

간세포성장인자가 하인두 편평세포암 세포주의 증식, 분산과 이동에 미치는 영향

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Effect of HGF in Proliferation, Dispersion and Migration of Hypopharyngeal Squamous Cell Carcinoma

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) is known to stimulate motility, invasiveness, proliferation, and morphogenesis of endothelial cells. Recent reports revealed that this growth factor is also related to tumor invasion and metastasis. We examined the role of HGF/c-Met on the proliferation, dispersion and migration of FaDu cell, a hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma cell line. **Materials and Method** : We performed RT-PCR and Western blot in FaDu. Proliferation of the FaDu cells was assayed by counting the number of cells after treatment by HGF of different concentrations of 0, 10, 30 ng/mL. Dispersion of the cells was observed by measuring the separation and morphologic changes of cells after the colony of FaDu cells was formed in the media and then treated with HGF of 10 ng/mL or 30 ng/mL for 24 hours. Tumor cell migration was assessed by wound healing assay. Lastly, we examined the enhancement of HGF production in human fibroblast (MRC-5) by putative inducer secreted from FaDu cells. **Results** : The expression of c-Met mRNA and protein was detected in the hypopharyngeal cell line while that of HGF was not. Exogenous HGF significantly enhanced the growth of FaDu in a dose-dependent manner (30 ng/ml ($p < 0.05$)). HGF stimulated the dispersion and enhanced the migration of cancer cells in a dose-dependent manner ($p < 0.05$). HGF produced by human stromal fibroblast (MRC-5) was increased by a certain inducer originated from FaDu cells ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion** : These results suggest that HGF may play an important role in the progression of hypopharyngeal cancer through the enhancement of proliferation, dispersion and migration. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2005; 48:208-15)

KEY WORDS : Hepatocyte growth factor · c-Met · Hypopharyngeal cancer · Proliferation · Migration.

가 , autocrine motility factor,
 hepatocyte growth factor, tumor necrosis factor
 1)
 2) (hepatocyte growth factor,
 HGF)
 3)
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 tease (motility) pro- (inva-

siveness) (morphogenesis)
 (angiogenesis)
 4)5) HGF c - Met c - met protooncogene
 190 kDa receptor tyrosine kinase
 170 kDa glycosylation
 (extracellular) 50 kDa - subunit
 (transmembrane) tyrosine phosphorylation
 145 kDa - subunit
 6) protooncogene
 HGF
 c - Met
 가 가 가
 HGF가 (FaDu)
 HGF c - Met paracrine

Germany) {10X Buffer RT 2.0 µl, dNTP Mix(5 mM each dNTP) 2.0 µl, Oligo - dT primer(10 µM) 2.0 µl, RNase inhibitor(10 units/µl) 1.0 µl, Omniscript Reverse Transcriptase 2 units, RNase - free water} 20 µl 37 60 , 94 5
 cDNA . PCR Minicycler™(MJ research, USA) cDNA Taq DNA polymerase 1 unit(Roche Diagnostics Co, Indianapolis, USA) primer
 human HGF primer human c - Met primer
 human HGF ;
 sense : 5 ' - ACA TCG TCA CTT CTG GC - 3 '
 antisense : 5 ' - ATCCAT CCT ATG TTT GTT CG - 3 '
 human c - Met ;
 sense : 5 ' - AGT AGC CTG ATT GTG CAT TT - 3 ;
 antisense : 5 ' - TCT TTC ATG ATG CCC TC - 3 !
 - Actin ;
 sense : 5 ' - TCA TGA AGT GTG ACG TTG ACA TCC TT - 3 ;
 antisense : 5 ' - CCT AGA AGC ATT TGC GGT GCA CGA TG - 3 !

