

Effect of probiotics on the development of dimethylhydrazine-induced preneoplastic lesions in the mice colon¹

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ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To determine the effect of probiotics on the development of chemically induced (1, 2-dimethylhydrazine) colonic preneoplastic lesions, in mice.

METHODS: The animals were divided into five groups. The control group was injected with carcinogen alone and the other groups also received probiotics (1- *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* UFV-H2b20; 2- *Bifidobacterium animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12; 3- *L. delbrueckii* UFV-H2b20 plus *B. animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12; and 4- *Saccharomyces boulardii*) administered orally in drinking water throughout fourteen weeks.

RESULTS: Consumption of lactobacilli and bifidobacteria alone resulted in a significant reduction of the total number of aberrant crypt foci (55.7% and 45.1%, respectively). Significant reduction in the number of these small foci (≤ 3 aberrant crypts) was only observed in the group treated with lactobacilli (52.2%) in comparison to control group. The number of larger foci (> 3 aberrant crypts) crypts had no significant reduction.

CONCLUSION: *L. delbrueckii* UFV-H2b20 and *B. animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12 administered alone protect colonic preneoplastic lesions in mice, while the combined treatment of these bacteria and the administration of *S. boulardii* were not effective in reducing such colonic lesions.

Key words: Colon. Precancerous Conditions. 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine. Probiotics. Mice.

Introduction

The incidence of cancer is increasing worldwide, and this trend is expected to continue. New cases of cancer are estimated to rise from 11.3 million in 2007 to 15.5 million in 2030. The number of global cancer deaths is projected to increase 45% from 2007 to 2030 (from 7.9 million to 11.5 million deaths), influenced, in part, by an increase in the global elderly population. One of the most frequent types of cancer is colorectal cancer, which has contributed significantly to increased mortality. Thus, the existence of evidence-based strategies for early detection, treatment, and especially for prevention of the disease is extremely important as approximately 40% of all cancer deaths can be prevented¹. Hence, it is extremely important to implement strategies to prevent new cases of cancer.

It has been observed that the general population of intestinal bacteria is associated with initiation of colon cancer². This has led to interest in factors that can modulate the gut microbiota and, consequently, prevent the disease. Of special interest is the beneficial effect of certain probiotics, defined as live microorganisms that, when administered in adequate amounts confer health benefit to the host³. Some studies indicate that the ingestion of certain microorganisms reduces both the risk of developing certain types of cancer and tumor growth⁴⁻⁸. Attention has been focused on lactobacilli and bifidobacteria. However, it is still necessary to demonstrate the effectiveness of these and other species to suppress the development of preneoplastic lesions and to determine the ideal formulation of probiotics.

The aim of the present study was to determine the effect of *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* UFV-H2b20, *Bifidobacterium animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12 and *Saccharomyces boulardii* on the prevention of pre-neoplastic lesions in mouse colon. In addition, we aimed to determine whether the combined administration of *L. delbrueckii* UFV-H2b20 and *B. animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12 would display a potential additive effect.

Methods

Eight week old male Swiss mice were distributed into five groups (n=10/group) as follows: Control group received injections of the carcinogen dimethylhydrazine; Lac group received injections of carcinogen and *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* UFV-H2b20; Bif group received injections of carcinogen and *Bifidobacterium animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12; Lac/Bif group received the carcinogen and *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* UFV-H2b20 plus *Bifidobacterium animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12; and Sb group received

the carcinogen and *Saccharomyces boulardii*.

One week after the beginning of probiotic treatment, the mice were injected sub-cutaneously with the carcinogen 1,2-dimethylhydrazine (Sigma, Saint Louis, USA) (25 mg/kg, 37 mg/100 mL EDTA, s.c.) once a week, throughout six weeks.

Probiotic supplementation was administered continually throughout the entire experiment, except on the first day that DMH was administered. This is because in our pilot study, mice treated with lactobacilli, bifidobacteria, and the mixture of lactobacilli and bifidobacteria presented with 40%, 30%, and 60% mortality, respectively, between 48h and 72h after the first injection of DMH. And this was related to increased bacterial translocation to mesenteric lymph nodes, spleen, and liver observed in mice injected with the carcinogen⁹.

