

## Ribozyme-mediated inactivation of mutant K-ras oncogene in a colon cancer cell line

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**Summary** Mutation of c-K-ras oncogene is an important step in progression of colon cancer. We used a hammerhead ribozyme (KrasRz) against mutated K-ras gene transcripts (codon 12, GTT) to inactivate mutant K-ras function in the colon cancer cell line SW480, harbouring a mutant K-ras gene. The  $\beta$ -actin promoter-driven KrasRz sequence (pH $\beta$ /KrasRz) was introduced into these cells (SW480/KrasRz), and we evaluated its effects on growth of the colon cancer. The gene expression of angiogenesis-related molecules (vascular endothelial growth factor and thrombospondin) was also estimated in SW480/KrasRz. KrasRz specifically and efficiently cleaved the mutant K-ras mRNA but not wild-type mRNA in vitro. SW480/KrasRz showed decreased growth rate under tissue culture conditions ( $P < 0.01$ , Dunnett's test). The xenotransplantability of SW480/KrasRz (XeSW480/KrasRz) was significantly decreased in nude mice ( $P < 0.05$ , Fisher's exact test). Tumour volume of the xenografts XeSW480/KrasRz was significantly smaller than that of XeSW480/DisKrasRz ( $P < 0.01$ , Dunnett's test). Gene expression of VEGF was suppressed in SW480/KrasRz, while TSP1 gene expression was enhanced. The SW480/KrasRz cells showed apoptosis-related features including nuclear condensation and DNA fragmentation. These results suggested that the hammerhead ribozyme-mediated inactivation of the mutated K-ras mRNA induced growth suppression, apoptosis and alteration of angiogenic factor expression.

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Human colon cancer can be well screened using a multidisciplinary panel (Jednak and Nostrant, 1998), although it is the third most commonly diagnosed cancer and the second leading cause of cancer death in Japanese women. Initiation and progression of colon cancer are related to a series of mutations involving several oncogenes (Cho and Vogelstein, 1992). The growth of solid tumours beyond a certain critical volume and the development of tumour metastasis is related to the establishment of vasculature that nourishes the tumour cells. Recently, various studies have shown that some tumour-associated genes are involved in the regulation of angiogenesis. For example, mutant p53 potentiates protein kinase C induction of vascular endothelial growth factor A (VEGF) (Kieser et al, 1994). Other human tumour suppressor genes including the Von Hippel Lindaw (VHL) gene and chromosome 10q also influence the angiogenesis-related factors (Hsu et al, 1996; Siemeister et al, 1996). Alterations of the K-ras oncogenes are early events in the adenoma–carcinoma sequence (Saraga et al, 1997). A single amino-acid substitution in codon 12, 13 or 61 of the ras oncoprotein activates its p21 gene products, and may be related to tumour aggressiveness (Andreyev et al, 1998). The majority of colon cancers harbour point mutations in codon 12 of the K-ras oncogene. The mutated ras oncoproteins are thought to alter the cellular signal transduction pathways (Matsuguchi and Kraft, 1998) and to affect neoplastic growth of colon cancer.

Mutations that result in constitutive activation of the K-ras gene are associated with reduction of colon cancer cell proliferation and angiogenesis (Rak et al, 1995). K-ras oncogene-dependent VEGF expression is necessary for progressive in vivo growth of cancer cell lines (Okada et al, 1998). There is evidence that the ras oncogene may be correlated with apoptosis (Ward et al, 1997). Oncogenic ras triggers cell suicide through activation of a caspase-independent cell death programme in human cancer cells (Chi et al, 1999). Dominant negative mutants of ras oncogenes have been shown to enhance apoptosis in erythroleukaemia cells. Therefore, the mutated K-ras gene can become a specific modulator of suppression of aggressiveness in colon cancer cells.

Specific gene modifications have been made using oligonucleotides, and this has been shown to be an important strategy for suppressing activated oncogenes. This strategy using oligonucleotides including triplex DNAs, antisense nucleotides and ribozymes (catalytic RNAs) offers the potential to achieve oncogene ablation at a proximal level of gene expression (Kijima et al, 1998). Ribozymes were initially discovered in the group 1 intervening sequence in the pre-RNA of *Tetrahymena thermophila* (Cech et al, 1981). Highly specific activities of hammerhead ribozymes were demonstrated and shown to inhibit the expression of specific genes by targeting their mRNAs. The ribozymes are considered to be better inhibitors of gene expression than non-catalytic oligonucleotides. Ribozyme strategies have advantages because of their site-specific cleavage activities and catalytic potential (Kijima et al, 1995). Recently, ribozymes were reported to be effective against various oncogenes (e.g. c-fos, ras, bcr-abl) (Scanlon et al, 1991; Bouffard et al, 1996) and the drug resistance genes (e.g. MDR1). We also demonstrated that anti-mutated gene ribozymes

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effectively suppressed the expression of targeted genes and caused reversal of the malignant phenotype in cancer cells (Ohta et al, 1996; Tsuchida et al, 1998; Yamazaki et al, 1998).

