
Herpes simplex virus-thymidine kinase 가 Ganciclovir

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Antitumor Effect of Carcinoma cells Transduced with Herpes simplex virus-thymidine kinase by Ganciclovir and Radiation

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= Abstract =

Background: Many types of cancer become resistant to current chemotherapeutic and radiotherapeutic intervention. To overcome this situation application of gene therapy by the introduction of suicide genes followed by their prodrugs may be promising. A viral enzyme, Herpes simplex thymidine kinase (HSV-tk), which converts ganciclovir from an inactive prodrug to a cytotoxic agent by phosphorylation, are being actively investigated for use in gene therapy for cancer. The purpose of this study was to determine whether combining prodrug-activating gene therapy and irradiation might result in enhanced antitumor effects. **Methods:** The HSV-tk gene was cloned into the retroviral vector, pLXSN and established the clones producing retroviruses carrying the HSV-tk gene. The carcinoma cell line, HCT 116 and Huh-7 were transduced with high-titer recombinant retroviruses. These cell lines were treated with ganciclovir before or after irradiation for the defining combinational effect of suicide gene therapy and radiotherapy. **Results:** The titers of cloned PA317 amphotropic retroviruses ranged from 4 to 6 X 10⁶ CFU/ml. After selectional periods, the expression of HSV-tk was confirmed by reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). The growth of cells expressing HSV-tk was inhibited as increase of GCV dose after 48 hr and the growth inhibitory effect of GCV was much higher after 72 hr. When the cells transduced with HSV-tk gene were exposed to radiation, the growth inhibitory effect of GCV was significantly increased, as compared with non-transduced parental cells. **Conclusions:** The results suggest that the addition of HSV-tk gene therapy to standard radiation therapy may improve the effectiveness of treatment for solid tumors.

Key Words: HSV-tk, ganciclovir, suicide gene therapy, radiotherapy.

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(suicide gene) (gene therapy)가 , GCV bystander (15,16). rat gliosarcima HSV-tk 가 (17). HSV-tk 가 가 , HSV-tk 가 retrovirus , HSV-tk 가 p53 tumor suppressor gene (1), drug-sensitive gene (2), HSV-tk .

Multidrug resistance (MDR) gene (3) antisense RNA antisense DNA (4).

(pro-drugs) (5). diphtheria toxin A-chain (DT-A) (6), herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (HSV-tk) (5), cytosine deaminase (CD) (7), xanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl-transferase (XPGRT) (8) .

가 가 ‘bystander bystander ganciclovir (GCV) (5), CD bystander 가 in vivo in vitro (9-11). bystander 가

1. HSV-tk retroviral vector HSV-tk HSV-1 strain CL/01 5' primer GCCGCATCTGGTGGCGTGAAACT, 3' primer CCGTGTTTCAGTTAGCCTC PCR % agarose gel , gel extraction kit (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany) HSV-tk pBluescript SK(+) Bam HI vector neomycin (Neo^R) HSV-tk retroviral vector pLXRN retroviral vector (Clontech, Palo Alto, USA) pLTKRN (Fig. 1). retroviral vector

DNA-CaPO₄ transfection (Gibco BRL, Rockville, USA) NIH-3T3 5 μg/mL Gancyclovir (GCV: Roche, Mannheim, Germany) , 72 trypan blue (Sigma, St. Louis, USA) HSV-tk .

2. , HCT116 (ATCC CCL-247)

T HSV-tk (12-14), HSV-tk glioblastoma

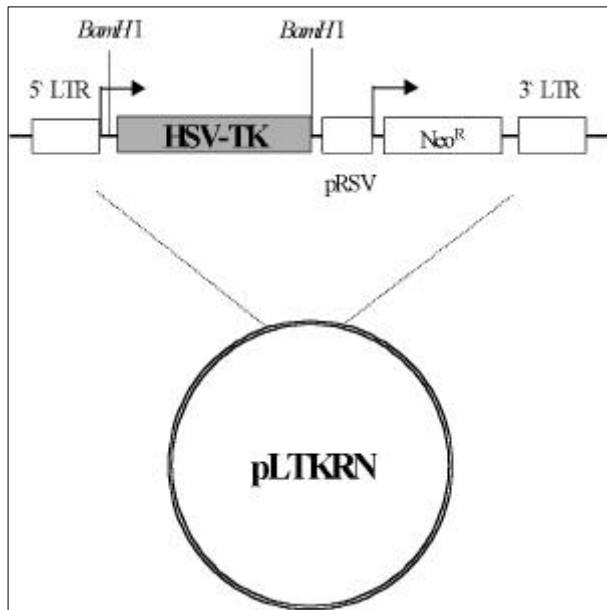


Fig. 1. Map of the recombinant retrovirus vector, pLTKRN. The direction of transcription is indicated by an arrow. Restriction endonuclease sites containing the *Bam*HI cloning site are shown and cloned with HSV-tk gene.

