



# Immunohistochemical Characterisation of GLUT1, MMP3 and NRF2 in Osteosarcoma

Catrin S. Rutland<sup>1\*</sup>, James M. Cockcroft<sup>1</sup>, Jennifer Lothion-Roy<sup>1,2</sup>, Anna E. Harris<sup>1,2</sup>, Jennie N. Jeyapalan<sup>1,2</sup>, Siobhan Simpson<sup>1</sup>, Aziza Alibhai<sup>1</sup>, Clara Bailey<sup>1</sup>, Alyssa C. Ballard-Reisch<sup>3</sup>, Albert A. Rizvanov<sup>1,3</sup>, Mark D. Dunning<sup>1,4</sup>, Simone de Brot<sup>1,5</sup> and Nigel P. Mongan<sup>1,2,6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> School of Veterinary Medicine and Science, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom, <sup>2</sup> Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Biodiscovery Institute, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom, <sup>3</sup> Institute of Fundamental Medicine and Biology, Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia, <sup>4</sup> Willows Veterinary Centre and Referral Service, Solihull, United Kingdom, <sup>5</sup> COMPATH, Institute of Animal Pathology, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland, <sup>6</sup> Department of Pharmacology, Weill Cornell Medicine, New York, NY, United States

## OPEN ACCESS

### Edited by:

Leonardo Della Salda,  
University of Teramo, Italy

### Reviewed by:

Sulev Kõks,  
University of Tartu, Estonia  
Saulo Pavarini,  
Federal University of Rio Grande do  
Sul, Brazil

### \*Correspondence:

Catrin S. Rutland  
catrin.rutland@nottingham.ac.uk

### Specialty section:

This article was submitted to  
Comparative and Clinical Medicine,  
a section of the journal  
Frontiers in Veterinary Science

**Received:** 03 May 2021

**Accepted:** 08 July 2021

**Published:** 03 August 2021

### Citation:

Rutland CS, Cockcroft JM, Lothion-Roy J, Harris AE, Jeyapalan JN, Simpson S, Alibhai A, Bailey C, Ballard-Reisch AC, Rizvanov AA, Dunning MD, de Brot S and Mongan NP (2021) Immunohistochemical Characterisation of GLUT1, MMP3 and NRF2 in Osteosarcoma. *Front. Vet. Sci.* 8:704598. doi: 10.3389/fvets.2021.704598

Osteosarcoma (OSA) is an aggressive bone malignancy. Unlike many other malignancies, OSA outcomes have not improved in recent decades. One challenge to the development of better diagnostic and therapeutic methods for OSA has been the lack of well characterized experimental model systems. Spontaneous OSA in dogs provides a good model for the disease seen in people and also remains an important veterinary clinical challenge. We recently used RNA sequencing and qRT-PCR to provide a detailed molecular characterization of OSA relative to non-malignant bone in dogs. We identified differential mRNA expression of the solute carrier family 2 member 1 (SLC2A1/GLUT1), matrix metalloproteinase 3 (MMP3) and nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (NFE2L2/NRF2) genes in canine OSA tissue in comparison to paired non-tumor tissue. Our present work characterizes protein expression of GLUT1, MMP3 and NRF2 using immunohistochemistry. As these proteins affect key processes such as Wnt activation, heme biosynthesis, glucose transport, understanding their expression and the enriched pathways and gene ontologies enables us to further understand the potential molecular pathways and mechanisms involved in OSA. This study further supports spontaneous OSA in dogs as a model system to inform the development of new methods to diagnose and treat OSA in both dogs and people.

**Keywords:** osteosarcoma, canine, solute carrier family 2 member 1, matrix metalloproteinase 3, nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2, pathology, cancer identification

## INTRODUCTION

Canine osteosarcoma (OSA) presents a significant veterinary clinical challenge with an estimated incidence rate of between 13.9–27.2/100,000 dogs, considerably higher than the rate in people, 1–3 cases/annum/1,000,000 people (1–4). It shares many clinical and molecular features with human OSA (5–8). The current management of choice for canine OSA is surgery followed by chemotherapy; the one year survival rarely exceeds 45% even for patients receiving treatment (5, 9–14). In contrast to human OSA, canine OSA is most common in middle aged dogs and a degree of heritability has been observed (1, 15, 16). Canine OSA presents a promising model for determining

the underlying mechanisms of OSA carcinogenesis and cancer progression, and also provides an opportunity for the development of drugs targeting OSA-specific pathways. Multidrug resistance is a critical limitation to the current success of chemotherapy and, therefore, additional therapeutic approaches are needed that could reduce the metastatic rate and recurrence of OSA (17).

To support the development of more effective therapies, there is a need to understand the underlying mechanisms of OSA etiology and progression. OSA predominantly affects large and giant breed dogs, particularly Irish Wolfhounds, Rottweilers, Deerhounds, St Bernards, and Great Danes, with association made with male dogs and increased height and weight (1, 18). This is comparable to human OSA where male sex and height are associated with higher incidence rates peaking at puberty (6, 19, 20). These findings in humans and canines support the potential role of developmental factors and increased cell proliferation in OSA etiology. Previous studies have implicated ezrin, a membrane cytoskeleton linking protein, in poor prognosis and metastasis (21–24). Evidence also supports a role of epigenetics in the development of OSA, however, this is not yet well understood (25, 26). Well-characterized oncogenes and tumor suppressors, including MYC, EGFR, AKT2, TP53, CDKN2A/B, RB1, BCL2 and PTEN, have also been implicated in canine OSA (15, 25, 27). Karyotypic instability, associated with mutations of *TP53*, is characteristic of OSA (28).

More recently our group identified several genes significantly differentially expressed between canine OSA and non-tumor bone tissue (16). Consistent with the association with bone growth and development, multiple gene ontologies of the differentially expressed genes related to cellular differentiation, morphogenesis, development, cellular proliferation, and metabolism (16). Intracellular signaling, calcium homeostasis and heme synthesis were also implicated. Analysis showed that *MMP3* and *SLC2A1* expression were significantly higher in OSA tissue compared to non-tumor tissue and protein expression in OSA was confirmed by immunohistochemistry. This study expands on the initial analysis (16) by investigating the levels of MMP3, GLUT-1 (protein expressed by *SLC2A1*) and NRF2 (transcription factor encoded by *NFE2L2*), which are known to play a role in human OSA, in an OSA canine cohort.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Specimen Preparation

All animal tissue work in this study was approved by the Ethics committee at the University of Nottingham School of Veterinary Medicine and Science and complied with national ethics procedures (permission number - UG 20331). Patients were euthanised under normal veterinary practice under circumstances unrelated to research. Diagnosis of OSA was confirmed by a board certified histopathologist.

### Immunohistochemistry and Microscopy

Proteins of interest were identified following gene expression analysis (RNA sequencing), validated by qRT-PCR (16). Immunohistochemistry was performed to show positive

protein expression of GLUT1, MMP3 and NRF2. Rottweiler post-mortem OSA tissue ( $n = 15$ ) was obtained from Bridge Pathology, UK in the form of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded OSA tissue. The OSA samples were all excised from Rottweilers, 9/15 female, 5/15 male and 1/15 not specified. The females ages ranged between 7–9 years old and 2/9 were entire, and the males were between 6–10 years old and 3/5 were entire. OSA location was 10/15 appendicular, 3/15 axial, 1/15 mixed appendicular/axial, 1/15 not specified. A range of morphologic types were studied including 10/15 osteoblastic; 3/15 chondroblastic or mixed osteoblastic/chondroblastic; and 2/15 suspected giant cell rich. In addition a range of mitotic activity values [as previously defined (29)] were included: 3/15 value 1; 8/15 value 2; 4/15 value 4. All of these higher mitotic values were observed in females, in addition the two cases with highest mitotic activity overall were females and had large amounts of osteoid. Given the deliberately mixed nature of the OSA samples, statistics were not carried out on location, morphologic type, sex or mitotic activity.

