Ginsenoside Rg3 targets cancer stem cells and tumor angiogenesis to inhibit colorectal cancer progression in vivo

YU-CHEN TANG1,2*, YAN ZHANG1*, JIN ZHOU2*, QIAOMING ZHI2*, MENG-YAO WU1, FEI-RAN GONG3, MENG SHEN1, LU LIU1, MIN TAO1,4, BAILONG SHEN5, DONG-MEI GU6, JIE YU6, MENG-DAN XU1, YUAN GAO1 and WEI LI1,4,5,7

Departments of 1Oncology, 2General Surgery, and 3Hematology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University, Suzhou, Jiangsu 215006; 4PREMED Key Laboratory for Precision Medicine, Soochow University, Suzhou, Jiangsu 215021; 5Center for Systems Biology, Soochow University, Suzhou, Jiangsu 215006; 6Department of Pathology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University, Suzhou, Jiangsu 215006; 7The Comprehensive Cancer Center, Suzhou Xiangcheng People's Hospital, Suzhou, Jiangsu 215000, P.R. China

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Abstract. Anti-angiogenic therapy has been successfully applied to treat colorectal cancer (CRC). Ginsenoside Rg3, derived from the Chinese herb ginseng, has anti-vascularization effects and can inhibit tumor growth and metastasis, and can sensitize cancer cells to chemotherapy. Therefore, in the present study, we investigated whether Rg3 could be appropriate for CRC treatment. Growth of CRC cells was assessed by an MTT (methyl thiazolyl tetrazolium) assay in vitro and using orthotopic xenograft models in vivo. mRNA expression was evaluated using real-time PCR. Protein levels were tested by western blotting, flow cytometry and immunohistochemistry. Migration was determined using a wound-healing assay. Stemness was further confirmed using a plate clone formation assay. We found that Rg3 repressed the growth and stemness of CRC cells both in vitro and in vivo. Rg3 also impaired the migration of CRC cells in vitro. Rg3 downregulated the expressions of angiogenesis-related genes, and repressed the vascularization of CRC xenografts. In addition, Rg3 strengthened the cytotoxicity of 5-Fluorouracil and oxaliplatin against orthotopic xenografts in vivo. Moreover, Rg3 downregulated the expressions of B7-H1 and B7-H3, high expressions of which were associated with reduced overall survival (OS) of CRC patients. Hence, Rg3 not only repressed the growth and stemness of CRC cells, but could also remodel the tumor microenvironment through repressing angiogenesis and promoting antitumor immunity. Therefore, Rg3 could be a novel therapeutic for the CRC treatment.

Introduction

Colorectal cancer (CRC), one of the most commonly registered cancers worldwide, is associated with high mortality, especially for advanced and metastatic patients (1). Although enormous efforts have been made in both basic and clinical research in the fight against CRC, there are more than one million new cases per year in the world. It is estimated that approximately 95,520 (colon cancer only) new cases and 50,260 (colon and rectal cancers combined) deaths from CRC will occur in the United States in 2017 (2,3). Although surgery can cure approximately half of the patients, it is reported that disease recurrence is nearly 50% among patients with CRC who received resection (4).

Aberrant angiogenesis is an essential step in the progression of CRC, which provides nutrients and oxygen for the survival, growth and metastasis of the tumor cells (5). Anti-angiogenic therapy has been proved to be one of the most crucial and promising approaches to control tumor growth (6). The combination of anti-angiogenic therapy and chemotherapy has been well accepted as a first-line regimen for metastatic CRC (7).

Ginsenoside, Rg3, one of the major active components of ginseng, displays anti-angiogenesis ability (5,8) and has been widely used in traditional medicine. Rg3 has been reported to exhibit antitumor effects in several types of cancer, including ovarian, breast and lung cancer (9,10). Rg3 also repressed migration and induced apoptosis in CRC cells in vitro (9,10).

