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Introduction

Epstein–Barr virus (EBV) reactivation into the lytic cycle plays certain roles in the development of EBV-associated diseases, including nasopharyngeal carcinoma and lymphoma. In this study, we investigated the effects of the tea polyphenol (-)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) on EBV spontaneous lytic infection and the mechanism(s) involved in EBV-positive cells. We found that EGCG could effectively inhibit the constitutive lytic infection of EBV at the DNA, gene transcription and protein levels by decreasing the phosphorylation and activation of extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 (ERK1/2) and Akt. By using cellular signaling pathway-specific inhibitors, we also explored the signaling mechanisms underlying the inhibitory effects of EGCG on EBV spontaneous lytic infection in cell models. Results show that specific inhibitors of Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Kinase (MEK) (PD98059) and phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase [PI3-K (LY294002)] markedly downregulated gene transcription and expression of BZLF1 and BMRF1 indicating that the MEK/ERK1/2 and PI3-K/Akt pathways are involved in the EBV spontaneous lytic cycle cascade. Therefore, one of the mechanisms by which EGCG inhibits EBV spontaneous lytic infection appears to involve the suppression of the activation of MEK/ERK1/2 and PI3-K/Akt signaling.

Materials and methods

Cell lines and cell culture

B95.8, an EBV-positive mammoset B-cell line, and Raji, an EBV-positive lymphoblast-like cell line established from Burkitt’s lymphoma, were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection. CNE1-LMP1 is a stable LMP1-expressing cell line, which can induce EBV lytic infection in cell models. To study the effects and mechanisms of EGCG on EBV-positive cells, we also explored the signaling pathways involved in the EBV spontaneous reactivation of the EBV-positive cell lines have not yet been reported.

Abbreviations: AP-1, activator protein; DMSO, dimethylsulfoxide; EBV, Epstein–Barr virus; EGCG, (-)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate; ERK, extracellular signal-regulated kinase; FBS, fetal bovine serum; LMP1, latent membrane protein 1; MAPK, mitogen-activated protein kinase; mRNA, messenger RNA; MTM, 3,4-dimethylthiazole-2-yl-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; PI3-K, phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase; qPCR, quantitative PCR.
Fig. 1. Detection of EBV-encoded proteins and EBV DNA in cells. (A) Cells were disrupted and immunoblot analysis was performed to determine the expression of EBNA1, LMP1, BZLF1 and BMRF1. (B) CNE1-LMP1 cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100. BZLF1 or BMRF1 was visualized with mouse monoclonal anti-BZLF1 (1:100) or anti-BMRF1 (1:100) and a fluorescein isothiocyanate-conjugated secondary antibody (1:200). Incubation with PBS but no primary antibody and then with secondary antibody was used as a negative control. DNA was stained with DAPI.
EGCG inhibits EBV lytic infection

**Fig. 2.** Immunohistochemical staining for EBV lytic proteins in specimens from patients with NPC and lymphoma. Paraffin sections were screened for the expression of the EBV lytic proteins with the specific antibodies to detect BZLF1 and BMRF1. Positive signal implies that BZLF1 or BMRF1 expression occurs in tumor cells as shown by nuclear localization in different cases. Magnification, ×400.

BRL, Grand Island, NY), supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA), 10 µg/ml streptomycin and 10 IU/ml penicillin, and incubated in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ at 37°C.

**Chemicals and cell treatments**

EGCG and LY294002 were purchased from Sigma Chemical (St Louis, MO), and PD98059 was purchased from Calbiochem (La Jolla, CA). EGCG and all inhibitors were prepared in autoclaved water and dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO; Sigma), respectively, as stock solutions for in vitro studies. Subconfluent cells were treated with the respective compounds at various concentrations for different times as indicated. Detailed treatment procedures are described in the Figure Legend 4. The final concentration of DMSO in the culture media was maintained at <0.1%, which had no significant effect on cell growth. Vehicle controls were included for all treatments.

