

Effects of the combination of As₂O₃ and AZT on proliferation inhibition and apoptosis induction of hepatoma HepG2 cells following silencing of Egr-1

Chuan Zhao^{1,*}

Mei Wang^{1,*}

Yu Liu¹

Yongjuan Liang¹

Li Han²

Che Chen¹

¹Department of Clinical Laboratory Diagnostics and Molecular Biology, Clinical Medical College, Gansu University of Chinese Medicine, Lanzhou, Gansu, China; ²Emergency Research Institution, Lanzhou University Second Hospital, Lanzhou, Gansu, China

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Context: Previous studies have demonstrated that 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (AZT) and arsenic trioxide (As₂O₃), traditional chemotherapy agents, can synergically inhibit the growth of hepatocellular carcinoma cells. However, the molecular mechanisms underlying As₂O₃ and AZT anti-hepatoma activity are unknown.

Objective: This study aimed to investigate the role of early growth response protein 1 (Egr-1) in the process of As₂O₃ combined with AZT inhibiting proliferation and inducing apoptosis of human hepatocellular carcinoma HepG2 cells, and explore the possible mechanism.

Materials and methods: The expression of Egr-1 was silenced using siRNA, and then HepG2 cells were treated with As₂O₃ (2 μM) and AZT (20 μM). The rates of cell inhibition and apoptosis were determined by the 3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazoliumbromide (MTT) method and flow cytometry, respectively. The mRNA and protein expression of p53, caspase-3, and Egr-1 were detected by real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction and Western blotting, respectively.

Results: The inhibitory rate of As₂O₃ (2 μM) combined with AZT (20 μM) on proliferation of HepG2 cells was significantly higher than that of As₂O₃ alone. The combination index (CI) values were 0.2 < CI < 0.4, showing strong synergic effect. After silencing Egr-1, the proliferation inhibition and proapoptotic ability of As₂O₃ combined with AZT on HepG2 cells were decreased, and the CI value was greater than 1, showing antagonistic effect. In addition, the expression of p53 and caspase-3 mRNA/protein was also significantly decreased.

Conclusion: The present results show that AZT could increase the sensitization of As₂O₃ for inhibiting proliferation and promoting apoptosis of HepG2 cells through regulating the expression of Egr-1, which may control the expression of p53 and caspase-3.

Keywords: HepG2, As₂O₃, AZT, Egr-1, proliferation, apoptosis

Introduction

Human hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the most common malignant tumor in the liver and the third leading fatal cancer.¹ The prognosis for HCC remains poor, and the latency period is long, mainly due to the propensity for metastatic progression and poor response to pharmacological treatment.² At present, surgical resection remains the only curative method of treatment but is applicable to only 10%–20% of cases, with a 13% survival rate at 3 years.³ Chemotherapy and radiotherapy are still the most important regimens in HCC therapy. However, these two regimens are either not effective enough to destroy the cancer cells or cause significant side effects; therefore, the development of new regimen is desirable.

Correspondence: Che Chen
Department of Clinical Laboratory Diagnostics and Molecular Biology, Clinical Medical College, Gansu University of Chinese Medicine, Number 35, Dingxi East Road, Chengguan, Lanzhou 730000, Gansu, China
Email chen72123@163.com

Arsenic trioxide (As_2O_3), which is an active ingredient in traditional Chinese medicine, has been used successfully for treating acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL)⁴ and is also effective in the treatment of solid tumors, including human hepatoma and breast cancer.^{5,6} However, this compound has not been widely used because of its toxicity. It is necessary to minimize the dosage of As_2O_3 without weakening its anticancer effects.

3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine (AZT), a powerful inhibitor of reverse transcriptase, has been used in Phase I and II clinical trials, either alone or in combination with other drugs, in the treatment of gastrointestinal cancers, and some cases of tumor regression have been reported.^{7,8} In previous studies, we reported that As_2O_3 combined with AZT has a significantly synergic effect on inhibiting the hepatoma cell proliferation (combination index [CI] <1) and inducing its apoptosis.⁹ Furthermore, our results showed that As_2O_3 combined with AZT also synergically inhibited the migration and invasion of HepG2 cells.^{10,11} However, its anticancer targets are largely unknown.

Early growth response protein 1 (Egr-1) is an important nuclear transcription factor, which belongs to the early gene family. Some studies showed that Egr-1 suppressed tumors by regulating downstream target genes such as TGF- β , cyclin D1, c-jun, PTEN, p53, and P21.¹²⁻¹⁴ Shan et al reported that Egr-1 expression was downregulated in hepatocellular carcinoma, and reexpression of Egr-1 decreased cell growth and tumorigenicity in nude mice.¹⁵ Of note, it has been reported that Egr-1 expression level correlates with sensitivity to chemo-drugs in cancer cells.¹⁶

In the present study, we used the electroporation method of Egr-1 siRNA to explore the role of Egr-1 in HepG2 cells treated by As_2O_3 combined with AZT, and the effect of Egr-1 on some tumor-associated genes was also observed in an attempt to provide the molecular basis for the clinical application of As_2O_3 combined with AZT in hepatocellular carcinoma.

