A study of mifepristone/IFN-γ-induced apoptosis of human cholangiocarcinoma cell line FRH-0201 in vitro

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Objective: To investigate the effects of mifepristone, a progesterone receptor (PR) antagonist, through the proliferation of human cholangiocarcinoma cell line FRH-0201 in vitro and the possible mechanisms involved.

Methods: A two-step addition of poly-HRP anti-mouse immunoglobulin G detection system was used to detect the expression of PR in FRH-0201 cells. After treatments with various concentrations of mifepristone (10, 20, 40, 80, 160, and 320 µmol/L) at various time intervals (24, 48, and 72 hours), the rate of cell inhibition, the rate of cell apoptosis, and the expression of bax/bcl-2/Fas were analyzed with tetrazolium blue (MTT) assay, flow cytometry, reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction and Western blotting. The effect of mifepristone and mifepristone combined with interferon (IFN)-γ-inducing apoptosis on the cells was observed.

Results: Mifepristone remarkably inhibited the proliferation of FRH-0201 cells, which was revealed by MTT assay in a dose- and time-dependent manner. The inhibitory rate gradually increased following the increase of the dosage of mifepristone from a low dosage (10 µmol/L) to a high dosage (320 µmol/L) at different time intervals. Flow cytometry analysis showed mifepristone increased the rate of the FRH-0201 cell-line apoptosis. Notably, the rate of apoptosis increased markedly when the cells were pretreated with IFN-γ and then treated with mifepristone. In addition, mifepristone obviously upregulated bax and Fas expression and downregulated bcl-2 expression.

Conclusion: Mifepristone effectively inhibited the growth of PR-positive human cholangiocarcinoma cell line FRH-0201 in vitro through multiple mechanisms. Mifepristone combined with IFN-γ might therefore induce the apoptosis of the cell line, which is possibly a beneficial clinical scheme for patients suffering from cholangiocarcinoma.

Keywords: cholangiocarcinoma, apoptosis, mifepristone, progesterone, IFN-γ

Introduction

Cholangiocarcinoma is highly malignant and has a low rate of surgical resection. Because of its speed of spread, chemical treatment, and high recurrence rate, its incidence has been increasing year by year. The pathogenesis of cholangiocarcinoma has not yet been made entirely clear. Only 30% of preoperative diagnosed patients have feasibility for radical resection. However, about 60%–90% of surgical patients treated with surgery still have localized disease, such as severe erosion of the surrounding tissues and organs associated with occult metastases. The overall 5-year survival rate of cholangiocarcinoma is less than 12%. Therefore, there is an urgent need to explore new and effective treatment modalities for cholangiocarcinoma.

Cells in the process of tumor development lead to abnormal proliferation, and more importantly, the apoptotic process is blocked. Promoting tumor-cell apoptosis is an...
important strategy for controlling tumor growth. Basic and clinical studies have confirmed that antitumor drugs kill tumor cells by inducing apoptosis. The mitochondrial pathway and the death-receptor pathway induce cholangiocarcinoma-cell apoptosis. Mifepristone is a progesterone receptor (PR) antagonist and has been widely used in the treatment of gynecological sex hormone-dependent tumors, including breast cancer, endometrial cancer, ovarian cancer, and cervical cancer. Undoubtedly, tumor cells in sex hormone-dependent organs can control tumor growth through hormone-receptor antagonists, while sex hormone-independent organs induce apoptosis through PR antagonists. Li’s studies have shown that mifepristone can induce progesterone receptor-positive gastric cancer-cell apoptosis. Cholangiocarcinoma cells are rich in progesterone receptors and have a high expression of BCL-2 protein. Therefore, it is speculated that mifepristone may promote apoptosis by blocking the progesterone receptors of bile duct carcinoma cells and the inhibition of BCL-2 expression. Interferon (IFN)-γ can upregulate Fas-mediated apoptosis of cholangiocarcinoma cells, which has been speculated to induce cholangiocarcinoma-cell apoptosis of progesterone-receptor antagonists. This study examined the effects of mifepristone on FRH0201 cell lines, Bcl-2, Bax gene expression, and Fas receptor expression, and discussed mifepristone feasibility in the treatment of cholangiocarcinoma.

