

AD \_\_\_\_\_

GRANT NUMBER DAMD17-98-1-8001

TITLE: Role of Nf-kB/Rel in the Etiology of Breast Cancer

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Gail E. Sonenshein, Ph.D.

CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION: Boston University  
Boston, Massachusetts 02118-2394

REPORT DATE: February 1999

TYPE OF REPORT: Annual

PREPARED FOR: U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command  
Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT: Approved for public release;  
distribution unlimited

The views, opinions and/or findings contained in this report are those of the author(s) and should not be construed as an official Department of the Army position, policy or decision unless so designated by other documentation.

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4

19991020 054

# REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

*Form Approved*  
*OMB No. 0704-0188*

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY <i>(Leave blank)</i>	2. REPORT DATE February 1999	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Annual (1 Feb 98 - 31 Jan 99)	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE  Role of Nf-κB/Rel in the Etiology of Breast Cancer		5. FUNDING NUMBERS  DAMD17-98-1-8001	
6. AUTHOR(S)  Sonenshein, Gail E., Ph.D.		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)  Boston University Boston, Massachusetts 02118-2394			
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)  U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012		10. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES			
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT  Approved for public release; distribution unlimited		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT <i>(Maximum 200 words)</i>  Recent evidence suggests one reason for the rise in breast cancer incidence is increased exposure to and bioaccumulation of environmental pollutants. Work from the PI's laboratory has demonstrated that human breast tumor cell lines and primary breast tumor tissue constitutively express high levels of functional nuclear NF-κB/Rel activity, in contrast to untransformed breast epithelial cells or mammary tissue. Experiments are proposed using cell lines in culture, primary tissue and a transgenic mouse model to test the role of nuclear NF-κB/Rel activity in the etiology of breast cancer. The results of these studies will provide important information on the potential role of NF-κB/Rel factor overexpression in the etiology of breast disease. Rel factors represent an important link between environmental factors and the increased incidence of breast cancer. The different patterns of Rel factor expression in various tumors suggest the possibility that NF-κB/Rel factor represents a new class of potential marker(s) for analysis of progression of breast disease. Importantly, since Rel factor activity is sensitive to treatment with a number of anti-oxidants, demonstration that NF-κB/Rel factors play a role in the etiology of breast cancer would provide a new therapeutic target for the treatment of breast disease.			
14. SUBJECT TERMS Breast Cancer, NF-kappaB/Rel, c-myconcogene, TGF-beta, carcinogen		15. NUMBER OF PAGES 15	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified		16. PRICE CODE	
		20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Unlimited	
18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified		



**PROGRESS REPORT  
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>Front Page</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Report Documentation</b>	<b>2</b>
Foreword	3
<b>Table of Contents</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>5-6</b>
<b>Body and Conclusions</b>	<b>6-11</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>12-15</b>

## BACKGROUND

The incidence of breast cancer has been steadily increasing over the past 50 years, and is now one of the leading causes of death among American women between the ages of 40-55 (23). In an attempt to find the reasons for this steady increase in incidence, both genetic and environmental factors are being studied. Attention has recently focused on the mechanism by which increased exposure to and bioaccumulation of these pollutants might have an etiologic role in breast cancer (13,20,38,57). The polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) such as 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)-anthracene (DMBA) are specifically of interest (38). The most proximal event in PAH tumorigenesis is the binding of the chemicals to a cytosolic aromatic hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) (10,18,47). The receptor-ligand complex is translocated to the nucleus where it can bind to and alter the transcriptional level of DNA that has AhR-responsive elements. One battery of enzymes whose transcriptional induction is a hallmark of DMBA and other PAH exposure is the Phase I cytochrome P450 enzymes (9,33,38,40,59). These enzymes aid in the oxidative metabolism of both endogenous substances such as steroids, as well as in the breakdown of exogenous substances such as drugs, chemical carcinogens, and environmental pollutants. The products formed by this oxidative metabolism are often reactive oxygen intermediates (59). The potential for increased levels of oxidative stress within the cell resultant from exposure to environmental carcinogens leads us to hypothesize that this might activate expression of the NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel family of transcription factors. This family of factors, which regulates transcription of multiple genes including those involved in the regulation of cell proliferation, such as the *c-myc* oncogene implicated in neoplastic transformation (17,27,31), has been found to be sensitive to the cellular redox state (rev. in 2). In agreement with this model, in preliminary experiments we have found that malignant breast cancer cell lines and primary breast cancer tissue express significant levels of constitutive nuclear NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel activity. The constitutive expression of this factor suggests that NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel may promote aberrant proliferation and thus play an early role in the etiology of breast cancer. A brief introduction to NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel, in particular as it relates to this proposal follows.

### NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel Family of Transcription Factors

The transcription factor NF- $\kappa$ B was first identified as a protein specific to mature B lymphocytes that interacted with the B site of the kappa light (L) chain gene enhancer (52). Constitutive nuclear NF- $\kappa$ B activity appeared to occur only in mature B lymphocytes. In most non-B cells, inactive NF- $\kappa$ B protein is present sequestered in the cytoplasm with inhibitor proteins termed I $\kappa$ Bs (3). Activation of the NF- $\kappa$ B/I $\kappa$ B complex involves phosphorylation and degradation of I $\kappa$ B (8,24), allowing for translocation of active NF- $\kappa$ B complex into the nucleus where it can bind to  $\kappa$ B responsive elements. Activation and nuclear localization can be induced by several agents, including oxidative stress (reviewed in references 2,5,22). NF- $\kappa$ B has been implicated in transcriptional regulation of a number of cellular genes involved in control of cell proliferation, adhesion, and in immune and inflammatory responses (2,5,22). These include the oncogene *c-myc*, several genes encoding growth factors or interleukins or their receptors, and adhesion molecules such as E-selectin, ICAM-I, and VCAM-I. We demonstrated that the murine *c-myc* oncogene contains two functional  $\kappa$ B sites (16,28). The human *c-myc* gene was found to contain similar  $\kappa$ B elements (25).

