

Curative effect of HF10 on liver and peritoneal metastasis mediated by host antitumor immunity

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Background: HF10 is a highly attenuated type 1 herpes simplex virus (HSV) with proven effective oncolytic effect. Previous investigations have demonstrated that colon cancer mice model treated with HF10 not only had better survival but were also resistant to the reimplantation of the antitumor effect mediated by host antitumor immunity. Importantly, it has also been noted that in mice with antitumors implanted on both sides of the back, an injection of HF10 on only one side strongly restrains not only the injected antitumor but also the non-injected ones.

Materials and methods: MC26 colon cancer cells were injected subcutaneously into the back, spleen, and intraperitoneal region of metastasis model mice. Antitumor volume and survival rate were monitored. To measure cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) cytotoxicity against MC26, lymphocytes were extracted from the spleens of the peritoneal metastasis model mice as well as from the thymus of the liver metastasis model mice. The expression of interferon gamma was examined by enzyme-linked immunospot assay. Samples from the liver metastasis model mice were subjected to polymerase chain reaction to quantify the level of HSV genomes.

Results: HF10 was injected only on the back antitumor; however, an antitumor-suppressor effect was observed against liver and peritoneal metastases. When HF10 genome was measured, we observed lower genome on liver metastases compared to back antitumor genome quantity. CTL activity against MC26 was also observed. These results indicate that local administration of HF10 exerts a curative effect on systemic disease, mediated by host antitumor immunity.

Conclusion: HF10 local administration stimulates antitumor immunity to recognize antitumor-specific antigen, which then improves systemic disease. Metastatic antitumors lysis, on the other hand, appears to be mediated by the host immune system, rather than by virus-mediated direct oncolysis.

Keywords: herpes oncolytic virus, antitumor metastasis, immune response, T-cell-mediated cytotoxicity

Introduction

Stomach cancer, which some years ago was the leading cause of cancer mortality in Japan, is now the third most common cause of cancer-related deaths in Japan, whereas colon cancer is the first cause of morbidity and the second leading cause of cancer mortality in Japan as of 2015.^{1,2-5} Many patients with advanced colon cancer cannot undergo curative surgery due to liver or peritoneal metastasis. Taking this into account, we investigated the effect of HF10 in colon cancer and observed the host immune response in the presence of oncolytic virus. For this purpose, we used an immune-competent mice model harboring colon cancer.

Oncolytic viruses are predicted to be an effective tool against advanced cancer, and they have extensively been tested in clinical studies. Many studies have investigated

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a wide range of oncolytic viruses and have reported their effectiveness: a Phase I clinical trial using intravenous administration of PV701, an oncolytic Newcastle disease virus;⁶ experimental therapy of human glioma using a genetically engineered mutant of herpes virus;⁷ systemic cancer therapy using an antitumor-selective mutant of vaccinia virus;⁸ a Phase II clinical trial of intratumoral administration of ONYX-015 against refractory head and neck cancer;⁹ and intraperitoneal therapy of ovarian cancer using an engineered measles virus.¹⁰ All these studies have reported the effectiveness and safety of their oncolytic viruses against various cancers. Oncolytic viruses have been receiving increasing attention year by year as new biological anticancer therapies.

In October 2015, an oncolytic type 1 herpes simplex virus (HSV-1), talimogene laherparepvec (T-VEC, Imlygic™, Amgen, Cambridge, UK),^{11–13} was approved for clinical use by the US Food and Drug Administration. Therefore, oncolytic viral therapy is no longer only the dream of a few physician-scientists, rather it has become a clinically approved therapy. In the near future, oncolytic viruses will be deployed as novel biological agents against various advanced cancer.

