

---

p53

---

**Study on the expression and detection of the p53 mutation  
in Korean colon cancer cell lines**

**Ji-Yeon Jung, Sang-Jin Oh**

*Department of Biological Sciences, College of Natural Sciences, Chonnam National University, Kwangju, Korea*

**Background:** Inactivation in p53 tumor suppressor gene through a point mutation and deletion is one of the most frequent genetic changes found in human cancer, with 50% of an incidence. This high rate of mutation mostly suggests that the gene plays a central role in the development of cancer and the mutations detected so far were found in exons 5 to 8. Mutation of p53 locus produced accumulation of abnormal p53 protein, and negative regulation of cell proliferation and transcriptional activation as a suppressor of transformation were lost. In addition, inhibition of its normal cellular function of wild-type by mutant is an important step in tumorigenesis. **Method:** 4 colon cancer cell lines (SNU C1, C2A, C4, C5) were examined for mutation in exons 5 to 8 of the p53 tumor suppressor gene by PCR-SSCP analysis and expression pattern by western blotting and immunoprecipitation. p53-mediated transactivation ability were examined by CAT assay and base substitution of p53 in SNU C2A cell were detected by DNA sequencing. **Results:** 1) SNU C2A cell and SNU C5 cell were detected mobility shifts each in exon 5 and exon 7 of p53 gene by the PCR-SSCP method, implicating being of p53 mutation. 2) 3 colon cancer cell lines (SNU C1, SNU C2A, SNU C5) expressed wild type and mutant type p53 protein. 3) In northern blot experiment, SNU C2A and SNU C5 cell expressed high level of p53 mRNA. 4) Results of p53-mediated transactivation in colon cancer cell lines by CAT assay represented only SNU C2A cell has transcriptional activity. 5) DNA sequencing in SNU C2A cell showed missense mutation in codon 179 of one allele, histidine to arginine and wild type p53 in the other allele. **Conclusion:** Colon cancer cell lines showed correlation with mutation in p53 gene and accumulation of abnormal p53 protein. Colon cancer cell SNU C2A retained p53-mediated transactivation as heterozygous p53 with one mutant allele in 179 codon and the other wild-type allele.

---

**Key Words:** Tumor suppressor gene, p53 mutation, colon cancer cell line, PCR-SSCP, SNU C2A cell

(1). p53 missense mutation (20), 가 (2, 3). retinoblastoma (Rb) p53 (hybrid cell), 가 (loss of heterozygosity) (conserved region), 130-290 residue 117-142, 171-181, 234-258 270-286 가 (21). (4). p53 175, 248, 273 hot spot 가 p53 (5). p53 17p 13.1 DNA , 가 , p53 가 mRNA 11 exon 20Kb 2.8Kb p53 가 53kDa (6). (16). , 3 p53 simian virus 40 (SV40) SV40 large T antigen (monoclonal antibody) (7). (22). p53 p53 가 S (transition) G1 , (check point) (oncogene) cell trans- (23). formation (differentiation) (apoptosis) p53 (cell death) (8, 9). DNA sequence (GAAD45, MDM2 WAF 1/ cip 1) p53 75%가 allele (10-12). , 90% p53 (24). (transcriptional activator) p53 p53 DNA sequence p53 (13, 14), (gene trans- cription) , p53 p53 p53 p53 p53 가 , p53 가 (15, 16). , p53 , p53 p53 (single strand conformation polymorphism) (3, p53 17-19). 가

p53

p53

1. (SNU C1, SNU C2A, SNU C4, SNU C5: , MCF 7: ) (KCLB) 가 10% (fetal bovine serum, FBS, Gibco) RPMI 1640(Gibco, BRL) 37 , 6% CO<sub>2</sub> 3 4 . SaOS2(human osteosarcoma, p53-/-), U2OS (human osteosarcoma, p53+/+), SV80(human fibroblast) Dulbeccos modified Eagle's midium (DMEM) 10% FBS 37 , 6% CO<sub>2</sub> . DLD-1 ( : p53 -/-) RPMI 1640 , LoVo ( : p53 +/+) Ham's F-12 10% 3 4 .

