A Germ-Line \( p53 \) Mutation Accelerates Pulmonary Tumorigenesis: \( p53 \)-independent Efficacy of Chemopreventive Agents Green Tea or Dexamethasone/myo-Inositol and Chemotherapeutic Agents Taxol or Adriamycin


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ABSTRACT

Recent evidence indicates that individuals with a \( p53 \) germ-line mutation (Li-Fraumeni syndrome) have a 50% risk of developing lung cancer by age 60. In this study, \( p53 \) heterozygous knockout mice and \( p53 \) transgenic mice carrying a dominant negative mutant were crossed with the A/J mouse, which is highly susceptible to lung tumor induction, to investigate whether a \( p53 \) germ-line mutation is a predisposing gene for carcinogen-induced pulmonary adenomas in mice. The number of lung tumors was not significantly increased in \((\text{TSG-}p53 \times \text{A/J})_F_1\) mice carrying a mutant \( p53 \) transgene \((\text{Val}_{135})\) compared with an average of 7 lung tumors seen in \((\text{UL53-3} \times \text{A/J})_F_1\) wt mice 16 weeks after exposure to \( \text{N-nitrosomethylurea} \) (MNLU). In contrast, an average of 22 lung tumors were observed in \((\text{UL53-3} \times \text{A/J})_F_1\) wt mice after treatment with \( \text{N-nitrosomethylurea} \). Similar enhancement of lung tumor multiplicity \((\sim 3\text{-fold})\) was seen when mutant versus wt mice were treated with the tobacco-related carcinogens benzo[a]pyrene or 4-(methylnitrosamino)-(1-3-pyridyl)-1-butanone. These results suggest that the mutant \( p53 \) transgene may have a dominant negative effect on the wt \( p53 \). The potential usefulness of this new mouse model in lung cancer chemoprevention and chemotherapy was examined. The chemopreventive efficacy of the green tea or a combination of dietary dexamethasone and \( \text{myo-inositol} \) and the chemotherapeutic efficacy of Taxol or Adriamycin was examined in wt mice or mice with a mutation in the \( p53 \) gene. Mice treated with dexamethasone/myo-inositol and green tea displayed an average of \( 70 \) and 50% inhibition of lung tumors, respectively, regardless of \( p53 \) status. Similarly, when mice bearing established lung adenomas were treated with Taxol or Adriamycin, a decrease in tumor volume of \( \sim 70\% \) was observed independent of \( p53 \) mutation status. Thus, the \((\text{UL53-3} \times \text{A/J})_F_1\) \( p53 \) transgenic mouse seems to be an excellent model for human carriers of \( p53 \) germ-line mutations (Li-Fraumeni syndrome). Furthermore, the lung adenomas generated in this model possess mutations in both the K-ras proto-oncogene and the \( p53 \) tumor suppressor gene. This model should prove directly useful for chemoprevention and chemotherapy studies.

INTRODUCTION

There are at least two major findings that spur interest in a mouse model that develops lung cancers with a mutation in \( p53 \): (a) \( p53 \) mutations are common in human lung cancer, and lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer death in both men and women in the Western World; and (b) LFS, \(^4\) an autosomal dominant disorder, is characterized by germ-line mutations of the \( p53 \) gene in approximately 50% of families \((1–4)\). LFS is characterized clinically by frequent occurrence of various cancers including breast cancer, sarcomas, brain tumors, leukemias, adrenocortical tumors, and lung cancer \((3–6)\). One of the most striking cancer types among \( p53 \) germ-line mutation carriers is lung cancer \((6, 7–10)\). Recently, Strong et al. found that \( p53 \) mutation carriers in LFS families are at a significantly increased risk for lung cancer. \(^5\) The overall risk of lung cancer was approximately 50% in \( p53 \) germ-line mutation carriers, implying an extraordinarily high incidence in smokers with the LFS. \(^4\)

