

Dihydroartemisinin treatment exhibits antitumor effects in glioma cells through induction of apoptosis

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Abstract. The present study aimed to investigate the effect of dihydroartemisinin on the proliferation of chemotherapy-resistant C6 rat glioma cells. The results revealed that incubation of C6 glioma cells with a range of dihydroartemisinin concentrations for 48 h led to a significant ($P < 0.02$) reduction in the cell number. There was a -0.8-fold reduction in the cell count following treatment with 20 μM dihydroartemisinin when compared with the control cultures. Analysis of DNA synthesis using bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) staining demonstrated a reduction in the BrdU-labeling index (LI) following treatment with 20 μM dihydroartemisinin. There was a 6-fold reduction in the BrdU-LI compared with the control cultures. Incubation of the C6 glioma cells with dihydroartemisinin led to a concentration dependent reduction in the level of cyclic adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate following 48 h. The percentage of apoptotic cells in the cultures incubated with 20 μM dihydroartemisinin was 54.78% compared with 2.57% in the control cultures. Incubation of the C6 glioma cells with dihydroartemisinin for 48 h led to a reduction in the percentage of cells in G2/M phase with an increase in G0/G1 phase. The control cells exhibited spindle-shaped morphology and were actively undergoing mitosis following 48 h of culture. The morphological characteristics of the cells treated with dihydroartemisinin were demonstrated to be round with small surface projections. Therefore, treatment of glioma cells with dihydroartemisinin exhibited an antitumor effect by the induction of apoptosis. Therefore, dihydroartemisinin should be evaluated further in the animal models for the treatment of glioma.

Introduction

Malignant glioma is a primary brain tumor that frequently results in a high rate of morbidity and mortality (1). Gliomas do not metastasize but infiltrate locally, invading into adjacent tissues and exhibit a poor prognosis (2). Currently, glioma treatment involves a combination of radiotherapy, chemotherapy and surgical resection (3). However, the results of treatment are not satisfactory and the development of novel and efficient therapeutic strategies is required. Evaluation of natural products has led to the identification of a number of compounds that exhibit inhibitory effects on the growth of glioma cells. These molecules are currently in clinical trials for the treatment of glioma (3-5).

Artemisinin is isolated from the herbaceous plant, *Artemisia annua* in China. Artemisinin was used in China for the treatment of malaria and has exhibited promising results (6,7). Chemical modification of artemisinin led to the development of certain analogs, including dihydroartemisinin, which exhibited anti-malarial activity comparable to or improved compared with artemisinin (6). *In vitro* studies have revealed that derivatives of artemisinin possess potential as inhibitors of proliferation in malignant tumors (8-11). The anti-proliferative effect of artemisinin was demonstrated to be greater in breast and ovarian cancer compared with lung cancer. The advantage of using dihydroartemisinin as an antitumor agent is it is non-toxic to normal cells (11,12). Therefore, dihydroartemisinin can be used for the treatment of glioma due to its anti-proliferative action. A glioma cell line that is resistant to chemotherapy and commonly used to study gliomas is C6 rat cells (13,14). The present study aimed to investigate the effect of dihydroartemisinin on the proliferation of C6 glioma cells. Dihydroartemisinin treatment exhibited an anti-proliferative effect on the C6 glioma cell growth.

Materials and methods

Cell line and culture. The C6 rat glioma cell line was purchased from the Cell Bank of the Type Culture Collection of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China). The cells were cultured in RPMI-1640 medium (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA), containing 10% fetal bovine serum (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and antibiotics, penicillin (100 U/ml)/streptomycin (100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$)

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(1:100; Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany) in an incubator with humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ at 37°C.

Analysis of apoptosis. Apoptosis in the C6 rat glioma cell line was measured using the Annexin V-FITC Apoptosis Detection kit (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA). Following culture for 24 h the cells were seeded into 6-well plates at a density of 3x10⁶ cells/well and were treated with dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) alone as a control or with 5, 10, 15, 20 or 30 μM dihydroartemisinin. Following incubation for 48 h, the cells were washed two times with ice-cold PBS. The cells were then resuspended in 100 μl binding buffer and incubated with 3 μl Annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC; BD Biosciences) and 10 μl propidium iodide (PI; BD Biosciences) at room temperature for 15 min. The experiment was repeated three times.

