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Resistance mechanism to cisplatin in NCI-H460 non-small cell lung cancer cell line: investigating apoptosis, autophagy, and cytogenetic damage

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Abstract

Aim: To investigate the effects of cisplatin on the human non-small cell lung carcinoma (NCI-H460) cell line regarding cytotoxicity, genotoxicity, and expression of genes associated with apoptosis (*BIRC5*) and autophagy (*BECN1*).

Methods: Cell cultures were treated with cisplatin concentrations (0.16-33.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) for 48 h. Mutagenicity and acute and chronic cytotoxicities were assessed using the MTT, clonogenic, and cytokinesis-block micronucleus assays. Gene expression of *BIRC5* and *BECN1* was evaluated by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction.

Results: Cisplatin IC_{50} (0.33 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) increased micronucleus frequency 2.50 times. Cisplatin was also cytotoxic in the 0.6-33.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ range, with reduced expression of the *BIRC5* gene, suggesting induction of apoptosis. Besides reducing the expression of the *BIRC5* gene, 33.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ cisplatin increased the expression of the *BECN1* gene, suggesting that autophagy can be related to cisplatin resistance.



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Conclusion: Cisplatin inhibited NCI-H460 growth, and cisplatin IC₅₀ induced genotoxic damage. When higher cisplatin concentrations are used, the expression of genes associated with apoptosis and autophagy was changed. This results points to a further investigation of the role of autophagy in cisplatin resistance.

Keywords: *BECN1*, *BIRC5*, cisplatin, cytotoxicity, lung cancer

INTRODUCTION

Lung cancer is the most common cause of death from cancer worldwide, accounting for 1.69 million deaths in 2015^[1]. As an aggressive tumor with poor prognosis and a cumulative mean total survival of over 5 years, it is most prevalent in men between 65-70 years of age and chronic tobacco users^[2,3]. Lung cancer is divided into two types: small cell lung carcinoma and non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC). The latter accounts for 85% to 90% of all lung cancer cases^[4,5].

The choice of treatment for NSCLC has to consider a number of factors, such as tumor type, staging, and the overall clinical condition of the patient. For more than two decades, the most effective systemic chemotherapy for NSCLC included cisplatin or other platinum-based combinations, which remains the standard first-line chemotherapy for advanced NSCLC until today^[6,7]. Cisplatin monotherapy in patients with advanced NSCLC is usually given at a dosage of 50-120 mg.m⁻² per cycle^[8].

Cisplatin binds to DNA, forming adducts that will turn into intra- and inter-chain cross-links, twisting the DNA helix, inhibiting replication, interfering with DNA repair mechanisms, and directing cells to apoptosis^[9]. Cisplatin also inhibits RNA transcription and induced G2 cell cycle arrest, and/or apoptosis. Previous studies have shown that platinum complexes may be carcinogenic and mutagenic. They are able to induce chromosomal aberrations and increase micronucleus (MN) frequency in human lymphocytes and mice and rat bone marrow cell cultures. Importantly, it is believed that genotoxicity is an important mechanism in the development of cisplatin toxicity^[10,11].

Despite the efficacy of this antineoplastic drug in NSCLC treatment protocols, the clinical uses of cisplatin are limited due to its toxic effect and development of cellular resistance, which significantly restricts the tolerable range of therapeutic doses^[12,13]. In this sense, low sensitivity or even chemoresistance indicate the risk of poor prognosis, increasing the economic burden to patients. Resistance to cisplatin is frequently reported in cancer patients^[14], and may be caused by overexpression of multidrug resistance transport genes, activation of DNA repair mechanism, glutathione conjugation, defects in cell cycle arrest, and apoptosis^[15]. More recently it was postulated that cisplatin induces autophagy as a resistance mechanism for cancer cell survival^[16].

Considering that platinum complexes still have potentially interesting chemotherapeutic properties, efforts to understand the mechanisms of both resistance and sensitivity to cisplatin are of great importance in NSCLC treatment. Thus, the objective of this study was to evaluate cytotoxicity, genotoxicity, and expression of genes associated with apoptosis (*BIRC5*) and autophagy (*BECN1*) in response to treatment with cisplatin in human NSCLC NCI-H460 cell line.

METHODS

Cell line and cultures maintenance

The human NSCLC NCI-H460 cell line was purchased from the American Type Culture Collection (Rockville, MD, USA). Cells were maintained in 25-cm² or 75-cm² culture flasks with Eagle modified Dulbecco's culture

medium (DMEM, Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA, USA) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal calf bovine serum (FBS, Cultilab, Campinas, SP, Brazil) at 37 °C in a humid atmosphere containing 5% CO₂.

