

Does angiopoietin-like protein 4 (ANGPTL4) plays a role in apoptosis?

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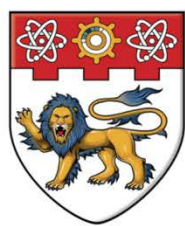
2008

Lin, J. (2008, March). Does angiopoietin-like protein 4 (ANGPTL4) plays a role in apoptosis?
Presented at Discover URECA @ NTU poster exhibition and competition, Nanyang
Technological University, Singapore.

<https://hdl.handle.net/10356/95334>

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Introduction

Anoikis is apoptosis induced by the loss of cell adhesion, which is involved in tissue homeostasis, wound repair and cancer metastasis. It has been shown that the expression of Fasting Induced Adipose Factor (FIAF), also known as angiopoietin-like protein 4 (Angptl 4), is up-regulated by PPAR δ in epidermis during the process of wound healing. This suggests a possible role of FIAF in keratinocytes proliferation, migration and anoikis (apoptosis). However, the precise role of FIAF in anoikis remains to be examined.

Method

- a) HaCaT (Immortalised human keratinocytes) → Seed cells on agarose-plated petri dish (prevent cell adhesion)
- b) FIAF-knockdown HaCaT

- (1) Life cell imaging microscopy → Metamorph for analysis
- ApoAlert annexin V-FITC Apoptosis Kit → (2) Fluorescence microscopy

Results

(1) Life cell imaging microscopy

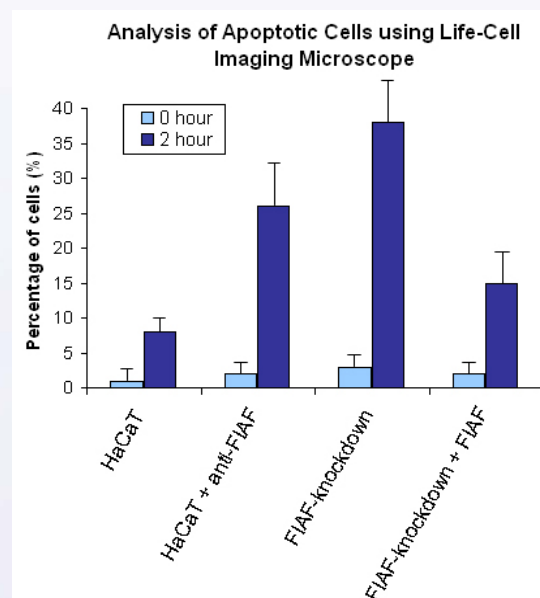
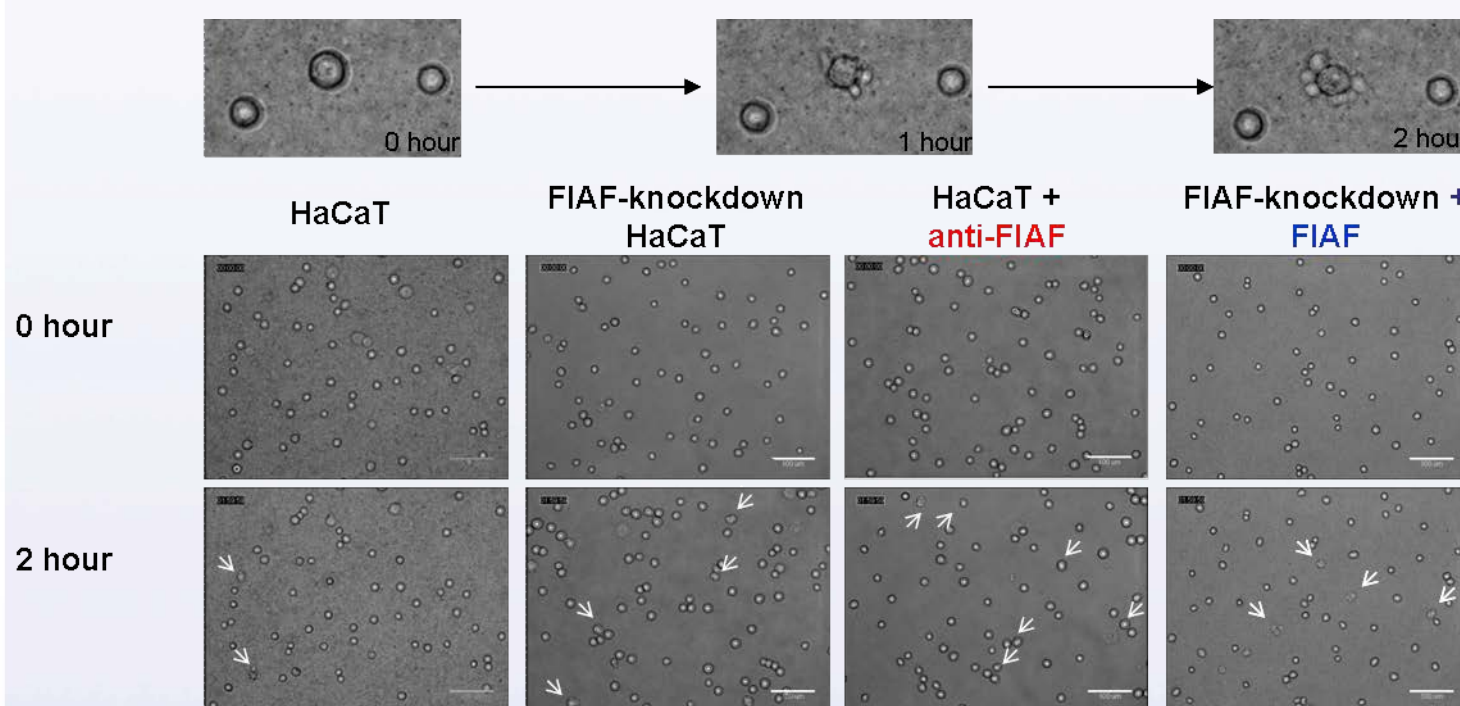


