

HPV

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=Abstract=

Regulation of cell growth and HPV genes by exogenous estrogen in cervical cancer cells

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Backgrounds: Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is known as the major causative phenomenon in the development of cervical cancer. E6 and E7 proteins of oncogenic HPV types can play critical roles in immortalization and malignant transformation of cervical epithelial cells. From the previous epidemiologic data, long term use of oral contraceptives may be one of the risk factor for cervical cancer.

Purpose: Investigation of estrogenic and anti-estrogenic effects on the proliferation of cervical cancer cells and gene expression of HPV under the regulation of HPV upstream regulatory region (URR) would help to explain the role of estradiol in HPV-associated pathogenesis of cervical cancer.

Methods: Cervical cancer cells (HeLa, CaSki and C33A) were cultured in vitro in the presence of 17β -estradiol or tamoxifen and the numbers of cells were directly counted to observe the growth stimulatory or suppressive effect of the treatment. The correlation between the growth regulatory effect and HPV E6/E7 gene expression was determined by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). The estrogenic effect on the promoter activity of HPV URR was further confirmed by transient co-transfection assays, which were conducted in C33A cells using the HPV-18 URR-CAT reporter plasmid. Supplemental effect of estrogen receptor on the URR promoter activity was also evaluated. To analyze the growth suppressive function at the higher concentration of estradiol or tamoxifen in HeLa cells, DNA fragmentation assay was performed.

Results: The proliferation of HeLa and CaSki cells was stimulated by estradiol at the concentration of physiological level ($1 \times 10^{-6}M$), reaching maximal growth at $0.5 \times 10^{-6}M$. At concentration of $0.1 \times 10^{-6}M$, tamoxifen also stimulated the proliferation of HeLa and CaSki cells. In contrast to HPV-positive cervical cells, C33A cells were not influenced to cell proliferation by addition of estradiol at the physiological level, indicating that HPV might play role in growth stimulatory effect of estrogen or tamoxifen. Interestingly, the proliferation of HeLa cells was totally suppressed by estradiol and tamoxifen at the higher concentration

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(5 and 10 X 10⁻⁶M), whereas those of CaSki and C33A cells were not responded and little suppressed at the concentration, respectively. The levels of HPV-18 E6 and E7 mRNA were significantly increased after treatment of 0.5 X 10⁻⁶M estradiol as determined by RT-PCR. Furthermore, transient transfection experiments using the URR-CAT reporter plasmid indicated that the increased expression of HPV E6/E7 genes was related with the growth stimulatory effect of estradiol and tamoxifen. In addition, co-transfection of estrogen receptor (ER) leads to an over 4-fold increase in CAT activity after treatment of estradiol or tamoxifen with 0.5 X 10⁻⁶M. When estradiol or tamoxifen was treated at the concentration over 5 X 10⁻⁶M for 96 hr, a typical DNA ladder, a indicative of apoptosis, was observed in HeLa cells. However, DNA ladder was not detected in C33A cells of which growth was some suppressed under same concentration of estradiol.

Conclusion: At the physiological levels, estradiol stimulated the growth of HPV-positive cervical cancer cells and tamoxifen also did at the concentration of 0.1 X 10⁻⁶M. The increased expression of HPV E6/E7 at the physiologic levels appeared to be related with the growth stimulation of HPV-positive cervical cancer cells. Growth suppression observed at the higher concentration (5 and 10 X 10⁻⁶M) might be a indicative of apoptosis shown by DNA fragmentation assay in HeLa cells. Taken together, these data suggested that the concentration of estradiol (1 X 10⁻⁶M) could be a risk-factor in HPV-mediated cervical carcinogenesis.

Key Words : HPV, E6/E7, estrogen, tamoxifen, CAT, URR, apoptosis.

