

Omega-3PUFA Attenuates MNU-Induced Colorectal Cancer in Rats by Blocking PI3K/AKT/Bcl-2 Signaling

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Background: Omega 3 polyunsaturated fatty acid (Omega-3PUFA) is one of the essential nutrients for human body involved in intracellular metabolic regulation and cell signaling. Previous studies have shown that Omega-3PUFA is involved in the pathogenesis of digestive system tumors, including colorectal cancer (CRC), however, the effects of Omega-3PUFA on CRC has not been fully elucidated. In the current study, we evaluated whether Omega-3PUFA can alleviate N-methyl-N-nitrosourea(MNU) induced CRC in a rat model and illustrated the potential mechanism.

Methods: The effects of Omega-3PUFA on MNU-induced colorectal cancer in rats were analyzed by in vivo experiments. The viability, apoptosis, colony formation and invasion of CRC cells treated with Omega-3PUFA were detected by CCK8, flow cytometry, clone formation assay and transwell invasion assay. The expression of apoptosis-related proteins in CRC cells treated with Omega-3PUFA was detected by Western blotting. Finally, after adding PI3K activator, the viability, apoptosis and protein expression of CRC cells treated with Omega-3PUFA were detected by CCK8, flow cytometry and Western blotting.

Results: Our results showed that Omega-3PUFA attenuated MNU-induced CRC in rats and inhibited AKT/Bcl-2 signaling in rats. In addition, Omega-3PUFA inhibited CRC cell proliferation and induces CRC cell apoptosis. Moreover, Omega-3PUFA inhibited CRC cell colony formation and invasion, and inhibited PI3K/AKT/Bcl-2 signaling in CRC cells. Furthermore, The effects of Omega-3PUFA on cell proliferation and apoptosis were inhibited by blocking PI3K/AKT signaling.

Conclusion: Omega-3PUFA can attenuate MNU-induced colorectal cancer in rats by blocking PI3K/AKT/Bcl-2 signaling, which suggests that Omega-3PUFA may be a potent agent for CRC treatment.

Keywords: Omega-3PUFA, colorectal cancer, PI3K/AKT signaling, apoptosis

Introduction

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most common malignant tumors in the digestive system.¹ The incidence of CRC in men is the third most common malignant tumor in the world, and the incidence rate in women is the second. Moreover, the incidence of CRC in most countries is on the rise.² Colorectal cancer often has been in the middle and late stage of the disease when the typical clinical signs and symptoms appear. Although there has been much progress in treatment, it fail to improve significantly 5-year survival, which still below 30%. More and more researchers are paying attention to the prevention and early treatment of CRC.³

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One of the hot areas of multidisciplinary cross-disciplinary research is “diet, nutrition and cancer”. Polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) have become a hot spot in medical research as an “immune nutrient”.⁴ As one of the essential nutrients in the human body, polyunsaturated fatty acids, in addition to providing basic energy, are also involved in the formation of cell membrane phospholipids, and participate in the body’s anti-inflammatory, intracellular metabolic regulation, and intercellular signaling.^{5–7} Studies have explored the relationship between fatty acid composition and tumor-related factors in colorectal cancer tissues. It is found that the metabolism of PUFA may play an important role in the development of inflammation-driven tumorigenesis in colorectal cancer and may be considered as a potential marker of prognosis.⁸

Omega-3PUFA, a class of PUFAs which the human body cannot synthesize and must obtain from food, are of particular interest due to their potential roles in the development of various cancers.^{9–11} Studies have shown that Omega-3PUFA can improve the survival rate of colon cancer patients by improving their quality of life.¹² Studies have also shown that Omega-3PUFA may prevent colorectal tumor formation through their anti-inflammatory properties.¹³ On the one hand, omega-3 PUFA as an important nutrient has a preventive effect on the occurrence of CRC. Studies have shown that omega-3 PUFAs have a potential role in preventing CRC through DNA mismatch repair.¹⁴ On the other hand, omega-3 PUFA acts as a chemotherapy and radiotherapy adjuvant to inhibit tumor growth. Recent studies have shown that Omega-3 PUFA inhibited tumor growth by promoting the synthesis of 5-methylcytosine in CRC rats.¹⁵ Although Omega-3PUFA are involved in the development and progression of CRC, but specific molecular mediators that regulate this process have not been identified.

In this study, we evaluated the role of Omega-3PUFA in the MNU-induced CRC rats and explored its molecular mechanisms *in vitro*. We found Omega-3PUFA attenuated MNU-induced CRC in rats. In addition, Omega-3 PUFA promoted CRC cell apoptosis, inhibited cell colony formation, invasion and PI3K/AKT/Bcl-2 signaling. Most importantly, PI3K activators inhibited the effects of Omega-3 PUFA on CRC cell proliferation and apoptosis. Our research suggests that blocking PI3K/AKT signaling by dietary Omega-3 PUFA may represent a novel therapeutic strategy for colorectal cancer in humans.

Materials and Methods

Animal Experiments

Six-week-old female Sprague Dawley rats (average weight of 150–180 g) were maintained in an air-conditioned animal facility under constant temperature and humidity with a 12 h day-night cycle and food and water *ad libitum*. Sixty SD female rats with normal breeding were allocated at random into two groups (30/group): the control group and the Omega-3PUFA group.

The rats of two groups received an intra-rectal instillation of MNU solution (0.5 mL, 10 mg/kg) three times a week for 4 weeks. Rats in the Omega-3PUFA intervention group were intragastrically given Omega-3PUFA (2 g. kg⁻¹) once a day for 4 weeks (the control groups of rats were given the same amount of normal saline instead of Omega-3PUFA). All drugs (MNU and Omega-3PUFA) were diluted with physiological saline.

All procedures and animal handling were carried out according to the guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals in China, and approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Guangdong Medical University.

Cell Culture and Treatment

Human CRC cell lines HCT116 and SW480 were purchased from the Chinese Academy of Sciences Cell Bank (Shanghai, China). All cell lines were maintained in a humidified incubator containing 5% CO₂ at 37°C in DMEM growth medium (10% fetal bovine serum, 100 U/mL penicillin, and 100 µg/mL streptomycin).

