

Baicalein, as a Prooxidant, Triggers Mitochondrial Apoptosis in MCF-7 Human Breast Cancer Cells Through Mobilization of Intracellular Copper and Reactive Oxygen Species Generation

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Background: Baicalein, a natural flavonoid derived from traditional Chinese herb *Scutellaria baicalensis* Georg (known as Huang Qin in Chinese), has been reported to exhibit notable antitumor activity in various cancer cells, including breast cancer. However, the detailed mechanisms underlying its induced apoptosis as a prooxidant in breast cancer cells are still unknown.

Materials and methods: In this study, we investigated the effect of endogenous copper on cytotoxic activity of baicalin against human breast cancer MCF-7 cells in vitro.

Results: Baicalein could remarkably reduce the cell viability in both dose- and time-dependent manners in MCF-7 cells but with lower cytotoxic effects on normal breast epithelial cells, MCF-10A. Such cell death could be prevented by pretreatment with Cu (I)-specific chelator neocuproine (Neo) and reactive oxygen species (ROS) scavengers. Meanwhile, baicalein could induce MCF-7 cell morphological changes, promote apoptotic cell death and increase the apoptotic cell number. Moreover, DCHF-DA staining, flow cytometry and Western blotting analyses proved that baicalein triggered the mitochondrial-dependent apoptotic pathway, as indicated by enhancement the level of intracellular ROS, disruption of mitochondrial membrane potential ($\Delta\Psi_m$), downregulation of anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2, upregulation of pro-apoptotic protein Bax, release of cytochrome C and activation of caspase-9 and caspase-3 in MCF-7 cells. The pretreatment with Neo remarkably weakened these effects of baicalein. Furthermore, we confirmed that the prooxidant action of baicalein involved the direct production of hydroxyl radicals through redox recycling of copper ions.

Conclusion: These findings suggested that baicalein, acting as a prooxidant, could trigger apoptosis in MCF-7 cells occurs via the ROS-mediated intrinsic mitochondria-dependent pathway.

Keywords: baicalein, human breast cancer MCF-7 cells, apoptosis, mitochondria-dependent pathways, prooxidant

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Introduction

Reactive oxygen species (ROS), including hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), superoxide anion radical (O_2^-), hydroxyl radical ($\cdot OH$) and so on, are mainly produced in the mitochondrial electron transport chain as a consequence of normal metabolism.¹ Generally, ROS, at low level, can act as signaling molecules to regulate numerous physiological processes, whereas excessive ROS enhancing up to a dangerous level will cause various diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, especially

cancers.²⁻⁴ Compared to normal cells, cancer cells exhibit significantly enhanced levels of ROS and altered redox status to maintain their malignant phenotypes.⁵ Nevertheless, this biochemical characteristic makes them are more vulnerable to further ROS induced by exogenous ROS-generating agents (prooxidants) than that of normal cells.^{6,7} Based on this intrinsic difference between cancer cells and normal cells, a novel anticancer strategy targeting ROS has been developed, which could selectively kill cancer cells by promoting excess ROS production and inducing mitochondrial dysfunction of cancer cells.^{8,9}

Copper is one of the most redox metal ion existed in the chromatin and is closely associated with guanine bases.¹⁰ Some studies have proved that the copper levels of tissues, serum, and cells are considerably improved in various malignancies.^{11,12} Therefore, cancer cells may be more subject to electron transfer between copper ions and prooxidants to generate excess ROS. Numerous researches have proved that plant polyphenol antioxidants were very easily transformed into prooxidants in the presence of copper ions, leading to the formation of ROS via Fenton-like reaction. Thereafter, these ROS will trigger cellular DNA breakage and consequent cell death.^{13,14} The prooxidant action of these plant polyphenols has been considered to be an important mechanism for their anticancer and apoptosis-inducing properties.^{15,16}

Breast cancer is one of the most frequent, primitive malignant tumors in women and has a high probability of metastases and poor prognosis.¹⁷ In recent years, natural chemical constituents, the alternative chemoprevention agents, have been proved to be effective in treating breast cancer with reduced relapse and decreased serious side effects in comparison with traditional treatment.¹⁸ Dihydromyricetin, tetrahydrocurcumin and especially baicalein presented significant proliferation inhibition against breast cancer cells through multiple ROS-mediated pathways.¹⁹⁻²¹ Just recently, some studies confirmed that baicalein could induce human breast cancer apoptosis via mitochondria- and Caspase-3-dependent pathway.^{22,23} However, to best of our knowledge, its antitumor activity and mitochondria-dependent mechanism aspects as a cupric ion-mediated prooxidant are still unknown. In this study, the in vitro effect of baicalein on MCF-7 human breast cancer cells and its underlying molecular mechanism were investigated systematically. These results provided the evidence that baicalein, as a prooxidant, could induce MCF-7 cells apoptosis through the accumulation of ROS and activation of the mitochondrial apoptotic pathway by mobilizing intracellular copper ions.

Materials and Methods

Chemicals and Reagents

Baicalein of 98% purity by HPLC (CAS No. 491-67-8) was obtained from Aladdin (Shanghai, China) and its 50 mM solutions dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) were stored at -20°C until used. DMEM/F-12 medium, fetal bovine serum (FBS), 0.25% trypsin-EDTA, antibiotics (penicillin, streptomycin), DMSO, Catalase (CAT, 3000 U/mg protein), Superoxide Dismutase (SOD, 6500 U/mg protein), thiourea (TU), neocuproine (Neo), desferrioxamine mesylate (DM), histidine (His), 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazole)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT), Hoechst 33,342, 2',7'-Dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA), and 5,5',6,6'-Tetrachloro-1,1',3,3'-tetraethyl-imidacarbocyanine iodide (JC-1) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA). Monoclonal antibodies specific for Bcl-2, Bax, Cytochrome C, Caspase-9, Caspase-3, β -actin, as well as those Horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies were procured from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA, USA). Annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)/propidium iodide (Annexin V-FITC/PI) apoptosis detection kit was purchased from Multi Sciences Biotech Co, Ltd (Hangzhou, China). All other chemicals and reagents were of highest purity analytical grade and were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA) until specifically cited.

Cell Lines and Cell Culture

Human breast cancer cells (MCF-7) and normal breast epithelial cells (MCF-10A) were purchased from the Cell Bank of Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Cells were cultivated in DMEM/F-12 medium supplemented with 10% (v/v) FBS, 100 U/mL penicillin and 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ streptomycin at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere containing 95% air and 5% CO_2 .

Cell Viability Assay by MTT

The effect of baicalein on the cell proliferation of MCF-7 and MCF 10A cells was determined by MTT assay.²⁴ Briefly, MCF-7 and MCF 10A cells were seeded in 96-well plates at a density of 5×10^3 cells per well. Following incubation 24 h, cells were treated with the indicated concentration of baicalein from 12.5 to 200 μM for 24 and 48 h. After treatment, 20 μL fresh solution of MTT (5 mg/mL) was added to each well and then incubated for an additional 4 h. Finally, the formed formazan precipitate

was dissolved in 100 μ L DMSO and the absorbance was measured at 570 nm by an ELISA reader (Spectra Max 190, molecular device, USA). The cell viability was calculated as follow: mean absorbance of treated group/mean absorbance of control group \times 100%.

