n-6 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids Increase Skin but not Cervical Cancer in Human Papillomavirus 16 Transgenic Mice

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ABSTRACT

Using a mouse with transgenes for the highly oncogenic human papillomavirus type 16, we asked whether a diet high in fat, namely, the n-6 polyunsaturated fatty acid linoleic acid, would influence the development of skin or cervical cancer. Virgin female keratin 14-human papillomavirus 16 transgenic mice were fed control diet or diet with 20% corn oil. The effect of these diets was compared in mice implanted or not implanted with 0.125 mg/60 day release of estradiol. More precancers and cancers of the skin developed faster in mice fed the high-fat diet. Estrogen had no effect on the development of skin cancers. In contrast, estrogen was necessary for the development of cervical cancer, and a high-fat diet had no effect on the development of cervical cancer.

INTRODUCTION

Dietary fat ranks as a risk factor for some prevalent cancers (1–8). Saturated fat is worse than unsaturated fat, and n-6 PUFAs increase cancer risk, whereas n-3 PUFAs decrease risk. Because high-fat diets increase the conversion of androgens to estrogen, it is not surprising that high-fat diets appear to increase the estrogen-enhanced breast and endometrium cancers. Even NMSC, the most common cancer among Caucasians in the United States, with an estimated one-half million new cases a year (9), appears be affected by a high-fat diet (10–12). A low-fat diet (≤20% of calories from fat) reduces the incidence of precancerous skin lesions and skin cancers in human patients with a history of NMSC (13). In animal studies, a high-fat diet increases the likelihood of skin tumors after exposure to UV radiation, and changing to a low-fat diet after the UV exposure reduces the incidence of skin cancer (14, 15). A high-fat diet also counteracted the inhibitory effect of an energy-restricted diet in a mouse model for chemically induced skin cancer (16). However, whereas PUFAs, including n-6 fatty acids, increase skin cancer in the mouse induced by UV radiation, PUFAs decrease skin cancers in certain chemically induced skin cancer models (17–19).

Certain HPV types render cells susceptible to cancers because they inactivate some tumor suppressors such as p53 and retinoblastoma (20, 21). Most notably, HPV is a cofactor for cervical cancer (22), and estrogen apparently promotes the development of this cancer (23, 24). Epidermodysplasia verruciformis is an HPV-associated skin disease resulting in NMSCs on sun-exposed areas of skin (25, 26). Although controversial, evidence is accumulating that some newly discovered HPV types may be cofactors for most NMSC (27–30). Prevailing data indicate that HPV infections occur early, are ubiquitous, and become latent and that prolonged UV irradiation is needed to activate viral gene functions. Consistent with the data from human studies on epidermodysplasia verruciformis, UV activates latent cottontail rabbit papillomavirus (31), a papillomavirus that causes skin cancer in rabbits.

The possibility exists that a high-fat diet may influence the outcome of HPV-related cancers. As described above, fat appears to influence NMSC. Fat clearly influences estrogen levels, a factor for the development of cervical cancer. A mouse with transgenes for the highly oncogenic HPV16 exists that develops NMSC spontaneously (32). This mouse develops cervical cancer when given estrogen chronically (24). Vegetable oils contain the n-6 PUFA (linoleic acid), and n-6 PUFAs are known to promote the development and progression of mammary cancer in mouse models (33, 34) but have differential effects for skin cancers, depending on the promoter (14–15, 17–19). Because vegetable oils are the major fatty acid contributor in the Western diet, and growing evidence supports a HPV component in many NMSCs, we asked whether a diet rich in corn oil, which is almost exclusively linoleic acid, would influence the outcome of NMSC and/or cervical cancer in the mouse with HPV transgenes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals. The K14-HPV16 transgenic mice developed by Arbeit et al. (32) were described previously. The transgenes consist of the early region of the HPV16 genome controlled by the K14 promoter. Heterozygous virgin female mice (4–5 weeks old) were used in this study, and only littermates were housed together. Euthanasia was performed by CO2 asphyxiation. The study was approved by the Institutional Care and Use Committee of the Long Island Jewish Medical Center.

Diet Studies. Control diet was AIN76a (5% corn oil with 22% of calories from protein, 11% of calories from fat, and 67% of calories from carbohydrate). The high-fat diet was AIN76b (20% corn oil with 19% of calories from protein, 37% of calories from fat, and 44% of calories from carbohydrate). Diets were purchased from Ziegler Brothers Inc. (Gardner, PA) and stored under nitrogen until used. Mice were implanted s.c. with 0.125 mg/60-day release pellets of 17β-estradiol or placebo. Implants were repeated every 60 days until the end of the study. Mice were fed ad libitum.

