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TITLE: The Tetraspanin Metastasis Suppressor Gene, KAI1/CD82, and the Proto-Oncogene, Her-2/neu, as Molecular Determinants of Metastasis in Breast Cancer Patients

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**Title and Subtitle**
The Tetraspanin Metastasis Suppressor Gene, KAI1/CD82, and the Proto-Oncogene, Her-2/neu, as Molecular Determinants of Metastasis in Breast Cancer Patients

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**Abstract**
The purpose of this research is to demonstrate that gene amplification of HER-2/neu is associated with loss of expression of the tetraspanin metastasis suppressor gene, KAI1/CD82, in breast cancer cell lines and patients’ primary breast tumors. The scope is limited to breast cancer and mechanisms of metastasis.

**Results**
- We identified three cell lines with gene amplification of HER-2/neu and negative KAI1/CD82 expression to serve as model systems and corroborated these results in primary breast tumors.
- We found that CO-029, a tetraspanin metastasis promoter gene, was up-regulated in HER-2/neu+ lines.
- We ectopically expressed HER-2/neu in MCF-7 cells and demonstrated that over-expression of HER-2/neu resulted in loss of expression of KAI1/CD82, but increased expression of CO-029.
- Finally, we knocked down expression of HER-2/neu by RNAi and demonstrated that KAI1/CD82 levels increased four-fold.

**Significance**
HER-2/neu signaling regulates tetraspanin gene expression to promote metastatic potential. This novel mechanism may explain why women with gene amplification of HER-2/neu in their breast tumors are at higher risk for metastasis and death. This is the first demonstration of a receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) that regulates tetraspanin metastasis genes, and this may be the first example of a broader paradigm linking RTK oncogenes to metastasis genes.

**Subject Terms**
KAI1, CD82, HER-2/neu, tetraspanin, breast cancer, metastasis, metastasis suppressor gene, CO-029, proto-oncogene, EGFR
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Introduction

Subject  The gene amplification of HER-2/neu (HER2) in breast tumors is associated with poor prognosis in women with breast cancer (Slamon 1987). Patients with breast cancer die of metastatic disease, primarily to the liver, lungs, bone, and brain. Tetraspanins are cell membrane proteins that are critical in cellular adhesion/fusion, invasion/penetration, and motility/metastasis (Hemler 2002). Dynamic regulation of cell adhesion, invasion, and motility are vital to cells that have the ability to metastasize. The molecular mechanisms linking p185\(^{erbB2}\) signaling to increased metastatic potential remain largely elusive, and no one has linked HER2 to tetraspanin expression. KAI1/CD82 (KAI1) is a tetraspanin metastasis suppressor gene that is expressed in normal breast ductal epithelia (Lombardi, unpublished results). Its expression is down-regulated in the progression of breast cancer (Yang 2000). Transfection of KAI1 into a lowly KAI1 expressing breast cancer cell line results in decreased metastasis in a murine xenograft model (Yang 2001). Loss of KAI1 expression in breast tumors has been correlated with inferior survival proportions in women with breast cancer (Huang 1998).

Purpose  I hypothesized that women with breast tumors that contain gene amplification of HER2 are at increased risk of early relapse and death because in a subset of these patients, p185\(^{erbB2}\) signaling results in the down-regulation of KAI1. Scope  After I had stated the above hypothesis, my colleague, Joseph Geradts, M.D., then at the University of Oxford, used gene expression profiling to study regulated genes in HER2 positive and HER2 negative primary breast tumors. Among over 5,000 genes and expressed sequence tags (ESTs) analyzed, KAI1 was the third most down-regulated gene in the HER2+ subset, and its expression was reduced by 15-fold (Wilson 2002). In Specific Aim 1 of this proposal, we first used Hamon Cancer Center (HCC) breast cancer cell lines as a model system to validate the microarray data. Second, we wanted to be sure that this inverse relationship existed in primary breast tumor specimens and was not the result of an in vitro artifact of cell culture. Therefore, we analyzed protein expression of the antigens by immunohistochemistry (IHC) in archival tumor blocks that corresponded to the cell lines. Third, we used transfection experiments to ask whether over-expression of HER2 would result in the down-regulation of KAI1. We found, as seen below, that not only was this true, but over-expression of HER2 also resulted in the increased expression of CO-029, a tetraspanin metastasis promoter gene. Therefore, at that point, the scope was broadened to include the characterization of CO-029, as a possible downstream mediator of HER2’s pro-metastatic properties. Fourth, we used RNA interference (RNAi) to study the effects of down-regulation of p185\(^{erbB2}\) on tetraspanin expression. We reasoned that decreasing HER2 mRNA would decrease CO-029 and increase KAI1 protein levels. Fifth, in the near future (months 8-12 of Specific Aim 1), we will assay for p185\(^{erbB2}\), KAI1, and CO-029 protein expression in a large, retrospective, CALGB archival tumor bank. We intend to ask whether high p185\(^{erbB2}\) and CO-029 levels and low KAI1 levels confer a worse survival rate compared to HER2-positive tumors that retain high levels of KAI1 and low CO-029 levels. The long-term goal of this research, outside the scope of this Physician-Scientist Training Award, is to discover therapies that will alter tetraspanin metastasis gene expression to inhibit the formation of metastasis in women with breast cancer. For example, because CO-029 is a cell surface protein, we ultimately aim to inhibit its function by developing reagents (antibodies, peptides, etc.) that will inhibit CO-029’s pro-metastatic function. The research...
conducted in Specific Aim 1 led to the discovery of the HER-2/neu – CO-029 link, and will form the basis for future grant submissions.

