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GRANT NO: DAMD17-94-J-4351

TITLE: Isolation of a Receptor for WNT/Wingless Growth Factors

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): Roel Nusse, Ph.D.

CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION: Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305-4125

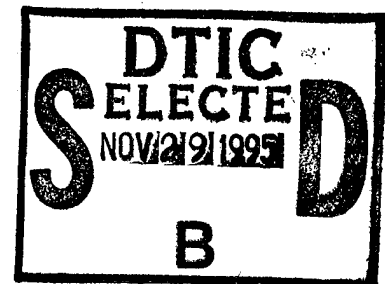
REPORT DATE: September 1995

TYPE OF REPORT: Annual

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

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
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1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)		2. REPORT DATE September 1995	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Annual 1 Sep 94 - 31 Aug 95	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Isolation of a Receptor for WNT/Wingless Growth Factors			5. FUNDING NUMBERS DAMD17-94-J-4351	
6. AUTHOR(S) Roel Nusse, Ph.D.				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Stanford University Stanford, California 94305-4125			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
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 (Maximum 200 words) The work done in this grant aims at elucidating the function of the <i>Wnt</i> signaling molecules in cancer. <i>Wnt</i> proteins are secreted and play important growth controlling roles, in particular in the mammary gland. They can act as oncogenes in mouse mammary tumors. The work is specifically aimed at identifying a receptor for <i>Wnt</i> proteins. The isolation of a receptor is critical to our understanding of normal growth control of the mammary gland. Using genetic and biochemical approaches we wish to identify and to clone the receptor for a <i>Wnt</i> gene product in <i>Drosophila</i> , called wingless. The receptor will be characterized and using the receptor gene, we will subsequently clone mammalian <i>Wnt</i> receptors by homology.				
14. SUBJECT TERMS breast cancer Oncogenes, molecular biology of breast cancer, growth factors, receptors, signalling between cells, <i>Drosophila</i> , genetics			15. NUMBER OF PAGES 11	
			16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Unlimited	

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(5) Introduction

This grant aims at elucidating the function of the *Wnt* signaling molecules in cancer, in particular the identification of a receptor for *Wnt* proteins. *Wnt* genes encode secreted proteins involved in cell-to-cell signaling (Nusse and Varmus, 1992; McMahon, 1992). *Wnt* genes play important growth controlling roles, in particular in the mammary gland, and act as oncogenes in mouse mammary tumors (Nusse and Varmus, 1982). Little is known about the mechanism of action of *Wnt* products. Problems inherent to the nature of *Wnt* proteins have precluded the isolation and characterization of *Wnt* receptors. The isolation of these receptors is critical to our understanding of normal growth control of the mammary gland.

Using genetic and biochemical approaches generated by our work on a *Wnt* gene in *Drosophila* called *wingless* (Rijsewijk et al., 1987), we wish to identify and to clone the receptor for *wingless*. We perform genetic screens to identify suppressors and enhancers of an adult *wingless* phenotype. These modifying genes will be cloned and their properties will be examined by sequencing and transfection. We will also take advantage of our recently developed assay for soluble extracellular *wingless* protein to identify *wingless* receptors. The receptor will be characterized and using the receptor gene, we will subsequently clone mammalian *Wnt* receptors by homology.

(6) Body

6.1 Biochemistry of *wingless* signaling; characterization and isolation of the *wingless* protein.

We have developed a very useful *in vitro* assay for *wingless* signaling in our laboratory, using a cell line (clone 8 or cl-8) derived from *Drosophila* imaginal discs. These cells normally do not express *wingless* but we initially transfected cl-8 cells with constructs containing *wingless* alleles including the temperature sensitive mutant *wg^{IL114}*. To measure a response to *wingless*, we examined the expression of the *armadillo* protein, the most ubiquitous downstream genetic target of *wingless* during the development of the fly. We found an approximately 15-fold increase in *armadillo* protein levels at the permissive temperature (16°C) compared to non-permissive temperature (29°C) in cl-8 cells expressing *wg^{IL114}*.

We tested whether *wingless* from sources outside the target cells can also influence *armadillo* protein levels. In these assays, we used non-transfected cl-8 cells as targets, and *wingless* overexpressing S2 cells as donors (Cumberledge and Krasnow, 1993). These S2 cells were generated by transfection of expression constructs containing various *wingless* alleles. In the transfected S2 cells, *wingless* antigen was observed at the cell surface, in the extracellular matrix (ECM) and in the supernatant. This protein in the medium is soluble to the extent that a 100,000 g centrifuge spin leaves the protein in the supernatant (Van Leeuwen et al., 1994).

Using co-cultured *wingless*-producing S2 cells, the ECM, and also the medium from these S2 cells, we found a large increase in *armadillo* levels in the cl-8 target cells. Serum free medium conditioned by *wingless* overexpressing S2 cells or control cells was centrifuged at 100,000g for 1 hr. and concentrated. A significant induction of *armadillo* was seen in the cl-8 cells that had been incubated with the medium. To demonstrate that the active component in the concentrated tissue culture medium from the *wingless*-producing S2 cells was indeed the *wingless* protein, we added a rabbit antiserum that was raised to a bacterial fusion protein containing

wingless protein to the medium. The antiserum removed the *armadillo*-inducing effect from the medium, whereas a control pre-immune serum had no effect.

