

The Regulation Role of PBK in Cell Cycle and Apoptosis of Prostate Cancer

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To investigate the effect of PBK on cell cycle and apoptosis of prostate cancer cell lines.

Methods: Obtain the differences expression gene, PBK, which related to prostate cancer from high-throughput microarray, Furthermore, the cell cycle and apoptosis of prostate cancer cells were detected by flow cytometry after transfection with PBK inhibitor and overexpression plasmid.

Results: After DU145/LNCaP transfection, the PBK expression levels were measured at 48 hours by RT-qPCR, compared to the blank control groups, the data showed the expression of PBK was significantly decreased in the groups of Si-PBK cell lines (DU145, the inhibition rate=84.78% $P<0.01$; LNCaP, the inhibition rate=94.79%, $P<0.01$); While the expression of PBK was significantly increased in the overexpression groups (DU145, fold=1.20, $P<0.05$; LNCaP, fold=1.35, $P<0.05$). The results of cell cycle analysis showed that after inhibition of the expression of PBK caused cell cycle arrest at the G0/G1 phase (LNCaP, $P<0.05$; DU145, $P<0.01$); On the contrary, a higher proportion of S, G2/M phase was shown in the over-expression-PBK DU145/LNCaP cell lines (LNCaP, $P<0.05$; DU145, $P<0.01$). Lastly, the cell apoptosis of DU145 and LNCaP cells was significantly increased after the inhibition of PBK expression ($P<0.05$) while an opposite result shown in the PBK overexpression cell lines (LNCaP, $P<0.01$; DU145, $P<0.05$).

Conclusion: PBK can shorten the cell cycle and inhibit apoptosis of prostate cancer cells, which indicates that PBK can sever as a tumor promoter in prostate cancer.

Introduction

Prostate Cancer (PCa) is one of the most common cancers and has ranks first among cancers which endanger the health of men and have surpassed lung and colon cancers in the United States [1]. In recent years, due to the aging of the population, the westernization of eating habits, and the improvement of diagnosis and treatment, the incidence of prostate cancer has been increasing and ranked third in urological cancers in China [2]. The natural history and prognosis of PCa are diverse. Patients can be asymptomatic without any symptoms or high invasiveness. The Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) is currently widely used as an indicator for PCa screening, but it is reported that about 70% of men with serum PSA>4 $\mu\text{g/L}$

have no PCa. And screening at this PSA threshold inevitably leads to a higher false positive rate, resulting in unnecessary needle biopsy and puncture-related complications including hematuria, pain, infection, and sepsis [3].

Due to the poor specificity of PSA, a large amount of medical resources is wasted in the treatment of PCa. Therefore, searching for sensitive and highly specific molecular biological markers, as an indicator of prognosis of early PCa, has important scientific significance for individualized treatment of PCa and avoiding waste of medical resources. Our previous research used gene scanning technology to carry out gene detection in 5 cases of PCa patients in

our hospital and compared with their paracancerous tissues. PBK was found to be highly expressed in PCa, and it is among the top 10 of differentially expressed genes [4].

PDZ binding-kinase/T-LAK cell-originated protein kinase (PBK/TOPK) is a new member of the Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase (MAPK) family, composed of 322 amino acids, and is a newly discovered silk-threonine kinase [5]. In normal tissues, Gaudet et al. [6] reported that human PBK mRNA was detected in adult testis, placenta, myocardium and pancreas, with the most abundant placenta; and low levels of PBK expression in skeletal muscle, kidney, liver, and lung were detected [6]. It is up-regulated in many tumors and leads to poor prognosis of diseases such as lymphoma, leukemia, breast cancer, melanoma and colon cancer [7-12]. Due to the relevance between PBK and cell mitosis, we hypothesized that PBK promotes tumor cell proliferation and shortens cell cycle in prostate cancer. Meanwhile, the effect of PBK on cell cycle and apoptosis in prostate cancer has not been reported.

Materials and Methods

Materials

Cell lines: Human prostate cancer cells LNCaP and DU145 were supplied by Guangzhou Land Biotechnology Co., Ltd. All cell lines were cultured under conditions of 10% FBS, 5% CO₂, and 37% and preserved by the laboratory of the Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University before experiments.

Reagents: Diethyl Pyrocarbonate (DEPC) was from Sigma. Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS), Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM) and trypsin were from Gibco. All primers were synthesized from Shanghai Bio Co. Ltd. The quantitative PCR Kit (SYBR Premix Ex TaTM) was applied by TAKARA. The CCK8 reagent was purchased from Beyotime Bio. The FuGENE transfection reagent was purchased from Promega. And the Annexin V-FITC Apoptosis Detection Kit was available from Keygen Co.

