beverly, MA)
 (label) . 3-6 µg, 20,000 cpm
 2 µg poly dI/dC 10 mM Tris, 50 nM NaCl, 2 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT 5% v/v glycerol (pH 7.5)

60 4% polyacrylamide gel gel autoradiography

1. *H. pylori* IL-8
 AGS KATO III *H. pylori* IL-8
 (Fig. 1), electrophoretic mobility shift assay AGS *H. pylori* NF-κB binding activity
 가 (Fig. 2).

Fig. 1. *H. pylori* induced IL-8 protein production of gastric cancer cells. IL-8 productions by AGS and KATO III cells, measured by ELISA, increased dose-dependently.

Fig. 2. *H. pylori* dose-dependently activated NF-κB in AGS cells. NF-κB activation was measured by electrophoretic mobility shift assay at *H. pylori* to AGS cell ratio of 500 (lane 1), 100 (lane 2), 50 (lane 3), 10 (lane 4), 0 (lane 5) and HeLa cells as a positive control (lane 6).

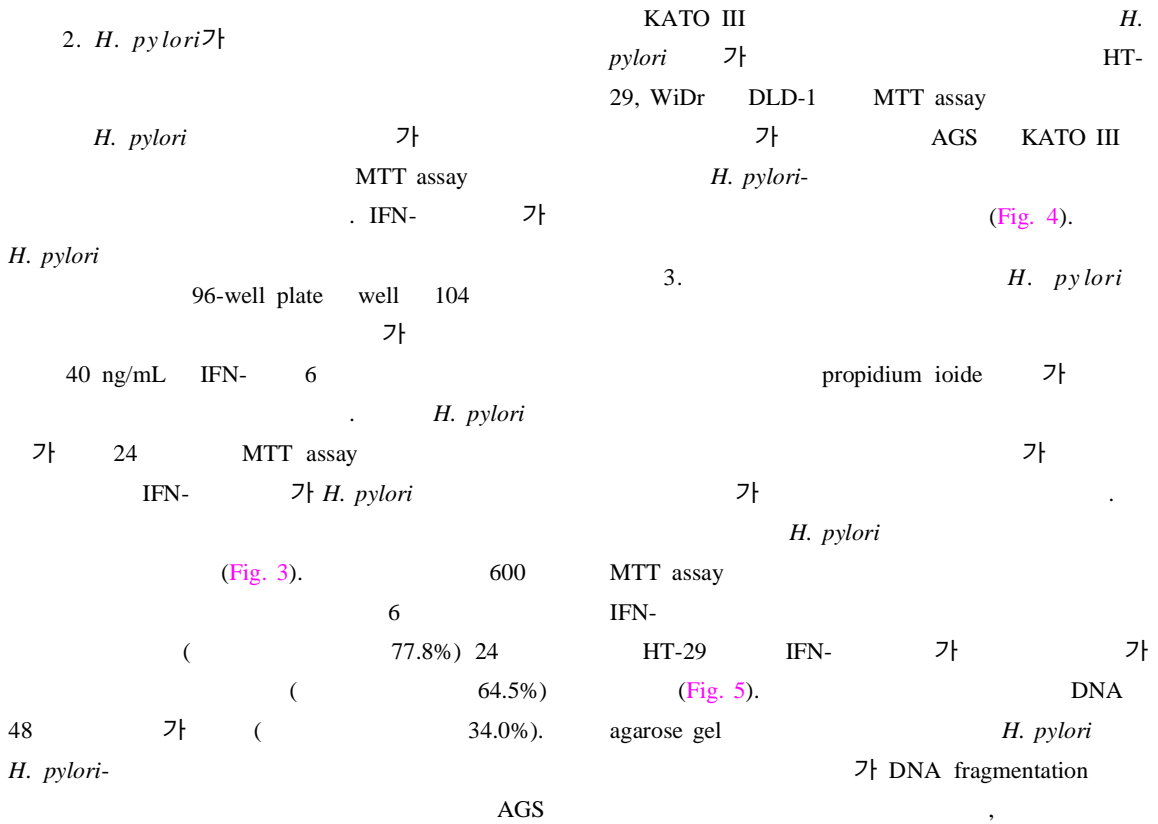


Fig. 3. *H. pylori* induced decrease of cell survival of AGS (A) and KATO III (B). Indicated bacteria to cell ratio of *H. pylori* were added to gastric cancer cells and cocultured for 24 hours, then cell survival was measured by MTT assay.

AGS "ladder pattern" HT-29 (Fig. 6). (Fig. 7),
 AGS *H. pylori* 가 (transmission electron microscopy; TEM)
 (scanning electron microscopy; SEM) ,
 , *H. pylori* (vacuole)
 coccoid form AGS (Fig. 8) *H. pylori*가 .

