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Xu Wang, Emory University
Jonathan J Beitler, Emory University
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Lydia Koenig, Emory University
Sreenivas Nannapaneni, Emory University
A R M Ruhul Amin, Emory University
Michael Y. Bonner, Emory University
Hyung Ju C. Shin, Quest Diagnostics

Only first 10 authors above; see publication for full author list.

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Honokiol Enhances Paclitaxel Efficacy in Multi-Drug Resistant Human Cancer Model through the Induction of Apoptosis

Xu Wang¹, Jonathan J. Beitler², Hong Wang², Michael J. Lee³, Wen Huang², Lydia Koenig¹, Sreenivas Nannapaneni¹, A. R. M. Ruhul Amin¹, Michael Bonner⁵, Hyung Ju C. Shin⁴, Zhuo Georgia Chen¹, Jack L. Arbiser⁵, Dong M. Shin¹*

¹ Department of Hematology and Medical Oncology, Winship Cancer Institute, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, ² Department of Radiation Oncology and Otolaryngology, Winship Cancer Institute, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, ³ Emory College of Arts and Sciences, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, ⁴ Quest Diagnostics, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, ⁵ Department of Dermatology, Winship Cancer Institute, Emory University School of Medicine, and Atlanta Veterans Administration Medical Center, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America

Abstract

Resistance to chemotherapy remains a major obstacle in cancer therapy. This study aimed to evaluate the molecular mechanism and efficacy of honokiol in inducing apoptosis and enhancing paclitaxel chemotherapy in pre-clinical multi-drug resistant (MDR) cancer models, including lineage-derived human MDR (KB-8-5, KB-C1, KB-V1) and their parental drug sensitive KB-3-1 cancer cell lines. In vitro analyses demonstrated that honokiol effectively inhibited proliferation in KB-3-1 cells and the MDR derivatives (IC₅₀ ranging 3.35±0.13 μg/ml to 2.77±0.22 μg/ml), despite their significant differences in response to paclitaxel (IC₅₀ ranging 1.66±0.09 ng/ml to 6560.9±439.52 ng/ml). Honokiol induced mitochondria-dependent and death receptor-mediated apoptosis in MDR KB cells, which was associated with inhibition of EGRF-STAT3 signaling and downregulation of STAT3 target genes. Combined treatment with honokiol and paclitaxel synergistically augmented cytotoxicity in MDR KB cells, compared with treatment with either agent alone in vitro. Importantly, the combined treatment significantly inhibited in vivo growth of KB-8-5 tumors in a subcutaneous model. Tumor tissues from the combination group displayed a significant inhibition of Ki-67 expression and an increase in TUNEL-positive cells compared with the control group. These results suggest that targeting multidrug resistance using honokiol in combination with chemotherapy drugs may provide novel therapeutic opportunities.

Honokiol is a natural component isolated from the bark of magnolia tree [2,3], which has been traditionally used to treat anxiety-related disorders and digestive complaints [2,4]. Interestingly, honokiol also exhibited potent anticancer activities [5,6,7] and further enhanced conventional chemotherapies in a variety of preclinical models of human cancer, including chronic lymphocytic leukemia [3], prostate cancer [8] and multiple myeloma [9]. These relatively wide-ranging anticancer capabilities and favorable safety profile make honokiol an attractive adjunct therapy to enhance conventional chemotherapy in clinical settings.

Overexpression of anti-apoptotic proteins is an underlying mechanism that contributes to the acquisition of therapeutic resistance, recurrence and metastasis. A growing body of evidence suggests that three anti-apoptotic proteins, i.e., survivin, Mcl-1, and Bcl-2, may be directly related to drug resistance in cancer [10,11]. Inhibition of these crucial survival factors has been shown to trigger apoptosis and sensitize cancer cells to drug treatment [5–

Introduction

Chemotherapy remains one of major treatment options for many types of cancer, however, a significant percentage of patients develop drug resistance during the course of chemotherapy, and inevitably progress without cure [1,2]. Despite the remarkable progress in drug development, paclitaxel with its broad anticancer spectrum has solidified the disruption of microtubule dynamics as one of the most effective anticancer strategies in use today. However, the emergence of drug-resistant cancer cells has greatly limited its clinical efficacy. It is therefore imperative to develop novel strategies to reduce or overcome chemoresistance in cancer. Various approaches to enhance chemoresponse in chemoresistant cancer models have been explored, including those combining natural products or compounds with paclitaxel or other standard chemotherapy reagents.


