## retinoic acid

## The effect of retinoic acid on the expression of cell adhesion molecules and binding ability to peritoneal mesothelium in gastric cancer cells

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**Background**: Peritoneal metastasis is one of the major types of the stomach cancer recurrence and the role of the adhesion molecules is thought to be very much important in this event. Retinoic acid (RA) has been known to induce the growth inhibition and differentiation of various malignancies, and apoptpsis and the change of expression of adhesion molecules have been reported to be involved in the action of RA. Methods: We studied the adhesion abilities of SNU-1, SNU-5, and SNU-6 cells to the peritoneal endothelial cells as well as the expression of the adhesion molecules (CD44, ICAM-1) in Western blot analysis. And also we studied the expression of apoptosis and the change of expression patterns of the various isoforms of CD44 and the change of the adhsion abilities of the cell line cells after RA treatment. Results: CD44 was expressed in SNU-5 and -16, together with an isoform in SNU-16. ICAM-1 was not expressed in any of the cell line cells tested. After the treatment of RA in the concentration range of 1 -  $5 \times 10^{-5}$ M to three stomach cancer cell lines, growth inhibition, apoptosis and the change of expression of the CD44 were noted. After RA treatment, the expression of CD44H was weakly increased in SNU-1, and was markedly increased in SNU-5. In SNU-16, the expression of CD44H was decreased while that of CD44E were markedly increased. The adhesibility of cells to peritoneal cells was increased in relation with the increase of the CD44H expression, which shows the fact that the adhesibility of tumor cells to peritoneal mesothelial cells is mediated by CD44H recognizing hyaluronic acid. Conclusion: RA induces growth inhibition of stomach cancer cell line cells and increase the adhesiblity of stomach cancer cell line cells to peritoneal mesothelium. It is believed that RA decreases the metastatic ability of stomach cancer cells by upregulating the CD44H expression.

Key Words: retinoic acid, stomach cancer, adhesion molecules

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retinoic acid

가 가	(RA, Sigma, USA) 10% dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO		
(1-3).	Sigma, USA) SNU-1, SNU-5,		
	SNU-16 10-5M 가		
	, 3 RA가		
	2) Western blot		
,	10 × 10° ly sing buffer (10 mM)		
$10^{6}$	Hepes, pH 7.9, 60 mM KCI, 1 mM EDTA, 1 % Triton		
(4)	X-100, 1 mM PMSF, 10 μg/Me Aprotinin) 10		
	13,000 g 10		
·	, . 100 μg		
	sample buffer mercaptoethanol		
	5 7% SDS-polyacry lamide gel		
	electrophoresis nitrocellulose		
	membrane 5% dried milk (in TBS-T) 4		
	block . membrane		
	(2 μg/Me) 4 1		
retinoic acid(RA) (5)	1:5,000		
(6) 가	1 . ECL kit (Amersham, England)		
가	chemiluminescence autoradiography		
(7-9).	film densitometry		
RA 가			
retinoic acid receptor(RAR) 기	2.		
apoptosis가	RA		
	SNU-1 Coulter counter		
가 (10) RA	, 5		
	. RA		
가			
	cytospin Papanicolou		
RA 가	. apop-		
	tosis		
	5		
	900 rpm 20		
	4% paraformaldehy de/2.5%		
1. CD44 ICAM - 1	glutaraldehyde 1% osmium tetroxide		
i. ebii lenni i	(phosphate, pH 7.4),		
1)	Epon 812		
SNU-1, SNU-5, SNU-16(11) RPMI-	uranyl acetate lead citrate		
1640 10% , glutamine,	(JEM-1200 EX, Joel, Japan)		
가 37 , 5% CO <sub>2</sub>			
2 . all-trans retinoic acid			

3.