Materials and methods
Experimental materials
Cell lines
Shandong University Qilu Hospital Professor Xiao-Peng Wu established and supported human cholangiocarcinoma cell line FRH-0201.

Reagents
Tetrazolium blue (MTT) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St Louis, MO); Roswell Park Memorial Institute (RPMI)-1640 cell-culture medium was purchased from Life Technologies (Carlsbad, CA); fetal bovine serum was purchased from Beijing Sijiqing (Beijing, China); an estrogen receptor/PR kit was purchased from Beijing Zhongshan Golden Bridge Biotechnology (Beijing, China); an automated flow cytometer (FACScan) was purchased from Becton Dickinson (Franklin Lakes, NJ); mifepristone was gifted by Beijing Zizhu Pharmaceutical (Beijing, China); recombinant IFN-γ was purchased from PeproTech (Rocky Hill, NJ); and an Annexin V-FITC/PI double-staining apoptosis kit was purchased from Shenzhen Jingmei Biological Engineering (Shenzhen, China).

Experimental methods
Cell culture
Cells were grown adherently in FRH-0201 cell-culture medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum RPMI-1640 at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ humidified incubator.

PR-expression determination
FRH-0201 cell suspension at a concentration of 5 × 10⁵/mL was cultured in the cell plate for 72 hours and then the coverslip was removed; PR receptors were detected by two-step immunohistochemistry.

Measurement by MTT assay of mifepristone on cell-suppression rate and IC₅₀
The density of each hole was 2000 FRH-0201 cells. These were inoculated in 96-well plates and 200 µL culture medium was added. Cells were inoculated for 24 hours, and then the culture medium was discarded. The experimental group was added to mifepristone-containing medium, to give final concentrations of 10, 20, 40, 80, 160, and 320 µmol/L. In the control group, mifepristone-free medium was added and continued to inoculate. After 24, 48, and 72 hours, 20 µL MTT solution (5 mg/mL in phosphate-buffered saline) was added in each hole. The culture was terminated after incubation for 4 hours. The culture supernatant was abandoned. In each hole, 150 µL dimethyl sulfoxide was added and shaken for 10 minutes to ensure full dissolution of the crystals. The absorbance value (A), ie. no drug in the cells, of each hole was tested at 540 nm wavelength. The absorbance values of the holes were measured by the DG-5031, (Xihua Yi Science and technology Co. Ltd., Beijing, China) enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay analyzer. The experiment was repeated five times, and the mean was determined.

Cell-growth inhibition rate = (1 – experimental group optical density/value/control group optical density) × 100.

Application of flow cytometry to detect apoptosis
Cells were seeded in 6-well plates, 2 × 10⁴ cells per well. There were four different approaches: the mifepristone-alone group, which was treated with mifepristone solution prepared with anhydrous alcohol to a final concentration of 40 µmol/L; the IFN-γ group, which was added to IFN-γ solution prepared by culture medium to a final concentration of 40 µmol/L; the mifepristone-alone group, which was added to culture medium to a final concentration of 40 µmol/L; and the control group, which was treated with mifepristone solution prepared with anhydrous alcohol to a final concentration of 40 µmol/L; and the control group, which was treated with culture medium to a final concentration of 40 µmol/L.
of 250 U/mL; the combined treatment group, which was first treated with 250 U/mL IFN-γ for a pretreatment 24 hours, then the culture medium was discarded before adding mifepristone to a final concentration of 40 umol/L; and the control group, for which drug was not added. The cells above were collected after being cultured for 48 hours, 1 × 10⁵ cells per hole, binding buffer was added to re-suspend the cells, and 5 µL Annexin V-FITC and 10 µg/mL propidium iodide solution were added. The solution was mixed and incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature, and then flow cytometry was used to detect the cells.

