



Characterization of Oncolytic Vaccinia Virus Harboring the Human *IFNB1* and *CES2* Transgenes

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to assess characteristics of SJ-815, a novel oncolytic vaccinia virus lacking a functional thymidine kinase-encoding *TK* gene, and instead, having two human transgenes: the *IFNB1* that encodes interferon β 1, and the *CES2* that encodes carboxylesterase 2, which metabolizes the prodrug, irinotecan, into cytotoxic SN-38.

Materials and Methods

Viral replication and dissemination of SJ-815 were measured by plaque assay and comet assay, respectively, and compared to the backbone of SJ-815, a modified Western Reserve virus named WI. Tumor cytotoxicity of SJ-815 (or mSJ-815, which has the murine *IFNB1* transgene for mouse cancers) was evaluated using human and mouse cancer cells. Antitumor effects of SJ-815, with/without irinotecan, were evaluated using a human pancreatic cancer-bearing mouse model and a syngeneic melanoma-bearing mouse model. The SN-38/irinotecan ratios in mouse melanoma tissue 4 days post irinotecan treatment were compared between groups with and without SJ-815 intravenous injection.

Results

SJ-815 demonstrated significantly lower viral replication and dissemination, but considerably stronger *in vitro* tumor cytotoxicity than WI. The combination use of SJ-815 plus irinotecan generated substantial tumor regression in the human pancreatic cancer model, and significantly prolonged survival in the melanoma model (hazard ratio, 0.11; 95% confidence interval, 0.02 to 0.50; $p=0.013$). The tumor SN-38/irinotecan ratios were over 3-fold higher in the group with SJ-815 than those without ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion

SJ-815 demonstrates distinct characteristics gained from the inserted *IFNB1* and *CES2* transgenes. The potent antitumor effects of SJ-815, particularly when combined with irinotecan, against multiple solid tumors make SJ-815 an attractive candidate for further preclinical and clinical studies.

Key words

Oncolytic viruses, Vaccinia virus, Carboxylesterase 2, Interferon β 1, Irinotecan

Introduction

Oncolytic viruses are an emerging class of cancer therapeutic agents that exert antitumor effects generally through tumor-specific cell lysis paired with immune stimulation [1]. The development of a new oncolytic virus usually involves genetic engineering of a backbone virus. Viruses that are fre-

quently chosen for genetic engineering include vaccinia virus, adenovirus, and herpes simplex virus. Vaccinia virus has many ideal characteristics that allow for development as an oncolytic virus, such as its relatively large genome as an optimal platform for gene editing, long usage history, and well-defined safety profile [2]. Techniques that are commonly used for genetic engineering include deletion and insertion of specific genes within a virus genome. For instance,

interruption of the virus thymidine kinase-encoding *TK* gene through inserting other transgenes has been applied in the development of several oncolytic viruses [3,4]. The rationale is twofold: first, a virus without a functional *TK* gene can only amplify extensively inside cells with high level of thymidine kinase, which is a distinct feature of many cancer cells [5]; second, an inserted transgene may introduce new anti-tumor mechanisms to the oncolytic virus.

To this end, we designed and engineered SJ-185, a novel oncolytic vaccinia virus, through incorporating two human transgenes, the *IFNB1* and *CES2*, into the *TK* gene region of a Western Reserve (WR) strain vaccinia virus backbone. Interferon β 1 (IFN- β 1), the product of the *IFNB1* gene, is a cytokine with indisputable antitumor effects [6,7]. However, it has a very short half-life and its antitumor effects require high tissue concentration [8]. We hypothesized that the insertion of *IFNB1* transgene may enable SJ-815 more continuously produce high-levels of IFN- β 1 within tumor tissue, which is difficult to achieve using conventional drug delivery systems. In addition, low level of IFN- β 1 expressed in normal tissue may help eliminate SJ-815 and reduce potential side effects [9]. Unlike the *IFNB1* gene, the *CES2* gene does not produce molecules that kill cancer cells directly. We hypothesized that this transgene of SJ-815 may increase tumor-specific expression of carboxylesterase 2, and subsequently, increase the tumor's capacity to metabolize irinotecan. Irinotecan is one of the most widely used chemotherapeutic agents and has been included in the World Health Organization (WHO) Model List of Essential Medicines [10]. It is most well-known as a treatment for colon cancer, but recently it has been used in combination with other drugs (such as folinic acid, fluorouracil, and oxaliplatin) for treatment of metastatic pancreatic cancer [11], which received approval in countries such as the United States, and South Korea, and the European Union. Irinotecan is a prodrug that needs to be activated into SN-38 in the human body, namely by carboxylesterase 2 [12]. Carboxylesterase 2 shows great variability among individuals [12,13], and higher carboxylesterase 2 activity in tumor tissue predicts better survival in irinotecan-treated cancer patients [14]; therefore, it is critical to improve irinotecan metabolism for patients with low carboxylesterase 2 activity. We hypothesized that tumor-specific carboxylesterase 2 enhancement by SJ-815 may be more advantageous than a systemic enhancement of carboxylesterase 2 because the latter may increase the risk of SN-38 induced intestinal toxicity [15].

The life cycle of vaccinia virus consists of four different forms: intracellular mature virus, intracellular enveloped virus (IEV), cell associated virus, and extracellular enveloped virus (EEV) [16]. EEV is the ultimate mature form of vaccinia virus, and it plays an important role in the long-range viral dissemination (both *in vitro* and *in vivo*), a function that can-

not be fulfilled by the other forms [16]. In this study, considering the insertion of the human *IFNB1* gene may result in decreased viral dissemination [17], WI, a *TK* deleted Western Reserve vaccinia virus with a point mutation (451A>G) in the *A34R* gene that results in improved viral dissemination was used for genetic engineering [18]. A previous study shows that this mutation can cause over a 10-fold increase in EEV formation [18].

