

Selective Inhibitory Effect of Adenosine A₁ Receptor Agonists on the Proliferation of Human Tumor Cell Lines

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ABSTRACT

Background: In this study, the effects of three structural analogues of adenosine upon proliferation of human tumor cells were investigated. Previous research showed a cytotoxic effect of adenosine via A₃ receptor and A₁ receptor and sometimes this effect was receptor independent. The researches showed a differential cytotoxic effect of adenosine and its A₃ agonists on cancerous cells, while other studies demonstrated tumor promoting effect of adenosine and its A₁ agonists. The purpose of the present study was the evaluation of the possible selective anti-tumor effect of A₁ receptor agonists on cancerous cells. **Methods:** The substances of N⁶-cyclohexyl-adenosine (CHA, A₁ agonist), R-isomer of N⁶-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PIA, A₁ agonist) and N5-ethylcarboxamido-adenosine (NECA, adenosine A₁-A₂ non-specific agonist) were tested for their anti-proliferative effect using 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay method. Hep G2, Hep2, CACO2, ACHN and L929 cell lines were used in this assay. **Results:** CHA inhibited cell proliferation in three cell lines (in concentration of 5-50 μM) and R-isomer of R-PIA in one cell line (in concentration of 10-50 μM). These effects were inhibited partially by addition of 1,3-Dipropyl-8-cyclopentylxanthine (A₁ antagonist). The NECA analogue had no inhibitory effect on the cell proliferations. All of the substances had no cytotoxic effect on L929 cells (mouse connective tissue fibroblast cell line). **Conclusion:** CHA and R-PIA had inhibitory effect on the proliferation of human tumor cell lines partially via A₁ receptor, while they didn't show such effect on fibroblast cells. These results suggest that A₁ adenosine receptor agonists have a good potential of specific anti-tumor activity. *Iran. Biomed. J. 12 (4): 203-208, 2008*

Keywords: Adenosine, A₁ receptor, Cytotoxicity, Anti-tumor effect, N⁶-cyclohexyl-adenosine (CHA), N⁶-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PIA)

INTRODUCTION

Adenosine acts via A₁, A₂ (A_{2A} and A_{2B}) and A₃ receptors which all of these subclasses are G-coupled receptors. The A_{2A} and A_{2B} receptors preferably interact with members of the G_s family of G proteins and the A₁ and A₃ receptors with G_i proteins. However, other G protein interactions have also been described. They are not sensitive to nucleotides such as ATP, ADP and AMP. When adenosine binds to A₁ or A₃ receptors, the intracellular level of cAMP is decreased, however A₂ receptor acts through increasing of cAMP concentration in cell [1]. Effect of adenosine on proliferation of cells is very controversial.

Adenosine has potent cytoprotective functions that have been extensively studied in the context of two major organs, heart and brain. Studies showed a protective effect of adenosine and its A₃ agonists on normal cells [2, 3] and other reports suggested that adenosine and its A₁ agonists have also growth-promoting functions. Adenosine accumulates in solid tumors at high concentrations, and has been shown to stimulate tumor growth and angiogenesis and to inhibit cytokine synthesis suggesting the tumor promoting effect of adenosine [4-6]. However, few reports showed that adenosine induced cell death [1, 7, 8]. Activation of A₁ receptor inhibited proliferation of LoVo colon carcinoma, MOLt-4 leukemia and three breast

cancer cell lines (T47D, HS578T and MCF-7) [7]. Mechanism of this effect was investigated and results demonstrated that receptor were responsible for this cytotoxic effect and rarely the effect was receptor independent [8, 11, 12] especially in solid tumors, A₃ [9, 10] and in few cell lines (breast, colon and leukemia), A₁ [6, 11]. Therefore, adenosine-induced cell death may occur via both receptor-dependent and receptor-independent mechanisms. But adenosine has failed to exert anti-cancer or chemoprotective effects when given orally or intraperitoneally in mice [6]. These several studies suggested that adenosine acts as a potent regulator of normal and tumor cell growth.