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Competing Interests: A.R.M. Ruhul Amin currently is a PLOS ONE Editorial Board member. This does not alter the authors’ adherence to all the PLOS ONE policies on sharing data and materials. Hyung Ju C. Shin currently is employed by a commercial company Quest Diagnostics, Atlanta. This does not alter the authors’ adherence to all the PLOS ONE policies on sharing data and materials.

* E-mail: dmshin@emory.edu
Figure 1. Honokiol inhibits growth and induces apoptosis in multidrug-sensitive and -resistant cells. (a, b) Growth inhibition effect of paclitaxel and p-gp expression in KB-3-1, KB-8-5, KB-C1 and KB-V1 cells. The IC_{50} values of paclitaxel in drug resistant KB-8-5, KB-C1 and KB-V1 cells.
The experiments were repeated 3 times independently. The cytometer (Becton Dickinson, Franklin Lakes, NJ). FlowJo fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) caliber bench-top flow PE; BD PharMingen) and 7-AAD (BD PharMingen) for 15 min at gen), and then stained with Annexin V-phycoerythrin (Annexin V-

Materials and Methods

Cell Culture

The KB-3-1 and its MDR derivative cell lines were generously provided by Dr. Michael M. Gottesman (NCI, NIH, Bethesda, MD) and have been characterized previously [12]. KB-3-1 cells were maintained in DMEM medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum. KB-8-5 and KB-C1 cells were maintained in DMEM medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum and 0.01 and 1 μg/ml colchicine respectively. KB-V1 cells were maintained in DMEM medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum and 1 μg/ml vinblastine. To eliminate impact of colchicine or vinblastine on experiment result, resistant cells were cultured in drug free medium for one week before any experiment.

Cell Growth Assay

Cells were seeded at a density of 5 × 10^3 cells per well into 96-well plates in quadruplet. Twenty-four hours later, drugs were added in various concentration ranges as single agents or in two-drug combinations and then incubated for 72 h. The range for honokiol was from 0.625 to 20 μg/ml, paclitaxel, the concentration range was 0.19 to 97.5 ng/ml, honokiol was from 0.625 to 20 μg/ml, and paclitaxel group (20 μg/kg), honokiol (1.0 mg/mouse or 50 mg/kg) plus paclitaxel (20 μg/kg) combination group. Honokiol was dissolved in 100% ethanol and mixed with 20% intralipid (Baxter Healthcare), honokiol group (1.0 mg/mouse or 50 mg/kg), paclitaxel group (20 μg/kg), and honokiol (1.0 mg/mouse or 50 mg/kg) plus paclitaxel (20 μg/kg) combination group. Honokiol was dissolved in 100% ethanol and mixed with 20% intralipid in a 1:14 (v/v) ratio. Honokiol was administered to the mice 3 times per week at 1.0 mg/mouse (or 50 mg/kg) via intraperitoneal injection. Paclitaxel was administered to the mice once per week at 20 mg/kg through tail vein injection. The therapy was continued for 4 weeks. The body weight and tumor size were measured three times per week. The tumor volume was calculated using the formula: V = 4/3π × smaller diameter × (smaller diameter) [13]. The mice were sacrificed 4 weeks after the initiation of treatment. Tumor and organ tissues (liver, heart, lung, spleen, and kidney) were collected for H&E staining and immunostaining analyses.

Immunoblotting

Thirty microgram protein from whole-cell extracts or cytoplasmic and mitochondrial fractions were quantified, separated on SDS-PAGE gels and transferred to nitrocellulose membranes. After being blocked with 5% nonfat dry milk in TBS-T buffer, the membranes were incubated with specific antibodies overnight at 4°C. Mouse anti-β-actin antibody ( Trevigen, Gaithersburg, MD) was used as a sample loading control. Immunostained protein bands were detected with an enhanced chemiluminescence kit (Amersham, Buckinghamshire, UK). The experiments were repeated 3 times.