Therefore, the objectives of this study were to characterize SJ-815 in terms of its *in vitro* viral replication and dissemination, tumor cytotoxicity, and *in vivo* irinotecan metabolism; as well as to evaluate its *in vivo* antitumor effects, particularly when it is combined with irinotecan.

Materials and Methods

1. Engineering of SJ-815

The backbone virus, named WI, used in this study was WR *A34R-451A>G TK-*, kindly provided by Dr. Stephen H. Thorne (University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA) [19]. Two human transgenes (the *IFNB1* and *CES2* genes) were inserted into the *TK* gene region of the WI virus through homologous recombination, using the pSC65 vector that carries both genes (Genewiz Inc., South Plainfield, NJ). The *CES2* (14 kbp; NCBI gene ID: 8824) and *IFNB1* (1.1 kbp; NCBI gene ID: 3456) genes were placed under the control of p7.5 (vaccinia early/late promotor) and pSE/L (vaccinia synthetic early/late promotor), respectively. The successfully engineered virus, named SJ-815, was WR *A34R-451A>G TK- CES2+ IFNB1+*. Pure plaques of SJ-815 were obtained from the 143B cell line (human osteosarcoma, American Type Culture Collection [ATCC], Manassas, VA), which is a *TK* gene negative cell line maintained under selective pressure of 5-bromo-2'-deoxyuridine (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) and tested for transgene expression described in next paragraph. Selected plaques were amplified in the human cervical cancer cell lines HeLa and HeLa S3 cells (ATCC), which were cultured with Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM; Hyclone, Westborough, MA) supplemented with 2.5% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Hyclone). The cells and medium were then harvested and homogenized. The homogenized samples were purified through sucrose cushion centrifugation consisting of 36% sucrose in 10 mM Tris, pH 9.0, and purified virus was re-suspended in the final stock buffer, 1 mM Tris, pH 9.0. The mouse version SJ-815, named mSJ-815, which has the murine *IFNB1* gene (1.0 kbp; NCBI gene ID: 15977) instead of the human *IFNB1* gene, was made with a similar method as described above.

2. Confirmation of *CES2* and *IFNB1* insertion and expression

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) analyses were conducted to confirm the insertion of the two transgenes. The expression of *IFNB1* was determined using the HEK-Blue IFN- α/β cells (cat No. hkb-ifnab, InvivoGene, San Diego, CA). These cells were engineered to express the ISGF3 signaling pathway which is activated specifically by type I interferon. The product of this pathway, secreted embryonic alkaline phosphatase, was then measured spectrophotometrically at 655 nm to indicate the IFN- β 1 activity. The protein expression of *CES2* was determined using a *p*-nitrophenyl acetate (PNPA; 10 mM in dimethylsulfoxide) assay. PNPA is a carboxylesterase specific substrate; the production of its metabolite *p*-nitrophenol was measured spectrophotometrically at 405 nm to indicate the carboxylesterase 2 activity. One unit (U) of esterase activity was defined as the amount of enzyme releasing 1 μ mol *p*-nitrophenol per min under assay conditions.

3. Measurement of viral replication

To analyze time-dependent virus growth, HeLa and HeLa S3 cells (ATCC) were seeded in 9-well tissue culture plates, and then infected with virus (WR, WI or SJ-815, 3 pfu/cell). After being incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ for 2 hours, the supernatant was aspirated and the cells were washed twice with DMEM containing 2.5% FBS. The infected cells were overlaid with DMEM containing 2.5% FBS and incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ for 2, 24, 48, or 72 hours, and the stocks were lysed by three freeze-thaw cycles and sonication. Vial titers were determined using a plaque assay: U-2 OS cells seeded on 6-well plate were infected by serially diluted virus samples and incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ for 2 hours. The supernatant was aspirated and the cells were washed twice with DMEM containing 2.5% FBS, the plates were then overlaid by semi-solid carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC) medium (3% CMC solution diluted in same volume of 2×DMEM containing 4% FBS) and incubated for 72 hours at 37°C in 5% CO₂ for 72 hours. The CMC overlay was then aspirated and the wells were stained with 2 mL of 0.1% crystal violet solution.

A similar study procedure was used to analyze the following: (1) virus dose-dependent virus yield, except that only HeLa cells were used, and four virus doses were chosen for virus infection (0.001, 0.01, 0.1, and 1 pfu/cell), and the incubation time was 24 hours; and (2) viral replication of WI, SJ-815, and mSJ-815 in MC-38 and B16-F10 mouse cancer cells (Korean Cell Line Bank, Seoul, Korea).

4. Evaluation of viral dissemination

To evaluate viral dissemination, comet assays were used to measure EEV formation. U-2 OS cells (ATCC) were infected with the virus (WR, WI, or SJ-815; 30 pfu/plate) and incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ for 2 hours. The supernatant was then aspirated and the cells were washed twice with DMEM containing 2.5% FBS. The infected cells were overlaid with one of the following: DMEM containing 2.5% FBS, recombinant human IFN- β 1 expressed in CHO cells (Sigma-Aldrich), or virus supernatants from other viruses (described below). All were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ at an angle of 10° for 72 hours. The virus supernatants were collected after the U-2 OS cells were infected with the viruses (WR, WI, or SJ-815) for 16 hours, and filtered with 0.22- μ m filter (Merck Millipore, Billerica, MA) three times and stored at 4°C until use.

