

Anticancer Effects of Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles Through Altering the Methylation Status of Histone on Bladder Cancer Cells

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Purpose: Zinc oxide nanoparticles (nZnO) have been widely used in the medicine field. Numerous mechanistic studies for nZnO's anticancer effects are merely performed under high concentration exposure. However, possible anticancer mechanisms of epigenetic dysregulation induced by low doses of nZnO are unclear.

Methods: nZnO were characterized and bladder cancer T24 cells were treated with nZnO for 48 hrs at different exposure concentrations. Cell cycle, apoptosis, cell migration and invasion were determined. We performed qRT-PCR, Western blot and chromatin immunoprecipitation to detect the mRNA and protein levels of signaling pathway cascades for histone modification.

Results: In this study, we investigated the potential anticancer effects and mechanisms of nZnO on histone modifications in bladder cancer T24 cells upon low-dose exposure. Our findings showed that low concentrations of nZnO resulted in cell cycle arrest at S phase, facilitated cellular late apoptosis, repressed cell invasion and migration after 48 hrs exposure. These anticancer effects could be attributed to increased RUNX3 levels resulting from reduced H3K27me³ occupancy on the RUNX3 promoter, as well as decreased contents of histone methyltransferase EZH2 and the trimethylation of histone H3K27. Our findings reveal that nZnO are able to enter into the cytoplasm and nucleus of T24 cells. Additionally, both particles and ions from nZnO may jointly contribute to the alteration of histone methylation. Moreover, sublethal nZnO-conducted anticancer effects and epigenetic mechanisms were not associated with oxidative stress or DNA damage.

Conclusion: We reveal a novel epigenetic mechanism for anticancer effects of nZnO in bladder cancer cells under low-dose exposure. This study will provide experimental basis for the toxicology and cancer therapy of nanomaterials.

Keywords: zinc oxide nanoparticles, epigenetics, histone modification, methylation, EZH2, RUNX3

Introduction

A major concern regarding the rapid development of nanotechnology and the evolutionary application of engineered nanomaterials (ENMs) is their toxicity, which has not been exhaustively evaluated. This is because ENMs have unique physical, chemical, mechanical properties that can directly interact with biological systems.¹ Even though others have devoted to evaluate nano-human safety^{2,3} the mechanism of toxicity remains unclear, especially under chronic low-dose exposure settings. With conspicuous antimicrobial properties, Zinc oxide nanoparticles (nZnO) have been widely used in the medical field, especially its toxicity toward

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tumor cells.^{4,5} For example, nZnO could result in decrease of cellular viability, loss of membrane integrity and damage to DNA structure.⁶ Nevertheless, all the above mechanisms mainly focus on higher concentration exposure of nZnO that induce distinct injury and cytotoxicity in tumor cells. Therefore, research is needed to investigate the anticancer effects at low nontoxic concentrations.

The dysregulation in epigenetic modifications may influence the development and progression of cancer.^{7,8} Many reports illustrated that nanomaterials could elicit genotoxicity associated with cell death.^{9,10} However, there are few studies determined to investigate the alteration of epigenetic integrity upon nanomaterials exposure under lower concentration.¹¹ As one of epigenetics, histone modifications can significantly modulate gene expression and play a role in tumor.¹² The most common modifications are acetylation and methylation, which are mediated by certain enzymes that add or remove specific groups to the histone core.¹³ A few studies found that ENMs were able to affect histone modifications, such as silver nanoparticles, copper oxide nanoparticles, quantum dots,¹⁴⁻¹⁷ indicating the important biological effects induced by ENMs-mediated change of histone modification. Nonetheless, the variation of histone modification upon low-dose nZnO exposure in cancer cells remains unclear.

In the current study, we discuss the potential anticancer effects and mechanisms of nZnO on bladder cancer cells at low dose. Our results show that low-dose nZnO exposure could suppress T24 cell proliferation and migration. Low doses of nZnO enhance RUNX3 levels through reducing methylation of histone H3 lysine 27 trimethylation (H3K27me³) on RUNX3 promoter in T24 cells. The possible mechanism may be a result of the inhibition of EZH2 induced by nZnO treatment without oxidative stress and DNA damage. In addition, zinc ions may also account for the effects of nZnO on histone methylation change. Together, we uncovered a novel epigenetic mechanism for anticancer effects of nZnO under low-dose exposure.

Materials and Methods

Preparation and Characterization of Nanoparticles

ZnO nanoparticles were bought from Nanostructured and Amorphous Materials (Houston, USA). nZnO nanopowder was suspended in double distilled water (ddH₂O) and sterilized by heating to 120°C for 30 min. The stock

solutions were sonicated (300 W) for 20 min. The work solutions were vortexed and sonicated for 15 s each time before following exposure experiments or characterization. The morphology of nZnO was observed by transmission electron microscopy (TEM, Hitachi H7500, Japan). A Zetasizer (Malvern Nano series, UK) was used to measure the zeta potential and hydrodynamic diameter in water and culture medium.

Cell Lines and Cell Culture

Human bladder cancer cell line T24, human prostate cancer cell line DU145 and human renal carcinoma cell line A498 were obtained from Tianjin Institute of Urology. All cells were maintained in RPMI 1640 medium (Gibco, USA) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Gibco, Uruguay), penicillin (100 U/mL) and streptomycin (100 µg/mL) at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂.

Cytotoxicity Assessment

T24, DU145 and A498 cells were inoculated in 96-well plates and then treated with nZnO at a range of concentrations for 48 hrs. Alamar Blue assay was conducted to measure cytotoxicity. Resazurin was added into every well at a final concentration of 10% and then cells were cultured for 2 hrs. The absorbance value was measured at 590nm with an excitation wavelength of 530nm using a microplate reader (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA).

Quantitative Measurement of Cellular Zinc Content

Cellular zinc element content was measured using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). T24 cells were treated with 5 µg/mL, 10 µg/mL and 20 µg/mL nZnO for 48 hrs, respectively. Then, 1×10⁶ cells were collected to quantitative analysis through Agilent 7700 ICP-MS (Agilent, USA). Equal number of cells without nZnO exposure was served as control.

