Resveratrol Exerts Antiproliferative Activity and Induces Apoptosis in Waldenström’s Macroglobulinemia

Aldo M. Roccaro,1 Xavier Leleu,1 Antonio Sacco,1 Anne-Sophie Moreau,1 Evdoxia Hatjiharissi,1 Xiaoying Jia,1 Lian Xu,1 Bryan Ciccarelli,1 Christopher J. Patterson,1 Hai T. Ngo,1 Domenico Russo,2 Angelo Vacca,3 Franco Dammacco,3 Kenneth C. Anderson,1 Irene M. Ghobrial,1 and Steven P. Treon1

Abstract

Purpose: Resveratrol (3,4',5-tri-hydroxy-trans-stilbene) is an antioxidant constituent of a wide variety of plant species including grapes. It has gained considerable attention because of its anticancer properties, as shown in solid and hematologic malignancies. Whether resveratrol could inhibit proliferation or induce cytotoxicity in Waldenström’s macroglobulinemia (WM) was investigated.

Experimental Design: We studied resveratrol-induced inhibition of proliferation and induction of cytotoxicity in WM cell lines, WM primary tumor cells, IgM-secreting cells, and peripheral blood mononuclear cells. The mechanisms of action and different signaling pathways involved were studied using Western blot and gene expression profile analysis. Resveratrol activity was also evaluated in the bone marrow microenvironment. We finally investigated whether or not resveratrol could have any synergistic effect if used in combination with other drugs widely used in the treatment of WM.

Results: Resveratrol inhibited proliferation and induced cytotoxicity against WM cells, IgM-secreting cells, as well as primary WM cells, without affecting peripheral blood mononuclear cells; down-regulated Akt, extracellular signal-regulated kinase mitogen-activated protein kinases, and Wnt signaling pathways, as well as Akt activity; induced cell cycle arrest and apoptosis; and triggered c-Jun-NH2-terminal-kinase activation, followed by the activation of intrinsic and extrinsic caspase pathways. Lastly, adherence to bone marrow stromal cells did not confer protection to WM cells against resveratrol-induced cytotoxicity. Furthermore, resveratrol showed synergistic cytotoxicity when combined with dexamethasone, fludarabine, and bortezomib.

Conclusion: Our data show that resveratrol has significant antitumor activity in WM, providing the framework for clinical trials in this disease.

Waldenström’s macroglobulinemia (WM) is a low-grade lymphoproliferative disorder characterized by the presence of a lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate in the bone marrow and the presence of a serum monoclonal protein IgM (1, 2).

Despite the clinical efficacy of conventional therapies including alkylating agents, nucleoside analogues, steroids, rituximab, as well as novel agents including alemtuzumab and bortezomib (3, 4), most patients eventually relapse and the disease remains incurable. Therefore, new therapeutic strategies are needed in order to improve patient outcome.

The polyphenolic phytoalexin trans-resveratrol (3,4',5-trihydroxy-trans-stilbene) is an antioxidant constituent of a wide variety of plant species including grapes, and it is present in red wine (5). It has recently gained considerable attention because of its potential cancer chemopreventive or anticancer properties (6). Moreover, it may be beneficial in the prevention of cardiovascular diseases, arthritis or autoimmune disorders, particularly when used at low concentrations (7, 8). However, when administered at higher doses, resveratrol possesses anticancer activity by interfering with different cellular events related to the initiation, promotion, and progression of multistage carcinogenesis (9). Previous reports have shown that resveratrol induces apoptosis and inhibits the proliferation of several solid tumor cell lines including osteosarcoma (SISA), uterine (HeLa, HEC-1A, RL.95-2, KLE, EN-1078D), breast (MCF-7, MDA-MB-231), and colon cancer (HT29), as well as hematologic malignancies including Burkitt’s lymphoma (HS-Sultan), promyelocytic leukemia (HL-60), and multiple myeloma (IM9, U266, RPMI 8226; refs. 10–17). It has also been shown that resveratrol could interfere with apoptotic pathways.
both by directly triggering apoptosis-promoting signaling cascades and by blocking antiapoptotic mechanisms. By blocking survival and apoptotic pathways, resveratrol could sensitize cancer cells, which may result in synergistic antitumor activities when resveratrol is combined with conventional chemotherapeutic agents or cytotoxic compounds.

