



Green tea polyphenols induce cell death in breast cancer MCF-7 cells through induction of cell cycle arrest and mitochondrial-mediated apoptosis*

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Abstract: In order to study the molecular mechanisms of green tea polyphenols (GTPs) in treatment or prevention of breast cancer, the cytotoxic effects of GTPs on five human cell lines (MCF-7, A549, Hela, PC3, and HepG2 cells) were determined and the antitumor mechanisms of GTPs in MCF-7 cells were analyzed. The results showed that GTPs exhibited a broad spectrum of inhibition against the detected cancer cell lines, particularly the MCF-7 cells. Studies on the mechanisms revealed that the main modes of cell death induced by GTPs were cell cycle arrest and mitochondrial-mediated apoptosis. Flow cytometric analysis showed that GTPs mediated cell cycle arrest at both G1/M and G2/M transitions. GTP dose dependently led to apoptosis of MCF-7 cells via the mitochondrial pathways, as evidenced by induction of chromatin condensation, reduction of mitochondrial membrane potential ($\Delta\Psi_m$), improvement in the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS), induction of DNA fragmentation, and activations of caspase-3 and caspase-9 in the present paper.

Key words: Green tea polyphenol (GTP); Breast cancer; MCF-7 cells; Mitochondrial-mediated apoptosis; Cell death; Cell cycle arrest

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1 Introduction

In recent years, cancer (malignant tumor) has become one of the leading causes of death worldwide, accounting for 8.2 million deaths or 14.6% of all human deaths in 2012, according to the World Health Organization (WHO)'s World Cancer Report 2014 (Stewart and Wild, 2014), and greatly threatens human life and health. At present, there are over 100 different known cancers, among which breast cancer is the fifth most common cause of death due to cancer

(458000 deaths) and is the most frequent cause of death due to cancer in women in both developing and developed regions, accounting for 22.9% of all cancers in women (Boyle and Levin, 2008; Ferlay *et al.*, 2010; Liu *et al.*, 2015). There is no permanent treatment for cancer. Many treatment options for cancer exist, the primary ones including surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and palliative care (Hortobagyi *et al.*, 1988; Jiang, 2014). However, most of them have doubtful efficacy, safety risks, and other serious adverse effects. Because of this, cancer prevention has become an important approach to decreasing the risk of cancer in addition to cancer therapy. Among the commonly used cancer prevention strategies, chemoprevention is considered a valid approach to reduce the incidence of cancer (Hail *et al.*, 2008).

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It is widely accepted that targeting apoptosis pathways in premalignant and malignant cells is an effective strategy for cancer prevention and treatment. Apoptosis, or programmed cell death, is a genetically regulated and organized cell death process, which plays an important role in the development and homeostasis of multicellular organisms (Pan *et al.*, 1998; Zhang *et al.*, 2007). Apoptosis can be induced by both external and internal stimuli such as radiation, hypoxia, viral infection, and cytotoxic agents (Cotran *et al.*, 1999). These different apoptotic stimuli may lead to the activations of intrinsic (mitochondrial pathway) and extrinsic pathways (death receptor pathway), which are the two major pathways of apoptosis. Cell death by apoptosis can be characterized by a number of well-defined processes including a decrease in cell volume, cellular morphological change, condensation and fragmentation of nuclear chromatin, membrane blebbing, internucleosomal DNA cleavage, and activation of cysteine-aspartic proteases (caspases) (Strasser *et al.*, 2000).

As a putative cancer chemotherapeutic agent derived from dietary constituents, GTPs have been suggested to play a significant role in the resistance of a variety of cancers including liver, breast, prostate, lung, and skin by numerous studies of cell cultures and animal models (Luo *et al.*, 2006; Thangapazham *et al.*, 2007; Lu *et al.*, 2008; Pandey *et al.*, 2010). GTPs are the major active component group of green tea, accounting for 30%–42% of the dry weight of the solids in brewed green tea, and are mainly composed of catechins (Khan and Mukhtar, 2007). Possible mechanisms of preventing cancer using GTPs include prevention of oxidative stress, prevention of DNA damage, and modulation of carcinogen metabolism (Yang *et al.*, 2009). Although there have been studies on the antitumor effects of GTPs against breast cancer (Pianetti *et al.*, 2002; Thangapazham *et al.*, 2007), the underlying molecular mechanisms for preventing breast cancer with GTPs still remain elusive; further investigation should be carried out to help to further understand the effect of GTPs on human carcinogenesis.