Methods

Construction of Pbk Overexpression and Control Cell Lines: Divided into PBK high expression group (Hi-PBK), silencing group (Si-PBK) and control group (NC). The recombinant plasmids were constructed by FulenGen Co. (Guangzhou, China). The recombinant lentivirus vectors and packaging vectors were cotransfected into 293T cells for virus package. Supernatants containing lentivirus overexpressing PBK, silencing PBK and control PBK were harvested after transfection. Then DU145 and LNCaP cells were infected with the lentivirus. Finally, through flow cytometry, the positive cells with green fluorescence were filtered out.

Real-Time Quantitative PCR: The miRNA of the collected positive cells was reverse-transcribed into cDNA. Subsequently, the target genes were amplified by RT-qPCR using cDNA as template to detect and verify the difference in expression of PBK before and after cell transfection.

- a) For Hi-PBK and NC groups, the Ct value of the target gene was normalized by the Ct value of the reference gene (U6): .
- b) The value Hi-PBK was normalized using the value of NC: .
- c) Calculate the change in expression: = ratio of expression. Through the introduction of reference gene to calibrate the expression of the target gene in Hi-PBK, the result showed the multiple of the increase or decrease of the target gene in Hi-PBK relative to NC.

Cell Cycle Assay: The DU145 and LNCaP cells were infected with lentivirus for 48 hours before analysis. For cell cycle analysis, 1×10⁶ cells were harvested, centrifuged without supernatant from each group and fixed with pre-cooled 70% ethanol at 4°C overnight or -20°C for a long time before being washed twice with pre-cooled PBS. Then, cells were harvested by centrifugation, washed once with 1mL PBS, resuspended in 500μL PBS containing RNase A (100 μg/ml), Propidium Iodide (PI) (50 μg/ml) and 0.2% Triton X-100 and incubated at 4°C for 30 minutes in darkness. Finally, according to the standard procedure of flow cytometry, generally counting 2-3 million cells, and the results were analyzed the cell cycle by ModFit.

Apoptosis Assay: The cells were suspended and centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 10 minutes at 4°C. The supernatant was discarded. Then the cells were resuspended in the labeled buffer. Subsequently, Annexin V-FITC was added at room temperature for 15 minutes in darkness. After adding labeled buffer, apoptosis could be observed by fluorescence microscopy and flow cytometry.

Statistical Analysis: Data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation ($X \pm S$). Data was statistically analyzed by Student's t-test and adjusted by Bonferroni correction. P values below 0.05 ($P < 0.05$) was considered statistically significant. All statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS statistical software (version 17.0).

Results

RT-qPCR: After constructing Hi-PBK, Si-PBK and NC DU145 and LNCaP PCa cell lines, we performed RT-qPCR to identify the construction of cells. And it was found that compared to the blank control groups, the data showed the expression of PBK was significantly decreased in the groups of Si-PBK cell lines (DU145, the inhibition rate =84.78% $P < 0.01$; LNCaP, the inhibition rate =94.79%, $P < 0.01$); While the expression of PBK was significantly increased in the overexpression groups (DU145, fold=1.20, $P < 0.05$; LNCaP, fold=1.35, $P < 0.05$) (Figure 1). It was proved that the above cell lines were successfully constructed, and the above cell lines could be used for subsequent experiments. PBK can increase PCa cell cycle progression: The cell lines (LNCaP and DU145) mentioned above were employed to study the effect of PBK on PCa cell cycle. The results of cell cycle analysis showed that after inhibition of the expression of PBK caused cell cycle arrest at the

G0/G1 phase (LNCaP, $P < 0.05$; DU145, $P < 0.01$) (Figure 2); On the contrary, a higher proportion of S, G2/M phase was shown in the

over-expression-PBKDU145/LNCaP cell lines (LNCaP, $P < 0.05$; DU145, $P < 0.01$) (Figure 2).