**Preparation of cell lysates and immunoblot analysis**

Whole cell lysate preparation and immunoblot analysis were performed according to the method described previously (11). Protein concentration was determined using the BCA Assay Reagent (Pierce, Rockford, IL). The following antibodies were used for immunodetection with appropriate dilutions: mouse BZLF1 monoclonal antibody (AZ-69; Argene, Varilhes, France), EBNA1 antibody (ab25653; Abcam, Cambridge, UK), BMRF1 antibody (ab6524; Abcam), β-actin (Ac-15; Sigma), Akt antibody (9272; Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA) and p-Akt (Ser473) (9271; Cell Signaling Technology). The antibodies against ERK1 (sc-93), p-ERK (Tyr-204) (sc-7383), goat anti-rabbit IgG-horseradish peroxidase (sc-2004) and goat anti-mouse IgG-horseradish peroxidase (sc-2005) were all from Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz, CA).

**Immunofluorescence assay**

After being washed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100. BZLF1 or BMRF1 was visualized with mouse monoclonal anti-BZLF1 (1:100) or anti-BMRF1 (1:100) and a fluorescein isothiocyanate-conjugated secondary antibody (1:200). Incubation with PBS but no primary antibody and then with secondary antibody was used as a negative control. DNA was stained with 4′,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole at room temperature for 30 s. The staining patterns were observed under a fluorescence microscope (Zeiss, Jena, Germany).

**MTT assay**

The 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazole-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay was used to assess the effects of EGCG on cell viability as described previously (22). Briefly, cells were cultured in 96 well flat-bottomed plates and were starved in 0.1% FBS RPMI medium 1640 for 24 h. Then, serial dilutions of EGCG were added to the cells and incubated for the indicated time. Following the incubation period, 10 µl MTT (5 mg/ml) per well was added and then incubated for another 4 h at 37°C. After discarding the medium, 150 µl DMSO was added to each well and mixed thoroughly to dissolve the blue formazan crystals. The plates were subsequently read on a Bio-Rad 3350 microplate reader at a wavelength of 570 nm. Null control wells contained medium alone. Cell viability was calculated as the percentage of MTT inhibition using the following formula: viability (%) = (OD<sub>570</sub> treatment – OD<sub>570</sub> blank control)/OD<sub>570</sub> no treatment control × 100%. The experiments were repeated at least three times.
Transfection and luciferase assay

Cells were seeded in 24-well plates before transfection. pZp-Luc (kindly provided by Ichiro Saito, Tsurumi University School of Dental Medicine, Yokohama, Japan) (23) or pMP-Luc (kindly provided by Paul J. Farrell, Imperial College Faculty of Medicine, London, UK) (24) was cotransfected with an internal control pRL-SV40 using the Lipofectamine 2000 Transfection Reagent (Invitrogen) following the manufacturer’s instructions. At 4 h after transfection, cells were treated with chemicals as designated. Cells were harvested at 24 h after transfection and lysates were analyzed for luciferase activity using the Dual Luciferase Reporter Assay (Promega, Madison, WI) according to the manufacturer’s directions. The luciferase reporter plasmids were cotransfected with pRL-SV40 to correct for variations in transfection efficiency. The relative luciferase activity was normalized to the value of pRL-SV40 activity. The data are represented as means ± SD of three independent experiments performed in triplicate.

RT–PCR and qPCR

Total RNA from cultured cells was isolated using TRIzol following the manufacturer’s instructions (Invitrogen). Complementary DNA was synthesized using 1–5 µg of purified RNA, the RevertAid™ First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Fermentas, EU) and Oligo(dT) 18. Quantitative PCR (qPCR) was performed using a Rotor-Gene 6000 real-time (RT)–PCR instrument (Corbett Research, Sydney, Australia) and SYBR Premix Ex Taq™ II (TaKaRa, Dalian, China) and 2 µl of complementary DNA with the following primers:  5′-TCAGCCGTCCTGTCCAAGTGC-3′ (antisense); BZLF1, 5′-CTAGCCGTCCTGTCCAAGTGC-3′ (antisense) and 5′-AGCCCAAAGCCCTGCGCCA-3′ (sense) (25); and  β-actin, 5′-TCCAGGCTCTTCTTGGG-3′ (sense) and 5′-TTGGCCTAGGAGGACCAATG-3′ (antisense). Relative mRNA abundance was calculated using β-actin as an internal control using the 2^ΔΔCt method. For each experiment, mRNA levels from untreated cells were used as controls and set to 1. The mRNA changes are represented relative to untreated cells.

