

Arsenic trioxide induces a beclin-1-independent autophagic pathway via modulation of SnoN/SkiL expression in ovarian carcinoma cells

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Arsenic trioxide (As₂O₃), used to treat promyelocytic leukemia, triggers cell death through unknown mechanisms. To further our understanding of As₂O₃-induced death, we analyzed its effects on transforming growth factor- β (TGF β) signaling mediators in ovarian cells. Dysregulated TGF β signaling is a characteristic of ovarian cancers. As₂O₃ reduced the protein expression of EVI1, TAK1, SMAD2/3, and TGF β RII while increasing SnoN/SkiL. EVI1 protein was modulated by treatment with the proteasome inhibitors, MG132 and PS-341/Velcade, suggesting that degradation occurs through the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway. The sensitivity of ovarian cells to As₂O₃-induced apoptosis correlated with expression of multidrug resistance protein 1. Interestingly, expression of SnoN was similar to LC3-II (autophagy marker), which increased with induction of cytoplasmic vacuolation preceding apoptosis. These vesicles were identified as autophagosomes based on transmission electron microscopy and immunofluorescence staining with EGFP–LC3. The addition of *N*-acetyl-L-cysteine (ROS scavenger) to As₂O₃-treated cells reversed changes in SnoN protein and the autophagic/apoptotic response. In contrast to beclin-1 knockdown, siRNA targeting ATG5, ATG7, and hVps34 markedly reduced autophagy in As₂O₃-treated ovarian carcinoma cells. Further, treatment with SnoN siRNA markedly decreased LC3-II levels and increased PARP degradation (an apoptosis marker). Collectively, these findings suggest that As₂O₃ induces a beclin-1-independent autophagic pathway in ovarian carcinoma cells and implicates SnoN in promoting As₂O₃-mediated autophagic cell survival.

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Ovarian cancer is the fifth most common cancer in women with approximately 22 000 new cases and 15 000 deaths each year in the United States based on National Cancer Institute statistics. Although advances in surgery and chemotherapy have improved the survival rate, the development of resistance to chemotherapy continues to be a challenging clinical problem in the treatment of advanced stage ovarian carcinoma. Thus, greater effort is needed to identify novel therapeutic targets and treatment strategies. Targeting signaling pathways that are dysregulated in cancer, such as those mediated by transforming growth factor-beta (TGF β), is one approach to improving patient survival. TGF β mediates both tumor-suppressing and tumor-promoting activities by (1) repressing transformation in normal cells and (2) increasing aggressiveness of transformed cells through induction of epithelial–

mesenchymal transition (EMT), which leads to increased invasion and metastases.¹ TGF β regulates target gene expression through SMAD-dependent and SMAD-independent pathways. Several TGF β signaling mediators are altered during ovarian cancer development including ecotropic viral integration site-1 (EVI1),^{2,3} SnoN/SkiL,⁴ and TGF β RII, and PI3K/AKT.^{1,3} In ovarian cancers, suggested mechanisms for resistance to TGF β -mediated growth inhibition include decreased expression of TGF β receptors, repression by oncoproteins (EVI1 and SnoN), dysregulation of RUNX1 activation, and activation of additional pathways such as PKC.¹

Arsenic trioxide (As₂O₃), used in patients with acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL),⁵ is active *in vitro* in several solid tumor cell lines, including ovarian cancer cells.^{6–8}

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Abbreviations: 3-MA, 3-methyladenine; APL, acute promyelocytic leukemia; As₂O₃, arsenic trioxide; ATG, autophagy-related genes; BAF, bafilomycin A1; DAPI, 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole; DMSO, dimethyl sulfoxide; EBSS, Earle's balanced salt solution; EGFP, enhanced green fluorescent protein; EMT, epithelial–mesenchymal transition; EVI1, ecotropic viral integration site-1; FBS, fetal bovine serum; FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; GSH, glutathione; hTERT, human telomerase reverse transcriptase; hVps34, human vacuolar protein sorting 34; LC3, light chain 3; MDS1, myelodysplastic syndrome 1; MRP1, multidrug resistance protein 1; NAC, *N*-acetyl-L-cysteine; PARP, poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; PI, propidium iodide; PI3K/AKT, phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase/protein kinase B; PKC, protein kinase C; qPCR, quantitative/real-time PCR; ROS, reactive oxygen species; RUNX1, runt-related transcription factor 1; siRNA, small inhibitory RNA; SMAD, mothers against DPP homolog; SMURF2, SMAD-specific E3 ubiquitin ligase 2; SnoN, ski-related novel protein N; TAK1, transforming growth factor β -activating kinase 1; TBST, tris-buffered saline containing Tween-20; TEM, transmission electron microscopy; TGF β , transforming growth factor β ; TGF β RII, transforming growth factor β receptor II; TRAIL, tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand

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In human ovarian carcinoma cell lines, As₂O₃ is highly cytotoxic, inducing apoptosis, necrosis, autophagy, and inhibiting invasion.^{6,8,9} The mechanism of action of As₂O₃ is unclear. Interestingly, in primary murine leukemia cells, 2–10 μM As₂O₃ is involved in proteasome degradation of EVI1, a well-known TGFβ signaling repressor.¹⁰ To analyze the mechanism of drug-induced cell death, we examined the effects of As₂O₃ on TGFβ signaling mediators in ovarian cells. As₂O₃ markedly altered protein levels of EVI1, SnoN, TGFβRII, as well as other key TGFβ signaling mediators, including SMAD2/3 and AKT. EVI1 protein expression was restored by MG132/PS-341 treatment suggesting that As₂O₃-induced effects on EVI1 is regulated through the proteasome degradation pathway. As₂O₃ elicited a marked functional effect on cell growth and apoptosis in a number of ovarian cell lines, which correlated with multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1) protein expression. siRNA targeting ATG5, ATG7, and hVps34 markedly reduced autophagy in As₂O₃-treated ovarian carcinoma cells in contrast to beclin-1 knockdown, which had no effect implicating a beclin-1-independent mechanism in As₂O₃-induced autophagy. Moreover, SnoN altered cellular sensitivity to apoptosis by modulating LC3-II levels. Our results implicate SnoN as a potential target for therapy because it promotes cell survival through modulation of autophagy and apoptosis.

Results

As₂O₃ alters expression of TGFβ signaling mediators in ovarian cancer cells. To determine the mechanism of action of As₂O₃ in ovarian cancer cell lines, we initially determined its effect on the expression of TGFβ signaling mediators including EVI1, which is amplified at 3q26.2 in ovarian cancers.² We treated HEY and OVCA429 cells (high-EVI1 expressing cell lines) for 18 h with increasing doses of As₂O₃ (Figure 1a and Supplementary Figure 1a). As₂O₃ markedly decreased protein levels of several EVI1 forms in both cell lines including MDS1/EVI1 (which consists of sequences derived from both EVI1 and the MDS1 gene, located telomeric to EVI1),¹¹ full-length EVI1, and EVI1^{Del190–515} (similar to the identified Δ324 isoform isolated from human endometrial carcinoma cells).^{12,13} In contrast, As₂O₃ significantly increased SnoN/SkiL levels, also amplified at the 3q26.2 locus in ovarian cancers.⁴ Other TGFβ mediators markedly reduced by As₂O₃ treatment include (1) TGFβ activating kinase 1 (TAK1), which phosphorylates SnoN targeting it for degradation,¹⁴ (2) SMAD2/3, (3) TGFβRII, which is downregulated in advanced stage ovarian carcinomas relative to normal epithelium³ (western analysis shows multiple bands likely reflecting heterogeneity of the receptor), and (4) AKT, which can signal through the TGFβ pathway by binding to SMAD3.¹⁵ Thus, these data show that As₂O₃ markedly alters expression of key TGFβ signaling mediators in ovarian cancer cells.

As₂O₃ induces the degradation of TGFβ signaling mediators through proteasome-dependent and -independent pathways. To determine whether alterations in expression of TGFβ signaling mediators after treatment with

As₂O₃ were due to proteasome-mediated degradation, we performed combinatorial studies with the proteasome inhibitor MG132. We used As₂O₃ at 5 μM with 5 μM MG132, which elicited minimal cellular toxicity compared with higher doses. The response of HEY and OVCA429 to these drug combinations were similar (Figure 1b and Supplementary Figure 1b). Both EVI1 and EVI1^{Del190–515} protein expression were reduced with 5 μM As₂O₃ whereas there was little effect on MDS1/EVI1 (Figure 1b).¹⁰ The reduction of EVI1 and EVI1^{Del190–515} expression with As₂O₃ was recovered with MG132, suggesting that As₂O₃ induces the degradation of certain EVI1 forms through a proteasome-mediated pathway. In contrast, TGFβRII was not markedly recovered after 6 or 18 h treatment with MG132, suggesting that As₂O₃-induced degradation of TGFβRII likely occurs through a proteasome-independent pathway. Strikingly, SnoN levels were further increased with MG132, suggesting that SnoN protein can be further stabilized through a proteasome-mediated pathway. Similar effects were observed with PS-341 (Bortezomid/Velcade), another proteasome inhibitor (Figure 1c).

SMURF2 (E3 ubiquitin ligase) is involved in geldanamycin-induced TGFβRII degradation.¹⁶ However, treatment of OVCA429 and HEY ovarian cancer cells with SMURF2 siRNA (>90% reduction in SMURF2 protein) did not significantly alter EVI1, SnoN, or TGFβRII protein in the presence of As₂O₃ (Supplementary Figure 1c) suggesting other E3 ubiquitin ligases are involved in As₂O₃-induced degradation of TGFβRII, SnoN, or EVI1.

We next assessed whether As₂O₃-induced alterations in AKT, SMAD2/3, and TGFβRII protein with MG132 were due to changes in (1) protein expression independent of the proteasome or (2) RNA levels. MG132 treatment at 18 h not only significantly decreased their protein levels (Figure 1d and Supplementary Figure 1d), but markedly reduced EVI1 and TGFβRII RNA levels (Figure 1e and Supplementary Figure 1e). We also examined the effect of As₂O₃ on RNA levels (Figure 1e) because As₂O₃ can alter RNA expression such as survivin.^{17,18} However, we observed <20% decrease in EVI1 and TGFβRII RNA levels with little effect on SnoN RNA. Collectively, these results suggest that As₂O₃-induced expression changes occur mostly at the protein level.