The \( p53 \) nuclear protein consists of at least three domains including: (a) a transactiavation domain at the NH\(_2\) terminus; (b) a central specific DNA binding domain; and (c) an oligomerization domain at the COOH terminus of the molecule \((11, 12)\). In response to DNA damage, \( p53 \) affects transcriptional regulation of gene expression and inhibits tumor cell growth by either inducing \( GI \) arrest or apoptosis \((11, 13, 14)\). Mice, homozygous for the \( p53 \)-null mutation, are viable and develop a variety of spontaneous malignancies, primarily lymphomas and sarcomas \((15–18)\). A second transgenic mouse containing an Ala-to-Val mutation at codon 135 of the \( p53 \) gene developed a high incidence of spontaneous osteosarcoma, lymphoma, and lung adenocarcinoma \((19)\). One goal of the present study was to examine effects of the \( p53 \) null mutation and \( p53 \) mut transgene \((\text{Val}_{135})\) on lung tumorigenesis using \( F_1 \) hybrids derived from crossing \( p53 \) null mice \((\text{C57BL}/6J)\) null carrying a \( p53 \) null mutation) or \( UL53-3 \) mice \((\text{FVB/J})\) mice carrying three copies of the \( p53 \) transgene) to \( A/J \) mice. \( A/J \) mice are highly susceptible to both spontaneously occurring and chemically induced lung tumors and routinely develop adenomas with mutations in the K-ras proto-oncogene \((20, 21)\).

\( p53 \) mutations are among the most common alterations observed in human cancer, and loss of the \( p53 \)-dependent cell cycle checkpoints and defects in \( p53 \)-dependent apoptosis may be a significant impediment to successful cancer therapy \((22, 23)\). However, there is a very low frequency of \( p53 \) inactivation in lung tumors from the commonly used \( A/J \) mouse lung tumor model \((24, 25)\). Thus, there is an urgent need to develop an in situ mouse model with mutations in both \( p53 \) and K-ras that could be used to identify chemopreventive and chemotherapeutic regimens for lung cancer. We have examined the efficacy of two chemopreventive regimens (green tea or combination of dietary dexamethasone and \( \text{myo-inositol} \) previously shown to be efficacious in the \( A/J \) mouse model \((26–31)\), as well as two chemotherapeutic agents: Taxol and Adriamycin. This study represents the first attempt to systematically validate a \( p53 \) transgenic mouse model for lung cancer chemoprevention and chemotherapy.

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\(^4\) The abbreviations used are: LFS, Li-Fraumeni syndrome; MNLU, N-nitrosomethylurea; NKNK, 4-(methylnitrosamino)-(1-3-pyridyl)-1-butanone; B[a]P, benzo[a]pyrene; TSG-p53 mice, mice containing a null \( p53 \) mutation; UL53-3 mice, mice containing mut \( p53 \) transgene \((\text{Val}_{135})\); wt, wild type; wt, mutant; PCNA, proliferating cell nuclear antigen; TUNEL, terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase; AI, apoptotic index.

\(^5\) L. C. Strong, unpublished data.
three primers, GSP-1, GSP-2, and GSP-3, for screening of the knockout. A 106-bp deletion of exon 5 and a 350-bp deletion of intron 4 (15). We used recombination, the targeting construct inserted itself into the genomic p53

\[ 5'\text{-GTCGATATCTGGATCTATG} 3' \]

Standard PCRs were performed. The “knockout” group (p53Val135/Wt) was obtained in heterozygous UL53–3 mice, a new PCR method was developed using primers GSP-1 and GSP-3 (UL53–3 

\[ 5'\text{-CTC GGG TGG CTC} 3' \]

were obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. Bulk green tea extract powder was purchased from Sigma. Dexamethasone (99% pure) was from Aldrich (Milwaukee, Wisconsin). Chemical carcinogens were obtained from the National Cancer Institute. 

Materials and Methods

Reagents. MNU (99% pure), Taxol (>99% pure), Adriamycin (>99% pure), and tricarpyrin were obtained from Sigma (St. Louis, MO); NNK (99% pure) was from Chemsyn Science Laboratories (Lenexa, KS); and B[a]P (99% pure) was from Chemsyn Science Laboratories (Lenexa, KS); and B[a]P was prepared in tricarpyrin. Dexamethasone (>99% pure) and myo-inositol (>99% pure) were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. Bulk green tea extract powder was obtained from the National Cancer Institute.