Primary rat colorectal cancer cells (RCCC) were isolated from the colorectal cancer tissues of previous model rats. The isolation and culture of RCCC were performed as previously described.¹⁶ Rat intestinal cancer tissues were carefully stripped, shredded (1 mm³) and washed. 10 mL of 0.1% collagenase and hyaluronidase combined digestion solution was added to the tissues and digested at 37 ° C for 25 min. After washing, the digested cells are seeded in complete culture medium, and the fibroblasts are removed by differential adherence method. Cells adhere to 80–90% and are digested and passaged.

For Omega-3PUFA treatment, HCT116, SW480 and RCCC cells were treated with 10, 20, 40 and 80 µg/mL Omega-3PUFA, and the cytotoxicity was then analyzed. 40 µg/mL doses of Omega-3PUFA was selected to treat the cells in later experiments. To promote the phosphorylation of PI3K, HCT116, SW480 and RCCC cells were

pretreated with 10 μ M PI3K activator (740Y-P) for 1h before exposure to Omega-3PUFA.

Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK8) Assays

Cell viability was determined using CCK8 assay according to the manual (MedChemExpress, USA). First, HCT116, SW480 or RCCC cells were seeded at a suitable density and treated with Omega-3PUFA (10, 20, 40 and 80 μ g/mL) for 24h. The CCK8 solution (10 μ L) was then added to the cells and incubated for 3 h. Finally, the absorbance (450 nm) was read by a microplate reader.

Plant Clone Formation Assays

HCT116, SW480 or RCCC cells (400 cells/well) were seeded in a 6-well plate and cultured in DMEM (containing 10% FBS and 20 μ g/mL Omega-3PUFA) for two weeks, and then the plate was fixed and stained with 0.1% crystal violet solution. Photographs were taken under the microscope and colonies with more than 50 cells were counted. The ability of cell clone formation was represented by the number of cell clones.

Apoptosis Detection

Cells were seeded and treated with Omega-3PUFA or Omega-3PUFA+740Y-P for 24 h. The cells were washed and re-suspended in Annexin V-APC binding buffer. The cells were then incubated with 10 μ L of Annexin V-APC and 5 μ L of 7-AAD for 15 min at room temperature protected from light. The apoptosis rate of the cells was measured by flow cytometry.

Histopathological Analysis and Immunohistochemistry

Tumor tissues of all rats fixed in paraformaldehyde and embedded in paraffin were sectioned to a thickness of 5 μ m. Then, the tissue slides were deparaffinized, rehydrated and stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E).

For immunohistochemical detection of p-AKT, Bcl-2 and cleaved caspase3, the tissue slides were subjected to antigen retrieval, and the endogenous peroxidase was inactivated by treatment with H₂O₂ (3%). The slides were then washed and incubated with Biotin-labeled goat anti-mouse IgG, followed by staining with the DAB substrate kit.

Western Blot Analysis

Proteins collected from cell lysates were separated by SDS-PAGE and PVDF membranes. Subsequently, blots

were incubated with the primary antibodies (p-PI3K, PI3K, p-AKT, AKT, BCL2, 1:300; Cell Signaling Technology, USA) and the secondary antibody (1:300; Abcam, USA). The blots were analyzed using a gel imaging system (BIO-RAD, USA). The bands grayscale values were quantified by ImageJ2X software.

Statistical Analysis

All experiments were replicated at least three times. Results are presented as mean \pm SD (standard deviation). Comparisons between two groups were performed using the unpaired two-tailed *t*-test and between multiple groups using ANOVA followed by Dunnett's post hoc test. For all analyses, a value of $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Result

Omega-3PUFA Attenuates MNU-Induced CRC in Rats

MNU-induced CRC is a well-established experimental animal model. Rats that were treated with MNU (control group) or the combination of MNU and Omega-3PUFA (Omega-3PUFA group) were evaluated. The body weight of the Omega-3 PUFA group was significantly increased from day 12 compared with the control group (Figure 1A). Compared with normal rats, the rats in the control group and the Omega-3 PUFA group showed nodular-like tumor tissue at about 2–9 cm from the anus (Figure 1B). Moreover, the incidence of colorectal cancer in the experimental group was 63.33% (19/30), which was significantly lower than that in the control group (Figure 1C). In addition, HE staining results showed that the pathology of the colorectal cancer tissues was adenoma, and the tumor cells were round or elliptical, showing invasive growth and pathological mitotic figures (Figure 1D). Notably, the average number and weight of tumors in the Omega-3 PUFA group were significantly lower than those in the control group (Figure 1E and F). These results indicate that Omega-3 PUFA inhibits MNU-induced colorectal cancer in rats.

Omega-3 PUFA Inhibits AKT/Bcl-2 Signaling in MNU-Induced Colorectal Cancer Rats

To further elucidate the molecular mechanism by which Omega-3 PUFA inhibits MNU-induced colorectal cancer in rats, we examined the expression of proteins involved in

