

Inhibition of fatty acid synthase in melanoma cells activates the intrinsic pathway of apoptosis

Karina G Zecchin^{1,2}, Franco A Rossato², Helena F Raposo³, Daniela R Melo², Luciane C Alberici⁴, Helena CF Oliveira³, Roger F Castilho², Ricardo D Coletta¹, Aníbal E Vercesi² and Edgard Graner¹

Fatty acid synthase (FASN) is the metabolic enzyme responsible for the endogenous synthesis of the saturated long-chain fatty acid, palmitate. In contrast to most normal cells, FASN is overexpressed in a variety of human cancers, including cutaneous melanoma, in which its levels of expression are associated with tumor invasion and poor prognosis. We have previously shown that FASN inhibition with orlistat significantly reduces the number of spontaneous mediastinal lymph node metastases following the implantation of B16-F10 mouse melanoma cells in the peritoneal cavity of C57BL/6 mice. In this study, we investigate the biological mechanisms responsible for the FASN inhibition-induced apoptosis in B16-F10 cells. Both FASN inhibitors, cerulenin and orlistat, significantly reduced melanoma cell proliferation and activated the intrinsic pathway of apoptosis, as demonstrated by the cytochrome *c* release and caspase-9 and -3 activation. Further, apoptosis was preceded by an increase in both reactive oxygen species production and cytosolic calcium concentrations and independent of p53 activation and mitochondrial permeability transition. Taken together, these findings demonstrate the mitochondrial involvement in FASN inhibition-induced apoptosis in melanoma cells.

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Fatty acid synthase (FASN, EC2. 3.1.85) is the anabolic multifunctional enzyme responsible for endogenous fatty acid synthesis from the small carbon precursors acetyl-CoA and malonyl-CoA.^{1,2} FASN is structurally arranged as a homodimer and each ~250 kDa polypeptide chain contains seven distinct catalytic sites that sequentially act to generate the 16-carbon saturated fatty acid palmitate.^{1,3} FASN is downregulated in most normal cells, except in lipogenic tissues as liver, lactating breast, fetal lung and adipose tissue.^{4,5} Conversely, the overexpression of FASN in several human malignancies, such as those of prostate, breast, ovary, melanoma, and soft tissue sarcomas^{6–19} has been associated with poor prognosis. FASN inhibition reduces cell proliferation by blocking DNA replication during S-phase, induces apoptosis,^{20–23} and decrease the size of prostate, ovarian, and breast cancer xenografts.^{7,8,24} Moreover, the inhibition of FASN activity is chemopreventive in the neu-N mouse model for breast cancer.²⁵

The biological mechanisms responsible for the FASN inhibition-induced apoptosis are still not clear. The extrinsic pathway of apoptosis triggered by death domains was described in breast cancer cells because of the accumulation of malonyl-CoA and ceramide after FASN silencing with siRNA.²⁶ Mitochondrial involvement, evidenced by increased levels of the pro-apoptotic protein Bax and cytochrome *c* release, was shown in tumor cell lines following pharmacological FASN inhibition.^{27,28} Despite the fact that the expression of a dominant-negative mutant p53 increases sensitivity of colon carcinoma cells to FASN inhibitors,²² FASN inhibition-induced apoptosis was described as p53 independent.²⁷

Malignant melanoma is a chemotherapy-resistant aggressive tumor derived from melanocytes of the skin and, less frequently, oral mucosal membranes. In the last decades, its incidence is increasing in the United States, with more than 68 000 new cases estimated for 2009 according to American

¹Departamento de Diagnóstico Oral, Faculdade de Odontologia de Piracicaba, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP), Piracicaba, São Paulo, Brazil;

²Departamento de Patologia Clínica, Faculdade de Ciências Médicas, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP), Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil; ³Departamento de Fisiologia e Biofísica, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP), Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil and ⁴Departamento de Química e Física, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto, Universidade de São Paulo (USP), Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil

Correspondence: Dr E Graner, Departamento de Diagnóstico Oral, Faculdade de Odontologia de Piracicaba, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP); Avenida Limeira 901, CP 52, Areão, Piracicaba, São Paulo 13414-018, Brazil.

E-mail: egraner@fop.unicamp.br

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Cancer Society. Moreover, FASN immunohistochemical expression in cutaneous melanoma was clearly associated with Breslow thickness and predicted poor prognosis.^{12,16} We have recently shown that the inhibition of FASN activity with the anti-obesity drug orlistat significantly reduced proliferation and promoted apoptosis in the mouse metastatic melanoma cell line B16-F10.²⁹ In this study, we show that FASN inhibition activates the intrinsic pathway of apoptosis in B16-F10 cells by cytochrome *c* release and caspase-9 and -3 activation, which were preceded by increased reactive oxygen species (ROS) production and cytosolic calcium concentration. p53 activation and the mitochondrial permeability transition (MPT) were not involved in the orlistat- or cerulenin-induced apoptotic cell death.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cell Culture