Therefore, in the present study, we attempted to verify whether Rg3 could be applied to the treatment of CRC in orthotopic xenograft models; the mechanisms involved were also investigated.
Materials and methods

Cell line and cultures. The human CRC cell lines, LoVo, SW620 and HCT116, were purchased from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Manassas, VA, USA). Cells were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM; Gibco, Grand Island, NY, USA) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (FCS; Hyclone Laboratories, Inc., Logan, UT, USA), 100 U/ml penicillin and 100 mg/ml streptomycin. The cultures were incubated at 37˚C in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO2. Cells were passaged every 2-3 days to obtain exponential growth.

Reagents. Rg3 was purchased from Shanghai Jinsui Bio-Technology Co., Ltd., (Shanghai, China), fluorouracil (5-FU) was purchased from Shanghai Xudong Haipu Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., (Shanghai, China) and oxaliplatin (PE-conjugated), and anti-CD24 (FITC-conjugated), anti-CD44 (PE-conjugated), and anti-EpCAM (PerCP-cy5.5-conjugated) antibodies, respectively, for flow cytometry. Following treatment, the cells were stained with 1% methylrosanilinium chloride and the numbers of visible colonies were counted. The relative clone formation ability was calculated as follows: Relative clone formation ability = (mean experimental clone number/mean control clone number) x 100%.

MTT assay. Cellular growth was evaluated by an MTT (methyl thiazolyl-tetrazolium) assay (11). Cells were seeded into 24-well tissue culture plates at 5x10^4 cells/well. After treatment, MTT (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) was added to each well to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/ml, followed by incubation at 37˚C for 4 h. The medium was then removed, and 800 µl of dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) was added per well. The absorbance in each well was measured at 490 nm using a microplate enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) reader (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA, USA). The relative cell viability was calculated as follows: Relative cell viability = (mean experimental absorbance/mean control absorbance) x 100%.

Wound healing assay. Cells (1x10^5/well) were seeded in 96-well plates and grown to confluence. The monolayer culture was artificially scraped/wounded with a sterile micro-pipette tip to create a denuded zone of constant width. Each well was washed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) twice to remove the detached cells. Cell migration to the wounded region was observed using an XDS-1B inverted microscope (MIC Optical and Electrical Instrument, Chongqing, China) and photographed (x40 magnification). Images were captured at 0, 3, 6, 9 and 12 h to monitor the wound healing process. The wound areas were measured using ImageJ (NIH, Bethesda, MA, USA).

Evaluation of protein levels. The protein levels of CD24, CD44 and EpCAM in colon cancer cells were measured by flow cytometry. Following treatment, the cells were harvested, fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and were permeabilized using 0.1% Triton X-100. After washing with PBS three times, cells were incubated with anti-CD24 (FITC-conjugated; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc., Santa Cruz, CA, USA), anti-CD44 (PE-conjugated; Santa Cruz Biotechnology), and anti-EpCAM (PerCP-cy5.5-conjugated; Santa Cruz Biotechnology) antibodies, respectively, for 30 min at 4˚C. Subsequently, the cells were analyzed using a Beckman Coulter FC500 flow cytometer (Beckman Coulter, Indianapolis, IN, USA).
Table I. Primers used in the present study.