Hoechst 33,342 Staining

The fluorescent dye Hoechst 33,342 was used to visualize the nuclear fragmentation, the characteristic of apoptotic cell death. Typically, MCF-7 cells placed into a 6-well plate at a density of 2×10^5 cells per well were co-incubated with 50 and 100 μ M baicalein for 24 h. After washed twice with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), the cells were stained with 10 μ g/mL Hoechst 33,342 for 20 min at 37 $^{\circ}$ C in dark. The stained cells were observed under a fluorescent microscope (Leica DM 4000).

Flow Cytometric Analysis of Apoptosis

Apoptosis detection by flow cytometry was carried out using the Annexin V-FITC Detection Kit. MCF-7 cells were plated in six-well plates and treated with 50 and 100 μ M of baicalein for 24 h. After incubation, cells were harvested and washed twice with ice-cold PBS and subsequently stained with Annexin V-FITC/ PI according to the manufacturer's instructions. A total of 10^6 cells per sample were collected and immediately analyzed by a FACSCalibur flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA), and early and late apoptotic cells were expressed as percentage of total number of cells.

Measurements of ROS and Mitochondrial Membrane Potential

Intracellular redox state was estimated by the levels of intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS), which was monitored by flow cytometric analysis with DCFH-DA staining as described previously.²⁵ Briefly, MCF-7 cells with a density of 2×10^5 cells per well were treated with 50 and 100 μ M of baicalein for 24 h. Subsequently, the cells were washed twice with PBS and incubated with 10 mM DCFH-DA in dark for 30 min at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. Fluorescence intensity was monitored on flow cytometry with excitation and emission settings of 488 and 530 nm, respectively.

Mitochondrial membrane potential ($\Delta\Psi$ m) was monitored as previously reported using the JC-1 stain.²⁶ MCF-7 cells were treated with 50 and 100 μ M of baicalein for 24 h and then stained with 10 μ g/mL JC-1 at 37 $^{\circ}$ C for 30

min in dark. Subsequently, the cells were washed and re-suspended in PBS, and measured by flow cytometric analysis at excitation and emission wavelengths of 488 nm and 525/595 nm, respectively. Results were calculated as the ratio (Red/Green) of fluorescence of samples.

Western Blot Analysis of Bcl-2, Bax, Cytochrome C, Caspase-9, Caspase-3 Expression

Cells were treated with baicalein at a concentration of 50 and 100 μ M of baicalein for 24 h. Equal protein concentrations of lysate were separated by 12% SDS-PAGE and then transferred into PVDF membranes. The membrane was pre-incubated with TBS buffer containing 5% BSA and 0.05% Tween 20 for 2 h at room temperature and then blotted with a primary monoclonal antibody (Bcl-2, Bax, Caspase-9, Caspase-3, and β -actin) overnight at 4 $^{\circ}$ C, followed by membrane were incubated with appropriate horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies for 1 h. Protein bands were detected by an enhanced chemiluminescence detection kit.

Ultraviolet-Visible Spectroscopy Analysis of Baicalein-Cu (II) System

Absorption spectra changes associated with baicalein in the presence of Cu (II) were recorded in the wavelength range of 230 nm to 600 nm using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer (UV-2600, Shimadzu Corp., Japan). The spectral tracing was started every appointed time by the addition of 100 μ M CuCl_2 into PBS containing 50 μ M of baicalein or was started immediately by the addition of increased CuCl_2 from 25 to 200 μ M into 50 mM PBS (pH 7.4) containing 50 μ M of baicalein.

Detection of Hydroxyl Radical Generation in Baicalein-Cu (II) System

The analysis of hydroxyl radical's formation was performed by fluorescence technique using terephthalic acid, which readily reacted with hydroxyl radical to produce highly fluorescent products of 2-hydroxyterephthalic acid.²⁷ Typical reactions were started by adding 1.0 mL terephthalic acid (500 μ M final concentration) to 2.0 mL solutions containing 50 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.4), 100 μ M CuCl_2 , and 0, 50, 100 μ M baicalein. Reactions were carried out for 30 min at room temperature and were recorded on a Hitachi F-4500 fluorescence spectrophotometer with excitation setting of 315 nm.

Additionally, the electron spin resonance (ESR) spectra were used to analyze the hydroxyl radical generation in the baicalein- Cu(II) system on a Bruker model A300 spectrometer, in which 5,5-dimethyl-1-pyrroline N-oxide (DMPO) was chosen as hydroxyl radical spin-trapping reagents.²⁸ The basic system used in this study consisted of 50, 100 μM baicalein, and 50 mM DMPO in 50 mM phosphate buffer solution (pH7.4) at room temperature.

Estimation of DNA and Protein Degradation Induced by Baicalein-Cu (II) System

The hydroxyl radicals generated in the baicalein-Cu (II) system can directly oxidize DNA and proteins into malonaldehyde (MDA) and carbonyl derivatives. These resultant products can be detected by thiobarbituric acid (TBA) and 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (2,4-DNPH) methods at the characteristic wavelength of 532 and 370 nm, respectively.^{29,30} In typical reactions, 5 mM of 2-Deoxyribose and 200 mg/mL of BSA were employed as the substrates and the experimental process was followed with these previously reported carefully.

Statistical Analysis

Each experiment was done in triplicate and data were expressed as mean \pm SD. The statistical comparisons of the results were performed using ANOVA and two-tailed Student's *t*-test. Statistical significance was defined as a $*p < 0.05$.

Results

Baicalein Selectively Inhibited Breast Cancer Cell Proliferation

Firstly, MTT assay was performed to evaluate the anti-proliferative effect of baicalein on MCF-7 and MCF-10A cells. As shown in Figure 1A and B, baicalein could significantly inhibit MCF-7 cells growth in both dose- and time-dependent manners with the IC_{50} values of $85.07 \pm 1.26 \mu\text{M}$ for 24 h and $57.41 \pm 1.15 \mu\text{M}$ for 48 h, respectively. Pretreatment with 100 μM CuCl_2 induced a clear enhancement in cytotoxicity against MCF-7 cells. However, baicalein presented little cytotoxicity to normal breast epithelial cells, MCF-10A with higher IC_{50} values of $556.98 \pm 7.34 \mu\text{M}$ and $530.17 \pm 8.65 \mu\text{M}$, correspondingly, even at the concentration up to 100 μM with or without 100 μM CuCl_2 pretreatment (Figure 1C and D). This is an evidence that baicalein is selectively cytotoxic to MCF-7 rather than MCF-10A cells. Based on the MTT

results, two concentration levels of 50 and 100 μM were selected for further experiments.

To further determine the role of copper ions on baicalein against MCF-7 cells proliferation, the effects of various metal ion chelators and scavengers of ROS were investigated. When MCF-7 cells were treated with baicalein in the presence of Cu (I)-specific chelator Neo, instead of iron-specific chelator DM or zinc-specific chelator His, the anti-proliferative activity was remarkably restrained (Figure 2A). Meanwhile, all three ROS scavengers including SOD, CAT and TU were responsible for the decreasing baicalein-induced cytotoxicity on MCF-7 cells (Figure 2B). These results suggest that the redox cycling of intracellular Cu (II) and formation of ROS act as synergistic effectors in the pathway that leads to MCF-7 cells growth inhibition by baicalein.