BODY

Statement of Work

The Metastasis Suppressor Gene, KAI1/CD82, and the Proto-oncogene, HER-2/neu, as Molecular Determinants of Metastasis in Women with Breast Cancer

Please note that this “Annual Summary” only reflects eight months of laboratory work on Specific Aim 1. I decided to leave the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School and accept a new position at Washington University School of Medicine. Once I did made decision, I was informed by my Research Associate in Dallas that she wanted to transfer to another laboratory for job security reasons. Therefore, this report reflects work performed from July 21st, 2003 until March 24th, 2004. I have just hired two people in my new laboratory in St. Louis and will be set up shortly to resume experiments.

TASK 1 (SPECIFIC AIM 1)

To demonstrate that gene amplification and over-expression of HER-2/neu (HER2) is associated with loss of expression of KAI1/CD82 (KAI1) in breast cancer cell lines and patients’ primary breast tumor samples (months 1-24)

- Analysis of expression of KAI1 and HER2 in Hamon Cancer Center (HCC) breast cancer cell lines using immunoblot and Northern blot techniques, and Quantitative Real-Time Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction (QRT-RT-PCR) (months 1-12)

Figure 1. Gene amplification of HER2 is associated with loss of KAI1 expression in breast cancer cells. HCC1007, 1419, and 2218 have gene amplification of HER2 (HER2+). HCC70, 1187, 1428, and 1937 have one copy of HER2 gene per chromosome 17q (HER2 negative). 20 μg protein loaded per lane. Other experiments with adequate protein loading of HCC1419 showed identical KAI1 expression (data not shown).
Immunoblot techniques

In three HER-2/neu gene amplified HCC breast cell lines, (HCC1007, 1419, and 2218), there was little or no KAI1/CD82 expression detected by immunoblot. These results validate the earlier findings in the gene expression profiling experiment, and lend support to Specific Aim 1. The combination of gene amplification of HER2 and high p185erbB2 expression resulted in highly efficient axillary lymph node metastasis rate (59+ LNs/60 LNs excised=98%).

Two cell lines, HCC1569 and HCC1954, retain KAI1/CD82 expression despite having gene amplification of HER-2/neu (data not shown). We welcome results that counter our hypothesis because in the clinical arena, results are never (or nearly never) 100%. For example, while gene amplification of HER2 is associated with increased risk of metastasis, not all women will relapse with HER2+ tumors. Perhaps in these tumors, the signaling pathway from HER2 to KAI1 is abrogated, or, alternatively, the cell compensates successfully to counteract the pro-invasive, pro-metastatic program that HER2 turns on. Also, we suspect that the degree of gene amplification (gene dosage), and the numbers of cell surface HER2 receptors may influence the downstream pathways that lead to increasing metastatic potential in the primary tumor.

Northern blot analysis

We have analyzed approximately half of the HER2 negative HCC breast cancer cell lines, and have only found one transcript detectable in those lines that express KAI1. We find no evidence of alternative splice variant that has been reported in the literature (Lee 2003). We will complete the remainder of the Northern blot analysis within the first four months of transfer of the Award. However, we will need to analyze the HCC lines for the alternative spliced variant of KAI1 because this form of KAI1 may be pro-invasive and may increase metastatic potential. This spliced-KAI1 variant is important because the protein is present and may not look different on an immunoblot, but it does not function as the wild-type protein does. That is, exon 7 is deleted in the splice variant, and this corresponds to a 28 amino acid region that is located in the distal part of the extracellular domain 2 to the proximal part of the fourth transmembrane domain. Therefore, lateral protein interactions with integrins may be attenuated (Lee 2003). We are planning to look for alternative splice variants of KAI1 in the remainder of the HCC breast cancer cell lines, particularly in the two that retain some level of KAI1 expression (HCC1569 and HCC1954).

