

Overcoming EMT-driven therapeutic resistance by BH3 mimetics

Ulrike Keitel¹, Christina Scheel², and Matthias Dobbstein¹

¹ Institute of Molecular Oncology, Göttingen Center of Molecular Biosciences (GZMB), Faculty of Medicine, University of Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany

² Institute for Stem Cell Research, Helmholtz Center Munich, Neuherberg, Germany

Correspondence to: Matthias Dobbstein, **email:** mdobbel@uni-goettingen.de

Keywords: EMT, HMEC, HMLE

Received: October 28, 2014

Accepted: November 3, 2014

Published: November 5, 2014

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

ABSTRACT:

Epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) contributes to the progression of cancer through enhanced invasion and stem-like properties of cancer cells. Additionally, EMT confers resistance towards many chemotherapeutics. We recently described a mechanism that mediates EMT-driven chemoresistance through augmented levels of Bcl-xL, an anti-apoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family (Keitel et al., *Oncotarget*, in press). Here, we elaborate on how these findings pertain to cancer cells dispersed in the tumor-adjacent stroma of breast cancer tissues, and how BH3-mimetics may provide a therapeutic strategy to eliminate cancer cell populations that have passed through an EMT.

Epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) has long been known as a mechanism to enhance plasticity during development and wound healing. An extension of this model, however, proposes that EMT forms a key mechanistic basis for the progression of malignant tumors (reviewed by Nieto MA [1]). Most solid cancers are derived from epithelia, and such malignancies are referred to as carcinomas. Corresponding to the primary function of epithelial tissues, i. e. forming a barrier between compartments, epithelial cells form tight adhesions between each other, and display only lateral mobility, confined by the basement membrane. Initially, these features appear to be retained by carcinoma cells during tumor formation. However, a key hallmark of cancer progression entails invasion and metastasis [2]. Thus, epithelial tumor cells must undergo phenotypical changes that allow them to breach the basement membrane, invade adjacent tissues and ultimately form distant metastases. To accomplish these steps, at least parts of an EMT-like process appear to be necessary [3]. An instructive model of EMT is based on an experimental system employing normal primary human mammary epithelial cells (HMECs). These cells were immortalized by retroviral transduction of the SV40 T antigen and Telomerase reverse transcriptase (TERT), the catalytic subunit of the telomerase complex [4], and then termed HMLE (Human Mammary with Large T and TERT). Most of these cells are epithelial in phenotype. However, they contain a

subpopulation of cells that display mesenchymal markers and morphology [5, 6]. This mesenchymal subpopulation (MSP) can be enriched by cell sorting, based on the surface markers CD44 (upregulated on mesenchymal cells) vs. CD24 (on epithelial cells). Importantly, MSP cells display enhanced mobility and invasiveness, thus recapitulating EMT-driven tumor cell invasion.

More recently, the process of EMT was associated with the ability of cells to initiate experimental tumors – a key-trait ascribed to “cancer stem cells”. Using an *in vitro* proxy assay, i.e. the ability of single cells to generate multicellular spheres in suspension (mammosphere assay), it was determined that the mesenchymal subpopulation of HMLE cells is enriched for mammosphere-forming cells. Moreover, following transformation with H-Ras, these cells initiated tumor xenografts in immunocompromised mice with higher efficiency than their epithelial counterparts [5]. Together, these results suggested that EMT contributes to the establishment of a small cell subpopulation in malignant tumors; this population is then capable of driving the regeneration of the tumor, even when the bulk tumor cell mass is destroyed by therapeutic regimens. As a corollary of this concept, to avoid relapse, anti-cancer therapies need to be tailored to include efficient targeting of this subpopulation.

Attempts to eliminate the tumor-initiating cell population generated by EMT are hampered by their increased resistance against most conventional cancer

therapeutics. This is at least suggested by the observation that the mesenchymal subpopulation in the HMLE model remains viable upon most chemotherapeutic treatment regimens, under conditions that allowed the effective elimination of the epithelial population [7]. Therefore, to overcome chemoresistance mediated by EMT, drug screening efforts have focused on eliminating the mesenchymal subpopulation by searching for drugs with preferential cytotoxic effects on mesenchymal, rather than epithelial HMLE subpopulations [7]. While representing crucial conceptual advances in targeting strategies, such screens might be difficult to translate into the clinic, exemplified by the discovery of salinomycin, a drug that has been shown to preferentially kill mesenchymal breast cancer cells [7], but also displays high neurotoxicity [8]. Taken together, these observations impinge on one central problem: the development of rational targeting strategies aimed at overcoming therapeutic resistance require the precise elucidation of the molecular mechanisms whereby carcinoma cells that undergo EMT acquire the functional traits that render them resistant to conventional therapy.

