Effects of Combined Soy Isoflavone Extract and Docetaxel Treatment on Murine 4T1 Breast Tumor Model

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Abstract

Background: Emergence of drug resistance has brought major problems in chemotherapy. Using nutrients in combination with chemotherapy could be beneficial for improvement of sensitivity of tumors to drug resistance. Soybean-derived isoflavones have been suggested as chemopreventive agents for certain types of cancer, particularly breast cancer. In this study, the synergistic effects of soy isoflavone extract in combination with docetaxel in murine 4T1 breast tumor model were investigated.

Methods: In this study, mice were divided into 4 groups (15 mice per group) of control, the dietary Soy Isoflavone Extract (SIE, 100 mg/kg diet), the Docetaxel (DOCE, 10 mg/kg) injection and the combination of dietary soy isoflavone extract and intravenous docetaxel injection (DOCE+SIE). After 3 injections of docetaxel (once a week), 7 mice were sacrificed to analyze MKI67 gene and protein expressions and the rest were monitored for diet consumption, tumor growth and survival rates.

Results: In DOCE+SIE group, diet consumption was significantly higher than DOCE group. While lifespan showed a trend towards improvement in DOCE+SIE group, no significant difference was observed among the 4 studied groups. Tumor volume was not significantly affected in treated groups. A lower but not significant MKI67 protein expression was detected in western blot in DOCE+SIE group. The mRNA expression was not significantly different among groups.

Conclusion: The results suggest that the combination of soy isoflavone as an adjunct to docetaxel chemotherapy can be effective in improving diet consumption in breast cancer.

Keywords: Breast cancer, Docetaxel, Soy isoflavone extract

Introduction

Breast cancer is the most common cancer in females in the world. Conventional cancer therapies usually involve chemotherapy and radiotherapy. Chemotherapy is the use of cytotoxic anti-neoplastic drugs to treat several different types of tumors 1. The emergence of drug resistance has brought major problems in chemotherapy 2. Drug sensitivity of a tumor is influenced by a variety of aspects, including metabolism of the drug, receptor status of the tumor 3, genomic polymorphism 4 and the effects of drug combinations 4. Docetaxel (Taxotere) is one of the chemotherapeutic agents that has been mostly used for treatment of breast cancer, alone or in combination with other agents 5.

Until now, few studies have investigated the role of nutrients in improvement of tumors sensitivity to drug resistance 6. Soy isoflavones belong to a family of nonnutritive compounds modulating a diversity of biological processes linked to carcinogenesis. Genistein, daidzien and glycitein are major isoflavones in soy products that comprise, respectively, 50, 40 and 10% of
the total soybean isoflavone profile. Many different studies have investigated the effects of soy isoflavones on breast cancer in vitro and in vivo. Anti-tumor and anti-proliferative effects of isoflavones have been found in several studies. Moreover, other useful effects of isoflavones in increasing survival rate and decreasing tumor volume have been reported in vivo. While the controversial effects of isoflavones have been investigated in multiple studies, the interference of these non-nutritive agents with chemotherapeutic drugs has been rarely reported so far.

In most experimental studies, where the association of soy isoflavones and breast cancer risk has been investigated, a single component, e.g., genistein or daidzein was employed. But total extracts of isoflavone compared with a single component might exert different in vivo effects in metabolism. In addition, synergistic effects among different components of soy isoflavones may occur in vivo.

Hence, the aim of this study was to examine the probable effects of soy isoflavone extract on the tumor volume, diet consumption and survival rate of classic chemotherapeutic reagent docetaxel on mouse 4T1 breast tumor model.

Materials and Methods

Cell culture

The 4T1 mouse mammary tumor cell line (estrogen receptor (ER)/progesterone receptor (PR)-negative, National Cell Bank of Iran, Pasteur Institute, Tehran, Iran) was cultured in RPMI 1640 medium ( Gibco BRL Inc., Grand Island, NY, USA), supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, 1% penicillin/streptomycin, 1 mM pyruvate and 2 mM-glutamine and maintained in humidified incubator at 37°C in 5% CO₂ atmosphere. Tumor cell suspensions greater than 90% viability were prepared from subconfluent cultures with 0.25% trypsin (Invitrogen, CA, USA) and 0.02% EDTA.

Animals

Female BALB/c mice, 6 to 7 weeks old, were purchased from Pasteur Institute of Iran animal facility and kept in a pathogen-free animal facility at Avicenna Research Institute. The animals were housed at standard conditions (24°C temperature and 12 hr light/12 hr dark cycles) and allowed to acclimatize for 1 week before starting any experiments. The study was approved by the ethical committees of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Avicenna Research Institute.