| Genes                        | Sense (5’-3’)       | Antisense (5’-3’)       | Product size (bp) |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| **Cancer stem cell markers** |                     |                         |                   |
| CD24                         | CAGGGCAATGATGAATGAGAAT | CCTGGGCGAACAAGAGTGAGA  | 233               |
| CD44                         | GTGATGGCACCACGCTCGTCT  | AACCTCTGAAGTGCTGCTCC  | 129               |
| EpCAM                        | TAATGCTCAATGCGATGTAGCTTC | GCCATTCATATTCTCGCTCAT | 100               |
| **Angiogenesis-related genes** |                     |                         |                   |
| ANG                          | CAAGAATGGAAACCCTCTACAGA | AAATGGAAGGCAAGGACAGC  | 246               |
| ANGPT1                       | AGAGGTCAAGAAGAAAGGACAGA | GTGAGTCAAGAATGGGCAAGCAG | 109               |
| ANGPT2                       | AGAGGAACAAAGGACCTGAAAG | CTGTCAGATTTGACATGGGAAAG | 91                |
| CCL1                         | TGGATGGGTTCCAGAGGCAC | GCAGGGCAAGAAGATGGT   | 147               |
| CCL13                        | AGGAGAAGTGGGTCCAGAATTAT  | CTCAAATAAATCTCAAAACCAGCAAC | 265               |
| CCL5                         | GAGAGAAATTGGGTCCGAGGAGT | AGGACACAGAACAGAAGACAGC | 109               |
| CCL7                         | GCCAGCCAGTTGGGAATTAT | TCATGCTTCTTTCTCTGCATT | 164               |
| COL18A                       | TCAGACACGGGTCATGCCTTC | TCTAGCTCCATTTGCTCTCA | 154               |
| CSF3                         | CTCTTCCCTCTTCTTCCA | CGTTCTCTGCCCTCTGTTTT | 199               |
| CXCL1                        | CACCCCAAGACAATCCAAGAT | CCTCACAGGAACAGCACCA  | 210               |
| CXCL2                        | GCTTTAGTGGCTTGTCTCTGT | ACACATTAGGGACATCCAG | 101               |
| CXCL3                        | GGCACAAACAGAGGATCATAGC | GAACCTCTGTCAGAAGATTAGC | 271               |
| CXCL5                        | ACAGTGGCCTACTCCTCGTGATGT  | CTCATCAAAGACGGGGGTCTTCA | 266               |
| EGF                          | GGGTGACCGTGTGTGAGCTGCTG | ATCCACACGCTGCTCATG | 335               |
| PLG                          | GACATTGTGGTTGCTGTTCTCTG | TTCTTTCTGCTCTCTACATTT | 201               |
| FGF-2                        | CTGTCTGTTGGTCTGCTATCT | GGTTCTGGGATTGTCTTATT | 95                |
| FIGF                         | CATCACCACCGTCTCAACTAGGT | CAGCCACACATCGGAACA | 190               |
| FLT4                         | GCTGTGCTGCTGCGACTGTG | CGTGCTCTCGTCTGCTTGT | 138               |
| GM-CSF                       | ACACCTGCTGCTGAGATGAATGA | AAAGTGTAATAGTGGGTTGCA | 218               |
| IFNG                         | TCCACGCCAAGCAATACATG | TTGCAGGCGAGACACCAT | 137               |
| IGFI1                        | GGTGGATGCTCTTGAGATCTC | GCAATACATCTCCACGCTCTT | 182               |
| IL10                         | TGGTGAAGAGAGATCGTAGTA | CCTCTGATGCTGCTGTTGTT | 204               |
| IL1A                         | TACAGACGACGGATGACGCCAC | GCAATGGAATGACCTCCTT | 111               |
| IL1B                         | ATTGAGTCTGCGCCAGTTC | AACCCTTCTGTTCTCTTTCG | 207               |
| IL2                          | CAGTAAACTCAACTCTGCACCA | CTGTGATGTTGGAGATTCTCTGA | 227               |
| IL4                          | CCCCCTGTCTCTCTCTCGTAG | TGTCCTTCATGTTGCTCGT | 181               |
| IL8                          | CTGGGTCAGGAGGTTGTGTG | ACTTTCACTCTATCGTATCTT | 98                |
| KDR                          | CCCAATATCAACTAGTGTCGAGT | CATAGACATAAATGACCGAGC | 163               |
| MMP1                         | GCTGAAAGTACTGGGAAAACC | CTTCTGCCAATATCCTGGCTG | 166               |
| PDFGB                        | GCTGTTGTGGGCTGCTAGATG | GCTGTTGCTGGGTTGGAAT | 281               |
| PECAM1                       | AGGTATGCAAGCATGTTGCTGT | GTGAAATTGGCTGGAGGTT | 136               |
| PGF                          | AAGGGAGCTGCTGCTGCTG | CTTCCGAAGTGTCGAGAGTCAG | 192               |
| PIGF                         | ACTGTGCTCTGTCTTTAATGTTT | CCAAGCATTGCTCCTCAAAG | 137               |
| PLAUR                        | GGCGGCGCTGTACCTAATT | CCAACTCAAGGCACTGTGTTCTC | 132               |
| TEK                          | TAACTATGACTGTTGACAAAGGAG | GGCCAGGATGGAAGAGGTTT | 221               |
| TGFBI1                       | CTGGCGATATCCACTGAGAACC | CTAAGGCGAAAGCCCTCAAT | 126               |
| THPO                         | TTCAGACACTGCGCAATCA | GGCTTTGGTTTTCAGAGA | 112               |
| TIMP1                        | GTGGTGTGGTTACCTGTTGGAAGTA | CCAAGATGTAATAGGTTCCAAG | 108               |
| TIMP2                        | CCCCTG TTGCTTCTCTTGTAATG | GCTTCCACTCTGTTGCTAAAT | 207               |
| TPO                          | AAGGAAAGGCTGCTGTTGGA | CAGGAAGTGTGGAAGAAAGACAGAAG | 156               |
| VEGFA                        | CACCCACACACATACATAATTT | CCTCTACAAGTCCACCGCAAG | 170               |
| **Internal control**         |                     |                         |                   |
| B2M                          | TCAAGAAGGTTGGAAGCAG | AAGGTGGAGGAGTTGGTGC | 112               |
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The mice were observed and weighed once per day during the study period. After 12 days, all mice were euthanized and the tumors were carefully resected and weighed. The tumor tissue was then formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded, cut into 4-µm sections and immunohistochemically stained.

