

Full-length article

Role of oxidative stress in the apoptosis of hepatocellular carcinoma induced by combination of arsenic trioxide and ascorbic acid¹Jing-jing LI², Qiang TANG², Yuan LI, Ben-rong HU, Zhang-yin MING, Qin FU³, Jia-qing QIAN, Ji-zhou XIANG³

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Key words

arsenic trioxide; ascorbic acid; hepatocellular carcinoma; apoptosis; glutathione; reactive oxygen species

¹ Project supported by Health Bureau of Hubei Province's Fund Project (No. JX1B036).² These two authors contributed equally to this article.³ Correspondence to Dr Qin FU.

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Received 2005-10-24

Accepted 2006-03-20

doi: 10.1111/j.1745-7254.2006.00345.x

Abstract

Aim: The present study was designed to determine the possible pathway underlying the enhancement of apoptosis induced by the combined use of arsenic trioxide (As₂O₃) and ascorbic acid (AA). **Methods:** The level of intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) was detected by means of flow cytometry analysis with an oxidation-sensitive fluorescent probe (6-carboxy-2',7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate) uploading. The activity of glutathione (GSH), glutathione peroxidase (GPx), and superoxide dismutase (SOD) were detected by biochemical methods. The mitochondrial membrane potential was measured by flow cytometry analysis with rhodamine 123 staining. Bcl-2, Bax, and p17 subunit of caspase-3 were analyzed using the Western blot method. The apoptosis rate was determined by flow cytometry with annexin-V/propidium iodide staining. **Results:** Compared with As₂O₃ (2.0 μmol/L) treated alone, As₂O₃ (2.0 μmol/L) in combination with AA (100 μmol/L) decreased intracellular GSH content from 101.30±5.76 to 81.91±3.12 mg/g protein, and increased ROS level from 127.61±5.12 to 152.60±5.88, which was represented by the 2, 7-dichlorofluorescein intensity. The loss of mitochondria membrane potential was increased from 1269.97±36.11 to 1540.52±52.63, which was presented by fluorescence intensity. The p17 subunit of caspase-3 expression was increased approximately 2-fold. However, SOD and GPx depletion and the ratio of Bcl-2 to Bax were equal to that of As₂O₃ treated alone ($P>0.05$). When the ROS scavenger, *N*-acetyl-*L*-cysteine, was added to As₂O₃ and AA combined treatment group, the apoptosis rate decreased from 15.60%±1.14% to 9.48%±0.67%, and the ROS level decreased from 152.60±5.88 to 102.77±10.25. **Conclusion:** AA potentiated As₂O₃-induced apoptosis through the oxidative pathway by increasing the ROS level. This may be the result of depleting intracellular GSH. It may influence the downstream cascade following ROS, including mitochondria depolarization and caspase-3 activation. However, SOD and GPx depletion and the ratio of Bcl-2 to Bax influenced by As₂O₃ was not found to be potentiated by AA.

Introduction

Recently, the antineoplastic properties of arsenic trioxide (As₂O₃) have aroused wide interest. *In vitro* studies have shown that As₂O₃ induced the apoptosis of acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL) cell lines at micromolar concentrations^[1]. These preclinical studies were confirmed by controlled clinical trials showing that treatment with As₂O₃ led to complete remission in APL patients^[2]. More recently,

studies have revealed that the apoptosis-inducing properties of As₂O₃ were not restricted to APL, and the viability of different types of tumor cells, including hepatocellular carcinoma cell lines, were shown to be altered *in vitro* by exposure to As₂O₃^[3,4]. Key mediators of sensitivity to As₂O₃-induced apoptosis included intracellular glutathione (GSH) and reactive oxygen species (ROS). The loss of inner mitochondrial membrane potential is also an important step in As₂O₃-mediated cell apoptosis^[5].

