Abstract. Tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) is a cytokine with the potential to induce cancer cell-specific apoptosis with minimal toxicity to normal cells. Therefore, the resistance of certain cancer cells to TRAIL is a major concern and agents that can either enhance TRAIL capabilities or overcome TRAIL resistance are necessary for the development of cancer treatments. The present study investigated whether the antidepressant drug amitriptyline could sensitize TRAIL-resistant A549 lung cancer cells and enhance TRAIL-induced apoptosis. Amitriptyline is usually prescribed to cancer patients to relieve emotional distress, such as depression or dysthymia. The present study revealed for the first time, to the best of our knowledge, that amitriptyline increased death receptor (DR) 4 and 5 expression, a requirement for TRAIL-induced cell death. Genetic inhibitors of DR4 and DR5 significantly reduced amitriptyline-enhanced apoptosis. Additionally, the present study explored whether blocking autophagy increased DR4 and DR5 expression. Blocking autophagy flux with the final stage autophagy inhibitor chloroquine (CQ) also upregulated DR4 and DR5 expression. TRAIL in combination with amitriptyline or CQ significantly increased the expression of apoptosis-indicator proteins cleaved caspase-8 and caspase-3. The expression levels of LC3-II and p62 were significantly higher in amitriptyline-treated cells, which confirmed that amitriptyline blocks autophagy by inhibiting the fusion of autophagosomes with lysosomes. Overall, the present results contributed to understanding the mechanism responsible for the synergistic anticancer effect of amitriptyline and TRAIL and also presented a novel mechanism involved in DR4 and DR5 upregulation.

Introduction

Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide (1). In a study in 2018 in the U.S., lung cancer was the second most common cancer diagnosis by sex and was newly diagnosed in 14% of men and 13% of women (2). Typically, patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) are identified with advanced cancer and approximately 16.43% of patients survive for five years (3,4). Lung cancer treatments include surgery, radiotherapy, and chemotherapeutic drugs and their combinations (5,6). Specific combination strategies with potent chemotherapeutic drugs may be a potential approach to cancer treatment (7,8).

Tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) is a highly attractive anticancer treatment that selectively kills cancer cells without causing toxicity to normal cells (9). TRAIL binds to death receptor (DR) 4 and 5 expression, a requirement for TRAIL-induced cell death. Genetic inhibitors of DR4 and DR5 significantly reduced amitriptyline-enhanced TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. Additionally, the present study explored whether blocking autophagy increased DR4 and DR5 expression. Blocking autophagy flux with the final stage autophagy inhibitor chloroquine (CQ) also upregulated DR4 and DR5 expression. TRAIL in combination with amitriptyline or CQ significantly increased the expression of apoptosis-indicator proteins cleaved caspase-8 and caspase-3. The expression levels of LC3-II and p62 were significantly higher in amitriptyline-treated cells, which confirmed that amitriptyline blocks autophagy by inhibiting the fusion of autophagosomes with lysosomes. Overall, the present results contributed to understanding the mechanism responsible for the synergistic anticancer effect of amitriptyline and TRAIL and also presented a novel mechanism involved in DR4 and DR5 upregulation.
as carcinomas and malignant melanomas (23). Several studies have recommended that amitriptyline is a productive option to control cancer-associated depression, anxiety, and pain (24,25).

Amitriptyline is a psychoactive tricyclic antidepressant (TCA) drug. The drug has been revealed to markedly exert effective anticancer effects on a large number of cancer cell types, including colon, prostate, glioma osteosarcoma, skin, squamous carcinoma, and multiple myeloma (26). Another study revealed that amitriptyline induced p53 expression, activated caspase-3, and decreased anti-apoptotic proteins Bcl-2 and Mcl-1 in multiple myeloma. In combination with bortezomib, amitriptyline induced apoptosis in multiple myeloma (27). Amitriptyline has also been studied as a potential candidate for oxidative therapy for its cytotoxicity in H460 lung cancer cells, which may be more effective than other chemotherapeutic drugs (28).

