Background and aims: Although it is reported that *Helicobacter pylori* induces apoptosis on gastric epithelial cells, the mechanism remains unknown. Antiapoptotic effects generated by *H pylori* have not yet been evaluated.

Methods: (1) *H pylori* strains (type 1 wild, TN2-ΔcagE, TN2-ΔvacA) were cocultured with MKN45, TMK1, and Hela cells, and cell viability and apoptosis were assessed by trypan blue exclusion and DNA laddering, respectively. (2) Activation of caspases-3, 7, and 8, cytochrome c release from the mitochondria, and Fas, Fas associated death domain protein (FADD), Bax, Bak, and Bcl-X expression were evaluated by immunoblot analysis. (3) To investigate whether nuclear factor kappa B (NFκB) activation induced by cag pathogenicity island (PAI) positive *H pylori* affects antiapoptosis, MKN45 cells stably expressing super-repressor 1kBα were cocultured with *H pylori*, and cell viability and caspase activation were evaluated. NFκB regulated gene expression was also evaluated by ribonuclease protection assay.

Results: (1) Wild-type and ΔvacA mutant *H pylori* induced apoptosis more potently than the ΔcagE mutant. Inhibition of cell contact between *H pylori* and cancer cells and heat killing *H pylori* diminished cell death. (2) Caspases-3, 7, and 8 were activated time dependently by *H pylori* as well as by the agonist anti-Fas. Cytochrome c release from mitochondria was observed and was not inhibited by caspase-8 inhibitor. Although protein expression of Fas, FADD, Bax, Bak, and Bcl-X in the whole cell lysates was not changed by *H pylori*, Bax was decreased from mitochondria free cytosol suggesting that Bax was translocated into mitochondria. (3) Cell death and the activities of caspases-3 and 8 were promoted in MKN45 cells stably expressing super-repressor 1kBα that inhibits NFκB activation. Antiapoptotic proteins c-IAP1 and c-IAP2 were upregulated by the wild-type strains.

Conclusion: cag PAI positive *H pylori* is capable of inducing apoptotic effects mainly through the mitochondrial pathway. Antiapoptotic effects mediated by NFκB activation were also observed.

Helicobacter pylori is a gram negative bacterium that infects the human stomach and plays an important role in the pathogenesis of chronic gastritis and peptic ulcer diseases. In addition, epidemiological studies have consistently identified an association between *Helicobacter pylori* infection and the development of gastric adenocarcinoma and mucosa associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma. However, the mechanisms underlying the carcinogenic potential of *H pylori* are not completely understood.

Homeostasis of the gastrointestinal mucosa is maintained through a balance between the proliferation and apoptosis of mucosal cells. Apoptosis is also implicated in carcinogenesis, autoimmune diseases, and various infectious diseases. Although infection with *H pylori* is associated with significant epithelial cell damage, including an increased level of apoptosis, the mechanism underlying *H pylori* induced apoptosis in gastric epithelial cells remains unclear.

Two major pathways leading to apoptosis have been described. One pathway involves apoptosis mediated by death receptors, such as CD95 (Fas) and tumour necrosis factor receptors. When the Fas ligand binds to the Fas receptor, formation of the death inducing signal complex comprises the adapter molecule Fas associated death domain protein (FADD) and caspase-8 results in the active caspase-8 and process effector caspases (caspases-3, 6, and 7), thereby inducing apoptosis. In the other pathway, various proapoptotic signals converge at the mitochondria level, provoking translocation of cytochrome c from the mitochondria to the cytoplasm. Once cytochrome c is released into cytoplasm, it binds to Apaf-1 and induces recruitment of procaspase-9. Activated caspase-9 then cleaves and activates procaspase-3. Bcl-2 family members are associated with mitochondria related apoptosis. While cell survival-promoting molecules Bcl-2 and Bcl-X, localised at the outer mitochondrial membrane, prevent translocation of cytochrome c from the mitochondria, induced expression or enforced dimerisation of Bax results in mitochondrial dysfunction leading to cytochrome c release.