Cell cycle analysis. C6 rat glioma cells were seeded at a density of 3x10⁶ cells into each of the 10 cm culture dishes. The dishes contained complete RPMI-1640 medium (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and the cells were cultured for 24 h. The cells were then treated DMSO as a control or with 10, 20 or 30 μM dihydroartemisinin for 48 h. Following treatment, the cells were harvested, fixed in 70% ethanol at -2°C for 24 h and washed with PBS. The cells were then subjected to staining with a 5% PI solution according to manufacturer's instructions. Analysis of the cells was performed using a FACSCalibur flow cytometer with Cell Quest software Pro (5.1 version; BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA). The ModFit LT software package (version 2.0; Verity Software House, Inc., Topsham, ME, USA) was used to analyze the data.

Analysis of the cyclic 3',5'-monophosphate (cAMP) level. C6 rat glioma cells at a density of 1x10⁴ cells/well in 24-well plates, following treatment with 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30 μM dihydroartemisinin for 48 h, were washed with PBS. The cells were treated with a radioimmunoprecipitation lysis buffer and then subjected to centrifugation to collect the supernatant, which was treated with mixture of 0.1 N HCl and Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium/F12 (Biological Industries Israel Beit-Haemek Ltd., Beit Haemek, Israel). The 30 μl supernatant samples were collected and the concentration of cAMP was determined using an immunoassay. The supernatant was treated with mouse monoclonal anti-cAMP primary antibody (cat. no. 250532, 1:100; BI Biotech India Pvt., Ltd., New Dehli, India) to analyze the expression level of cAMP as previously described (15). The secondary antibody used was NorthernLights™ 557 conjugated anti-mouse immunoglobulin G (cat. no. NL007, 1:5,000; BI Biotech India Pvt., Ltd.).

Analysis of bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) labeling. A total of 1x10⁴ cells/well in 24-well plates, following treatment with dihydroartemisinin for 48 h, were washed and then distributed onto cover slips in 24-well plates. The coverslips were treated with 0.5% alcoholic solution of H₂O₂ followed by treatment with HCl. The coverslips were washed with PBS and then treated with rat anti-BrdU antibodies (cat. no. ab152095, 1:100; Abcam, Cambridge, UK) at room temperature overnight. The coverslips were washed again with PBS and then incubated

with secondary antibodies (1:5,000) for 1 h at room temperature.

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The cells were distributed onto the microslides at a density of 2x10⁶ cells/well in 24-well culture plates. The plates were supplemented with RPMI-1640 medium. The cells were treated with 5, 10, 15, 20 or 30 μM dihydroartemisinin or with DMSO alone as a control for 48 h. The cells were fixed with glutaraldehyde (2.5%) in a sodium cacodylate buffer [0.1 M (pH 7.4)] for 1 h at 4°C and then for 72 h. Then, cells were fixed with osmium tetroxide for 1 h at 4°C. Dehydration of the cells was performed by treatment with gradient acetone and then with amyl acetate. The slides were dried, coated with an alloy of gold and palladium and examined under scanning electron microscopy (magnification, x750; Jeol-JSM-5200).

Statistical analysis. The results are presented as the mean ± standard error from three independent experiments. The data was analyzed using one-way analysis of variance with the Bonferroni post-test. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Inhibition of C6 glioma cell growth by treatment with dihydroartemisinin. The untreated control cultures of C6 glioma cells were demonstrated to be growing at an increased rate during the 48 h compared with the treated cells. However, incubation of C6 glioma cells with 15, 20 or 30 μM dihydroartemisinin for 48 h led to a significant reduction in the cell count (Fig. 1). The reduction in the cell count in cultures treated with 20 μM concentration of dihydroartemisinin was demonstrated to be -0.8-fold compared with the control cultures at 48 h.

Suppression of BrdU-labeling index (LI) in C6 glioma cells by treatment with dihydroartemisinin. Incubation of C6 glioma cells with 10, 15, 20 or 30 μM dihydroartemisinin for 48 h led to a reduction in the BrdU-LI compared with the control cultures (Fig. 2). The BrdU-LI positive C6 glioma cell population was reduced to 37% in the cultures treated with 20 μM dihydroartemisinin for 48 h compared with the control cultures. Reduction in the BrdU-LI indicated a decrease in the uptake of BrdU by C6 glioma cells.

cAMP level reduction by treatment with dihydroartemisinin in C6 glioma cells. In the control (treated with DMSO alone) C6 glioma cells, the level of cAMP was demonstrated to be increased compared with the cells treated with dihydroartemisinin. Incubation of the C6 glioma cells with dihydroartemisinin led to a concentration-dependent reduction in the level of cAMP after 48 h of treatment (Fig. 3). The level of cAMP was reduced significantly in C6 glioma cells on incubation with 20 μM dihydroartemisinin for 48 h (P<0.01).