Tissue was post-fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 2 hours, dehydrated through an ethanol series, embedded into paraffin blocks, and sectioned at 7  $\mu$ m. Immunohistochemistry was carried out on Proteins of interest were identified following gene expression analysis (RNA sequencing), validated by qRT-PCR (16). Immunohistochemistry was performed to show positive protein expression of GLUT1, MMP3 and NRF2. Rottweiler post-mortem OSA tissue ( $n = 15$ ) was obtained from Bridge Pathology, UK in the form of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded OSA tissue. OSA samples from a variety of bones including the humerus X2, scapula, femur X3, mandible X2, temporomandibular joint, tibia, maxilla, stifle, carpus and 2 unknown locations were excised from male and female Rottweilers between the ages of 6–11 years old. Tissue was post-fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 2 hours, dehydrated through an ethanol series, embedded into paraffin blocks, and sectioned at 7  $\mu$ m. Immunohistochemistry was carried out using a Leica Novolink Polymer Detection Kit (Leica, Wetzlar, Germany) according to manufacturer's protocols with primary antibodies diluted in fetal calf serum 1:100; anti-*SLC2A1*(GLUT1) polyclonal unconjugated rabbit antibody (100732-TOB-SIB; Stratech, Ely, UK), anti-MMP3 polyclonal unconjugated rabbit antibody (GTX74514; GeneTex, Irvine, CA, USA), anti-NRF2 (*NFE2L2*) polyclonal unconjugated rabbit antibody (ab31163; Abcam, Cambridge, UK) were used to stain proteins of interest. Microscopy was carried out to confirm positive staining cytoplasmic and/or nuclear staining (Leica, Wetzlar, GermanyUK) and systematic random sampling employed to take photomicrographs for H-scoring. Negative controls received no primary antibody and were incubated in fetal calf serum only. Kidney sections from one of the patients were used as positive controls, as the target markers were known to be expressed in the kidney (30–32).

### H-Scoring

H-scoring, a well-established semi-quantitative technique for protein expression was used to analyse the samples. It is often considered as one of the “gold standards” for

immunohistochemistry evaluation (33–35). H-scores were undertaken by one double-blinded researcher who established a scoring definition and then undertook the scoring within a two week period to ensure interpretation consistency. Two additional researchers scored 10% of the samples, chosen randomly to ensure concordance. Staining intensity was designated into scores of 0, 1+, 2+, or 3+ (none, weak, moderate, strong staining signal) for each antibody. The percentage of cells/tissue containing positive staining (to the nearest 5%) of either cytoplasmic and/or nuclear staining were calculated independently for a fixed field of  $n = 4\text{--}5$  photomicrographs per sample ( $n = 10\text{--}13$  OSA samples) for each antibody. H-scores were calculated using the formula:  $H\text{-score} = [1 \times (\% \text{ cells } 1+) + 2 \times (\% \text{ cells } 2+) + 3 \times (\% \text{ cells } 3+)]$  for both cytoplasmic and nuclear staining separately. H-scores based on the resulting 0–300 scale were calculated for each specimen and each protein. The mean, standard error of the mean, minimum, maximum and range of H-scores were calculated. Data was plotted to demonstrate both score distributions and staining intensities. In addition, representative staining scores (based on these samples only) were created as benchmarks to discuss results. H-scores were also classified as low 0–45, moderate 45–90 or high 90+ average scores in order to describe the overall scores. Statistical analysis between cytoplasmic and nuclear H-scores was conducted using paired *T*-test (SPSS v26). Comparisons between the number of slides with 0, 1, 2, and 3 H-score staining categories in the cytoplasm and nucleus were conducted using chi-square.

Qualitative data was also recorded in order to describe general immunohistochemical staining patterns. Qualitative data was described for both neoplastic areas and, where possible, adjoining areas where no tumor was present. In addition to describing the cell/structure types present and the immunostaining observed, general staining was identified for each sample (diffuse, multifocal, focal), both cytoplasmic and nuclear staining were described (absent, weak, moderate, strong) and the predominant staining location was identified (cytoplasmic, nuclear or equal).

## RESULTS

### GLUT1 H-Score and Expression in OSA

GLUT1 staining ( $n = 47$  sections from 13 patients) showed H-score variations between the different patients, however all specimens showed positive immunostaining. Only 1 of the 13 patients showed both low cytoplasmic and low nuclear average scores (7.7%), while 2 of the 13 patients showed both high cytoplasmic and high nuclear average scores (15.4%). Only one patient had a low average GLUT-1 cytoplasmic score, 7 patients had moderate cytoplasmic scores (58.3%) and 5 had high cytoplasmic scores (38.5%). Nuclear scores showed 4/13 patients with low H scores (30.8%), 4/13 at moderate (30.8%) and 5/13 at high (38.5%), overall these were not significantly different to the cytoplasmic staining scores ( $P > 0.05$ ). The 0–300 cytoplasmic H-scores were slightly higher than the nuclear scores, however the same range for both locations was observed and no significant differences were present ( $P > 0.05$ , **Table 1**, **Figures 1A,D**).

**TABLE 1 |** H-scores from GLUT1, MMP3 and NRF2 immunostained canine OSA specimens showing inter case variation.

Protein (number of cases)	Cellular location	H-Score	
		Mean $\pm$ SEM	Range (min-max)
GLUT1 ( $n = 13$ )	Cytoplasmic	74.89 $\pm$ 11.11	180 (5–185)
	Nuclear	67.15 $\pm$ 11.38	180 (5–185)
MMP3 ( $n = 12$ )	Cytoplasmic	69.88 $\pm$ 4.60	95 (25–120)
	Nuclear	38.58 $\pm$ 8.61	135 (0–135)
NRF2 ( $n = 10$ )	Cytoplasmic	71.89 $\pm$ 6.42	130 (10–140)
	Nuclear	74.17 $\pm$ 13.08	200 (0–200)

*H-Score indicates average scores calculated from several slides for each patient. N = number of cases. Low was classified as 0–45, moderate 45–90 or high was a score of 90+.*

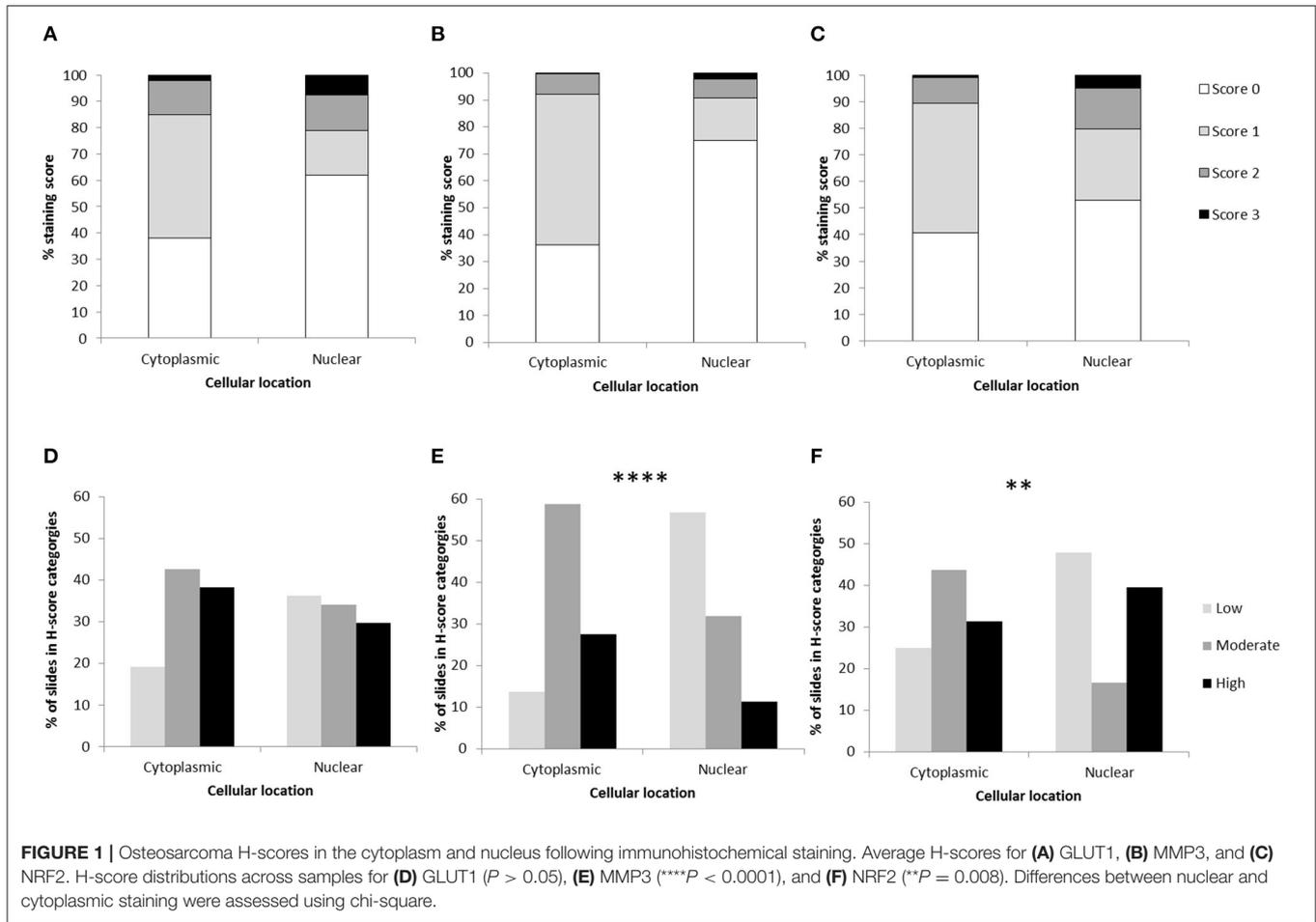
The histopathology general report indicated that all specimens showed diffuse staining distribution, with cytoplasmic staining classified as mostly weak or weak to moderate (**Table 2**). Nuclear stain intensity ranged from absent to weak – moderate, and the majority of samples showed predominantly cytoplasmic staining, but in some samples the predominant stain was nuclear whereas in others the cytoplasm and nucleus were equally stained (**Table 2**).