Materials and methods

Chemicals and reagents

AZT and 3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazoliumbromide (MTT) were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. (St Louis, MI, USA); As_2O_3 was obtained from Shui Kou Shan Mining Bureau of Heng Yang Industrial Company (Hengyang, China); other cell culture supplies were purchased from GE Healthcare – HyClone (Logan, UT, USA); the antibodies to caspase-3, p53, and β -actin were purchased from ImmunoWay Biotechnology Co. (Newark, DE, USA); peroxidase-conjugated AffiniPure goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) was purchased from ZSGB-BIO Co. (Beijing, China); and real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction

(RT-PCR)-related reagents were purchased from Promega Corporation (Fitchburg, WI, USA).

Cell culture

The HHC cell lines HepG2 were purchased from JRDUN Biotechnology (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. (Shanghai, China). The HHC cell lines HepG2 was cultured in DMEM with high glucose content containing 10% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum, 100 IU/mL penicillin/streptomycin at 37°C and incubated in a 5% CO_2 humidified atmosphere. Cells were harvested in logarithmic phase for experiments.

Cell electrotransfection

HepG2 cells were electrotransfected according to the manufacturer's recommendations (Nucleofector I nuclear transfection apparatus and Amaxa[®] Cell Line Nucleofector[®] Kit L, Lonza, Basel, Switzerland) and were divided into three groups: mock (adding the same amount of culture medium), negative control (NC; transfection of non-specific sequence), and Egr1-siRNA (transfected with Egr-1 siRNA) groups. The Egr-1 siRNA segment sense strand is 5'-CCCGGUUACUACCUCUUAUTT-3', and the antisense strand is 5'-AUAAGAGGUAGUAACCGGGTT-3'. Furthermore, a GFP group (HepG2/GFP, transfect green fluorescent protein) was designed to observe the transfection efficiency under fluorescence microscope. The transfection efficiency of Egr-1 siRNA was also detected by real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) and Western blotting.

Cell proliferation assay

Drug treatment was initiated after the cells had begun attaching to the growth surface. The effects of As_2O_3 and AZT on HepG2 survival were determined using the MTT reduction assay described earlier, with minor modifications. In brief, 5×10^3 cells were plated in 96-well plates in 100 mL of a regular medium per well. After 24 h growth, the cells were treated with As_2O_3 (2 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) and AZT (10, 20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) for 72 h. Untreated control and treated cells were incubated with 10 μL of MTT (5 mg/mL in serum-free medium) for 4 h before the end of the incubation period. One hundred microliters of lysis solution (10% SDS in 0.01 mol/L of HCl) were then added and another 24 h culture was made. The cell survival fraction was measured at absorbance (A) 490 nm on a microplate reader (Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc., Hercules, CA, USA). Assays were carried out in triplicate. The proliferation and inhibition rate of cells were calculated, respectively, as follows:

$$\text{Proliferation rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Mean A490 of experiment}}{\text{A490 of control}} \times 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Inhibition rate (\%)} \\ = 1 - \left(\frac{\text{Mean A490 of experiment}}{\text{A490 of A490 of control}} \right) \times 100\% \end{aligned}$$

Synergy determination

The synergic effect between AZT and As₂O₃ was analyzed using the CI method. Concentration effect curves calculated for each drug, both separately and in combination, were applied to determine the amount of each drug, either separately or in combination, required to achieve a given level of effect. The CI was calculated as follows:

$$CI = \frac{IC_{A,B}}{IC_A} + \frac{IC_{B,A}}{IC_B}$$

IC_A and IC_B are the concentrations of A and B needed to produce a given level of cytotoxicity when used separately, whereas IC_{A,B} and IC_{B,A} are the concentrations needed to produce the same effect when used in combination.⁹ A CI value of 1 indicates an additive interaction, values less than 1 indicate a synergic action, and values greater than 1 indicate antagonistic interaction.

Apoptosis assessment

Detection of apoptotic cells was carried out by annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate/propidium iodide (PI) staining. Cells of the three groups were plated onto six-well plates (1×10⁵ cells/well) and grown overnight to allow for cell attachment. They were then treated in the absence (control) or presence of As₂O₃ (2 μmol/L) + AZT (20 μmol/L) for 48 h. At the end of the treatment, the cells were harvested, washed with PBS, resuspended in 100 μL of binding buffer, and then incubated with 5 μL of annexin V and 5 μL of PI for 30 min at room temperature in the dark according to the manufacturer's instructions (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA). The samples were acquired on a FACScan flow cytometer (BD Biosciences) and analyzed with CellQuest Software (BD Biosciences). The amount of apoptosis was determined as the percentage of annexin V⁺/PI⁻.

