Antitumor Activities of Green Tea by Up-regulation of miR-181a Expression in LNCaP Cells Using 3D Cell Culture Model

Fatemeh Safari 1,*, Narjes Rayat Azad 1, Ali Alizadeh Ezdiny 2, Safura Pakizehkar 3, Zeinab Khazaei Koohpar 4, and Najmeh Ranji 2

1. Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, University of Guilan, Rasht, Iran
2. Department of Biology, Faculty of Basic Sciences, Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran
3. Cellular and Molecular Endocrine Research Center (CMERC), Research Institute for Endocrine Science, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
4. Department of Cell and Molecular Biology, Faculty of Biological Sciences, Tonekabon Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tonekabon, Iran

Abstract

Background: Prostate Cancer (PCa) is the major reason for the high mortality rates among men worldwide. In fact, current therapeutic approaches are not successful. It appears that discovering more effective methods considering several parameters such as availability, low cost, and no toxicity to normal cells is one of the biggest challenges for interested researchers. Green tea (extracted from the plant Camellia sinensis) with high level of polyphenolic compounds and as the most globally consumed beverage has attracted considerable interest. MicroRNAs (or miRNAs) were considered as novel tools in cancer therapy which modulate various biological events in cell by regulation of gene expression. The aim of the current study was to evaluate the antitumor activity of green tea in LNCaP cells through up-regulation of miR-181a expression.

Methods: First, LNCaP cells were cultured and by using quantitative real time PCR (qRT-PCR) and western blot methods, the expression levels of Bax and BCL2 were analyzed. Next, a 3D cell culture model was applied to evaluate the expression of miRNA-181a in LNCaP cells.

Results: It was shown that green tea induced cellular apoptosis. The high number of apoptotic nuclei was also shown by using DAPI staining. The inhibition of tumor growth was revealed by analyzing the size and number of spheroids. Also, up-regulation of miR-181a expression in LNCaP cells was revealed after treatment with green tea.

Conclusion: Our results are helpful to design antitumor regimens based on consumption of green tea through up-regulation of miRNA-181a expression and induction of apoptosis.

Keyword: Apoptosis, Cell culture techniques, Green tea, Proto-oncogene proteins c-bcl-2, Up-regulation

Introduction

Cancer is a multifactorial disease with high death rates in human. Among different cancer types, Prostate Cancer (PCa) is one of the leading causes of death among men worldwide. 1. Hormone therapy, surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy are current approaches for treatment of PCa patients. Resistance to anticancer drugs and their side effects are well recognized as major reasons for the failure of cancer treatment and therefore, the identification of new tools and specific platforms with the lowest side effects especially from natural products is urgently needed. In herbal therapy, it seems that plants may serve as potent cost effective chemotherapeutic agents with less toxicity to normal mammalian tissues. 2 In this regard, protective effects of green tea as an herbal medicinal product have attracted considerable interest. Green tea is one of the most popular beverages worldwide which is produced from the leaves of the Camellia sinensis plant. Green tea contains a group of polyphenolic compounds including four main catechins of (−)-epicatechin (EC),...
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(-)-epigallocatechin (EGC), (-)-epicatechin-3-gallate (ECG), and (-)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) 3,4. Healthy effects of green tea on many human diseases have been documented 5,6. Moreover, the antitumor activities of green tea on different types of human cancers have been discovered 7,8.

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are new promising targets in cancer therapy. miRNAs are single-stranded non-coding RNAs involved in various cellular pathways, negatively or positively regulating their target genes 9,10. Therefore, by using miRNAs, new therapeutic approaches and diagnostic tools to treat cancer were employed 11. In PCa, the implication of several miRNAs in modulating a variety of biological processes including proliferation, migration, invasion, and apoptosis was shown 16-19. miR-181a belongs to the miR-181 family. It was reported that miR-181a can act as an oncogenic miRNA or tumor suppressor miRNA and thereby, the exact role of miR-181a in tumorigenesis is not clearly understood 20-23. It seems that the role of miR-181a in tumorigenesis is tumor-specific. On the other hand, several reports also showed the inhibitory effects of purified green tea catechins on the cancer cells by the dysregulation of miRNAs 26,28-31.

In this study, an attempt was made to study the antitumor effects of green tea against LNCaP human prostate cancer cells through changing miR-181a expression in 3D cell culture model. By using DAPI staining, quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR) and western blot, the induction of apoptosis was shown. Moreover, the antitumor effects of green tea on LNCaP cells through miR-181a were evaluated in 3D cell culture model. Based on our results, it was found that green tea may be a potential candidate and a novel natural product in the treatment of prostate cancer patients through up-regulation of miR-181a expression.

Materials and Methods

Sample preparation and extraction

The fresh leaves of related plants were collected from Lahijan city, Guilan province, Iran in March 2018. It was considered as Camellia sinensis in the Department of Pharmacognosy at Tehran University of Medical Sciences and the herbarium was registered as THE-6561. Plant extraction was performed as previously described 12. Briefly, the fresh leaves were dried at room temperature and darkness for two weeks, and the powder was obtained. The powder was soaked in 50% pure ethanol (Merck, Germany) +50% water for three days. The extract was filtered and stored at -20°C.