Ascorbic acid (AA), regarded as an anti-oxidant, has been found to have pro-oxidative properties which could enhance the sensitivity of myeloid and lymphoid malignant cells to As_2O_3 *in vitro*^[6-8]. In a previous study, we found that AA could promote As_2O_3 -induced apoptosis of human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line, HepG2, *in vitro*^[9]. As ROS played a key role in AA combined with As_2O_3 -induced apoptosis in other cell lines^[6,7], we investigated ROS and downstream activation by ROS in the mechanisms of apoptosis induced by AA/ As_2O_3 combination in HepG2 cells.

Materials and methods

Reagents Ascorbic acid, As_2O_3 and rhodamine 123 (RH123) were purchased from Sigma Chemical (USA) (chemical purification >99%). The 6-carboxy-2',7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA) and *N*-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC) were purchased from Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology; Annexin V-FITC Apoptosis Detection Kit was purchased from Alexis (USA); GSH, glutathione peroxidase (GPx) and superoxide dismutase (SOD) assay kits were purchased from Nanjing Jiancheng Bioengineering Institute (Nanjing, China); antibodies to Bcl-2, Bax, and caspase-3 (p17) were obtained from Beijing Zhongshan Golden Bridge Biotechnology Corporation (Beijing, China); and anti- β -actin antibody was purchased from Santa Cruz (USA).

Cell culture and drug treatment Human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line HepG2 was obtained from the China Center for Type Culture Collection. Cells were cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM) (HyClone, USA) supplemented with 10% newborn calf serum (HyClone, USA) in a humidified atmosphere of 95% air and 5% CO_2 at 37 °C in a carbon dioxide incubator (Shellab, USA). The cells in exponential growth state were divided into 4 groups: As_2O_3 treatment group, cells were incubated with 2.0 μ mol/L As_2O_3 for 24 h; AA treatment group, cells were treated with 100 μ mol/L AA for 24 h; combined treatment group, cells were cultured in 2.0 μ mol/L As_2O_3 combined with 100 μ mol/L AA for 24 h; control group, cells were incubated for 24 h with medium alone. In the experiments on apoptosis rate and ROS level, the above 4 groups were treated with or without 10 mmol/L NAC for 24 h.

Detection of intracellular ROS Intracellular ROS was detected by means of an oxidation-sensitive fluorescent probe (DCFH-DA). After treatment with As_2O_3 2.0 μ mol/L and/or AA 100 μ mol/L, with or without NAC 10 mmol/L for 24 h, cells were washed twice in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). They were then incubated with 10 μ mol/L DCFH-DA at 37 °C for 20 min according to the manufacturer's instructions.

DCFH-DA was deacetylated intracellularly by nonspecific esterase, which was further oxidized by ROS to the fluorescent compound 2,7-dichlorofluorescein (DCF). DCF fluorescence was detected by FACScan flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson). For each sample 10 000 events were collected.

Intracellular GSH, and GPx, SOD activity assay The GSH activity was measured by reacting on DTNB(5,5'-DITHIOBIS(2-NITROBENZOIC ACID)) to form a yellow substance, which can be determined by colorimetry. The GPx activity was detected by the oxidizing speed of the GSH, which can be expressed by the GSH reduction in a certain time. One unit of GPx activity was defined as 1 μ mol/L GSH oxidized to GSSG (glutathione disulphide) per milligram of protein per minute. The SOD activity was determined by hydroxylamine assay-developed from xanthine oxidase assay, which was presented as units per milligram of protein. The 4 groups of treated cells mentioned in "cell culture and drug treatment" were washed twice and then resuspended in PBS, sonicated for 30 s on ice, and centrifuged at 1000 \times g for 15 min according to the manufacturer's instructions. The supernatants were subjected to intracellular GSH, and GPx, SOD activity assays, which were determined with commercial kits from Jiancheng Bioengineering Institute.

Flow cytometry analysis of mitochondrial membrane potential RH123, the anion dye, could enter the mitochondrial matrix and cause photoluminescent quenching dependent on mitochondrial transmembrane potential. If mitochondrial membrane potential depleted, the RH123 could be released from the mitochondria and produce fluorescence. The mean fluorescence intensity of RH123 was measured to determine the loss of mitochondrial membrane potential. Treated cells were collected and resuspended at a concentration of 1×10^5 /mL in PBS, which contained 1 μ mol/L RH123 and incubated at 37 °C for 30 min. Samples were analyzed by FACScan flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson, USA) with an excitation wavelength of 488 nm and an emission wavelength of 525 nm. Fluorescent signal intensity was recorded and analyzed by CellQuest software (Becton Dickinson). For each sample 10 000 events were collected^[10].