HF10 is a spontaneously occurring HSV-1 mutant that lacks functional expression of UL43, UL49.5, UL55, UL56, and latency-associated transcripts.¹⁴ Deletion of UL56 is associated with a lack of neuroinvasiveness and is believed to attenuate its pathogenicity and neurovirulence relative to wild-type HSV-1. Normal cells produce interferon, which activates protective antiviral signaling in the surrounding cells and inhibits the replication pathway, allowing the surrounding uninfected cells to survive. On the other hand, cancer cells support viral replication due to their weak response to interferon and overexpression of replication pathways such as Ras at antiviral signaling pathways including protein kinase receptor (PKR). Owing to this difference between normal cells and cancer cells, HF10 is antitumor-selective. Our laboratory has reported the curative effects of HF10 in several malignant antitumors.^{15–18}

Nonresectable cases of malignant abdominal antitumors have been the targets of many clinical studies. Unfortunately, at the time of diagnosis, liver metastasis or peritoneal metastasis already existed in most of the cases due to rapid tumor prognosis. Mice treated with HF10 become resistant to reimplantation of the antitumor.^{19,20} In addition, in mice implanted with antitumors on both sides of the back, an injection of HF10 into one side of the antitumor strongly suppresses the non-injected antitumor.²¹ The specific contribution of host immunity to these phenomena is not yet totally understood. Therefore, we examined the curative effect of local

administration of HF10, mediated by antitumor immunity, on systemic metastasis.

Materials and methods

Cells and viruses

Vero, an African Green monkey kidney cell line, was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA, USA) and used for virus propagation and virus titrating. Plaque-forming unit (PFU) of HF10 was determined on Vero cells with agarose coating. MC26, a mouse colon carcinoma cell line, was obtained from the National Cancer Institute Antitumor Repository (Frederick, MD, USA). Vero and MC26 cells were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and 1% penicillin/streptomycin. HF10 was stored with DMEM without FBS at -80°C and incubated at 37°C just before use.

Viral cytotoxic assay

MC26 cells were plated onto 96-well plates (4,000 cells/well) and cultured for 36 h. HF10 was added at multiplicity of infection (MOI) values ranging from 0.001 to 10, and the infected cells were incubated for 3 days. The number of surviving cells was quantified by colorimetric MTT assay (Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA), and cell survival percentage was calculated by comparison with control (mock-infected) cells. Tests were performed in quadruplicate.

Animal studies

All experiments were approved by Nagoya University Animal Ethics Committee and conducted in accordance with the general guidelines issued by the Nagoya University Animal Center. BALB/c mice were obtained from Central Institute for Experimental Animals (CLEA) Japan (Tokyo, Japan). Mice were divided into four groups, and each group included 10 mice: liver metastasis model, treated with or without HF10, and peritoneal metastasis model, treated with or without HF10. Liver metastasis models were generated by injecting a single-cell suspension of 10^6 MC26 cells in 100 μL Hank's buffered salt solution (HBSS) into the spleen of BALB/c mice. Peritoneal metastasis models were generated by subcutaneously injecting a single-cell suspension of 10^6 MC26 cells in 1,000 μL HBSS into the intraperitoneal region of BALB/c mice. All models were also injected with MC26 cells subcutaneously on their backs. HF10 (1×10^7 PFU) was injected into the subcutaneous antitumors on day 10, 17, and 24 after antitumor implantation. After antitumor injection, we monitored subcutaneous antitumor size and

the duration of survival ($n = 10/\text{group}$). The level of HF10 genome was detected by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) in samples derived from liver tissue and subcutaneous anti-tumors of the liver metastasis model.

Lymphocyte preparation

We assembled similar groups of mice for extraction of whole subsets of lymphocytes ($n = 5/\text{group}$). Spleens were extracted from the peritoneal metastasis models on day 17, and cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) activity against MC26 was measured by MTT assay. In addition, thymuses were extracted from liver metastasis models on day 17. Lymphocytes were harvested and further purified by Lympholyte-M Cell Separation Media (CEDARLANE, Burlington, ON, Canada). CTL activity against MC26 was measured by MTT assay and interferon gamma (IFN- γ) expression was monitored by enzyme-linked immunospot (ELISPOT) assay.