The possible anticancer potential of resveratrol in WM, however, remains unknown. In this study, we evaluated the therapeutic potential of resveratrol against WM. We showed that resveratrol inhibited growth and induced apoptosis in WM cells via both caspase-dependent and -independent pathways. Moreover, resveratrol down-regulated the Wnt signaling pathway with a reduction of nuclear β-catenin levels and decrease of the protein expression of myc and survivin, both downstream target proteins of β-catenin. Resveratrol also overcame bone marrow–induced resistance and enhanced WM cell cytotoxicity by bortezomib, dexamethasone, and fludarabine.

Materials and Methods

Cells. The WM cell lines (BCWM.1; WM-WSU) and IgM-secreting low-grade lymphoma cell lines (MEC-1; RL) were used in this study. BCWM.1 is a recently described WM cell line that was developed from a patient with untreated WM (18). WSU-WSU was kindly provided by Dr. Al Katib (Wayne State University, Detroit, MI). MEC-1 was a gift from Dr. Kay (Wayne State University, Detroit, MI). RL was purchased from the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN. MEC-1 was a gift from Dr. Kay (Wayne State University, Detroit, MI). RL was purchased from the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN. MEC-1 was a gift from Dr. Kay (Wayne State University, Detroit, MI).

Primary WM cells were obtained from bone marrow (BM) samples from previously treated WM patients, using CD19+ microbead selection (Miltenyi Biotec) with >90% purity as confirmed by flow cytometric analysis with monoclonal antibody reactive to human CD20-PE (BD-Bioscience). Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) were obtained from healthy subjects by Ficoll-Hyphaque density sedimentation. Cells were cultured at 37°C in RPMI 1640 containing 10% fetal bovine serum (Sigma Chemical). 2 mmol/L of L-glutamine, 100 units/mL of penicillin, and 100 μg/mL of streptomycin (Life Technologies).

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Reagents. Resveratrol, with a purity of >99%, was purchased from Sigma. A 20 mmol/L stock solution of resveratrol was dissolved in DMSO and stored at -20°C until use; it was diluted in culture medium (5-80 μmol/L) immediately before use. The maximum final concentration of DMSO (<0.1%) did not affect cell proliferation and did not induce cytotoxicity on all the cell lines and primary cells tested (data not shown). Bortezomib was obtained from Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Fludarabine and dexamethasone were purchased from Sigma. The c-Jun-NH2-kinase (JNK) inhibitor SP600215 was purchased from Calbiochem.

Growth inhibition assay. The inhibitory effect of resveratrol, alone or combined with other agents on WM cell growth, was assessed by CalceinAM assay. CalceinAM is a nonfluorescent, hydrophilic compound that permeates intact, live cells. The hydrolysis of CalceinAM by intracellular esterases produces calcein, a hydrophilic, strongly fluorescent compound that is well-retained in the cell cytoplasm. Briefly, WM cells and PBMCs (3 × 10⁶ cells/well) were incubated in 96-well culture plates (Costar) in the presence of RPMI (10% fetal bovine serum) with resveratrol (0-80 μmol/L), alone or in combination with other agents for 24, 48, and 72 h at 37°C, and then washed twice using 1× CalceinAM DW Buffer. They were subsequently incubated with CalceinAM (2 μmol/L) for 30 min at 37°C under CO₂. The fluorescence intensity, proportional to the number of viable cells, was recorded using a multilabel reader (490 nm excitation filter, 520 nm emission filter). Mithras LB940 (Berthold Technologies).

DNA synthesis. WM cell lines and CD19+ primary WM cells were incubated in the presence of RPMI (10% fetal bovine serum) with resveratrol (0-80 μmol/L), alone or in combination with other agents for 24, 48, and 72 h at 37°C. DNA synthesis was measured by [3H]thymidine ([3H]TdR, Perkin-Elmer) uptake, as previously described (19). Cells were pulsed with [3H]TdR (0.01 μCi/well) during the last 6 h (cell lines) or 24 h (CD19+ primary WM cells) of 24-, 48-, or 72-h cultures. All experiments were done in triplicate.