Baicalein Induced MCF-7 Cells Apoptosis

Subsequently, the morphological changes of MCF-7 cells in response to baicalein treatment were visualized by fluorescent microscopy after being stained by Hoechst 33,342. MCF-7 cells treated by 50 and 100 μM of baicalein displayed a specific characteristic morphologic change of apoptosis, including condensation of chromatin, nuclear fragmentation and apoptotic body formation along with a clear reduction in the number of living cells compared with the control (Figure 3A–C). However, using Neo pretreatment could remarkably reverse these changes (Figure 3D).

For further confirmation, the cell death mechanism, MCF-7 cells treated with baicalein were double stained by Annexin-V FITC/PI and followed by flow cytometry detection. The results shown in Figure 4 revealed that the proportion of apoptotic MCF-7 cells were significantly increased following treatment with 50 and 100 μM of baicalein. Noticeably, pretreatment with Neo strongly reduced the percentage of cells in apoptosis.

These data together strongly reaffirmed that the role of intracellular copper is involved in the process of apoptosis on MCF-7 cells induced by baicalein.

Baicalein Induced ROS Generation and Decreased the Level of Mitochondrial Membrane Potential in MCF-7 Cells

It has been reported that intracellular accumulation of ROS and the loss of mitochondrial membrane potential ($\Delta\Psi\text{m}$) are crucial processes in mitochondrial-dependent apoptosis in cancer cells.^{31–33} Thus, we further measured the

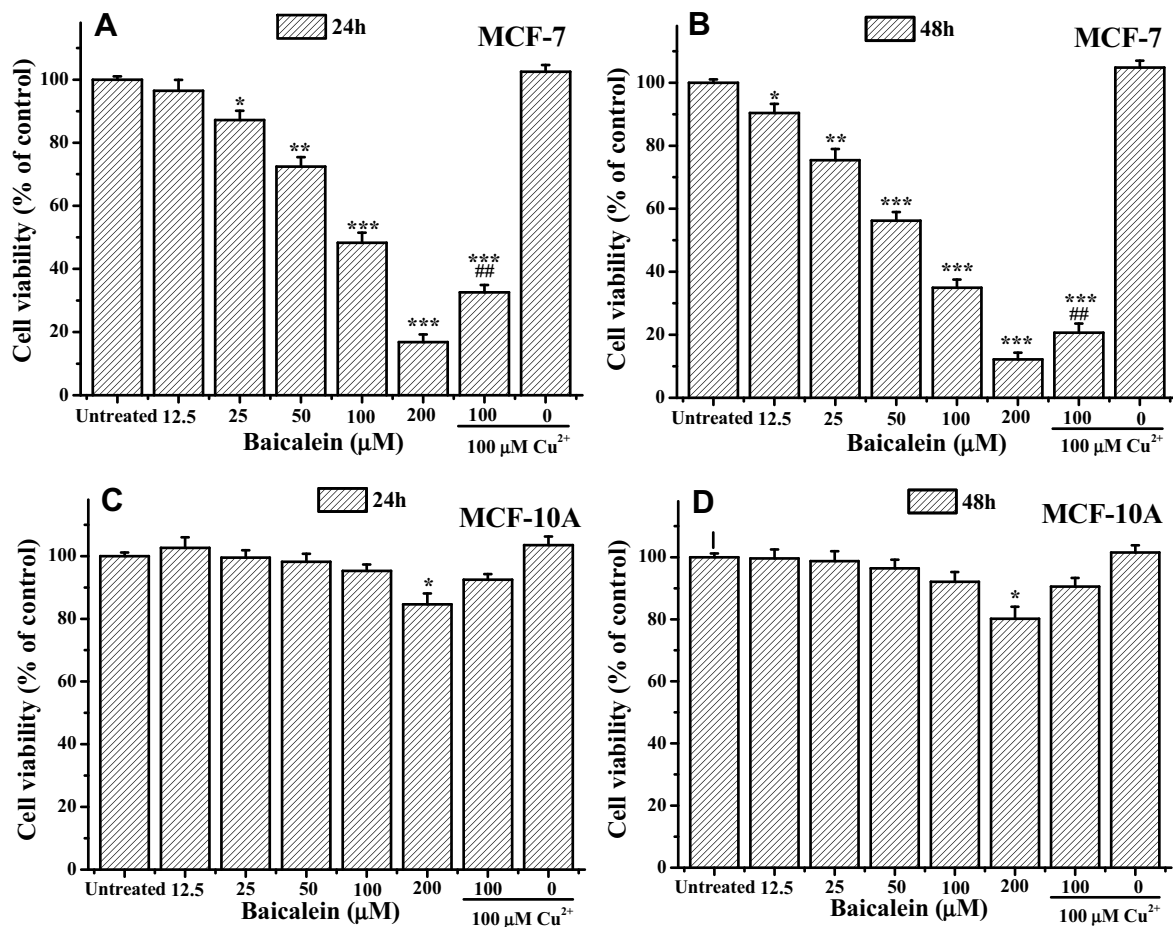


Figure 1 Baicalein selectively inhibits cell proliferation in breast cancer cell line MCF-7 and normal breast epithelial cell line MC-10A. **Notes:** MCF-7 cells were treated with indicated concentrations of baicalein with or without CuCl_2 pretreatment for (A) 24 h and (B) 48 h, and MCF-10A cells for (C) 24 h and (D) 48 h, respectively. All data were expressed as the means \pm SD of values from triplicate experiments. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ versus untreated group; ## $P < 0.01$ for the significance between the groups with or without CuCl_2 pretreatment.