Decreased sensitivity to As₂O₃-induced cell death in ovarian cells expressing high MRP1 protein. To examine the functional effects of As₂O₃ on both normal and ovarian cancer cells, we assessed its effects on cell growth in (1) T80, a large T antigen/hTERT immortalized normal ovarian surface epithelial cell line (low-expressing EVI1 cell line), (2) HEY (moderate-expressing EVI1 cell line), and (3) SKOV3, (high-expressing EVI1 cell line).² We previously reported the expression profile of EVI1 in these ovarian cells.² High-expressing EVI1 cells (HEY and SKOV3) were more resistant to effects of As₂O₃ compared with low-EVI1 expressing cells (T80) based on cell viability assays (Figure 2a). On microscopic examination, we observed that these cells developed numerous cytoplasmic vacuoles and were apoptotic as evidenced by apoptotic morphology and substratum release (Figure 2b). Staining with annexin

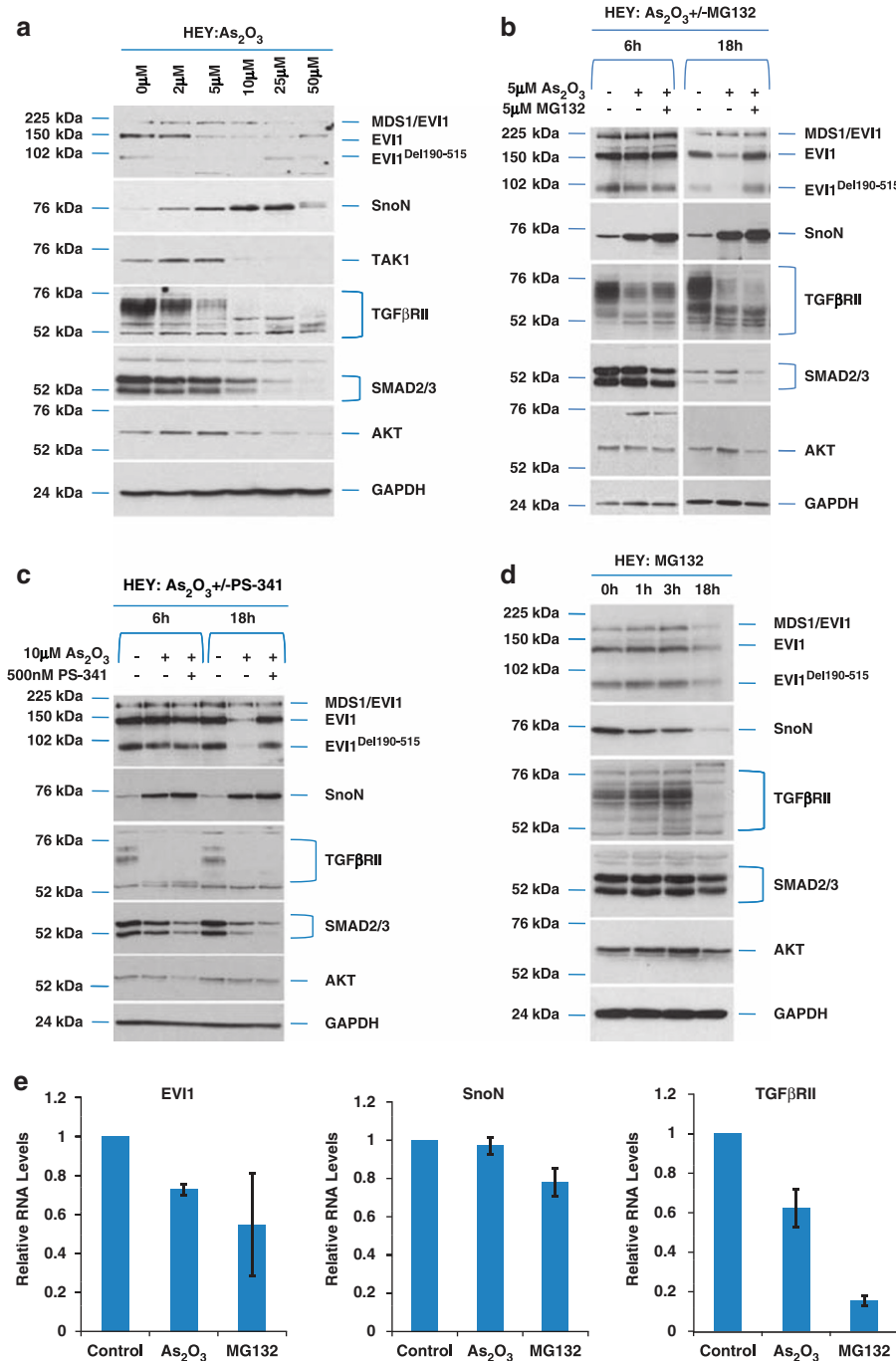
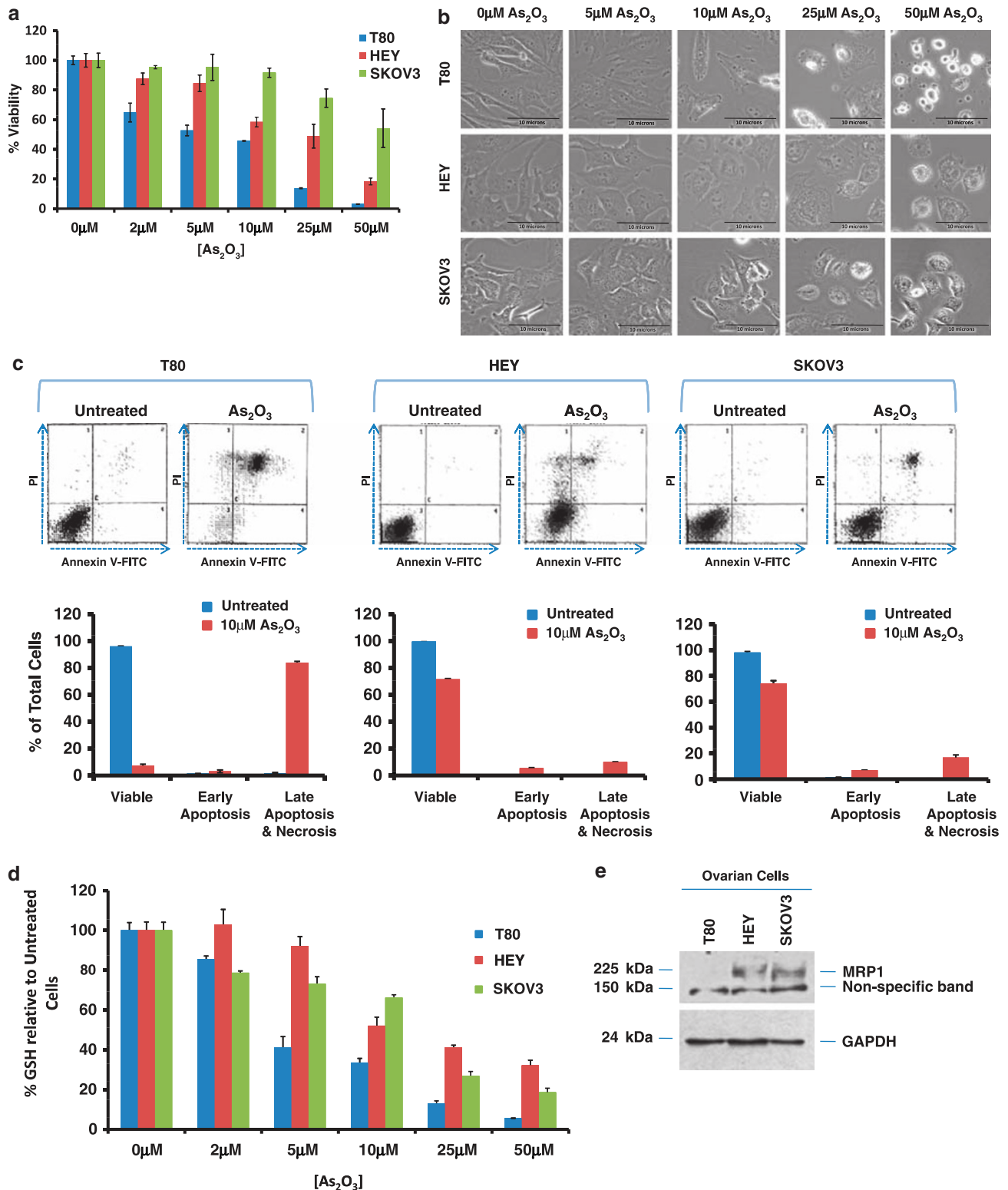


Figure 1 As₂O₃ alters expression of TGFβ signaling mediators in HEY ovarian cancer cell line. **(a)** HEY cells were seeded at 250 000 cells per well in six-well plates. After overnight attachment, the cells were treated with varying concentrations of As₂O₃ (2–50 μM). After 18 h incubation, the cell lysates were harvested and western analysis was performed using the following antibodies: (1) EVI1, (2) SnoN, (3) TAK1, (4) TGFβRII, (5) SMAD2/3, (6) AKT, and (7) GAPDH as a loading control. The data shown are representative of four independent experiments. **(b)** HEY cells were seeded at 250 000 cells per well in six-well plates. After overnight attachment, the cells were treated with (1) 5 μM As₂O₃, (2) 5 μM MG132, or (3) 5 μM As₂O₃ and 5 μM MG132. After 6 or 18 h treatment, the cell lysates were harvested and western analysis was performed using the following antibodies: (1) EVI1, (2) SnoN, (3) TGFβRII, (4) SMAD2/3, (5) AKT, and (6) GAPDH as a loading control. The data shown are representative of three independent experiments. **(c)** HEY cells were seeded at 250 000 cells in six-well plates. After overnight attachment, the cells were treated with (1) 10 μM As₂O₃, (2) 500 nM PS-341, or (3) 10 μM As₂O₃ and 500 nM PS-341. After 6 or 18 h treatment, the cell lysates were harvested and western analysis was performed using the following antibodies: (1) EVI1, (2) SnoN, (3) TGFβRII, (4) SMAD2/3, (5) AKT, and (6) GAPDH as a loading control. The data shown are representative of three independent experiments. **(d)** HEY cells were seeded at 250 000 cells per well in six-well plates. After 24 h, the cells were treated at different time points (1, 3, and 18 h) with 5 μM MG132. Cell lysates were harvested and western analysis was performed using the following antibodies: (1) EVI1, (2) SnoN, (3) TGFβRII, (4) SMAD2/3, (5) AKT, and (6) GAPDH as a loading control. The data shown are representative of three independent experiments. **(e)** HEY cells were seeded at 500 000 cells per well in six-well plates. After 24 h, the cells were treated with (1) DMSO, (2) 5 μM As₂O₃ and DMSO, or (3) 5 μM MG132 for 18 h. RNA was then isolated and used for qPCR. Relative RNA-fold changes are presented for EVI1, SnoN, and TGFβRII. The data shown are representative of three independent experiments

V-FITC and propidium iodide (PI) to quantify changes in apoptosis indicated that, after As₂O₃ treatment, normal ovarian cells (T80) had a markedly higher apoptotic percentage (>80%) compared with ovarian cancer cells (SKOV3

and HEY; <20%) (Figure 2c). These results indicate that normal ovarian cells (T80) are more sensitive to As₂O₃-induced apoptosis compared with cancer cells (HEY and SKOV3). In contrast, As₂O₃ reduced the migratory potential



of both normal and cancer cell lines similarly by >50% (Supplementary Figure 2).

