行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫成果報告

計畫名稱:鋰離子、ceramide 與 PTEN 傳遞之訊息經由 Akt 調控 cdc25c 之研究

計畫編號: NSC 90-2320-B-041-015

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主持人: 詹明修 執行機構及單位名稱: 嘉南藥理科技大學藥學系

計畫參與人員:協同主持人 林以行, 成大醫學院微免所 黃奇英,國家衛生研究院

一、中文摘要

關鍵詞:鋰離子,神經醯胺,細胞週期,細胞周亡

細胞能否進入細胞週期或是走向凋亡 途徑往往是一體兩面的抉擇。研究神經醯 胺抑制 PI 3-kinase/Akt 訊息傳遞路徑與 ERK 訊息傳遞路徑的機轉,我們同時也發 現神經醯胺誘發細胞凋亡過程中造成 101 T 融合細胞之細胞週期中 S 與 G2/M 時期 的細胞數目減少。而 10I T 融合細胞在給 予鋰離子培養的條件下, Akt 訊息傳遞路 徑與 ERK 訊息傳遞路徑均被活化,細胞 週期中 S 與 G2/M 時期的細胞比例明顯增 加。在合併給予鋰離子處理下,鋰離子抑 制神經醯胺對 10I T 融合細胞所造成的細 胞凋亡效應,且增加 ERK 訊息傳遞路徑的 活化 , 但是不影響神經醯胺對 PI 3-kinase/Akt 訊息傳遞路徑的抑制效應。然 而鋰離子也減緩神經醯胺對細胞週期中 S 與 G2/M 時期的抑制作用。我們認為 ERK 訊息傳遞路徑在細胞週期中 S 與 G2/M 時 期的進行可能扮演重要的角色。研究也顯 示神經醯胺抑制而鋰離子增加熱休克蛋白 70 的表現,熱休克蛋白 70 是否與鋰離子 促進細胞進行細胞週期則需要進一步的研 究。

Abstract

Keywords: Lithium, ceramide, cell cycle, apoptosis

Environmental signals trigger cells either enter cell cycle progression or apoptotic pathway. Our previously studies indicated that ceramide could inhibit PI3K/Akt

pathway and ERK signal pathway. In addition, ceramide induced 10I T-hybridoma apoptosis also reduced the percentages of cells within S and G2/M phases. Treatment of 10I T hybridoma cells with lithium chloride showed activation of Akt and ERK pathways, and enhancement of cells within S and G2/M phases. Lithium could block ceramide-mediated apoptosis and the effect on downregulation of ERK signal pathway, however, lithium could not interfere with the ceramide-mediated suppression of Akt activation. Further investigation revealed that lithium partially reversed ceramide-mediated low percentages of S and G2/M phases. These results indicated that lithium stimulated ERK pathway and promote cells going to S and G2/M phases. In search for the downstream target of ERK, studies indicated that ceramide suppressed, but lithium enhanced Hsp70 expression. The role of Hsp70 involved in lithium-mediated cell cycle progression need to be investigated.

二、緣由與目的

細胞的命運取決於細胞週邊環境所提供之條件與訊息,這些訊息除了促使細胞進入細胞週期(cell cycle)而分裂增殖(proliferation)外,細胞外在信息也控制細胞的分化(differentiation)及死亡(apoptosis)。所以這些造成細胞存活的訊息途徑往往可能是決定細胞是否進入增殖階段的主要調控因素。最近的研究顯示細胞生長因子所傳遞的訊息中,Ras/Raf/MEK/ERK 途徑與 Phosphoinositide 3-kinases (PI 3-K)/Akt 途徑等具

有保護細胞免於凋亡的發生,此外,在缺乏此類訊息的條件下,細胞也會發生生長停滯(growth arrest)的現象,顯示這些訊息傳遞路徑也控制著細胞的增殖。雖然目前仍無法完全明瞭所有的調控機制,但是針對 Ras/Raf/MEK/MAPK 途徑與 PI 3-K/Akt 途徑如何抑制凋亡的發生已有初步的瞭解。為了分析 Akt 訊息傳遞路徑與可於響細胞週期,我們藉由所建立之神經醯胺刺激 10IT 融合細胞凋亡的模式觀察 PI 3-kinase/Akt訊息傳遞路徑與 ERK 訊息傳遞路徑與細胞週期進行的相關性。希望更近一步了解這些訊息傳遞路徑如何直接驅動細胞週期進行。

三、結果與討論

我們之前的實驗已發現神經醯胺刺激 10I T 融合細胞所造成的細胞凋亡效應 (Fig. 1),同時伴隨有 PI 3- kinase/Akt 訊息傳遞路徑 (Fig. 2) 與 ERK 訊息傳遞路徑 (Fig. 3) 的抑制。將細胞培養於含有鋰離子的培養液中則有增加 PI 3- kinase/Akt 與ERK 訊息傳遞路徑活化的作用。鋰離子具有抑制神經醯胺所引發之細胞凋亡(Fig. 1)並部分恢復由神經醯胺所抑制的ERK活性 (Fig. 3),然而並不影響神經醯胺抑制 Akt 訊息傳遞路徑(Fig. 2)。

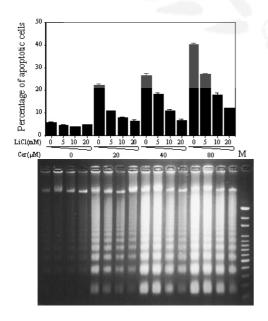


Fig. 1. Ceramide induces 10I cell apoptosis which is inhibited by LiCl. 10I cells $(1x10^6)$ were cultured with various dose of ceramide in the presence or absence of various dosed of LiCl for 6 hours. The percentage of apoptotic cells were determined by propidium iodide staining followed by flow cytometric analysis. DNA were extracted from 10I cells and the DNA fragmentation was

detected by agarose gel electrophoresis.