In the present study, it was demonstrated that amitriptyline could sensitize TRAIL-resistant lung cancer cells to induce TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. The molecular mechanism underlying the anticancer effects of amitriptyline in combination with TRAIL and, specifically, the role of autophagy in lung cancer treatment was also investigated.

**Materials and methods**

**Cells and culture systems.** A549 lung cancer cells were acquired from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC). The cells were cultured in Roswell Park Memorial Institute (RPMI)-1640 medium (Gibco BRL; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) supplemented with 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (RPMI)‑1640 medium (Gibco BRL; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) supplemented with 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (Sigma‑Aldrich; Merck KGaA) and antibiotics (100 µg/ml penicillin-streptomycin; Sigma‑Aldrich; Merck KGaA) at 37˚C and treated with the indicated doses of amitriptyline (40 µM), CQ (20 µM) and TRAIL (100 ng/ml). Two days later, the culture medium was changed with new medium without amitriptyline, CQ and TRAIL, and the culture continued for 7 days. Colonies were fixed for 20 min at RT in 4% paraformaldehyde, stained with 0.05% (w/v) crystal violet for 10 min at RT, and counted under an inverted light microscope (Nikon Corporation).

**Flow cytometric analysis of apoptosis.** Apoptosis was evaluated using Annexin V-FITC Assay Kit (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.), for flow cytometry according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Guava EasyCyte HT System; EMD Millipore). The fluorescence was measured at 488 nm of excitation and 525/30 emission using Guava® InCyte and GuavaSuite Software.

**Cell viability assay.** Cell viability was assessed with MTT and crystal violet staining assays. The cells were plated in 12-well plates at a density of 1.0x10^4 cells/well and incubated at 37˚C for 24 h. The cells were pretreated with different concentrations of amitriptyline (0, 10, 20 and 40 µM) or CQ for 12 h and then exposed to recombinant TRAIL (100 ng/ml) for 3 h. Cell morphology was observed under an inverted light microscope (magnification, x100; Nikon Corporation). Cell viability was assessed by adding 50 µl of 5 mg/ml methyl-thiazolyl tetrazolium (MTT) to each well and incubating them at 37˚C for 2 h. After incubation, the MTT solution was removed and the cells were treated with 500 µl of dimethyl sulfoxide and the absorbance was measured at 570 nm with a spectrophotometer (Bio-Rad Laboratories). For the crystal violet assay, the cells were stained with a staining solution (0.5% crystal violet in 30% ethanol and 3% formaldehyde) for 10-20 min at room temperature (RT), washed 3-4 times with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), and then imaged.

**Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) assay.** Cytotoxicity was analyzed in the collected supernatant and determined by an LDH cytotoxicity detection kit (Takara Bio, Inc.) following the manufacturer’s protocol. LDH activity was measured at 490 nm using a microplate reader (Spectra Max M2; Molecular Devices, LLC).

**Western blot analysis.** The cells were lysed in lysis buffer [25 mM HEPES (pH 7.4), 100 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), 5 mM MgCl₂, 0.1 mM dithiothreitol (DTT), and a protease inhibitor cocktail], and sonicated to prepare cell lysates. Equal amounts (40 µg) of proteins were separated by 8-15% sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS) and transferred onto polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membranes. The membranes were blocked at 25˚C for 1 h, and then incubated with the indicated concentrations of primary antibodies at 25˚C for 1 h, and then they were blotted with anti-mouse IgG (Alexa Fluor 647 conjugate) secondary antibodies (product. no. 4410; 1:2,000; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.) at 25˚C for 1 h. The membranes were developed with enhanced chemiluminescence reagents (ECL; GE Healthcare Life Sciences). Primary antibodies used for the immunoblotting included: DR4 (product. code. ab84414; 1:1,000), DR5 (product. code. ab181846; 1:10,000) (both from Abcam), LC3 (product. no. 3868; 1:1,000), p62 (cat. no. 5114; 1:1,000), cleaved caspase-3 (product. no. 9661; 1:500), p-AMPKα (product. no. 2531; 1:1,000) all from Cell Signaling Technology, Inc., cleaved caspase-8 (cat. no. 551242; 1:1,000, BD Pharmingen; BD Biosciences), and β-actin (cat. no. A2228; 1:2,000, Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA). The bands were visualized and captured with a Fusion-FX7 using easy-to-use FusionCapt V16.07 Software (both Vilber Lourmat).

