

Research Article

Camel Milk Modulates the Expression of Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor-Regulated Genes, *Cyp1a1*, *Nqo1*, and *Gsta1*, in Murine hepatoma Hepa 1c1c7 Cells

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There is a traditional belief in the Middle East that camel milk may aid in prevention and treatment of numerous cases of cancer yet, the exact mechanism was not investigated. Therefore, we examined the ability of camel milk to modulate the expression of a well-known cancer-activating gene, Cytochrome P450 1a1 (*Cyp1a1*), and cancer-protective genes, NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase 1 (*Nqo1*) and glutathione S-transferase a1 (*Gsta1*), in murine hepatoma Hepa 1c1c7 cell line. Our results showed that camel milk significantly inhibited the induction of *Cyp1a1* gene expression by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin (TCDD), the most potent *Cyp1a1* inducer and known carcinogenic chemical, at mRNA, protein, and activity levels in a concentration-dependent manner. In addition, camel milk significantly decreased the xenobiotic responsive element (XRE)-dependent luciferase activity, suggesting a transcriptional mechanism is involved. Furthermore, this inhibitory effect of camel milk was associated with a proportional increase in heme oxygenase 1. On the other hand, camel milk significantly induced *Nqo1* and *Gsta1* mRNA expression level in a concentration-dependent fashion. The RNA synthesis inhibitor, actinomycin D, completely blocked the induction of *Nqo1* mRNA by camel milk suggesting the requirement of *de novo* RNA synthesis through a transcriptional mechanism. In conclusion, camel milk modulates the expression of *Cyp1a1*, *Nqo1*, and *Gsta1* at the transcriptional and posttranscriptional levels.

1. Introduction

The aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR), a cytosolic ligand-activated transcriptional factor, belongs to the basic-helix-loop-helix (bHLH)/Per-ARNT-Sim (PAS) family of transcription proteins, which are involved in regulation of cell differentiation and proliferation [1, 2]. Mechanistically, AhR is located in the cytoplasm bound with heat shock protein-90 (HSP90) and AhR interacting protein (AIP) forming inactive complex. Activation of AhR upon binding with its ligands, such as 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin (TCDD), a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH), causes dissociation of HSP90 and AIP from the activated ligand-receptor complex, subsequently leading to translocation of

the complex into nucleus. In the nucleus, the ligand-receptor complex dimerizes with AhR nuclear translocator (ARNT), which subsequently binds to xenobiotic-responsive element (XRE) located in the promoter region of so-called AhR-regulated genes resulting in promoting its transcription and protein translation processes [3, 4].

The AhR-regulated gene batteries include phase I xenobiotic metabolizing enzymes such as the cytochrome P450 1A1 (CYP1A1), CYP1A2, CYP1B1 and phase II enzymes such as NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase 1 (NQO1), glutathione S-transferase A1 (GSTA1), uridine diphosphate glucuronosyltransferase 1A6, and aldehyde dehydrogenase-3 [3, 4]. Among these genes, *CYP1A1* plays a particular role in bioactivating procarcinogens into carcinogen and toxic

metabolites and hence is considered as cancer-activating gene [5], whereas the *NQO1* and *GSTA1* catalyze reduction of several environmental contaminants and endogenous compounds that maintain endogenous antioxidants, such as ubiquinone and vitamin E, to protect tissues against mutagens, carcinogens, and oxidative stress damage [6, 7]. Accordingly, one of the strategies for protecting human cells and tissues from the toxic effects of carcinogenic and cytotoxic metabolites generally include attenuation of the carcinogen-activating genes, CYP1A1 signaling pathways, and/or enhancing the adaptive mechanisms by increasing the expression of detoxification and antioxidant genes, such as *NQO1* and *GSTA1* [8].

Chemoprevention by dietary constituents in the form of functional food has a well-established beneficial role in health promotion and emerged as a novel approach to control cancers [9]. Camel's milk is different from other ruminant milk, having low cholesterol, lactoferrin, low sugar, high minerals (sodium, potassium, iron, copper, zinc and magnesium), high vitamin C, B2, A, and E, low protein, and high concentrations of insulin. Recent studies have reported that camel milk is the most active milk among other species against *E. coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, and rotavirus [10, 11]. In addition, it has been demonstrated that milk, in addition to secretory IgA and IgM, also contains numerous nonantibody components that possess antiviral activity, including lactoferrin [10].

Until recently, it is traditionally claimed that drinking camel milk may help to fight against serious diseases and cure numerous cases of cancer; however, this claim has never been exposed to scientific scrutiny investigation. Therefore, the main objective of the current study was to explore the capacity of camel milk to modulate the expression of *Cyp1a1*, *Nqo1*, and *Gsta1* genes as target for cancer prevention in murine hepatoma Hepa 1c1c7 cells.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Materials. 7-Ethoxyresorufin (7ER), Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM), protease inhibitor cocktail, sulforaphane (SNF), resveratrol (RES), 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT), and rabbit anti-goat IgG peroxidase secondary antibody were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin, >99% pure, was purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories (Woburn, MA). Resorufin and 100 × vitamin supplements were purchased from ICN Biomedicals Canada (Montreal, QC). TRIzol and Lipofectamine 2000 reagents were purchased from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, CA). The High-Capacity cDNA reverse transcription kit and SYBR Green PCR Master Mix were purchased from Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA). Actinomycin D (Act-D) was purchased from Calbiochem (San Diego, CA). Dual-Luciferase Reporter Assay System was obtained from Promega Corporation (Madison, WI). Chemiluminescence Western blotting detection reagents were obtained from GE Healthcare Life Sciences (Piscataway,

NJ). Nitrocellulose membrane was purchased from Bio-Rad Laboratories (Hercules, CA). Cyp1a1 goat anti-mouse polyclonal primary antibody, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (Gapdh) rabbit anti-goat polyclonal antibody, and anti-rabbit IgG peroxidase secondary antibodies were purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA). All other chemicals were purchased from Fisher Scientific Co. (Toronto, ON).

