Investigation of Epigenetic Effects of Disulfiram on the Demethylation of RASSF1A Gene’s Promoter in Breast Cancer Cell Line MCF-7

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Abstract

Introduction: Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer among women with very high mortality rates in the world. Genetic and epigenetic studies for early detection and treatment are important and vital in this way. In this regard, in order to assess the RASSF1A promoter methylation in breast cancer cell line, this research was conducted.

Materials and Methods: Remarkably, observing the unmethylated band in promoter of RASSF1A gene in breast treated cancerous cell line of MCF-7 with DSF by MSP method was one of the most important purpose of this project. The breast cancerous cell line of MCF-7 were treated for 1 and 3 days with DSF in different dozes (2.5 up to 37.5 µl) in triplicate repetition in order to find the IC50 doze.

Results: Correspondingly, the results of MTT method indicated that the cancerous cell line of MCF-7 which were treated with 5, 10, 12.5 and 15 µl with DSF, had 40 to 60 percent alive cells. In treatment for 3 days, the dozes of 5, 10, 12.5 and 15 µl had methylated and unmethylated bands. Considerably, the treatment for 3 days, was partial methylated. For treatment of 1 day, the dozes 5, 10, 12.5 and 15 µl were shown the methylated band and only the unmethylated band was observed in doze of 15 µl. It was concluded that the partial methylated was existed in treatment for one day in doze of 15 µl.

Conclusions: Consequently, It seems that the DSF needs more than 3 days treatment or high dozes for demethylation of the promoter of RASSF1A in breast’s cancerous cell line MCF-7.