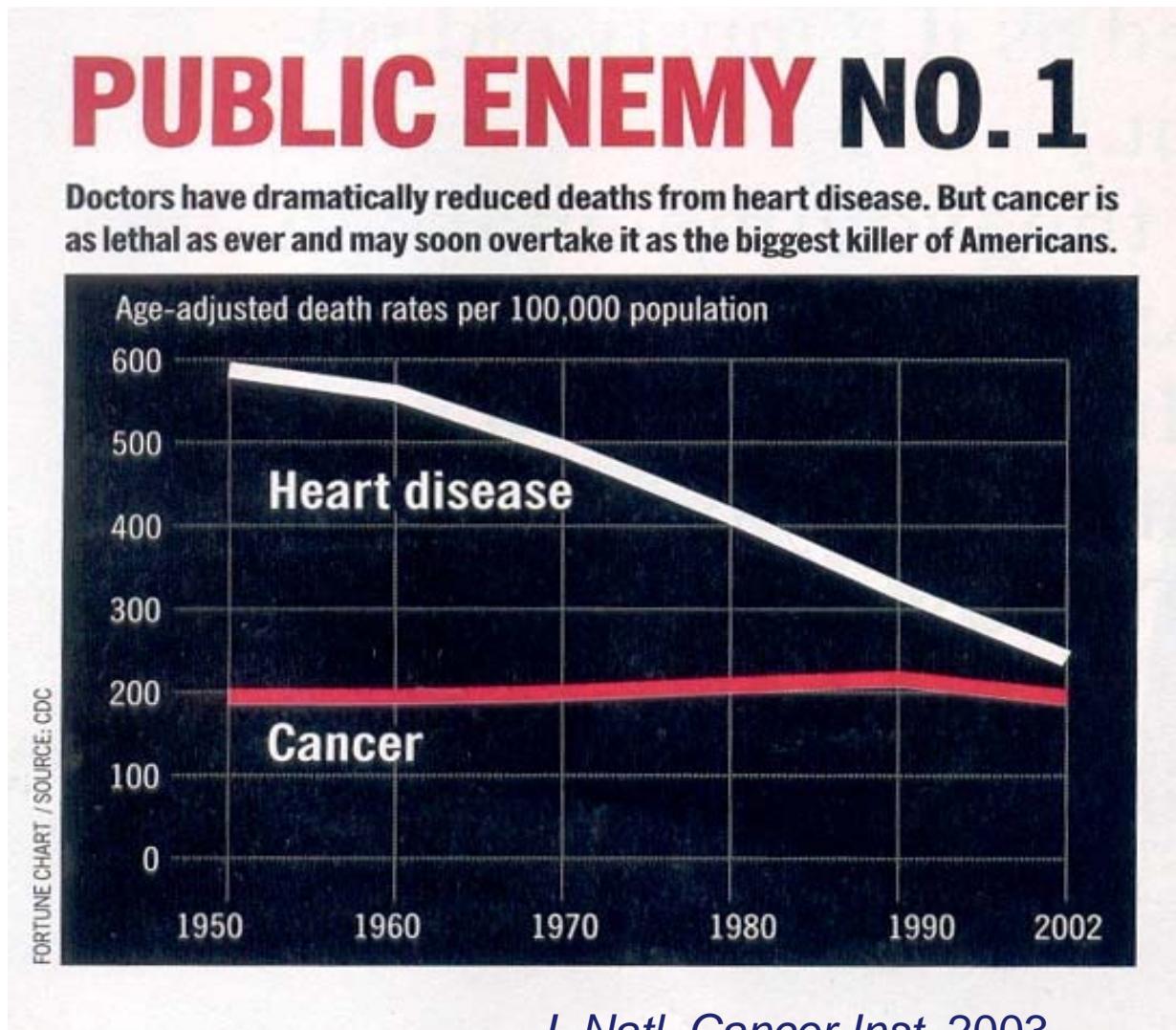


Cancer preventive effects of lactic acid bacteria



Hyong Joo Lee
Seoul National University

Total deaths from cancer and heart disease

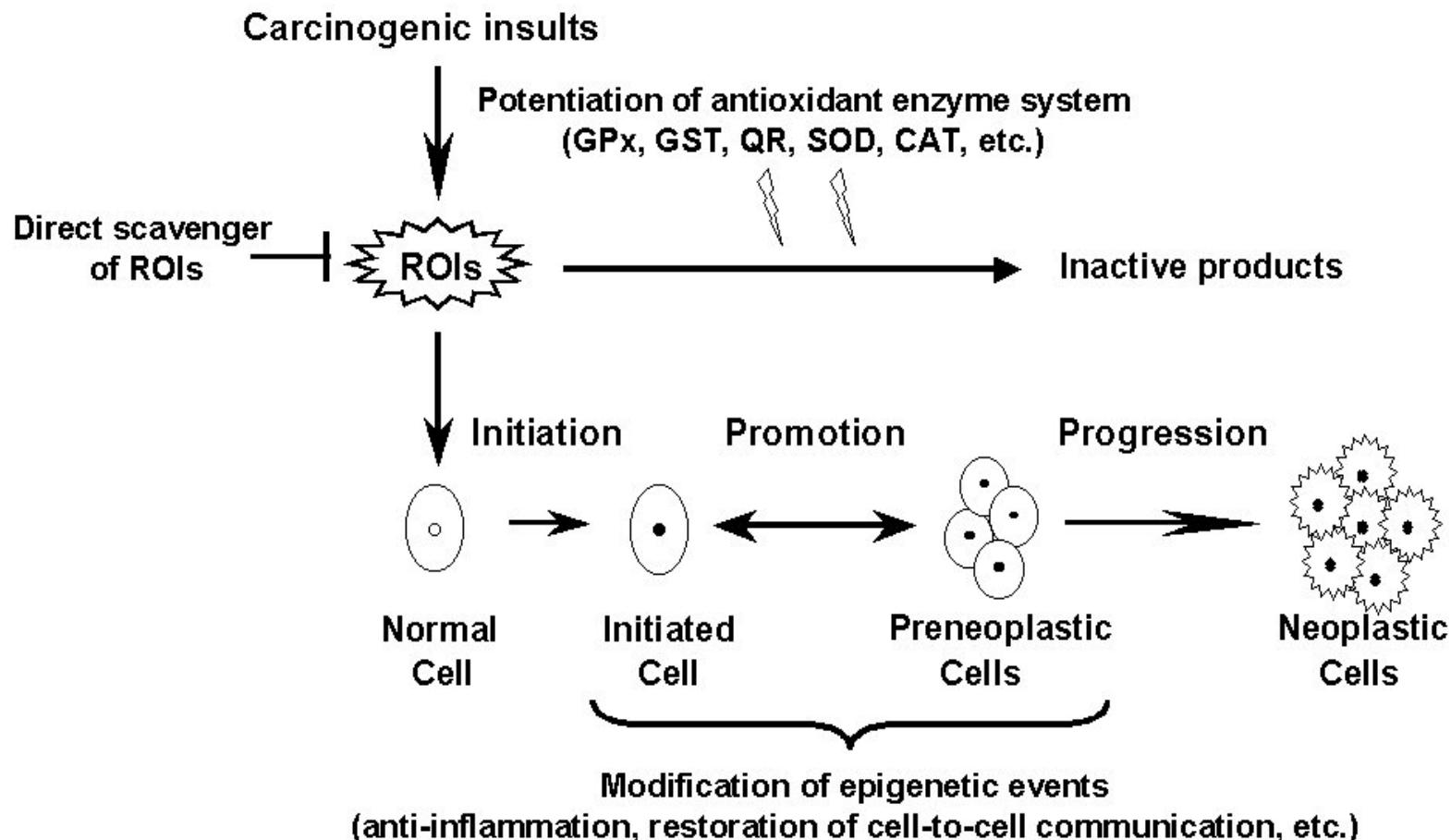


Major causes of cancer

Factor	Estimated % of all cancer deaths
Diet	35
Tobacco	30
Infection	10
Reproductive & sexual behavior	7
Occupation	4
Alcohol	3
Geophysical factors	3
Pollution	2
Industrial products	1
Medicines & medical procedures	1
Food additives	< 1



Cancer chemoprevention with food components



Health benefits of lactic acid bacteria (LAB)

- Improving the nutritional value of food
- Controlling gastrointestinal infections
- Controlling serum cholesterol levels
- Prevention of diarrhea and food allergy
- Controlling some types of cancer