2.2. Milk Sample Collection and Preparation. Camel milk was collected aseptically from five healthy domestic camels (*Camelus dromedaries*). The camel milk was collected from farm and desert living animals. The collection of milk was usually conducted during the feeding time and was performed by experienced attendants. Milk was allowed to flow directly into sterile stainless steel containers and then transferred to glass vials. Camel samples were transported to the laboratory as soon as practical (<4 h) and were frozen at -80°C . Aqueous portion (fat-free, skimmed milk) was removed from the lipids (cream) as described before [12]. Briefly, aliquots of pooled milk samples were centrifuged at $1400 \times g$ for 30 minutes at 4°C , thereafter, the creamy layer consisting largely of fat was removed by filtration through a glass wool plug in a Pasteur pipette. Camel milk was collected and kept in -80°C freezer until use.

2.3. Cell Culture and Treatments. Murine hepatoma Hepa 1c1c7 cells (American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, VA) were maintained in DMEM, without phenol red supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, $20 \mu\text{M}$ L-glutamine, 100 IU/mL penicillin, $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ streptomycin, 0.1 mM nonessential amino acids, and vitamin supplement solution. Cells were grown in 75 cm^2 tissue culture flasks at 37°C under a 5% CO_2 humidified environment.

Hepa 1c1c7 cells were plated onto 96- and six-well cell culture plates in DMEM culture media for the mRNA, protein, and catalytic activity assays. In all experiments, the cells were pretreated for indicated time interval in serum-free media with various concentrations of camel milk in the presence or absence of TCDD as indicated. Stock solutions of TCDD were prepared in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and stored at -20°C , in which the concentration of DMSO did not exceed 0.05% (v/v).

2.4. Cytotoxicity of Camel Milk. The effects of camel milk (fat-free) on Hepa 1c1c7 cell viability were determined by measuring the capacity of reducing enzymes present in viable cells to convert MTT salt to formazan crystals as described previously [13]. Twenty-four hours after incubating the cells with the tested milk in the presence and absence of TCDD in a 96-well cell culture plate at 37°C under a 4% CO_2 humidified incubator, the media were removed and a $100 \mu\text{L}$ of serum-free medium containing 1.2 mM of MTT dissolved in phosphate-buffered-saline (PBS), pH 7.4, was added to each well. The plate was then incubated in a CO_2 incubator at 37°C for 2 h. The media were then decanted off by inverting the plate, and a $100 \mu\text{L}$ of isopropyl alcohol was added to each well, with shaking for 1 h to dissolve the formazan

TABLE 1: Primers sequences used for Real-Time PCR reactions.

| Gene | Forward primer | Reverse primer |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Cyp1a1</i> | 5'-GGT TAA CCA TGA CCG GGA ACT-3' | 5'-TGC CCA AAC CAA AGA GAG TGA-3' |
| <i>Ho-1</i> | 5'-GTG ATG GAG CGT CCA CAG C-3' | 5'-TGG TGG CCT CCT TCA AGG-3' |
| <i>Nqo1</i> | 5'-GGA AGC TGC AGA CCT GGT GA-3' | 5'-CCT TTC AGA ATG GCT GGC A-3' |
| <i>Gsta1</i> | 5'-CCC CTT TCC CTC TGC TGA AG-3' | 5'-TGC AGC TTC ACT GAA TCT TGA AAG-3' |
| <i>β-actin</i> | 5'-TAT TGG CAA CGA GCG GTT CC-3' | 5'-GGC ATA GAG GTC TTT ACG GAT GTC-3' |

crystals. The color intensity in each well was measured at wavelength of 550 using BIO-TEK Instruments EL 312e microplate reader, Bio-Tek Instruments (Winooski, VT). The percentage of cell viability was calculated relative to control wells designated as 100% viable cells.

2.5. Determination of *Cyp1a1* Enzymatic Activity. *Cyp1a1*-dependent 7-ethoxyresorufin (7ER) O-deethylase (EROD) activity was performed on intact living Hepa 1c1c7 cells using 7ER as a substrate [14]. After incubation of the cells with increasing concentrations of fat-free camel milk for 24 h, media were aspirated and the cell monolayers were rinsed with PBS. Thereafter, 100 μ L of 2 μ M 7ER in assay buffer (0.05 M Tris, 0.1 M NaCl, pH 7.8) was then added to each well. Immediately, an initial fluorescence measurement ($t = 0$) at excitation/emission (545 nm/575 nm) was recorded from each well using Baxter 96-well fluorometer (Deerfield, IL). The plates were then replaced in the incubator, and additional set of fluorescence measurements of the wells were recorded every 5 min for 20 min interval. The amount of resorufin formed in each well was determined by comparison with a standard curve of known concentrations. The working solution was then aspirated, the cells were rinsed twice with PBS, and 50 μ L of double de-ionized water was added to lyse the cells. After placing of the cell plates at -80°C for 30 min, the cell lysates were allowed to thaw, and protein levels were determined using a modified fluorescent assay [15]. The rate of resorufin formation was expressed as pmol/min/mg protein.