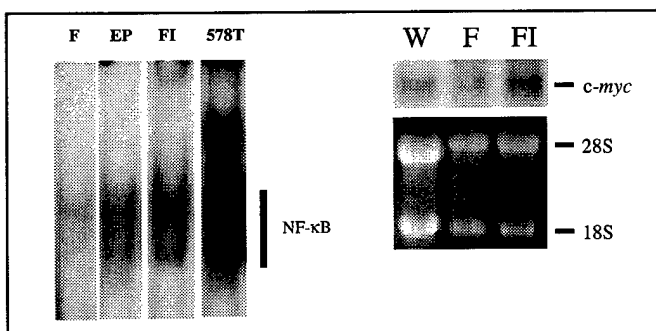
The biochemical characterization of classical NF- $\kappa$ B determined that it is a heterodimer composed of a 50 kDa (p50) and a 65 kDa (p65) subunit. Cloning and sequencing of p50 and p65 led to the discovery that the binding domains of these factors have homology with an approximate 300 amino acid domain of the v-Rel oncoprotein and was thus termed the Rel

homology domain (RHD), hence this family is termed the Rel or NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel family (21,29,45). In addition to c-Rel, other members of the Rel family have been discovered, including p52 (also called I $\kappa$ B) (7,42), RelB (46), and the product of the *Drosophila dorsal* gene (53). Rel-related factors bind as hetero- or homodimers that have different activities depending on subunit composition (55). For example, the p65 subunit is able to potently transactivate promoters driven by  $\kappa$ B elements (31,48). The c-Rel protein, which appears to function in an element specific fashion, transactivates more moderately (31, 35,36,54). RelB is also a potent transactivator but only functions as a heterodimer (15,46). The overall effect within a cell is determined by the balance of dimers expressed, and is specific to the gene of interest. Our preliminary results indicate malignant breast cell lines and primary tissue constitutive express active Rel factors, including c-Rel and p65. Given the potential important role NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel may play in the control of cell proliferation further study of these factors in breast cancer was proposed in this application.

## BODY AND CONCLUSIONS

**Specific Aim 1:** Quantitate and compare the levels of the individual subunits of NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel in nuclei of normal and transformed breast cell lines and primary human breast cancer tissue.

**Induction of NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel Activity Parallels Increased Transformation.** Stampfer and colleagues have recently established an orderly staging of progression following carcinogen treatment of primary human breast epithelial cells to an immortalized cell (62). The 184 HMEC (human mammary epithelial cell) finite lifespan cells were obtained from reduction mammoplasty tissue. In culture, they senesce around passage 22 (p22). Following *in vitro* exposure of 184 HMEC with benzo(a)pyrene (BP), a clonal isolate 184Aa emerged. This clone displayed slow continuous growth with individual cells displaying loss of proliferative ability. After 20-30 passages, continuous slow growth occurred. Indefinite lifespan 184A1 cells appeared from the 184Aa cells at p9, displaying faster growth, greater refractility, smaller size and growth as single cells *vs* patches. In collaboration with M. Stampfer, we have examined the NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel levels in nuclear extracts from the finite lifespan 184, early passage conditional immortal 184A1, and fully immortal 184A1 in quiescence (Fig. 1). The resulting EMSA show that the low basal level of binding in the finite lifespan cells increases significantly in the early



**Fig. 1. BP treated HMEC display higher NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel activity.** Left) NF- $\kappa$ B EMSA from finite lifespan 184 (F), and 184A1 early passage conditional immortal (EP), and fully immortal cells 184A1 (FI), and 578T breast cancer cells. Right) Analysis of c-myc RNA levels in quiescent finite (F) and fully immortal (FI) cells. Ethidium bromide staining indicates equal loading. WEHI 231 (W) RNA added as a control for detection.

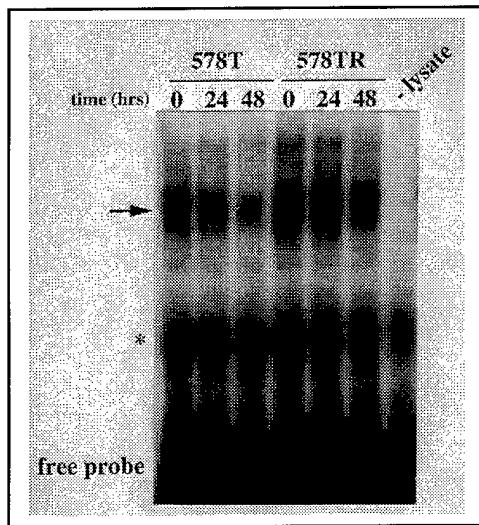
passage conditional immortal, and then is increased further in fully immortal cells. The level of binding in the fully immortal cells is lower than that seen in 578T cells (and essentially

equivalent to that seen with nuclear extracts from MCF-10F cells, data not shown). More recently, we have found that *c-myc* mRNA levels in the quiescent finite lifespan and fully immortal cells change commensurately with the increase in NF- $\kappa$ B, indicating that the factor is functional (Fig. 1). Thus the increase in NF- $\kappa$ B appears to occur early, by immortalization.