Previous studies [2, 3, 6, 9] mainly focused on A₃ receptor and also suggested that adenosine cytotoxic effects depends on the extracellular concentration and expression of different adenosine receptor subtypes and on the signal transduction mechanisms activated following the binding of specific agonists. For instance, A₁ receptor activation protected kidney from the cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity, while other study showed completely opposite results with the same cells [6]. Therefore, in this study we simultaneously evaluated the effect of adenosine A₁ agonists on the proliferation of cancer cell lines, especially on cells which have medium level expression of A₁ receptor, and also normal cells at the same condition.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials. CHA (N⁶-cyclohexyl-adenosine), R-PIA (R-isomer of N⁶-phenylisopropyladenosine), NECA (N5-ethylcarboxamido-adenosine), DPCPX (1,3-Dipropyl-8-cyclopentylxanthine), amphotericin B vials and 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazoliumbromide (MTT) were purchased from sigma-Aldrich company (Germany). EMEM (minimum essential medium with Earl's), trypsin powder and FCS were from Gibco (England), penicillin and streptomycin vials from Jaberebn Haiian (Iran), methotrexate ampule was from Ebewe (Austria). NaHCO₃, NaCl, EDTA, KCl, DMSO and glycine were purchased from Merck (Germany).

Cell lines and culture conditions. The following cell lines (from Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran) were used in this study: CACO2, human colon adenocarcinoma cell line; Hep G2, human Caucasian hepatocytes carcinoma cell line; ACHN, human renal adenocarcinoma cell line; Hep2, human

Caucasian larynx carcinoma cell line and L929, mouse connective tissue fibroblast cell line [13]. The cells were maintained in EMEM medium supplemented with 10% FCS, penicillin 100 u/mL, streptomycin 100 µ/mL and amphotericin B 100 microgram/mL, pH 7.4 at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO₂ incubator.

Cell proliferation assay. Cell viability after substance exposure was examined using the MTT assay. Metabolically, active mitochondrial dehydrogenases convert the tetrazolium salt MTT to insoluble purple formazan crystals, at a rate that is proportional to cell viability. The cultured cells were plated in 96-well microtitre plates at a concentration of 25 × 10³ cells/ml for ACHN cells and 5 × 10³ cells/ml for other cells in a 200-µL volume. After overnight incubation, the medium was removed and the cells were incubated in the presence of 200 µL media supplemented with increasing concentrations of substances in 96-well plate for 72 h. At the end of incubation periods, 20 µL MTT solution (5 mg/ml in PBS) was added to each well for 4 h. Then, 200 µL of DMSO was added to each well to solubilize the formazan crystals. After the addition of 25 µL glycine buffer to each well, the OD was read at 570 nm using Dynatech MR 600 microplate reader (Dynatech Laboratories, Chantilly, VA, USA). Untreated negative controls were run together with the treated cells. Plates with reagent only were served as background controls. The results were expressed as OD after background subtraction [14].

Evaluation of A₁ receptor antagonist on the proliferation of tumor cell lines. To investigate the mechanism responsible for A₁-mediated inhibitory effect on cell proliferation, an A₁ receptor antagonist was used. The cells were seeded into 96-well plates (5000 cells/well for ACHN cells and 1000 cells/well for other cells) and cultured for 24 h. Then, the medium was removed and replaced with fresh medium containing various concentrations of the compounds to be tested for another 72 h: agonists alone and agonists plus A₁ antagonist (DPCPX). Cell viability was determined by MTT assay as explained before.

Statistics. One way ANOVA followed by Tukey post test was used to determine significant differences between groups using Prism Software. Treatment-related differences were considered significant at $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Effect of DMSO on cell viability. DMSO was used as a co-solvent for adenosine agonists. We tested its toxicity effect on two cell lines. DMSO in concentration of 2 μ L and 1 μ L per well had clear cytotoxic effect on ACHN and Hep G2 cell lines but in 0.25 μ L per well didn't show any significant difference with control in all cell lines used (Fig. 1). Therefore, we used DMSO in concentration of 0.25 μ L per well as co-solvent in our experiment.