2 mM L-glutamine 10% (Fetal bovine serum; FBS: Gibco BRL, Rockville, USA)
 RPMI-1640 (Gibco BRL, Rockville, USA)
 5% CO₂/37°C, mouse fibroblast NIH-3T3, Huh-7, ecotropic retrovirus, GP&E86, amphotropic retrovirus, PA317 2 mM L-glutamine 10% DMEM (Gibco BRL, Rockville, USA)

3. HSV - tk retrovirus

pLTKRN retroviral vector
 DNA-CaPO₄ transfection 60 mm
 5 x 10⁵ 16~18 ecotropic retrovirus GP&E86, 10% DMEM 1 mg/mL neomycin (G418) (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, USA) 가, G418 가 60 mm 3 x 10⁵ 16~18 amphotropic retrovirus PA317 8 µg/mL

polybrene (Sigma, St. Louis, USA) 가
 retrovirus G418 가
 96-well 1 cell/well
 0.45 µm retrovirus -70
 Virus 가 60 mm
 2 x 10⁵ NIH-3T3 10
 retrovirus 8 µg/mL
 polybrene 4 10%
 DMEM 48
 NIH-3T3 20:1 split
 1 mg/mL neomycin (G418) 가
 neomycin colony
 , 5 µg/mL GCV
 72 HSV-tk

4. HSV - tk

가 retrovirus
 HSV-tk 60 mm 4 x
 10⁵ 16 ~ 18
 8 µg/ml polybrene MOI 10
 retrovirus 가 4 10%
 DMEM
 48 1 mg/mL
 neomycin (G418) 가 DMEM 10
 HSV-tk

RNA 1st Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Roche, Mannheim, Germany)
 (10X reaction buffer 2 µL, 25mM MgCl₂ 4 µL, Deoxynucleotide Mix 2 µL, RNase inhibitor 1 µL, Oligo-p(dT)₁₅ primer 2 µL, AMV Reverse Transcriptase 0.8 µL, D.W 1.2 µL, mRNA 7 µL) 25 10 , 42
 60 , 99 5 , 4 5 cDNA
 HSV-tk primer set
 (Polymerase Chain Reaction)
 1.5% agarose

5. ¹³⁷Cs
 HSV-tk 가
 GCV
 HSV-tk 가
 HSV-tk 가
 96-well 1 x 10⁴/well
 GCV cell
 proliferation kit (XTT: Roche, Mannheim, Germany)

3
 1. HSV - tk 가
 retrovirus

pLXRN retroviral 2.8 kb HSV-tk
 BamHI
 BamHI
 (Fig. 1).

2 plasmid
 BamHI HSV-tk
 retroviral vector 2.8 kb HSV-tk
 band
 retroviral vector NIH-3T3
 DNA-CaPO₄ transfection
 retroviral vector
 PA317 retrovirus 가
 retrovirus
 NIH-3T3 Neo^R- colony
 가 4 6 x 10⁶ CFU/mL
 (Table 1), 5 μg/mL GCV 72
 HSV-tk