Cancer Chemopreventive Effects of Lactic Acid Bacteria

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LAB exhibited anticancer effects (1/2)

1. Colon cancer

Lc. lactis ssp. *Lactis*

Lb. acidophilus

Lb. rhamnosus GG

Bf. Lactis Bb12

Lb. plantarum

Lb. casei

Bf. longum

2. Bladder cancer

Lb. rhamnosus GG

Lb. casei – Shirota

Lb. casei



LAB exhibited anticancer effects (2/2)

3. Liver cancer

Lb. rhamnosus GG

Lb. rhamnosus LC705

Lb. acidophilus

4. Breast cancer

Lb. acidophilus

Lb. helveticus

Lb. paracasei

Bf. Infantis, bifidum, animalis

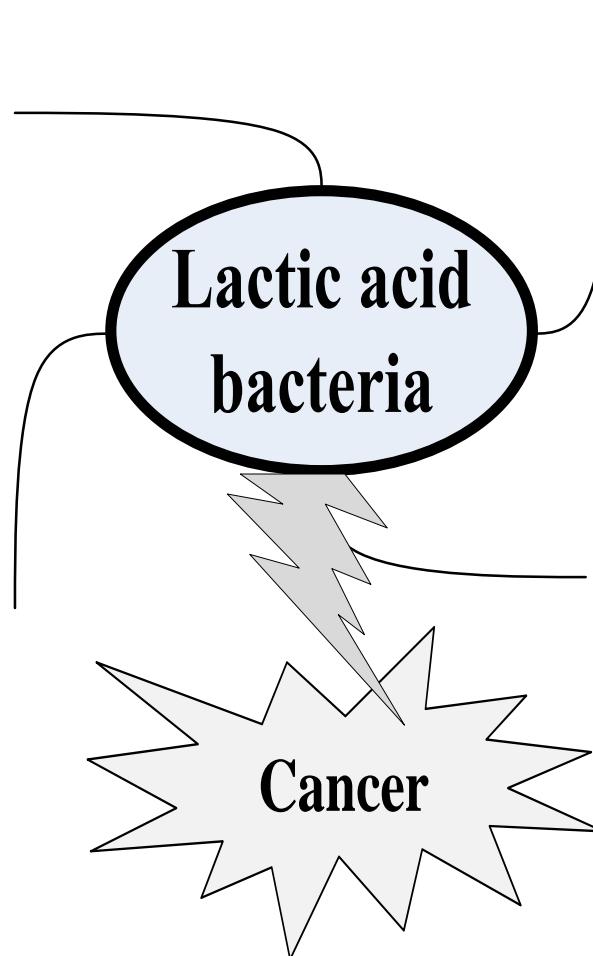
5. Stomach cancer

Lb. plantarum

Lb. casei - Shirota



Mechanisms of anticancer activity of LAB





Biotechnology Letters **24**: 1431–1436, 2002.
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1431