In this study, the antitumor effects of GTPs against five human cancer cell lines (liver cancer HepG2 cells, lung cancer A549 cells, cervical cancer Hela cells, prostate cancer PC3 cells, and breast cancer MCF-7 cells) were evaluated; and as the cen-

tral objective of this research, the most sensitive cancer cell (MCF-7) was used as the test model to further study the *in vitro* molecular mechanisms of GTPs in treatment or prevention of breast cancer. To achieve this objective, potential mechanisms of apoptosis induced by GTP were studied by cytotoxicity assay, flow cytometry, Hoechst 33258 staining, JC-1 mitochondrial membrane potential staining, reactive oxygen species (ROS) staining, DNA ladder assay, and Western blot assay.

2 Materials and methods

2.1 Materials

GTPs were self-made with 97.6% purity according to the method of Liang *et al.* (1999) with some modifications. Briefly, green tea leaves (30 g) were extracted three times with 300 ml of hot water (80 °C) under stirring for 20 min each time. After filtration, the tea liquid was concentrated in a rotary evaporator to about 30%–40% soluble solid content. Chloroform was added to the concentrated liquid in a ratio of 1:1 (v/v) to remove caffeine, lipids, chlorophyll, etc. The aqueous phase was mixed with ethyl acetate at a ratio of 1:1 (v/v) to extract tea polyphenols. The ethyl acetate phase was then freeze-dried to obtain crude tea polyphenols. The crude tea polyphenols were diluted with water to 10 mg/ml. Then 20 g of AB-8 macroporous adsorption resin was added to 200 ml of the crude tea polyphenols for isolation, and the mixture was shaken for 4 h at room temperature in the dark. After that, pump filtration was performed and the solid phase was mixed with 200 ml of 80% ethanol and stirred for 2 h. Then the solution was collected by pump filtration and was extracted with ethyl acetate at a ratio of 1:1 (v/v). Finally, the ethyl acetate phase was isolated and freeze-dried to obtain tea polyphenol powder. Total tea polyphenols were determined according to the method from BS ISO 14502-1:2005 (British Standards Institution, 2005). Catechin monomers were determined using high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) apparatus (Dionex, Sunnyvale, CA, USA) equipped with a Venusil MP-C18 column (5 μ m, 250 mm \times 4.6 mm i.d., Agela Technologies Inc., Newark, DE, USA) and an ultraviolet (UV) detector at 280 nm. The content (mass fraction) of total catechins was about 79.70%

(therein, epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG) was 45.30%, epigallocatechin (EGC) 9.50%, epicatechin (EC) 6.68%, and epicatechin gallate (ECG) 12.90%). Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) and 1× phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.4) were purchased from Gibco Life Technologies (Grand Island, NY, USA). Heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS) was obtained from Sijiqing Company Ltd. (Hangzhou, China). Also, 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA), a mitochondrial membrane potential assay kit with 5,5',6,6'-tetrachloro-1,1',3,3'-tetraethylbenzimidazolcarbocyanine iodide (JC-1), an apoptotic cell Hoechst 33258 detection kit, and penicillin-streptomycin solution (100×) were obtained from Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology (Nanjing, China). 3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), propidium iodide (PI), and β-actin were purchased from Sigma Company (St. Louis, MO, USA). A bicinchoninic acid (BCA) assay kit was obtained from Nanjing Jiancheng Institute of Biotechnology (Nanjing, China), and an apoptosis DNA ladder detection kit was purchased from KeyGen Biotech. Co. Ltd. (Nanjing, China). Caspase-3 antibody, caspase-9 antibody, and goat anti-rabbit IgG were obtained from Cell Signaling Technology (Beverly, MA, USA). A polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membrane was purchased from Millipore (Bedford, MA, USA).

2.2 Cell lines and cell culture

The human cancer cell lines used in this study, including liver cancer HepG2 cells, lung cancer A549 cells, cervical cancer Hela cells, prostate cancer PC3 cells, and breast cancer MCF-7 cells, were all purchased from the Cancer Institute of Sun Yat-Sen University (Guangzhou, China) and were cultured in DMEM supplemented with 10% (v/v) FBS and 1% (0.01 g/ml) penicillin-streptomycin solution at 37 °C in a humidified incubator under 5% CO₂ atmosphere.