On the fourteenth week of the experimental period, the mice were euthanized by cervical dislocation, under sedation, and the entire colon was collected for aberrant crypt analysis. The experimental design for this study is show in Figure 1A.

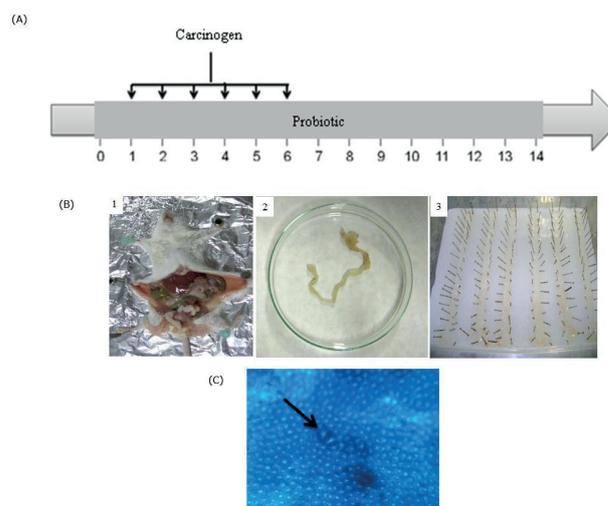


FIGURE 1 - (A) Experimental design. **(B)** Colon preparation for analysis of aberrant crypts: 1- removing of colon; 2- washing with saline; 3- opening on paraffin plates with the mucosa facing up and fixing for 24 hours in 10% formaldehyde **(C)** A dimethylhydrazine-induced aberrant crypt foci presenting two aberrant crypts methylene blue-stained (40x magnification).

The probiotics were administered orally in the water given every day at 3×10^8 c.f.u mL⁻¹, except for Lac/Bif group that received 3×10^8 c.f.u mL⁻¹ of each bacteria. All groups were allowed to consume water (with probiotics for the Lac, Bif, Lac/Bif and Sb groups and without probiotics for the Cont group), as explained below and commercial chow (Labina, Brazil) *ad libitum*. The mice were housed in plastic cages with wood chips for bedding in a room with a 12h light/dark cycle. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee for Animal Experimentation

of the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (protocol number 189/07) and the institutional guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals was followed.

Microorganisms and preparation of water

Lactobacillus delbrueckii UFV-H2b20 was isolated from the feces of a newborn at the Viçosa Federal University (Viçosa-MG, Brazil); *Bifidobacterium animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12 was provided by the Christian Hansen Lab (Horsholm, Denmark); and *Saccharomyces boulardii* was provided by Merck S.A. (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

For the preparation of water, *L. delbrueckii* UFV-H2b20 and *B. animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12 were cultured for 24 hours at 37°C in MRS broth (Difco, Sparks, USA); *S. boulardii* were cultured in YPG broth (1% yeast extract, 2% peptone, 3% glycerol) for 48 hours at 37°C. Bifidobacteria were incubated in an anaerobic chamber (Forma Scientific Company, Marietta, USA; containing an atmosphere of 85% N₂, 10% H₂ and 5% CO₂). After cultivation, the culture was centrifuged at 5,000 rpm for 15 minutes, and the supernatants were discarded. The cells were washed with 5mL of water and centrifuged under the same conditions; then, the supernatants were discarded. The cells were resuspended in 100mL of drinking water placed in each box with 10 animals. Fresh cultures were prepared daily and the water changed every 24h when found to be about 10⁸ c.f.u mL⁻¹.

Aberrant Crypt Foci analysis

At the end of the 14 week experiment, after euthanasia, the colons were immediately removed from the cecum down to the anus, rinsed in saline to remove the faeces, slit longitudinally and opened on paraffin plates with the mucosa facing up and fixed for 24 hours in 10% formaldehyde. Next, the sample was measured and

divided in three equal fragments referred to as proximal, medial and distal in relation to the cecum, stained with 1% methylene blue for 2 minutes and rinsed with a phosphate buffer (PBS), in order to identify the foci of aberrant crypts. The foci throughout the entire mucosal surface of the large bowel were blindly counted by two independent and trained observers using a light microscope at 40x magnification according to the technique used by Bird¹⁰ (Figure 1B). Because there was no significant difference between the evaluations of the two observers (p > 0.05) (data not shown), the average of two counts was used for the analysis. The total number of aberrant crypt foci (ACF), its distribution along the colon and the multiplicity of the crypts were analyzed. The distribution among the proximal, middle and distal colon was evaluated, and multiplicity was determined by counting the foci containing three or fewer aberrant crypts and foci with more than three aberrant.