2.6. RNA Extraction and cDNA Synthesis. Total RNA was isolated using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's instructions and quantified by measuring the absorbance at 260 nm. RNA quality was determined by measuring the 260/280 ratio. Thereafter, first strand cDNA was synthesized using the High-Capacity cDNA reverse transcription kit (Applied Biosystems) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, 1 μ g of total RNA from each sample was added to a mix of 2.0 μ L of 10x reverse transcriptase buffer, 0.8 μ L of 25x dNTP mix (100 mM), 2.0 μ L of 10x reverse transcriptase random primers, 1.0 μ L of MultiScribe reverse transcriptase, and 3.2 μ L of nuclease-free water. The final reaction mix was kept at 25°C for 10 min, heated to 37°C for 120 min, heated for 85°C for 5 s, and finally cooled to 4°C [16].

2.7. Quantification of mRNA Expression by Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR). Quantitative analysis of

specific mRNA expression was performed by RT-PCR by subjecting the resulting cDNA to PCR amplification using 96-well optical reaction plates in the ABI Prism 7500 System (Applied Biosystems). The 25 μ L reaction mix contained 0.1 μ L of 10 μ M forward primer and 0.1 μ L of 10 μ M reverse primer (40 nM final concentration of each primer), 12.5 μ L of SYBR Green Universal Master Mix, 11.15 μ L of nuclease-free water, and 1.25 μ L of cDNA sample. The primers used in the current study (Table 1) [17, 18] were purchased from Integrated DNA Technologies (IDT, Coralville, IA). Assay controls were incorporated onto the same plate, namely, no-template controls to test for the contamination of any assay reagents. The RT-PCR data was analyzed using the relative gene expression (i.e., $\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}$) method, as described in Applied Biosystems User Bulletin [19]. The data are presented as the fold change in gene expression normalized to the endogenous housekeeping gene (β -actin) and was determined using the equation: fold change = $2^{-\Delta(\Delta\text{Ct})}$, where $\Delta\text{Ct} = \text{Ct}_{(\text{target})} - \text{Ct}_{(\beta\text{-actin})}$ and $\Delta(\Delta\text{Ct}) = \Delta\text{Ct}_{(\text{treated})} - \Delta\text{Ct}_{(\text{untreated})}$.

2.8. Protein Extraction and Western Blot Analysis. Twenty-four hours after incubating the cells with increasing concentrations of camel milk (fat-free), the cells were washed once with cold PBS and collected by scraping in 100 μ L of lysis buffer (50 mM HEPES, 0.5 M NaCl, 1.5 mM MgCl_2 , 1 mM EDTA, 10% (v/v) glycerol, 1% Triton X-100, and 5 μ L/mL of protease inhibitor cocktail). The lysates were incubated on ice for 1 h with intermittent vortexing every 10 min, followed by centrifugation at 12,000 \times g for 10 min at 4°C . The supernatant was then stored at a -80°C freezer for later use in the Western blot analysis.

Western blot analysis was performed as described previously [20]. For *Cyp1a1* immuno-detection, 30 μ g of proteins from each treatment group were diluted with same amount (1:1) of 2X loading buffer (0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 6.8, 4% SDS, 1.5% bromophenol blue, 20% glycerol, 5% β -mercaptoethanol), boiled and loaded onto a 10% SDS-polyacrylamide gel. Samples were electrophoresed at 120 V for 2 h, and the separated proteins were transferred to Trans-Blot nitrocellulose membrane (0.45 μ m) in a buffer containing 25 mM Tris-HCl, 192 mM glycine, and 20% (v/v) methanol. Protein blots were blocked overnight at 4°C in a solution containing 5% skim milk powder, 2% bovine serum albumin, and 0.5% Tween-20 in TBS solution (0.15 M NaCl, 3 mM KCl, 25 mM Tris-base). Thereafter, the blocking solution was removed and the blots were rinsed three times

in a wash buffer (0.1% Tween-20 in TBS). Proteins were detected by incubation with a primary polyclonal goat anti-mouse Cyp1a1 antibody for 2 h at 4°C in TBS containing 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% Tween-20. The primary antibody solution was removed and blots were rinsed three times with a wash buffer, followed by incubation with horseradish peroxidase-conjugate rabbit anti-goat secondary antibody for 1 h at room temperature followed by washing as previously described. Antibody detection was performed using the enhanced chemiluminescence method. The intensity of Cyp1a1 bands was quantified, relative to the signals obtained for Gapdh, using Java-based image-processing software, ImageJ (W. Rasband (2005) National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, <http://rsb.info.nih.gov/ij/>).

2.9. Transient Transfection and Luciferase Assay. Transient transfection and luciferase assay were carried out as described previously [21]. Briefly, Hepa 1c1c7 cells (3×10^4 cells per well) were plated onto 12-well cell culture plates. Each well was cotransfected with 1.5 μg of XRE-driven luciferase reporter plasmid pGudLuc 1.1 and 0.1 μg of the renilla luciferase pRL-CMV vector, used for normalization. The pGudLuc 1.1 plasmid was provided as a gift from Dr. Michael S. Denison (University of California, Davis, CA), while pRL-CMV vector was obtained from Promega Corporation (Madison, WI). Transfection procedure was carried out using Lipofectamine 2000 reagent according to the manufacturer's instructions (Invitrogen), the luciferase assay was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions (Promega), and luciferase activity was reported as relative light unit of firefly luciferase to renilla luciferase (Fluc/Rluc).

2.10. Statistical Analysis. All results are presented as mean \pm SEM. The comparative analysis of the results from various experimental groups with their corresponding controls was performed using SigmaStat for Windows, Systat Software Inc., (San Jose, CA). One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Student-Newman-Keul's test was carried out to assess the significant difference between different groups. The differences were considered significant when $P < 0.05$.