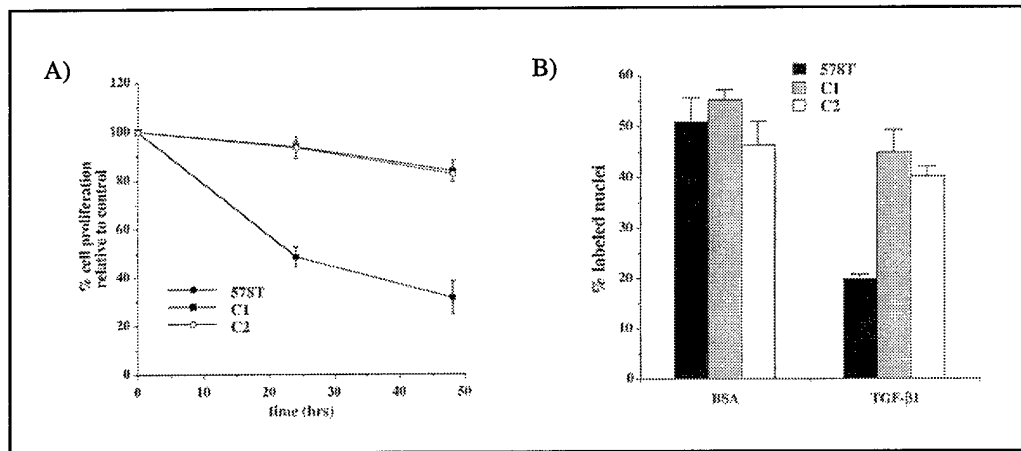
**Specific Aim 2:** Test the transactivation activity of Rel specific subunits overexpressed in transformed primary tissue in a breast cell line.

We originally proposed to evaluate the effects of transfecting untransformed MCF-10F cells with various subunits of NF- $\kappa$ B and monitor for functional activity, using markers such as proliferation, or expression of *c-myc*. However, we initially had difficulty in obtaining efficient transfection of this line. Thus, we used the alternative approach of transfecting the 578T cell line. We have found that ectopic expression of c-Rel ablates growth arrest of 578T cells mediated by transforming growth factor  $\beta$ 1 (TGF- $\beta$ 1). In addition, we obtained chemically transformed MCF-10F cell lines from J. Russo, that display increased transformed phenotype. These have been subjected to analysis for NF- $\kappa$ B expression, and a direct correlation found. Very recently, we have solved the difficulty of transfecting the MCF-10F cell line by using Fugene. Our studies with the 578T cells and MCF-10F transformed lines are described below.

**The Inhibitory Effects of TGF- $\beta$ 1 on Proliferation of Breast Cancer Cell Lines Are Mediated via Down-Regulation of Aberrant NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel Expression.** Several studies have shown that concentrations of (TGF- $\beta$ 1) ranging from 0.1-10 ng/ml can inhibit the growth of numerous breast tumor cell lines, including 578T and MCF7. While a recent study has also implicated this factor as an important mediator of tamoxifen-induced apoptosis in MCF7 cells (63), the clinical use of TGF- $\beta$ 1 has been hindered by the loss of the TGF- $\beta$  type II receptor, which mediates the effects (64). Data from our lab in B cells and hepatocytes has shown a novel signaling mechanism of TGF- $\beta$ 1 that involves a decrease in NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel activity as a result of increased I $\kappa$ B- $\alpha$  expression (65). We therefore assessed the effects of TGF- $\beta$ 1 on NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel expression in the breast tumor cell lines 578T (Fig. 2) and MCF7 (data not shown). TGF- $\beta$ 1 treatment decreased the level of NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel binding activity in both cell lines. This decrease could be related to a selective increase in the stability of I $\kappa$ B- $\alpha$  protein that correlated with decreased phosphorylation. To test the role of the drop in NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel binding, populations of 578T cell stably transfected with c-Rel were prepared, and individual clones isolated by limiting dilution. The mixed population of transfectants showed modest protection from TGF- $\beta$ 1-mediated growth inhibition (data not shown) which correlated with maintenance of NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel binding (Fig. 2). Furthermore, when two of the individual clones were tested, they were found to display very significant resistance to growth arrest mediated by TGF- $\beta$ 1 treatment as judged by the non-radioactive MTS proliferation assay (upper curves, Fig. 3A) and by incorporation of  $^3$ H-thymidine (Fig. 3B), which correlated with maintenance of c-Rel expression (data not shown). Thus, TGF- $\beta$ 1 treatment of breast tumor cell lines results in a decrease in NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel activity and a decrease in cell growth; expression of c-Rel can ablate this growth inhibition. These cell lines will be used to evaluate the effects of NF- $\kappa$ B on *c-myc* expression and on tumor formation.



**Fig. 2. The effects of TGF- $\beta$ 1 treatment on nuclear NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel binding activity.** c-Rel transfected 578TR (578TR) and parental 578T (578T) cells were plated at 40% confluence and treated with 2 ng/ml TGF- $\beta$ 1 for 24 and 48 hrs. Nuclear extracts were isolated and subjected to EMSA using the URE NF- $\kappa$ B oligonucleotide as probe. Asterisk (\*) indicates a nonspecific band that did not change with TGF- $\beta$ 1 treatment.

