Nitric Oxide, a Mediator of Inflammation, Suppresses Tumorigenesis

S. Perwez Hussain,1 Glennwood E. Trivers,1 Lorne J. Hofseth,2 Peijun He,1 Irfan Shaikh,1 Leah E. Mechanic,1 Saira Doja,1 Weidong Jiang,1 Jeffrey Subleski,3 Lynnette Shorts,3 Diana Haines,4 Victor E. Laubach,5 Robert H. Willtrout,2 Draginja Djurickovic,4 and Curtis C. Harris1

1Laboratory of Human Carcinogenesis, Center for Cancer Research, National Cancer Institute, NIH, Bethesda, Maryland; 2Department of Basic Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina; 3Laboratory of Experimental Immunology, National Cancer Institute, Frederick, Maryland; 4Laboratory Animal Science Program, Science Applications International Corporation–Frederick, National Cancer Institute–Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center, Frederick, Maryland; and 5Department of Surgery, University of Virginia Health Science Center, Charlottesville, Virginia

Abstract

Inflammation influences the development of cancer. The nitric oxide synthase (NOS2) is induced by inflammatory cytokines, e.g., tumor necrosis factor α and interleukin 1β, and produces nitric oxide (NO), a critical mediator of the inflammatory response. Because p53 governs NO production by transcriptionally transrepressing NOS2, we used a genetic strategy to determine whether NO and p53 cooperatively regulate tumorigenesis. Lymphomas developed more rapidly in p53+/−/NOS2+/− or p53+/−/NOS2+/+ mice than in p53+/−/NOS2+/+ mice that were crossed into a >95% C57BL/6 background and maintained in a pathogen-free condition. Likewise, sarcomas and lymphomas developed faster in p53+/−/NOS2+/− or p53+/−/NOS2+/− than in p53+/−/NOS2+/+ mice. When compared with the double knockout mice, p53−/−/NOS2+/+ mice showed a higher apoptotic index and a decreased proliferation index with an increased expression of death receptor ligands, CD95-L and tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand, and the cell cycle checkpoint protein, p21, in the spleen and thymus before tumor development. Furthermore, mice deficient in both p53 and NOS2 produced a high level of anti-inflammatory interleukin 10 when compared with p53-deficient mice. These studies provide genetic and mechanistic evidence that NO can suppress tumorigenesis.

Introduction

Homozygous and heterozygous p53-knockout mice are an animal model of the cancer-prone human Li-Fraumeni syndrome and develop cancer at an early age (1, 2). However, the genetic background plays a significant role in the latency of spontaneous tumor development. p53-deficient mice with pure 129/Sv background develop tumors sooner as compared with mixed (75% C57BL/6 and 25% 129/Sv) genetic background (3). The majority of the tumors in homozygous p53-knockout mice are lymphomas, mostly of T-cell origin, in contrast to sarcomas in heterozygous mice. p53 transcriptionally regulates many different genes that are involved in a variety of cellular functions, including DNA repair, apoptosis, senescence, and cell cycle regulation (reviewed in ref. 4). Because inducible nitric oxide synthase (NOS2) is transpressed by p53 (5), p53−/− mice have higher basal expression of NOS2 and produce a modest and significant increase in nitric oxide (NO) as compared with the mice with intact p53 (6). NOS2 is a member of a nitric oxide synthase (NOS) family of enzymes and produces micromolar quantities of NO for a prolonged period of time. NO is a signaling molecule with diverse functions, including neurotransmission, vasodilation, immune regulation, and host defense against pathogenic micro-organism (reviewed in refs. 7, 8). However, a sustained and very high level of NO produced during chronic inflammation can be involved in pathological disorders, including cancer (reviewed in ref. 9). Previous studies by us and others have indicated both pro- and antineoplastic effects of NO (9). Here, we investigated the role of endogenous NO produced by NOS2 in regulating tumorigenicity in this animal model.