Immunohistochemistry. The resection specimens were fixed in 10% buffered formalin and paraffin-embedded by routine processing. Sections were cut at a thickness of 4 µm, heated at 60°C for 30 min, and then deparaffinized and hydrated through a series of xylene and alcohol baths. The slides were microwaved in antigen retrieval solution (citrate buffer, pH 6.0, containing 0.3% trisodium citrate and 0.04% citric acid) for 5 min. After replenishment of this solution, the slides were microwaved again for 5 min, and then allowed to cool for 20 min. The sections were then rinsed in PBS and immersed in 3% H2O2 for 15 min to block the endogenous peroxidase activity. Thereafter, the sections were incubated with 10% bovine serum albumin (BSA) at room temperature for 1 h to block the non-specific antibodies. Immunohistochemical staining was performed using mouse anti-Ki-67 antibody (GM724029; GeneTech, Shanghai, China), rabbit anti-CD24 antibody (ab202963; Abcam, Cambridge, UK), rabbit anti-CD44 antibody (ab157107; Abcam), rabbit anti-CD34 antibody (ab81289; Abcam) at room temperature for 2 h. After incubation with the corresponding secondary antibodies for 20 min, the bound complexes were visualized using a SuperPicture Polymer Detection kit (no. 87-8963; Invitrogen).

Angiogenesis vascularity evaluation. Angiogenesis vascularity was defined as the number of vessels per field counted in the area of the highest vascular density, termed as microvessel density (MVD). Endothelial cells were marked with an anti-CD34 antibody. The CD34 antigen was localized in the cytoplasm and cellular membrane of vascular endothelial cells. Single endothelial cells, endothelial cell clusters, and microvessels in the tumors, clearly separated from adjacent microvessels, were counted. Peritumoral vascularity and vascularity in areas of necrosis were not scored. A vascular lumen was not a requirement for a structure to be counted as a microvessel. Branching structures were counted as one, unless there was a break in the continuity of the vessel, in which case it was counted as two distinct vessels. Areas with a higher density of CD34+ cells and cell clusters relative to adjacent areas were classified as ‘hot spots’. The slides were initially screened at low power to identify the areas with the highest number of microvessels or vascularity hot spots. Microvessels were counted in x400 magnification fields. MVD was defined as the number of manually counted vessel profiles per mm², taken as the average from three hot-spot counts.

