

# Cytotoxicity Comparisons between "Young Protein" from Sea Star Igkappa Gene and Doxorubicine against Cancerous Mcf7 Cells

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## Abstract

Some years ago, we found that Axial organ (AO) cells exerted an induced and spontaneous cytotoxicity against SP2 and MBL2 mouse tumoral cells. Recently, we discovered a sea star Igkappa gene with immune properties. This gene was first, inserted in a CMV (cytomegalovirus) and finally in a plasmid called « young » plasmid.

In the present experiment the sea star IGTKappa gene was cloned in HeK human cells to produce the specific protein.

The induced « young » protein exerted a weak cytotoxicity against MCF7 cells.

**Keywords:** Invertebrates; Vertebrates; Cloning; CMV; Hek Cells; MCF7 Cells

**Abbreviations:** AO: Axial organ, MCF7: Mammal Cancerous Cells

## Introduction

In 1983, Luquet and Leclerc [1] shown that the axial organ cells (AO cells), exerted a spontaneous and induced cytotoxicity against mouse SP2 myeloma cells and MBL2 cells.

The AO cells included essentially lymphocytes and phagocytes [1]

40 years later, we discovered a sea star Igkappa gene [2], with immune properties [3]

We have studied the behaviour of the « young » protein secreted by the sea star Igkappa gene, in front of human malignant: A-375 melanome cells, human Osteosarcome cells (U2oS cells) and human malignant cells Hela, by the use of plasmids. In the present time we study the "young" protein issued from HeK cells against MCF7 cancerous cells.

## Materials And Methods

- Mouse SP2 and MBL2 cells were cultured in our laboratory
- Gene cloning in HeK human cells was at last realized [4]; The protein is actually studied against human mammal cancerous cells (MCF7). A control of cell viability was done with doxorubicine [5].

We incubated the same number of MCF7 cells at passage 31 in a 96 well plate (some wells did not contain cells = background wells) and let the cells grow for 48h, until the confluence was around 70%. Then, the cells were treated with Doxorubicin Hydrochloride and young protein dissolved in DPBS at the doses indicated in the table below (final volume 100uL cell culture media). Some wells were treated with the same volume of DPBS (vehicle controls). All conditions were tested in triplicates. After 24h treatment, the cells were gently



washed with DPBS, and 100uL cell culture media was added. For the cytotoxicity analysis, 20uL of the reagent (Abnova kit, reference KA4151) were added to each well, and the reading was performed after 1h, 2h and 3h. The absorbance is measured at 570nm and 605nm. The cell viability is proportional to an increased 570/605nm. The reading was best performed at the 3h timepoint (keep in mind the treatment was 24h long, this is just the reagent incubation time). For the results analysis: the ratio 570/605nm

absorbance was calculated for each well, and the background signal (from the wells without cells) was subtracted. The PBS-treated cells (Control) were established as the 100% viable, and the viability on the rest of the wells was calculated as: % viability =  $OD_{sample}/OD_{control} * 100$

## Results

Results are as follows as seen in Table 1:

Dose ( $\mu\text{g}$ )	% Cell viability	Protein dose ( $\mu\text{g}$ )	% Cell viab
0 $\mu\text{g}$	100 %	1,3 $\mu\text{g}$	114%
100 $\mu\text{g}$	26%	0,65 $\mu\text{g}$	119%
50 $\mu\text{g}$	9%	0,325 $\mu\text{g}$	102%
25 $\mu\text{g}$	7%	0,1625 $\mu\text{g}$	91%
12,5 $\mu\text{g}$	13%	0,08125 $\mu\text{g}$	95%
6,25 $\mu\text{g}$	61%	0,040625 $\mu\text{g}$	93%
3,125 $\mu\text{g}$	106%		

**Table 1:** Left column: Dose of Doxorubicin in  $\mu\text{g}$  and cell viability on MCF7 cells which falls down at 7% for a concentration of 25 $\mu\text{g}$  of Doxo

Right column Young protein dose and cell viability which falls down at 91% for 0,1625  $\mu\text{g}$  with "young" protein

## Discussion, Conclusion

The left column of the Table 1 shows clearly that Doxorubicin at a concentration of 25 $\mu\text{g}$  exerts a stronger cytotoxic activity than at 0 $\mu\text{g}$  or 3,125  $\mu\text{g}$ . On the other hand our young protein issued from Cloning in HeK cells possesses a weaker activity on MCF7 cells, the corresponding cell viability is 91% for a 0,1625 $\mu\text{g}$  concentration of young protein. We can expect first, that cloning in

HeK cells has changed the parameters of the young protein against MCF7 cancerous cells but secondly it seems

fundamental to test our protein against another type of tumoral cells such as HeLa cells

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