As As₂O₃ has been reported to reduce intracellular glutathione (GSH) levels,¹⁹ we next assessed whether GSH levels in T80, HEY, and SKOV3 cells may be correlated with the sensitivity to As₂O₃. All cell lines had reduced GSH levels after As₂O₃ treatment with markedly reduced levels in normal immortalized ovarian T80 cells compared with HEY and SKOV3 (Figure 2d). As GSH can bind to trivalent arsenic and is effluxed out of cells through MRP1,²⁰ we thus analyzed the level of MRP1 protein in these ovarian cell lines. Indeed, we found that MRP1 was highly expressed in SKOV3 and HEY cells (highly resistant to As₂O₃-mediated effects) and low in T80 cells (Figure 2e). Together, these results suggest that the decreased sensitivity to As₂O₃ in ovarian carcinoma cells may be due to increased efflux of GSH-As₂O₃ through MRP1.

As₂O₃ induces formation of autophagosomes. As formation of cytoplasmic vacuoles with As₂O₃ treatment was suggestive of induction of autophagy (see Figure 2b), we first examined protein expression of microtubule-associated protein light chain 3 (LC3), a marker of autophagic vesicle formation. As₂O₃ increased levels of both the LC3-I (cytosolic form, 18 kDa) and LC3-II (membrane-bound form, 16 kDa), which correlated with SnoN expression at 10–25 μM in T80/HEY cells and >25 μM in SKOV3 cells (Figure 3a). p62/SQSTM1, which recruits autophagic machinery to inclusion bodies as a protective response for clearing protein aggregates through the autophagic pathway,²¹ also increased in a dose-dependent manner. In addition, poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (116 kDa, PARP), which is proteolytically fragmented to 89 and 24 kDa (early marker of apoptosis) by caspase-3, which precedes DNA fragmentation, dramatically increased at a dose of 25 μM (T80) and 50 μM (HEY and SKOV3) correlating with the apoptotic sensitivity determined by Annexin V staining (see Figure 2c).

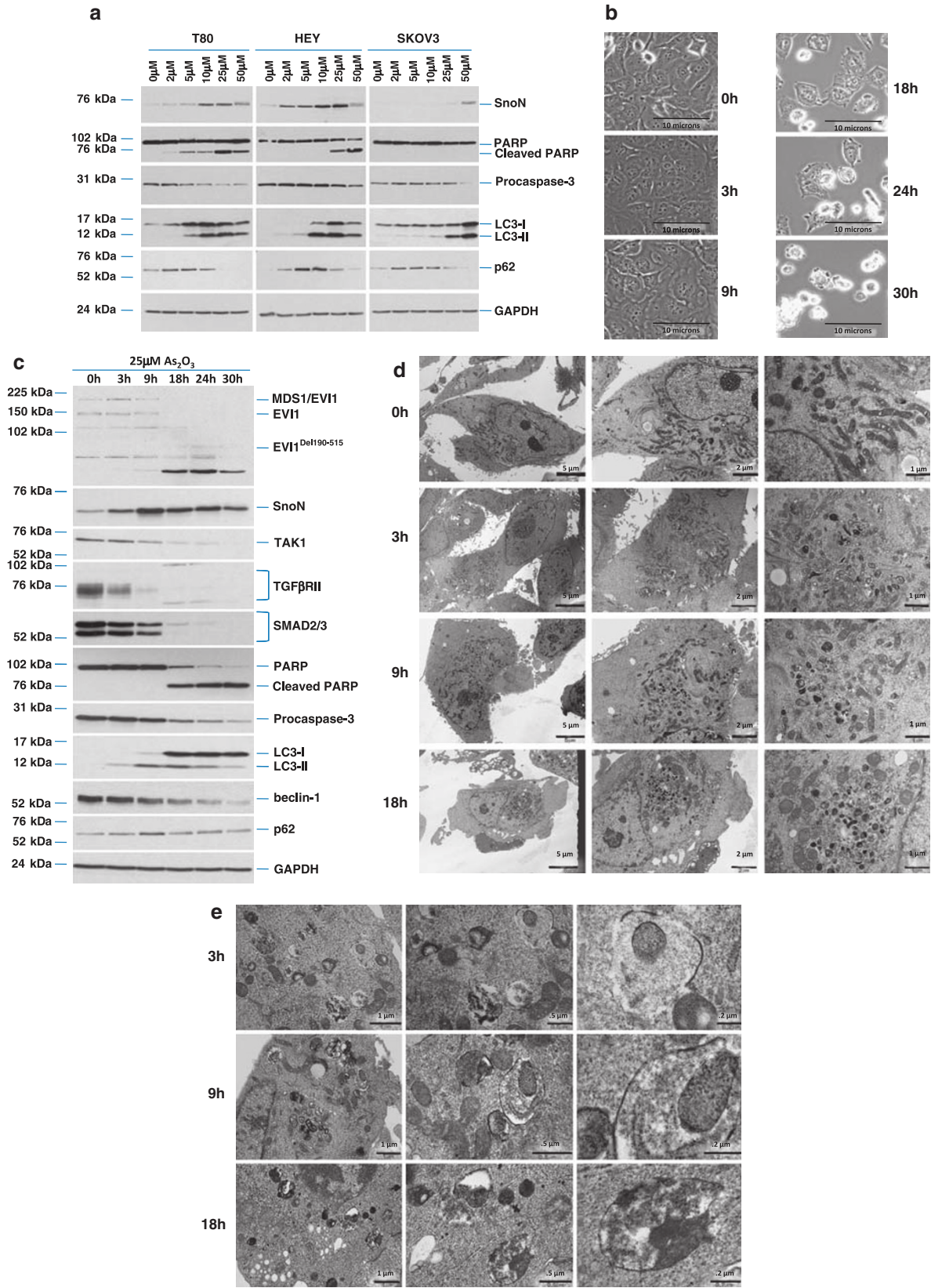
As the development of cytoplasmic vacuoles at 18 h treatment preceded apoptosis as determined by light microscopy (Figure 3b), we performed a kinetic profile to follow these events in a time-dependent manner with respect to expression of TGFβ mediators (Figure 3c). We observed induction of SnoN at 9 h As₂O₃ treatment, which correlated with changes in LC3-II and p62. We observed dramatic decreases in EVI1, TAK1, SMAD2/3, and TGFβRII expression levels at 18 h treatment, which correlated with marked increases in the LC3-I/II ratio as well as reduction in procaspase-3 and increased cleaved PARP. Induction of

another potential splice variant of EVI1 (~60 kDa, detected using an antibody, which detects multiple splice forms of EVI1) followed levels of cleaved PARP. These results provide evidence for the correlation of the induction of expression of SnoN with the autophagic marker, LC3-II, which precedes changes in apoptotic markers. Interestingly, beclin-1 levels did not increase but decreased after 18 h treatment.

We next identified the presence of autophagosomes by transmission electron microscopy (TEM). By TEM, we positively identified the presence of numerous double-membrane autophagosomes with As₂O₃ treatment (Figures 3d and e). After 3 h As₂O₃ treatment, formation of double-membrane structures was observed. At 9 h, autophagosomes were fully formed and at 18 h, clearing within autophagosomes was observed suggesting degradation of the cytoplasmic contents (Figure 3e). Beyond 18 h, the cells underwent apoptosis (results not shown). In addition, we transfected EGFP-LC3 cDNA into HEY cells to identify fluorescent vacuoles after As₂O₃ treatment and observed a punctate staining pattern around the nucleus with 5 μM to 25 μM As₂O₃ compared with diffuse EGFP fluorescence in untreated cells (0 μM As₂O₃) (see Figures 5a and b). Collectively, these results show that As₂O₃ induces the development of autophagosomes in parallel with induction of SnoN protein, which precedes changes in apoptotic markers.

As₂O₃ mediates its effects in ovarian cells through the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS). To determine whether the As₂O₃-induced changes observed in expression of TGFβ signaling mediators are due to the effects of oxidative stress, we treated HEY cells with As₂O₃ in combination with the antioxidant *N*-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC), a free radical scavenger/reducing agent and GSH precursor, which protects against As₂O₃-induced apoptosis in tumor cells.²² Light micrographs of cells co-treated with 10 μM As₂O₃ and 1000 μM NAC showed a dramatic reduction in cytoplasmic vacuolation and apoptotic morphology in contrast to cells treated with 10 μM As₂O₃ alone (Figure 4a). Further, increasing doses of NAC markedly reduced SnoN with a corresponding recovery in EVI1 and TGFβRII proteins (Figure 4b, left panel). The results indicate that TGFβ signaling mediator expression can be altered by the presence of ROS. Although the levels of p62 remained unchanged or increased slightly, there was a reduction in LC3-I levels (Figure 4b, right panel). Further, we observed a dramatic reduction in punctate EGFP-LC3 staining suggesting As₂O₃-induced autophagy can be

Figure 2 As₂O₃ induces cell death. (a) Cell viability was assessed using the CellTiter-Glo assay in T80, HEY, and SKOV3 cells treated for 18 h with varying doses of As₂O₃ (2–50 μM). Results are presented as % cell viability relative to control cells (0 μM). The data shown are representative of three independent experiments. (b) T80, HEY, and SKOV3 cells were seeded at 250 000 cells per well. After 24 h, the cells were treated with varying concentrations of As₂O₃ (5–50 μM). After 18 h treatment, images were captured at × 40 magnification. The data shown are representative images. (c) HEY cells were seeded at 250 000 cells per well in six-well plates. After cell attachment, cells were treated with 10 μM As₂O₃ at which time both the floating and adherent cells were collected. Cells were stained with annexin V-FITC and PI followed by flow cytometric analysis. (Top panels) raw data plots are shown as log fluorescence values of annexin V-FITC and PI on the X and Y axis, respectively. (Bottom panels) the data are shown in bar graphs as the percentage of viable, early apoptotic, and late apoptotic/necrotic cells. The data shown are representative of two independent experiments. (d) GSH levels were quantified in T80, HEY, and SKOV3 cells using the GSH-glo assay kit. Results are presented as % GSH relative to untreated cells. The data shown are representative of three independent experiments. (e) T80, HEY, and SKOV3 cells were grown to confluence in T-25 flasks. Cell lysates were harvested into 200 μl of lysis buffer containing 10 mM sodium orthovanadate, 100 mM sodium fluoride, and protease cocktail inhibitors. Western analysis was performed using the following antibodies: (1) MRP1 and (2) GAPDH. The data are representative of two independent experiments



reversed by addition of antioxidant (Figure 4c, top and bottom panels). We observed an increase in cell survival after co-treatment with 10 μ M As₂O₃ and 1000 μ M NAC (Figure 4d) indicating that NAC promotes increased cellular viability. As the level of cleaved PARP was difficult to detect at 10 μ M As₂O₃ (Figure 4b, right panel), we quantified changes in apoptosis by staining with annexin V-FITC and PI. We observed a significant decrease in apoptotic cells on co-treatment with 10 μ M As₂O₃ and NAC compared with As₂O₃-only treated cells (Figure 4e). Together, these results suggest that As₂O₃ mediates its effects through the generation of ROS, which alters the autophagic and apoptotic response.