In vivo xenograft model of breast cancer

Early passage 4T1 cells (5×10⁴) were suspended in 100 µl of phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and injected into the second mammary fat pad of 60 female BALB/c mice. Tumor growth was then assessed twice weekly using vernier calipers, and tumor volumes were calculated by the formula:

\[ V = \frac{4}{3} \pi \left( \frac{d_x}{2} \right)^2 \left( \frac{d_y}{2} \right) \]

Where \( V \) is the volume of the tumor, \( d_x \) is the major axis length, and \( d_y \) is the minor axis length of the tumor. The tumor volume was calculated using the formula:

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manufacturer’s instructions. Lysates of Hella cells were used as the positive control for MKI67. Pre-immune rabbit serum was applied instead of primary antibodies in negative control lanes. To ensure equal protein loading, tumor lysates including 40 mg protein from each tumor sample were separated on 10% SDS-PAGE gels to determine β-actin expression.

Total RNA extraction and cDNA synthesis
Total RNA was extracted from mouse breast tumor samples using a commercial RNA extraction kit (GeneAll, Biotechnology, Seoul, Korea) based on glass fiber membrane technology, according to the manufacturer’s instructions. First, RNA quality was assessed by agarose gel electrophoresis, and then RNA quantity and purity were determined by measuring its absorbance at A260 nm and A260/A280 ratio, respectively. The cDNA was synthesized from total RNA by M-MuLV reverse transcriptase and N6 random hexamer. For synthesis of cDNA, 1 μg of total RNA, treated with DNase, was heated at 60°C for 5 min followed by cooling on ice. Master mixture included 4 μl of 5× reverse transcriptase buffer, 10 mM of each dNTP, 20 pM N6 random hexamer, 1 μl RiboLockTMRNase inhibitor, 200 U of M-MuLV reverse transcriptase, and DEPC-treated water to a final volume of 20 μl. The temperature profile for the cDNA synthesis was 25°C for 10 min, 42°C for 1 hr and final heating up to 72°C for 10 min (all reagents were from Fermentas, Vilnius, Lithuania).

Real time PCR
Analysis of MKI67 gene expression was performed using SYBR green (Takara BIO, Inc., Otsu City, Shiga, Japan) real time PCR. The TATA box binding protein (Tbp), a housekeeping gene, was used as endogenous control.

Two specific primer pairs for MKI67 and Tbp genes were designed using primer 3 software program. The product length of MKI67 was 149 bp. Amplification of Tbp gene was performed using forward primer 5’-AAGGGAGAATCATGGACCAGA GACAGCTTCCAAAGCTCACC-3’ and reverse primer 5’-GGTGTTCTGAAT AGG GACAGCTTCCAAAGCTCACC-3’ which produced a fragment of 149 bp. The amplification was performed in a Rotor-Gene Q real time PCR machine (Qiagen, Inc., CA, USA.) as follows: an initial denaturation at 95°C for 30 s, 40 cycles of 95°C for 5 s, 60°C for 34 s and 78°C for 5 s. For relative quantification of expression of each gene in tumor cells, the following arithmetic formula was used: 2^{-ΔΔCt} (Perkin-Elmer Instruction manual, 1997), where the amount of target gene (MKI67) was normalized to Tbp (housekeeping gene) and the relative expression of a gene in tumor was calculated in relation to the mean value of target gene expression in the control group.

Statistical analysis
Data from diet consumption and tumor volume were analyzed using Friedman test followed by Dunn’s post hoc test.

MKI67 mRNA expression was analyzed using one-way ANOVA. Also survival analyses were performed using Mantel-Cox method and long-rank test for trend. Differences were considered significant at a p-value of <0.05. All statistical analyses were done using the graphpad prism 5 software program (Graphpad Software. San Diego, CA).

Results
Diet consumption in defined groups
Diet consumption was significantly different among groups (p=0.005) (Figure 1). In this regard, diet consumption in DOCE+SIE was significantly higher than DOCE group.

While diet consumption in SIE group was higher than that in the control group, this difference was not significant.

Survival analysis in defined groups
In survival analysis (Figure 2), the mean survival times in the control, SIE, DOCE and DOCE+SIE groups were 33.3±2.7, 34.7±2.1, 38±1.7 and 40.4±2 days, respectively. While lifespan did not differ significantly between groups (p=0.34), the DOCE+SIE group had the longest lifespan among the groups.

Breast tumor volume
Figure 3 shows that there were no significant differences between tumor volumes of the groups. A slight decrease in tumor volume was seen in DOCE+SIE group compared to DOCE group. Soy isoflavone ex-

![Figure 1](http://www.ajmb.org)
tract exerted no effect on tumor volume in SIE group compared to the control group. The means of tumor volume in control, SIE, DOCE and DOCE+SIE groups were 221±111, 235±114, 166±79 and 148±74 mm$^3$, respectively. No significant differences were detected between groups.