Animals. p53-deficient mice (TSG-p53) carrying a germ-line null p53 mutation were obtained from GenPharm International Co., Ltd. (Palo Alto, CA). UL53–3 mice, carrying three copies of a transgene containing a 135Val p53 mutation, were obtained from National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (Research Triangle Park, NC). A/J mice were obtained from The Jackson Laboratory (Bar Harbor, ME). Animals were housed in plastic cages with hardwood bedding and dust covers, in a HEPA-filtered, environmentally controlled room (24 ± 1°C, 12/12 h light/dark cycle). Animals were given Rodent Lab Chow (5001, Purina) and water ad libitum. After a 7-day quarantine, the animals were paired to set up breeding colonies for production of (TSG-p53 × A/JF1) and (UL53–3 × A/JF1) mice. For the chemoprevention and chemotherapeutic studies, mice were fed powdered AIN-76A Purified Diet (100000, Dyets Inc., Bethlehem, PA). Body weights were monitored monthly for the duration of the studies.

p53 Genotype. Tail clippings from each (TSG-p53 × A/JF1) and (UL53–3 × A/JF1) mouse were homogenized and incubated overnight at 37°C in lysis solution (promaze 0.4 mg/ml, 10% SDS (w/v), 10 mM Tris, 400 mM NaCl, and 2 mM EDTA) followed by phenol-chloroform extraction and precipitation with chloroform. The DNA solution (pronase 0.4 mg/ml, 10% SDS (w/v), 10 mM Tris, 400 mM NaCl, and 2 mM EDTA) was incubated with the restriction endonuclease HphI (recognition site: GGTGA). This screening was repeated at least once for confirmation.

The UL53–3 mice were developed by microinjection of FVB/J mouse oocytes with a BALB/c mouse genomic clone of the p53 gene containing a point mutation at codon 135 (Ala→Val) in exon 5 of the p53 gene. The p53 gene mutation was used to genotype (UL53–3 

\[ 5'\text{-CTC GGG TGG CTC} 3' \]

was amplified for wt p53 

\[ 5'\text{-CTC GGG TGG CTC} 3' \]

that contained the Ala-Val135 mutation. The primer sequences were as follows: 

\[ 5'\text{-CTC GGG TGG CTC} 3' \]

For the duration of the studies.

Lung Tumorigenesis Studies. Six-week-old (TSG-p53 × A/JF1) and (UL53–3 × A/JF1) hybrid mice were randomized into eight groups according to the p53 genotypes and treatments in the lung tumor bioassay using MNU. As seen in Table 1, mice in groups 1, 2, 5, and 6 were given a single i.p. injection of 0.1 ml normal saline as vehicle controls. Mice in groups 3, 4, 7, and 8 were given a single injection of MNU (50 mg/kg body weight) in 0.1 ml normal saline. Sixteen weeks after exposure to MNU, animals from all of the eight groups were killed by CO2 asphyxiation. The lungs were fixed in Telydensky’s solution overnight, followed by 70% ethanol treatment. The number of tumors for each lung were counted by two independent investigators (Z.Z., Q.L.) using a dissecting microscope.

Six-week-old (UL53–3 × A/JF1) mice were randomized into six groups for Table 1 Carcinogenesis studies using (TSG-p53 × A/JF1) and (UL53–3 × A/JF1) mice with MNU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>No. of mice</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Incidence</th>
<th>Tumors/mouse (Mean ± SD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(TSG-p53 × A/JF1)</td>
<td>p53Val135/Wt</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>0/26 (0%)</td>
<td>0.0 ± 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(TSG-p53 × A/JF1)</td>
<td>p53Val135/Wt</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>2/18 (11%)</td>
<td>0.1 ± 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(TSG-p53 × A/JF1)</td>
<td>p53Val135/Wt</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>MNU</td>
<td>3/33 (100%)</td>
<td>6.7 ± 4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(UL53–3 × A/JF1)</td>
<td>p53Val135/Wt</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>MNU</td>
<td>2/25 (100%)</td>
<td>7.3 ± 5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(UL53–3 × A/JF1)</td>
<td>p53Val135/Wt</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>2/18 (11%)</td>
<td>0.1 ± 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(UL53–3 × A/JF1)</td>
<td>p53Val135/Wt</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>0/15 (0%)</td>
<td>0.0 ± 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(UL53–3 × A/JF1)</td>
<td>p53Val135/Wt</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>MNU</td>
<td>18/18 (100%)</td>
<td>7.3 ± 3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(UL53–3 × A/JF1)</td>
<td>p53Val135/Wt</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>MNU</td>
<td>14/14 (100%)</td>
<td>22.0 ± 5.7a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Approximately equal numbers of males and females were used, with no significant difference in tumor multiplicity between the sexes.
b p < 0.0001, tumor multiplicity was significantly different from that of MNU-treated p53Val135/Wt group.

c p < 0.0001, tumor multiplicity was significantly different from that of MNU-treated p53Val135/Wt group.