American Type Culture Collection(ATCC)
 FaDu(HTB - 43, ATCC) EMEM PCR
 (10% FBS) 5% CO2, 37 . Fa- 30 , 55 96 3 , 96
 Du HGF cles (extension) 30 , 72 30 30 cy-
 5 RPMI(10% FBS) MRC - 5
 MRC - 5가 FBS Western blotting c - Met
 0.5%가 RPMI phosphate buffered saline(PBS)
 (100 µg/ml phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, 1 µg/ml leupeptin)가 가 RI-PA(RadiolImmunoPrecipitation) buffer 1 ml {150 mM NaCl, 1% NP - 40, 50 mM Tris(pH 8.0), 1 mM EDTA, 0.5% Deoxycholate}
 HGF human HGF affinity purified polyclonal goat antibody(R & D systems, Inc, MN, USA) c - Met human HGF receptor(c - Met) polyclonal goat antibody(R & D system) 15,000 rpm 10 Western blot analysis Bio - Rad protein assay(Bio - Rad, Hercules, CA USA)
 RT - PCR HGF c - Met mRNA . Well 20 µg sodium dodesyl sulfate(SDS) - polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis(PAGE) nitrocellulose filter
 1 ml TRIzol®(GIBCOBRL, Grand Island, NY, USA) , RNA (Amersham, Arlington Heights, IL. USA)
 RNA 2 µg
 Omniscript Reverse Transcriptase kit(20511, Qiagen) 4 c - Met

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filter 0.1% Tween - 20 Tris buffered sa- ng/ml 30 ng/ml HGF neutralizing Ab
 line(TBS) peroxidase - conjugated HGF HGF
 donkey anti - rabbit antibody (Amersham) donkey . Wound healing assay ×
 anti - mouse antibody (Amersham) 100 (4, 8, 12, 24, 36, 48)
 enhanced chemiluminescence detection system(ECL, Ame-rsham) X - ray film .

(Proliferative assay)

HGF 가 HGF FaDu HGF
 0, 10 ng/ml 30 ng/ml FaDu 1 × 10⁵/
 well 5 1, 3, 5 hae- MRC - 5 60 dish 10⁶cells . MRC - 5
 mocyteometer 5 HGF MRC - 5 24
 . 5 HGF MRC - 5 24
 FaDu media soup . 0, 2, 6, 12,
 24, 48 MRC - 5

(Colony dispersion)

HGF 가 HGF
 HGF (scattering) 가 HGF
 12 well plate well 3 × 10⁵ . 6, 12, 24, 48 MRC - 5
 48 16 ELISA kit HGF MRC - 5
 (colony) ELISA kit HGF
 . Mitomycin C(8 µg/ml) 30 HGF
 0, 10, 30 ng/ml (6 , 12
 , 18 , 24) test wound healing assay one - way ANOVA
 Scheffe test
 HGF
 Mann - Whitney test

Wound healing assay HGF p 0.05

FaDu 24 well plate 1 × 10⁶
 48
 가 plate (90%) 가 . Blue
 tip dish
 injury line . PBS 가
 PBS
 HGF 0, 10, 30 ng/ml . blotting c - Met
 HGF plate HGF 10 c - Met Western blotting
 RT - PCR Western blotting
 RT - PCR HGF
 c - Met Western
 blotting c - Met (Fig. 1).

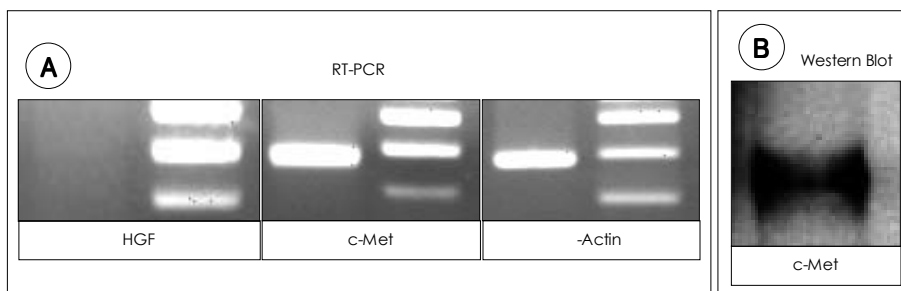


Fig. 1. Expression analysis of c-Met and HGF in FaDu cell line. A : The expression of c-Met mRNA on RT-PCR were detected in hypopharyngeal cancer line (FaDu cells) B : The protein of c-Met on Western blotting were detected in FaDu cells. However, HGF was not detected in the RT-PCR and Western blotting.