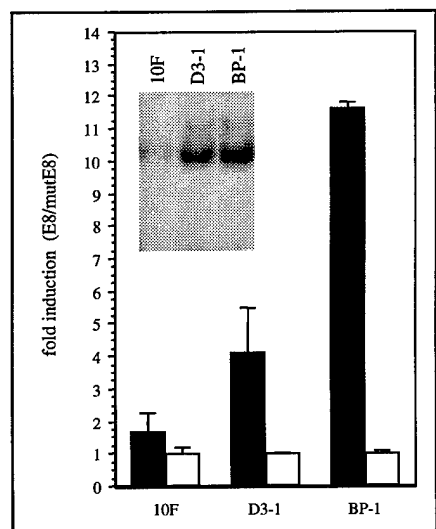


**Fig. 3. Ectopic c-Rel expression ablates the effects of TGF- $\beta$ 1 on growth of 578T clonal isolates.**

A) MTS Proliferation assay. Parental 578T and clonal 578TR-C1 and 578TR-C2 cells were plated at 20% confluence and treated with 5 ng/ml TGF- $\beta$ 1 or BSA as control for 24 and 48 hrs. The effects of TGF- $\beta$ 1 on growth were measured by MTS assay. Cell numbers are for TGF- $\beta$ 1-treated cells are given as percent values relative to BSA-treated control cells. B) DNA synthesis. Parental 578T and clonal 578TR-C1 and 578TR-C2 cells were treated in duplicate with 5 ng/ml TGF- $\beta$ 1 for 48 hrs or BSA as control. Cells were then incubated in media containing 2  $\mu$ Ci of [ $^3$ H]-thymidine per ml for 6 hours, fixed and exposed for autoradiography. Percent labeled nuclei was determined by visual counting. Mean and standard deviation were determined in two different experiments. Black bars, parental 578T cells; grey bars, clone 1; white bars, clone 2.

**Increased Expression of NF- $\kappa$ B Correlates with Carcinogen-Induced Increase in Transformed Phenotype of MCF-10F Cells** D3-1 and BP-1 cell lines were derived from untransformed MCF-10F cells by 24 hour treatment of either DMBA and BaP, respectively (66).

Both cell lines exhibit the malignant characteristics of increased anchorage independent growth, increased chemotaxis and chemoinvasiveness. D3-1 cells exhibit these capabilities to a lesser extent than BP-1 cells (66). Nuclear extracts from D3-1 and BP-1 cells displayed significantly increased NF- $\kappa$ B binding activity compared to the parental MCF-10F cells (inset Fig. 4). Two bands were seen with the extracts from the D3-1 and BP-1, which co-migrated with bands seen with nuclear extracts from the MCF-10F cells. (The upper band with MCF-10F extract was better seen on a longer exposure.) To verify functional activity, transient transfection analysis was performed with the wt E8 and dm E8 NF- $\kappa$ B-TK-CAT constructs and SV40- $\beta$ gal to normalize for transfection efficiency (Fig. 4). The data are presented as the activity of wild type construct relative to that of the dm E8, to obviate differences in transfection efficiencies amongst the lines. The parental MCF-10F cells showed a minimal induction of wt E8 activity over the dm E8 ranging from 1.7-fold  $\pm$  0.6. The D3-1 and BP-1 cells showed an induction of NF- $\kappa$ B activity of 4.1-fold  $\pm$  1.4 and 11.6-fold  $\pm$  0.2, respectively. Thus, the relative levels of binding and activity correlate directly. Supershift analysis, indicated the upper and lower complexes are composed of classical NF- $\kappa$ B (p50/p65) and p50 homodimers, respectively (data not shown). Thus, the chemically transformed D3-1 and BP-1 cell lines display increased constitutive functional levels of classical NF- $\kappa$ B than seen in the parental MCF-10F cells.

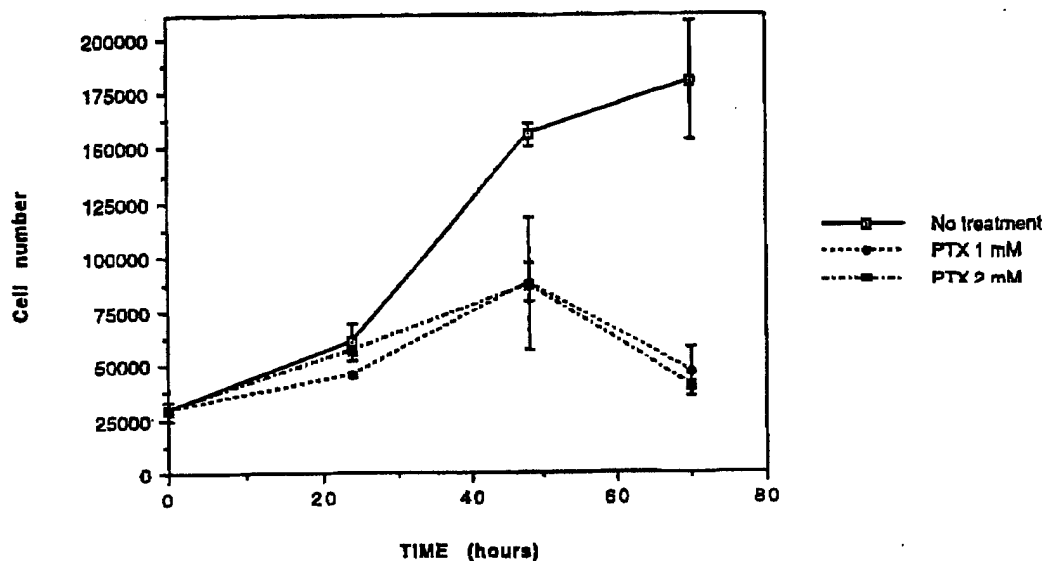


**Fig. 4. Carcinogen-transformed D3-1 and BP-1 cells display higher constitutive levels of functional NF- $\kappa$ B than the parental MCF-10F cells.** The MCF-10F cells (10F) and BP-1 cells were transiently transfected by lipofection, in triplicate or duplicate, respectively with 2  $\mu$ g wt E8 or dm E8 reporter construct. D3-1 cells were transfected, in duplicate, using 20  $\mu$ g of the same vectors by the calcium phosphate method. After 24 hours (for lipofectamine) or 72 hours (for calcium phosphate), extracts were prepared, normalized for protein, and assayed for CAT activity. The values for wt E8 CAT activity are represented as fold induction over dm E8 CAT activity which was set at 1.0 for each cell line.