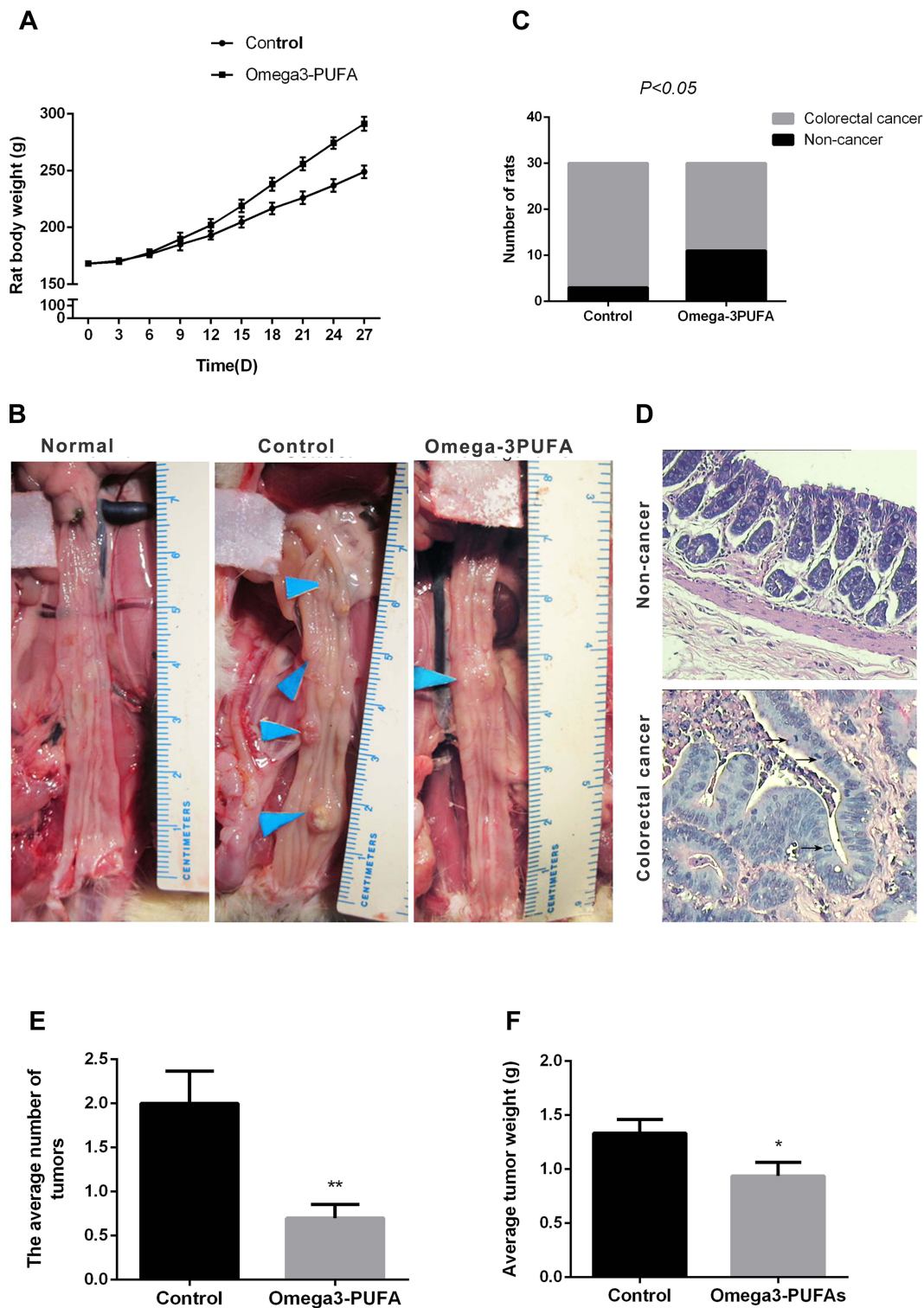


Figure 1 Omega-3-PUFA attenuates MNU-induced CRC in rats. The rats of two groups received an intra-rectal instillation of MNU solution (0.5 mL, 10 mg/kg) three times a week for 4 weeks. Rats in the Omega-3-PUFA intervention group were intragastrically given Omega-3-PUFA (2 g.kg⁻¹) once a day for 4 weeks (the control groups of rats were given the same amount of normal saline instead of Omega-3-PUFA). **(A)** The body weights of the two groups of rats were measured every three days. **(B)** The rats were dissected and the number of intestinal tumor tissues was observed and recorded. (Representative micrograph of three individual subjects). **(C)** The number of colorectal cancer rats and non-cancer rats in the two groups of rats was measured, and the tumor incidence rate was calculated. **(D)** The pathological morphology of colorectal cancer tissues and non-cancer tissues was detected by HE staining. Representative micrographs from 6 mice per group are shown, magnification: ×200. **(E)** The average number of tumors in the two groups (Omega-3-PUFA group and control group) of rats was measured. **(F)** The average tumor weight of the two groups (Omega-3-PUFA group and control group) of rats was measured. Unpaired 2-tailed t test. **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01. Bar graphs represent the mean ± SD for C, E and F.

tumorigenesis and development in tumor tissues. The results of immunohistochemistry showed that the expression of p-AKT (Figure 2A and B) and Bcl-2 (Figure 2A and C) protein in the tumor tissue of the Omega-3 PUFA group was significantly lower than that of the control group. Moreover, the expression of cleaved caspase3 protein in the tumor tissue of the Omega-3 PUFA group was significantly increased (Figure 2A and D). These results show that Omega-3 PUFA inhibits AKT/Bcl-2 signaling in MNU-induced colorectal cancer rats.

Omega-3PUFA Inhibits CRC Cell Proliferation and Induces CRC Cell Apoptosis

Based on the inhibitory effect of Omega-3 PUFA on MNU-induced colorectal cancer in rats, we further explored the effect of Omega-3 PUFA on colorectal cancer cells in vitro. The effect of Omega-3 PUFA on cell proliferation was observed by CCK8 analysis. The results of Figure 3A–C show that Omega-3 PUFA significantly inhibited HCT116, SW480 and RCCC cell proliferation at concentrations above 20 µg/mL. Based on this observation, the experiments in cultured HCT116, SW480 and RCCC were conducted using 40 µg/mL of Omega-3PUFA for 24 h.

Inhibition of cell proliferation is usually caused by apoptosis. To test whether Omega-3PUFA induce apoptosis in HCT116, SW480 and RCCC cells, we examined the apoptosis rate using Annexin V-APC and 7-AAD double staining flow cytometry analysis. After 24 h of treatment, we found that Omega-3PUFA caused significant apoptosis of HCT116, SW480 and RCCC cells as compared with control group (Figure 3D–I). These results show that Omega-3PUFA inhibits CRC cell proliferation and induces CRC cell apoptosis in vitro.

Omega-3 PUFA Inhibits CRC Cell Colony Formation and Invasion

Based on the inhibitory effect of Omega-3 PUFA on the apoptosis of colorectal cancer cells, we further explored the effect of Omega-3 PUFA on colony formation and invasion of colorectal cancer cells. The results of plate clone formation assay showed that the number of clones of HCT-116, SW480 and RCCC cells in the Omega-3 PUFA group was significantly reduced compared with the control group (Figure 4A–F). In addition, the results of transwell assay showed that the number of invasion of

HCT-116, SW480 and RCCC cells in the Omega-3 PUFA group was significantly lower than that in the control group (Figure 4G–L). These results show that Omega-3 PUFA inhibits CRC cell colony formation and invasion in vitro.

Omega-3PUFA Inhibits PI3K/AKT/Bcl-2 Signaling in CRC Cells

To elucidate the molecular mechanism by which Omega-3 PUFA promotes apoptosis in colorectal cancer cells, we examined the expression of apoptotic proteins in colorectal cancer after Omega-3 PUFA treatment. We investigated whether PI3K/AKT/Bcl-2 is involved in Omega-3 PUFA-induced CRC apoptosis. We observed that omega-3 PUFA induced a significant decrease in p-PI3K, p-AKT and Bcl-2 expression in HCT-116 (Figure 5A and B), SW480 (Figure 5C and D) and RCCC (Figure 5E and F) cells, while PI3K and AKT protein expression did not change significantly. In addition, 740Y-P (PI3K activator) significantly promoted protein expression of p-PI3K, p-AKT and Bcl-2 in HCT-116 (Figure 5A and B), SW480 (Figure 5C and D) and RCCC (Figure 5E and F) cells. These results suggest that Omega-3PUFA inhibits PI3K/AKT/Bcl-2 signaling in CRC cells.