Despite GLUT1 staining being observed in every OSA specimen, only half of the specimens stained with GLUT1 antibodies showed individual staining intensity scores of 3, and it was notable that blood vessels frequently exhibited H-score 3 nuclear staining in the tunica intima, whereas generally nuclei in the tunica media exhibited lower H-scores (**Figure 1**). Cytoplasmic staining produced higher H-scores in the tunica intima in comparison to the tunica media whereas the osteoid matrix did not exhibit immunopositive staining (**Figure 2**). Generally staining was less pronounced in neoplastic cells in comparison to the endothelium.

### MMP3 H-Score and Expression in OSA

For MMP3 H-scoring ( $n = 51$  sections from 12 patients), all specimens showed positive immunostaining and less variation was calculated between patients on the 0–300 score in comparison to GLUT1 and NRF2 H-scoring. In total 8/12 (66.7%) patients had a low average nuclear score, while only 1/12 (8.3%) had a high nuclear score. In addition, 50% (6/12) of the patients had a combination of moderate average cytoplasmic scores and low average nuclear scores. Only 1 (8.3%) patient had a low average cytoplasmic score. Low scores were more likely to be observed in the nucleus, whereas moderate and high scores were more frequently observed in the cytoplasm ( $P < 0.0001$ ). Overall, on the 0–300 scale the cytoplasmic H-scores were higher than those observed in nuclei ( $P = 0.016$ , **Table 1**, **Figures 1B,D**).

The histopathology report showed that staining was diffuse in all cases, with predominantly weak cytoplasmic staining, with some cases showing weak-moderate or moderate cytoplasmic staining (**Table 2**). The MMP3 nuclear staining was reported as absent or absent-weak in the majority of cases, with some weak



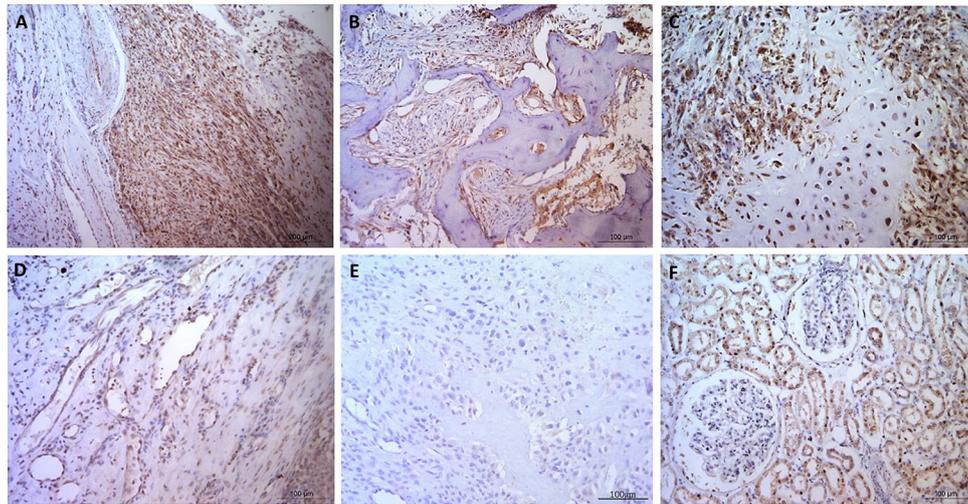
**TABLE 2 |** Overall blinded histopathology assessment for each OSA case.

Protein	Staining distribution	Cytoplasmic staining intensity (% of cases)						Nuclear staining intensity (% of cases)						Predominant staining (% of cases)		
		Absent	Absent-Weak	Weak	Weak-Moderate	Moderate	Strong	Absent	Absent-Weak	Weak	Weak-Moderate	Moderate	Strong	Cytoplasmic	Nuclear	Equal
GLUT1	100% diffuse	-	61.54	-	38.46	-	-	23.08	30.77	15.38	30.77	-	-	61.54	23.08	15.38
MMP3	100% diffuse	-	-	75.00	16.67	8.33	-	58.33	16.67	16.67	8.33	-	-	91.66	-	8.33
NRF2	100% diffuse	12.50	12.50	62.50	12.50	-	-	37.50	25.00	37.50	-	-	-	62.50	12.50	25.00

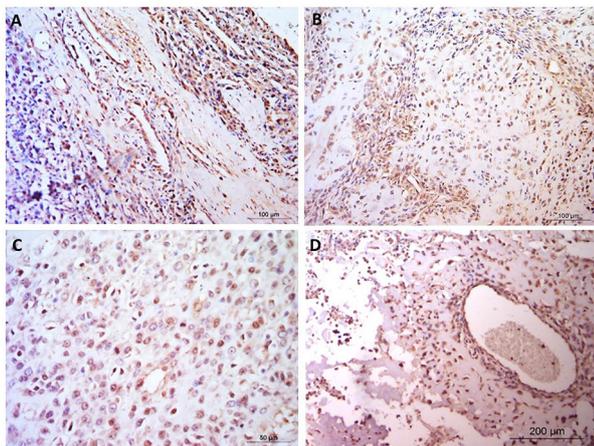
and weak-moderate nuclear staining in the remaining cases. In 11 out of the 12 cases, staining was predominant in the cytoplasm, whereas the remaining sample had staining distributed equally between the cytoplasm and nucleus (Table 2).

Staining was observed in the endothelium in all cases and also within the fibroblastic cells present. In addition it was

noted that endothelial cell staining intensity was comparable the neoplastic cell staining observed. In contrast, some focal areas vascular/perivascular cells had distinct negative staining which contrasted to neoplastic positive staining observed. In addition connective tissue, muscle and blood vessels predominantly showed weak, diffuse staining and muscle fibers were negative



**FIGURE 2 |** Osteosarcoma GLUT1 immunohistochemical staining. **(A–C)** GLUT1 indicating positive nuclear and cytoplasmic immunostaining, immunopositive blood vessels with more pronounced cytoplasmic staining in the tunica intima in comparison to the tunica media, and negative staining in the osteoid and in **(D)** a tumor-free area. **(E)** Negative control OSA tissue showing no positive immunostaining. **(F)** Positive control canine kidney tissue staining primarily in the tubular epithelial cells. Scale bars represent 100  $\mu$ m.



**FIGURE 3 |** Osteosarcoma immunohistochemical staining for MMP3. **(A–D)** MMP3 positive staining in blood vessels, cytoplasm and nuclei but negative staining in the osteoid, in four canine osteosarcoma samples. Scale bars represent **(A, B)** 100  $\mu$ m, **(C)** 50  $\mu$ m, and **(D)** 200  $\mu$ m.

within the nucleus. One case showed rare, weak cytoplasmic staining in the suspected leukocytes. Four patients (33.3%) exhibited positive MMP3 immunostaining in the extracellular matrix, however osteoid staining was not present in any samples (Figure 3).