In vivo Anti-tumor Efficacy Assay

The animal experiment was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Emory University. KB-8-5 cells (5 × 10^5) were injected s.c. into 4–5 week-old female nude mice (Athymic nu/nu, Taconic NY). When the tumors had developed to about 100 mm³, the mice were divided into four groups (n = 7 or 8) in a way to minimize weight and tumor size differences among the groups: control group treated with 20% intralipid (Baxter Healthcare), honokiol group (1.0 mg/mouse or 50 mg/kg), paclitaxel group (20 μg/kg), and honokiol (1.0 mg/mouse or 50 mg/kg) plus paclitaxel (20 μg/kg) combination group. Honokiol was dissolved in 100% ethanol and mixed with 20% intralipid in a 1:14 (v/v) ratio. Honokiol was administered to the mice 3 times per week at 1.0 mg/mouse (or 50 mg/kg) via intraperitoneal injection. Paclitaxel was administered to the mice once per week at 20 mg/kg through tail vein injection. The therapy was continued for 4 weeks. The body weight and tumor size were measured three times per week. The tumor volume was calculated using the formula: V = 4/3π × smaller diameter × (smaller diameter) [13]. The mice were sacrificed 4 weeks after the initiation of treatment. Tumor and organ tissues (liver, heart, lung, spleen, and kidney) were collected for H&E staining and immunostaining analyses.

Immunohistochemistry and TUNEL Assay

Immunohistochemical analysis for Ki-67 staining on paraffin-embedded mouse xenograft tissue was performed as previously described [13]. Cells staining positive for Ki-67 were counted and the percentage of positive cells was calculated. An average of the 8 readings was used for statistical analysis.

TUNEL assay was performed by immunofluorescence using the same specimens as above, following the procedure provided by the manufacturer (Promega, Madison, WI). To analyze the assay results, the total cell number and the positive cell number in the same area were counted for five random areas; the result was presented as an average ratio of positive cell number out of the total cell number.

Statistical Analysis

The statistical significance of treatment of cells in the in vitro cytotoxicity assay was assessed using the Student’s t-test. For in vivo anti-tumor efficacy assay, a log-linear mixed model with random intercept was used to compare the significance of the mean tumor volumes among each group. The statistical significance of treatment effect on microtubules, apoptosis, and cell proliferation...
Figure 2. Honokiol induces PARP and caspase-3 cleavage and the release of cytochrome c in the cytoplasm in multidrug-sensitive and -resistant cells. (a) KB-3-1 cells and (b) KB-8-5 cells were treated with 5, 10, 15 μg/ml of honokiol for 24, 48 h. Full-length and cleaved PARP,
cleaved caspase-3 and β-actin as a loading control were detected by immunoblotting using whole cell lysates. (c) KB-C1 and KB-V1 cells were treated with 5, 10, 15 μg/ml of honokiol for 48 h. Cleaved PARP was detected by immunoblotting using whole cell lysates. (d) Upper panel, KB-8-5 cells were treated with 5, 10, 15 μg/ml of honokiol for 48 h. Cytoplasmic and mitochondrial fractions were separated and immunoblotted with cytchrome c (Cyto C) antibody. COX4 (a mitochondrial protein) was used to show efficiency of cell fractionation. Lower panel, KB-8-5 cells were treated with 5, 10, 15 μg/ml of honokiol for 24 and 48 h. DR5 was detected by immunoblotting using whole cell lysates. All experiments were repeated at least three times, and representative data are presented.

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Figure 3. Honokiol inhibits the EGFR signaling pathway and downregulates STAT3 target genes in multidrug-sensitive and -resistant cells. KB-3-1 and KB-8-5 cells were treated with 5 μg/ml of honokiol for short time (0.5, 1, or 2 h) or long time (24, 48, or 72 h). Whole cell lysates were immunoblotted for the indicated proteins. The effect of honokiol at early time points: (a) phosphorylation of EGFR and STAT3; (b) phosphorylation of AKT and ERK. The effect of honokiol at late time points: (c) phosphorylation and expression of EGFR and STAT3; (d) phosphorylation and expression of AKT and ERK; (e) expression of survivin, Bcl-2, Mcl-1. (f) Honokiol inhibits the EGFR signaling pathway and downregulates STAT3 target genes in a dose-dependent manner. KB-3-1 and KB-8-5 cells were treated with 5, 10, 15 μg/ml of honokiol for 48 h. Whole cell lysates were immunoblotted for the indicated proteins. (g) Honokiol inhibits the EGFR-STAT3 pathway in KB-C1 and KB-V1 cells. KB-C1 and KB-V1 cells were treated with 5, 10, 15 μg/ml of honokiol for 48 h. All experiments were repeated at least three times, and representative data are presented.

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in xenograft tumor tissues was assessed using the Kruskal-Wallis test (one-way ANOVA). *P*<0.05 was considered statistically significant in all analyses.