B16-F10 cells were obtained from American Type Culture Collection, USA and cultured in RPMI (Vitrocell, Brazil) supplemented with 1 or 10% fetal bovine serum (Vitrocell), 100 µg/ml gentamycin (Vitrocell), 100 IU/ml penicillin (Vitrocell), and 100 mg/ml streptomycin (Vitrocell) at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO₂. To block FASN activity, cerulenin (Sigma-Aldrich, USA) or orlistat (Roche, Switzerland) were added to the culture medium at the concentrations described in the figure legends. Orlistat was extracted from Xenical capsules as previously described.³⁰

Determination of Cell Viability and Proliferation

To determine the anti-proliferative and cytotoxic effects of cerulenin and orlistat, cells were stained with 0.1% trypan blue and counted in a Neubauer chamber. Viability was determined by exclusion of stained cells. Cell viability was also determined by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide assay (MTT, Sigma). Briefly, B16-F10 cells were plated in 6-well culture plates (3–4 × 10⁴ cells per well) and after 24 h, the medium was replaced by fresh medium containing FASN inhibitors. After further 24 or 48 h, cells were washed in PBS, trypsinized and incubated with 2.5 mg/ml of MTT in PBS at 37°C for 1.5 h. Cell pellets were dissolved with 10% SDS in 0.01 M HCl for 15 min, centrifuged at 800 g for 5 min, and the supernatants transferred to 96-well plates. The absorbance was determined with the aid of a microplate reader (Bio-Rad, USA) at 540 nm and cell viability expressed as the percentage of viable cells relative to the controls.

Total Lipid Biosynthesis

B16-F10 cells (10⁶) were treated with cerulenin or orlistat for 6 h and resuspended in 1 ml of RPMI containing 10 or 1% fetal bovine serum, respectively, and 1 mCi of [³H] water (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, USA). The flasks were gassed with O₂/CO₂, sealed with stoppers, and incubated for 60 min at 37°C in a shaking water bath. Lipid extractions were performed by the addition of methanol–chloroform 2:1

(3.75 ml) and agitation during 30 min at room temperature. The mixtures were centrifuged at 10 000 g for 15 min, the supernatants saved and the protein pellets resuspended in 1 ml of PBS. The procedure was repeated and combined extracts were diluted in 5 ml of chloroform–water mixture (1:1), acidified to pH 3.0–4.0 with HCl and centrifuged as described earlier. The chloroform layer was removed and saved, and the aqueous layer again extracted with the same volume of chloroform. The combined chloroform extracts were evaporated and the lipogenesis determined in 1 ml of scintillation solution, as previously described.²⁹

Analysis of Cell Death and Cell Cycle

Samples were analyzed in a FACSCalibur flow cytometer (BD Biosciences, USA) equipped with an argon laser and Cell-Quest software (version 4.1). Seven to ten thousand events were acquired for each sample. B16-F10 populations were identified by their light-scattering characteristics, enclosed in electronic gates, and analyzed for the intensity of the fluorescent probes signal.

For the analysis of cell death, cells (10⁶) were washed with PBS and resuspended in a binding buffer (10 mM HEPES pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 1 mM MgCl₂, and 1.8 mM CaCl₂) containing annexin V-FITC (1:500, Invitrogen, USA) and 7-AAD (20 µg/µl, 7-Amino-actinomycin D, Molecular Probes, USA). After 20 min of incubation at room temperature in the dark, cells were also stained with propidium iodide (1:50, Sigma). Apoptosis was quantified by flow cytometry as the number of annexin V-FITC-positive and 7-AAD-negative cells, and necrosis as the number of 7-AAD-positive and annexin V-FITC-negative cells, both divided by the total number of cells. Autophagy was detected by the quantification of acidic vesicular organelles.³¹ Briefly, cells (10⁶) were washed with PBS, stained with acridine orange (100 µg/ml, Sigma) for 15 min, washed again, resuspended in PBS, and analyzed by flow cytometry.

Cell-cycle analysis was performed as previously described.²⁹ B16-F10 cells were seeded in 6-well culture plates (3–4 × 10⁴ cells) and after 24 h serum starved for the same period of time. The medium was replaced by fresh medium containing FASN inhibitors and cells incubated for more 24 or 48 h, harvested and fixed in cold 70% ethanol. Cells were then washed in PBS, treated with 10 µg/ml of RNase during 1 h at 37°C and stained with 50 µg/ml of propidium iodide (Sigma) during 2 h at 4°C. The distribution of cells in the cell cycle was analyzed by flow cytometry. Cell-cycle phases were analyzed using ModFit LT (Verity Software House, USA).

Measurement of ROS

Following the treatment with cerulenin or orlistat for 6 h, cells (10⁶) were incubated with 3 µM H₂DCF-DA (Molecular Probes) at 37°C for 45 min or 3 µM MitoSox (Molecular Probes) at 37°C for 10 min, to detect cytosolic hydrogen

peroxide³² or mitochondrial superoxide,³³ respectively. ROS levels were analyzed by flow cytometry.