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c p < 0.0001, tumor multiplicity was significantly different from that of MNU-treated p53Val135/Wt group.
the lung tumor bioassays with NNK and B[a]P. As seen in Table 2, mice in groups 1 and 2 were given vehicle (50% of the mice received a single i.p. injection of 0.1 ml of tricaprylin, and the remainder were given 2 i.p. injections of 0.1 ml of PBS 1 week apart). Mice in groups 3 and 4 were given two injections of NNK (100 mg/kg body weight) in 0.1 ml of PBS 1 week apart, and mice in groups 5 and 6 were given a single i.p. injection of B[a]P (100 mg/kg body weight) in 0.1 ml of tricaprylin. All of the animals were observed daily for clinical signs of ill health and weighed individually twice a month for the duration of the study. Eighteen weeks after exposure to carcinogen, all of the animals were killed by CO2 asphyxiation. The lung tumors were counted after the lungs were fixed in Tellyeninsky’s solution. All of the lung tumors were diagnosed as lung adenomas.

**TUNEL Assay.** The hallmark 3′ OH DNA groups were labeled with TdT followed by direct immunoperoxidase labeling of digoxigenin-labeled genomic DNA using the Apoptag Plus In Situ Apoptosis detection kit (Oncor, Inc., Tucson, AZ). The manufacturer’s protocol was followed with the exception of the working concentration of TdT, which was optimized to a 1:10 dilution. Among controls, negative sections were not treated with TdT; positive sections included normal mouse lung tissues preincubated with 0.5 μg/ml DNase I for 10 min at 40°C, to induce 3′ OH strand breaks detected by the TUNEL method. Positive nuclei were scored both on the basis of labeling with DAB and morphological hallmarks of apoptosis including death of single cells, evidence of membrane blebbing, uniformly dense chromatin masses, cell shrinkage, halo effect around the nucleus, and nuclear versus cytoplasmic staining at ×4000. The level of apoptosis was determined by counting 10 randomly chosen fields per section and determining the percentage of DAB-positive cells per 100 cells at ×400.

The counts were averaged to obtain the AI.

**Immunohistochemistry.** PCNA was detected using a modified indirect immunohistochemistry assay to detect the mouse proteins using mouse monoclonal antibodies. Paraffin-embedded 5-μm sections were deparaffinized and rehydrated followed by blocking endogenous peroxides (3% H2O2 in PBS). Before incubation with primary monoclonal antibodies, the sections were preincubated with a mouse-mouse kit (developed by Novoartis) per manufacturer’s instructions. PCNA-positive staining was determined by counting 10 randomly chosen fields per section, determining the percentage of DAB-positive cells per 100 cells at ×400.

**Chemoprevention Studies with myo-Inositol and Dexamethasone.** Six-week-old (UL53–3 × A/J)F1 hybrid mice were randomized into four groups, two each p53wt/wt, and p53val/valwt, of approximately equal numbers of males and females. Control groups 1 and 2 were fed AIN-76A purified diet. Test groups 3 and 4 were given a diet composed of AIN-76A with dexamethasone (0.5 mg/kg diet) and myo-inositol (1%) as described by Wattenberg et al. (26). All of the food and water were available ad libitum. The test diet regimen began 2 weeks before the administration of carcinogen and continued for the duration of the experiment. Mice received two doses of NNK 1 week apart at 100 mg/kg i.p., at 8 and 9 weeks of age. The mice were killed 20 weeks after exposure to NNK by CO2 asphyxiation. The lungs were fixed in 10% buffered formalin overnight, followed by 70% ethanol. The lung tumors were counted by two independent investigators (Z.Z., Q.L.) using a dissecting microscope prior to paraffin embedding.