**Results**

**Honokiol Reduces Viability and Induces Apoptosis in Human MDR Cancer Cells**

The MDR cancer cell lines KB-8-5, KB-C1 and KB-V1 were derived from their drug-sensitive counterpart KB-3-1 cells, and have been widely used as a clinically relevant model in the study of drug resistance [14,15]. These cells exhibited distinct sensitivities to paclitaxel treatment. As shown in Fig. 1a, 1b, the IC₅₀ values in MDR cell lines (KB-8-5:26.73±1.01 ng/ml, KB-C1:195.0±11.11 ng/ml, and KB-V1:6560.0±439.52 ng/ml) were increased by 16-, 117- and 4,000-fold, respectively, when compared to the parental KB-3-1 cell line (1.66±0.09 ng/ml). Consistent with their resistant phenotype, MDR cell lines substantially express the classical MDR marker P-glycoprotein (Fig. 1b). Interestingly, a 72 h-treatment with honokiol effectively reduced the viability of MDR cells (KB-8-5:3.22±0.14 μg/ml, KB-C1:3.04±0.30 μg/ml, KB-V1:2.77±0.22 μg/ml), with IC₅₀ values similar to those in KB-3-1 cells (3.35±0.13 μg/ml) (Fig. 1c, 1d). Apoptosis analysis further showed that honokiol induced apoptosis in a time- and dose-dependent manner (Fig. 1e). 24 h following honokiol treatment, the percentage of apoptotic KB-3-1 cells was 11.9±3.9% (5 μg/ml of honokiol), 32.9±0.9% (10 μg/ml), and 47.1±2.7% (15 μg/ml); the percentage of apoptotic cells increased to 18.4±2.1%, 51.5±0.6%, and 65.3±1.6%, respectively, following a 48 h-treatment, which was further increased at 72 h. Honokiol also induced a similar degree of apoptosis in other MDR cells, including KB-8-5, KB-C1 and KB-V1 (Fig. 1e). For example, a 48-h treatment with 10 μg/ml of honokiol resulted in apoptosis in 51.5% of KB-3-1 cells, 52.7% of KB-8-5 cells, 52.9% of KB-C1 cells and 67.6% of KB-V1 cells, respectively. These data are consistent with the viability assay (Fig. 1c, 1d), and suggest that honokiol is a potent cytotoxic agent in KB cells regardless of their different paclitaxel sensitivities.

**Honokiol Induces Mitochondria- and Death Receptor (DR)-dependent Apoptosis in Human Cancer Cells**

We investigated the mechanism of honokiol-induced apoptosis in KB cells. As shown in Fig. 2a–c, honokiol treatment induced the cleavage of PARP and caspase-3 in a dose- and time-dependent manner in all the tested KB cells, indicating the
Western blot analyses found that honokiol not only induced the release of cytochrome c in the cytoplasm in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 2d), but also increased the expression of DR5 (Fig. 2d), a surface receptor for activation of apoptotic signals.
Figure 6. Inhibition of tumor growth by the combination of honokiol and paclitaxel in a multidrug-resistant xenograft model. (a) The tumor growth of KB-8-5 xenografts was significantly inhibited in the combination-treated group compared with the control (p<0.0001), honokiol...
pro-apoptotic ligands Apo2L/TRAIL. Taken together, these data suggest that honokiol could simultaneously activate mitochondria-dependent (intrinsic) apoptosis and DR-dependent (extrinsic) apoptosis in KB cells.

**Honokiol Inhibits EGFR-STAT3 Signaling in Human Cancer Cells**

The EGFR-STAT3 signaling pathway plays an important role in the regulation of growth and survival in cancer cells. We investigated the effects of honokiol on several key components of the EGFR-STAT3 signaling pathway. KB-3-1 and KB-8-5 cells were treated with honokiol (5 μg/ml) for 0.5, 1, and 2 h. Western blot analysis using total cell lysates revealed a markedly reduced phosphorylation of EGFR at Tyr1173, an indicator of activated EGFR (Fig. 3a). We further examined the phosphorylation status of STAT3 (Tyr705), Akt (Ser473), and ERK (Thr202/Tyr204), three known EGFR downstream signaling components. Interestingly, honokiol treatment rapidly inhibited phosphorylation of STAT3 and AKT, but had no effect on ERK phosphorylation (Fig. 3ab). To further examine whether the expression level of EGFR and its downstream target proteins are also inhibited by honokiol treatment (5 μg/ml), we treated cells for 24, 48, and 72 h. As shown in Fig. 3cd, honokiol treatment inhibited protein expression of EGFR, STAT3, ERK, and AKT in a time-dependent manner in KB-3-1 and KB-8-5 cells. Similarly, phosphorylation of those proteins was decreased upon honokiol treatment (Fig. 3cd). Consistently, the expression levels of three known STAT3 target genes, i.e., survivin, Bcl-2 and Mcl-1, were dramatically decreased following honokiol treatment (Fig. 3e).