As₂O₃ induces autophagy through a beclin-1-independent pathway. To determine whether autophagy is a necessary step in induction of cell death through As₂O₃, we tested the effects of various inhibitors of autophagy and apoptosis. 3-Methyladenine (3-MA) is a class III phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase (PI3K) inhibitor that inhibits autophagy at the earliest stage of autophagosome formation and is associated with decreased LC3-II expression.²³ Although SnoN levels were not dramatically altered in HEY cells co-treated with As₂O₃ and 3-MA, there was reduced formation of EGFP-LC3 punctae (Figures 5a and b), decreased LC3 protein, and increased cleaved PARP (used as marker of apoptosis) in contrast to cells treated with 25 μ M As₂O₃ alone (Figure 5c). Although beclin-1 levels were previously reported to be suppressed by 3-MA treatment,²⁴ we did not detect any marked changes in beclin-1 levels in HEY cells co-treated with 3-MA and As₂O₃ (Figure 5c). Moreover, addition of 3-MA to resveratrol-treated ovarian cells failed to elicit a marked change in beclin-1 or LC3 expression (Supplementary Figures 3a and b). In contrast, nutrient starvation with EBSS markedly increased both LC3 and beclin-1 levels, which were both reduced after treatment with 3-MA (Supplementary Figures 4a and b). We next analyzed the effect of bafilomycin A1 (BAF), a late-stage autophagy inhibitor that hinders fusion of lysosomes to autophagosomes leading to inhibition of the degradation of inner contents and accumulation of uncleaved LC3-II protein.²⁵ Western analysis of HEY cells co-treated with As₂O₃ and BAF showed increased LC3-II and cleaved PARP levels (Figure 5d, left panel). These results suggest that inhibition of late stage autophagy leads to increased apoptosis. Further, SnoN levels were slightly reduced with BAF in the presence of As₂O₃ suggesting a role for SnoN in this process. In addition, we analyzed the effect of zVAD-fmk, a caspase inhibitor, which inhibits apoptosis, to provide additional evidence that As₂O₃-

induced autophagy is independent of apoptosis.²⁶ Although the levels of SnoN and LC3 remained unchanged with increasing concentrations of zVAD-fmk (Figure 5d, right panel), cleaved PARP was markedly reduced suggesting decreased apoptosis. Collectively, these results suggest that As₂O₃-induced autophagy confers a protective role against apoptosis, which is the primary cell death mechanism induced by As₂O₃.

As these inhibitors can induce nonspecific effects, we thus assessed knockdown of specific ATG genes on autophagy and apoptosis in HEY cells. Several key regulators of autophagy were detectable by western analysis in ovarian cells such as hVps34, beclin-1, ATG5, and ATG7 (Figure 5e). Although knockdown of beclin-1 by siRNA treatment for 2 consecutive days effectively (>95%) reduced protein expression (Figure 5f), it did not affect expression of LC3-II/LC3-I (Figure 5f) or significantly modulate formation of LC3 punctae induced by As₂O₃ (Figures 5g and h). In contrast, ATG5, ATG7, and hVps34 siRNA markedly altered the ratio of LC3-II/LC3-I (Figure 5f) and LC3 punctae formation (Figures 5g and h). Staining with annexin V-FITC and PI showed only subtle changes in the apoptotic response with ATG siRNAs (Figure 5i). Furthermore, we assessed beclin-1 knockdown with EBSS treatment, which led to reduced LC3-II levels (Supplementary Figure 4c). However, we could not accurately assess the effect of EBSS on LC3 punctae formation because of the dramatically altered cell morphology (i.e., cell rounding). Together, these results suggest that As₂O₃ elicits its effects on autophagy in a beclin-1-independent manner.

Modulation of the sensitivity of ovarian cancer cells to As₂O₃ by SnoN knockdown.

As we observed that SnoN levels paralleled those of LC3, we analyzed whether SnoN could alter LC3-II levels and production of autophagosomes. Light microscopy suggests that knockdown of SnoN increases the sensitivity of the cells to As₂O₃ treatment leading to increased cell death compared with control siRNA-treated cells (Figure 6a). In SnoN knockdown cells (>90% decrease in SnoN protein) treated with As₂O₃, western analysis showed a marked reduction in LC3-II and p62 levels with an increase in cleaved PARP compared with control siRNA cells treated with 25 μ M As₂O₃ (Figure 6b). These protein changes corresponded with a reduction in EGFP-LC3 punctae (Figure 6c), a marked reduction in cell survival (Figure 6d), and increased levels of apoptosis determined by annexin V-FITC and PI staining (Figure 6e). Thus, these data suggest that the sensitivity to As₂O₃-induced autophagy and apoptosis can be modulated by altering SnoN levels.

qPCR measurements of LC3 RNA transcripts indicated that its levels are low and SnoN siRNA did not modulate

Figure 3 As₂O₃ induces autophagy in ovarian cells. (a) T80 (left panel), HEY (middle panel), and SKOV3 (right panel) cells were seeded at 250 000 cells per well in six-well plates. After overnight attachment, the cells were treated with varying concentrations of As₂O₃ (2–50 μ M). After 18 h incubation, the cell lysates were harvested and western analysis was performed using the following antibodies: (1) SnoN, (2) PARP, (3) procaspase-3, (4) LC3, (5) p62, and (6) GAPDH as a loading control. The data shown are representative of three independent experiments. (b) HEY cells were plated at 250 000 cells per well in six-well plate. After overnight attachment, cells were treated with 25 μ M As₂O₃ for varying times (0, 3, 9, 18, 24, and 30 h) and light microscope images were captured at \times 40 magnification. The data shown are representative images. (c) HEY cells were seeded at 250 000 cells per well. After overnight attachment, the cells were treated with 25 μ M As₂O₃ at various time points (3, 9, 18, 24, and 30 h). Cell lysates were harvested and western analysis was performed using the following antibodies: (1) EVI1, (2) SnoN, (3) TAK1, (4) TGF β RII, (5) SMAD2/3, (6) PARP, (7) procaspase-3, (8) LC3, (9) beclin-1, (10) p62, and (11) GAPDH as a loading control. The data shown are representative of two independent experiments. (d and e), confluent HEY cells grown in T-75 flasks were treated with 25 μ M As₂O₃ for 3, 9, and 18 h and prepared for TEM. Images were captured at varying magnifications as indicated. Representative images are shown