Real-time PCR analysis

After 48 h of drug treatment, total RNA was extracted from cells using Trizol reagent. Reverse transcription was performed using Promega cDNA Synthesis Master mix (Promega Corporation) with 50 ng RNA per 25 μL of reaction mixture. For real-time PCR, we used the ABI System 7500 fast-real-time PCR (Thermo Fisher Scientific,

Waltham, MA, USA) in standard mode. The total 25 μL reaction system contained 12.5 μL qPCR Master Mix, 1 μL forward/reverse primers, 0.25 μL 5-carboxy-X-rhodamine, 8.25 μL ddH₂O, and 2 μL templates. The experiments were performed three times. PCR products were normalized against the housekeeping gene β-actin, and measurements between samples were compared by cycle threshold (Ct). The primers used in real-time PCR are as in Table 1. PCR was performed for Egr-1 or β-actin transcription as follows: denaturation at 94°C for 2 min was followed by 40 cycles of denaturation at 94°C for 15 s, annealing at 58°C for 45 s, and elongation at 60°C for 30 s, followed by a final elongation step at 60°C for 2 min.

Immunoblot analysis

Western blotting was performed using standard techniques. Three groups of cells were seeded at 1×10⁵ cells/mL in 25 mL culture flasks and then treated with As₂O₃ (2 μmol/L) and AZT (20 μmol/L) and further incubated for 48 h. Cells were washed twice with PBS buffer and lysed in 1% Triton lysis buffer (1% Triton X-100, 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM EDTA, 100 mM NaF, 1 mM Na₃VO₄, 1 mM PMSF, and 2 mg/mL aprotinin) on ice, then centrifuged at 10,000 g for 10 min to collect the supernatant. Protein concentrations were determined with a Bio-Rad protein assay. Total proteins 60 μg were subjected to sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride filter (PVDF) membranes (Hoffman-La Roche Ltd., Basel, Switzerland). Membranes were blocked with 5% skim milk in Tris-buffered saline + Tween (TBST) (10 mM Tris, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, and 0.1% Tween 20) at room temperature for 2 h and incubated with the corresponding primary antibodies at room temperature for 2 h. After washing with TBST, the membrane was reacted with the appropriate horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies for 2 h at room temperature. After extensive washing with TBST, proteins were visualized by chemiluminescent reagents. Blots were then detected with Image Lab software.

Table 1 Primer sequence

Gene	Primer sequence (5'→3')
<i>Egr-1</i>	Forward: CAGCTTGGTCAGTGGCCTAGT Reverse: AATGTCAGTGTTCGGCGTGG
<i>p53</i>	Forward: TCGAAATGTTCCGAGAGCTGAAT Reverse: GTCTGAGTCAGGCCCTTCTGTCTT
<i>Caspase-3</i>	Forward: AAATACCAGTGGAGGCCGAC Reverse: TTTCAGCTAGGCACAAAGCG
<i>β-actin</i>	Forward: TGGCACCCAGCACAATGAA Reverse: CTAAGTCATAGTCCGCCTAGAAGCA

Statistical analysis

Each experiment was performed in triplicate, and all the data were processed with SPSS 17.0 software. The results were analyzed by two-way ANOVA and Tukey's b test. P -value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Transfection efficiency

Since the GFP gene is transfected into the cell, the GFP protein can be expressed in the cell and emit green fluorescence. Therefore, the transfection efficiency can be judged by observing the number of green fluorescent cells under fluorescence microscopy. As shown in Figure 1, the green fluorescent cells were significantly increased at 10 h, so the transfection efficiency could be detected at 24 h. The qPCR result showed that the transfection efficiency was over 75% (Figure 2), which could meet the experimental requirements.

The effects of Egr-1 on HepG2 cell proliferation

After Egr-1 siRNA transfection, an MTT assay was used to detect the proliferation of the three groups. Table 1 shows that the cell proliferation rate of HepG2/si-RNA group was

significantly increased at 24 and 48 h compared with the NC group (HepG2/NC) and the mock group ($P<0.01$). The cell proliferation rate of the NC group at 24, 48, and 72 h decreased slightly, but the difference was not statistically significant compared with the mock group ($P>0.05$). However, the cell proliferation rate of HepG2/si-RNA group at 72 h was not significantly different compared with the NC group (HepG2/NC) and the mock group, which could be due to the decrease in the effect of silencing Egr-1 (Table 2).