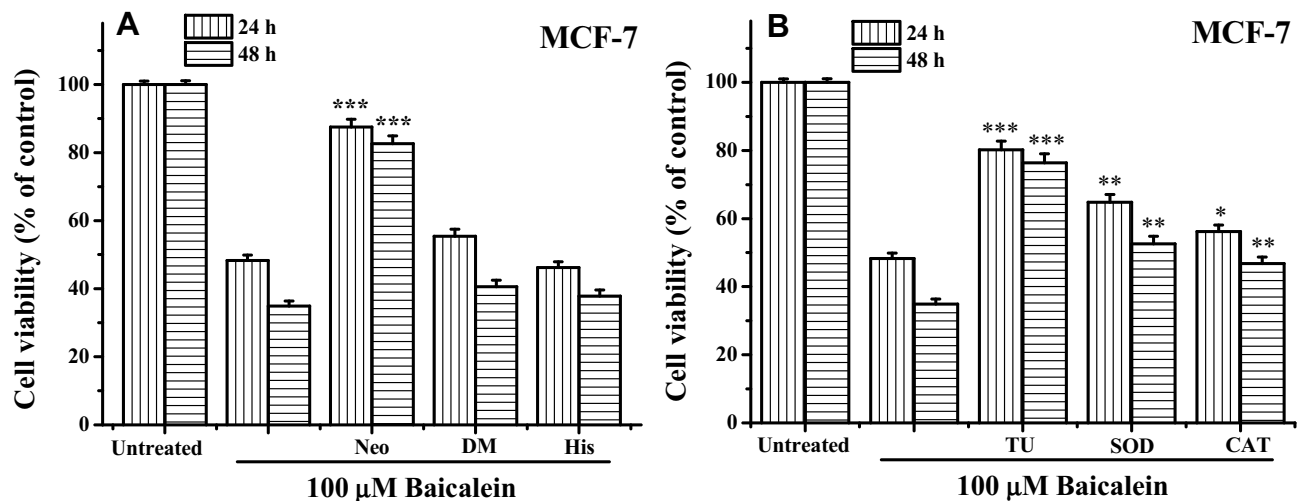


Figure 2 Effects of chelators and scavengers of ROS on MCF-7 cells proliferation inhibition induced by baicalein. **Notes:** MCF-7 cells were treated with 100 μM of baicalein either alone or in the presence of Neo, DM, and His for 2 h with the same concentration of 100 μM (A), or in the presence of different ROS scavengers, namely TU (500 μM), SOD (100 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) and CAT (100 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) (B) for 24 h and 48 h, respectively. All data were expressed as the means \pm SD of values from triplicate experiments. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ for the significance between the groups with or without pretreatment.

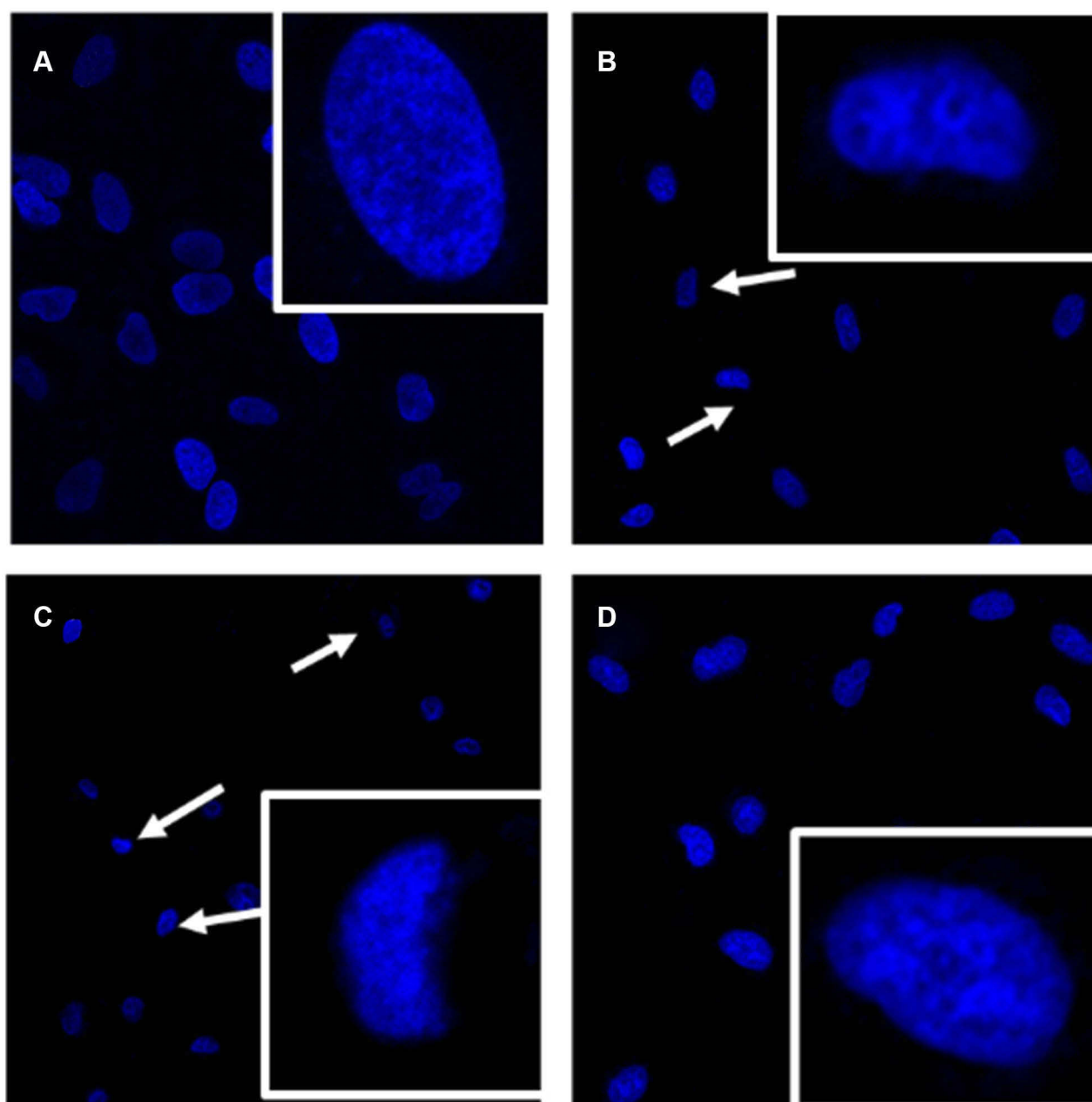


Figure 3 Apoptotic morphological changes of MCF-7 cells were detected by Hoechst 33,342 staining. **Notes:** MCF-7 cells were incubated with 0 (A), 50 (B), 100 μ M (C) of baicalein alone or 100 μ M of baicalein in the presence of Neo (100 μ M) pretreatment (D) for 24 h, respectively. The arrow indicated the cells with the typical characteristics of apoptosis.

intracellular ROS levels of MCF-7 cells by DCFH-DA staining with or without treatment by baicalein. The results (Figure 5A and B) exhibited that baicalein caused a substantial increase in the ROS levels in a dose-dependent fashion with a 1.36 and 1.51-folds increased relative to the control with 50 and 100 μ M treatment for 24 h, respectively. Similarly, the increased DCF fluorescence in the cells treated with 100 μ M of baicalein was significantly reversed by the Neo pretreatment. The effect of

baicalein on the mitochondria membrane function was also evaluated in MCF-7 cells by measuring $\Delta\Psi_m$ stained with JC-1, and the changes of $\Delta\Psi_m$ were analyzed by flow cytometry. Baicalein alone at 50, and 100 μ M could enhance the loss of $\Delta\Psi_m$ of MCF-7 cells compared to the untreated group, whereas, pretreatment of Neo could significantly inhibit the $\Delta\Psi_m$ loss induced by baicalein (Figure 5C).

