Inhibition of Cancer Cell Proliferation and Prostaglandin E₂ Synthesis by Scutellaria Baicalensis¹

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ABSTRACT

Scutellaria baicalensis is a widely used Chinese herbal medicine that has been used historically in anti-inflammatory and anticancer therapy. The purpose of this study is to verify its anticancer activity on head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) in vitro and in vivo and to investigate its effect on cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), which converts arachidonic acid to prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂) and is highly expressed in HNSCC. Two human HNSCC cell lines (SCC-25 and KB) and a nontumorigenic cell line (HaCaT) were tested in vitro for growth inhibition, proliferation cell nuclear antigen expression, and COX-2 activity and expression after treatment with Scutellaria baicalensis extract. Its effects were compared with those of baicalein (a flavonoid isolated from Scutellaria baicalensis), indomethacin (a nonselective COX inhibitor), and celecoxib (a selective COX-2 inhibitor). Four nude mice with s.c. inoculation of KB cells were tested for its anticancer activity in vivo by oral administration of Scutellaria baicalensis at a dose of 1.5 mg/mouse (75 mg/kg), five times/week for 7 weeks. Scutellaria baicalensis and other agents demonstrated a strong growth inhibition in both tested human HNSCC cell lines. No growth inhibition of HaCaT cells was observed with Scutellaria baicalensis. The IC₅₀ were 150 µg/ml for Scutellaria baicalensis, 25 µm for celecoxib, and 75 µm for baicalein and indomethacin. Scutellaria baicalensis, as well as celecoxib and indomethacin, but not baicalein, suppressed proliferation cell nuclear antigen expression and PGE₂ synthesis in both cell types. Scutellaria baicalensis inhibited COX-2 expression, whereas celecoxib inhibited COX-2 activity directly. A 66% reduction in tumor mass was observed in the nude mice. Scutellaria baicalensis selectively and effectively inhibits cancer cell growth in vitro and in vivo and can be an effective chemotherapeutic agent for HNSCC. Inhibition of PGE₂ synthesis via suppression of COX-2 expression may be responsible for its anticancer activity. Differences in biological effects of Scutellaria baicalensis compared with baicalein suggest the synergistic effects among components in Scutellaria baicalensis.

INTRODUCTION

In the United States, there are 70,000 newly diagnosed patients with head and neck cancer each year (1). Squamous cell carcinoma is the predominant type. Despite improvements in treatment modalities during the past 40 years, the 46% 5-year survival rate has not dramatically changed (2). The development and search for more effective treatment modalities and/or adjuvant therapies to treat early and advanced stages of the disease has now become an important subject of research.

Early experiments revealed that PGs³ are often highly produced in head and neck cancer patients (3). PGE₂ is the predominant type of PGs derived from the cell membrane arachidonic acid, the release of which, in turn, is controlled by phospholipases (4). Klapan et al. (5) found elevated serum levels of PGE₂ in head and neck cancer patients, which decreased after tumor resection. Jung et al. (6) demonstrated that PGE₂ levels in tumor tissue were four times higher than in control tissue in seven patients undergoing surgery for HNSCC. Increased PGE₂ levels in tumor tissue are mainly because of the increase of the expression of COX, a key enzyme involved in the conversion of arachidonic acid to PGs (7). There are two isoforms of COX: COX-1 is constitutively expressed in all eukaryotic cells, whereas COX-2 is inducible and is increased under the certain conditions such as inflammation. Chan et al. (8) demonstrated that both COX-2 mRNA and protein are up-regulated in HNSCC. In their study, the COX-2 mRNA was increased ~150-fold, and COX-2 protein was increased ~50-fold in tumor tissue when compared with histologically normal appearing mucosa of HNSCC patients.