The effect of the combination of As_2O_3 and AZT on growth of HepG2 cells

The MTT assay results showed that 2 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ As_2O_3 alone had slightly inhibitory effect on the proliferation of HepG2 cells, but there was no statistically significant difference between three groups ($P>0.05$). Compared with the NC and the mock groups, the inhibition effect of 10 and 20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ AZT on HepG2/siRNA group was decreased ($P<0.05$). Compared with the single drug group, 2 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ As_2O_3 combined with 10 or 20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ AZT significantly enhanced the inhibition effect of HepG2 cells of mock and NC groups. The difference was statistically significant ($P<0.01$). However, after transfection of Egr-1 siRNA, the

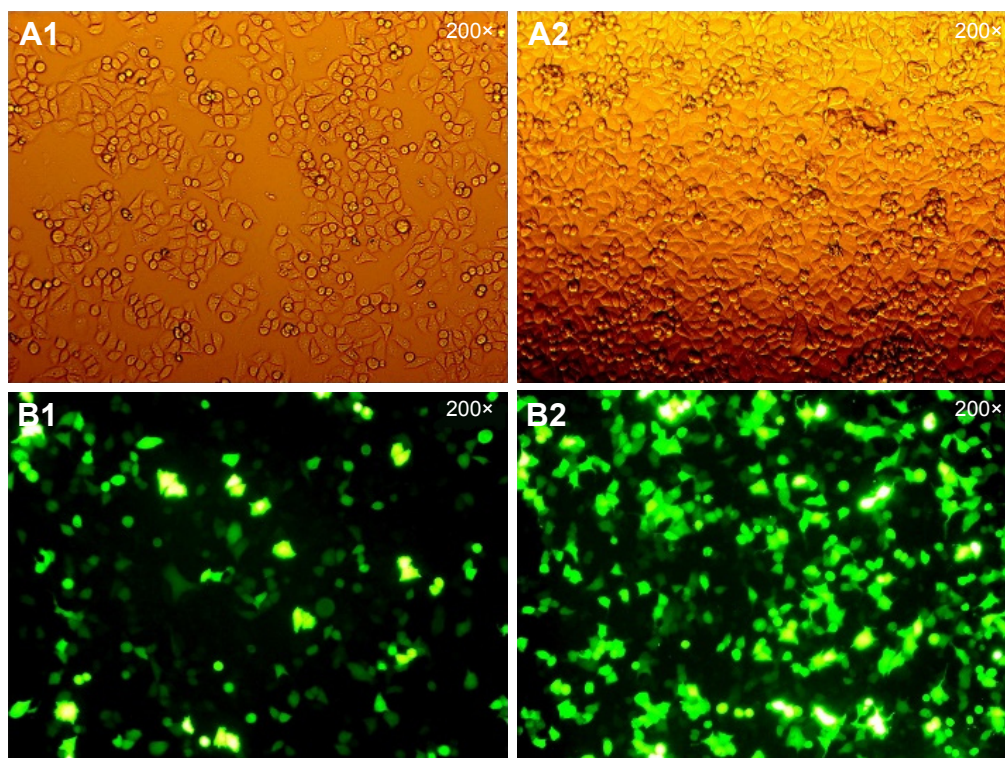


Figure 1 The HepG2 cells were transfected with Egr-1 siRNA.

Notes: (A1) and (A2) show the cells which were observed under phase contrast microscope at 10 and 24 h, respectively, 200 \times ; (B1) and (B2) show the cells which were observed under fluorescence microscope at 10 and 24 h, respectively, 200 \times . The transfected cells emitted green fluorescence.

Abbreviation: Egr-1, early growth response protein 1.

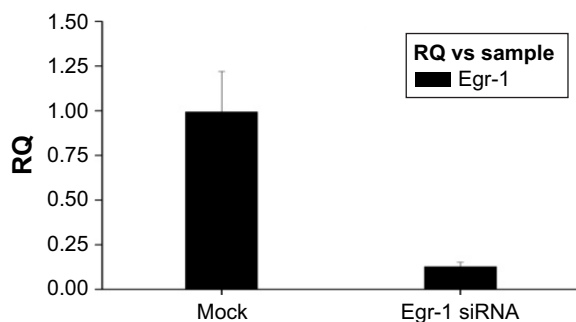


Figure 2 qPCR method to detect transfection efficiency.

Abbreviations: Egr-1, early growth response protein 1; qPCR, real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction; RQ, relative quantity.

inhibition effect of the combinations of As_2O_3 and AZT on the proliferation of HepG2 cells was dramatically decreased ($P < 0.05$) (Figure 3).

Synergic effect of the combination of As_2O_3 and AZT

The synergic effect of combination of As_2O_3 and AZT at 72 h was analyzed by Calcsyn 2.0 software (Table 3). The results showed that after the HepG2 cells of the non-specific control group and the control group were treated with As_2O_3 combined with AZT, the CI values were $0.2 < CI < 0.4$, showing strong synergic effect. However, the CI value of the siRNA group was greater than 1, showing antagonistic effect.

Effects of As_2O_3 and AZT on apoptosis of HepG2 cells

The results of flow cytometry showed that the apoptotic rate of HepG2 cells treated by As_2O_3 (2 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) combined with AZT (20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) was significantly higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the mock and NC groups, the cell apoptotic rate of HepG2/siRNA group was significantly decreased ($P < 0.01$). The difference between blank control group and NC group was not significant. The results indicated that As_2O_3 combined with AZT could promote the apoptosis of HepG2 cells. After silencing Egr-1, the effect was attenuated (Figure 4).