Haemocytometer 가 HGF HGF
 10 ng/ml HGF
 3 68.4%, 5 35.4% HGF 6
 30 ng/ml HGF 가 (Fig.
 3 79.3%, 5 3) 6 HGF
 61.5% actin microspikes(lamellipodia) membrane ruf-
 fling(filopodia)가 (Fig.
 (p<0.05). 5 30 ng/ml 4). HGF HGF
 HGF 10 ng/ml HGF 24 10 ng/ml HGF
 (p<0.05)(Fig. 2).

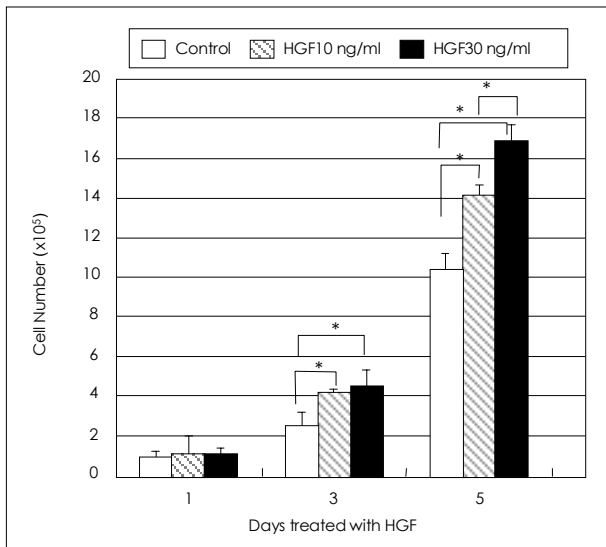


Fig. 2. Proliferative assay of FaDu cells after treatment with HGF for 5 days. Exogenous HGF significantly enhanced the growth of FaDu in a dose-dependent manner. *p<0.05. calculated by one-way ANOVA.

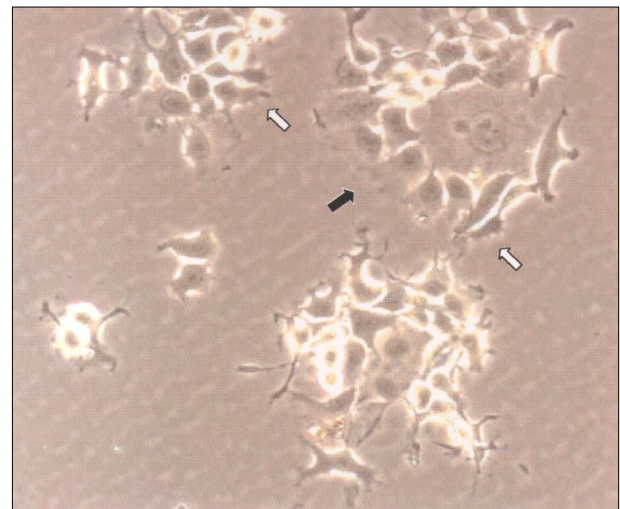


Fig. 4. Dispersion effects of HGF on FaDu cells. FaDu cells were maintained in serum-free medium containing 0.1% BSA for 48 hours prior to the treatment with HGF. HGF enhanced cell dispersion and induced lamellipodia (black arrow) and filopodia (white arrow) on microscopic examination (original magnification ×400).

