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<td>ネーロペプチドYが過剰栄養による肝臓腫瘍の発症を抑制する効果についての研究</td>
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Neuropeptide Y inhibits hepatocarcinogenesis in overnutrition in mice

Ayaka Kinoshita¹, Hiroko Hayashi², Natsuho Kusanò², Shun Inoue², Toshimitsu Komatsu², Ryoichi Mori², Seongjoon Park², Mitsuisa Takatsu¹, Susumu Eguchi², Isao Shimokawa²

¹ Department of Surgery, Nagasaki University School of Medicine and Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Nagasaki, Japan
² Department of Pathology, Nagasaki University School of Medicine and Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Nagasaki, Japan

Introduction

The incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) with fatty liver disease has been increasing, and the sympathetic nervous system may be involved in hepatocarcinogenesis in such cases. Here we analyzed the impact of neuropeptide Y (Npy), which is released from sympathetic nerve endings, on hepatocarcinogenesis in different nutritional settings.

Methods: Hepatocellular carcinoma was induced by an intraperitoneal injection of diethylnitrosamine (DEN) in male C57BL6/J mice null for Npy gene (Npy−/−) and their haplotype (Npy+/−) as a control (Ctrl). The mice were subjected to one of three dietary regimens: ad libitum feeding with a standard diet (AL) or a high-fat diet (HFD), or 30% dietary-restricted feeding (DR).

Results: The occurrence and growth of HCC were accelerated in the Npy−/− mice, particularly in the AL and HFD conditions. Steatosis was promoted at 28 wks in the Npy−/− mice; steatohepatitis was not exacerbated in the Npy−/− mice at 28 or 48 wks. The alterations in the TNFα- and IL-6-mRNA expression levels and phosphorylated NF-κB and ERK1/2 levels in the liver at 28 wks did not support the current paradigm of a steatohepatitis-HCC sequence. By contrast, the DR inhibited steatohepatitis and then hepatocarcinogenesis even in the Npy−/− mice, although the Npy−/−-DR mice displayed peculiar findings, i.e., the activation of TNFα-NF-κB signaling, a possible protective mechanism against the elevated cell proliferation and genotoxic stresses.

Conclusions: Npy exerts an inhibitory effect on the occurrence and growth of HCC, particularly in overnutrition. Npy is also dispensable for the tumor-inhibiting effect of DR. The activation of Npy could be a promising target for the prevention of HCC.

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Key words: liver, neuropeptide Y (NpY), steatosis, hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)

Address correspondence: Isao Shimokawa, Department of Pathology, Nagasaki University School of Medicine and Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, 1-12-4 Sakamoto, Nagasaki 852-8523, Japan.
Tel.: +81-95-819-7051, Fax: +81-95-819-7052, Email: shimo@nagasaki-u.ac.jp

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The genotyping of mice was performed at 4 weeks of age. We hypothesized that Npy and thus the SNS may play dimorphic roles in hepatocarcinogenesis in different nutritional conditions.

In the present study, we investigated potential roles of Npy in chemically induced hepatocarcinogenesis in three different nutritional settings: the *ad libitum* feeding of a standard diet (AL), the *ad libitum* feeding of a high-fat diet (HFD), and a DR regimen.

**Materials and methods**

**Experimental animals and husbandry**

The animal care and experimental protocols were approved by the Ethics Review Committee for Animal Experimentation at Nagasaki University. Since 2005, *Npy knockout* (−/−) mice and their control wild-type (WT) mice have been maintained on a mixed genetic background derived from intercrosses between *Npy*+/− (129S-Npytm1Rpa/J, Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, ME, USA) and WT (129S6/SvEvTac, Taconic Farms, Germantown, NY) mice in a barrier facility at the Center for Frontier Life Sciences, Nagasaki University.

In the present study, we mated male *Npy*−/− and female *Npy*+/− mice to generate *Npy*−/− and *Npy*+/− mice. A lifespan study indicated that a 30% DR regimen extended the lifespan and inhibited cancer in *Npy*−/− mice to the same extent as those in WT mice (Suppl. Fig. S1, Suppl. Table S1). We therefore used *Npy*+/− mice as a control (Ctrl) group of mice versus *Npy*−/− mice.

Three male mice were housed in individual cages in the barrier facility (temperature 21–24°C; 12-hr light-dark cycle) under specific pathogen-free conditions that were maintained for the entire study. All mice were fed *ad libitum* (AL) with a standard diet, i.e., Charles-River formula (CRF)-1 (Oriental Laboratory, Bar Harbor, ME, USA) and F2HFD1 diet (Oriental Yeast Co.: 414 kcal/100 g) after weaning. The genotyping of mice was performed at 4 weeks of age (wks). When the mice were 12 wks old, we divided the mice into the AL, HFD (high-fat diet), and DR groups. The AL groups received the CRF-1 diet throughout the experiment. The HFD groups of *Npy*+/− and Ctrl mice were fed *ad libitum* with a high-fat diet (F2HFD1 diet, Oriental Yeast Co.: 414 kcal/100 g). The DR groups (*Npy*−/− and Ctrl) received a food allotment consisting of 70% of the mean daily intake of the CRF-1 chow in the *Npy*−/− and Ctrl groups, respectively every day at 30 min before the lights were turned off.

The food allotments for the DR groups were adjusted every 4 weeks between 12 and 40 weeks, and then the allotments were fixed. The details of the feeding procedure for the DR groups were as described. The compositions of the CRF-1 and F2HFD1 diets are described in the Supplemental text, as are the food intake and body weight (BW) changes of the mice (Suppl. Fig. S2A–C).