Table 2 Cell proliferation rate after transfection

Group	24 h	48 h	72 h
Mock	100.00 \pm 10.13	100.00 \pm 10.29	100.00 \pm 10.26
HepG2/NC	97.73 \pm 11.67	98.14 \pm 12.14	94.96 \pm 10.17
HepG2/siRNA	135.39 \pm 12.14 ^{a,b,*}	137.15 \pm 12.3 ^{a,b,*}	95.32 \pm 10.31

Notes: ^aHepG2/siRNA and mock groups at the same time point; ^bHepG2/siRNA and HepG2/NC groups at the same time point; * $P < 0.05$. Data presented as mean \pm SD, %, n=3.

Abbreviation: NC, negative control.

The combination of As_2O_3 and AZT promotes the expression of Egr-1 mRNA/protein expression

As shown in Figure 5A, Egr-1 mRNA expression level of Egr-1 siRNA group was significantly lower than that of the NC group and blank control group after electrotransfection with Egr-1 siRNA for 24 h ($P < 0.01$). Furthermore, the Egr-1 mRNA expression level of the Egr-1 siRNA group is only equivalent to about one-tenth before transfection.

As shown in Figure 5B, the combination of As_2O_3 (2 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) and AZT (20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) significantly upregulated Egr-1 mRNA expression of HepG2 cell compared with the control group at 48 h ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference between the NC and mock groups. However, the expression level of Egr-1 mRNA in the Egr-1 siRNA group was also significantly increased under the action of the drug, which may be because the blocking effect of Egr-1 siRNA is attenuated at 48 h. The Western blotting results showed that the protein level of Egr-1 was consistent with the mRNA level (Figure 6).

The expression of Egr-1, p53, and caspase-3 in HepG2 cells treated with As_2O_3 combined with AZT following Egr-1 siRNA

The results of qPCR showed that the expression of p53 and caspase-3 mRNA in the Egr-1 siRNA group was significantly lower than that in mock group or HepG2/NC group ($P < 0.01$). There was no significant difference between the mock group and the NC group ($P > 0.05$) (Figure 7). The Western blotting results showed that the protein level of p53 and caspase-3 was consistent with the mRNA level (Figure 8).

Discussion

Arsenic, a metalloid that is universally distributed in nature, is considered to be one of the most toxic xenobiotics. In the 1970s, arsenic was proven to be a highly effective agent in the treatment of APL, and there has been significant progress since then. Recent in vitro experiments have indicated that As_2O_3 might be effective in the treatment of solid tumors, such as hepatoma, gastric carcinoma, and breast carcinoma.^{17–19} In addition, As_2O_3 can promote apoptosis and differentiation and inhibit proliferation of cancer cells and telomerase activity.^{20,21} However, several reports demonstrated that malignant solid tumors are insensitive to low dose of As_2O_3 .²² Furthermore, toxic effects of high-dose

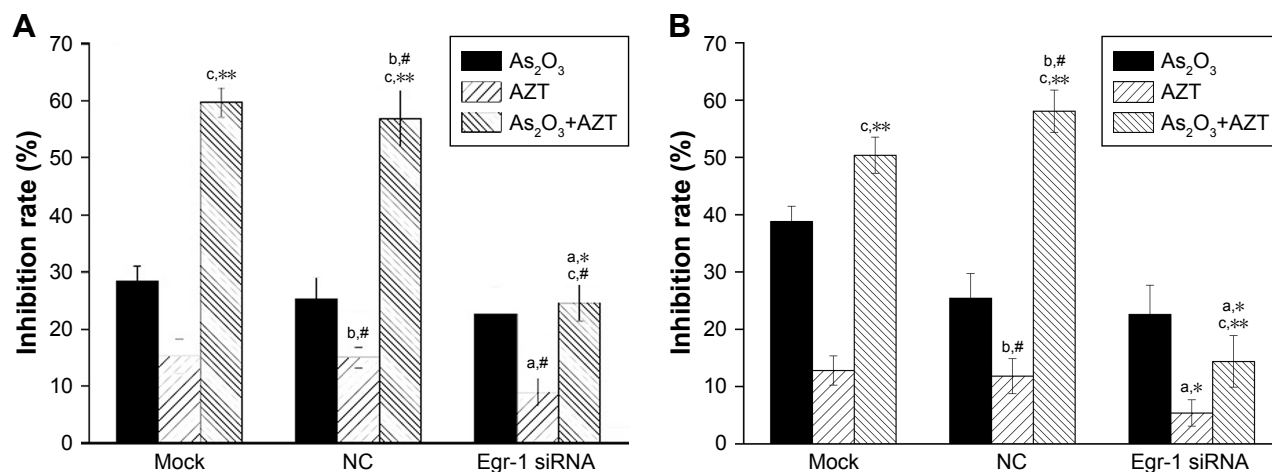


Figure 3 Effect of As_2O_3 combined with AZT on cell proliferation inhibition.