Scutellaria baicalensis, also known as Chinese skullcap or Huang Qin, is a widely used herb in traditional Chinese medicine with anticancer, antiviral, antibacterial, and anti-inflammatory properties (9–13). Historically, Scutellaria baicalensis has been used to treat respiratory tract infection, diarrhea, jaundice, hepatitis, and cancer. Recent investigations have shown that Scutellaria baicalensis alone, or in combination with other herbs, can inhibit cancer cell growth or induce apoptosis in breast, hepatocellular, pancreatic, prostatic, and urothelial carcinoma cell lines (14–18). Because Scutellaria baicalensis has a strong anti-inflammatory effect, we hypothesized that its anticancer activity may derive from inhibition of COX-2 pathway. The purpose of this study is to examine the anticancer activity of Scutellaria baicalensis on HNSCC both in vitro and in nude mice xenografted with HNSCC cells and to understand its molecular mechanisms with special emphasis on its effect on COX-2 pathway. The information generated from this study will help to support the development of human clinical trials in the future.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals and Drugs. The raw extract of Scutellaria baicalensis was prepared by boiling dried root of the plant in water, followed by a spray-drying process of the water extract. The powder form of the extract was supplied by Q-Herb Laboratory (New York, NY) and was dissolved in medium to 20 mg/ml, vortexed at room temperature for 1 min, and incubated at 37°C for 1 h while rotating before use. This solution was centrifuged at 5000 rpm for 10 min to remove any insoluble ingredients. The supernatant was passed through a 0.22-µm filter for sterilization and diluted with culture medium to final concentrations of 1.5–1500 µg/ml Scutellaria baicalensis extract. Fifty mM stock solutions of baicalein (Sigma, St. Louis, MO) and indomethacin (Sigma) and 10 mM stock solution of celecoxib [SC-58635; 4-(5-(4-methylphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-benzene-sulfonamide; Searle Research and Development, St. Louis, MO] were prepared with DMSO (Sigma) and diluted with culture medium to final concentrations of 5–400 µM. Control cells received DMSO (0.25%) or culture medium only.

Cell Lines and Tissue Culture. Two human squamous cell carcinoma cell lines (KB and SCC-25) were purchased from American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA). The rationale of using two cell lines is that squamous cell carcinoma is a heterogeneous cancer and there may be a difference in their response to drugs. SCC-25 cell line was derived from tongue squamous cell

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The abbreviations used are: PG: prostaglandin; HNSCC, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma; COX, cyclooxygenase; FBS, fetal bovine serum; MTT, 3-(4,5-dimethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; PCNA, proliferating cell nuclear antigen; EIA, enzyme immunoassay.
carcinoma and was grown in a 50:50 mixture of DMEM (Life Technologies, Inc., Rockville, MD) and F12 (Life Technologies, Inc.) containing 10% FBS (Life Technologies, Inc.) and 1% Antibiotic-Antimycotic (Life Technologies, Inc.). KB cell line was derived from an oral tumor squamous cell carcinoma containing human papilloma virus 18 sequences and was cultured in DMEM containing 10% FBS and 1% Antibiotic-Antimycotic mixture. In addition, a nontumorigenic human oral squamous cell line, HaCaT, was used as a control for growth inhibition study (19, 20). HaCaT cell line was kindly obtained from Dr. Jonathon Garlick (State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY) and cultured in MEM containing 10% FBS and 1% Antibiotic-Antimycotic mixture. Cell lines were maintained at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO2.

Cell Viability Assay. The percentage of growth inhibition was determined by using a MTT (Sigma) assay to measure viable cells. A total of 2.5 × 10^3 cells/well was seeded onto a 96-well plate for 24 h, treated with various concentrations of Scutellaria baicalensis, baicalein, indomethacin, and celecoxib, and incubated for an additional 3 days at 37°C. Subsequently, 10 μl of MTT at a concentration of 5 mg/ml was added to each well, and cells were incubated for an additional 4–6 h. The supernatant was aspirated and, 100 μl of DMSO was added to the wells to dissolve any precipitate present. The absorbance was then measured at a wavelength of 570 nm using an ELx800 reader (Bio-Tek Instruments, Inc., Winooski, VT).

Cell Cycle Analysis. A total of 1.5 × 10^5 cells/well was plated onto 6-well plates and incubated for 24 h at 37°C. Various concentrations of Scutellaria baicalensis, baicalein, indomethacin, and celecoxib were added to the wells and incubated for an additional 3 days. Cells were then washed, pelleted, fixed with cold 70% ethanol for at least 30 min, and incubated with 100 μg/ml RNase A and 50 μg/ml propidium iodide in PBS at room temperature for 30 min. Samples were immediately analyzed by flow cytometry (Becton Dickinson, San Jose, CA). Cell cycle phase distribution was determined using ModiFit software (Verity Software House, Topsham, ME).