I. condyloma 가

estrogen (17 -

90% I), estradiol, estradiol) HPV

(HPV, human papillomavirus) DNA가 HPV SiHa CaSki estradiol E6, E7

HPV-18 (24) HPV-16 10-12 HPV-16

transient transfection HPV-16 URR

reporter plasmid 17 -estradiol

E6, E7 p53 URR 가 2 3 가

Rb1 estradiol HPV URR

14) estradiol HPV

56) HPV E6, E7 URR

가 , , estradiol ER (estrogen receptor)

E6 E7 가 AP-1 family c-Jun

7) E6-E7 HPV-URR 15-16)

(promoter) HPV upstream estrogen

regulatory region (URR) NFI, AP-1 HPV

가 URR

AP-1 HPV-16/18 HPV-16 HPV-18

enhancer CaSki, HeLa HPV C33A

89) estrogen antiestrogen tamoxifen

, estrogen HPV E6, E7
, estrogen

tamoxifen HPV-URR

estrogen tamoxifen

apoptosis DNA fragmentation

1. estradiol, tamoxifen

17 -estradiol tamoxifen

HPV CaSki

(HPV-16), HeLa (HPV-18) HPV가

C33A 10% FBS (Gibco BRL, Gaithersburg, MD)가 가 phenol red-free Dulbecco's modified

Eagles medium (DMEM) . 17

-estradiol tamoxifen (Sigma Chemical Co. St Louis, MO) 100 mM stock solution DMSO (Sigma Chemical Co.) -20 oC

6-well plate

7 X 10⁴ cells/well 37 6

17

-estradiol tamoxifen (0.1, 1, 5, 10 X 10⁻⁶M)

, 5 7

trypsinization hemocytometer

3 well

2. RNA E6 E7

HeLa 2 X 10⁵ 10 cm dish 10% FBS가

가 DMEM estradiol tamoxifen

가 . 3 RNA

RNeasy Total RNA Purification kit (Qiagen, Germany)

(RT-PCR)

20 ng RNA 200 μ M dNTPs, 400 nM

5' & 3' primers, AMV reverse transcriptase-high

fidelity DNA polymerase mixture (Titan One Tube RT-PCR System; Boehringer Mannheim, Germany). HPV-18 E6 E7 PCR primer

E6 : 5'-ATGGCGCGCTTTGAGGAT-3'

5'-TTATACTTGTGTTTCTCTGCG-3'

E7 : 5'-ATGCATGGACCTAAGGCAA-3'

5'-TTACTGCTGGGATGCACAC-3'.

GAPDH primers (Gibco BRL)

RNA

50 30 , cDNA

94 2 . 94

30 (denaturation), 56 45

(annealing), 68 1 (extension)

25 , 68 7 가

. PCR 1.2% agarose gel

, ethidium bromide

DNA

RNA

PCR

3. Transient transfection CAT assay

estradiol HPV-URR

CaPO₄DNA precipitation

transfection . estrogen receptor

(ER) expression vector Dr. Pierre Chanbon (Strasbourg, Paris)

. HPV-18 URR-CAT

reporter plasmid PCR HPV-18 URR

pBLCAT8+ vector cloning . SV40-

driven -gal internal control plasmid ER

expression plasmid URR-CAT expression vector가

6 μ g DNA

10% FBS가 phenol red-free DMEM

C33A 60 mm dish 5

DNA transient transfection

estradiol tamoxifen 0.5 X 10⁻⁶M 24

가 . 가 PBS

2 , 100 μ l 0.25 M Tris-HCl (pH 7.6)

3

4 10 12,000 rpm ,
Bio-Rad protein assay (Bio-Rad
Laboratory, Hercules, CA)
-Galactosidase
, CAT CAT ELISA
(Boehringer Mannheim). CAT
-gal ,
3
4. DNA fragmentation apoptosis
2 X 10⁵ HeLa C33A 37 6
17 -estradiol tamoxifen 1, 5,
10 X 10⁻⁶M . 12 , 36 , 96
lysis buffer [0.5%
SDS, 0.1 M NaCl, 100 mM EDTA, 50 mM Tris-HCl
(pH 8.0)] , proteinase K (Sigma) 0.5
M 55 4 .
Phenol (buffer saturated; Amresco Inc. Solon, OH)
4 12K rpm
phenol/chloroform/isoamyl alcohol
. 0.3 M
sodium acetate (pH 7.0) 100% ethanol 가
-20 ,
. 70% alcohol RNase A (Sigma)
37 1 . DNA TE
buffer [10 mM Tris-Cl (pH 7.4), 1 mM EDTA]
. 5-10 µg
DNA 0.5 µg/ml ethidium bromide 가 1.8%
agarose gel

5.

