

# Lycopene Inhibits Epithelial–Mesenchymal Transition and Promotes Apoptosis in Oral Cancer via PI3K/AKT/m-TOR Signal Pathway

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**Background:** Oral cancer (OC) is one of the most common cancers around the world. Despite the progress in treatment, the prognosis of OC remains poor, especially for patients with advanced diseases. It urges the development of novel therapeutic options against OC. Lycopene (LYC) is an antioxidant with chemoprotective properties against cancer. However, little is known about the mechanisms underlying the protective role of LYC in OC tumorigenesis.

**Methods:** In this study, we investigated the anti-cancer effect of LYC on the progression of OC in vitro and in vivo and explored the underlying mechanisms involved in this process.

**Results:** LYC inhibited OC cell proliferation, migration, invasion, apoptosis, and xenograft tumor growth in a dose-dependent manner. Furthermore, we found that LYC might inhibit epithelial–mesenchymal transition and induce apoptosis in OC cells by deactivating the PI3K/AKT/m-TOR signaling through increasing the levels of E-cadherin and Bax and downregulating N-cadherin, p-PI3K, p-AKT, p-m-TOR, and bcl-2.

**Conclusion:** We reported for the first time that LYC exhibited anti-cancer effects on OC development both in vitro and in vivo via regulating EMT process and apoptosis. These findings provide support for the potential clinical use of LYC in OC treatment.

**Keywords:** oral cancer, lycopene, EMT, apoptosis, AKT

## Introduction

Oral cancer (OC) is one of the most common cancers worldwide.<sup>1,2</sup> Despite the substantial progress in cancer treatment over the past decades, there has been little improvement in the survival rate of OC.<sup>3</sup> Multiple genetic and epigenetic alterations related to cell proliferation, apoptosis, and epithelial–mesenchymal transition (EMT) have been found associated with the tumorigenesis of OC.<sup>4–6</sup> Therefore, it is of vital importance to understand the molecular mechanisms underlying oral carcinogenesis and to search for novel effective therapeutic agents for OC patients.

It has been widely reported that cancer cells produce more reactive oxygen species (ROS) compared to normal cells.<sup>7</sup> Moreover, increasing evidence has revealed that ROS mediate tumorigenesis through multiple signaling pathways, such as phosphatidylinositol 3-kinases (PI3K)/AKT/mammalian target of rapamycin (m-TOR), Wnt/β-catenin, and NF-kappa B signaling pathways.<sup>8–10</sup> The substances that inhibit ROS production may possess therapeutic potential against cancers.

Recently, antioxidants have attracted increasing attention as chemoprotective agents. Lycopene (LYC) is a carotenoid antioxidant widely distributed in tomato, pink grapefruit, pomegranate, and watermelon. The potent antioxidant property of

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LYC is ascribed to its conjugated double bonds.<sup>11</sup> LYC has been shown to exert anti-cancer effects on multiple types of cancers, such as prostate cancer,<sup>12</sup> colon cancer,<sup>13</sup> lung cancer,<sup>14</sup> breast cancer,<sup>15</sup> and gastric cancer.<sup>16</sup> Previous epidemiologic studies also suggest that higher consumption of tomato products is associated with a reduced risk of oral cancer.<sup>17,18</sup> In 2002, Livny et al reported that LYC might be an effective anti-carcinogenic agent in oral carcinogenesis.<sup>19</sup> However, little is known about the mechanisms underlying the protective role of LYC in OC tumorigenesis.

This study aimed to explore the anti-cancer effects of LYC on OC progression using *in vitro* and *in vivo* models and to explore the mechanisms involved in the regulation of EMT and apoptosis by LYC treatment.

## Materials and Methods

### Ethics Statement

This study approved by the Committee of Animal Experimentation and the Ethics Committee of Capital Medical University and Beijing Shijitan Hospital. All experiments were performed according to the NIH guidelines for animal care and use.<sup>20</sup>

### Antibodies and Reagents

LYC, complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA), and corn oil were obtained from Solarbio (Beijing, China). The primary antibodies, including anti-GAPDH, anti-p-PI3K, anti-PI3K, anti-p-Akt, anti-Akt, anti-p-m-TOR, anti-m-TOR, anti-Bax, anti-bcl-2, anti-E-cadherin, anti-N-cadherin antibodies (at 1:1000 dilution respectively), HRP-labelled goat anti-mouse IgGs (at 1:2000 dilution), and antibodies for immunofluorescence staining were purchased from Abcam (Cambridge, MA, USA). Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) were purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO, USA).

### Cell Lines and Cell Culture

Human OC cell lines (CAL-27 and SCC-9) were obtained from the Cell Bank of Peking Union Medical College and cultured in RPMI-1640 medium (Hyclone, Logan, UT) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (Hyclone, Logan, UT) in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO<sub>2</sub> at 37°C.