**Experimental design**

Fifteen-day-old male mice received an intraperitoneal injection of DEN (25 mg/kg BW) for the initiation of hepatocarcinogenesis. For the analysis of hepatocyte proliferation, cell death, and DNA damage in Ctrl and *Npy*+/− mice after DEN injection, we collected liver tissues from each group of mice (n=4 or 5) at 48 hr post-DEN injection as described. For the evaluation of the occurrence and growth of HCC, mice were sacrificed at 28 wks and 48 wks of age. Livers were excised and processed for histochemical analyses with a standard protocol, i.e., fixation in 4% paraformaldehyde overnight and paraffin-embedding. A part of each 28-wk tissue sample was quickly frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at −80°C for biochemical analysis.

**Histological analyses of HCC, steatosis, and steatohepatitis**

We evaluated the occurrence of HCC in hematoxylin and eosin (H&E)-stained sections examined by light microscopy. HCCs that were <1 mm in dia. were designated as microscopic HCCs, and HCCs ≥1 mm in dia. were designated macroscopic HCCs. Hepatic steatosis was graded as a minimum (min; fatty change in hepatocytes <5%), moderate (mod; 5%–66.7% fatty change in hepatocytes), or severe degree (sev; fatty change in hepatocytes >66.7%) under a light microscopy examination of H&E sections. Steatohepatitis was evaluated in H&E sections as the density of inflammatory foci, in which neutrophils infiltrated mostly around fat droplets in hepatocytes. HCC areas and liver tissue areas in individual sections were measured using ImageJ 1.50g software (Wayne Rasband, National Institutes of Health, MD, USA) after images of H&E-stained sections were captured by a microscope equipped with a digital camera.

**Immunohistochemistry, histochemistry, and immunofluorescence**

To assess the cell proliferation and death of HCC cells, we performed an immunohistochemistry analysis with the antibody for proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA; #MS-106-P0, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Cheshire, UK) in paraffin-embedded sections. Cell death was analyzed by TdT-mediated dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) histochemistry with a
commercially available kit (In situ Apoptosis Detection Kit, #MK500, Takara Bio, Shiga, Japan). DNA damage was assessed by immunohistochemistry with the antibody for γH2AX (#9718, Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA). Steatohepatitis was also confirmed by immunofluorescence with antibodies for neutrophil (#ab2557, Abcam, Tokyo), α-smooth muscle actin (#ab32575, Abcam), and F4/80 (#ab6640, Abcam) as described.11

Western blots for total protein abundance and the phosphorylated forms (p) of NF-κB, ERK1, and ERK2

Nuclear protein was extracted from liver tissues of 28-wk-old mice using NE-PER (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The nuclear fraction was used for phosphorylated (p)-NF-κB and NF-κB detection. Whole tissue lysate was used for p-ERK1/2 and ERK1/2 detection. The details of the procedures are described in the Supplemental Text.

Detection of norepinephrine by ELISA

To determine the content of norepinephrine (NE) in the liver, we used frozen liver tissues maintained at −80°C with a norepinephrine enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit (Abnova, Taoyuan City, Taiwan). The NE-ELISA was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. The details are provided in the Supplemental Text.

Quantitative real-time RT-PCR analysis

Total RNA was extracted from liver tissues (20 mg) with an RNaseasy Mini kit and RNase-Free DNase Set (Qiagen, Tokyo) and quantified by spectrophotometry (NanoDrop, Wilmington, DE). Total RNA (500 ng) was reverse-transcribed using a ReverTra qPCR RT kit (Toyobo, Osaka, Japan). cDNA was diluted 50 times with EASY Dilution (TaKaRa Bio, Tokyo) before the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The quantitative PCR was performed using Thunderbird SYBR qPCR Mix (Toyobo) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The details of the PCR with gene-specific primer sets for the mRNA of cytokines, Forkhead box O (FoxO1) and nuclear factor, erythroid 2 like 2 (Nrf2) targets are described in the Supplemental Text.

Statistical analysis

The data that we obtained are expressed as the mean and standard error (SE) unless otherwise specified. We performed two- or three-factor (Genotype, Diet, Age) analyses of variance (ANOVA) and post hoc tests (Hsu-Dunnett or Tukey's honestly significant difference [HSD] tests) for the rate data analyses. The proportion data were analyzed using a logistic regression, chi-square, or Fisher's exact test. A p-value <0.05 was considered significant. All statistical tests were performed using JMP®Pro 13.0.0 software (SAS, Cary, NC).

Results

Hepatocyte proliferation, apoptosis, and DNA damage after DEN administration

To assess the possible effects of the loss of Npy gene on the DEN-induced genotoxic stress in mice, we measured the densities of PCNA+ cells, TUNEL+ cells, and γH2AX+ cells immunohistochemically 48 hr after the administration of DEN to 15-day-old mice. Our observations demonstrated that the densities of all three cell types were not significantly different between the Ctrl and Npy−/− mice (Suppl. Fig. S3A–C).

Occurrence and growth of HCCs

In 28-wk-old mice, microscopic HCCs were found in six of the 12 (50%) Ctrl-AL mice, five of the 12 (41.7%) Ctrl-HFD mice, and one of the 12 (8.3%) Ctrl-DR mice (Table 1). The proportion of mice bearing an HCC was slightly but significantly increased in the Npy−/− mice compared to the Ctrl mice (logistic regression: Genotype, Ctrl vs. Npy−/−, p=0.0426). The proportion of mice bearing HCCs was reduced in the DR groups compared to the AL and HFD groups (logistic regression: Diet, p=0.0195; DR vs. AL, p=0.0192; DR vs. HFD, p=0.0310). There was no significant difference in the presence of HCCs between the AL and HFD mice (p=0.8659).