In this study, we used a hammerhead ribozyme designed to specifically cleave mutated K-ras oncogene mRNA in human colon cancer cell lines carrying K-ras point mutations. We examined the effectiveness of this ribozyme for mutation-specific inhibition of K-ras oncogene resulting in inhibition of angiogenic factor and growth suppression in a colon cancer cell line. Here, we report the therapeutic potential of anti-K-ras ribozyme against human colon cancer.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Cells

The SW480 human colon cancer cell line harbouring a mutant c-K-ras oncogene was obtained from American Tissue Culture Collection (#ATCC CCL-228; Rockville, MD, USA). The cell line was maintained in Leibobitz's L-15 medium (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (Sigma), as well as 100 IU ml<sup>-1</sup> penicillin and 100 µg ml<sup>-1</sup> streptomycin (Gibco BRL, Gaithersburg, MD, USA). Total RNAs were extracted from SW480 cells and the transformed cell line by a single-step procedure using guanidinium isothiocyanate and acid phenol/chloroform.

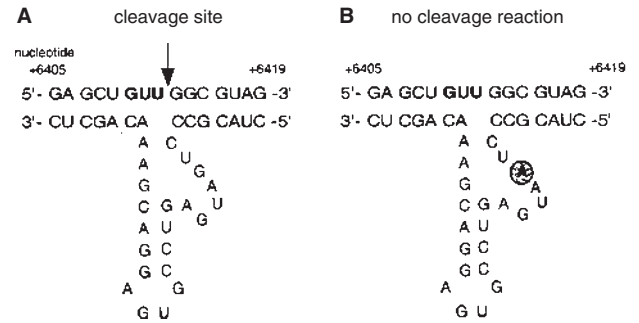
### Preparation of anti-K-ras ribozymes

A hammerhead type ribozyme (KrasRz) was synthesized by 30 cycles of PCR (Perkin-Elmer, Cetus, USA) with the following primers: 5'-TAATACGACTCACTATAGCTACGCC-CTGATGAGTCCGTGA-3' (RzS) and 5'-GAGCTGTTTCGTC-CTCACGGACT-3' (RzA) (Figure 1A). A disabled hammerhead ribozyme (dis-KrasRz) was also synthesized by PCR with the following primers: 5'-TAATACGACTCACTATAGCTACGCC-TAATGAGTCCGTGA-3' (DRzS) and 5'-GAGCTGTTTCGTC-CTCACGGACT-3' (RzA). The disabled ribozyme contained a single base exchange (G to A, underlined, see above; Figure 1B) in the catalytic core, compared with the original.

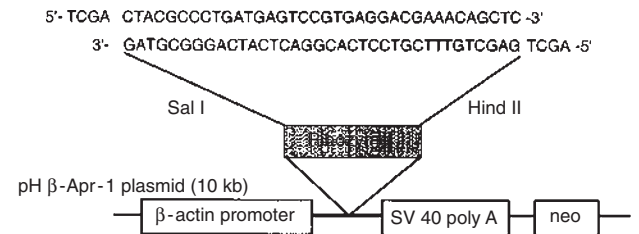
We subcloned the above PCR products (ribozymes) into the eucaryotic expression vector modified pHβApr-1 (pHβ-KrasRz, pHβ-disKrasRz), containing a selectable geneticin resistance gene (derived from pCEP4, Invitrogen, Figure 2) (Yamazaki et al, 1998). Expression of ribozymes or vectors was confirmed in the cells by reverse transcriptase-PCR (RT-PCR) with the following primers 5'-CGCTCGATGCGATGTTTCGC-3' and 5'-CAATCG-GCTGCTCTGATGCC-3'. Specific PCR products were detected by Southern blotting with <sup>32</sup>P-labelled oligonucleotide probes according to a simplified hybridization procedure.