2. DNA PCR - SSCP DNA T80 flask 1× 10<sup>8</sup> cell proteinase K lysis buffer [10mM Tris (pH 8.0), 10mM EDTA(pH 8.0), 5mM NaCl, 0.1mg/ml proteinase K, 0.5% SDS] phenol chloroform ethanol . DNA 260nm . p53 11 exon exon 5-8 ( 126-306) . Sambrook(25)

DNA PCR-SSCP Oh (26) .

3. (Immuno blot) 1× 10<sup>7</sup> lysis buffer [50mM Tris pH 8.0, 5mM EDTA, 150mM Nacl, 0.5%NP40, 1mM PMSF] Bradford (Bio-Rad)

. 200μg 10% SDS-PAGE (20mM Tris, 150mM glycine, 20% methanol, pH 8.3) Immobilon-P membrane (Millipore) cold room 150mA 3 electrotransfer . 4 , blocking buffer(5% dry milk/PBS-T (0.1% Tween 20)) . membrane PBS-T , PBS-T 5:1 (PAb421) 2 orbital shaker . 1000:1 horseradish peroxidase conjugated anti-mouse IgG 1 . PBS-T 3 enhanced chemiluminescence(ECL, Amersham) signal . (Immunoprecipitation) 2× 10<sup>7</sup> cytoplasmic lysis buffer [10mM Tris (pH 7.4), 250mM Sucrose, 160mM KCl, 50mM -amino caproic acid, 0.5% NP40, 3mM -mercaptoethanol] protease inhibitor (10mM PMSF, 10μg/ml leupeptin 1μg/ml aprotinin, 10μg/ml E-64, 1μg/ml pepstatin) lysis Bradford (Bio-Rad) (400μg) p53 (PAb421, Ab5, Ab3) 4 , 50% w/w protein A-sepharose bead (Pharmacia Biotech) 가 , 4 Rocker (Hoefler Scientific Instrument, USA) 8 . 10% polyacrylamide gel signal .

4. p53 PAb5(Ab 1620) (CALBIOCHEM) human p53 (residues 371-380) . PAb3(Ab240) non-denature epitope (residues 212-207) p53 . PAb421 pan-specific p53(residues 371-378) p53 epitope (27).

5. Northern blot total RNA rapid guanidinium

isothiocyanate (28) formamide (0.26%), Fuji film phosphoimager 24 48  
 %)/ formaldehyde (0.2%)/sample buffer (0.13%) 65 , radioactivity .  
 15 RNA foraldehyde (5%)/ 7.  
 agarose (1%) gel . Mytran mem-  
 brane capillary transfer 1200E, 90 UV PCR-SSCP 가  
 crosslinking (Hoeffler UVC 1000, UV crosslinker) SNU C2A exon 5 nucleotide sequence  
 RNA . Membrane hybridization oven . PCR  
 68 , 2 prehybridization P<sup>32</sup>-labeling DNA TA cloning vector(Invitrogen) *E. coli*  
 p53 probe 100 10 denature 가 DH5 , ampicillin LB  
 . probe ml 2 × 10<sup>6</sup>cpm 가 65 .  
 . 2xSSC, 0.1% SDS DNA “GeneClean II” kit  
 15 3 , 65 0.5xSSC, 0.1% SDS 1 . DNA dideoxy-  
 Kodak XAR . chain termination Sequi-Therm  
 cycle sequencing kit (Epicentre technologies, USA)