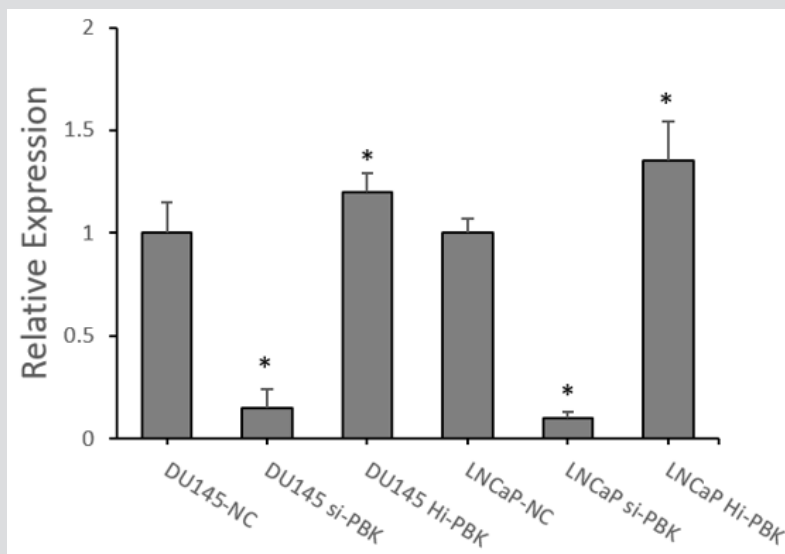


Figure 1: RT-qPCR verification to construct PBK inhibitory and overexpressing cell lines. Note: (Compared with NC group, $*P < 0.05$)

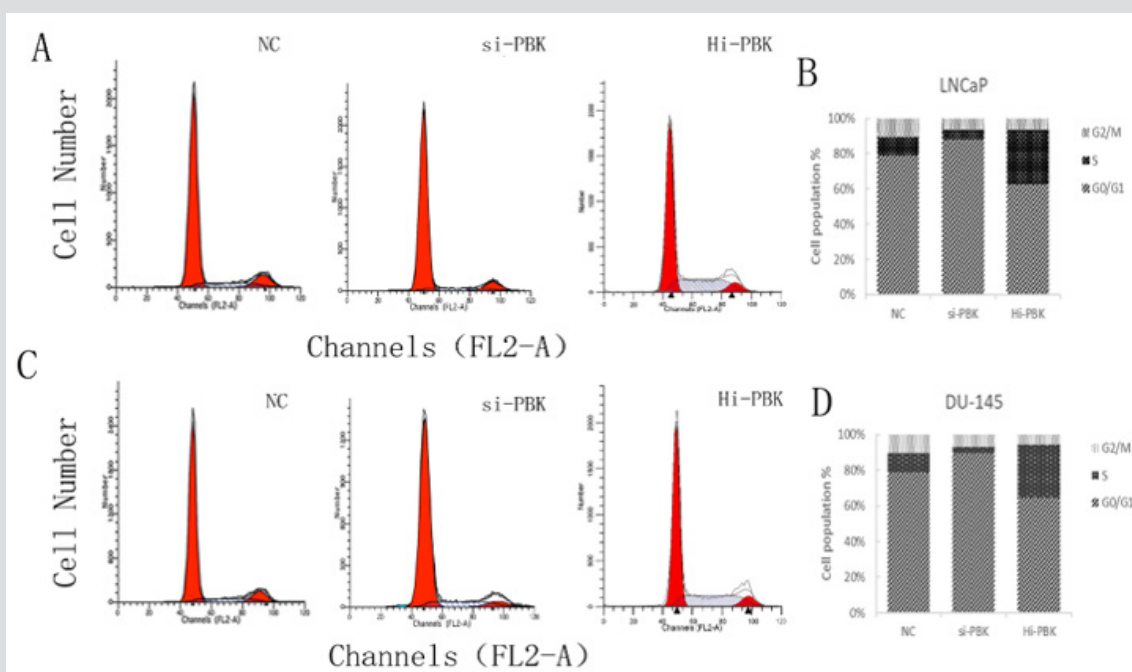


Figure 2: Cell cycle changes of PCa cell lines after different treatments.

Note: A and B are cell cycle changes of LNCaP cell lines under different treatments; C and D are cell cycle changes of DU145 cell lines in 3 groups.

It was shown that inhibition of PBK expression could inhibit the cell division process of PCa cell lines, and PBK overexpression could shorten the cell cycle of prostate cancer cell lines. PBK can inhibit apoptosis of PCa cells: According to flow cytometry, compared with the control group, the cell apoptosis of DU145 and LNCaP cells

was significantly increased after the inhibition of PBK expression ($P < 0.05$) (Figure 3), while an opposite result shown in the PBK overexpression cell lines (LNCaP, $P < 0.01$; DU145, $P < 0.05$) (Figure 3). It was indicated that high expression of PBK could inhibit apoptosis of PCa cells.