Several studies reported that the Fas/Fas ligand system was involved in *H pylori* induced apoptosis. In these reports, *H pylori* strains or supernatant upregulated Fas/Fas ligand expression and induced apoptosis indirectly. However, it is not known if these systems are major pathways of *H pylori* mediated apoptosis. Moreover, the other main apoptotic pathway, the mitochondrial pathway, was not investigated. In contrast, there are a few reports of an association between the Bcl-2 family, which is involved in the mitochondrial pathway, and *H pylori* induced apoptosis, where upregulation of Bak or Bax was associated with *H pylori* induced apoptosis in vitro or in vivo. However, these studies did not investigate most of the other proteins associated with the apoptotic pathway.

Abbreviations: PAI, pathogenicity island; NFκB, nuclear factor kappa B; FADD, Fas associated death domain protein; IFN, interferon; PBS, phosphate buffered saline; BSA, bovine serum albumin; VacA, vacuolating cytotoxin; FBS, fetal bovine serum; MyD88, myeloid differentiation factor 88.
Several factors have been proposed as possible virulence determinants of *H pylori*. In particular, *cag* pathogenicity island (*cag* PAI), a 40 kb region of possibly extraneous origin, is responsible for transcriptional factor nuclear factor kappa B (NFκB) activation. Recent isogenic mutant studies demonstrated that some proteins encoded by *cag* PAI genes are responsible for NFκB activation. NFκB is a regulator of genes involved in inflammation, cell proliferation, and apoptosis. Recent studies suggest that NFκB may play a critical role in protecting cells against apoptosis. The antiapoptotic role played by NFκB involves the ability of this transcriptional factor to induce expression of genes that promote cell survival such as the genes coding for TRAF1, TRAF2, and the cellular inhibitors of apoptosis 1 and 2 (c-FLIP, c-IAP2). Curiously, NFκB has been found to be associated with proapoptotic as well as antiapoptotic mechanisms. For instance, NFκB activation appears to induce apoptosis in cells exposed to hydrogen peroxide. The magnitude of the stimulus and the cell type involved may determine whether NFκB leads to cell survival or cell death.

Although *H pylori* infection induces apoptosis in gastric epithelial cells, the mechanism of intracellular signal conduction that leads to apoptosis is scarcely known. In addition, it is not known whether *H pylori* mediated NFκB activation plays an apoptotic or antiapoptotic role. The aims of this study were to clarify the molecular mechanism of the proapoptotic pathway induced by *H pylori*, and to investigate the relation between *H pylori* induced NFκB activation and apoptosis.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Bacterial strains**

TN2, a strain positive for *cagA*, *cag* PAI, and *VacA* (vacuolating cytotoxin), were generously provided by Dr Nakao (Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd, Osaka, Japan). Infection with this strain induces gastric cancer in Mongolian gerbils. Isogenic *cag*E negative and *vacA* negative mutants, TN2-Δ*cagE*, and TN2-Δ*vacA* were prepared by insertion of a kanamycin resistant gene into the *cagE* and *vacA* locus of TN2, as previously described. *H pylori* strains were cultured on Columbia agar with 5% (vol/vol) horse blood and Dent antibiotic supplement (Oxoid, Basingstoke, UK) at 37°C for three days under microaerobic conditions (Campy-Pak Systems; BBL, Cockeysville, Maryland, USA). The isolates were kept at −80°C in Brucella broth with 5% (vol/vol) fetal bovine serum (FBS) containing 16% (vol/vol) glycerol. In coculture experiments, *H pylori* was cultured in Brucella broth containing 7.5% FBS for 24 hours, centrifuged, and resuspended in cell culture medium (RPMI 1640) containing 10% FBS, and then applied immediately to assays. The range of bacteria:cell ratio was 50:1 to 75:1.

**Plasmids and reagents**

The super-repressor mutant of *IkBα* (*IkBα*; S532/36AA) subcloned in pcDNA3, was generously donated by Dr Suzuki (Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co, Ltd, Ibaraki, Japan). The anti-FLAG monoclonal antibody M2 antibody was purchased from Sigma (St Louis, Missouri, USA); the polyclonal anti-Fas antibody, polyclonal anti-*IkBα*, and anti-Bak antibody from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, California, USA); the monoclonal anti-actin antibody from Chemicon International (Temecula, California, USA); the monoclonal agonist anti-Fas antibody CH-11, monoclonal neutralising anti-Fas antibody ZB4, monoclonal anti-caspase-3, monoclonal anti-caspase-7, and monoclonal anti-caspase-8 from MBL (Nagoya, Japan); polyclonal cleaved caspase-3 from Cell Signaling Technology (Beverly, Massachusetts, USA); the monoclonal anti-FADD antibody, monoclonal anti-Bcl-X monoclonal, and anti-Bax antibody from Transduction Laboratories (San Diego, California, USA); the polyclonal anti-cytocrome c antibody from Pharmingen (San Diego, California, USA); Ac-IETD-CHO from Peptide Institute, Inc (Osaka, Japan); and recombinant human interferon γ (IFN-γ) from Pepro Tech EC (London, UK).