Omega-3PUFA Regulates CRC Cell Proliferation and Apoptosis by Blocking PI3K-AKT-Bcl-2 Signaling

We sought to determine the role of PI3K/AKT signaling in Omega-3 PUFA-induced apoptosis in HCT116 and SW480 cells. The results of CCK8 showed that Omega-3 PUFA significantly inhibited the proliferation of HCT-116, SW480 and RCCC cells. Compared with Omega-3 PUFA group, the proliferation of HCT-116, SW480 and RCCC cells in Omega-3 PUFA +740Y-P group was significantly increased (Figure 6A–C). Flow cytometry results showed that Omega-3 PUFA significantly promoted the apoptosis of HCT-116, SW480 and RCCC cells. Compared with Omega-3 PUFA group, the apoptosis of HCT-116 and SW480 cells in Omega-3 PUFA +740Y-P group was significantly decreased (Figure 6D–I). These results suggest that Omega-3PUFA promotes CRC cell apoptosis and inhibits cell proliferation by inhibiting PI3K/AKT/Bcl-2 signaling.

Discussion

Colorectal tumor is a common malignant tumor in the digestive system, and it is the third largest tumor

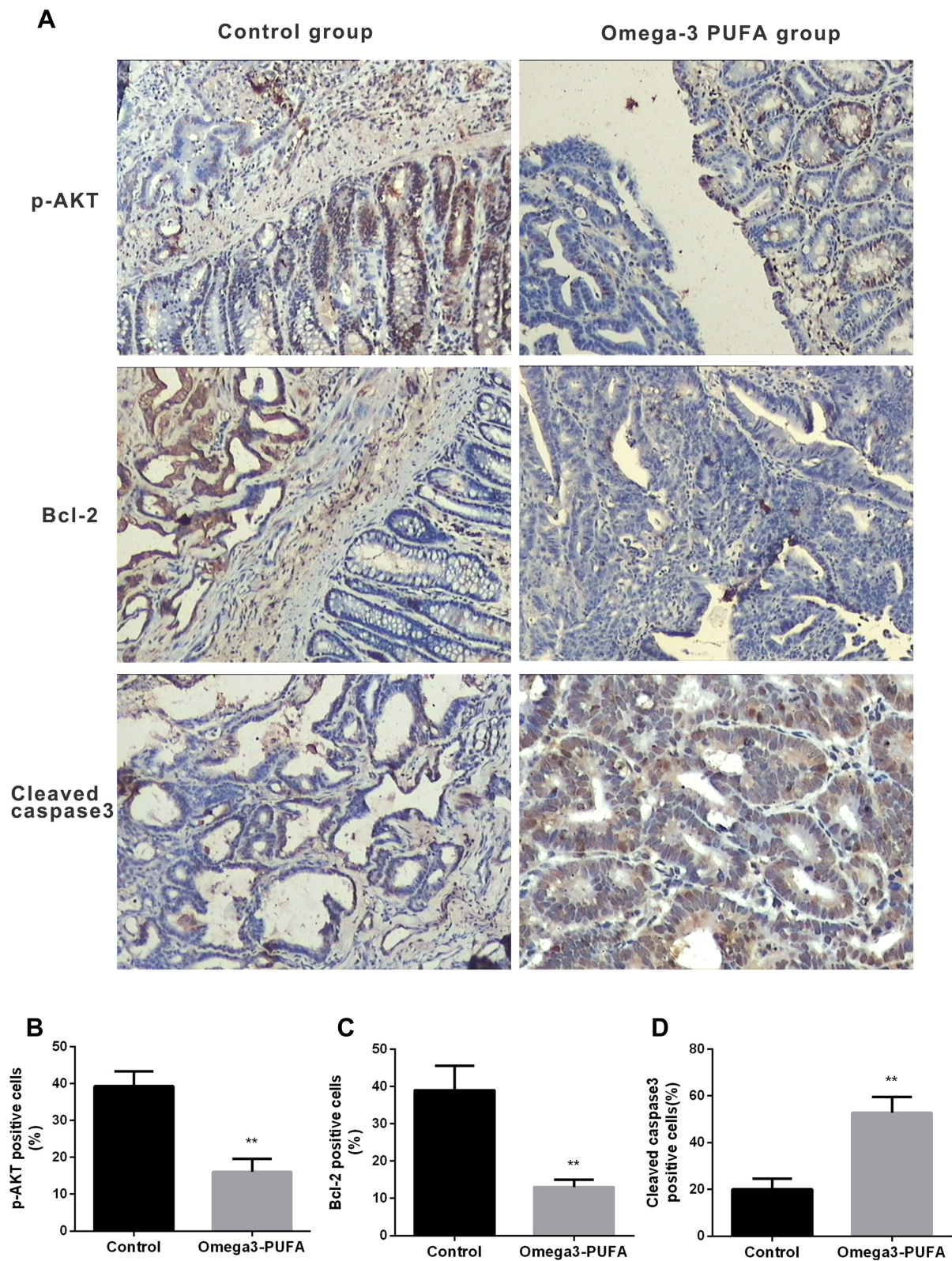


Figure 2 Omega-3 PUFA inhibits AKT/Bcl-2 signaling in MNU-induced colorectal cancer rats. Rats in the Omega-3PUFA intervention group were intragastrically given Omega-3PUFA ($2 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) once a day for 4 weeks (the control groups of rats were given the same amount of normal saline instead of Omega-3PUFA). **(A)** The protein levels of p-AKT, Bcl-2 and cleaved caspase3 in the tumor tissues of the two groups (Omega-3PUFA group and control group) were detected by immunohistochemistry. Representative micrographs from 6 mice per group are shown, Scale bar=200 μm . **(B-D)** Quantitative analysis of protein levels of p-AKT **(B)**, Bcl-2 **(C)** and cleaved caspase3 **(D)** in tumor tissues of the two groups. Unpaired 2-tailed *t* test. ***P* < 0.01. Bar graphs represent the mean \pm SD for B, C and D.

