AWARD NUMBER:     W81XWH-10-1-0399

TITLE:   Glyco-Immune Diagnostic Signatures and Therapeutic Targets of Mesothelioma

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                      New York, NY  10016

REPORT DATE:    July 2012

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

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1. REPORT DATE July 2012
2. REPORT TYPE Annual
3. DATES COVERED 15 June 2011 – 14 June 2012

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
Glyco-Immune Diagnostic Signatures and Therapeutic Targets of Mesothelioma

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6. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)
U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command
Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)
New York University School of Medicine
New York, NY 10016

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER

9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)

11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)

12. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

14. ABSTRACT
Please see next page.

15. SUBJECT TERMS
Malignant Mesothelioma; Glycan Array; Glyco-Immunoprofiles; Nano-robotics; Meso-rat model.

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:

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17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT
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19. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON

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Standard Form 298 (Rev. 8-98)
Prescribed by ANSI Std. Z39.18
**Title and Subtitle:** Glyco-Immune Diagnostic Signatures and Therapeutic Targets of Mesothelioma

**Abstract:**
This project is funded in order to investigate immunoprofiles of serum anti-glycan antibodies recognizing Mesothelioma-derived aberrant glycans in human subjects and in animal models of Mesothelioma. This is accomplished using a one of a kind printed glycan array which has been developed by us at the New York University School of Medicine (NYU SoM) and has now been expanded by addition of 177 novel glycan probes, many of which are Mesothelioma-specific. It is expected that the results of these experiments will allow us to diagnose and prognosticate Mesothelioma earlier during its development.

We have established the new glyco-laboratory with the dedicated print-room which now allows printing of large batches of glycochips of an enhanced quality, and with an increased efficiency. We are now in a process of printing large batches of glycochips for AGA immunoprofiling in both human and our model-Meso-rat sera.

We have re-grown and prepared for implantations pathogen-free rat syngeneic II-45 Mesothelioma cell line. The second arm of animal experiments involving implantations of rat Mesothelioma cells and treatments of the resulting tumors will begin as soon as our second study protocol is approved.

**Subject Terms:**
Malignant Mesothelioma; Glycan Array; Glyco-Immunoprofiles; Nano-robotics; Meso-rat model.
Introduction

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Key Research Accomplishments

Reportable Outcomes

Conclusion

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INTRODUCTION

This project is funded in order to investigate immunoprofiles of serum anti-glycan antibodies recognizing Mesothelioma-derived aberrant glycans in human subjects and in animal models of Mesothelioma. This is accomplished using a one of a kind printed glycan array which has been developed by us at the New York University School of Medicine (NYU SoM) and has now been expanded by addition of 177 novel glycan probes, many of which are Mesothelioma-specific. It is expected that the results of these experiments will allow us to diagnose and prognosticate Mesothelioma earlier during its development. Results of our experiments using rat model of human Mesothelioma should also provide leads into the immuno-preventive and immuno-therapeutic approaches to treatments of the military personnel of high-risk for this malignancy due to their potential long-term exposure to carcinogenic form of asbestos during their service.

BODY

1. We have re-grown fresh stocks of syngeneic rat mesothelioma II-45 cells and performed testing for a panel of animal pathogens, with specific focus on rat pathogens. As determined by Charles River Research Animal Diagnostic Services, our II-45 cell line is pathogen-free, and is ready for injections as proposed in the second arm of the study, as soon as our second animal protocol for cellular injections and therapeutic treatments is approved. Selected relevant information from the certificate of pathogen-free status of rat II-45 cell line is provided below, and complete certificate is provided as attachment to this report.