Among the 48-wk-old mice, most had microscopic and/or macroscopic HCCs (Table 1). The proportion of mice with a macroscopic HCC was low in the DR groups compared to the other diet groups (p=0.0044 in Ctrl and p<0.0001 in Npy−/− when the data of the AL and HFD groups were combined, by Fisher's exact test; Table 1). There was no significant difference in the proportion of mice with a macroscopic tumor between the AL and HFD groups or between the Ctrl and Npy−/− mice (logistic regression: Diet, p=0.7200; Genotype, p=0.1141; Diet × Genotype, p=0.7993, when the DR data were eliminated). However, the HCC area density (i.e., the percentage of tumor areas in each liver tissue) was significantly greater in the Npy−/− mice compared to the Ctrl mice (Fig. 1A, two-factor ANOVA; Genotype, p=0.0001), particularly in the AL and HFD groups (Genotype
Following an earlier report,\(^1\) we also analyzed the liver weight changes as an index of tumor growth (Fig. 1B). When we excluded the DR groups from the analysis, the liver weight was significantly greater in the \(\text{Npy}^{-/-}\) mice compared to the \(\text{Ctrl}\) mice (three-factor ANOVA; Genotype, \(p = 0.0116\)).

We thus conclude that the loss of Npy promotes the occurrence and growth of HCC—in particular in the \(\text{ad libitum}\) and high-fat diet conditions—and that the long-term effect of the diet restriction regimen in mice without the Npy gene is the inhibition of HCC growth. Obviously, the loupe images of representative liver specimens of \(\text{Ctrl-HFD}\) and \(\text{Npy}^{-/-}\text{-HFD}\) groups in 48-wk-old mice (Figure 1C). Not only the size of livers as a whole but also HCCs in \(\text{Npy}^{-/-}\text{-HFD}\) mice are apparently larger than those of \(\text{Ctrl-HFD}\) mice.

\(^{*}\) Diet, \(p = 0.0012\). Also, There was no significant difference between the \(\text{Ctrl-D}\) and \(\text{Npy}^{-/-}\text{-D}\) groups.

Following an earlier report,\(^{12}\) we also analyzed the liver weight changes as an index of tumor growth (Fig. 1B). When we excluded the DR groups from the analysis, the liver weight was significantly greater in the \(\text{Npy}^{-/-}\) mice compared to the \(\text{Ctrl}\) mice (three-factor ANOVA; Genotype, \(p = 0.0116\)). We thus conclude that the loss of Npy promotes the occurrence and growth of HCC—in particular in the \(\text{ad libitum}\) and high-fat diet conditions—and that the long-term effect of the diet restriction regimen in mice without the Npy gene is the inhibition of HCC growth. Obviously, the loupe images of representative liver specimens of \(\text{Ctrl-HFD}\) and \(\text{Npy}^{-/-}\text{-HFD}\) groups in 48-wk-old mice (Figure 1C). Not only the size of livers as a whole but also HCCs in \(\text{Npy}^{-/-}\text{-HFD}\) mice are apparently larger than those of \(\text{Ctrl-HFD}\) mice.

### Table 1. Numbers of mice bearing hepatocellular carcinoma

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<td>Ctrl</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>HFD</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5 (41.7%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>DR</td>
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<td>1 (8.3%)</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>48 wk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ctrl</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>7 (77.8%)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 (66.7%)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1 (11.1%)</td>
<td>9</td>
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AL, mice fed ad libitum with the regular diet. DR, mice fed 30% less the regular diet, compared to AL mice. HFD, mice fed ad libitum with the high-fat diet. None, no tumor. Micro, hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) less than 1 mm in diameter (area less than 0.785 mm\(^2\)). Macro, mice with HCC greater than or equal to 1 mm in diameter. \(a, p = 0.0044\) (Fisher’s exact test vs AL and HFD groups combined in the Ctrl mice at 48 wk. \(b, p < 0.0001\) (Fisher’s exact test vs AL and HFD groups combined in \(\text{Npy}^{-/-}\) mice at 48 wk).

**Figure 1** Growth of hepatocellular carcinomas (HCCs). **A**: The area density of hepatocellular carcinoma at 48 wks. The proportion of HCC-occupied area in the total area of liver tissue was plotted. **Ctrl**, control \(\text{Npy}^{-/-}\) mice. AL, the group of \(\text{ad libitum}\) feeding of the standard diet. HFD, the group of \(\text{ad libitum}\) feeding of the high-fat diet. DR, the group of 30% dietary-restricted feeding. Each point represents a mouse bearing no tumor (green circles), microscopic HCCs (tumor dia. < 1.0 mm, red circles), or macroscopic HCCs (tumor dia. \(\geq\) 1.0 mm, blue circles). Ctrl-AL (n=9), Ctrl-HFD (n=9), Ctrl-DR (n=9), \(\text{Npy}^{-/-}\text{-AL}\) (n=12), \(\text{Npy}^{-/-}\text{-HFD}\) (n=11), \(\text{Npy}^{-/-}\text{-DR}\) (n=12). \(*p=0.0411\) vs. Ctrl-AL. \(**p=0.0002\) vs. Ctrl-HFD. **B**: The liver weights in mice sacrificed at 28 and 48 wks, n=12 in each group at 28 wks. At 48 wks, Ctrl-AL (n=9), Ctrl-HFD (n=9), Ctrl-DR (n=9), \(\text{Npy}^{-/-}\text{-AL}\) (n=12), \(\text{Npy}^{-/-}\text{-HFD}\) (n=11), \(\text{Npy}^{-/-}\text{-DR}\) (n=12). **C**: Loupe images of livers in Ctrl-HFD and \(\text{Npy}^{-/-}\text{-HFD}\) groups at 48 wks. Livers are mostly occupied by masses of HCCs in \(\text{Npy}^{-/-}\text{-HFD}\) group, particularly 5 slides from the right.
Cell proliferation and death in HCC cells

