Resveratrol inhibits canonical Wnt signaling in human MG-63 osteosarcoma cells

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Received August 20, 2014; Accepted June 5, 2015

DOI: 10.3892/mmr.2015.4338

Abstract. In the last 30 years, the 5-year-survival rate of patients with osteosarcoma has not improved as a result of the low prevalence and large tumor heterogeneity. Therefore, the development of novel drugs for the treatment of osteosarcoma is urgently required. The present study aimed to identify potential novel drugs for the treatment of osteosarcoma, thus used β-catenin as a target and performed high content screening. In a total of 14 botanical extracts assessed, resveratrol markedly downregulated the expression of β-catenin and significantly inhibited MG-63 cell proliferation. CCK-8 assay was used to confirm the anti-osteosarcoma effect of resveratrol and flow cytometry and western blotting were performed to analyze the underlying mechanisms of the proapoptotic effects of resveratrol. β-catenin is a vital member of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway and, therefore, the target genes of this pathway were further analyzed. The results of this analysis demonstrated that resveratrol suppressed the MG-63 cells by inhibiting the canonical Wnt signaling pathway.

Introduction

Osteosarcoma (OS) is a rare malignancy deriving from primitive transformed cells of mesenchymal origin (1). It is ranked among the leading causes of cancer-associated mortality in the pediatric age group in the USA (2,3). Following the introduction of chemotherapy in the 1970s, the 5-year-survival rate has increased by ~50% (4). However, it is difficult to obtain meaningful progression in patient survival rates as a result of the low prevalence and large tumor heterogeneity of OS (2).

Therefore, in vitro preclinical screening is a vital element in OS drug investigations.

The canonical Wnt signaling pathway is important in cancer progression and embryonic development. Mutations, which promote constitutive activation of the Wnt signaling pathway, lead to cancer (5). For example, familial adenomatous polyposis is caused by truncations in adenomatous polyposis coli, which promotes aberrant activation of the Wnt pathway (6,7). Mutations in β-catenin have also been identified in a variety of tumor types (8). Loss-of-function mutations in Axin have been found in hepatocellular carcinoma (9). Therefore, tight control of the Wnt signal pathway is essential in preventing cancer.

β-catenin is a pivotal molecule in the Wnt signaling pathway, which is a dual function protein that regulates the coordination of cell-cell adhesion and gene transcription (10). Gain-of-function mutations in β-catenin leads to cancer, owing to the aberrant activation of target genes of the Wnt signaling pathway (11,12). The protein level of β-catenin in the cytoplasm is maintained accurately through phosphorylation/degradation. Mutations in β-catenin result in amino acid substitution, which affects the phosphorylation level of β-catenin. Consequently, incorrectly phosphorylated β-catenin is not recognized by the E3 ubiquitin ligase, β-Trcp, which targets β-catenin for proteasomal degradation (13). Dysregulation of Wnt signaling pathways allows β-catenin to accumulate and translocate into the nucleus, where it activates oncogenes (14-17). Therefore, β-catenin is a potential drug target for the treatment of cancer. It has been demonstrated that β-catenin exhibits higher levels of expression in mesenchymal tumors (18).

Resveratrol is a natural product derived from grapes and has been reported to have cancer chemopreventive activity (19). Previous studies focused on its anti-tumor activities and have demonstrated that it has potent antiproliferative effects on tumor cells, causes cell cycle arrest and promotes apoptosis (20-22). The potential mechanism was suggested to be associated with the ERKs/p53 cascade or caspase-3-dependent pathway (22,23). However, whether the anti-OS effect of resveratrol is associated with Wnt signaling remains to be elucidated.

In the present study, cellomics high content screening was performed to identify a novel potential drug for the treatment of OS.
Materials and methods

Cell culture. The human MG-63 OS cell line (Type Culture Collection of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, China) was cultured in Eagle's minimum essential medium (Gibco Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY, USA), supplemented with 1% non-essential amino acids, 10% fetal bovine serum, 100 U/ml penicillin (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) and 100 µg/ml streptomycin (Sigma-Aldrich), and incubated at 37°C with 5% CO₂ in a humidified incubator.