### Introduction of anti-K-ras ribozymes in the colon cancer cells

Subconfluent SW480 cells were transfected with the pHβ-KrasRz or pHβ-disKrasRz by lipofecton (Lipofectin, Gibco BRL, Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD, USA). Stably transfected cells (SW480/KrasRz, SW480/disKrasRz) were selected for integration of vector in growth media containing 400 µg ml<sup>-1</sup> of G418 (geneticin) sulphate for 4 weeks (Sigma). G418-resistant colonies



**Figure 1** (A) Schematic structure of substrate-ribozyme (KrasRz) complex. The arrowhead indicates the cleavage site. (B) The circled guanine nucleotide was changed to adenine in the disabled ribozyme (disKrasRz)



**Figure 2** Structures of expression plasmids pHβ-KrasRz and pHβ-disKrasRz introduced into SW480. The ribozyme and disabled ribozyme structures were cloned at the sites designated as 'PCR fragment'. The ribozyme sequences were driven by the β-actin promoter in the plasmids

were grown and screened for expression of the ribozymes by RT-PCR assay with the following primers, 5'-AGCACAGAGC-CTCGCCTTT-3' and 5'-GTCTGGATCCCTCGAAGC-3', and probe 5'-CTCACGGACTCATCAGG-3'.

### Cleavage of mutated K-ras oncogene in the colon cancer cells

Total cellular RNA fractions were extracted from the cancer cells and used for reverse transcription (1 µg total cellular RNA, 100 pM random primers, Boehringer Mannheim, Germany; reverse transcriptase, Gibco-BRL). T7 promoter-K-ras cDNA fragments were amplified by PCR with the following primers (Gene Amp PCR System 9600, Perkin Elmer: 5'-TAATACGACTCACTATAGAACTTGTGGTAGTTGGAGCT-3' and 5'-CTATTGTTGGATCATATTTCG-3'). The ribozymes and substrate RNAs were prepared from the cDNA templates with T7 RNA polymerase (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA) with α-<sup>32</sup>P-UTP (111 TBq mmol<sup>-1</sup>, Amersham) by in vitro transcription. Cleavage reactions were performed with these RNAs (substrate:ribozyme ratio = 1:100 at 37°C, Mg<sup>2+</sup> concentration = 0–40 mM; for 1 min–18 h in vitro). The cleavage products were detected by autoradiography (Kodak X-OMAT AR) (Scanlon et al, 1995).

### Angiogenesis-related factor gene expression

We examined the gene expression levels of various angiogenic factors in SW480/KrasRz and SW480/disKrasRz cells by Northern blotting analysis. Total RNA (20 µg) blots on nylon membranes (Gene Screen Plus, New England Nuclear) were

hybridized with <sup>32</sup>P-labelled cDNA probes for VEGF-A, B and C, TSP-1 and 2 and BAI-1 as described previously (Tokunaga et al, 1998a; 1998b; 1999; Fukushima et al, 1998). The levels of VEGF-A and TSP1 gene expression were estimated by densitometry (Interactive Build Analysis System, Zeiss, Tokunaga et al, 1998b).

### Growth of colon cancer xenografts

The stable transformants (SW480/KrasRz cells, SW480/disKrasRz, SW480/vector;  $5 \times 10^5$  cells) and parental cell line (SW480:  $5 \times 10^5$  cells) were subcutaneously inoculated into nude mice ( $n = 10$  for each transformant and the parental cell line, female, 8 weeks, BALB/cA-*nu*, Clea Japan Inc., Tokyo). The growth rates of the cells were estimated by measuring the size of tumour lesions after inoculation. The size was calculated by the equation,  $V = 0.5 \times A \times B^2$ , in which A and B are the experimental measurements in mm of length and width, respectively.

All experiments on laboratory animals were performed in accordance with the care and use guidelines of the Central Institute for Experimental Animals.

### Histological examination of growth fraction in the colon cancer xenografts

We estimated growth fraction of the cells by bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) incorporation. Tumours were removed from the mice under deep anaesthesia 2 h after intraperitoneal inoculation with 100 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> of BrdU (Sigma Chemical Company Ltd). Removed tumours were fixed in 10% formalin at room temperature for 24 h. Sections (3 µm thick) of the tumours were incubated with rat monoclonal anti-BrdU antibody (Sera-Lab, 1:40) for 45 min, after blocking of endogenous peroxidase, treatment with 2N-HCl for 30 min and 0.05% tyrosine for 15 min for retrieval of BrdU-antigenicity. The sections were then incubated with horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated rabbit anti-rat IgG (Dako, 1:200) for 30 min. Reaction products were visualized with 3,3'-diaminobenzidine with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. The numbers of BrdU-positive cells were counted in three different visual fields under a light microscope at a magnification of  $\times 450$ .