Since the loss of Npy promoted the growth of HCCs, we evaluated the proliferation and apoptosis of HCC cells. Data for the Ctrl-DR mice at 28 wks were not available for statistical analysis because of the very low incidence of microscopic HCC in this group. When we analyzed the data of only the AL and HFD groups, the density of PCNA+ cells in HCCs was increased between 28 and 48 wks, particularly in the Npy−/− mice (Fig. 2A. two-factor ANOVA; Age, p=0.0097; Genotype × Age, p=0.0325; Npy−/−28 wks vs. Npy−/−48 wks, p=0.0002), but not in the Ctrl mice (Ctrl-28 wks vs. Ctrl-48 wks, p=0.9925). The density of PCNA+ cells in HCCs was significantly greater in the Npy−/−-48 wks group than in the Ctrl-48 wks groups (p=0.0230). It should be noted that the density of PCNA+ cells fell significantly in the Npy−/−-DR group between 28 and 48 wks (p=0.0001).

The density of TUNEL+ cells in the HCCs was decreased between 28 and 48 wks (Fig. 2B. three-factor ANOVA; Age, p=0.0018). When the data of the DR groups were excluded, the density of TUNEL+ cells was significantly greater in the Npy−/− mice compared to the Ctrl mice (Genotype, p=0.0042).

Steatosis and steatohepatitis

We evaluated steatosis and steatohepatitis in the liver as predisposing conditions of HCC. At 28 wks, the proportion of mice with the minimum degree of steatosis was less in Npy−/− mice than in Ctrl mice (Genotype, p=0.0093, logistic regression; Fig. 3A), indicating that the loss of Npy promoted steatosis at 28 wks. The DR groups displayed significantly higher proportions of mice with minimum steatosis compared to the AL (p=0.0003) and the HFD groups (p=0.0001). There were no mice with severe steatosis in the AL groups, whereas most of the mice in the HFD groups showed severe steatosis. These results indicate that compared to the standard ad libitum diet, the diet restriction regimen inhibited steatosis and the high-fat diet exacerbated steatosis.

Steatosis was not significantly exacerbated in the Ctrl mice between 28 and 48 wks. Steatosis was attenuated in the Npy−/−-HFD group but not significantly in the Npy−/−-AL mice during this period (28 vs. 48 wks in the Npy−/−-HFD mice, p=0.0373; 28 vs. 48 wks in the Npy−/−-AL mice, p=0.1550; Fisher’s exact test) (Fig. 3A). Thus, the loss of Npy promoted steatosis in the first half of the study period, but it attenuated rather than exacerbated steatosis in the latter half of the study period.

Neutrophils accumulated mostly around fat droplets in hepatocytes, representing steatohepatitis (Fig. 3B). In these foci, activated stellate cells that were positive for αSMA were also observed (Fig. 3C). At 28 wks, the density of inflammatory foci was significantly reduced in the DR groups compared to the AL and HFD groups (Diet, p=0.0003; DR vs. AL, p=0.0130; DR vs. HFD, p=0.0013; two-factor ANOVA) (Fig. 3D), and there was no significant difference between the AL and HFD groups (p=0.7163). The density of inflammatory foci in the Npy−/− mice did not differ from that in the Ctrl mice (Genotype, p=0.5757).

The density of inflammatory foci was significantly increased between 28 and 48 wks (Age, p=0.0117, three-factor ANOVA) (Fig. 3D). The density was significantly reduced in the DR
Ayaka Kinoshita et al.: Npy inhibits hepatocarcinogenesis

groups compared to the AL and HFD groups (DR vs. AL, \( p<0.0001 \); DR vs. HFD, \( p<0.0001 \)); the density was significantly greater in the HFD group compared to the AL group (\( p=0.0463 \)). As a whole, the density of inflammatory foci was lower in the Npy\(^{-/-}\) mice than in the Ctrl mice (Genotype, \( p=0.0323 \)). At 48 wks, the density of inflammatory foci was significantly less in the Npy\(^{-/-}\)-AL mice compared to the Ctrl-AL mice (\( p=0.0175 \)).

Histologic changes in mouse specimens at 48 wks, which are equivalent to the ballooning and Mallory-Denk body observed in human steatohepatitis (Figure 4). Since the ballooning and Mallory-Denk body, which represent cellular degeneration, often coexist in a microscopic area, we evaluated the severity of hepatocytic degeneration with those changes combined and scored 0, 1, and 2 (Figure 4A). When histologic changes were minimal but not zero, we decided to score 0.5. Figure 4B represents means of the scores and standard errors (\( n=4 \) for each group). We also did a statistical analysis on the scores with two-factor ANOVA for the genotype and the diet and their interaction. The score could be greater in the Ctrl group than in Npy\(^{-/-}\) group (Genotype, \( p=0.0794 \)); the score did not statistically differ among diet groups (Diet, \( p=0.3776 \); Genotype \( \times \) Diet, \( p=0.8926 \)).