Immunoblotting. BCWM.1 cells were harvested and lysed using lysis buffer (Cell Signaling Technology) reconstituted with 5 mmol/L of NaF, 2 mmol/L of Na₂VO₄, 1 mmol/L of polystyrenesulfonate fluoride, 5 μg/mL of leupeptin, and 5 μg/mL of aprotinin. Whole lyses (50 μg/lane) were subjected to SDS-PAGE and transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membrane (Bio-Rad Laboratories). The antibodies used for immunoblotting included anti–phosphorylated Akt (Ser473), anti–Akt, anti–phosphorylated GSK3α/β (Ser21/9), anti–phosphorylated ERK1/2 (Thr202/Tyr204), anti–ERK1/2, anti–caspase-3, anti–caspase-8, anti–caspase-9, anti–PARP, anti–phosphorylated JNK (Thr183/185), anti–JNK, anti–cdk2, anti–cdk4, anti–cdk6, anti–phosphorylated Rb (Ser80/81), anti-Rb, anti–p63, anti–p73, anti–p21, anti–p27, anti–cyclin D1, anti–cyclin D2, anti–mcl1, anti–survivin, and anti–phosphorylated S6 ribosomal (Cell Signaling Technology); anti–myc (BD Biosciences); anti–cyclin E1 (AbCam); and anti–p53 and anti–α-tubulin antibodies (Santa Cruz Biotechnology). Nuclear extracts of the cells were prepared using the Nuclear Extraction Kit (Panomics, Inc.) and subjected to immunoblotting with anti–β-catenin and anti–nucleolin antibodies (Santa Cruz Biotechnology).

In vitro Akt kinase assay. In vitro Akt kinase assay (Cell Signaling Technology) was done as previously described (19). Briefly, BCWM.1 cells were cultured in the presence or absence of resveratrol (2.5-60 μmol/L, for 6 h) and subsequently lysed in 1× lysis buffer. Lysates were then immunoprecipitated with immobilized Akt primary antibody and incubated with gentle rocking overnight at 4°C. Cell lysate/immobilized antibody were microcentrifuged and pellets were washed twice with 1× cell lysis buffer, and twice with 1× kinase buffer. Pellets were resuspended in 1× kinase buffer supplemented with ATP and GSK-3 fusion protein, and then incubated for 30 min at 30°C. Samples were run on SDS-PAGE and transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membrane. Kinase activity was detected by immunoblotting with phosphorylated GSK-3α/β antibody (Cell Signaling).

Effect of resveratrol on parasitic WM cell growth in the BM. To evaluate growth stimulation and signaling in WM cells adherent to bone marrow stromal cells (BMSC), 3 × 10⁴ BCWM.1 cells were cultured in BMSC-coated 96-well plates for 48 h in the presence or absence of resveratrol. DNA synthesis was measured as described (19).

Cell cycle analysis. WM cells cultured for 24 h with resveratrol or control medium were harvested, washed with PBS, fixed with 70% ethanol, and treated with 10 μg/mL of RNase (Roche Diagnostic). Cells were then stained with propidium iodide (PI, Sigma Chemical; 5 μg/mL) and the cell cycle profile was determined using an Epics Altra flow cytometer (Coulter Immunology) as described (19).