QR-T RT-PCR

We are currently collaborating with the Matthew Ellis laboratory to design primers that will allow us to measure mRNA levels in the most quantitative manner possible. We plan to measure mRNA and protein levels side-by-side to see if mRNA levels correlate with protein levels. This issue is very important with tetraspanins because they regulate cellular adhesion, invasion, and motility by protein-protein interactions. In the future, the choice between using cDNA or proteomics as tools to assay for tetraspanin expression may depend on whether mRNA levels are reflective of protein levels. We developed primer pairs with the ABI Primer Express software, but will now use BioRad software because the Ellis laboratory has a BioRad QR-T RT-PCR machine.

- Analysis of HER2 gene amplification in HCC breast cancer cell lines by fluorescent in-situ hybridization (FISH) (months 1-12)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCC Breast Cancer Cells</th>
<th>IHC Her-2/neu Score</th>
<th>FISH Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCC 1599</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 1937</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 1806</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 1954</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>4.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 1143</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 38</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 202</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 2218</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>8.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 2185</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>Needs more digestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 2157</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 1954</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>4.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 1187</td>
<td>1+</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 1419</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>7.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 712</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 1569</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>4.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 1500</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 1007</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 1739</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 1428</td>
<td>Negative to weak 1+</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC 70</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1. FISH of HER2 in breast tumor blocks, with corresponding staining for HER2 protein by IHC. IHC scored as negative, 1+, 2+, or 3+. FISH score = # of copies of HER2 gene/17q chromosome. Scores $\geq 2.0 =$ gene amplification.

To be sure that we were testing the gene amplification of- and not merely the overexpression of- HER-2/neu in the HCC breast cancer cell lines, we performed FISH on 21 HCC tumors and cell lines. We have quantified the data as # of gene copies of HER-2/neu per # of copies of chromosome 17q. In this way, we correct for chromosomal instability and aneuploidy in the cell lines. In the HCC database, we have proven that seven of the 21 breast cancer cell lines have gene amplification of HER-2/neu and that 13 do not. HCC2185 expresses 2+ p185 attributed to HER2 gene amplification, but we need to repeat the FISH to ascertain whether the expression results from amplification of the HER2 gene or not. The latter 13 tend not to express levels of p185 that can be detected by immunoblot techniques.

- **Analysis of cyclin D1 expression using immunoblot, Northern blot, and qR-T RT-PCR; signaling molecules in the HER-2 pathway (months 6-12)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCC Line</th>
<th>1428</th>
<th>1007</th>
<th>1008</th>
<th>1419</th>
<th>1569</th>
<th>1954</th>
<th>2185</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyclin D1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Cyclin D1 immunoblot" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 2.** Immunoblot of HCC breast cancer cell lines with mAb to cyclin D1. 20 $\mu$g protein /lane. HCC1428 and 2185 are HER2-negative. HCC1007, 1008, 1419, 1569, and 1954 are HER2-positive (gene amplified).

HCC lines 1007, 1008, and 1419 express cyclin D1 and do not express KAI1. HCC lines 1569 and 1954 do not express cyclin D1, but retain expression of KAI1. This expression pattern may be significant and will be explored in the HER2 negative lines. HCC1428 and 2185 are used as controls (HER2 negative). HCC1419 may be useful in animal models for HER2+ breast cancer; it expresses high levels of VEGF and could support its own blood supply.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCC Line</th>
<th>1007</th>
<th>1008</th>
<th>1419</th>
<th>1954</th>
<th>2185</th>
<th>2218</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VEGF</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="VEGF immunoblot" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 3.** Immunoblot of VEGF (A) expression in HCC breast cancer cell lines. HCC1007, 1008, 1419, 1954, and 2218 contain gene amplification of HER2. HCC2185 FISH not finalized.

- **Analysis of KAI1 and HER2 protein expression in patients’ primary breast tumor specimens in HCC Breast Tumor Repository using immunohistochemistry (IHC) techniques (months 6-12)**
Table 2. Protein expression of KAI1 and p185<sub>erbB2</sub> in breast tumor samples that correspond to the HCC breast cancer cell lines. p185<sub>erbB2</sub> protein levels were measured using standard techniques (Wang 2002) that are used clinically in surgical specimens. Results of ≥2.0 reflects gene amplification and over-expression of the protein. The range is between 0.0 and 5.2. The same software was used to quantify KAI1 expression; KAI1 is also a surface membrane protein.