Kruskal-Wallis test ,
P-value가 0.05 가

HPV

1. Estrogen anti-estrogen

Estradiol tamoxifen HPV
HeLa CaSki , HPV
C33A

5 7

estradiol HPV DNA
C33A

5 estradiol 0.1 X 10⁻⁶M, 0.5 X 10⁻⁶M

1 X 10⁻⁶M

. 5 X 10⁻⁶M 10 X 10⁻⁶M estrogen

C33A 46%, 79%

(Figure 1a, Figure 3).

HPV-16 가 CaSki

HPV-18 HeLa 5

estradiol 0.1 X 10⁻⁶M

43%, 59% 가 , 0.5 X

10⁻⁶M 58%, 60% 가 . CaSki HeLa

estradiol 5 X 10⁻⁶M

18%, 74%

(Fig. 1b, 2a, Fig 3)(P < 0.05).

Anti-estrogen tamoxifen HeLa

Fig 1. The effect of estradiol alone in C33A(a) and CaSki(b) cells. A comparison of the growth curves in the presence of various concentration of estradiol.

Fig 2. The effect of estradiol(a) and the effect of tamoxifen(b) in HeLa cells. A comparison of the growth curves in the presence of various concentration of estradiol and tamoxifen.

Fig 4. The effect of estradiol and tamoxifen on proliferation of HeLa cell. A comparison of the proliferation rates in the presence of various concentration of estradiol and tamoxifen at 5 day

2. Estrogen HPV E6, E7

HeLa 0.5 μ M

estradiol RT-PCR HPV-18 E6/E7

. Estradiol

HPV-18 E6/E7 mRNA GAPDH

mRNA estradiol

가 E6 E7

가 (Fig 5).

Fig 3. The effect of estradiol on the proliferation of HeLa, CaSki, C33A. A comparison of the proliferation rates in the presence of various concentration of estradiol at 5 day

5 tamoxifen 0.1

X 10^{-6} M

25% 가 . Tamoxifen 0.5 X 10^{-6} M 5 X

10 μ M 49%, 98%

tamoxifen 가

(P < 0.05)(Fig 2b, Fig. 4).

Fig 5. RT-PCR analysis of HPV-18 E6 and E7 mRNA. HPV-18-positive HeLa cells were grown in DMEN in the absence or presence of 0.5 mM of estradiol, E2(A). After grown for 3 days, RT-PCR was carries out and PCR products were separated by electrophoresis and visualized with ethidium bromide. GAPDH primers were used for normalization of loaded RNA(B).

-				HPV				-			
3. Estrogen				Anti-estrogen				HPV- URR			
Estrogen				HPV-18 E6/E7 mRNA							
가가 HPV-URR											
				SV40-driven -gal							
internal control plasmid				ER expression							
vector URR-CAT reporter plasmid DNA				C33A							
transfection promoter				CAT assay							
. URR-CAT reporter plasmid											
transfection 0.5 X 10 ⁻⁶ M estradiol											
tamoxifen CAT				가							
. ER expression vector				URR-CAT reporter							
DNA co-transfection				CAT				3			
가 , estradiol								4.8			
, tamoxifen				4.7 가							
				(Fig. 6).							
4. DNA fragmentation				apoptosis							
HeLa				estradiol 1 X 10 ⁻⁶ M							
96				apoptosis							
DNA ladder가				, 10 X 10 ⁻⁶ M							
estradiol				36							
DNA ladder가				, 5 X 10 ⁻⁶ M estradiol							
96				DNA ladder가							
(Fig. 7).				, estradiol							
HeLa				apoptosis							
. , HPV-				C33A							
estradiol				96							
				DNA ladder가							
				apoptosis가							
				(cytotoxic effect)							
				(Fig. 8).							

Fig 6. Estradiol-dependent activation of HPV URR. Transient transfections were performed in C33A cervical cancer cell line using HPV-18 URR-CAT reporter plasmid and ER expression vector in the absence or presence of estradiol(0.5 mM). After transfections, cells were harvested and extracted for the determination of protein concentration and b-galactosidase activity. b-Galactosidase activity was normalized for CAT assay. CAT activity was determined by CAT ELISA.

Fig 7. Estradiol(E2) and tamoxifen induce apoptosis in HPV-18/HeLa cells. HeLa cells were grown in the absence or presence of estradiol(A) or tamoxifen(B). Typical DNA ladder, an indicative of apoptosis, was visualized by staining with ethidium bromide.