### Cell Proliferation Assay (CCK-8 Assay)

Cell growth inhibition was evaluated using a CCK-8 kit (KeyGEN BioTECH, China) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Cells in the logarithmic growth phase

were seeded into 96-well plates at a density of  $5 \times 10^3$  cells per 200  $\mu$ L and cultured in a 37°C/5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere in triplicate. After a 24 h-incubation to allow cell attachment, the culture medium was replaced with fresh medium containing indicated concentrations of LYC for further 24, 48, or 72 hours. Two hours before each measurement time point, 10  $\mu$ L CCK-8 was added to each well and co-cultured with cells for another 2 h in a humidified environment containing 5% CO<sub>2</sub> at 37°C. The optical density value (absorbance) was recorded at 450 nm using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay plate reader (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Berkeley, CA, USA). The inhibition curves of LYC for each cell line were generated.

### Colony Formation Assay

Cells were treated with vehicle control or LYC at indicated concentrations for 48 h. Then cells were trypsinized and dispensed into individual wells of 6-well plates at a density of 200 cells per well and incubated for 14 days without changing the medium. The colonies were fixed with 10% formaldehyde for 10 minutes and stained with Giemsa Stain solution (Solarbio Inc, Beijing, China) for 15 minutes. Then the number of colonies with > 50 cells was counted under a dissecting microscope. The percentage of viable cells was calculated. This experiment was performed in triplicate.

### Cell Migration Assay (Wound Healing Assay)

Cell migration capacity was determined by wound healing assay. Cells were plated in a 6-well plate to reach 90% confluency followed by the treatment with vehicle control or LYC at indicated concentrations for 48 h. Subsequently, a sterile 200- $\mu$ L pipette tip was used to scratch a vertical line in the cell plate. Cell debris was washed off with PBS. Cells were treated with serum-free RPMI-1640 medium for 48 h. Images were captured in triplicate for each condition using an inverted microscope at 0 h (baseline) and 48 h (endpoint). The wound healing area was detected using Image J software (Scion Corp., Frederick, MD).

### Cell Invasion Assay (Transwell Assay)

A transwell assay was performed to evaluate cell invasive capability. The 24-well BioCoat cell culture inserts (BD Biosciences, Bedford, MA, USA) with a polyethylene terephthalate membrane (8- $\mu$ m porosity) coated with Matrigel Basement Membrane Matrix (1 mg/mL; BD Biosciences) were used. The membranes of the upper chambers were coated with Matrigel (BD) and then incubated at 37°C for 6 h. Before each measurement, cells were treated with

vehicle control or various concentrations of LYC for 48 h and then seeded in the upper chamber filled with serum-free media, while 0.6 mL culture medium supplemented with 10% FBS was added to the lower chamber. After 24-h incubation, cells were washed twice with PBS, fixed in paraformaldehyde, and then stained with Giemsa Stain solution (Solarbio Inc, Beijing, China). Cells adhered to the upper surface of the chamber were carefully removed using cotton swabs, whereas the ones invaded to the bottom surface of the membrane were photographed. The relative number of invaded cells was calculated as the number of cells counted on the bottom of the chamber in the experimental groups relative to the control group.

## TUNEL Assay

The apoptotic cell death was detected by TUNEL assay. Cells were cultured in 12-well plates for 24 h followed by the exposure to various doses of LYC for 48 h. Then cells were harvested for the measurement of apoptosis using a TUNEL cell apoptosis in situ detection kit (KeyGEN, Nanjing, China) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Positively-stained cells were counted using a microscope.

## Western Blot Analysis

Protein lysates were prepared on ice using ice-cold RIPA buffer (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology, Beijing, China) containing protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche, Switzerland). Protein concentration was quantified by the Bradford Protein Assay (Bio-Rad Laboratories, USA). After denatured at 100°C for 10 min, protein samples were loaded on and separated by SDS-PAGE and transferred onto a PVDF membrane. The nonspecific binding sites were blocked with 5% (w/v) fetal bovine serum at room temperature for 2 h. Then, the membrane was incubated with a mouse monoclonal antibody at 4°C overnight. After three washes with TBST buffer (15 minutes each time), the membrane was further incubated with an HRP-labelled goat anti-mouse IgG (1:2000 dilution; Abcam) at 37°C for 1 h. Finally, the chemo-luminescent signal was detected using the Clarity™ ECL Western Substrate (Bio-Rad Laboratories) and quantified using the Quantity One Software Version 4.1.1 (Bio-Rad Laboratories). GAPDH was used as a loading control for Western blots.

## Animal Study

Male Balb/c nude mice were obtained from the Experimental Animal Ministry of Capital Medical University. All animals were allowed to adapt to the new

surroundings for one week prior to the experiment. They ( $n = 20$ ) were subcutaneously inoculated with  $1 \times 10^6$  CAL-27 cells suspended in 100  $\mu$ L mixture of Matrigel and PBS (1:1) through the right axillary fossa. These mice were randomly assigned into four groups ( $n = 5$  per group), namely vehicle control group (Group 1), low-dose LYC group (Group 2), medium-dose LYC group (Group 3), and high-dose group (Group 4), which then received intragastric treatments with corn oil, LYC at 3 mg/kg/d, LYC at 6 mg/kg/d, and LYC at 12 mg/kg/d, respectively. LYC was dissolved in corn oil in Groups 1, 2, and 3.<sup>21,22</sup> When xenograft tumors reached a volume of approximately 100 mm<sup>3</sup>, the intervention treatment started. Tumor size was monitored every 3 days using caliper and tumor volume was calculated using the formula:  $L \times S^2 \times 0.5$ , in which L represented the longest diameter of the tumor and S represented the shortest diameter of the tumor. After 28 days, mice were anesthetized with chloral hydrate and sacrificed by cervical dislocation. Tumor tissues were removed, weighted, and stored for further analyses.