2.3 Determination of cell viability by MTT assay

The effect of GTPs on cell viability of the preserved cells was determined using MTT assay described by González *et al.* (2013) with some modifications. Briefly, the cancer cells were seeded in 96-well plates at a density of 5×10^3 per well and incubated at 37 °C for 24 h. Then the supernatant was removed and the cells were treated for 24 h with me-

dium or GTPs at different concentrations (100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 μg/ml). After that, 20 μl of MTT dissolved in PBS (5 mg/ml) was added to each well, and the cells were further incubated for 4 h. Finally, the medium containing MTT was removed and 100 μl of DMSO was added to each well. The plate was gently shaken for 10 min to dissolve the formazan crystals and the absorbance was measured at 570 nm on a Fluoroskan Ascent Microplate Fluorometer (Thermo Electron Corporation, Vantaa, Finland). The percentage viability was calculated using the following formula: percentage viability of the treated cells (%) = $100\% - (\text{mean optical density (OD) of individual test group} / (\text{mean OD of control group}) \times 100\%$. The concentration values of GTPs needed to inhibit cell growth by 50% (IC₅₀) were calculated from the dose-response curves for each cell line.

2.4 Treatment of MCF-7 cells with GTPs and collection of treated cells

To determine cell cycles, ROS, and mitochondrial membrane potential ($\Delta\Psi_m$), and to access morphologic changes in MCF-7 cells untreated and treated with GTPs, cells were seeded in 6-well plates at a density of 2×10^5 per well and cultured with medium or GTPs at different concentrations (200, 300, and 400 μg/ml) for 24 h. After incubation, the culture medium was collected into 5 ml polyethylene tubes and the cells were harvested into the corresponding tubes using 0.25% (2.5 g/L) trypsin. The tubes were then centrifuged at 250g for 5 min. After centrifuging, the supernatant was removed and the cells were resuspended in 1 ml of PBS. For further analysis, the cells were collected by centrifuging at 250g for 5 min.

2.5 Determination of cell cycles

The collected cells were fixed with 70% ethanol for 24 h. After that, the cells were centrifuged and stained with 50 μl RNase and 450 μl PI for 30 min in the dark at room temperature and then were analyzed using a FACSVerse flow cytometer (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA).

2.6 Monitoring of apoptosis cells by Hoechst 33258 staining

For apoptosis studies, the collected cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde in PBS for 10 min at 4 °C and then were washed twice with PBS and

stained with 25 μ l Hoechst 33258 for 10 min at room temperature in the dark. After this, the cells were washed once with distilled water and resuspended with 25 μ l PBS. Finally, the cells were dropped onto a slide and dried at room temperature. Morphological changes of nuclei were observed under a Leica DMI4000B fluorescence microscope (Leica, Heerbrugg, Switzerland) equipped with a Leica DFC450C camera.

2.7 Mitochondrial membrane potential measurement

$\Delta\Psi_m$ was assayed using a JC-1 mitochondrial potential sensor, according to the manufacturer's directions. Briefly, the collected cells were incubated with JC-1 for 20 min at 37 °C in the dark. After incubation, the cells were washed twice with PBS to remove the dye and then resuspended with PBS. The fluorescences of both JC-1 monomers and dimmers were collected at 530 nm emission and 490 nm excitation for green fluorescence (monomers) and 590 nm emission and 525 nm excitation for red fluorescence (aggregates). Levels of $\Delta\Psi_m$ were quantified using Fluoroskan Ascent Microplate Fluorometer and the results were expressed as the red/green fluorescence ratio. For qualitative analysis, the cells were imaged for red and green fluorescence using a microscope.

2.8 Measurement of intracellular ROS

Dichlorofluorescein (DCF) fluorescence was used to determine intracellular ROS generation based on the oxidation of DCFH-DA to a fluorescent DCF. The collected cells were suspended in DCFH-DA solution (10 μ mol/L) and incubated for 25 min at 37 °C in the dark. After incubation, the cells were washed and resuspended with PBS. Intracellular ROS levels were monitored by measuring the fluorescence intensity of the cells by a Fluoroskan Ascent Microplate Fluorometer, with excitation and emission wavelengths of 485 and 525 nm, respectively. Qualitative analysis of ROS generation was carried out using a fluorescence microscope.

2.9 Gel electrophoresis and DNA fragmentation study

The genomic DNA in the collected cells was extracted according to the instructions in the apoptotic DNA ladder detection kit. Briefly, the collected MCF-7 cells were scraped and lysed at 37 °C for 1 h in lysis buffer (10 mmol/L Tris-HCl, 25 mmol/L

ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), 1.0% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 20 μ g/ml DNase-free RNase, pH 8.0). The cell lysates were then treated with 100 μ g/ml proteinase K at 50 °C for 2 h. After that, 40 μ l of the sample was mixed with 5 μ l loading buffer and was resolved by electrophoresis in 1.5% agarose gel, running for about 4 h at 2–4 V/cm. Finally, the samples were visualized by UV light after staining in 0.5 μ g/ml ethidium bromide.