**Chemoprevention Studies with Green Tea.** Six-week-old (UL53–3 × A/J)F1 hybrid mice were randomized into four groups, two each p53wt/wt and p53val/valwt, of males and females. All of the mice were given two i.p. injections of NNK (100 mg/kg) 1 week apart. Beginning 1 week after the final injection of carcinogen, mice in groups 3 and 4 were given a solution of 0.6% myo-inositol (1%) as described by Wattenberg et al. (26). All of the food and water were available ad libitum. The test diet regimen began 2 weeks before the administration of carcinogen and continued for the duration of the experiment. Mice received two doses of NNK 1 week apart at 100 mg/kg i.p., at 8 and 9 weeks of age. The mice were killed 20 weeks after exposure to NNK by CO2 asphyxiation, and the lungs were harvested and fixed as described above. The tumors were counted and measured under a dissecting microscope by two independent investigators (Z.Z., Q.L.). Tumor volume (V) was calculated by V = (4/3)πr3, where r is radius of the lung tumor.

**Statistical Analysis.** One-way ANOVA was used to determine the difference in the number of pulmonary adenomas per mouse between control and treated groups. Two-way ANOVA was used to determine the difference in both the number and the size of lung tumors between control and treated groups.

**RESULTS**

**Effect of Loss of an Allele of the p53 Gene on MNU-induced Mouse Lung Carcinogenesis.** A decrease in dosage of the p53 gene has been shown to promote tumorigenesis at many sites in p53 heterozygous mice (17, 32). To determine whether p53 heterozygous mice with one defective allele (knockout) and one normal allele are more susceptible to lung tumorigenesis, two groups of (TSG-p53 × A/J)F1 wt mice and two groups of (TSG-p53 × A/J)F1 p53 heterozygous mice were used in a bioassy with MNU. The (TSG-p53 × A/J)F1 mice were genotyped for the presence of the p53 knockout allele using the PCR method as described in “Materials and Methods” (Fig. 1A). A 100%
incidence of lung tumors was observed in both groups of treated mice. As shown in Table 1, treatment of (TSG-p53<sup>3A/J</sup>)F<sub>1</sub> p53 heterozygous mice with MNU induced an average of 7.2 tumors/mouse (n = 25), and treatment of (TSG-p53<sup>3A/J</sup>)F<sub>1</sub> wt mice induced an average of 6.7 tumors/mouse (n = 33). The lung tumors were histologically confirmed as adenomas by light microscopy of H&E-stained sections. No significant difference in tumor multiplicity was observed between (TSG-p53<sup>3A/J</sup>)F<sub>1</sub> wt mice (n = 26) and (TSG-p53<sup>3A/J</sup>)F<sub>1</sub> p53 heterozygous mice (n = 17) in the vehicle controls. These results indicate that a decrease in the wt p53 gene dosage does not enhance MNU-induced lung carcinogenesis in (TSG-p53<sup>3A/J</sup>)F<sub>1</sub> mice.

**Effect of a Germ-Line Mutation in the p53 Gene on Carcinogen-induced Mouse Lung Tumorigenesis.** To determine whether p53 transgenic mice are more susceptible to lung tumorigenesis, wt and mut (UL53–3<sup>A/J</sup>)F<sub>1</sub> mice were used in a bioassay with MNU. The (UL53–3<sup>A/J</sup>)F<sub>1</sub> mice were genotyped for the presence of the p53 mut transgene using the PCR-RFLP method described in “Materials and Methods” (Fig. 1B). As shown in Table 1, (UL53–3<sup>A/J</sup>)F<sub>1</sub> mice carrying a mut p53 transgene (Val 135) developed a higher number of lung tumors after treatment with MNU than (UL53–3<sup>A/J</sup>)F<sub>1</sub> p53 wt mice [22.0 ± 5.7 tumors/mouse (n = 14) compared with 7.3 ± 3.5 tumors/mouse (n = 18); P < 0.0001; Table 1].