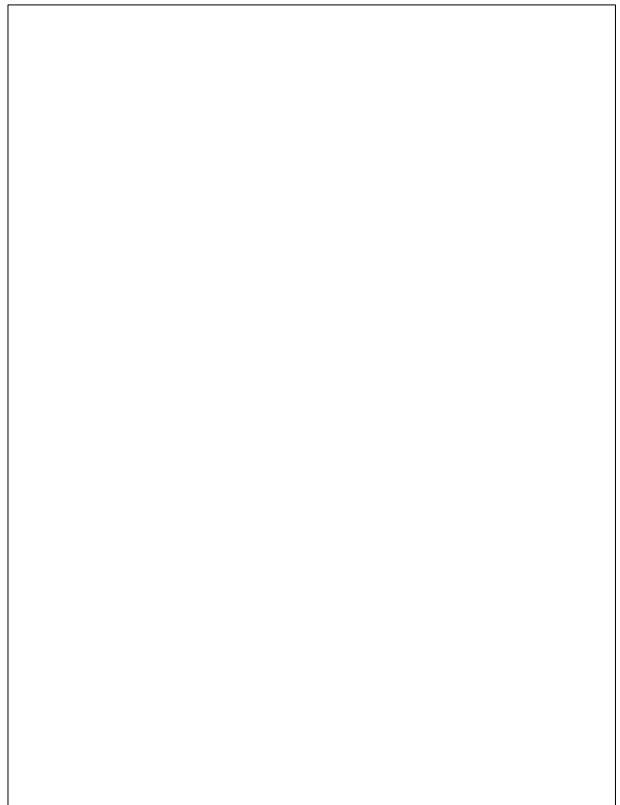


Fig. 2. Electrophoresis of pLTKRN was digested with *Bam*HI. Large DNA band of lane is 6.7 kb of pLXRN vector and small DNA band of lane in 2.8 kb of HSV-tk gene.

Table 1. Titrations of PA317 clones producing amphotropic recombinant retroviruses

Clone	No. of G418R colony*	Titer per milliliter†
1	115	5.75 X 10 ⁶
2	103	5.15 X 10 ⁶
3	128	6.40 X 10 ⁶
4	109	5.45 X 10 ⁶

* : 1:20 split in 100 mm plate 2 days after transduction.

† : Viral titer was determined as the average number of drug-resistance colony cells multiplied by a factor to account for magnification, plate size, and dilution of the infectious stock. In determining the G418-resistance titer, the number of colonies was divided by 4 to account for two cell doublings.



Fig. 3. Expression of HSV-tk gene in HCT/TK and Huh-7/TK. RT-PCR revealed HSV-tk specific 1.4 kb sized mRNA bands.

2. HSV - tk
 가 retrovirus
 HCT116 Huh-7
 HSV-tk
 RNA HSV-tk
 primer PCR
 HSV-tk 가
 HSV-tk ,
 retrovirus
 1.4 kb HSV-tk mRNA
 (Fig. 3).
 3. HSV - tk
 GCV
 (HCT116) HSV-tk
 가 (HCT/TK) GCV
 36
 HSV-tk 가



Fig. 4. Effects of Gancyclovir on the growth of human coloectal carcinoma, HCT116 (A) and HSV-tk-transduced HCT116 (HCT/TK; B). The cells were seeded at 1×10^4 cells/well and treated with 0 μg (◆), 5 μg (■), 10 μg (▲), 20 μg (●), and 40 μg (*) of GCV.

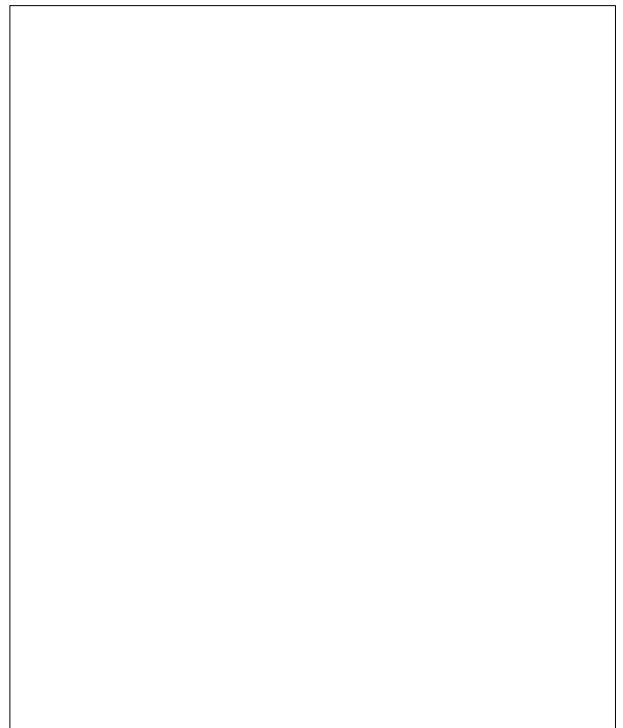


Fig. 5. Effects of Gancyclovir on the growth of human coloectal carcinoma, HCY116 (A) and human hepatocellular carcinoma, Huh-7 (B). Mock-infected (◆) and HSV-tk-transduced cells (■) were seeded at 1×10^4 cells/well and treated with indicated GCV for 72hr.