Western blotting analysis of Bcl-2, Bax and p17 subunit of caspase-3 expression Approximately 5×10^6 treated cells were washed with cold PBS (containing PMSF, phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride) three times, and collected by scraping. Collected cells were solubilized in 150 μ L ice-cold lysis buffer, and then sonicated. The cell-free supernatants were recovered by centrifugation at 12 000 \times g for 25 min at 4 °C. Loading buffer was added to each supernatant, which was subsequently boiled for 10 min. Then 20 μ L lysate was electrophoresed on a 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)

polyacrylamide gel. Proteins were then transferred onto nitrocellulose membrane. After blocking of the membrane with 5% non-fat dry milk in Tris-buffered saline containing 0.1% Tween-20 for 1 h at 25 °C, the blots were incubated for 12 h at 4°C with the appropriate dilution of the studied antibody (anti-Bcl-2, anti-Bax and anti-caspase-3 p17 antibody was used at 1:500 dilution; anti- β -actin antibody was used at 1:3000 dilution). After washing, the blots were incubated with peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody (1:2500) in the second reaction. Binding of antibodies was detected by chemiluminescence staining using the ECL detection kit (Amersham) and quantified by densitometry. Comparable loading of proteins on the gel was verified by re-probing the blots with an antibody specific for the housekeeping gene product β -actin. The optical density scores of bands were calculated to analyze the relative content of Bcl-2, Bax, and caspase-3 after normalization with β -actin values in the same lane.

Apoptosis assessment by Annexin V-FITC and propidium iodide staining Cell apoptosis was measured by Annexin V-FITC and propidium iodide (PI) staining. Cells were treated with As_2O_3 2.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ and/or AA 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, with or without NAC 10 mmol/L for 24 h, and then washed twice in 4 °C PBS and resuspended in binding buffer at a cell density of $1 \times 10^6/\text{mL}$. Cells were then stained with 5 μL Annexin V-FITC and 10 μL PI (20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) according to the manufacturer's instructions. They were then incubated in the dark at 25 °C for 15 min. Samples were acquired on a FACScan flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson) and analyzed with Cellquest software (Becton Dickinson); 10 000 cells were analyzed.

Statistical analyses All values were presented as the

mean \pm SD. Statistical analyses were performed by using SPSS 11.0 software. Representative data were analyzed for statistical significance by one-way ANOVA. A *P*-value of less than 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

Results

Effects of AA and As_2O_3 on intracellular ROS level in HepG2 cells Because the production of ROS is a critical contributor to As_2O_3 -induced apoptosis^[5], the level of ROS was measured to test whether oxidative stress played an important role in AA potentiated As_2O_3 -induced apoptosis. Exposure of HepG2 cells to 2.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ As_2O_3 plus 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ AA led to a remarkable increase in intracellular ROS compared with As_2O_3 alone, with increased ROS level represented by the DCF intensity from 127.61 ± 5.12 to 152.60 ± 5.88 (Figure 1, Table 1).

Effects of AA and As_2O_3 on intracellular GSH level in HepG2 cells A remarkable depletion in cellular GSH was found after AA or As_2O_3 exposure. A higher decrease in GSH was observed in the combined treatment than As_2O_3 treatment (Table 2). As GSH was recognized as the predictor for response to As_2O_3 treatment^[5], the results suggested that AA potentiated As_2O_3 -induced apoptosis by depleting intracellular GSH.