Materials and Methods

p53 and NOS2 Double Knockout Mice. To generate p53 and NOS2-deficient mice, we interbred p53−/−/NOS2+/− mice (1) with p53+/−/NOS2−/− mice (10). Mice were backcrossed six times to reach inbred C57BL/129 (with <1% of strain 129). To obtain mice homozygous for disrupted NOS2 and p53, F1 mutant heterozygotes were interbred, and their progeny were genotyped by PCR analysis (Supplemental Fig. 1). Absence of NOS2 and p53 were also confirmed by immunoblots on lysate from the spleen (Supplemental Fig. 2) in these mice with or without treatment with heat-inactivated Corynebacterium parvum, which enhances NOS2 expression (6). NOS2 expression was also determined by immunohistochemical staining in the spleen and thymus of p53−/−/NOS2+/+ and p53−/−/NOS2−/− mice (Supplemental Fig. 3).

Spontaneous Tumor Incidence. Nine different groups of mice (17 to 45 mice per group), each representing a specific genotypic combination of p53 and NOS2, wild-type or null, were housed under pathogen-free conditions (Supplemental Table 1). The percentage of mice with cancer in each group was compared at different time points. Kaplan-Meier survival curves were generated for each group of mice and the Wilcoxon test was used to estimate statistical differences between survival curves.

Apoptosis Assay. Five-micron sections of the spleen and thymus on silanized slides from 8 to 9-week-old p53−/−/NOS2+/+ and p53−/−/NOS2−/− mice, before the tumor development, were stained to examine apoptotic cells using Apoptag, in situ apoptosis detection kits (Intergen, Gaithersburg, MD), using the manufacturer’s protocol. Using coded slides, stained apoptotic cells and nonstained normal cells were counted by two independent observers in 10 randomly selected fields at ×40 magnification using NIH ImageJ software. The assay was repeated three times.

Immunohistochemistry. Paraaffin-embedded 5-μm thick sections on silanized slides from 8 to 9-week-old p53−/−/NOS2+/+ and p53−/−/NOS2−/− mice were incubated with either normal serum (negative controls) or antibodies against monoclonal antinouse CD95 (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA), polyclonal antinouse CD95-L (Oncogene Research, Boston, MA), monoclonal antinouse Ki-67 (Dako, Carpinteria, CA), and monoclonal antinouse tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) or p21waf1 (Santa Cruz, CA). Signals were amplified using biotinylated IgG (Dako), followed by horseradish peroxidase-conjugated avidin-biotin complex (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA); diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride (Pierce, Rockford, IL) was the chromogen. Immunohistochemical staining was repeated twice with positive and negative controls. Positive controls included irradiated mouse tissue for p21waf1/U, UV-treated mice for CD95-L, and rat intestine for Ki67. Coded slides were evaluated by two independent observers.
Student’s t test was used to analyze the statistical significance for the immunohistochemical staining.

Interleukin (IL)-10 Expression and Quantitation. RNase protection assay and Cytometric Bead Array (BD Biosciences) were used for IL-10 analysis. The detail procedure is provided as supplemental data.

Results

Genetic NOS2 Deficiency Enhanced Tumorigenesis in p53-deficient Mice. p53/−/−NOS2−/− or p53/−/−NOS2+/− mice developed tumors more rapidly than p53/−/−NOS2+/+ mice (P < 0.001; Fig. 1 and Supplemental Table 1). The majority of the tumors in p53/−/− mice, irrespective of NOS2 status, were lymphomas with a dominance of T-cell lymphomas (Supplemental Fig. 4). Furthermore, p53+/−NOS2−/− or p53+/−NOS2+/− mice also developed tumors faster when compared with p53+/−NOS2+/+ mice (P = 0.001 and P = 0.003). Most of the tumors in the heterozygous p53 mice were sarcomas, irrespective of the genetic status of NOS2 (Supplemental Fig. 4). These results indicate that homozygous or haploinsufficiency of NOS2 had similar effects in the p53-deficient Mice. To study a possible mechanism that contributes to the enhanced apoptosis in p53/−/−NOS2+/+ mice, we analyzed the expression of the CD95 receptor, its ligand, and TRAIL by immunohistochemistry in the spleen and thymus of 8 to 9-week-old, tumor-free, p53/−/−NOS2−/− and p53/−/−NOS2+/+ mice. p53/−/−NOS2+/+ mice showed an enhanced expression of CD95-L and TRAIL as compared with p53/−/−NOS2−/− mice in the spleen (P < 0.05) and thymus (P < 0.01 and P < 0.05; Fig. 2, B and C, and Supplemental Fig. 6). We did not observe any difference in CD95 expression in p53-deficient mice, irrespective of their NOS2 status.