These results were clearly indicated that the increased ROS and disruption of the mitochondrial membrane were

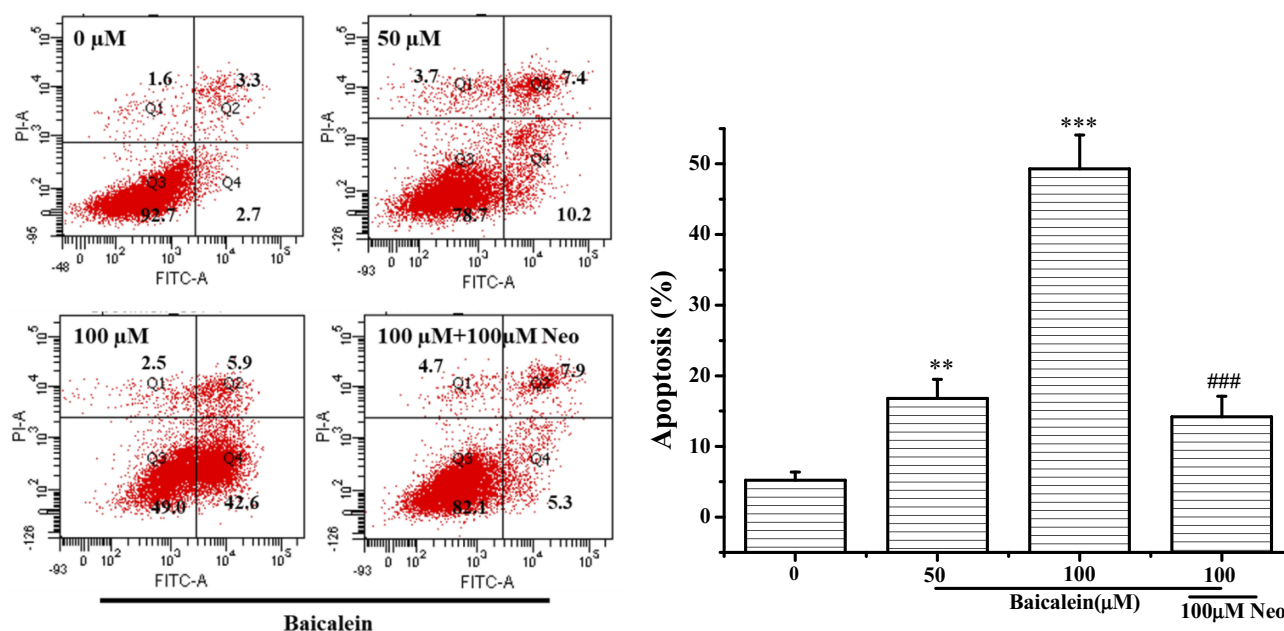


Figure 4 Baicalein induced apoptosis in MCF-7 cells. **Notes:** MCF-7 cells were treated with 0, 50, 100 μM of baicalein alone and 100 μM of baicalein in the presence of Neo (100 μM) pretreatment for 24 h before the cells were double stained with Annexin V/PI and followed by flow cytometric analysis. All data were expressed as the means \pm SD of values from triplicate experiments. ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ versus untreated group; ### $P < 0.001$ for the significance between the groups with or without Neo pretreatment.

mainly produced by the prooxidative activity of baicalein though mobilization of intracellular copper during apoptosis process of MCF-7 cells.

Baicalein Activated the Mitochondrial Apoptotic Pathway in MCF-7 Cells

To reveal the underlying mechanism of baicalein as a prooxidant on inducing apoptosis in MCF-7 cells via mitochondrial apoptotic pathway, we further quantitated the expression of the mitochondrial apoptotic pathway-associated proteins by Western blotting analysis. Baicalein treatment induced a significant improving expression of the pro-apoptotic protein Bax and the cleaved forms of caspase-3 and caspase-9 together with the increased release of Cytochrome C into cytoplasm. However, the expression of anti-apoptotic proteins Bcl-2 declined gradually with the increase of baicalein (Figure 6A and B). Meanwhile, MCF-7 cells were pretreated with 100 μM Neo before exposure to 100 μM baicalein, these phenomena were effectively suppressed. These results further indicated that baicalein induces caspase-dependent apoptosis in MCF-7 cells via triggering the mitochondria-dependent signaling pathway by mobilizing the intracellular copper.

Formation of Baicalein-Cu Complex and the Generation of Hydroxyl Radicals

Based on the above observations, the activity of baicalein on inducing apoptosis of MCF-7 cells is mainly attributed to its prooxidant activity by mobilizing intracellular copper ions. To probe the detailed chemical mechanisms of synergistic effect between baicalein and Cu (II), the interaction of baicalein with Cu (II) was firstly analyzed by UV-Vis spectroscopy. The result (Figure 7A) indicated that the increasing in Cu (II) concentration caused a linear decrease in the absorbance at the maximal absorption of 367 nm until reached and saturated at 100 μM of Cu (II), which indicated that 1 mol of baicalein is able to chelate 2 mol of copper ions. Meanwhile, addition of 100 μM Cu (II) to the baicalein solution induced a rapid decrease of absorbance at 367 nm with time (Figure 7B). The change of absorption spectra suggests an occurrence of electron transfer between baicalein and copper ions.⁷

It has been previously reported that during the reduction of Cu (II) to Cu(I), ROS such as hydroxyl radicals are formed.^{34,35} Therefore, the capacity of baicalein to generate ROS in the presence of Cu (II) was examined. The dose-dependent generation of hydroxyl radicals by baicalein as evidenced by the increase in fluorescence intensity and EPR signals are observed (Figure 8A and B). These results are in