Notes: (A) AZT = 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$; (B) AZT = 20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$. *Compared with transfection before, $*P < 0.05$; $^bP > 0.05$; c compared with As_2O_3 or AZT alone of the same group, $**P < 0.01$, $^{\#}P > 0.05$.

Abbreviations: As_2O_3 , arsenic trioxide; AZT, 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine; Egr-1, early growth response protein 1; NC, negative control.

As_2O_3 also seriously limits its clinical application. Of note, more and more studies have shown that the combination of As_2O_3 with other drugs is effective in enhancing efficacy and reducing the use of doses so as to reduce side effects. In an As_2O_3 and tretinoin integrated treatment protocol for patients newly diagnosed with APL, joint treatment showed a synergistic effect and led to a high clinical complete remission (CR) rates.^{23,24}

It has been proven that AZT has excellent inhibition effects and chemo-therapeutic sensitization on a variety of tumors;^{25–27} one possible mechanism is the inhibition of telomerase activity.²⁸ Moreover, it has been reported that Pt-AZT could downregulate Bcl-2 expression and inhibit the growth of hepatocellular carcinoma in mice.²⁹ However, the dosage of AZT alone needed in treatment of tumors can cause severe toxic side effects; furthermore, the problem of multiple drug resistance occurs when a large dose is used, so restricting the further application of AZT as a clinical antitumor agent.^{30,31} In some recent studies, AZT exhibited significant synergistic therapeutic with other drugs for tumors in a safe dosage range.^{32–34} Chau et al³⁵ suggested

that the combination of azacytidine with As_2O_3 would be a logical drug combination for treatment of AML in the future. Wang et al³⁶ reported that the combination of AZT with emodin could co-inhibit the proliferation of leukemia KG-1a cells.

Our previous studies have found that the combination of AZT and As_2O_3 has a significant synergistic effect (co-index $CI < 1$) on hepatocellular carcinoma, which can reduce the side effects and significantly improve the therapeutic effect of the two compounds. According to some clues, single low doses of As_2O_3 and AZT did not promote activity caspase-3, but the combination of the two compounds significantly promoted the activity of caspase-3,⁹ the most important mediators of apoptosis.

Egr-1, a zinc finger transcription factor, has been found to be rapidly induced with a broad range of extracellular stimuli, thus mediating growth, proliferation, differentiation, or apoptosis.³⁷ Studies have shown that Egr-1 is low in most human malignant tumor cells and the level of Egr-1 expression is associated with a 5-year survival of cancer patients. In addition, Egr-1 is able to increase the sensitivity of cancer patients to radiotherapy and chemotherapy.³⁸ However, the role of Egr-1 in HCC is a controversial topic. Peng et al¹⁶ reported that Egr-1 promotes hypoxia-induced autophagy to enhance chemo-resistance of hepatocellular carcinoma cells. Conversely, Shan et al¹⁵ reported that re-expression of Egr-1 decreased cell growth and tumorigenicity in nude mice.

In the present study, we found that, after silencing Egr-1, the proliferation rate of HepG2 cells was significantly increased, and the effect of inhibition proliferation and promoting apoptosis of the combinations of As_2O_3 and

Table 3 CI value of combination of As_2O_3 and AZT in the three groups of cells (72 h)

As_2O_3 + AZT ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Groups	Fa	CI
2+10	Mock	0.608	0.174
	HepG2/NC	0.583	0.193
	HepG2/siRNA	0.243	1.032
2+20	Mock	0.518	0.261
	HepG2/NC	0.484	0.303
	HepG2/siRNA	0.153	3.328

Abbreviations: As_2O_3 , arsenic trioxide; AZT, 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine; CI, combination index; Fa, ratio of the fraction affected; NC, negative control.