Reduced p21^waf1 and Increased Ki-67 Expression in Mice Deficient in p53 and NOS2. To determine the NOS2-associated p53-independent expression of p21^waf1, we analyzed the spleen and thymus of 8 to 9-week-old p53/−/−NOS2−/− and p53/−/−NOS2+/+ mice by immunohistochemistry, p53/−/−NOS2+/+ mice showed an enhanced expression of p21^waf1 in both spleen and thymus as compared with p53/−/−NOS2−/− mice (P < 0.05 and P < 0.01; Fig. 3A and Supplemental Fig. 7). We also analyzed the expression of Ki-67, a proliferation marker antigen. p53/−/−NOS2−/− mice showed a higher frequency of Ki-67-immunopositive cells compared with p53/−/−NOS2+/+ mice in the spleen (P = 0.04) and thymus (P = 0.06; Fig. 3B and Supplemental Fig. 7). Furthermore, the thymus of p53/−/−NOS2−/− mice weighed more than that of p53/−/−NOS2+/+ mice (P < 0.05; Supplemental Fig. 8).

Enhanced Expression of NOS2 in p53-deficient NOs2-proficient Mice. To determine the expression of NOS2, we analyzed the spleen and thymus of p53/−/−NOS2−/− and p53/−/−NOS2+/+.
mice by immunohistochemistry. Only p53−/−NOS2+/+ mice showed a higher expression of NOS2 in both spleen and thymus (Supplemental Fig. 3).

Increased Expression of IL-10 in Mice Deficient in p53 and NOS2. To study the possible systemic effect of NO, such as immune modulation, in the regulation of tumorigenesis, we measured the panel of cytokine expression in the splenocyte, either with or without the treatment of IFN-γ and/or IL-12 in 14 to 16-week-old mice. Mice deficient in both p53 and NOS2 showed a higher RNA and protein expression of IL-10 as compared with p53-deficient mice with intact NOS2 (Fig. 4).

Discussion

The balance of cellular proliferation and apoptotic cell death can influence tumor development. High but physiologically relevant concentrations of NO can induce apoptosis, whereas lower concentrations can be antiapoptotic (9). Different cell types also vary in their sensitivity to NO. The redox status and transition metal complexes in a specific cell type can determine the apoptotic response of NO. Furthermore, increased intracellular non-heme iron converts NO from a proapoptotic molecule to an antiapoptotic molecule (11). We reported earlier that p53 transrepresses the transcription of NOS2 in mouse and human cells (5) and p53−/−NOS2+/+ mice showed a modest increase in basal expression of NOS2 and NO production when compared with p53+/−NOS2+/+ mice (6). We first backcrossed the mice into a >99% C57BL6 background, which is more resistant to spontaneous tumor formation than either the 129/Sv or C57BL6 (75%)/129 (25%) mice (3). NOS2 expression additionally protected the p53-deficient mice from tumor formation, which is consistent with the tumor-suppressive effect of NO. Before the development of lymphoma, we found that p53−/−NOS2+/+ mice showed a significantly higher apoptotic index in both the spleen and thymus when compared with p53+/−NOS2−/− mice. These results are consistent with in vitro studies indicating that NO induces apoptosis in murine thymocytes and splenocytes (12, 13).