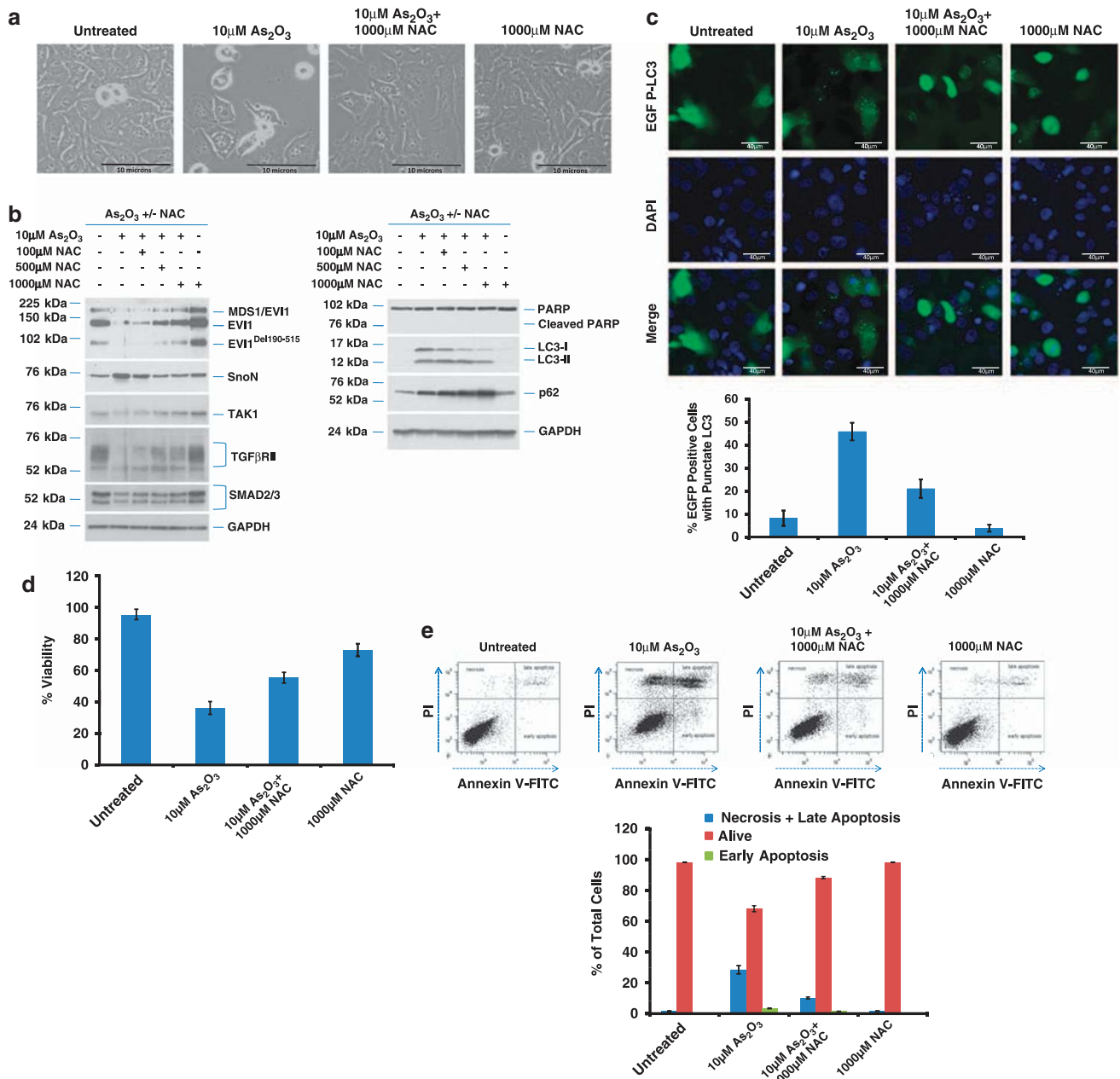


Figure 4 Effects of As₂O₃ are reversed by antioxidant. (a) HEY cells were seeded at 250 000 cells per well in a six-well plate. After 24 h, cells were treated with (1) 10 μM As₂O₃, (2) 10 μM As₂O₃ and 1000 μM NAC, or (3) 1000 μM NAC. After 18 h incubation, the cells were photographed using a light microscope at × 40 magnification. The data shown are representative images. (b) HEY cells were seeded at 250 000 cells per well in a six-well plate. After 24 h cell attachment, cells were treated with (1) 10 μM As₂O₃ alone, (2) 10 μM As₂O₃ with 100 μM NAC, (3) 10 μM As₂O₃ with 500 μM NAC, (4) 10 μM As₂O₃ with 1000 μM NAC, or (5) 1000 μM NAC only. After 18 h incubation, cell lysates were harvested and western analysis was performed using the following antibodies (left panel): (1) EVI1, (2) SnoN, (3) TAK1, (4) TGFβRII, (5) SMAD2/3, and (6) GAPDH as a loading control as well as (right panel): (1) PARP, (2) LC3, (3) p62, and (4) GAPDH. The data shown are representative of three independent experiments. (c) HEY cells were plated at 250 000 cells per well in six-well plate onto glass coverslips. After overnight attachment, cells were transfected with EGFP-LC3. After recovery for 24 h, cells were treated with: (1) 10 μM As₂O₃, (2) 10 μM As₂O₃ and 1000 μM NAC, or (3) 1000 μM NAC for 18 h. (Top panel) immunofluorescence images were obtained at × 40 magnification. (Bottom panel) the displayed graph is the quantification of the data presented as the percentage of EGFP-positive cells with punctate LC3 expression. The data shown are representative of two independent experiments. (d) Cell viability was assessed using the CellTiter-Glo assay in HEY cells treated for 18 h with 10 μM As₂O₃ in the absence or presence of 1000 μM NAC or 1000 μM NAC alone. Results are presented as % cell viability relative to control cells. The data shown are representative of three independent experiments. (e) (Top panel) HEY cells were seeded at 250 000 cells per well in six-well plates. After cell attachment, cells were treated with (1) 10 μM As₂O₃, (2) 10 μM As₂O₃ and 1000 μM NAC, and (3) 1000 μM NAC, at which time both the floating and adherent cells were collected. Cells were stained with annexin V-FITC and PI followed by flow cytometric analysis. Raw data plots are shown as log fluorescence values of annexin V-FITC and PI on the X and Y axis, respectively. (Bottom panel) the data are also shown in a bar graph as the percentage of viable, early apoptotic, and late apoptotic/necrotic cells. The data shown are representative of three independent experiments

LC3 RNA transcripts (results not shown) suggesting alternative mechanisms other than direct transcriptional regulation of LC3 by SnoN. As low- and high-expressing EVI1 ovarian cell lines differed in their response to the apoptotic effects of As₂O₃ (see Figures 2a and b), we assessed the effect of EVI1 siRNA on the sensitivity of ovarian cancer cells to As₂O₃. However, EVI1 siRNA (>90% reduction in wild-type EVI1 protein) did not dramatically alter As₂O₃-induced sensitivity to apoptosis based on PARP cleavage levels or alter autophagy based on western analysis of LC3-II levels (results not shown).

SnoN is reported to be degraded on TGF β stimulation by TAK1 through the ubiquitin-dependent proteasome pathway.¹⁴ As we observed that As₂O₃ treatment decreased TAK1, we next assessed whether reducing TAK1 levels could alter As₂O₃-induced changes in SnoN and thus, modulate the autophagic pathway. However, TAK1 siRNA treatment (>80% knockdown) did not modulate SnoN levels, alter the sensitivity of ovarian cancer cells to As₂O₃, or modulate p62 and LC3 protein levels (Figure 7a). However, knockdown of AKT, which lies downstream to PI3K²⁷ and is a promising target for therapy in ovarian carcinomas,^{28,29} did not modulate expression of TGF β signaling mediators, but did increase PARP cleavage while decreasing p62 levels and LC3-II/LC3-I levels (Figure 7b) suggesting that AKT has a role in modulating the apoptotic and autophagic pathways.

Discussion

As successful treatment of cancer cells with chemotherapeutic drugs is dependent on their ability to trigger cell death, it is critical to understand their mechanisms of action. In this study, we report that As₂O₃, commonly used to treat APL, can target TGF β signaling mediators through proteasome-dependent (i.e., EVI1 and TGF β RII) and -independent pathways (SMAD2/3 and AKT) in ovarian cancer cell lines. The increased sensitivity of EVI1 forms to As₂O₃ after long-term treatments (18 h) could be due to their inherent protein stability and long half-life. These As₂O₃-induced effects on EVI1 are similar to the reported effects in leukemia cell lines.¹⁰

In our studies, we observed different sensitivities to As₂O₃ among the three ovarian cell lines assessed (low- (T80) and high- (SKOV3 and HEY) expressing EVI1 ovarian cell lines) suggesting that the sensitivity of ovarian cell lines to As₂O₃ may correlate with EVI1 protein expression. However, knockdown of EVI1 (siRNA designed against exon VII) failed to alter the sensitivity to As₂O₃-induced apoptosis. There are numerous other factors likely dictating cellular resistance or sensitivity to As₂O₃ including (1) GSH levels, (2) enzymes involved in biosynthesis of GSH, (3) enzymes using GSH (glutathione-S-transferase), (4) free radical scavenging and peroxide metabolism (GSH peroxidase, catalase), and (5) MRP1 levels, which is involved in the efflux of As₂O₃ in drug-resistant cell lines. Indeed, we observed that MRP1 is highly expressed in both HEY and SKOV3 cells, which could result in resistance to As₂O₃.

As₂O₃ treatment dramatically elevated SnoN levels likely mediated through a ROS-dependent pathway (Figure 4b).

As₂O₃ treatment can generate ROS, a form of oxidative stress, which can induce autophagy. Superoxide anion appears to be the major ROS regulating autophagic process.³⁰ As ROS oxidizes cellular lipids, proteins, and DNA causing cellular damage, autophagy serves to prevent accumulation of these damaged toxic products and organelles by sequestering these cellular components into autophagosomes (double-membraned vesicles), which fuse with lysosomes for degradation. Specifically, ROS can oxidize the cysteine protease, ATG4, involved in initiating the conjugation of LC3-I to autophagosomal membranes and its consequent release from the autophagophore membrane.³¹

We also observed that As₂O₃ treatment elevated SnoN levels in a TAK1-independent manner (Figure 7a). Interestingly, normal epithelial cells treated with TRAIL induced cytoprotective autophagy mediated through TAK1, which activates AMP-activated protein kinase leading to inhibition of mammalian target of rapamycin I.³² However, under our assay conditions, we did not detect changes in autophagy or apoptosis on depletion of TAK1 in HEY ovarian carcinoma cells (see Figure 7a).

Signaling pathways determining whether cells undergo autophagy or apoptosis are complex. In malignant glioma cells, As₂O₃ seems to initiate an autophagic response that leads to cell death.³³ This contrasts to our data in ovarian cell lines based on inhibitor studies with 3-MA and zVAD-fmk suggesting cell-type-specific effects of As₂O₃. Indeed, autophagy has been described as a 'double-edged sword' promoting (1) survival in response to stress and starvation as well as (2) programmed cell death.³⁴ Recently, autophagy-related proteins such as beclin-1 or ATG5/12 do not seem to be required for the autophagic process suggesting alternative non-canonical macroautophagy pathways.^{35,36} In our ovarian carcinoma cells, beclin-1 seemed to be dispensable for inducing As₂O₃-mediated autophagic response but was dependent on hVps34.

SnoN protein not only paralleled the autophagy marker (LC3-II) but knockdown of SnoN altered LC3-II/I ratios suggesting that this protein lies downstream to SnoN. Other mediators important in As₂O₃-induced programmed cell death include p21, which itself leads to cell cycle arrest and apoptosis.³⁷ Indeed, we have previously shown that SnoN knockdown increases p21 protein levels.⁴ Thus, SnoN may have a key role in autophagy to promote cell survival as a protective mechanism against As₂O₃-induced cell death (Figure 8). The mechanism by which SnoN alters autophagosome development is presently under investigation.