Detection of apoptosis. Annexin V-FITC and PI staining were used to detect and quantify apoptosis by flow cytometry. BCWM.1 cells (1 × 10⁶ cells/well) were cultured in 24-well plates (Costar) for 24 h with resveratrol (5-20 μmol/L) or control medium. Cells were then harvested in cold PBS and pelleted by centrifugation for 5 min at 1,500 rpm. They were subsequently resuspended at 1 × 10⁶ cells/mL in binding buffer [Hepes buffer, 10 mmol/L (pH 7.4), 150 mmol/L NaCl, 5 mmol/L KCl, 1 mmol/L MgCl₂, 1.8 mmol/L CaCl₂] stained with Annexin V-FITC and PI, and incubated in the dark for 15 min. Cells were processed with an Epics Altra flow cytometer (Coulter Immunology).
Gene expression profile. BCWM.1 cells, untreated or treated with 20 \(\mu\text{mol/L}\) of resveratrol for 6 and 24 h, were harvested and total RNA was isolated using an RNeasy kit (Qiagen) as described by the manufacturer. Total RNA (15 \(\mu\text{g}\)) was reverse-transcribed to get cDNA using the Superscript II reverse transcription kit (Invitrogen Life Technologies). cDNA was used in an in vitro transcription reaction to synthesize biotin-labeled cRNA using the Enzo biotinylated nucleotides bio-UTP and bio-CTP along with the Ambion T7 Megascript Kit (Enzo).
Diagnostic and Applied Biosystems). Labeled cRNA was purified with the RNeasy mini-kit (Qiagen) and quantitated. Purified cRNA (15 μg) was hybridized to Human Genome U133Plus2.0 (HG-U133Plus2.0) GeneChip arrays (Affymetrix) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The HG-U133Plus2.0 array analyzes the expression level of >47,000 transcripts and variants, including 38,500 well-characterized human genes. The array is comprised of >54,000 probe sets and 1,300,000 distinct oligonucleotide features. GeneChip arrays were scanned on a GeneChip Scanner 3000 (Affymetrix).

The normalization of arrays and calculation of expression values was done using the DNA-chip analyzer (dChip) program (20, 21). Arrays were normalized based on relative signal produced for an invariant subset of genes. This model-based method was used for probe selection and computing expression values (20, 21). By pooling hybridization information across multiple arrays, it is possible to assess standard errors for the expression level indexes. We also used several high-level analysis functions in dChip for comparative analysis and hierarchic clustering.
Isobologram analysis. The interaction between resveratrol and other agents was analyzed by isobologram analysis using the CalcuSyn software program (Biosoft) to determine if the combinations were additive or synergistic. This program is based on the Chou-Talalay method, which calculates a combination index (CI) to indicate additive or synergistic effects. When CI = 1, the effects were additive, when CI < 1.0, the effects were synergistic. Results from viability assay (CalceinAM uptake) were expressed as the fraction of cells killed by the single drug or the combination in drug-treated versus untreated cells (19).

Statistical analysis. The statistical significance of differences in drug-treated versus control cultures was determined using Student’s t test. The minimal level of significance was P < 0.05.

Results

Resveratrol inhibits DNA synthesis and induces cytotoxicity of WM cells. WM and IgM-secreting cell lines were cultured for 24, 48, and 72 h in the presence or absence of resveratrol (5–80 μmol/L). Resveratrol inhibited BCWM.1 proliferation as measured by [3H]TdR uptake assay, with an IC50 between 10 and 15 μmol/L (Fig. 1A). Resveratrol showed similar anti proliferative activity on all IgM-secreting cell lines tested with an IC50 between 20 and 30 μmol/L (Fig. 1B). The anti proliferative activity of resveratrol against primary lymphoplasmacytic cells from three patients with WM was also evaluated, wherein resveratrol decreased DNA synthesis, as measured by [3H]Tdr at 48 h, in a dose-dependent fashion, with an IC50 between 15 and 32 μmol/L (Fig. 1C).