1)

Rheinwald

The solution (HBSS) 2

10 % FCS/RPMI-1640 5× 10<sup>6</sup> MV

The solution (5 ngMV) hydrocortisone (0.5µg/MV)

Imiting dilution

2)

flat bottom microtiter well

confluent growth

0.5-1×10<sup>4</sup>

2

.
0.1N

NaOH

gamma counter
.
cpm(
) - cpm (
) / cpm (total) x 100

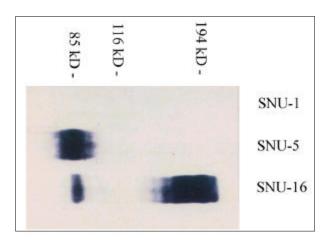
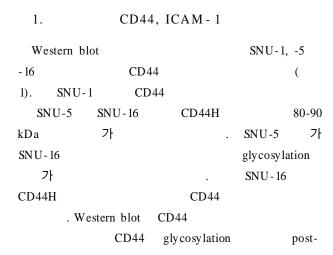


Fig. 1. Western blot analysis of CD44 expression in cancer cell lines.



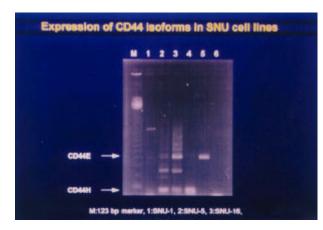
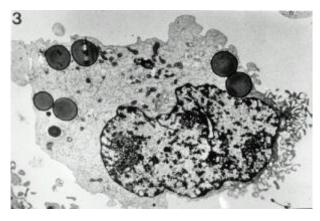


Fig. 2. PCR amplification of CD44 cDNA from gastric cancer cell lines.



**Fig. 3.** The electron microscopic (EM) finding of a S NU-1 cell treated with  $10^{-5}$  M RA for 5 days; the formation of mucin granules were observed inside the cytoplasm.

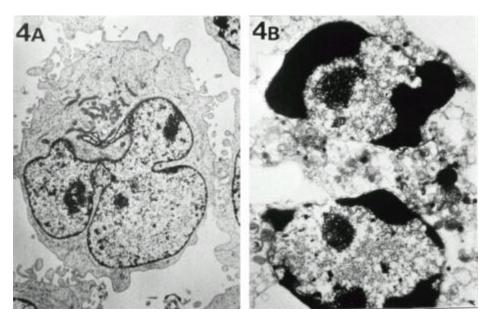
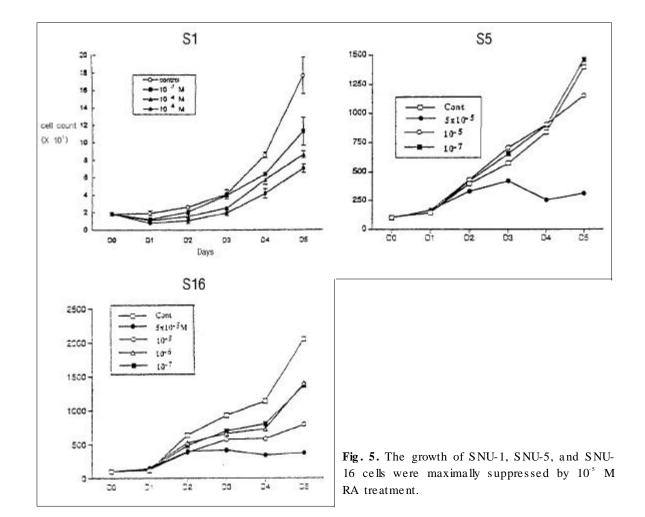


Fig. 4. (A) EM findings of a SNU-1 cell, cultured without RA for 5 days. (B) Apoptosis were observed in a SNU-1 cell treated with  $10^{-5}$  M RA for 5 days.



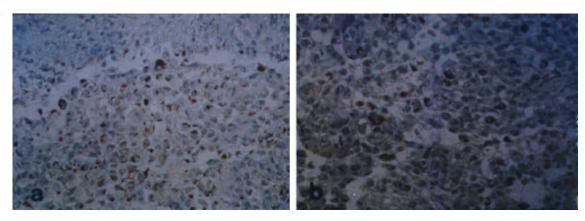
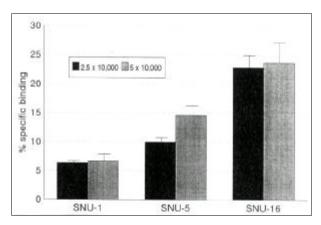


Fig. 6. Immunohitochemical staining for cytokeratin (a) and vimentin (b) reveals positive staining in cytoplasm of cultured mesothelial cells.