High content screening. A total of ~5x10⁵ cells were seeded into each well of a 96-well plate and incubated at 37°C with 5% CO₂ in a humidified incubator. Following incubation for 24 h, the botanical extracts (diosmin, lemon bioflavonoids, neosperidin dihydrochalcone, Melissa rosemary acid, oleanolic acid, tartaric acid, ellagic acid, neohesperidin, phillyrin, betaine anhydrous, panax quinquefolium saponin, paenofilin, solanesol and resveratrol) that were purchased from Dalian Zhuoer Hightech Co., Ltd. (Dalian, China) were added and incubated for 48 h. The final concentration of each botanical extract was 10 µg/ml. Finally, the expression of β-catenin in the MG-63 cells treated with botanical extract was assessed by immunofluorescent staining. In brief, the cells were fixed with -20°C methyl alcohol for 20 min. Following 10 min of natural drying, the cells were washed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) three times, 0.2% Triton X-100 (Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China) was used for cell permeabilization (3 min). Following an additional wash with PBS, the samples were sealed with 5% glycerinum (China) were added for another 30 min of incubation in the dark at room temperature for 10 min. Subsequently, the suspension was mixed with 5 µl Annexin V-FITC prior to incubation in the dark at room temperature for 10 min. Finally, the samples were analyzed using a flow cytometer (BD FACSVantage; BD Biosciences) with a 488 nm excitation source. The test wavelength was set at 515 nm for FITC and 560 nm for PI. The results were analyzed using CellQuest software (version 5.2.1; BD Biosciences) to determine apoptosis rate.

Western blotting. The total protein from the cells was extracted using radioimmunoprecipitation lysis buffer, containing 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd.), and the concentration was determined using the Bradford Assay kit (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology). The samples (20 µg) were separated on 10% SDS-PAGE gels (Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY, USA) and transferred onto nitrocellulose membrane (Sigma-Aldrich). The membrane was blocked in PBS, containing Tween-20 (PBST) and 5% non-fat milk for 1 h at 4°C. The membrane was subsequently incubated in primary monoclonal rabbit anti-human antibodies from Abcam against c-Myc (1:100; ab32072), β-catenin (1:400; ab32572) and GAPDH (1:4,000; ab181602), for 12 h at 4°C. Following antibody incubation, the membrane was washed three times with PBST and incubated for 30 min at 4°C with the goat anti-rabbit polyclonal secondary antibody (dilution 1:5,000; Beijing Boer Xi Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing, China) labeled with horseradish peroxidase. Finally, the membrane was washed three times with PBST and the protein bands were visualized with SuperSignal (Pierce Biotechnology, Inc., Rockford, IL, USA). The membranes were re-probed with a monoclonal rabbit anti-human β-actin antibody (1:1,000; A2066; Sigma-Aldrich) as a loading control at 37°C.

Reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR). The total RNA was extracted from the tissue/cells using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA). The total RNA (0.5 µg) was used as a template to prepare the cDNA in a 10 µl reaction, which included 1 µl
(50 µM) Oligo d(T), 0.5 µl dNTP mixture (10 mM of each; Takara, Bio, Inc., Otsu, Japan), 0.25 µl RNase inhibitor (40 U/µl, Takara, Bio, Inc.) and 0.5 µl RTase M-MLV (200 U/µl; Takara, Bio, Inc.). The reaction conditions were as follows: 42˚C for 1 h, followed by 85˚C for 5 sec. The cDNA was diluted five-fold and was used as the PCR template. A SYBR® Premix Ex Taq™ kit (Takara, Bio, Inc.) was used to detect gene expression and was performed using a PCR system (qTOWER 2.2, Analytik Jena, Jena, Germany), according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, 2 µl cDNA was added to reaction system with 10 µl SYBR® Premix Ex Taq (2X), 0.4 µl PCR primer mixture (10 µM each) and 7.6 µl dH₂O. The primer sequences from Sangon Biotech Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China) used were as follows: β-catenin, forward 5'-TTC GCA CAG TTC TAC GTG CT-3' and reverse 5'-GGT GTG C A C G A A C A A G C A A T ‑ 3 ' ; c-Myc forward 5'-CTT CTC TCC GTC CTC GGA TTC T-3' and reverse 3'‑G A A G G T G A T C C A G A C T C T G A C C T T-3'; β-actin forward 5'-GCCACACACCTTCTACATGCT-3' and reverse 5'-GTTGTGCACGAAACAAGCAAT-3'; c-Myc forward 5'-CTTCTCTCCGTCCTCGGATTCT-3' and reverse 3'-GAAGGTTGATCCAGACGTCTGACCTT-3'; β-actin forward 5'-GCCACACACCTTCTACAA-3' and reverse 5'-TGCTTGTCCACATCTGG-3'. The cycling conditions were as follows: 95˚C for 30 sec; 40 cycles of 95˚C for 5 sec and 60˚C for 30 sec; followed by a melting curve stage in which the temperature increased from 60-95˚C at a rate of 5˚C/sec. The actin gene was used as a control to normalize the relative expression levels of the target gene. The 2^−ΔΔCt method was performed to calculate the relative expression of the target gene (25).