Collection of human CRC tissues. The study material was obtained from 129 patients with metastatic CRC whose tissue samples were available (mean age 62 years, range 26-82 years) and who were treated from January 2007 to July 2016 at the First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University. Patient characteristics are detailed in Table II. All human tissue samples were obtained and handled in accordance with an approved Institutional Review Board application (the Committee on Medical Ethics, the First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University). Prognostic analyses were performed regarding overall survival (OS).

Statistical analysis. Each experiment was performed at least in triplicate. The results are expressed as the mean ± standard deviation. Kaplan-Meier curves were constructed, and the statistical analysis was carried out using the log-rank test. OS was defined as the time from the diagnosed date to the time of death from any cause. Statistical analysis was performed using an unpaired Student's t-test. P<0.05 was considered significant.
Results

Rg3 suppresses the growth and migration of CRC cells in vitro. To investigate the effects of Rg3 on the biological behavior of CRC cells, MTT and wound healing assays were performed to evaluate cell growth and migration in vitro. The proliferation of LoVo, SW620, and HCT116 cells was all significantly inhibited by Rg3 in a time- and dose-dependent manner (Fig. 1A). The wound healing assay verified that Rg3 inhibited migration of both LoVo and SW620 cells remarkably (Fig. 1B). These in vitro data confirmed that Rg3 had antitumor effects against CRC cells.

Rg3 impairs the stemness of CRC cells in vitro. It has been well accepted that there is a special subgroup of cancer cells in tumors, termed cancer stem cells (CSCs), which have been proven to preserve the abilities of extensive proliferation, self-renewal, multi-lineage differentiation, drug-resistance, high metastasis and high tumorigenic potential (13-16). CD24, CD44 and EpCAM are the well accepted colorectal CSC markers (13-16). To investigate whether Rg3 could affect the stemness of CRC cells, we examined the expressions of CD24, CD44 and EpCAM at both the mRNA and protein levels using real-time PCR and flow cytometry. As shown in Fig. 2A-D, the expression of these three markers was downregulated after treatment with Rg3. We then evaluated the positivity of CD24, CD44 and EpCAM on the surface of CRCs. The proportion of CD24+/CD44+/EpCAM+ cells decreased significantly (Fig. 2E), suggesting the repressed stemness of CRCs after Rg3 treatment.

In addition, we further confirmed the stemness of the cells using a plate clone formation assay. LoVo and HCT116 were treated with Rg3 at different low doses and clone formation ability was then evaluated by calculating the visible clones. As shown in Fig. 2F and G, Rg3 treatment caused significant dose-dependent inhibition of the clone formation ability of CRC cells, which was consistent with the downregulation of CSC markers.

Rg3 represses growth and stemness of CRC in vivo. We used an established orthotopic xenograft model to evaluate the antitumor effect of Rg3 in vivo. Treatment with Rg3 (25 mg/kg) for 12 consecutive days significantly repressed the growth of the tumors (Fig. 3A and B). As shown in Fig. 3C and D, Rg3 downregulated the Ki-67 level, a major prognostic factor of tumors in general (17). Immunohistochemical assays further confirmed that Rg3 treatment downregulated the levels of stemness markers, CD24, CD44 and EpCAM, in the orthotopic xenografts (Fig. 3E-J), which was consistent with the in vitro data.

