

Long-term Epigenetic Therapy with Oral Zebularine Has Minimal Side Effects and Prevents Intestinal Tumors in Mice

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Abstract

Recent successes in the application of epigenetic drugs for the treatment of myelodysplastic syndrome have raised questions on the safety of long-term administration of DNA methylation inhibitors. We treated preweaned cancer prone *Apc*^{Min/+} (*Min*) mice continuously with the DNA methylation inhibitor zebularine in their drinking water to determine the effects of the drug on normal mouse development as well as cancer prevention. Zebularine caused a tissue-specific reduction in DNA methylation at B1 short interspersed nucleotide elements in the small and large intestines of female *Min* mice but not in other organs examined after chronic oral treatment. No significant difference in the average weights of mice was observed during the treatment. In addition, analysis of global gene expression of colonic epithelial cells from the females indicated that only 3% to 6% of the genes were affected in their expression. We did not detect toxicity and abnormalities from the histopathologic analysis of liver and intestinal tissues. Lastly, we tested whether prevention of tumorigenesis can be achieved with chronic oral administration of zebularine in *Min* mice. The average number of polyps in *Min* females decreased from 58 to 1, whereas the average polyp number remained unaffected in *Min* males possibly due to differential activity of aldehyde oxidase. Taken together, our results show for the first time that long-term oral administration of zebularine causes a gender-specific abrogation of intestinal tumors while causing a tissue-specific DNA demethylation. Importantly, prolonged treatment of mice with epigenetic drugs resulted in only minor developmental and histologic changes.

It is widely accepted that the development of cancer is a multistep process, each step of which occurs as a result of a specific genetic event (1). Moreover, recent advances in epigenetics have led us to believe that aberrant DNA methylation and histone modification patterns play an important role in tumorigenesis (2–4). Epigenetic changes have been noted in normal tissues, preinvasive lesions, and high-risk tissues, potentially serving as targets of chemoprevention (5–8). Therefore, epigenetic intervention using pharmacologic inhibitors to completely abrogate or delay the process of carcinogenesis

may be feasible. In fact, several studies have shown that the modulation of histone modifications and/or DNA methylation prevents tumorigenesis (9–11).

Zebularine, a novel inhibitor of DNA methylation, has been shown to have anticancer properties *in vivo* and *in vitro* (12–15). Unlike 5-azacytidine and 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine, which are chemically labile, zebularine is stable, making it possible to deliver the drug orally (14). However, chronic use of demethylating agents is of concern because genome-wide hypomethylation has been associated with chromosomal instability and cancer in mice (16, 17). Whether hypomethylation of DNA causes cancer in humans has yet to be confirmed (18). Previous published studies have not addressed the long-term toxicity of zebularine and have mainly dealt with the anticancer properties of the drug. Therefore, it is important to explore the effects of zebularine in the entire animal following chronic administration of the methylation inhibitor. The effect of chronic DNA methylation inhibition in mice should suggest whether there is a potential for safe long-term therapy in man.

In the present study, we explored the chemopreventive properties of zebularine in a murine intestinal cancer model and extended our studies on the toxicity of the compound. We first tested whether chronically administered zebularine could prevent or delay tumor progression in *Apc*^{Min/+} (*Min*)

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mice. *Min* mice have a nonsense mutation in the *adenomatous polyposis coli* (*Apc*) gene, which leads to the development of multiple adenomas in the intestines along with other phenotypes such as anemia, splenomegaly, and impaired development of proliferative tissues (19–21). We found that oral administration of zebularine resulted in decreased tumorigenicity. Remarkably, zebularine displayed a gender-specific antitumor activity in *Min* mice, possibly due to increased levels of aldehyde oxidase, which metabolizes the drug to uridine more readily in males than in females (22).

We further analyzed the effects of chronic zebularine treatment in the normal tissues using *Min* mice. The level of DNA methylation in all organs was unaffected with the exception of gastrointestinal tract of the females. Analysis of global gene expression levels in colonic epithelial cells showed that whereas the methylation level decreased by 50% in the colon, the expression of only ~5% of genes was affected. Finally, examination of the mice showed that there was no adverse effect on the growth rate and the structural integrity of intestinal and hepatic tissues of these mice in both gender groups. Our work is the first demonstration of intestinal tumor abrogation in mouse by an oral epigenetic drug with an extensive analysis of side effects on normal tissues at the same time. Zebularine proves to be a demethylating agent that causes low toxicity in mice when administered for a prolonged time.

Materials and Methods

Animal care and drug treatment

C57/BL/6 female and C57BL/6 *Apc^{Min/+}* male mice were purchased from The Jackson Laboratory and were maintained in the facilities at Zilkha Neurogenetic Institute (Los Angeles, CA). The wild-type C57BL/6 female mice were crossed with C57BL/6 *Apc^{Min/+}* male mice. *Min* mice were given drinking water containing 3% sucrose and 0.2 mg/mL zebularine *ad libitum* starting at day 7 post-birth until they were 120 ± 3 days old, at which point the mice were sacrificed. The weights of mice were monitored by weighing each mouse weekly on a Mettler balance. All animal work on the C57BL/6 mice was done in accordance with University of Southern California Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee guidelines.