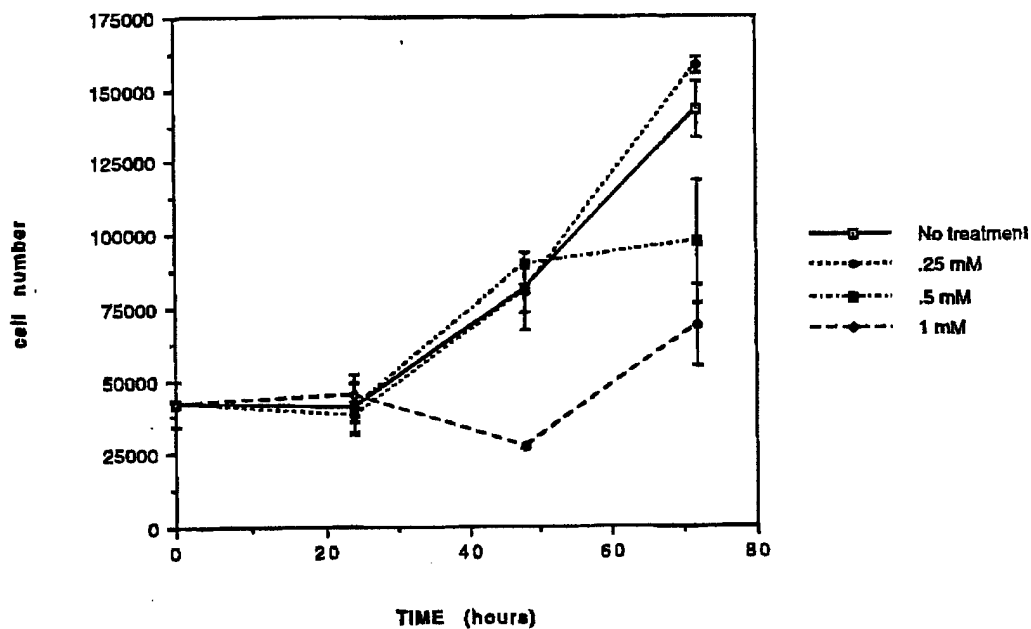
(Inset) Equal amounts (5  $\mu$ g) of nuclear extracts from exponentially growing parental MCF-10F cells or transformed D3-1 or BP-1 cells were subjected to EMSA with a radiolabelled URE NF- $\kappa$ B oligonucleotide as probe.

**Specific Aim 3:** Monitor the effects of antioxidants known to inhibit NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel expression on cellular proliferation of transformed mammary cell lines.

We have begun to monitor the effects of treatment with pentoxifylline (PTX) on growth of MCF-7 and 578T cells. In our initial analysis we have found that doses of 1 to 2 mM have significant inhibitory effects on proliferation of these breast cancer cell lines (Figs. 5 and 6).



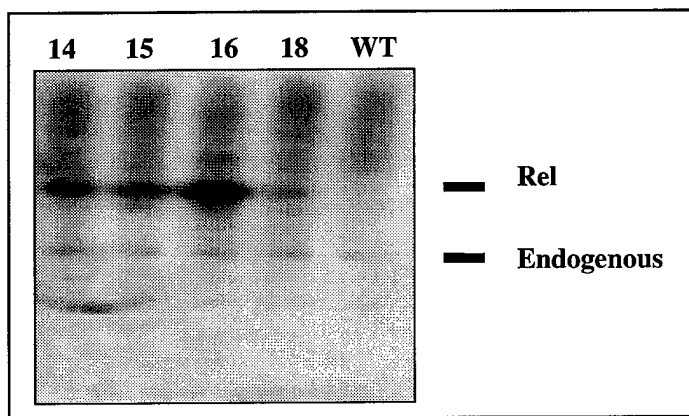
**Fig. 5.** Effects of PTX on growth of MCF-7 cells.



**Fig. 6.** Effects of PTX on growth of 578T cells.

**Specific Aim 4:** Use transgenic mice to test the contribution of constitutive NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel subunit expression in the development of breast neoplasias.

**Preparation of MMTV-c-Rel Transgenic Mice.** Mouse models have been extremely useful to demonstrate the contribution to breast cancer of specific oncogenes, and anti-oncogenes (91,116,120,129). The mouse mammary tumor virus long terminal repeat (MMTV-LTR) is a hormonally responsive regulatory element that can direct expression of genes to the mammary epithelium as well as to other epithelial tissues. It is activated by corticosteroids and progestins; thus exogenous genes expressed in transgenic mice using the MMTV-LTR as a promoter are upregulated in females with each cycle of pregnancy. In our initial analysis, we have chosen to express the c-Rel subunit under the control of the MMTV promoter. We have subcloned the c-Rel subunit of NF- $\kappa$ B into the multiple cloning site of the MMTV expression vector to allow us to analyze the positive effects of constitutive expression of NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel family in mice. The 2.5 kB Eco RI/Hind III fragment from the mouse c-Rel vector pSVsport (kindly provided by T. Gilmore, Boston University) was blunt-end ligated into the MMTV vector. The direction of the insert was confirmed with restriction mapping, and DNA sequencing (by the Molecular Biology Core at BU Medical School). DNA was purified over two CsCl gradients, and the plasmid backbone digested away with SalI and SpeI and the MMTV-LTR, *ras* 5' untranslated sequences, c-Rel cDNA, and the SV40 polyA signal sequence gel purified, electroeluted, and resuspended in 1mM Tris, 0.1mM EDTA for injection. Fertilized oocytes of FVB/N mice were microinjected by Daniel Ladd in the Boston University Transgenic Laboratory (Dr. Katya Ravid, Scientific Director). Six founders have been generated, as judged by Southern blotting of tail DNA (Fig. 7 and data not shown). These animals have been bred and c-Rel transgene-positive homozygous females obtained; these will be used in tumorigenicity studies, as described below.