Cell-surface expression of Fas detected by Western blot
After cell culture and flow-cytometry apoptosis experiments, the cells were washed twice with phosphate-buffered saline after collection. Cell lysis buffer (200 mL) was added, and the sample was placed in an ice bath for 1 hour, centrifuged at 4°C (10,000 g) for 20 minutes, and then supernatant was collected. A Coomassie brilliant blue kit (Shanghai Solarbio Bioscience & Technology Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China) was used to determine the protein concentration. Protein samples were placed at −70°C to store. Protein (30 µg) was taken from each sample to make 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and the proteins were transferred to polyvinylidene fluoride membrane for 2 hours with 5% nonfat dry milk enclosed at 37°C. A 1/200 dilution of anti-Fas and β-actin (internal reference) antibody was added to the culture. Then 1:5000 dilution of horseradish peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit or mouse IgG was added and cultivated for 2 hours at 37°C. After washing the membrane, electrochemiluminescence reagents were added and exposed to X-ray film to be developed and fixed. Gray value of each target band was determined by gel imaging. Ratios of target band and internal reference beta-actin band optical density was taken as a relative expression level.

Statistical methods
Experimental data are expressed as means ± standard deviation, and Student’s t-test was used to test the difference between the means of two groups, while one-way analysis of variance was used to compare among groups. P < 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant. SAS 10.3 software (SAS Institute, Cary, SC) was used for statistical analysis.

Results
Immunohistochemical detection of cholangiocarcinoma cell lines FRH-0201 cells gave weakly positive results for the PR (Figure 1).

MTT experiment
Different concentrations of mifepristone on RH-0201 cells all led to growth inhibition in a dose-dependent manner (P < 0.05). Inhibition of the same concentration of mifepristone on FRH-0201 cells increased with time (P < 0.05). Results
are shown in Table 1 and Figure 2. The IC\textsubscript{50} values were 181.3 µmol/L, 60.6 µmol/L, and 35.4 µmol/L, when mifepristone had an effect at 24, 48, and 72 hours.

**Apoptosis detection by flow cytometry**
After FRH-0201 cells were dealt with by different approaches for 48 hours, the apoptosis rate of cells treated with IFN alone showed no significant difference ($P > 0.05$) from the control group. The cell-apoptosis rate of the treatment group treated with mifepristone alone and the combined treatment group was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$), and the joint-treated cells had a higher apoptosis rate than the treatment group ($P < 0.01$) with mifepristone alone. These results are shown in Table 2 and Figure 3.

**Cell expression of Fas detected by Western blot**
Cell expression of Fas after treatment with mifepristone and IFN-γ increased compared to the control group ($P < 0.05$). The combination of mifepristone and IFN-γ on cells made the expression of Fas increase significantly. The increase rate was higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$) and in the drug-treatment-alone group ($P < 0.05$). These results are shown in Table 3 and Figure 4.

### The effect of mifepristone on the expression of Bax and Bcl-2 mRNA detected by RT-PCR
Bax mRNA expression increased when mifepristone affected FRH-0201 cells. The expression level in each experimental group showed significant differences from the control group ($P < 0.05$). There were also significant differences between the 80 µmol/L and 40 µmol/L treatment groups, while there was no difference between the 20 µmol/L and 40 µmol/L treatment group ($P > 0.05$). Bcl-2 mRNA expression showed a downward trend, and there was a significant difference between the 40 µmol/L or 80 µmol/L treatment group and the control group ($P < 0.05$). There was also a significant difference between the 80 µmol/L and 40 µmol/L treatment groups. The expression ratio of Bax mRNA and Bcl-2 mRNA gradually increased with the rise in concentration. These results are shown in Table 4, Figures 5 and 6.