6. CAT (Chloramphenicol acetyl transferase)

p53  
 CAT assay calcium phosphate mammalian  
 cell transfection kit (5 prime 3 prime, Inc.)  
 . 6 human colorectal carcinoma 1 ×  
 10<sup>6</sup> 10cm dish 5μg Cosx1 CAT reporter  
 plasmid CaPO<sub>4</sub> transfection CAT  
 48 phosphate buffer  
 saline(PBS) 2 STE buffer (40mM Tris,  
 pH 7.4, 150mM Nacl, 1mM EDTA) 1ml rubber  
 policeman . 3000rpm 1  
 0.25M Tris-  
 hydrochloride (pH7.5) . protein  
 extract 5 freezing (-75 )  
 thawing (37 ) lysis . 4 ,  
 12000 rpm 20 tube  
 Bradford assay (Bio-Rad)  
 . 100μg (protein  
 extract) 4μl [ <sup>14</sup>C ] -chloramphenicol (56.0mci/mmol,  
 Amersham), 30μl 2mM acetyl-CoA, 70μl 0.25M  
 Tris (pH 8.0) 154μl가  
 가 . 37 1 1ml 가  
 ethyl acetate . 25μl ethyl acetate  
 tube chloramphenicol thin-layer chromato-  
 graphy plates (Merck) spot  
 chloroform-methanol (95:5)

PCR-SSCP 가  
 SNU C2A exon 5 nucleotide sequence  
 DNA TA cloning vector(Invitrogen) *E. coli*  
 DH5 , ampicillin LB  
 . DNA “GeneClean II” kit  
 . DNA dideoxy-  
 chain termination Sequi-Therm  
 cycle sequencing kit (Epicentre technologies, USA)  
 .  
 primer T<sub>7</sub> promoter primer, 5'-d (TATACGACT  
 CACTATAGGG)-3'; T<sub>3</sub> promoter primer, 5'-d (ATTA  
 ACCCTCACTAAAGGGA)-3' (Promega, USA) .

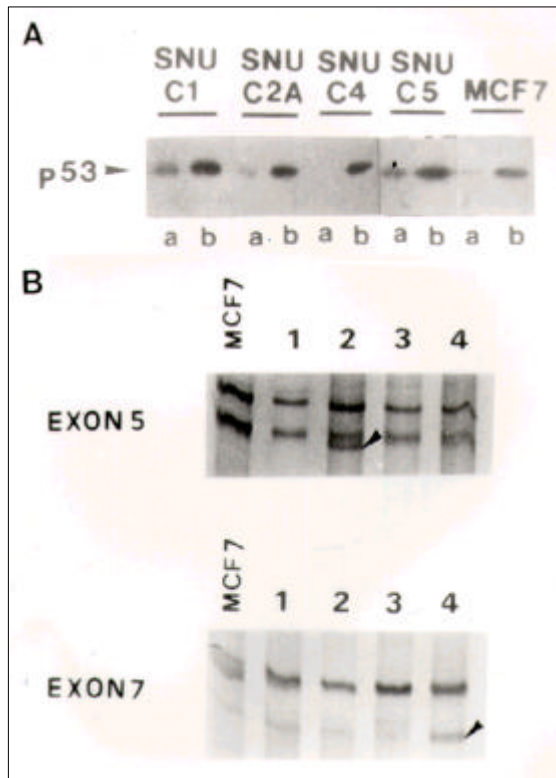
1. PCR - SSCP  
 p53  
 4 (SNU C1, SNU C2A, SNU C4,  
 SNU C5) p53 11  
 exon  
 exon 5(codons 126-186), 6(codons 187-224), 7(codons  
 225-261) 8(codons 262-306)  
 . p53 exon 5, 6, 7, 8(amino acids  
 126-306) DNA 4  
 primer . PCR  
 DNA 4% polyacrylamide gel  
 single strand DNA가  
 2  
 가 1  
 가 DNA (mobility) 가  
 . 4 exon 5, 6, 7, 8  
 SSCP SNU C2A SNU C5  
 exon 5 exon 7 DNA  
 band가 (Table 1, Fig. 1B).