5. Evaluation of *in vitro* cytotoxicity of SJ-815

Twelve human cancer cell lines, three each for pancreas (MIA PaCa-2, Capan-1, and BxPc-3; ATCC), colon (SW620, HCT-115, and HCT-115; ATCC), liver (SNU398, SNU449, and SNU739; Korean Cell Line Bank), and skin (SK-MEL-2, SK-MEL-5, and RPMI8226; ATCC) cancers, and five murine cancer cell lines (ATCC), one each for liver (TIB-75), colon (CT26), skin (B16-F10), kidney (RENCA), and breast (4T1) cancers, were seeded at a concentration of 1×10⁴ cells/well in 96-well plates containing 100 μ L growth media per well, and incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ for 24 hours cells were infected with 100 to 0.0001 pfu/cell (10-fold dilution each time) of SJ-815 or WI. The cell viability was assessed 48 hour post-infection using cell counting kit-8 (CCK-8; Dojindo, Kumamoto, Japan).

6. Evaluation of antitumor efficacy in xenograft mouse model

Female BALB/c nude mice (OrientBio, Seongnam, Korea) were injected subcutaneously with MIA PaCa-2 cells on the right flank and developed human pancreatic cancer. Once tumors reached a volume of 400 mm³, mice were randomized on day 0 into four treatment groups (n=3 mice/group): phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), SJ-815 (1×10⁶ pfu; intratumoral; day 7 and 14), irinotecan (25 mg/kg; intravenous; day 3, 10, and 17), and SJ-815 (1×10⁶ pfu; intratumoral; day 7 and 14) +irinotecan (25 mg/kg; intravenous; day 3, 10, and 17). Tumor measurements were performed with calipers twice per week and on sacrifice day (day 41).

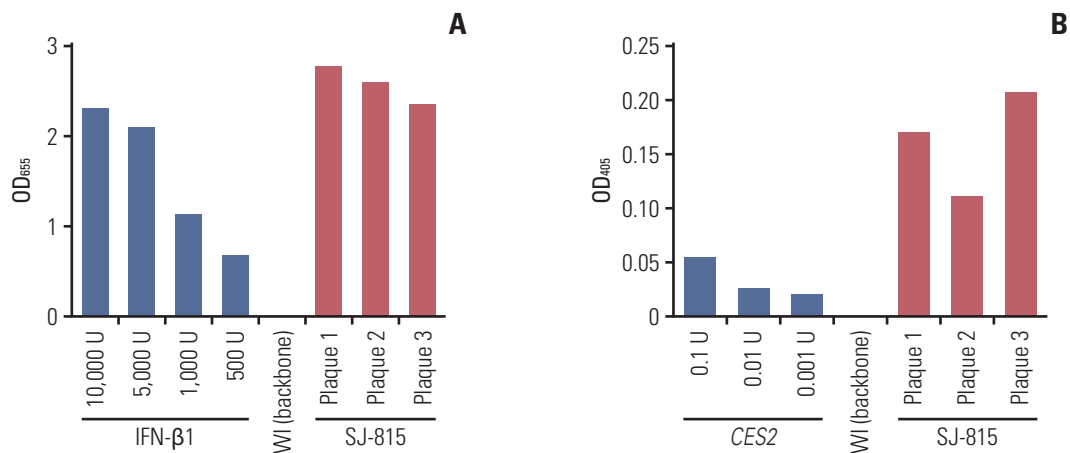


Fig. 1. The activity of human proteins interferon β 1 (IFN- β 1) and carboxylesterase 2 (CES2) expressed by three final selected plaques of SJ-815 was demonstrated using HEK-Blue IFN- α / β cell assay (A), and *p*-nitrophenyl acetate assay (B).

7. Evaluation of survival in syngeneic mouse model

Male C57BL/6 syngeneic mice (OrientBio) were injected subcutaneously with B16-F10 cells (1×10^5 cells/mouse) on the right flank and developed mouse melanoma. Once tumors reached a volume of 50-100 mm³, mice were randomized into four treatment groups: PBS (n=8), mSJ-815 (n=8; 3×10^7 pfu; intratumoral; day 7 and 14), irinotecan (n=6; 25 mg/kg; intravenous; day 3, 10, and 17), and mSJ-815 (n=6; 3×10^7 pfu; intratumoral; day 7 and 14)+irinotecan (25 mg/kg; intravenous; day 3, 10, and 17). Survival was recorded and body weight was measured twice a week.

8. Measurement of irinotecan metabolism *in vivo*

Male C57BL/6 syngeneic mice were implanted subcutaneously with B16-F10 mouse melanoma cells (4×10^6 cells/mouse). Once tumors reached a volume of 100-200 mm³, mice were randomized into four treatment groups: PBS (n=5), irinotecan (n=5; 25 mg/kg; intravenous; day 3), WI (n=5; 1×10^7 pfu; intravenous; day 0)+irinotecan (25 mg/kg; intravenous; day 3), and mSJ-815 (n=5; 1×10^7 pfu; intravenous; day 0)+irinotecan (25 mg/kg; intravenous; day 3). All mice were sacrificed on day 7 and tumors were harvested.

The amount of irinotecan and SN-38 in tumor was measured as follows: 1 g of tumor was suspended in 3 mL of Hank's Balanced Salt Solution without calcium and magnesium. Tissue suspension was homogenized 3 times (20 seconds each, with 1-minute intervals) and incubated in a water bath for 2 hours at 55°C after adding 15 μ L of 20 μ g/ μ L protease K. The tissues were homogenized 3 times again (20 seconds each time, with 1-minute intervals), and then vortexed for 5 minutes after 1 mL of 100% acetonitrile was added to

each sample. Tissue suspension was centrifuged for 10 minutes at 4,500 rpm and supernatant was recovered and centrifuged again for 5 minutes at 13,000 rpm. The supernatant was then diluted with 1.2 mL of diethyl ether: ethyl acetate (v:v=2:1) mixture and vortexed for 10 minutes. The supernatant was isolated again after centrifugation for 5 minutes at 13,000 rpm and dried using speed vac (SAVANT SC201A, Thermo Scientific, Waltham, MA) for 1 to 1.5 hours at 45°C. The final pellet was re-suspended in 100 μ L of 100% methanol, vortexed and used for liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry analysis [20].