In Table 2, we report the IHC scores of KAI1 and p185<sub>erbB2</sub> protein expression. As a group, these data in the tumor blocks correlate well with those from the HCC cell lines. Formal statistical analysis will be done once all of the data are available. HCC1419 has amplified HER2, over-expression of p185<sub>erbB2</sub>, and negative expression of KAI1. This cell line will be a candidate line for development of a xenograft model in future studies. HCC1569, despite its
gene amplification and over-expression of HER2, retains ample KAI1 expression and will be a useful line to study signal transduction pathways that do not lead to down-regulation of KAI1. Similar findings were observed in HCC1954 (data not shown). Clinical and pathological data are available from these patients and are presented in Table 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cell Line</th>
<th>FISH Score</th>
<th>p185&lt;sup&gt;erbB2&lt;/sup&gt; IHC Score</th>
<th>KAI1 IHC Score</th>
<th>Axillary Lymph Node # mets/# LN Excised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCC1007</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>12/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC1419</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC1569</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC1954</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0/27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC2218</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>42/43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The three HCC cell lines with gene amplification of HER-2/neu and low/negative expression of KAI1, HCC1007, 1419, and 2218, have IHC scores from primary breast cancer tumor blocks that approximate the protein expression observed in vitro. Moreover, the corresponding patients developed axillary lymph node metastasis rates of 98% (a total of 59 positive nodes/60 nodes excised). For the two lines that retain robust KAI1 expression in vitro and in vivo, the efficiency of axillary lymph node metastases is markedly less (9%; 4+ mets/45 LN excised). We do not think that it is a coincidence that CO-029 protein expression is virtually the opposite expression of KAI1 in this model system.

**Figure 4.** Immunoblot of CO-029 protein expression in HCC breast cancer cell lines. 20 µg protein/lane. Actin controls show equal loading of protein in each lane (data not shown).

The two lines that have significant amounts of KAI1 protein expressed, HCC1569 and 1954, have no expression of CO-029. These data are supportive of other data in the literature where KAI1 has metastasis suppressor properties, while CO-029 has metastasis promoter properties. The lines with the lowest KAI1 expression, HCC1007, 1008, 1419, and 2218, all express CO-029. HCC1007 is derived from a primary breast tumor, while the HCC1008 was derived from an axillary lymph metastasis from the same patient. We note that CO-029 expression is higher in the metastasis compared with that from the primary tumor. We also note an extra band, which we will need to further characterize (glycosylation variant vs. alternative spliced variant vs. post-translational processing of protein, etc.).

For future studies, we will optimize staining for CO-029 in these primary breast tumors that have been formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded.
Thus far, we have presented data that support a direct correlation between HER-2 and CO-029 expression and an inverse correlation between HER2 and KAI1 expression. To prove a causal relationship, we turned to transfection experiments.

![MCF7 neo HER2](Image)

**Figure 5.** Ectopic Expression of HER-2/neu in MCF-7 Cells Increases CO-029 Expression, but Decreases KAI1 Expression. Immunoblot as described above. Neo depicts transfection with the cassette only. Beta-actin is used as protein loading control.

In Figure 5, we show that the transfection and over-expression of HER2 into MCF-7 breast cancer cells results in the 4.4-fold up-regulation of CO-029 and a 2.0 fold reduction in KAI1 expression. This line is not optimal for analyzing KAI1 expression because it expresses very low KAI1 in wild-type cells. This experiment will be repeated in a HER2-negative HCC line that expresses enough KAI1 to be seen on a Western blot.

If the relationships between HER2 and the two tetraspanins are true and consistent, we should be able to obtain opposite results by knocking down HER-2/neu expression.

![Graph](Image)

**Figure 6.** Knock down of p185erbB2 protein expression using RNAi in MCF-7/HER-2/neu breast cancer cells.

In Figure 6, we show excellent (~85%) knock down of p185erbB2 protein expression with an RNA interference oligonucleotide directed against HER2 mRNA.
Figure 7. Knockdown of HER-2/neu expression results in down-regulation of CO-029 expression in MCF-7/HER-2/neu cells.

As predicted, the knock down of p185erbB2 protein expression by RNAi resulted in the robust down-regulation of CO-029, thus demonstrating a direct correlation between the expression levels of the two proteins. We proceeded to test whether KAI1 expression would be up-regulated using the same technique in another cell line.

Figure 8. Loss of HER-2/neu Expression by RNAi Results in Up-regulation of KAI1 Expression in a HER2+ Cell Line. CD9 levels mirror those of beta-actin (not shown). Data subjected to densitometry analysis.

In Figure 8, we show that KAI1 expression is up-regulated four-fold in HCC1569 breast cancer cells that have had p185erbB2 expression knocked down. Another tetraspanin metastasis suppressor protein, CD9/MRP-1 is not affected, suggesting specificity to the inverse relationship between HER2 and KAI1.
• **Analysis of the activated, tyrosine-phosphorylated (p-Tyr1248) form of HER2 in HCC cell lines and their corresponding primary tumor blocks (months 6-12)**

The phosphotyrosine antibody (Thor 2000) did not work in our hands. We will use an alternative assay, using a co-immunoprecipitation with a Santa Cruz mAb, followed by immunoblotting with a phospho-tyrosine antibody (Agus 2002).