**Human cell lines**

Human gastric cancer cells MKN45 and TMK1 were maintained in RPMI-1640 containing 10% FBS, 1-glutamine, 100 U of penicillin-G, and 100 μg/ml of streptomycin. MKN45 was obtained from the Riken Gene Bank (Tsukuba, Japan). TMK1 was provided by Dr E Tahara (Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan). HeLa cells were maintained in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium containing 10% FBS, 1-glutamine, 100 U of penicillin-G, and 100 μg/ml of streptomycin. HeLa cells were obtained from the Riken Gene Bank.

**Cell viability assay**

Cells were collected and washed in phosphate buffered saline (PBS). Cell viability was assessed by trypan blue dye exclusion assay by counting 300 cells. Viable cells were quantitated under bright field microscopy.

**Analysis of DNA fragmentation**

Cancer cells cocultured with *H pylori* or treated with anti-Fas (CH-11) (approximately 1×10⁵ cells) were washed in PBS and lysed in 40 μl of lysis buffer containing 200 mM NaHPO₄, and 4 mM citric acid. Samples were centrifuged and the supernatants were incubated with 3 μl of 0.25% NP-40 and 3 μl of Dnase-free Rnase (10 mg/ml), and followed with a 10 mg/ml proteinase K digestion. Aliquots (10 μl) from a 50 μl DNA solution were electrophoresed on a 2% agarose gel.

**Immunoblot analysis**

Cells were suspended in 50 mM Tris HCl (pH 7.4) buffer containing 1 mM EGTA, 2 mM DTT, 25 mM sodium β-glycerophosphate, 0.1 mM PMSF, and 10 μg/ml aprotinin. An equal amount of protein extracts was fractionated by sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and electrophoretically transferred to a PVDF membrane (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Buckinghamshire, UK). The membrane was probed with the antibodies described above. An ECL detection assay (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) was performed according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

**Immunoprecipitation**

MKN45 cells (5×10⁵) were incubated with *H pylori* or the agonist anti-Fas for 12 hours, and lysed in 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4) buffer containing 1 mM EGTA, 2 mM DTT, 25 mM sodium β-glycerophosphate, 0.1 mM PMSF, and 10 μg/ml aprotinin. Lysates were immunoprecipitated with anti-Fas antibody (Santa Cruz) and 20 μg of protein A-Sepharose. Immunoprecipitates were washed five times in PBS and used for immunoblot analysis.

**Generation of stable transfectants**

MKN45 (5×10⁵) was seeded onto 10 cm plates and transfected 24 hours later with 3 μg of FLAG-IκBα (S532/36AA) subcloned in pcDNA3 or control vector pcDNA3 using Effectene transfection reagent (Quiagen, Hilden, Germany). Cells stably expressing FLAG-IκBα (S532/36AA) were selected in medium containing 1 mg/ml G418 (Gibco BRL, Life Technologies, Inc., Rockville, Maryland, USA) for two weeks. MKN45 cells transfected with the pcDNA3 vector and selected by G418 were used as controls.

**RNA isolation and nuclease protection assay**

Total RNA was extracted using an acid guanidinium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform method according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Isogen; Nippongene, Tokyo, Japan). The total RNA was reverse transcribed into cDNA using oligo(dT) as a primer and the reverse transcriptase reaction was performed according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Isogen; Nippongene, Tokyo, Japan). The cDNA was used for PCR amplification using 18S rRNA primers. The amplified cDNA was cloned into a pBluescript II KS(−) vector (Stratagene, La Jolla, California, USA). The DNA inserts were isolated from the plasmids and sequenced using an ABI Prism 310 Genetic Analyser (Perkin-Elmer, Foster City, California, USA) and the Sequencing Analysis, Version 3.1 software (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California, USA).