### Cytochemical analysis to observe apoptosis

A multistage process of apoptotic DNA fragmentation was confirmed by the terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase (TdT)-mediated dUTP-biotin nick end-labelling method (TUNEL) using an ApopTaq Plus In Situ Apoptosis Detection Kit (Oncor, Gaithersburg, MD, USA). The SW480 cells on chamber slides were fixed with neutral-buffered formalin for 10 min, washed in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), and quenched in 2% hydrogen peroxide for 5 min at room temperature. The specimens were then immersed in TdT buffer for 10 min at room temperature, reacted with a mixture of digoxigenin-labelled nucleotides and TdT enzyme for 60 min at 37°C, and treated with anti-digoxigenin antibody peroxidase conjugate for 30 min at room temperature. Apoptosis was detected by colour development using 3,3'-diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride.

### Transmission electron microscopy

The frozen sections of tumours treated with modified Karnovsky solution (2% PFA, 0.5% glutaraldehyde, 40 mM phosphate buffer,

pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl) for 24 h, and post-fixed with 1% OsO<sub>4</sub> for 1 h at room temperature. The sections were dehydrated in ethanol and embedded in Quetol-812 (Nisshin EM, Tokyo, Japan). Ultrathin sections were stained with uranyl acetate and lead citrate, then examined with a transmission electron microscope (Model JEM-1200EX, JEOL, Tokyo, Japan).

### Statistical analysis

The statistical significance of differences in mean tumour volume and cell growth among the groups were examined by ANOVA, and significance was estimated by multiple comparison method according to Dunnett's test. The Fisher's exact test was applied for comparisons in xenotransplantability between group frequencies.

## RESULTS

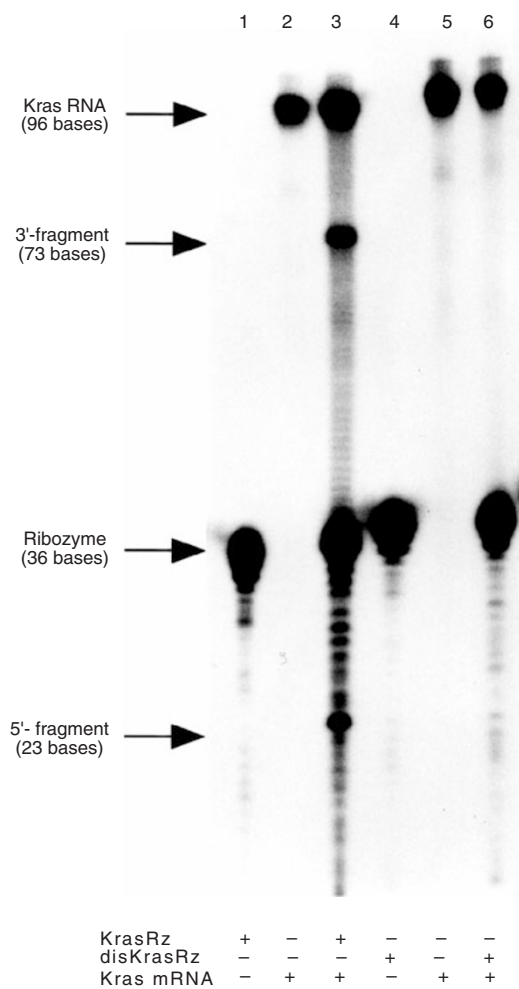
### Cleavage of mutant K-ras oncogene transcripts in a cell-free system

To examine the enzymatic activity and specificity of this anti-K-ras ribozyme (KrasRz), we carried out *in vitro* cleavage reactions in a cell-free system (Figure 3). The KrasRz ribozyme specifically cleaved the GUU-mutated triplet at codon 12 of K-ras, which is present in the colon cancer cell line SW480. *In vitro* cleavage efficiency was dependent on the Mg<sup>2+</sup> concentration and the ribozyme/K-ras RNA ratio (data not shown). In contrast, KrasRz did not cleave the GGU wild-type triplet at codon 12 of K-ras derived from normal colonic mucosal cells. The disabled ribozyme (disKrasRz) did not cleave mutant K-ras RNA *in vitro*.

### Growth inhibition of the colon cancer cells by anti-K-ras ribozyme

In cell culture, these transformants showed similar morphological features to the parental cell line, while the ribozyme-transfectant (SW480/KrasRz) showed significantly decreased mitotic activity. The transformants were plated at a density of  $5 \times 10^4$  cells per dish. For generation time assay, experiments were performed twice in duplicate. Growth of SW480/KrasRz was significantly suppressed in culture. In contrast, the SW480/disKrasRz and SW480 cells did not show any significant growth suppression. Generation time of the SW480/KrasRz cells (49 h) was significantly prolonged by 2.1-fold compared to the SW480 cells (24 h) (Figure 4A,  $P < 0.01$ , Dunnett's test).