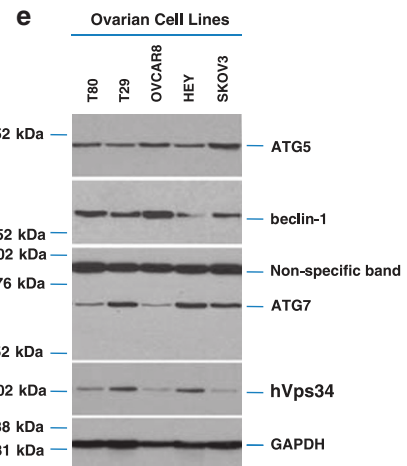
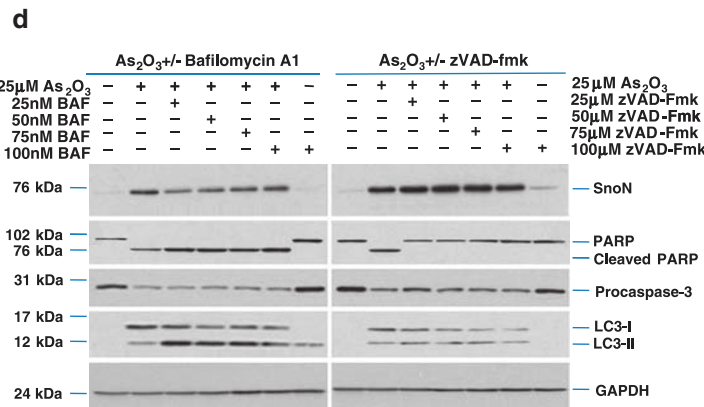
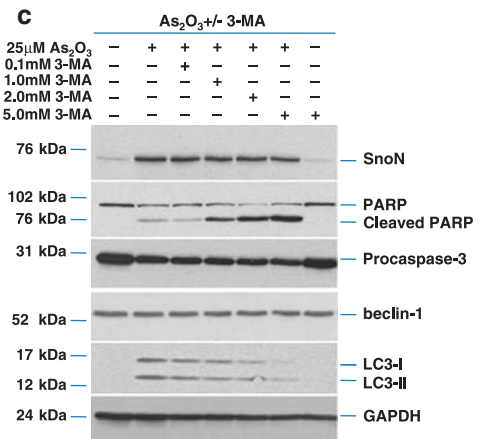
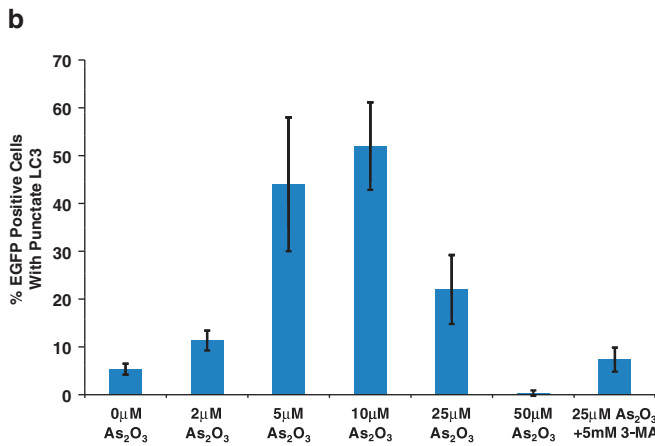
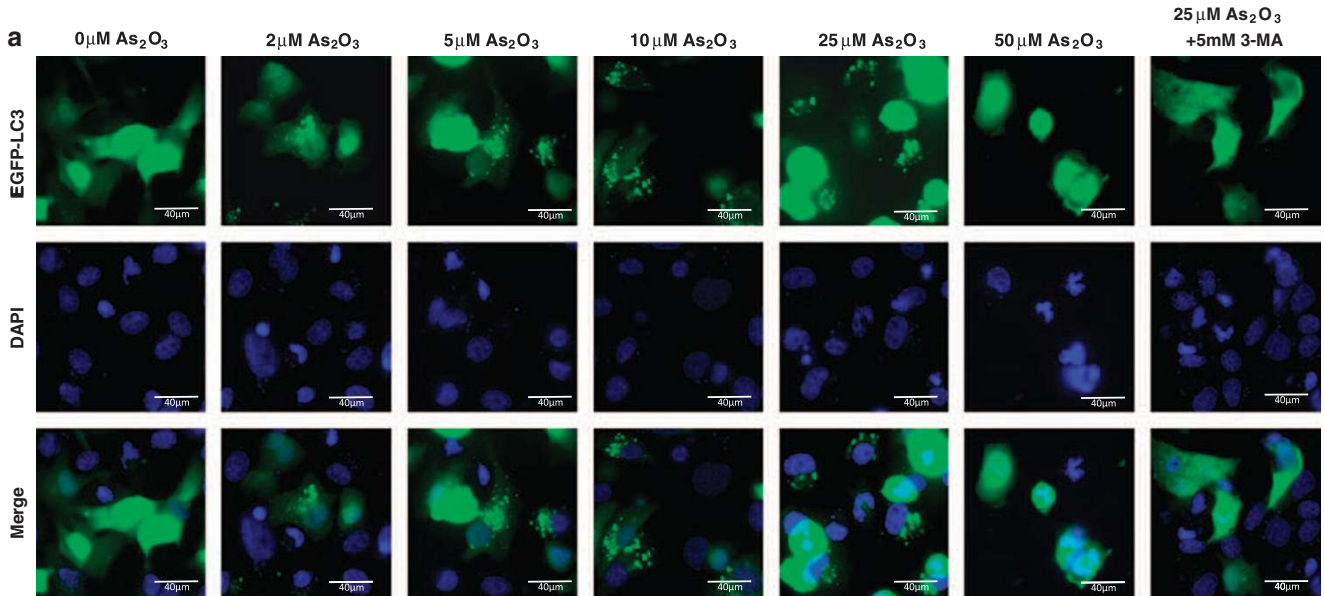
Materials and Methods

Cell lines and cell culture. The following ovarian cell lines were used for the studies reported herein: T antigen/hTERT immortalized normal ovarian surface epithelial cells (T80) as well as several ovarian carcinoma cell lines, including SKOV3 (amplification at the EVI1 locus), HEY (high-expressing EVI1 cell line), and OVCA429 (high-expressing EVI1 cell line).² Cell lines were cultured in RPMI 1640 with 8% FBS and penicillin/streptomycin and maintained in an incubator with a humidified atmosphere containing 95% air and 5% CO₂ at 37 °C. For nutrient starvation, cells were washed three times with Earle's balanced salt solution (EBSS) (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) and then replaced with EBSS.

siRNA treatment of ovarian cell lines. The ovarian cancer cells, HEY and OVCA429, were plated at 250 000 cells (unless otherwise specified) in each well

of a six-well plate. The following day, the cells were transfected using 20 μM siRNA against SnoN (Ambion, Austin, TX, USA), ID#107696 or ID#107695), EVI1 exon VII (Dharmacon, Lafayette, CO, USA), custom-designed sequence: sense 5'-ACUACGCUUCCUUAUUAUU-3'), AKT (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA), TAK1 (Dharmacon, custom-designed sequence: sense 5'-GUAGAUCCAUCCAAGACUUUU-3'), SMURF2 (Dharmacon, L-007194-00),

ATG5 (Dharmacon, L-004374-00), beclin-1 (Dharmacon, L-010552-00), ATG7 (Dharmacon, L-020112-00), hVps34 (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA, ID#10517), or non-targeting control-1 siRNA (Dharmacon, D-001210-01) using Dharmafect I transfection reagent (Dharmacon). Briefly, cells were cultured in complete medium for 24 h before transfection (2 ml media in each well of six-well plate) at which time the medium was changed to serum and antibiotic-free medium.