9. Statistical analysis

The *in vitro* experiments were conducted in duplicate or triplicate, and data were presented as mean \pm standard deviation (SD). All statistical analyses were conducted with the Prism software ver. 6 (GraphPad Software, La Jolla, CA). Data comparisons were done using t tests, paired t tests, or ANOVA tests. EC₅₀ was calculated using nonlinear regression (the dose-response-inhibition module). The survival analysis was done using a log-rank test. A p-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

10. Ethical statement

All animal care, handling and study procedures were in compliance with the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) guidelines from the Korea Ministry of Food and Drug Safety. The animal study protocols were approved by the Pusan National University IACUC (PNU-2014-0673 and PNU-2015-0872) and performed at the Laboratory Animal Resource Center of Pusan National University, Korea.

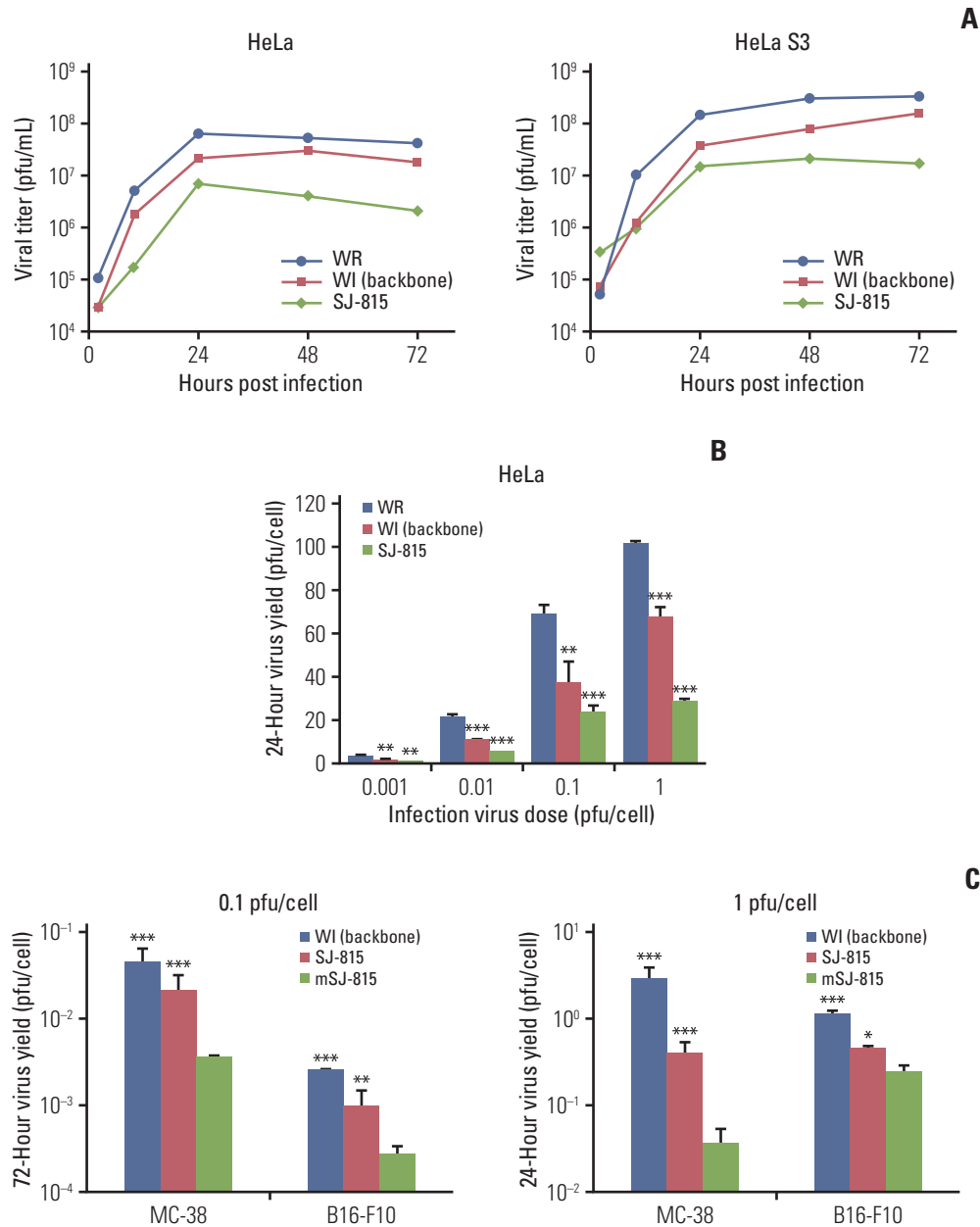


Fig. 2. Viral replication of SJ-815 and other viruses in human (A, B) and mouse (C) cancer cell lines. Replication of Western Reserve (WR), modified Western Reserve (WI) (backbone), and SJ-815 in HeLa and HeLa S3 cells, with infection virus dose of 3 pfu/cell, at 2, 24, 48, and 72 hours (A); and in HeLa cells, with infection virus dose of 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, and 1 pfu/cell, at 24 hours (B). ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$; WI (backbone) or SJ-815 vs. WR; the p-values were obtained using paired t tests. (C) Replication of WI (backbone), SJ-815, and mSJ-815 in MC-38 and B16-F10 mouse cancer cells, with infection virus dose of 0.1 pfu/cell at 72 hours (left), or 1 pfu/cell at 24 hours (right). * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$; WI (backbone) or SJ-815 vs. mSJ-815; the p-values were obtained using paired t tests.

