Arsenic Trioxide Compound Modulates Multiple Myeloma Phenotypes: Assessment on Cell Line Models

* MR Khorramizadeh¹, F Saadat¹, H Allahyary¹, M Pezeshki¹, A Sarrafnejad¹, A Mirshafiey¹
  F Safavifar², K Alimoghaddam², A Ghavamzadeh², S Sadeghian³

¹Dept. of Pathobiology, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran
²Hematology, Oncology, and BMT Research Center, Shariati Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran
³Dept. of Microbiology, Medical School, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Iran

(Received 10 May 2005; revised 7 Jul 2005; accepted 30 Jul 2005)

Abstract
Recent evidences suggest that multiple myeloma phenotypes (MMPs) are involved in the infiltration of multiple myeloma-affected marrow foci. In this study, the effects of arsenic trioxide on the invasive and angiogenic phenotypes of multiple myeloma (MM) cell line were assessed on a dose-response and time-course basis. Multiple myeloma cell line, Karpas 707, was treated with step-wise elevated concentrations of arsenic trioxide compound at 24, 48, and 72 h intervals. Cytotoxicity was assessed with a colorimetric assay. Potential antiinvasive phenotype was analyzed with MMP-2 zymography. To verify directly the anti angiogenic effect, F1 endothelial cell line was also treated with arsenic and the dose-dependent cytotoxicity was assessed with a colorimetric assay. Apoptotic properties of arsenic trioxide compound were investigated using TUNEL assay. The significant dose-dependent inhibitory effects of arsenic trioxide on MMP-2 were seen at given concentrations. Cytotoxicity analysis revealed much higher cell death than untreated cells (P< 0.01), both in Karpas 707 and F1 endothelial cell lines. Collectively, this study showed that arsenic trioxide might potentially elicit anti-invasive anti-angiogenesis properties in the treatment of myeloma dissemination process. In addition, the concurrent inhibition of MMPs activity and endothelial cell proliferation could compose the scenario of neoangiogenesis inhibition in the marrow-infiltrated foci.

Keywords: Multiple myeloma, Karpas 707, MMP-2, Angiogenesis, Apoptosis, Cytotoxicity, Arsenic trioxide

Introduction
Arsenic is a naturally occurring substance that has been used as a medicinal agent for more than 2 400 years (1). From two past centuries, arsenic was a mainstay in the treatment of leukemia (2-4). Several reports from China about the use of arsenic in hematological malignancies have caused resurgence in the investigation of this medicinal agent in management of these disorders, including multiple myeloma (5). Multiple myeloma (MM) is a B-cell neoplasia due to the proliferation of clonal plasma cells. Remarkable progress has been made recently in the understanding of the pathophysiology of this disease. Myeloma cells derive from B cells rescued in germinal centers by an antigen selection process before homing in the BM. Their survival and/or expansion depend on interactions with the BM environment and involve various cytokines, the most important of which is IL 6 (6).
Multiple myeloma remains an incurable disease, with median survival duration of 4 to 6 yr, even with high-dose chemotherapy, bone marrow transplantation, and intensive supportive care. Moreover, MM is primarily a disease of

*Corresponding author: Tel: +98 21 66462268, Fax: +98 21 66462267, E-mail: khoramza@sina.tums.ac.ir
the elderly, many of whom cannot tolerate aggressive chemotherapy. Thus, newer treatments with good safety profiles are needed to improve the quality of responses, prolong time to disease progression, and extend overall survival. The arsenic compounds are considered as one of the new introducing medicinal agents proposed for treatment of this malignancy (7). It has been suggested that \( \text{As}_2\text{O}_3 \) might induce apoptosis selectively in acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL) cells. Recent preliminary reports suggest that the apoptotic effect of \( \text{As}_2\text{O}_3 \) is not specific for APL cells but can also be observed in various cell lines of either myeloid or lymphoid origin such as APL, CML, CLL, ALL, MM and some solid tumors (8-10). Kelly et al. (2000) have considered the potential roles for MMPs in the pathogenesis of MM. They provided evidences suggesting that matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) were involved in the infiltration of myeloma affected marrows and foci of myeloma cells in the bone marrow were nourished by neoangiogenic blood vessels that infiltrated into the marrow (11). In this study, the potential inhibitory effect of \( \text{As}_2\text{O}_3 \) on the invasive phenotype of KARPAS 707, a typical MM cell line was assessed through a dose-response and time-course fashion. The potential anti-angiogenic effect of \( \text{As}_2\text{O}_3 \) was also analyzed using F1 endothelial cell line as a model.