Effects of AA and As_2O_3 on intracellular GPx and SOD activity In this research, significant reductions in GPx and SOD activity were observed after As_2O_3 /AA exposure (Table 2). These results also proved that oxidative insults occurred in the combined treatment, because GPx and SOD were recognized as the most important antioxidant members. However,

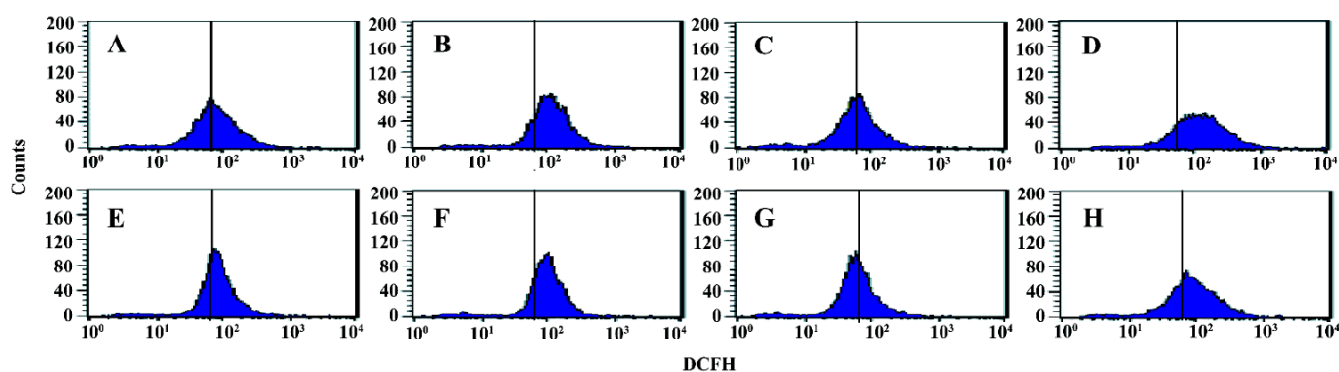


Figure 1. Effects of As_2O_3 and AA on intracellular ROS in HepG2 cells. Cells were treated with: A, control (untreated); B, 2.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ As_2O_3 ; C, 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ AA; D, 2.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ As_2O_3 +100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ AA; E, 10 mmol/L NAC; F, 2.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ As_2O_3 +10 mmol/L NAC; G, 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ AA+10 mmol/L NAC; H, 2.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ As_2O_3 +100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ AA+10 mmol/L NAC for 24 h. Intracellular ROS were measured by flow cytometry using an oxidation-sensitive fluorescent probe, DCFH-DA, which is oxidized to DCF in the presence of ROS. For improved illustration, a guidance line (real line) has been drawn through histograms to be compared.

Table 1. ROS level changes caused by As₂O₃ and AA in HepG2 cells. Cells were treated with 2.0 μmol/L As₂O₃ alone and in combination with 100 μmol/L AA, with or without 10 mmol/L NAC for 24 h. DCFH-DA was incubated with cells for 20 min at 37 °C and DCF intensity was detected by flow cytometry. ROS level was represented by the DCF intensity. Samples were tripled and the data were representative of three experiments. n=3. Mean±SD. ^cP<0.01 vs control group. ^fP<0.01 vs As₂O₃ group. ⁱP<0.01 vs As₂O₃+AA group.

Group	DCF intensity (channel number)
Control	94.65±4.83
As ₂ O ₃	127.61±5.12 ^c
AA	70.19±8.16 ^c
As ₂ O ₃ +AA	152.60±5.88 ^{cf}
As ₂ O ₃ +NAC	98.93±4.18 ^f
AA+NAC	68.15±10.94 ^c
As ₂ O ₃ +AA+NAC	102.77±10.25 ⁱ

Table 2. Intracellular GSH, and SOD, GPx activities in HepG2 cells. n=9. mean±SD. ^cP<0.01 vs control group. ^fP<0.01 vs As₂O₃ group.

Group	GSH (mg/g pr)	SOD (u/mg pr)	GPx (u)
Control	135.22±5.30	78.73±15.22	5.78±1.59
As ₂ O ₃ treatment	101.30±5.76 ^c	43.85±11.28 ^c	0.32±3.83 ^c
AA treatment	76.10±13.48 ^c	54.92±19.63	3.80±1.17
AA+As ₂ O ₃ treatment	81.91±3.12 ^{cf}	42.58±17.37 ^c	0.58±0.75

SOD and GPx depletion were found to be equal to As₂O₃ treated alone (P>0.05).