Measurement of Cytosolic Free Ca²⁺ Concentrations ([Ca²⁺]_{cyt})

After the treatment with FASN inhibitors as described above, cells (10⁶) were loaded with 3 μM Fluo-3AM fluorescent probe (Molecular Probes) in the presence of 1 μM pluronic acid F-127 (Molecular Probes) and 30 μg/ml BSA (Sigma) at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ for 40 min. Nonhydrolyzed Fluo-3AM was removed by washing the cells in their respective medium just before acquisition of fluorescence by flow cytometry.³⁴ Calibration was performed at the end of each experiment. [Ca²⁺]_{cyt} was calculated considering K_d of the Ca²⁺-Fluo-3 complex 390 nM.³⁵

Detection of Cytochrome c Release

After 12 or 24 h of treatment with cerulenin or orlistat, respectively, 10⁶ cells were washed with PBS and cytochrome *c* release was analyzed by ELISA (Quantikine Rat/Mouse Cytochrome *c* Immunoassay, R&D Systems, USA) and by flow cytometry. Cytosolic fractions were obtained as described before³⁶ with few modifications. Briefly, cells were homogenized in a buffer containing 250 mM sucrose, 2 mM EDTA, 1 mg/ml BSA, 50 μg/ml phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, and 2 μg/ml aprotinin, pH 7.4 on ice, using a glass Dounce (#19). Homogenates were centrifuged at 14 000 g for 20 min at 4°C and 50 μl of the supernatants containing the cytosolic fractions were transferred to ELISA plates. The absence of mitochondria in the cytosolic fractions used for cytochrome *c* detection by ELISA was confirmed by measuring citrate synthase activity in the homogenates and supernatants. The conversion of oxaloacetate and acetyl-Coa to citrate and SH-CoA, catalyzed by citrate synthase, was monitored by measuring the colorimetric product thionitrobenzoic acid.³⁷ Cytosolic fractions were incubated at 37°C, in a buffer containing 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 0.1% Triton X-100, 250 μM oxaloacetate, 50 μM acetyl-CoA, and 100 μM 5,5'-dithiobis-(2-nitrobenzoic acid). The increase in absorbance at 412 nm was accompanied for 8 min. To detect cytochrome *c* release by flow cytometry, cells were resuspended in 1 ml of mitochondrial medium (125 mM sucrose, 65 mM KCl, 10 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.2, 0.5 mM EGTA, 1 mM MgCl₂, and 2 mM KH₂PO₄) supplemented with 1% protease inhibitors mix and 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride and permeabilized with 0.0005% digitonin. Pellets were resuspended in 0.5 ml of 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS and incubated for 20 min at room temperature. After two washes with PBS, cells were incubated in 0.5 ml of labeling medium (2% fetal bovine serum, 0.2% sodium azide, and 0.5% Triton X-100 in PBS) for 15 min, centrifuged at 3000 g for 5 min, and then incubated with anti-cytochrome *c* (1:500, 6 H2.B4, Promega, USA) at 4°C for 1 h. Cells were then washed twice in the same medium and incubated with anti-mouse-FITC (1:200, Vector Laboratories, USA) at 4°C for 1 h. Cells were

washed again as described above, resuspended in PBS, and analyzed by flow cytometry as described elsewhere.³⁸

Detection of Caspase-3 Activation

Caspase-3 activation was measured by the incubation of 10⁶ cells with FITC-DEVD-FMK (1:300, Calbiochem, USA) in serum-free medium for 40 min at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO₂. After a washing step according to the manufacturer instructions, cells were resuspended in the same medium and analyzed by flow cytometry, as described before.²⁹

Detection of Caspase-9 and -8 Activities

Treated cells (3 × 10⁶ cells) were resuspended in 0.2 ml of chilled lysis buffer (20 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 10 mM KCl, 250 mM sucrose, 2 mM MgCl, and 1 mM EDTA) containing 0.5 mM DTT. Cell suspensions were sonicated (Mostonix Sonicator S-3000, New Highway Farmingdale, USA) and frozen at -80°C. Cell lysates were thawed, centrifuged at 15 000 g for 30 min, and the supernatants added to 0.2 ml of reaction buffer (25 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 10% sucrose, and 0.1% CHAPS) containing 10 mM DTT. The reactions were initiated by addition of 0.1 mM Ac-LETD-AFC (Sigma) or 0.2 mM LEHD-pnitroanilide (Calbiochem) substrates for caspase-8 or -9, respectively, and incubated for 1.5 h at 37°C. Caspase-8 activity was measured by the fluorescence of free AFC using a Hitachi F4500 spectrofluorometer (Hitachi High-Tech, Japan) with excitation and emission wavelengths of 400 and 505 nm, respectively, and slit widths of 5.0 nm. B16-F10 melanoma cells treated with 10 μg/ml cycloheximide (Sigma) and 10 nM tumor necrosis factor α (TNFα, Peprotech, USA) for 20 h were used as a positive controls. Caspase-9 activity was measured by the fluorescence of free pnitroanilide using a Varian Cary 50 spectrophotometer (Bio-compare, USA) at 405 nm.