Kupffer cells, which can be activated by steatosis, are involved in hepatocarcinogenesis.\(^{5,13} \) In the present study, there was no histological evidence indicating that Kupffer cells were increased in the number in the Npy\(^{-/-}\) mice.

![Figure 3](image1)

**Figure 3.** Steatosis and steatohepatitis. A: The proportion of mice bearing steatosis. Steatosis was graded as minimal (min; <5% fatty change in hepatocytes), moderate (mod; 5%–66.7%), or severe (sev; >66.7%). *p =0.0373 vs. Npy\(^{-/-}\)-HFD-28 wks by Fisher’s exact test. The initial number of mice in each group was 12; at 48 weeks, n=9, 11, or 12 in each group. B: Steatohepatitis in H&E-stained sections (Npy\(^{-/-}\)-HFD at 48 wks). C: Immunofluorescence image of steatohepatitis. Neutrophils (green fluorescence surrounding a fat globule in the hepatocyte) and activated stellate cells (red fluorescence for aSAM) are also seen in the inflammatory focus. D: The density of inflammatory foci in the liver. Bars: mean ± SE (\( n=8–12, \) each group). **p=0.0175 vs. Ctrl-AL (48 wks).

![Figure 4](image2)

**Figure 4.** A: Severity of hepatocytic degeneration with ballooning of hepatocytes and Mallory-Denk body. Score 0, no finding. Score 1, ballooning of hepatocytes with a few Mallory-Denk bodies (arrow head). Score 2, Ballooning of hepatocytes with a number of Mallory-Denk bodies (arrow head). Steatosis also coexists. B: Score of ballooning and Mallory-Denk body in the liver at 48 wks. The bars represent means + standard error (\( n=4 \) in each group). The minimum histologic changes between Score 0 and Score 1, were scored as 0.5.
compared to the Ctrl mice (Suppl. Fig. S4).

**Cytokines and related signaling**

Increased levels of cytokines such as TNF-α and IL-6 and the activation or inhibition of cell signaling including the NF-κB and ERK pathways have been reported to be associated with hepatocarcinogenesis. That type of signaling, if not all types, is activated in non-neoplastic liver tissues as well as HCC. We therefore measured the expression levels of TNFα- and IL-6-mRNA in the liver tissues at 28 wks. The TNFα-mRNA levels were significantly greater in the Npy−/− mice compared to the Ctrl mice (Genotype, p=0.0499, Fig. 5A), particularly in the DR groups (Genotype × Diet, p=0.0090, Ctrl-DR vs. Npy−/−-DR, p=0.0069).

The IL-6-mRNA expression levels were also significantly higher in the Npy−/− mice compared to the Ctrl mice, particularly in the AL condition (Genotype × Diet, p=0.0013; Ctrl-AL vs. Npy−/−-AL, p=0.0426, Fig. 5B). The IL-6-mRNA levels in the Npy−/−-HFD mice did not differ from those in the Ctrl-HFD mice (p=0.1051). These data indicate a deregulation of the expression of inflammatory cytokines in Npy−/− mice even at baseline compared to Ctrl mice, although this appears to be dependent on the dietary regimens. However, there was no correlation between the degree of steatohepatitis and the cytokine expression levels (Suppl. Fig. S5A,B).

We measured the hepatic nuclear protein abundance of NF-κB and its active form, phosphorylated (p)-NF-κB at 28 wks (Fig. 5C). The protein level of NF-κB in the nucleus was significantly lower in the DR groups than in the HFD groups (Diet, p=0.0139; DR vs. HFD, p=0.0102; two-factor ANOVA) (Fig. 5D); there was no significant difference between the Ctrl and Npy−/− mice. The ratio of p-NF-κB to NF-κB was significantly higher in the Npy−/−-DR mice compared to the Ctrl-DR mice (p<0.001, Fig. 5E). Thus, the NF-κB pathway could be activated in the Npy−/−-DR mice at 28 wks. The ratio did not differ between the Ctrl and Npy−/− mice when the data of the DR groups were excluded from the analysis.

The protein abundance of ERK1 normalized by β-actin did not differ among the mouse groups (Fig. 6A,B). Compared to the AL groups, the abundance of ERK2 was significantly reduced in the HFD groups (Diet, p=0.0113; AL vs. HFD, p=0.0092; two-factor ANOVA) (Fig. 6C). The ratio of p-ERK1 and ERK1 and that of pERK2 and ERK2 did not differ between the Ctrl and Npy−/− mice (Fig. 5D,E), although the HFD feeding decreased those levels compared to the AL group (Diet, p=0.0117; AL vs. HFD, p=0.0090 for p-ERK1/ERK1; p=0.0029 for p-ERK2/ERK2; two-factor ANOVA).