PCR analysis

PCR amplification of HF10-specific sequences was performed to investigate the biodistribution of HF10 following intratumor administration. DNA from mouse liver and subcutaneous antitumor tissues was extracted using PureLink Genomic DNA Mini kit (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA). Quantitative PCR from 50 ng of total DNA was carried out with StepOnePlus Real-Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems, Carlsbad, CA, USA) using TaqMan Fast Advanced Master Mix (Applied Biosystems). The UL1 region targeting primers used were as follows: sense 5'-ACGCCGCCACAAAAGC-3', anti-sense 5'-TCCGTCGAGGCATCATTAGAT-3', and probe 6-carboxyfluorescein/5-carboxytetramethylrhodamine (FAM/TAMRA) 5'-CCGACGACCCATTCCCGG-3'. For standard HF10 DNA, HF10 UL1 region was amplified and cloned into pCR2.1-TOPO TA vector (Life Technologies). HF10 DNA copy number was determined with standard comparison curve.

Histochemical analysis by HF10 immunostaining

We extracted liver and subcutaneous antitumor from liver metastasis models on days 1 and 7 after HF10 therapy and froze it rapidly in optimal cutting temperature compound in liquid nitrogen ($n = 3/\text{each}$). Tissues were immunohistochemically stained with anti-HSV antibody (1/100 dilution; Novus Biologicals, San Diego, CA, USA). Histofine[®] biotinylated antirabbit immunoglobulin G secondary antibody

kit (Nichirei Biosciences Inc., Tokyo, Japan) was used according to the operation instructions. Histofine horseradish peroxidase-3,3-diaminobenzidine ready-to-use kit (Nichirei Biosciences Inc.) was used as the chromogenic agent. The HSV-staining spots were counted in one field at 400 \times magnification.

Lymphocytic cytotoxic assay

Spleens were collected from peritoneal metastasis models, and thymus was collected from liver metastasis models. Whole subsets of lymphocytes were extracted from both tissues. MC26 cells were plated onto 96-well plates at 4,000 cells/well for 36 h. Whole subsets of lymphocytes were added (4×10^4 or 4×10^5 cells/well) and incubated for 24, 48, and 72 h. The number of surviving cells was quantified by colorimetric MTT assay (Sigma-Aldrich) ($n = 5/\text{group}$). Tests were performed in quadruplicate.

IFN- γ ELISPOT assay

We extracted whole subsets of lymphocytes from freshly isolated mouse splenocytes and thymus, adjusted cell concentration to 2×10^5 cells/mL, and plated them at 1×10^5 cells/well in 96-well ELISPOT plates (BD Bioscience, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) coated with antimouse IFN- γ antibody at 50 $\mu\text{L}/\text{well}$. The lymphocytes were stimulated with $1 \times 10^3/\text{mL}$ MC26 cells. ELISPOT plates were incubated for 20 h at 37 $^\circ\text{C}$ under 5% CO_2 and then read by visual observation.

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables were compared by Student's *t*-test. Survival data were analyzed using Kaplan–Meier curves and comparisons were evaluated by the log-rank test. Differences were considered statistically significant when *P* values were less than 0.05. All analyses were conducted using JUMP 8 software (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

Results

Cytotoxic effect of HF10 against MC26 in vitro

We examined the cytotoxic effect of HF10 in the mouse colon carcinoma cell line MC26. We infected the cultured cells with HF10 at MOI values ranging from 0.001 to 10 and then compared the survival of infected vs uninfected cells by MTT assay. The results revealed that about 90% of the cells survived at MOI 0.001, whereas fewer than 5% of cells survived at MOI 10. Therefore, HF10 exerted high and dose-dependent cytotoxicity against MC26 (Figure 1).

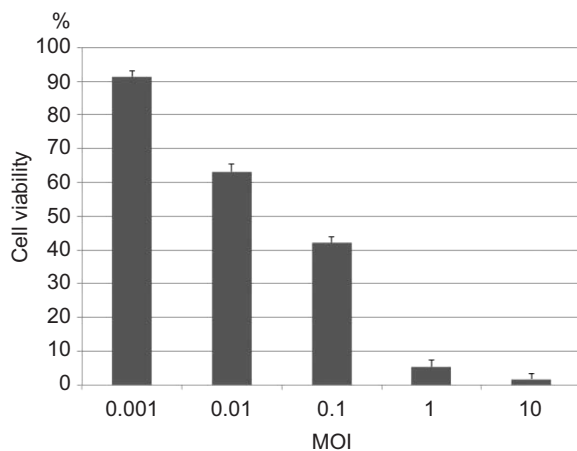


Figure 1 HF10 exhibited a strong dose-dependent cytotoxic effect against MC26. The mouse colon carcinoma cell line MC26 was infected with HF10 at several MOI values, and surviving cells were quantified 6 days after infection. Survival rates of each experimental group were compared with that of the control group (noninfected). **Abbreviation:** MOI, multiplicity of infection.