RNA Interference (RNAi)-Mediated Silencing of FASN Expression

The 25-mer RNA molecules were chemically synthesized, annealed and purified by the manufacturer (Stealth RNAi, Invitrogen). Three sequences targeting *Mus musculus* FASN (NM_00798) were used, corresponding to nucleotides 940-964 (5'-CAATGATGGCCAACCGGCTCTCTTT-3'), 3408-3432 (5'-TGGGAAGACCCGAACCTCCAAGTTAT-3') and 5841-5865 (5'-CCTCTGGGCATGGCTATCTTCTTGA-3'). B16-F10 cells grown to 50% confluence were transfected with 200 nM of a mixture containing equal parts of the FASN siRNAs using a liposome method according to manufacturer's instructions (Lipofectamine 2000, 3 μl/ml, Invitrogen). As negative controls, cells were transfected with equimolar concentrations of a nonspecific control oligo (Stealth RNAi Negative Control Duplexes, Medium GC Duplex, Invitrogen). Transfections were performed in 60 mm dishes and after 72 h cells were collected for assessing FASN knockdown and cytochrome *c* release. FASN knockdown

was confirmed by western blotting with approximately 40 μg of the protein lysates and antibodies against FASN (BD Biosciences, 1:3000) or beta actin (AC-15, Sigma, 1:40 000) as loading controls. Reactions were developed with an enhanced chemiluminescence detection system (ECL detection kit, Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, USA) according to manufacturer's instructions.

Statistical Analysis

The results from at least three independent experiments, each performed in duplicate or triplicate, are displayed as means \pm s.e.m. Comparisons between groups were performed using one-way Analysis of Variance with Tukey's *post-hoc* analysis. The level of significance was set at $P < 0.05$. All data were analyzed using SigmaStat software, version 3.5 (Systat Software, USA).

RESULTS

FASN Inhibitors Decrease Proliferation and Induce B16-F10 Cell Death in a Dose-Dependent Manner

The treatment of B16-F10 cells with increasing concentrations of cerulenin or orlistat significantly reduced cell proliferation (Figures 1a, c and 2b, e) and promoted cell death (Figures 1b and d) as a result of the inhibition of FASN activity (Figures 2a and d). Orlistat was apparently less effective than cerulenin and the lack of cytotoxicity observed at 100 μM in Figure 1c may be explained, at least in part, by the low sensitivity of the trypan blue staining in comparison with the MTT assays depicted in Figure 1d. To better characterize the FASN inhibition-induced cell death we next analyzed the rates of apoptosis, necrosis, and autophagy, by annexin V and 7-AAD staining, and detection of acidic vesicular organelles with acridine orange. Figures 2c and f

demonstrate that high rates of apoptosis were found with the same concentrations of cerulenin and orlistat that efficiently impaired FASN activity (Figures 2a and d). It is worth noting that the effects of orlistat at 30 and 100 μM on cell cycle and apoptosis (Figures 2e and f) were observed after 48 h, when FASN inhibition probably achieved higher levels than at 6 h as depicted in Figure 2d. Necrosis (Figures 2c and f) and autophagy (*data not shown*) levels were not significantly changed within the same experimental conditions.

Increased ROS Production and Elevation of $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{cyt}}$ Precedes FASN Inhibition-Induced Apoptosis in B16-F10 Cells

To better understand the mechanisms involved in the apoptotic cell death elicited by FASN inhibition, we analyzed the production of cytosolic and mitochondrial ROS after a 6 h incubation in the presence of cerulenin or orlistat. It is interesting that the treatment with orlistat promoted a two-fold increase of both cytosolic hydrogen peroxide and mitochondrial superoxide levels, which were not modified by cerulenin (Figures 3a and b). Apoptosis induced by both compounds was also preceded by a substantial increase in the cytosolic levels of calcium ($[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{cyt}}$) (Figure 3c). Taken together, these findings demonstrate that orlistat-induced apoptosis is preceded by increased ROS production and both orlistat- and cerulenin-apoptosis take place after an elevation of $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{cyt}}$ in melanoma cells.

FASN Inhibitors Activate the Intrinsic Pathway of Apoptosis in B16-F10 Cells

To assess the role of mitochondria in the apoptotic cell death that follows FASN chemical blockage, we first detected increased levels of cytochrome *c* in the cytosolic fractions of