Apoptosis induction by treatment with dihydroartemisinin in C6 glioma cells. Incubation of C6 glioma cell cultures with a range of dihydroartemisinin concentrations for 48 h caused an

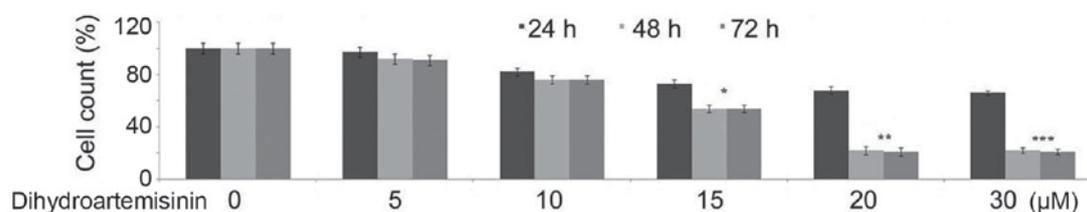


Figure 1. Inhibition of C6 glioma cell growth by dihydroartemisinin treatment. The cells were treated with 5, 10, 15, 20 or 30 μM dihydro for 24, 48 or 72 h. The results are presented as the mean of three independent experiments. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.02$ and *** $P < 0.01$ vs. 0 μM .

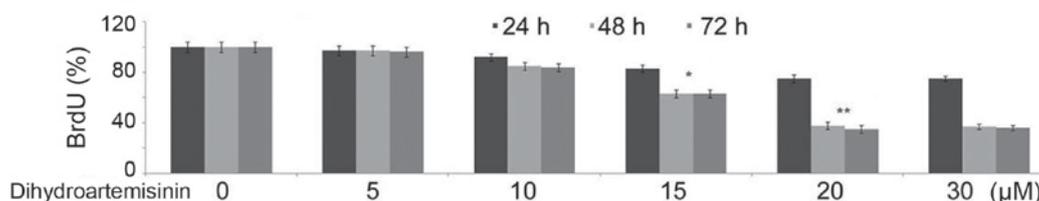


Figure 2. Reduction in the level of BrdU-LI in C6 glioma cells by treatment with dihydro. The cells were incubated with 5, 10, 15, 20 or 30 μM dihydroartemisinin for 48 h and then the level of BrdU-LI was analyzed. A dose dependent reduction was observed in the levels of BrdU-LI by treatment with dihydro after 48 h. The results presented are the mean of three independent experiments performed in triplicate. * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.02$ vs. 0 μM . BrdU-LI, bromodeoxyuridine labeling index.

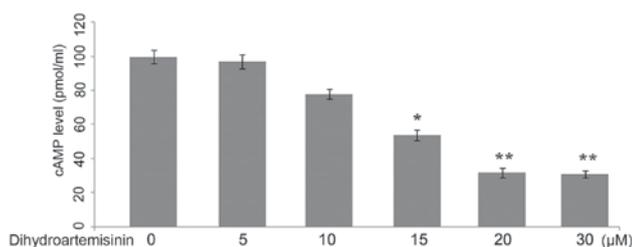


Figure 3. Inhibition of cAMP expression in C6 glioma cells treated with dihydro. The cells were incubated with 5, 10, 15, 20 or 30 μM dihydroartemisinin for 48 h and the cAMP level was analyzed. The results presented are the mean of three experiments performed independently. * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$ vs. 0 μM . cAMP, cyclic 3',5'-adenosine monophosphate.

increase in the percentage of apoptotic cells compared with the control. The percentage of apoptotic cells in the cultures incubated with 20 μM concentration of dihydroartemisinin was demonstrated to be 54.78% compared with 2.57% in the control cultures (Fig. 4). At 5, 10, 15, 20 or 30 μM concentrations of dihydroartemisinin the population of apoptotic cells was demonstrated to be 6.23, 11.34, 33.97, 54.78 and 56.69%, respectively.