2.10 Western blot analysis

Total cellular proteins were extracted by incubating the collected cells on ice for 10 min in RIPA buffer (150 mol/L NaCl, 50 mmol/L Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 5 g/L sodium deoxycholate, 0.2 g/L sodium azide, 10 g/L Nonidet P-40, 2.0 μ g/ml aprotinin, 1 mmol/L phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF)) and then they were centrifuged at 10000g for 10 min at 4 °C. The supernatant was stored at –80 °C for use. Protein concentrations were determined by using a BCA assay kit. Equal amounts of the total proteins were loaded onto 15% separating gel with 4% stacking gel, and were electro-transferred onto a PVDF membrane. After electrophoresis, the transferred PVDF membranes were blocked with 5% (0.05 g/ml) nonfat milk in TBST buffer (20 mmol/L Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 150 mol/L NaCl, 0.01% Tween 20) for 1 h at room temperature. Then, PVDF membranes were washed twice with TBST and probed overnight at 4 °C with primary antibodies (caspase-3 and caspase-9 1:1000 (v/v) dilution; β -actin 1:5000 (v/v) dilution) in 5% (0.05 g/ml) nonfat milk. After washing three times with TBST, the membranes were incubated with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody at 1:5000 (v/v) dilution in TBST for 1 h at room temperature, followed by washing with TBST three times. Peroxidase activity was visualized via enhanced chemiluminescence (Millipore, Bedford, MA, USA). Quantification of the protein with bands was performed using Image-pro plus 6.0 software, and β -actin was used to confirm the relative pixel density for each band.

2.11 Statistical analysis

All the assays were performed in triplicate. The data were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) and analyzed by SPSS software (Version 19.0, Chicago, USA). Values of $P < 0.05$ were considered significant.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Effect of GTPs on growth of cancer cells and apoptotic cell death

The antitumor activities of GTPs against MCF-7, A549, HeLa, PC3, and HepG2 cells were investigated by MTT assay. As shown in Fig. 1, GTPs exhibited a broad spectrum of inhibition against the selected cancer cell lines in a dose-dependent manner. Among the treated cancer cell lines, MCF-7 cells showed the highest sensitivity to GTPs, followed by HepG2, HeLa, PC3, and A549 cells based on the detected IC_{50} of GTPs as (291.9 ± 18.0) , (327.4 ± 25.1) , (330.5 ± 16.8) , (351.1 ± 19.2) , and (384.0 ± 2.11) mg/ml, respectively. As the most sensitive cells to GTPs, MCF-7 cells were subsequently used as the test model to further study the in vitro molecular mechanisms of GTPs in the treatment or prevention of breast cancer in the present paper. To further determine the effect of GTPs on apoptotic cell death, the cellular nuclear morphology changes of MCF-7 cells exposed to GTPs were examined by Hoechst 33258 staining. As shown in Fig. 2, the characteristic chromatin condensation, nuclear fragmentation, and apoptotic bodies were clearly shown in GTP-treated cells, but cells without GTP treatment displayed excellent health characteristics with a large round nucleus and normal chromatin patterns. The results demonstrated that the growth inhibitory effect of GTPs is due in part to induction of apoptosis.

3.2 Effect of GTPs on cell cycle arrest

A cell cycle is a repeated round of cell duplication and growth. It is thought that the induction of cell cycle arrest and apoptosis was the main strategy of regulating cell proliferation (Rezaei *et al.*, 2012). The eukaryotic cell cycle includes four distinct phases (G1, S, G2, and M). The G0 phase is a resting period in the cell cycle where cells exist in a distinct quiescent state. The G1 phase takes place in cell division, during which the cells grow in size and also synthesize mRNA and proteins required for DNA synthesis. Once the required proteins and growth are completed, the cells move into the S phase. The S phase occurs between the G1 phase and G2 phase, when DNA is replicated. The G2 phase is a period of rapid cell growth and protein synthesis, during which the cell readies itself for mitosis (M). The M phase is a