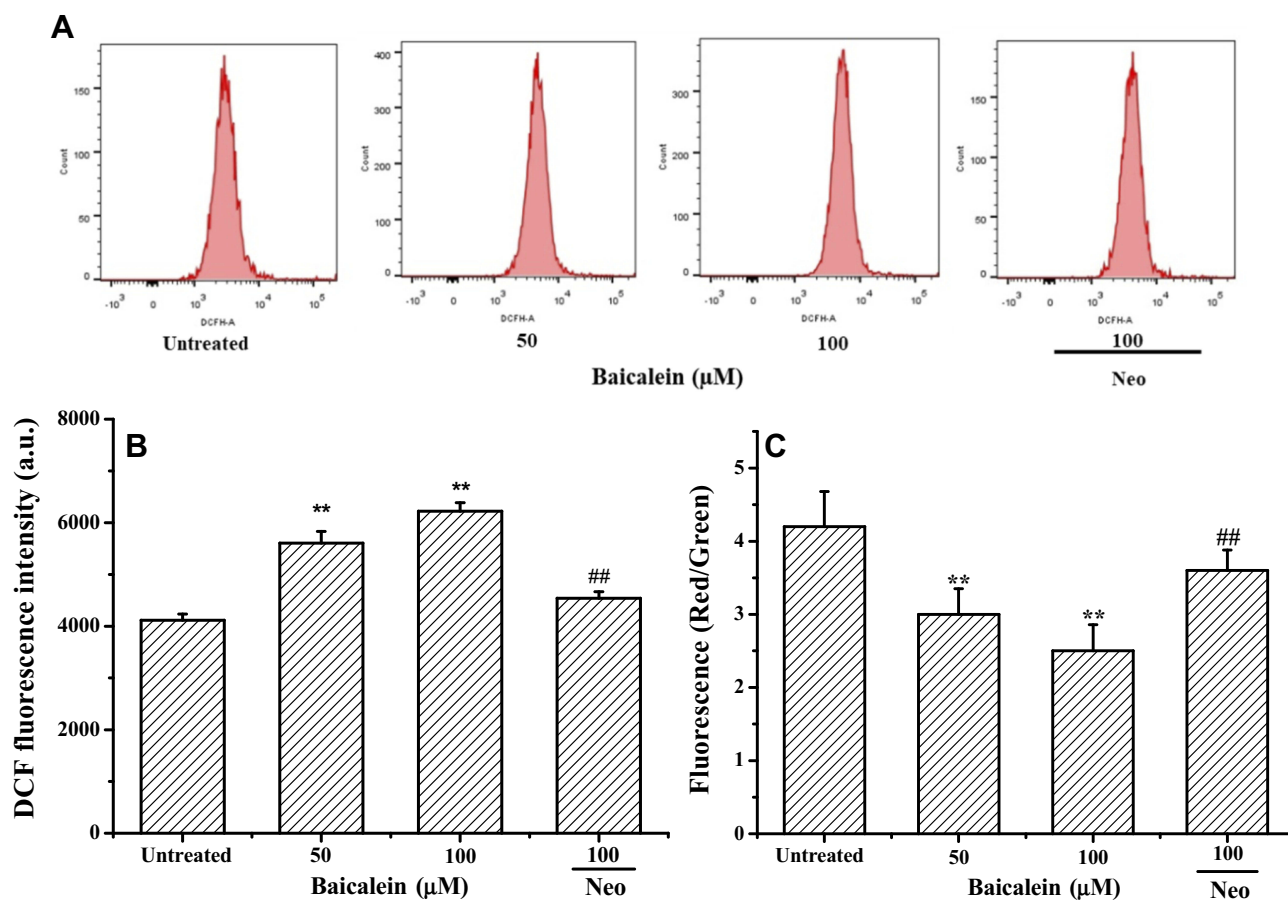


Figure 5 Baicalein induced intracellular ROS generation and mitochondrial membrane potential collapse on MCF-7 cells. **Notes:** MCF-7 cells were treated with 0, 50 and 100 μM of baicalein alone or 100 μM of baicalein in the presence of Neo (100 μM) pretreatment for 24 h. **(A and B)** ROS generation was assessed by DCHF-DA staining and flow cytometry. **(C)** $\Delta\Psi\text{m}$ changes were monitored by loading with JC-1 and analyzed by flow cytometry. All data were expressed as the means \pm SD of values from triplicate experiments. ** $P < 0.01$ versus untreated group; ## $P < 0.01$ for the significance between the groups with or without Neo pretreatment.

further support that the prooxidant action of baicalein involves the reduction of Cu (II) to Cu (I), and the consequent generation of hydroxyl radicals.

The generated ROS in baicalein-Cu (II) system was further determined its behavior of leading to DNA and protein degradation. As seen in Figure 9, the results clearly exhibited that the increasing concentrations of baicalein resulted in a progressive increase in the formation of MDA and carbonyl groups. This growth is similarly inhibited by the addition of Neo and TU.

Discussion and Conclusions

Natural products have attracted considerable attention in recent years due to its effective treatment outcomes in relation to human diseases. Polyphenols, present ubiquitously in the plant kingdom including fruits and vegetables, are a class of plant secondary metabolites possessing a wide range of

pharmacological properties including anticancer, the mechanisms of which have been the subject of considerable interest. Recent investigations have documented that polyphenols with good antioxidant activity may exhibit pro-oxidant activity in the presence of copper ions, which can induce apoptosis in various cancer cell lines but not in normal cells.^{36,37} Such a mechanism for the cytotoxic action of these compounds against cancer cells would involve mobilization of endogenous copper ions, generating ROS and the consequent prooxidant action.³⁸

Recently, though several researches have described that baicalein effectively suppressed growth and induced apoptosis in human breast cancer,^{22,23} a clear underlying molecular mechanism for the effects of baicalein as a prooxidant has not been elucidated. Therefore, in the present study, we focused on exploration of the cellular, molecular and chemical changes associated with cytotoxicity, caused due prooxidant activity of

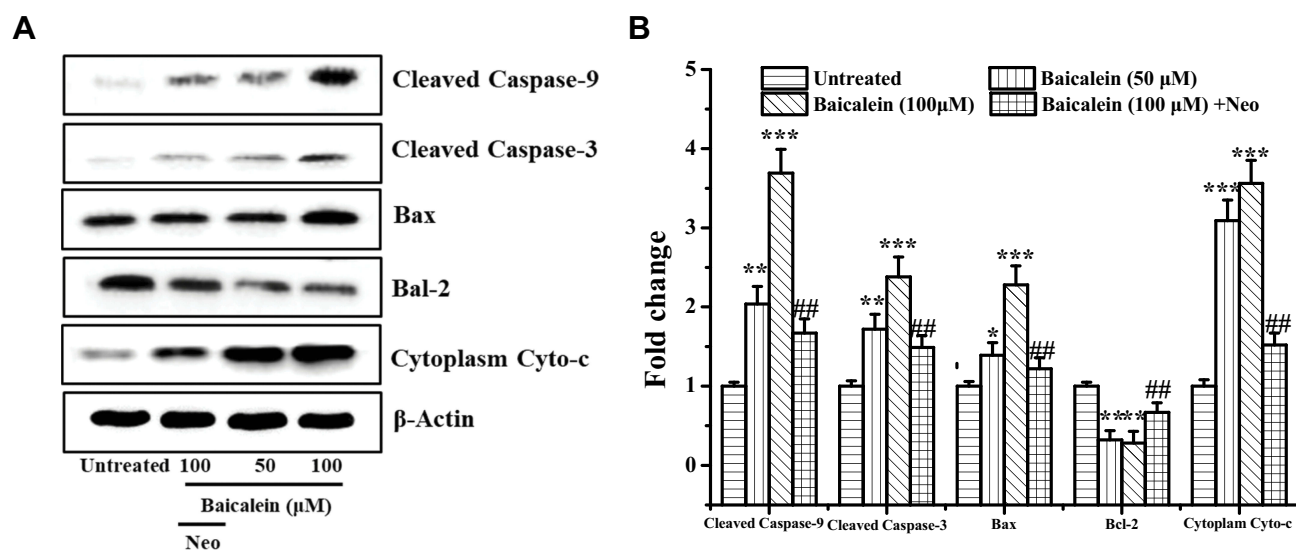


Figure 6 Baicalein affects apoptosis-associated protein expression in MCF-7 cells. **Notes:** (A and B) MCF-7 cells were treated with 50 and 100 μM of baicalein alone or 100 μM of baicalein in the presence of Neo (100 μM) pretreatment for 24 h and then the apoptosis-associated protein was examined by Western blotting analysis. All data were expressed as the means ± SD of values from triplicate experiments. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ versus untreated group; ## $P < 0.01$ for the significance between the groups with or without Neo pretreatment.