Evaluation of Intracellular Zinc Ions

N-(2-(Bis((pyridin-2-yl)methyl)amino)ethyl)-7-nitro-N-((pyridin-2-yl)methyl)benzo[c][1,2,5]oxadiazole-4-amine (NBD-TPEA) (Sigma, USA) was applied to evaluate the intracellular zinc ions. T24 cells were inoculated in glass bottom cell culture dishes and then were treated with 5 µg/mL and 10 µg/mL nZnO for 48 hrs. Afterwards, cells were incubated with 10µM NBD-TPEA in the dark

at 37°C for 30 mins, stained with DAPI for nuclear. After washed away superfluous NBD-TPEA, confocal microscope was used to observe the cellular fluorescence intensities at 488nm excitation and 550nm emission.

Chelation of Intracellular Zinc Ions

N,N,N',N'-Tetrakis(2-pyridylmethyl)ethylenediamine (TPEN) (Sigma, USA) was used to chelate zinc ions in T24 cells. TPEN was added to cell culture at a final concentration of 3 μ M before treatment with nZnO.

Cell Apoptosis Detection

T24 cells were seeded into 6-well plates and treated with nZnO at 5 and 10 μ g/mL for 48 hrs. After collected and washed two times, cells were incubated with Annexin-V FITC and propidium iodide for 15 mins. The results were examined by flow cytometry.

Cell Cycle Analysis

After a 48 hrs nZnO treatment, cells were washed twice and fixed with 70% ethanol. Cells were resuspended in 500 μ L PBS containing 200 μ g/mL RNase and 50 μ g/mL propidium iodide and then incubated for 30 mins at 37°C. Cells were harvested for flow cytometry analysis.

Evaluation of Cell Migration

The transwell migration assay was prepared using a 24-well transwell chamber with an 8 μ m pore (Corning, USA). T24 cells dealt with 5 and 10 μ g/mL ZnO for 48 hrs were seeded into the upper chamber in serum-free medium. After 24 hrs incubation, cells penetrated the membrane and were fixed with methanol and stained with DAPI. The cell number was calculated through fluorescence microscope at three random visual fields.

For wound healing assay, T24 cells seeded in a 6-well plate were treated with 5 and 10 μ g/mL nZnO exposure until monolayers formed. When cells grew to 80–90% confluence, the cell layers were scratched with a pipette tip. After washed with PBS three times, cells were incubated in fresh serum-free RPMI-1640 medium for 48 hrs. Photographs were obtained at 0 hr and 48 hrs after scratching.

qRT-PCR Analysis

Total RNA was extracted from cells treated with nZnO using RNeasy Mini Kit (QIAGEN, Germany) and cDNA was synthesized using master mix (Takara, Japan). The levels of relative gene expression were analyzed with

SYBR green master kit (Roche, Switzerland) through the Applied Biosystems 7900HT Fast Real-Time PCR System. All primer sequences are listed in the [Supplementary Table](#).

Western Blotting Analysis

Cells were harvested post-treatment and lysed in RIPA lysis buffer (Solarbio, China) containing the protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche, Switzerland). Equal amounts of each protein for different samples were subjected to 8–12% sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and transferred to polyvinylidene fluoride membranes, followed by Western blotting as previously described.¹⁸ Primary antibodies were against γ -H2AX (1:1000, Active Motif, USA), GAPDH (1:1000, Proteintech, USA), CBP (1:1500, Cell Signaling Technology, USA), LSD1 (1:1500, Cell Signaling Technology, USA), EZH2 (1:1500, Cell Signaling Technology, USA), HDAC1 (1:1500, Cell Signaling Technology, USA), H3 (1:1000, Santa Cruz, USA), H3K27me3 (1:1000, GeneTex) and RUNX3 (1:1000, Santa Cruz, USA).

Chromatin Immunoprecipitation Assay

ChIP assay was performed using a ChIP assay kit (Millipore, USA) as described previously.¹⁸ After treatment of nZnO at 5 and 10 μ g/mL for 48 hrs, T24 cells were treated with 1% formaldehyde to cross-link protein-DNA complexes. The complexes were immunoprecipitated with H3K27me³ antibody or normal IgG and further treated with NaCl to release crosslinking. Acquired DNA sample was purified and then analyzed through qPCR to amplify Runx3 promoter sequences. The primer sequences are supplied in [Supplementary Table](#).

Intracellular Localization of nZnO by TEM

Cells were treated with nZnO for 48 hrs and then were washed thrice with phosphate buffer saline (PBS). Cells were fixed in 2.5% glutaraldehyde and further treated with pure resin for 24 hrs and embedded in beam capsules with pure resin. Ultrathin sections were cut and stained with 1% lead citrate and 0.5% uranyl acetate. Lastly, the sections of cells were visualized by a high-resolution TEM (JEOL JEM 2010F, Hitachi, Japan).

DNA Damage Evaluation

The 8-oxo-7, 8-dihydro-2'-deoxyguanosine (8-oxo-G) level and γ -H2AX concentration were examined to evaluate DNA damage. After nZnO exposure to T24 cells for 48 hrs, cell culture medium was centrifuged and the supernatant was

used for the detection of 8-oxo-G after according to the instructions from the detection kit (Dongge Biotechnology, China). In addition, the concentration of γ -H2AX was detected by Western blotting assay after total protein was extracted.

ROS Determination

After treatment with different doses of nZnO, T24 cells were incubated with 10 μ M dichlorofluorescein diacetate (DCF-DA, Sigma, USA) at 37°C for 30 mins. Cells were washed three times and the fluorescence was detected at 525nm with excitation at 488nm on a microplate reader (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA).

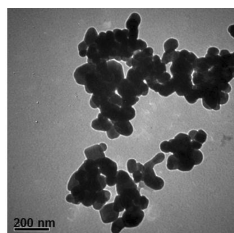
Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed with the SPSS 17.0 software. The difference of experimental data was analyzed by independent *t*-test or one-way ANOVA TEST. Data were shown as mean \pm standard error. Statistical significant was considered as P value less than 0.05.