We next evaluated the potential cytotoxic effect of resveratrol (5–80 μmol/L) on WM cell lines and primary WM cells. Because it has been previously reported that resveratrol could modulate 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide–reducing activity independently of cell killing (22), we assessed the cytotoxic effect of resveratrol by CalceinAM uptake. Resveratrol triggered cytotoxicity in BCWM.1 WM cells at 24, 48, and 72 h with an IC50 between 15 and 32 μmol/L (Fig. 1D), in IgM-secreting cells at 48 h with an IC50 between 20 and 30 μmol/L (Fig. 1E), and in primary lymphoplasmacytic cells from three patients.
Resveratrol induced the up-regulation of p63 and p73, dependent manner (Fig. 2E). In addition, we found that the regulation of the proapoptotic transcription factor p53 and its downstream targets, caspase-8, caspase-9, and PARP cleavage (Fig. 2B). Because it has been shown that JNK plays a pivotal role in apoptosis (23), we sought to clarify if resveratrol induced the phosphorylation of JNK1/2 in BCWM.1 cells (Fig. 2A). Similar data were obtained on other IgM-secreting cell lines (data not shown). To determine the mechanism of resveratrol-induced apoptosis, we investigated the effect of resveratrol on the MEK/ERK pathway, which is known to increase growth and to enhance survival of tumor B cells (27). We therefore investigated whether or not resveratrol could affect PI3K/Akt signaling pathway in WM cells. We next examined the cell cycle profiling using PI staining in BCWM.1 cells cultured for 24 h with control medium or resveratrol (10 and 20 μmol/L). Resveratrol induced cell cycle arrest, as shown by a decrease of G0 to G1 phase cells, from 48.8% to 19.2%; indeed, cell cycle arrest induced cell death as shown by an increase of sub-G0 to sub-G1 phase cells, from 13.6% to 48.9%, using 10 and 20 μmol/L of resveratrol, respectively. To determine the mechanism of resveratrol-induced cell cycle arrest, we investigated the effect of resveratrol on the MEK/ERK pathway, which is known to increase growth and to enhance survival of tumor B cells (27). We therefore investigated whether or not resveratrol could affect PI3K/Akt signaling pathway in WM cells. BCWM.1 cells were treated with increasing doses of resveratrol (2.5-60 μmol/L) for 24 h. Resveratrol triggered JNK activation, followed by caspase-3, caspase-8, caspase-9, and PARP cleavage (Fig. 2B). Because it has been shown that JNK plays a pivotal role in apoptosis triggered by several novel therapeutic agents including bortezomib (23), lysophosphatidic acid transferase inhibitor, and perifosine (19), we sought to clarify if resveratrol induced the phosphorylation of JNK during WM cell apoptosis. We found that resveratrol increased the expression of cyclin kinase inhibitor p21Cip1 and p27kip1, and the down-regulation of cyclin D1, D2, E1, as well as cyclin-dependent kinase (cdk2, cdk4, and cdk6) protein levels (Fig. 3B). In addition, resveratrol reduced the phosphorylation of Rb which prevented G1-S cell cycle progression resulting in cell cycle arrest (Fig. 3B, ref. 26). Importantly, the results of resveratrol-induced protein modulation were also confirmed by gene expression analysis (Fig. 3C), providing further validation of resveratrol's effect on these important regulators of the cell cycle.

**Resveratrol induces apoptosis in WM cells.** We examined the molecular mechanisms whereby resveratrol induces cytotoxicity in WM cells. We showed that resveratrol induced dose-dependent apoptosis, as evidenced by Annexin V and PI staining and flow cytometry analysis. The percentage of apoptotic BCWM.1 cells increased from 2.23% (untreated) to 13.6% to 48.9%, using 10 and 20 μmol/L of resveratrol, respectively (Fig. 2A). Similar data were obtained on other IgM-secreting cell lines (data not shown). To determine the mechanism of resveratrol-induced apoptosis, we investigated the effect of resveratrol on BCWM.1 cells using immunoblotting. BCWM.1 cells were cultured with increasing doses of resveratrol (2.5-60 μmol/L) for 24 h. Resveratrol triggered JNK activation, followed by caspase-3, caspase-8, caspase-9, and PARP cleavage (Fig. 2B). Because it has been shown that JNK plays a pivotal role in apoptosis triggered by several novel therapeutic agents including bortezomib (23), lysophosphatidic acid transferase inhibitor, and perifosine (19), we sought to clarify if resveratrol induced the phosphorylation of JNK during WM cell apoptosis. We found that resveratrol increased the expression of cyclin kinase inhibitor p21Cip1 and p27kip1, and the down-regulation of cyclin D1, D2, E1, as well as cyclin-dependent kinase (cdk2, cdk4, and cdk6) protein levels (Fig. 3B). In addition, resveratrol reduced the phosphorylation of Rb which prevented G1-S cell cycle progression resulting in cell cycle arrest (Fig. 3B, ref. 26). Importantly, the results of resveratrol-induced protein modulation were also confirmed by gene expression analysis (Fig. 3C), providing further validation of resveratrol's effect on these important regulators of the cell cycle.