Screening for antiproliferative effects of cellular components from lactic acid bacteria against human cancer cell lines

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Received 22 April 2002; Revisions requested 21 May 2002; Revisions received 18 June 2002; Accepted 20 June 2002

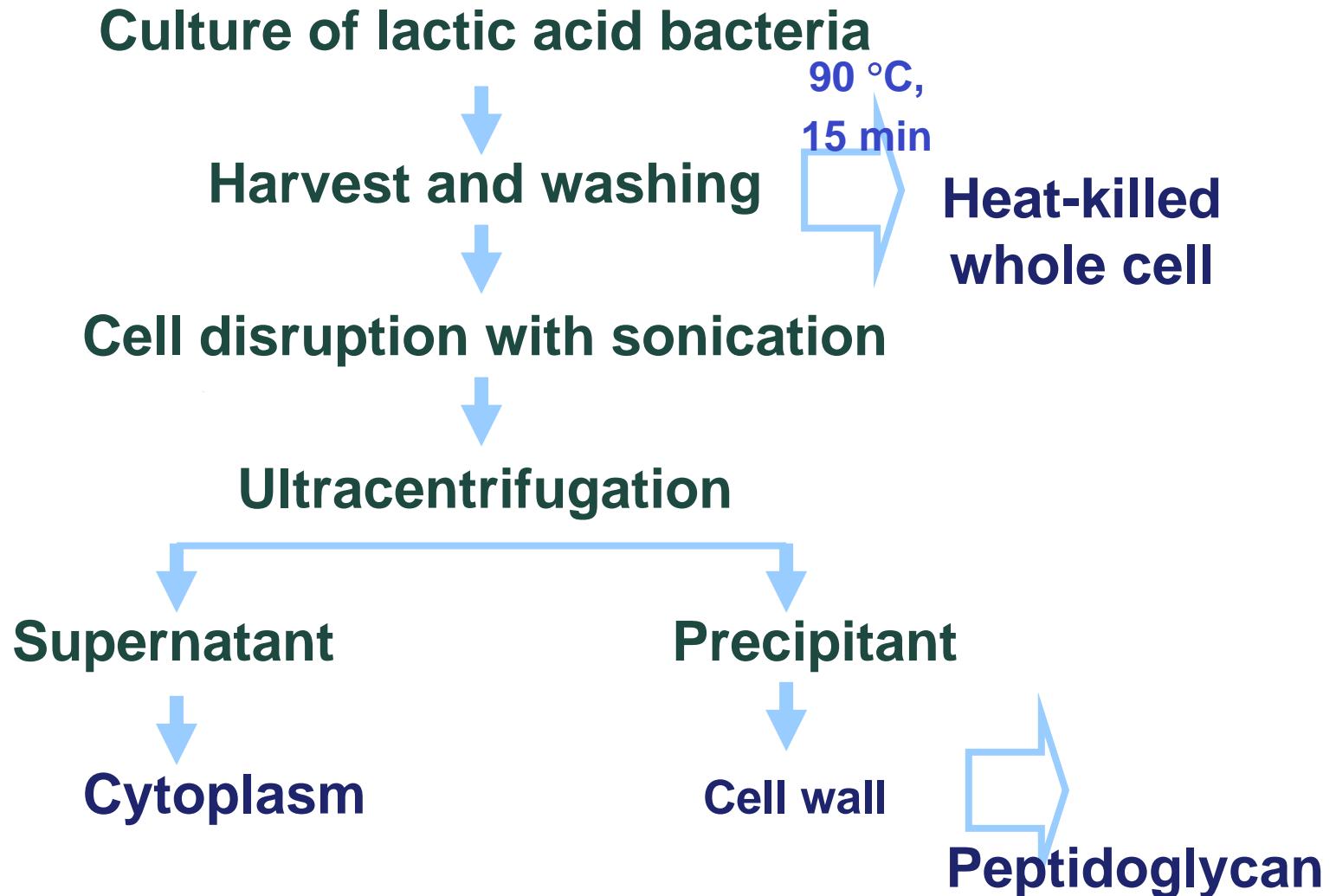


Lactic acid bacteria used for screening

- *Lactobacillus acidophilus* IAM 1084 (Laci)
- *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* KCTC 3188 (Lbul)
- *Lactobacillus casei* ssp. *casei* KCTC 3109 (Lcas)
- *Lactobacillus plantarum* KCTC 3099 (Lpla)
- *Streptococcus thermophilus* KCTC 2185 (Sthe)
- *Lactoccus lactis* ssp. *lactis* ATCC 7962 (Llac)
- *Lactococcus lactis* ssp. *cremoris* ML4 (Lcre)
- *Bifidobacterium adolescentis* ATCC 15730 (Bado)
- *Bifidobacterium breve* ATCC 15700 (Bbre)
- *Bifidobacterium longum* ATCC 1570 (Blon)