Results and Discussion

The nZnO used in the current study exhibited an irregular sphere-shaped and agglomerated morphology under the observation of TEM (Figure 1A). The mean hydrodynamic diameter of nZnO was 1387 \pm 73 nm in water (Figure 1B). The different charge characteristic was found through the detection of zeta-potential. The nZnO was negatively charged in medium but positively charged in water

A



B

nZnO	Hydrodiameter (nm)	Zeta potential (mV)		
		Water (ddH ₂ O)	Medium (no FBS)	Complete Medium (10%FBS)
	1387 \pm 73nm	13.29 \pm 0.36	-13.42 \pm 0.33	-9.14 \pm 0.31

Figure 1 Characterization of zinc oxide nanoparticles. (A) Representative TEM image of nZnO used in this study. The scale bar is 200 nm. (B) Hydrodynamic diameter and zeta potentials of nZnO at 10 μ g/mL in water, no FBS medium and complete medium.

(Figure 1B). Biodistribution studies showed nZnO could be excreted via bladder and the abundance of nZnO was high, indicating one of the most important eliminated routes of nZnO.^{19,20} In view of this exposure potential, human bladder cancer T24 cell line was selected for the following research. We first focused on the selection of low concentrations of nZnO in T24 cells. The results of Alamar Blue assay showed that nZnO with concentrations less than 15 μ g/mL did not significantly cause cytotoxicity in T24 cells after 48 hrs exposure (Figure 2A). In order to quantify the zinc elements in cells after exposed to nZnO for 48 hrs, zinc element content was subjected to the ICP-MS measurement. As indicated in Figure 2B, zinc amounts were much higher in T24 cells treated with 5, 10 and 20 μ g/mL nZnO than those in untreated cells ($P < 0.05$), indicating the accumulation of zinc element in T24 cells. It has been known that the toxicity and effect of nZnO is closely correlated with zinc ion release.²¹ Thus, it is necessary to investigate how zinc ions contribute to the toxic effects in T24 cells. Levels of zinc ions in T24 cells were measured using a cytoplasmic zinc-ion-specific fluorescent probe NBD-TPEA through confocal microscope. As displayed in Figure 2C, a visible increase in green fluorescence was observed in cells treated with nZnO, compared to the control, suggesting increase of intracellular zinc ion levels. Moreover, 10 μ g/mL nZnO exposure exhibited higher fluorescence intensity than 5 μ g/mL nZnO (Figure 2C). Furthermore, in order to test the possible influence of zinc ion on cytotoxicity in T24 cells exposed to nZnO, TPEN, a zinc ion chelator, was used in an Alamar Blue assay. As shown in Figure 2D, there was no significant influence on the change of cell viability at lower exposure concentration (1, 3, 5, 10 μ g/mL) compared to the detection without TPEN treatment in Figure 2A, although TPEN slightly reduced the cytotoxicity in T24 cells exposed to 15, 20 and 25 μ g/mL nZnO. Hence, low concentrations of nZnO (5 and 10 μ g/mL), which do not induce overt cytotoxicity, were chosen for the following experiments.

In order to determine the effects of low concentrations of nZnO in bladder cancer T24 cell development, we first assessed the status of cell cycle and cell apoptosis in T24 cells upon exposure to nZnO for 48 hrs. As indicated in Figure 3A, there was a significant increase of cells in the S phase (30.7% vs 34.5% and 45.1%, $P < 0.05$) and a decrease of cells in G2/M phase (29.6% vs 24.2% and 17.5%, $P < 0.05$) upon nZnO exposure in a concentration-dependent manner compared with the control ($P < 0.05$). For cell apoptosis, flow cytometer analysis showed that