ErbB2 will be immunoprecipitated using a monoclonal antibody (Ab-3, Oncogene Sciences, Boston, MA) covalently coupled to an affinity gel (Affi-Prep 10, Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). 10 μL of gel slurry containing ~ 8.5 μg of immobilized Ab-3 will be added to each lysate and the samples will be mixed at room temperature for 2 hr. The gels will be collected by centrifugation, washed three times with lysis buffer, mixed with SDS sample buffer, and heated for 2 min in a boiling water bath. Supernatants will be collected and run on the appropriate SDS-PAG and electroblotted onto appropriate membranes for analysis.

• **an analysis of protein expression of KAI1 and HER2 using immunohistochemistry techniques in a large retrospective CALGB database to correlate their expression with clinical endpoints such as time to progression, time to distant metastasis, disease-free survival, and overall survival (months 12-24)**

Dr. Matthew Ellis and I are discussing which CALGB database we would like to use for this experiment. We want to study a sufficient number of tumor samples to ask whether HER2 and CO-029 are directly related, and HER2 and KAI1 are inversely related, in primary breast tumors. I will discuss the project with our statistical consultants to make sure that we have the power to detect meaningful differences. Washington University is a member of the CALGB.
KEY RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Validation of my initial hypothesis that HER-2/neu gene amplification in breast cancer cells results in the down-regulation of the tetraspanin metastasis suppressor gene, KAI1/CD82. We found an inverse association of HER2 and KAI1 protein expression in both HCC breast cancer cell lines and tissue specimens.

- Discovery of CO-029 as a tetraspanin that is directly correlated with HER2 in these same breast cancer cell lines.

- Demonstration that HER2 over-expression results in the up-regulation of CO-029 and the down-regulation of KAI1 in MCF-7 cells transfected with HER-2/neu.

- Showing that the knock-down of HER2 by RNAi resulted in the down-regulation of CO-029 protein expression and the up-regulation of KAI1 expression in HCC1569 cells.
REPORTABLE OUTCOMES

- Abstracts
  AACR-sponsored meeting: Advances in Breast Cancer Research:
  Genetics, Biology, and Clinical Implications
  Huntington Beach, California
  October 8-12, 2003
  Title: Gene Amplification of HER-2/neu in Breast Cancer Cells Results in Altered
  Tetraspanin Gene Expression to Promote Metastatic Potential
  See Appendix for abstract content

- Presentations
  "Molecular Mechanisms of Metastasis in Women with Breast Cancer"
  Advances in Oncology Conference, September 30, 2003
  Washington University School of Medicine
  St. Louis, Missouri

- Funding applied for based on work supported by this award
  American Cancer Society Institutional Research Grant, 2004
  Barnes-Jewish Foundation Grant Program, 2004

- Employment or Research Opportunities Applied for and/or received based on
  Experience/Training supported by this award:
  Offered and accepted a faculty position as:
  Assistant Professor of Medicine
  Division of Oncology, Section of Medical Oncology
  Washington University School of Medicine
  May 17th, 2004

  Member, Siteman Cancer Center
  Member, Breast Cancer Research Program, Matthew Ellis, M.D., Ph.D., Director

- Development of cell lines
  The work performed thus far adds to the biochemical classification of the HCC breast
  cancer cell lines. These lines have been deposited into the ATCC repository and are
  available to the scientific community. For our own future work, the characterization
  of these lines is a prelude to our development of xenograft models for these cell lines.

- Informatics such as databases and animal models
  Based on the work performed thus far, we will soon attempt to grow the HCC breast
  cancer cell lines in murine mammary glands to make new and improved xenograft
  mouse models for human breast cancer. We will apply for funding within the
National Cancer Institute (NCI) Alliance for Nanotechnology in Cancer. Washington University will make an application for a "Nanotechnology Center of Excellence" on March 1st, 2005. The principal investigator, Samuel A. Wickline, M.D., is excited about our model system and has invited me to submit a proposal for the overall grant. His laboratory, in collaboration with Greg Lanza, M.D., Ph.D., works on detection of angiogenesis using nanotechnology and molecular imaging tools. They are very interested in collaborating with me on the establishment of xenograft models of breast cancer. Using their expertise in nanotechnology and molecular imaging, we would explore: interactions between tumor cells and blood vessels in vivo; early detection of metastasis in vivo; interactions of integrin alpha v beta 3 on tumor microvasculature and tetraspanin expression in tumor cells and on tumor microvasculature (tetraspanins bind to and modulate integrin function; Yanez-Mo 2000; Berditchevski 2001; ); imaging platelets in vivo and their binding to tumor cells: effects of metastatic cell survival in the circulation.