Preparation of colonic epithelial cells and polyp analysis

The entire gastrointestinal tract of *Min* mice was removed (duodenum to rectum) immediately after sacrifice and washed with PBS. The intestinal tract was cut longitudinally and rinsed with PBS. HBSS (Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺-free, 30 mmol/L EDTA, pH 8.0) was used to wash 1-cm squares lacking tumor from small and large intestines. The mucosa was incubated in HBSS with EDTA for 20 min at 37°C and placed on a shaker at maximum speed at room temperature for 15 min. The solution was centrifuged at 1,000 rpm for 2 min, supernatant was removed, and the epithelial cell pellet was stored at -80°C for extraction of nucleic acids at a later time point. The remaining intestine was fixed with 70% ethanol and was subjected to polyp analysis under a dissecting microscope. All adenomas present along the entire length of the intestine were counted.

Nucleic acid isolation

DNA was prepared from frozen tissue samples and intestinal epithelial cells using previously described methods (23). Total RNA was collected from intestinal epithelial cells with the mirVana miRNA Isolation Kit (Ambion) according to the manufacturer's protocol.

Microarray analysis

The microarray analysis was done at the Microarray Core Facility at Childrens Hospital Los Angeles (Los Angeles, CA). Equal amounts of purified RNA from colonic epithelial cells of the females were pooled together and submitted for cRNA preparation and array hybridization. An Affymetrix GeneChip Mouse Gene 430 2.0 Array was used for hybridization on GeneChip Scanner 3000 (Affymetrix, Inc.). Data analysis was done by the Microarray Core Facility using S-score and dChip algorithms (24, 25).

Quantitative real-time reverse transcription-PCR analysis

Total RNA (5 µg) was reverse transcribed with Moloney murine leukemia virus reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen) and random primers (Invitrogen). The reverse transcription was carried out in a total volume of 50 µL as previously described (26). The quantitation of mRNA levels was carried out with the real-time fluorescence detection method as previously described (12, 27). All samples were normalized to the reference gene, *Gapdh*. The primer and probe sequences for *Ireg1* are as follows: forward, 5'-AGGAGTCATTGCTGCTAGAATCG-3'; probe, 5'-6-FAM-ACACAGTTGCTGCAAGAAAATGTAATTGAATCTGAA-BHQ-1 3'; and reverse, 5'-TGCACACCATTGATAATGCCTC-3'. The conditions for real-time reverse transcription-PCR are 94°C for 9 min followed by 45 cycles at 94°C for 15 s and 60°C for 1 min.

Quantitation of DNA methylation by Ms-SNuPE

Genomic DNA (4 µg) was treated with sodium bisulfite as previously described (14). The PCR primers used were 5'-TTAGTGGGTATTTT-TATTGTATGG-3' (forward) and 5'-AAATATCCTAAAAATA-CAACTACAC-3' (reverse). An initial denaturation at 94°C for 3 min was followed by 94°C for 45 s, 56°C for 45 s, and 72°C for 45 s for 40 cycles. Primers used for Ms-SNuPE analysis were 5'-GTTAAT-GAGGAATTTTAATTTTG-3', 5'-TTTTATGTATAGTTAGGATAG-3', and 5'-TATTTTGTAGTTTGTGTTTGTGAA-3'. Conditions for primer extension were 94°C for 1 min, 50°C for 30 s, and 72°C for 20 s.

Quantitation of DNA methylation by pyrosequencing

Bisulfite-converted DNA was used for pyrosequencing analysis as previously described (18). Briefly, the PCR product of each gene was used for individual sequencing reaction. Streptavidin-Sepharose beads (Amersham Biosciences) and Vacuum Prep Tool (Biotage AB) were used to purify the single-stranded biotinylated PCR product according to the manufacturer's recommendation. The primers used for the PCR were 5'-GTGTAGTTTTGGTTGTTTTG-3' (forward) and 5'-Biotin-ACTTAATACTAACAACCTAATACTAA-3' (reverse). The appropriate sequencing primer was annealed to the purified PCR product and used for a pyrosequencing reaction using the PSQ 96HS system (Biotage). The sequencing primer used was 5'-AGTGTGGGAT-TAAAGG-3'. Raw data were analyzed with the allele quantitation algorithm using the provided software.