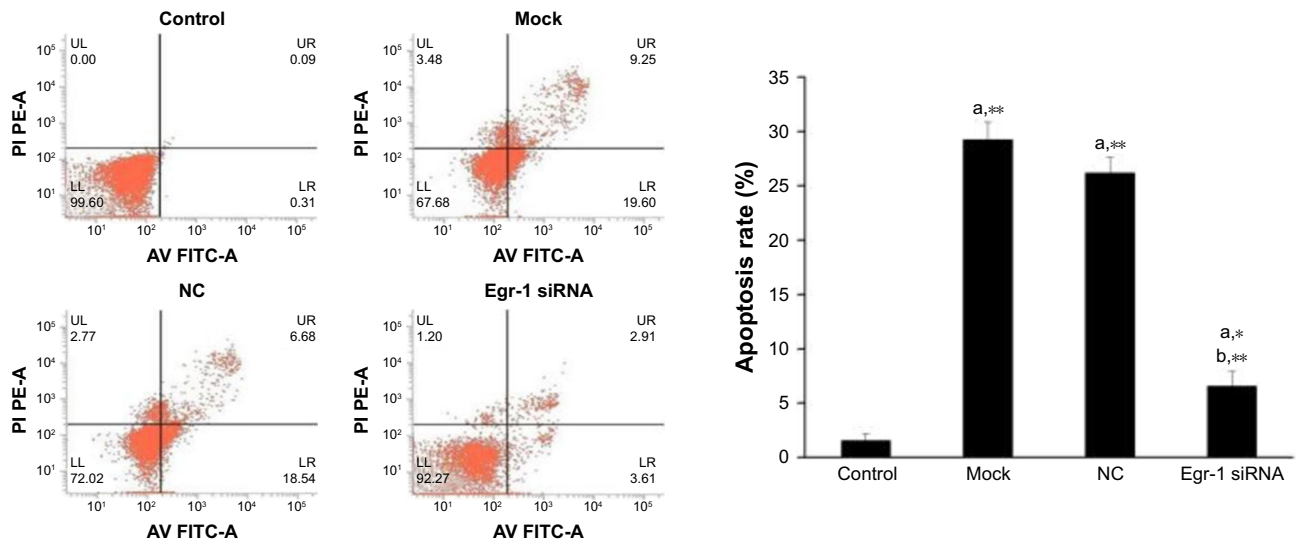


Figure 4 Effects of As_2O_3 combined with AZT on cell apoptosis.

Notes: ^aCompared with blank control group, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$; ^bcompared with HepG2 or HepG2/NC, ** $P < 0.01$.

Abbreviations: As_2O_3 , arsenic trioxide; AV FITC-A, Annexin V fluorescein isothiocyanate-area; AZT, 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine; Egr-1, early growth response protein 1; LL, lower left; LR, lower right; NC, negative control; PE-A, phycoerythrin-area under the curve; PI, propidium iodide; UL, upper left; UR, upper right.

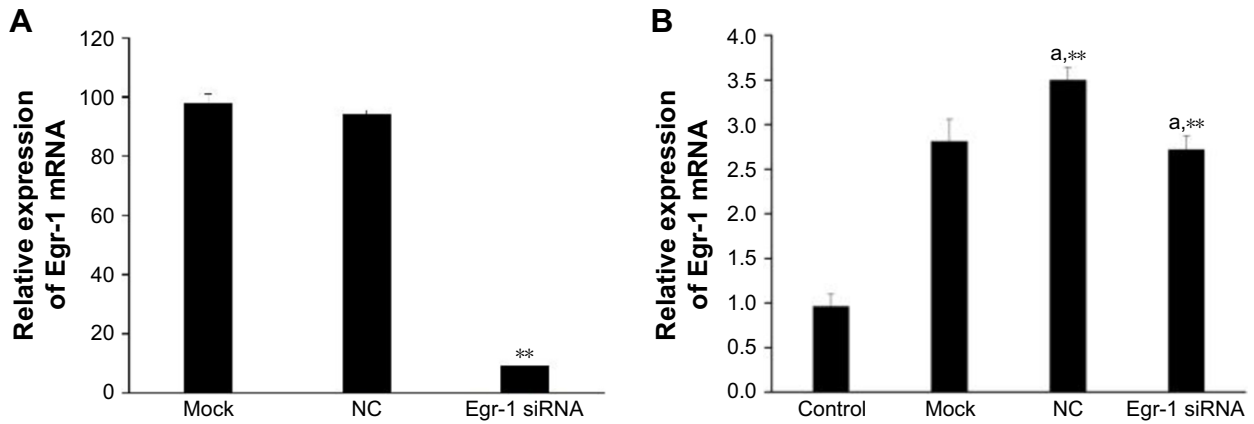


Figure 5 Relative expression of Egr-1 mRNA in HepG2 cells.

Notes: (A) Compared with mock or HepG2/NC group, ** $P < 0.01$. (B) Compared with blank control group, ** $P < 0.01$.

Abbreviations: Egr-1, early growth response protein 1; NC, negative control.