2. p53 (27).  
 p53 가 p53 PAb421 p53 p53

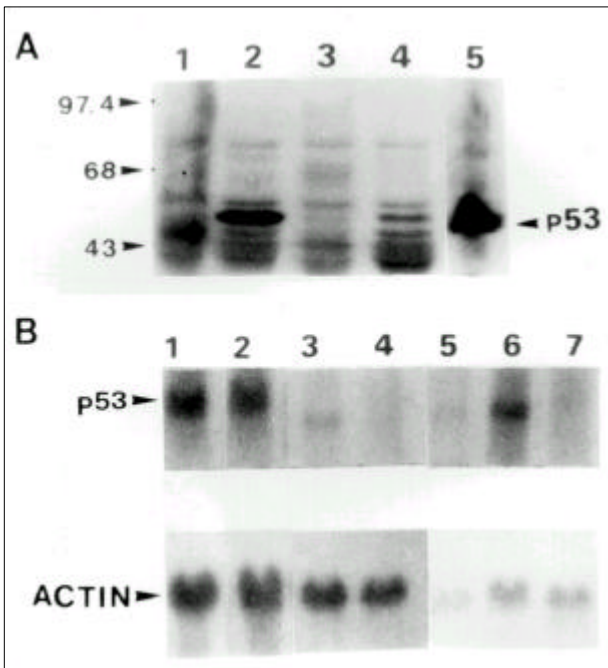
**Table 1.** Properties of p53 in colon cancer cell lines

Cell lines	Immuno blot	Northern blot	Immunoprecipitation		Mutation by PCR-SSCP
	Ab421 <sup>a)</sup>		Ab3 <sup>b)</sup>	Ab5 <sup>c)</sup>	
SV80	+++	ND	ND	ND	ND
SaOS2	-	-	ND	ND	p53(-/-)
U2OS	+	++	ND	ND	p53(+/+)
MCF 7	+	++	-	+	p53(+/+)
SNU C1	+	++	+	+	-
SNU C2A	+++	+++	+	+	exon 5
SNU C4	±	+	-	+	-
SNU C5	++	++	+	+	exon 7

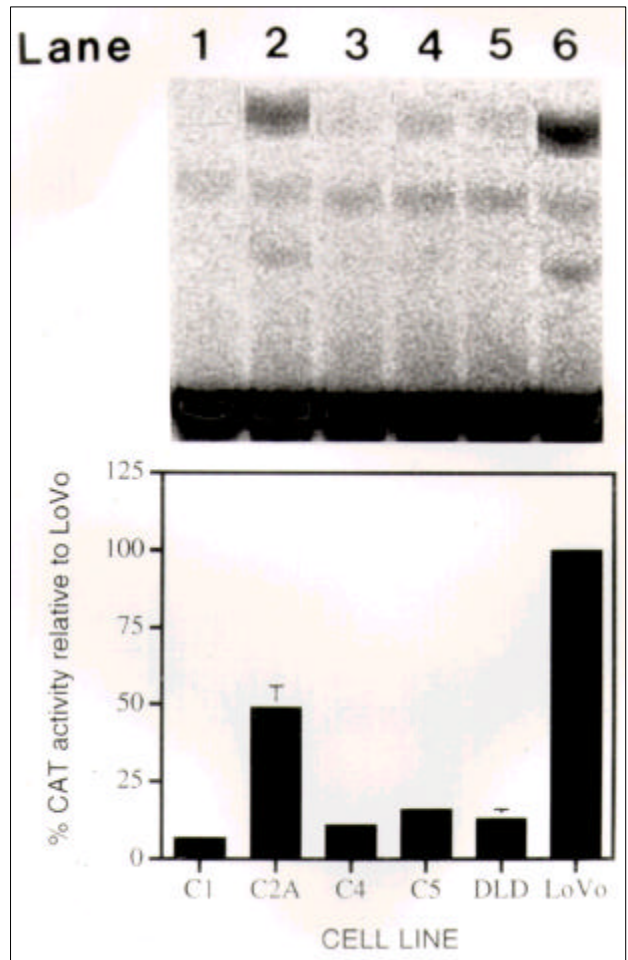
**Abbreviations and symbols:** (+) Epitope present, (-) Epitope absent, ND, not determined. <sup>a)</sup>PAb421 detects both mutant and wild-type p53 protein from many species. <sup>b)</sup>p53(Ab-3) recognizes many mutants p53 protein but not the wild type protein. <sup>c)</sup>p53(Ab-5) recognizes wild type p53 protein.