Preparation of histologic sections

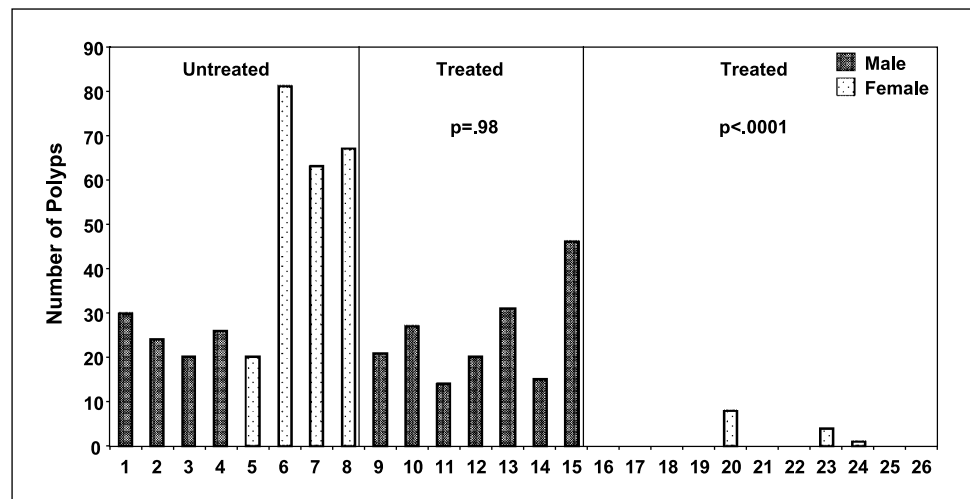
Tissues were fixed in buffered formalin and processed for histologic analyses using standard protocols. The larger macroscopically visible polyps were embedded in separate paraffin blocks. The rest of the gastrointestinal tract was embedded in its entirety in at least two paraffin blocks.

Results

Chronic zebularine treatment causes diminished tumor multiplicity in mice

To determine whether chronic administration of zebularine prevents the formation of intestinal tumors, we treated *Apc^{Min/+}* (*Min*) mice with zebularine dissolved in the drinking water. After zebularine treatment, the formation of intestinal

Fig. 1. Effects of chronic zebularine administration on the formation of intestinal tumors in mice. *Min* mice were given 0.2 mg/mL zebularine dissolved in 3% sucrose water daily for 113 ± 3 d. Mice were sacrificed at day 120. The gastrointestinal (GI) tract was removed, cut longitudinally, and washed with PBS. The entire gastrointestinal tract was analyzed for the presence of intestinal tumor under a dissecting microscope. $P = 0.98$ for males and $P < 0.0001$ for females (*t* test).



polyps in female *Min* mice was prevented significantly ($P < 0.0001$) whereas the polyp count remained unaffected in the males ($P = 0.98$; Fig. 1). Only 3 of 11 females had developed polyps detectable with a dissecting microscope. Microscopic examination of the intestinal polyps in the small intestine of male and female *Min* mice after H&E staining of tumor sections showed that the polyps found in the males and untreated females were large compared with those found in the treated females (Fig. 2). Therefore, zebularine, when administered orally, had effectively prevented or delayed the formation of intestinal polyps in a gender-specific manner in *Min* mice.

Gender- and tissue-specific demethylation by zebularine in *Min* mice

We assessed the effect of zebularine treatment in normal tissues by measuring the change in DNA methylation in various organs of the *Min* mice. Methylation analysis of brain, heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, epidermal skin cells, spleen, stomach, and small and large intestines was conducted by pyrosequencing of the B1 repetitive element. B1 is a short interspersed nucleotide element found ubiquitously in the genome and therefore serves as a good marker for genome-wide DNA methylation changes (18). Very little change in