Cisplatin treatment and cytotoxicity assessment

Acute cytotoxicity was evaluated using the colorimetric MTT assay [3-(4,5-dimethyl-2-thiazolyl)-2,5-diphenyl-2H-tetrazolium bromide; Life Technologies, Oregon, USA]^[17,18]. For this evaluation, 3 × 10⁴ cells were inoculated in 96-well microplates and submitted to serial dilutions (0.16-33.3 μmol/L) of cisplatin (LIBBS Pharmaceuticals, São Paulo, SP, Brazil). After 48 h of exposure, the cells were incubated with 100 μL of a MTT solution in serum-free and phenol-free culture medium at 37 °C for 3 h. After, the supernatant was removed and the violet formazan crystals formed were solubilized in 100 μL DMSO. The assay was carried out in a microplate reader (Multiskan, Uniscience, São Paulo, SP, Brazil) at an optical density of 540 nm. The IC₅₀ value was derived from the dose-response profile.

Cell colony formation assay

Cell cultures were submitted to treatment with cisplatin (0.33-33.3 μmol/L) for 48 h. Next, they were removed using trypsin-EDTA 0.10%, and 300 cells/well were seeded in 6-well plates. Incubation at 37 °C for 7 days ensued, when the culture medium was removed, washed with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and then ethanol 70% (2 mL/well) for 1 h at 4 °C for colony fixation^[19]. Then, ethanol was removed and plates were left to dry at room temperature. Subsequently, colonies were stained with crystal violet (1 mL/well) for 30 min at room temperature and quantified using an inverted microscope. The results were expressed as survival fraction (SF) using the formula $SF = T/C \cdot 100$, where T is the number of colonies after treatment and C is the number of colonies in non-treated controls.

Evaluation of genotoxicity using the cytokinesis-block micronucleus assay

Briefly, NCI-H460 cells (10⁵ cells per well) were seeded in 24-well plates in Dulbecco's medium supplemented with 10% FBS and incubated at 37 °C for 24 h in 5% CO₂. The cisplatin concentrations tested were determined using the MTT assay. The concentrations used were IC₅₀ (0.33 μmol/L), half the IC₅₀ value (0.16 μmol/L), and half this value again (0.08 μmol/L). After treatment for 48 h, cells were washed with Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline (DPBS). Cytochalasin B (Cyt B, Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) was added to a final concentration of 5 μg/mL in complete medium. After 28 h, Cyt B was removed and cells were washed twice with DPBS at 37 °C, trypsinized, and gently resuspended in complete culture medium. Subsequently, cells were harvested by cytocentrifugation for 5 min at 700 rpm to produce one smear per slide. Slides were removed, fixed, and stained with Instant Prov (Newprov, Pinhais, PR, Brazil). After, slides were left to dry at room temperature and analyzed in an optical microscope (1000×). Micronuclei were scored according to Fenech^[20].

Gene expression analysis

After treatment with cisplatin for 48 h, cells were stored in 1 mL of RNA stabilizing solution (RNAlater®, Ambion, Austin, TX, USA). RNA was extracted according to a standard silica-based procedure^[21]. cDNA was obtained from total RNA, and gene expression was quantified using StepOnePlus™ Real-Time PCR System (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA).

The expression of *BECN1* and *BIRC5* genes was evaluated using probe-based gene expression assays (Hs.PT.51.20133642 and Hs.PT.51.3536061, respectively; Integrated DNA Technologies, Coralville, IA, USA). Amplification of the glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (*GAPDH*) gene was performed as internal control (Hs.PT.39a.22214836; Integrated DNA Technologies, Coralville, IA, USA). The conditions for the PCR were 95 °C for 3 min and 40 cycles at 95 °C for 15 s and 60 °C for 1 min. Three independent experiments were performed and the algorithm 2^{-ΔΔCt} was used to analyze the data from gene expression assays^[22].

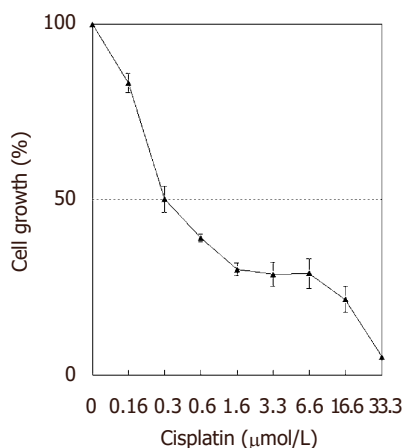


Figure 1: Cytotoxic effect of cisplatin on NCI-H460 cell line. Results are expressed as percent of cell growth according to negative control (mean \pm standard deviation of three different experiments in triplicate)

Statistical analyses

The data obtained were analyzed using Student's *t* test or analysis of variance (one-way ANOVA) with Dunnett's test as *post hoc*, depending on the case. All *P*-values are two-way and *P* < 0.05 indicates statistically significant differences. The statistical analyses were carried out in the Graph Prism 5.01 software (Graphpad Software Inc., La Jolla, CA, USA).