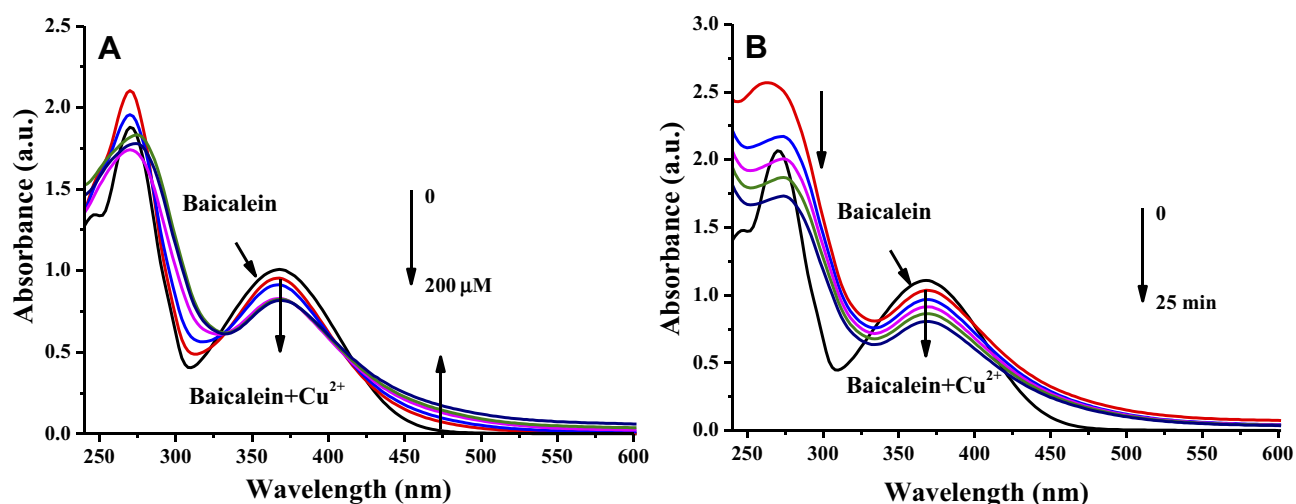


Figure 7 Absorption spectral changes of baicalein-Cu complex system. **Notes:** (A) 50 μM baicalein in the presence of several concentration of Cu (II) (zero to 200 μM) in 50 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.4). (B) 50 μM baicalein in the presence of 100 μM Cu (II) with 5 min intervals in 50 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.4).

baicalein in human breast cancer MCF-7 cells in vitro. Our results clearly indicated that baicalein effectively inhibits MCF-7 cells proliferation at both dose and time-dependent manner. We also observed that baicalein displayed minimal toxicity on normal breast epithelial MCF-10A cells (Figure 1). This observed resistance can in part be explained by the undetectable levels of copper present in MCF-10A cells.³⁹ Meanwhile, pre-incubating MCF-7 cells with Neo or ROS scavengers significantly reverse the cytotoxicity effect of baicalein, and this reduction in cytotoxicity is coupled to

a significant reduction in the levels of ROS generated (Figure 5A and B). These results suggest the involvement of endogenous copper, and Cu (I) as an internal element, in the pathway that leads to MCF-7 cells growth inhibition by baicalein.

It is known that the mitochondria-mediated apoptosis is an important-targeted ROS pathway for regulating cancer cell apoptosis. In the classic mitochondria-mediated apoptotic pathway, relevant studies confirmed that a high Bax/Bcl-2 ratio (pro-apoptotic protein/anti-apoptotic protein) is

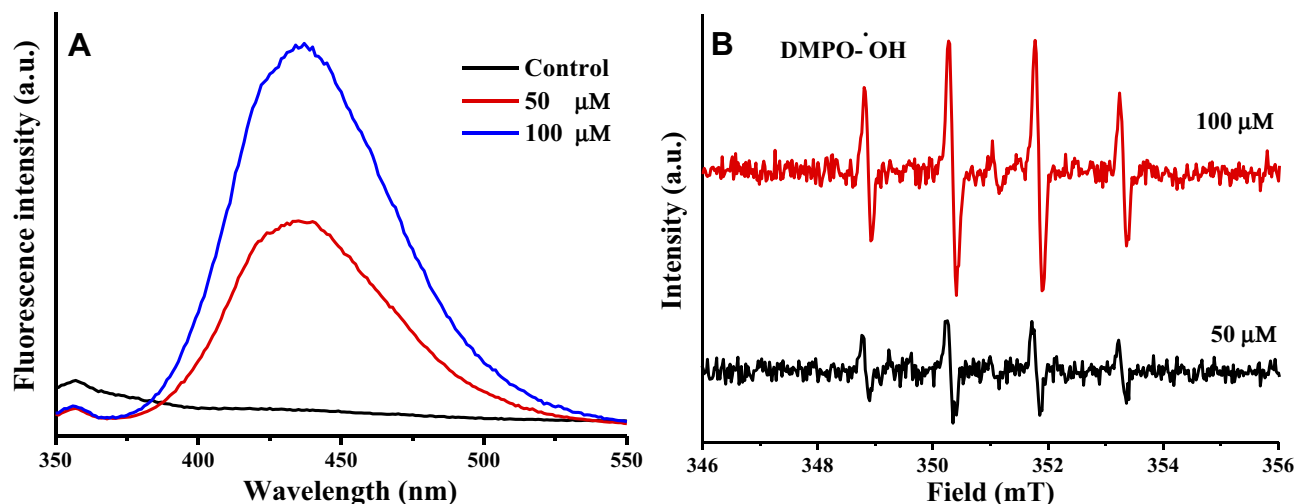


Figure 8 Formation of a hydroxyl radicals of baicalein in the presence of Cu (II). **Notes:** (A) Hydroxyl radical formation was measured by determining the generated 2-hydroxyterephthalic acid as a result of the reaction between terephthalic acid and hydroxyl radicals. (B) Hydroxyl radical formation was measured by determining the signal response of the DMPO-OH by ESR spectrometer.