**Fig. 7. Southern blot analysis confirming identification of MMTV-c-Rel founder mice.**

## REFERENCES:

1. Arsura, M., Deshpande, A., Hann, S., and Sonenshein, G.E., Variant Max protein, derived by alternative splicing, associates with c-Myc in vivo and inhibits transactivation. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 15:6702 (1995).
2. Baeuerle, P.A. The inducible transcription activator NF- $\kappa$ B: regulation by distinct protein subunits. *Biochem. Biophys. Acta* 1072:63 (1991).
3. Baeuerle, P.A., and Baltimore, D. I $\kappa$ B: a specific inhibitor of the NF- $\kappa$ B transcription factor. *Science* 242:540 (1988).
4. Biswas, D. K., Dexube, B. J., Ahlers, C., and Pardee, A. B. Pentoxifylline inhibits HIV-1 LTR-driven gene expression by blocking NF- $\kappa$ B action. *J. Acq. Immun. Def. Syn.* 6:778 (1993).
5. Blank, V., Kourilsky, P. and Israel, A. NF- $\kappa$ B and related proteins: Rel/dorsal homologies meet ankyrin-like repeats. *TIBS* 17:135 (1994).
6. Borg, A., Baldetorp, B., Ferno, M., Olsson, H., Sigurdsson, H. *c-myc* amplification is an independent prognostic factor in postmenopausal breast cancer. *Int. J. Cancer* 51:687 (1992).
7. Bours, V., Burd, P., Brown, K., Villalobos, J., Park, S., Ryseck, R.-P., Bravo, R., Kelly, K., and Siebenlist, U. A novel mitogen-inducible gene product related to p50/p105 NF- $\kappa$ B participates in transactivation through a  $\kappa$ B site. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 12:685 (1992).
8. Brown, K., Park, S., Kanno, T., Fransozo, G, and Siebenlist, U. Mutual regulation of the transcriptional activator NF- $\kappa$ B and its inhibitor I $\kappa$ B- $\alpha$ . *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 90: 2532 (1993).
9. Buening, M.K., Chang, R.L., Huang, M.-T., Fortner, J.G., Wood, A.W., Conney, A.H. Activation and inhibition of benzo(a)pyrene and aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub> metabolism in human liver microsomes by naturally occurring flavonoids. *Canc. Res.* 41:67 (1981).
10. Burbach, K.M., Poland, A., Bradfield, C.A. Cloning of the Ah-receptor cDNA reveals a distinctive ligand-activated transcription factor. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:8185 (1992).
11. Campisi, J., Gray, H., Pardee, A.B., Dean, M., and Sonenshein, G.E. Cell cycle control of *c-myc* but not *c-ras* expression is lost following chemical transformation. *Cell.* 36:241 (1984).
12. Cardiff, R. D. The biology of mammary transgenes: five rules. *J. Mammary Gland Biology and Neoplasia.* 1:61 (1996).
13. DiAugustine, R., and Davis, D.L. A holistic approach to breast cancer. *Environ. Health Perspect.* 101:116 (1993).
14. Dignam, J., Lebovitz, R., and Roeder, R.G. Accurate transcription initiation by RNA polymerase II in a soluble extract from isolated mammalian nuclei. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 11:1475 (1983).
15. Dobrzanski, P., Ryseck, R.-P., and Bravo, R. Both N- and C-terminal domains of RelB are required for full transactivation: role of the N-terminal leucine zipper-like motif. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 13:1572 (1993).
16. Duyao, M.P., Buckler, A.J., and Sonenshein, G.E. Interaction of an NF- $\kappa$ B-like factor with a site upstream of the *c-myc* promoter. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:4727 (1990).
17. Duyao, M.P., Kessler, D.J., Spicer, D., Bartholomew, C., Cleveland, J., Siekevitz, M., and Sonenshein, G.E. Transactivation of the *c-myc* promoter by HTLV-1 *tax* is mediated by NF $\kappa$ B. *J. Biol. Chem.* 267:16288 (1992).
18. Ema, M., Sogawa, K., Watanabe, N., Chujoh, Y., Matsushita, N., Gotoh, O., Funae, Y., and Fujii-Kuriyama, Y. cDNA cloning and structure of mouse putative Ah receptor. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.* 184:246 (1992).