Cell line and culture

Lymph node carcinoma of the prostate (LNCaP) was provided from Pasture Institute (Tehran, Iran), grown in DMEM medium, and supplemented with 10% Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS; Bioidea BI201, Iran), 100 μg/ml penicillin G/streptomycin and 1% L-glutamine.

MTT assay

The effect of green tea extract on the viability of LNCaP cells was measured through 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay (CatNo:BI1017, Bioidea, Iran) based on the ability of live cells to cleave the tetrazolium ring into a molecule by absorbance at 490 nm based on manufacturer’s instructions. For this purpose, LNCaP cells were plated in 96-well culture plates (5x10^3 cells/well), incubated for 24 hr, and treated with green tea extract. After 48 hr at 37°C, the media were removed, 100 μl of MTT reagent (1 mg/ml) was added into each well, and the cells were incubated at 37°C for 4 hr. Next, the MTT solution was removed and 50 μl of dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) was added into each well to dissolve formazan crystals. Finally, the plates were gently shaken for 10 min and read with an ELISA plate reader (BioTek, USA) 12. In this study, etoposide and dexamethasone were used as positive and negative controls, respectively.

DAPI staining assay

DAPI (4,6-Diamidino-2-phenylindole dihydrochloride) staining assay was used to determine the changes in the chromatin of LNCaP cells after treatment with green tea extract for 24 hr. MTT was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, USA. Briefly, LNCaP cells were seeded in the six-well plates (5x10^4 cells per well) containing 12 mm cover slips, and consequently treated with green tea extract for 24 hr. Then, the cells were fixed with 3.7% paraformaldehyde, permeabilized in 0.5% (w/v) Triton X-100 and 1% BSA (w/v) for 5 min, washed in Phosphate-Buffered Saline (PBS), and stained through DAPI. All images were taken by using Eclipse Ti-E inverted fluorescent microscope (Nikon, Japan) 12.

Antibodies, SDS-PAGE, and western blot

Anti-β-Actin Antibody (C4) (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, USA), Anti-Bax Antibody (B-9) (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, USA), Bcl-2 Antibody (N-19) (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, USA) were used as primary antibodies for immunoblotting and western blot was performed as previously described 12.

RNA and miRNA extraction, cDNA synthesis, and quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR)

In order to perform quantitative real-time RT-PCR analysis, LNCaP cells were lysed after 48 hr along with culturing green tea extract. In addition, total RNA was extracted by using 500 μl of Trizol® reagent based on the manufacturer-provided protocol (Invitrogen Life Technologies, USA), followed by reverse transcription into cDNA by considering manufacture's protocol (ReverTaid M-Mulv reverse transcriptase kit, Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA). Further, real-time RT-PCR was implemented to amplify cDNA using SYBR Green dye universal master mix (Bioron GmbH, Germany) in Light Cycler 480 (Roche Diagnostics, USA) using the primers for GAPDH-F: 5'-CAA GGT CAT CCA TGA
The hanging drop method was performed to create a 3D cell culture model and form spheroids. Briefly, spheroid formation was monitored. The number and size of spheroids was determined after three days.

**Hanging drop formation**

To do so, LNCaP cell line was cultured and then treated with different concentrations of green tea extract (100-1000 µg/ml) for 48 hr (Figure 1A). Next, the morphology of LNCaP cells was analyzed before and after treatment with green tea extract (Figure 1B). To further determine the effect of green tea extract on apoptotic cell death, the cellular nuclear morphology changes of LNCaP cell line were examined by DAPI staining and nuclear fragmentation was clearly shown (Figure 1C). The number of apoptotic nuclei in the cells of the control and sample was compared (Figure 1D). By using quantitative real-time PCR and western blot, the expression of Bax and BCL2 was finally evaluated (Figures 1E, 1F, and 1G). Based on the results, it was found that green tea induces the cellular apoptosis in LNCaP cells.

**Antitumor effects of green tea on LNCaP cells via up regulation of miR-181a using 3D cell culture model**

A 3D cell culture system is a good reflection of the in vivo cell behaviors. By using hanging drop method, the role of green tea in inducing apoptosis in LNCaP cells was investigated by using MTT assay. To do so, LNCaP cell line was cultured and then treated with different concentrations of green tea extract (100-1000 µg/ml) for 48 hr (Figure 1A). The anti-apoptotic activities of green tea against LNCaP cells were investigated by using MTT assay.