RESULTS

Cytotoxic effect of cisplatin on NCI-H460 cell line

The cytotoxic effect of cisplatin on NCI-H460 cells was assessed after 48 h. All concentrations tested inhibited cell growth, with an IC_{50} of 0.33 ± 0.06 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ [Figure 1]. Cisplatin (1.6 to 16.6 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) was highly cytotoxic (around 70% cytotoxicity); and the 33.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ cisplatin concentration induced high antiproliferative effect (95% cytotoxicity).

Effect of cisplatin on the formation of cell colonies

Considering that much of the cell damage induced by cisplatin may be repaired, the evaluation of the late effect of the administration of the pharmacological drug on cell proliferation should be taken into account in treatment protocols. With that in mind, the late effect of cisplatin was investigated using the clonogenic assay 7 days (without cisplatin) after treatment. Compared to the non-treated control, 0.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ cisplatin reduced survival fraction by approximately 30%. This effect was more pronounced when the 0.6 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (50%), 1.6 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (60%), and 3.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (70%) concentrations were used. But cisplatin concentrations of 16.6 and 33.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ did not allow the formation of NCI-H460 colonies [Figure 2].

Effect of cisplatin on micronucleus formation

MN induction was analyzed 48 h after treatment with cisplatin. Two independent experiments were carried out in duplicate, which accounted for the analysis of 4000 binucleated cells per treatment. MN frequency increased statistically only after treatment with 0.33 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ cisplatin [Figure 3].

Gene expression evaluation

Whether intrinsic or acquired, resistance to antineoplastic agents is an important clinical issue, which may lead to the failure of treatment of NSCLC. Therefore, the role of apoptosis and autophagy related genes was assessed in the response to treatment with cisplatin.

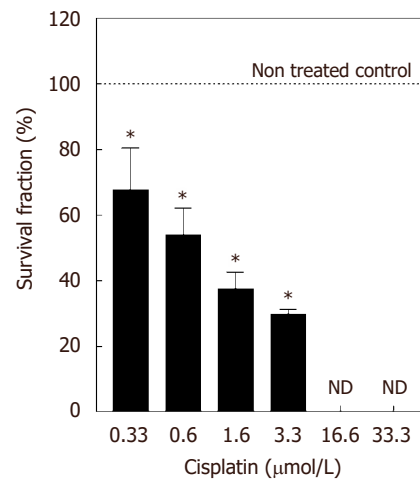


Figure 2: Survival fraction of cell line NCI-H460 treated with cisplatin for 48 h. Values are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation of three independent experiments with $n \geq 6$. Data are presented as survival fraction obtained from the ratio of the number of treated colonies to the number of control colonies, expressed as percent values. Controls represent 100% survival fraction. *Statistically different from the control ($P < 0.05$). ND: not detected

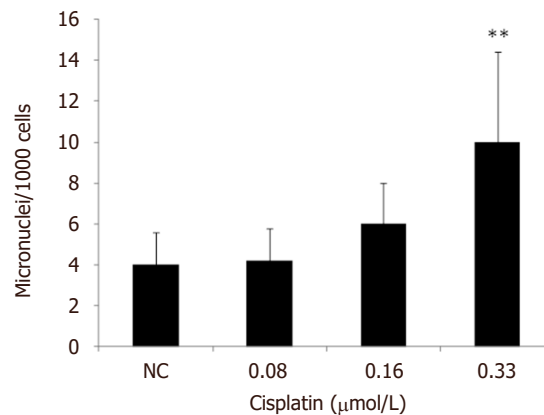


Figure 3: Effect of cisplatin exposure (0.08-0.33 μmol/L) on the frequencies of binucleated cells with micronuclei. Significant difference (one-way ANOVA and Dunnett's test as *post hoc*) is indicated by ** $P < 0.01$. NC: negative control

The changes in expression of the anti-apoptotic gene *BIRC5*, which expresses the protein survivin, indicated a dose-dependent decrease in *BIRC5* expression in NCI-H460 cells ($P < 0.001$). For *BECN1*, which codifies the protein Beclin-1 and plays a role in autophagy, tumorigenesis, and neurodegeneration, expression increased only after treatment with 33.3 μmol/L cisplatin [Table 1].