DNA extraction and quantification of EBV copy number

To measure EBV genomic copy number, qPCR targeting the BamH1-W segment was performed with DNA extracted from cells using the universal genomic extraction kit (TaKaRa) according to the kit’s handbook. To detect EBV DNA copies, the BamH1-W fragment was used as an index with a standard of 10 ng DNA as 50 copies of EBV DNA. The Raji DNA samples were diluted 10-fold from 107 to 102 copies for a standard curve. DNA (500 ng) was used in the first round of PCR for EBV copies using the following primers: forward (5′-TCA AAA CTT TAG AGC GGA ATG G-3′) and reverse (5′-CTG AGA AGG TGG CTC AGC AAC-3′). The second round of PCR was performed using another pair of primers: forward (5′-CCA GGA AOC GGG TCT ATG G-3′) and reverse (5′-GGC TTA TTC TCT TTT TCC CTT CTA T) and the special TaqMan probe (FAM-TGG CTC GGC TGC TGC TAT C-TAMRA). The RT–qPCR assay with a fluorogenic probe was performed using the TaqMan PCR kit and a Model 7700 Sequence Detector (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA).

Flow cytometer analysis

To detect EBV lytic proteins, cells were washed with PBS, followed by fixing with 4% paraformaldehyde for 30 min and finally treated for 5 min with PBS containing 0.1% Triton X-100. Cells were then washed with PBS, treated with 1% bovine serum albumin in PBS for 1 h and incubated with 1:200-diluted monoclonal anti-BZLF1 or monoclonal anti-BMRF1 at 4°C overnight. Next, the cells were washed with PBS and incubated with 1:200-diluted fluorescein isothiocyanate-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (Santa Cruz) for 1 h at 37°C. Incubation with PBS, but no primary antibody, and then with secondary antibody was used as a negative control. Finally, cells were resuspended in 1% paraformaldehyde and analyzed on a FACSCalibur flow cytometer using the CellQuest software (BD, San Diego, CA).

Assay of ERKs and Akt kinase activities

ERKs or Akt kinase activity was estimated using an ERKs kinase assay kit or an Akt kinase assay kit according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Cell Signaling Technology). In brief, cells were washed once with ice-cold PBS and disrupted with lysis buffer. ERK or Akt was immunoprecipitated using a specific ERKs or Akt-immobilized antibody bead slurry with gentle rocking overnight at 4°C. The cell lysate/imobilized antibody complex was centrifuged at 13 000 r.p.m. for 30 s at 4°C and the pellet washed two times with 500 µl of 1× cell lysis buffer, and then twice with 500 µl of 1× kinase buffer. The kinase reactions were carried out in the presence of 200 µM adenosine triphosphate at 30°C for 30 min using 2 µg of fusion protein Elk-1 or GSK-3 as a specific substrate for ERKs or Akt, respectively. The phosphorylated proteins were detected by immunoblotting using a specific phospho-Elk-1 (Ser21/9) antibody.

Statistical analysis

All statistical calculations were performed with the statistical software program SPSS (v. 12.0). Differences between various groups were evaluated by the Student’s t-test, and a P value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Detection of EBV lytic proteins and EBV DNA copies in cell lines and biopsies

EBV latency-associated gene expression is consistently detected in NPC and lymphoma cells and is, therefore, regarded as one of the factors in the oncogenesis of these malignancies. However, various lines of evidence indicate that lytic infection of EBV can also occur in NPC tumor cells and lymphomas (27,28). B95.8 cell line is a well-known EBV-positive cell line, which is permissive for virus lytic replication. In this study, B95.8 cells were used as the cell model and also as a positive control. To determine the EBV presence and lytic infection in NPC cell model, we used RT–PCR to quantify EBV DNA load and immunoblotting and immunofluorescence to analyze the EBV-associated lytic proteins.