**Fig. 1.** PCR-SSCP analysis for p53 mutation and immunoprecipitation of p53 in colon cancer cell lines. (A) Immunoprecipitation of p53. Protein extract (400µg) from the various cancer cell lines was immunoprecipitated with anti p53 monoclonal Ab-3 and Ab-5. The resulting immunoprecipitates were immunoblotted with PAb421 as described under materials and methods, Lane a : immunoprecipitated with p53 (Ab-3) ; Lane b : immunoprecipitated with p53 (Ab-5). (B) PCR-SSCP analysis. PCR-SSCP analysis of DNA from cancer cell lines was performed as described in the text. Aberrantly immigrated DNA fragments were indicated by arrows. MCF 7 cell is normal control. The numbers above each lane correspond to specific small cell carcinoma (1:SNU C1, 2:SNU C2A, 3:SNU C4, 4:SNU C5).

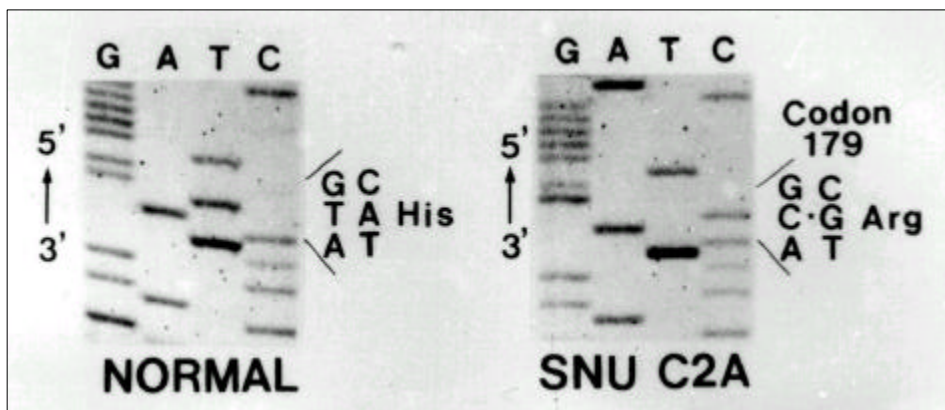


**Fig. 2.** Expression level of p53 in colon cancer cell lines. (A) Western blot using anti p53 monoclonal antibody(PAb421). Immunoblot was performed with PAb421 as described under "Materials and Methods". SV80 cell(lane 5) is positive control for high level p53 expression. The numbers above each lane correspond to specific small cell carcinoma(1:SNU C1, 2:SNU C2A, 3:SNU C4, 4:SNU C5). (B) Northern analysis of p53 mRNA expression. Control hybridization was done with a probe for the  $\beta$ -actin gene. U2OS(lane 4) and MCF7(lane 1) cell is positive control and SaOS2(lane5) cell is negative control for p53 expression. The numbers above each lane correspond to specific small cell carcinoma(2:SNU C5, 3:SNU C4, 6:SNU C2A, 7:SNU C1).



**Fig. 3.** Transcriptional activation of the p53-responsive reporter plasmid Cosxl CAT in human colorectal carcinoma cell lines. Human colorectal carcinoma cell lines were transfected with 5 $\mu$ g of Cosxl CAT reporter, using the calcium phosphate precipitation method. Cells were harvested and analyzed for CAT activity as described in materials and methods. DLD-1 cell (lane 5) is negative control and LoVo(lane 6) cell is positive control for transcriptional ability of p53. Graphic data represented transcriptional activation of the p53-responsive reporter plasmid Cosxl CAT in human colorectal carcinoma cell lines. The data were normalized to the value (100%) obtained with LoVo cell. The numbers above each lane correspond to specific small cell carcinoma (1:SNU C1, 2:SNU C2A, 3:SNU C4, 4:SNU C5).