19. Escot, C., Theillet, C., Lidereau, R., Spyrtatos, F., Champeme, M-H., Gest, J., and Callahan, R. Genetic alteration of the *c-myc* protooncogene (*MYC*) in human primary breast carcinomas. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:4834 (1986).
20. Falk, Jr. F., Ricci, Jr., Wolff, M.S., Godbold, J. and Deckers, P. Pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyl residues in human breast lipids and their relation to breast cancer. *Arch. Env. Health* 47:143 (1992).
21. Ghosh, S., Gifford, A., Riviere, L., Tempst, P., Nolan, G., and Baltimore, D. Cloning of the p50 DNA binding subunit of NF- $\kappa$ B: homology to *rel* and *dorsal*. *Cell* 62:1019 (1990).
22. Grilli, M., Chiu, J. and Lenardo, M. NF- $\kappa$ B and Rel: Participants in a multiform transcriptional regulatory system. *Int. Rev. of Cytol.* 143:1 (1993).
23. Harris, J.R., Lippman, M.E., Veronesi, U., Wellett, W. Breast Cancer. *N. Eng. J. Med* 327:319 (1992).
24. Henkel, T., Machleidt, T., Alkalay, I., Kronke, M., Ben-Neriah, Y., and Baeuerle, P. Rapid proteolysis of I $\kappa$ B- $\alpha$  is necessary for activation of transcription factor NF- $\kappa$ B. *Nature (London)* 365:182 (1993).
25. Ji, L., Arcinas, M., and Boxer, L.M. NF- $\kappa$ B sites function as positive regulators of expression of the translocated *c-myc* allele in Burkitt's lymphoma. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 14:7967 (1994).
26. Kaltschmidt, C., Kaltschmidt, B., Neumann, H., Wekerle, H., Baeuerle, P. Constitutive NF- $\kappa$ B activity in neurons. *Mol. Cell. Bio.* 12:3981 (1994).
27. Kessler, D.J., Duyao, M.P., Spicer, D.B., and Sonenshein, G.E. NF- $\kappa$ B-like factors mediate interleukin 1 induction of *c-myc* gene transcription in fibroblasts. *J. Exp. Med.* 176: 787 (1992).
28. Kessler, D.J., Spicer, D.B., La Rosa, F.A., and Sonenshein, G.E. A novel NF- $\kappa$ B element within exon 1 of the murine *c-myc* gene. *Oncogene* 7:2447 (1992).
29. Kieran, M., Blank, V., Logeat, F., Vandekerckhove, J., Lottspeich, F., LeBail, O., Urban, M., Kourilsky, P., Baeuerle, P., and Israel, A. The DNA binding subunit of NF- $\kappa$ B is identical to factor KBF-1 and homologous to the *rel* oncogene product. *Cell* 62:1007 (1990).
30. Kreipe, J., Feist, J., Fischer, L., Felgner, J., Heidorn, K., Mettler, L., and Parwaresch, R. Amplification of *c-myc* but not of *c-erbB-2* is associated with high proliferative capacity of breast cancer. *Cancer Research* 53:1956 (1993).
31. La Rosa, F.A., Pierce, J., and Sonenshein, G.E. Differential regulation of the *c-myc* oncogene promoter by the NF- $\kappa$ B Rel family of transcription factors. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 14: 1039 (1994).
32. Lawrence, R., Chang, L.-J., Siebenlist, U., Bressler, P., and Sonenshein, G.E. Vascular smooth muscle cells express a constitutive NF- $\kappa$ B-like activity. *J. Biol. Chem.* 269:28913 (1994).
33. Le Bon, A.M., Siess, M.H., and Suschetet, M. Inhibition of microsome-mediated binding of benzo(a)pyrene to DNA by flavonoids either in vitro or after dietary administration to rats. *Chemico-Biol. Interact.* 83:65 (1992).
34. Leder, A., Pattengale, P.K., Kuo, A., Stewart, T.A., and Leder, P. Consequences of widespread deregulation of the *c-myc* gene in transgenic mice: multiple neoplasms and normal development. *Cell* 45:485 (1986).
35. Lee, H., Arsura, M., Wu, M., Duyao, M., Buckler, A.J., and Sonenshein, G.E. Role of Rel-related factors in control of *c-myc* gene transcription in receptor-mediated apoptosis of the murine B cell WEHI 231 line. *J. Exp. Med.* 181:1169 (1995).
36. McDonnell, P., Kumar, S., Rabson, A., and Gelinas, C. Transcriptional activity of *rel* family proteins. *Oncogene* 7:163 (1992).
37. Miyamoto, S., Chiao, P., and Verma, I. Enhanced I $\kappa$ B degradation is responsible for constitutive NF- $\kappa$ B activity in mature B-cell lines. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 14:3276 (1994).