First, the EBV latent and lytic proteins were examined using monoclonal antibodies. Immunoblot analysis revealed a constitutive expression of EBV latent proteins, EBNA1 and LMP1, and lytic infection gene products, BZLF1 and BMRF1 (Figure 1A). The expression level of EBV proteins, LMP1, EBNA1, BZLF1 and BMRF1, in B95.8 cells was more notable than in CNE1-LMP1 cells. Immunofluorescence staining

Fig. 3. EGCG reduces the viability of CNE1-LMP1 cells. EGCG reduces the viability of CNE1-LMP1 cells in a time- and dose-dependent manners. After starving with 0.1% FBS, cells were treated with EGCG, and then, cell viability was measured by MTT assay. In each treatment group, cells treated with medium serve as a control and their viability was set as 100%. Values are expressed as means ± SD of three experiments (n = 3).
EGCG inhibits EBV lytic infection

A

CNE1-LMP1 cells

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B95.8 cells

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Relative luciferase activity (Fold induction)

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CNE1-LMP1

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B95.8

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CNE1-LMP1

EGCG (μM)

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B95.8

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B95.8 cells

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M2
revealed that the CNE1-LMP1 cells constitutively expressed the BZLF1 and BMRF1 proteins (Figure 1B). For quantification of EBV copy number, a RT–PCR assay targeting the BamHI-W segment of the EBV genome was developed. The BamHI-W assay has been reported to be more sensitive and suitable than EBER for applications in EBV detection, presumably because it targets a reiterated sequence that is present at approximately 10 copies per EBV genome (29). We used the DNA from Raji cells that contain 50 copies per cell (30). A 10-fold serial dilution of the reference was used as a standard of the viral DNA number. The estimation of viral genomes in each sample was expressed as the number of viral genomes copy per 50 ng of purified DNA. Experiments were performed at least twice to improve reliability of the results. We observed that EBV DNA was present in both CNE1-LMP1 cells and B95.8 cells, and the copies of EBV DNA in CNE1-LMP1 cells (1.35 × 10^3 copies/50ng DNA) were significantly lower than in B95.8 cells (4.82 × 10^6 copies/50 ng DNA) (P < 0.05, Figure 1C).

To determine whether EBV lytic protein expression also existed in vivo, immunohistochemistry to detect BZLF1 and BMRF1 was performed on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue from NPC and lymphomas. Positive signal implies that BZLF1 or BMRF1 expression occurs in tumor cells as shown by nuclear localization in different cases. We observed BZLF1- and BMRF1-positive cells within the NPC and lymphoma tissues. We detected BZLF1 expression in 9 (27.3%) of the 33 NPC patients and in 7 (29.17%) of 24 lymphoma patients and observed BMRF1 expression in 2 (6.06%) of the 33 NPC patients and in 1 (4.17%) of the 24 lymphoma patients studied (Figure 2).

**The inhibitory effect of EGCG on EBV spontaneous lytic infection**

The viability of CNE1-LMP1 cells and B95.8 cells after treatment with EGCG was assessed by MTT assay. EGCG exhibited dose- and time-dependent inhibitory effects on these cells with an IC50 of 20 µM (Figure 3). Thus, the concentrations of EGCG (5–20 µM) were the doses chosen for subsequent experiments.

To characterize the effect of EGCG on EBV spontaneous lytic infection in cells, a transient transfection assay was performed using a BZLF1 and BMRF1 promoter/luciferase reporter system. Results showed that EGCG effectively suppressed the transcription activity of the BZLF1 and BMRF1 genes in both CNE1-LMP1 and B95.8 cells in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 4A). The effect of EGCG on the mRNA level of EBV spontaneous lytic genes was measured using RT–qPCR. In accordance with the results from transfection assay, the mRNA expression levels of the lytic genes, BZLF1 and BMRF1, were also strongly reduced after EGCG treatment (Figure 4B).

To confirm the mRNA results, the inhibitory effect of EGCG on EBV lytic protein expression was assessed by immunoblot analysis, which was performed using monoclonal anti-BZLF1 and anti-BMRF1. Upon treatment with different concentrations of EGCG, expression of both BZLF1 and BMRF1 was substantially decreased in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 4C). Moreover, flow cytometry analysis of EGCG-treated cells revealed that following treatment with EGCG (20 µM), the percentage of the cell population expressing BZLF1 and BMRF1 decreased from 73.69% and 15.57% to 27.39% and 2.89%, respectively, in CNE1-LMP1 cells, and from 98.54% and 68.99% to 78.98% and 40.27% in B95.8 cells (Figure 4D).