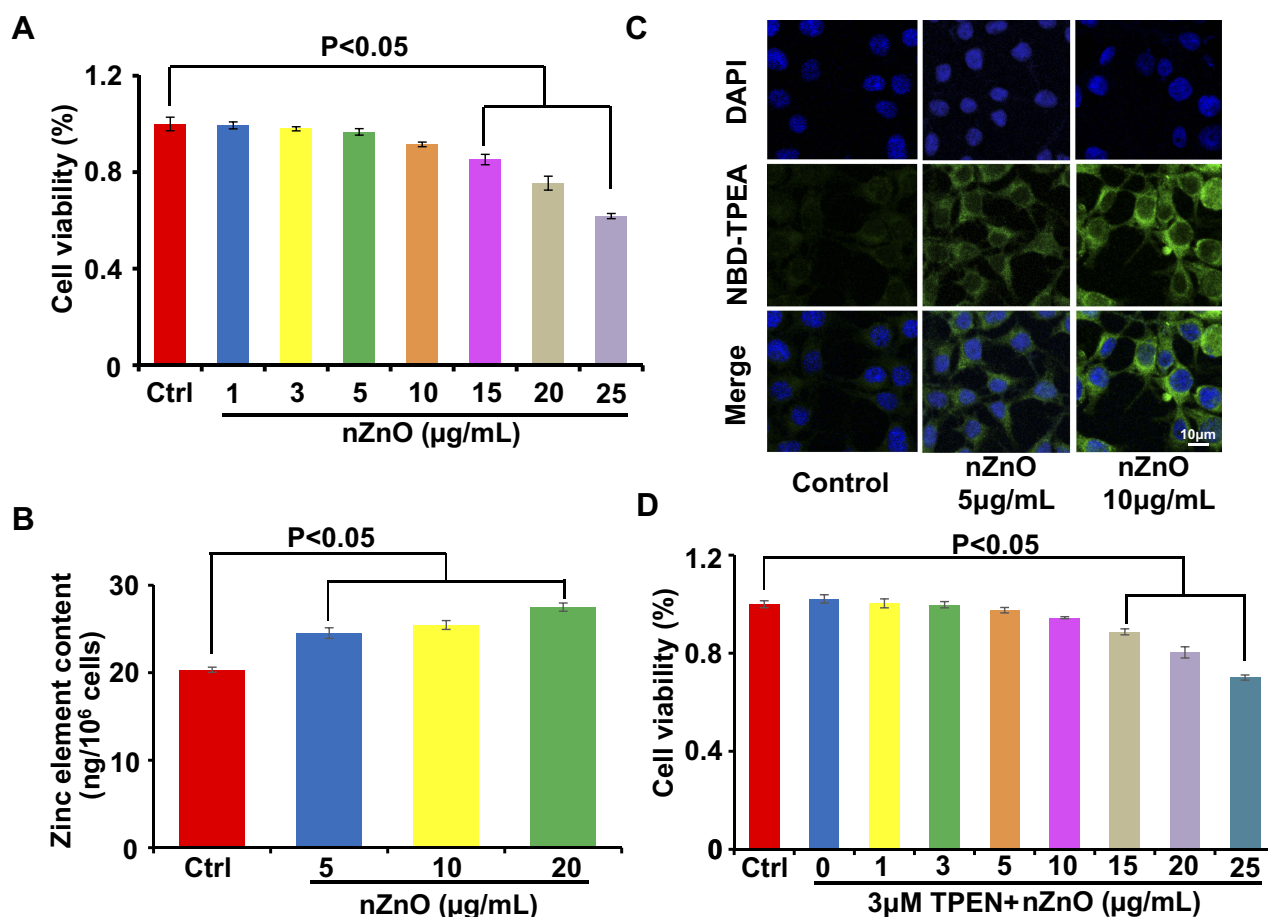


Figure 2 Cytotoxicity assessment and zinc detection in T24 cells upon nZnO treatment. (A) Cell viability was detected through Alamar Blue assay in T24 cells treated with nZnO over different concentrations range for 48 hrs (n=6). (B) Zinc element measurement in T24 cells treated with nZnO at different dose for 48 hrs through ICP-MS analysis (n=4). (C) Confocal images of two colors and merged colors for intracellular zinc ion in T24 cells upon nZnO exposure for 48 hrs with NBD-TPEA (green) and DAPI (blue) staining. (D) Cell viability assessment was performed in nZnO-treated cells with zinc ion chelator TPEN (n=6).

T24 cells in late apoptosis were increased (1.27% vs 4.33% and 10.7% for Annexin V⁺PI⁺, $P < 0.05$) after nZnO treatment at 5 and 10 µg/mL compared to untreated cells (Figure 3B). These results revealed that nZnO caused T24 cell cycle arrest at S phase and induced cell late apoptosis under low-dose exposure. Similarly, studies also show that ZnO nanoparticles could restrain cell growth through induction of cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in multiple cancer cells.^{22,23} Moreover, we further evaluated the T24 cell invasion and migration after nZnO exposure for 48 hrs. The transwell assay shows that cells treated with nZnO were lower in capacity to penetrate the membrane than those without nZnO treatment, especially for 10 µg/mL nZnO (Figure 3C). Meanwhile, nZnO significantly slows down the speed of T24 cell migration after 48 hrs exposure at 5 and 10 µg/mL in a wound healing assay, relative to unexposed cells (Figure 3D). These findings indicate that low doses of nZnO could inhibit cell

invasion and migration in T24 cells, consistent with current published models.²⁴ nZnO could potentially suppress the proliferation and migration of bladder cancer T24 cell under low concentration exposure.

Our studies have shown that nZnO could restrain T24 cells proliferation and migration. However, this potential anticancer mechanism of nZnO remains to be explored. Mounting studies have proven the role of distinct epigenetic alteration in bladder cancer.^{25,26} Epigenetic alteration may have long-term influences on gene expression reprogram. Histone modifications may play a crucial role in regulating both chromatin function and gene expression by affecting transcription process.²⁷ Methylation and acetylation are the most common modes of histone modifications. In order to look into the possible effects of sublethal nZnO on histone modification in T24 cells, we detected the levels of histone modification-related enzymes including CBP, HDAC1,