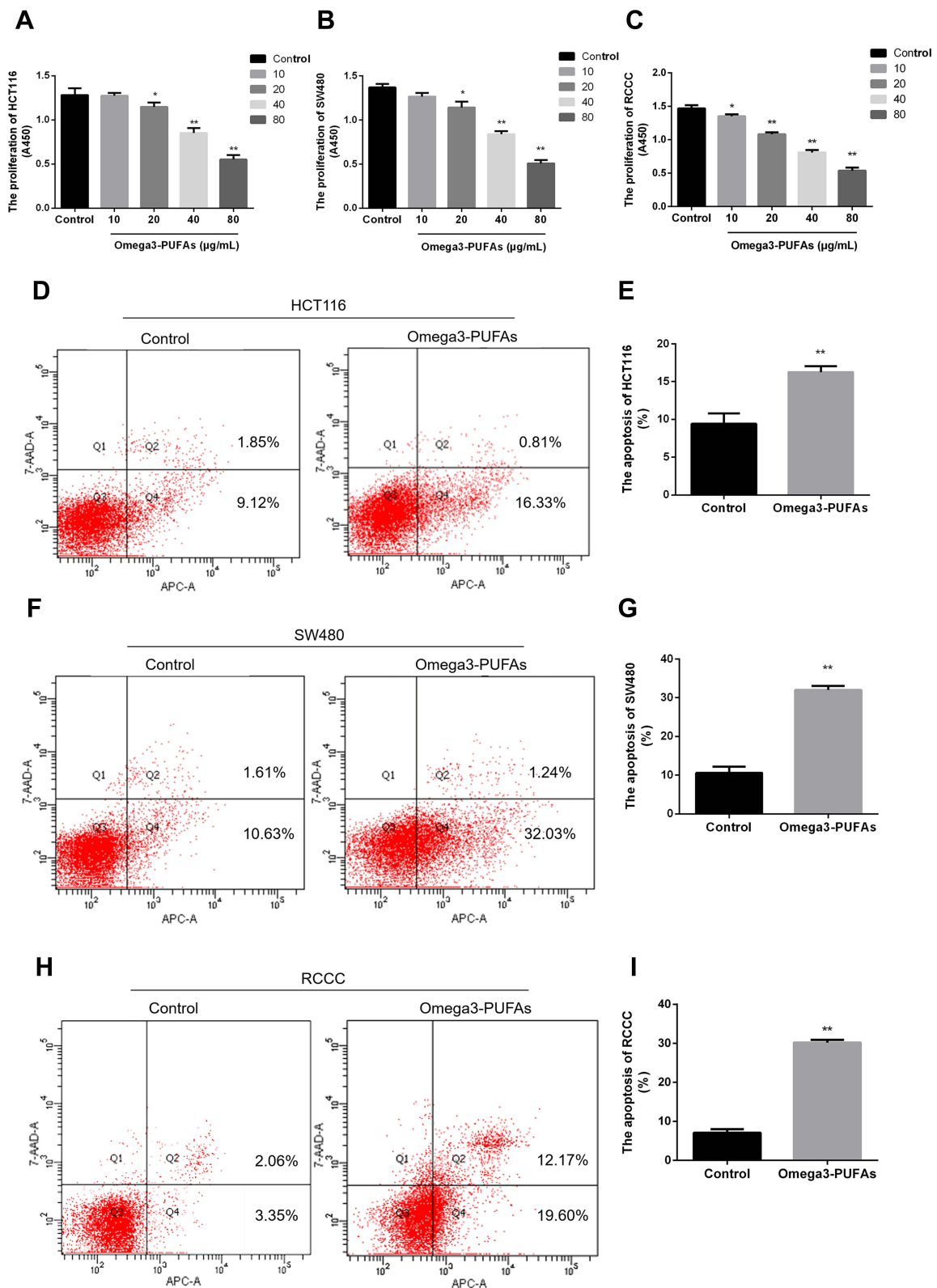


Figure 3 Omega-3PUFA inhibits CRC cell proliferation and induces CRC cell apoptosis. (A, B, C) HCT116, SW480 or RCCC cells were treated with Omega-3PUFA (10, 20, 40 and 80 µg/mL) for 24h. The effect of Omega-3 PUFA on HCT116 (A), SW480 (B) and RCCC (C) cell proliferation was observed by CCK8 analysis. (D, F, H) Cells were treated with Omega-3PUFA (40 µg/mL) for 24 h. The cells were stained with Annexin V-APC and 7-AAD. The apoptosis rate of the HCT116 (D), SW480 (F) and RCCC (H) cells was measured by flow cytometry. (E, G, I) Statistical analysis of apoptosis detection in HCT116 (E), SW480 (G) and RCCC (I) cells. Unpaired 2-tailed *t* test. **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01. Bar graphs represent the mean ± SEM for A, B, C, E, G and I.