We next examined the dose-dependent response of EGFR-STAT3 signaling to honokiol treatment in KB-3-1 and KB-8-5 cells. As shown in Fig. 3f, the expression and phosphorylation of EGFR (Tyr1173) were decreased in the presence of 5 or 10 μg/ml of honokiol (48 h), and were further decreased at a dose of 15 μg/ml of honokiol (Fig. 3f). Consistently, the expression and/or phosphorylation of EGFR downstream signaling components, including ERK, Akt, STAT3, survivin, Bcl-2 and Mcl-1, were also dramatically inhibited in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 3f). A similar effect of honokiol on EGFR-STAT3 signaling was also observed in both KB-C1 and KB-V1 cells (Fig. 3g). Of particular interest, an RT-PCR analysis found that honokiol inhibition of survivin expression may involve the suppression of survivin transcription at the mRNA level (Figure S1).

**Honokiol Enhances the in vitro Cytotoxicity of Paclitaxel in MDR Cancer Cells**

We investigated whether the inhibition of survivin, Bcl-2 and Mcl-1 by honokiol could sensitize MDR cancer cells to conventional chemotherapy such as paclitaxel. As shown in Fig. 4, 24-h treatment with either honokiol (5 μg/ml) or paclitaxel (430 ng/ml) resulted in ≤20% of apoptosis in KB-C1 cells, whereas combined treatment using both honokiol and paclitaxel resulted in approximately 30% apoptosis. Moreover, at the 48 h and 72 h time points, the combined treatment more effectively induced apoptosis (76% and 86%, respectively) in KB-C1 cells than either single agent (≤25%) or the vehicle control. Consistently, the combined treatment was more effective in inducing apoptosis than either single agent in MDR KB-8-5 and KB-V1 cells (Fig. 4). Using KB-8-5 cells as an example, a combination index (CI) assay confirmed the synergistic effect of combined treatment with honokiol and paclitaxel in reducing the viability of MDR cancer cells (Table S1).

Western blot analysis further found that the combined treatment with honokiol and paclitaxel was more effective than either agent alone in inducing the cleavage of caspase-3, PARP, and the release of cytochrome c from mitochondria in KB-8-5 cells (Fig. 5a, 5b). A 48-h treatment with honokiol alone or the combination of honokiol and paclitaxel decreased the expression and phosphorylation of EGFR, as well as other key EGFR-STAT3 signaling components, including STAT3, p-STAT3(Tyr705), ERK, p-ERK(Thr202/Tyr204), Akt and p-Akt(Ser473). The protein expression of survivin, Bcl-2 and Mcl-1 was also markedly reduced upon the treatment with honokiol or the combination of honokiol and paclitaxel. Interestingly, however, the treatment with paclitaxel alone did not have significant effect on these signaling components or target genes of the EGFR-STAT3 pathway (Fig. 5c).

Paclitaxel exerts its antitumor activity by binding to tubulin inside the lumen of the microtubule, resulting in microtubule polymerization, stabilization and disruption of microtubule dynamics, causing mitotic arrest and apoptosis in proliferating cells. To investigate whether honokiol can enhance paclitaxel induced microtubule polymerization and stabilization, we examined the effect of each treatment on microtubules in KB-8-5 and KB-C1 cells. Drug-induced stabilization of the tumor cells’ interphase microtubules, as evidenced by an increase in microtubule polymer mass resulting in bundling, was observed upon treatment with both paclitaxel and the combination; however, honokiol alone was not effective in the formation of microtubule bundles (Fig. 5d). Collectively, these data indicate that honokiol enhances the in vitro cytotoxicity of paclitaxel in MDR cancers, may be through the inhibition of EGFR-STAT3 survival signaling.