Effects of AA and As₂O₃ on mitochondria membrane potential ROS can result in free radical attack of membrane phospholipids, leading to a loss of mitochondrial membrane potential. Mitochondria depolarization was considered as an irreversible step in the apoptosis process^[11]. Therefore, the ability of HepG2 cell mitochondria to maintain membrane potential in the four groups was measured by using flow cytometry techniques. As₂O₃ treatment caused depolarization of the inner mitochondrial membrane, while AA alone had no significant effect on mitochondrial membrane potential (Figure 2). The combination of As₂O₃ and AA increased the depolarization of the inner mitochondrial membrane compared to As₂O₃ treatment alone (Figure 2).

Effects of AA and As₂O₃ on the ratio of Bcl-2/Bax Proto-oncogene Bcl-2 appeared to function by inhibiting the mitochondria depolarization. Conversely, Bax induced mitochondria depolarization. The ratio of Bcl-2 to Bax has been reported to be correlated with apoptosis in cancer cells. The

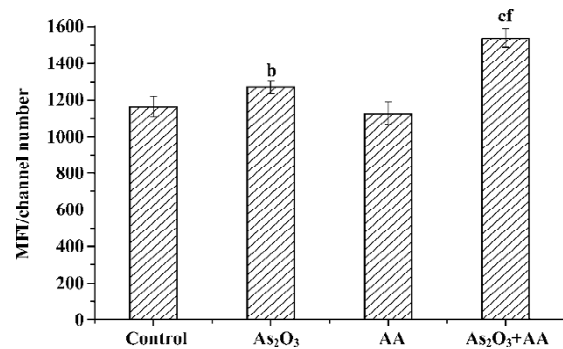


Figure 2. Effects of As₂O₃ and AA on the mitochondrial membrane potential of HepG2 cells. Cells were stained with rhodamine 123 and analyzed by flow cytometry. The mean of fluorescence intensity values (MFI) represented disruption of the mitochondrial membrane potential. n=3. Mean±SD. ^bP<0.05, ^cP<0.01 vs control group. ^fP<0.01 vs As₂O₃ group.

anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 protein bound a pro-apoptotic Bax protein, and if Bcl-2 was in excess, all available Bax was bound and apoptosis was blocked. If Bax was in excess, all Bcl-2 was bound and the cell proceeded to die^[12]. Our results showed that there was an approximate 9-fold decrease in the ratio of Bcl-2/Bax expression in the As₂O₃ treatment and combined treatment compared with the control, but there was no significant alteration between As₂O₃ treatment and the combined treatment (Figures 3–5). Therefore, we could infer that AA potentiated As₂O₃-induced apoptosis was in a Bcl-2 and Bax independent manner.

Effects of AA and As₂O₃ on activation of caspase-3 With the mitochondrial membrane's potential depletion by ROS, the permeability transition pore (PTP) opened and intermembrane proteins were released out of the mitochondria, which in turn activated a downstream executive caspase-3^[13]. Caspase-3 is expressed in cells as an inactive 32 kDa precursor from which the 17 kDa (p17) and 11 kDa (p11) subunits of the mature caspase-3 are proteolytically generated during apoptosis. The active caspase-3 enzyme is a heterodimer composed of two p17 and two p11 subunits. In the present study, a marked increase of caspase-3 p17-activated caspase-3 subunit in As₂O₃ or combined treatment was observed. Furthermore, a significant increase in the combined treatment group compared with the As₂O₃ treatment group was found (Figures 3 and 4).