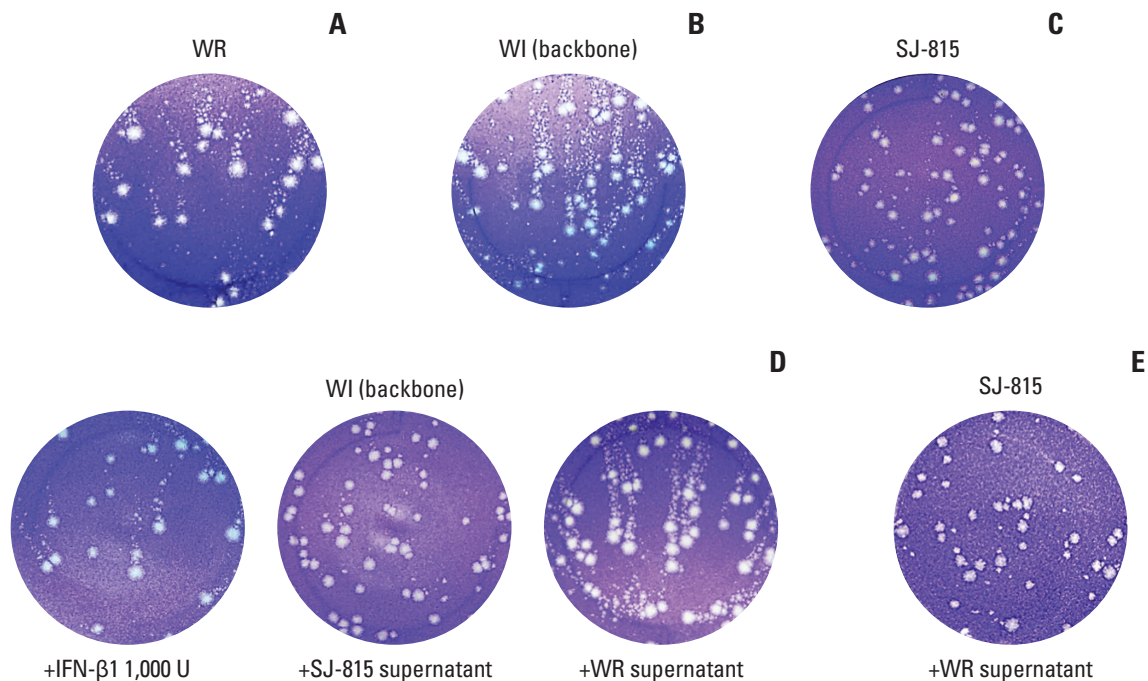


Fig. 3. Comet assays conducted on U-2 OS cells after infection with Western Reserve (WR) virus (A), modified Western Reserve (WI) (backbone) virus (B), or SJ-815 (C) for 2 hours first and then culture with Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium containing 2.5% fetal bovine serum for 72 hours; or after infection with WI (backbone) virus (D) for 2 hours first, and then culture with 1,000 U interferon β 1 (IFN- β 1), SJ-815 supernatant, or WR supernatant for 72 hours; or after infection with SJ-815 (E) for 2 hours first, and then culture with WR supernatant for 72 hours. The virus supernatants were collected after the U-2 OS cells were infected with the viruses: WR, WI (backbone), or SJ-815 for 16 hours, and filtered three times and stored at 4°C until use.

Results

1. Confirmation of *CES2* and *IFNB1* insertion and expression in SJ-815

The insertion of the *CES2* and *IFNB1* transgene in the final selected virus plaques was confirmed by PCR analyses (data not shown). The *in vitro* function tests conducted in three virus samples demonstrated stable expression and activity of the two protein products IFN- β 1 and carboxylesterase 2 (Fig. 1).

2. Decreased viral replication of SJ-815

At the infection virus dose of 3 pfu/cell, all three different viruses (WR, WI, and SJ-815) continued replicating for the first 24 hours in both HeLa and HeLa S3 cells and the replication reached plateau thereafter (Fig. 2A). The replication ability of the viruses in both cancer cells ranked in sequence: WR > WI > SJ-815. WR showed a replication around an order

of magnitude higher than SJ-815. In addition, the differences in 24-hour replication ability between the three viruses became greater as the virus titer increased from 0.001 to 1 pfu/cell, as shown in HeLa cells (Fig. 2B). SJ-815 and WI showed relative lower replication in the mouse cancer cells than in the human cancer cells, and mSJ-815 demonstrated the lowest replication, which was significantly lower than SJ-815 and WI (Fig. 2C).

3. Decreased enveloped extracellular virus formation of SJ-815

Compared to the wild-type WR (Fig. 3A), the WI virus showed significantly increased formation of comet tails (Fig. 3B). Contrastingly, SJ-815 did not show any obvious formation of comet tails (Fig. 3C). In the supernatant exchange experiments, the comet tails formed in the WI virus culture were significantly reduced both by the media containing 1,000 U IFN- β 1 and by the supernatant of SJ-815 culture; but were not changed by the supernatant of the WR virus culture (Fig. 3D). The comet tails formed in the SJ-815 culture were