Statistical analysis. All data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation. Statistical analysis of the data was performed using Student's t-test with SPSS software, version 19.0 (IBM SPSS, Armonk, NY, USA). P<0.01 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

High content screening. β-catenin is one of the members of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway. The dysregulation of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway has been demonstrated in a variety of tumors. In order to screen for drugs, which effectively inhibit the expression of β-catenin, high content screening was performed in the human MG-63 OS cell line. The present study assessed 14 botanical extracts. The results demonstrated that, of the 14 botanical extracts, resveratrol markedly inhibited the protein expression of β-catenin, whereas no pronounced changes were observed in the remaining 13 botanical extracts (Fig. 1). Therefore, it was hypothesized that resveratrol may be used as a potential drug for the treatment of OS.

Resveratrol inhibits the proliferation of human MG-63 OS cells. In order to confirm the hypothesis that resveratrol may benefit OS treatment, a CCK-8 assay was performed to detect the proliferation rate of the human MG-63 OS cells treated (50 µM) Oligo d(T), 0.5 µl dNTP mixture (10 mM of each; Takara, Bio, Inc., Otsu, Japan), 0.25 µl RNase inhibitor (40 U/µl, Takara, Bio, Inc.) and 0.5 µl RTase M-MLV (200 U/µl; Takara, Bio, Inc.). The reaction conditions were as follows: 42˚C for 1 h, followed by 85˚C for 5 sec. The cDNA was diluted five-fold and was used as the PCR template. A SYBR® Premix Ex Taq™ kit (Takara, Bio, Inc.) was used to detect gene expression and was performed using a PCR system (qTOWER 2.2, Analytik Jena, Jena, Germany), according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, 2 µl cDNA was added to reaction system with 10 µl SYBR® Premix Ex Taq (2X), 0.4 µl PCR primer mixture (10 µM each) and 7.6 µl dH₂O. The primer sequences from Sangon Biotech Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China) used were as follows: β-catenin, forward 5'-TTC GCA CAG TTC TAC GTG CT-3' and reverse 5'-GGT GTG C A C G A A C A A G C A A T ‑ 3 ' ; c-Myc forward 5'-CTT CTC TCC GTC CTC GGA TTC T-3' and reverse 3'‑G A A G G T G A T C C A G A C T C T G A C C T T-3'; β-actin forward 5'-GCCACACACCTTCTACATGCT-3' and reverse 5'-GTTGTGCACGAAACAAGCAAT-3'; c-Myc forward 5'-CTTCTCTCCGTCCTCGGATTCT-3' and reverse 3'-GAAGGTTGATCCAGACGTCTGACCTT-3'; β-actin forward 5'-GCCACACACCTTCTACAA-3' and reverse 5'-TGCTTGTCCACATCTGG-3'. The cycling conditions were as follows: 95˚C for 30 sec; 40 cycles of 95˚C for 5 sec and 60˚C for 30 sec; followed by a melting curve stage in which the temperature increased from 60-95˚C at a rate of 5˚C/sec. The actin gene was used as a control to normalize the relative expression levels of the target gene. The 2^−ΔΔCt method was performed to calculate the relative expression of the target gene (25).

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with resveratrol. The results demonstrated that resveratrol significantly (P=0.043, 20 µg/ml treatment group, 3 days; P=0.006, 40 µg/ml treatment group, 3 days; P=0.037, 10 µg/ml treatment group, 4 days; P=0.002, 20 µg/ml treatment group, 4 days; P=0.0009, 40 µg/ml treatment group, 4 days; treatment v.s. control) inhibited the proliferation of the human MG-63 OS cells. Furthermore, the inhibition rate was dose-and time-dependent (Fig. 2).