### Discussion
An impaired apoptotic signal pathway plays an important role in human cancer development, and tumor-cell apoptosis is the key to many anticancer drug treatments.\textsuperscript{5,16,17} The two main signal-transduction pathways of apoptosis are endogenous and exogenous pathways, ie, mitochondrial pathways and death-receptor pathways. Cell-death signals can activate Bax and promote Bax to translocate from cytoplasm to mitochondrial membrane. Bax soon forms homodimers after translocation to the mitochondrial membrane with the change in permeability of the mitochondrial membrane, the interaction with the spilled cytochrome C and apoptosis-related molecules of Apaf-1, followed by

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**Table 1** Inhibitory effect of different time and concentration on FRH-0201 cells (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mifepristone (µmol/L)</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>24 hours</th>
<th>48 hours</th>
<th>72 hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.8 ± 0.2</td>
<td>0 ± 0.8</td>
<td>10 ± 2.2</td>
<td>0 ± 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.9 ± 0.3</td>
<td>15.2 ± 2.1</td>
<td>23.2 ± 1.9</td>
<td>23.2 ± 1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.5 ± 1.1</td>
<td>23.3 ± 1.3</td>
<td>36.6 ± 1.8</td>
<td>36.6 ± 1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>25.1 ± 0.9</td>
<td>39.2 ± 2.5</td>
<td>50.7 ± 3.8</td>
<td>50.7 ± 3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>29.2 ± 3.3</td>
<td>58.1 ± 4.2</td>
<td>70.3 ± 6.6</td>
<td>70.3 ± 6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>44.9 ± 5.6</td>
<td>67.7 ± 4.1</td>
<td>81.2 ± 5.5</td>
<td>81.2 ± 5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320</td>
<td>60.4 ± 6.3</td>
<td>79.3 ± 6</td>
<td>89 ± 7.9</td>
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</table>
Table 2 Apoptosis rates in differently concentrated drugs on FRH-0201 cells after 48 hours (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Differently concentrated drugs</th>
<th>IFN-γ</th>
<th>Mifepristone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.29 ± 0.22</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 U/mL</td>
<td>1.35 ± 1.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>−</td>
<td>19.61 ± 2.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 U/mL 40 µmol/L</td>
<td>40.95 ± 9.15</td>
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</table>

Notes: Data are expressed as means ± standard deviation, n = 5.
Abbreviation: IFN, interferon.

Mifepristone is a PR antagonist through its competitive binding PR playing the role of antiprogesterone, and has been widely used for the treatment of gynecological sex hormone-dependent tumors. 7–10

By MTT assay, this study found that mifepristone significantly inhibited the proliferation of cholangiocarcinoma cells’ in vitro activity in a dose-/time-dependent manner. Li et al’s findings indicated that mifepristone had an inhibitory effect on ovarian cancer cell lines’ in vitro proliferation, which increased apoptosis rate in a certain concentration range in a dose-/time-dependent manner. 19 Li’s experimental results showed that mifepristone allowed PR-positive gastric cancer cell lines to reduce in the S/G2/M phase and increase in the G0/G1 phase, and the proliferation index was significantly reduced, helping to induce gastric cancer cells’ apoptosis. 11

The literature has reported that the Bcl-2 protein-positive expression rate of cholangiocarcinoma cells was up to 31.7%–72.5%, and regarded Bcl-2 protein expression as characteristic signs of cholangiocarcinoma cells. 20-21 Bcl-2 positive expression and PR-positive expression were

Figure 3 Apoptosis rates in differently concentrated drugs on FRH-0201 cells within 48 hours. (A) Control group; (B) interferon-γ; (C) mifepristone; (D) interferon-γ + mifepristone.
Abnormalities in the Fas/Fasl system are associated with host defense, immune surveillance, and the aging process.

Fas belongs to the TNF receptor family, which is an important cell membrane-death receptor. The natural ligand of Fas is Fasl. The Fas/Fasl apoptotic pathway is involved in important cell membrane-death receptor. The natural ligand expression needs further study.