Immunohistochemical Analysis of PCNA Expression. Harvested cells were applied to polylysine-coated slides by centrifugation at 800 rpm for 5 min in a Cytospin instrument (Sakura Finetek USA, Torrance, CA). Cells were air dried and fixed in 100% acetone for 10 min at 4°C. Slides were then incubated with 3% hydrogen peroxide to quench endogenous peroxidase activity for 5 min. After three washings with PBS, slides were incubated with serum blocking solution for 20 min at room temperature. The solution was blotted, and 2 μg/ml primary mouse monoclonal anti-PCNA antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA) were added. Cells were then incubated at 4°C overnight. After three washings with PBS, the slides were incubated for 10 min with biotinylated goat antimouse antibodies at room temperature (Zymed Laboratory, San Francisco, CA). Slides were washed three more times with PBS and then incubated for 10 min with streptavidin-peroxidase conjugate at room temperature (Zymed Laboratory). Color was developed by the addition of diaminobenzene chromogen (Zymed Laboratory), and slides were counterstained with hematoxylin. Cells with brown nuclear precipitations were regarded as positive. A minimum of 500 cells/slide was analyzed in a high-powered field using a light microscope, and the percentage of positive cells was determined.

Western Blot Analysis. SCC-25 cells were treated with Scutellaria baicalensis, and the proteins were extracted from the cells using a buffer containing 50 mM Tris-Cl (pH 8.0), 150 mM NaCl, 0.1% SDS, 1% NP40, and 1× protease inhibitors (Roche Applied Science, Indianapolis, IN). Fifteen μg of protein were fractionated by electrophoresis through a 10% SDS polyacrylamide gel, and the proteins then transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane. The membrane was blocked for 1 h in a blocking buffer containing 5% dry milk, 20 mM Tris-Cl (pH 7.5), 100 mM NaCl, and 0.1% Tween 20 and then incubated with a polyclonal anti-COX-2 antibody (1:400 dilution; Cayman Chemical, Ann Arbor, MI) in the blocking buffer at 4°C overnight. The membrane was then incubated with an antirabbit antibody conjugated with horseradish peroxidase (Amersham, Arlington Height, IL), and the protein was detected using chemiluminescence method followed by autoradiography. The same membrane was then used to detect β-actin protein using a monoclonal anti-β-actin antibody (1:10,000 dilution; Sigma) as described above.

PGE2 EIA. A competitive PGE2 EIA was used to quantify the level of PGE2 released into culture media and was performed according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, NJ). The supernatants of control and treated cells were collected, centrifuged at 2500 rpm for 2 min, and stored at −70°C until tested. Fifty μl aliquots of each sample were assayed in triplicate. Absorbance was measured at 450 nm on an ELx800 reader (Bio-Tek Instruments, Inc.). The minimal detectable concentration of PGE2 by the assay is 50 pg/ml. The PGE2 in the medium was measured as described above.

Animals and Treatment Protocol. Six-week-old female nude mice (NCR/NU) were purchased from Taconic (Cincinnati, OH) and received s.c. injections of KB cells (5 × 10^6) to the right flank. At 2 weeks, tumors reached 300 mm^3 in volume, and mice were randomized into two experimental groups (n = 4). The treatment group was given 1.5 mg/mouse (75 mg/kg) Scutellaria baikalein extract dissolved in water by oral gavage five times/week for duration of 7 weeks. Mice were weighed, and tumor volume assessed on a weekly basis. Tumor volume was measured by two perpendicular dimensions (long and short) using a caliper and calculated using the formula (a × b^2)/2, where a is the larger and b is the smaller dimension of the tumor.