**Effects on the sympathetic nervous system**

The loss of Npy may affect the synthesis of norepinephrine (NE) and/or its secretion and/or the receptor expression levels. We therefore measured the tissue contents of NE and the expression levels of the subtypes α- and β-adrenergic receptor (Adr) mRNA in the liver. The NE content did not differ significantly between the Ctrl and Npy−/− mice (Fig. 7A). The mRNA expression levels of Adrα1, Adrβ1, and Adrβ2 did not differ between the Ctrl and Npy−/− mice (Suppl. Fig. S6A-C). The diets also did not affect those expression levels. The Adrβ3-mRNA expression levels did not differ significantly between the Ctrl and Npy−/− mice.
Two transcription factors—FoxO1 and Nrf2—which induce protective mechanisms against reactive oxygen species (ROS) and/or inflammatory stimuli in the liver are reported to be involved in the anti-tumor effect of dietary restriction.9,17 We therefore analyzed the expressions of selected genes transcriptionally regulated by FoxO1 and/or Nrf2. Our analyses revealed that five of seven genes were differentially regulated between Ctrl and Npy−/− mice (Suppl. Fig. S7A-G). Of those genes, the mRNAs of the FoxO1 target genes p21 and p27 and Sod2-mRNA were upregulated in the Npy−/− mice, particularly in the AL group (p21: Genotype × Diet, p=0.0317; p27: Genotype, p=0.004; Diet, p=0.0119: Sod2: Genotype, p=0.0448; two-factor ANOVA). There were no significant alterations in the expression level of Gad65/6. These findings indicate that the loss of Npy promotes the activation of FoxO1 in the liver even at baseline, although the activation is dependent on the nutritional conditions.

Among the Nrf2 target genes, Hmox-1-mRNA was upregulated in the Npy−/− mice as shown in Suppl. Figure S7E (Genotype, p=0.0015, two-factor ANOVA). The high-fat diet also elevated the expression level (HFD vs. AL, p=0.0367; AL vs. DR, p=0.0165). By contrast, Nqo1-mRNA was down-regulated in the Npy−/− mice (Genotype, p=0.0280, two-factor ANOVA). The diet restriction elevated the expression levels. The Gclc-mRNA levels did not differ significantly between the Npy−/− and Ctrl mice. The mRNA levels were significantly elevated in the AL groups compared to the HFD (p=0.0002) and DR groups (p=0.451).
Discussion

The results of this study demonstrate that the deficiency of Npy promotes the occurrence and growth of HCC, particularly in the ad libitum and high-fat diet conditions, supporting a role for the SNS in hepatocarcinogenesis in conditions of overnutrition. We observed that the loss of Npy elevated the proliferation rate of HCC cells between 28 and 48 wks; this effect was minimized in the control mice. Our findings suggest an inhibiting role for Npy in the proliferation of HCC cells. Indeed, in human HCC, Npy Y1 receptor (Npy1r) signaling is reported to significantly inhibit cell proliferation and the tumor growth. In contrast, our present observations of TUNEL+ cells do not support the experimental paradigm that a reduction of apoptosis of neoplastic cells promotes the growth of HCC.

Npy counterbalances the actions of NE in several physiologically stressed conditions. In an Npy-overexpressing rat model, Npy reduced sympathetic signals at baseline and diminished the immediate sympathetic response to stress. Npy was also reported to attenuate stress-induced bone loss through a suppression of NE circuits. Those findings indicated a counteracting role for Npy over NE in the activation of the sympathetic nervous system. In the present study, the NE contents and expression levels of Adr did not differ significantly between the Ctrl and Npy−/− mice. Huan et al. (2016) emphasized the ability of inflammatory cytokines such as IL-6, which are secreted from Kupffer cells in response to noradrenergic stimuli, to promote HCC growth. The results of our present investigation do not simply indicate an activation of hepatic inflammation by the loss of Npy; we observed that the IL-6-mRNA expression levels were significantly upregulated in the Npy−/−AL mice. Inflammatory or oxidative stress activates NF-κB and ERK signaling, which are reported to be associated with hepatocarcinogenesis. However, in our present study, the phosphorylated and thus active forms of NF-κB and ERK1/2 did not differ significantly between the Ctrl and Npy−/− mice in the AL and HFD conditions. Our findings may thus imply the presence of direct actions of norepinephrine in HCC cells, not limited to the effects of cytokines or NF-κB or ERK1/2. In fact, norepinephrine is known to promote cancer cell migration and invasion in multiple types of cancer via Adrb signaling. The inhibition of monoamine oxidase A, a catecholamine neurotransmitter-degrading enzyme, also promotes the metastasis of HCC. However, we could not find any characteristic findings of vascular invasion or poor differentiation of HCC in this study (data not shown). Further study should be required to elucidate the relationship between SNS and hepatocarcinogenesis. Additionally, HCC is well known to be the tumor with abundant arterial blood supply. Because Npy has strong vasoconstrictive effect, the growth of HCC might be accelerated in Npy−/− mice in this study.

Our present data clearly demonstrated that the long-term diet restriction (DR) significantly inhibited hepatocarcinogenesis in mice without the Npy gene. DR significantly inhibited steatosis and steatohepatitis even in the Npy−/− mice, supporting the current paradigm of the NAFLD and HCC sequence. However, the Npy−/−-DR mice exhibited peculiar findings at 28 wks; i.e., an increased HCC cell proliferation rate compared to that of the Npy−/−-AL mice, and elevated TNFα-mRNA levels and an increased ratio of p-NF-κB to NF-κB compared to the Ctrl-DR mice. It was reported that TNFα activates NF-κB signaling and the activation of NF-κB in mouse liver was mostly protective against HCC. The present results may imply that DR-associated protective mechanisms are initiated even if genotoxic or carcinogenic stress is elevated in Npy−/−-DR mice. Indeed, the densities of PCNA+ and γH2A1+ cells were increased in the livers of Npy−/−-DR mice at 28 wks (Suppl. Fig. S8A-C).