**Signaling pathways regulated by resveratrol.** It has been shown that phosphatidylinositol inositol-3-kinase (PI3K)/Akt pathway plays a pivotal role in promoting growth and survival of tumor B cells (27). We therefore investigated whether or not resveratrol could affect PI3K/Akt signaling pathway in WM cells. BCWM.1 cells were treated with increasing doses of resveratrol (2.5-60 μmol/L) for 8 h. We found that resveratrol inhibited the phosphorylation of Akt (Ser473) and downstream ribosomal protein S6 in a dose-dependent manner at 6 h (Fig. 4A). Moreover, Akt kinase activity assay decreased the phosphorylation of GSK3 fusion protein after treatment with resveratrol in a dose-dependent manner at 6 h (Fig. 4B). We next investigated the effect of resveratrol on the MEK/ERK pathway, which is known to increase growth and to enhance survival of tumor B cells (28, 29). By Western blot analysis, we observed that...
Resveratrol decreased phosphorylation of ERK1/2 (Thr\(^{202}/\)Tyr\(^{204}\)) at 8 hours in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 4C).

**Resveratrol affects the β-catenin/TCF pathway and inhibits the expression of β-catenin/TCF pathway downstream target genes.** Previous studies have shown that Wnt signaling genes are overexpressed in B-cell malignancies, including B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia and multiple myeloma (30, 31). The classic Wnt signaling pathway increases the β-catenin translocation to the nucleus, and the transcription of target genes, including myc and survivin, responsible for cell cycle progression, cell survival, cell proliferation, and disease progression (30, 31). Therefore, we investigated whether or not resveratrol could modulate the transcript level of genes related to the Wnt signaling cascade in the WM cell line. Gene expression analysis on BCWM.1 cultured in the presence or absence of resveratrol (20 μmol/L; 6 and 24 h) was done. We found that resveratrol down-regulated the transcript levels of Wnt signaling genes in BCWM.1 as well as the transcript levels of β-catenin, myc and survivin, both downstream target genes in the β-catenin/TCF pathway (Fig. 5A; refs. 32, 33). Moreover, we confirmed the observed changes in gene expression profiling at the protein level using immunoblotting: resveratrol (10 and 20 μmol/L) down-regulated nuclear β-catenin levels in BCWM.1 cells, whereas total β-catenin levels remained unaffected (Fig. 5B); resveratrol also down-regulated the protein expression of myc and survivin (Fig. 5C).

**Adherence to BMSCs do not protect against resveratrol-induced WM cytotoxicity.** Because the BM microenvironment confers growth and induces drug resistance in malignant cells (34), we next investigated whether resveratrol inhibits WM cell growth in the context of the BM milieu. BCWM.1 cells were cultured with resveratrol (5-20 μmol/L) in the presence or absence of BMSCs. Using \(^{3}H\)Tdr uptake assay, adherence of BCWM.1 cells to BMSCs triggered an increase of 30% in proliferation, which was inhibited by resveratrol in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 6A). The viability of BMSCs, assessed by CalceinAM uptake and trypan blue exclusion, was not affected by resveratrol treatment (data not shown). The adherence of BCWM.1 to BMSCs, however, induced Akt and ERK phosphorylation in BCWM.1 cells, which was inhibited by resveratrol (Fig. 6B). These data indicate that resveratrol may trigger significant antitumor activity against WM cells even in the presence of the BM milieu.

**Resveratrol enhances cytotoxicity exerted by other agents active in WM.** We also sought to investigate the effects of resveratrol