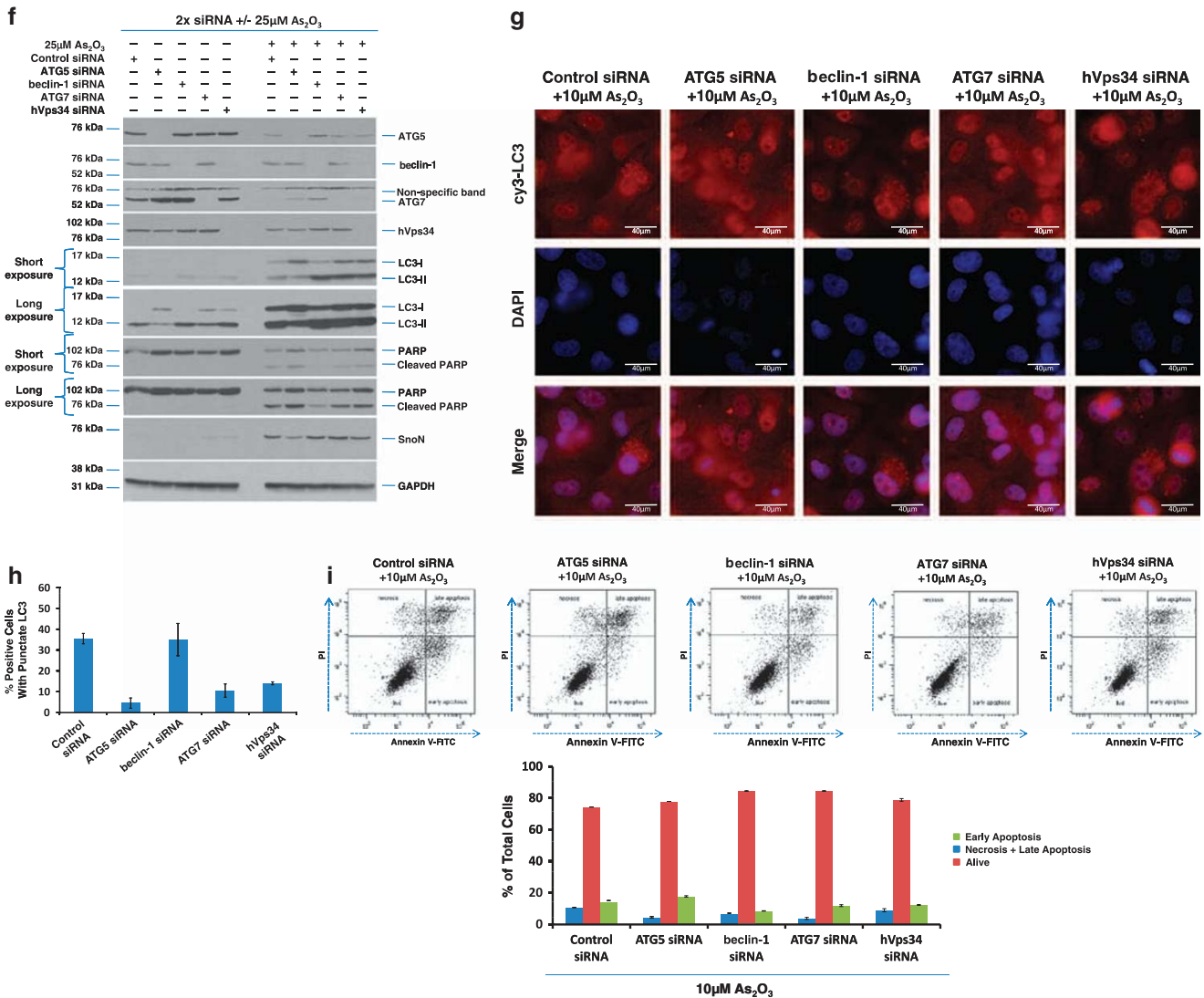


Figure 5 As₂O₃ induces autophagy through a beclin-1-independent pathway. (a) HEY cells were plated at 250 000 cells per well in six-well plate onto glass coverslips. After overnight attachment, cells were transfected with EGFP-LC3. After recovery for 24 h, cells were treated with increasing doses of As₂O₃ (2–50 μM) or 25 μM As₂O₃ in the presence of 5 mM 3-MA for 18 h. Immunofluorescence images were obtained at ×40 magnification. The data shown are representative of two independent experiments. (b) Immunofluorescence data from (a) was quantitated and presented as the percentage of EGFP-positive cells with punctate LC3 expression. (c) HEY cells were seeded at 250 000 cells per well. After 24 h, the cells were treated with: (1) 25 μM As₂O₃, (2) 25 μM As₂O₃ and 0.1 mM 3-MA, (3) 25 μM As₂O₃ and 1.0 mM 3-MA, (4) 25 μM As₂O₃ and 2.0 mM 3-MA, (5) 25 μM As₂O₃ and 5.0 mM 3-MA, and (6) 5.0 mM 3-MA only for 18 h. Cell lysates were harvested and western analysis was performed using the following antibodies: (1) SnoN, (2) PARP, (3) procaspase-3, (4) beclin-1, (5) LC3, and (6) GAPDH as a loading control. The data shown are representative of four independent experiments. (d) HEY cells were seeded at 250 000 cells per well. (Left panel): after overnight attachment, the cells were treated with: (1) 25 μM As₂O₃ (2) 25 μM As₂O₃ and 25 nM bafilomycin A (BAF), (3) 25 μM As₂O₃ and 50 nM BAF, (4) 25 μM As₂O₃ and 75 nM BAF, (5) 25 μM As₂O₃ and 100 nM BAF, and (6) 100 nM BAF only. (Right panel): after 24 h, the cells were treated with: (1) 25 μM As₂O₃, (2) 25 μM As₂O₃ and 25 μM zVAD-Fmk, (3) 25 μM As₂O₃ and 50 μM zVAD-Fmk, (4) 25 μM As₂O₃ and 75 μM zVAD-Fmk, (5) 25 μM As₂O₃ and 100 μM zVAD-Fmk, and (6) 100 μM zVAD-Fmk only. After 18 h incubation, cell lysates were harvested and western analysis was performed using the following antibodies: (1) SnoN, (2) PARP, (3) procaspase-3, (4) LC3, and (5) GAPDH as a loading control. The data shown are representative of two independent experiments. (e) Ovarian cells (T80, T29, OVCAR8, HEY, and SKOV3 cells) were seeded at 500 000 cells per well in T-25 flasks. After overnight attachment, cell lysates were harvested and western analysis was performed using the following antibodies: (1) ATG5, (2) beclin-1, (3) ATG7, (4) hVps34, and (5) GAPDH as a loading control. (f) HEY cells were seeded at 250 000 cells per well in six-well plates. After 24 and 48 h, the cells were treated with (1) non-targeting (control) siRNA, (2) ATG5 siRNA, (3) beclin-1 siRNA, (4) ATG7 siRNA, and (5) hVps34 siRNA. At 72 h after transfection, cells were treated for 18 h with 25 μM As₂O₃. Cell lysates were harvested and western analysis was performed using the following antibodies: (1) ATG5, (2) beclin-1, (3) ATG7, (4) hVps34, (5) LC3, (6) PARP, (7) SnoN, and (8) GAPDH as a loading control. The data shown are representative of two independent experiments. (g) HEY cells were seeded at 250 000 cells per well in six-well plates. After 24 h after transfection, cells were treated for 24 h with 10 μM As₂O₃. Cells were stained with LC3B rabbit polyclonal antibody and counterstained with DAPI. Immunofluorescence images are representative and were obtained at ×63 magnification. (h) Immunofluorescence data was quantitated and presented as the percentage of positive cells with punctate LC3 expression. The data shown are representative of two independent experiments. (i) HEY cells were seeded at 250 000 cells per well in six-well plates. After 24 and 48 h, the cells were treated with (1) non-targeting (control) siRNA, (2) ATG5 siRNA, (3) beclin-1 siRNA, (4) ATG7 siRNA, and (5) hVps34 siRNA. At 72 h after transfection, cells were treated for 48 h with 10 μM As₂O₃ at which time both the floating and adherent cells were collected. Cells were stained with annexin V-FITC and PI followed by flow cytometric analysis. Raw data plots are shown as log fluorescence values of annexin V-FITC and PI on the X and Y axis, respectively (top panel). The data are also shown as a bar graph as the percentage of viable, early apoptotic, and late apoptotic/necrotic cells. The data shown are representative of two independent experiments (bottom panel)

Biosciences (Gibbstown, NJ, USA). 3-MA(dissolved in media) was obtained from MP Biomedicals (Solon, OH, USA). zVAD-fmk (dissolved in DMSO) and BAF (dissolved in DMSO) was obtained from Axxora LLC (San Diego, CA, USA). Ovarian cells were plated in six-well plates at 250 000 cells per well and grown in complete medium. The following day, the cells were treated with 5 μ M MG132, As₂O₃ (between 2 and 50 μ M), resveratrol (between 10 and 100 μ M), NAC (between 25 μ M and 1 mM), 3-MA (between 0.1 and 10 mM), or zVAD-fmk (25 and 100 μ M). For detection of apoptosis by western analysis, it was generally difficult to detect cleaved PARP at 10 μ M As₂O₃ treatment but it was clearly observable with 25 μ M As₂O₃ (see Figure 3a). For functional assays (cell viability, apoptosis by PI/Annexin V staining, and EGFP-LC3 staining), we treated cells with

10 μ M As₂O₃, which allowed detection of differences more clearly with various treatments including siRNA knockdown (see Figure 2c). For control cells, DMSO (a final concentration of < 0.5%) was added to compare appropriately with drugs dissolved in DMSO. After the appropriate incubation time (6 or 18 h), cell lysates were collected, protein quantified, and SDS-PAGE/western analysis was performed. In addition, for selected studies, RNA was isolated, quantified, and used for qPCR analysis.

Quantitative PCR. RNA was isolated using the RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA). Quantitative PCR (qPCR) was performed using the one-step RT-PCR Taqman master mix from Applied Biosystems with the following primers and probe sets.

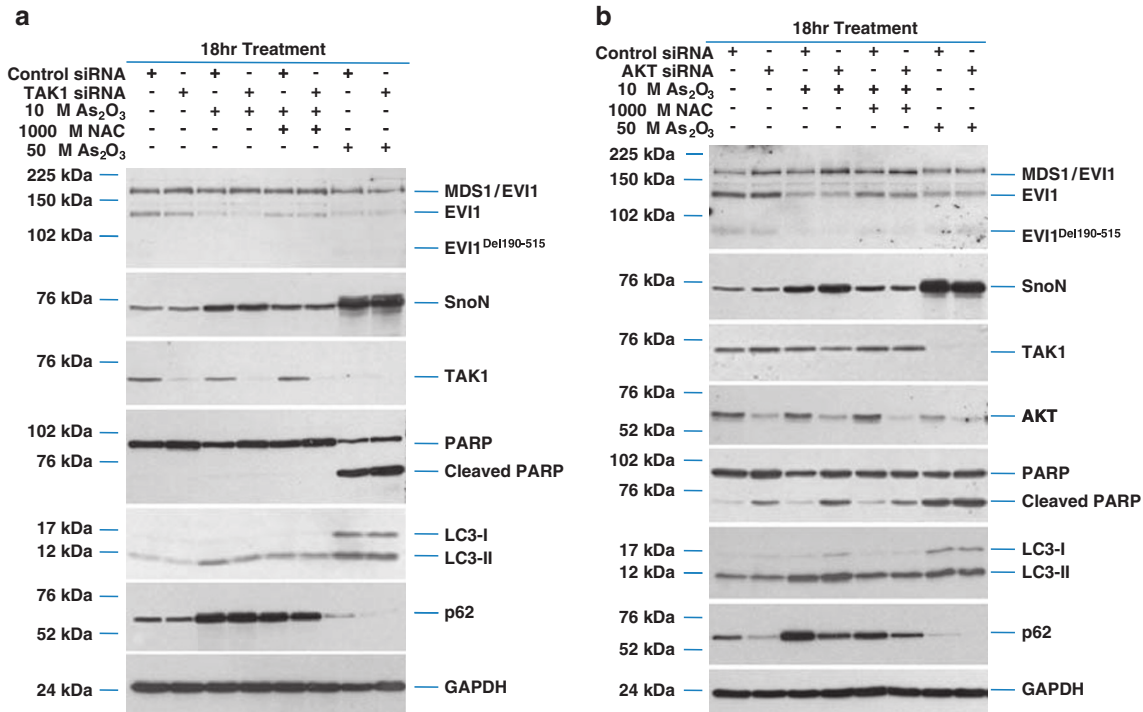


Figure 7 AKT knockdown modulates apoptosis in response to As₂O₃. (a) HEY cells were seeded at 375 000 cells per well in six-well plates. After 24 h attachment, cells were transfected with either non-targeting (control) or TAK1 siRNA. Transfected cells were then treated for 18 h with (1) 10 μ M As₂O₃, (2) 10 μ M As₂O₃ with 1 mM NAC, and (3) 50 μ M As₂O₃. Cell lysates were harvested and western analysis was performed using the following antibodies (1) EVI1, (2) SnoN, (3) TAK1, (4) PARP, (5) LC3, (6) p62, and (7) GAPDH as a loading control. The data shown are representative of two independent experiments. (b) HEY cells were seeded at 375 000 cells per well in six-well plates. After 24 h attachment, cells were transfected with either non-targeting (control) or AKT siRNA. Transfected cells were then treated for 18 h with (1) 10 μ M As₂O₃, (2) 10 μ M As₂O₃ with 1 mM NAC, and (3) 50 μ M As₂O₃. Cell lysates were harvested and western analysis was performed using the following antibodies: (1) EVI1, (2) SnoN, (3) TAK1, (4) AKT, (5) PARP, (6) LC3, (7) p62, and (8) GAPDH as a loading control. The data shown are representative of two independent experiments

Figure 6 Knockdown of SnoN modulates the sensitivity of ovarian cancer cells to As₂O₃. (a) HEY cells were plated at 250 000 cells per well in six-well plate. After overnight attachment, the cells were transiently transfected with (1) non-targeting (control) siRNA or (2) SnoN siRNA. At 24 h after transfection, the cells were treated with 10 μ M As₂O₃. After 18 h, light microscope images were captured at \times 40 magnification. The data shown are representative images. (b) (Left panel) HEY cells were seeded at 250 000 cells per well in six-well plates. After 24 h, the cells were transiently transfected with (1) non-targeting (control) siRNA or (2) SnoN siRNA. At 24 h after transfection, the cells were treated with 25 μ M As₂O₃. After 18 h incubation, cell lysates were harvested and western analysis was performed using the following antibodies: (1) SnoN, (2) PARP, (3) LC3, (4) p62, and (4) GAPDH as a loading control. The data shown are representative of two independent experiments. (Right panel) densitometric analyses of selected western data (only As₂O₃-treated samples), which include SnoN, cleaved PARP, LC3-I, LC3-II, and p62. (c) (Left panel) HEY cells were plated at 250 000 cells per well in six-well plate onto glass coverslips. After overnight attachment, cells were transfected with EGFP-LC3. After recovery for 24 h, cells were treated with (1) non-targeting (control) siRNA or (2) SnoN siRNA followed by cell treatment with 10 μ M As₂O₃. Immunofluorescence images are representative and were obtained at \times 40 magnification. (Right panel) immunofluorescence data were quantitated and presented as the percentage of EGFP-positive cells with punctate LC3 expression. The data shown are representative of two independent experiments. (d) Cell viability was assessed using the CellTiter-Glo assay in HEY cells transfected with control or SnoN siRNA followed by treatment for 18 h with 10 μ M As₂O₃. Results are presented as % cell viability relative to non-targeting (control) siRNA-treated cells. The data shown are representative of two independent experiments. (e) (Top panel) HEY cells were seeded at 250 000 cells per well in six-well plates. After 24 h, cells were treated with (1) non-targeting (control) siRNA or (2) SnoN siRNA. At 24 h after transfection, cells were treated for 48 h with 10 μ M As₂O₃ at which time both the floating and adherent cells were collected. Cells were stained with annexin V-FITC and PI followed by flow cytometric analysis. Raw data plots are shown as log fluorescence values of annexin V-FITC and PI on the X and Y axis, respectively. (Bottom panel) the data are shown in a bar graph as the percentage of viable, early apoptotic, and late apoptotic/necrotic cells. The data shown are representative of three independent experiments