## Immunofluorescence Staining

At the end of the animal study, xenograft tumors were fixed in 10% phosphate-buffered formalin and embedded in paraffin for immunofluorescence staining. Sections at 5  $\mu$ m thickness were deparaffinized with xylene, rehydrated in an alcohol gradient, immersed in 3% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Subsequently, samples were incubated with a primary antibody against PCNA or E-cadherin (1:100 dilution, Abcam) overnight at 4°C and then with a secondary antibody (Invitrogen). Cells stained with DAPI were imaged and analyzed using a fluorescence microscope.

## Statistical Analysis

All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS (22.0) and the data were shown as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD). The statistical differences among groups were assessed by Student's *t*-test. The difference was considered statistically significant when a *p*-value was less than 0.05.

## Results

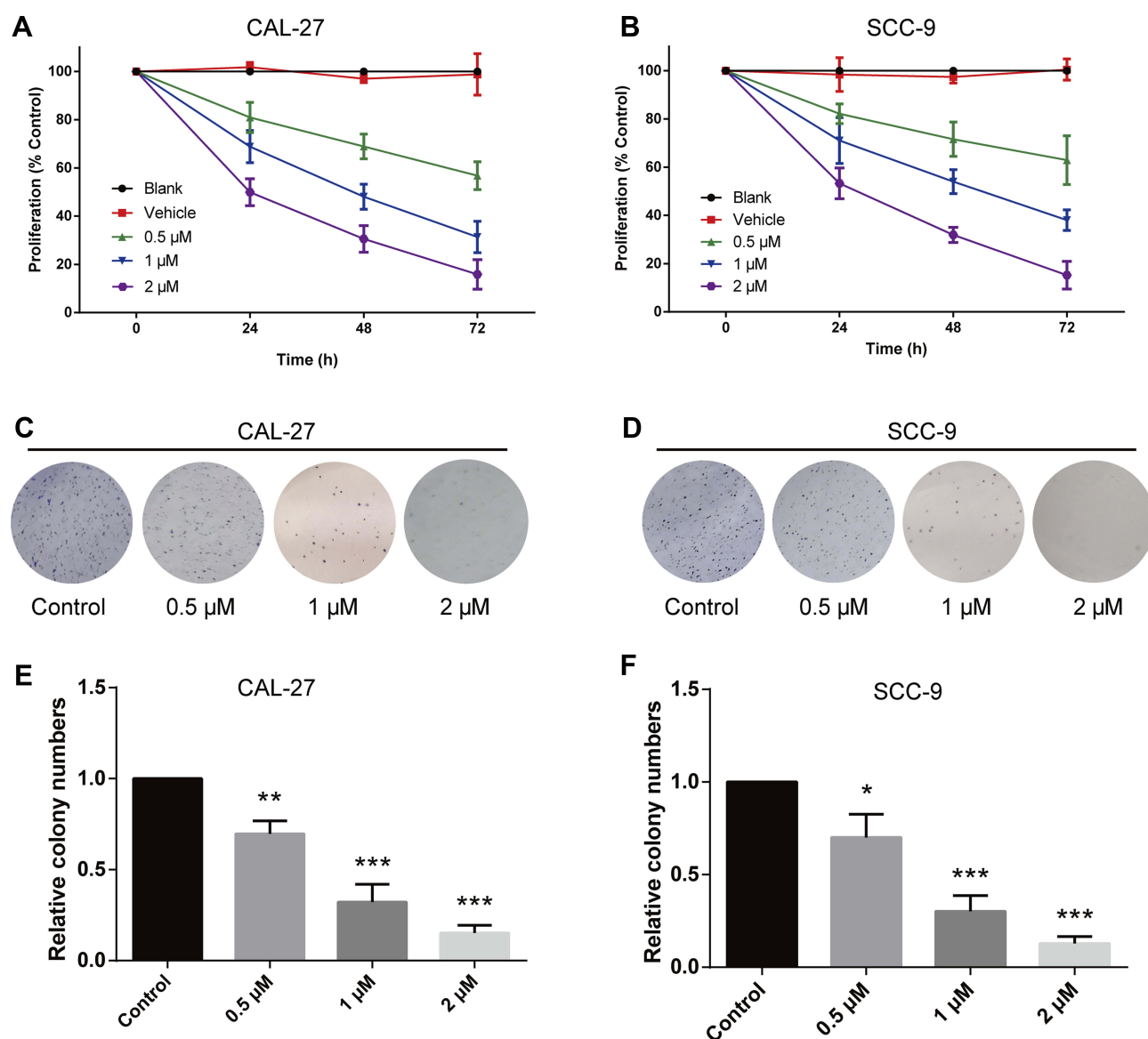
### Lycopene Suppressed OC Cell Proliferation in a Dose- and Time-Dependent Manner