According to this strategy, our group has defined molecular mechanisms that lead to the chemoresistance of mesenchymal tumor cells [9]. Firstly, we determined that the mesenchymal subpopulation of HMLEs was not only resistant towards various chemotherapeutics, but also to death receptors such as TNF α or Trail. This led us to suspect that anti-apoptotic gene products may lead to the general resistance of the mesenchymal cells. Indeed, several key players of the intrinsic apoptotic pathway were differentially regulated in their levels when comparing

the epithelial and the mesenchymal subpopulation. Specifically, the inhibitor of apoptosis Bcl-xL (BCL2-like 1 isoform 1) was overexpressed in the mesenchymal cell population, and this turned out to be necessary and sufficient for chemoresistance. Moreover, the proapoptotic gene products BBC3/Puma and BCL2L11/Bim were downregulated in mesenchymal cells, possibly contributing further to their enhanced survival.

Importantly, the upregulation of Bcl-xL was not only observed in an experimental model system, but also in breast cancer patients. Thus, in a panel of breast cancer samples, we identified tumor cells that did not form part of the bulk tumor mass, but instead were interspersed within the adjacent stroma – as if forming the forefront of cancer cell invasion. Strikingly, this cancer cell subpopulation displayed enhanced expression of Bcl-xL, strongly suggesting that the upregulation of this antiapoptotic protein also supports the survival of invasive cancer cells within patients. Importantly, while the enhanced presence of Bcl-xL is expected to promote cancer cell survival in the first place, it may also indicate that the apoptotic machinery (especially the caspases) are still in place, making it necessary for the tumor cell to maintain a high level of Bcl-xL [10]. Thus, it is conceivable to expect at least some degree of tumor cell addiction to Bcl-xL, rendering it a desirable therapeutic target.

In an attempt to translate this molecular concept into a therapeutic approach, we applied BH3-mimetics. This class of drug candidates has gathered wide attention as a causal means to induce tumor cell apoptosis [11, 12]. It is based on mimicking the effects of proapoptotic proteins

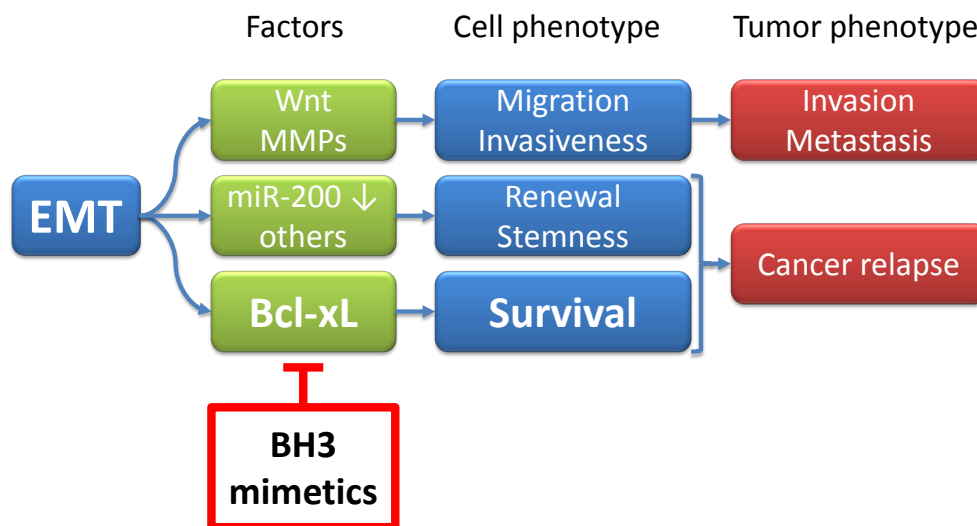


Figure 1: Antagonizing tumor progression by eliminating mesenchymal subpopulations. Epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) has three major consequences, displayed here in a simplified scheme: Invasion, tumor renewal (“stemness”), and survival. Factors involved in the three phenotypes are provided as examples, but this is by no means complete; they include the Wnt signaling pathway, enhanced synthesis of matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), suppression of the family of microRNAs 200 (miR-200), and many others. A more comprehensive list of mechanisms that lead from EMT to invasiveness and/or stemness is provided in [13] and [14]. The contribution of Bcl-xL to the survival of cells that had undergone EMT is reported in a recent article in *Oncotarget* [9]. BH3 mimetics bear the potential of eliminating and otherwise resistant subpopulation of tumor cells that underwent EMT.