 $\label{eq:Fig.7.} \textbf{Fig. 7.} \ \ \text{Binding of stomach cancer cells to peritoneal} \\ \ \ \text{mes othe lium.}$ 

가 translational modification Western blot 가 reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) 가 , Western blot SNU-1 CD44 SNU-5 CD44H CD44E . SNU-16 CD44H CD44E Western blot high-molecularweight CD44E ( 2). ICAM-1 2. RA Apoptosis

 $RA 10^{-5}M$ 

```
SNU-1
                               apoptosis
  (
         3, 4A, 4B). SNU-1
                                         RA 10<sup>-5</sup>M
              가
                                                 10-4 M
cell death가
                         toxic dose
                                                     . SNU-5
   - 16
                5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}
                                                  가
  (
         5).
  3.
   1)
```

cytokeratin vimentin ( 6).

2)
2.5 × 10<sup>4</sup> 5 × 10<sup>4</sup>

SNU-1 6.4%, 6.7%, SNU-5 10.0%,
14.6%, SNU-16 22.9%, 23.7%

( 7).

4. RA CD44

4. RA CD44

SNU-1 RA 10<sup>-5</sup> M
apoptosis가 RA
RA CD44
( 8). SNU-1 RA CD44H
フト SNU-5 RA

CD44H 가 SNU-16 CD44E
フト CD44H

SNU-1

SNU-5

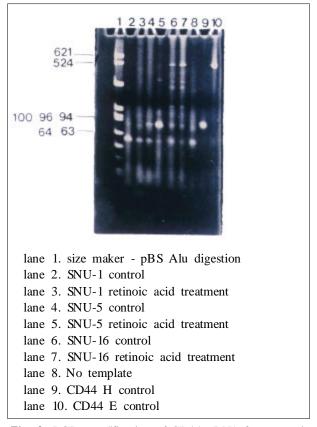


Fig. 8. PCR amplification of CD44 cDNA from gastric cancer cells after treatment of retinoic acid.

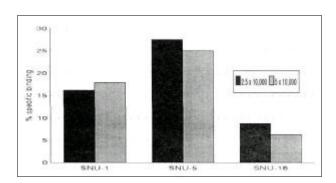


Fig. 9. Binding of stomach cancer cells to peritoneal mesothelium after treatment of retinoic acid.

RA 가 . RA  $2.5 \times 10^{4}$  $5 \times 10^{4}$ SNU-1 16.2%, 17.9%, SNU-5 27.5%, 25.0%, SNU-16 8.8%, 6.3% 9). RA **CD44** SNU-1 RA CD44H 가 가

. 가 SNU-5
CD44H 가 . SNU-16
CD44H CD44E

hyaluronic acid CD44H
.

가 (12) 가 (heterotypic cell-cell adhesion) 가 (13)

(homotypic cell-cell adhesion)

family Integrin, Immunoglobulin,
Cadherin Selectin
glycoprotein ( , CD44), glycoconjugate
( , glycosphingolipids) laminin

(14). CD44 CD44 mRNA
alternative splicing post-translational
modification (15,16)

CD44 CD44H CD44E(R1) CD44H 80-90/180 kDa 가 180 kDa 80-90 kDa chondroitin sulfate moiety가 . CD44H 'hematopoietic form' membrane proximal region exon v2-v 10 spliced out (17, 18).hyaluronic acid CD44E(R1)(110-130 kDa) 'epithelial form'