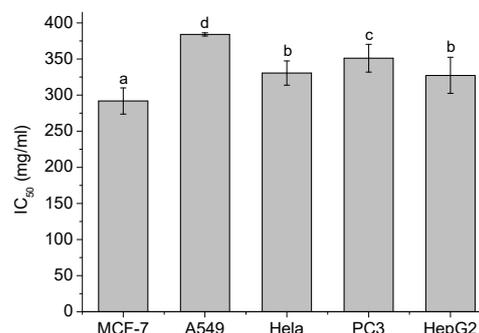


Fig. 1 IC_{50} values of GTPs against the viabilities of different cells

MCF-7, A549, HeLa, PC3, and HepG2 cells were treated for 24 h with medium or GTPs at different concentrations. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD, with $n=3$. Different letters above the columns indicate significant differences ($P < 0.05$)

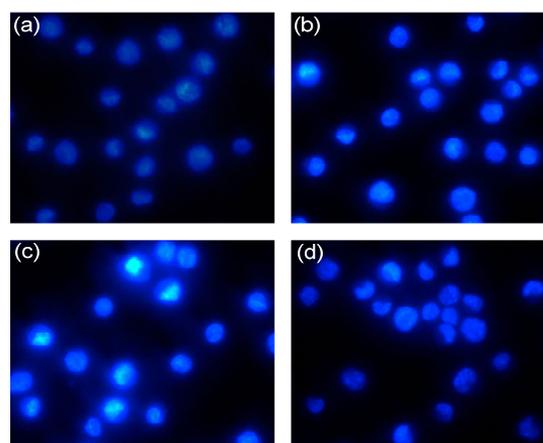


Fig. 2 Fluorescent staining of nuclei in GTP-treated MCF-7 cells by Hoechst 33258

Cells were treated with 0 (a), 200 (b), 300 (c) and 400 μ g/ml (d) of GTPs for 24 h. Original magnification: 400 \times

cell cycle process, and at this stage the cell growth stops and cellular energy is focused on orderly division into two daughter cells (Crews and Mohan, 2000).

To investigate whether the antiproliferative properties of GTPs depend in part on cell cycle arrest, the cells were stained with DNA-binding dye (PI), and the cell cycle phase distribution of the GTP-treated MCF-7 cells was quantified by flow cytometry analysis (Table 1). As shown in Table 1, the GTP-treated cells caused a remarkable accumulation of cells in the G1/G0 phase from 47.1% to 52.3%,

whereas the number of cells in the S phase decreased from 35.5% of the control group to 26.8%. The result indicated that GTPs can inhibit cell cycle arrest at the transition from the G1 to S phase in MCF-7 cells. Furthermore, at higher GTP concentrations ($\geq 300 \mu\text{g/ml}$), a substantial increase in the population of the G2/M phase was observed. The above results showed that GTPs can regulate both the G1/S and G2/M transition to inhibit an increase in the number of cells and DNA synthesis.

Table 1 Effects of GTPs on cell cycles in MCF-7 cells

GTP ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	Cell population (%)		
	G1/G0	G2/M	S
0	47.1 \pm 1.37a	17.4 \pm 0.84a	35.5 \pm 1.12a
200	51.2 \pm 3.45b	15.7 \pm 1.05b	33.1 \pm 1.83b
300	51.5 \pm 2.06c	17.4 \pm 0.82a	31.1 \pm 1.21c
400	52.3 \pm 2.78d	20.9 \pm 1.28c	26.8 \pm 1.07d

Values are expressed as mean \pm SD ($n=3$) and different letters within a column indicate significant difference between samples ($P<0.05$)

3.3 Effect of GTPs on the mitochondrial membrane potential in MCF-7 cells

Mitochondrial membrane potential ($\Delta\Psi_m$) depolarization is an important early indicator of apoptotic signaling activation. Loss of $\Delta\Psi_m$ can be detected by staining MCF-7 cells with a lipophilic cationic probe JC-1 (Baregamian *et al.*, 2009). JC-1 exists as red fluorescent JC-1-aggregate under high $\Delta\Psi_m$ at hyperpolarized membrane potentials or as green fluorescent monomers under low $\Delta\Psi_m$ at depolarized membrane potentials. Thus, mitochondrial depolarization can be specifically indicated by a decrease in the red/green fluorescence intensity ratio (Radad *et al.*, 2006; Rogalska *et al.*, 2008). When examined by fluorescent microscopy, the untreated control cells stained with JC-1 clearly showed an intense red fluorescence and weak green fluorescence. However, $\Delta\Psi_m$ rapidly depolarized in the cells exposed to GTPs for 24 h, as shown by a marked increase in green fluorescence and disappearance of red fluorescence (Fig. 3a). As shown in Fig. 3b GTP-treated cells showed a significant decrease in $\Delta\Psi_m$, evidenced by a reduction in red/green fluorescence intensity ratio.