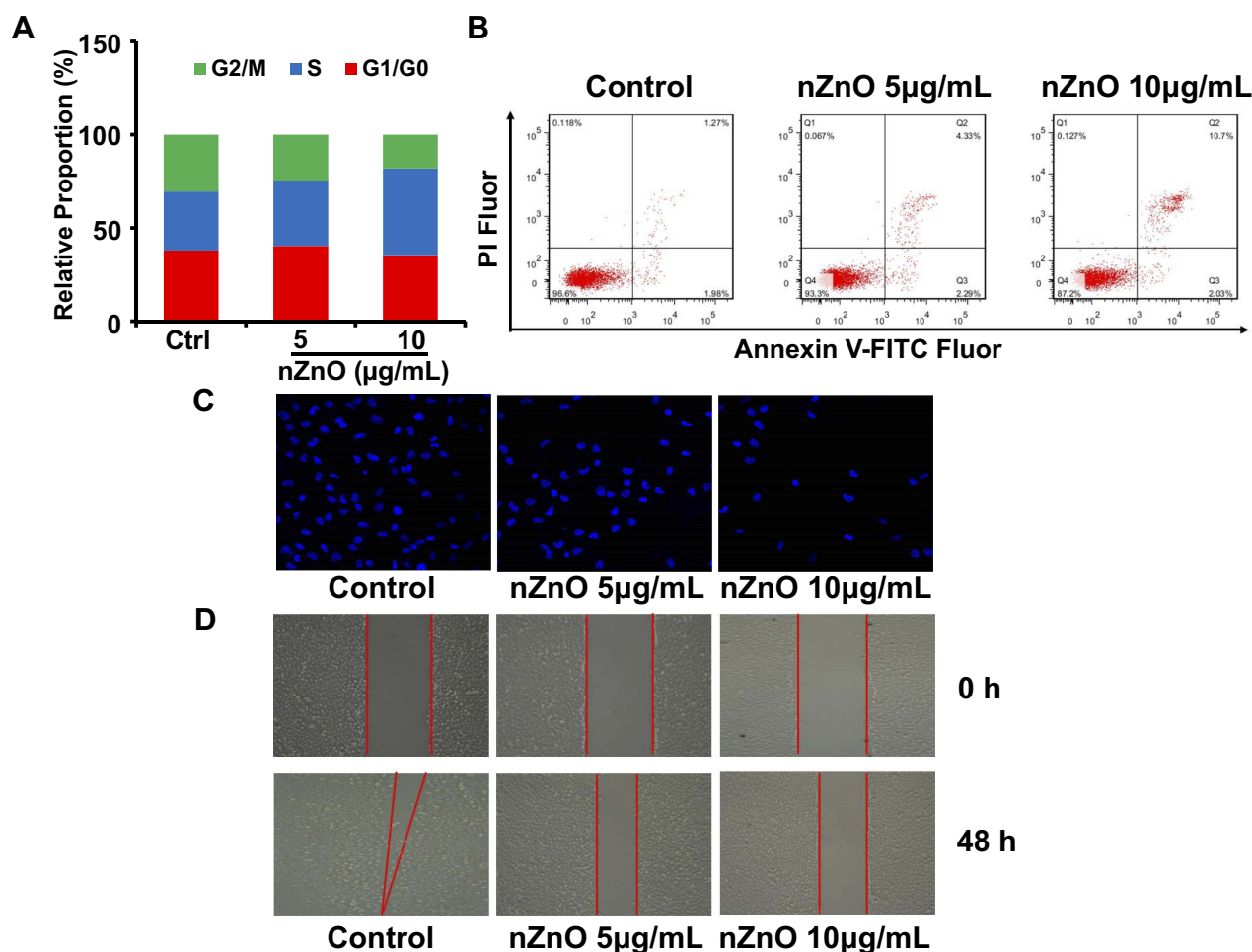


Figure 3 Evaluation of T24 cell proliferation and migration after nZnO treatment. **(A)** Cell cycle assessment in T24 cells treated with nZnO through FACS analysis (n=3). **(B)** Representative FACS scatter plots for T24 cells upon nZnO treatment by Annexin-V FITC and PI staining (n=3). **(C)** The transwell assay was performed to evaluate cell invasion in cells treated with 5 and 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ nZnO for 48 hrs through fluorescence microscope. **(D)** The capacity of cell migration was assessed in T24 cells upon nZnO at 5 and 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ by wound healing assay.

EZH2 and LSD1, which mainly participate in methylation and acetylation of histones. EZH2 is a kind of methyltransferase opposite to the demethylation of LSD1, while CBP is one type of acetyltransferase antagonizing the deacetylation of HDAC1. As shown in Figure 4A, nZnO decreases the concentration of EZH2 in T24 cells upon 5 and 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ exposure. However, the levels of CBP, HDAC1 and LSD1 had no significant change after 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ nZnO exposure for 48 hrs, although the protein level of HDAC1 was reduced in cells treated with 5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ nZnO (Figure 4A). Relative to T24 cells, the same dose exposure of nZnO only resulted in weak change of these histone modification-related enzymes in DU145 and A498 cells (S. Figures 1 and 2). Subsequently, we also examined the mRNA levels of CBP, HDAC1, EZH2 and LSD1 in different cells upon exposure to 5 and 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ nZnO for 48 hrs.

Similar to the alteration of protein level in T24 cell line, the mRNA level of EZH2 was also greatly suppressed in cells dealt with 5 and 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ nZnO (Figure 4B, $P < 0.05$). In addition, there was no significant change of these enzymes mRNA levels in DU145 and A498 cells upon exposure to nZnO, consistent with the results of Western blotting analysis (S. Figure 3). These results suggested that low concentration nZnO could prominently inhibit EZH2 levels in T24 cells rather than other histone modification enzymes. EZH2 is one of the key members of polycomb repressive complex 2 (PRC2), which plays multiple functions in tumorigenesis and progression.²⁸ Several studies have suggested that the EZH2 is overexpressed in bladder cancer cells and could be an important regulatory target to influence the development of bladder cancer.^{29,30} Thus, it could be seen that the inhibition of T24 cell

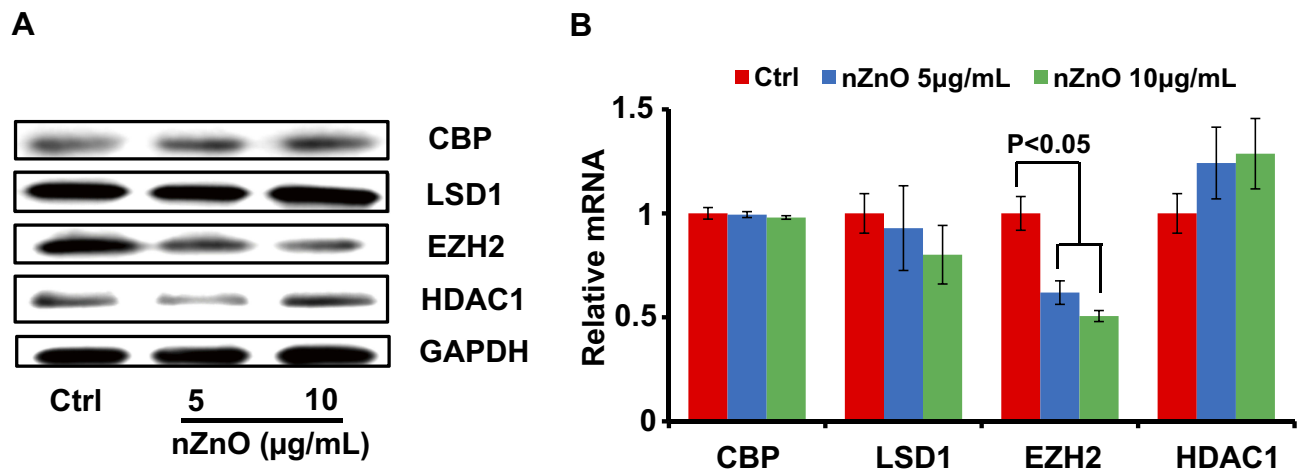


Figure 4 The levels of histone-modification-related enzymes upon nZnO in T24 cells. (A) The protein levels of CBP, LSD1, EZH2 and HDAC1 in T24 cells were determined by Western blotting assay. (B) Relative expression levels of CBP, LSD1, EZH2 and HDAC1 were analyzed through qRT-PCR in T24 cells exposed to nZnO (n=4).

proliferation and migration induced by nZnO was related to the nZnO-downregulated EZH2 levels. Although some studies revealed ENMs-mediated change

of histone modifications, little is known of the role of EZH2 abnormality induced by ENMs in histone modification. Only two studies reported that glycol chitosan