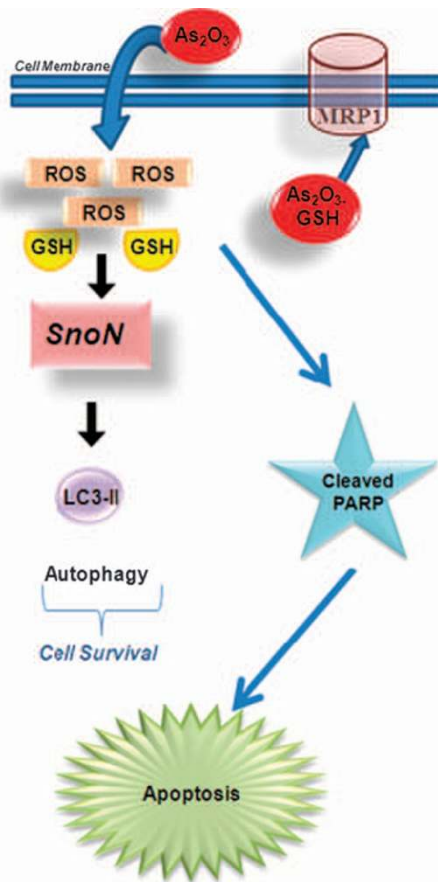


Figure 8 Therapeutic potential for SnoN in mediating As₂O₃-induced autophagic cell survival. As₂O₃ diffuses into the cell through the cell membrane leading to a reduction in intracellular GSH levels and an increase in ROS which through unknown mechanisms lead to increases in SnoN levels. SnoN alters LC3-II expression, a marker of autophagosome maturation, suggesting that SnoN can induce autophagy. Induction of autophagy seems to be a protective mechanism of cell survival following As₂O₃ treatment in ovarian cells. In high MRP1-expressing cell lines, As₂O₃ is effluxed through these channels resulting in reduced sensitivity to As₂O₃-induced apoptosis

EVI1 exon III - (detects both EVI1 and MDS1/EVI1):
Forward primer, 5'-CGAAGACTATCCCCATGAAACTATG-3';
Reverse primer, 5'-TCACAGTCTTCGACGCGATATT-3';
Probe sequence, 5'-TCCACGAAGACGGA-3'.

Primers/probe sequences for SnoN (Hs00180524_m1), TGF β RII (Hs00234253_m1), and LC3 (Hs00261291_m1) were obtained from Applied Biosystems (Assays by design). mRNA levels were determined using the One-Step-Plus Applied Biosystems Detection System using β -actin as a reference. PCR conditions were as follows: stage I: 48 °C for 30 min; stage II: 95 °C for 10 min; stage III: (40 cycles) 95 °C for 15 s followed by 60 °C for 1 min. Using the correlative method, RNA-fold change in expression was calculated as Ct of gene – Ct of β -actin to generate delta Ct from which delta Ct of the normal sample was subtracted. These values were then converted to log₂ values.

SDS-PAGE and western blot analyses. Proteins were resolved on an 8, 12, or 15% SDS-PAGE gel (as appropriate) and electrophoretically transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membranes. After blocking with 5% (w/v) milk in TBST (tris-buffered saline containing 0.1% Tween-20) for 1 h at room temperature, membranes were incubated with primary antibodies (at appropriate dilution) overnight at 4 °C, followed by extensive washing and incubation for 1 h with the appropriate horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA). Blots were washed extensively and developed using

chemiluminescence substrate (Bio-Rad). A rabbit polyclonal EVI1 antibody was obtained from Dr. J Ihle (1 : 3000 dilution, St. Jude's Children's Hospital, Memphis, TN, USA). SnoN rabbit polyclonal (1 : 1000 dilution), SMURF2 rabbit polyclonal (1 : 500 dilution), MRP1 mouse monoclonal (1 : 500 dilution) and GAPDH mouse monoclonal (1 : 250 dilution) antibodies were obtained from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA, USA). TGF β RII rabbit polyclonal (1 : 1000 dilution) antibody was obtained from Strategic Diagnostics (Newark, DE, USA). SMAD2/3 rabbit polyclonal (1 : 1000 dilution), AKT rabbit polyclonal (1 : 1000 dilution), TAK1 rabbit polyclonal (1 : 1000 dilution), PARP rabbit polyclonal (1 : 1000 dilution), beclin-1 rabbit polyclonal (1 : 1000 dilution), caspase-3 rabbit polyclonal (1 : 1000, which detects the pro-caspase form), ATG5 rabbit polyclonal (1 : 1000 dilution), hVps34 rabbit polyclonal (1 : 1000 dilution), LC3 rabbit polyclonal (1 : 1000 dilution) antibodies were obtained from Cell Signaling Technology. The p62 Dok mouse monoclonal (1 : 1000 dilution) antibody was obtained from BD Biosciences (San Jose, CA, USA). The ATG7 rabbit polyclonal (1 : 1000 dilution) antibody was obtained from MBL International (Woburn, MA, USA).

Densitometric analysis was performed using the Hp Scanjet 5590 and the Image J program (Image Processing and Analysis in Java, NIH Image Software, <http://rsb.info.nih.gov/ij/>). Bands were selected and the intensity values were normalized to those for GAPDH. The values are presented as fold-changes relative to control siRNA-treated cells.

Migration assays. Immortalized normal ovarian epithelial cells (T80) and ovarian cancer cells (SKOV3 and HEY) were treated with 5 μ M As₂O₃ for 6 h. In all, 25 000 cells were seeded into each Boyden chamber insert. After 18 h, the cells were fixed and stained with crystal violet. The cells that migrated through the pores were counted using an inverted light microscope.

Cell viability assay through measurement of intracellular ATP levels. T80, HEY, and SKOV3 ovarian cells were seeded in triplicate for each treatment group at 5000 cells per well into each well of a 96-well white-opaque plate. After overnight cell attachment, cells were treated for 18 h with appropriate doses of As₂O₃ (2, 5, 10, 25, and 50 μ M). After termination of the cell treatments, the media was removed from the wells and replaced with 100 μ l of phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). The plate was equilibrated to room temperature, 100 μ l of CellTiter-Glo reagent (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) was added, and mixed on a plate shaker for 2 min. The plate was further incubated for 10 min at room temperature before reading with a Biotek (Biotek Instruments Incorporated, Winooski, VT, USA) luminescence plate reader to obtain relative light unit (RLU) measurements. Empty wells (containing no cells) were used as a correction for background luminescence. All experiments were performed in triplicate.

Apoptosis assays. For assessment of apoptosis, the Annexin V-PI staining kit (Calbiochem, San Diego, CA, USA) was used according to the manufacturer's protocol. Briefly, cells were treated with As₂O₃ for 24 h at which time both the floating and adherent cells (removed by trypsinization) were collected. Cells were resuspended in PBS followed by the addition of annexin V-FITC and PI. The samples were then analyzed by flow cytometry at the MD Anderson Cancer Center and University of South Florida Health – College of Medicine FACS Core Facility. The FITC and the PI signals were detected at 518 nm with FL1 and at 620 nm with FL2, respectively. The log fluorescence values of annexin V-FITC and PI are showed on the X and Y axis, respectively.

Electron microscopy. To show the induction of autophagy in As₂O₃-treated cells morphologically, HEY cells were treated with or without As₂O₃ (dose) across a series of time points (h) in T-75 culture flasks. Cells were then fixed in 2.5% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M phosphate buffer overnight at 4 °C. After rinsing in buffer, cells were scraped from the culture flasks, washed, and then post-fixed in 1% osmium tetroxide in buffer. After dehydration in a graded series of acetone, the cells were embedded in Embed 812 epoxy resin. Thin sections (70 nm) were cut on an Ultramicrotome. The sections on the grids were stained with uranyl acetate and lead citrate. The sections were examined on a Transmission Electron Microscope (Morgagni 268D Transmission Electron Microscope, FEI Company, Hillboro, OR, USA).

Indirect immunofluorescence. HEY cells were seeded onto glass coverslips and allowed to adhere after overnight incubation. The cells were then transiently transfected with EGFP-LC3 (Addgene, Cambridge, MA, USA) and allowed to recover for 24 h. The cells were treated at the appropriate concentrations of As₂O₃ in the absence or presence of 3-MA (5 and 10 mM) for 18 h. The cells were

then fixed in 4% formaldehyde in PBS for 30 min at room temperature, washed twice in PBS, and blocked for 1 h at room temperature in PBS containing 5% goat serum and 0.1% Triton X-100. The cells were washed three times for 5 min in PBS, anti-Fade containing DAPI nuclear stain was then applied, coverslips mounted onto glass slides and viewed under a Zeiss (Carl Zeiss Incorporated, Thornwood, NY, USA) inverted fluorescence microscope (Moffitt Cancer Center Microscopy Core). Quantification of EGFP-LC3-expressing cells was assessed by counting the number of cells containing punctate dots in a total of 200 EGFP-LC3-positive cells.

For indirect immunofluorescence of endogenous LC3B expression, HEY cells fixed in 4% formaldehyde in PBS for 30 min at room temperature, washed twice in PBS, and blocked for 1 h at room temperature in PBS containing 5% goat serum and 0.1% Triton X-100. Primary antibodies (LC3B used at 1:2000 dilution) were incubated in PBS containing 1% goat serum and 0.1% Triton X-100 overnight at 4 °C. The cells were washed three times for 5 min in PBS and then incubate with the appropriate cy3-fluorescent-conjugated rabbit antibody for 1 h in PBS containing 1% goat serum and 0.1% Triton X-100. The cells were washed three times for 5 min in PBS, anti-Fade containing DAPI nuclear stain was then applied, coverslips mounted onto glass slides, and viewed under a fluorescence microscope.

GSH measurement assays. GSH was measured using the GSH-Glo kit (Promega). Briefly, T80, HEY, and SKOV3 ovarian cells were plated at 5000 cells per well in opaque white 96-well plates. After overnight attachment, cells were treated with As₂O₃ for 18 h. After cell treatments, the media was discarded and fresh PBS was added for washout followed by the addition of 100 μl of GSH-Glo reagent. After a 2-min shake, the cells were incubated at room temperature for 30 min followed by the addition of reconstituted luciferase detection reagent. The cells were incubated for a further 15 min at room temperature and the plate was read on a Biotek luminescence plate reader. All measurements were performed in triplicate.

Statistical analyses. Values are reported as the mean ± S.D. of independent experiments (see Figure legends). In cell viability assays, the data are normalized to control cells and expressed as the percentage of live cells relative to total cells.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Supplementary Information accompanies the paper on Cell Death and Differentiation website (<http://www.nature.com/cdd>)