3. Results

3.1. Effect of Camel Milk on Hepa 1c1c7 Cell Viability. To determine the cellular toxicity effects of camel milk (fat-free) in the presence and absence of TCDD on Hepa 1c1c7 cells, cells were treated for 24 h with increasing concentrations of camel milk (0, 15, 25, 50, 100, and 200 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$) in the presence and absence of TCDD (1 nM) and the cell viability was determined by MTT assay. Figure 1 shows that neither camel milk alone nor with TCDD were toxic to Hepa 1c1c7 cells at all concentrations of camel milk used, with the exception of mixture of TCDD plus camel milk (200 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$) that significantly decreased cell viability by approximately 25%. Based on these results, concentrations of 0, 25, and 100 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$ of fat-free camel milk in the presence and absence of TCDD were chosen to be used in the subsequent experiments.

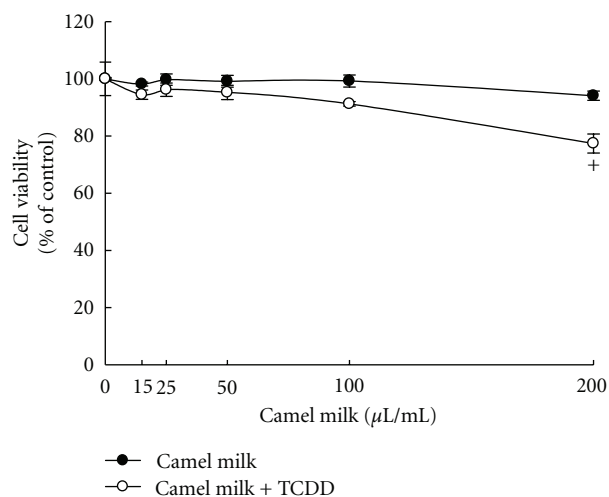


FIGURE 1: Effect of camel milk on Hepa 1c1c7 cell viability. Hepa 1c1c7 cells were incubated for 24 h with various concentrations of fat-free camel milk (0, 15, 25, 50, 100, and 200 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$) in the presence and absence of TCDD (1 nM). Thereafter, cell viability was assessed using the MTT assay. Values are presented as percentage of the control (mean \pm SEM, $n = 8$). * $P < 0.05$ compared with control (concentration = 0 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$, nontreated cells).

3.2. Effect of Camel Milk on the TCDD-Mediated Induction of Cyp1a1 Catalytic Activity in Hepa 1c1c7 Cells. To determine the capacity of camel milk to alter the induction of Cyp1a1 catalytic activity by TCDD, Hepa 1c1c7 cells were preincubated with increasing concentrations of camel milk (fat-free) (0, 25, and 100 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$) or RES (25 μM), a positive control, for 30 min before the incubation with 1 nM TCDD for additional 24 h. The TCDD 1 nM concentration was selected from our previous concentration-response study that caused maximum induction of Cyp1a1 gene without significant cell toxicity [22]. Thereafter, Cyp1a1 activity was determined by EROD assay. Figure 2 shows that TCDD alone markedly induced Cyp1a1 enzymatic activity level by 180-fold. Furthermore, camel milk at all concentrations tested significantly inhibited the TCDD-mediated induction of Cyp1a1 activity by approximately 63% and 80% at the concentrations of 25 and 100 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$, respectively, (Figure 2). On the other hand, RES, a well-known AhR antagonist, significantly reduced the Cyp1a1 induction by TCDD (Figure 2). The observed inhibition of Cyp1a1 by camel milk (fat-free) particularly at the highest concentration is due to a direct effect of camel milk and not because of any cell toxicity (Figure 1).

3.3. Effect of Camel Milk on the TCDD-Mediated Induction of Cyp1a1 mRNA Level in Hepa 1c1c7 Cells. To determine whether the inhibitory effect of camel milk (fat-free) on the TCDD-mediated induction of Cyp1a1 activity (Figure 2) is attributed to a transcriptional mechanism, Cyp1a1 mRNA levels were determined in Hepa 1c1c7 cells treated for 6 h with TCDD (1 nM) in the presence and absence of different concentrations of camel milk (0, 25, and 100 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$) or RES (25 μM) as positive control. Our results showed that

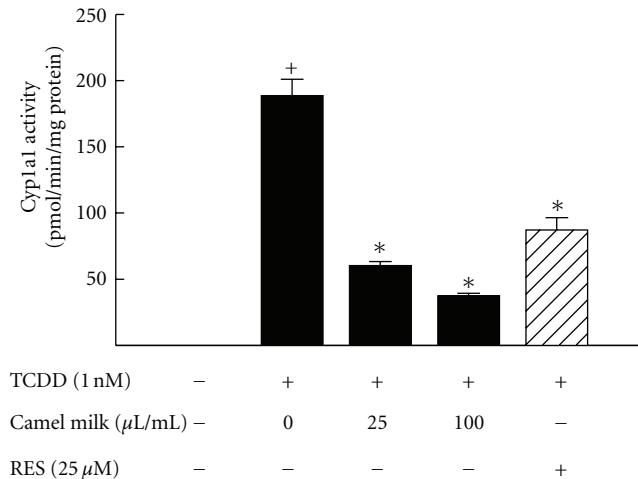


FIGURE 2: Effect of camel milk on the TCDD-mediated induction of Cyp1a1 activity. Hepa 1c1c7 cells were treated for 24 h with TCDD (1 nM) in the presence and absence of camel milk (0, 25, and 100 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$) or the positive control, resveratrol (Res, 25 μM). Cyp1a1 activity was measured in intact living cells using EROD assay. Values are presented as mean \pm SEM ($n = 8$). $^+P < 0.05$ compared with control (sterile water-treated cells), $^*P < 0.05$ compared with TCDD-treated cells.

