

Applications of cell culturing

Example of screening in CANCER

# Apoptosis

(programmed cell death- PCD)

## Necrosis

**(A form of cell death characterized by  
ATP and NAD<sup>+</sup> depletion, cell swelling, membrane rupture  
and disorganized digestion of the cellular contents)**

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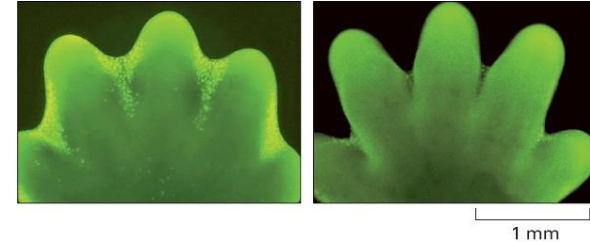
- Apoptosis or programmed cell death, is carefully coordinated **collapse of cell**, protein degradation , DNA fragmentation followed by rapid engulfment of corpses by neighbouring cells. (Tommi, 2002)
- Essential part of life for every multicellular organism from worms to humans. (Faddy *et al.*,1992)
- Apoptosis plays a major role from embryonic development to senescence.

# Why should a cell commit suicide?

## ✚ Apoptosis is needed for proper development

Examples:

- The resorption of the tadpole tail
- The formation of the fingers and toes of the fetus
- The sloughing off of the inner lining of the uterus



## ✚ Apoptosis is needed to destroy cells

Examples:

- Cells infected with viruses
- Cells of the immune system
- Cells with DNA damage
- Cancer cells

# What makes a cell decide to commit suicide?

## **Withdrawal of positive signals**

examples :

- growth factors for neurons
- Interleukin-2 (IL-2)

## **Receipt of negative signals**

examples :

- increased levels of oxidants within the cell
- damage to DNA by oxidants
- death activators :
  - Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- $\alpha$ )
  - Lymphotoxin (TNF- $\beta$ )
  - Fas ligand (FasL)

# Necrosis vs. Apoptosis

## Necrosis

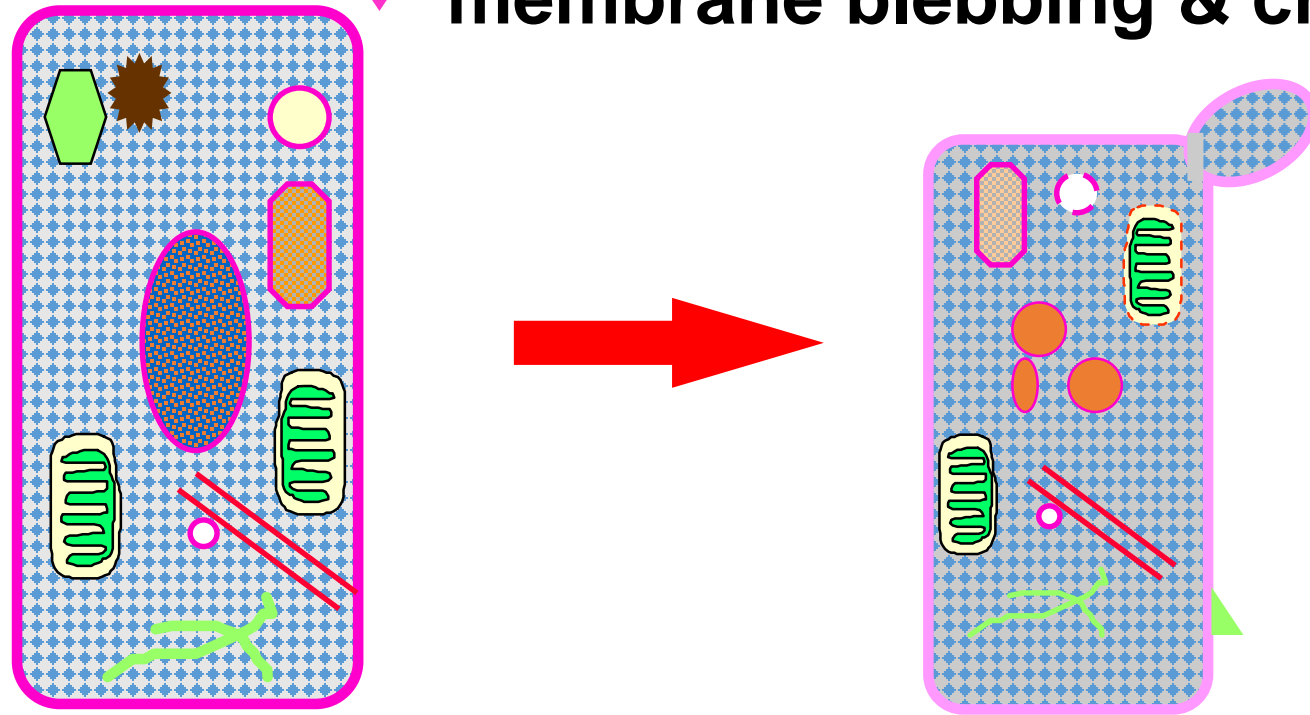
- Cellular swelling
- Membranes are broken
- ATP is depleted
- Cell lyses, eliciting an inflammatory reaction
- DNA fragmentation is random, or smeared
- In vivo, whole areas of the tissue are affected