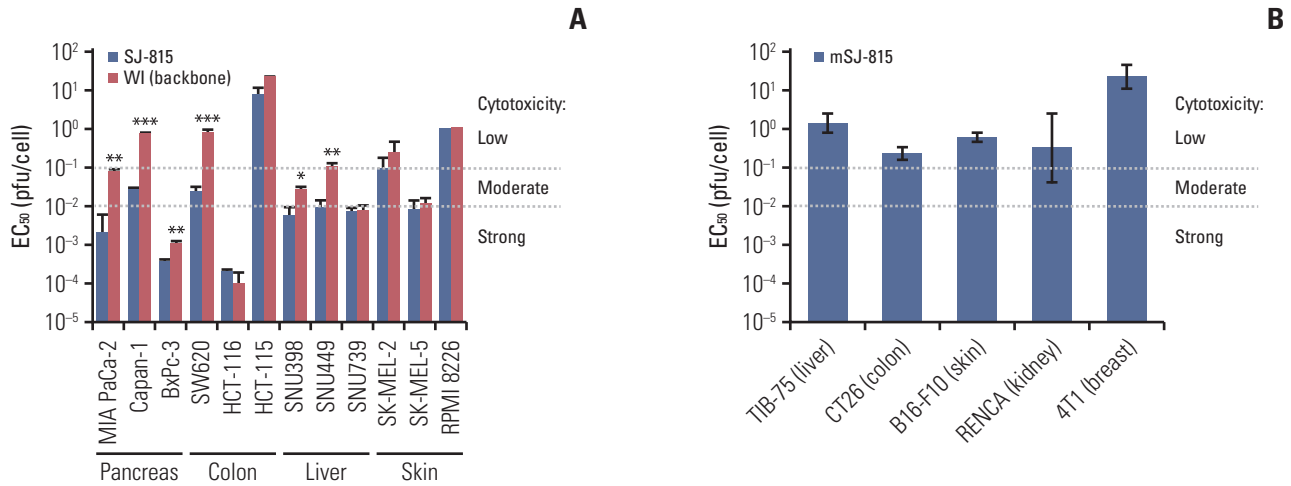


Fig. 4. (A) Comparison of tumor cytotoxicity (EC_{50}) of SJ-815 and modified Western Reserve (WI) (backbone) in 12 human cancer cell lines. Each data was presented as mean \pm standard deviation of two EC_{50} , which were calculated from two sets of dose-response data. (B) Tumor cytotoxicity (EC_{50}) of mSJ-815 in 5 mouse cancer cell lines. Each data was presented as 95% confidence interval was EC_{50} , which was calculated from only one set of dose-response data. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$; SJ-815 vs. WI (backbone); the p-values were obtained using paired t tests.

not changed by the supernatant of the WR virus culture, either (Fig. 3E).

4. *In vitro* tumor cytotoxicity of SJ-815 (mSJ-815)

Among the 12 human cancer cell lines, WI showed strong (EC_{50} , < 0.01 pfu/cell) tumor cytotoxicity in two cell lines and moderate (EC_{50} , 0.01–0.1 pfu/cell) tumor cytotoxicity in 3 cell lines; alternatively, SJ-815 showed strong tumor cytotoxicity in seven cell lines and moderate tumor cytotoxicity in three cell lines (Fig. 4A). SJ-815 showed over 10-fold higher tumor cytotoxicity than WI in four cell lines: MIA PaCa-2 (pancreas; 37 fold), Capan-1 (pancreas; 26 fold), SW620 (colon; 32 fold), and SNU449 (liver; 11 fold). However, mSJ-815 showed low (EC_{50} , > 0.1 pfu/cell) tumor cytotoxicity in all five murine cancer cell lines tested (Fig. 4B).

5. *In vivo* antitumor efficacy and safety of SJ-815

In the MIA PaCa-2 (human pancreatic cancer)-bearing mouse model (Fig. 5), for the first 3 weeks, tumor growth was similar between the PBS, irinotecan, and SJ-815 groups. Mice in the irinotecan and the SJ-815 groups, from around day 20 and day 27, respectively, started to show slower tumor growth than that in the PBS group. On the sacrifice day (day 41), the average tumor sizes in the irinotecan (2,800 mm³) and SJ-815 groups (3,000 mm³) were smaller than in the PBS group (4,500 mm³) but the differences were not significant. The tumor growth in the SJ-815 plus irinotecan combination

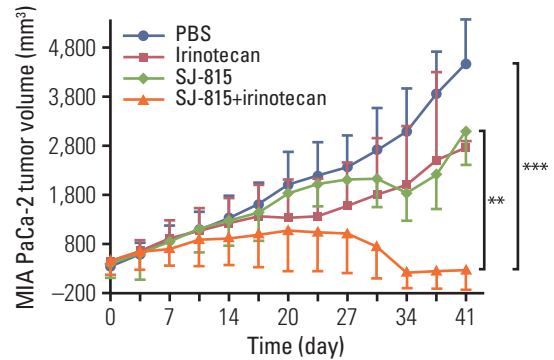


Fig. 5. Changes in tumor volume from day 0 to day 41 (sacrifice day) in human pancreatic cancer (MIA PaCa-2)-bearing mice, treated with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), SJ-815 (1×10^6 pfu; intratumoral; day 7 and 14), irinotecan (25 mg/kg; intravenous; day 3, 10, and 17), or SJ-815 (1×10^6 pfu; intratumoral; day 7 and 14)+irinotecan (25 mg/kg; intravenous; day 3, 10, and 17). Statistical analyses were conducted to compare tumor volume on the sacrifice day. ** $p < 0.01$, SJ-815 vs. SJ-815+irinotecan, *** $p < 0.001$, PBS vs. SJ-815+irinotecan; the p-values were obtained using t tests. Irinotecan was not compared because one mouse died before the sacrifice day.