Printed: Tuesday, September 27, 2011 at 13:4
Charles River Research Animal Diagnostic Services
Sponsor: New York University Medical Center Accession #: 2011-043499
Diagnostic Summary Report
Approved: Berg Institute MSB185
550 First Ave.
New York, NY 10016 USA
Received: 21 Sep 2011
27 Sep 2011, 13:41
Bill Method: PO# M000001030
Attn: Vanda Williams Test Specimen: frozen cells Rat
Tel: 212-263-2883

#1 Infectious Disease PCR (1) All Results Negative

Rat Essential Virus Panel
REO 1 & 3 PCR - LCMV PCR - LDV PCR - TMEV/GDVII PCR - Hantavirus Seoul PCR - SEND PCR - RCMV PCR - RTV PCR - RPV PCR - IDIR PCR - RCV/SDAV PCR - Mycoplasma Genus PCR - M. pulmonis PCR -
DNA Spike PASS RNA Spike PASS NRC PASS

Remarks: - = Negative; I = Inhibition, +/- = Equivocal; + = Positive.

Sample Suitability / Detection of PCR Inhibition:
Sample DNA or RNA is spiked with a low-copy number of a exogenous DNA or RNA template respectively. A spike template-specific PCR assay is used to test for the spike template for the purpose of determining the presence of PCR inhibitors. The RNA spike control is also used to evaluate the reverse-transcription of RNA. Amplification of spike template indicates that there is no detectable inhibition and the assay is valid.

2. The first arm of our study is carried out as scheduled: asbestos as carcinogen, silica dioxide as a non-carcinogen control for asbestos, and saline as a control for a process of injection have been administered as peritoneal injections and all animals have been bled and weighted monthly. We have collected two "baseline bleeding and weight" measurements prior to all
injections. There have been nine monthly complete bleeding-weight sessions since the start of this long-term experiment. During each experimental session blood samples of individual animals have been kept on ice until blood draw was completed - usually within three hours - and then serum has been separated by centrifugation. Sera have then been stored in -80oC. Immunoprofiling of serum glycan-binding proteins will begin at the end of the experiment when all longitudinal serum samples are collected. To date - there have been no problems with the experimental animals, or with the planned schedule.

To-date plotted animal weight measurements are presented in Figure 1, and Figures 2 and 3 illustrate examples of weight change patterns in selected rats injected with asbestos. There has been no specific weight change patterns observed in rats injected with silica dioxide and saline.

![Graph showing weight change patterns](image)

**Figure 1:** To-date weight measurements of all three groups of experimental animals.
Figure 2: A type 1 pattern of weight change shown on the example of Rat 43: a small but significant and steady increase in body weight since the third month following asbestos injection.

Figure 3: A type 2 pattern of weight change shown on the example of Rat 63: increasing body weight with fluctuations since the third month following asbestos injection.
Printed Glycan Array.

In preparation for the immunoprofiling of serum anti-glycan antibodies (AGA) in populations of asbestos-exposed individuals and patients with Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma, and in the animals in all arms of our study employing rat model of human Mesothelioma described in our original study plan, we have developed an expanded version of our glycochip, NYU PGA-400. Our next generation of printed glycan array (PGA) includes now 377 synthetic glycans of pharmacological purity. Majority of novel glycan probes has been designed based on our experimental results obtained with the previously utilized PGA-200. Our current glycan library includes expanded categories of N-glycans such as fucosylated, sialylated and sulfated complex lactosamines, extended and modified blood group A, B, I and P glycans, extended and modified Lewis (Le)\(^a\), Le\(^b\), Le\(^c\), Le\(^e\) and Le\(^y\) glycans, as well as multiple tumor-associated glycolipid glycans, sialylated, sulfated and modified O-glycosylation core structures, synthesized on different amino- spacers that include peptide mimics and extended hydrophobic units. These glycans have been synthesized in the laboratory of Prof. Nicolai V. Bovin (Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia). NYU PGA-400 glycochips are printed at 50 and 20 µM concentrations, at eight replicates of each glycan at both concentrations. These glycochips are produced and quality-tested by a set of procedures that have been standardized and optimized for pre-clinical diagnostic research applications. Quality control steps and profiling of serum antibodies binding to printed glycans are performed as described in Huflejt et al. (2009) and Vuskovic et al. (2011). Figure 4 shows AGA signals on the two sub-arrays with the complete library printed at 50 µM.