**Immunocytochemistry.** The cells (~1x10⁶ cells) were grown on glass coverslips, then treated with amitriptyline, washed with 1% PBS, and fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS at RT for 15 min. They were then washed twice with ice-cold PBS and incubated at RT for 10 min in PBS containing 0.25% Triton X-100. After the incubation, the cells were washed three times with PBS and blocked with 1% BSA in PBST for 30 min. The cells were then incubated with a primary antibody [anti-p62 (1:1,000; product. no. 5114; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.) and DR4/5 diluted with 1% BSA and washed three times with PBS. 
in PBST] in a 5% CO₂ incubator for 3 h at 37°C. After incubation, the cells were washed three times with PBS. Next, the cells were incubated with a secondary antibody [Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugate; donkey polyclonal anti-rabbit, 1:500; cat. no. A-21206; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.], diluted with 1% BSA in PBST] in the dark for 2 h at RT. The solution was removed and the cells were washed 3-4 times with PBS. The cells were treated with DAPI (4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole, D9564; Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) and incubated for 10 min at 25°C. The cells were washed three times, then mounted with fluorescent mounting medium and the images were captured using a fluorescence microscope (Nikon ECLIPSE 80i; magnification, x400; Nikon Corporation).

Transmission electron microscopy. Trypsinized cells were fixed with 2% glutaraldehyde (Electron Microscopy Sciences) for 2 h at 4°C in PBS, followed by 2% osmium tetroxide (Electron Microscopy Sciences), and dehydrated with an ethanol series (25, 50, 70, 90 and 100%) for 5 min each. After dehydration, the samples were embedded in epoxy resin (Embed 812; Electron Microscopy Sciences) for 48 h at 60°C according to the manufacturer's instructions. Ultrathin sections (60 nm) were prepared using an LKB III ultratome (Leica Microsystems GmbH) and stained with 0.5% uranyl acetate (Electron Microscopy Sciences) for 20 min and 0.1% lead citrate (Electron Microscopy Sciences) for 7 min at RT. Images were captured on a Hitachi H7650 electron microscope (magnification x10,000; Hitachi, Ltd.) installed at the Center for University-Wide Research Facilities (CURF) at Jeonbuk National University (JBNU).

RNA interference. The cell line was transfected with small interfering (si)RNA using Lipofectamine (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Knockdown proficiency was assessed by immunoblotting and cell viability tests. DR4 and DR5 siRNA were purchased from Qiagen China Co., Ltd., each with mixed two target sequences (forward, 5'-GGG ACA GCA GGT GAA TCA GGT GAA-3' and reverse, 5'-CCG ACT TCA CTT GAT GAT AAC TGC TTA G-3'; and forward, 5'-GGA TGC AGG GAT GAT AAC TGC TTA G-3'; reverse, 5'-GGATGCAGGGATGAT GTT-3'). All data were evaluated using Bio-Rad CFX manager, version 2.1 analysis software (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.). The collected data from three independent experiments were analyzed using the 2^ΔΔCt method (29).