Fractionation into cytoplasm and cell wall



Human cancer cell lines used

Cell lines	Origin
SNU-1	Gastric cancer cell line
SNU-C2A	Colon adenocarcinoma cell line
DLD1	Colon adenocarcinoma cell line
K562	Leukemia cell line
A549	Lung carcinoma cell line
A498	Kidney carcinoma cell line
HT-1376	Bladder carcinoma cell line
HeLa	Cervix carcinoma cell line
MCF7	Breast adenocarcinoma cell line
HepG2	Hepatocarcinoma cell line
PC3	Prostate carcinoma cell line



Anticancer activity of cytoplasm

(% inhibition, 100 µg/ml)

Cell line \ LAB	<i>Laci</i>	<i>Lbul</i>	<i>Lcas</i>	<i>Lpla</i>	<i>Sthe</i>	<i>Bado</i>	<i>Bbre</i>	<i>Blon</i>	<i>Lcre</i>	<i>Llac</i>
SNU1	46	54	69	19	43	34	4	73	71	75
SNUC2A	44	73	75	93	42	29	87	96	64	93
DLD-1	34	33	25	29	33	2	8	—	15	37
K562	—	18	60	9	19	34	9	15	29	42
A549	8	—	—	26	—	3	52	53	—	—
A498	42	42	63	23	37	—	—	21	22	16
HT-1376	1	29	33	28	—	16	31	48	41	52
HeLa	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MCF7	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	40	16	31
HepG2	19	12	72	23	14	22	44	11	—	—
PC3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29



IC_{50} values of cytoplasm fractions

($\mu\text{g/ml}$)

Cell line	LAB	<i>Laci</i>	<i>Lbul</i>	<i>Lcas</i>	<i>Lpla</i>	<i>Sthe</i>	<i>Bado</i>	<i>Bbre</i>	<i>Blon</i>	<i>Lcre</i>	<i>Llac</i>
SNUC2A	>100	50	53	36	>100	>100	43	33	75	23	
SNU1	>100	94	>100	>100	>100	>100	43	17	54	11	



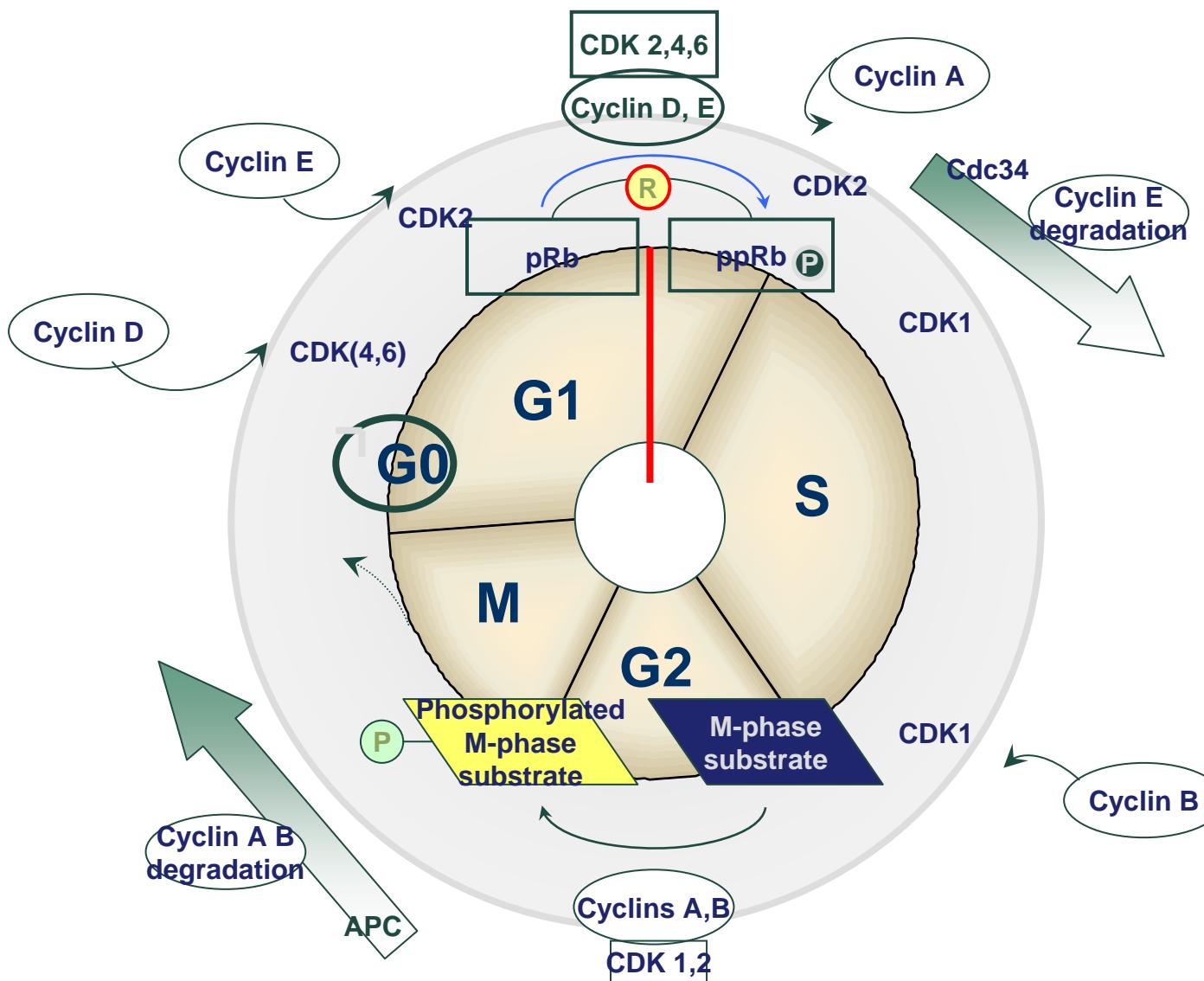
NUTRITION AND CANCER, 46(2), 197-201
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Cell Cycle Dysregulation Induced by Cytoplasm of *Lactococcus lactis* ssp. *lactis* in SNUC2A, a Colon Cancer Cell Line