**Figure 4:** NYU PGA-400 glycochip developed with human pooled serum, diluted 1:15 in a Carrier Buffer. Serum anti-glycan antibodies (AGA) are detected with biotinylated anti-human IgG+IgM+IgA and Streptavidin-Alexa555, then visualized and quantified with Imagene-BioDiscovery software. Current library of 377 glycans is printed in two sub-arrays of 50 and 20 µM, eight replicates each. The figure shows AGA signals on the two sub-arrays with the complete library printed at 50 µM.

**KEY RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

1. We have established the new glyco-laboratory with the dedicated print-room which now allows printing of large batches of glycochips of an enhanced quality.
2. We have developed the expanded glycan array platform, NYU-PGA-400 by adding 177 novel glycan probes, many of which are human Mesothelioma-specific. It is expected that this novel glycochip will allow us to diagnose and prognosticate Mesothelioma earlier during its development. We are now in a process of printing large batches of glycochips for AGA immunoprofiling in both human and our model-Meso-rat sera.

3. We have the protocols approved for the first long-term animal study for the immune responses to the exposure to asbestos in rats, and this experiment is now in its advanced stage.

4. We have re-grown and prepared for implantations pathogen-free rat syngeneic IL-45 Mesothelioma cell line and are waiting for approval of the protocol for the second arm of animal experiments involving injection of rat Mesothelioma cells and treatments of the resulting tumors. These experiments will begin as soon as our protocol is approved.

REPORTABLE OUTCOMES

None

CONCLUSIONS

1. Our new glyco-lab with its dedicated, nearly particle-free print-room allows us now to print glycochips of much improved quality, and with the higher efficiency. We are therefore confident that we will be able to accomplish all originally proposed tasks despite initial delays due to the longer than expected time to the approval of animal protocols and previous sub-optimal conditions for glycochip printing.

2. Developed in a meanwhile, our new glycochip NYU-PGA-400 will no doubt provide far more asbestos exposure- and human Malignant Mesothelioma-relevant immuno-information as compared with our previously used PGA-200 – largely due to the addition of novel, Mesothelioma-specific glycan probes, the design of which has been based on our results obtained with the previous study cohorts and recently published in Vuskovic et al., 2011.

REFERENCES


APPENDIX

Report from “Charles River Research Animal Diagnostic Services” confirming Pathogen-free status of IL-45 rat Mesothelioma cell line.
Diagnostic Summary Report

Sponsor: New York University Medical Center

Diagnostic Summary Report

Berg Institute MSB185
550 First Ave.
New York, NY 10016 USA

Attn: Vanda Williams
Tel: 212-263-2883

Test Specimen: frozen cells Rat

<table>
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+ = Positive, +/- = Equivocal, ? = Indeterminate

Service Approvals

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<td>Infectious Disease PCR</td>
<td>Alison L. Kelleher</td>
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To assure the SPF status of your research animal colonies, it is essential that you understand the sources, pathobiology, diagnosis and control of pathogens and other adventitious infectious agents that may cause research interference. We have summarized this important information in infectious agent Technical Sheets, which you can view by visiting http://www.criver.com/info/disease_sheets.

*This report has been electronically signed by laboratory personnel. The name of the individual who approved these results appears in the header of this service report. All services are performed in accordance with and subject to General Terms and Conditions of Sale found in the Charles River Laboratories-Research Models and Services catalogue and on the back of invoices.
Molecular Diagnostics Infectious Disease PCR Results Report

Rat Essential Virus Panel

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<td>LDV PCR</td>
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<td>TMEV/GDVII PCR</td>
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<td>Hantavirus Seoul PCR</td>
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<td>SEND PCR</td>
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NRC:
The nucleic acid recovery control (NRC) is used to evaluate the recovery of DNA/RNA from the nucleic acid isolation process. The test article is spiked with a low-copy number of DNA/RNA template prior to nucleic acid isolation. A template-specific PCR assay is used to detect the DNA/RNA spike.