Statistical analysis. The data are expressed as the mean ± standard deviation (SD) from three independent experiments. The significance of the differences between the treatments was analyzed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), followed by the Tukey-Kramer post hoc test. Statistical analyses were executed using GraphPad Prism 7 (GraphPad Software, Inc.). P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Amitriptyline enhances TRAIL-induced apoptosis in lung cancer cells. To explore the synergistic effect of amitriptyline with TRAIL on the inhibition of lung cancer cell viability, the A549 lung adenocarcinoma cell line was selected. The results revealed a strong synergistic effect on this cell line. The cells were pretreated with 40 µM amitriptyline for 12 h, followed by co-treatment with 100 ng/ml of TRAIL for 3 h. The cell morphologies were examined under a light microscope. Co-treatment with TRAIL increased the number of cells undergoing apoptotic death (Fig. 1A). The MTT assay revealed that the combined treatment triggered significant growth inhibition in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 1B). The LDH levels after combined treatment demonstrated that amitriptyline induced apoptosis in a dose-dependent manner; however, the individual use of amitriptyline or TRAIL alone failed to show similar effects (Fig. 1C). Additionally, the colony-forming capacity of A549 cancer cells after combination treatment of amitriptyline and TRAIL was examined. Amitriptyline alone treatment not shown any inhibition effects (data now shown), but combine treatment with TRAIL gradually reduced the colony formation in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 1D). These results indicated that amitriptyline significantly sensitized TRAIL-resistant A549 lung adenocarcinoma cells to TRAIL-mediated apoptosis.

DR4 and DR5 enhancement is required by amitriptyline for TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. To evaluate the principal mechanism underlying the apoptosis of A549 cells prompt by the combination of amitriptyline and TRAIL, the augmented expression of DRs associated with TRAIL-induced apoptosis
An important reason for TRAIL resistance in numerous cancer cell lines is associated with the decreased expression of TRAIL receptors DR4 and DR5 or upregulation of the decoy receptors DcR1 and DcR2 (30). Western blot analysis demonstrated that amitriptyline increased DR4 and DR5 expression levels in a dose-dependent manner and time-dependent manner (Fig. 2A). When assessed via mRNA expression, amitriptyline treatment increased the transcription of DR5, but not DR4, (Fig. 2B). These results indicated that amitriptyline may increase DR5 expression through transcriptional or post-transcriptional regulation and concurrently amitriptyline stabilized DR4 protein expression by inhibiting its degradation through post-translational regulation. Moreover, immunocytochemistry results demonstrated the significant expression of DR4 and DR5 in amitriptyline-treated cells compared to non-treated cells (Fig. 2C). The apoptosis-indicating proteins cleaved caspase-8 and cleaved caspase-3 were activated after treatment with amitriptyline and TRAIL compared to treatments with each individually (Fig. 2D). Furthermore, the apoptosis percentage by Annexin V assay was measured, which indicated that amitriptyline and TRAIL in combination enhanced apoptotic cell death (Fig. 2E and F). Collectively, these findings indicated that DR4 and DR5 upregulated by amitriptyline induced TRAIL-mediated apoptosis in TRAIL-resistant A549 lung cancer cells.

Silencing of DR4 and DR5 expression negatively controls amitriptyline-induced TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. It was hypothesized that DR4 and DR5 played important roles in amitriptyline-induced TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. In support of this hypothesis, DR4 and DR5-specific siRNA were applied to silence DR4 and DR5 expression, respectively. The silencing of DR4 and DR5 expression with specific siRNA restored cell viability. These data provided evidence that DR4 and DR5 play an important role in enhancing the effect of amitriptyline on TRAIL-induced apoptosis. Cells were transfected with DR4 and DR5-specific siRNAs or a NC siRNA for 24 h and the cells were treated with amitriptyline for 12 h, followed by incubation with TRAIL for an additional 3 h to assess cell viability or for 2 h for western blot analysis. The cell death induction capacity of amitriptyline combined with TRAIL significantly decreased after siRNA transfection. The combined effect of amitriptyline and TRAIL, however, on viability was similar in the NC siRNA-transfected cells (Figs. 3A and B, and 4A and B). Moreover, the colony formation-inhibiting capacity of amitriptyline combined with TRAIL-treated cells considerably decreased after siRNA transfection. The colony formation-inhibiting capacity of amitriptyline combined with TRAIL was similar in the NC control siRNA-transfected cells (Figs. 3C and 4C). Western blot analysis revealed that the expression of DR4 and DR5...
was blocked after siRNA transfection compared to the non-transfected cells (Figs. 3D and 4D). These experimental findings confirmed that the upregulation of DR4 and DR5 is required in attenuating TRAIL resistance.