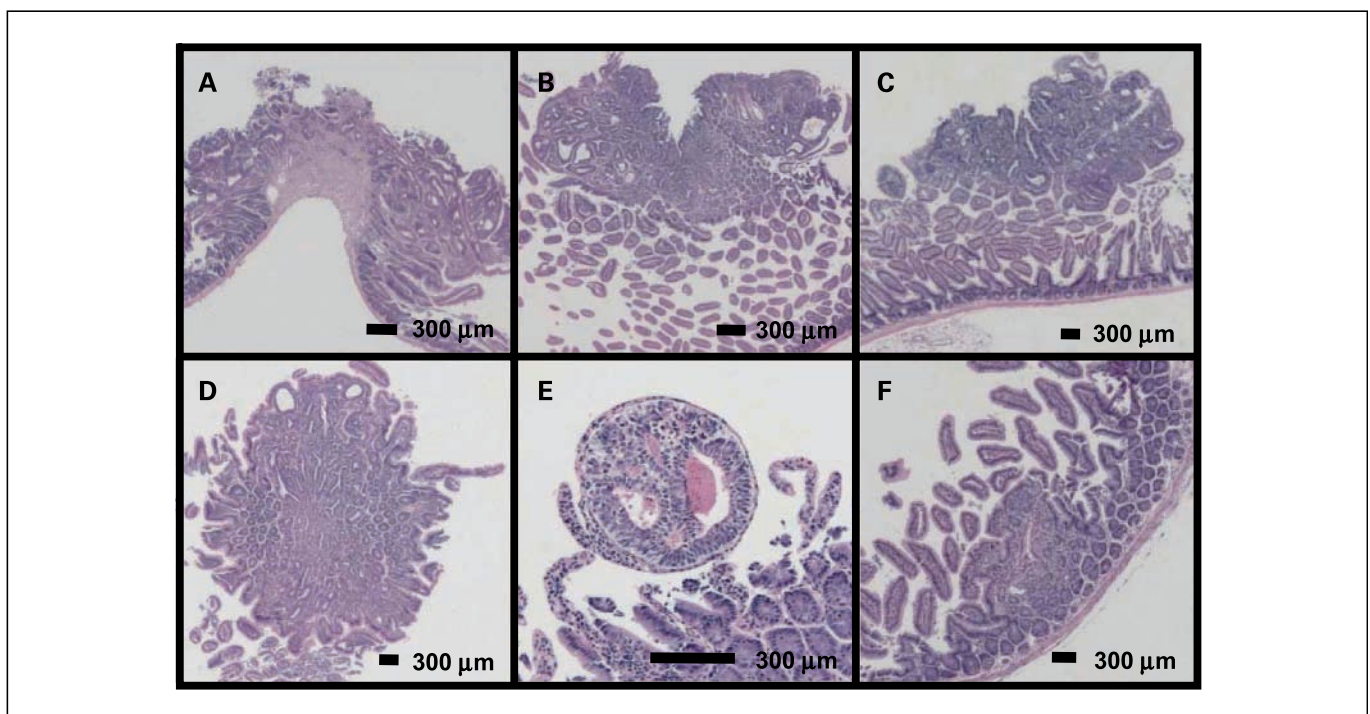


Fig. 2. H&E staining of intestinal polyps after chronic zebularine treatment of *Min* mice. *Min* mice were given 0.2 mg/mL zebularine dissolved in 3% sucrose water daily for 113 ± 3 d. Mice were sacrificed at day 120. The gastrointestinal tract was removed, cut longitudinally, and washed in PBS. H&E-stained sections were observed for the presence of small polyps undetectable under a dissecting microscope. Untreated and treated males and untreated females had similarly sized polyps, but the treated females had smaller polyps at lower frequency. A, untreated male; B and C, treated male; D, untreated female; E and F, treated female.

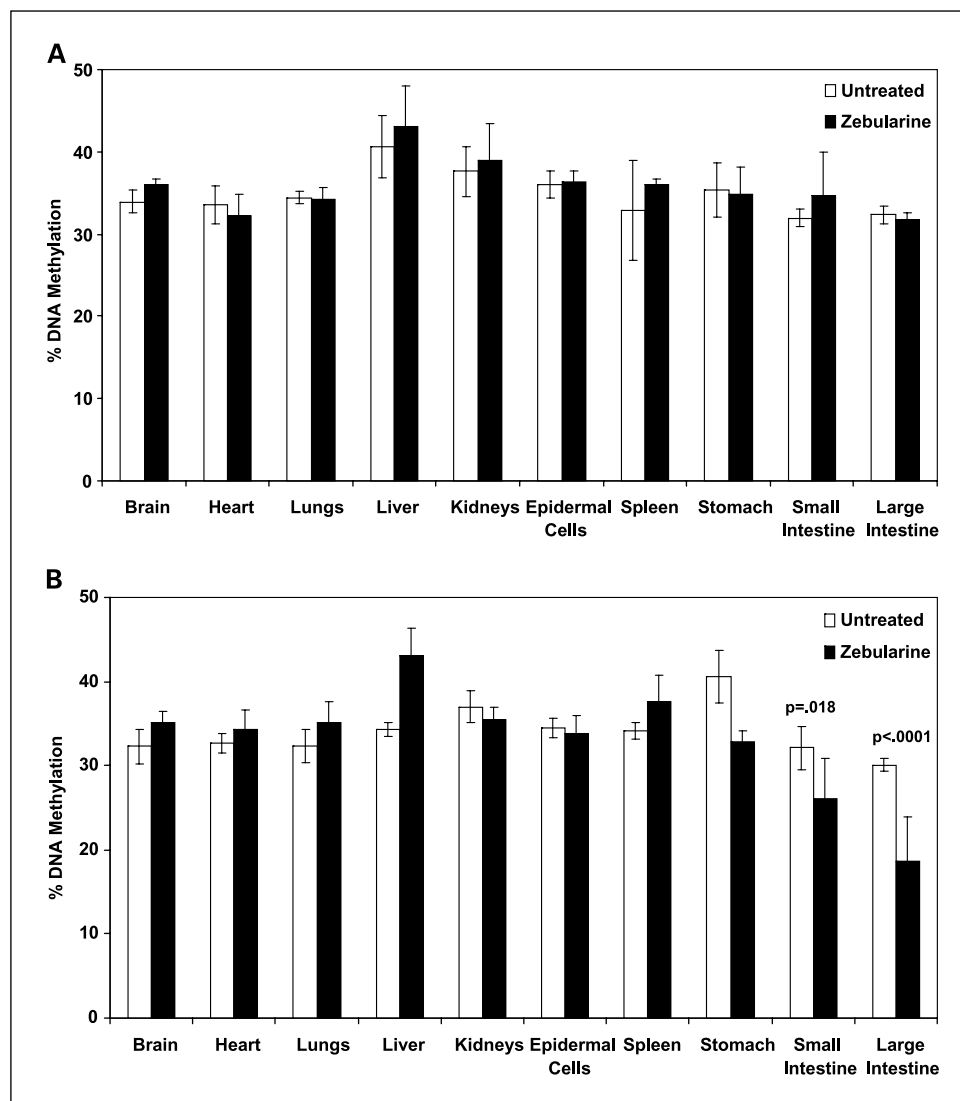


Fig. 3. Gender- and tissue-specific demethylation by zebularine in *Min* mice. *Min* mice were given 0.2 mg/mL zebularine dissolved in 3% sucrose water daily for 113 ± 3 d. Mice were sacrificed after treatments were completed. DNA was purified from various tissues and subjected to methylation analysis by pyrosequencing at the B1 repetitive element. The methylation of treated males (A) was not affected in all tissues tested by prolonged zebularine treatment whereas the DNA methylation in gastrointestinal tracts of treated females (B) was affected. *White columns*, methylation level of untreated mice; *black columns*, zebularine-treated group. *Columns*, mean percent methylation; *bars*, SD. *t* test for large intestine, $P = 0.6$ for males and $P < 0.0001$ for females; for small intestine, $P = 0.26$ for males and $P = 0.018$ for females.