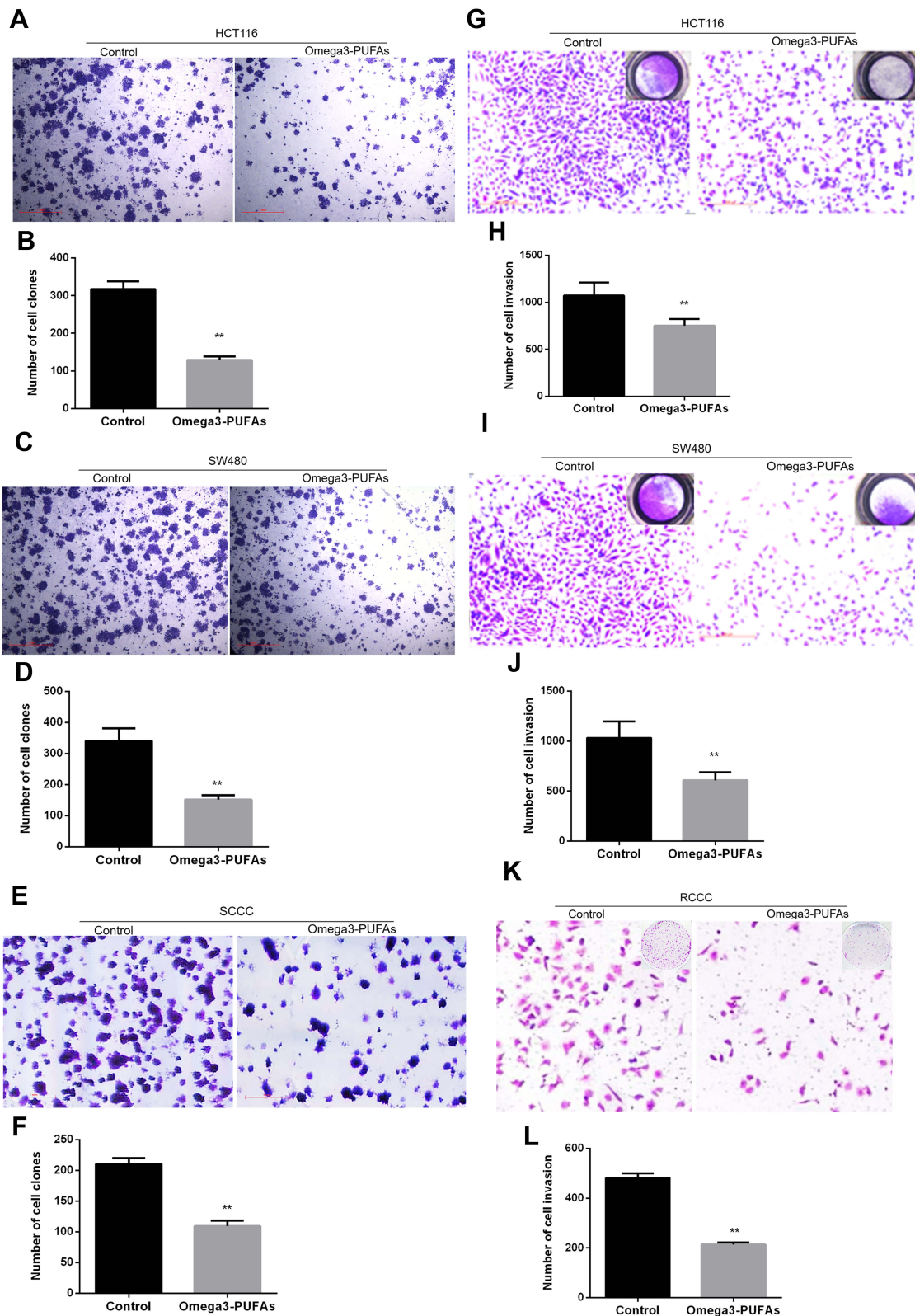


Figure 4 Omega-3 PUFA inhibits CRC cell colony formation and invasion. (A, C, E) HCT116, SW480 or RCCC cells were treated with Omega-3PUFA (40 µg/mL) for 24 h. The number of clones of HCT-116 (A), SW480 (C) and RCCC (E) cells in the Omega-3 PUFA group and control group was detected by plate clone formation assay. (B, D, F) Quantitative analysis of the number of clones of HCT116 (B), SW480 (D) RCCC (F) cells. (G, I, K) HCT116, SW480 or RCCC cells were seeded in transwell chambers and treated with Omega-3 PUFA (40 µg/mL) for 24 hrs. The number of cell invasions is detected. (H, J, L) Quantitative analysis of invasion numbers of HCT116 (H), SW480 (J) and RCCC (L) cells. Unpaired 2-tailed t test. ***P* < 0.01. Bar graphs represent the mean ± SEM for B, D, F, H, J and L.