**Immunohistochemistry**

Sections (5 μm) from the stomach of MKN45 cells infected with *H pylori* for 5 days were deparaffinized, rehydrated, and subjected to heat-induced antigen retrieval. Endogenous peroxidase activity was blocked with 3% (vol/vol) H₂O₂ in methanol for 20 minutes. After washing in PBS, the sections were incubated with normal goat serum for 30 minutes. Rabbit polyclonal anti-actin from Chemicon International (Temecula, California, USA) was used at 1:200 dilution, and visualised using an anti-rabbit conjugate (Dako, Carpinteria, California, USA) at 1:200 dilution. Diaminobenzidine (DAB) solution was used as a chromogen.
Detection of NFκB

Electrophoretic mobility shift assay

Absorbance was measured at 405 nm. 12 hours and lysed, and supernatants were used for ELISA.

was considered significant.

were examined by ANOVA with ad hoc test. A p value <0.05

Statistics

was performed using a Fujix bioimaging analyser FLA 3000

borate-EDTA at 4°C. The gel was dried and autoradiography

mide gel. Gel electrophoresis was executed in 0.5

plexes were loaded onto a chilled 4% non-denaturing acryla-

from Promega (Madison, Wisconsin, USA). The DNA binding

were separated by a membrane filter (Nunc Tissue Culture

To assess the effect of direct contact, cancer cells and bacteria

contact with host cells

Effects of H pylori virulence factors

To evaluate the effects of H pylori virulence factors, the cagE mutant TN2-ΔcagE and the vacA mutant TN2-ΔvacA were used. In the cell viability assay, wild-type and TN2-ΔvacA signif-

Effects of heat killed H pylori and inhibition of direct contact with host cells

To assess the effect of direct contact, cancer cells and bacteria were separated by a membrane filter (Nunc Tissue Culture

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Percentage viability was significantly lower than in untreated cells. Values are mean (SD) of three independent experiments. *Percentage viability was significantly different between the test groups.

Results are expressed as percentages of viable cells. Values are mean (SD) of three independent experiments. *Percentage viability was significantly different between the test groups.

Activation of caspases-8, 3, and 7
To assess whether \textit{H pylori} induces apoptosis via caspase activation, immunoblot analysis was performed using anti-caspases-8, 3, 7, and cleaved caspase-3 antibodies in MKN45 cells. In untreated MKN45 cells, caspase-8 was present primarily as a molecule of approximately 35 kDa. Incubation with \textit{H pylori} resulted in a time dependent degradation of the primary form and processing into two fragments (43 kDa and 41 kDa) of the caspase-8 intermediate form and the 20 kDa active caspase-3 was also observed.

\textit{H pylori} induces caspase-8 activation. Similar results were obtained using TMK-1 cells (data not shown).

Figure 2
Attenuation of the apoptotic effect by cagE negative mutant. (A) Cells were treated with interferon \( \gamma \) (IFN-\( \gamma \) 10 ng/ml) for 24 hours and incubated with \textit{H pylori} (TN2), TN2-cagE, and TN2-vacA. Cell viability was assessed by trypan blue dye exclusion assay at the indicated times by counting 300 cells. Viable cells were quantitated under bright field microscopy. Results are expressed as percentages of viable cells. Values are mean (SD) of three independent experiments. *Percentage viability was significantly different between the test groups.

Caspase-8 and Fas do not play a major role in \textit{H pylori} induced apoptosis
We evaluated the effect of the caspase-8 inhibitor Ac-IETD-CHO on \textit{H pylori} mediated apoptosis in MKN45 cells. While the inhibitor (100 \( \mu \)M) abolished anti-Fas induced cell death (from 50% to 15%), \textit{H pylori} mediated cell death was not affected (fig 5A), and DNA fragmentation induced by \textit{H pylori} was not inhibited (fig 5B). These results indicate that caspase-8 activation by \textit{H pylori} does not function as a major pathway in \textit{H pylori} induced apoptosis. Similar results were obtained using TMK-1 cells (data not shown).

We evaluated whether FADD was recruited to Fas and found that under apoptosis induced conditions, anti-Fas but not \textit{H pylori} recruited FADD to Fas (fig 6A). In evaluating the effect of neutralising anti-Fas antibody (ZB-4), we found that ZB-4 decreased cell cytotoxicity induced by the agonist anti-Fas antibody (CH-11) (from 42% to 21%) but not \textit{H pylori} mediated cell cytotoxicity (from 35% to 38%) (fig 6B). These results suggest that Fas does not play a major role in \textit{H pylori} induced apoptosis.