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed using the SigmaPlot (Version 11.0). Student's t-test was utilized to compare the counts of two observers and for further analysis of aberrant crypts between groups treated with probiotics and the Cont group. Analysis of ACF in the proximal, middle and distal regions of mouse colon was carried out using ANOVA followed by Holm-Sidak test. The differences were considered significant at p < 0.05.

Results

There were no significant differences in the initial and after 14 weeks body weight and food intake among the experimental groups (data not shown).

All mice developed ACF in the colon (Figure 1C). Data on the total number of ACF, multiplicity of aberrant crypts and the distribution of ACF in the colon after 14 weeks of treatment in the different groups are summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1 - Effects of on the formation of aberrant crypt foci (ACF) induced by DMH in the mice colon.

	Total no. of ACF	No. of ACF with		Distribution of ACF in the colon		
		≤ 3 crypts	> 3 crypts	proximal	middle	distal
Cont	62.0±7.9	58.6±4.0	2.2±1.6	10.5±1.1 [#]	21.7±3.7	24.9±3.4
Lac	27.4±4.5*	28.0±6.0*	1.7±0.8	12.1±0.6	10.1±1.2	5.1±3.2 [#]
Bif	34.0±7.8*	56.7±8.9	0.6±0.5	16.4±0.8	18.1±3.5	16.5±5.4
Lac/Bif	81.0±24.9	79.6±27.4	2.1±1.0	19.2±8.3	22.1±0.7	30.7±1.4 [#]
Sb	58.0±4.5	58.1±7.9	1.8±0.7	26.2±3.6 [#]	15.0±1.2	15.1±1.3

Data are presented as the mean ± SD. *, p < 0.05, the group was significantly different from Cont group. #, p < 0.05, total number of ACF was significantly different of the other parts of the colon, in each group.

The mean number of ACF per colon in the DMH alone group (Cont) was 62.0 ± 7.9 whereas mice treated with *Lactobacillus* and *Bifidobacteria* showed a significantly lower number of ACF. A 55.7% and 45.1% reduction of ACF was found in the Lac and Bif groups, respectively. However, we did not find a synergistic effect of *Lactobacillus* plus *Bifidobacteria* in the inhibition of DMH-induced ACF formation. Moreover, the number in the Sb group was reduced only by 6.12% compared to the Cont group. The reduced ACF occurred from the middle to distal part of the colon of animals treated with probiotics (except in the Lac/Bif group) compared to DMH alone group.

Crypt multiplicity was suppressed in all groups treated with probiotics. The majority of the ACF comprised one to three aberrant crypts. Significant reduction in the number of these small ACF was only observed in the Lac (52.2%; 28.0 ± 6.04) and was slightly reduced in the Bif (3.3%; 56.7 ± 8.9) and SB groups (0.8%; 58.1 ± 7.8) in comparison to mice treated with the carcinogen alone (58.6 ± 4.0). Curiously, an increase in ACF was observed in the Lac/Bif group (35.8%; 79.6 ± 27.4).

The most potent protective effect against large ACF was observed in the Bif group, in which the number of foci with more than three aberrant crypts was decreased by 74% (0.6 ± 0.5), followed by reductions of 21.5% (1.7 ± 0.8), 21.1% (1.8 ± 0.7) and 5.8% (2.1 ± 1) in the Lac, Sb and Lac/Bif groups, respectively (Figure 2).