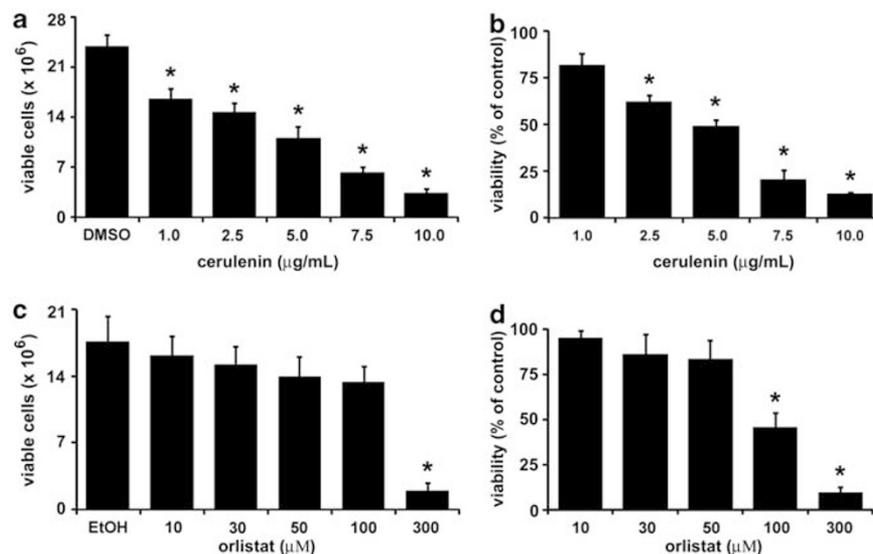


Figure 1 FASN inhibitors reduce B16-F10 melanoma cell viability. B16-F10 cells were treated with increasing concentrations of cerulenin or orlistat for 24 or 48 h, respectively; the number of viable cells were determined using trypan blue (a and c) or the MTT assay (b and d). Values are mean \pm s.e.m. of seven independent experiments. *Significantly different from control at $P < 0.05$ level, Student's *t*-test.

B16-F10 cells by ELISA (Figure 4a). The absence of mitochondria in these fractions was verified by the lack of activity of the mitochondrial matrix enzyme citrate synthase, in comparison with the whole homogenates (Figure 4b). These findings were further confirmed by flow cytometry experi-

ments, which showed approximately 35% of cytochrome *c* release after treatment with both FASN inhibitors (Figures 4c and d). In fact, siRNA specific for FASN resulted in 23% of cytochrome *c* release from mitochondria (Figures 4c and d) and confirmed the activation of the intrinsic

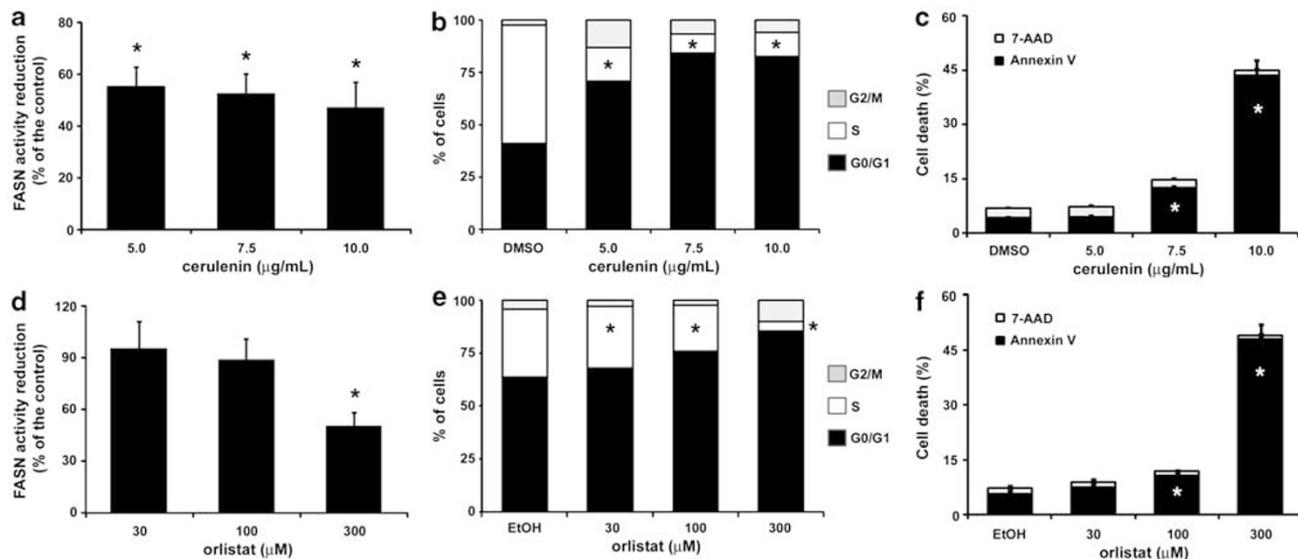


Figure 2 FASN inhibition reduces cell-cycle progression and induces apoptosis in B16-F10 melanoma cells. B16-F10 cells were treated with increasing concentrations of cerulenin or orlistat for 6 h, and lipogenesis was analyzed by incorporation of [³H] water (a and d); the percentages of cells in each phase of the cell cycle (b and e) and in apoptosis or necrosis (c and f) were determined by flow cytometry after cerulenin or orlistat treatment for 24 or 48 h, respectively. Values are mean ± s.e.m. of at least 3 independent experiments. *Significantly different from control at *P*<0.05 level, Student's *t*-test.