carcinoma

	가	hyaluronic	retinoid acid	(RARs)	
acid	(19,20).	Gunthert	가		RAR
	Mr 230,000	CD44			가
				가	(23-26)
			HL-60	RARs	RA myeloid
가			differentiation	RA resi	istant HL-60
SNU-1, -5 -16		CD44	RAR 가	RA	resistant
			(27)	mutant cell F	RAR single copy
	SNU-16	CD44	transduction RA	A	(28-29)
	CD44v				blast crisis
가	CD44H	hyaluronate		RA resistant	K562 transformed
			HL-60		RAR-
		reverse	. K562	RAR cDNA	A retroviral-mediated
transcription	PCR	variant isofrom	transduction		가 RA
_				. tı	ransfected cell RA
					RA
	CD44H		기	ŀ	RAR 가가
CD44H	transfection	tumorigenecity		RA	
가	. CD 18(β2 into	-			RAR 가 RA
L(CD11a/CD18, LFA		-			
X(CD 11c/CD 18, Leu			RARs	가 retinoid	
dimer	•	가			
ICAM-1				RAR	RA
	(17). ICA	M-1			
가	, ,		가		RAR
			transcriptionally	competent con	mplex polymerase
. ICAM-1(	CD54)		DNA	_	
	,		DINA	RAR co-regu	ulatory protein
1	IFN-γ, IL-1β, TNI	Fa lipopoly-	DNA	RAR co-regu	
	IFN-γ, IL-1β, TNI				. retinoid
saccharide	IFN-γ, IL-1β, TNI	Fa lipopoly- 가	TGF- EG	F-R growth	. retinoid
saccharide		가	TGF- EG	F-R growth	. retinoid n factor ned cell death, immune
saccharide . ICAM-1	cal	가 cium	TGF- EG	F-R growth	. retinoid n factor ned cell death, immune
saccharide . ICAM-1 LFA-1, M	cal ac-1 CD43	가	TGF- EG angiog response	F-R growth	. retinoid n factor ned cell death, immune
saccharide  . ICAM-1  LFA-1, M  . ICAM-1 thron	cal ac-1 CD43	가 cium	TGF- EG	F-R growth	. retinoid n factor ned cell death, immune
. ICAM-1 LFA-1, M . ICAM-1 thron	cale ac-1 CD43 nbin histamine	가 cium	TGF- EG angiog response	F-R growth genesis, programm (30-2	retinoid n factor ned cell death, immune 34)
saccharide  . ICAM-1  LFA-1, M  . ICAM-1 thron	cald ac-1 CD43 nbin histamine 가	가 cium	TGF- EG angiog response	F-R growth	. retinoid n factor ned cell death, immune
. ICAM-1 LFA-1, M . ICAM-1 thron	cale ac-1 CD43 nbin histamine	가 cium	TGF- EG angiog response RA7ŀ	F-R growth genesis, programm (30-2	retinoid factor ned cell death, immune 34)
. ICAM-1 LFA-1, M . ICAM-1 thron	calo ac-1 CD43 nbin histamine 가 ICAM-1	가 cium ligand	TGF- EG angiog response  RA7 apoptosis	F-R growth genesis, programm (30-2	retinoid n factor ned cell death, immune 34) . 7
. ICAM-1 LFA-1, M . ICAM-1 thron cytokine 가	calcac-1 CD43 nbin histamine 7 ICAM-1	가 cium ligand	TGF- EG angiog response RA7ŀ	F-R growth genesis, programm (30-2	retinoid factor ned cell death, immune 34)
saccharide  . ICAM-1  LFA-1, M  . ICAM-1 thron cytokine  7	calcac-1 CD43 nbin histamine 7 ICAM-1	가 cium ligand (21,22). oliferative),	TGF- EG angiog response  RA7 apoptosis	F-R growth genesis, programm (30-2)	retinoid n factor ned cell death, immune 34)  7  7  7  7  7  7  7  7  7  7  7  7  7
saccharide  . ICAM-1  LFA-1, M  . ICAM-1 thron cytokine  7	calcac-1 CD43 nbin histamine 7 ICAM-1	가 cium ligand (21,22). oliferative),	TGF- EG angiog response  RA7 apoptosis	F-R growth genesis, programm (30-2)	retinoid n factor ned cell death, immune 34) . 7

CD44 RA

SNU-1 CD44H 7/7, SNU-5

CD44H 7/7 CD44H

7/7 CD44H

7/7 CD44H

7/7 CD44H

7/7 CD44H

7/7 CD44H

7/7 CD44H

7/7 CD44H

hyaluronic acid CD44H RA가 CD44H

가

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