To investigate the biological function of LYC in OC cells, CCK-8 proliferation assay and colony formation assay

were performed. The CCK-8 assay evaluated the viability of OC cells following LYC treatment. Results showed that LYC inhibited the proliferation of both CAL-27 and SCC-9 cells in a dose- and time-dependent manner (Figure 1A and B) as depicted by gradually decreased cell viability with increasing concentrations of LYC (0  $\mu$ M, 0.5  $\mu$ M, 1  $\mu$ M, 2  $\mu$ M) and longer treatment time (24h, 48 h, 72). Consistently, the colony formation assay showed that LYC treatment dose-dependently decreased the number of surviving cells in both CAL-27 and SCC-9 cell lines (Figure 1C–F). In other words, the colony formation ability of OC cells improved with the increase in the dosage of LYC.

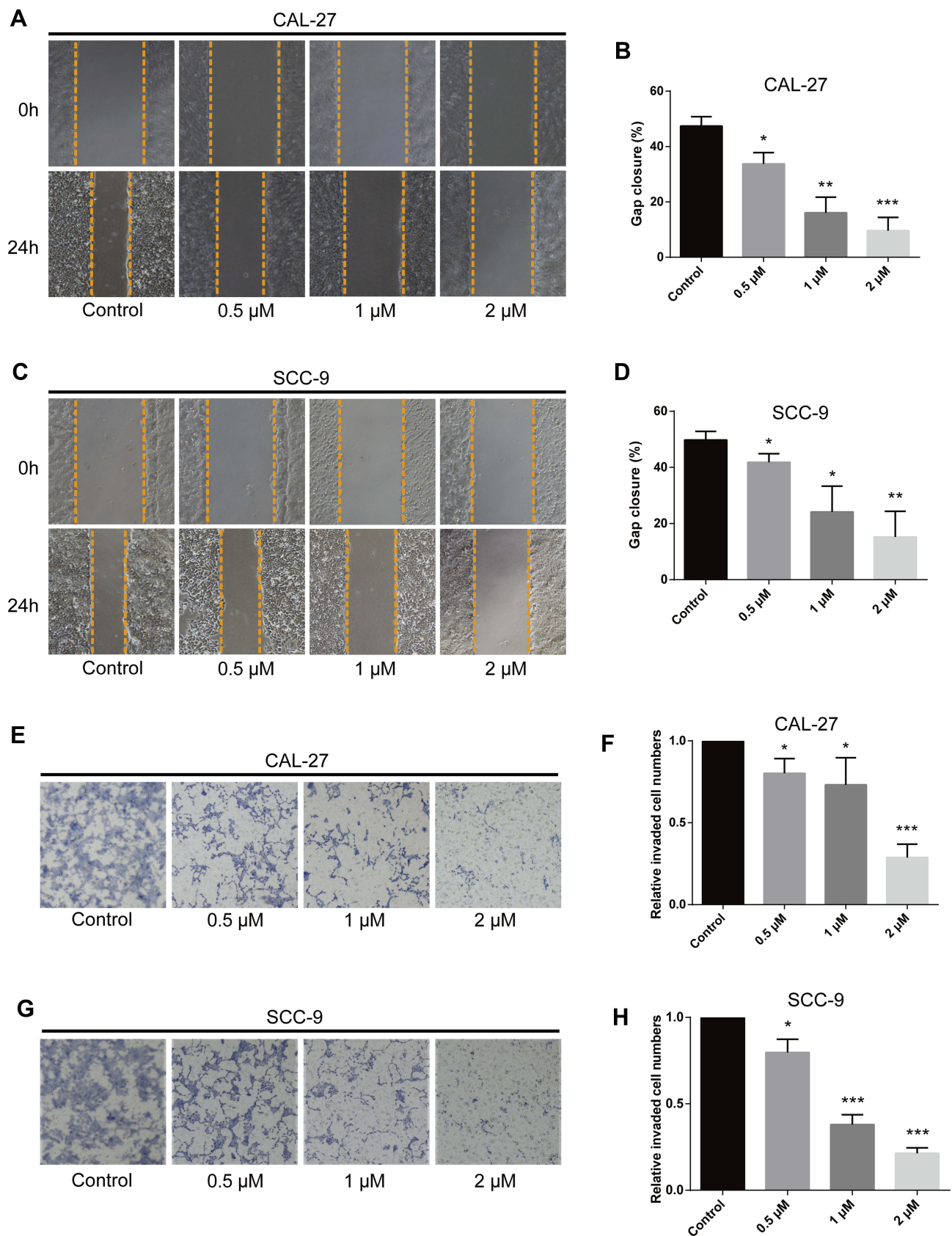
## Lycopene Inhibited OC Cell Migration and Invasion in a Dose-Dependent Manner

The migration ability of OC cells exposed to different concentrations of LYC was assessed by wound healing assay. LYC at 0.5, 1, and 2  $\mu$ M inhibited the migration of OC cells in a concentration-dependent manner compared to vehicle-treated controls (Figure 2A–D). The invasive capability of cells in each group was evaluated by trans-well assay and the results were consistent with those of the migration assay (Figure 2E–H). Taken together, lycopene inhibited the migration and invasion of human OC cells in a dose-dependent manner.