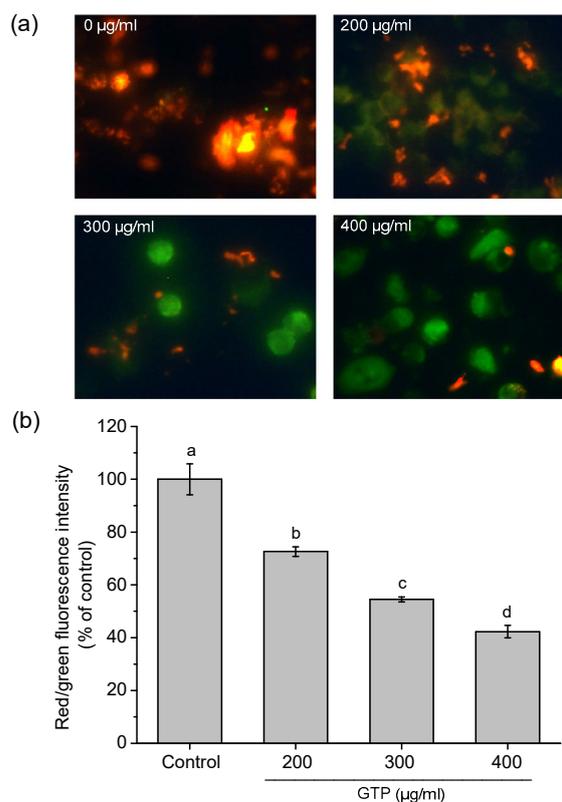


Fig. 3 Effect of GTPs on the mitochondrial membrane potential ($\Delta\Psi_m$) in MCF-7 cells

(a) Qualitative analysis of $\Delta\Psi_m$ using the lipophilic cationic probe JC-1 with a fluorescence microscope (magnification 400 \times). Cells were treated with 0, 200, 300, and 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ of GTPs for 24 h, respectively. (b) Determination of $\Delta\Psi_m$ by a Fluoroskan Ascent Microplate Fluorometer. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD, with $n=3$. Different letters above the columns indicate significant differences ($P<0.05$) (Note: for interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article)

3.4 GTP-induced generation of intracellular ROS in MCF-7 cells

ROS are known as the mediators of intracellular signaling cascade. Excessive generation of ROS can lead to oxidative damage to the mitochondrial membrane and ultimately trigger a series of mitochondrial-associated events including apoptosis (Quan *et al.*, 2010; Huang *et al.*, 2014). DCFH-DA is a fluorogenic freely permeable tracer specific for ROS determination, which can cross over the cellular membrane and be hydrolyzed to the non-fluorescent DCFH by intracellular esterases. DCFH is consequently oxidized by ROS to a highly fluorescent substance, DCF. Thus, the fluorescent intensity of DCF is proportional to the level of ROS generated by MCF-7 cells (Zhang *et al.*,

2007; Liu and Huang, 2015). As shown in Fig. 4a in contrast to the control (untreated) cells, the fluorescence intensity of GTP-treated cells was significantly higher; meanwhile, fluorescence intensity increased as GTP concentration increased. The levels of ROS in GTP-treated cells were significantly higher than those in the untreated cells. As shown in Fig. 4b it was found that cells treated with 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ of GTP for 24 h significantly elevated ROS generation more than the untreated control cells (increased by 81.0%).