NAC attenuates As₂O₃ and AA-mediated ROS increase and cell apoptosis In our previous studies, AA/As₂O₃ combined treatment could increase the apoptosis rate significantly compared to As₂O₃ treatment alone^[9]. Similarly, in this test, untreated cultures contained 7.89%±0.98% apoptotic cells. However, if the cells were treated with 2.0

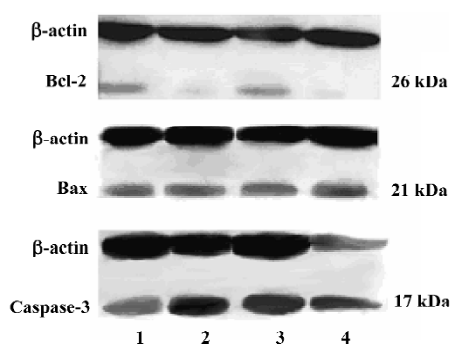


Figure 3. Western blot analysis of As_2O_3 and AA on the expression of Bcl-2, Bax, and activation of caspase-3. Lane 1, control; Lane 2, As_2O_3 2.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$; Lane 3, AA 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$; Lane 4, As_2O_3 2.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ +AA 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$. β -actin as an internal control.

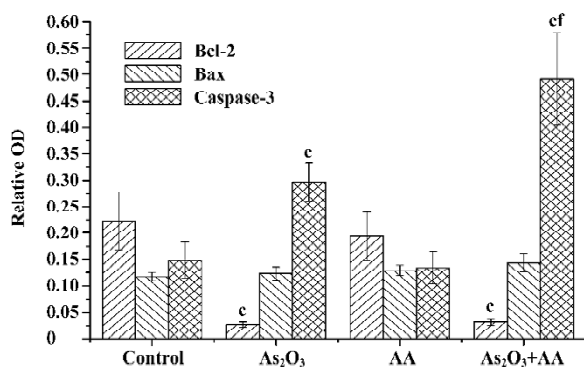


Figure 4. Quantitative analysis of As_2O_3 and AA on expression of Bcl-2, Bax and activation of caspase-3. Bcl-2, Bax, and caspase-3 17p levels were expressed as the relative amount of OD values to β -actin in the same lane. $n=3$. Mean \pm SD. $^cP<0.01$ vs control group. $^eP<0.01$ vs As_2O_3 group.

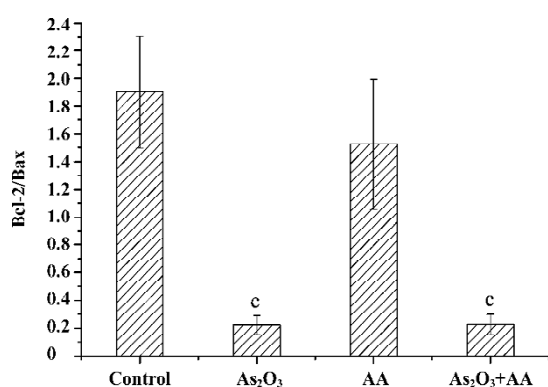


Figure 5. Effects of As_2O_3 and AA on the ratio of Bcl-2/Bax. $n=3$. Mean \pm SD. $^cP<0.01$ vs control group.

$\mu\text{mol/L}$ As_2O_3 and 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ AA in combination, an almost 2-fold increase to 15.60% \pm 1.14% apoptotic cells was

observed. In order to find out the relationship between ROS and the apoptosis effect of combined treatment, antioxidant NAC was used to scavenge intracellular ROS. The results showed that NAC abolished the apoptosis effect of As_2O_3 and AA-combined treatment, with the apoptosis rate of 9.48% \pm 0.67% (Figure 6), while attenuating combinative treatment mediated ROS elevation (Figure 1, Table 1). These results suggested that ROS played a very important role in the enhancement effect of AA on the apoptosis of HepG2 cells induced by As_2O_3 .

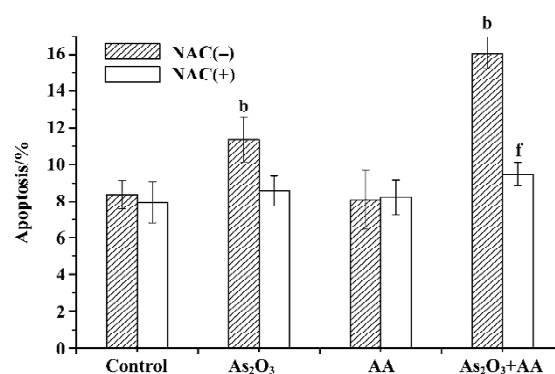


Figure 6. NAC attenuates As_2O_3 and AA mediated apoptosis in HepG2 cells. HepG2 cells were treated with As_2O_3 2.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, AA 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ and As_2O_3 2.0+AA 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, with or without 10 mmol/L NAC for 24 h. $n=3$. Mean \pm SD. $^bP<0.05$ vs control group. $^cP<0.01$ vs NAC(-) group.