Fig. 4. *H. pylori*-induced decrease of cell survival was not organ-specific. Indicated bacteria to cell ratio of *H. pylori* were added to gastric cancer cell lines as well as various colon cancer cell lines and cocultured for 24 hours, then cell survival was measured by MTT assay.

Fig. 5. IFN- pretreatment potentiated *H. pylori*-induced apoptosis in colon cancer cell line HT-29. Indicated bacteria to cell ratio of *H. pylori* were added and cocultured with control (upper row) and IFN- pretreated (lower row) HT-29 cells for 16 hours. Propidium iodide was added to suspension of harvested cells. Using flow cytometer, cell size was measured by forward scatter and cytoplasmic membrane permeability was measured by red fluorescence.

Fig. 6. *H. pylori* induced DNA fragmentation of colon cancer cell line HT-29. DNA was extracted from control and cells cocultured for 48 hours with indicated bacteria to cell ratio of *H. pylori* was electrophoresed on 1.2% agarose gel.

Fig. 7. *H. pylori* tightly adhered to gastric cancer cell line AGS. AGS cells were incubated with *H. pylori* (bacteria to cell ratio of 600) for 3 hours. Harvested cell pellets were fixed with 2% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M cacodylated buffer, post-fixed in 1% osmium tetroxide, dehydrated in ethanol gradient and coated with gold (Hitachi S-800, $\times 6,000$).

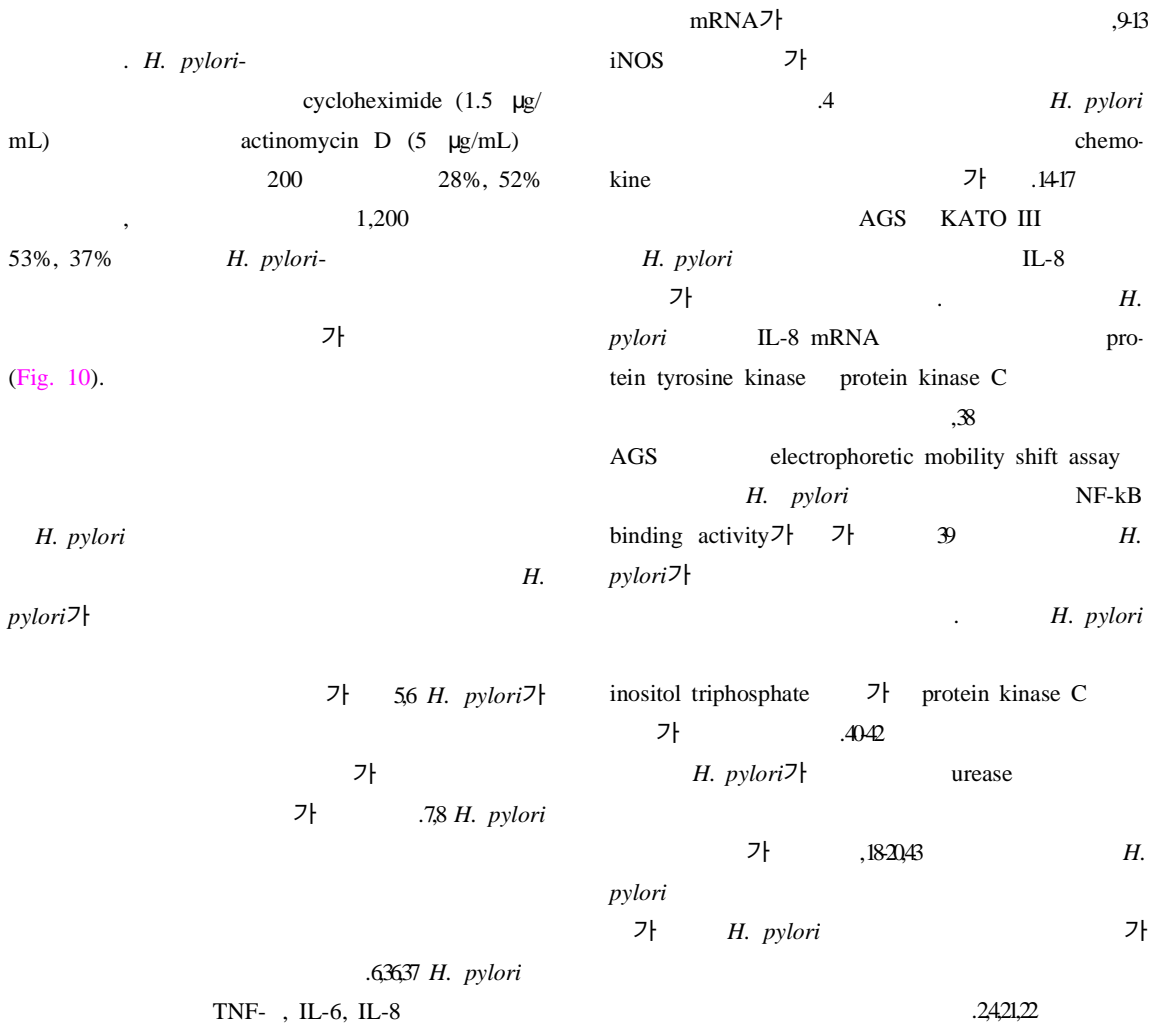
				0.5% formaldehyde	가	4	
4. <i>H. pylori</i>				PBS		. 가	
			formalin	<i>H. pylori</i>			IL-8
<i>H. pylori</i> 가		formalin		<i>H. pylori</i>			
		PBS		500	70%	95%	
<i>H.pylori</i> (5×10^8 mL)	90	15	가	(Fig. 9A)	IL-8		