RESULTS

Growth Inhibition of Scutellaria Baicalensis on HNSSC Cell Lines. The percentage of growth inhibition of different agents on KB and SCC-25 cells was determined as the percentage of viable-treated cells in comparison with viable cells of untreated controls. Scutellaria baikalein displayed a dose-dependent (Fig. 1A) and time-dependent (data not shown) inhibition on the growth of both cell lines. Both cells exhibited equal sensitivity to Scutellaria baikalein and IC50 of both cell lines were determined to be 150 μg/ml. The maximal inhibition of cell growth (>90%) was achieved at 1500 μg/ml. On the other hand, Scutellaria baikalein did not inhibit the growth of HaCaT cell, a nontumorigenic oral squamous cell line, even at a concentration of 750 μg/ml (Fig. 1A), indicating that Scutellaria baikalein selectively inhibited cancer cell growth. We additionally tested and compared the inhibitory effects of indomethacin (nonselective COX inhibitor), celecoxib (COX-2-specific inhibitor), and baicalein, one of the ingredients of Scutellaria baikaleis. The results show that both HNSCC cells are sensitive to these three agents (Fig. 1, B and C). However, celecoxib exhibited stronger growth inhibition (IC50 = 25 μM) than baicalein (IC50 = 75 μM) and indomethacin (IC50 = 75 μM). Time-dependent growth inhibition of both cell lines was observed with maximal growth inhibition between days 3 and 7 depending on the concentration of Scutellaria baikalein (data not shown).

Cell Cycle Arrest. We additionally analyzed the effect of these agents on cell cycles (Table 1). Our results show that Scutellaria baikalein caused a significant G0-G1 phase arrest with concurrent decrease of S phase in both SCC-25 and KB cells, compared with the control cells (Fig. 2). However, baicalein caused a significant G2-M phase arrest with concurrent decrease of G0-G1 phase. Our results suggest that different mechanisms are responsible for the anticancer activity of Scutellaria baikalein and that ingredients other than baikalein in Scutellaria baikalein acted at G0-G1 phase. In contrast to baikalein, celecoxib caused a significant arrest at G0-G1 phase, whereas indomethacin exerted mild arrest at G0-G1 phase. In addition, Scutellaria baikalein exerted no effect on the cell cycle distribution of HaCaT cells up to the concentration of 750 μg/ml (data not shown).

Inhibition of Cell Proliferation. The inhibitory effect of Scutellaria baikalein on both cells was additionally confirmed using the immunohistochemical marker, PCNA. PCNA/cyclin regulates the ini-
had equal sensitivity to displayed similar dose-dependent decreases in PCNA expression and expression of cell proliferation (Fig. 3).

Inhibition of HNSCC Cell Lines. We observed high concentrations of PGE2 in both cell lines, which support the findings of previous investigations (22). However, SCC-25 cells produced a significantly higher level of PGE2 (300 pg/10^6 cells) than KB (80 pg/10^6 cells) after 12 h of incubation (Fig. 4A). This indicates heterogeneity in head and neck cancer cells. In the presence of Scutellaria baicalensis, a significant inhibition of PGE2 production in both cells was observed even at a concentration of 1.5 μg/ml. At this concentration, no growth inhibition of cells was observed (Fig. 1A), indicating that PGE2 reduction precedes the inhibition of cell growth, thus confirming the role of PGE2 in stimulating cancer cell growth. Specific inhibition of PGE2 in both cell types was additionally confirmed by time course study. In the absence of Scutellaria baikalensis, there is a steady increase of PGE2 production, which reaches a plateau after 24 h (Fig. 4B). However, PGE2 levels in SCC-25 and KB cells remained at baseline levels in the presence of 150 μg/ml Scutellaria baikalensis. At such concentration, no cell growth inhibition was observed at 12-h incubation (data not shown), additionally confirming the role of PGE2 in stimulating cancer cell growth. These results demonstrated that Scutellaria baikalensis inhibits the production of PGE2 in HNSCC, which, in turn, contributes to its growth inhibitory activity.

We additionally tested baikalein’s effect on PGE2 synthesis in KB and SCC-25 cells, compared with those of indomethacin and celecoxib. Although baikalein displayed no effect on PGE2 synthesis, both indomethacin and celecoxib exhibited dose-dependent inhibition of PGE2 synthesis in both HNSCC cells at 12 h (Fig. 4C). These results confirmed that the increased level of PGE2 was attributable to the increase in COX-2 activity and/or COX-2 expression in both cells. Furthermore, no reduction of cell growth at even 1 μM indomethacin or celecoxib was observed at 12-h incubation (data not shown), additionally confirming that PGE2 reduction precedes the cell growth inhibition. Baicalein’s ability to inhibit cell proliferation without affecting PGE2 synthesis indicates an alternative anticancer mechanism, independent of the COX pathway. It has been shown that COX-specific inhibitors, indomethacin and celecoxib, caused a more dramatic decrease of PCNA expression than baikalein in both HNSCC cell lines. These observations additionally confirmed that PGE2 in cancer cell proliferation and indicated that different mechanisms of cell growth inhibition are involved. COX-specific inhibitors, indomethacin and celecoxib, reduce PCNA expression by inhibiting PGE2 production (see below), whereas baikalein decreases PCNA expression by a PGE2-independent pathway. It is worthy to note that the change in PCNA expression correlated with the phase of the cell cycle that the agents acted upon. Although celecoxib suppressed cell proliferation at G1 phase with significant decrease of PCNA expression, baikalein-suppressed cell proliferation at G2-M phase with less apparent effect on PCNA expression. These results indicate that PCNA expression is predominant at G1 and S phases.