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![Fig. 5. Resveratrol down-regulates Wnt signaling pathway. A, BCWM.1 cells were cultured in the absence or presence of resveratrol (20 μmol/L) for 6 and 24 h. Purified cRNA (15 μg) was hybridized to HG-U133Plus2.0 GeneChip (Affymetrix). Fold change in the expression in resveratrol-treated cells relative to expression in untreated BCWM.1 cells was shown by the intensity of induction (red) or suppression (blue). B, BCWM.1 were cultured with resveratrol (10-20 μmol/L) for 6 h. Total cell lysates and were subject to immunoblotting using anti-β-catenin and anti-α-tubulin antibodies. Nuclear extracts were subject to immunoblotting using anti-β-catenin and anti-nucleolin antibodies. C, BCWM.1 were cultured with resveratrol (10-20 μmol/L) for 6 h. Total cell lysates were subject to immunoblotting using anti-myc, anti-survivin, and anti-α-tubulin antibodies.](https://www.aacrjournals.org/doi/figure-pdf/10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-08-0671)
in combination with other agents active in WM. As part of this study, we cultured BCWM.1 cells for 48 hours with resveratrol (5-10 μmol/L) in the presence or absence of fludarabine (1.25-2.5 μg/mL), dexamethasone (25-50 nmol/L), or bortezomib (5-10 nmol/L). Fludarabine (2.5 μg/mL) induced cytotoxicity in 35% of BCWM.1 cells, which increased to 48% and 70% (data not shown) in the presence of resveratrol at 5 μmol/L (CI, 0.76) and 10 μmol/L (CI, 0.49), respectively, indicating moderate to high synergistic activity (Table 1). Dexamethasone (50 nmol/L) resulted in cytotoxicity in 38% of BCWM.1 cells, which increased to 56% and 78% (data not shown) in the presence of resveratrol at 5 μmol/L (CI, 0.46) and 10 μmol/L (CI, 0.31), respectively, indicating synergism (Table 1). Lastly, we observed that bortezomib (5 nmol/L) induced cytotoxicity in 20% of BCWM.1 cells, which was increased to 42% and 63% (data not shown) in the presence of resveratrol at 5 μmol/L (CI, 0.90) and 10 μmol/L (CI, 0.79), respectively, indicating low to moderate synergism (Table 1). The fractions affected and the combination index for each of these combinations are summarized in Table 1.

### Discussion

The antitumor activity of resveratrol has been shown in several solid tumors including osteosarcoma, esophageal squamous carcinoma, breast cancer, colon cancer, uterine cancer, and hematologic malignancies such as Burkitt’s lymphoma, multiple myeloma, and promyelocytic leukemia displaying growth-inhibitory activity, induction of apoptosis, and S-G2 phase cell cycle arrest. Moreover, in most of the previous studies, it has been reported that resveratrol showed

**Table 1. Resveratrol enhances cytotoxicity exerted by fludarabine, dexamethasone, and bortezomib against WM cells**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resveratrol (mmol/L)</th>
<th>Fludarabine (mg/mL)</th>
<th>FA</th>
<th>CI</th>
<th>Effect</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.57</td>
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<td>0.36</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<th>CI</th>
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</tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>Synergism</td>
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</table>

NOTE: Fractions affected (FA) and combination indices (CI) of the combinations of resveratrol with fludarabine, dexamethasone, and bortezomib. All experiments were repeated in triplicate. FA for each drug used as single agent: fludarabine, 1.25 mg/mL (0.35); fludarabine, 2.5 mg/mL (0.45); dexamethasone, 25 nmol/L (0.38); dexamethasone, 50 nmol/L (0.43); bortezomib, 5 nmol/L (0.2); bortezomib, 10 nmol/L (0.42); resveratrol, 5 nmol/L (0.14); resveratrol, 10 nmol/L (0.34).
an effective IC_{50} value ranging from 50 to 180 μmol/L (35), and it induced apoptosis only at higher concentrations than those required for resveratrol-induced cytotoxicity and cell cycle arrest, with values ranging from 100 to 200 μmol/L (36). It has been reported that resveratrol seems to be well-tolerated in vivo studies with little toxicity, as shown in mice following the oral administration of a dose as high as 20 mg/kg for 4 weeks (37, 38), which showed significant chemopreventive and antiepithelial activities in vivo in several solid tumors (39, 40).