**Statistical analysis**

The data were analyzed by SPSS v22 (Chicago, USA) and graphs were drawn using Graphpad Prism 7 software. Additionally, the data are expressed as means±standard deviation (SD). Further, the experiments were performed three times and two-tailed Student’s t test was used to compare the two groups. Finally, p-value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

**Results**

The anti-apoptotic activities of green tea against LNCaP cells were investigated by using MTT assay. To do so, LNCaP cell line was cultured and then treated with different concentrations of green tea extract (100-1000 µg/ml) for 48 hr (Figure 1A). Next, the morphology of LNCaP cells was analyzed before and after treatment with green tea extract (Figure 1B). To further determine the effect of green tea extract on apoptotic cell death, the cellular nuclear morphology changes of LNCaP cell line were examined by DAPI staining and nuclear fragmentation was clearly shown (Figure 1C). The number of apoptotic nuclei in the cells of the control and sample was compared (Figure 1D). By using quantitative real-time PCR and western blot, the expression of Bax and BCL2 was finally evaluated (Figures 1E, 1F, and 1G). Based on the results, it was found that green tea induces the cellular apoptosis in LNCaP cells.

**Antitumor effects of green tea on LNCaP cells via up regulation of miR-181a using 3D cell culture model**

A 3D cell culture system is a good reflection of the in vivo cell behaviors. By using hanging drop method,
spheroids are formed in droplets. As explained in Materials and Methods section, LNCaP cells were cultured, trypsinized, and counted. Ten drops containing 20×10³ cells were pipetted into the bottom of the tissue culture dish lid and PBS was placed in its bottom (Figure 2A). After spheroid formation (around 3 days), the expression of Bax and BCL2 were evaluated (Figures 2B and 2C). Next, the size and number of spheroids were analyzed which represent the smaller size and number in the sample (Cells+medium containing green tea) compared to the control (Cells+medium) (Figures 2D and 2E). Finally, the expression of miR-181a in the sample and control group was evaluated. To do so, two days after spheroid formation, LNCaP cells were harvested and the expression of miR-181a was evaluated by qRT-PCR method (Figure 2F). Taken together, these results suggested that green tea has therapeutic effects on LNCaP cells using 3D cell culture model and miR-181a expression was elevated in LNCaP cancer cells after green tea treatment.

Discussion

PCA is considered as one of the most important causes of cancer-associated death in men worldwide. PCA therapy remains a challenge for interested researchers. Moreover, correlation between dietary factors and diseases has been reported. Interestingly, miRNAs have been reported to be potential biomarkers for diagnosis and treatment of cancers due to their management of cellular dysregulations and deregulated expression in a variety of human cancer types. In the present study, the purpose was to evaluate the in vitro antitumor activities of green tea in LNCaP cells. In this regard, 2D and 3D cell culture models were employed for performing our experiments. It was found that green tea inhibited the growth and induced apoptosis in LNCaP cells. Also, it was shown that miR-181a was up-regulated in LNCaP cells after treatment with green tea using 3D cell culture model. Consistent with our finding that miR-181a may act as a tumor suppressor, Shen et al showed that the overexpression of miR-181a could significantly inhibit cell proliferation and induce G1 cell cycle arrest in PCA. Also, Huang et al. showed that the overexpression of miRNAs members suppressed Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) proliferation, migration, and invasion and induced cellular apoptosis through BCL2 targeting. In Glioblastoma, it was found that miR-181a acts as a tumor suppressor by inhibition of cell growth, invasion, and by induction of cell apoptosis. In another study, it was found that overexpression of miR-181a in K562 cells inhibits cell growth and induces cellular apoptosis and differentiation. Moreover, it was revealed that overexpression of miR-181a enhances the chemotherapeutic sensitivity of K562 cells to imatinib. In cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma, miR-181a reduces cell viability and suppresses cell apoptosis via down-regulating KRAS. In breast cancer, it was demonstrated that miR-181a-5p inhibits migration and angiogenesis of cancer cells through down-regulation of matrix metalloproteinase-14.
181a enhanced cell viability and diminished apoptosis by targeting Kruppel-Like Factor 6 (KLF6) in clear renal cell carcinoma 20. Tong et al reported that miR-181a was up-regulated in prostate cancer tissues compared with adjacent normal tissues 19. Also, miR-181a activates the Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition (EMT) process in prostate cancer cells through inhibition of TGIF2 (A repressor of the Smad pathway) 40. Also, the expression level of plasma miR-181 in pancreatic cancer patients was elevated 41 and it was shown that miR-181a promotes pancreatic cancer invasion and progression via targeting the tumor suppressor genes, phosphatase and tensin homolog (PTEN) and mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 4 (MAP2K4) 42. Oncogenic role of miR-181a through suppression of WIF-1 (Wnt inhibitory factor-1) in colorectal carcinoma was also shown 43. It seems that tumor suppressor or oncogenic roles of miR-181a may be dependent on the cellular and tumor context.

Conclusion

In the present study, it was found that green tea has therapeutic influences on LNCaP cells by induction of apoptosis, suppression of tumor growth, and up regulation of miR-181a expression. However, the targeting of miR-181a in LNCaP cells treated with green tea is unknown. miRNAs play a broad range of roles in cellular processes and they are currently considered as a promising tool in cancer therapy. Therefore, more studies are required to identify the exact molecular mechanisms of miR-181a in prostate cancer after treatment with green tea.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest to disclose.

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