## Apoptosis

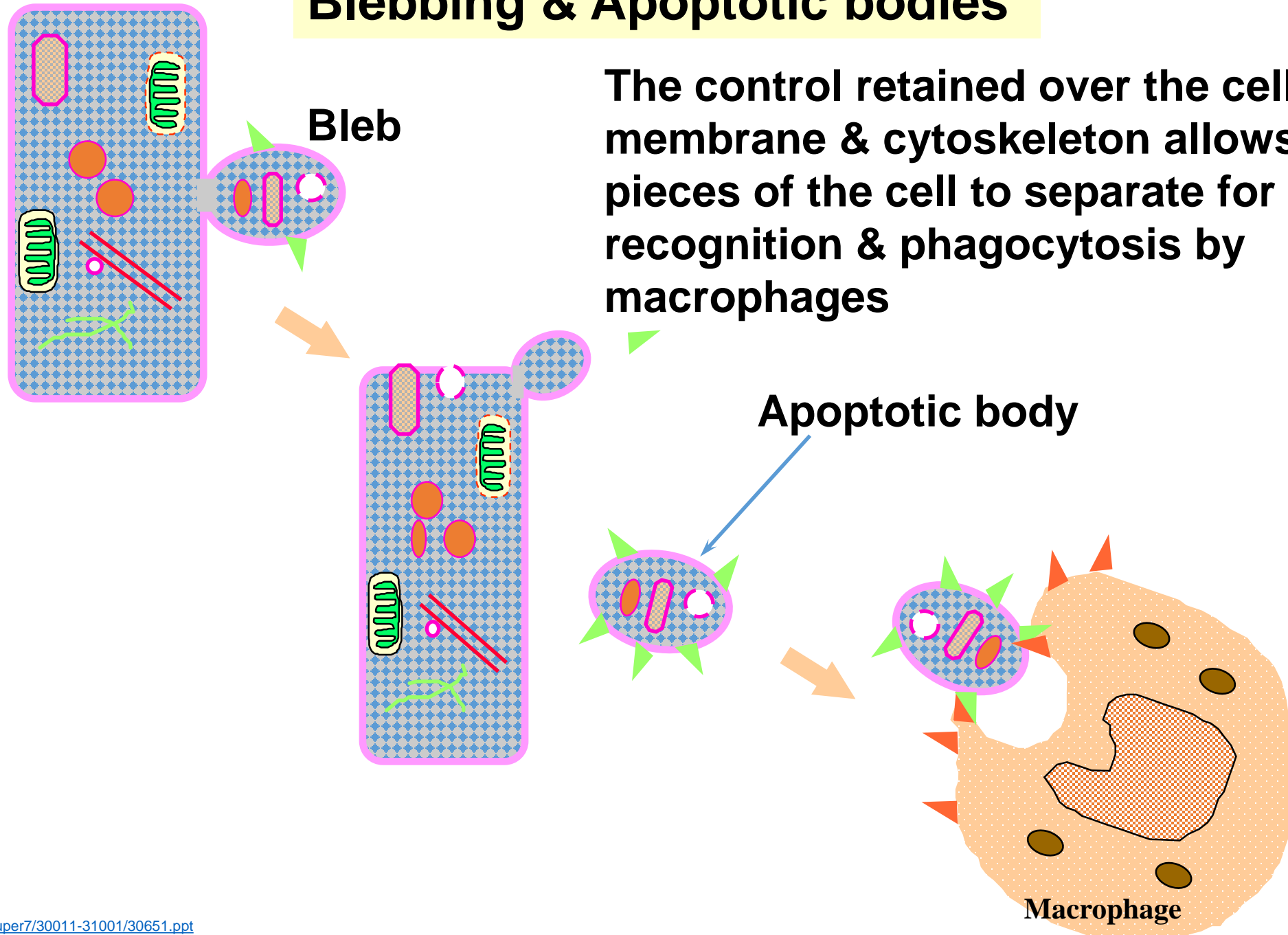
- Cellular condensation
- Membranes remain intact
- Requires ATP
- Cell is phagocytosed, no tissue reaction
- Ladder-like DNA fragmentation
- In vivo, individual cells appear affected

# APOPTOSIS: Morphological events

- ◆ cell shrinkage
  - ◆ organelle reduction
    - ◆ mitochondrial leakage
      - ◆ chromatin condensation
        - ◆ nuclear fragmentation
  - ◆ membrane blebbing & changes