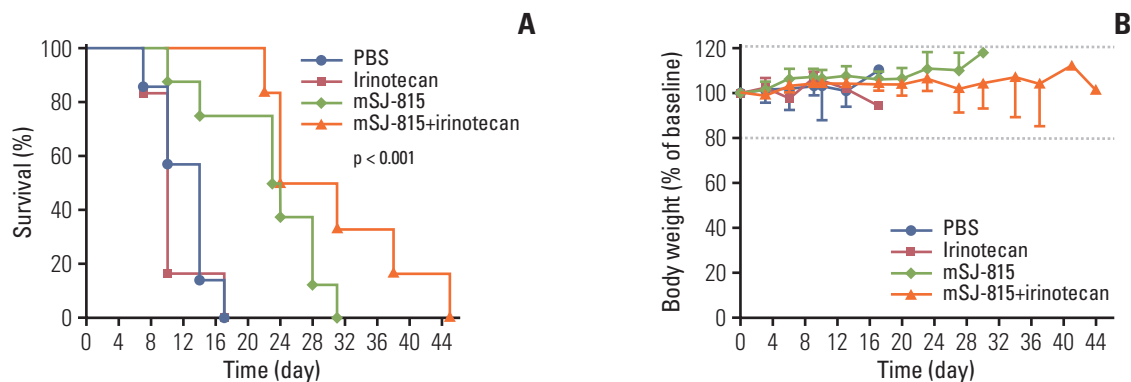


Fig. 6. Percent survival (A) and body weight change (B) of B16-F10 melanoma-bearing mice, treated with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), mSJ-815 (3×10^7 pfu; intratumoral; day 7 and 14), irinotecan (25 mg/kg; intravenous; day 3, 10, and 17), or mSJ-815 (3×10^7 pfu; intratumoral; day 7 and 14)+irinotecan (25 mg/kg; intravenous; day 3, 10, and 17). The dashed lines indicate the normal range of body weight change. The p-value was obtained using a log-rank test.

group was the slowest among all the groups, and tumor regression was observed after day 34: the tumor sizes shrank to below the baselines and remained stable ($\sim 200 \text{ mm}^3$) until the sacrifice day ($p < 0.01$, vs. PBS group; $p < 0.001$, vs. SJ-815).

In the mSJ-815 insensitive B16-F10 (mouse melanoma)-bearing mouse model, the tumors developed very fast in the PBS and irinotecan groups (S1 Fig.), the Kaplan-Meier curves showed that irinotecan alone did not prolong the mice's survival compared to PBS; the median survival for irinotecan and PBS groups were 10 and 14 days, respectively (Fig. 6A). Alternatively, in the mSJ-815 and mSJ-815+irinotecan combination groups, the tumor growth had remained relatively low for the first 3 weeks (S1 Fig.), mSJ-815 significantly increased the median survival to 24 days (hazard ratio [HR], 0.11; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.02 to 0.50; $p=0.013$) and the mSJ-815+irinotecan combination group showed the longest median survival among all the groups (HR, 0.05; 95% CI, 0.01 to 0.19; $p=0.001$), which was 28 days (Fig. 6A).

The changes in body weight remained within 20% of the baseline throughout the study in all groups. No obvious toxicity was observed (Fig. 6B).

6. Conversion of irinotecan to SN-38 by SJ-815

In the B16-F10 tumor tissue obtained 7 days after intravenous virus injection, the SN-38/irinotecan ratios were similar between the irinotecan and WI+irinotecan combination groups, and both were less than 20%; in comparison, this ratio was over 70% and was significantly ($p < 0.001$) higher in the SJ-815+irinotecan group compared to the other groups (Fig. 7).

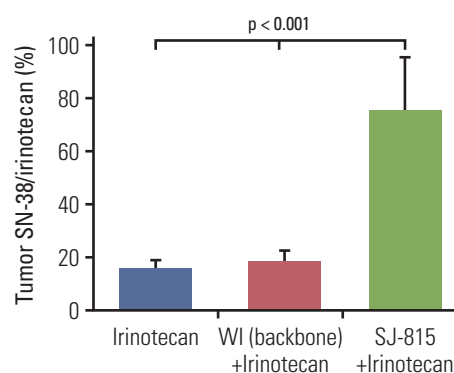


Fig. 7. Ratio of SN-38/irinotecan in tumor tissue, obtained on day 7 from B16-F10 melanoma-bearing mice, treated with phosphate-buffered saline, irinotecan (25 mg/kg; intravenous; day 3), modified Western Reserve (WI; 1×10^7 pfu; intravenous; day 0)+irinotecan (25 mg/kg; intravenous; day 3), or SJ-815 (1×10^7 pfu; intravenous; day 0)+irinotecan (25 mg/kg; intravenous; day 3). The p-value was obtained using an ANOVA test.

Discussion

This is the first report on SJ-815, a newly engineered oncolytic vaccinia virus which lacks a functional *TK* gene, and instead, expresses two human transgenes: *IFNB1* and *CES2*. One encodes IFN- $\beta 1$, a cytokine that is well-known for its antitumor and antiviral effects, and the other one encodes carboxylesterase 2, an enzyme that is critical for activation of irinotecan. SJ-815 demonstrates a few distinct characteristics

in that it shows greatly reduced *in vitro* viral replication and dissemination, but significantly increased cytotoxicity against multiple tumor cell lines compared to its backbone virus, WI. Furthermore, SJ-815 shows potent antitumor effects in tumor-bearing mouse models, particularly when combined with irinotecan.

In this study, the length and width of comet tails in a comet assay were used to illustrate *in vitro* viral dissemination, because comet tails are formed specifically by the infectious and mature EEV [21]. In this study, the dissemination of wild-type WR virus was lower than WI virus, as expected; however, the dissemination of the wild-type WR virus can be significantly increased by the supernatant from the 16-hour WI culture, suggesting that a high level of EEV has been formed within 16 hours. Despite being engineered using the dissemination-enhanced WI virus, SJ-815 showed almost completely diminished comet tails. Interestingly, WI virus could not form comet tails if supernatant from the 16-hour SJ-815 culture was added. The diminished comet tails suggest that a considerable amount of IFN- β 1 was persistently released into the supernatant within 72 hours, to the extent that the dissemination enhancing effect of the WI was completely offset. However, viral dissemination ability does not correlate with viral replication ability, as in this study, dissemination-enhanced WI virus demonstrated markedly lower replication than the wild-type WR virus in the two cell lines tested. The reduced viral replication is likely caused by the deletion of the *TK* gene [22,23]. Therefore, due to the deletion of the *TK* gene, as well as to the insertion of the *IFNB1* gene, SJ-815 has both reduced viral replication and dissemination.