The ER-negative, PR-negative, HER-2/neu-negative breast cancer cell phenotype

At Washington University, the Breast Cancer Research Group is going to apply for an AVON-NCI grant in March 2005. One project will address the urgent need to understand the ER- PR- HER-2/neu – phenotype of breast tumors that behave very aggressively in women with breast cancer. Nine of our HCC cell lines have this "triple negative phenotype" and should provide good models for understanding DNA repair (with Simon Powell, new Chairman of the Department of Radiation Therapy), chemoresistance, metastatic potential, etc.

Circulating Tumor Cells

The second focus of the grant will be on circulating tumor cells. We want to set up an animal model system for metastatic breast cancer where we procure breast cells from normal breast ductal epithelia, primary breast tumor, circulating tumor cells, axillary lymph node metastases, and distant metastases. The central question in metastasis research is whether the metastatic potential of a breast tumor is hard-wired into the majority of the primary breast tumor cells or whether only a few of these cells have acquired the ability to spread in the evolution of the primary tumor. We are currently comparing different methodologies for the detection of circulating tumor cells in animal models and in patients as well. One company, Miltenyi Biotec (from Germany) is helping us evaluate magnetic cell sorting technologies and linking them to a flow cytometer that they are unveiling in December 2004.
CONCLUSIONS

In summary, the work completed for this Award has identified several HCC breast cancer cell lines that can serve as model systems to study the signal transduction pathways that lead from amplified and activated p185<sub>erbB2</sub> receptors to the regulation of tetraspanin gene expression. We have not only verified the findings from a previous microarray experiment (Wilson 2002), but we have discovered that the tetraspanin gene, CO-029 is up-regulated in HER-2/neu gene amplified cells. CO-029 is the only tetraspanin that is positively correlated with metastasis. In vitro, CO-029 decreases cellular adhesion and increases invasion and motility. In vivo, CO-029 increases metastases and is associated with a consumptive coagulopathy in a rat pancreatic carcinoma model. We found that CO-029 expression is higher in the matched axillary lymph node metastasis line, HCC1008 compared with that of the primary breast carcinoma cell line, HCC1007.

The implication is that the proto-oncogene and receptor tyrosine kinase, HER-2/neu, and its signaling lead to a pro-metastatic phenotype in a subset of breast tumors that have gene amplification of HER2. Increased p185<sub>erbB2</sub> signaling led to the increased expression of the tetraspanin metastasis promoter, CO-029, and the down-regulation of the tetraspanin metastasis suppressor, KAI1/CD82. Future work on this project will now include an emphasis on CO-029 in parallel with KAI1.

Since CO-029 is expressed more highly in metastatic tumors than in primary tumors, we may be able to target the protein to try to inhibit the formation or further spreading of metastatic disease. It is easier to knock down function of a positive regulator than it is to develop strategies that will up-regulate the expression of a suppressor (such as KAI1). We have an antibody to CO-029 and will test it to see if has inhibitory properties. In the future, we will collaborate with our Antibody/Hybridoma Core Facility to make new antibodies or peptides that inhibit CO-029 associations.

"So What"

The identification of CO-029 as a tetraspanin metastasis gene may lead to therapeutics that would attempt to down-modulate the protein’s function as a metastasis promoter. Monoclonal antibodies or small peptide molecules could be made to inhibit the:

- spreading of established metastases
- metastatic spread of breast cancer following definitive local therapy
- metastatic rate in HER2+ breast cancer.

In patients with breast cancer, if the combination of HER2 gene amplification, high CO-029 expression, and low KAI1 expression is associated with an even worse prognosis than that for all HER2+ tumors, then novel treatment strategies could be designed to rationally tailor more aggressive therapy.

At a more basic science level, these findings could lead to:

- the identification of promoter sequences that KAI1 and CO-029 have in common that are targets of transcription factors that regulate tetraspanin gene expression.
the identification of protein-protein interactions, such as tetraspanin-tetraspanin, tetraspanin-integrin, tetraspanin-erbB family members that further our understanding of cellular adhesion, invasion, and motility. These three properties are altered in the epithelial to mesenchymal transition that accompanies the acquisition of metastatic potential.
References