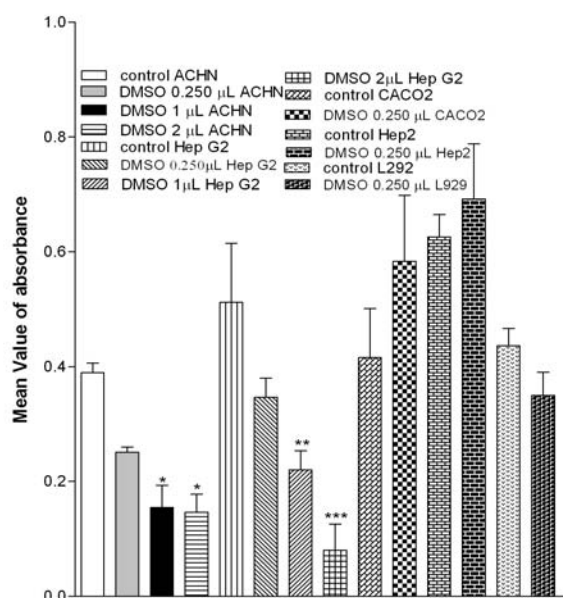


Fig. 1. Effect of DMSO on cell lines. Cells were cultured in 10% fetal calf serum medium and incubated without any treatment (control) and with different concentration of DMSO for 72 h then MTT added and absorbance read immediately after 4 h incubation in 570 nm. The significant difference between absorbance of wells containing DMSO and control are shown. N = 8, Mean \pm SE, * P <0.05, ** P <0.01 and *** P <0.001.

Effect of specific A_1 agonists (with or without an A_1 antagonist) on cell viability. Results showed that the addition of CHA was associated with decreased MTT turnover in three cell lines: Hep G2 (in concentration of 25-50 μ M), CACO2 (in concentration of 5-50 μ M) and ACHN (in concentration of 5-50 μ M) (Fig. 2) following a 72-h exposure period. R-PIA was associated with decreased MTT turnover in one cell line: CACO2 (in concentration of 10-50 μ M) (Fig. 3). DPCPX inhibited the cytotoxic effects of both CHA and R-PIA and there was no significant difference between absorbance of wells containing DPCPX plus A_1 agonist and control well. Both of these agonists had no inhibitory effect on Hep2 and L929 cells (Fig. 4). R-PIA had no inhibitory effect on Hep G2, ACHN and Hep2 cells.