Fig. 6. Effects of irradiation on the growth of human colorectal carcinoma, HCT116 (A) and human hepatocellular carcinoma, Huh-7 (B). Mock-infected (◆) and HSV-tk-transduced cells (■) were irradiated with ¹³⁷Cs source as indicated dose and seeded at 1 X 10⁴ cells/well.

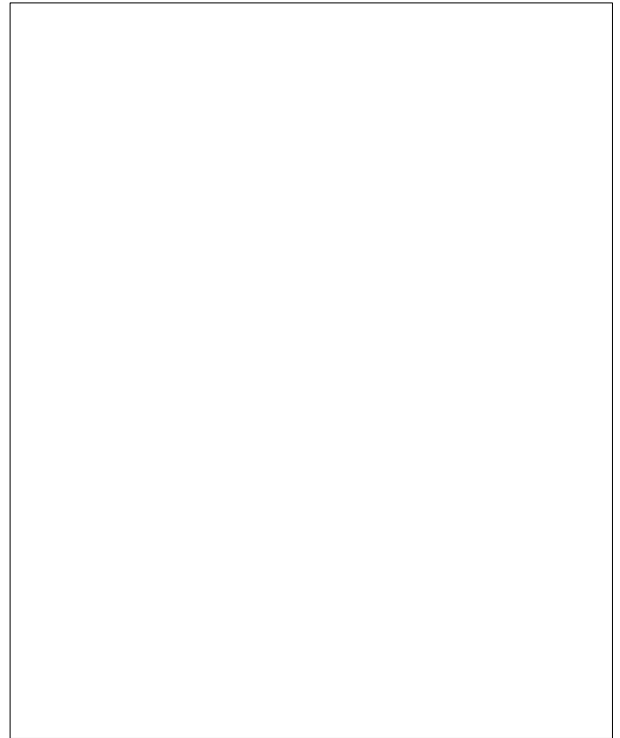


Fig. 7. Effects of Gancyclovir on radiation response of human colorectal carcinoma, HCT116 (A) and human hepatocellular carcinoma, Huh-7 (B). Mock-infected (◆) and HSV-tk-transduced cells (■) were irradiated (20 Gy) and seeded at 1 X 10⁴ cells/well and treated with indicated GCV.

48 가 , 72 가 , HSV-tk . HSV- tk 가 GCV 40 μg GCV (Fig. 4). GCV HCT116 Huh-7 HSV-tk GCV (0.75 μg) GCV (40 μg) GCV 72 HSV-tk 가 HSV-tk 가 1.25 μg GCV 가 가 (Fig. 5).

4. GCV 72 가 , 20 Gy 가 (Fig. 6). HSV-tk 20 Gy GCV GCV . HSV-tk 가 HCT116 5 μg GCV GCV HSV-tk GCV 20 μg , Huh-7 5 μg GCV

가 (Fig. 7). junction metabolic cooperation (19),
 HSV-tk/GCV apoptosis
 endocytosis (20),
 (21).
 Retroviral vector GCV 72
 genomic DNA HSV-tk/GCV 가
 . Retrovirus 가 GCV가 HSV-tk
 vector, , retrovirus virus GCV
 가 . long 40 μ g GCV
 terminal repeat 가 GCV
 rous sarcoma virus promoter neomycin , HSV-tk/GCV 가
 phosphotransferase 가 (Fig. 5).
 pLXRN retroviral vector rat gliosarcima
 . polyclonal retrovirus HSV-tk
 가 가 가 (17)
 가 retrovirus HSV-tk/GCV
 limited dilution ~
 10⁶ CFU/mL 가 retrovirus
 (Table). Culver (18) mouse brain GCV
 HSV-tk retrovirus
 retrovirus 가
 GCV 가 .
 가 retrovirus HSV-tk/GCV
 .
 가
 HCT 116
 Huh-7 HSV-tk/GCV
 , HSV-tk 가
 . 가
 retrovirus 10
 HSV-tk
 , PCR HSV-tk
 (Fig. 3). HSV-tk GCV
 apoptosis
 ,
 가
 가
 ‘bystander ’ 가
 (5). bystander gap

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