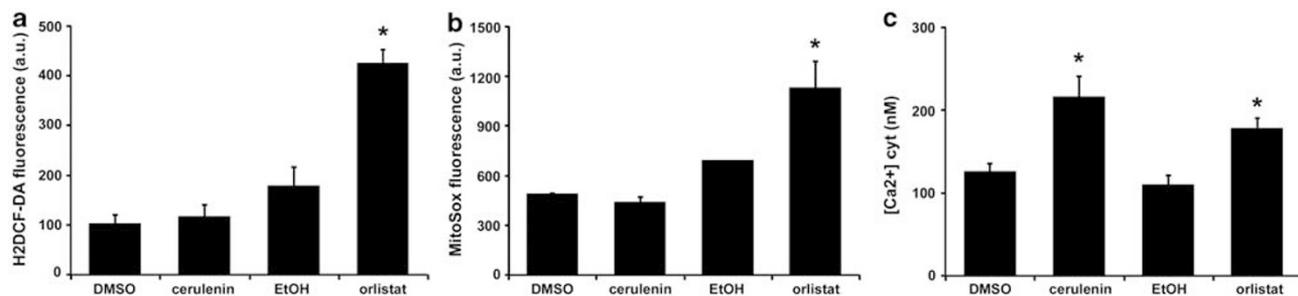
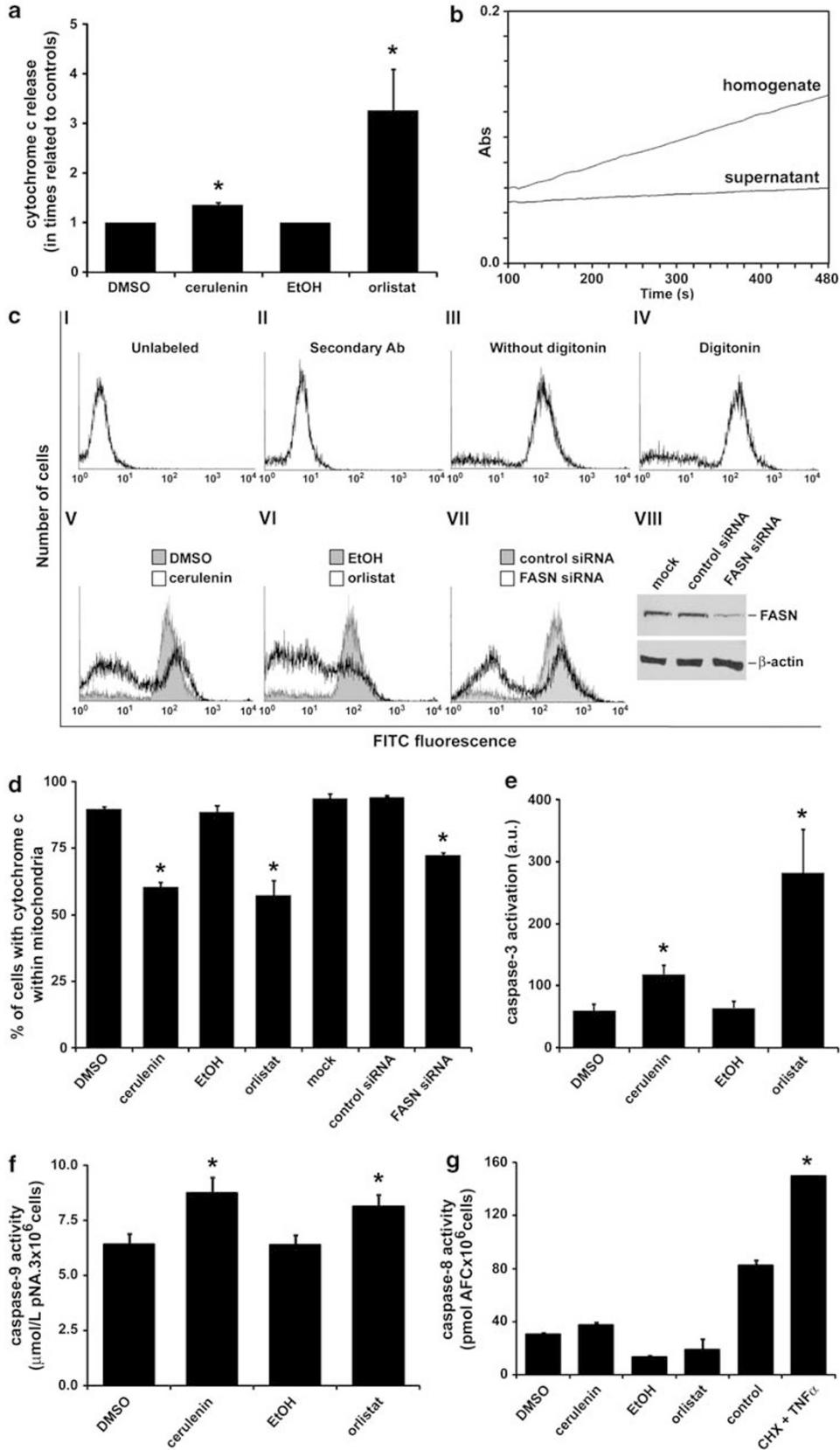


Figure 3 FASN inhibition with orlistat promotes oxidative stress and both orlistat and cerulenin increases [Ca²⁺]_{cyt} in B16-F10 melanoma cells. B16-F10 cells were treated with 10 μg/ml cerulenin or 300 μM orlistat for 6 h, washed and then probed with 3 μM H₂DCF-DA (a), 5 μM MitoSox (b), or 3 μM Fluo3-AM (c). ROS and [Ca²⁺]_{cyt} production were analyzed using flow cytometry. Values are mean ± s.e.m. of at least 5 independent experiments. *Significantly different from control at *P*<0.05 level, Student's *t*-test.