**Figure 1** Lycopene inhibits proliferation and colony formation of CAL-27 and SCC-9 cells in a time- and dose-dependent manner. (A and B) Cells were treated with vehicle or different concentrations of LYC (lycopene) as indicated. Cell viability was determined by CCK-8 assay at 24, 48, and 72 h following treatment. (C–F) Colony formation assay was performed to evaluate the colony formation ability of cells with or without LYC treatment. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ , compared with the control group.





**Figure 2** Lycopene inhibits migration and invasion of CAL-27 and SCC-9 cells in a dose-dependent manner. (A–D) Wound healing assay was carried out to measure the migratory ability of indicated cells. (E–H) Transwell assay was performed to determine the invasive capability of cells. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ , compared with the control group.

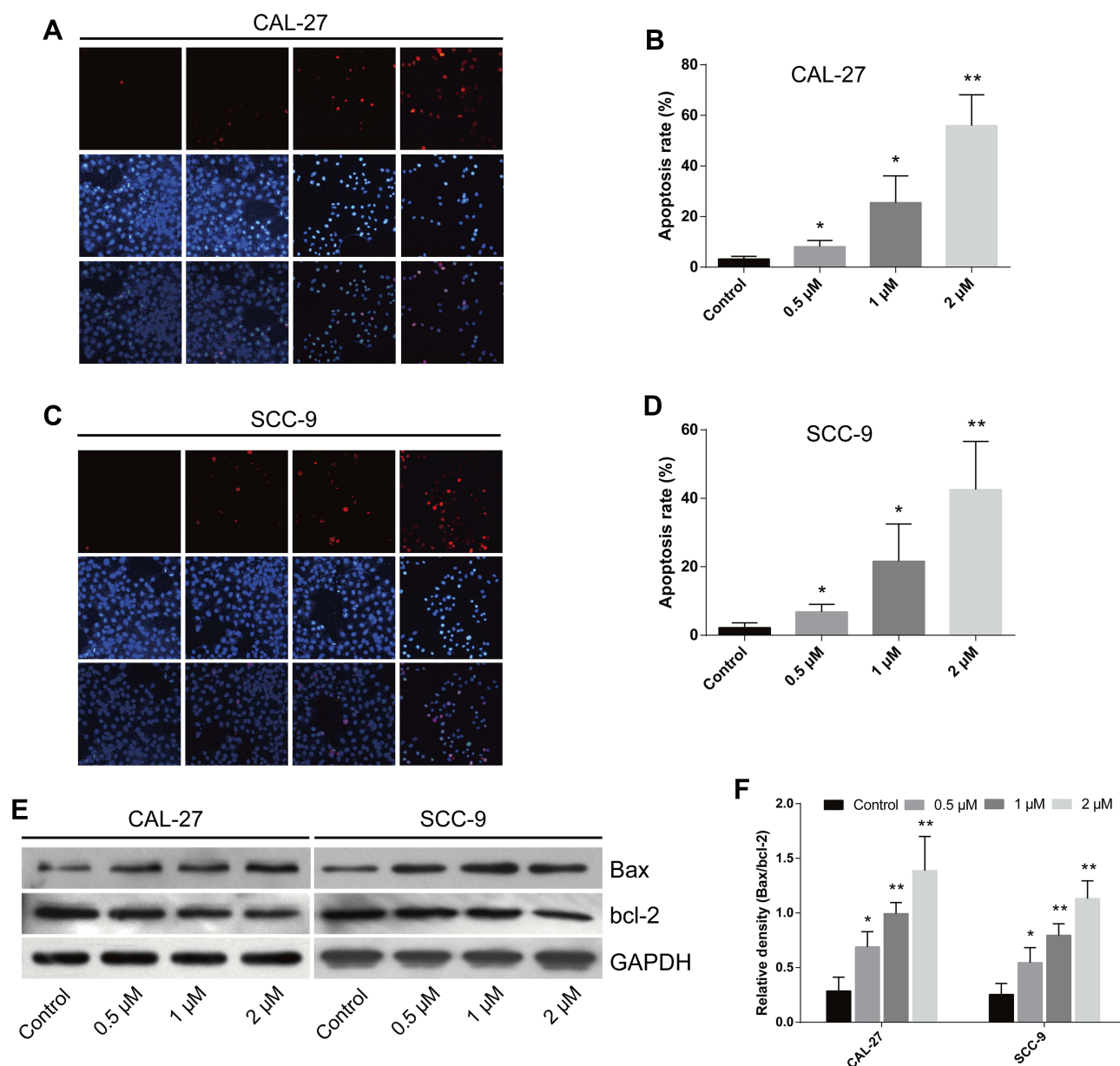
## Lycopene Induced Apoptosis of OC Cells in a Dose-Dependent Manner