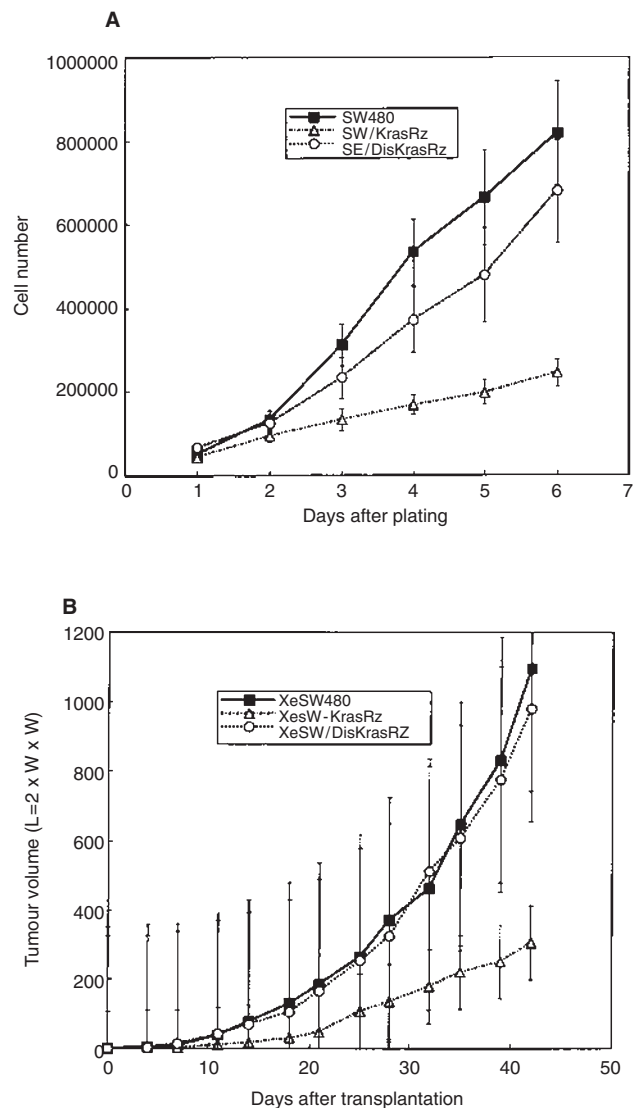
To determine the effects of KrasRz on tumour formation, SW480/KrasRz cells were inoculated into nude mice ( $5 \times 10^5$  cells per mouse). Only two tumours (2/10) had formed 25 days after inoculation with XeSW480/KrasRz, whereas tumours formed in almost all mice inoculated with XeSW480/disKrasRz (10/10) and the SW480 parental cell transfected with vector alone (10/10) and the SW480 parental cell line (8/10) ( $P < 0.05$ , Fisher's exact test). The tumour volume of XeSW480/KrasRz (305 mm<sup>3</sup>) was significantly decreased as compared with XeSW480/disKrasRz (980 mm<sup>3</sup>) and the parental cells (1095 mm<sup>3</sup>) (on day 42 after inoculation,  $5 \times 10^5$  cells per mouse,  $P < 0.01$ , Dunnett' test, Figure 4B). The BrdU incorporation was significantly decreased in the XeSW480/KrasRz transformants ( $11 \pm 12$ ) compared to XeSW480/disKrasRz ( $32 \pm 15$ ) and the parental cells ( $41 \pm 19$ ) ( $P < 0.05$ , Dunnett' test, Figure 5A,B).



**Figure 3** Cleavage reaction of the K-ras RNA by ribozyme in vitro. Cleavage activity of the ribozyme targeting the mutated K-ras RNA. The ribozyme and fragment RNA were labelled with  $\alpha$ - $^{32}$ P-UTP ( $111 \text{ TBq mmol}^{-1}$ ). Lane 1, anti-Kras Rz only (36 bases); Lane 2, K-ras RNA originated by SW480 (96 bases) only; Lane 3, both anti-Kras Rz and K-ras RNA. The anti-Kras Rz cleaved K-ras RNA into two products, a 23-base 5'-fragment and a 73-base 3'-fragment. Lane 4, anti-disKras Rz only (36 bases); Lane 5, K-ras RNA from SW480 (96 bases) only; Lane 6, both anti-disKras Rz and K-ras RNA. The anti-disKras Rz did not cleave K-ras RNA