, 4 3  
(SNU C1, SNU C2A, SNU C5) p53  
(Fig. 2A), PCR-  
SSCP 7† SNU C1, SNU C5  
(Table 1).  
p53 p53(Ab-3)  
4 3 (75%)  
(SNU C1, SNU C2A, SNU C5) 4  
, SNU C4 (28)  
p53 RNA  
band Northern blot  
-actin  
p53 (Fig. 1A). band PCR-SSCP



**Fig. 4.** Sequence analysis of p53 mutations in SNU C2A cell. The sequencing ladders of mutated DNA samples were shown together with those of normal control DNAs. SUN C2A cell showed a CAT to CGT (histidine to arginine) mutation at codon 179 in exon 5.

가 SNU C2A, SNU C5 p53 4. SNU C2A p53 mRNA

MCF 7 mRNA , PCR-SSCP exon 5

Immuno blot 가 , p53 p53

C1 mRNA (Fig. 2B). SNU C2A PCR

3. p53 exon 5 TA cloning vector

p53 CAT가 CGT p53

(30). p53 SNU C2A 가 가 p53 가

(SNU C1, SNU C2A, SNU C4, SNU C5, DLD-1, LOVO) CAT assay . p53

Cosx1 CAT reporter plasmid

CaPO<sub>4</sub> 6 가

CAT . p53 (30).

LOVO CAT 100% SNU

C2A (60%) ,

SNU C1, SNU C4 SNU C5 ras, Rb p53 ,

negative control (Fig. 3). DLD-1 가 , (MHC gene)가 , 가

가 p53 (31). p53

PCR SSCP  
 SSCP p53  
 (32). 4 가 2 (SNU  
 50% p53 가 C2A, SNU C5) DNA가 band  
 , p53 가 band가 (Fig. 2B.)  
 (5). p53 DNA 가 2  
 가 p53 band , 가 DNA sample  
 band band  
 missense mutation 가 (17), (37, 38). SNU C2A SNU C5  
 가 , p53 2 (allele),  
 , p53 가  
 .  
 11 exon p53  
 가 exon 5 9 , ELISA, ,  
 가 exon 5 9 p53  
 p53 p53 . PCR-SSCP  
 (33). , p53 exon 5 exon 7 가 2  
 p53 SNU C2A SNU C5 p53  
 , p53  
 p53 DNA  
 .  
 (SNU C2A, SNU C5) p53 mRNA  
 DNA DNA (Fig. 1B). p53  
 sequencing 가 20 가 ,  
 가 p53 6 8 가 .  
 PCR-SSCP 가 (27). p53  
 (34, 35).  
 가 가 (35). p53  
 . PCR -SSCP  
 PCR DNA fragment 가 (single  
 strand) , (33). missense mutation  
 가 (strand) 가  
 nucleotide p53  
 , 2 . p53  
 가 p53(Ab-3) 3 (SNU  
 가 , C1, SNU C2A, SNU C5)  
 . 4 p53  
 SSCP 400bp DNA fragment (Fig. 2A). SNU  
 DNA exon 가 가



4 . PCR-SSCP , p53 p53 p53 p53  
 , 가 , 179  
 2 p53 (histidine) (arginine)  
 가 ,  
 . p53 가  
 SNU C1 PCR-SSCP (33),  
 가  
 . Coles (34)  
 p53 DNA (16). p53 가  
 SNU C2A p53  
 가  
 가 DNA p53 p53  
 exon 5-8 10% (37)  
 p53 가 가  
 (36). Thompson p53 가  
 (37) p53 (38),  
 mRNA, DNA p53  
 , DNA p53 ,  
 가 data 가  
 , p53  
 DNA sequencing p53  
 p53  
 CAT SNU  
 C2A DNA  
 p53