The apoptosis rates of cells treated with LYC at various concentrations were assessed by TUNEL assay. LYC treatment significantly and dose-dependently increased the apoptosis rate of OC cells (CAL-27 and SCC-9) compared with the vehicle control group (Figure 3A–D). The expressions of apoptotic proteins, Bax and Bcl-2, in all groups of cells were detected by Western blot. We found that LYC significantly increased the ratio of Bax/bcl-2 in comparison to the controls, indicating induced apoptosis in OC cells administered with

LYC (Figure 3E and F). Taken together, these results showed that LYC significantly promoted the apoptosis of OC cells in a dose-dependent manner by regulating the expressions of pro-apoptotic protein, Bax, and anti-apoptotic protein, bcl-2, suggesting the pro-apoptotic effect of LYC on OC cells.

## Lycopene Inhibited Tumor Growth and EMT in a Mouse Xenograft Model of OC

To identify the anti-tumor role of LYC on OC progression in vivo, we subcutaneously injected nude mice with CAL-27 cells and then treated them with vehicle or



**Figure 3** Lycopene promotes apoptosis of CAL-27 and SCC-9 cells in a dose-dependent manner. (A–D) The apoptosis rate of indicated cells treated with or without LYC (lycopene) at indicated concentrations was measured by TUNEL assay (terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP-biotin nick end labeling assay). (E and F) The proteins associated with apoptosis were examined by Western blot. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , compared with the control group.

LYC at indicated doses. All mice were treated with vehicle control or LYC every day and the tumor size was recorded every three days. At 28 days after injection, mice were sacrificed and tumors were harvested (Figure 4A). The tumors of LYC-treated mice were smaller compared with the vehicle-treated group. LYC dose-dependently suppressed the growth of xenograft tumors in these animals (Figure 4B and C). Also, LYC was well tolerated by nude mice even at a dosage of 12 mg/kg/day. No side effects such as poor mental state or emaciation were found. The weight loss in LYC-treated mice was not significantly different among groups (Figure 4D), indicating that LYC might inhibit tumor progression *in vivo* without drug-related toxicity.

In addition, LYC treatment downregulated the expression of PCNA, a marker of proliferation,<sup>23</sup> in CAL-27 cell xenograft tumors in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 4E and F), while the level of E-cadherin, a negative marker of EMT,<sup>24</sup> was gradually and significantly upregulated in mice treated with LYC (Figure 4G and H). These results implied that LYC inhibited tumor growth and EMT process in mice inoculated with OC cells.

### Lycopene Inhibited OC Tumorigenesis via Suppressing EMT and the PI3K/AKT/m-TOR Signaling Pathway

To elucidate the mechanism underlying the regulatory effect of LYC on OC, the EMT markers (E-cadherin and N-cadherin) and the key proteins related to the PI3K/AKT/m-TOR signaling pathway were analyzed by Western blot (Figure 5A).<sup>25,26</sup> LYC treatment significantly and dose-dependently decreased the expression ratios of p-PI3K/PI3K, p-AKT/AKT, and p-m-TOR/m-TOR, but increased the ratio of E-cadherin/N-cadherin (Figure 5B and C) in OC cells. The above findings indicated that LYC might suppress EMT process and increase the apoptosis of OC cells via activating the PI3K/AKT/m-TOR signaling pathway.

### Discussion

OC is a common fatal cancer that has become a major health burden around the world.<sup>27</sup> Although great advances have been made in the management of OC, it still has a poor prognosis, particularly in patients with advanced OC.<sup>28</sup> Also, current therapeutic measures cannot give satisfactory results.<sup>29,30</sup> Therefore, researchers are