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![Diagram](image)

**Fig. 1.** Inhibition of HNSCC cell growth by Scutellaria baikalensis, baikalein, celecoxib, and indomethacin. Cells were seeded onto 96-well plate at 2.5 × 10^3 cells/well and were treated with various agents at different concentrations, and percentage of growth inhibition was determined by MTT assay after 72-h treatment. A, dose-dependent growth inhibition of KB and SCC-25 cells was observed after treatment with Scutellaria baikalensis at concentrations ranging from 15 to 1500 μg/ml. However, no significant inhibition to HaCat cells was observed. B, Inhibition of HNSCC cell growth in SCC-25 (B) and KB cells (C) was observed after treatment with baikalein, indomethacin, and celecoxib at concentrations ranging from 5 to 400 μM. Results are mean values ± SD of independent experiments performed in triplicate (bars not evident because of minimal SD).

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<tr>
<th>PGE2 Synthesis Inhibition</th>
<th>SCC-25</th>
<th>KB</th>
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<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>60.43</td>
<td>48.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scutellaria baikalensis</td>
<td>66.61</td>
<td>73.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>150 μg/ml</td>
<td>67.63</td>
<td>71.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>300 μg/ml</td>
<td>71.53</td>
<td>58.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>750 μg/ml</td>
<td>71.53</td>
<td>71.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baicalein (75 μM)</td>
<td>48.11</td>
<td>61.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celecoxib (25 μM)</td>
<td>73.03</td>
<td>25.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indomethacin (50 μM)</td>
<td>61.98</td>
<td>42.79</td>
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Table 1 Cell cycle distribution of SCC-25 and KB cells after treating with Scutellaria baikalensis, baikalein, celecoxib, and indomethacin.

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<tr>
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<th>SCC-25</th>
<th>KB</th>
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<tr>
<td>G0-G1 (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>S (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>G2-M (%)</td>
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Control: 60.43 24.37 15.2 59.85 17.8 22.35
Scutellaria baikalensis:
150 μg/ml: 66.61 16.13 17.26 67.56 13.22 19.22
300 μg/ml: 67.63 17.2 15.17 70.62 10.49 18.89
750 μg/ml: 71.53 14.45 14.02 76.13 10.48 13.39
Baicalein (75 μM): 48.11 25.79 26.1 39.89 27.58 32.53
Celecoxib (25 μM): 73.03 14.93 12.04 67.77 14.95 17.28
Indomethacin (50 μM): 61.98 23.28 14.74 64.8 14.53 20.67
suggest that it inhibits PGE2 synthesis through a decrease of COX-2 (Fig. 4D). The delayed inhibitory effects of were treated with Scutellaria baicalensis.

Leukotriene B4 was tested by an EIA with no significant level of detection in both HNSCC cell lines (data not shown).

We also examined the effect of Scutellaria baicalensis and celecoxib on COX-2 activity using in cell arachidonic acid conversion assay. By providing exogenous arachidonic acid, which is the substrate of COX-2, the effect of arachidonic acid release from membrane (i.e., protein kinase and phospholipase A2 activities) can be eliminated (24). Our results show that there is a significant decrease of PGE2 level in the presence of both Scutellaria baicalensis and celecoxib at IC50 doses. However, inhibition of COX-2 activity by celecoxib occurred earlier than by Scutellaria baicalensis: COX-2 activity decreased after 12 h for Scutellaria baicalensis and 2 h for celecoxib (Fig. 4D). The delayed inhibitory effects of Scutellaria baicalensis suggest that it inhibits PGE2 synthesis through a decrease of COX-2 expression, instead of direct inhibition of COX-2 activity.