	10-12,
22),	
Estrogen ER (estrogen receptor)	
, estrogen	ER
promoter	cis-activa-
ting DNA response element	
	23,24) HeLa
transient transfection	HPV-16 URR
reporter plasmid	10-7 M 17
-estradiol URR	가 2 3 가
E6/E7	가가 14),
estradiol HPV-URR	
URR ER	가
. Estrogen	
17 -estradiol c-Fos	
가 AP-1 estradiol	
가	25) AP-1
c-Fos, c-Jun	
,	HT-3
HPV-16 P97 enhancer/promoter	
3 가 , HPV	
26), estradiol HPV URR	
estradiol ER AP-1 family	
c-Jun HPV-URR	
15,16).	
Estrogen	
	,
	.
estrogen ER	
MCF-7 cell estradiol 가	
17 -estradiol diethylstilbesterol 1 X	
10-8M , 1 X 10-6M	
가 27,28).	
HPV-16 foreskin keratinocyte 0.1	
X 10-6M estradiol 4	
-	(anchorage-
independent growth)	, estradiol
16 -hydroxyestrone 가	
. Estrogen keratinocyte	
, 17 -estradiol 0.3 X 10-9 M	

HPV

estrogen agonist

AP-1 site collagenase promoter

ER c-Jun

AP-1

15,16. ER- 17 -estradiol

ERE

ER- 17 -estradiol

ER AP-1 enhancer element

, tamoxifen AP-1 ER-

35.

1

Tamoxifen ER

X 10⁻⁸ M

가

가 1 X 10⁻⁸ M

36.

tamoxifen HeLa

5 tamoxifen 0.1 μM

가 , 5 X 10⁻⁶ M

. Hwang

ER

SFR tamoxifen 가

37. 1 X 10⁻⁹ M 1 X 10⁻¹⁰ M

가

SFR HPV-16 mRNA E7

가 , 1 X 10⁻⁶ M

1 X 10⁻⁷ M

tamoxifen SFR

HPV-16 mRNA E7 가

. HPV-16 E6, E7

apoptosis , E6, E7

DNA p53- G1 arrest

38. Apoptosis HPV

. apoptosis

fibroblast E7

가 , E6

39. DNA

p53 p21/WAF-1 E6

apoptosis 가 40. p53 가

HPV-16 E6, E7

apoptosis HPV

apoptosis

41. estrogen mutant p53 가

estrogen

estrogen

331). ER

estrogen

, ER tamoxifen ERE (estrogen responsive element)

333. tamoxifen

estrogen-like ligand ,

, ER

MCF-7 tamoxifen

4-hydroxytamoxifen PR collagenase

estrogen

apoptosis . , estradiol 1 X
 10-6M 가 2
 가 ,
 Go/G1 fraction 가 , S-phase fraction 가
 . Apoptosis bcl-2 2
 가 6
 4,
 가
 estrogen
 ,
 estrogen
 100 가 .
 HeLa 17- estradiol 5 X 10-6 M 10 X
 10-6 M
 96
 , apoptosis DNA ladder
 . C33A
 DNA ladder ,
 estrogen apoptosis HPV
 가
 estrogen
 가 HPV
 URR 가 E6, E7
 가 가
 . , estrogen HeLa
 apoptosis
 .
 estrogen
 , estrogen
 estrogen
 , estrogen
 apoptosis
 .

V.

HPV-16
 HPV-18 가 CaSki, HeLa
 HPV C33A
 estrogen 가
 . 1 X 10-6M estrogen
 HeLa CaSki
 가 , C33A estrogen
 . 0.1 X 10-6M
 tamoxifen HeLa 가
 . Estrogen 5 X 10-6M tamoxifen 0.5 X
 10-6M
 . Estrogen HeLa
 HPV-18 E6/E7
 가 RT-PCR
 . Estrogen tamoxifen estrogen
 receptor (ER) HPV URR
 가 estrogen 가
 가 ER HPV URR
 . Estrogen HPV HeLa,
 CaSki E6, E7
 가 가 estrogen
 HPV-URR CAT 가 HPV
 HPV
 URR estrogen
 . HeLa 17 -estradiol 5 pM
 96 apoptosis
 DNA ladder가 , estrogen
 HeLa 가 apoptosis
 .
 estrogen
 가 HPV URR
 가 E6, E7 가
 , estrogen HeLa
 apoptosis
 .
 estrogen
 , estrogen

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