Ji Yeon Kim, Hee Jong Woo, Young-Suk Kim, Kyoung Heon Kim, and Hyong Joo Lee

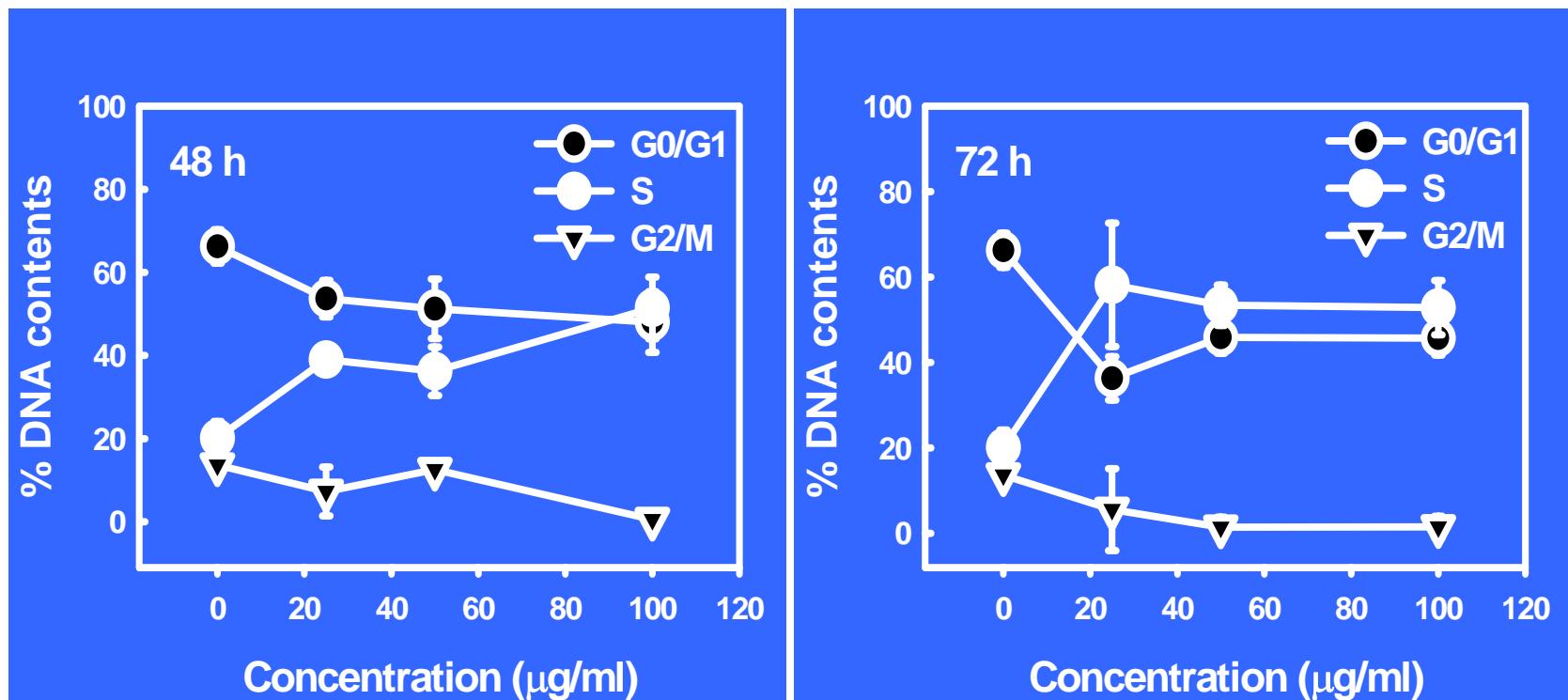


Cell Cycle Control



Cell cycle analysis through flow cytometry

(*L*lac on SNUC2A, colon cancer cells)