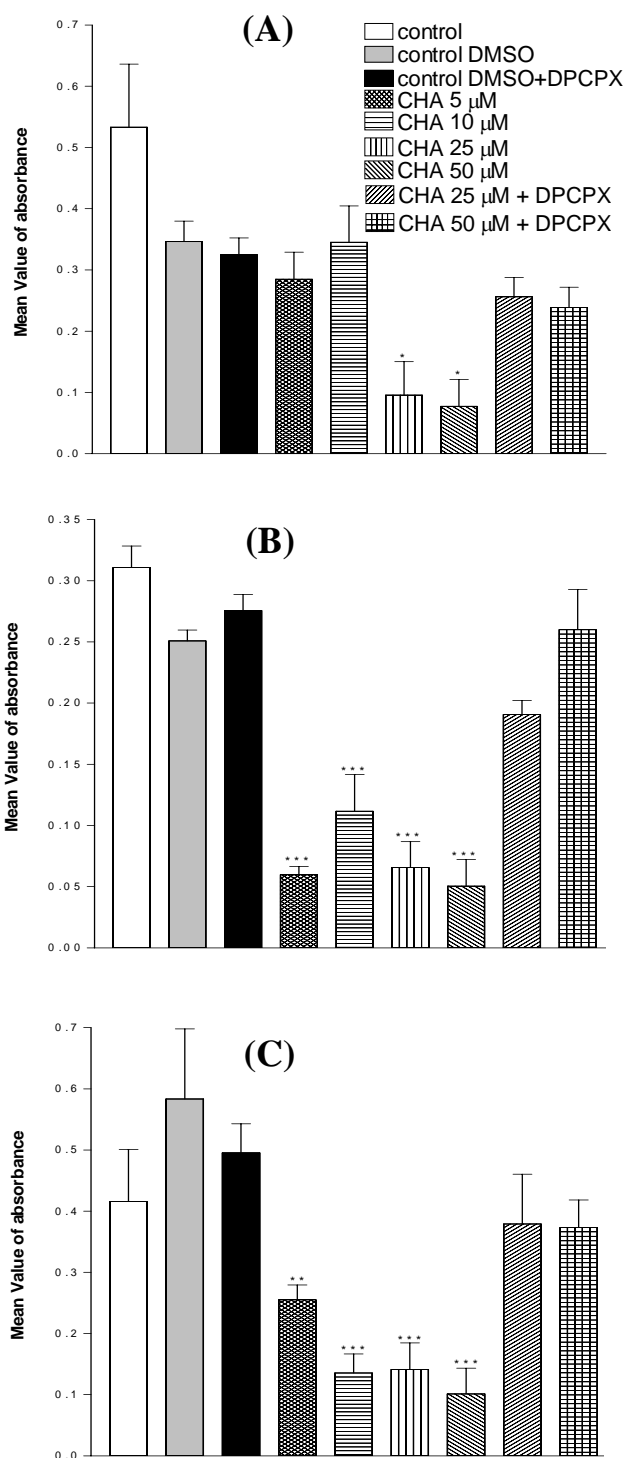


Fig. 2. Effect of CHA on ACHN (A) Hep G2 (B) and CACO2 (C) cell line. Cells were cultured in 10% fetal calf serum medium and incubated without any treatment (control), with 0.250 μ L DMSO (control DMSO), with 0.250 μ L DMSO and 0.1 μ M DPCPX (control DMSO + DPCPX), with different concentration of CHA (A and B) and CHA or R-PIA (C) and finally with two concentration of CHA and 0.1 μ M DPCPX for 72 h then MTT added and absorbance read immediately after 4 h incubation in 570 nm. The significant difference between absorbance of wells containing CHA and control DMSO are shown. N = 8, mean \pm SE, * P <0.05, ** P <0.01 and *** P <0.001.

Effect of methotrexate on cell viability.

Methotrexate was added to the plate of L929 cells as positive control and showed a clear dose-dependent cytotoxic effect as expected (Fig. 4).

Effect of NECA on cell viability.

To investigate the effect of the non-specific adenosine agonist on tumor proliferation we used NECA. None of the cell lines demonstrated significant inhibition of MTT turnover, following a 72-h exposure to NECA, over the concentration range investigated (5-50 μM , $P > 0.05$, Fig. 5). These results demonstrated that activation of A_1 receptor has role in inhibition of proliferation of tumor cells but not in normal fibroblast cells.

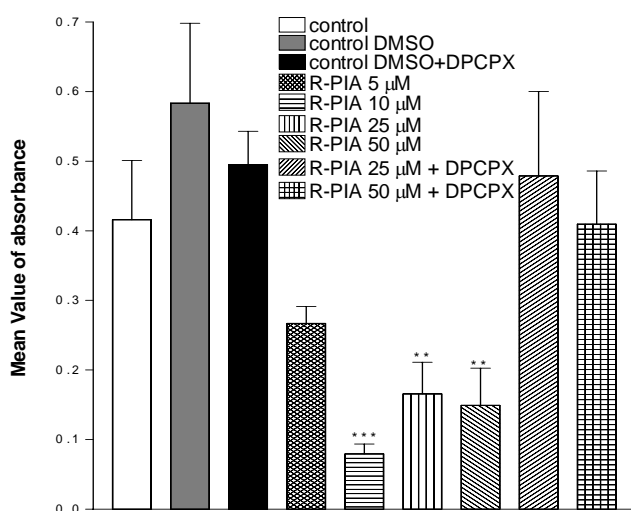


Fig. 3. Effect of R-PIA on CACO2 cell line. Cells were cultured in 10% fetal calf serum medium and incubated without any treatment (control), with 0.250 μL DMSO (control DMSO), with 0.250 μL DMSO and 0.1 μM DPCPX (control DMSO + DPCPX), with different concentration of R-PIA and finally with two concentration of CHA or R-PIA and 0.1 μM DPCPX for 72 h then MTT added and absorbance read immediately after 4 h incubation in 570nm. The significant difference between absorbance of wells containing R-PIA and control DMSO are shown. $N = 8$, mean \pm SE, ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$.