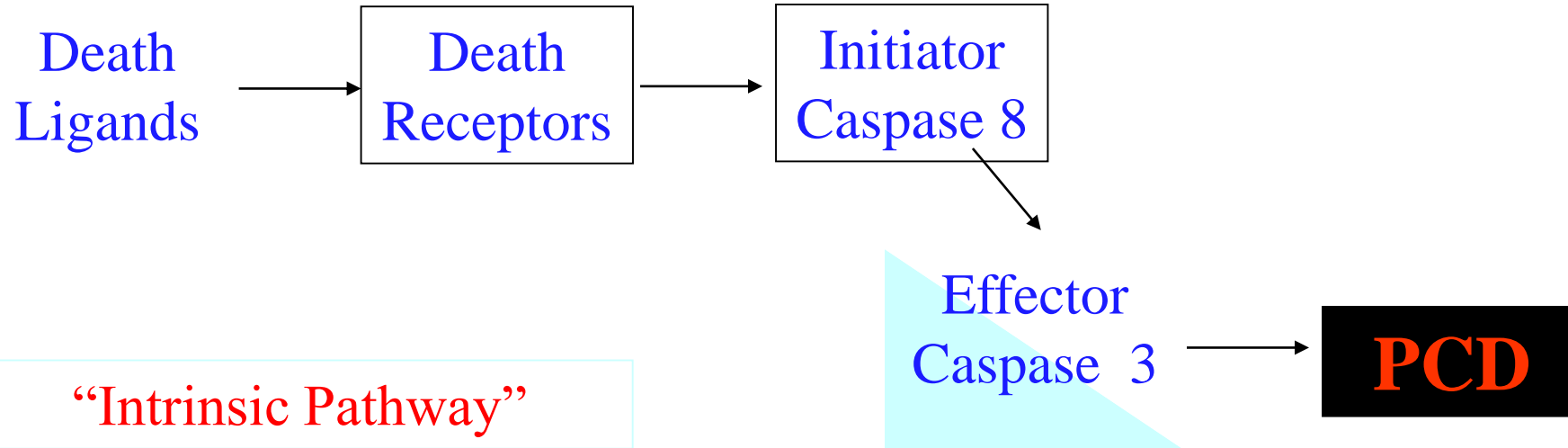
# Blebbing & Apoptotic bodies



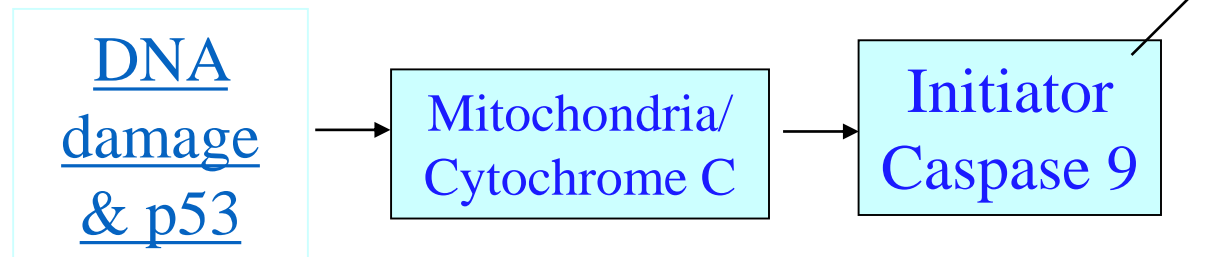


# Apoptosis: Pathways

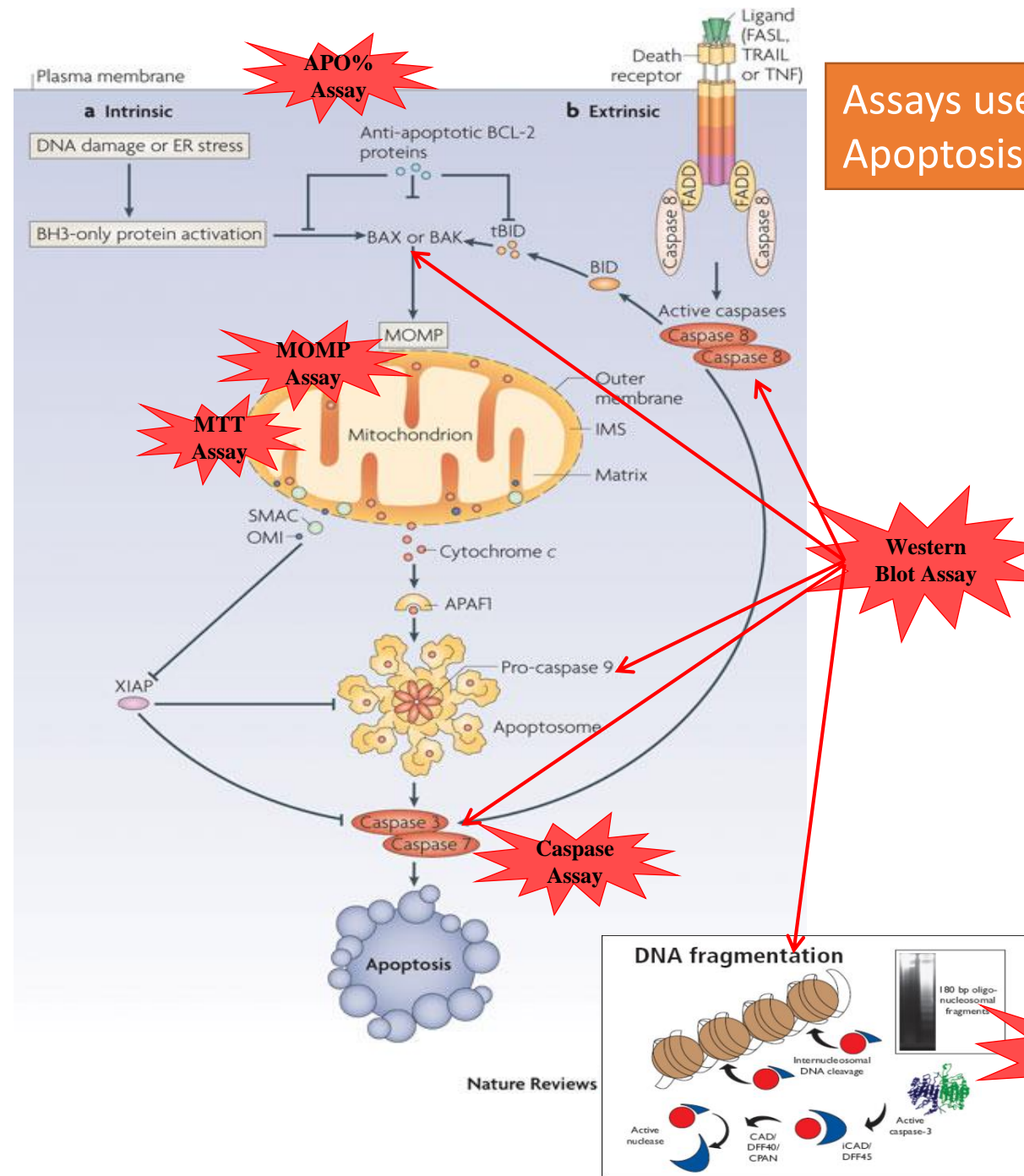
## “Extrinsic Pathway”