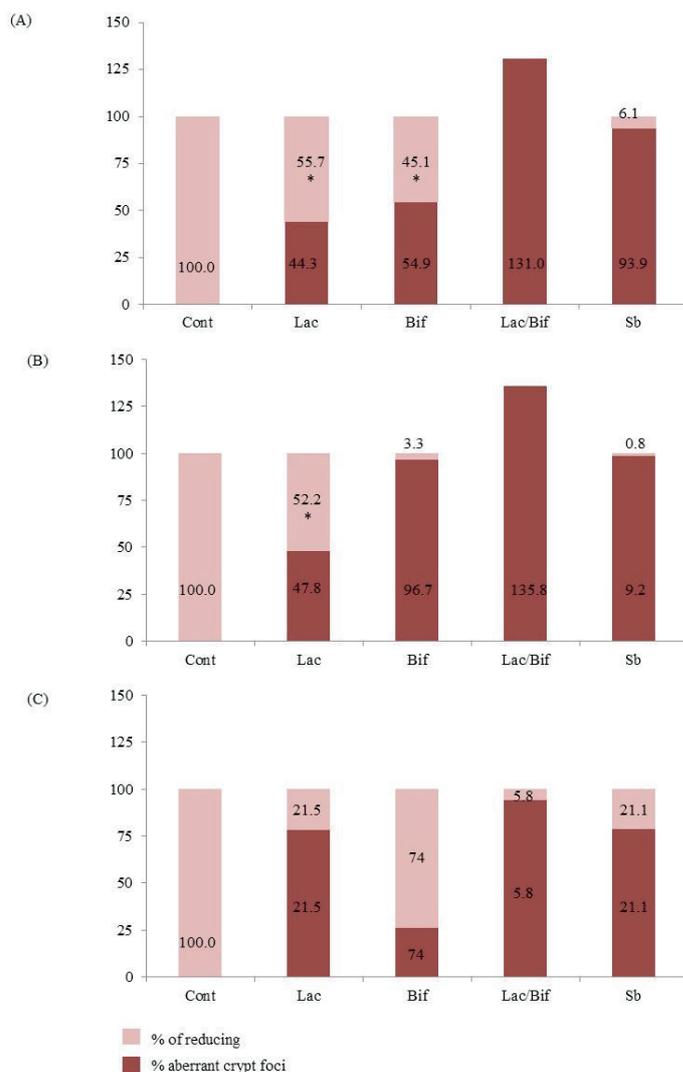


FIGURE 2-Percentage of aberrant crypt foci induced by dimethylhydrazine in the mice colon and percentual of reduction of aberrant crypt foci in groups treated with *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* UFV-H2B20 (Lacto), *Bifidobacterium animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12 (Bifido), *L. delbrueckii* UFV-H2B20 plus *B. animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12 (Lacto/Bifido) and *Saccharomyces boulardii* (Sb) in relation to control group. **FIGURE 2** - Percentage of aberrant crypt foci induced by dimethylhydrazine in the mice colon and percentual of reduction of aberrant crypt foci in groups treated with *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* UFV-H2B20 (Lacto), *Bifidobacterium animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12 (Bifido), *L. delbrueckii* UFV-H2B20 plus *B. animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12 (Lacto/Bifido) and *Saccharomyces boulardii* (Sb) in relation to control group. Values were obtained in relation to average of aberrant crypt foci found in the Cont group, considered as 100%. *, $p < 0.05$, the group was significantly different from Cont group. (A) Total of aberrant crypt foci; (B) Foci containing three or fewer aberrant crypts; (C) Foci with more than three aberrant crypts.

Discussion

In the present study, we demonstrate that consumption of *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* UFV-H2B20 and *Bifidobacterium animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12 resulted in significant inhibition of DMH-

induced ACF formation in mice, indicating a chemopreventive efficacy of these probiotics against colonic tumorigenesis, a short-term effect and without any noticeable adverse effects. Although the mechanism of inhibition of colon cancer by probiotics is not clear, we believe that this effect may proceed through diverse mechanisms, including alteration of intestinal microbiota; stimulation of immune response and inactivation of carcinogenic compounds.