Figure 4 FASN inhibition triggers cytochrome *c* release and caspase-9 and -3 activation in B16-F10 melanoma cells. (a) B16-F10 cells were treated with 10 μg/ml cerulenin or 300 μM orlistat for 12 and 24 h, respectively, and cytosolic cytochrome *c* release detected by ELISA. Citrate synthase activity used to confirm the absence of mitochondria in the cytosolic fractions after centrifugation (b). (c and d) Cytochrome *c* release was also confirmed by flow cytometry, after anti-cytochrome *c* staining. I–IV are controls: (I) negligible fluorescence of unlabeled cells, (II) background fluorescence of cells labeled with the secondary antibody, (III) fluorescence of cells incubated with both primary and secondary antibodies with no added digitonin, (IV) fluorescence of control cells permeabilized with 0.0001% digitonin, and incubated with both primary and secondary antibodies. (V–VII) Fluorescence of cerulenin or orlistat-treated cells permeabilized with digitonin and incubated with both antibodies. Note the decrease of the highly fluorescent cell population in the right region of the histograms and the increase of the nonfluorescent cell population in the left region after the treatment with cerulenin or orlistat and siRNA for FASN. Histograms are representative of three independent experiments. (VIII) Western-blotting reaction showing FASN protein knockdown by specific siRNAs after 72 h. (e) Caspase-3 activation was determined by flow cytometry using FITC-DEVD-FMK after 18 and 36 h of treatment with cerulenin or orlistat, respectively. (f and g) Caspase-9 and -8 activities were determined by measuring the fluorescences of free pnitroanilide and free AFC, respectively, as described for caspase-3. Values are mean ± s.e.m. of at least three independent experiments. *Significantly different from control at *P*<0.05 level, Student's *t*-test.



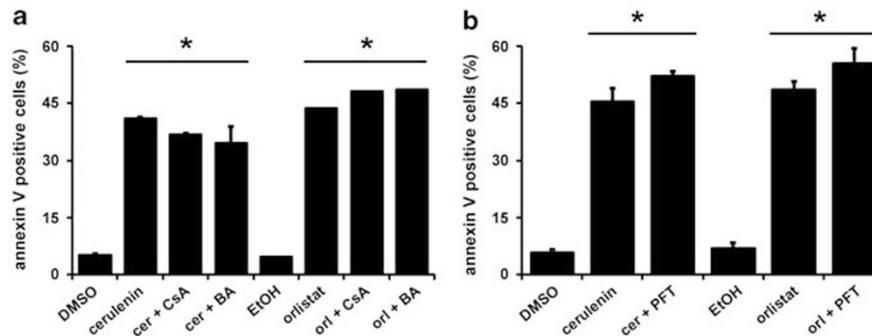


Figure 5 FASN inhibition-induced apoptosis is independent on MPT or p53 in B16-F10 melanoma cells. B16-F10 cells were treated with 10 μ g/ml of cerulenin or 300 μ M of orlistat for 24 and 48 h, respectively, in the presence of (a) cyclosporine A (CysA, 1 μ M), bongkreikic acid (BA, 0.5 μ M), or (b) pifithrin-alpha (PFT, 10 μ M); the percentages of apoptotic cells were determined by flow cytometry. Values are mean \pm s.e.m. of at least three independent experiments. *Significantly different from control at $P < 0.05$ level, Student's t -test.

pathway of apoptosis following FASN protein knockdown in melanoma cells. Despite the differences in the relative amount of cytochrome *c* release observed in Figures 4a and c, taken together the data strongly suggest that both drugs promote cytochrome *c* release from the mitochondria of B16-F10 cells. Cytochrome *c* is known to activate several apoptotic factors, including caspase-3. Indeed, the treatment of cultured melanoma cells with cerulenin or orlistat caused 2 and 4.4-fold increase, respectively, in caspase-3 activation (Figure 4e). Cerulenin and orlistat were also able to activate caspase-9, but not -8, initiators of the intrinsic and extrinsic pathways of apoptosis, respectively (Figures 4f and g). Cytochrome *c* can be released through MPT³⁴ or the mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization coordinated by Bcl-2 family members.^{39,40} Therefore, to assess the role of these mechanisms in the release of cytochrome *c* depicted in Figure 4, we next incubated B16-F10 cells with cerulenin or orlistat in the presence of the MPT inhibitors cyclosporine A and bongkreikic acid. However, these compounds did not protect B16-F10 cells from FASN inhibition-induced apoptosis (Figure 5a).