1. Greenblatt MS, Bennett WP, Hollstein M, Harris CC: Mutations in the tumor suppressor gene: clue to cancer etiology and molecular pathogenesis. *Cancer Res* 53: 4855-4878, 1994
2. Murphree AL, Benedict WF: Retinoblastoma : clues to human oncogenesis. *Science* 223:1028-1033, 1984
3. Hollstein M, Shomer B, Greenblatt M, Soussi T, Hovig E, Montesano R, Harris CC: Somatic point mutations in the p53 gene of human tumors and cell lines: updated

- complication. *Nucleic Acid Res* 24:141-146, 1996
4. Sano T, sujino T, Yoshida K, Nakayama H, Haruma K, Ito H, Nakamura Y, Kajiyama G, Tahara E: Frequent loss of heterozygosity on chromosome 1q, 5q and 17p in human gastric carcinomas. *Cancer Res* 51:2926-2931, 1991
  5. Nigro J, Baker S, Preisinger A, Jessup J, Hostetter R, Cleary K, Bigner S, Davidson N, Baylin S, Devilee P, Glover T, Collins F, Weston A, Modali R, Harris C, Vogelstein B: Mutations in the p53 gene occur in diverse human tumor types. *Nature* 342:705-708, 1989
  6. Oren M: The p53 cellular tumor antigen gene structure, expression and protein properties. *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta* 823:67-78, 1985
  7. Mercer WE, Amin M, Sanve GJ, Appella E, Ullrich SJ, Romano JW: Wild type human p53 is antiproliferate in SV40-transformed hamster cells. *Oncogene* 5:973-980, 1990
  8. Kastan MB, Canman CE, Leonard CJ: p53, cell cycle control and apoptosis: implications for cancer. *Cancer Metast Rev* 14:3-15, 1995
  9. Gottlieb TM, Oren M: p53 and apoptosis. *Cancer Biol* 8:359-368, 1998
  10. El-Deiry WS, Tokino T, Velculescu VE, Levy DB, Parsons R, Trent JM, Lin D, Mercer WE, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B: WAF1, a potential mediator of p53 tumor suppression *Cell* 75:817-825, 1993
  11. Kastan MB, Zhan Q, El-Deiry WS, Carrier F, Jacks T, Walsh WV Plunkett BS, Vogelstein B, Fomace AJ: A mammalian cell cycle checkpoint pathway utilizing p53 and GADD45 is defective in ataxia-telangiectasia. *Cell* 71:587-591, 1992
  12. Miyashita T, Reed JC: Tumor suppressor p53 is a direct transcriptional activator of the human bax gene. *Cell* 80:293-299, 1995
  13. Kern SE, Kinzler KW, Bruskin A, Jarosz D, Friedman P, Prives C, Vogelstein B: Identification of p53 as a sequence-specific DNA binding protein. *Science* 252:1708-1711, 1991
  14. Kern SE: Mutant p53 proteins bind DNA abnormally in vitro. *Oncogene* 6. 131-136, 1992
  15. Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW: p53 function and dysfunction. *Cell* 70:523-526, 1992
  16. Milner J, Medcalf EA, Cook AC: Tumor suppressor: Analysis of wild-type and mutant p53 complexes. *Mol Cell Biol* 11:12-19, 1991
  17. Takahashi T, Nau M, Chiba M, Birrer MJ, Rosenberg RK, Vinocour M, Levitt M, Pass H, Gazdar AF, Minna JD: p53: A frequent target for genetic abnormalities in lung cancer. *Science* 246:491-494, 1989
  18. Kim J, Takahashi T, Chiba I, Park JG, Birrer MJ, Roh JK, Lee H, Kim JP, Minna JD, Gazda AF: Occurrence of p53 gene abnormalities in gastric carcinoma tumors and cell lines. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 83:938-943, 1991
  19. Greenblatt MS, Bennett WP, Hollstein M, Harris CC: Mutations in the p53 tumor suppressor gene: Clues to cancer etiology and molecular pathogenesis *Cancer Res* 53: 4855-4878, 1994
  20. Soussi T, Fromental CC, May P: Structural aspects of the p53 protein in relation to gene evolution. *Oncogene* 5:945- 952, 1990
  21. Hollstein M, Sidrowsky D, Vogelstein B, Harris CC: p53 mutations in human cancer. *Science* 253:49-53, 1991
  22. Gannon JV, Greave R, Iggo R, Lane DP: Activating mutations in p53 produce a common conformational effect. A monoclonal antibody specific for the mutant form. *EMBO J* 9:1595-1602, 1990
  23. Sommer SS, Cunningham J, McGovern RM, Saitoh S, Schroeder JJ, Wold LE, Kovach JS: Pattern of p53 gene mutations in breast cancers of women of the midwestern United States. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 84:246, 1992
  24. Baker SJ, Fearon ER, Nigro JM: Chromosomal 17 deletions and p53 gene mutations in colorectal carcinomas. *Science* 244:217-221, 1989
  25. Sambrook J, Maniatis T, Fritsch EF: *Molecular cloning*, 2nd Ed., Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York, 1989
  26. Oh SJ, Moon HJ, Yoon JH, Chung SY: Analysis of p53 Gene Alteration in breast cancer in Korea. *Korean J BRM* 5:75-83, 1995
  27. Thor AD, Moore DH, Edgerton SM, Kawasaki ES, Reihnsau E, Lynch HT, Marcus JN, Schwartz L, Chen LC, Mayhall BH, Smith HS: Accumulation of p53 tumor suppressor gene protein. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 84:845-854, 1992
  28. Chomczynski P, Sacchi N: Single-step method of RNA