Amitriptyline blocks autophagy by inhibiting autophagosome-lysosome fusion. To investigate the role of amitriptyline in autophagy flux, the well-known autophagy markers LC3-II and p62 were analyzed. Western blot analysis revealed the conversion of LC3-I to LC3-II, indicating the formation of complete autophagosomes. However, p62 is a cargo adaptor protein that depends on lysosomes or proteasomes for degradation (31). The expression of LC3-II and p62 was increased following amitriptyline treatment, indicating the blocking of autophagy flux by inhibiting autophagosome-lysosome fusion in the late stage of autophagy (Fig. 5A). The immunocytochemistry images also demonstrated the increased expression of p62 in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 5B). Transmission electron microscopy revealed the higher accumulation of autphagic vacuoles compared to the control, confirming autophagy flux inhibition by amitriptyline (Fig. 5C). These results indicated that amitriptyline blocked autophagy flux at the final stage of autophagy.

Blocking autophagy induces DR4 and DR5 upregulation and enhances TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. The role of autophagy blocking in death receptor expression was investigated using an autophagy inhibitor. Blocking autophagy flux with a final stage autophagy inhibitor CQ upregulated both DR4 and DR5 expression, leading to an increase in apoptosis. The cells were treated with or without 20 µM CQ and the indicated doses of amitriptyline for 12 h. Western blot analysis revealed that

Figure 2. Continued.
amitriptyline and CQ increased the levels of LC3-II. Moreover, amitriptyline alone increased p62 levels in a dose-dependent manner. These results revealed that amitriptyline blocked autophagy flux to induce apoptosis (Fig. 6A). Furthermore, amitriptyline and the autophagy inhibitor CQ increased DR4 and DR5 expression (Fig. 6B). After 12 h treatment with CQ
and amitriptyline, along with an additional 2 h TRAIL treatment, the expression of apoptosis-associated proteins cleaved caspase-8 and cleaved caspase-3 were observed. Cell lysates analyzed by western blotting demonstrated that treatment with CQ and TRAIL also activated caspase-8 and caspase-3 (Fig. 6C). The immunocytochemistry results also revealed that the CQ and TRAIL co-treatment expressed cleaved caspase-8 and cleaved caspase-3 compared to treatment with CQ or TRAIL alone (Fig. 6D). Additionally, to investigate the role of autophagy in TRAIL-mediated cell death, the cells were preincubated with CQ or amitriptyline with the indicated doses for 12 h, and then additionally incubated with TRAIL for 3 h. The cell morphology analyzed by light microscopy demonstrated slight cell death of the A549 cells treated with either TRAIL or amitriptyline alone. TRAIL-mediated cell death, however, was strongly increased by the combination of amitriptyline or CQ plus TRAIL (Fig. 7A). In addition, A549 cells treated with either TRAIL, amitriptyline or CQ alone slightly reduced colony formation capacity; but, TRAIL in combination with amitriptyline or CQ strongly inhibited the colony formation capacity of A549 cells (Fig. 7B). The MTT assay showed reduced viability and significantly increased cell death in cells treated with amitriptyline or CQ plus TRAIL (Fig. 7C). The LDH assay also showed that CQ or amitriptyline combined with TRAIL increased apoptotic cell death (Fig. 7D). Overall, these results indicated that blocking autophagy-induced DR4 and DR5 upregulation aggravated TRAIL-mediated apoptosis.