**Gene and protein expressions of MKI67**

No significant differences in MKI67 gene expressions were observed among the groups. However, it seems that SIE may induce MKI67 mRNA expression and thereby cell proliferation (Figure 4). In western blot analysis two bands of 345 and 395 kDa, related to MKI67 protein were detected. The lowest expression of MKI67 protein was seen in DOCE+SIE group and an increase in its expression in DOCE was observed in SIE and the control groups, respectively.

**Discussion**

Chemotherapy is the most common therapy among cancer patients. However, chemotherapy has been known to induce toxicity and drug resistance in cancer cells, causing treatment failure. Using a nontoxic agent with a different mechanism of action in combination with chemotherapy agents is imperative in order to promote new regimens that can augment the therapeutic efficacy of chemotherapeutic agents and reduce their toxicities. Soy isoflavones, nontoxic flavonoid compounds, are dietary agents that have been reported to prevent cancer and may increase the efficacy of cancer treatment by modifying the activity of key survival pathways and cell proliferation. Different patterns of anti-tumor activity have been proposed for single isoflavones compared to their combinations. In this regard, the present study was conducted to compare the anti-tumor effects of soy isoflavone extract alone and in combination with docetaxel on 4T1 cell-line induced murine breast cancer model.

Appetite and immune status are significantly decreased in cancer patients. Pro-inflammatory cytokines from tumors are associated with fatigue, anorexia...
Soy Isoflavone, Docetaxol and Murine Breast Tumor

Several studies have shown that consumption of soy products improve survival rate and decrease risk of death and recurrence of cancer among women with breast cancer 20-22. The improvement in nutritional status can improve survival. The beneficial effects of soy consumption on the cardiovascular system, bone health and degenerative arthritis has been reported in the literature 17,22.

However, higher but not significant diet consumption was observed when SIE was used alone in comparison to the control group. The toxic side effects of docetaxel may cause more suppressive effect on diet consumption and therefore SIE may be more effective on diet consumption in treated groups in comparison with untreated groups.

Previous report has showed that treatment of NB4 and HL-60 xenograft mice with soy isoflavone genistein combined with chemotherapy agent significantly increased survival time in comparison to untreated control group. In this study, no significant differences were found in survival times among the four groups. The non-significant improvement of survival time that was found in our study may be due to several factors such as use of low-dose docetaxel and more aggressive and metastatic character of 4T1 breast cancer than other kinds of breast cancer 9.

Although epidemiologic study has reported that soy protection against breast cancer is independent at the Estrogen Receptor (ER) status, irrespective of whether a breast cancer is ER-negative or ER-positive 20, inconsistent data exist on the effects of pure phytoestrogens or soy products on breast tumor progression. While in vitro and in vivo anti-tumor activities of genistein have been reported in different types of breast cancer 8,18, some studies have shown the stimulating effect of genistein on the tumor growth of ER-positive breast cancer 23. Promoting and inhibitory effects of daidzein on ER-positive and ER-negative breast cancer cells have been found in several studies 18,24. This discrepancy may be due to the use of specific isoflavones alone instead of combination of soy isoflavones. In support of this theory, Kim et al 9 compared the effect of diets containing soy extract and genistein on the growth of implanted estrogen-independent human breast cancer cells (MDA-MB-231) in female BALB/c mice. It was reported that the effect of soy extract in inhibiting tumor growth was more potent than genistein. This result may be due to the synergistic effect of different bioactive components in the soy extract.

It was reported that tumor growth of estrogen-unresponsive (MDA-MB-231) and estrogen-dependent (MCF-7) human breast cancer xenografts in athymic mice was not affected by phytoestrogens-containing soy extract. Similarly, Martinez-Montemayor et al 18 stated that combined soy isoflavones had no effect on primary tumor growth in a mouse breast cancer model.

Consistent with these reports, our results showed that tumor (volume) was not affected by soy isoflavone extract and there were no significant differences between the soy isoflavone and the control groups. Though the tumor volume in DOCE+SIE group was lower than that in DOCE group, this difference was not significant. These results could be in line with our findings in western blot, which showed that in mice treated with DOCE+SIE, expression of MKI67 was lower than that in DOCE group and also there were no differences in MKI67 protein expression between SIE and control groups. However, the basic mRNA expression level of MKI67 was not significantly different among groups.

Our results confirm the findings of previous study 24 that there were no significant differences in the expression of MKI67 in estrogen-dependent mice, received 25 g/kg soy isoflavone extract, in comparison with the control. It is suggested that the discrepancy between MKI67 mRNA levels and protein levels in DOCE+SIE group could be due to non translational regulation and intracellular storage of mRNA which is affected by such interaction 25.

Conclusion

In conclusion, our results showed that combined therapy with docetaxol had synergistic effects on diet consumption.

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References