Tissue Procurement and Histology. After euthanasia, ear skin was removed and fixed immediately in 10% formalin in PBS overnight. Similarly, the vagina, cervix, and both uterine horns were removed and fixed. Tissues were dehydrated through graded alcohol and xylene and embedded in paraffin. Sections were cut at 4 μm and stained with H&E.

Statistics. The χ2 test was used for data analysis.

RESULTS

Phenotypic Effects of High-fat Diets. The K14-HPV16 transgenic mouse exhibits thickened ears and a scuffy coat of fur and becomes more mangy with age compared with the nontransgenic littermates (Fig. 1, A and B). As described previously (32, 35), warty lesions will occur in a subset of these mice, and some of these lesions become cancers in mice on control diets. The incidence of these lesions increases with age. In our studies with female mice, 1 of 16 mice on control diet (no estrogen implants) developed skin lesions by 7 months of age, whereas most of the remaining mice studied in the same group (12 additional mice) eventually developed skin lesions at a later age. Lesions usually occurred on or behind the ear and...
The fact that corn oil is a cofactor for this skin cancer, whereas
estrogen is a cofactor for cervical cancer, is intriguing. Different types of HPVs have tissue specificity, which is dependent, at least in part, on the regulatory regions within the viral genomes (45). However, the HPV transgenes are driven by the K14 promoter in this mouse model (24). Therefore, cellular factors, rather than viral factors, must be responsible for the differences observed. It appears that the n-6 PUFAs affect breast and cervical cancer cells differently. These data and our in vitro data (46) indicate that linoleic acid does not affect cervical cells transformed by HPV16. However, linoleic acid in-

Fig. 2. Skin (ear) and cervical-vaginal sections of K14-HPV 16 mice. H&E staining shows (A) hyperplasia of ear epithelium, (B) dysplasia of ear epithelium, (C) invasive cancer of ear epithelium, and (D) invasive cancer of the cervix.

creases proliferation in breast cells in vitro (47, 48) and increases mammary tumors in mice (33, 34). In addition to tissue specificity, linoleic acid can promote UV-initiated skin cancer (14, 15) or inhibit certain chemically induced skin cancers (17–19) in various mouse models. An explanation for the tissue specificity of estrogen for cervical cancer is likely related to relative amounts of estrogen receptors. In estrogen-sensitive cells, estrogen increases proliferation, inhibits apoptosis, and is itself a carcinogen.

These studies shed additional information on the specificity of cofactors promoting cancers in HPV-infected cells. Most importantly, this study shows that the combination of HPV-expressing genes and high amounts of dietary n-6 fatty acids increases skin cancer.

Fig. 3. n-6 PUFAs, but not estrogen, increase skin cancer in K14-HPV 16 mice. Ear epithelia (both ears) were harvested from mice after euthanasia and examined histologically. The time point was 7 months of age, except for a subset (euthanized at 12 months) within the group of untreated mice fed the control diet. The percentage of mice with invasive cancer in at least one ear was compared in mice fed control diet (n = 28), mice fed control diet and given slow-release estradiol (n = 25), mice fed high-fat diet (n = 25), and mice fed high-fat diet and given slow-release estradiol (n = 23). Comparing the amounts of skin cancer, P = 0.047 in mice fed control diet compared with mice fed the high-fat diet that were not treated with estrogen or P = 0.035 in mice fed control diet compared with mice fed the high-fat diet and treated with estrogen. There was no significant difference comparing estrogen treatment in the control groups or groups fed the high-fat diet.

Fig. 4. Estrogen, but not n-6-PUFAs, increases cervical cancer in K14-HPV16 mice. Cervixes were harvested from the same mice and evaluated for cancer. The percentage of mice with invasive cervical cancer was compared in mice fed control or high-fat diets and treated or not treated with estradiol. Comparing the occurrence of cervical cancers in mice treated or not treated with estrogen, P = 0.0002 for groups given control diet or P = 0.0002 for groups given the high-fat diet. No difference was related to high-fat diet.

Fig. 4. Estrogen, but not n-6-PUFAs, increases cervical cancer in K14-HPV16 mice.
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