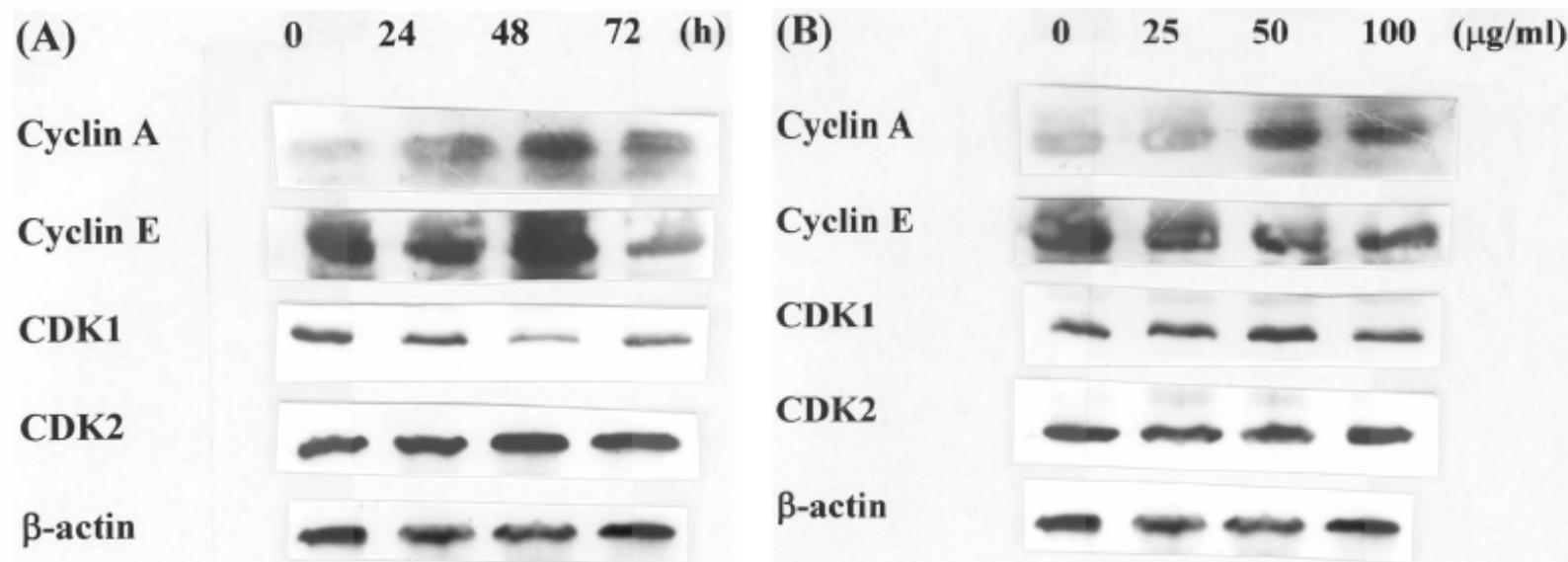


S phase accumulation



Immunoblotting for cyclins and CDKs

(*Llac* on SNUC2A, colon cancer cells)

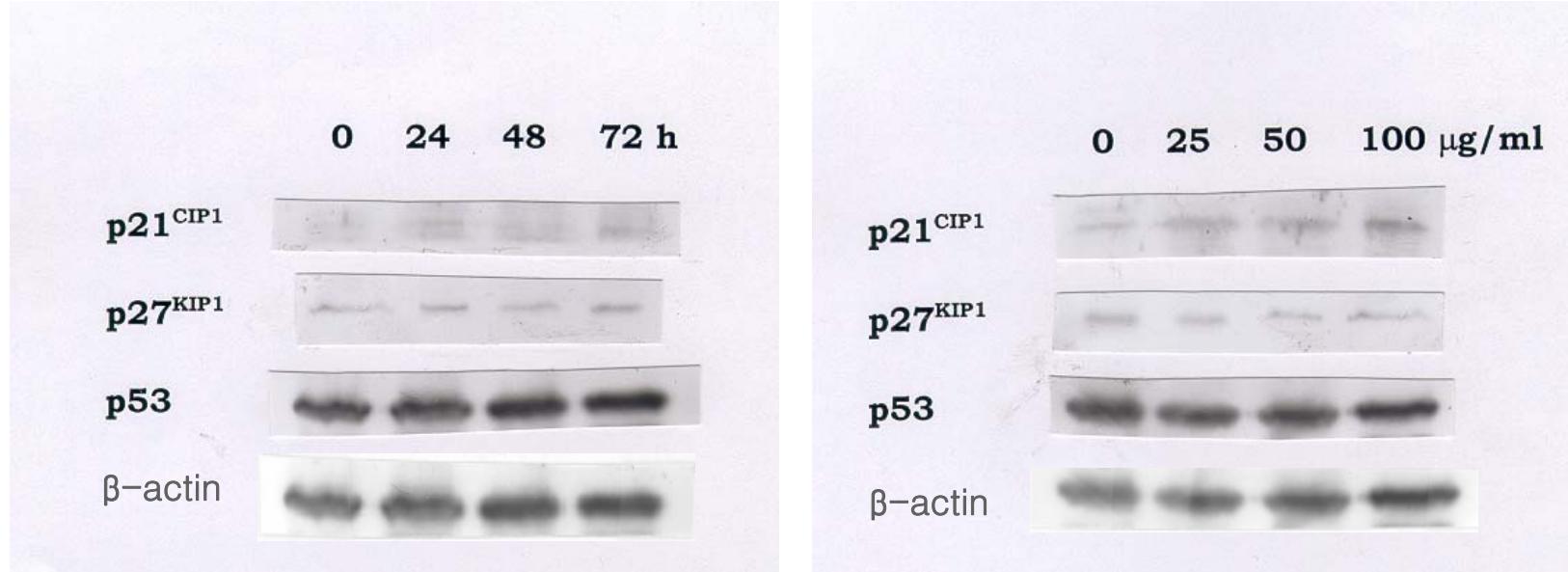


- Expression of Cyclin A increased, Cyclin E decreased
- No effect on CDK1 and CDK2



Immunoblotting for CDKIs and p53

(*Llac* on SNUC2A, colon cancer cells)

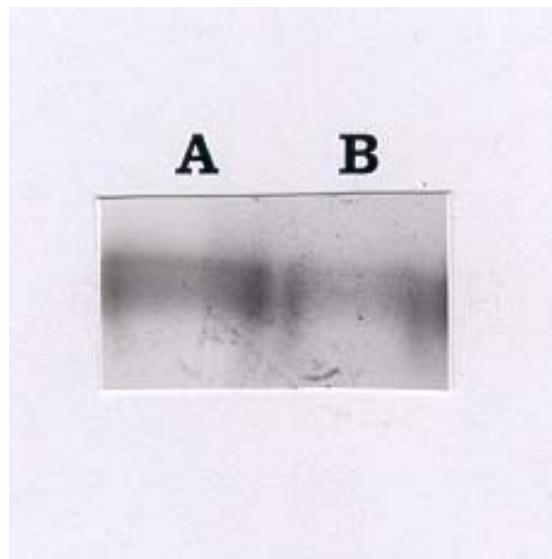


- p21^{CIP1} increased
- No effect on p27^{KIP1} and p53



Effect on CDK2 activity

(*L*lac on SNUC2A, colon cancer cells)