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**Table 3 Chemopreventive effects of myo-inositol/dexamethasone and green tea on NNK-induced pulmonary carcinogenesis in p53 transgenic mice**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Incidence</th>
<th>Tumor multiplicity</th>
<th>% inhibition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>p53&lt;sup&gt;wt&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>NNK/Vehicle</td>
<td>19/19 (100%)</td>
<td>5.7 ± 1.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>p53&lt;sup&gt;Val135/wt&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>NNK/Vehicle</td>
<td>19/19 (100%)</td>
<td>16.3 ± 3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>p53&lt;sup&gt;Val135/wt&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>NNK/Myo + Dex&lt;sup&gt;a,b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>16/18 (89%)</td>
<td>1.7 ± 1.4&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>70.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>p53&lt;sup&gt;Val135/wt&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>NNK/Myo + Dex</td>
<td>18/19 (95%)</td>
<td>4.3 ± 1.8&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>73.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>p53&lt;sup&gt;wt&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>NNK/Vehicle</td>
<td>20/20 (100%)</td>
<td>5.1 ± 2.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>p53&lt;sup&gt;Val135/wt&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>NNK/Vehicle</td>
<td>20/20 (100%)</td>
<td>14.4 ± 5.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>p53&lt;sup&gt;Val135/wt&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>NNK/tea&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>19/19 (100%)</td>
<td>2.4 ± 2.3&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>52.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>p53&lt;sup&gt;Val135/wt&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>NNK/tea</td>
<td>19/19 (100%)</td>
<td>7.4 ± 3.0&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>48.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* myo, myo-inositol; Dex, dexamethasone.
<sup>a</sup> Six-week-old animals (equal numbers of males and females) were given two i.p. injections of NNK (100 mg/kg body weight). Dex, (0.5 mg/kg food) and myo (1% in the diet) were dietary additions starting 2 weeks prior to the first dose of NNK.
<sup>b</sup> P < 0.0001, significant inhibition of tumor multiplicity compared with corresponding control groups.
<sup>c</sup> At 6 weeks of age, all of the animals (equal numbers of males and females) were given two i.p. injections of NNK (100 mg/kg body weight) 1 week apart. Green tea (0.6%) administered as the sole source of drinking fluid from 1 week after the initiation period (second dose NNK) and full-strength solutions were used thereafter.
incidence of lung tumors in both groups of treated mice was 100%. In the vehicle control groups, a low incidence of lung tumors was observed, and there was no difference in tumor multiplicity between 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} mice and 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} mice (groups 1 and 2).

We also evaluated the effect of the germ-line 53 mutation (Val135) on lung tumorigenesis induced by tobacco-associated carcinogens NNK and B[a]P. (UL53–3 × A/J)F\textsubscript{1} mice were treated with B[a]P and NNK using a protocol similar to that described for MNU. As seen in Table 2, treatment of (UL53–3 × A/J)F\textsubscript{1} 53 mutant mice produced a 100% incidence and multiplicity of 3.2 (Table 2). In the B[a]P-treated group, 100% lung tumor incidence was observed in all of the mice. However, the lung tumor multiplicity in (UL53–3 × A/J)F\textsubscript{1} 53 mutant mice (11.3 tumors/mouse; n = 19) was 3.6 times higher than that in (UL53–3 × A/J)F\textsubscript{1} wt mice (3.1 tumors/mouse; n = 20; P < 0.0001).

The possibility that increased mouse lung tumor susceptibility to chemical carcinogens may result from the reduction of apoptosis and/or increased cell proliferation by the 53 mut was investigated. The levels of apoptotic activity in NNK-induced mouse lung tumors from (UL53–3 × A/J)F\textsubscript{1} 53 wt and mut mice were assayed in situ using the ApopTag plus In Situ Apoptosis Detection Kit (Oncor, Inc.). The percentage of apoptotic cells was counted by quantitative 10 randomly chosen fields at ×400 to obtain the AI as described in “Materials and Methods.” As shown in Fig. 2, a significant decrease (~3.0-fold) in the levels of apoptosis was observed in lung tumors from NNK-treated (UL53–3 × A/J)F\textsubscript{1} 53-mut mice (0.36 ± 0.17) compared with those seen in NNK-treated (UL53–3 × A/J)F\textsubscript{1} wt mice (0.99 ± 0.12; P < 0.05). In addition, cell proliferation rate in NNK-induced lung tumors was determined using antibodies to the cyclin-specific protein PCNA (Fig. 2). PCNA indices increased significantly in tumors from 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} mice (6.36 ± 1.7) as compared with those of 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} mice (3.74 ± 1.1; P < 0.05). This data indicate that the level of apoptosis was significantly reduced, and cell proliferation rate was significantly increased in lung tumors in the presence of 53 mutant (Val135) gene. The results suggest that the observed increase in the number of the lung tumors following exposure to chemical carcinogens in 53 mutant mice may be due in part both to the reduction of 53-dependent apoptosis and the increased rate of cell proliferation.