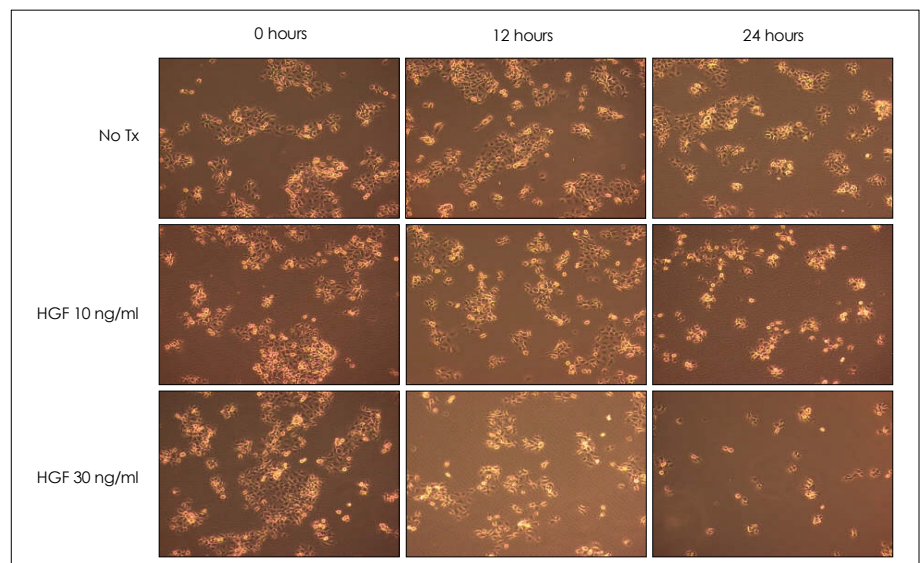


Fig. 3. Colony dispersion assay of FaDu cells after treatment of HGF. FaDu cells were maintained in serum-free medium containing 0.1% BSA for 48 hours prior to the treatment with HGF (10 ng/ml, 30 ng/ml) for 24hours. HGF stimulated dispersion of cancer cells.

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30 ng/ml HGF (Fig. 3). (p<0.05)(Fig. 5).

Wound healing assay HGF human MRC - 5() HGF가
Wound healing test HGF 가 HGF가
wound 가 HGF neutralizing ELISA
Antibody wound HGF HGF
. HGF 30 ng/ml 가 HGF (p<0.05) HGF 가
HGF 10 ng/ml HGF 30 ng/ml HGF 2
. 48 HGF 2
10 ng/ml HGF 30 ng/ml HGF 24 HGF 24
HGF 10 ng/ml HGF 30 ng/ml HGF 2 HGF 2