DNA methylation in the male mice was detected in all of the tissues examined after zebularine treatment (Fig. 3A). However, a significant decrease in B1 methylation was observed in the small intestines ($P = 0.018$) and the colon ($P < 0.0001$; Fig. 3B). Methylation analysis of DNA from individual female mice showed that an appreciable level of demethylation was seen in mice that did not develop intestinal polyps, and the methylation level in the intestines of females that developed polyps was comparable to that of the treated male mice (Supplementary Fig. S1). These results imply that DNA methylation plays a causal role in the formation of polyps in these mice. Methylation analysis of small and large intestines of the *Min* mice at the *Igf2* gene revealed that a statistically significant demethylation was seen only in the large intestine. Furthermore, the methylation at *Igf2* decreased by 25% in the colon, whereas the global methylation had decreased by 40%, indicating that the monoallelic gene *Igf2* was less sensitive to the chronic zebularine administration than the rest of the genome (Supplementary Fig. S2). Taken together, demethylation was found in the small intestine and colon but not in other organs, suggesting that the activity of zebularine may be more specific than was presumed. Ad-

ditionally, female *Min* mice were consistently found to respond to zebularine treatment whereas the males remained insensitive to the drug.

Effects of chronic zebularine administration in *Min* mice

Three of 21 (14%) *Min* mice became moribund between weeks 5 and 7 of the treatment at the effective zebularine dose of 0.2 mg/mL, regardless of the gender; however, the majority of the mice survived the entire treatment period, displayed normal behavior, and remained apparently healthy. During the course of the treatment, the weight of each mouse was measured weekly. Whereas zebularine-treated male and female mice did not show a statistically significant retardation in growth compared with the control mice, they weighed slightly less than the control group (Fig. 4). Treatment with 0.5 mg/mL zebularine caused 100% lethality, whereas 0.1 mg/mL treatment resulted in 100% survival, indicating that this transgenic mouse strain may be extremely sensitive to dose changes.

Splenomegaly, a phenotype commonly observed in the *Min* mice, was observed in untreated male and female *Min* mice

and treated males at the time of euthanasia (21). However, a significant decrease in the weight and size of spleen was noted in the treated female group ($P = 0.0004$; Supplementary Fig. S3A). Splenomegaly may occur in response to hyperfunction, increased hematopoiesis, hemolytic anemia, myeloproliferative disorders, or viral infection. It has been reported that *Min* mice suffer from anemia as a result of intestinal bleeding (19). Remarkably, a significant increase in the RBC count was observed in the females after zebularine treatment ($P = 0.017$), suggesting that the females responded to zebularine favorably and lost the phenotypes characteristic of untreated *Min* mice (Supplementary Fig. S3B). Taken together, these results suggest that all animals under treatment experienced a slight decrease in their weight, but the females were relieved of some of the *Min* phenotype as a result of chronic administration of zebularine.

Microarray analysis of colonic epithelial cells in female *Min* mice

To assess the effect of chronic zebularine treatment on the global gene expression profile, we carried out an Affymetrix microarray analysis using RNA extracted from normal colonic epithelial cells not containing polyps from female mice. Because the greatest demethylation was observed in the colon of the females, we expected to see the greatest changes in gene expression in this tissue. Microarray results were analyzed using the following algorithms to ensure that biases on the analytic methods were minimized: dChip, which is a model-based analysis that estimates gene expression indexes (25), and S-score, which calculates the relative change in probe pair intensities directly (24). Using the dChip method, we found that 1,713 (3.8%) probe sets of a total of 45,101 probe sets were up-regulated ≥ 2 -fold and 1,066 (2.4%) probe sets were down-regulated ≥ 2 -fold. According to the S-score algorithm, the number of probe sets that yielded a significant signal was 1,392 ($P = 0.01$). This is notable, given that 50% of genes are associated with CpG islands in their promoters (28). We further analyzed our data using the S-score algorithm to select a set of significant probe sets ($P = 10^{-5}$) and analyzed it using the L2L database that allows the comparison of published

mammalian microarray studies with our data and provides an insight into the biological processes that are affected by chronic zebularine treatment (29).

