Epiregulin induced human neuroblastoma cells differentiation through ERK1/2 signaling pathway

Pamela Pittarella, Manuela Rizzi and Filippo Renò

Health Sciences Department, University of Eastern Piedmont "A. Avogadro", Novara, Italy

Neuroblastoma is one of the most frequent undifferentiated childhood extracranial solid tumor, arising from neural crest primitive neuroepithelial cells [1]. Epidermal growth factor (EGF) has been described as a modulator of neuroblastoma cells behavior [2]. The newest EGF family member, Epiregulin (Epi) is characterized by the broadest ErbB binding specificity and it is known to be a more potent stimulating factor than EGF alone [3]. SK-N-BE human neuroblastoma cell line was used in order to observe the effect of Epi on neuroblastoma cell proliferation and differentiation.

After 72 h treatment, Epi (50-1000 ng/ml) reduced SK-N-BE cells proliferation and induced their differentiation towards a neuronal-like phenotype. Morphological differentiation has been confirmed by the increased expression of matrix metalloprotease 9 (MMP-9), a differentiation marker for SK-N-BE cells [4]. Moreover Epi induced ERK1/2 phosphorilation in SK-N-BE and the presence of U0126 (10 μ M, ERK1/2 inhibitor) completely abolished Epi-induced differentiation, while PD98059 (5 μ M, MAPK/ERK1 inhibitor) only reduced it. These data suggest a potential use of Epi as a therapeutic tool for neuroblastoma treatment.

References

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