Further, we examined whether EGCG suppresses lytic replication of the viral load. EBV DNA copies were quantified using a RT–PCR method. Results indicated that the copy number of EBV DNA in treated CNE1-LMP1 cells was significantly reduced by EGCG in a dose-dependent manner. However, our data showed that EGCG had no statistically significant effect on the copy number of EBV DNA in treated B95.8 cells (Figure 4E). These results indicate that EGCG effectively inhibits the constitutive lytic infection of EBV in CNE1-LMP1 and B95.8 cells.

**Involvement of the MEK/ERK1/2 and PI3-K/Akt pathways in EGCG’s inhibition of EBV lytic infection**

The MEK/ERK1/2 and PI3-K/Akt signaling pathways were reported to play certain roles in EBV lytic replication, and EGCG was shown to suppress the activities of these pathways (18). Thus, we hypothesized that EGCG inhibits EBV spontaneous lytic infection by suppressing these signaling pathways. First, using phospho-specific
EGCG inhibits EBV lytic infection

**Fig. 5.** Inhibitory effects of EGCG on activation of ERK1/2 and Akt in CNE1-LMP1 and B95.8 cells. (A) Effect of EGCG on phosphorylation of ERK1/2 and Akt. The cells were starved in 0.1% FBS RPMI medium 1640 for 24 h and then cultured with different concentrations of EGCG for 24 h. Cells were then disrupted and immunoblot analysis was performed. (B) In vitro kinase assays of ERK1/2 and Akt were used to evaluate the effects of EGCG. Cells were starved in 0.1% FBS RPMI medium 1640 for 24 h and then cultured with different concentrations of PD98059 and LY294002 for 24 h. Cells were then disrupted and subjected to immunoblot analysis as described in Materials and methods. To ensure that equal amounts of ERK or Akt were immunoprecipitated, we also immunoblotted the precipitate for total ERK or Akt.

antibodies against ERK1/2 and Akt, we found that the phosphorylation of these kinases was suppressed by EGCG (Figure 5A). ERKs or Akt kinase activity was estimated using an ERK kinase assay kit or an Akt kinase assay kit. ERK or Akt was first immunoprecipitated from cell extracts and then incubated with their specific substrate, Elk-1 or GSK-3 fusion protein, respectively, in the presence of adenosine triphosphate and kinase buffer. ERKs- or Akt-dependent Elk-1 or GSK-3 phosphorylation was then measured by immunoblotting using a phospho-antibody that recognizes Elk-1 or GSK-3 when phosphorylated. The kinase assays further confirmed that the activation of ERK1/2 and Akt was inhibited by EGCG in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 5B). These data indicate that EGCG suppresses the activation of the ERK1/2 and Akt signaling pathways.

To determine if the ability of EGCG to inhibit the ERK1/2 and PI3-K/Akt pathways plays a role in the attenuation of EBV lytic infection, a pharmacological approach was adopted using each kinase-specific inhibitor. PD98059, a specific inhibitor of MEK1 that acts by inhibiting activation of ERK1/2, and LY294002, a specific inhibitor of PI3-K that acts by inhibiting activation of Akt, were tested for their effects on EBV lytic infection. Our results showed that treatment of cells with each of these inhibitors dramatically decreased the phosphorylation levels of ERK1/2 and Akt. In addition, these inhibitors suppressed the expression of the EBV lytic proteins in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 6A and B). A transient transfection assay performed using a BZLF1 and BMRF1 promoter/luciferase reporter system showed that the inhibitors each effectively and significantly suppressed the transcription activity of the BZLF1 and BMRF1 genes in our cell models in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 6C and D, P < 0.05).