Chemopreventive Efficacy of Dexamethasone/\textit{myo}-inositol and Green Tea in p53 Transgenic Mice. The incidence and multiplicity of lung tumors in NNK-treated 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} and 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} mice was 100% (with an average of 5.7 tumors/mouse) and 100% (with an average of 16 tumors/mouse), respectively (Table 3). This demonstrates the reproducibility of the enhancement associated with having a mutant 53 genotype. As shown in Table 3, treating mice with a combination of dexamethasone and \textit{myo}-inositol, beginning 7 days before NNK administration and continually thereafter, strikingly reduced tumor multiplicity in both the 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} group (1.7 ± 1.4 tumors per mouse) and the 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} group (4.3 ± 1.8 tumors/mouse). This represents a significant inhibition of lung tumor multiplicity in both 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} and 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} mice of more than 70% (P < 0.0001).

The administration of green tea as the sole drinking source beginning 1 week after NNK administration significantly reduced tumor multiplicity in both 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} and 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} mice; however, there was no change in incidence compared with control (100%). Tumor multiplicity for the 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} mice treated with NNK was 5.1 and decreased to 2.4 in mice treated with green tea. Tumor multiplicity for 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} mice treated with NNK was 14.4 and decreased to 7.4 with green tea treatment. These data represent a significant reduction in tumor multiplicity in 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} (52.9%) and in 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} (48.7%; P < 0.0001; Table 3).

Although the combination of dexamethasone and \textit{myo}-inositol was given at a dose that was used in a previously published paper (26), a 10% decrease of final body weight was observed. Near the end of the experiment (weeks 19–22), several mice were found dead or moribund. Although we noted a difference in the final body weight (less than 10%) of mice that were treated with green tea, food intake was normal and no other ill effects were noted, consistent with the previously published observation (27).

Chemotherapeutic Efficacy of Taxol and Adriamycin in p53 Transgenic Mice. For the therapy experiments, mice were treated with the indicated therapeutic agents beginning 16 weeks after the time they were given NNK. In our previous studies, by 16 weeks, most mice exhibited multiple lung adenomas (24). In the present study, we evaluated the size and number of tumors using the total tumor volume [Volume = (4/3)πr\textsuperscript{3}] to assess the efficacy of treatment. As shown in Table 4, Taxol treatment in the 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} group significantly reduced tumor volume by 61.4% (P < 0.0001) of control values. In 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} mice, tumor volume was reduced by 77.3% (P < 0.0001) as compared with control values. Adriamycin treatment also caused a significant reduction in final tumor volume—66.7% in 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} mice and 72.5% in 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} mice. These results indicate that Taxol and Adriamycin are effective chemotherapeutic drugs in mouse lung tumor bioassays, with a significantly decrease in tumor volume in both 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} and 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} mice. Furthermore, both Taxol and Adriamycin show greater (but not statistically significant) efficacy in reducing tumor volume in 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} mice compared as with 53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt} mice.

**DISCUSSION**

A high percentage of individuals with LFS who smoke develop lung cancer (Refs. 6, 7–10; Strong et al.). In addition, p53 mutations have been found in 50–80% of sporadic lung cancers (33). These results suggest that p53 plays a crucial role in the predisposition and development of human lung cancer. In this study, we used p53 null mice and mut mice to hybridize with lung tumor-susceptible A/J mice.

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### Table 4 Chemotherapeutic efficacy of Taxol and Adriamycin on NNK-induced lung tumorigenesis in p53 transgenic mice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>No. of mice</th>
<th>Treatment*</th>
<th>Tumor incidence</th>
<th>Tumor multiplicity</th>
<th>Tumor vol. (mm\textsuperscript{3}/mouse)</th>
<th>Decrease in tumor vol. (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt}</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>NNK</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>6.7 ± 2.9</td>
<td>4.6 ± 2.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt}</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>NNK</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>16.6 ± 4.4</td>
<td>25.4 ± 12.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt}</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>NNK/Tax</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>5.8 ± 2.6</td>
<td>1.8 ± 0.9</td>
<td>61.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt}</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>NNK/Tax</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>11.0 ± 4.8</td>
<td>5.8 ± 3.0</td>
<td>77.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt}</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>NNK/Adr</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>5.4 ± 2.6</td>
<td>1.5 ± 0.4</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>53\textsuperscript{Val135/wt}</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>NNK/Adr</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>13.2 ± 4.6</td>
<td>7.0 ± 3.0</td>
<td>72.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*At 6 weeks of age, all of the animals (equal numbers of males and females) were given two (i.p. injections of NNK (100 mg/kg body weight) 1 week apart. After 16 weeks’ exposure, mice in groups 1 and 2 were given vehicle control. Mice in groups 3 and 4 were given Taxol (20 mg/kg, in 0.2 ml of ethanol/Cremophor EL) and the mice in groups 5 and 6 were given Adriamycin (5 mg/kg in 0.2 ml PBS). Both Taxol and Adriamycin were given twice a week for three weeks.