However, the tumor cytotoxicity of SJ-815 was superior to WI in nearly all (11 out of 12) human cancer cell lines tested, with considerably high potency ($EC_{50} < 0.01$ pfu/cell) in most (6 out of 9) gastrointestinal cancer cell lines. In the MIA PaCa-2 (human pancreatic cancer)-bearing mouse model, both irinotecan and SJ-815 showed only moderate inhibition on tumor growth, suggesting that SJ-815 or irinotecan monotherapy is insufficient in controlling tumor growth. There are various causes for the *in vitro* and *in vivo* antitumor effects discrepancy, such as host antiviral immunity, tumor stromal barrier, *in vitro-in vivo* pharmacokinetic differences, etc. [24], but the combination use of SJ-815 plus irinotecan resulted in remarkable tumor regression (tumor size lower than baseline) in 5-6 weeks. It is worth mentioning that the treatments started with a much larger tumor size (around 400 mm³) than commonly used in mouse studies (50-200 mm³), to mimic a more advanced disease stage seen in most pancreatic cancer patients. Similarly, in the highly aggressive B16-F10 (mouse melanoma)-bearing mouse model, the mSJ-815 monotherapy doubled the survival time compared to those treated by PBS or those by irinotecan only. It is also noteworthy that mouse cell lines in general are likely to be resistant to mSJ-815 repli-

cation, and therefore resistant to their cytotoxicity ($EC_{50} > 0.1$ pfu/cell). The combination use of mSJ-815 and irinotecan led to a striking 90% decrease in HR for survival. These animal studies suggest that combination use of irinotecan may largely potentiate antitumor effects of SJ-815/mSJ-815, even against SJ-815/mSJ-815 resistant tumors. Considering the complexity and heterogeneity of human cancer biology, as well as challenges associated with identifying biomarkers for tumor response prediction, any oncolytic virus monotherapy may only work for a limited number of cancer types, therefore, combination therapies of SJ-815 plus irinotecan may become a better treatment option.

The supernatant exchange experiments in the comet assays confirm that IFN- β 1 is being continuously released from the SJ-815 infected cancer cells into tumor tissue. This is important because the antitumor effects of IFN- β 1 come not only from direct anti-proliferative and anti-angiogenesis effects, but also from immune stimulation [6], e.g., activation of NK cells, maturation of myeloid cells into immunogenic antigen-presenting cells [25]. Both IFN- β 1 and oncolytic viruses have been used as immune modulators to be combined with immune checkpoint inhibitors and have shown encouraging results [26,27]. Previously, a vesicular stomatitis virus expressing IFN- β 1 was shown to be able to create a more optimal tumor microenvironment for immune checkpoint inhibition [28]. Therefore, it will be beneficial to conduct future studies to find out whether SJ-815 can significantly sensitize tumors to immune checkpoint inhibitors.

A previous study shows that virus-generated tumor expression of carboxylesterase 2 can potentiate the antitumor activity of irinotecan, regardless of whether the enzyme is expressed inside or outside the cells [29]. Therefore, it is suggested that the decreased EEV formation (which occurs outside of cancer cell) of SJ-815 may not greatly influence its ability to enhance irinotecan metabolism in tumor tissue. Previously reported SN-38/irinotecan ratios in tumor tissues following irinotecan intravenous injections vary greatly between tumor types, ranging from 10% to 50% after 8 hours [30-32]. In our study, the tumor SN-38/irinotecan ratio after intravenous administration of only irinotecan was below 20%, which was not changed with the combination intravenous administration of WI virus+irinotecan; however, this ratio was remarkably increased (by over 300%) by the combination intravenous administration of mSJ-815+irinotecan, suggesting that systemically injected SJ-815 can increase tumor expression of carboxylesterase 2 substantially. Since our previous study found no viral replication in normal tissues after systemic injections of a *TK* deleted vaccinia virus [33], it is likely that the SN-38/irinotecan ratio in the intestines would remain unchanged.

There are several limitations of this study: (1) Because SJ-815 did not show compromised antitumor effect *in vitro*

compared to WI virus, for study simplicity, we did not measure the *in vivo* dissemination post SJ-815 treatment. (2) To minimize animal numbers, we did not include WR or WI control groups in the mouse studies; however, the small sample size, particularly in the MIA PaCa-2 study, may have prevented us from drawing a definite conclusion regarding the antitumor effects of SJ-815 and irinotecan as monotherapies. (3) Only body weight was measured to indicate the toxicity of SJ-815, more toxicity and safety information will be obtained in future studies from lab tests, imaging analyses, as well as other animal models (e.g., rabbits, monkeys). (4) Specific tumor microenvironment changes should be studied in order to better understand the mechanisms of action of SJ-815.

In conclusion, to our knowledge this is the first study that demonstrates the influences of human transgenes *IFNB1* and *CES2* on viral dissemination and irinotecan metabolism. And the novel oncolytic virus SJ-815 shows encouraging preclinical antitumor effects and no obvious toxicity. More studies are needed for safety and efficacy information.

Electronic Supplementary Material

Supplementary materials are available at Cancer Research and Treatment website (<https://www.e-crt.org>).

Conflicts of Interest

Conflict of interest relevant to this article was not reported

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