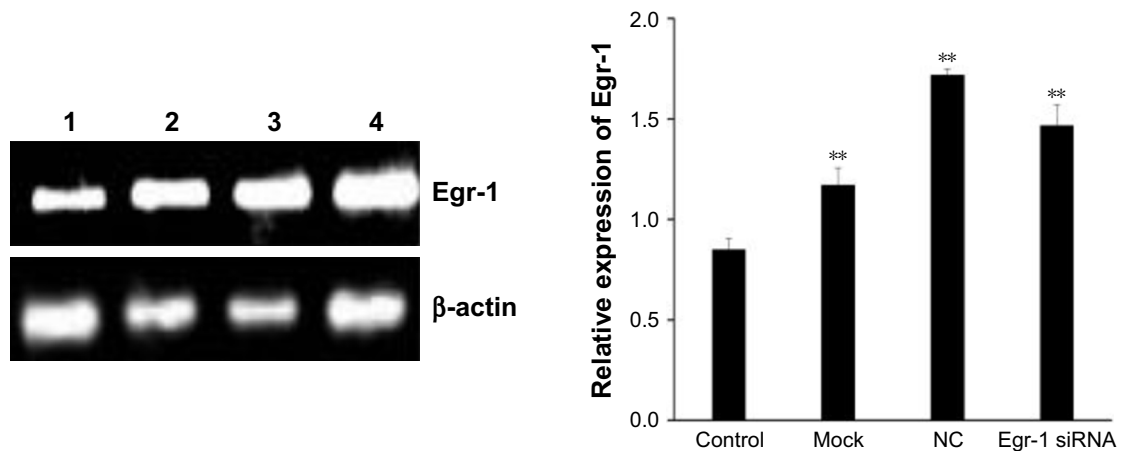


Figure 6 The expression levels of Egr-1 protein in HepG2 cells (n=3).

Note: Compared with control, ** $P < 0.01$.

Abbreviations: Egr-1, early growth response protein 1; NC, negative control.

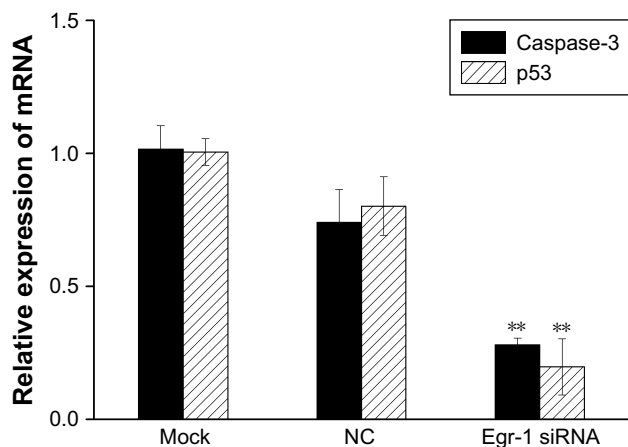


Figure 7 The effect of Egr-1 on expression of p53 and caspase-3 mRNA in HepG2 cells.

Notes: Mock, adding the same amount of culture medium; NC, transfection of non-specific sequence; Egr-1 siRNA, transfected with Egr-1 siRNA; compared with mock group or NC group, ** $P < 0.01$.

Abbreviations: Egr-1, early growth response protein 1; NC, negative control.

AZT on HepG2 cells was attenuated. In addition, the CI value was greater than 1, showing antagonistic effect. Our further results showed that the combination of As_2O_3 with AZT could significantly enhance the expression of p53 and caspase-3, but the effect was decreased after silencing Egr-1. These results suggested that Egr-1, which could control the

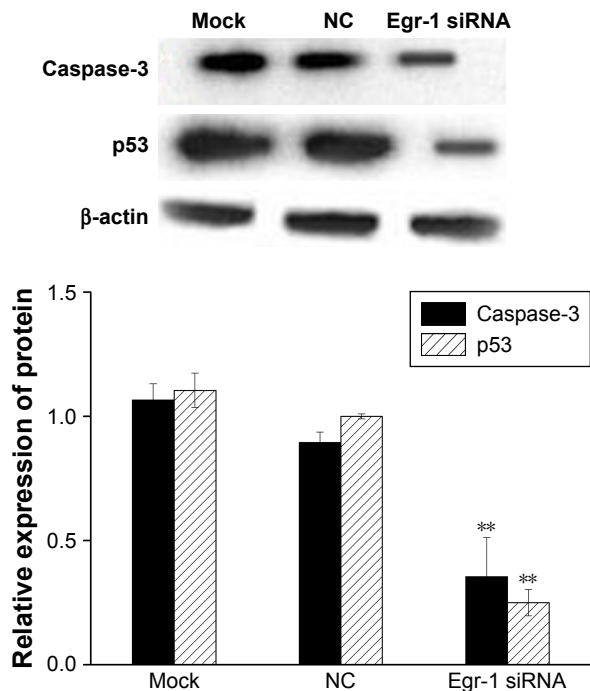


Figure 8 The effect of Egr-1 on expression of p53 and caspase-3 protein in HepG2 cells.

Notes: Mock, adding the same amount of culture medium; NC, transfection of non-specific sequence, Egr-1 siRNA, transfected with Egr-1 siRNA; compared with mock group or NC group, ** $P < 0.01$.

Abbreviations: Egr-1, early growth response protein 1; NC, negative control.

expression of p53 and caspase-3, may be the key target of the combination of As_2O_3 with AZT on treating hepatocellular carcinoma. Although these findings have potential clinical significance, it is still crucial to further investigate interconnections of Egr-1 among associated signaling nets of hepatocellular carcinoma.

Acknowledgment

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Disclosure

The authors reports no conflicts of interest in this work.

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