### Alteration of angiogenic factor gene expression by anti-K-ras ribozyme

We evaluated the expression of various angiogenic factors by Northern blotting analysis with total cellular RNA preparation (20  $\mu\text{g}$ ). Relative expression level was calculated by the ratio  $A_1/A_0$ , where each  $A_0$  and  $A_1$  is the gene expression of parental cell or transformant respectively, standardized by rehybridization of the  $\beta 2$ -microglobulin gene in each cell line. The SW480/KrasRz cells showed almost 90% reduction in levels of VEGF-A gene expression compared to SW480/parental cells, while the expression was unchanged in SW480/disKrasRz (Figure 6A). The level of VEGF-A-gene expression was unchanged in SW480 cells transfected with pHBApr-1 vector (data not shown). The cell lines

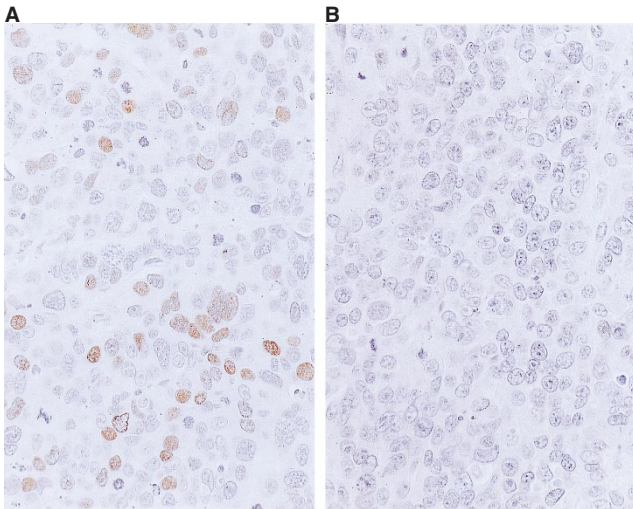


**Figure 4** Growth inhibition mediated by anti-KrasRz. (A) Relative growth of colon cancer cell lines in culture. The cell lines were plated at  $5 \times 10^5$ . The cell growth data shown are means  $\pm$  SD of five independent plates. Each sample was counted in triplicate. Differences among the cell lines were determined by ANOVA. The growth rate of SW480/KrasRz was significantly lower than those of SW480/disKrasRz or SW480 cells ( $P < 0.01$ , Dunnett's test). (B) Tumour volume of the xenografts of the cell lines. The tumour volume ( $\text{mm}^3$ ) was determined as follows;  $0.5 \times \text{length} \times \text{width}^2$ . The volume of XeSW480/KrasRz tumours was significantly less than those of XeSW480/disKrasRz or XeSW480 ( $P < 0.01$ , Dunnett's test)

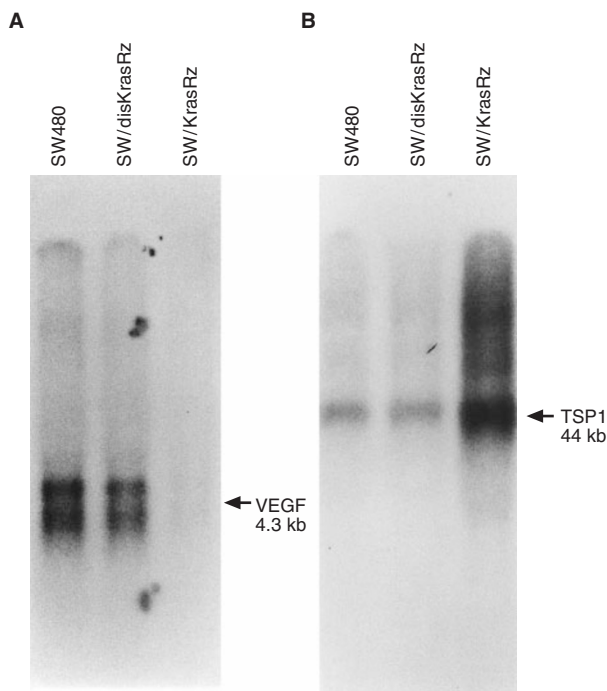
showed no marked changes in levels of VEGF-B or C gene expression. SW480/KrasRz cells also showed an almost 80% increase in expression of the angiostatic factor TSP1 as compared with SW480/disKrasRz and parental SW480 cells (Figure 6B). No expression of the other angiostatic factors TSP2 and BAI-1 was detected in these transformants.