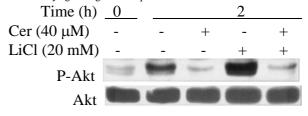


Fig. 2. Ceramide downregulates Akt phosphorylation which can not be reversed by LiCl. 10I cells were cultured with or without 40 μ M ceramide in the presence or absence of 20 mM LiCl for 2 hours. Cell lysates were prepared and the levels of phosphorylated Akt and Akt protein were detected by Western blots.

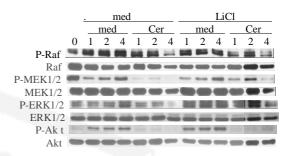


Fig. 3. Ceramide downregulates MEK/ERK phosphorylation which can reversed by LiCl. 10I cells were cultured with or without 40 μ M ceramide in the presence or absence of 20 mM LiCl for 2 hours. Cell lysates were prepared and the levels of phosphorylated Raf, MEK, ERK, Akt and theirs protein were detected by Western blots.

我們進一步分析神經醯胺影響細胞週期中 S 與 G2/M 時期的細胞比例。我們發現加入神經醯胺,處於細胞週期中 S 與 G2/M 時期的細胞比例有明顯減少的現象,然而鋰離子增加細胞週期中 S 與 G2/M 時期的細胞比例,在合併給予鋰離子處理下,鋰離子抑制神經醯胺對 10I T 融合細胞所造成的細胞凋亡效應並部分恢復神經醯胺所造成的 S 與 G2/M 時期減少(Fig. 4)。

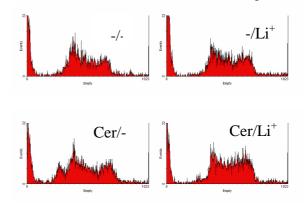


Fig. 4. Ceramide reduced ratio of S and G2/M phases which is inhibited by LiCl. 10I cells $(1x10^6)$ were cultured with 40 μ M of ceramide in the presence or absence of 20 mM LiCl for 6 hours. Cells were stained with propidium iodide followed by flow cytometric analysis.

由於鋰離子無法影響神經醯胺對 PI 3-kinase/Akt 訊息傳遞路徑的抑制效應,所以我們初步認為ERK訊息傳遞路徑在此模式中與細胞週期的作用扮演較重要的角色。

我們進一步分析 ERK 訊息傳遞路徑下游有什麼途經參與細胞週期的運行。由文獻得知熱休克蛋白 70 大量表現影響不同細胞產生促進或是延遲細胞週期的運行(1-3),另一方面 ERK 訊息傳遞路徑也會增加熱休克蛋白 70 的表現(4,5),我們也觀察到神經醯胺抑制,而鋰離子增加 10I T 融合細胞

內熱休克蛋白 70 表現(Fig. 5)並與抑制細胞 凋亡的現象成正相關(Fig. 6)。

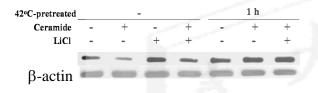


Fig. 5. Ceramide downregulates Hsp70 expression which can reversed by LiCl. 10I cells were cultured with or without 40 μ M ceramide in the presence or absence of 20 mM LiCl for 5 hours. Cell lysates were prepared and the levels of Hsp70 and β -actin was detected by Western blots.

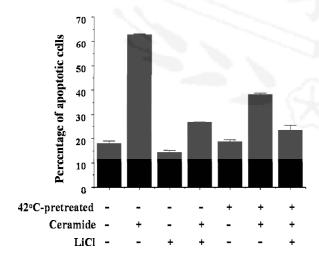


Fig. 6. Ceramide induces 10I cell apoptosis which is inhibited by LiCl. 10I cells $(1x10^6)$ were cultured with various dose of ceramide in the presence or absence of various dosed of LiCl for 6 hours. The percentage of apoptotic cells were determined by propidium iodide staining followed by flow cytometric analysis.

四、計畫成果自評

本研究對於有關 ceramide 及鋰離子調節細胞週期作用之模式與原計畫相符,在分析可能控制細胞週期的因素中,我們認為 ERK 訊息途徑的活化在本模式中較 Akt 訊息途徑影響大。過去對熱休克蛋白群功

能的了解並無法明確指出熱休克蛋白如何影響細胞的存活,而最近的發現則顯示 Hsp70 直接與啟動凋亡的數個蛋白質有直接結合並抑制其功能的作用。在鋰離子作用之下,我們的結果也顯示細胞內 Hsp70表現增加,是否 Hsp70 也與調控細胞週期的蛋白質有直接結合,來影響細胞週期之進行是重要且有趣的方向,我們將繼續深入探討。

五、參考文獻

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附件:封面格式

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計畫主持人:詹明修

共同主持人:

計畫參與人員:協同主持人 林以行,成大醫學院微免所

黃奇英,國家衛生研究院

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