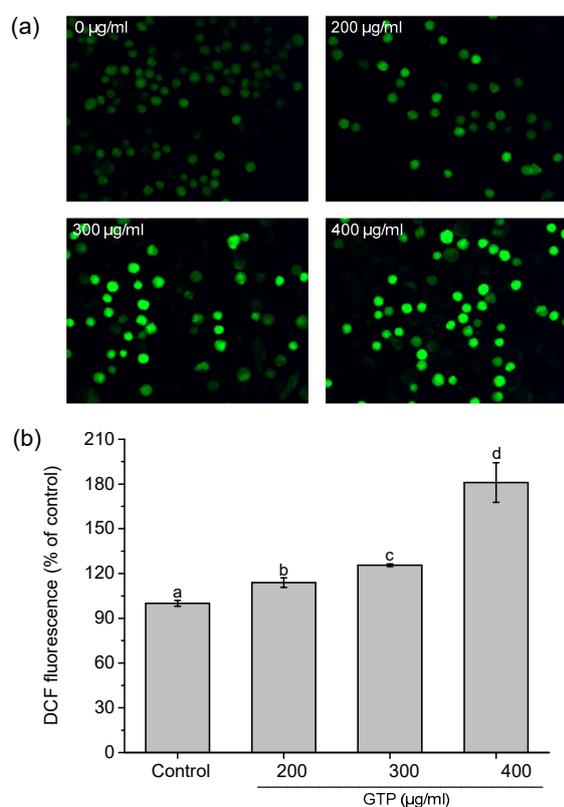


Fig. 4 Effect of GTPs on intracellular ROS generation in MCF-7 cells

(a) Qualitative analysis of ROS generation by a fluorescence microscope (magnification 400 \times). Cells were treated with 0, 200, 300, and 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ of GTPs for 24 h, respectively. (b) Determination of ROS generation by a Fluoroskan Ascent Microplate Fluorometer. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD, with $n=3$. Different letters above the columns indicate significant differences ($P<0.05$)

3.5 GTP-induced DNA fragmentation in MCF-7 cells

As the major biological criterion for determination of whether a cell is apoptotic, fragmentation of chromosomal DNA is believed to be a relatively late

event in the apoptotic process (Zhang *et al.*, 2007; Huang *et al.*, 2014). When treated with anticancer agent, chromatin DNA is cleaved into multiples of approximately 180–200 base pairs (bp) internucleosomal fragments which can be detected by gel electrophoresis as a typical DNA ladder pattern (González *et al.*, 2013; Huang *et al.*, 2014). As shown in Fig. 5, MCF-7 cells cultured in the control group showed no obvious DNA ladders, while the MCF-7 cells treated with GTPs showed significant DNA fragmentation and the ladder gradually became clear as the concentration of GTPs increased. The result indicated that GTPs could induce apoptosis in MCF-7 cells as characterized by DNA fragmentation.

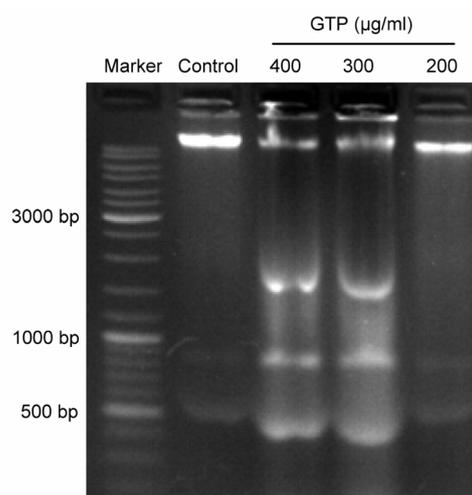


Fig. 5 Effect of GTPs on DNA fragmentation in MCF-7 cells detected by gel electrophoresis

3.6 GTP-induced caspase-3 and caspase-9 activation in MCF-7 cells

Caspases are important mediators of cell apoptosis, which play central roles in the initiation and execution of apoptosis (Li L.L. *et al.*, 2012; Li T. *et al.*, 2013). Among these caspases, caspase-3 is most important, and plays a direct role in proteolytic cleavage of cellular poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) (Chakraborty *et al.*, 2012). In normal cells, caspase-3 is expressed as an active 35-kDa precursor, which can be proteolytically cleaved into active 17- and 19-kDa subunits when apoptosis occurs (Sun *et al.*, 1999). Within the mitochondrial pathway of apoptosis, caspase-9 is an initiator caspase responsible for the activation of the executioner caspases, such

as downstream caspase-3 (Hail *et al.*, 2006). Upon apoptosis stimulation, full-length inactive caspase-9 (47-kDa) will be cleaved into active 35- and 37-kDa subunits (Herold *et al.*, 2002).

To further elucidate the apoptotic pathway involved in GTP-induced apoptosis in MCF-7 cells, the expressions of caspase-3 and its upstream initiator caspase-9 were examined by Western blot analysis. As shown in Fig. 6, exposure of MCF-7 cells to GTPs resulted in a decrease in the expressions of pro-caspase-3 and pro-caspase-9. The activated cleavage fragments of caspase-3 and caspase-9 were not detected in the control cells, but appeared in GTP-treated cells. The results confirmed that caspase-3 and caspase-9 were involved in both the extrinsic and intrinsic apoptosis pathways in GTP-induced apoptosis, suggesting that GTPs could induce cell apoptosis in MCF-7 cells through the mitochondrial pathway, resulting in caspase-9 activation and downstream caspase-3 activation.