### Apoptosis induced by inactivation of mutant K-ras oncogene

Oligonucleosomal DNA fragmentation or condensation was observed in cells treated with anti-KrasRz (Figure 7). The cells

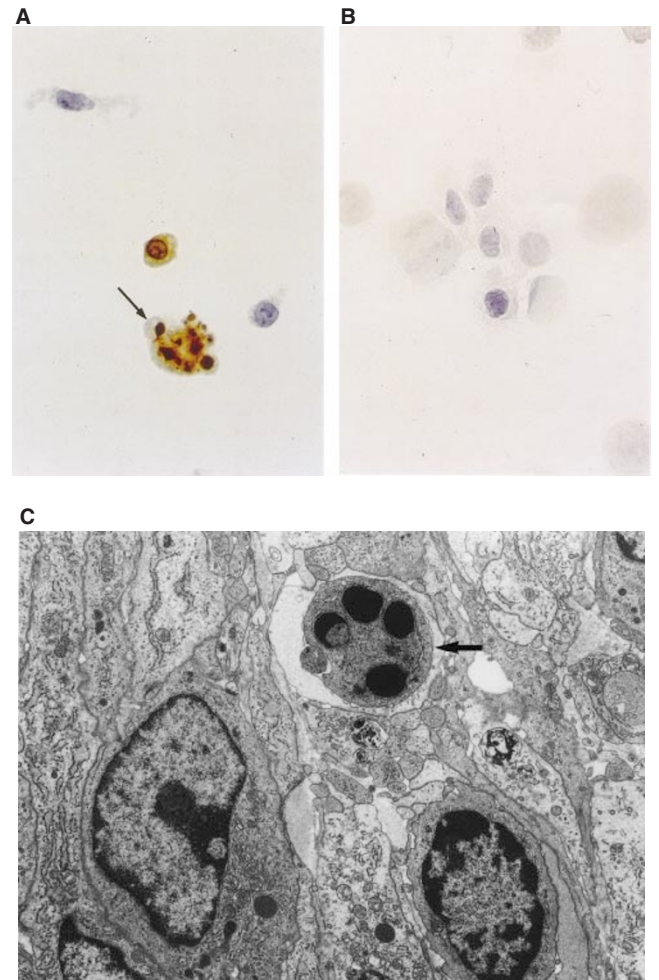


**Figure 5** BrdU immunoreactivity in the xenografted tumour cells. BrdU incorporation in Xe480/disKrasRz (A) was more than that in Xe480/KrasRz (B) ( $\times 450$ )



**Figure 6** Expression of angiogenic-related gene in the cell lines. (A) VEGF gene (B) TSP1 gene. Lane 1, SW480/KrasRz cells; Lane 2, SW480/disKrasRz cells; Lane 3, SW480 cells. The SW480/KrasRz cells showed suppressed level of VEGF gene expression compared with SW480/disKrasRz or SW480 cells, while the SW480/KrasRz cells showed increased level of TSP1 gene expression compared with SW480/disKrasRz or SW480 cells

with DNA fragmentation were DAB-positive due to TdT reactions. In contrast, few apoptotic cells were noted when the cells were treated with dis-KrasRz.



**Figure 7** Histological features of apoptotic cells mediated by anti-KrasRz. (A) The SW480/KrasRz cells showed DAB-positive due to TdT reactions (B) while the SW480/disKrasRz cells did not ( $\times 150$ ). (C) Xe480/KrasRz showed nucleosomal DNA fragmentation (arrow) and apoptotic body by electron microscopy ( $\times 4000$ )

## DISCUSSION

In this study, we constructed a hammerhead-type ribozyme (KrasRz) to cleave mutant K-ras mRNA transcripts *in vitro* and *in vivo*. KrasRz specifically cleaved mutant K-ras RNA in a cell-free system. We evaluated the biological effects of KrasRz in the human colonic cancer cell line SW480. Our results demonstrated that KrasRz effectively cleaved the mutant K-ras mRNA and significantly suppressed growth of this colonic cancer cell line. Inhibition of the function of mutant ras alleles in cancer cells by treatment with farnesyltransferase inhibitors suppresses the growth of solid tumours *in vivo* (Kohl et al, 1993). Disruption of mutant K-ras activation by triplet DNA was associated with growth alteration of colon cancer cell lines (Shirasawa et al, 1993). We showed here that the inactivation of mutant K-ras mRNA by a specific hammerhead-type ribozyme could suppress growth of a human colonic cancer cell line *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