Rg3 represses angiogenesis of CRC. Rg3 is believed to inhibit angiogenesis in tumors; therefore, we investigated whether Rg3 could also affect vascularization of the CRC orthotopic
xenografts. Endothelial cells in the tissue were positively stained using an anti-CD34 antibody (Fig. 4A). The results showed that treatment with Rg3 repressed angiogenesis, according to the microvessel density (MVD) levels (Fig. 4B).

To investigate the mechanisms involved in Rg3-repressed angiogenesis, we analyzed the expression of 41 angiogenesis-related genes (Table I) using real-time PCR. Among these genes, although ANG, CCL1 and CXCL5 were found to be upregulated (data not shown), 22 pro-angiogenic genes, including ANGPT1, ANGPT2, CCL13, COL18A1, CSF3, CXCL1, EGF, FGF-2, IL1A, IL1B, IL8, KDR, MMP1, PGF, PIGF, PLAUR, TEK, THPO, TIMP1 and TIMP2 were downregulated at the mRNA level after treatment with Rg3 (Fig. 4C). The expressions of the other 18 genes were unchanged after treatment...
with Rg3 (data not shown). Therefore, it is possible that the anti-angiogenic effect of Rg3 is executed by downregulating the expression of certain angiogenesis-related genes.

**Rg3 strengthens the cytotoxicity of 5-Fu and oxaliplatin in vivo.** Rg3 impaired the stemness of CRC cells and repressed angiogenesis; therefore, we next investigated whether Rg3 could improve the cytotoxicity of 5-Fu and oxaliplatin, two widely used first line pharmacotherapeutics in clinical treatments. Separately, Rg3, 5-Fu and oxaliplatin could repress growth of the xenografts (Fig. 5). However, the combinations of Rg3

![Image](image_url)
and 5-Fu, or Rg3 and oxaliplatin, decreased the volumes of the tumors to much more significant levels. Furthermore, the weights of the tumors were also consistent with the images (Fig. 5), suggesting that Rg3 could act as a supplement for chemotherapy regimens containing 5-Fu or oxaliplatin.

**Rg3 downregulates the levels of B7-H1 and B7-H3, predictors of adverse clinical outcomes in CRC.** B7-H1 and B7-H3 belong to B7 family, and play important roles in tumor immune responses by integrating T cell receptor signaling to regulate T cell function. To confirm the relationship between outcomes of CRC patients and the levels of B7-H1 and B7-H3, we collected tissue samples from 129 patients with metastatic CRC, and assessed the levels of B7-H1 and B7-H3 using immunohistochemistry. The representative microscope images of immunohistochemical staining of B7-H1 and B7-H3
are shown in Fig. 6A and B, respectively. High levels of B7-H1 and B7-H3 were significantly associated with liver metastasis (Table II) and reduced overall survival (Fig. 6C and D).

The levels of B7-H1 and B7-H3 were then evaluated in Rg3-treated CRC orthotopic xenografts. As shown in Fig. 6E and F, Rg3 significantly decreased the levels of both B7-H1 and B7-H3, suggesting that Rg3 might also promote antitumor immunity.

Discussion

Ginsenoside Rg3 exhibits antitumor activity in various tumors (9,10). In the present study, Rg3 exerted an inhibitory effect on the proliferation and migration of CRC cells in a dose- and time-dependent manner. In addition, Rg3 inhibited the growth of CRC orthotopic xenografts in vivo. Immunohistochemistry showed that Ki-67, a well-known proliferation index, was dramatically downregulated in Rg3-treated subjects.