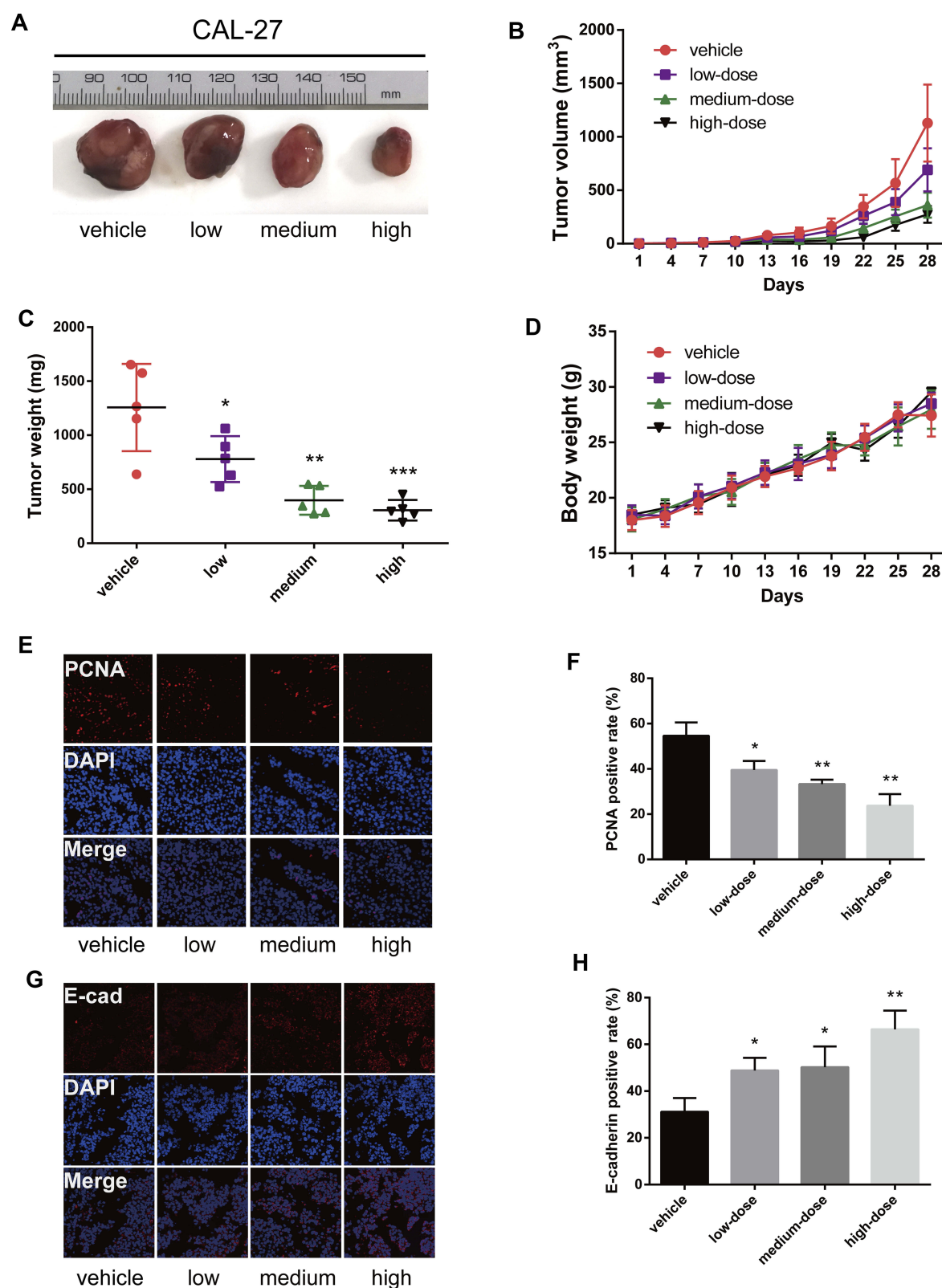
investigating naturally-occurring substances that may be used as alternative treatment options for OC patients.

Some epidemiological studies showed that Mediterranean diet consisting of good amounts of vegetables, especially tomato, fruits, olive oil, grains, and fish, might contribute to lower rates of cancer.<sup>31–33</sup> LYC is a major component in tomato and is also abundantly found in various fruits and vegetables.<sup>34</sup> It acts as a potential chemoprotective agent against several types of cancers with minimum toxicity to normal cells.<sup>12</sup> In 2002, Livny et al reported the anticancer impacts of LYC on human OC cell line KB-1.<sup>19</sup> They showed that LYC inhibited KB-1 cell proliferation and enhanced gap-junctional communication between cancer cells *in vitro*. However, whether LYC exerted anti-tumor effects *in vivo* and the mechanisms involved in the regulation of LYC in OC development remain unclear.