**Materials and Methods**

Arsenic trioxide was purchased from Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA. All other chemicals used were of analytical grade. Serial concentrations of 1, 5, and 10 µmol \( \text{As}_2\text{O}_3 \), dissolved in a total volumes of 100µl full cell culture medium, were freshly prepared for treatments of cells.

The Multiple myeloma cell line (Karpas 707) and F1 endothelial cell line were purchased from National Cell Bank of Tehran, Iran. The cell lines, either Karpas 707 or F1 endothelial, were seeded at an initial density of \( 3\times10^4 \) cells/well in 96-well tissue culture plates in triplicate repeats. Cells were maintained in 100 µl RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum, penicillin at 100 units/ml, and streptomycin at 100 µg/ml, with 5% CO₂, 37 °C and saturated humidity.

**Dose-response and time-course treatments**

Overnight cell culture media were changed immediately before treatments. Then, triplicate arsenic trioxide preparations were transferred to cultured Karpas 707 cells. Non-treated cells were used as controls. Cells were cultured for 24 h, 48 h, or 72 h and then subjected to colorimetric cytotoxicity assay. A sample of the each media was also used for gelatinase zymography. To analyze anti-angiogenic potential of \( \text{As}_2\text{O}_3 \), Sub-confluent F1 endothelial cells were treated with arsenic trioxide preparations at concentrations of 1, 5 and 10 µmol, incubated for 24 h, and then subjected to colorimetric cytotoxicity assay.

**Colorimetric cytotoxicity assay**

After each experiment, cells were washed three times with ice-cold phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), followed by 10 min fixation in a 5% formaldehyde solution. Fixed cells were washed three times and stained with 1% crystal violet. Stained cells were washed, lysed and solubilised with 33.3% acetic acid solution. The density of developed purple color was read at 580 nm.

**Gelatinase zymography**

This technique was used for determining gelatinase (collagenase type IV or matrix metalloproteinase type 2, MMP-2) activity, in conditioned media according to a modified method previously published by the authors (12). Briefly, triplicate 10 µl aliquots of conditioned media were subjected to electrophoresis in (2mg/ml) gelatin containing 7% polyacrylamide gels, in the presence of sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) under non-reducing conditions. The gels underwent electrophoresis for 3 h 34 at a constant voltage of 80 volts. After electrophoresis, the gels were washed and gently shaken in three consecutive 10 min washings of 2.5% Triton X100 solution to re-
move SDS. The gel slabs were then incubated at 37 °C overnight in 0.1 M Tris HCl gelatinase activation buffer (pH 7.4) containing 10 mM CaCl$_2$ and were subsequently stained with 0.5% Coomassie blue. After intensive destaining, proteolysis areas appeared as clear bands against a blue background. A representative zymogram is depicted (Fig. 1). Using a UVI Pro gel documentation system (GDS-8000 System), quantitative evaluation of both surface and intensity of lysates bands, based on grey levels, were compared relative to non-treated control wells and expressed as "Relative Expression" of gelatinolytic activity.

**Cell apoptosis assay** Overnight cultured Karpas 707 cells were treated with arsenic trioxide at concentration of 1, 5 and 10µmol, for 24, 48 and 72 h and were then fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100. The terminal deoxyribonucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP nick-end labeling (TUNEL) assay for detecting DNA fragmentation was performed by flowcytometric analyze as indicated by kit instructions. (APO-BRDU, Roche, CA, USA). The cells' nuclei were stained with Fluorescein and Propidium iodide. Apoptotic and total cells were then counted by flowcytometry instrument (FACS Calibar Becton Dickinson, USA). The results were expressed as percentage of apoptotic cells.

**Statistical analyses** The differences in cell proliferation and gelatinase activity were compared using the Student’s $t$ test. $P <0.05$ were considered significant.

**Results**

The effects of As$_2$O$_3$ at different concentrations on proliferation of multiple myeloma cell line, Karpas 707. As$_2$O$_3$ inhibited the growth of MM cells in a dose-dependent as well as time-course fashion (Fig. 2).

Dose-response analysis of As$_2$O$_3$ effects on MMP-2 activity of multiple myeloma cell line, Karpas 707, is presented in Fig. 3. Significant differences at given doses were observed between treated and untreated groups ($P<0.01$). As$_2$O$_3$ imposed a dose-dependent anti-proliferative effect on F1 endothelial cell line (Fig. 4). Significant differences at given doses were observed between treated and untreated groups ($P<0.01$).