- isolation by acid guanidinium thiocyanate phenol-chloroform extraction. *Anal Biochem* 162:156, 1987
29. Farmer G, Bargonetti J, Zhu H, Fridman P, Prywes R, Prives C: Wild-type p53 activates transcription in vitro. *Nature* 358:83-86, 1992
  30. Leland HH, Michael BK: Cell cycle control and cancer. *Science* 266:1821-1828, 1994
  31. Klein G, Klein E: Evolution of tumors and the impact of molecular oncology. *Nature* 315:190-195, 1985
  32. Mercer WF, Shields MT, Amin M, Sauve GJ, Appella E, Ullrich SJ, Romano JW: Negative growth regulation in a glioblastoma tumor cell line that conditionally expresses human wild-type p53. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 87:6166-6170, 1990
  33. Yewdell JW, Gannon JV, Lane DP: Monoclonal antibody analysis of p53 in normal and transformal cells. *J Virol* 59:444-452, 1986
  34. Coles C, Condie A, Chetty U, Steel M, Evans HJ, Prosser J: p53 mutations in breast cancer. *Cancer Res* 52:L5291, 1992
  35. Gannon JV, Greaves R, Iggo R, Lane DP: A monoclonal antibody specific for the mutant form. *EMBO J* 9:1595-1602, 1990
  36. Lee J, Kim C, Kim D: Treatment of chronic myelogenous leukemia(bone marrow transplantation, interferon, chemotherapy). *Korean J BRM* 4:7-16, 1994
  37. Thompson AM, Anderson TJ, Condie A, Prosser J, Chetty U, Carter DC, Evans HJ, Steel CM: p53 allele losses, mutations and expression in breast cancer and their relationship to clinico-pathologic parameters. *Int J Cancer* 50:528, 1992
  38. Blandino G, Levine AJ, Oren M: Mutant p53 gain of function: differential effects of different p53 mutants on resistance of cultured cells to chemotherapy. *Oncogene* 18: 477-485. 1999
-