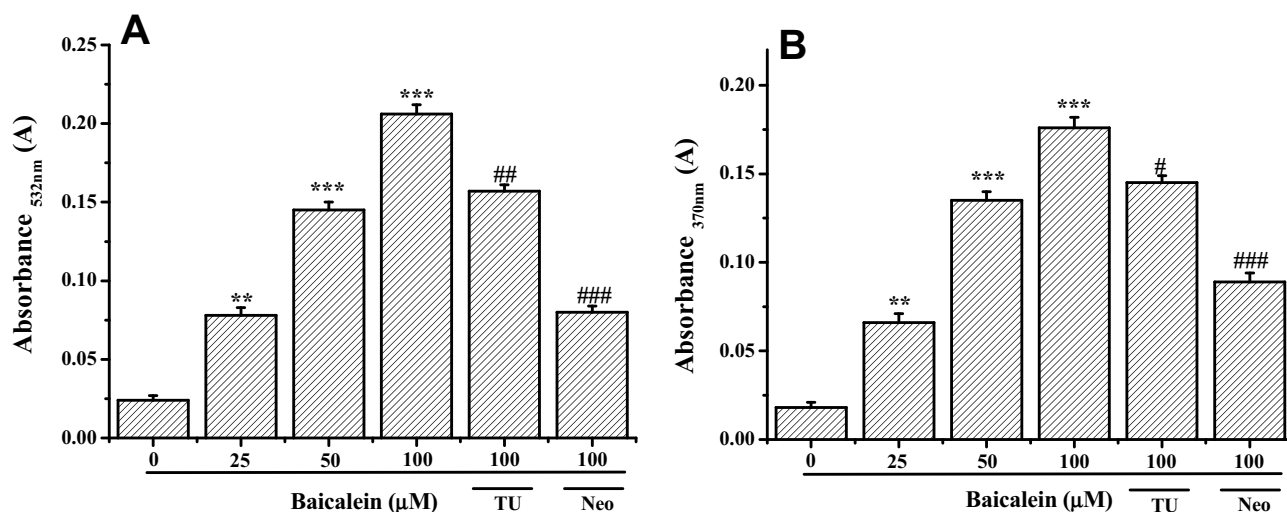


Figure 9 Formation of MDA and carbonyl groups of baicalein in the presence of Cu (II). **Notes:** (A) Reaction mixture (2.0 mL) contained 50 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.4), 1mM 2-Deoxyribose, 100 μM Cu (II) and indicated concentration of baicalein. The reaction mixture was incubated at 37°C for 120 min. MDA formation was measured by determining the TBA reactive material. (B) Reaction mixture (2.0 mL) contained 50 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.4), 2 mg mL⁻¹ BSA, 100 μM Cu (II) and indicated concentration of baicalein. The reaction mixture was incubated at 37 °C for 30 min. Carbonyl groups formation was measured by determining the DNPH reactive material. All data were expressed as the means ± SD of values from triplicate experiments. ***P*<0.01 and ****P*<0.001 versus untreated group; #*P*<0.05, ##*P*<0.01 and ###*P*<0.001 for the significance between the groups with or without Neo and TU pretreatment.

associated with the decrease in mitochondrial membrane integrity and Cytochrome c release from mitochondria to cytosols.^{40,41} The facilitated release of cytochrome C act as an apoptogenic factor to activates caspase-9 and caspase-3, which finally leads to apoptosis.⁴² In this present study, following treatment with baicalein, we also observed an increase in intracellular ROS levels and a notable dissipation of $\Delta\Psi_m$, a significant decrease in the expression of Bcl-2 and increase in the expression of

Bax, Caspase-9 and Caspase-3 along with the increased release of Cytochrome C (Figure 6). The importance of this pathway was further confirmed by pretreatment with Neo, which significantly prevented baicalein-induced cell apoptosis. Taken together, these results strongly suggest that baicalein induces MCF-7 cells apoptosis through the accumulation of ROS and mitochondrial apoptotic pathway via mobilization of intracellular copper.

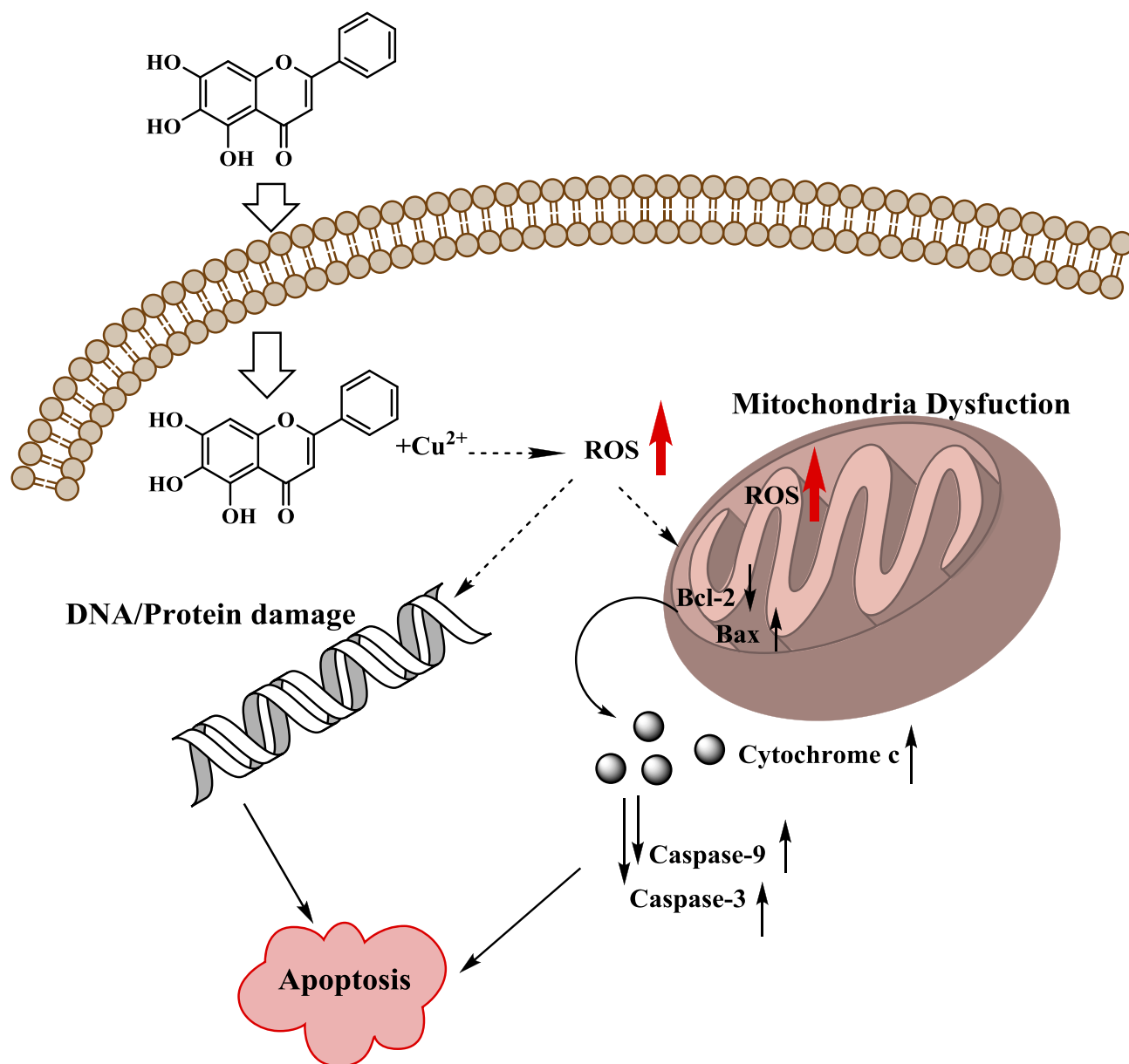


Figure 10 Schematic diagram of the possible mechanism for baicalein induced apoptosis in MCF-7 cells based on its prooxidant action.

Meanwhile, the capacity of baicalein-Cu (II) system to generate ROS such as hydroxyl radicals were examined by various methods. The progressively increased formation of TBA and DNPH reactive substances; the gradually increased fluorescence intensity and EPR signals accompanied by the increasing concentration of baicalin were detected (Figures 8 and 9). These direct evidences revealed that baicalein-Cu (II) system could produce hydroxyl radicals. Moreover, addition of Neo and TU to the reaction system of baicalin-Cu (II), there was a considerable decrease in TBA and DNPH reactive substances levels (Figure 9).

All of the above experimental results indicate that the generated ROS through the reduction of Cu (II)-Cu(I) by baicalin were responsible for the DNA and proteins oxidative degradation, which will lead to the death of MCF-7 cells.

In conclusion, all the above data support a model where baicalein induces selective death of MCF-7 cells through its ability to mobilize intracellular copper, resulting in the formation of a baicalein-copper complex able to engage in redox cycling thus generating ROS and inducing mitochondrial-dependent apoptosis cell death; the proposed mechanism is depicted in Figure 10.

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Disclosure

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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