Inhibition of COX-2 Protein Expression. We additionally investigated the effect of Scutellaria baicalensis on COX-2 protein expression in SCC-25 cells using Western blotting. We chose SCC-25 cells for this assay because they produce a higher level of PGE2. The cells were treated with Scutellaria baicalensis at concentration of 300 μg/ml for 4, 8, 12, 24, 48, and 72 h. Western blotting showed that a decrease of COX-2 expression did not occur until 48 h of incubation with Scutellaria baicalensis (Fig. 5A). These results may explain the delayed inhibition of PGE2 synthesis by Scutellaria baicalensis (Fig. 4D). There was a dose-dependent decrease of COX-2 expression on Western blot (Fig. 5B).

Inhibition of Tumor Growth in HNSCC-xenografted Nude Mice. To confirm the anticancer activity of Scutellaria baicalensis, an in vivo experiment was carried out. Nude mice were inoculated s.c. with KB cells and were treated with Scutellaria baicalensis by oral gavage at dose of 1.5 mg/mouse (75 mg/kg) daily. KB cells were used because they grew well in nude mice, whereas SCC-25 grew poorly. Our results showed that there is a significant inhibition of the tumor growth in the treated mice as compared with the untreated mice (Fig. 6). Average tumor volume at 9 weeks was 693 mm3 in the treated mice and 2224 mm3 in the control mice. A tumor from one of the treated mice was nonpalpable after 7 weeks of treatment, indicating a complete remission of tumor after the drug administration. At a dose of 1.5 mg/mouse of Scutellaria baicalensis, no evidence of drug-related toxicity was observed in treated mice by comparing their body weight, organ histology, complete blood count, liver chemistry, or kidney function with those of controls (data not shown). Therefore, the herb was well tolerated by the animals.

DISCUSSION

Scutellaria baicalensis has been shown to have a broad spectrum of biological activities, including anti-inflammatory and anticancer activity based on its long history in clinical applications. This study confirmed that Scutellaria baicalensis has strong dose-dependent anticancer activity, with the IC50 at 150 μg/ml (Fig. 1A). Inhibition of cancer growth is because of its ability to cause G0-G1-phase arrest. Inhibition of cell proliferation is additionally confirmed by its ability to reduce PCNA expression that correlates with decreased cell proliferation (25). We also investigated the effect of Scutellaria baicalensis, as well as COX-specific inhibitors on apoptosis using flow cytometry, TUNEL (terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated nick end labeling) assay, and DNA ladder assay. No significant induction of apoptosis was observed at all concentrations of Scutellaria baicalensis (data not shown); however, an increased apoptosis was observed at higher concentration (100 μM) of celecoxib. These results indicate that inhibition of cancer cell growth by Scutellaria baicalensis is through the G0-G1-phase arrest rather than apoptosis. The mode of action of Scutellaria baicalensis is similar to that of

Fig. 2. Cell cycle analysis by flow cytometry: The SCC-25 (A and B) and KB (C and D) cells were treated with 750 μg/ml Scutellaria baicalensis for 72 h (B and D), and cells were harvested and subjected to flow cytometry analysis. The histograms show that there was a significant increase of G0-G1 population with concomitant decrease of S population after treatment with Scutellaria baicalensis (B and D).
COX-2 inhibitors such as indomethacin and celecoxib, which also cause G2-M arrest, but different from baicalein, one of its components, which causes G2-M-phase arrest (Table 1). It should be noted that *Scutellaria baicalensis* selectively inhibits cancer cell growth but has no effect on noncancerous HaCaT cells. This finding is consistent with a previous report that *Scutellaria baicalensis* selectively inhibits human tumor cell growth but is not toxic to human peripheral blood lymphocytes *ex vivo* (15).