38. Morris, J.J., and Seifter, E. The role of aromatic hydrocarbons in the genesis of breast cancer. *Med. Hypothesis* 38:177 (1992).
39. Muller, W. J., Sinn, E., Pattengale, P., Wallace, R., and Leder, P. Single-step induction of mammary adenocarcinoma in transgenic mice bearing the activated *c-neu* oncogene. *Cell* 54:105 (1988).
40. Nebert, D.W. and Gonzalez, F.J. P450 genes: Structure, evolution and regulation. *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 56:945 (1987).
41. Nebert, D.W., Patersen, D.D., and Fornace, A.J., Jr. Cellular responses to oxidative stress: The [Ah] gene battery as a paradigm. *Env. Health Perspectives* 88:13 (1990).
42. Neri, A., Chang, C.-C., Lombardi, L., Salina, M., Corradini, P., Mailo, A., Chaganti, R., and Dalla-Favera, R. B cell lymphoma-associated chromosomal translocation involves candidate oncogene *lyt-10*, homologous to NF- $\kappa$ B p50. *Cell* 67:1075 (1991).
43. Rice, N., and Ernst, M. In vivo control of NF- $\kappa$ B activation by I $\kappa$ B. *EMBO J.* 12:4685 (1993).
44. Roux-Dosseto, M., Romain, S., Dussault, N., Desideri, C., Piana, L., Bonnier, P., Tubiana, N., and Martin, P.M. *C-myc* gene amplification in selected node-negative breast cancer patients correlates with high rate of early relapse. *Eur. J. Cancer* 28A:1600 (1992).
45. Ruben, S., Dillon, P., Schreck, R., Henkel, T., Chen, C.-H., Maher, M., and Rosen, C. Isolation of a *rel*-related human cDNA that potentially encodes the 65 kD subunit of NF- $\kappa$ B. *Science* 251:490 (1991).
46. Ryseck, R.-P., Bull, P., Takamiya, M., Bours, V., Siebenlist, U., Dobrzanski, P., and Bravo, R. RelB, a new *rel* family transcription activator that can interact with p50-NF- $\kappa$ B. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 12:674 (1992).
47. Safe, S. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs): biochemistry, toxicology, and mechanism of action. *Crit. Rev. Toxicol.* 13:319 (1984).
48. Schmitz, M.L., and Baeuerle, P. The p65 subunit is responsible for the strong transcription activating potential of NF- $\kappa$ B. *EMBO J.* 10:3805 (1991).
49. Schreck, R., Rieber, P., and Baeuerle, P.A. Reactive oxygen intermediates as apparently widely used messengers in the activation of the NF- $\kappa$ B transcription factor and HIV-1. *EMBO J.* 10:2247 (1991).
50. Seldin, D.C., and Leder, P. Casein kinase II $\alpha$  transgene-induced murine lymphoma: relation to theileriosis in cattle. *Science* 267:894 (1995).
51. Seldin, D.C., Landesman, E., Harrington, A., Cardiff, R.D., and Leder, P. Casein kinase II $\alpha$  accelerates *myc*-induced mammary carcinogenesis. *Keystone Symposium on Breast and Prostate Cancer, 1996* (abstract).
52. Sen, R., and Baltimore, D. Multiple nuclear factors interact with the immunoglobulin enhancer sequences. *Cell* 46:705 (1986).
53. Steward, R. Dorsal, an embryonic polarity gene in *Drosophila* is homologous to the vertebrate proto-oncogene *c-rel*. *Science*. 238:692 (1987).
54. Tan, T.-H., Huang, G., Sica, A., Ghosh, P., Young, H., Longo, D., and Rice, N.  $\kappa$ B site-dependent activation of the interleukin-2 receptor-chain gene promoter by human c-Rel. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 12:4067 (1992).
55. Urban, M.B., Schreck, R., and Baeuerle, P. NF- $\kappa$ B contacts DNA by a heterodimer of the p50 and p65 subunit. *EMBO J.* 10:1817 (1991).
56. Webster, M. A., Muller, W. J. Mammary tumorigenesis and metastasis in transgenic mice. *Sem. Cancer Biol.* 5:69 (1994).

57. Wolff, M.S., Toniolo, P.G., Lee, E.W., Rivera, M., and Dubin, N. Blood levels of organochlorine residues and risk of breast cancer. *J. Natl. Cancer Inst.* 85:648 (1993).
58. Wu, M., Lee, H., Bellas, R.E., Schauer, S.L., Arsura, M., Katz, D., FitzGerald, M., Rothstein, T.L., Sherr, D.H., and Sonenshein, G.E. Inhibition of NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel induces apoptosis of murine B cells. *EMBO J.* 15: (in press).
59. Yao, Y., Hoffer, A., Chang, C.-Y., and Puga, A. Dioxan activates human immunodeficiency virus type 1 gene expression by an oxidative stress pathway that requires a functional cytochrome P450 CYP1A1 gene. *The Toxicologist* 15:64 (1995).
60. Sinn, E., Muller, W., Pattengale, P., Tepler, I., Wallace, R., and Leder, P. Coexpression of MMTV/v-Ha-ras and MMTV/c-myc genes in transgenic mice: synergistic action of oncogenes in vivo. *Cell.* 49:465 (1987).
61. Stewart, T.A., Pattengale, P. K. and Leder, P. Spontaneous mammary adenocarcinomas in transgenic mice that carry and express MTV/myc fusion genes. *Cell.* 38:627 (1984)
62. Stampfer, M.R., Bodnar, A., Garbe, J., Wong, M., Pan, A., Villeponteau, B. and Yaswen, P. Gradual phenotypic conversion associated with immortalization of cultured human mammary epithelial cells. *Mol. Biol. Cell* 8: 2391 (1997).
63. Chen, H., Tritton, T. R., Kenny, N., Absher, M. and Chiu, J. F. Tamoxifen induces TGF- $\beta$ 1 activity and apoptosis of human MCF-7 breast cancer cells in vitro. *J. Cell. Biochem.* 61:9 (1996).
- 64 Ko, Y., Banerji, S.S., Liu, Y., Li, W., Liang, J., Soule, H.D., Poauley, R.J., Willson, J.K., Zborowska, E., and Brattain, M.G. Expression of transforming growth factor-beta receptor II and tumorigenicity in human breast adenocarcinoma MCF-7 cells. *J. Cell Physiol.* 176:424 (1998).
65. Arsura, M., FitzGerald, M.J., Fausto, N. and Sonenshein, G.E. NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel blocks transforming growth factor- $\beta$ 1-induced apoptosis of murine hepatocyte cell lines. *Cell Growth Diff.* 8, 1049-1059 (1997).
66. Calaf, G. and Russo, J. Transformation of human breast epithelial cells by chemical carcinogens, *Carcinogenesis.* 14: 483 (1993).