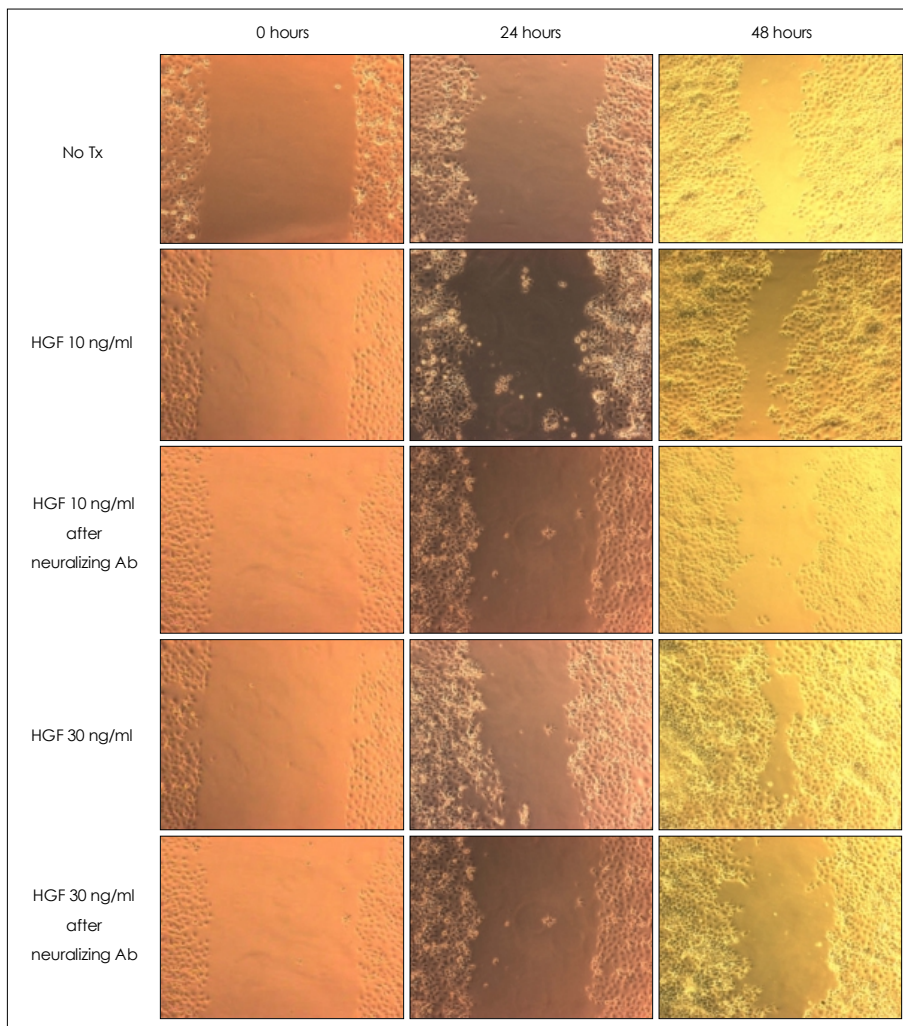


Fig. 5. Wound healing assay of FaDu cells after treatment of HGF. For assessing the contributions of HGF to both migratory and proliferative activities, we performed the *in vitro* wound healing assay using by HGF neutralizing antibody. Exogenous HGF enhanced the migration and proliferation of FaDu (p<0.05, calculated by one-way ANOVA).

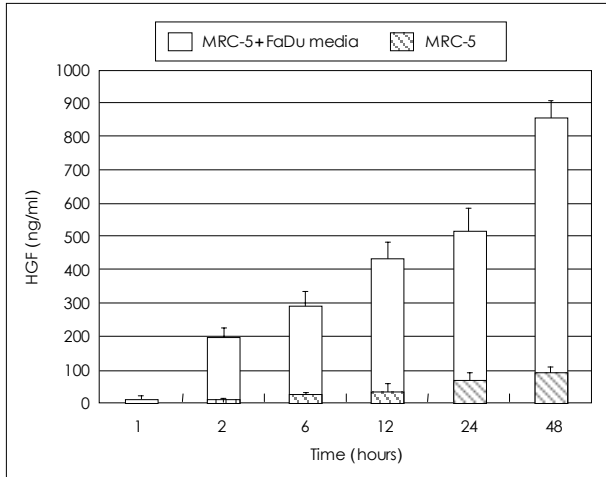


Fig. 6. ELISA assay of HGF production in MRC-5 fibroblasts by putative inducer secreted from FaDu cells. HGF produced by stromal fibroblast (MRC-5) was increased through certain inducer originated from FaDu cells ($p < 0.05$, calculated by Mann-Whitney test).

가 가 가 (Fig. 6).

(epithelial - mesenchymal interaction)

HGF HGF가

HGF

HGF가

Bellusci HGF transfection 가

(stromal fibroblast)

HGF 가 HGF가

HGF

6 toskeletal extension), (spreading), (detachment of cell - cell contacts)

HGF 16 24

HGF가

HGF가 HGF

HGF가

PCR HGF Western blotting FaDu가 paracrine

FaDu RT - c - Met c - Met

FaDu HGF가 FaDu 10 ng/ml 가

30 ng/ml Han¹⁰⁾ HGF 10 ng/ml

가 Uchi-

da HGF 50 ng/ml HGF¹¹⁾

가 가

가

(cell - cell contacts), (cell - substrate interactions), (degradation of extracellular matrix)

¹²⁾ HGF HGF

¹³⁾ Met HGF

6 (cy-

HGF 16 24

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