The results of this study showed that mifepristone could promote apoptosis of cholangiocarcinoma cells through regulation of Bax gene expression and lower expression of the Bcl-2 gene. Its mechanism might be related with the expression of Bcl-2 inhibited by a PR-blocking effect and/or the non-PR regulation enhanced Bax gene expression. Yin et al reported that under progesterone, uterine leiomyoma cells had pregnant hormone response element–like sequence in the Bcl-2 promoter region and combined with PR to adjust to a high expression of Bcl-2, thus inhibiting the Bcl-2/Bax pathway in inducing apoptosis. Kandouz et al’s experiments confirmed that progesterone might increase breast cancer cells’ Bcl-2 mRNA and protein expression. Liu et al reported that progesterone could nourish the mother-cell caspase-3 expression reduction, and Bcl-2 expression was significantly increased. The results of this study showed that mifepristone allowed Bcl-2 gene-expression decrease and at the same time allowed the increase of Bax gene expression, which increased cholangiocarcinoma cell apoptotic activity significantly. It was not difficult to infer that mifepristone inhibits Bcl-2 expression and promotes apoptosis of tumor cells by blocking PR-antagonist PR agonists. The exact mechanism of mifepristone’s induction on Bax gene expression needs further study.

Fas belongs to the TNF receptor family, which is an important cell membrane-death receptor. The natural ligand of Fas is Fasl. The Fas/Fasl apoptotic pathway is involved in host defense, immune surveillance, and the aging process. Abnormalities in the Fas/Fasl system are associated with tumor occurrence and the development of cancer. Fas expression of cholangiocarcinoma cell has heterogeneity, which can be divided into Fas-positive expression and Fas-negative expression. Cancer cells with an expression of Fas-negative were inoculated in nude mice, and tumor cells had fast growth and large volume; cancer cells with Fas-positive expression were inoculated in nude mice, and tumor cells had slow growth and small volume. These results were related to the fact that apoptosis was easily induced by Fas-positive expression. Liu reported that progesterone in PR could inhibit the expression of Fas. Therefore, mifepristone could upregulate Fas expression by blocking PR.

IFN-γ could induce the expression of Fas, Bax, and caspase-3, making human cholangiocarcinoma cells and rabbit placental cells significantly increase Fas expression. The apoptosis signal transduction mediated by Fas/Fasl requires costimulatory signals of T-cell receptors and major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I antigens. IFN is an important biological factor regulating high expression of MHC class I antigens, in which IFN-γ has stronger expression to promote MHC I than IFN-α or IFN-β. Tumor cells may be protected without the risk of Fas-mediated apoptosis in the loss of MHC class I antigens’ costimulatory signal system. The results of this study showed that the expression of Fas significantly increased when it was

<table>
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<th>Treatment drugs</th>
<th>Fas expression</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFN-γ</td>
<td>Mifepristone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.22 ± 0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 U/mL</td>
<td>0.55 ± 0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 μmol/L</td>
<td>0.34 ± 0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 U/mL</td>
<td>0.84 ± 0.10</td>
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</table>

Notes: Data are expressed as means ± standard deviation, n = 5.
Abbreviation: IFN, interferon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4</th>
<th>Expression of Bax and Bcl-2 mRNA with mifepristone at different concentrations on FRH-0201 cells after 48 hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mifepristone (µmol/L)</td>
<td>mRNA expression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bax/β-actin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.42 ± 0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.67 ± 0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.74 ± 0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>1.02 ± 0.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Data are expressed as means ± standard deviation, n = 5.
coclutured with IFN-γ and cholangiocarcinoma cells, making the effect of mifepristone induce a significant increase of apoptosis in cholangiocarcinoma cells, and apoptosis rate was significantly higher than the simple application of the mifepristone group (P < 0.01). Therefore, IFN-γ and mifepristone coinduced was expected to be a new method of treatment for cholangiocarcinoma.

Overall, mifepristone in vitro could inhibit the proliferation activity of cholangiocarcinoma cell to promote the occurrence of apoptosis. Its mechanism was related to mitochondrial apoptotic and death-receptor apoptotic pathways to be actively upregulated. IFN-γ had the role of inducing Fas gene expression and thus increased mifepristone-induced apoptosis of cholangiocarcinoma cells.

Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References