\textit{H pylori} induces caspase-8 activation. Similar results were obtained using TMK-1 cells (data not shown).

\textit{H pylori} induces cytochrome c release from the mitochondria
To examine whether or not \textit{H pylori} induced apoptotic signalling involves a mitochondrial pathway, MKN45 cells were treated with \textit{H pylori}, and mitochondria free cytosolic extracts were prepared and analysed by immunoblotting. Cytochrome c accumulated in cytosolic extracts after 12 hours of coculturing with \textit{H pylori}. In examining the effects of the agonist anti-Fas antibody, as previously reported in the other cell lines, cytochrome c also accumulated after exposure to anti-Fas in MKN45 cells (fig 7A). Similar results were obtained using...
mitochondria is not caspase-8 dependent (fig 7B). From the mitochondria but not inhibitor abolished anti-Fas mediated cytochrome c release inhibited. We also used the pan-caspase inhibitor Z-VAD-FMK (ZVAD) for one hour before accumulation is caspase-8 dependent, cells were pretreated with caspase-8 inhibitor (Ac-IETD-CHO) for one hour before exposure to H pylori (HP) or anti-Fas (CH-11). Cells were then incubated with H pylori or anti-Fas for 24 hours. Cytosolic fractions and total cell lysates were extracted, separated by electrophoresis, and immunoblotted with anti-cytochrome c and anti-actin, respectively. (B) MKN45 cells were treated with interferon γ (IFN-γ 10 ng/ml) for 24 hours, and 100 µM of the caspase-8 inhibitor Ac-IETD-CHO (IETD), the pan-caspase inhibitor Z-VAD-FMK (ZVAD), or medium alone pretreatment for one hour before exposure to H pylori (HP) or anti-Fas (CH-11). Cells were then incubated with H pylori or anti-Fas for 24 hours. Cytosolic fractions and total cell lysates were extracted, separated by electrophoresis, and immunoblotted with anti-cytochrome c and anti-actin.

Expression of apoptosis related proteins

We determined whether H pylori mediated apoptosis correlated with expression of apoptosis related proteins. Coculture with H pylori cells did not change levels of Fas, FADD, Bax, Bak, or Bcl-X in total cell lysates extracted from MKN45 at the indicated times (fig 8A). Similar results were obtained using TMK-1 cells. We also evaluated mRNA expression of Bax, Bak, and Bcl-X using a ribonuclease protection assay and found no apparent changes. It is known that Bax may be translocated from the cytosol to the mitochondrial membrane without changing total cell amount. Thus we examined the immunoblot analysis of Bax using only the cytosolic fraction and found that cytosolic levels of Bax were decreased in H pylori mediated apoptosis as well as in Fas mediated apoptosis, indicating that Bax is translocated into mitochondria in H pylori mediated apoptosis (fig 8C). We also evaluated the effect of the caspase-8 inhibitor. The inhibitor abolished the decrease in cytosolic Bax induced by anti-Fas but did not affect the decrease induced by H pylori (fig 8C).

H pylori mediated NFκB activation suppresses apoptotic effects

We previously described cap PAI positive H pylori activation of NFκB in gastric cancer cells. There was a significant decrease in induction of NFκB transiently transfected with mutant IκBα (S32A/S36A) (super-repressor), indicating that phosphorylation of IκBα at Ser32 and Ser36 is critical for H pylori mediated activation of NFκB. To determine whether NFκB activation correlated with H pylori induced apoptosis, we generated stable transfomants of MKN45 cells expressing mutant IκBα (MKN45 IκBα SR) (fig 9A). To examine the effect of stable expression of IκBα super-repressor, we performed a electrophoretic mobility shift assay. H pylori and tumour necrosis factor α activated NFκB in MKN45-IκBα SR cells significantly less than in wild-type MKN45 cells. This result indicated that stable expression of IκBα super-repressor construct is functioning as an inhibitor (fig 9B). Cell cytotoxicity caused by H pylori or the agonist anti-Fas was evaluated in the IκBα (S32A/S36A) transformants and compared with
Apoptosis was increased in MKN45 I cells compared with MKN45 cells, indicating that specific NFκB activated more rapidly (fig 9E). These results indicate that Caspase-8 and caspase-3, as revealed by immunoblot, were the mitochondria is a major pathway in infection. DNA fragmentation was increased in MKN45 I cells compared with MKN45 cells, indicating that specific apoptosis was increased in MKN45 I cells (fig 9D). Caspase-8 and caspase-3, as revealed by immunoblot, were activated more rapidly (fig 9E). These results indicate that NFκB activation by H pylori demonstrated antiapoptotic effects. To evaluate expression of antiapoptosis related genes, we performed a ribonuclease protection assay. C-IAP1 and IAP2 were upregulated by H pylori infection in MKN45 cells. caspase-8 mutant H pylori demonstrated a smaller potential to upregulate these genes (fig 9F). These results indicate that H pylori may exert antiapoptotic effects by upregulating c-IAP genes through NFκB activation.