Nrf2 and FoxO1 transcription factors are reported to be required for the inhibiting effect of dietary restriction on tumorigenesis. Although multiple factors could be involved in the regulation of the transcription of FoxO1 and Nrf2 target genes, the present data suggest that the deficiency of Npy affects those expression levels in the liver, implying a deregulation of the homeostasis between carcinogenic stresses and defense mechanisms. Finally, our hypothetic scheme on an association of Npy with hepatocarcinogenesis is shown in Figure 8. The Npy-Y receptor system is complex network, but currently, Yang et al. reported the structural basis of

Figure 8. Hypothetic scheme of the effect of DR and Npy on the development of HCC according to this study. The arrow indicates the activation, while the bar is shown as the suppressive effect.
ligand binding modes at the Npy Y1 receptor, so that it is expected to develop more effective agonist/antagonist to control obesity or carcinogenesis.

In summary, our findings establish a significant role for Npy in hepatocarcinogenesis, particularly in overnutrition. The activation of Npy signaling may be a promising target for the prevention of HCC in humans.

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References

Ayaka Kinoshita et al.: Npy inhibits hepatocarcinogenesis

Suppl. Fig. S1. Kaplan-Meier Survival curves in male Npy+/– A: and female Npy+/– mice B: Mice were fed ad libitum (AL) or 30% dietary-restricted (DR) chow starting at 12 weeks of age. The initial numbers of mice were as follows: male Npy+/–-AL (n=19) and male Npy+/–-DR (n=15); Female Npy+/–-AL (n=15) and female Npy+/–-DR (n=12). Comparisons of survival curves by log-rank test: p=0.0078 for male Npy+/–-AL vs. -DR; p=0.0001 for female Npy+/–-AL vs. -DR. The details of the lifespan study were as described.1

Suppl. Table S1. The numbers of mice bearing tumor (Tumor +) at death

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<tr>
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<th>Tumor +</th>
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<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Npy+/–-AL</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Npy+/–-DR</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
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The data are from the pathological analyses of the 72-wks survivor cohort (the male and female mice were combined). The proportion of mice with a tumor was significantly lower in the Npy+/–-DR group than in the Npy+/–-AL group, *p=0.0327. The details of pathological analysis in the lifespan study were as described.1

Suppl. Fig. S2. Food consumption in the experimental mice. A: Mice fed a standard diet (CRF-1; Oriental Yeast Co., Tsukuba, Japan: 357 kcal/100g). B: Mice fed a high-fat diet (HFD, F2HFD1 diet, Oriental Yeast Co.: 414 kcal/100 g). The composition of the CRF-1 diet was as follows (per 100 g; 357 kcal): 21.9 g protein, 5.4 g fat, 6.3 g mineral mix, 2.9 g fiber, 55.3 g nitrogen-free water-soluble substance, and 8.2 g water. The composition of the HFD was as follows (per 100 g): 7.5 g cacao butter, 1.25 g cholesterol, 0.5 g cholic acid sodium salt, 7.5 g milk casein, 1.25 g cellulose, 1.0 g vitamin mix, 1.0 g mineral mix, 1.625 g sucrose, 1.625 g glucose, 1.625 g dextrin, 0.125 g choline chloride, 72 g CRF-1, and 3 g lard. The body weight of all mice was monitored every 4 weeks. The standard diet (CRF-1) consumption of the Npy+/–-AL mice was approx. 9% lower than that of the Ctrl-AL mice during the experiment (Suppl. Fig. 2A). Hence, the daily allotments for the DR groups, which were adjusted to 70% of the dietary intakes of the individual AL groups, were also lower in the Npy+/–-DR mice compared to the Ctrl-DR mice. The food intake of the HFD groups did not significantly differ between the Ctrl and Npy+/– mice (Suppl. Fig. 2B). The food consumption data were collected from 3–5 cages. C: The body weights (BW) in the experimental mice. The BWs did not significantly differ between the Ctrl-AL and Npy+/–-AL mice (Fig. 1). The BWs of the Npy+/–-DR mice were almost the same as those of the Ctrl-DR mice between 12 and 24 wks, whereas between 28 wks and 48 wks the BWs were 11%–21% lower in the Npy+/–-DR mice compared to the Ctrl-DR mice. The BWs in the Ctrl-HFD group progressively increased between 12 and 48 wks. The BWs in the Npy+/–-HFD mice increased until 32 wks and then decreased. Consequently, the BWs at 48 wks tended to be lower in the Npy+/–-HFD mice compared to the Ctrl-HFD mice (p=0.0685).
Suppl. Fig. S3. The densities of PCNA+ (A), TUNEL+ (B), and gamma H2AX+ hepatocytes (C) in the liver 48 hr after DEN administration to mice at 15 days of age. The data are mean ± SE of four Ctrl mice and five Npy−/− mice.

Suppl. Fig. S4. The density of F4/80+ cells in the liver. *p<0.05 vs. Ctrl-HFD. The data are mean ± SE of six mice in each group.

Suppl. Fig. S5. Correlation between cytokine mRNA expression levels and the density of hepatic inflammatory foci. A: TNFα/β-act mRNA. B: IL-6/β-act mRNA.