Angiogenesis is a major mechanism involved in the growth and metastasis of solid tumour lesions. We reported previously that various kinds of angiogenesis-related factors play important

roles in malignant features including tumour size, stromal vascularity and distant metastasis of various cancers (Tokunaga et al, 1998a; Tomisawa et al, 1999; Tsuchida et al, 1999). Expression of the cell-associated isoform of VEGF-A, VEGF189, was significantly correlated with liver metastasis in colonic cancers (Tokunaga et al, 1998a). VEGF189 expression was also correlated with growth of non-small cell lung cancer and renal cell carcinoma (Oshika et al, 1998; Tomisawa et al, 1999). On the other hand various angiostatic factors affect the vascularization and growth of solid tumours (Oshika et al, 1999; Tokunaga et al, 1999). TSP1 expression was correlated with tumour size of colonic cancer (Tokunaga et al, 1998b). These studies suggested the VEGF-A and TSP were major factors involved in vascularization and growth of human solid tumours.

In this study, attenuation of activated K-ras oncogene by a hammerhead-type ribozyme, KrasRz, decreased VEGF-A gene expression in the colonic cancer cell line SW480 (SW480/KrasRz), but did not affect VEGF-B or C gene expression. VEGF-A gene expression of the angiostatic factor TSP1 was simultaneously increased in SW480/KrasRz. These alterations of angiogenic phenotype induced by the ribozyme were responsible for reduced vascularization of the tumour. It has been reported that angiogenic phenotype was affected by the accumulation of sequential mutations in multiple genes, including the activation of oncogenes or the ablation of a tumour suppressor gene (Rak et al, 1995; Volpert et al, 1997). Production of VEGF is stimulated by ras in NIH3T3 fibroblasts and in intestinal cell lines (Grugel et al, 1995; Rak et al, 1995). Transfection with activated ras decreased the level of inhibitory TSP1 in bronchial epithelial cells (Zabrenetzky et al, 1994). Wild-type p53 downregulated endogenous VEGF mRNA in a human glioma cell line and a human fetal kidney cell line (Mukhopadhyay et al, 1995). We also reported that accumulation of p53 protein was inversely correlated with TSP1 expression (Tokunaga et al, 1998b). These results suggested that alteration of angiogenesis-related factor expression was achieved by modulation of expression of various oncogenes or oncosuppressor genes. The downregulation of mutant K-ras oncogene by anti-Kras ribozyme (KrasRz) significantly suppressed angiogenic features with decreased VEGF-A and increased TSP1, whereas expression of other angiogenic factors (VEGF-B and C) and angiostatic factors (TSP2 and BAI-1) was not affected. The mechanisms responsible for the regulation of angiogenic features are complex.

The ras gene seems to be a good candidate for targeting of oncogene modulation by ribozymes. Anti-ras ribozymes have been tested in several tumour types. Anti-H-ras ribozyme showed marked growth inhibition and suppression of tumorigenicity in a bladder carcinoma cell line (Feng et al, 1995). The bladder carcinoma cell line transfected with anti-H-ras ribozyme showed limited invasion and longer overall survival. The attenuation of K-ras gene expression by anti K-ras ribozyme inhibited growth of a pancreatic cell line. In this study, anti-K-ras ribozyme (KrasRz) showed similar effects on a colonic cancer cell line with a K-ras mutation. The results presented here indicate that mutant K-ras gene increases the growth of colon cancer cells by reduction of apoptosis and enhancement of angiogenesis *in vivo*. We demonstrated that an anti-K-ras ribozyme induced apoptosis in a pancreatic cancer cell line (Tsuchida et al, 2000). In this study, we demonstrated apoptotic changes induced by the anti-K-ras ribozyme in a colon cancer cell line. The results suggested that the

ribozyme-mediated inactivation of mutant K-ras oncogene resulted in growth suppression, via apoptosis of various cancer cells, and a shift in the angiostatic conditions in the cancer stroma.

Reduced proliferation seemed to be a major factor affecting growth reduction of the SW480/KrasRz. The mitotic activity or fractions of BrdU-positive cells were clearly decreased in SW480/KrasRz in the xenografts compared to SW480/disKrasRz, while the apoptotic changes were definitive in certain cells in SW480/KrasRz. The tumour growth suppression by the anti-K-ras ribozyme was achieved by a combination of the above factors. Further analysis and improvements are required for therapeutic application of the anti-K-ras ribozyme (KrasRz) in human colon cancer. Such studies may lead to new therapeutic strategies especially for management of vascular invasion and distant metastasis of colon cancer.

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