We then explored the mechanism of NO-induced apoptosis that can be either p53 dependent or independent (9). One of the extrinsic apoptotic pathways involves the binding of ligand CD95L to the CD95 receptor (14) and the formation of a signaling complex by recruiting Fas-associated death domain and FLICE, which triggers the caspase cascade leading to apoptosis. NO-induced apoptosis in human T- and B-lymphoid cell lines positively correlates with an increase in the expression of CD95 and CD95-L (15). The tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL/APO-2) is also a component in the extrinsic apoptotic pathway. The binding of TRAIL receptors, DR4 and DR5, to the TRAIL ligand induces apoptotic signals involving the Fas-associated death domain and caspase-8-dependent pathways (14). Spontaneous tumor development in p53-mutant mice is enhanced by the inhibition of TRAIL using anti-TRAIL monoclonal antibody (16). NO can increase TRAIL mRNA expression and TRAIL-mediated apoptosis (15). Consistent with these in vitro data, in the present study, p53−/−NOS2+/+ mice showed an enhanced expression of CD95-L and TRAIL in the spleen and thymus when compared with p53+/−NOS2−/− mice. However, consistent with the p53-dependent induction of CD95 (9), the expression of the CD95 receptor in these mice was unchanged (data not shown).
NITRIC OXIDE SUPPRESSES TUMORIGENESIS

Fig. 4. RNase protection assay showing an enhanced expression of IL-10. Ribosomal protein L32 was used as internal control for normalization (A). Quantitation of cytokines showing an increased level of IL-10 in mice lacking both p53 and NOS2. Cytokine quantitation was done by Cytometric Bead Array. A single cell suspension of splenocytes from p53−/−NOS2+/+ and p53−/−NOS2−/− mice was treated with IL-12 (100 ng/mL) or IFN-γ (100 units/mL) for 6 (B) and 18 (C) hours.

shown). NO can increase TRAIL by enhancing its mRNA expression, which contributes to the NO-mediated apoptosis (15). IFN-γ also induces TRAIL in a number of different cells, including natural killer cells (17). Disruption of IFN-γ sensitivity, due to the lack of either IFN-γ receptor α chain or signal transducers and activators of transcription 1, increases the tumor formation in p53-deficient mice (18). Our results suggest that CD95-L and TRAIL cooperate in a NO-mediated apoptotic mechanism to reduce spontaneous tumorigenesis in p53-deficient mice.

In addition to apoptosis, NO-mediated modulation of cellular proliferation may regulate tumorigenesis. Although NO can enhance, as well as suppress cellular proliferation, most studies have supported its antiproliferative function (9). NO-induced suppression of cellular proliferation can be mediated by the induction of p21WAF1 through the activation of either the mitogen-activated protein kinase or the p53 pathway (19). Our previous study showed that NO increased p21WAF1 by both p53-dependent and -independent mechanisms to induce a G1-S cell cycle arrest (20). We found an enhanced expression of p21WAF1 in both the spleen and thymus of p53−/−NOS2+/+ mice when compared with p53−/−NOS2−/− mice. We also found that p53−/−NOS2−/− mice showed a higher frequency of Ki-67-immunopositive cells, an indicator of cellular proliferation, when compared with p53−/−NOS2+/+ mice in the spleen and thymus. Consistent with these combined proliferation and apoptotic results, we found that thymuses of p53−/−NOS2−/− mice weighed more than p53−/−NOS2+/+ mice.