From this analysis, we found 10 up-regulated and 5 down-regulated genes that were involved in peptide cross-linking, digestion, acute-phase response, regulation of cell adhesion, arginine metabolism, urea cycle intermediate metabolism, aldehyde metabolism, and iron ion homeostasis (Table 1A and B). One gene of interest is *Slc40a1* or *Ireg1*, a gene that plays a critical role in intestinal iron absorption and cellular iron release (30). Real-time reverse transcription-PCR confirmed that the expression of *Ireg1* was indeed higher in the untreated female *Min* mice than in the treated females although it did not reach statistical significance (Supplementary Fig. S4). Notably, *Ireg1* is known to be up-regulated in the intestine of mice with hemolytic anemia, which is also known to be associated with splenomegaly (31). These results show that zebularine treatment was associated with the disappearance of splenomegaly and anemia and provide a direct link between a physiologic observation and a molecular analysis.

Taken together, our data showed that the expression of only a small percentage of genes in colonic epithelial cells was affected after zebularine administration, in contrast to the dramatic DNA methylation changes in the same tissue. In addition, the change in expression of at least one gene may have occurred as a result of loss of the *Min* phenotype and not zebularine toxicity. This suggests that chronic methylation inhibition may not dramatically disturb the global gene expression patterns while causing a considerable decrease in DNA methylation levels and may be less detrimental to normal tissues than anticipated.

Histology of *Min* mice after chronic zebularine treatment

We next investigated whether the chronic administration of a pharmacologic inhibitor would generate inflammation or tissue damage. Because zebularine is mainly metabolized by aldehyde oxidase in the liver and causes the greatest demethylation in the intestines, we examined the histopathology of these two organs. H&E-stained liver and intestines

Fig. 4. Effects of chronic administration of zebularine on the weights of male and female *Min* mice. *Min* mice were given 0.2 mg/mL zebularine dissolved in 3% sucrose water daily for 113 ± 3 d. Mice were weighed weekly during the treatment beginning at week 4 from birth. The average weights of untreated and treated males and females were calculated for each group. No statistical significance was achieved between the weights of the untreated and treated mice, regardless of gender. Open triangles, untreated males; closed triangles, treated males; open circles, untreated females; closed circles, treated females.

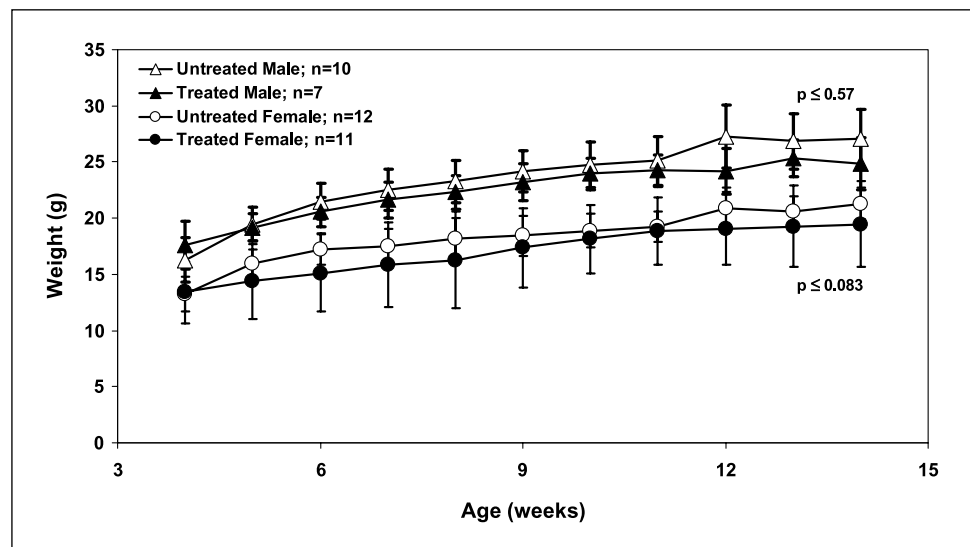


Table 1. Genes up-regulated or down-regulated in mouse colonic epithelial cells after zebularine treatment

Biological process	Gene symbol	Probe ID	Description
(A) Genes up-regulated in colonic epithelial cells after chronic zebularine treatment of the <i>Min</i> mice			
Peptide cross-linking	<i>Tgm2</i>	1455900_X_AT 1433428_X_AT 1437277_X_AT	transglutaminase 2
Digestion	<i>Ppy</i> <i>Akr1b10</i>	1420440_AT 1448894_AT	pancreatic polypeptide aldo-keto reductase family 1, member B10 (aldose reductase)
Acute-phase response	<i>Fabp2</i> <i>Reg3a</i>	1418438_AT 1448290_AT 1416297_S_AT	fatty acid binding protein 2, intestinal regenerating islet-derived 3 α
Regulation of cell adhesion	<i>Reg3g</i> <i>Tgm2</i>	1448872_AT 1455900_X_AT 1433428_X_AT 1437277_X_AT	regenerating islet-derived 3 γ transglutaminase 2
Arginine metabolism	<i>Ddah1</i>	1429298_AT	dimethylarginine dimethylaminohydrolase 1
Urea cycle intermediate metabolism	<i>Otc</i> <i>Ddah1</i>	1420525_A_AT 1429298_AT	ornithine carbamoyltransferase dimethylarginine dimethylaminohydrolase 1
Aldehyde metabolism	<i>Otc</i> <i>Aldh1a1</i> <i>Akr1b10</i>	1420525_A_AT 1416468_AT 1448894_AT	ornithine carbamoyltransferase aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family, member A1 aldo-keto reductase family 1, member B10 (aldose reductase)
(B) Genes down-regulated in colonic epithelial cells after chronic zebularine treatment of the <i>Min</i> mice			
Peptide cross-linking	<i>Tgm3</i>	1440150_AT	transglutaminase 3
Digestion	<i>Slc15a1</i>	1419343_AT	solute carrier family 15 (oligopeptide transporter), member 1
Regulation of cell adhesion	<i>Ctse</i> <i>Lama3</i>	1418989_AT 1427512_A_AT	cathepsin E laminin, α 3
Iron ion homeostasis	<i>Slc40a1</i>	1417061_AT 1447227_AT	solute carrier family 40 (iron-regulated transporter), member 1

