在咖啡酸苯乙酯所引起腦神經膠質瘤細胞凋亡中 AMPK 的保護角色

## 之探討

## Activation of AMPK protects C6 glioma cells from caffeic acid phenethyl ester-induced apoptosis

## 中文摘要

Caffeic acid phenethyl ester (CAPE)是蜂膠的組成分之一。過去已經有很多研究報 導 CAPE 具有多功能的生物與藥理作用:抗氧化、抗菌、抗發炎、抗黴菌、抗病 毒、抗腫瘤等性質。許多研究已證實 CAPE 對於某些癌細胞具有細胞毒殺能力。 AMP-activating protein kinase (AMPK)是細胞內主要的能量狀態偵測器,當細胞 裡 ATP 含量較低, AMP 含量相對升高時,能透過 AMPK 的活化,產生 ATP 以 維持能量平衡。AMPK 最近已被研究與細胞的增生與凋亡有關。我們發現在四 個待測的癌細胞株當中 CAPE 對於神經瘤細胞 C6 glioma 最具有毒殺能力;處理 CAPE (10 µ M) 24 小時可觀察到 anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 蛋白表現減少, MAPK 如 p38 的磷酸化蛋白質表現量下降,而 Erk 的磷酸化蛋白質則有上升的情形;磷酸 化 AMPK 蛋白質表現量在給予 CAPE 處理約 3 小時有最高的表現量,之後隨時 間增加而逐漸下降。我們判斷 AMPK 在這裡扮演保護細胞,避免死亡的角色, 因此分別投與 AMPK 抑制劑 Compound C 以及活化劑 AICAR 同時比較 CAPE, 來比較細胞死亡的情形。我們利用流式細胞儀分析細胞凋亡,在 CAPE 處理的 細胞約有15%凋亡,與Compound C有一致的情形,而AICAR則與未經任何處 理的控制組表現一致;接著利用共軛焦顯微鏡觀察, CAPE 與 Compound C 在粒 線體內產生的 ROS 含量接有明顯增加, AICAR 的 ROS 產生量與控制組差不多; 在粒線體膜電位變化方面,也可看到相同的情形, CAPE 與 Compound C 兩組經 處理之後粒線體膜電位下降,而 AICAR 與控制組維持一致。我們進而步的利用 siRNA 將 AMPK knock down,發現當沒有 AMPK 保護的情形下,bcl-2 的表現些 微下降;再繼續投與 CAPE 時,細胞毒殺作用更甚。我們同時也觀察到經由 CAPE 處理有細胞自噬的現象;在同時處理細胞自噬與 AMPK 的抑制劑,與單獨處理 CAPE 的細胞毒性作比較,可以看到細胞在沒有 AMPK 與細胞自噬這兩種保護 角色之下,對於 CAPE 的毒性更甚。因此經由以上實驗推論, AMPK 與細胞自 噬可以保護由 CAPE 引起 C6 glioma 的細胞凋亡。

## 英文摘要

Caffeic acid phenethyl ester (CAPE), an active component of propolis, has many biological and pharmacological activities including antioxidant, anti-inflammation, and anticancer effect. Previous studies have shown that CAPE exhibit significant cytotoxicity in various malignant cell lines. AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) is

a key regulator of energy homeostasis, and AMPK regulates a variety of cell functions including proliferation, apoptosis, and brain metabolic plasticity. C6 glioma cells displayed preferential cytotoxicity to CAPE among the four tested cells. We report that AMPK is involved in CAPE-induced apoptosis in C6 glioma cells. Intracellular ROS was increased after CAPE treatment, while the Bcl-2 level was decreased. Phosphorylated AMPK level was decreased upon CAPE treatment, while unphosphorylated AMPK retained a fairly constant level. Further results showed that ROS production and mitochondrial membrane potential change when C6 glioma cells treated with AMPK inhibitor Compound C, that is similar to the effect of CAPE. On the other hand, cells treated with AMPK activator AICAR had the opposite effect. Cells expressing normal AMPK had a survival advantage over AMPK-knockdown cells with the treatment of CAPE, while increased cytotoxicity was observed in the absence of autophagy and AMPK activation. In conclusion, these data suggest that activation of AMPK and autophagy has protective effect from CAPE-induced C6 glioma cell apoptosis.