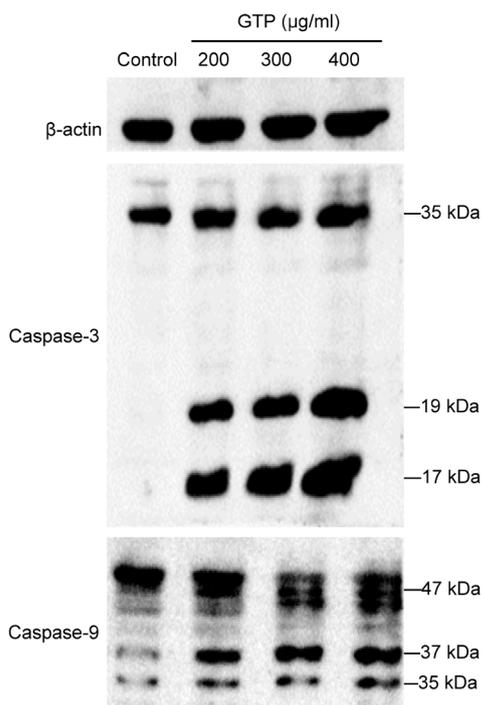


Fig. 6 Effect of GTPs on activations of caspase-3 and caspase-9 detected by Western blot analysis

4 Conclusions

In this work, the cytotoxic effect of GTPs against five human cancer cell lines and the mechanisms of

apoptosis in MCF-7 cells induced by GTPs were studied. In summary, the results showed that GTPs had broad-spectrum anti-tumor activities, especially for MCF-7 cells. Studies on the underlying mechanisms revealed that exposure of GTPs could significantly inhibit the growth of MCF-7 cells through induction of cell cycle arrest by regulating the G1/S and G2/M transition and induction of the mitochondrial-dependent pathway of apoptosis. The GTP-induced apoptosis of MCF-7 cells was involved in induction of chromatin condensation, the loss of $\Delta\Psi_m$, elevation of intracellular ROS production, induction of nucleosomal DNA fragmentation, and activations of caspase-3 and caspase-9.

Compliance with ethics guidelines

Shu-min LIU, Shi-yi OU, and Hui-hua HUANG declare that they have no conflict of interest.

This article does not contain any studies with human or animal subjects performed by any of the authors.

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中文概要

题目: 茶多酚对人乳腺癌细胞 MCF-7 凋亡的影响及其机制研究

目的: 评估茶多酚对人乳腺癌细胞 MCF-7 凋亡的影响, 并探讨了其作用机制。

创新点: 全面考察了茶多酚对抗乳腺癌的分子机制, 为茶多酚作为抗肿瘤辅助药物提供理论依据。

方法: 首先选取不同组织来源的五种人肿瘤细胞 (人肝癌细胞 HepG2、人肺癌细胞 A549、人前列腺癌细胞 PC3、人宫颈癌细胞 Hela、人乳腺癌细胞 MCF-7) 作为体外模型, 以 MTT 法检测茶多酚对其增殖抑制作用。然后, 选用最敏感细胞 MCF-7 为研究对象, 采用流式细胞术检测茶多酚对细胞周期分布的影响, 用 Hoechst 3328 染色法观察茶多酚对细胞核形态的影响, 用 JC-1 染色法观察茶多酚对细胞线粒体跨膜电位的影响, 用双氯荧光素 (DCFH-DA) 染色法观察茶多酚对细胞活性氧 (ROS) 水平的影响, 用凝胶电泳 DNA 片段测定法 (DNA ladder) 观察茶多酚处理后细胞 DNA 断裂情况, 用蛋白质印迹法 (Western blot) 检测茶多酚对细胞凋亡关键蛋白 caspase-3 和 caspase-9 表达的影响, 全面探讨了茶多酚体外抗肿瘤机制。

结论: 实验结果显示, 茶多酚能够通过诱导细胞周期阻滞和线粒体凋亡抑制 MCF-7 细胞增殖。茶多酚诱导线粒体凋亡的途径是使线粒体跨膜电位下降, 促使 MCF-7 细胞内 ROS 生成, 促使细胞 DNA 断裂和促进细胞内 caspase-3 和 caspase-9 的活化。

关键词: 茶多酚; 人乳腺癌细胞 MCF-7; 细胞凋亡; 细胞周期阻滞; 线粒体凋亡