INTRODUCTION
The purpose of this study was to test the hypothesis that the tetraspanin metastasis genes, KAI1/CD82 and CO-029, are downstream effectors of the receptor tyrosine kinase, HER2, in breast cancer cells that have gene amplification of HER-2/neu. Women with breast tumors that have gene amplification of HER-2/neu suffer from early metastatic relapse and shortened survival times. The mechanisms by which HER2 overexpression confer increased metastatic potential are unclear. The tetraspanin family consists of 30 genes, some of which are central to co-stimulation, signal transduction, and cell fusion (between egg and sperm, myotubules, syncytium formation, etc.). Three tetraspanin members, CD9, CD63, and CD82/KAI1, are metastasis suppressor genes, as proven by their ability to inhibit metastasis in animal models. Only one tetraspanin, CO-029, seems to promote metastasis in vivo. The products of these genes are cell surface proteins that modulate cellular adhesion, invasion, and motility, three core characteristics of metastatic cells. Our aim was to define a molecular link between HER-2/neu and metastasis in breast cancer patients.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES
1. Gene expression profiling was used to study regulated genes in HER2 positive vs. HER2 negative primary breast tumors. 2. Hamon Cancer Center (HCC) breast cancer cell lines were used as a model system to validate the microarray data. We studied protein expression of HER2, KAI1, and CO-029 by immunoblot techniques using monoclonal antibodies. 3. We analyzed protein expression of the three antigens by immunohistochemistry (IHC) in archival tumor blocks that corresponded to the cell lines. 4. We used transfection experiments to ask whether HER2 could alter tetraspanin gene expression. 5. Finally, we used RNA interference (RNAi) to study the effects of downregulation of HER2 on tetraspanin expression.

RESULTS
1. In a microarray experiment, KAI1 was the third most downregulated gene among 5,500 genes and ESTs in HER2 positive vs. HER2 negative tumors. KAI1 expression was 15-fold lower in HER2 positive vs. HER2 negative breast cancers (p<0.01). 2. Gene amplification of HER-2/neu was associated with relatively low KAI1 expression in three HER2 positive vs. four HER2 negative cell lines (p<0.05). 3. For each cell line, we retrieved the correspondent tumor block and used IHC to show that HER2 expression was inversely correlated with KAI1 expression (p<0.04). Therefore, the relationship between HER2 and KAI1 expression was not an in vitro artifact. 4. In transfection studies, we ectopically expressed HER-2/neu in MCF-7 breast cancer cells and demonstrated that overexpression of HER2 resulted in loss of expression of KAI1, but increased expression of CO-029 (4.4-fold; p=0.03). 5. Finally, we knocked down expression of HER-2/neu by RNAi and demonstrated that KAI1 levels increased four-fold (p=0.05).
Conclusions  Gene amplification of \( \text{HER-2/neu} \) results in downregulation of the metastasis suppressor, \( KAI1 \), and the up-regulation of the metastasis promoter, \( CO-029 \). This novel mechanism may explain, in part, why women with gene amplification of \( \text{HER-2/neu} \) in their breast tumors are at high risk for metastasis and early death. Furthermore, this is the first demonstration of a receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) that regulates tetraspanin metastasis genes, which may signify a new paradigm that links RTK oncogenes to metastasis genes.
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Citizenship
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Education
1982-1986 M.D. University of Rochester School of Medicine
Rochester, New York

1978-1982 A.B. Bowdoin College
Brunswick, Maine
Magna cum laude
High Honors in Biochemistry Senior Thesis
Education (continued)

(Independent Laboratory Research Study)

1974-1978 Wilmington High School
Wilmington, Massachusetts
Valedictorian

Board Certification

2003 Medical Oncology, Re-certification
1991 Medical Oncology
1989 American Board of Internal Medicine

Medical Licensure

2004-present Missouri
1999-present Texas
1996-2000 North Carolina
1995 Tennessee, Virginia, Montana, and Oregon
1991 Washington, D. C.

Employment/Fellowships/Residency/Internship/Research

2004-present Washington University School of Medicine
Division of Oncology
Section of Medical Oncology
Department of Medicine
Siteman Cancer Center

1999-2004 University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center
Assistant Professor of Internal Medicine
Division of Hematology-Oncology
Department of Internal Medicine
Member, Simmons Cancer Center

Principal Investigator
Hamon Center for Therapeutic Oncology Research
Attending Physician
Parkland Memorial Hospital
Zale-Lipsy University Hospital
St. Paul University Hospital

1998-1999 The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Research Assistant Professor
Employment/Training (continued)

1996-1999  Duke University Medical Center
           National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

1996-1999  The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
           Training Program for Physicians in
           Environmental Clinical Sciences

1996-1999  National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
           Postdoctoral fellowship in Molecular Biology in the
           Laboratory of J. Carl Barrett, Ph.D.,
           Scientific Director, NIEHS
           Currently, Director, Center for Cancer Research
           National Cancer Institute

1996-1999  UNC Hospitals
           Clinical Instructor
           Division of Hematology/Oncology

1995-1996  Locum Tenens in Medical Oncology
           Cancer Carepoint, Inc.
           Medical Doctor Associates, Inc.
           in Tennessee, Virginia, Montana, Oregon

1994-1996  Sibley Memorial Hospital
           Washington, D.C.
           Hospitalist (Internal Medicine)

1992-1994  National Cancer Institute
           Biotechnology Fellow in Molecular Genetics
           Laboratory of Ilan R. Kirsch, M.D., currently
           Head, Genetics Branch
           Center for Cancer Research
           National Cancer Institute

1992-1994  NCI/Navy Medical Oncology Branch
           Senior Clinical Fellow/
           Assistant Attending Physician

1990-1992  National Cancer Institute (NCI)
           Postdoctoral Fellow in Molecular Genetics
           Laboratory of Ilan R. Kirsch, M.D.