**Discussion**

TRAIL, a member of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) ligand superfamily with the exclusive ability to induce cell-specific apoptosis with negligible or no toxicity to normal cells, represents a promising approach to treating cancer cells (32-34). TRAIL binds to DR4 (TRAIL-R1) and DR5 (TRAIL-R1), to form a death-inducing signaling complex (DISC), which is associated with the adaptor molecule Fas-associated protein with death domain (FADD), and then recruits pro-caspase-8 and forms a DISC. The recruitment of pro-caspase-8 causes the
activation of DISC and then the consequent cleavage of required caspases-8/9/7/6. Following this, caspase-3 induces apoptotic cell death (35-38). The involvement of DRs in TRAIL-mediated apoptosis enhanced both the intrinsic and extrinsic apoptosis pathways (39). TRAIL agonists against TRAIL receptors are actively being developed for cancer treatment due to their safety and high specificity compared to other TNF family members (40,41). The development of resistance toward TRAIL and TRAIL-R agonists, however, may limit their effectiveness for monotherapy treatment. Thus, agents that can increase TRAIL-induced apoptosis and sensitize TRAIL-resistant cancer cells to TRAIL are necessary to overcome resistance (42,43).

Autophagy involves an alternative cell-death mechanism, termed programmed cell death type II (44). The main functional role of autophagy in cells is to eliminate damaged cytosolic organelles and proteins. In this process, cytosolic components are sequestered into double-membraned organelles, termed autophagosomes, which subsequently fuse with lysosomes to form autolysosomes that degrade internal substances (45,46). A large body of evidence has demonstrated that autophagy can also play a cell survival role that delivers energy during metabolic stress and avoids cancer cell death by several anticancer agents (47,48). Autophagy inhibition promotes cancer cell death, while autophagy shows a cell-protective role in anticancer treatments (49,50). Autophagosome formation is designated by a lipid-conjugated form of LC3 that is commonly known as an autophagosome marker. The autophagosome merges with the lysosome where sequestosome-1 (commonly known as p62) incorporates into autophagosomes and degrades LC3II, along with additional cargo proteins (51). Blocking lysosomal degradation with a specific lysosomal inhibitor results in the prompt accumulation of p62, indicating the inhibition of autophagy flux (52). Clinically available autophagy inhibitors CQ or the related hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) act by inhibiting lysosomal fusion with autophagosomes. These drugs prevent cargo degradation by inhibiting the acidification of the lysosome, subsequently inhibiting the fusion of autophagosomes with lysosomes (53). Several studies have suggested that inhibiting autophagy-sensitized cancer cells and promoting apoptosis is a suitable target for cancer treatment (54,55). The activation of autophagosome accumulation