CSCs, which have aberrant differentiation programs that generate progenitor cancer cells, play a crucial role in the formation of many solid tumors, including CRC. Deregulation of the pathways of self-renewal and differentiation in CSCs result in unlimited self-renewal and a subsequent excess of CSCs, which are the source of tumor formation (13,18). Recent studies have demonstrated that CSCs are drug-resistant and exhibited high propensity of invasiveness and metastasis (13-16). The presence of CSCs is also related to immune escape (19). These features of CSCs result in cancer recurrence after eliminating most of the cancer cells by conventional therapies. Therefore, it is of paramount importance to develop therapies targeting CSCs. Markers, including CD24, CD44, EpCAM and CD133, have been utilized to identify CSCs in CRC (14-16). Combined analysis of these markers has been used to identify CSCs. In the present study, we used the panel of CD24, CD44 and EpCAM to analyze the stemness of CRC, and demonstrated that Rg3 decreased the population of CD24+/CD44+/EpCAM+ CSCs cells, the presumed CRCs. In addition, we detected decreased CD24+/CD44+/EpCAM+ proportions in orthotopic xenografts tissue samples using immunohistochemistry. Plate clone formation assays further confirmed the repressed clone formation ability by Rg3 treatment. Therefore, we speculated that the anticancer effect of Rg3 might also involve eliminating colorectal CSCs.

A previous study proved that Rg3 plays a unique role in impairing angiogenesis in tumors by inhibiting the growth of vein endothelial cells (5). To investigate whether anti-angiogenesis is involved as a mechanism of the antitumor effect of Rg3, we evaluated the MVD, a well recognized indicator for vascularization. As expected, a lower MVD was detected in Rg3-treated subjects, suggesting inhibition of neoangiogenesis might also be involved in the growth-inhibition effect of Rg3 against CRC.

Using real-time PCR, we further analyzed the expression of angiogenesis-related genes in Rg3-treated CRC cells, and found 22 pro-angiogenic genes ANGPT1, ANGPT2, CCL13, COL18A1, CSF3, CXCL11, EGF, FGF-2, IL1A, IL1B, IL8, KDR, MMP1, PGF, PIGF, PLAU, TEK, THPO, TIMP1 and TIMP2 were significantly downregulated. ANGPT1 (angiopoietin 1) and ANGPT2 (angiopoietin 2) belong to the angiopoietin family. Members of this family play important roles in vascular development, and are correlated with tumor stage, disease progression, or metastasis (20). CCL13 (C-C motif chemokine ligand 13) and CXCL1 (C-X-C motif chemokine...
ligand 1) are chemokines that play important roles in the initial step of inflammation and angiogenesis (21,22). COL18A1 (collagen type XVIII alpha 1 chain) is reported to participate in regulating cell growth and apoptosis, inflammation, angiogenesis and tissue turnover (23). CSF3 (colony stimulating factor 3) is involved in various types of angiogenesis and skin wound healing by inducing VEGF release from neutrophils, thus promoting neovascularization (24). EGF (epidermal growth factor) is a member of the epidermal growth factor superfamily, which plays an important role in the growth, proliferation, and differentiation of numerous cell types, and has been demonstrated to have a critical role in tumor angiogenesis by enhancing the expression of VEGF (25). MMP1 (matrix metalloproteinase 1) has been identified as an important participant in tumor invasion, metastasis, and angiogenesis (26). IL1A (interleukin 1 alpha) and IL1B (interleukin 1 beta) are members of the interleukin 1 cytokine family, which are involved in various immune responses, inflammatory processes, and hematopoiesis and also play crucial roles in the tumorigenesis of colorectal cancer (27). IL8 (interleukin 8), PLAUR (plasminogen activator, urokinase receptor), and THPO (thrombopoietin) participate in angiogenesis in a WNT/β-catenin pathway-dependent manner (17). PGF (placental growth factor) encodes a growth factor found in the placenta that is homologous to VEGF (vascular endothelial growth factor). Knockdown of PGF has been reported to exert antitumor effect through P3K/AKT and p38 MAPK signal transduction (28). TEK (vascular endothelial cell specific receptor tyrosine kinase) has been reported to play a crucial role in embryonic vascular development (29). Therefore, it is possible that Rg3 represses angiogenesis in CRC through mechanisms involving the downregulation of multiple angiogenesis-related genes.