that only contain the BH3 domain that counteracts the activity of antiapoptotic regulators. Indeed, BH3 inhibitors were capable of eliminating not only the epithelial subpopulation of HMLEs, but also the mesenchymal HMLEs. This was true in vitro and, importantly, also in an animal model where H-Ras-transformed, mesenchymal HMLEs were used to generate xenograft tumors. Hence, BH3 mimetics might represent an attractive approach of eliminating resistant subpopulations of cancer cells, thereby targeting both tumor cell invasion and cancer relapse.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our work was supported by the German Research Foundation (DFG, FOR 942), the Wilhelm Sander Stiftung, the Deutsche José Carreras Stiftung, and the German Cancer Aid / Dr. Mildred Scheel Stiftung. U. K. was supported by the Göttingen Graduate School of Neurosciences and Molecular Biosciences (GGNB), funding line 3 of the German excellence initiative. C. S. is supported by a Max Eder Startup Grant of the German Cancer Aid Foundation (Deutsche Krebshilfe 110225).

REFERENCES

1. Nieto MA. Epithelial plasticity: a common theme in embryonic and cancer cells. *Science*. 2013; 342(6159):1234-850.
2. Hanahan D and Weinberg RA. Hallmarks of cancer: the next generation. *Cell*. 2011; 144(5):646-674.
3. Polyak K and Weinberg RA. Transitions between epithelial and mesenchymal states: acquisition of malignant and stem cell traits. *Nature reviews Cancer*. 2009; 9(4):265-273.
4. Elenbaas B, Spirio L, Koerner F, Fleming MD, Zimonjic DB, Donaher JL, Popescu NC, Hahn WC and Weinberg RA. Human breast cancer cells generated by oncogenic transformation of primary mammary epithelial cells. *Genes & development*. 2001; 15(1):50-65.
5. Mani SA, Guo W, Liao MJ, Eaton EN, Ayyanan A, Zhou AY, Brooks M, Reinhard F, Zhang CC, Shipitsin M, Campbell LL, Polyak K, Brisken C, Yang J and Weinberg RA. The epithelial-mesenchymal transition generates cells with properties of stem cells. *Cell*. 2008; 133(4):704-715.
6. Scheel C, Eaton EN, Li SH, Chaffer CL, Reinhardt F, Kah KJ, Bell G, Guo W, Rubin J, Richardson AL and Weinberg RA. Paracrine and autocrine signals induce and maintain mesenchymal and stem cell states in the breast. *Cell*. 2011; 145(6):926-940.
7. Gupta PB, Onder TT, Jiang G, Tao K, Kuperwasser C, Weinberg RA and Lander ES. Identification of selective inhibitors of cancer stem cells by high-throughput screening. *Cell*. 2009; 138(4):645-659.
8. Boehmerle W, Muenzfeld H, Springer A, Huehnchen P and Endres M. Specific targeting of neurotoxic side effects and pharmacological profile of the novel cancer stem cell drug salinomycin in mice. *J Mol Med (Berl)*. 2014; 92(8):889-900.
9. Keitel U, Scheel A, Thomale J, Halpape R, Kaulfuß S, Scheel C and Dobbelsstein M. Bcl-xL mediates therapeutic resistance of a mesenchymal breast cancer cell subpopulation. *Oncotarget*. 2014; in press.
10. Blagosklonny MV. Paradox of Bcl-2 (and p53): why may apoptosis-regulating proteins be irrelevant to cell death? *BioEssays : news and reviews in molecular, cellular and developmental biology*. 2001; 23(10):947-953.
11. Ni Chonghaile T and Letai A. Mimicking the BH3 domain to kill cancer cells. *Oncogene*. 2008; 27 Suppl 1:S149-157.
12. Vaillant F, Merino D, Lee L, Breslin K, Pal B, Ritchie ME, Smyth GK, Christie M, Phillipson LJ, Burns CJ, Mann GB, Visvader JE and Lindeman GJ. Targeting BCL-2 with the BH3 mimetic ABT-199 in estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer. *Cancer cell*. 2013; 24(1):120-129.
13. Scheel C and Weinberg RA. Cancer stem cells and epithelial-mesenchymal transition: concepts and molecular links. *Seminars in cancer biology*. 2012; 22(5-6):396-403.
14. May CD, Sphyris N, Evans KW, Werden SJ, Guo W and Mani SA. Epithelial-mesenchymal transition and cancer stem cells: a dangerously dynamic duo in breast cancer progression. *Breast cancer research : BCR*. 2011; 13(1):202.