TCDD significantly induced Cyp1a1 mRNA level by approximately 15-fold (Figure 3). Importantly, incubation of Hepa 1c1c7 cells with camel milk (fat-free) significantly decreased the TCDD-mediated induction of Cyp1a1 mRNA in a concentration-dependent manner (Figure 3). The maximum inhibition (90%) was observed at the highest concentration tested (100 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$) (Figure 3). Similar to Cyp1a1 activity, the positive control RES significantly decreased the TCDD-mediated induction of Cyp1a1 mRNA (Figure 3).

3.4. Effect of Camel Milk on the TCDD-Mediated Induction of Cyp1a1 Protein in Hepa 1c1c7 Cells. To further investigate whether the obtained inhibition on TCDD-mediated induction of Cyp1a1 mRNA levels by camel milk is translated into a functional Cyp1a1 protein, Western blot analysis was carried out. Total protein was isolated from Hepa 1c1c7 cells treated for 24 h with TCDD (1 nM) in the presence and absence of different concentrations of camel milk (fat-free) (0, 25, and 100 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$). Figure 4 shows that the induction of Cyp1a1 protein by TCDD (72-fold) was significantly reduced by camel milk (fat-free) by approximately 30% and 65% at concentrations of 25 and 100 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$, respectively. This pattern of inhibition is similar to what was observed at the activity and mRNA level (Figures 2 and 3).

Taken together, these results showed that camel milk stands prominently in its inhibition of the induction of Cyp1a1 gene expression at the activity, mRNA, and protein levels.

3.5. Effect of Camel Milk on XRE-Dependent Luciferase Activity. To explore the ability of fat-free camel milk to inhibit the AhR-dependent reporter gene expression, Hepa 1c1c7

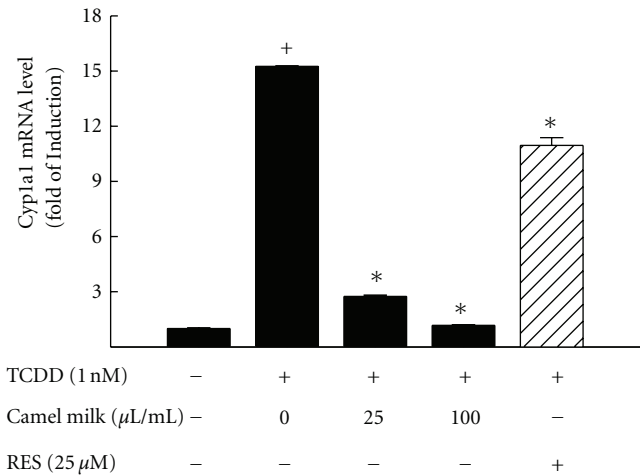


FIGURE 3: Effect of camel milk on the TCDD-mediated induction of Cyp1a1 mRNA. Hepa 1c1c7 cells were treated for 6 h with TCDD (1 nM) in the presence and absence of camel milk (fat-free) (0, 25, and 100 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$) or the positive control, resveratrol (Res, 25 μM). The amount of Cyp1a1 mRNA was quantified using real-time PCR and normalized to β -actin housekeeping gene. Duplicate reactions were performed for each experiment, and the values represent mean of fold change \pm SEM. ($n = 4$). $^+P < 0.05$ compared with control (sterile water-treated cells), $^*P < 0.05$ compared with TCDD-treated cells.

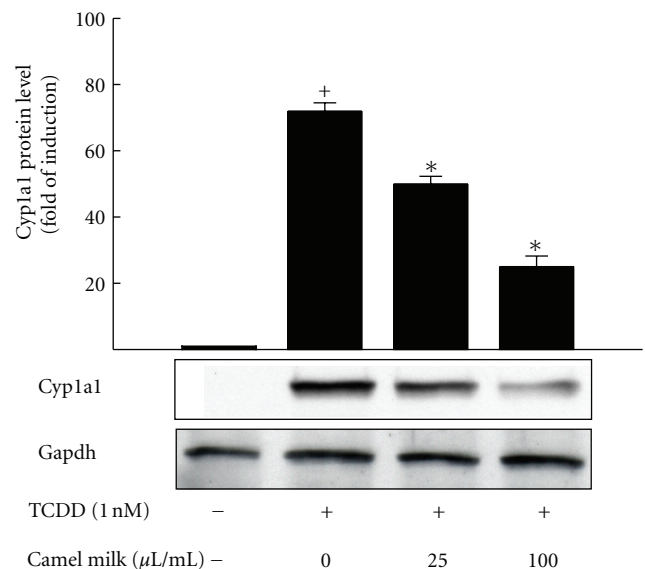


FIGURE 4: Effect of camel milk on the TCDD-mediated induction of Cyp1a1 protein. Hepa 1c1c7 cells were treated for 24 h with TCDD (1 nM) in the presence and absence of camel milk (fat-free) (0, 25, and 100 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$); thereafter, Cyp1a1 protein level was determined by Western blot analysis and was detected using the enhanced chemiluminescence method. The intensity of Cyp1a1 protein bands was quantified relative to the signals obtained for Gapdh protein, using ImageJ. One of the three representative experiments is shown and values represent mean of fold change \pm SEM. ($n = 3$). $^+P < 0.05$ compared with control (sterile water-treated cells), $^*P < 0.05$ compared with TCDD-treated cells.