Figure 4. Silencing of DR5 expression negatively controls amitriptyline-induced TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. DR5 siRNA and control siRNA (40 nM) were transfected for 24 h, then the cells were treated with amitriptyline (40 µM) for 12 h and finally, 100 ng/ml of TRAIL protein was added for 3 h. (A) Images of the cells were captured and morphological variations were examined under a light microscope (magnification, x100; scale bar, 50 µm). (B) Cell colonies were stained with crystal violet dye and the number of colonies were counted. (C) MTT assays were performed to reveal the cell viability percentages (bar graph). Statistically significant differences between the control and each indicated treatment group are presented as P<0.001. (D) Whole-cell lysates were prepared and analyzed by western blotting to determine the expression of DR5. TRAIL, tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand; DR, death receptor; siRNA, small interfering RNA; NC, negative control; Amit, amitriptyline.
and inhibition of its degradation by lysosomes increase the death of cervical cancer cells and overcomes the resistance of chemotherapeutic drugs cisplatin and paclitaxel (56). Previous studies have demonstrated that inhibition of autophagy by impeding the acidification of the lysosome could be a possible way to restore DR5 expression and, in turn, augment the TRAIL-induced apoptosis (57,58). Shin et al reported that the hepatitis B virus (HBV) X protein (HBx) inhibited TRAIL signaling via autphagic removal of DR5 (59). Another recent study exposed the cause of TRAIL resistance in circulating tumor cells where DR5 is accumulated in autophagosomes for lysosomal degradation (60). Thus, DR5 has been determined to be controlled by the autophagy-lysosome pathway and inhibiting autophagy may be an effective option to overcome TRAIL resistance in cancer therapy.
Figure 6. Blocking autophagy induces DR4/5 upregulation and enhances TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. The cells were incubated with or without CQ (20 µM) and amitriptyline (40 µM) for 12 h. (A) LC3 and p62 were evaluated by western blotting. (B) DR4 and DR5 were evaluated by immunoblotting. (C) The cells were incubated with or without CQ (20 µM) and amitriptyline (40 µM) for 12 h and finally, with or without 100 ng/ml TRAIL protein for 2 h. Western blotting was used to evaluate the expression of apoptosis-associated cleaved caspase-8 and cleaved caspase-3. (D) The immunocytochemistry results also indicated the activation of caspase-8 and cleaved caspase-3 (scale bar, 50 µm). Statistically significant differences between the control and each indicated treatment group are presented as *P<0.01 and **P<0.001. TRAIL, tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand; DR, death receptor; CQ, chloroquine; Amit, amitriptyline.
In the present study, it was determined that small doses of amitriptyline with TRAIL were effective in increasing the number of A549 apoptotic cells compared to single treatments. The combined treatment with amitriptyline and TRAIL attenuated the TRAIL resistance of lung cancer cells, initiated the expression of the apoptotic caspase cascade, and, notably, upregulated DR4 and DR5 expression, leading to apoptosis.

The present study mainly investigated the roles of DR4 and DR5 in the combination effect and the mechanism of the upregulation of DR4 and DR5. Agonistic TRAIL-R antibodies are more attractive than TRAIL because they can target DR4 and DR5 to initiate TRAIL-induced apoptotic death in several types of tumors (40,41). The upregulation of DR4 or DR5 by amitriptyline indicated the potential of a combination of amitriptyline and TRAIL/TRAIL-R antibodies.
The present findings demonstrated that the genetic inhibitor of DR4 and DR5 decreased the effect of amitriptyline on TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. These results indicated that DR4 and DR5 were essential for the combined effect. Additionally, these findings revealed for the first time that amitriptyline promoted DR4 and DR5 expression via autophagy inhibition. Cancer cell death was promoted by autophagy inhibition, while autophagy played a cell-protective role in anticancer treatment (49,50). Under such conditions, the aforementioned findings confirmed that amitriptyline increases autophagosome formation, indicated by LC3-II accumulation, and inhibits lysosomal fusion resulting in the accumulation of p62, causing the inhibition of autophagy flux by blocking autophagosome-lysosome fusion.

The combined effect of TRAIL with amitriptyline or CQ increased cell death unlike the individual treatments. The inhibition of autophagy by amitriptyline and the well-known autophagy inhibitor CQ resulted in DR4 and DR5 upregulation and improved TRAIL-mediated caspase-dependent cell death confirmed by the enhanced caspase cascade. Amitriptyline is a psychoactive TCA drug. In this study, only amitriptyline among the numerous antidepressant drugs was used to reveal the enhancing effect with TRAIL. Further studies using other antidepressant drugs are required to support or demonstrate the sensitization to TRAIL and anticancer effect by treatment of TCA drugs.

Collectively, these findings contributed to the mechanistic evidence that amitriptyline sensitized lung cancer cells to TRAIL and the sensitization was mediated through DR4 and DR5 upregulation and autophagy inhibition. These results provide an understanding of the anticancer effect of amitriptyline and suggest further evaluation is required to develop possible therapeutic regimens against lung cancer and cancer-associated depression.

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Availability of data and materials

All datasets generated or analyzed during the present study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

KMAZ and SYP designed and performed the study, analyzed data and wrote the manuscript. Both authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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