	가	<i>H. pylori</i>	<i>pylori</i>		가	<i>H.</i>
<i>H. pylori</i>		formalin	<i>H. pylori</i>	85%	600	1,200
			<i>H. pylori</i>	67%		(Fig. 9B)
					IL-8	

Fig. 8. *H. pylori* induced cytoplasmic vacuolization and chromatin condensation of gastric cancer cell line, AGS. AGS cells were incubated with *H. pylori* (bacteria to cell ratio of 600) for 48 hours. Harvested cell pellets were fixed with 2% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M cacodylated buffer, post-fixed in 1% osmium tetroxide, dehydrated in ethanol gradient and embedded in Epon. Then 0.5 m thin cut section was prepared and double stained with uranyl acetate and lead citrate (Phillips CM 10, × 6,000).

Fig. 9. Effect of heat and formalin treatment of *H. pylori* on IL-8 production (A) and cell survival (B) of AGS cells. (A) Control as well as heat and formalin treated *H. pylori* (bacteria to cell ration of 500) were cocultured with AGS for 16 hours and IL-8 production was measured by ELISA. Values represent percent production of IL-8 compared to control *H. pylori*. (B) Indicated bacteria to cell ratio of *H. pylori* were added to AGS cells and cocultured for 24 hours, then cell survival was measured by MTT assay. Values represent percent cell survival of AGS cells compared to control *H. pylori*.

Fig. 10. Cycloheximide and actinomycin D inhibited *H. pylori*-induced decrease of gastric cancer cell survival. AGS cells were pretreated with 1.5 μ g/ml of cycloheximide or 5 μ g/ml of actinomycin D before the addition of indicated bacteria to cell ratio of *H. pylori*, and then cocultured for 24 hours. Cell survival was measured by MTT assay.



H. pylori 가 tern" MTT assay , 6 24 48 가 phosphatidylserine Annexin V assay *H. pylori* IL-8 가 가 46 *H. pylori* KATO III *H. pylori* AGS toxin associated gene (CagA) vacuolating cytoxin (VacA) *H. pylori* 가 CagA 가 34 IFN- 가 *H. pylori* VacA *H. pylori* 가 947 CagA 가 1417 CagA IFN- HT-29 IFN- 가 VacA *H. pylori* (surface factor) 가 *H. pylori* MHC class II 가 , sonificate 49 44 , IFN- 가 40 *H. pylori* IFN- 가 *H. pylori* 가 CagA , 14 flagella, 48 urease, 50 lipopolysaccharide (LPS), 51 cytotoxin *H. pylori* DNA fragmentation LPS, (water extractable surface protein) urease DNA fragmentation DNA agarose 1651 *H. pylori* , 가 formalin *H. pylori* 가 DNA fragmentation *H. pylori* IL-8 70% 95% HT-29 "ladder pat- IL-8

H. pylori 가 *H. pylori* formalin 가 *H. pylori* IL-8 *H. pylori-* cycloheximide actinomycin D 200 28%, 52% 1,200 53%, 37% *H. pylori-* 가 *H. pylori*가 *H. pylori* coccoid form AGS *H. pylori*가

electrophoretic mobility shift assay 가 . : AGS KATO III *H. pylori* IL-8 가 . *H. pylori* . *H. pylori-* 가 formalin *H. pylori* IL-8 *H. pylori* 70% 95% 가 *H. pylori* *H. pylori* , formalin 가 . *H. pylori-* cyclohexi- mide actinomycin D *H. pylori*가 *H. pylori* coccoid form AGS *H. pylori*가

가 . : *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) *H. pylori* . *H. pylori* *H. pylori*가 : *H. pylori* cytotoxin/cagA ATCC 43504 (NCTC 11637) MTT assay , agarose gel DNA fragmentation . IL-8 ELISA NF-kB

가 . : *Helicobacter pylori*, (apoptosis), Interleukin-8

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