A; control,
B; cytoplasm treated (100 µg/ml, 72 h)

Inhibition of CDK2 activity, slightly



Cytoplasmic fraction of *Lactococcus lactis* *ssp. lactis* induces apoptosis in SNU-1 stomach adenocarcinoma cells

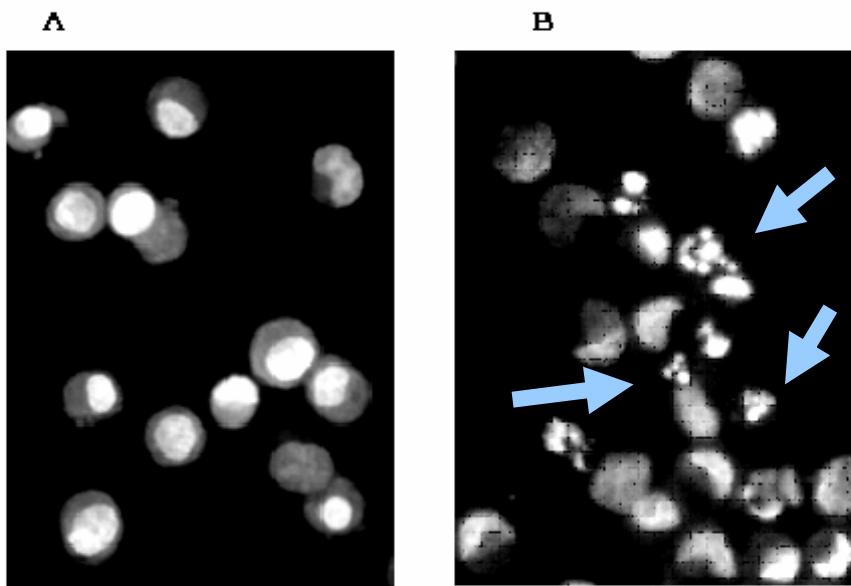
Seo Young Kim, Ki Won Lee, Ji Yeon Kim and Hyong Joo Lee*

Department of Food Science and Technology, School of Agricultural Biotechnology, Seoul National University, Seoul 151-741, South Korea



Detection of apoptosis in SNU-1 cells

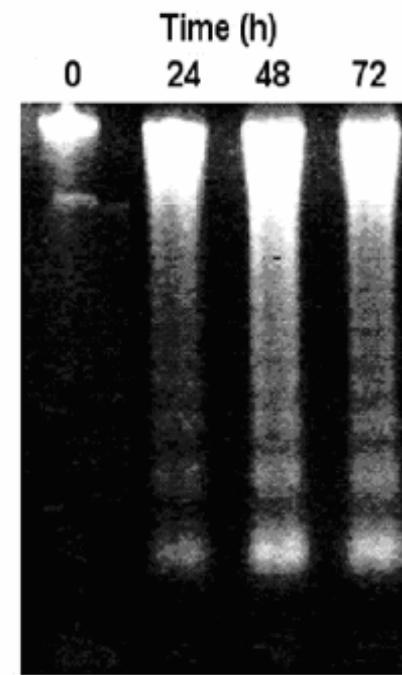
Nuclear fragmentation



A: control

B: *L. lac* CP treated (100 µg/ml)