The anticancer activity of *Scutellaria baicalensis* may result, at least in part, from the reduction of PGE2. Our results confirmed previous reports of increased levels of PGE2 in HNSCC and the reduction of PGE2 in cancer cells resulting in an inhibition of cancer cell growth (6, 26). These observations are additionally supported by our results showing that, indomethacin and celecoxib, because of their specific inhibition of COX-reduced PGE2 production in cancer cells (Fig. 4C). Both agents also inhibit cancer cell growth *in vitro*. Our results also show that doses required to suppress PGE2 production as well as PCNA expression for *Scutellaria baicalensis* and other agents was 10-fold less than those for cell growth inhibition, indicating that decrease of PGE2 and PCNA precedes the growth inhibition. Alternatively, a COX-2-independent pathway may also play a role.

The molecular mechanism linking PGE2 level and cell proliferation remains unclear. It has been shown that PGE2 may regulate cancer cell proliferation in an autocrine and/or paracrine manner via the PG receptors, especially EP2 (27). The stimulation of the receptors results in an increase of cyclic AMP level in cancer cells that triggers the signal transduction pathway leading to uncontrolled cell proliferation (28). One of the possible mechanisms is that inactivation of PG receptors by reducing the PGE2 synthesis by *Scutellaria baicalensis* may lead to reduced expression of cyclin D1 and cyclin E proteins, key factors that control the G0-G1 cell cycle (29). Our results show that both cell lines, although with different PGE2 levels, had equal sensitivity to *Scutellaria baicalensis* and other COX-specific inhibitors. Furthermore, *Scutellaria baicalensis* inhibited PGE2 synthesis, but baicalein did not. Some nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs do not affect PGE2 production but exert anticancer activity. It is suggested that nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs inhibit activation of nuclear factor-κB, a transcription factor that regulates the expression of genes protecting against cell death (30). Taken together, our results support the notion that there is a COX-2-independent pathway also responsible for anticancer activity of *Scutellaria baicalensis*.

Because COX-2 is the key enzyme in converting arachidonic acid to PGs, it is plausible that *Scutellaria baicalensis* may act on this enzyme by either reducing its activity or inhibiting its expression, leading to the decrease of PGE2. Increased COX-2 protein expression has been found in various malignancies, including squamous cell carcinoma (8). We initially examined the effect of *Scutellaria baicalensis* on the COX-2 activity because a decreased PGE2 level was also seen in the presence of COX-2-specific inhibitor celecoxib (Fig. 4D). Our results show a significant decrease of COX-2 activity after 12 h of the treatment, whereas it was sharply decreased only 2 h after treatment with celecoxib (Fig. 4D). These results indicated that *Scutellaria baicalensis* may affect COX-2 expression rather than its activity. We then assayed the COX-2 mRNA expression using real-time reverse transcription-PCR, and insignificant decrease of mRNA expression was observed (data not shown). We additionally examined the COX-2 protein expression using Western blot analysis and found that there was a significant decrease of COX-2 protein in SCC-25 cells after *Scutellaria baicalensis* treatment. These results indicate that the reduced COX-2 protein expression is mainly because of the increase of the protein turnover rate (i.e., decreased stability). It is interesting to note that a decrease in PGE2 level does not parallel with COX-2 activity, *i.e.*, PGE2 synthesis is suppressed throughout the course of treatment (Fig. 4B), whereas COX-2 activity decreased at a later time (12 h; Fig. 4D), and COX-2 expression became suppressed at 48 h (Fig. 5), indicating that there are at least two independent mechanisms responsible for the decrease of PGE2. We hypothesize that initial inhibition of PGE2 synthesis is through the inhibition of arachidonic acid release from cell membrane (*i.e.*, phospholipase A2), and the later inhibition is caused by reduction of COX-2 protein expression. These results suggest that *Scutellaria baicalensis* inhibits PGE2 production at multiple levels along the PGE2 synthesis pathway.