NOTE: *Min* mice were given 0.2 mg/mL zebularine dissolved in 3% sucrose-water daily for 113 \pm 3 d. Mice were sacrificed on day 120. RNA from colonic epithelial cells was subjected to microarray analysis and analyzed using S-score algorithm ($P < 10^{-5}$). An L2L array was used to obtain biological processes that were significantly affected (29).

showed that the architecture of liver tissue was intact, and no obvious histologic changes were noted in the livers of males and females after chronic zebularine treatment (Fig. 5A-D). Similarly, no gross abnormalities were observed in the small intestines of these animals (Fig. 5E-H). In addition, the absence of acute or chronic inflammation and the lack of disruption of the tissue architecture integrity provide evidence that zebularine was minimally toxic to these organs during prolonged administration. A few localized fibroses were found in the large intestine in 2 of 11 treated females. Because these fibroses were not a general feature of the entire intestine, it is unclear whether they were induced by zebularine. This suggests that zebularine had effectively delayed the progression of carcinogenesis and reduced the size and number of the intestinal polyps while causing very little damage to the development and maintenance of these organs.

Discussion

Our study shows that chronic oral zebularine treatment inhibited the formation of intestinal adenomas in *Min* mice in a gender-specific manner. The examination of the *Min* mice disclosed that zebularine has prevented tumorigenesis at the earliest stage. At the same time, zebularine was shown to be quite selective in terms of inhibiting DNA methylation and caused no observable toxicity in the majority of the mice that underwent chronic treatment. These results provide evidence that may help to broaden the application of DNA methylation inhibitors clinically.

One intriguing aspect of our study was the gender-specific response of the *Min* mice to the drug. In plasma, zebularine is rapidly converted into uridine, uracil, and dihydrouracil by the liver enzyme aldehyde oxidase (29, 32, 33). Aldehyde

oxidase is responsible for the metabolism of many antiviral and anticancer agents (34, 35). Interestingly, aldehyde oxidase activity is influenced by the levels of testosterone and growth hormones, leading to gender, species, and strain differences in the enzyme activity (36–39). A recent publication has shown that zebularine metabolism is also influenced by the differential aldehyde oxidase activity, and the enzyme activity of male mice ranked the highest among the animals tested whereas the female mice had virtually no aldehyde oxidase activity (22). This may explain the gender-specific effect of zebularine seen in the *Min* mice. Administration of an inhibitor of aldehyde oxidase in combination with zebularine to male mice might increase the efficacy of the drug. Several aldehyde oxidase inhibitors such as raloxifene are used clinically (40, 41).

We showed for the first time that zebularine causes a tissue-specific demethylation in the female *Min* mice. Previously, DNA methylation levels had been analyzed using normal tissues from the tumor-bearing organ, but we went further to study the methylation levels of various other organs. Because the inhibition of DNA methyltransferases by zebularine occurs after DNA incorporation (42), it is possible that demethylation occurred in the most actively dividing cells and/or tissues, which in this case was the colon and the small intestine. The life spans of colonic and small intestinal epithelial cells are 4 to 8 and 3 to 4 days, respectively (43, 44), which is considerably shorter than the turnover of skin epidermal cells (45 days; ref. 45). These three types of tissues were analyzed for methylation, and a considerable amount of demethylation was detected in large and small intestines whereas no decrease in methylation was seen in skin epidermal cells, indicating that the turnover of these cells may be responsible for

the tissue-specific demethylation. It would be of interest to determine whether zebularine activity is dependent on the rate of cell division *in vivo* as it is *in vitro* (13).

The third facet of our study dealt with toxicity resulting from the chronic administration of a pharmacologic agent and the feasibility of prolonged use of a DNA methylation inhibitor in patients and high-risk individuals for cancer chemoprevention. The greatest decrease in DNA methylation by zebularine was observed in the colon; however, the expression of 95% of genes in the same tissue was not disrupted. Notably, whereas global methylation, as measured at the B1 repetitive sequence, decreased by 40%, the methylation level of an imprinted gene, *Igf2*, decreased by 25%, suggesting that the monoallelically methylated regions may be less sensitive to zebularine treatment than the rest of the genome. This is a significant finding that strengthens the notion that zebularine is relatively nontoxic in mice, and which may allay the concerns that the use of demethylating agents is detrimental to the operation of normal biological processes (16, 17).