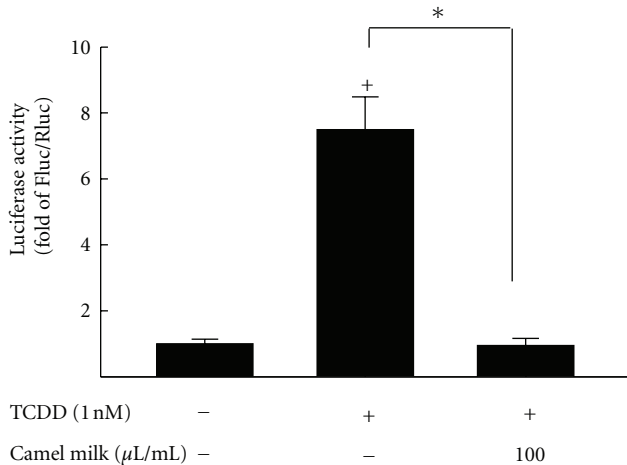


FIGURE 5: Effect of camel milk on XRE-dependent luciferase activity. Hepa 1c1c7 cells were transiently cotransfected with XRE-driven luciferase reporter plasmid pGudLuc 1.1. and renilla luciferase control plasmid pRL-CMV. Cells were treated with sterile water or camel milk (fat free, 100 µL/mL) 30 min before the addition of TCDD (1 nM) for an additional 24 h. Cells were lysed and luciferase activity was reported as relative light unit (RLU) of firefly luciferase to renilla luciferase (Fluc/Rluc) (mean ± S.E.M., $n = 4$). ⁺ $P < 0.05$ compared control (sterile water-treated cells), * $P < 0.05$ compared with TCDD-treated cells.

cells were transiently cotransfected with the XRE-dependent luciferase reporter gene and renilla luciferase vector, which was used for normalization of transfection efficiency. Cells were then incubated for 24 h with TCDD (1 nM) in the presence and absence of camel milk (100 µL/mL). Our results showed that TCDD significantly induced XRE-dependent luciferase activity by approximately 7-fold (Figure 5). Importantly, camel milk (fat-free, 100 µL/mL) completely blocked the induction of XRE-dependent luciferase activity by TCDD to its control level (Figure 5).

3.6. Effect of Camel Milk on Ho-1 mRNA in Hepa 1c1c7 Cells. The capacity of camel milk to inhibit TCDD-mediated induction of Cyp1a1 at the activity level more than at the protein levels prompted us to investigate the possible role of Ho-1, a rate-limiting enzyme of heme degradation, in this inhibitory effect. For this purpose, Ho-1 mRNA level was determined in Hepa 1c1c7 cells treated with increasing concentrations of camel milk (0, 25, and 100 µL/mL) or SFN (5 µM), as a positive control, for 6 h. Our results show that camel milk (fat-free) significantly increased the Ho-1 mRNA expression level by the highest concentration tested (100 µL/mL) by approximately 3-fold (Figure 6). Similarly, SFN caused a 9-fold induction in Ho-1 mRNA level. These data may suggest a role for Ho-1 in camel milk-mediated effects.

3.7. Effect of Camel Milk on Nqo1 and Gsta1 mRNA Levels in Hepa 1c1c7 Cells. To further investigate whether camel milk

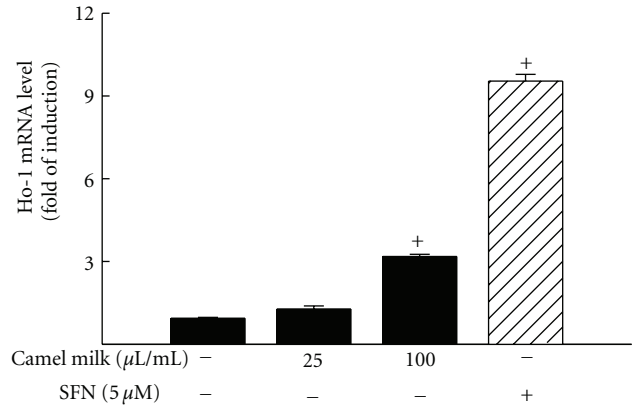


FIGURE 6: Effect of camel milk on Ho-1 mRNA expression level. Hepa 1c1c7 cells were treated for 6 h with increasing concentrations of fat-free camel milk (0, 25, and 100 µL/mL) or SFN (5 µM), as a positive control. The amount of Ho-1 mRNA was quantified using real-time PCR and normalized to β-actin housekeeping gene. Duplicate reactions were performed for each experiment, and the values represent mean of fold change ± SEM. ($n = 4$). ⁺ $P < 0.05$ compared with control (sterile water-treated cells).

(fat-free) is able to increase the expression of chemoprotective genes, Nqo1 and Gsta1 mRNA levels were measured in Hepa 1c1c7 cells treated for 6 h with camel milk (0, 25, and 100 µL/mL) or SFN (5 µM), as a positive control. Figure 7 shows that camel milk (fat-free) significantly induced Nqo1 and Gsta1 mRNA levels by approximately 2.5- and 8-fold, respectively, at the highest concentration tested (100 µL/mL). A similar induction was observed with SFN, strong inducer of Nqo1 and Gsta1 (Figure 7).

3.8. Effect of Transcription Inhibitor, Act-D, on Camel-Milk-Induced Nqo1 mRNA Levels. To further investigate whether camel milk (fat-free) is able to increase the *de novo* Nqo1 RNA synthesis, Hepa 1c1c7 cells were treated with Act-D (5 µg/mL, RNA synthesis inhibitor) immediately before the addition of camel milk (fat-free, 100 µL/mL) for additional 6 h. Thereafter, Nqo1 mRNA was quantified by real-time PCR. If camel milk increases the amount of Nqo1 mRNA through a transcriptional mechanism, a decrease in the Nqo1 mRNA level would be expected. Figure 8 shows that Act-D slightly but significantly inhibited the constitutive expression of Nqo1 mRNA, whereas markedly blocked the camel milk-induced Nqo1 mRNA by approximately 70% (Figure 8).