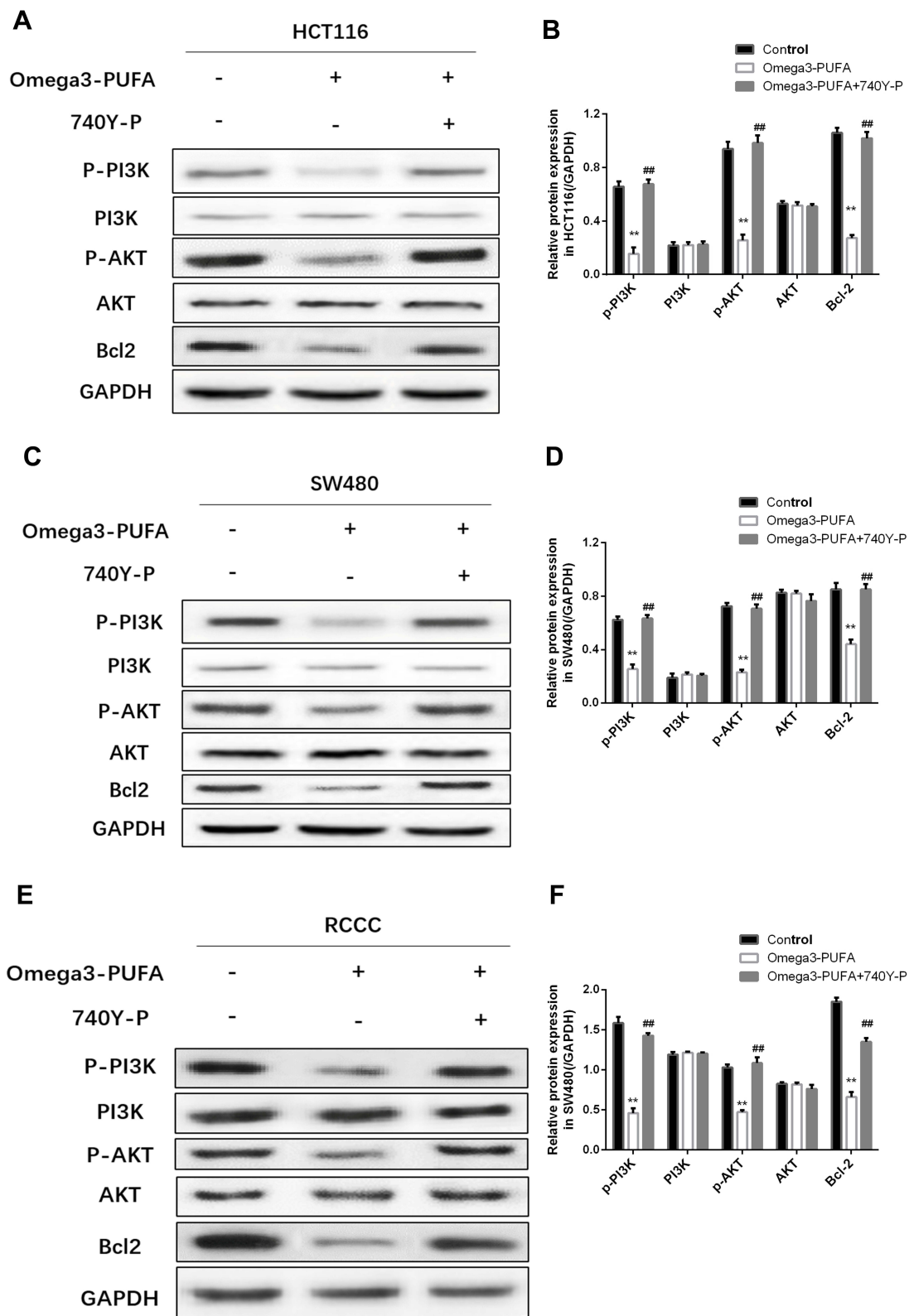


Figure 5 Omega-3PUFA inhibits PI3K/AKT/Bcl-2 signaling in CRC cells. **(A, C, E)** HCT116, SW480 or RCCC cells were pretreated with 10 μ M PI3K activator (740Y-P) for 1h then exposed to Omega-3 PUFA. The protein expression of p-PI3K, PI3K, p-AKT, AKT and Bcl-2 in HCT116 **(A)**, SW480 **(C)** and RCCC **(E)** cells was detected by Western blot. **(B, D, F)** Quantitative analysis of protein expression (p-PI3K, PI3K, p-AKT, AKT and Bcl-2) in HCT116 **(B)**, SW480 **(D)** and RCCC **(F)** cells. Unpaired 2-tailed t test. ** $P < 0.01$; ### $P < 0.01$. Bar graphs represent the mean \pm SD for B, D and F.

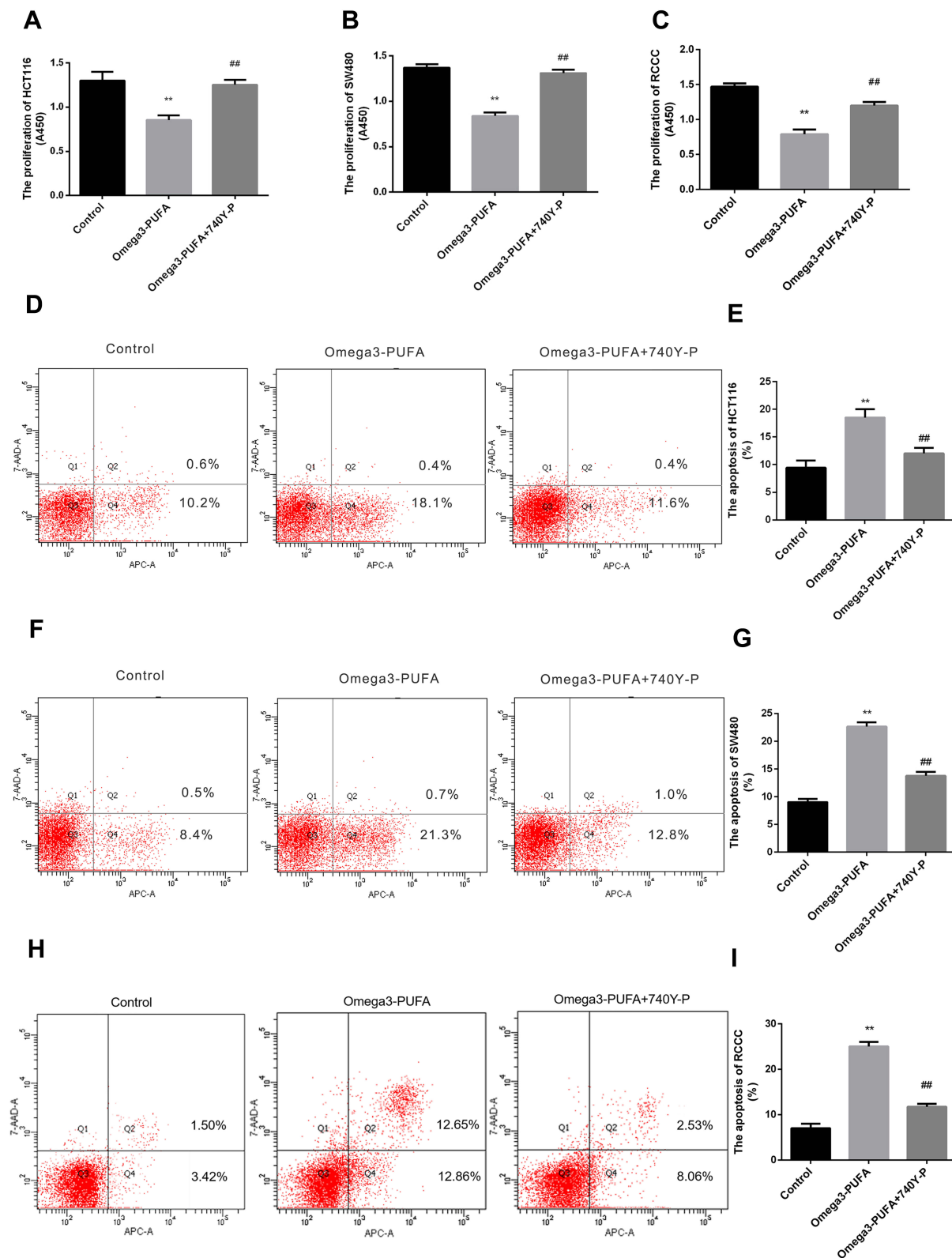


Figure 6 Omega-3PUFA regulates CRC cell proliferation and apoptosis by blocking PI3K-AKT-Bcl-2 signaling. (**A, B, C**) HCT116, SW480 or RCCC cells were pretreated with 10 μ M PI3K activator (740Y-P) for 1h then exposed to Omega-3 PUFA. The proliferation of HCT-116 (**A**), SW480 (**B**) and RCCC (**C**) cells was detected by CCK8 assay. (**D, F, H**) Cells were pretreated with 10 μ M PI3K activator (740Y-P) for 1h then exposed to Omega-3 PUFA. The cells were stained with Annexin V-APC and 7-AAD. The apoptosis of HCT-116 (**D**), SW480 (**F**) and RCCC (**H**) cells was detected by flow cytometry. Statistical analysis of relative expression levels of proteins. (**E, G, I**) Statistical analysis of apoptosis detection in HCT116 (**E**), SW480 (**G**) and RCCC (**I**) cells. Unpaired 2-tailed t test. ** $P < 0.01$; ### $P < 0.01$. Bar graphs represent the mean \pm SD for A, B, C, E, G and I.