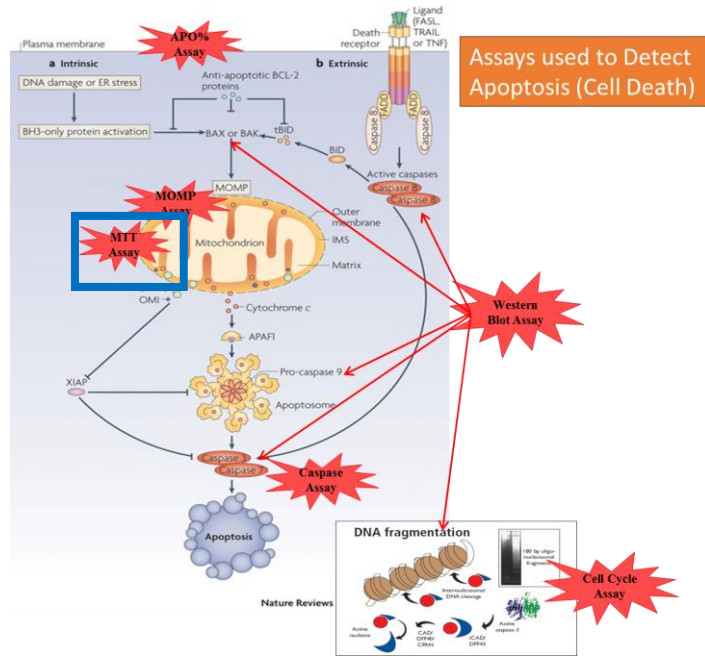


## “Intrinsic Pathway”



# Mechanisms of Apoptosis and assays

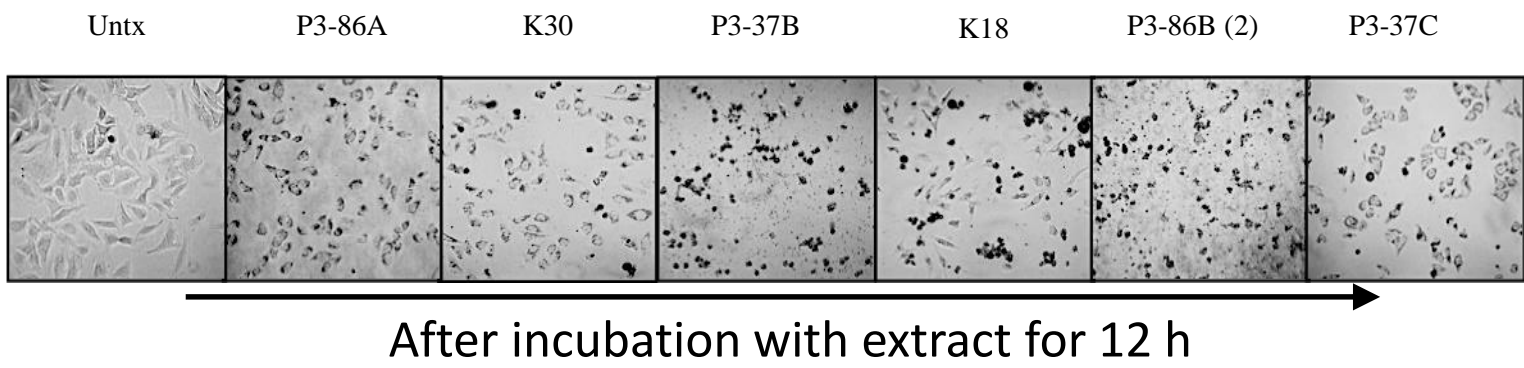
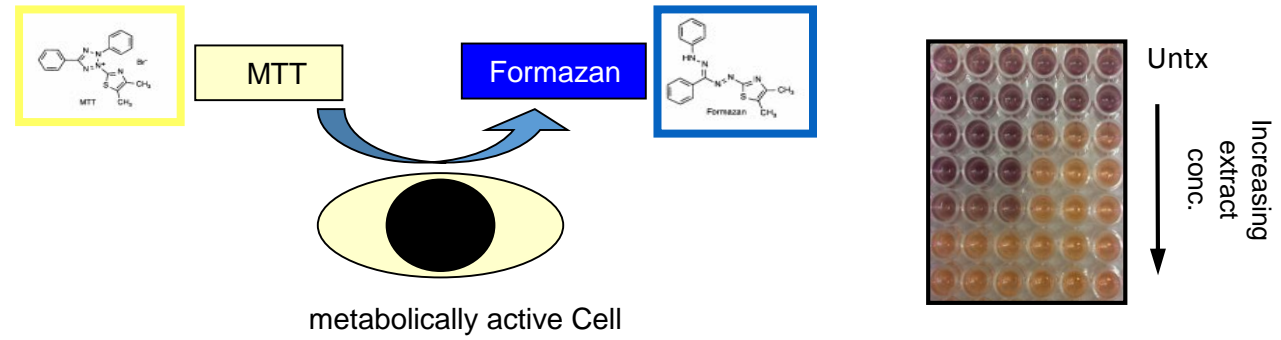


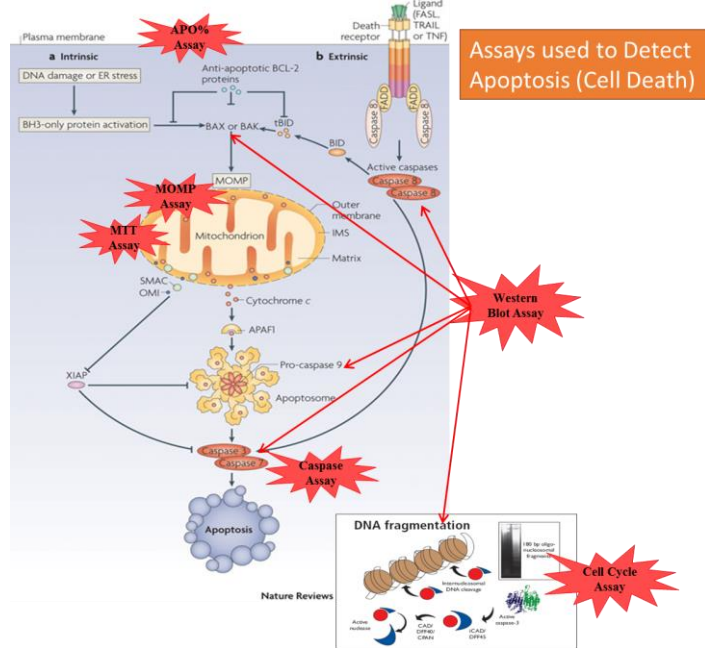


Assays used to Detect Apoptosis (Cell Death)

# Example - Prescreening of bioactive extracts (Cytotoxicity or Growth Inhibition assay)

The assay is based on the capacity of mitochondrial dehydrogenase enzymes in living cells to convert the yellow water-soluble substrate 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazoliumbromide (MTT) into a dark blue formazan product, which is insoluble in water.