4. Discussion

The current study provides the first mechanistic evidence of the ability of camel milk to significantly inhibit the induction of Cyp1a1, a cancer-activating gene, and to induce Nqo1 and Gsta1, cancer protecting genes in Hepa 1c1c7 cells at the transcriptional and posttranscriptional levels.

One of the strategies for protecting human cells and tissues from the toxic effects of carcinogenic and cytotoxic metabolites include attenuation of the carcinogen-activating

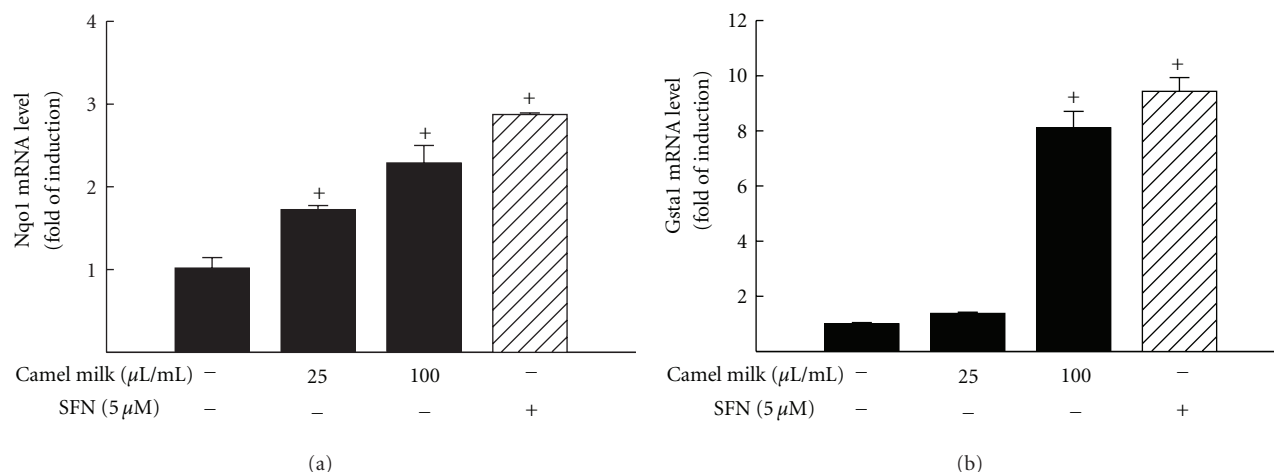


FIGURE 7: Effect of camel milk on Nqo1 (a) and Gsta1 (b) mRNA expression levels. Hepa 1c1c7 cells were treated for 6 h with fat-free camel milk (0, 25, and 100 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$) or SFN (5 μM), as a positive control. The amount of Nqo1 and Gsta1 mRNA levels was quantified using real-time PCR and normalized to β -actin housekeeping gene. Duplicate reactions were performed for each experiment and the values represent mean of fold change \pm SEM. ($n = 4$). $^+P < 0.05$ compared with control (sterile water-treated cells).

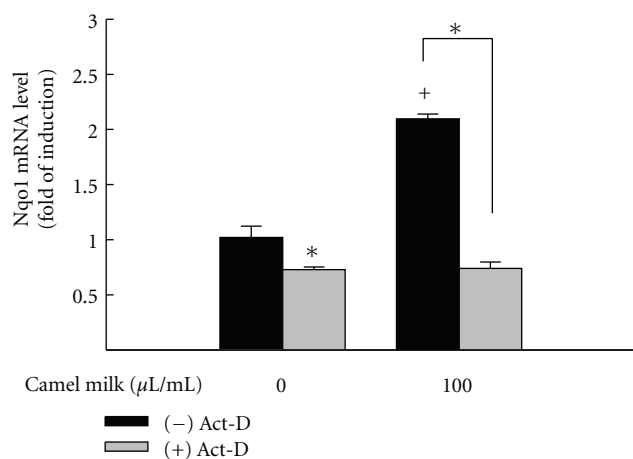


FIGURE 8: Effect of transcription inhibitor, Act-D, on the induction of Nqo1 mRNA by camel milk. Hepa 1c1c7 cells were incubated with the transcription inhibitor, Act-D (5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), immediately before the addition of fat-free camel milk (100 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$) for 6 h. The amount of Nqo1 mRNA was quantified using real-time PCR and normalized to β -actin housekeeping gene. Duplicate reactions were performed for each experiment, and the values represent mean of fold change \pm SEM. ($n = 4$). $^+P < 0.05$ compared with control (sterile water-treated cells), $^*P < 0.05$ compared with corresponding treatment in the absence of Act-D.

genes signaling pathways and/or enhancing the adaptive mechanisms by increasing the expression of detoxification and antioxidant genes. Accordingly, we hypothesize that camel milk exhibits anticancer effects by inhibiting the expression of *Cyp1a1* and/or inducing *Nqo1* and *Gsta1* genes. Therefore, to test our hypothesis we examined the capacity of camel milk to (a) inhibit the induction of *Cyp1a1* at the mRNA, protein, and activity levels, (b) induce the expression

of *Nqo1*, and *Gsta1* mRNA levels in Hepa 1c1c7 cells, and (c) explore the underlying molecular mechanism.