DISCUSSION

In this study, the effect of adenosine agonists on the proliferation of CACO2, human colon adenocarcinoma cell line; Hep G2, human Caucasian hepatocytes carcinoma cell line; ACHN, human renal adenocarcinoma cell line and Hep2, human Caucasian larynx carcinoma cell line were evaluated using MTT method. A_1 adenosine receptor has a medium expression level in kidney, colon and liver

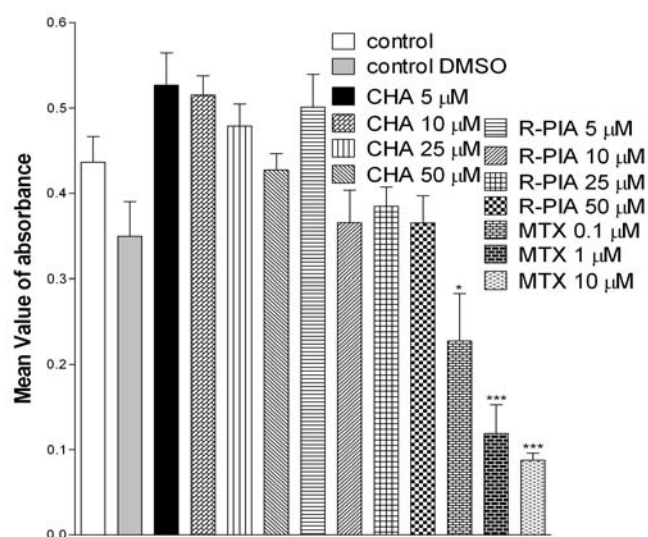


Fig. 4. Effect of CHA, R-PIA and methotrexate on L929 cell line. Cells were cultured in 10% fetal calf serum medium and incubated without any treatment (control), with 0.250 μL DMSO (control DMSO), with different concentration of CHA, R-PIA or MTX and finally for 72 h then MTT added and absorbance read immediately after 4 h incubation in 570 nm. The significant differences between absorbance of wells containing CHA, R-PIA or MTX and control (for MTX) or control DMSO for (CHA or R-PIA) are shown. $N = 8$, mean \pm SE, * $P < 0.05$ and *** $P < 0.001$.

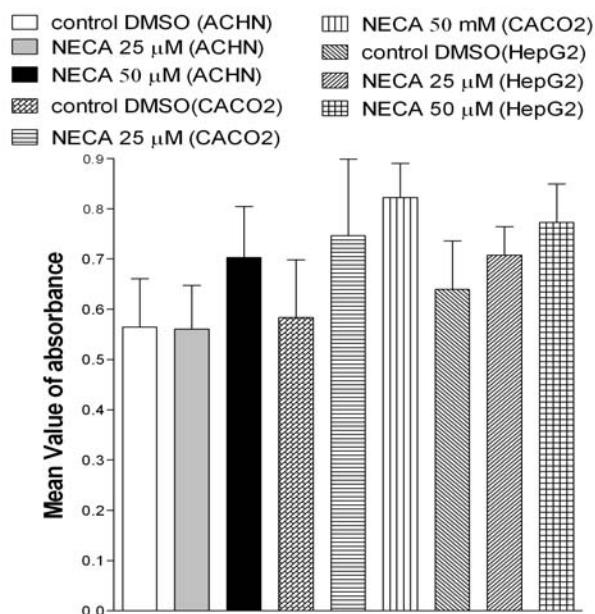


Fig. 5. Effect of NECA on ACHN, CACO2 and Hep G2 cell lines. Cells were cultured in 10% fetal calf serum medium and incubated with 0.250 μL DMSO (control DMSO), with no concentration of NECA for 72 h then MTT added and absorbance read immediately after 4 h incubation in 570 nm. There is no significant difference between absorbance of wells containing NECA and control DMSO. $n = 8$, mean \pm SE.