**Honokiol Enhances the in vivo Efficacy of Paclitaxel in MDR Cancer Xenograft Tumors**

We evaluated the antitumor efficacy of honokiol, paclitaxel, and their combination in treating MDR cancer in the KB-8-5 xenograft model. The treatment was continued for 4 weeks. As shown in Fig. 6a, at a dose of 20 mg/kg once per week, a 4-week injection of paclitaxel alone did not significantly inhibit the growth of KB-8-5 subcutaneous tumors, when compared to the vehicle control (p = 0.917). Treatment with honokiol alone (50 mg/kg, 3 times per week, via i.p.) slightly suppressed tumor growth, although the difference was not significant (p = 0.194) (Fig. 6a). In contrast, the combination treatment dramatically inhibited the growth of KB-8-5 tumors, when compared with all other groups (vs. control: p<0.0001; vs. honokiol: p = 0.036; vs. paclitaxel: p = 0.004). The average tumor volume in each treatment group at the endpoint was 2585.4±1810.2 mm³ (control), 1810.2±483.2 mm³ (honokiol), 2591.3±726.2 mm³ (paclitaxel), and 573.9±146.1 mm³ (combination). Representative mice from
each group are shown in (Fig. 6c). These results indicate that honokiol could significantly potentiate the antitumor activity of paclitaxel in MDR cancer xenograft tumors. We evaluated the systemic toxicity of honokiol, paclitaxel and the combination treatment in the KB-8-5 xenograft model. Compared with the control group, the body weights of mice in all three treatment groups were similar, indicating a negligible toxicity under the tested conditions (Fig. 6b). Consistently, histopathologic analyses did not find any considerable tissue damage in the major organs (including liver, spleen, kidney, heart and lung) collected from any treatment group, including the combination treatment (Fig. 6d).

We further performed IHC analysis to examine the in vivo effect of each treatment on the expression of general tumor biomarkers. The combined treatment significantly reduced the tissue level of Ki-67 in KB-8-5 tumors (percentage of Ki-67 positive cells: 3.84 ± 1.10, when compared to that in the control group (11.96 ± 2.86; p < 0.001), honokiol group (7.18 ± 2.07; p = 0.027), or paclitaxel group (11.68 ± 1.82; p < 0.001) (Fig. 6e). Consistently, TUNEL assay revealed a significant increase in apoptotic tumor cells in the tumor tissues from the combination group (7.07 ± 2.11) when compared with that in the control group (1.64 ± 0.17; p < 0.001), honokiol group (5.45 ± 1.19; P = 0.05) and paclitaxel group (3.97 ± 1.58; P = 0.08) (Fig. 6e). These results indicate that honokiol could sensitize MDR cancer cells to paclitaxel through the induction of apoptosis.

**Discussion**

Despite some success in transiently controlling the clinical symptoms of cancer with chemotherapy, a significant percentage of patients develop “multidrug resistance”, or MDR, and inevitably progress with no cure. It is urgent to develop new strategies to overcome MDR and improve the efficacy of chemotherapy. In this study, we investigated the potential utility of the natural compound honokiol in the treatment of chemoresistant cancer using preclinical models. We demonstrated that honokiol could effectively induce cell death in cancer cells regardless of their resistance to the chemotherapy drug paclitaxel. Significantly, honokiol markedly increased the in vivo efficacy of paclitaxel in inhibiting the growth of MDR cancer in a xenograft model. We further provided molecular evidence supporting that honokiol induced apoptosis and enhanced chemotherapy through the inhibition of EGFR-STAT3 signaling and downregulation of several survival factors, including survivin, Bcl-2 and Mcl-1. These observations indicate that honokiol could be promising in sensitizing cancer cells to chemotherapy and improving paclitaxel efficacy in clinical settings.

EGFR overexpression has been closely associated with tumor progression, therapeutic resistance and poor clinical outcome in head and neck cancer and other cancer types [16,17,18,19]. The EGFR signaling pathway, including its multiple downstream pathways, such as PI3K/AKT, ERK1/2, JAK/STAT3 and mTOR/NF-kB, plays an important role in the regulation of proliferation, survival, migration and chemoresistance in cancer cells. EGFR signaling, therefore, is being actively pursued as a promising target to develop therapeutics for resistant cancer, particularly in combination with conventional therapeutic drugs. Bcl-2 and Mcl-1 are Bcl-2 family member proteins.

**Supporting Information**

Figure S1  Honokiol treatment significantly decreases the levels of survivin mRNA. KB-8-5 cells were treated with 5 μg/ml of honokiol for the indicated times. Total RNA was isolated from each sample and relative quantification of survivin gene expression was performed with reference to GAPDH RNA as an internal standard. (DOCX)

Table S1  Combination index (CI) assay confirmed the synergistic effect of combined treatment with honokiol
and paclitaxel in reducing the viability of MDR cancer cells.

(EOCX)

Methods S1

(EOCX)

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: XW DMS. Performed the experiments: XW HW MJL WH LK SN ARA MB. Analyzed the data: XW HCS. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: ZC JLA. Wrote the manuscript.

(essay)