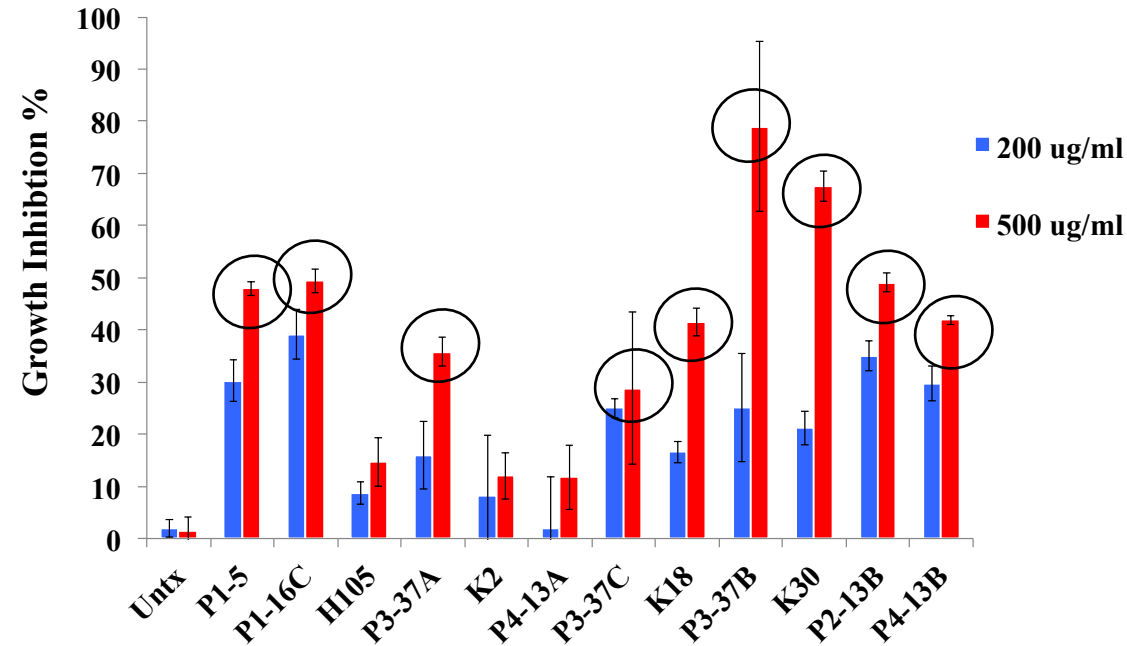


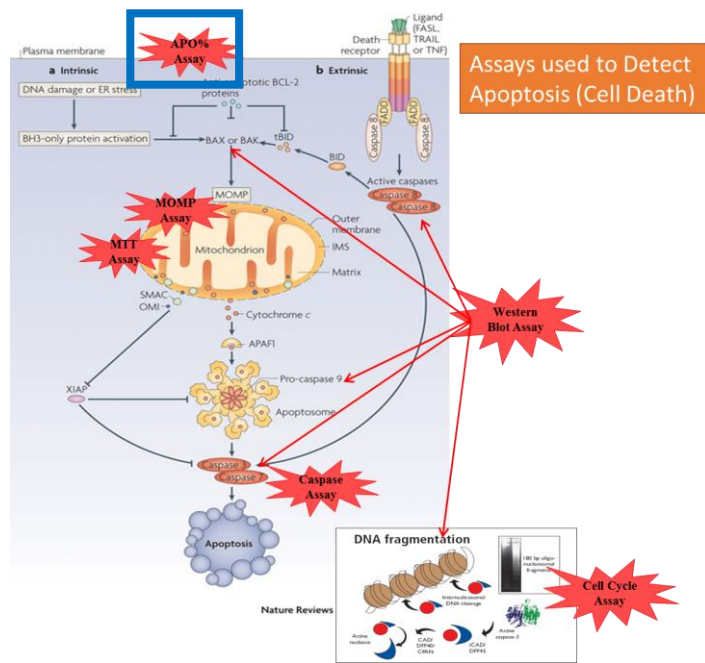


# Growth Inhibition

Strains are selected based on their ability to inhibit cell growth

HeLa cells treated with Marine Baterial Extract for 24 h



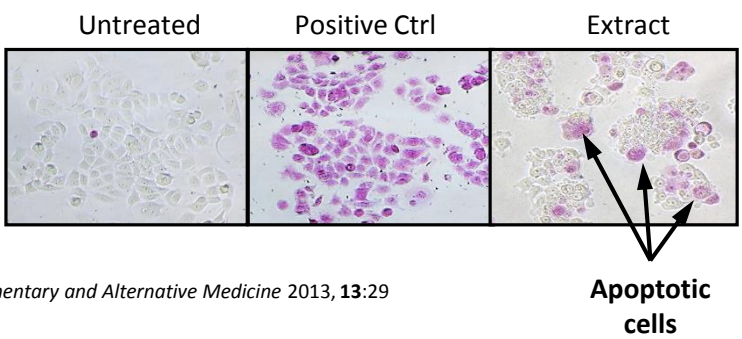
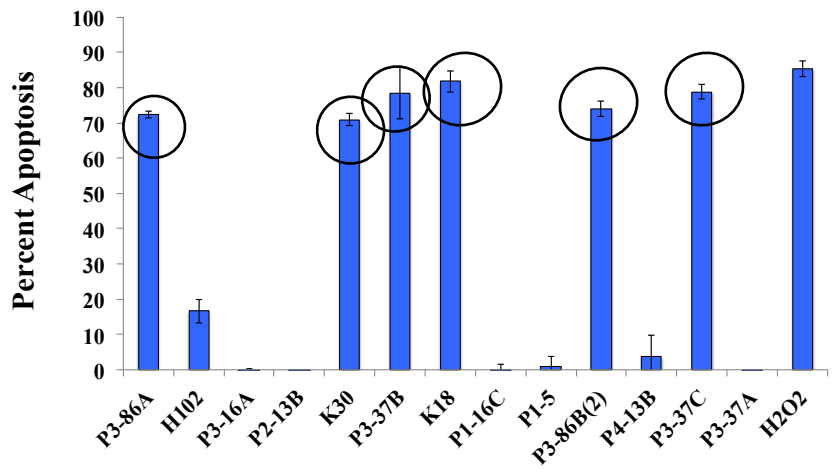