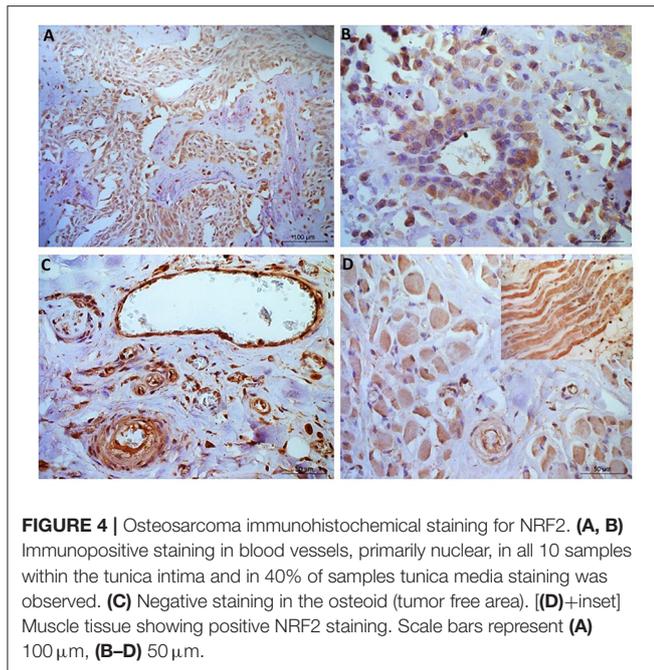
### NRF2 H-Score and Expression in OSA

NRF2 H-scores ( $n = 51$  sections from 10 OSA patients) showed considerable variation between patient averages on the 0–300 scale, but positive immunostaining was observed in all

specimens. Some patients (20%, 2/10) demonstrated high average H-scores of both cytoplasmic and nuclear NRF2 staining, some patients demonstrated either high average nuclear staining (20%, 2/10) or high average cytoplasmic staining (10%, 1/10). The remaining 50% (5/10) demonstrated moderate levels of both nuclear and cytoplasmic NRF2 staining. In addition, low and high scores were more likely to be present in the nucleus in comparison to the moderate scores which were more frequent in the cytoplasm ( $P = 0.008$ ). Overall the 0–300 cytoplasmic and nuclear staining H-scores were similar (within 5%,  $P > 0.05$ ), however the range of H-scores was greater in the nuclear staining (Table 1, Figures 1C,E).

The histopathology report showed diffuse staining in 100% of the samples (Table 2). The majority of samples showed absent, weak or weak-moderate cytoplasmic and nuclear staining intensities. In the majority of samples, staining was predominantly observed in the cytoplasm, but in the remaining samples staining was either predominantly nuclear or equally cytoplasmic and nuclear (Table 2).

NRF2 immunopositive staining was observed in every blood vessel, with positive cytoplasmic staining in the tunica intima (all ten samples; 100%), while 8 patients also showed positive nuclear staining in the tunica intima (8/10, 80%; Figure 3). Positive staining was less frequent in the tunica media (4/10 positive cytoplasmic, 3/10 positive nuclear). Muscular tissue was present in 30 of the sections analyzed from across the patients. It was of interest that all 30 sections showed positive NRF2 immunostaining (100%), 6 slides showed heterogeneous immunostaining (20%) in terms of both distribution and stain intensity, while the remainder (80%) showed homogenous staining. Muscle, nerves and connective (adipose/fibrous) tissue presented with diffuse staining which was generally more



pronounced than the neoplastic cell population. Where mucosa and inflammation were present, the staining intensity was similar to that noted in neoplastic cells. The osteoid matrix remained immunonegative in all specimens (Figure 4).

## DISCUSSION

In recent years a detailed understanding of the transcriptional heterogeneity and mechanistic processes in human osteosarcoma has been established by the rigorous unbiased transcriptomic analysis of match tumor and non-malignant specimens (36–40). Such knowledge is driving advances in diagnostics and treatment for this disease in man.

Canine OSA remains challenging to treat and carries a poor prognosis due to the very aggressive and metastatic nature of the tumors. Given how common OSA is in dogs and likely genetic contribution to OSA in large breeds, we (16) and others (25, 41–43) have sought to extend understanding of the molecular determinants of OSA in dogs and to compare these results to those obtain from OSA from people.

Here we investigated three cancer promoting proteins that have been shown to be up regulated at the gene level in canine OSA compared to normal bone tissue (16). Indeed the importance of GLUT-1 (37, 44), MMP3 (36, 37) and NRF2 (45) is well established in human OSA. More recently a study used single cell RNAseq to investigate the cellular heterogeneity within human osteosarcoma specimens and identified *MMP-3* as one of the top differentially expressed genes in OSA specimens (40). However little is known about the expression of these in canine OSA tissue.

While glucose is an essential part of cellular metabolism, glucose metabolism is enhanced in malignant cells (46). Glucose

transporter member 1 (GLUT1, also known as SLC2A1) is a cell membrane glycoprotein responsible for glucose transport that is widely expressed across cell types and is overexpressed in many cancers (46, 47). The transcription factor hypoxia-inducible factor 1- $\alpha$  (HIF-1 $\alpha$ ) was found to induce GLUT1 thus increasing survival in hypoxic conditions by allowing increased anaerobic glycolysis (48). Additionally, increased GLUT1 expression allows cancer cells to survive low glucose conditions (49), and hypoxic tumor cells are resistant to conventional therapeutics, highlighting the potential of glycolytic inhibitors in osteosarcomas (50). In human OSA, higher expression of *SLCA11* correlated with a poor prognosis, shorter disease-free interval and increased angiogenesis (47). GLUT1 staining was previously identified in 74% of human OSA specimens and linked with increased tumor volume and metastatic potential, as well as increased recurrence rate (44).

In canine OSA, a study of 44 canine osteosarcoma specimens showed 61% positive GLUT1 staining but no significant correlation was identified between GLUT1 and disease-free interval (51). Interestingly, Petty and colleagues also showed a subset of canine OSA with no or low GLUT1 staining as was seen in human OSA (44). Our findings of GLUT1 in OSA indicated that every specimen had some degree of positive immunostaining, however this varied between patients. Investigations into whether H-scoring differs between tumor grades, type of bone affected/location, sex or other factors still need to be conducted.

GLUT1 staining was observed in every OSA specimen in the present study, and notably blood vessels frequently exhibited H-score 3+ nuclear staining in the tunica intima, and lower H-scores in tunica media nuclei, and cytoplasmic staining in both structures (higher in the tunica intima). GLUT1 immunostaining has previously shown an abundance of the protein in blood vessels within the diaphysis of normal long bones, but not in the metaphysis (52). It has been suggested that osteoblast differentiation is a high-energy demand process, met by upregulation of GLUT1 in bone blood vessels (53). Additionally the importance of GLUT1 in blood vessels has been shown in relation to blood brain barrier function, where the energy demand of the brain during childhood is greater due to the rapidly developing nature of the brain (54). Expressed in both luminal and abluminal endothelial cells within the blood brain barrier (55), haploinsufficiency of SLC2A1 causes GLUT1 deficiency syndrome resulting in delayed development, movement disorders, and seizures (56). These links with high-energy processes could not only explain expression in OSA tissue, but may also highlight GLUT1 as a therapeutic target. The potential of GLUT1 as a therapeutic target has also been demonstrated in human OSA cells, where glycolytic inhibitor sensitized hypoxic cells to chemotherapy (50). Furthermore, increased *SLC1A1* in human OSA microarray datasets has been associated with metastatic tumors and a worse prognostic effect (37). Our findings show that GLUT1 is expressed in canine OSA and confirm the need to investigate the potential of glycolytic inhibitors to increase therapeutic efficacy in both canine and human OSA.