Figure 1. Analysis of Apoptotic Cells. Detection of apoptotic cells (bleb) using life cell imaging microscopy

(2) Fluorescence microscopy

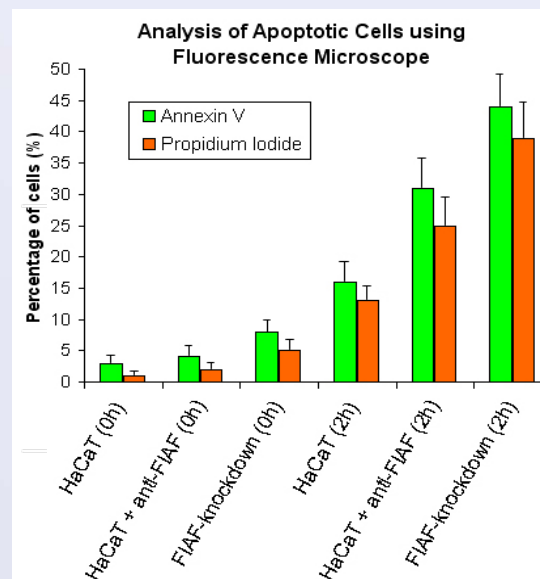
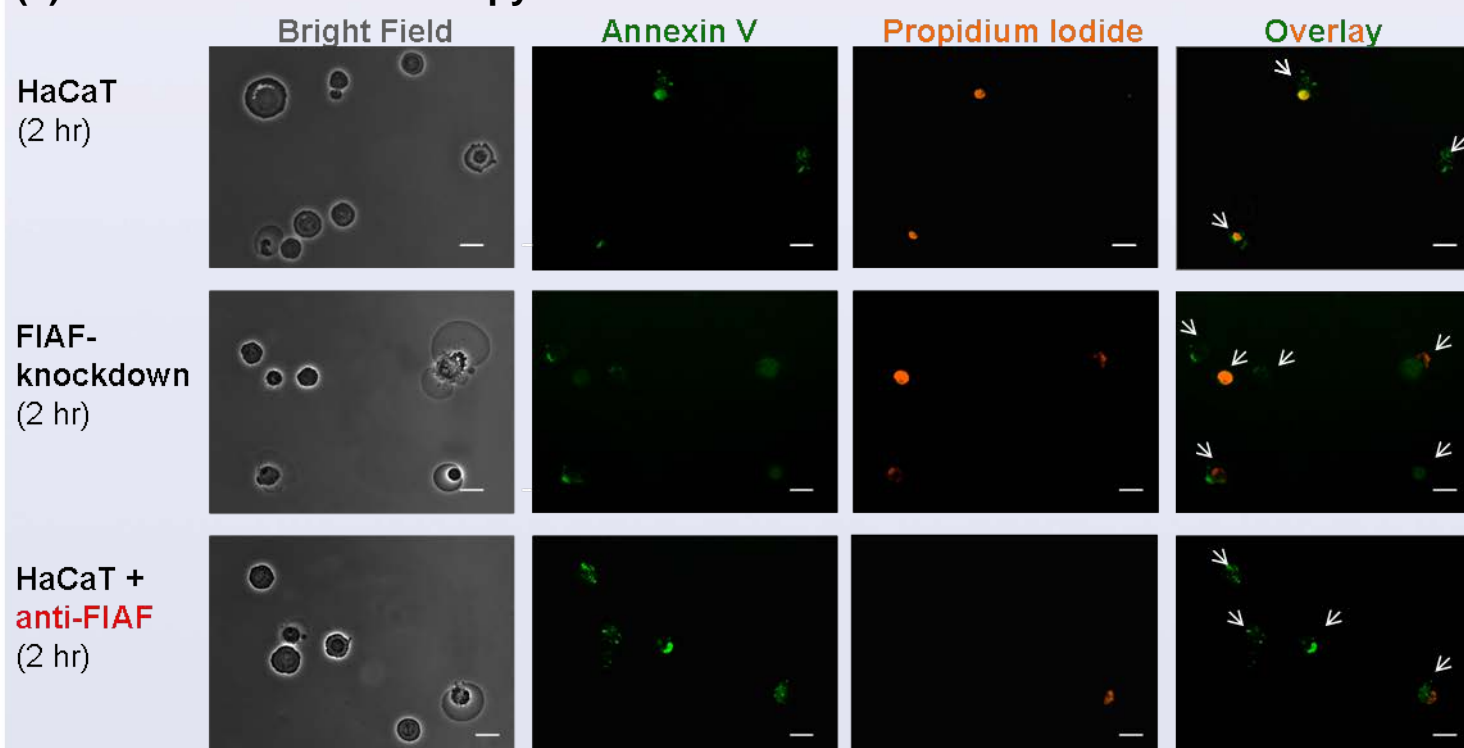


Figure 2. Analysis of Apoptotic Cells. Detection of early and late apoptosis using Annexin V and Propidium Iodide respectively.

Discussion

It is observed that FIAF-knockdown cells show a significant increase in the number of apoptotic cells after 2 h of anoikis as compared to control cells. Treating FIAF-knockdown cells with recombinant FIAF protein (2 μ g/ml) greatly reduce the number of cells undergoing apoptosis. Consistent with the above findings, treating control HaCaT cells with anti-FIAF antibodies (2 μ g/ml) has the opposite effects. This indicates that the deficiency in FIAF results in increase cellular susceptibility to anoikis, and that FIAF confers an pronounced anti-apoptotic role in epithelia cells. It is noteworthy resistance to anoikis contributes to tumor cells metastatic efficiency while the tumor cells are bloodborne. Thus, FIAF may be a potential alternative anti-tumor target. Future works will investigate on its mechanism of action.