Indeed, it is encouraging that some of the genes with changes in their expression profile (i.e., *Ireg1*) contributed to the restoration of a more normal phenotype in these mice. H&E staining showed that after almost 4 months of zebularine treatment, no histologic damage was found in the liver and intestines of the *Min* mice. In fact, zebularine has been shown to be minimally toxic when administered *i.p.* to tumor-bearing mice for up to 1 year (15). Our study is consistent with previous findings that zebularine has low toxicity in mouse models of cancer; however, caution would be essential in using this drug in patients because primates are very sensitive to the parenteral administration of zebularine (46).

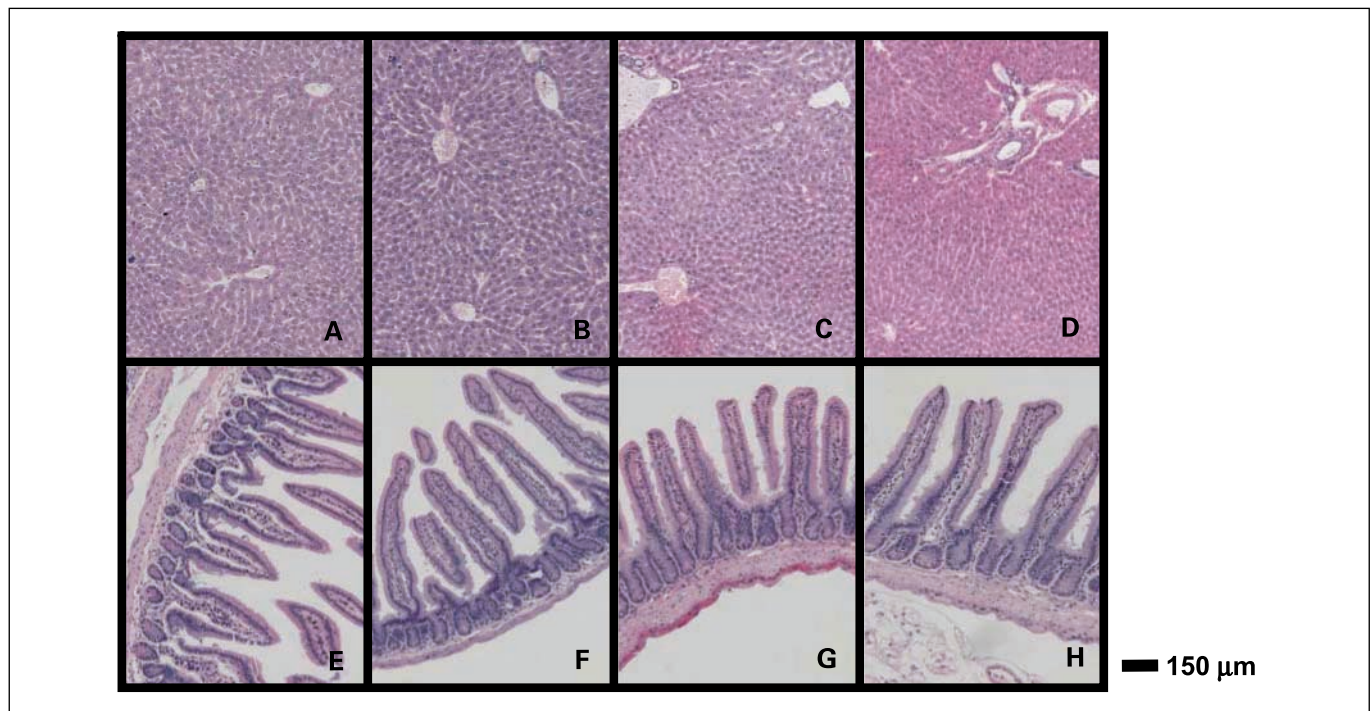


Fig. 5. H&E staining of liver and small intestine after chronic zebularine treatment of *Min* mice. *Min* mice were given 0.2 mg/mL zebularine dissolved in 3% sucrose water daily for 113 ± 3 d. Mice were sacrificed at day 120. The liver was washed in PBS several times. The gastrointestinal tract was removed, cut longitudinally, and washed in PBS. H&E-stained tissue sections were assessed for histologic abnormalities. Liver: untreated male (A), treated male (B), untreated female (C), and treated female (D); small intestine: untreated male (E), treated male (F), untreated female (G), and treated female (H).

Zebularine is the first orally administered DNA methylation inhibitor that has activity against a variety of cancer models in mice. We have shown that zebularine effectively prevents intestinal tumors in mice at the earliest stages when administered chronically. The gender- and tissue-specific activity of zebularine suggests that zebularine affects and uses very specific metabolic pathways. Notably, zebularine is an orally administered compound that was given chronically with no significant toxicity. The demonstration of a positive outcome with chronic oral administration of a methylation inhibitor is encouraging in that alternative or-

ally bioavailable compounds with this mechanism of action may prove highly beneficial for chronic oral dosing either as preventive or adjuvant therapies.

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Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

P.A. Jones, P.W. Laird, and A.S. Yang: Ownership Interest TherEpi Corporation. The other authors disclosed no potential conflicts of interest.

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Cancer Prevention Research

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