In aggressive tumors, cell invasion and metastases require breakdown of the extracellular matrix [ECM; (57)]. Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) are enzymes that degrade the ECM and changes in concentrations of MMPs are important in invasion and metastasis of OSA (58, 59). Metastases in OSA are critical for disease progression and are associated with poor prognosis (60). High expression of MMP3 in many cancers has been associated with poor prognosis (61). In human OSA, MMP3 is highly expressed in OSA tissue in comparison with normal bone (62), and has been shown to be regulated by tumor suppressing microRNAs which are down-regulated in OSA (62, 63). MMP3 may also be associated with OSA metastasis, indeed survival outcomes were improved in patients expressing lower levels of *MMP3* in microarray datasets (37). Complex pathways such as estrogen receptor alpha ( $ER\alpha$ ) signaling induces FasL transcription in osteoblasts leading to MMP3 expression in these cells, resulting in sFasL production and osteoclast apoptosis (64). Additionally, MMPs are synthesized in stromal cells adjacent to tumor cells (65). Studies in people have also highlighted differentially expressed genes in OSA tissue, including the MMPs and genes which interact with the matrix metalloproteases (36, 59). In the present study, MMP3 staining varied between the canine OSA, including in stromal cells consistent with results in studies of human cancers (65). MMP3 in canine OSA could be used as marker of more invasive and metastatic tumors. Of interest, MMP3 is a druggable target, with a selective inhibitor of MMP3 available (UK370106), but this has not been tested in cancer cells (66). A generic MMP inhibitor Marimastat, showed little promise in clinical trials (67, 68), but has not been tested in OSA patients. More recently, sulfonamide-based inhibitors of MMP3 have also been developed (69). Additionally, MMP3 has been found in extracellular vesicles that were protumorigenic and highly transmissible (70), highlighting another function of MMP3 in metastases and emphasizing it as a potential key therapeutic target in canine OSA.

A feature of OSA and other cancers is chemoresistance. Chemoresistance arises via up-regulation of mechanisms that protect the cell from the impact of chemotherapy. Chemotherapy increases reactive oxygen species (ROS) in cells, which then trigger DNA damage which leads to apoptosis (71, 72). The concentrations of ROS in normal cells are maintained by inducible antioxidants which are regulated by the transcription factor, NRF2 (73). Oncogene- induced NRF2 has been shown to promote ROS detoxification (74) and play a role in tumor progression, invasion, and metastases in many cancers (75). In mice, deletion of NRF2 led to lower bone mineral density and weaker long bones (76). NRF2 has also been implicated in osteoclast activity as when NRF2 was depleted, increased intracellular ROS was observed alongside increased osteoclast numbers, suggesting increased osteoclastic activity with decreased NRF2 (77).

Nuclear staining of NRF2 has been shown in bone metastases of people with OSA (78), and expression of this protein has been associated with poor outcome in OSA patients (45). In our study we observed NRF2 staining in 100% of the canine OSA, however variation in staining intensity was observed between the different patients. This suggests that it has potential as both a prognostic

marker and therapeutic target. Knock down of *NFE2L2* in human cancer cells was effective in altering the *NFE2L2/NRF2* pathway and improving chemosensitivity (79). Oridonin, a drug isolated from a medicinal herb, has shown potent anti-tumor effects in OSA, by reducing NRF2 and an antioxidant pathway, leading to apoptosis (80). Tanshinone 11A also inhibited OSA growth by targeting AMPK-NRF2 pathway, knockdown of both *NFE2L2/NRF2* and AMPK showed same effects as the drug (81). A liposome-based siRNA targeting *NFE2L2*, given in conjunction with cisplatin, improved treatment of OSA (82). These recent developments in pharmacological drugs and RNA interference-based therapies holds promise for treating canine OSA.

Canine OSA is divided into several morphologic subclasses: osteoblastic, fibroblastic, chondroblastic, and teleangectatic (83), however these subclassifications have not yielded significant differences in the prognosis of either human or canine OSA (83–85). In contrast, histologic grading of human tumors, serves as a good indicator for prognosis (85), but is not been widely used as a prognosticator in canine OSA and has failed to be a significant indicator for decreased survival in flat and irregular bones, including the mandible (86–88). However, a mandibular OSA seemed to have a distinctly better clinical outcome than does OSA of other locations (86). Another problematic feature in grading canine OSA is that there are several published histologic grading systems, none of which are universally accepted (89). These difficulties providing a prognosis, make finding suitable markers even more important.

Our results have shown that GLUT1, MMP3 and NRF2 are all present in canine OSA from a number of different anatomical locations including the humerus, scapula, femur, tibia, stifle, carpus and the mandible, maxilla and temporomandibular joint. Previous canine OSA studies have shown that tumor location and mitotic index can be correlated with survival time and disease-free interval (87, 89), therefore understanding expression in the differing locations and mitotic index could be informative. The H-scores of the three proteins varied greatly between individuals in the present study. Although tumor size was not a factor quantified in our clinical samples, it is potentially an area of interest for future work. As larger tumors tend to show more hypoxia and mutagenesis (90), and tumor hypoxia indicated increased expression of GLUT1 in cervical carcinomas (91), this could be an interesting factor to investigate. Higher tumor grades have also been linked to both higher levels of necrosis, and primary lesion location (with appendicular regions often scoring at higher grades) (29); both of these factors are of interest. Therefore larger studies considering multiple factors, such as OSA grade and anatomical location, need to be undertaken and compared to non-tumor tissue, in order to contextualize the complex expression patterns of GLUT1, MMP3 and NRF2. In conclusion, GLUT1, MMP3 and NRF2 are expressed in canine OSA, are good potential candidates for prognostication in OSA and therapeutic targets, and clinical trials using drugs which already target these proteins are encouraged. In addition to understanding canine OSA further, this study also supports spontaneous OSA in dogs as a model system to inform the development of new methods to diagnose and treat OSA in both dogs and people.

## DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article/supplementary material, further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author/s.

## ETHICS STATEMENT

The animal study was reviewed and approved by University of Nottingham School of Veterinary Medicine and Science. Written informed consent was obtained from the owners for the participation of their animals in this study.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

CR and NM: conceptualization. CR, JC, SS, AA, CB, SB, and NM: data curation. CR, JC, JL-R, SB, and NM: formal analysis. CR, SB, and NM: funding acquisition. CR, JC, JL-R, AH, JJ, SS, AA, CB, AB-R, AR, MD, SB, and NM: investigation. CR, JL-R, CB, SB, and NM: methodology. CR, MD, and NM: project administration. CR, MD, SB, and NM: resources. CR, JR, and NM: supervision. CR, AA, and JL-R: validation. CR, JC, AA, CB, and SB: visualization. CR, JC, AH, JJ, CB, AR, and NM: writing—original draft. CR, JC, JL-R, AH, JJ, SS, AA, CB, AB-R, AR, MD, SB, and NM: writing—review and editing. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

## REFERENCES

- Egenvall A, Nødtvedt A, von Euler H. Bone tumors in a population of 400,000 insured Swedish dogs up to 10 y of age: incidence and survival. *Can J Vet Res.* (2007) 71:292–9.
- Rowell JL, McCarthy DO, Alvarez CE. Dog models of naturally occurring cancer. *Trends Mol Med.* (2011) 17:380–8. doi: 10.1016/j.molmed.2011.02.004
- Goorin AM, Abelson HT, Frei III E. Osteosarcoma: fifteen years later. *N Engl J Med.* (1985) 313:1637–43. doi: 10.1056/NEJM198512263132605
- Makielski KM, Mills LJ, Sarver AL, Henson MS, Spector LG, Naik S, et al. Risk factors for development of canine and human osteosarcoma: a comparative review. *Vet Sci.* (2019) 6:48. doi: 10.3390/vetsci6020048
- Simpson S, Dunning MD, de Brot S, Grau-Roma L, Mongan NP, Rutland CS. Comparative review of human and canine osteosarcoma: morphology, epidemiology, prognosis, treatment and genetics. *Acta Vet Scand.* (2017) 59:1. doi: 10.1186/s13028-017-0341-9
- Sadykova LR, Ntekim AI, Muyangwa-Semenova M, Rutland CS, Jeyapalan JN, Blatt N, et al. Epidemiology and Risk Factors of Osteosarcoma. *Cancer Invest.* (2020) 38:259–69. doi: 10.1080/07357907.2020.1768401
- Morello E, Martano M, Buracco P. Biology, diagnosis and treatment of canine appendicular osteosarcoma: similarities and differences with human osteosarcoma. *Vet J.* (2011) 189:268–77. doi: 10.1016/j.tvjl.2010.08.014
- Mueller F, Fuchs B, Kaser-Hotz B. Comparative biology of human and canine osteosarcoma. *Anticancer Res.* (2007) 27:155–64. Available online at: <https://ar.iiarjournals.org/content/27/1A/155>
- Paoloni M, Davis S, Lana S, Withrow S, Sangiorgi L, Picci P, et al. Canine tumor cross-species genomics uncovers targets linked to osteosarcoma progression. *BMC genomics.* (2009) 10:1–3. doi: 10.1186/1471-2164-10-625
- Fenger JM, London CA, Kisseberth WC. Canine osteosarcoma: a naturally occurring disease to inform pediatric oncology. *Inst Lab Anim Res J.* (2014) 55:69–85. doi: 10.1093/ilar/ilu009