DISCUSSION

Cisplatin is commonly used to treat a wide variety of tumors. This chemotherapeutic agent is considered the treatment of choice for NSCLC, though some patients do not respond appropriately due to cellular resistance. Therefore, it is extremely important to establish the effects of cisplatin, shedding more light on the active underlying mechanisms and markers in this cell phenotype, which currently restricts the clinical use of this pharmaceutical drug in patients with lung cancer^[23].

In the present study, all cisplatin concentrations (0.16-33.3 μmol/L) induced a dose-dependent antiproliferative effect in human NSCLC NCI-H460 cells. Our results confirm the findings published in a study that evaluated the cytotoxic effect of platinum complexes after 48 h of exposure of the same cell line used in our work, also

Table 1: Changes in gene expression of *BIRC5* and *BECN1* after exposure of H460 cells to different concentrations of cisplatin (0.3-33.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) for 48 h

Gene	Cisplatin concentration ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Relative concentration
<i>BIRC5</i>	0.3	0.74 \pm 0.22
	0.6	0.30 \pm 0.08**
	3.3	0.27 \pm 0.01*
	6.6	0.21 \pm 0.06**
	33.3	0.12 \pm 0.02**
<i>BECN1</i>	0.3	1.25 \pm 0.24
	0.6	1.08 \pm 0.37
	3.3	1.45 \pm 0.08
	6.6	1.79 \pm 0.45
	33.3	2.68 \pm 0.60*

The results (mean \pm standard deviation) were calculated from three experiments using the algorithm $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$. *Significant difference between cisplatin-treated groups and the untreated control (Student's *t* test: **P* < 0.05; ***P* < 0.01)

using the MTT assay. The authors observed that 6 of 11 platinum complexes were significantly cytotoxic to the cell line tested, with IC_{50} values between 0.115 and 1.10 mmol/L [24]. Also, in non-small cell lung cancer, A459 cell line, the IC_{50} of cisplatin after 72 h exposure, was 9.13 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ [25]. In other study using M059K glioblastoma cell line the IC_{50} of cisplatin was determined as 1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ [26]. The concentrations used in our study can also be compared with plasma concentration achieved after administration of cisplatin as a single agent, which ranges from 0.1-5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ [27,28].

In line with our results, it was also shown that cisplatin was not cytotoxic to NCI-H460 cells after a 24-h incubation period, though the compound induced significant inhibition of cell proliferation 48 and 72 h after treatment [29]. Similarly, no cisplatin cytotoxicity was observed after 24 h treatment of bladder carcinoma RT4, 5637, and T24 cells [30]. Also, in a human laryngeal cancer cell line Hep-2, cisplatin demonstrated cytotoxicity after 48 h exposure [31].

The percentage of cytotoxicity using MTT assay was used to indicate cell death, once when cells die, they lose the ability to convert MTT into formazan [32,33]. Based on this we can suggest that the cytotoxicity observed can indicate cell death.

The clonogenic assay was carried out to better analyze the antiproliferative effect of cisplatin on NCI-H460 cell growth. It is known that cells respond to a toxin reducing cell proliferation, when they form smaller colonies or a lower number thereof [34]. In this test, the colony-forming potential of human NSCLC NCI-H460 cells treated with 1.6 and 3.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ cisplatin was low, suggesting that the damage caused within 48 h is permanent. The clonogenic assay determines the potential of a single cell to proliferate, when it maintains its reproductive function and may therefore form a large colony or a clone [19]. Cisplatin (0.3 and 0.6 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) also induced a significant decrease in formed colonies, endorsing previous results that indicated that cisplatin reduced clonogenic survival of strains H460 and A549 in a dose-dependent way [35]. In another study on the antiproliferative effect of cisplatin, it was observed that colony formation rate of NSCLC A459 was significantly reduced after treatment, also in a dose-dependent fashion [36]. Therefore, it is possible to conclude that the behavior of NCI-H460 cells after 7 days in culture is similar to the one observed after immediate treatment with cisplatin.

Although cisplatin has been reported to be genotoxic, studies discussing this effect on human NSCLC NCI-H460 cells are scarce. We tested the potential of cisplatin to induce MN using the IC_{50} and lower concentrations of the compound, since the highest concentration employed in the MN test should aim to achieve 55% \pm 5% cytotoxicity [37]. The results of the present study show that 0.33 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ cisplatin (IC_{50}) increased MN frequency by 2.5 times, compared to the non-treated control group. This indicates that cisplatin causes chromosomal mutations associated with aneuploidy and/or clastogenic events in human

NSCLC NCI-H460 cells. Similarly, a previous study evaluated the genotoxic potential of cisplatin using the MN assay and showed that the compound and carboplatin were the most potent MN inducers (mean 13.5 and 6.0 MN/1000 binucleated cells induced by carboplatin and cisplatin, respectively)^[10]. Research also shows that cisplatin induced MN formation in rat bone marrow cells^[11].