Suppl. Fig. S6. The mRNA expression levels of adrenergic receptors. The levels were normalized by β-actin mRNA levels. A: Adrenergic receptor β1. B: Adrenergic receptor β2. C: Adrenergic receptor α1. Bars: mean ± SE (n=6). Neither the genotype nor the dietary regimens affected the mRNA expression levels of these adrenergic receptor subtypes.
Suppl. Fig. S7. The expression levels of mRNA in the liver at 28 wks. Each gene level was normalized by the β-actin-mRNA level. A: p21-mRNA levels. *p=0.0913 vs. Ctrl-AL. **p=0.0013 vs. Npy−/−-AL. B: p27-mRNA levels. *p=0.0194 vs. Ctrl-AL. C: Sod2-mRNA levels. *p=0.0622 vs. Ctrl-AL. D: Gadd45a-mRNA levels. E: Hmox-1-mRNA expression levels. **p=0.0044 vs. Ctrl-HFD. ***p=0.0075 vs. Npy−/−-DR. F: Nqo-1-mRNA levels. ***p=0.0009 vs. Ctrl-HFD. *p=0.0686 vs. Npy−/−-DR. G: Gclc-mRNA levels. **p=0.0032 vs. Npy−/−-AL.
Hepatic tissue milieu affected by the loss of Npy and the diets may modulate cell proliferation, cell death, and DNA damage in non-neoplastic hepatocytes in a manner similar to that in HCC cells. Here, the PCNA+ hepatocyte density was reduced between 28 and 48 wks (panel A; Age, p<0.0001), although the diets affected the aging-related reduction (Age×Diet, p=0.0382). It should be noted that the PCNA+ cell density was significantly higher in the Npy−/−-DR mice at 28 wks (vs. Ctrl-AL, p=0.0001) as in HCC cells (Fig. 2A). The aging-related reduction of PCNA+ cells was significant in the Ctrl-AL and Npy−/−-DR mice (p=0.0382, ***p<0.0001, respectively). There was no such significant reduction in the other groups. The TUNEL+ hepatocyte density was reduced between 28 and 48 wks (panel B; Age, p=0.0001). The density was somewhat low in the Npy−/− mice compared to the Ctrl mice (Genotype, p=0.0836). The diet did not affect the TUNEL+ cell density (p=0.7859).

The density of γH2AX+ cells was significantly reduced between 28 and 48 wks (panel C; Age, p<0.0001) in all groups of mice. The density was low in the DR groups compared to the AL groups (Diet, p=0.0038, AL vs. DR, p=0.0021). The density was also somewhat low in the HFD groups compared to the AL groups (AL vs. HFD, p=0.0537). It should be noted that the γH2AX+ cell density at 28 wks was significantly greater in the Npy−/−-DR mice than in the Ctrl-DR mice (p=0.0266).

Supplemental Text: Western blots
For the extraction of whole tissue lysate, approx. 20 mg of frozen liver was homogenized in 0.4 mL of T-PER buffer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) with a protease-inhibitor cocktail (P8340 Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) and a phosphatase-inhibitor cocktail (Nacalai Tesque, Kyoto, Japan). The homogenates were centrifuged at 10,000×g for 15 min at 4°C, and the supernatant was collected. Protein concentrations were measured using a BCA assay kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific). All samples were mixed with Laemmli’s sample buffer and heated at 95°C for 5 min. Proteins (4 μg) were separated by 12.5% sodium biotinylated secondary antibody conjugated with horseradish peroxidase (Amersham Biosciences, Little Chalfont, UK) in carbonate buffer (pH 9.5) for 1 h at room temperature. The membranes were washed three times with TBS, and the horseradish peroxidase activity was detected using 3,3′-diaminobenzidine.
dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membranes. The membranes were immediately placed in blocking solution (Blocking One-P: Nacalai Tesque) for 30 min at room temperature.

The primary antibodies were as follows: p-NF-κB p65 Ser536 (#3033; Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA), NF-κB p65 (#8242; Cell Signaling Technology), p-p44/42 MAPK (ERK1/2) (#4370; Cell Signaling Technology), p44/42 MAPK (#4695; Cell Signaling Technology), β-actin (#ab8227; Abcam, Cambridge, UK), and Lamin B1 (#ab16048, Abcam). The membranes were incubated with each antibody diluted at 1:2,000 in immunoreaction enhancer solution (Can Get Signal® Solution 1; Toyobo, Osaka, Japan) for 1 hr at 4°C with gentle shaking, and washed three times in TBS-T. The membranes were then incubated with horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG (Cell Signaling Technology) diluted 1:10,000 in immunoreaction enhancer solution (Can Get Signal® Solution 2, Toyobo) for 1 hr at room temperature with gentle shaking, and washed three times in TBS-T. Immunoreactive proteins were visualized using Immuno Star LD (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Osaka, Japan) or ECL-plus (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and quantified by Fusion Solo S (Vilber Lourmat, Marne la Vallee, France) and MultiGauge software (Fuji film, Tokyo). To minimize variations in signal intensity, a standard sample was included in each blot.

Supplemental Text: Detection of norepinephrine by ELISA

To detect the content of norepinephrine (NE) in the liver, we weighted 15 mg of mouse liver tissue from each sample, and the tissues were homogenized in 0.01 N HCl in the presence of EDTA and sodium metabisulfite on ice, followed by centrifugation for 5 min at 10,000×g. The supernatant was immediately collected for analysis. The concentration of NE was measured using a norepinephrine enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit (Abnova, Taoyuan City, Taiwan). All samples were extracted using an extraction plate under shaking for 60 min at room temperature (20°-25°C) and incubated with acylation buffer. The NE ELISA was then performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. All samples were added in order to each well of the Microtiter Plate strips and then incubated with catechol-O-methyltransferase for 2 hr at 37°C. Each sample was evaluated in duplicate.

Supplemental Text References