worldwide after lung cancer and breast cancer.¹⁷ Colorectal cancer is mostly sporadic and the pathogenesis is unclear. 70–90% of colorectal cancer is related to dietary factors. Studies have shown that diet optimization will help prevent and treat most colorectal cancers.¹⁸

Polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA), as one of the essential nutrients in the human body, not only provide basic energy, but also participate in the body's anti-inflammatory, intracellular metabolic regulation, and intercellular signal transduction, which has become a hot research topic in medicine and nutrition.^{19–21} As an important biologically active PUFA, Omega-3PUFA has been shown to be involved in the pathogenesis of digestive system tumors, including colorectal cancer.^{22–24} Despite advances in elucidating the prevention and treatment of cancer by Omega-3PUFA, the molecular mechanisms by which Omega-3PUFA regulates colorectal cancer are not fully understood. Consistent with previous research, this study of animal models showed that gavage of OME significantly inhibited the development of MNU-induced colorectal cancer in rats. Our research showed that OME significantly inhibited PI3K/AKT signaling and promoted colorectal cancer cell apoptosis.

The suppression of colonic aberrant crypt foci formation has been established as a short-term assay to screen candidate compounds for chemo-preventive activity in colon carcinogenesis studies in rats.²⁵ MNU is a direct alkylating agent that does not require metabolic activation and is therefore an effective local carcinogen.^{26,27} MNU-induced rat colorectal cancer models are widely used to elucidate researches involved in colorectal cancer carcinogenesis (initiation and progression) and chemo-preventive mechanisms.²⁸ In this study, we have found that MNU-induced colorectal cancer strategies are very effective in rats because 90% of the rats (27/30) used in this study developed visible colorectal tumors induced by MNU. In addition, we found that the incidence of MNU-induced colorectal cancer in rats was significantly reduced after gavage of Omega-3PUFA. Moreover, the average tumor number and tumor weight of the rats in the Omega-3 PUFA group were significantly lower than those in the control group. These results indicate that Omega-3 PUFA inhibits MNU-induced colorectal cancer in rats.

In order to elucidate the molecular mechanism of the effect of Omega-3 PUFA on colorectal cancer in rats, we explored the effect of Omega-3 PUFA on the proliferation of colorectal cancer cell lines HCT116 and SW480

in vitro. The results showed that Omega-3 PUFA significantly inhibited cell proliferation and promoted apoptosis.

Apoptosis is a highly regulated process that contributes to the control of cell number during development and the maintenance of many adult tissues.²⁹ The B-cell lymphoma-2 (Bcl-2) protein family contains pro-apoptotic proteins and anti-apoptotic proteins. The anti-apoptotic protein Bcl2 is localized on the outer membrane of mitochondria and plays an important role in promoting cell survival and inhibiting pro-apoptotic proteins.³⁰ Studies have shown that Bcl2 gene damage is related to the occurrence and development of various cancers such as lung cancer, breast cancer and colorectal cancer.^{31–33} Caspase9 protein is a member of the cysteine-aspartic protease (caspase) family and can be activated by interacting with caspase-3. Caspase9 can be activated in the mitochondrial apoptotic pathway and becomes its active form cleaved-caspase9, which plays an important role in the execution of apoptosis.³⁴ Studies have shown that PUFA promotes the apoptosis of colorectal cancer cells by inhibiting the expression of Bcl-2 and promoting the activation of caspase9.³⁵ In this study, we found that Omega-3PUFA inhibits the expression of Bcl-2 in colorectal cancer in vitro and in vivo, and promotes cleaved-caspase9 expression. More importantly, we found that Omega-3PUFA significantly inhibited p-AKT protein levels in rat colorectal cancer tissues and colorectal cancer cell lines.

The invasion of tumor cells is a manifestation of the malignant behavior of tumor cells.³⁶ Colorectal cancer cells have higher biological characteristics of invasion and metastasis. The main factor affecting the treatment effect of colorectal cancer patients is distant metastasis, and liver metastasis is the most common.³⁷ Generally, tumor suppressor drugs can not only promote tumor cell apoptosis, but also inhibit tumor cell invasion.^{38,39} In this study, we found that Omega-3PUFA significantly inhibited the invasion of colorectal cancer cells. These results indicate that Omega-3 PUFA may be used for the treatment of highly malignant colorectal cancer.

Phosphatidylinositol-3-kinases (PI3K) is an intracellular phosphatidylinositol kinase and also has serine/threonine (Ser/Thr) kinase activity.⁴⁰ A variety of growth factors and cell-conduction complexes, including FGF, VEGF, and insulin, can initiate the activation of PI3K.^{41–43} AKT is the most important signaling molecule downstream of PI3K. The activation of PI3K can further promote the phosphorylation of AKT protein.⁴⁴ Activated AKT regulates cell functions, including metabolism, growth, proliferation, survival,

transcription, and protein synthesis, by regulating downstream factors such as various enzymes, kinases, and transcription factors.^{45,46} Studies have shown that PI3K/AKT signaling plays an important role in promoting cell survival and inhibiting colorectal cancer cell apoptosis.³⁷ In this study, we found that Omega-3 PUFA inhibits PI3K/AKT signaling and promotes colorectal cancer cell apoptosis. Moreover, AKT activators inhibited Omega-3 PUFA-induced apoptosis and down-regulation of Bcl-2 expression, supporting PI3K/AKT signaling as a key pathway for Omega-3 PUFA-activated apoptosis in CRC cells.

The expansion of this study should include molecular mechanisms that regulate PI3K/AKT signaling in cells, such as the effects on factors such as extracellular FGF, VEGF, and cell surface receptors. In addition, more in vivo effects should be considered, such as the study of a wider range of inflammatory factors in serum and intestinal tissue, as well as the effects on liver and kidney function.

In summary, we demonstrate that oral administration of Omega-3 PUFA promotes apoptosis of colorectal cancer cells, thereby inhibiting the development and progression of CRC induced by MNU. We provide evidence that PI3K/AKT signaling is involved in the potential mechanism of Omega-3 PUFA-induced apoptosis in colorectal cancer cells. Our findings are a step toward understanding the pathogenesis and treatment of CRC.

Acknowledgments

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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