As p53 activation has been associated with the FASN inhibition-induced apoptosis in colon carcinoma, neuroblastoma, and breast cancer cell lines,^{22,27} we sought to verify the effect of pifithrin-alpha, an inhibitor of p53 activation, on the apoptotic rates of B16-F10 cells. In the studied conditions, apoptosis was not prevented by p53 inhibition (Figure 5b), indicating that this tumor suppressor protein is not involved in the apoptosis triggered by the lack of an efficient endogenous fatty acid synthesis.

DISCUSSION

Cancer cells synthesize most of their fatty acids *de novo*, and the inhibition of the main lipogenic enzyme FASN clearly reduces proliferation at the same time that enhances the apoptotic rates of human and mouse melanoma cells.^{4,29,41} In the present study, we demonstrated that FASN inhibition induced the intrinsic pathway of apoptosis in B16-F10 mouse

melanoma cells, which was preceded by an increase in both ROS production and cytosolic calcium concentration. In addition, this apoptotic cell death was not dependent on p53 activation or MPT.

The pharmacological inhibition of FASN reduces the proliferation and promotes cell death in several tumor cell lines.^{20–23} The cell cycle arrest that follows FASN blockage is associated with increased levels of p21 and p53 in colon, breast, gastrointestinal, and human melanoma tumor cells.^{22,41–43} Indeed, ongoing experiments from our laboratory have shown that cerulenin or orlistat significantly increase p21 protein amount in B16-F10 cell lysates. In this study, we detected a significant increase in annexin V-positive cells, cytochrome *c* release, and caspase-9 and -3 activation, which collectively confirm that FASN inhibition promotes apoptosis.⁴⁴ Necrotic cells were not found and despite the previous data showing rapid and reversible autophagy in gastric tumor cells induced by orlistat,¹⁹ we did not detect acidic vesicular organelles in our treated melanoma cells.

To better understand the pathway responsible for the apoptosis produced by specific FASN blockage, we searched for the early events that precede the programmed cell death. Indeed, after a short period incubation with orlistat B16-F10 melanoma cells showed increased levels of ROS, and both orlistat and cerulenin were able to enhance cytosolic calcium concentrations. The biological mechanisms that underlie the differences in ROS levels in B16-F10 cells may be related to a non-FASN inhibitory effect of orlistat. In fact, high concentrations of cerulenin significantly decrease protein acylation, which is particularly evident in glucose-stimulated insulin secretion.⁴⁵ In contrast, FASN silencing was previously shown to increase ROS levels and to promote mitochondrial membrane collapse in breast and prostate cancer cells.^{46,47} $[Ca^{2+}]_{cyt}$ elevations may result in the activation of calcineurin⁴⁸ that promotes BAD activation and apoptosis through the intrinsic pathway independently of MPT.⁴⁹ However, further studies are necessary to elucidate the origin of $[Ca^{2+}]_{cyt}$ elevation induced by FASN inhibition in melanoma cells.

It is interesting that, we observed that FASN inhibition significantly changes the mitochondrial free fatty acid composition (Zecchin KG, unpublished results). Increased ROS generation and cytosolic Ca^{2+} concentration may also result in MPT,⁵⁰ phenomenon that was excluded in our studies, as MPT inhibitors as cyclosporine A and bongkreic acid did not protect melanoma cells from FASN inhibition-induced apoptosis.

FASN inhibition leads to the accumulation of malonyl-CoA, which is cytotoxic and inhibits carnitine palmitoyltransferase-1 and fatty acid oxidation.^{26,51–53} Reduced carnitine palmitoyltransferase-1 interaction with the anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2⁵⁴ or palmitoyltransferase-1 inhibition-induced accumulation of ceramide, a sphingolipid implicated in apoptosis through death inducers and the extrinsic pathway of apoptosis,²⁶ were previously suggested to explain the pro-apoptotic effect of FASN blockage. The results in this study presented show activation of the intrinsic pathway of apoptosis by the release of cytochrome *c* from B16-F10 melanoma cell mitochondria following FASN chemical inhibition or knockdown, which was associated with caspase-9 and -3 activation in agreement with previous findings.^{27,28,41,55} As the cytochrome *c* release was not related to MPT in our experiments, malonyl-CoA accumulation, palmitoyltransferase-1 inhibition, and Bcl-2 may be involved in this process. It has been shown that colon and breast cancer cells are more resistant to FASN blockage and malonyl-CoA accumulation when p53 is intact.²² However, despite the fact that B16-F10 cells have wild-type p53,⁵⁶ in the present study we demonstrate that its inhibition with pifithrin- α did not reduce apoptotic rates and indicate that apoptosis after FASN inhibition is p53-independent.

In conclusion, FASN inhibition with cerulenin or orlistat reduces cell growth and induces apoptosis in B16-F10 melanoma cells. Cell death was accompanied by cytochrome *c* release and caspase-9 and -3 activation, but independent on MPT or p53 activation. The absence of MPT suggests that cytochrome *c* release may be related to Bcl-2 family involvement. In addition, orlistat-induced apoptosis was preceded by oxidative stress, as demonstrated by increased ROS and increased cytosolic calcium concentration. Taken together, our results show the involvement of mitochondria in FASN inhibition-induced apoptosis in murine melanoma cells.

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DISCLOSURE/CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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