Much effort has been made towards discovering new antiangiogenic agents. Bevacizumab is a partially humanized monoclonal antibody that binds to VEGF (30). It has been widely accepted that bevacizumab can reasonably be added to either FOLFIRI or FOLFOX chemotherapy regimens for patients undergoing first-line treatment of metastatic CRC (7). Studies have proven that bevacizumab can improve the median overall survival (OS) of patients with metastatic CRC. In research performed in the USA, 820 patients with metastatic CRC were randomly assigned to chemotherapy with bevacizumab or chemotherapy without bevacizumab. Patients who received bevacizumab experienced an improved OS (11.2 months) compared with the patients who did not receive bevacizumab (9.8 months). Median progression-free survival was 5.7 months for patients who received bevacizumab plus chemotherapy and 4.1 months for those who received chemotherapy without bevacizumab (31). Based on these data, we concluded that anti-angiogenic therapy is effective in the treatment of CRC, especially for patients with relapse and metastasis (2,3).

Rg3 is able to eliminate chemotherapy-resistant CSCs and preserve its anti-angiogenic ability; therefore, we speculated that Rg3 could be an effective supplement to chemotherapy regimens. 5-Fu is a pyrimidine class antagonist that interferes with the growth of cancer cells, and is currently a cornerstone in the therapeutic regimens of metastatic or advanced-stage CRC. Oxaliplatin, as a third-generation platinum drug, is commonly used in the adjuvant and palliative treatments of CRC. Therefore, we investigated whether Rg3 could be applied to treatments with 5-Fu and oxaliplatin. Using mouse orthotopic xenografts models, we proved that the combination of Rg3 and pharmacotherapies of 5-Fu or oxaliplatin presented stronger cytotoxicity against CRC than either chemotherapy alone. Therefore, Rg3 shows promise for future clinical applications.

Immune escape plays an important role in the development of tumors. B7-H1 is also known as programmed death ligand-1 (PDL-1) or CD274 and B7-H3 is also known as CD206. Both belong to the B7 family, and play important roles in tumor immune responses by integrating T cell receptor signaling to regulate T cell function. B7-H1 and B7-H3 are recognized as predictive and prognostic factors in various cancers. The interaction between B7-H1 and PD-1 inhibits the activation of tumor antigen-specific T cells, and induces immune tolerance of T cells to tumor cells, by which the tumor cells evade immune surveillance (32,33). Higher expression levels of B7-H1 are associated with more advanced diseases, increased risks of recurrence and/or shorter survival time (34-36). B7-H3 is induced in activated dendritic cells, monocytes, and T cells with an immunoglobulin-like structure, and is highly expressed in numerous types of cancers (37-41). Aberrant expression of B7-H3 has been reported to be associated with poor prognosis in patients with colorectal and breast cancer (42,43). B7-H3 can promote tumor progression and cancer cell metastasis, as well as correlating with malignancy grades and the outcomes of patients with tumors, including CRC (44-46).

In the analysis of CRC tissue samples, we confirmed that high expression of B7-H1 and B7-H3 was significantly associated with worse outcomes of patients with CRC, which was consistent with previous studies. Moreover, by examining CRC orthotopic xenografts, we found that Rg3 could decrease the level of B7-H1 and B7-H3, suggesting that Rg3 might be able to promote antitumor immunity. However, considering that the nude mouse is a model of deficient T-cell function, we should be wary of making this conclusion based on the present data. Further investigations are required to confirm the anti-immune escape effect of Rg3.

Taken together, the results of this study showed that Rg3 not only inhibited the growth and migration of CRC, but also strengthened the cytotoxicity of 5-Fu and oxaliplatin in vivo. This special antitumor effect might partly depend on attenuating the stemness of CRC cells and remodeling the tumor microenvironment by repressing angiogenesis. In view of this, Rg3 has the potential for clinical application in CRC treatment in the future, and may represent a novel approach to treat this aggressive disease.

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