## FUNDING

The authors gratefully acknowledge generous funding from the University of Nottingham BBSRC Doctoral Training Programmes BB/J014508/1 and BB/I024291/1 the School of Veterinary Medicine and Science, University of Nottingham, awarded to CR and NM. We also acknowledge INSPIRE undergraduate student scholarships funded by The Wellcome Trust, The Academy of Medical Sciences, awarded to CR, NM, V. James, J. Daly, K. Braithwaite, P. Voigt, K. Cobb, and G. England to promote research and public engagement. AR was supported by Kazan Federal University Program of Competitive Growth. Malcolm Cobb, NM, CR, and all of the authors would like to thank the Irish Wolfhound Charitable Trust for their valued charitable donation which helps us to store biobank material.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank Dr Tim Scase and Synlab-VPG Histology, Bristol, UK for providing the OSA tissue. In addition, we thank the owners of the dogs involved for their participation and consent, the breed health committees for their engagement and the veterinary surgeons who collected tumor samples. They would also like to thank Emilia Biondi for undertaking some additional immunohistochemical staining for NRF2. AR was supported by Kazan Federal University Strategic Academic Leadership Program.

- Frimberger AE, Chan CM, Moore AS. Canine osteosarcoma treated by post-amputation sequential accelerated doxorubicin and carboplatin chemotherapy: 38 cases. *J Am Anim Hosp Assoc.* (2016) 52:149–56. doi: 10.5326/JAAHA-MS-6315
- Boston SE, Ehrhart NP, Dernel WS, Lafferty M, Withrow SJ. Evaluation of survival time in dogs with stage III osteosarcoma that undergo treatment: 90 cases (1985–2004). *J Am Vet Med Assoc.* (2006) 228:1905–8. doi: 10.2460/javma.228.12.1905
- Moore AS, Dernel WS, Ogilvie GK, Kristal O, Elmslie R, Kitchell B, et al. Doxorubicin and BAY 12-9566 for the treatment of osteosarcoma in dogs: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *J Vet. Intern Med.* (2007) 21:783–90. doi: 10.1111/j.1939-1676.2007.tb03022.x
- Straw RC, Withrow SJ, Richter SL, Powers BE, Klein MK, Postorino NC, et al. Amputation and Cisplatin for Treatment of Canine Osteosarcoma. *J Vet. Intern Med.* (1991) 5:205–10. doi: 10.1111/j.1939-1676.1991.tb00950.x
- Karlsson EK, Sigurdsson S, Ivansson E, Thomas R, Elvers I, Wright J, et al. Genome-wide analyses implicate 33 loci in heritable dog osteosarcoma, including regulatory variants near CDKN2A/B. *Genome Biologycom.* (2013) 14:R132–R. doi: 10.1186/gb-2013-14-12-r132
- Simpson S, Dunning M, de Brot S, Alibhai A, Bailey C, Woodcock CL, et al. Molecular characterisation of canine osteosarcoma in high risk breeds. *Cancers.* (2020) 12:2405. doi: 10.3390/cancers12092405
- Szewczyk M, Lechowski R, Zabielska K. What do we know about canine osteosarcoma treatment? – review. *Vet Res Commun.* (2014) 39:61–7. doi: 10.1007/s11259-014-9623-0
- Ru G, Terracini B, Glickman LT. Host related risk factors for canine osteosarcoma. *Vet J.* (1998) 156:31–9. doi: 10.1016/S1090-0233(98)80059-2
- Mirabello L, Pfeiffer R, Murphy G, Daw NC, Patiño-García A, Troisi RJ, et al. Height at diagnosis and birth-weight as risk factors for osteosarcoma. *Cancer Causes Control.* (2011) 22:899–908. doi: 10.1007/s10552-011-9763-2