NO selectively enhances the differentiation of Th1 cells by trans-activation of the IL-12 receptor β2 tumor suppressor (21, 22), which increases the expression of IFN-γ (21). IFN-γ may additionally activate macrophages to produce high levels of NO by NOS2. Therefore, a positive feedback loop may operate in NOS2-deficient mice, which contributes to the availability of proapoptotic mediators and thus, diminishes spontaneous tumor development. Cytokines can both enhance and inhibit tumor development (reviewed in ref. 23), and IL-10 is an excellent example in this regard. A modest increase in the level of IL-10 expression has been reported in p53-deficient (24) or NOS2-deficient mice (25). A 4-fold higher expression level of IL-10 in untreated mice, deficient in both p53 and NOS2, as compared with p53-deficient mice with intact NOS2, may contribute to the rapid tumor development. IL-10 favors Th2 response and induces antigen-presentation, which selectively enhances the differentiation of Th1 cells by trans-activation of the IL-12 receptor β2 tumor suppressor (26). IL-10 also inhibits the maturation of dendritic cells (27). Therefore, the loss of NO-related Th1 antitumor response and the gain of IL-10-mediated inhibition of specific immune recognition by impairment of dendritic cells function and suppression of immune function through T-regulatory cells can enhance tumorigenesis. Our results and those of others indicate that further study is warranted to understand the mechanism of NO-mediated regulation of IL-10.

We propose a model of spontaneous tumorigenesis in the p53-deficient mice involving NO regulation of cellular proliferation and apoptosis (Fig. 3C). The complex role of NO and reactive nitrogen oxide species in a wide variety of physiologic functions suggests the involvement of several different pathways that may collectively contribute to the delayed development of cancer in p53−/−NOS2+/+ mice when compared with p53−/−NOS2−/− mice. Although we have focused on apoptosis and cell cycle control by NO as antineoplastic mechanisms, additional studies are warranted to elucidate other possible pathways, including NO-dependent protein-protein interaction (28), immune modulation (29), and mitochondrial dysfunction (30). In addition, chromosomal stability was found to be important in the suppression of spontaneous tumorigenesis when p53-mediated apoptosis is compromised (31). Because Li-Fraumeni families with germ-line missense p53 mutations vary in their tumor spectrum (32), future studies of NO regulation of tumorigenicity of p53−/− versus missense p53-knockin mice (33) may also have clinical implications for these families. Future studies should also examine if much higher NO concentrations observed during chronic inflammation, e.g., in-
duced by *C. parvum* or *Helicobacter pylori*, have a different effect, e.g., an increase in cancer risk (9).

**Addendum**

Although the genetic background varied among the mice, Ohshima and coworkers (34) have reported results consistent with those reported here.

**Acknowledgments**

We thank the staff of the animal science program at Science Applications International Corporation–Frederick, National Cancer Institute–Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center for maintaining the mice, Dorothea Dudek for editorial assistance, Karen MacPherson for bibliographic assistance, and Rick Dreyfuss, Medical Arts and Photography Branch, NIH for photomicrography. We also thank Stephen Wincovitch at the Confocal Core Facility for his help of in the application of ImageJ software for counting immunopositive and negative cells.

**References**

Nitric Oxide, a Mediator of Inflammation, Suppresses Tumorigenesis

S. Perwez Hussain, Glennwood E. Trivers, Lorne J. Hofseth, et al.

Cancer Res 2004;64:6849-6853.

Updated version
Access the most recent version of this article at:
http://cancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/64/19/6849

Supplementary Material
Access the most recent supplemental material at:
http://cancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/suppl/2004/10/06/64.19.6849.DC1

Cited articles
This article cites 34 articles, 17 of which you can access for free at:
http://cancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/64/19/6849.full#ref-list-1

Citing articles
This article has been cited by 13 HighWire-hosted articles. Access the articles at:
http://cancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/64/19/6849.full#related-urls

E-mail alerts
Sign up to receive free email-alerts related to this article or journal.

Reprints and Subscriptions
To order reprints of this article or to subscribe to the journal, contact the AACR Publications Department at pubs@aacr.org.

Permissions
To request permission to re-use all or part of this article, use this link
http://cancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/64/19/6849.
Click on "Request Permissions" which will take you to the Copyright Clearance Center's (CCC) Rightslink site.