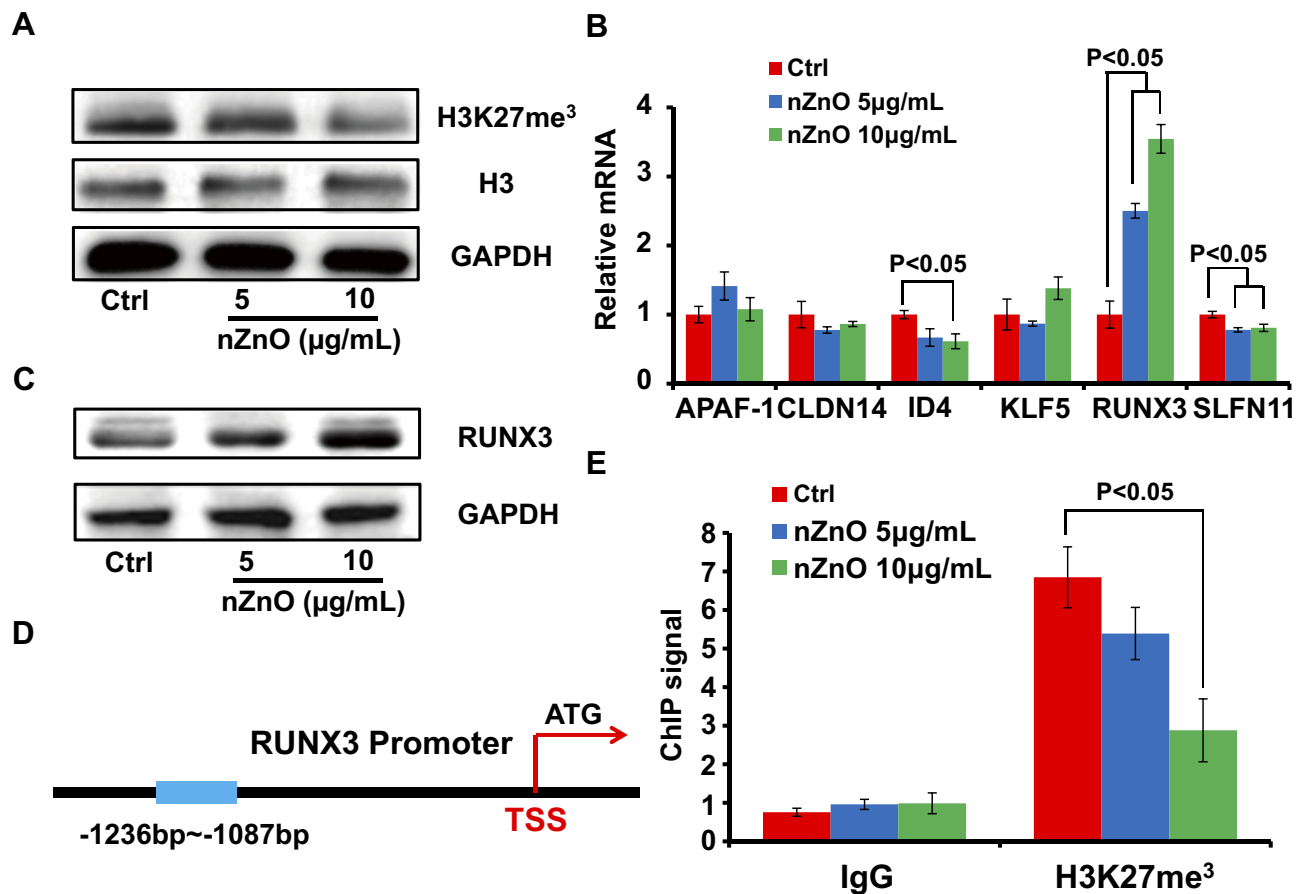


Figure 5 Decreased H3K27 trimethylation and H3K27me³ enrichment on the RUNX3 promoter in cells treated with nZnO. (A) Western blotting detection of H3K27me³ and global H3 levels in T24 cells with nZnO treatment for 48 hrs. (B) Expression levels of EZH2-regulated downstream target genes in T24 cells after AgNPs treatment 48 hrs, as measured by qRT-PCR analysis (n=4). (C) Western blot analysis of RUNX3 contents in T24 cells dealt with nZnO for 48 hrs. (D) A diagram depicting the H3K27me³ binding sequence on RUNX3 promoter. (E) The occupancy of H3K27me³ on RUNX3 locus was evaluated through ChIP-qPCR analysis in T24 cells upon nZnO.