**Effect of as$_2$o$_3$ on apoptosis** As depicted in panels A and B in Fig. 5, the rate of apoptosis for arsenic trioxide at concentrations of 1, 5, and 10 µmol was 3.62%, 5.32%, and 6.20%, respectively. These results show that apoptosis occurred significantly higher in As$_2$O$_3$-treated cells, as compared to un-treated ones ($P<0.01$).
**Fig. 2:** Cytotoxic effect of As₂O₃ on multiple myeloma cell line. (Karpas 707) cells were subjected to As₂O₃ at different doses (1, 5, and 10 µM) and cytotoxicity was analyzed at 24, 48, and 72 hours, as indicated in Materials and Method.

**Fig. 3:** Dose response and time course analysis of As₂O₃ effect on MMP-2 activity.
KARPAS 707 multiple myeloma cells (3x10⁴ cell/well) were incubated for overnight with increasing dose of arsenic as described in Materials and Methods. Arsenic treated and non-treated cells were investigated in triplicate. Asterisks indicate a statistically significant difference.
Fig. 4: Cytotoxic effect of As$_2$O$_3$ on endothelial cell line. F1 endothelial cells (3x10$^4$cell/well) were subjected to As$_2$O$_3$ at different doses (1, 5, and 10 µM). Arsenic treated and non-treated cells were investigated in triplicate.

Fig. 5 Panel A: Flowcytometry of Arsenic-induced Apoptosis: Panel A. The TUNEL Assay. X axis represents FITC and Y axis represents Propidium Iodide arbitrary fluorescence units, respectively. Upper left, negative control (untreated cells). Upper right, cells treated with 1µ M As$_2$O$_3$. Lower left, cells treated with 5µ M As$_2$O$_3$. Lower right, cells treated with 10µ M As$_2$O$_3$. 
Fig. 5 Panel B: Flowcytometry of Arsenic-induced Apoptosis: Panel B. Apoptosis rate. The rate of apoptosis as compared to positive, negative and non-treated cells for arsenic was 3% and 5.33%, 6.02 % at concentrations of 1, 5, and 10 µM of arsenic-treatments, respectively. The number of apoptotic cells was demonstrated as “percentage of apoptosis” in a given gated area.

Discussion

Inorganic arsenic, a fashionable compound in hematological therapies at the end of the last century (13, 14), was rediscovered by Chinese hematologists in the last two decades (15, 16). Since then, extraordinary results have been obtained using this drug in the therapy of APL. As$_2$O$_3$ exerts apoptotic and differentiative effects through various mechanisms in these cells. In the present study, we show that As$_2$O$_3$ proceeds directly on MM cells, inhibiting the proliferation of a defined MM cell line, Karpas 707. Cytotoxicity analysis test for arsenic treated cells revealed that this compound was able to exert its cytotoxic effect at employed concentrations (1, 5, and 10µM). Moreover, As$_2$O$_3$.induced apoptosis was approximately paralleled with cytotoxic patterns. These results were, to some extent, similar to previous investigation (17).

In addition, MMP activity was also assessed in this study. Destruction of extracellular matrix, a characteristic indication of tumor invasion, metastasis, and angiogenesis, is catalyzed mainly by the MMPs (18-21). As observed in transformed cells derived from invasive and metastatic solid tumors, the MM cells express and secrete high levels of MMP-2. Our zymography analysis test of arsenic trioxide showed a significant decrease of MMPs activity in a dose response fashion (Fig. 3). Reduction of expression of MMPs in KARPAS 707 cell line is associated with increasing amount of arsenic trioxide concentrations. Indeed, a concomitant reduction of MMPs activity and increasing level of cytotoxicity and apoptosis could be deduced.
when one looks at the presenting data altogether. Hence, MMP activity assessment might be applied as an indication of the cell death process. The cytotoxicity results on F1 endothelial cell line showed that arsenic trioxide treatment could hinder angiogenesis process. In line with this speculation, Roboz et al. suggested that activated endothelial cells release cytokines that may stimulate cell growth. Based on this observation, he proposed that As$_2$O$_3$ might interrupt a reciprocal loop between leukemic cells and the endothelium by direct action on both cell types by causing apoptosis of both cell types and by inhibiting leukemic cell VEGF production (22).

Collectively, the applicability of arsenic compound to inhibit MMP activity could be promising to prevent tumor invasion, metastasis, and neovascularization. Further studies might then be prompted for the clinical efficacy of the As$_2$O$_3$ in patients with MM, as is the case for As$_2$O$_3$ in APL.

Acknowledgements
This work has been supported financially by a grant from HORC-BMT, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran.

References