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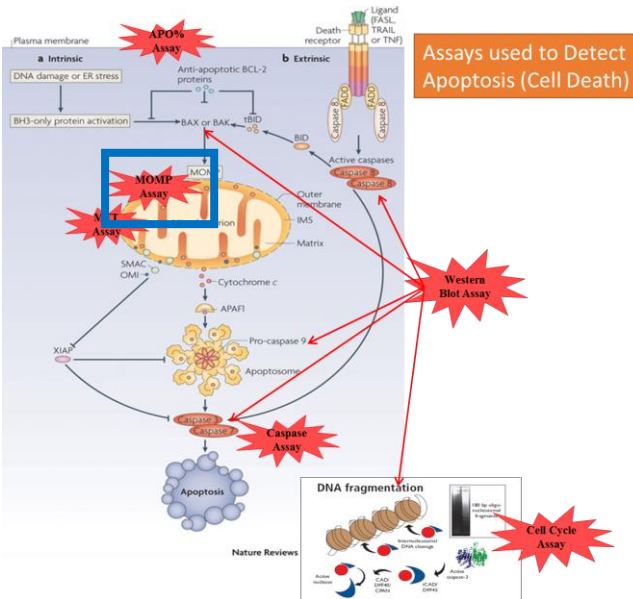
# Estimating apoptotic activities of marine microbial extracts

APOPercentage dye binds only to the cells undergoing apoptosis and allows quantitative measurement of dead cells