[16] and also, a high expression in some cancerous tissues such as human colorectal adeno-carcinoma cell lines [7]. Therefore, these cell lines were used in our experiments to examine our hypothesis about cytotoxic effect of A₁ agonists. Both CHA and R-PIA are potent A₁ agonists [15] and they were evaluated for possible cytotoxic effects. Also, the same concentrations of NECA (non-specific A₁ agonist) was used to compare its effects with cytotoxic effects of A₁ specific agonists. Our study showed the inhibitory effect of CHA (A₁ agonist [15]) on proliferation of CACO2, Hep G2, ACHN cell lines (in concentration of 5-50 μM) and R-PIA (another A₁ agonist [15, 16]) on one CACO2 cell line (in concentration of 10-50 μM). CHA effects were in agreement with our expectation and demonstrated the ability of CHA in inhibition of proliferation in cell lines which have higher level expression of A₁ receptor than Hep2 cell line [16].

Also, a previous report showed that activation of A₁ receptor inhibits proliferation of LoVo colon carcinoma cell line [7]. These cytotoxic effects of CHA and R-PIA were inhibited by addition of DPCPX (a specific A₁ antagonist) to culture media. Furthermore, NECA (non-specific adenosine agonist [15, 16]) showed no inhibitory effect on any cell lines up to 50 μM concentration. Also, one study showed that in some solid tumors, the cytotoxicity order of some adenosine agonists is CPA = R-PIA > NECA [6] that this had correlation with order of affinity to A₁ receptor. Therefore, NECA, a non-specific agonist, needs higher concentration than A₁ specific agonists to inhibit cell proliferation. One recent study showed that adenosine can induce apoptosis in Hep G2 cells via activating caspase 3 mainly by accumulation in cells rather than activating A₁ receptor [12]. Difference between these results and ours might be related to using high concentrations of adenosine (3 mM) in this study and physicochemical difference between adenosine and its agonists which we used.

Difference between effects of CHA and R-PIA on cells (in despite of their similarity in affinity for A₁ receptor [15]) might be related to difference of these two substances in activation of second messengers. Activation of A₁ receptor results in decreasing concentration of cAMP or increasing concentration of phospholipase C [6] and A₁ receptor agonists showed agonist-specific G protein activation, Gi or Gq [17]. R-PIA can protect neuron against death by increasing concentration of phospholipase C possibly via A₁ receptor [18] which was possibly coupled to Gq protein, while one study showed

adenosine induces RCR-1 astrocytoma cell death partially via an A₁ adenosine receptor, G_i protein signaling pathway [19]. These two experiments showed that Gi activation has a main role in adenosine-inducing cell death while R-PIA acts at least partly through Gq signaling pathway and accordance to our experiment, it has a less potential to induce cell death.

We also investigated the effect of CHA and R-PIA on fibroblast cells of mice as normal cells. CHA and R-PIA had no inhibitory effect on proliferation of fibroblast cells of mice up to 50 μM. Low concentration of adenosine led to proliferation in some normal cells such as fibroblast, murine bone marrow (which is mediated through A₃ and A₁ receptors), muscle cells and IM-9 lymphocytes [10]. A₁ receptor activation protected human proximal tubular cells from the direct cytotoxic effect of H₂O₂ [6].

In attention to partially neutralization of inhibitory effect of CHA and R-PIA (two A₁ agonists) by addition of DPCPX (A₁ antagonist), effect of NECA (non-specific agonist) which didn't show cytotoxic effect and results of other studies about cytotoxic effect of adenosine and A₁ receptor, we concluded that R-PIA and specially CHA have inhibitory effect on human tumor cell lines via A₁ receptor. CHA and R-PIA didn't have inhibitory effect on proliferation of fibroblast cells (in same concentration). Because of this potential of selective toxicity of CHA and R-PIA on cancerous cells, we select them as a good choice for further *in vivo* studies, especially on tumors which over expresses A₁ receptor such as colorectal adeno-carcinoma.

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