†P < 0.0001, significant regression of tumor volume compared with corresponding control groups.

**Tax, Taxol; Adr, Adriamycin.**
to analyze the effects of a germ-line p53 defect on lung tumor susceptibility and development. We observed that (UL53-3 × A/J)F1 p53 mut mice carrying a p53 transgene (Val 135) exhibit an increased susceptibility to the chemical induction of lung cancer by various carcinogens. Because these (UL53-3 × A/J)F1 p53-mut mice retain both copies of the normal p53 alleles (data not shown), it implies that the introduction of a p53 transgene expressing the mut p53 protein (Val 135) inactivates endogenous wt p53 (34).

We found that (TSG-p53 × A/J)F1 p53 mice that are heterozygous for a null mutation were not more susceptible to chemically induced lung adenomas despite the important role p53 plays in cell cycle checkpoint control and apoptosis. Our data are consistent with results from Kemp et al. (35), who showed that neither heterozygous nor homozygous knockout of the p53 gene affected the development of TPA-promoted mouse skin papillomas. However, an increased rate of malignant progression was observed in both p53 heterozygous and p53 homozygous knockout mice (35). The present study was terminated 4–5 months after administration of carcinogen, which was too early to observe any malignant conversion of lung adenomas into lung adenocarcinomas. Interestingly, these heterozygous p53 null (knock-out) mice are more susceptible to the chemical induction of cancer in certain other organ sites, for example, the bladder (32).

Our finding that (UL53-3 × A/J)F1 p53 mut mice (Val 135) are highly susceptible to the chemical induction of mouse lung tumors should provide an important mouse model to study the role of p53 in lung tumorigenesis. First, the model is directly related to patients with LFS who develop lung cancer at a remarkably high rate. Not unexpectedly, these patients are typically smokers. For example, a 57-year-old female carrier who was a heavy smoker developed multiple synchronous lung cancers (9). In fact, lung cancer was found to be the most frequently observed cancer type in adult male p53 mutation carriers with a 50% risk of developing lung cancer by age 60.7 Whereas <10% of smokers develop lung cancer, almost 50% of males with LFS develop lung cancer. If individuals with LFS have the average incidence of smokers, this implies a remarkably high penetrance (>80%). This agrees with our results with p53 transgenic mice, which indicated the contribution of p53 mutations to the initial stages of the carcinogenic process. Furthermore, there is a 4-fold increase in lung cancer incidence among carriers with p53 mutations who are smokers as compared with those who are non-smokers,8 which suggests a profound interaction between tobacco smoke and p53 mutations. This result would seem to parallel our finding of increased susceptibility to two major tobacco-related carcinogens—NNK and B[a]P. In addition to being a highly relevant model for LFS, our model generates tumors with multiple genetic lesions that are frequently seen in human lung cancers also (21). Most of the lung adenomas (>80%) from A/J mice have activating mutations in the K-ras proto-oncogene, and more than 50% of the lung adenocarcinomas display loss of heterozygosity of the p16^{INK4a} gene (21). Thus, the lung tumors that develop in this model have alterations in multiple “relevant” genes seen in human lung cancers.

In this study, we have also successfully examined the usefulness of this model in both chemopreventive and chemotherapeutic studies of lung cancer. A wt p53 gene product was not found to be a requirement for the chemopreventive effects of green tea or of dexamethasone/myo-inositol. We found that treatment with the combination of dexamethasone and myo-inositol reduced tumor multiplicity by more than 70% regardless of p53 status (Table 3). Similarly, the administration of green tea as the sole drinking fluid beginning 1 week after carcinogen administration resulted in a significant reduction in tumor mul-

7 L. C. Strong, personal communication.


A Germ-Line p53 Mutation Accelerates Pulmonary Tumorigenesis: p53-independent Efficacy of Chemopreventive Agents Green Tea or Dexamethasone/myo-Inositol and Chemotherapeutic Agents Taxol or Adriamycin

Zhongqiu Zhang, Qing Liu, Laura E. Lantry, et al.