Discussion

ROS played a very important role in apoptosis induction under both physiological and pathological conditions. Interestingly, mitochondria were both the source and target of ROS. ROS, which was predominantly produced in the mitochondria, led to the free radical attack of membrane phospholipids and loss of mitochondrial membrane potential, which caused the intermembrane proteins, such as cytochrome c, to be released out of the mitochondria and ultimately triggered caspase-3 activation. Caspase-3 activation led to DNA breakage, nuclear chromatin condensation, and cell apoptosis^[5,11,13,17]. Anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 and pro-apoptotic Bax, which resided upstream of mitochondria, focused much of their efforts at the level of mitochondria. Bcl-2 appeared to inhibit the mitochondria depolarization and ROS production, while Bax induced mitochondria depolarization and ROS production^[12].

Oxidative damage has been postulated to play the key role in the apoptosis process induced by As_2O_3 ^[14-16,23,24]. The evidence was listed as follows: first, As_2O_3 disturbed

natural oxidation and reduction equilibria through various mechanisms involved in complex redox reactions with endogenous oxidants and cellular antioxidant systems; second, As₂O₃, by oxidizing thiols, acted directly on mitochondria to destroy the mitochondrial inner transmembrane potential, then promoted ROS production; and third, As₂O₃, by downregulating Bcl-2 expression, resulted in mitochondria depolarization and ROS production^[1,22]. A major mechanism for detoxification of radicals in mammalian cells is the breakdown of ROS by scavenger, such as GPx, and SOD. The former could specifically catalyse the GSH to reduce the hydroperoxide^[14], and the latter could clear the superoxide anion free radical.

AA, which was regarded as an anti-oxidant, was found to have pro-oxidative properties. In the plasma, AA was rapidly oxidized to dehydroascorbic acid (DHA), which was then transported into the cell. AA was then regenerated from DHA via glutaredoxin, which converted GSH to GSH disulfide. Recent evidence showed that AA enhanced the sensitivity of myeloid and lymphoid malignant cells to As₂O₃ *in vitro* through the oxidative pathway^[6-8] and the increased level of ROS was the result of GSH depletion. GSH was a main nonprotein antioxidant in the cell, and it could clear away the superoxide anion free radical and provide electrons for enzymes such as GPx, which reduce H₂O₂ to H₂O. Additionally, GSH could combine with As₂O₃ directly, forming a transient As(GS)₃ molecule, which was more easily excreted through drug efflux pumps^[18-21].

In the present study, ROS was found to be a critical contributor to the potentiating effect of AA on As₂O₃-induced apoptosis in HepG2 cells. A higher level of ROS production, much more depletion of antioxidant enzymes, and the activation of ROS downstream, such as mitochondria depolarization and caspase-3 activation, were detected in the combined treatment as compared to the As₂O₃ treatment alone. This suggests that AA potentiated As₂O₃-induced apoptosis in HepG2 cells through the oxidative pathway. More importantly, As₂O₃ and AA mediated cell apoptosis was abrogated in the presence of an antioxidant, NAC, which at the same time attenuated ROS elevation caused by the As₂O₃ and AA combination. Additionally, we found that AA enhanced As₂O₃-induced ROS production was related to GSH depletion and was independent of Bcl-2 and Bax, although As₂O₃ alone has been shown to cause downregulation of the ratio of Bcl-2 to Bax protein in HepG2 cells.

In conclusion, AA, by depleting intracellular GSH, potentiated As₂O₃ mediated ROS production, which enhanced the loss of mitochondrial membrane potential and activation of caspase-3, thus potentiating apoptosis in HepG2 cells

induced by As₂O₃.

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