HeLa cells treated with Marine Bacterial Extracts for 48 h

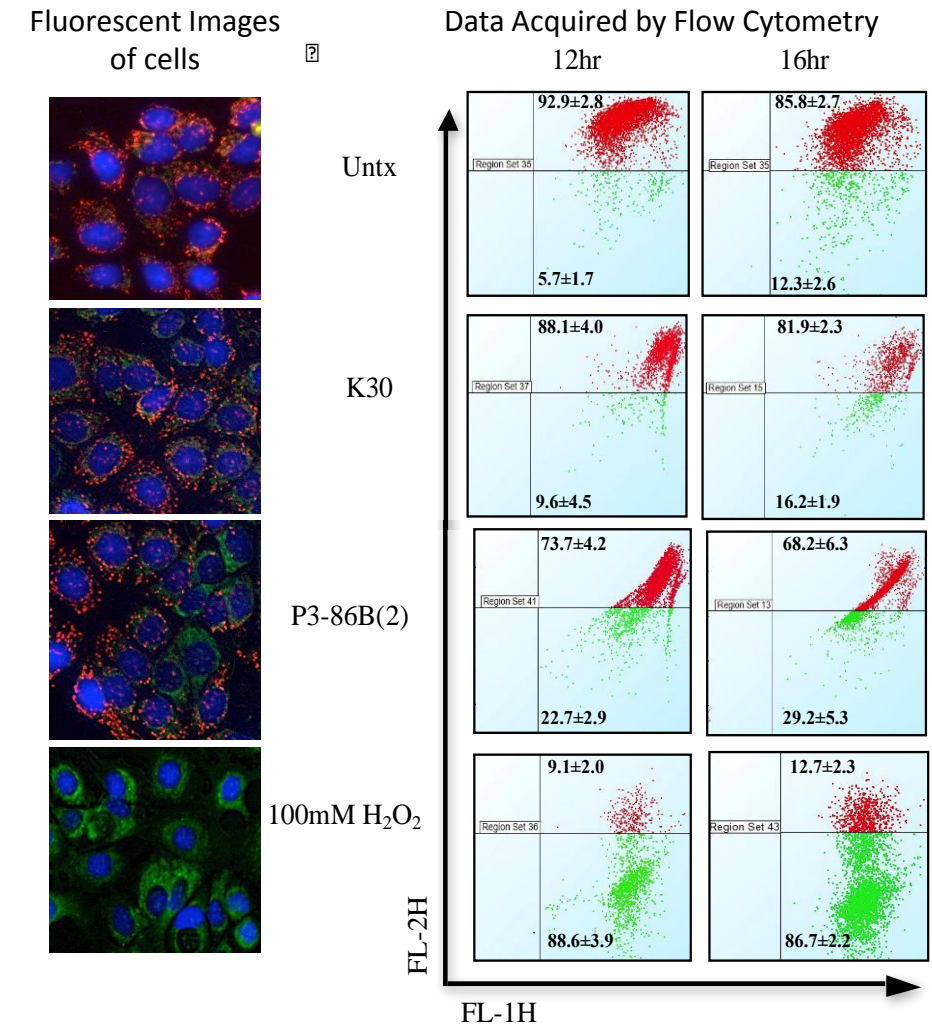


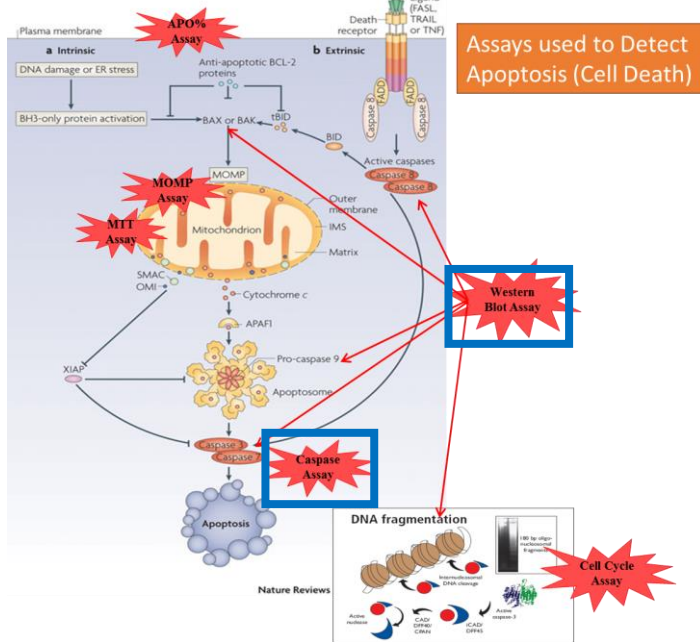




# Mitochondrial Outer Membrane Potential (MOMP) in cells treated with microbial extracts

- MOMP is an indicator of cell health
- Measured with JC-1 dye –  
red ➡ healthy mitochondria  
green ➡ disrupted MOMP
- Disrupted MOMP leads to growth arrest and/or apoptosis





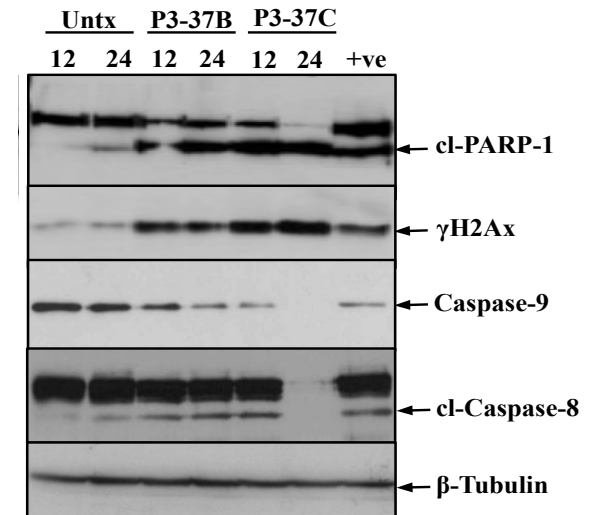
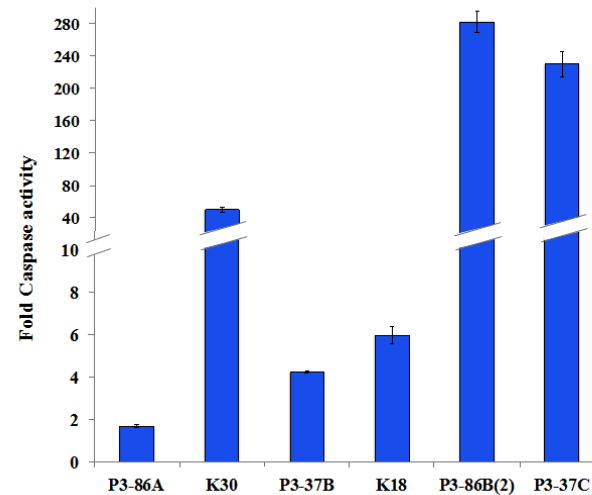
Assays used to Detect Apoptosis (Cell Death)

# Caspase-3/7 Assay and Western Blotting

Caspase assay allows measurement of activity of enzymes involved in cell death

Western blotting measures expression of proteins involved in apoptosis

HeLa cells treated with 500 µg/mL Marine Bacterial Extracts for 16 h



cysteine-aspartic proteases- specific cysteine protease activity – a cysteine in its active site nucleophilically attacks and cleaves a target protein only after an aspartic acid residue

Sagar et al., *BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine* 2013, **13**:29

# Understanding mechanism of action

HeLa cells treated with 500 µg/mL concentration of extracts

Extract	PS exposure (percentage of stained cells)	Caspase-3/7 activity (fold change)	MOMP	PARP-1 cleavage	γH2Ax	Caspase-9 reduction	Caspase-8 cleavage
P3-86A	+ (73.95%)	+ (1.7)	+	+	-	-	+
K30	+ (86.74%)	+ (50.0)	-	-	+	+	-
P3-37B	+ (84.89%)	+ (4.2)	-	+	+	+	+
K18	+ (85.85%)	+ (5.9)	-	+	+	+	+
P3-86B(2)	+ (80.01%)	+ (282.1)	+	+	+	+	+
P3-37C	+ (84.77%)	+ (229.7)	-	+	+	+	+

'+' represents a positive observation, whereas '-' represents a negative observation

Sagar et al., *BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine* 2013, **13**:29