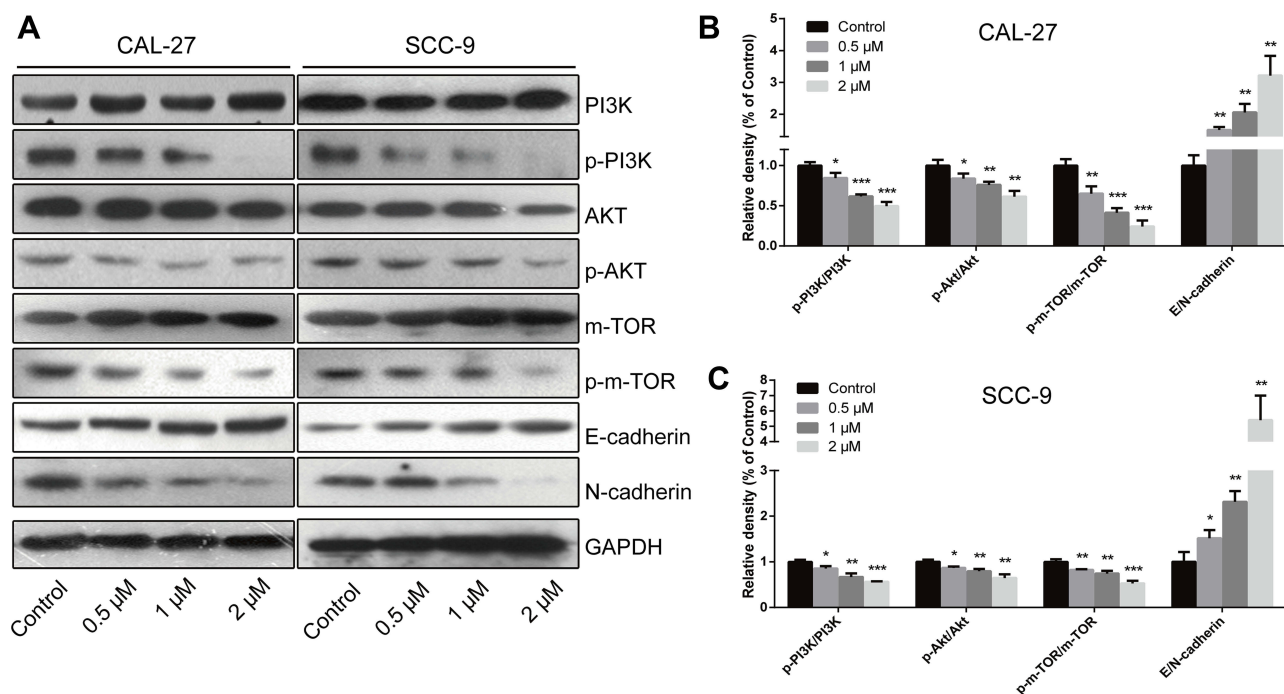
In the present study, we confirmed the inhibitory effects of LYC on the proliferation of two OC cell lines (CAL-27 and SCC-9). Our data also showed that the anti-cancer properties of LYC were associated with a dose-dependent increase in apoptosis, and a reduction in proliferation, colony formation, migration, and invasion of OC cells. Furthermore, we demonstrated the anti-cancer potential of LYC *in vivo* for the first time. LYC significantly inhibited the growth of xenograft tumors in a nude mice model. Also, LYC treatment was well tolerated by nude mice and showed no toxicity at the doses tested. Then, the mechanisms underlying the regulation of LYC in apoptosis and EMT were further investigated. We found that LYC inhibited OC progression by regulating the expressions of EMT markers, apoptosis markers, and the key proteins related to the PI3K/AKT/m-TOR signaling pathway. These results implied the potential therapeutic value of LYC for OC treatment.

LYC targets multiple signaling pathways during cancer initiation, progression, and metastasis.<sup>35–37</sup> The mechanism involved in the anti-cancer property of LYC is complicated. The PI3K/AKT/m-TOR signaling pathway plays an important role in tumorigenesis and cancer progression. Cancer cell survival and the acquisition of EMT are strongly associated with the activation of the PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway.<sup>38–41</sup> AKT is activated by the lipid product of PI3K and then phosphorylates its substrates, such as m-TOR, leading to an increase in cell proliferation and survival.<sup>42</sup> The activation of the PI3K/AKT/m-TOR signaling pathway has been shown to upregulate a variety of oncogenes and growth factors, such as





**Figure 4** The anti-cancer effect of lycopene in nude mice inoculated with CAL-27 cells. **(A)** Photographs of dissected tumors from nude mice. **(B)** The tumor volume was measured every three days. **(C)** The tumor weight was measured at the end of the experiment. **(D)** The body weight of mice was measured every three days. **(E and F)** Immunofluorescence staining detected PCNA (proliferating cell nuclear antigen)-positive or DAPI (4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole)-positive cells in xenograft tumor tissues. **(G and H)** Immunofluorescence staining detected E-cadherin-positive cells in xenograft tumor tissues. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ , compared with the control group.



**Figure 5** Regulatory effects of LYC on the PI3K/AKT/m-TOR signaling pathway and EMT (epithelial–mesenchymal transition) process in OC (oral cancer) cells. **(A–C)** The expressions of proteins related to the EMT process and the PI3K/AKT/m-TOR signaling pathway were measured by Western blot. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ , compared with the control group.

VEGF, c-myc, and survivin.<sup>43,44</sup> Our results presented that PI3K/AKT/m-TOR signaling pathway was markedly suppressed by LYC in a dose-dependent manner, suggesting that LYC might inhibit OC cell proliferation and promote apoptosis through the PI3K/AKT/m-TOR signaling pathway.

EMT is a process that plays a pivotal role in tumorigenesis and metastasis.<sup>45,46</sup> The activation of EMT in cancer cells allows them to dissociate from the primary tumor and invade into blood vessels.<sup>47</sup> Cadherin switching (high N-cadherin expression and low E-cadherin expression), which is an indicator of EMT, is significantly associated with multiple endpoints of tumor progression and cancer-specific death in different types of cancer.<sup>48–50</sup> In this study, we found that the expression of E-cadherin was upregulated while the level of N-cadherin was decreased by LYC treatment in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 5B and C), indicating the inhibitory effect of LYC on EMT process in OC.

## Conclusions

In summary, this study demonstrated the anti-cancer effects of LYC on two OC cell lines and a mouse xenograft model. Our results indicated that LYC might

suppress EMT and induce apoptosis in OC cells via activating the PI3K/AKT/m-TOR signaling pathway. These findings might support the development of new therapeutic options for OC patients. The potential clinical use of LYC in OC treatment needs to be further evaluated in clinical trials.

## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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