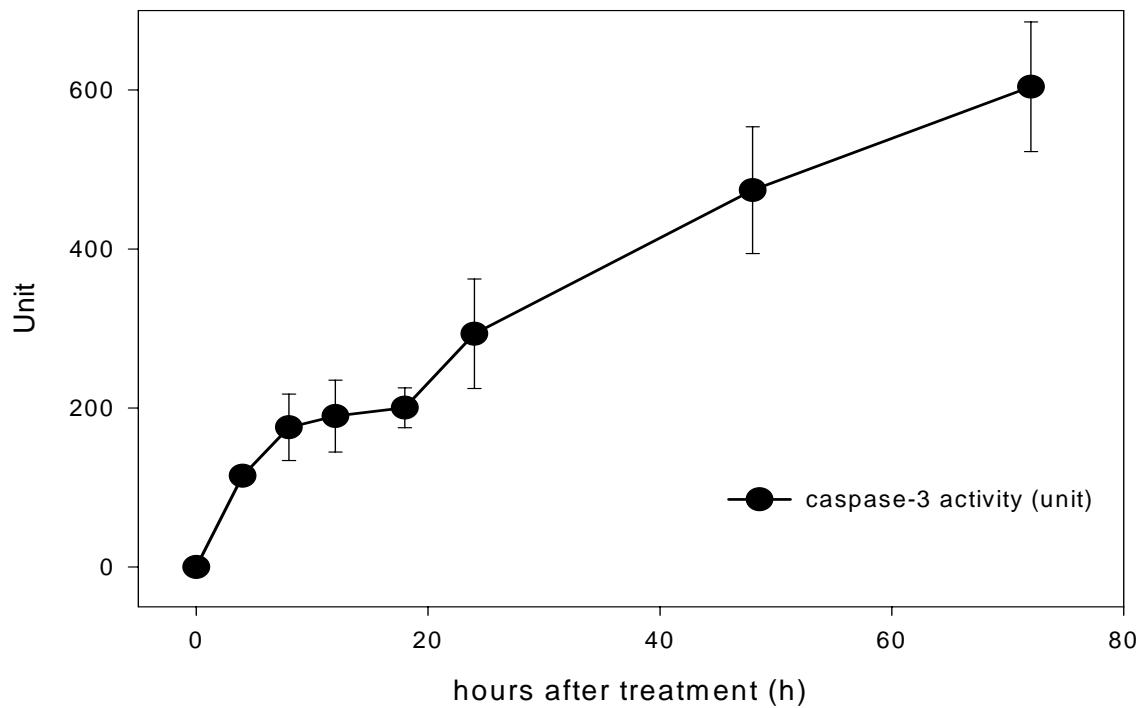
DNA ladder



Apoptosis induction



Effect on caspase-3 activity (L_lac on SNU1, stomach cancer cells)

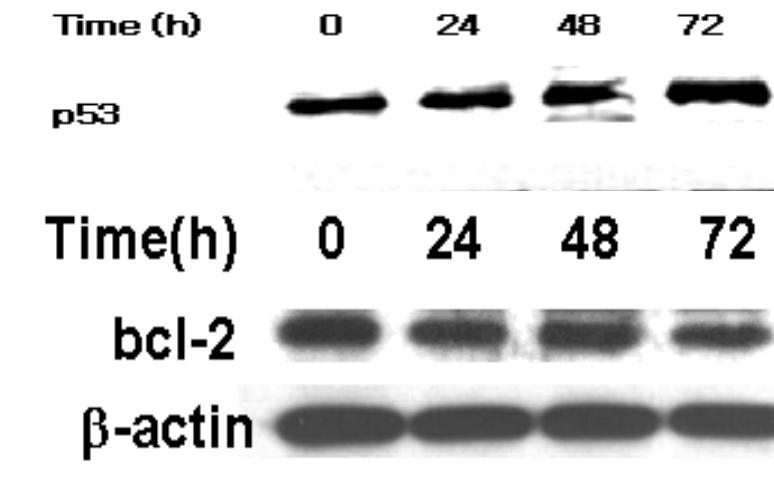


Increase of caspase-3 activity



Effect on apoptosis related proteins

(*L. lac* on SNU1, stomach cancer cells)



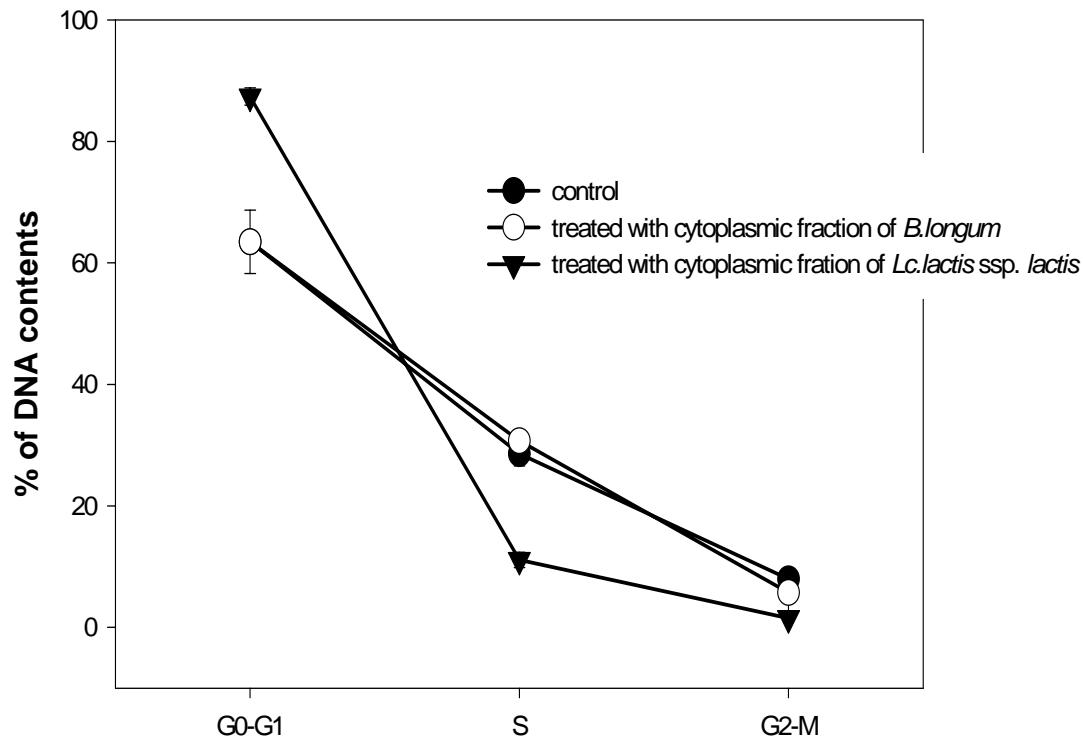
L. Lac CP treated (100 μ g/ml)

**Increase of p53 expression
Decrease of bcl-2 expression**



Cell cycle analysis

(*L.lac* on SNU1, stomach cancer cells)



- G0/G1 phase accumulation



Proteins related to G0/G1 Cell cycle arrest

(*L lac* on SNU1, stomach cancer cells)



Decrease of phosphorylation of pRb
Decrease of cyclin D1 expression
Increase of p21 expression