Next, to determine the inhibitory effect of the inhibitors on EBV lytic gene expression due to the suppressive effects on the genes at the mRNA level, we performed qPCR to estimate BZLF1 and BMRF1 mRNA expression after PD98059 or LY294002 treatment. Consistent with the data from the transfection assay and immunoblot analysis, the qPCR results showed that the inhibitors each effectively and significantly suppressed the mRNA expression of the BZLF1 and BMRF1 genes in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 6E and F, P < 0.05).

Overall, these results indicated that the MEK/ERK1/2 and PI3-K/Akt signaling pathways are involved in EGCG inhibition of EBV spontaneous lytic infection in both CNE1-LMP1 and B95.8 cells.

**Discussion**

The life cycle of EBV includes latent and lytic stages. In most asymptomatic carriers of EBV, the cells containing latent viral genomes are periodically reactivated to the lytic cycle. Previous studies focused on the effects of EBV latent infection and revealed that viral LMP1 is an oncoprotein (19). But much of the literature points to the fact that EBV...
spontaneous lytic replication takes place in various EBV-associated tumors (8–10). Our results also indicated that the EBV spontaneous lytic infection exists in NPC and lymphoma cells (Figure 1).

Although the lytic protein BZLF1 can induce the viral replication cycle and subsequent cell death, accumulating evidence indicates that expression of BZLF1 does not always result in virus production and cell death. The abortive lytic infection occurs not only in NPC but also in Hodgkin’s disease, non-Hodgkin lymphoma in an immunocompromised host and EBV-associated gastric cancer (28,31–33). Our results also showed that the basal level of early gene BMRF1 in gene transcription and protein expression was much lower than the immediate-early gene BZLF1 (Figures 1A and 4). In addition, the results from immunohistochemistry showed that the percentage of BZLF1-positive cells in NPC and lymphoma biopsies was much larger than the percentage of BMRF1-positive cells (Figure 2). The findings of our study imply that abortive lytic infection may occur in NPC and lymphoma.

Viral lytic genes, such as BZLF1, BMRF1, or cellular genes induced by viral lytic proteins could potentially encode paracrine factors that promote tumor growth. BZLF1 has been reported as having various malignancy-promoting actions (34). BZLF1 has the potential to create the best cellular environment for EBV replication by suppressing the cell-mediated immunity of the host (35,36), regulating the expression of the cellular proteins and the activities of signaling pathways (34,37,38), manipulating the cell cycle (38,39) and interacting with host proteins physically (40,41).

NPC is known to be closely associated with EBV infection. In addition to the importance of EBV latent infection in carcinogenesis, several retrospective and prospective investigations suggest that EBV lytic infection might also play a substantial role in pathogenesis. Elevated antibody titers against EBV lytic antigens, representing EBV lytic infection in vivo, correspond with advanced cancer stages, poor prognosis or tumor recurrence of NPC (6,7). The serologic marker of EBV reactivation into lytic infection also serves as a risk factor of NPC (42). In addition, the presence of lytic viral genome and lytic gene products, such as BZLF1, further supports the notion that EBV replications do occur in some cases (43). The presence of lytic viral genome and lytic gene products, such as BZLF1, also occurs in lymphomas (27). EBV reactivation into lytic EBV gene expression contributes to EBV-associated lymphoproliferative disease, potentially through induction of paracrine B-cell growth factors. BZLF1-induced IL-13 production facilitates B-cell proliferation and may contribute to the pathogenesis of EBV-associated lymphoproliferative disorders, such as post-transplantation lymphoproliferative disease and Hodgkin’s lymphoma (44). A recent study showed the ability of methotrexate (MTX), which is used in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and polymyositis, to increase the level of lytic infectious EBV in patients. This, combined with its potent immunosuppressive effects, may collaborate to induce EBV-positive lymphomas (45). Our data confirm that EBV lytic infection proteins are present not only in NPC and lymphoma cell lines but also in patient biopsies, consistent with the previous studies.

The above evidence has challenged the traditional concept that EBV only transforms cells in its latent infection and has also broadened our knowledge regarding the mechanism of EBV-associated carcinogenesis. By increasing the horizontal transmission of the virus...
from cell to cell, EBV lytic infection might increase the total number of latently infected cells. In addition, important implications of EBV lytic infection might include the idea that the infected host cells or nearby cells are transformed, or that the biologic characteristics of these cells might be changed and the degree of malignancy might increase along with the ease with which metastasis can occur. Thus, if EBV lytic infection is inhibited, the potential of the malignancy in the infected cells might be suppressed or reversed.