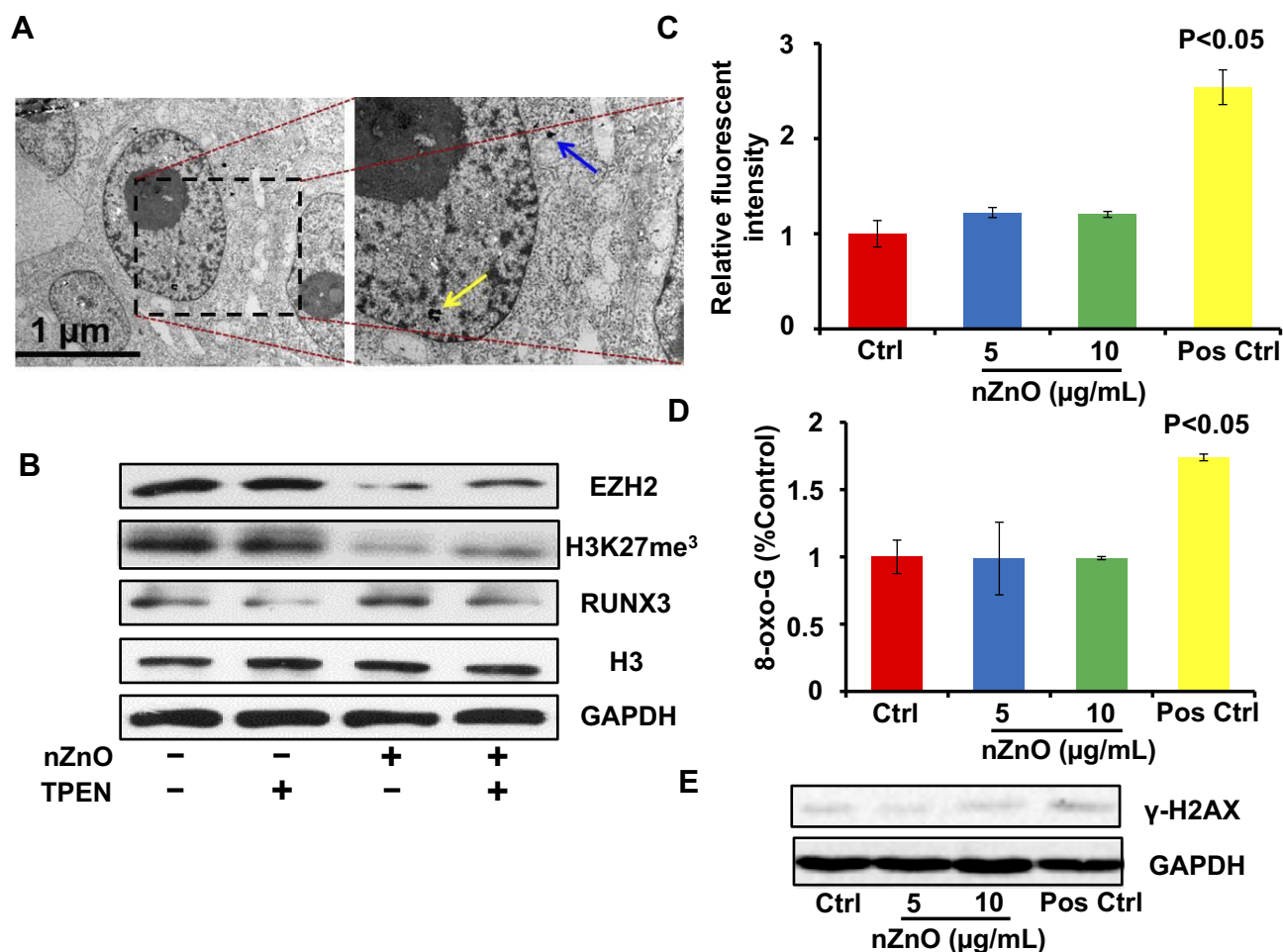


Figure 6 Detection of cellular localization of nanoparticles, oxidative stress and DNA damage after nZnO treatment. **(A)** Representative TEM images showed the nuclear (yellow arrow) and cytoplasmic (blue arrow) localization of nZnO in T24 cells after 10μg/mL nZnO exposure. The scale bar is 1μm. **(B)** Western blotting analysis of EZH2, H3K27me³, RUNX3 and H3 levels in T24 cells treated with nZnO or TPEN for 48 hrs. **(C)** Relative total ROS levels were detected in T24 cells upon nZnO exposure (n=6). H₂O₂ was served as positive control. **(D)** Relative extracellular 8-oxo-G levels in T24 cells after treatment with nZnO for 48 hrs by ELISA assay (n=4). **(E)** Western blotting analysis of γ-H2AX concentration in T24 cells upon nZnO exposure for 48 hrs.

nanoparticles could inhibit the expression of EZH2 in glioma and osteosarcoma cells.^{31,32}

As a histone modifier, EZH2 can catalyze H3K27me³ to influence chromatin compaction, transcriptional repression and then decline downstream tumor suppressor gene.³³ Therefore, we hypothesized that ZnO-mediated inhibition of EZH2 expression could result in the alteration of H3K27me³ level in this study. To test this hypothesis, we measured the levels of H3K27me³ and global H3 in T24 cells upon nZnO exposure via Western blotting assay. As displayed in Figure 5A, H3K27me³ levels were reduced in cells after nZnO treatment for 48 hrs, compared to the untreated control. Nevertheless, the level of total H3 did not change in nZnO-treated cells (Figure 5A). This finding indicated that histone status changed in cells treated with nZnO and EZH2 might play a role in this effect. A recent

study reported that ZnO nanoparticles increased the methylation of histone in human epidermal keratinocytes.³⁴ To further explore the molecular mechanisms, we screened for EZH2-regulated downstream target genes through histone methylation. Based on the known roles in cancers, we selected APAF-1, CLDN14, ID4, KLF5, RUNX3 and SLFN11 for further assessment. The qRT-PCR results revealed that RUNX3 was significantly upregulated, but ID4, SLFN11 were mildly downregulated in T24 cells treated with nZnO at 5 and 10μg/mL compared with control cells (Figure 5B, P<0.05). No apparent change was found in the expression level of APAF-1, CLDN14 and KLF5 after nZnO treatment for 48 hrs (Figure 5B). Similar to the alteration of the mRNA expression, the protein level of RUNX3 increased in nZnO-treated cells in a dose-dependent manner, relative to untreated cells (Figure 5C).

S. Fujii reported that RUNX3 had the function of cell cycle regulation and cell apoptosis induction,³⁵ consistent with our previous findings of nZnO-caused T24 cell cycle arrest and cell late apoptosis.

RUNX3 is a member of the Runt-related family of genes and has been found to be downregulated by histone hypermethylation in many types of cancer cell lines.³⁶ Studies have reported that the repression of RUNX3 via EZH2-mediated H3K27 tri-methylation led to cancer development in neuroblastoma and breast cancer.^{37,38} In

order to figure out whether increase of RUNX3 is modulated by histone demethylation by EZH2 through decreased H3K27me³ level on RUNX3 promoter after nZnO exposure for 48 hrs, we used ChIP-qPCR to quantify the level of H3K27me³ at the RUNX3 promoter. Figure 5D illustrates a schematic diagram representing the binding site for H3K27me³ on the RUNX3 promoter. The ChIP-qPCR results show that the amplified segment with an anti-H3K27me³ antibody was greatly decreased in cells upon exposure to 5 and 10µg/mL nZnO compared