1989 - 1992  National Institutes of Health
              National Cancer Institute
Training (continued)

Medicine Branch
Medical Staff Fellow in Medical Oncology

Chairmen:
Charles E. Myers, M.D., formerly
Director
University of Virginia Cancer Center

Robert E. Wittes, M.D., currently,
Physician-in-Chief
Memorial Hospital
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center

Carmen J. Allegra, M.D., formerly,
Chairman, Medicine Branch
National Cancer Institute

Trained Under:
Bruce A. Chabner, M.D.
Director, Division of Cancer Treatment, NCI
Currently, Clinical Director and
Chief, Division of Hematology and Oncology
Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center

1986 - 1989
University of Michigan Hospital
Department of Internal Medicine
Residency
Internship

Department of Internal Medicine
Chairman: William N. Kelley, M.D., formerly
CEO and Dean University of Pennsylvania School of
Medicine

1980-1984
Harvard Medical School
Department of Microbiology and
Molecular Genetics
Summer Research Student in Laboratory of
Harold Amos, Ph.D.,
Professional Societies

American Association for Cancer Research
American Cancer Society
American Society of Clinical Oncology
Society for Molecular Imaging

Honors and Awards

2002
Physician-Scientist Training Award
Department of Defense
U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command
Breast Cancer Research Program

2000
Developmental Project/Career Development Award
University of Texas SPORE in Lung Cancer

1998
Clinical Associate Physician (CAP) Award
A Career Development Award
National Institutes of Health
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

1989
House Officer Research Award
University of Michigan Medical School
Department of Internal Medicine
First place among 40 3rd-year House Officers
"Anaerobic bacteremia: incidence, patient characteristics, and clinical significance"

1987
Golden Beeper Award
Award for Excellence in the Teaching of Medical Students
Internship Year
University of Michigan Medical School

1985
Lange Medical Publications Student Award
Award for development of new curriculum
University of Rochester School of Medicine

1982
Colonel William Henry Owen Premius
Award for leadership in the Chapel Program
Bowdoin College

1980
Summer
Alvan T. and Viola D. Fuller
Summer Student Undergraduate Research Fellow
Honors and Awards (continued)

American Cancer Society
Harvard Medical School

1978-1982
James Bowdoin Scholar
Equivalent to Dean’s List
Bowdoin College

1978
Student Leader of the Year
at Wilmington High School
The Golden Scroll for Scholastic Achievement
American Academy of Achievement, California

Reviewer
Ad-hoc
For Cancer Research, Oncogene, Clinical Cancer Research
Endocrine-Related Cancers

Committees

2002-2004
Physician Liaison, Subcommittee on Quality Cancer Care, UT Southwestern Medical Center

Chairman, Subcommittee on Preparation for American College of Surgeons Survey
Parkland Memorial Hospital Cancer Program
Result: Certification Approved for a full 3-year accreditation #1 rating

Member, Zale-Parkland Cancer Committees
UT Southwestern Medical Center

1999-2004
American Cancer Society
Texas Division/Prostate Cancer Committee
Chairman, Research Subcommittee

Grant Support

1. Current

Source
Department of Defense/U.S. Army Medical Research
Type
Physician-Scientist Training Award
Grant Support (continued)

Title The Metastasis Suppressor Gene, \textit{KAI1/CD82}, and the Proto-oncogene, \textit{HER-2/neu}, as Molecular Determinants of Metastasis in Breast Cancer Patients

Dates 07/21/03 - 07/20/08

% Of time allocated 70%

Award $371,916

2. Past

Source National Institutes of Health

Type Developmental Project/Career Development Award

University of Texas SPORE in Lung Cancer

Title The Metastasis Suppressor Genes \textit{KAI1} and \textit{MRP-1} in Lung Cancer

Grant number P50 CA70907

Dates 02/01/00 – 08/01/00

% Of time allocated 5%

Award $25,000, direct costs

3. Past

Source National Institutes of Health

Type Clinical Associate Physician (CAP) Award

Grant number 3 MO1 RR00046-3852

Dates 07/01/98 - 06/30/99

% Of time allocated 80%

Award $95, 153

BIBLIOGRAPHY


BIBLIOGRAPHY (continued)


Invited Preview