It is apparent that *Scutellaria baicalensis* exhibits its anticancer activities by multiple mechanisms. There are four major flavonoids, baicalin (80%), wogonoside (16%), baicalein (2%), and wogonin (1%), in addition to other compounds in trace amounts, found in *Scutellaria baicalensis* extract (31, 32). Our results show that the extract can inhibit PGE2 production, whereas its pure compound, baicalein, does not. However, both the extract and baicalein inhibits cancer cell growth *in vitro*. A recent study showed that wogonin significantly inhibit COX-2 activity in LPS-stimulated macrophages (24). These results indicate that there is a synergistic effect of various components in the herb, which act on different anticancer pathways such as COX-dependent and COX-independent pathways. These results strongly support the traditional use of raw herbs in decoction. Furthermore, because of the poor water solubility of pure flavonoids, *i.e.*,
baicalein (data not shown), the use of herb extract is more attractive given its excellent water solubility and bioavailability. Our in vivo study additionally confirmed the anticancer activity of Scutellaria baicalensis. Significant reduction of tumor mass was observed after a 4-week treatment (Fig. 6). These results indicate that the active ingredients of the herb extract can be readily absorbed in gastrointestinal tract and can reach an effective level in blood. Although the daily dose (75 mg/kg) used in this study is higher than the conventional human dose (45 mg/kg), it was well tolerated in this murine model. In a separate experiment, we administered Scutellaria baicalensis at a daily dose of 750 mg/kg to nontumor-bearing nude mice for 9 weeks; no side effect or toxicity was observed (data not shown). In fact, no LD50 of Scutellaria baicalensis in animal studies has been reported. Furthermore, the classic textbook of Chinese herbal medicine. 

Fig. 4. Inhibition of PGE2 synthesis by Scutellaria baicalensis, baikaline, celecoxib, and indomethacin. The amount of PGE2 present in the supernatant of the culture medium was measured by an enzyme immunoassay and expressed as picograms/10^6 cells. A, in the presence of Scutellaria baicalensis at concentrations ranging from 1.5 to 150 μg/ml, both KB and SCC-25 cells demonstrated a dose-dependent suppression of PGE2 synthesis after 12-h incubation. B, time-dependent inhibition of PGE2 synthesis was also observed in KB and SCC-25 at concentration of 150 μg of Scutellaria baicalensis. Suppression of PGE2 synthesis was observed through the course of treatment. C, both celecoxib and indomethacin inhibited PGE2 synthesis even at a concentration of 0.1 μM. However, baikaline exerted no effect on PGE2 synthesis. D, suppression of conversion of arachidonic acid to PGE2 by Scutellaria baicalensis (150 μg/ml) and celecoxib (25 μM). A rapid inhibition (2 h) was observed in the presence of celecoxib, whereas a delayed inhibition (12 h) was observed for Scutellaria baicalensis. Results are mean values ± SD (bars) of independent experiments performed in triplicate (A and C). Student t test was used to analyze the data. *, P < 0.05; **, P < 0.001.

Fig. 5. Analysis of COX-2 protein expression by Western blot. A, SCC-25 cells were treated with Scutellaria baicalensis at 300 μg/ml for 4, 8, 12, 24, 48, and 72 h, and proteins were extracted from cells and separated through SDS-PAGE. A significant decrease of COX-2 protein expression was observed after 48-h treatment with Scutellaria baicalensis (top panel). β-Actin expression was used as an internal control (bottom panel). B, SCC-25 cells were treated with Scutellaria baicalensis at concentrations of 0, 75, 150, and 300 μg/ml for 72 h, and the amount of COX-2 proteins was determined as above. A dose-dependent decrease of COX-2 protein expression was observed after treatment with Scutellaria baicalensis (top panel). β-Actin expression was used as an internal control (bottom panel).

Fig. 6. Inhibition of tumor growth in nude mice xenografted with HNSCC by Scutellaria baicalensis. Two weeks after s.c. inoculation of KB cells, the mice were randomly divided into two groups, four mice in each group. In treatment group, Scutellaria baicalensis was given p.o. at a dose of 1.5 mg/mouse (75 mg/kg) five times/week for 7 weeks. A significant reduction of tumor volume was observed in the treatment group at 6 week (4 weeks after treatment; A). Representative photographs of an untreated mouse (B) and a control mouse (C). Arrow represents the starting week of Scutellaria baicalensis treatment.
medicine documenting several thousand years of clinical usage did not mention any serious toxicities.

In summary, we have demonstrated, for the first time, that Scutellaria baicalensis extract exhibits a strong anticancer activity in vitro and in vivo, especially on HNSCC that is usually resistant to chemotherapy. The anticancer activity of Scutellaria baicalensis can be attributed, in part, to its inhibitory effect on PGE2 production via suppression of COX-2 expression and arachidonic acid release from cell membrane. Future studies will focus on the relationship between increased PGE2 and cell cycle regulation and will determine its efficacy in clinical trials in patients with head and neck cancer.

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