DISCUSSION

In this study we have shown that cytochrome c release from the mitochondria is a major pathway in H pylori mediated apoptosis. Although caspase-8 was indeed activated, the caspase-8 inhibitors did not affect H pylori mediated apoptosis, indicating that the major pathway is independent of caspase-8 activation (fig 10).

Activation of caspase-8 usually occurs as a consequence of surface receptor binding to its ligand. Reportedly, the Fas-Fas ligand system is involved in H pylori mediated apoptosis in vivo and in vitro, but in this study neutralising anti-Fas antibody did not affect H pylori mediated apoptosis in cultured cancer cells. Moreover, we found no evidence of recruitment of FADD to Fas, a downstream event of Fas-Fas ligand association, in H pylori mediated apoptosis. Thus involvement of the Fas-Fas ligand system in H pylori mediated apoptosis was not substantiated, and the mechanism of caspase-8 activation has yet to be clarified. In addition, the caspase-8 inhibitor Ac-IETD-CHO did not inhibit H pylori mediated apoptosis, suggesting that caspase-8 dependent signal transduction does not play a major role in H pylori mediated apoptosis, at least in vitro. Although it is reported that the Fas-Fas ligand system is important in vivo, activation of this pathway may be induced indirectly and secondary. We suggest that H pylori is capable of inducing apoptosis mainly through the mitochondrial pathway in vitro. The importance of this pathway in vivo remains unknown.

Various proapoptotic signals, such as those induced by radiation, anticancer drugs, and stress, converge at cytochrome c release from the mitochondria. Although the current data suggest that cytochrome c release also plays a pivotal role in H pylori mediated apoptosis, the exact mechanism has yet to be investigated. The status of Bcl-2 family proteins determines whether a cell will live or die through regulation of cytochrome c release from the mitochondria. Increased Bak expression, a proapoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family, in H pylori infection was recently reported. However, we did not find changes in expression of Bak, Bax, or Bcl-X in either mRNA or protein levels when cocultured with H pylori. These findings do not exclude the possibility that some Bcl-2 family proteins are involved in H pylori mediated apoptosis. For example, Bax may translocate from the mitochondrial to the cytosol for integration into the membrane following a proapoptotic stimulus. This action then results in cytochrome c release while the total amount of protein remains constant. Thus we checked by immunoblot analysis the level of Bax in the cytosolic fraction and found that cytosolic Bax was decreased in H pylori mediated apoptosis as well as in Fas mediated apoptosis, suggesting that Bax was translocated into mitochondria in H pylori mediated apoptosis.

p53 is an important molecule that affects apoptosis. Gene expression caused by p53 may be an important part of p53 mediated apoptosis. Reported, H pylori infection in patients resulted in nuclear staining for p53 in the glandular cells of the mucosa, and bacterial eradication caused a decrease in p53 accumulation in epithelial cells. However, we did not find upregulation of Bak or MDM2, which are regulated by p53 in cells with normal p53, including MKN45 cells, suggesting that H pylori cannot activate p53 directly in vitro (unpublished observation).

We have previously shown that H pylori induces NFκB activation. In this study, we confirmed that H pylori mediated NFκB activation exerts antiapoptotic effects in MKN45 cells where upregulation of c-IAP1 and 2 may be involved. Thus H pylori has both apoptotic and antiapoptotic effects. Similarly, the cytokine tumour necrosis factor α can produce bidirectional effects on apoptosis. The signal triggered by tumour necrosis factor α binding to its receptor bifurcates at TRADD: one signal induces NFκB activation via RIP promoting cell survival and the other induces apoptosis via FADD.