Cancer chemoprevention by the natural compound, EGCG, has been studied by many investigators and has received much attention in recent years. The inhibitory effects of EGCG against carcinogenesis at different organ sites have been demonstrated in many animal models (16,46). Several studies have shown that EGCG can inhibit EBV lytic infection, but the mechanism involved in the control of EBV gene expression by EGCG is not well understood. Choi et al. (47) found that EBV-induced B-cell outgrowth and B lymphocyte transformation was dramatically inhibited by treatment with EGCG (50 μM), supporting the important role of acetylation in cancer initiation and progression. Taniguchi et al. (48) and Chang et al. (49) demonstrated that EGCG blocks EBV lytic cycle induced by chemicals in Burkitt’ lymphoma cell lines. However, in recent years, considerable progress has been made in the mechanisms of cancer chemoprevention by EGCG. In our studies, we used the NPC cell line (CNE1-LMP1) and lymphoblastoid cell line (B95.8) with EBV spontaneous lytic replication that mimics the natural state of the infected cells. We found that EGCG inhibits EBV spontaneous lytic replication without any inducer and involving the inhibition of the activation of MEK/ERK1/2 and PI3-K/Akt signaling.

EGCG exerts its anticancer effect by modulating a wide spectrum of molecular targets, thus inhibiting tumor development and progression. Located at the cell membrane, EGCG suppresses the activation of multiple receptor tyrosine kinases, including epidermal growth factor receptor, insulin-like growth factor-I receptor and vascular endothelial growth factor receptor. It also inhibits downstream cytoplasmic signaling molecules, such as Akt and ERK1/2, ultimately leading to the abnormalities of certain transcription factors, including nuclear factor-kappaB and activator protein (AP-1) (46,50,51). The BZLF1 gene promoter contains the ZII element, an important positive regulator of Z transcription (52), which has been shown to bind with multiple transcription factors, including CREB, ATF1, ATF2 and AP-1, c-Jun phosphorylation, the main component of AP-1, activates Z transcription through the ZII element (37). We also previously reported that EGCG inhibited the phosphorylation of c-Jun (17,53). Thus, EGCG may disrupt EBV lytic infection-related signaling pathways by directly or indirectly binding to receptors or other target proteins, such as Akt or ERK1/2, and induce the transcription repression of BZLF1 by inhibiting the activation of transcription factor AP-1, thus contributing to EBV lytic infection.

The concept of targeted biological therapy against cancer has emerged over the past decade. Clinical trials studying the efficacy and tolerability of various targeted agents have shown that most tumors depend on more than one signaling pathway for their continued growth and survival. Therefore, investigators pursue different strategies to inhibit multiple signaling pathways by developing multi-targeted agents (54). Large amounts of encouraging data from in vitro and animal models have emerged suggesting that green tea is nature’s gift molecule endowed with anticancer effects. Epidemiological and geographical observations suggest that these laboratory data might be applicable in the human population. The various effects of green tea polyphenols and especially EGCG clearly seem to have the ability to be utilized in the multi-targeted therapy of cancer (55).

During the course of studying the effects of EGCG on regulating different key proteins in various signaling pathways, the direct interaction of proteins with EGCG was found to be a key step in the process of EGCG exerting its effects. The identification of proteins interacting directly with EGCG is important in understanding the molecular mechanisms of the effects of EGCG. Several proteins that can directly bind with EGCG have been identified and include laminin, GRP-78, insulin-like growth factor-I receptor, G3BP1, ZAP-70 and vimentin (56).

In summary, this study presented novel experimental evidence describing the mechanisms underlying the inhibition of EBV spontaneous lytic replication by EGCG in both epithelial NPC and B-cell lymphoma models. Our findings support the future investigation of EGCG as an anticancer and chemoprevention agent for EBV-associated malignancies. Further study regarding the inhibitory effect of EGCG on EBV lytic infection in vivo is needed.

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References

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