In this study, we show for the first time that resveratrol has significant antitumor activity in WM. Growth inhibition of the WM and IgM-secreting cell lines was observed at IC_{50} values ranging from 10 to 32 μmol/L. Furthermore, the proliferation rate of CD19 + lymphoplasmacytic cells isolated from patients with relapsed/refractory WM were also significantly reduced by resveratrol treatment. Importantly, resveratrol at 10 to 50 μmol/L had no significant effect on the survival of normal PBMCs. Resveratrol induced apoptosis in WM cells through the activation of both intrinsic and extrinsic apoptotic pathways resulting in caspase-8, caspase-9, caspase-3, and PARP cleavage. Moreover, because the stress-activated protein kinase/JNK pathway facilitates the apoptosis of many chemotherapy agents, we investigated this pathway as a determinant of resveratrol-mediated apoptosis in WM. These studies showed that resveratrol triggers JNK phosphorylation. Moreover, the JNK inhibitor SP600125 markedly inhibited resveratrol-induced phosphorylation of JNK and caspase-8 cleavage, suggesting that JNK plays an important role in resveratrol-induced apoptosis in WM cells. In addition, increased apoptosis of BCWM.1 cells correlated with the down-modulation of the antiapoptotic protein Mcl-1, and the induction of the proapoptotic transcription factor p53, both at transcript and protein levels. Importantly, resveratrol treatment was associated with elevated transcript and protein levels of p63 and p73, the members of p53 family with proapoptotic abilities, providing a crucial alternate mechanism of cell growth arrest in the absence of p53, which seems to be frequently mutated in cancers. Furthermore, we showed that resveratrol induced cell cycle arrest, associated with the induction of cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors, and with the down-regulation of cyclin-dependent kinases, cyclin D1, cyclin D2, and cyclin E1, along with a reduced phosphorylation of Rb.

Importantly, we have shown that resveratrol targets PI3K/ AKT, MEK/ERK, and Wnt signaling pathways that act as critical regulators of apoptosis, cell cycle regulation, and tumor proliferation in lymphoproliferative disorders (27–31). Most likely, these same signaling cascades could be affected in normal cells at higher doses of resveratrol. Previous studies showed that the PI3K/Akt pathway is up-regulated in WM cells as compared with normal controls (41), therefore, this up-regulation in tumor cells could favor a stronger activity of resveratrol at lower doses compared with healthy donor cells. Similarly, it has been shown by gene expression profile analysis that interleukin-6 signaling, which activates both PI3K/Akt and MEK/ERK pathways (19, 42), is up-regulated in WM (43), in which it plays a pivotal role in supporting the growth and survival of neoplastic cells (44). In addition, it has been described as an abnormal overexpression of genes from the Wnt signaling pathway in lymphoproliferative disorders, including B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia and multiple myeloma (45). Based on these observations, we could therefore hypothesize that resveratrol-induced down-modulation of those up-regulated pathways could be responsible for a more selective activity of resveratrol against WM cells rather than normal cells.

Because the bone marrow microenvironment plays an important role in the growth and survival of plasma cell malignancies, and blocks chemotherapy-induced apoptosis, we sought to delineate if coculture of WM cells with BMSCs modulated resveratrol-mediated WM cell cytotoxicity. We showed that the adherence of tumor cells to BM stromal cells did not protect against resveratrol-induced WM cytotoxicity. The resveratrol-triggered modulation of signaling pathways induced by the presence of the BM milieu was also investigated. ERK and Akt signaling cascades induced by the adherence of the WM cell line to BM stromal cells were blocked by resveratrol, providing evidence that resveratrol could modulate the signaling changes induced by the bone marrow milieu on WM cells. Lastly, we showed that resveratrol potentiates the effect of several agents that are active against WM, such as the nucleoside analogue fludarabine (46), the proteasome inhibitor bortezomib (3, 4, 47), and dexamethasone (1). These data may have important implications for future trials, not just in formulating more effective combination therapies with nonoverlapping toxicities, but also in strategies aimed at providing lower doses of agents such as bortezomib, which harbor significant neurotoxicity in WM (3, 4).

In summary, in this study, we have shown that resveratrol induces growth inhibition and apoptosis in vitro in WM cells and overcomes the growth-promoting activities of the bone marrow microenvironment. Moreover, the combination of resveratrol with other therapeutic agents mediates synergistic cytotoxicity in WM. Based on these evidences, the present study provides the framework for clinical trials of resveratrol, alone or in combination, in the treatment of WM.

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Resveratrol Exerts Antiproliferative Activity and Induces Apoptosis in Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia

Aldo M. Roccaro, Xavier Leleu, Antonio Sacco, et al.


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