20. Mirabello L, Troisi RJ, Savage SA. International osteosarcoma incidence patterns in children and adolescents, middle ages and elderly persons. *Int J Cancer*. (2009) 125:229–34. doi: 10.1002/ijc.24320
21. Jaroensong T, Endo Y, Lee SJ, Kamida A, Mochizuki M, Nishimura R, et al. Effects of transplantation sites on tumour growth, pulmonary metastasis and ezrin expression of canine osteosarcoma cell lines in nude mice. *Vet Comp Oncol*. (2012) 10:274–82. doi: 10.1111/j.1476-5829.2011.00294.x
22. Ren L, Hong SH, Chen QR, Briggs J, Cassavaugh J, Srinivasan S, et al. Dysregulation of ezrin phosphorylation prevents metastasis and alters cellular metabolism in osteosarcoma. *Cancer Res*. (2011) 72:1001–12. doi: 10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-11-0210
23. Khanna C, Wan X, Bose S, Cassaday R, Olomu O, Mendoza A, et al. The membrane-cytoskeleton linker ezrin is necessary for osteosarcoma metastasis. *Nat Med*. (2004) 10:182–6. doi: 10.1038/nm982
24. Xu-Dong S, Zan S, Shui-er Y, Li-na T, Wen-xi Y, Feng L, et al. Expression of Ezrin correlates with lung metastasis in Chinese patients with osteosarcoma. *Clin Invest Med*. (2009) 32:E180–E8. doi: 10.25011/cim.v32i2.6036
25. Gardner HL, Sivaprakasam K, Briones N, Zismann V, Perdigones N, Drenner K, et al. Canine osteosarcoma genome sequencing identifies recurrent mutations in DMD and the histone methyltransferase gene SETD2. *Commun Biol*. (2019) 2:1–13. doi: 10.1038/s42003-019-0487-2
26. Watanabe K, Okamoto K, Yonehara S. Sensitization of osteosarcoma cells to death receptor-mediated apoptosis by HDAC inhibitors through downregulation of cellular FLIP. *Cell Death Differ*. (2005) 12:10–8. doi: 10.1038/sj.cdd.4401507
27. Shao YW, Wood GA, Lu J, Tang Q-L, Liu J, Molyneux S, et al. Cross-species genomics identifies DLG2 as a tumor suppressor in osteosarcoma. *Oncogene*. (2018) 38:291–8. doi: 10.1038/s41388-018-0444-4
28. Angstadt AY, Thayaniyithy V, Subramanian S, Modiano JF, Breen M, A. genome-wide approach to comparative oncology: high-resolution oligonucleotide aCGH of canine and human osteosarcoma pinpoints shared microaberrations. *Cancer Genet*. (2012) 205:572–87. doi: 10.1016/j.cancergen.2012.09.005
29. Loukopoulos P, Robinson WF. Clinicopathological relevance of tumour grading in canine osteosarcoma. *J Comp Pathol*. (2007) 136:65–73. doi: 10.1016/j.jcpa.2006.11.005
30. Dominguez JH, Camp K, Maianu L, Garvey WT. Glucose transporters of rat proximal tubule: differential expression and subcellular distribution. *Am J Physiol*. (1992) 262:F807–F12. doi: 10.1152/ajprenal.1992.262.5.F807
31. Nezu M, Souma T, Yu L, Suzuki T, Saigusa D, Ito S, et al. Transcription factor Nrf2 hyperactivation in early-phase renal ischemia-reperfusion injury prevents tubular damage progression. *Kidney Int*. (2017) 91:387–401. doi: 10.1016/j.kint.2016.08.023
32. Tan RJ, Liu Y. Matrix metalloproteinases in kidney homeostasis and diseases. *Am J Physiol-Renal Physiol*. (2012) 302:F1351–F61. doi: 10.1152/ajprenal.00037.2012
33. Fedchenko N, Reifenthath J. Different approaches for interpretation and reporting of immunohistochemistry analysis results in the bone tissue - a review. *Diagn Pathol*. (2014) 9:221. doi: 10.1186/s13000-014-0221-9
34. McCarty KS, Jr., Miller LS, Cox EB, Konrath J, McCarty KS, Sr. Estrogen receptor analyses Correlation of biochemical and immunohistochemical methods using monoclonal antireceptor antibodies. *Arch Pathol Lab Med*. (1985) 109:716–21.
35. Detre S, Saclani Jotti G, Dowsett M. A “quickscore” method for immunohistochemical semiquantitation: validation for oestrogen receptor in breast carcinomas. *J Clin Pathol*. (1995) 48:876–8. doi: 10.1136/jcp.48.9.876
36. Ho XD, Phung P, Q Le V, H Nguyen V, Reimann E, Prans E, et al. Whole transcriptome analysis identifies differentially regulated networks between osteosarcoma and normal bone samples *Exp Biol Med*. (2017) 242:1802–11. doi: 10.1177/1535370217736512
37. Fan H, Lu S, Wang S, Zhang S. Identification of critical genes associated with human osteosarcoma metastasis based on integrated gene expression profiling. *Mol Med Rep*. (2019) 20:915–30. doi: 10.3892/mmr.2019.10323
38. Ho XD, Nguyen HG, Trinh LH, Reimann E, Prans E, Koks G, et al. Analysis of the expression of repetitive DNA elements in osteosarcoma. *Front Genet*. (2017) 8:193. doi: 10.3389/fgene.2017.00193
39. Rothzerg E, Ho XD, Xu J, Wood D, Martson A, Maasalu K, et al. Alternative splicing of leptin receptor overlapping transcript in osteosarcoma. *Exp Biol Med*. (2020) 245:1437–43. doi: 10.1177/1535370220949139
40. Zhou Y, Yang D, Yang Q, Lv X, Huang W, Zhou Z, et al. Single-cell RNA landscape of intratumoral heterogeneity and immunosuppressive microenvironment in advanced osteosarcoma. *Nat Commun*. (2020) 11:6322. doi: 10.1038/s41467-020-20059-6
41. Gola C, Giannuzzi D, Rinaldi A, Iussich S, Modesto P, Morello E, et al. Genomic and transcriptomic characterization of canine osteosarcoma cell lines: a valuable resource in translational medicine. *Front Vet Sci*. (2021) 8:666838. doi: 10.3389/fvets.2021.666838
42. Scott MC, Temiz NA, Sarver AE, LaRue RS, Rathe SK, Varshney J, et al. Comparative transcriptome analysis quantifies immune cell transcript levels, metastatic progression, and survival in osteosarcoma. *Cancer Res*. (2018) 78:326–37. doi: 10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-17-0576
43. Ayers J, Milner RJ, Cortes-Hinojosa G, Riva A, Bechtel S, Sahay B, et al. Novel application of single-cell next-generation sequencing for determination of intratumoral heterogeneity of canine osteosarcoma cell lines. *J Vet Diagn Invest*. (2021) 33:261–78. doi: 10.1177/1040638720985242
44. Fan J, Mei J, Zhang MZ, Yuan F, Li SZ, Yu GR, et al. Clinicopathological significance of glucose transporter protein-1 overexpression in human osteosarcoma. *Oncol Lett*. (2017) 14:2439–45. doi: 10.3892/ol.2017.6437
45. Park JY, Kim YW, Park YK. Nrf2 expression is associated with poor outcome in osteosarcoma. *Pathology*. (2012) 44:617–21. doi: 10.1097/PAT.0b013e328359d54b
46. Macheda ML, Rogers S, Best JD. Molecular and cellular regulation of glucose transporter (GLUT) proteins in cancer. *J Cell Physiol*. (2005) 202:654–62. doi: 10.1002/jcp.20166
47. Kubo T, Shimose S, Fujimori J, Furuta T, Arihiro K, Ochi M. Does expression of glucose transporter protein-1 relate to prognosis and angiogenesis in osteosarcoma? *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. (2015) 473:305–10. doi: 10.1007/s11999-014-3910-5
48. Semenza GL, Roth PH, Fang HM, Wang GL. Transcriptional regulation of genes encoding glycolytic enzymes by hypoxia-inducible factor 1. *J Biol Chem*. (1994) 269:23757–63. doi: 10.1016/S0021-9258(17)31580-6
49. Yun J, Rago C, Cheong I, Pagliarini R, Angenendt P, Rajagopalan H, et al. Glucose deprivation contributes to the development of KRAS pathway mutations in tumor cells. *Science*. (2009) 325:1555–9. doi: 10.1126/science.1174229
50. Maschek G, Savaraj N, Priebe W, Braunschweiger P, Hamilton K, Tidmarsh GE, et al. 2-deoxy-D-glucose increases the efficacy of adriamycin and paclitaxel in human osteosarcoma and non-small cell lung cancers *in vivo*. *Cancer Res*. (2004) 64(1):31–4. doi: 10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-03-3294
51. Petty JC, Lana SE, Thamm DH, Charles JB, Bachand AM, Bush JM, et al. Glucose transporter 1 expression in canine osteosarcoma. *Vet Comp Oncol*. (2008) 6:133–40. doi: 10.1111/j.1476-5829.2007.00155.x
52. Kusumbe AP, Ramasamy SK, Adams RH. Coupling of angiogenesis and osteogenesis by a specific vessel subtype in bone. *Nature*. (2014) 507:323–8. doi: 10.1038/nature13145
53. Salhotra A, Shah HN, Levi B, Longaker MT. Mechanisms of bone development and repair. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*. (2020) 21:696–711. doi: 10.1038/s41580-020-00279-w
54. Chugani HT, A. critical period of brain development: studies of cerebral glucose utilization with PET. *Prev Med*. (1998) 27:184–8. doi: 10.1006/pmed.1998.0274
55. Koepsell H. Glucose transporters in brain in health and disease. *Pflugers Arch*. (2020) 472:1299–343. doi: 10.1007/s00424-020-02441-x
56. De Vivo DC, Trifiletti RR, Jacobson RI, Ronen GM, Behmand RA, Harik SI. Defective glucose transport across the blood-brain barrier as a cause of persistent hypoglycorrhachia, seizures, and developmental delay. *N Engl J Med*. (1991) 325:703–9. doi: 10.1056/NEJM199109053251006
57. Bonnans C, Chou J, Werb Z. Remodelling the extracellular matrix in development and disease. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*. (2014) 15:786–801. doi: 10.1038/nrm3904
58. Deryugina EI, Quigley JP. Pleiotropic roles of matrix metalloproteinases in tumor angiogenesis: contrasting, overlapping and compensatory functions. *Biochim Biophys Acta*. (2010) 1803:103–20. doi: 10.1016/j.bbamcr.2009.09.017