Treatment with dihydroartemisinin causes cell cycle arrest at G0/G1 phase. Incubation of the C6 glioma cells with dihydroartemisinin for 48 h led to a significant reduction in the percentage of cells in G2/M phase with an increase in cells in G0/G1 phase ($P < 0.005$; Fig. 5). The population of cells in G2/M phase at 10, 20 and 30 μM concentrations of dihydroartemisinin was demonstrated to be 45.43, 34.67 and 28.79%, respectively compared with 47.67% in the control. Dihydroartemisinin at 10, 20 and 30 μM concentrations increased the G0/G1 phase cell population to 39.98, 46.32 and 51.65%, respectively in comparison with 35.64% in the control. In S phase the cell population was demonstrated

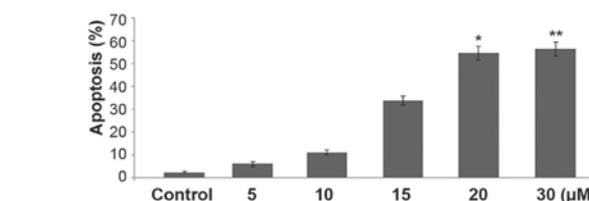
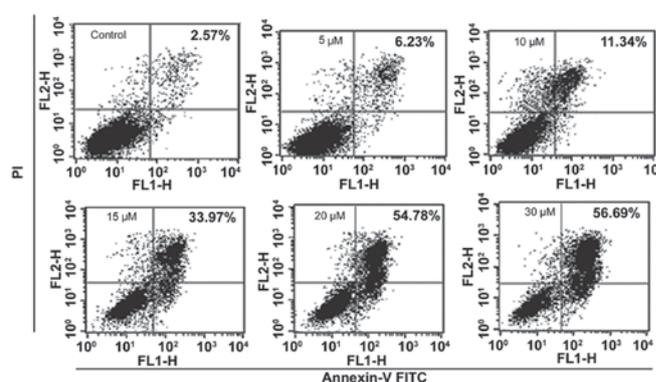


Figure 4. Effect of treatment with dihydroartemisinin on the induction of apoptosis in C6 glioma cells using flow cytometry. The cells were incubated with 5, 10, 15, 20 or 30 μM dihydroartemisinin for 48 h and the percentage of apoptotic cells was analyzed. * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.001$ vs. control. PI, propidium iodide; FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate.

to be 12.98, 13.67 and 14.59%, respectively at 10, 20 and 30 μM dihydroartemisinin compared with 13.45% in the control (Fig. 5).

Assessment of cell morphology by SEM. The control cells exhibited a spindle-shaped morphology and were actively undergoing mitosis following 48 h of culture. The cells treated with dihydroartemisinin were round with small surface extensions (Fig. 6).

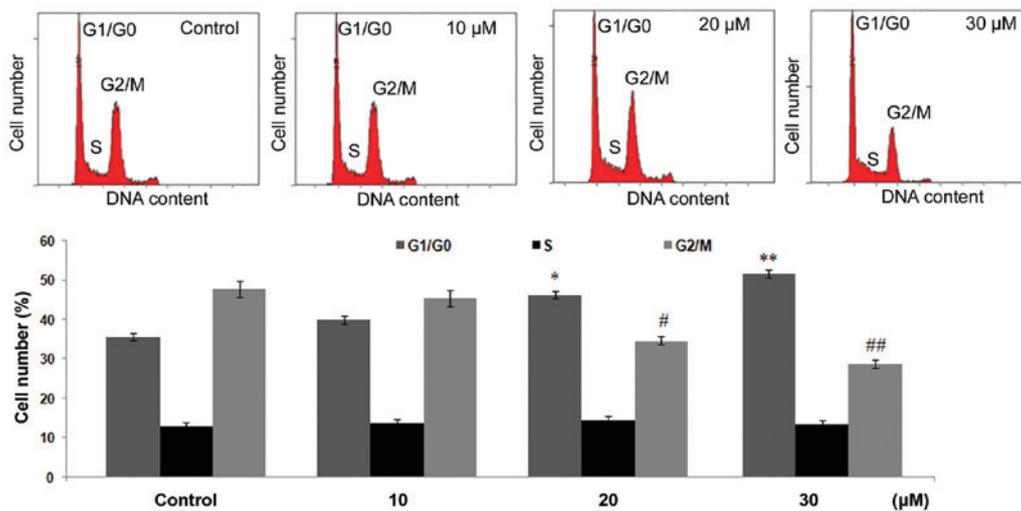


Figure 5. Effect of treatment with dihydroartemisinin on the cell cycle in C6 glioma cells. The alterations in the cell cycle in glioma cells was analyzed using flow cytometry. The cells were incubated with 10, 20 or 30 μM dihydroartemisinin for 48 h and the percentage of cells in each phase of the cell cycle was analyzed. * $P<0.005$ and ** $P<0.001$ vs. the control; # $P<0.001$ and ## $P<0.002$ vs. the control.