Several lines of evidence showed that induction of CYP1A1 is strongly correlated with increased incidence of several human colon, rectal, and lung cancers [23, 24]. In addition, studies on the carcinogenicity and mutagenicity of PAHs have demonstrated a significant role for the induction of CYP1A1 in bioactivating these environmental toxicants into their ultimate carcinogenic forms [25]. Thus *Cyp1a1* induction is considered a useful biomarker of exposure to carcinogenic substances [26]. Accordingly, we have first examined the potential effect of camel milk on the expression of *Cyp1a1* gene after induction by TCDD using EROD as a probe for *Cyp1a1* activity [27]. Our results showed that camel milk (fat-free) at all concentrations tested reduced *Cyp1a1* EROD activity in a concentration-dependent manner (Figure 2). Importantly, the modulation of *Cyp1a1* activity by camel milk is attributed to a decrease in transcriptional and translational regulation of *Cyp1a1* gene. This was evidenced by the ability of camel milk to alter the expression of *Cyp1a1* at the mRNA and protein levels (Figures 3 and 4).

The transcriptional regulation of *Cyp1a1* and *Nqo1* genes by camel milk (fat-free) was demonstrated by several lines of evidence. First, the inhibition of XRE-dependent luciferase assay that occurs only through the AhR activation suggests an AhR-dependent transcriptional control (Figure 5). Second, the ability of the transcription inhibitor, Act-D, to significantly block the newly synthesized *Nqo1* mRNA (Figure 7) suggests a requirement of *de novo* RNA synthesis for the induction of *Nqo1* mRNA by camel milk. Taken together, these results strongly suggest that the inhibition of *Cyp1a1* and induction of *Nqo1* genes by camel milk is mediated, at least in part, at the transcriptional level.

Interestingly, the observation that camel milk-mediated inhibition of *Cyp1a1* induction by TCDD at the activity

levels is higher than those observed at the protein levels (Figure 2), suggest that a possible involvement of a post-translational mechanism, such as phosphorylation, proteasomal degradations, modulation of *HO-1* gene expression, could be involved [22, 28]. Among these mechanisms, *HO-1* gene expression, a rate-limiting enzyme in heme catabolism, has been shown to alter cellular heme, the prosthetic group of CYP450, content and hence the enzyme activity [29]. To test this hypothesis, we have examined the effect of camel milk (fat-free) on the expression of Ho-1 mRNA level. Our results showed that the camel milk increases the level of Ho-1 mRNA levels (Figure 6). Taken together, we postulated here that the capacity of camel milk to induce the expression of Ho-1 mRNA resulted in a decrease in Cyp1a1 activity levels through degrading its heme content. This postulation is supported by our previous observations that in mesoporphyrin, competitive Ho-1 inhibitor or knockdown of Ho-1 using siRNA significantly restored the inhibition of Cyp1a1 activity by heavy metals [30, 31].

The chemo protective effect of camel milk was further supported, in addition to inhibition of Cyp1a1, by the ability to upregulate antioxidant genes, particularly Nqo1 and Gsta1 mRNA levels in a concentration-dependent manner (Figure 7). Our results are in agreement with previous studies that reported the ability of camel milk to induce GST levels in healthy and schistosoma-infected mice [32]. Thus increased expression of *Nqo1* and *Gsta1* by camel milk will increase the levels of several antioxidant enzymes which prevent the formation of highly reactive oxygen radicals and hence reduce DNA adduct and cell damage [33]. In addition, overexpression of *NQO1* in several human solid tumors and cancer cells has been shown to activate bioreductive chemotherapeutic agents in tumor cells that allow tumor cytotoxicity without corresponding toxicity to normal cells [34].

Although the potential mediators in camel milk involved in the downregulation of Cyp1a1 and induction of Nqo1 and Gsta1 were not examined in this study, several previous studies have reported that camel milk contains considerably higher amounts of antioxidant vitamins, such as E and C, in comparison to cow milk [35], lysosomes [11], lactoferrins [11, 36], and immunoglobulines [36]. In addition, ongoing research in our laboratory has shown the presence of several compounds in camel milk that could be involved in milk-mediated effect (unpublished data). Among these mediators, lactoferrin, an iron-binding glycoprotein, is known to exert *in vitro* and *in vivo* antitumor activity [37]. In this context, it has been recently reported that lactoferrin inhibits the development of cancer through inhibiting CYP1A1 activation in 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene- (DMBA-) induced hamster buccal pouch carcinoma model. Taken together the results obtained from our laboratory and previously published reports, we speculate that lactoferrin could be responsible for camel-milk-mediated effect. In addition, the main components of the camel milk have been already determined [38]. Ongoing research in our laboratory focuses on identifying and characterizing the most effective component of camel milk using liquid chromatography-tandem

mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) and one-dimensional gel electrophoresis, where several proteins were found to be relatively abundant in camel milk (data not shown).

In conclusion, the results of current study suggest that camel milk could protect against or decrease the deleterious effects of many environmental toxicants and carcinogens such as PAHs, probably through modulation of AhR-regulated genes of *Cyp1a1*, *Nqo1*, and *Gsta1* at the transcriptional and posttranscriptional mechanisms. These results are of potential clinical significance to humans in that it uncovers the molecular mechanism involved and could explain the anecdotal evidence for the successful use of camel milk in the treatment and/or prevention of various medical conditions.

Abbreviations

| | |
|---------|---|
| AhR: | Aryl hydrocarbon receptor |
| Act-D: | Actinomycin D |
| CYP1A1: | Cytochrome P450 1A1 |
| DMSO: | Dimethyl sulfoxide |
| 7ER: | 7-ethoxyresorufin |
| EROD: | 7-ethoxyresorufin O-deethylase |
| Gapdh: | Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase. |
| Gsta1: | Glutathione S-transferase a1 |
| MTT: | (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide) |
| Nqo1: | NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase |
| PAHs: | Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons |
| RES: | Resveratrol |
| SFN: | Sulforaphane |
| TCDD: | 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo- <i>p</i> -dioxin |
| XRE: | Xenobiotic responsive element. |

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests.

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