59. Wu D, Chen K, Bai Y, Zhu X, Chen Z, Wang C, et al. Screening of diagnostic markers for osteosarcoma. *Mol Med Rep.* (2014) 10:2415–20. doi: 10.3892/mmr.2014.2546
60. Bielack SS, Kempf-Bielack B, Delling G, Exner GU, Flege S, Helmke K, et al. Prognostic factors in high-grade osteosarcoma of the extremities or trunk: an analysis of 1,702 patients treated on neoadjuvant cooperative osteosarcoma study group protocols. *J Clin Oncol.* (2002) 20:776–90. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2002.20.3.776
61. Mehner C, Miller E, Nassar A, Bamlet WR, Radisky ES, Radisky DC. Tumor cell expression of MMP3 as a prognostic factor for poor survival in pancreatic, pulmonary, and mammary carcinoma. *Genes Cancer.* (2015) 6:480–9. doi: 10.18632/genesandcancer.90
62. Tsai HC, Su HL, Huang CY, Fong YC, Hsu CJ, Tang CH. CTGF increases matrix metalloproteinases expression and subsequently promotes tumor metastasis in human osteosarcoma through down-regulating miR-519d. *Oncotarget.* (2014) 5:3800–12. doi: 10.18632/oncotarget.1998
63. Chen CL, Zhang L, Jiao YR, Zhou Y, Ge QF, Li PC, et al. miR-134 inhibits osteosarcoma cell invasion and metastasis through targeting MMP1 and MMP3 in vitro and in vivo. *FEBS Lett.* (2019) 593:1089–101. doi: 10.1002/1873-3468.13387
64. Garcia AJ, Tom C, Guemes M, Polanco G, Mayorga ME, Wend K, et al. ERalpha signaling regulates MMP3 expression to induce FasL cleavage and osteoclast apoptosis. *J Bone Miner Res.* (2013) 28:283–90. doi: 10.1002/jbmr.1747
65. Coussens LM, Werb Z. Matrix metalloproteinases and the development of cancer. *Chem Biol.* (1996) 3:895–904. doi: 10.1016/S1074-5521(96)90178-7
66. Fray MJ, Dickinson RP, Huggins JP, Ocleston NL. A potent, selective inhibitor of matrix metalloproteinase-3 for the topical treatment of chronic dermal ulcers. *J Med Chem.* (2003) 46:3514–25. doi: 10.1021/jm0308038
67. Bramhall SR, Schulz J, Nemunaitis J, Brown PD, Baillet M, Buckels JA. A double-blind placebo-controlled, randomised study comparing gemcitabine and marimastat with gemcitabine and placebo as first line therapy in patients with advanced pancreatic cancer. *Br J Cancer.* (2002) 87:161–7. doi: 10.1038/sj.bjc.6600446
68. Shepherd FA, Giaccone G, Seymour L, Debruyne C, Bezjak A, Hirsh V, et al. Prospective, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of marimastat after response to first-line chemotherapy in patients with small-cell lung cancer: a trial of the National Cancer Institute of Canada-Clinical Trials Group and the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer. *J Clin Oncol.* (2002) 20:4434–9. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2002.02.108
69. Poole AT, Sitko CA, Le C, Naus CC, Hill BM, Bushnell EAC, et al. Examination of sulfonamide-based inhibitors of MMP3 using the conditioned media of invasive glioma cells. *J Enzyme Inhib Med Chem.* (2020) 35:672–81. doi: 10.1080/14756366.2020.1715387
70. Taha EA, Sogawa C, Okusha Y, Kawai H, Oo MW, Elseoudi A, et al. Knockout of MMP3 weakens solid tumor organoids and cancer extracellular vesicles. *Cancers.* (2020) 12:1260. doi: 10.3390/cancers12051260
71. Perillo B, Di Donato M, Pezone A, Di Zazzo E, Giovannelli P, Galasso G, et al. ROS in cancer therapy: the bright side of the moon. *Exp Mol Med.* (2020) 52:192–203. doi: 10.1038/s12276-020-0384-2
72. Shen B, He PJ, Shao CL. Norcantharidin induced DU145 cell apoptosis through ROS-mediated mitochondrial dysfunction and energy depletion. *PLoS One.* (2013) 8:e84610. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0084610
73. Schieber M, Chandel NS. ROS. function in redox signaling and oxidative stress. *Curr Biol.* (2014) 24:R453–62. doi: 10.1016/j.cub.2014.03.034
74. DeNicola GM, Karreth FA, Humpston TJ, Gopinathan A, Wei C, Frese K, et al. Oncogene-induced Nrf2 transcription promotes ROS detoxification and tumorigenesis. *Nature.* (2011) 475:106–9. doi: 10.1038/nature10189
75. Sporn MB, Liby KT. NRF2 and cancer: the good, the bad and the importance of context. *Nat Rev Cancer.* (2012) 12:564–71. doi: 10.1038/nrc3278
76. Sun Y-X, Li L, Corry KA, Zhang P, Yang Y, Himes E, et al. Deletion of Nrf2 reduces skeletal mechanical properties and decreases load-driven bone formation. *Bone.* (2015) 74:1–9. doi: 10.1016/j.bone.2014.12.066
77. Kanzaki H, Shinohara F, Kanako I, Yamaguchi Y, Fukaya S, Miyamoto Y, et al. Molecular regulatory mechanisms of osteoclastogenesis through cytoprotective enzymes. *Redox Biol.* (2016) 8:186–91. doi: 10.1016/j.redox.2016.01.006
78. Zhang J, Wang X, Wu W, Dang H, Wang B. Expression of the Nrf2 and Keap1 proteins and their clinical significance in osteosarcoma. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* (2016) 473:42–6. doi: 10.1016/j.bbrc.2016.03.047
79. Li P-C, Tu M-J, Ho P-Y, Jilek JL, Duan Z, Zhang Q-Y, et al. Bioengineered NRF2-siRNA is effective to interfere with NRF2 pathways and improve chemosensitivity of human cancer cells. *Drug Metabol Dispos.* (2018) 46:2–10. doi: 10.1124/dmd.117.078741
80. Lu Y, Sun Y, Zhu J, Yu L, Jiang X, Zhang J, et al. Oridonin exerts anticancer effect on osteosarcoma by activating PPAR-γ and inhibiting Nrf2 pathway. *Cell Death Dis.* (2018) 9:15. doi: 10.1038/s41419-017-0031-6
81. Xie Z, He B, Jiang Z, Zhao L. Tanshinone IIA inhibits osteosarcoma growth through modulation of AMPK-Nrf2 signaling pathway. *J Recept Signal Transduct Res.* (2020) 40:591–8. doi: 10.1080/10799893.2020.1772296
82. Gu T, Li C, Xu Y, Zhang L, Shan X, Huang X, et al. Stimuli-responsive combination therapy of cisplatin and Nrf2 siRNA for improving antitumor treatment of osteosarcoma. *Nano Res.* (2020) 13:630–7. doi: 10.1007/s12274-020-2660-9
83. Kirpensteijn J, Kik M, Rutteman GR, Teske E. Prognostic significance of a new histologic grading system for canine osteosarcoma. *Vet Pathol.* (2002) 39:240–6. doi: 10.1354/vp.39-2-240
84. Waters DJ, Hawthorne JC, Cooley DM. Malignant skeletal neoplasms of dogs. *Kleintierpraxis.* (1997) 42:809–24.
85. Grundmann E, Roessner A, Ueda Y, Schneider-Stock R, Radig K. Current aspects of the pathology of osteosarcoma. *Anticancer Res.* (1995) 15:1023–32.
86. Straw RC, Powers BE, Klausner J, Henderson RA, Morrison WB, McCaw DL, et al. Canine mandibular osteosarcoma: 51 cases (1980-1992). *J Am Anim Hosp Assoc.* (1996) 32:257–62. doi: 10.5326/15473317-32-3-257
87. Kruse MA, Holmes ES, Balko JA, Fernandez S, Brown DC, Goldschmidt MH. Evaluation of clinical and histopathologic prognostic factors for survival in canine osteosarcoma of the extracranial flat and irregular bones. *Vet Pathol.* (2013) 50:704–8. doi: 10.1177/0300985812471542
88. Hammer AS, Weeren FR, Weisbrode SE, Padgett SL. Prognostic factors in dogs with osteosarcomas of the flat or irregular bones. *J Am Anim Hosp Assoc.* (1995) 31:321–6. doi: 10.5326/15473317-31-4-321
89. Schott CR, Tatiersky LJ, Foster RA, Wood GA. Histologic grade does not predict outcome in dogs with appendicular osteosarcoma receiving the standard of care. *Vet Pathol.* (2018) 55:202–11. doi: 10.1177/0300985817747329
90. Challapalli A, Carroll L, Aboagye EO. Molecular mechanisms of hypoxia in cancer. *Clin Trans Imag.* (2017) 5:225–53. doi: 10.1007/s40336-017-0231-1
91. Airlay R, Loncaster J, Davidson S, Bromley M, Roberts S, Patterson A, et al. Glucose transporter glut-1 expression correlates with tumor hypoxia and predicts metastasis-free survival in advanced carcinoma of the cervix. *Clin Cancer Res.* (2001) 7:928–34. Available online at: <https://clincancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/7/4/928>

**Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

**Publisher's Note:** All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.

Copyright © 2021 Rutland, Cockcroft, Lothion-Roy, Harris, Jeyapalan, Simpson, Alibhai, Bailey, Ballard-Reisch, Rizvanov, Dunning, de Brot and Mongan. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.