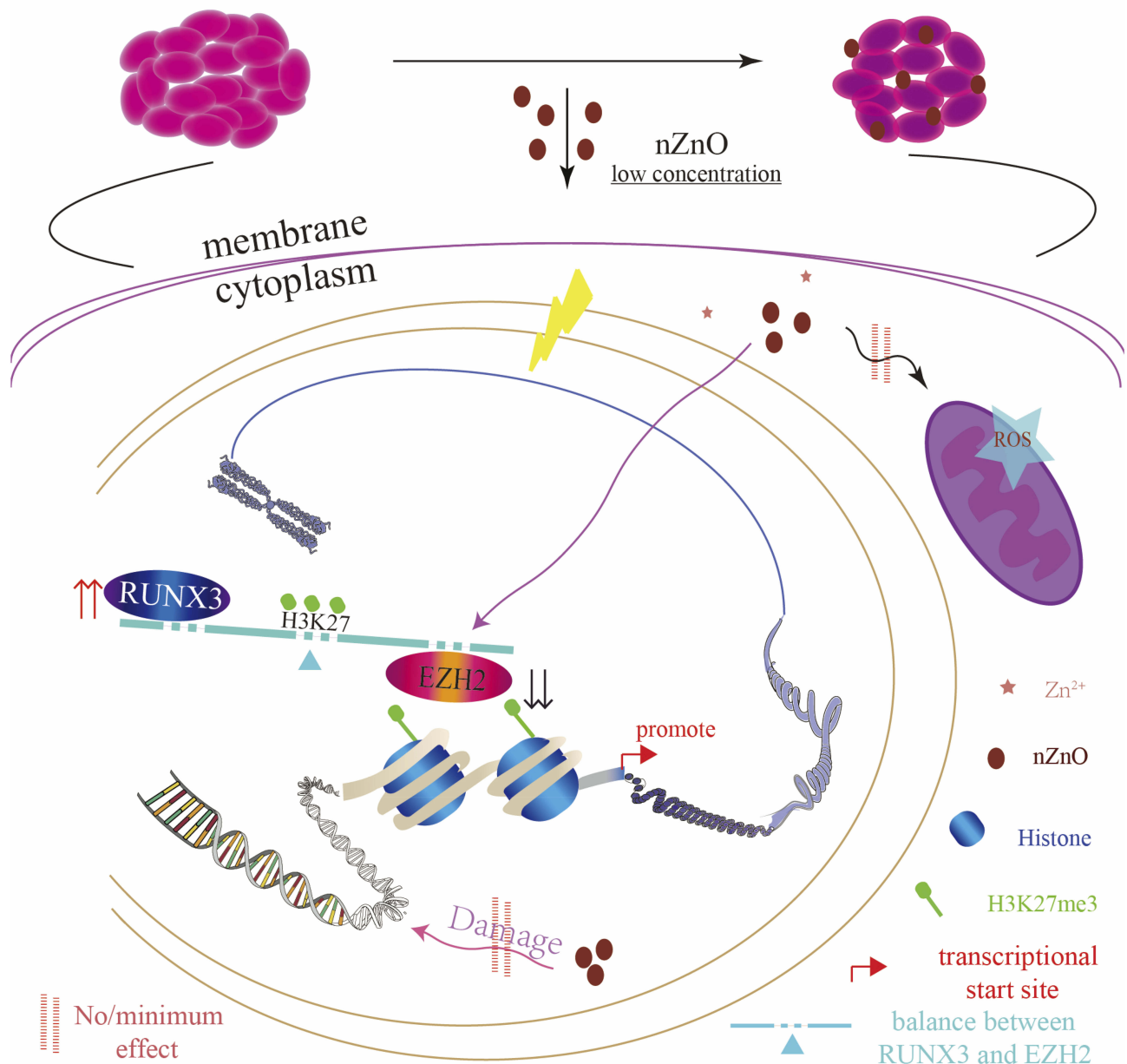


Figure 7 The schematic diagram showing the epigenetic mechanism underlying nZnO-mediated anticancer effect in T24 cells under low concentration exposure.

with the control, indicating that nZnO exposure resulted in much less enrichment of H3K27me³ on the RUNX3 promoter, especially after exposure to 10 µg/mL of nZnO (Figure 5E, P<0.05). These results suggested that low-dose nZnO treatment could suppress T24 cell development through upregulating RUNX3 level, which may attribute to reduction of H3K27me³ occupancy on the RUNX3 promoter or inhibition of EZH2 downregulation to H3K27me³ content induced by nZnO.

In order to analyze the possible reasons of nZnO's anticancer effects on T24 cells, we examined the cellular localization of nZnO. TEM images displayed the nuclear and intracellular localization of nZnO in T24 cells (Figure 6A), consistent with previous study.¹¹ Similarly, the results of ICP-MS detection and NBD-TPEA staining also confirmed the intracellular location of nZnO (Figure 2B and C). To define the role of zinc ion in the nZnO-induced histone methylation change, we detected the protein levels of EZH2, H3K27me³, RUNX3 and H3 in cells with TPEN treatment. Single TPEN treatment had no effect on the levels of EZH2, H3K27me³, RUNX3 and H3 in T24 cells (Figure 6B). However, with the addition of TPEN, RUNX3 levels decrease and EZH2 and H3K27me³ levels increased in nZnO-exposed cells, suggesting that zinc ions play a role in histone modification alteration induced by nZnO (Figure 6B). nZnO-mediated histone demethylation was likely to be attributed to the combined contribution of both particles and ions. Anticancer activity of nZnO was reported to be associated with the oxidative stress induced by ROS generation.³⁹ For this reason, we assayed intracellular ROS production in cells upon nZnO exposure. No significant ROS generation was detected in T24 cells with 5 and 10 µg/mL nZnO treatment compared to the control (Figure 6C), suggesting that nZnO-conducted biological effects in this study were independent of oxidative stress. More importantly, no DNA damage was found in T24 cells exposed to 5 and 10 µg/mL nZnO, as illustrated through the examination of 8-oxo-G and γ-H2AX levels, compared to the unexposed cells (Figure 6D and E). Based on this, we conclude that nZnO-induced disturbance of histone methylation was not on account of DNA damage.

Conclusion

Here, we deciphered the epigenetic mechanisms of nZnO's anticancer effects on bladder cancer T24 cells under low-dose exposure. Low dose of nZnO in T24 cell induces S phase arrest and late apoptosis, and inhibits cellular migration and aggressive capacity due to histone methylation change. The

molecular mechanism responsible for this anticancer effect involved nZnO-induced decrease of histone methyltransferase EZH2 and H3K27me³ levels. nZnO also upregulates RUNX3 levels by diminishing the enrichment of H3K27me³ on the RUNX3 promoter. In addition, zinc ions may play a role in the alteration of histone methylation. Importantly, the biological effects and mechanisms were not dependent on nZnO's direct cytotoxicity, oxidative stress and DNA damage. Figure 7 illustrates the novel epigenetic mechanism by which nZnO restrains bladder cancer proliferation and migration in T24 cells under low concentration treatment. However, owing to the complexity of the epigenetic mechanism and nanomaterials-mediated biological effects, other possible mechanisms still need further exploration.

Ethical Approval

The cell lines used in our work have not been purchased from an accredited commercial source. Before this study, the use of all cell lines has been approved by the ethics committee of The Second Hospital of Tianjin Medical University. The correct procedures were followed. This work does not contain any other studies with human participants or animals.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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