Analysis of apoptosis. The apoptotic changes in the human MG-63 OS cells treated with resveratrol were determined using flow cytometry. The results revealed that the apoptotic rate of the cells increased significantly (P=0.046) following 72 h drug treatment, and the apoptotic rate reached 27.5% in the group treated with 40 µg/ml resveratrol (Fig. 3D). In the Wnt signaling pathway, GSK3β is a negative regulator, which is involved in the degradation of β-catenin (26). In the present study, chir99021, an inhibitor of GSK3β, was used to inhibit GSK3β. Following treatment with resveratrol and chir99021, cell apoptosis was detected using flow cytometry. As shown in Fig. 3, the apoptotic rate decreased markedly, compared with the control groups. These results suggested that resveratrol inhibited the proliferation of the human MG-63 OS cells through the apoptotic pathway.

Immunoblotting and RT-qPCR. To further understand the mechanism underlying the effects of resveratrol, western blotting and RT-qPCR were performed following treatment...
with resveratrol alone or combined with chir99021. As shown in Fig. 4, β-catenin was markedly (mRNA level: P=0.003, 20 µg/ml treatment group; P=0.0017, 40 µg/ml treatment group; resveratrol + DMSO, treatment v.s. control) downregulated at the protein and mRNA expression levels following treatment with resveratrol, however, the expression of β-catenin increased following treatment with resveratrol and chir99021. In addition, c-Myc, one of target genes of the Wnt signaling pathway, was also detected. c-Myc was markedly (mRNA level: P=0.003, 20 µg/ml treatment group; P=0.0023, 40 µg/ml treatment group; resveratrol + DMSO treatment v.s. control) downregulated at the protein and mRNA expression levels following treatment with resveratrol. When the inhibitor, chir99021, was added, the expression of c-Myc increased.

**Discussion**

Although OS is a rare type of primary malignancy, it is ranked among the leading causes of cancer-associated mortality in the pediatric age group (2,27). With the introduction of chemotherapy, the 5-year-survival rate has increased to 60-70%, however, ~30 years have passed since the method was introduced, and the development of novel therapeutic drugs for the treatment of OS has been slow (28). Therefore, the present study hypothesized that resveratrol may inhibit the proliferation of human MG-63 OS cells. Based on this hypothesis, the proliferation rate of human MG-63 OS cells treated with resveratrol was assessed. The results were consistent with the hypothesis that resveratrol can significantly (P<0.05) inhibit proliferation of the human MG-63 OS cell line. The present study subsequently aimed to further understand the underlying mechanism. Aberrant activation of the Wnt signaling pathway can initiate the expression of numerous downstream genes, including c-Myc (33), cyclin D1 (34) and survivin (35). Survivin is an inhibitor of apoptosis, therefore, the apoptosis of human MG-63 OS cells treated with resveratrol was assessed using flow cytometry. As shown in Fig. 3, the apoptotic ratio markedly increased following treatment with resveratrol. In parallel experiments, resveratrol and chir99021, an inhibitor of GSK3β that can activate the Wnt signaling pathway, were added and the apoptotic response of the cells was analyzed. The results demonstrated that the apoptotic ratio was markedly reduced, compared with resveratrol-only group. These data suggested that resveratrol inhibited the proliferation of human MG-63 OS cell by inhibiting the canonical Wnt signaling pathway. To further confirm this conclusion, western blotting and RT-qPCR were performed to determine the expression levels of β-catenin and its target gene, c-Myc. As shown in Fig. 4, the mRNA and protein expression levels of β-catenin and c-Myc were markedly downregulated. Following the addition of chir99021, the expression levels were increased. This data suggested that resveratrol inhibited the Wnt signaling pathway by downregulating the expression of β-catenin.
In conclusion, the present study identified resveratrol as a novel botanical extract, which markedly inhibited the proliferation of human MG-63 OS cells by downregulating the expression of β-catenin in the Wnt signaling pathway. Although the present study was preliminary, it indicates potential for the treatment of OS in the future. Subsequent experiments in animal models are required to determine the inhibitory efficiency for OS cells.

Acknowledgements

This study was supported by the National Natural Foundation of China (grant no. 60171009).

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