Results of such relevance may be explained based on the fact that cisplatin causes DNA damage, which is measured as the presence of covalent platinum-DNA adducts. The formation of these adducts may be the preceding step to DNA cleavage during repair processes, with MN formation as a possible consequence. On the other hand, cisplatin may defunctionalize the mitotic spindle, in which case it may be considered an aneugenic compound^[38,39].

BIRC5 expression regulates the mitotic spindle checkpoint and inhibits apoptosis^[40]. One of the cisplatin resistance mechanisms includes the changes in regulatory pathways that control the start and progression of apoptosis. In the present study, 0.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ cisplatin did not change *BIRC5* expression significantly, suggesting that, in this concentration, apoptosis was not induced. On the other hand, we observed a significant decrease in *BIRC5* gene expression after treatment with 0.6 to 33.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ cisplatin. This result suggests that cisplatin may inhibit *BIRC5* expression, increasing the susceptibility of human NSCLC NCI-H460 cells to chemotherapy and apoptosis induction^[41-43]. In this sense, it was shown, also using NCI-H460 cells, that the combination of cisplatin and arctigenin (a dibenzylbutyrolactone lignin with anti-tumor and anti-inflammatory activities) reduces survivin expression by more than 50%^[44]. Recently, in lymphocytes from colon cancer patients and healthy individuals, another platinum compound, oxaliplatin, reduced surviving expression in a concentration-dependent manner, resulting in large numbers of multinucleated cells^[44].

Autophagy, which is activated during metabolic stress, is a process of degradation and homeostatic cellular recycling of unnecessary or dysfunctional cytoplasmic components for energy utilization in all living cells^[45,46]. Deregulation of autophagy is common among a wide range of cancers, including NSCLC, and today stands as a novel mechanism for enhancing current anticancer treatments and overcoming chemotherapy resistance^[47,48]. The relationship between autophagy and apoptosis is controversial, since autophagy is sometimes treated as a mechanism that suppresses tumor development or as a tumor growth factor, providing substrates for the degradation of cell components. It has been proposed that, depending on the extension of the damage to the membranes or organelles such as mitochondria and lysosomes, autophagy causes either cell death or regeneration. If damage occurs in the membranes of the two organelles, then this effect may be associated with cell death^[49].

Beclin-1, which is encoded by the *BECN1* gene, plays an important role in the activation of autophagy and the regulation of multiple cellular signaling pathways of tumors^[50,51]. The expression of the *BECN1* gene after treatment with 0.3 to 16.6 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ cisplatin did not vary, suggesting that autophagy did not occur. In this sense, it has been shown that downregulating *BECN1* resensitized drug-resistant cells to chemotherapy, when autophagy was inhibited and apoptosis was induced^[52]. Nevertheless, 33.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ cisplatin induced a significant increase in *BECN1* expression, meaning that autophagy was more significantly activated after exposure to high concentrations of the compound. Autophagy may be induced by antitumor therapies, and is evaluated as a pro-survival strategy to prevent cell death. Moreover, the induction of autophagic cell death has been proposed as a possible tumor suppression mechanism^[53]. Similarly to the present study, it was shown that sepamtronium bromide (YM155), a selective survivin target, increases apoptotic and autophagic cell death in human head neck cancer cell lines SCC4, SCC9, SCC15, SCC25, and CAL27^[54].

In conclusion, all concentrations of cisplatin used were cytotoxic to human NSCLC NCI-H460 cells in a dose-dependent manner. The toxicity of cisplatin IC_{50} seems to be associated with MN, suggesting genotoxic

damage. Cisplatin may induce apoptosis, based on the inhibition of the antiapoptotic *BIRC5* gene. Also, high cisplatin concentration (33.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) induced *BECN1* upregulation, which can result in enhanced activity of autophagy and drug resistance to treatment.

DECLARATIONS

Authors' contributions

Literature review, experiments, preparation of the manuscript: Ballestreri É
Experiments, data analysis, preparation of the manuscript: Simon D, Dihl RR
Experiments: de Souza AP, Grott CS, Nabinger DD
Definition of scientific content, data analyses, manuscript review: Grivicich I

Data source and availability

Corresponding author may be contacted for any data inquiries.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

Patient consent

Not applicable.

Ethics approval

Not applicable.

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