In conclusion, we have found active soluble *wingless* protein in the medium. This protein has a rapid, concentration-dependent effect on the levels of the *armadillo* proteins. This activity can be depleted by an antibody to *wingless*, providing a quantitative and early effect of an extracellular *Wnt* protein (Van Leeuwen et al., 1994).

This assay has also been used to analyze the properties of the *wingless* protein itself. By making a series of mutant forms and analyzing the size of *wingless* protein on glycerol gradients, we found the active *wingless* protein in a higher molecular weight complex. This complex could either be a multimer of *wingless* itself or contain other, yet uncharacterized proteins. Interestingly however, *wingless* in this complex is not bound through disulfide linkages to other proteins, as non-reducing gels show a monomeric form of the *wingless* protein within this complex. Epitope tagged variants of *wingless* have been generated to purify active protein. Thus, epitopes consisting of 6 His residues (The His tag) and of the HA tag have been inserted into the *wingless* protein. We have also made variants in which a substrate site for a protein kinase has been inserted into the *wingless* protein, aiming at labeling the protein to high specific activity with radiolabelled phosphate.

These variants have been transfected into *Drosophila* Schneider S2 cells, and are like the wild type protein, secreted from cells in an active form. The *wingless* protein will be isolated by a combination of affinity, ion exchange and other chromatography methods and tested throughout these steps by the assay described before. Monoclonal antibodies against epitopes built into *wingless* will be used to generate immunoaffinity matrices. This His-tag protein can be purified by nickel-chelate chromatography. The *wingless* protein will be eluted by various methods, as mild as possible, for example by competition using the peptides used to raise the monoclonals, but otherwise by changing the pH, salt or detergent concentrations.

6.2 A genetic screen for suppressors of a *wingless* phenotype in *Drosophila*

A second route to the identification of components of *wingless* signal transduction in *Drosophila* is to take advantage of the genetic tools developed in this organism. By performing genetic screens for suppressors of a *wingless*-caused phenotype in the fly, one can uncover mutations in genes that are essential to generate this phenotype. Those genes could encode components of the *wingless* signaling pathway, including the receptor.

To create a viable, dominant adult *wingless* phenotype, we have made several P-element based constructs to obtain ectopic expression of *wingless* in larval imaginal discs, the progenitors of adult tissues. These include a construct in which *wingless* expression is driven by the *sevenless* promoter, pSEW-*wingless*, which is known to be active only in the eye imaginal disc. The transgenic flies that were obtained have a very specific phenotype in the eye: an almost complete absence of interommatidial bristles. Normally these bristles arise throughout most of the eye in a regular pattern. While there are approximately 600 bristles in the wild-type eye, the pSEW-*wingless* flies have 0-10 bristles. Other structures in the eye and elsewhere are apparently normal. This phenotype is 100% penetrant and easy to score with a dissecting microscope.

Transgenic flies carrying a *sevenless*-driven temperature sensitive allele of *wingless* (pSEW-*wingless*(ts)) display the loss-of-bristle phenotype in a temperature-dependent manner. When this temperature dependent transgene is combined with a loss of function mutation in *armadillo*, the phenotype becomes suppressed. At 17.9°C approximately 200-300 bristles per eye form. When the dose of *armadillo* gene is reduced by a factor of two (flies heterozygous for a *armadillo* mutation), the number of bristles significantly increases. Thus, a reduction of *armadillo* gene activity can suppress the pSEW-*wingless*(ts) phenotype, suggesting that other components of the *wingless* -signaling pathway can be identified with this assay (Noordermeer et al., 1994). Moreover, this phenotype is also generated by a *wingless* temperature sensitive allele, but in a temperature dependent manner. The phenotype is fully

penetrant, as no wild type eyes have been detected at permissive or intermediate temperatures.

This penetrant adult viable *wingless* phenotype has been used to perform a genome wide screen for dominant suppressors or enhancers of *wingless*. The principle behind this screen is to search for mutations that will give a phenotype when one allele has undergone a loss-of-function mutation. Normally, complete absence of one allele will not give a phenotype. But in a genetic background where the phenotype of one gene (in this case *wingless*) is dosage-sensitive, absence of one copy of an interacting gene may modify this phenotype. These screens is been done in the F1 generation, so provided the phenotype to be used is easily scored under a dissection microscope (as the pSEW-*wingless*(ts) bristle phenotype is), large (10^5) numbers of mutagenized chromosomes can be screened. Especially since the phenotype is semi-quantitative (i.e. the number of bristles on the eye can be approximated) this screen is very sensitive to dosage of gene products interacting with *wingless*.

An advantage of the screen is that not only suppressors but also enhancers of the pSEW-*wingless*(ts) phenotype can be scored. By performing the crosses at an intermediate temperature, where about 30% of the normal number of bristles are formed, modifications resulting in either fewer (enhancers) or more (suppressors) bristles were identified. Thus, if the *wingless* receptor acts negatively in the absence of ligand, and this negative effect is relieved by binding of *wingless*, the genetic screen may still uncover a mutation in its gene.

We have now isolated approximately 20 suppressors and enhancers of the *wingless* phenotype in the eye. These genes have been mapped and have been assembled into complementation groups, a prerequisite for molecular cloning. We have also performed clonal analysis of these genes, indicating that some of them also have a phenotype in the homozygous state. The mapping data will now be used to start cloning these modifying genes.

(7) Conclusions

Since the work started, approximately one year ago, we have made significant progress on both lines in the original grant application. We have started the purification of the *wingless* protein, and we have isolated a fairly large number of genes modifying *wingless* signaling in *Drosophila*.

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