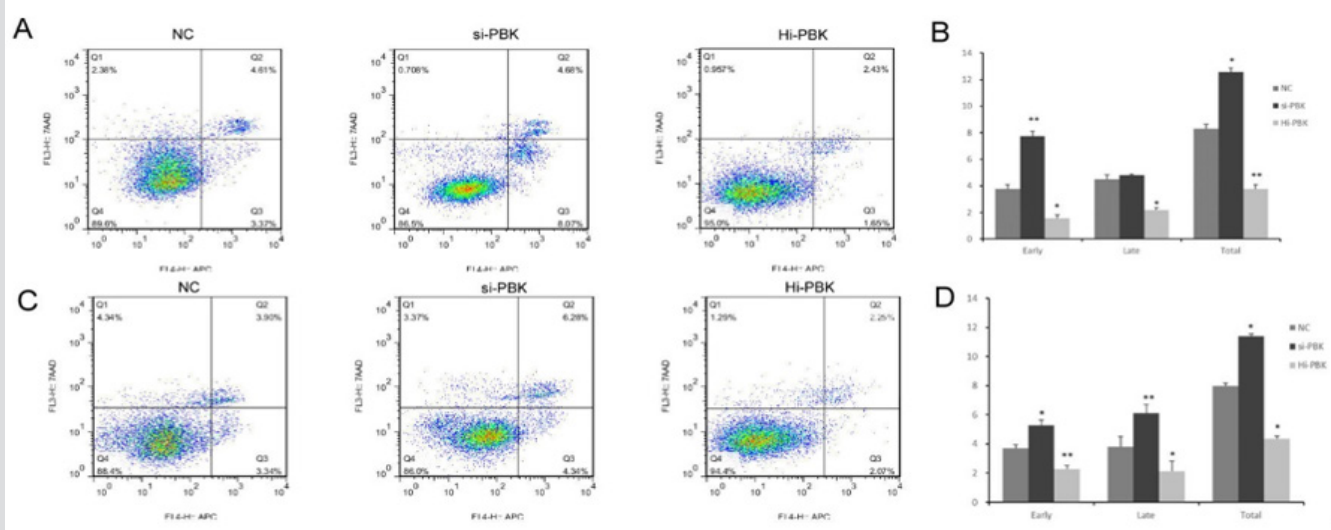


Figure 3: Apoptosis of prostate cancer cell lines after different treatments.

Note: A and B were the apoptosis changes of LNCaP cell lines under different treatments; C and D were the apoptosis changes of DU145 cell lines among 3 groups.

Discussion

Prostate cancer is one of the common malignant tumors in men worldwide, which prognosis is highly variable. With the popularity of serum PSA screening, more and more prostate cancer patients can be diagnosed at an early stage and get good therapeutic effects after undergoing radical surgery with adjuvant medication. However, PSA screening lacks specificity for the diagnosis and prognosis. We still do not have an effective prognostic assessment of early prostate cancer patients, leading to a lack of targeted treatment: delay treatment time, or over-treatment which wastes a lot of medical resources. Thus, to explore the molecular mechanisms affecting the prognosis of prostate cancer, and find new molecular markers for prostate cancer progression, recurrence and metastasis, it is possible to assess the prognosis of patients with early prostate cancer, and even provide more effective individual treatment.

As an important mitotic kinase, PBK has been reported to have a close relationship with the cdk1/cyclin B1 complex and plays an important role in mitosis [8]. PBK expression and phosphorylation increase during cell mitosis [13]. In the mitosis phase, PBK is up-regulated and directly binds to cdk1/cyclin B1 to form a complex. Threonine 9 (T9) in PBK will be phosphorylated by cdk1/cyclin B1 complex. Then, PBK and cdk1 after phosphorylated by T9 / cyclin B1 combines more closely [14]. In fact, PBK phosphorylated accumulates on the mitotic spindle and affects spindle formation [15]. Studies using siRNA to knockdown PBK have shown that PBK can affect spindle formation [8]. When PBK is inhibited, the spindle (especially the central part) in mitosis becomes blurred, and the subsequent cytoplasmic division cannot be successfully completed. As a result, the cells will split out of the multinucleated

cells. Therefore, PBK is involved in the regulation of proliferation and cycle changes of malignant tumor cells to promote the tumor cell transformation [5].

Conclusion

Finally, we first demonstrated that PBK transcription factors can shorten the tumor cell cycle and inhibit cell apoptosis in prostate cancer. PBK has been shown to play a role in promoting cancer in prostate cancer. In addition, study on the expression of PBK in the cell cycle reported that PBK increased in G2 to M phase, which promoted the expression of cell cycle-related genes to accelerate cell cycle progression, causing cell proliferation, repairing DNA damage and inhibiting apoptosis [8]. PBK may play a similar role in prostate cancer. In this study, we also found that inhibiting PBK expression, tumor cells will remain in G0/G1 phase. PBK has been shown to play an important role in the division of prostate cancer cells. This demonstrated that PBK played an important role in the division of prostate cancer cells. In conclusion, the detection of PBK may contribute to the early diagnosis and prognosis of prostate cancer.

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