Other studies in animal models of colon cancer have also shown that the consumption of some probiotics could inhibit preneoplastic lesions and tumor development. An important reduction was observed in azoxymethane-induced ACF and colon crypt multiplicity after animals were fed *B. longum*¹¹. Bolognani *et al.*⁷ observed a significant decrease in azoxymethane-induced colonic ACF in rats given *L. acidophilus*. A symbiotic combination was also demonstrated to have a beneficial effect, observed by the reduction in ACF with the use of inulin and *B. longum*⁴ or of oligofructose and bifidobacteria⁵. In another study, the combined administration of *B. lactis* and *L. rhamnosus* with inulin and oligofructose in rats was able to reduce the occurrence of malignant tumors induced by the carcinogen azoxymethane⁸.

Previous studies also showed inhibition of preneoplastic lesions and tumors as a result of *Lactobacillus* plus *Bifidobacterium* supplementation (10^9 CFU/mL)¹²⁻¹⁴. In the current study, *L. delbrueckii* UFV-H2B20 and *B. animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12 supplementation separately reduced the total number of ACF. We also used a mixture containing 10^8 CFU/mL of each bacteria (*L. delbrueckii* UFV-H2B20 plus *B. animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12) to verify whether feeding mice a large amount of a combination of bacterial species would exert better effects than the use of a single species or the use of a small amount. However, we were not able to demonstrate the positive effects of such a combination. It was not possible to determine the reason why the combination of probiotics showed no positive result, but it's our impression that this may be due to the used dose that may have caused a derangement in the intestinal microbiota or in the immune system.

Aberrant crypt foci, that are enlarged and elevated relative to normal crypts, have also been detected in both rodents and humans and can be recognized as early neoplastic lesions. Furthermore, crypt multiplicity (number of crypts per focus) has been considered to be one of the consistent predictors of tumor incidence. It has been suggested that large ACF are more predictive of tumor formation than small ACF¹⁵. In the present study, we observed that small ACF were predominant in all groups. The formation of small ACF was mostly inhibited in the Lac group, while the most potent inhibition of large ACF was observed in the

Bif group, when both were compared to the Cont group. However, the reduction seen in the Bif group was not significant, probably due to the high standard deviation.

In addition to crypt multiplicity, the location of ACF is also an interesting feature. In this study, the majority of ACF was present in the medial and distal colon in the Cont/DMH group. According to the literature, in both human and animal colons, ACF are located in distal segments more often than in proximal regions, a characteristic also observed in colorectal cancers¹⁶. Interestingly, the reduction of ACF occurred in middle and distal regions in all groups treated with probiotics, except in Lac/Bif group that showed no significant positive effect.

To our knowledge, only one study has evaluated the effect of *S. boulardii* in cancer and analyzed its effect on tumor development. In this work, Chen *et al.*¹⁷ observed the prevention of cancer cell formation through the reduction of epidermal growth factor-mediated cell proliferation and increased apoptosis, as well as by a 50% decrease in tumor number and volume in the distal small intestine of C57BL/6J Min/+ (*Apc^{Min}*) mice treated with *S. boulardii*. These results pointed to the potential role of the yeast in the prevention or treatment of intestinal adenomatous polyps and/or adenocarcinoma. *S. boulardii* is a yeast that has been widely used as a probiotic agent in human medicine, and its efficacy in the prevention and treatment of various intestinal disorders has been demonstrated^{18,19}. However, in the present study, *S. boulardii* did not exert a marked effect on the formation of preneoplastic lesions. The best result was observed in the reduced number of ACF with more than three aberrant crypts (21.07%) in the group receiving *S. boulardii* as compared to the Cont/DMH group, but the difference was not significant.

In summary, our study suggests that only certain probiotic bacteria (*L. delbrueckii* UFV-H2b20 and *B. animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12) are capable of diminishing preneoplastic lesions development carcinogen-induced, but this beneficial effect seems to be related, under the experimental conditions, to the type of microorganism used. Our results confirm what has been pointed out by Azcárate-Peril *et al.*²⁰ in their review on the beneficial effects of probiotics in prevention of colorectal cancer, that the role of probiotic is species and strain dependent.

More probiotic studies are needed to examine possible mechanisms for their potential benefit.

Conclusion

Among the three tested probiotics, only *L. delbrueckii* UFV-H2b20 and *B. animalis* var. *lactis* Bb12 administered alone

protected against colon carcinogenesis.

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