The adapter molecule myeloid differentiation factor 88 (MyD88) mediates both apoptosis and NFκB activation through Toll-like receptors. Inhibition of the NFκB pathway downstream of MyD88 potentiates apoptosis, indicating that these two pathways bifurcate at the level of MyD88. Moreover, MyD88 binds FADD and is sufficient to induce apoptosis. Recently, we revealed that NFκB activation caused by H pylori was associated with TRAF6, a molecule downstream of MyD88. In addition, H pylori is a gram...
were prepared from MKN45 and MKN45 IκBα sequences (electrophoretic mobility shift assay). The nuclear extracts and total RNA was extracted at the indicated times. The antibody to FLAG and polyclonal antibody to (SS32/36AA). The clone was analysed using a monoclonal ΙκΒα antibody against p65 and cold NFκB probes. (C) MKN45 and MKN45 IκBα SR cells were treated with interferon γ (IFN-γ) for 90 minutes. Nuclear extracts were incubated with 32P labelled oligonucleotide for 30 minutes. Migration of the DNA-protein complex containing NFκB is indicated. This complex was found to be specific, as judged using supershifting antibody against p65 and cold NFκB probes. (C) MKN45 and MKN45 IκBα SR cells were treated with interferon γ (IFN-γ 10 ng/ml) for 24 hours. Cells were incubated with H pylori [HP] or anti-Fas (CH-11) for 24 hours. Cell viability was assessed by trypan blue dye exclusion assay by counting 300 cells. Viable cells were quantitated under bright field microscopy. Results are expressed as percentages of dead cells. Values are mean (SD) of three independent experiments. *Percentage cytotoxicity was significantly (p<0.05) different between the MKN45 treated cells with anti-Fas or cocultured with H pylori and MKN45 IκBα SR treated cells with anti-Fas or cocultured with H pylori. (D) DNA fragmentation was quantified using a commercially available ELISA (Boehringer Mannheim Biochemicals, Mannheim, Germany): 5×10⁵ cells were incubated in triplicate with H pylori [HP], anti-Fas [CH-11], or medium alone for 12 hours and lysed, and the supernatants were used for ELISA. Absorbance was measured at 405 nm. *Absorbance was significantly (p<0.05) different between the control and treated with anti-Fas or cocultured with H pylori in the MKN45 IκBα SR groups; NS, no significant difference was found. (E) MKN45 and MKN45 IκBαSR cells were treated with IFN-γ (10 ng/ml) for 24 hours. Cells were incubated with H pylori [HP] or anti-Fas [CH-11] for 12 hours. Immunoblot analysis was performed using anti-caspase-8, caspase-3, cleaved caspase-3, and anti-actin antibody. (F) MKN45 and THP-1 cells were incubated with H pylori and total RNA was extracted at the indicated times. The ribonuclease protection assay was performed according to the supplier’s instructions.

negative bacterium, the relation to Toll-like receptors should be investigated.

Knockout of cagE, one of the cag PAI genes, decreased both the apoptotic effects and potential to activate NFκB. Thus it may be speculated that both apoptosis and NFκB activation are triggered by the same signal that is dependent on cag PAI. Several cag PAI proteins, including CagE, are thought to constitute a type IV secretion system. CagE itself is a homologue of a transporter component in Agrobacterium tumefaciens and Bordetella pertussis that engage in the transcellular transport of toxins or T-DNA. Recent reports suggest that the system transports CagA protein, another product of the cag PAI, into the cytoplasm of host cells, where CagA undergoes tyrosine phosphorylation. As the system may also transport other molecules, it is possible that a certain protein produced by H pylori is transported into host cells where it triggers both apoptotic and NFκB activating signalling pathways. Recently, we have revealed that knockout of the cagE gene deprived wild-type H pylori on the pathogenicity for gastric ulcer, gastritis, and intestinal metaplasia in an in vivo model. This observation may indicate that the pro- and antiapoptotic effect induced by wild-type H pylori is an important factor in the pathogenesis of H pylori mediated gastric diseases.

In conclusion, we demonstrated that H pylori directly induced apoptosis mainly through cytochrome c release from the mitochondria. H pylori also exerted antiapoptotic effects through NFκB activation. Both apoptotic and antiapoptotic effects were dependent on cag PAI.

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Apoptotic and antiapoptotic signalling pathways induced by H pylori


Analysis of apoptotic and antiapoptotic signalling pathways induced by *Helicobacter pylori*

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