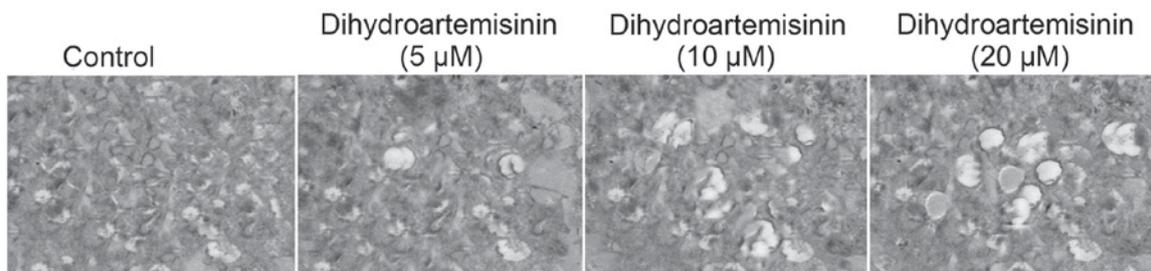


Figure 6. Effect of treatment with dihydroartemisinin on the morphology of glioma cells using a SEM. The cells were incubated with 5, 10 or 20 μM dihydro for 48 h and then analyzed using SEM (magnification, $\times 750$). SEM, scanning electron microscope.

Discussion

Efficient treatment of glioblastoma multiforme is a challenge for clinicians worldwide. Evaluation of natural products has led to the identification of a number of compounds, which exhibit an inhibitory effect on the growth of glioma cells (16-18). In the present study, the effect of dihydroartemisinin on C6 glioma cell proliferation was studied. The present study demonstrated that dihydroartemisinin treatment reduced the proliferation of C6 glioma cells, reduced the proportion of cells in S phase, reduced the level of cAMP and induced apoptosis.

The results of the present study demonstrated that dihydroartemisinin treatment inhibits the growth of C6 glioma cells with maximum inhibition 48 h following treatment. Analysis of the effect of dihydroartemisinin on the cell cycle revealed cells arrested in G0/G1 phase. Treatment of C6 glioma cells with dihydroartemisinin increased the percentage of cells in G0/G1 phase with a simultaneous decrease in cells in G2/M phase. Earlier studies have demonstrated that platelet-derived growth factor receptors (PDGFRs) cause an increase in the levels of cAMP on activation (19,20). A higher rate of proliferation of C6 glioma cells has been demonstrated to be associated with PDGFs. cAMP is produced mainly in cellular mitochondria

from ATP (21,22). In glioma cells the presence of native β -adrenoreceptors (ADRs) and functional PDGFRs causes proliferation by increasing the level of cAMP (19,20). The α and β -ADRs, which are coupled to G-proteins, lead to the accumulation of cAMP in the cells. In the present study, a reduction in the level of cAMP was demonstrated by dihydroartemisinin 48 h following treatment. Therefore, a reduction in the level of cAMP in C6 glioma cells following treatment with dihydroartemisinin may be the involved in the inhibition of cell growth. Inhibition of cell proliferation indicated that the effect of dihydroartemisinin on the induction of cell apoptosis should be examined further. The results from Annexin V-FITC/PI staining demonstrated an increase in the percentage of apoptotic cells following 48 h of incubation with dihydroartemisinin.

Alterations in the permeability of the mitochondrial membrane causes the release of cytochrome c and the activation of caspases, resulting in apoptosis (23-25). In the present study results from SEM demonstrated rounding of cells with the formation of small surface projections on treatment with dihydroartemisinin for 48 h. In conclusion, treatment of the glioma cells with dihydroartemisinin exhibits antitumor effects by induction of apoptosis. Therefore, it may be valuable to evaluate dihydroartemisinin in animal models for the treatment of glioma.

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