HF10 prolonged the survival of MC26-bearing mice

As HF10 showed strong cytotoxic effect against MC26 *in vitro*, antitumor activity of HF10 in antitumor metastasis models (liver and peritoneal metastasis) was investigated. After administration of HF10 into a subcutaneous antitumor, we measured the antitumor size and monitored the survival of mice. HF10 treatment significantly suppressed the growth of subcutaneous antitumor in both metastasis models (Figure 2A). Furthermore, HF10 prolonged the survival of mice in the metastasis models (Figure 2A). Mice treated with HF10 did not exhibit neurologic symptoms on gait or rapid weight loss after HF10 injection (data not shown).

HF10 reduced peritoneal and liver metastasis

Since HF10 treatment prolonged mice survival in the metastasis models, we examined whether HF10 reduced antitumor metastasis in the models. Mice were treated with HF10 in subcutaneous antitumor and sacrificed on day 17 after antitumor implantation. In the peritoneal metastasis model, mice treated with 1×10^7 PFU HF10 in the subcutaneous antitumor had few abdominal antitumor nodules, whereas untreated mice had numerous abdominal antitumor nodules (Figure 2B). Similarly, in the liver metastasis model, untreated mice had numerous antitumor nodules, whereas HF10-treated mice were almost normal, and their liver's weight was significantly lower than that of the untreated mice (Figure 2C). In addition, the spleen's weight of the treated liver metastasis model mice was considerably lower than that of the untreated mice.

HF10 DNA concentration was higher in primary antitumors

Intratumor administration of HF10 showed strong antitumor effect in subcutaneous antitumor and significantly reduced liver and peritoneal metastasis. We then searched for the possibility of direct antitumor effect of HF10 in affected liver and peritoneal metastasis. After HF10 administration into subcutaneous antitumors, on days 1 and 7, we extracted DNA from the liver and subcutaneous antitumor tissues of mice and then examined the biodistribution of HSV-1 by PCR. HSV-1 DNA was detected in significantly higher concentrations in subcutaneous antitumor tissue compared to liver tissue on days 1 and 7 (Figure 3A). Similarly, we performed histochemical staining of liver tissue from the liver metastasis group on days 1 and 7 after virus injection. At both time points, liver tissue contained significantly fewer HSV-1-immune-positive spots compared to subcutaneous antitumor tissue (Figure 3B). Together, the results of PCR and histochemical staining demonstrated that the curative effect on liver metastasis was not simply a direct result of HF10 oncolytic effect.

Lymphocytic cytotoxic assay

As the curative effect on liver metastasis was not due to HF10 oncolysis, the effect conceivably involved the host immune response. To confirm this theory, we performed cytotoxicity assays using the extracted whole subsets of lymphocytes. The lymphocytes from the HF10-injected group were more cytotoxic than that of the control group, with significant difference at 48 h, even at a low relative ratio (10:1) of lymphocytes to MC26 cells (Figure 4). Next, we examined IFN- γ production from whole subsets of lymphocytes in the HF10-injected mice by ELISPOT assay. After stimulation with MC26, the ELISPOT assay revealed that the lymphocytes of the treated group contained significantly more expression spots compared to the control group (Figure 5). These results demonstrated that lymphocytes from the HF10-injected mice had strong cytotoxic activity as well as high IFN- γ production.

Discussion

The effects of HF10 have been studied in various types of malignant antitumors, including breast, pancreas, colon, and ovarian cancers.^{13,16,21,22} Since 2003, we have been carrying out Phase I clinical trials of HF10 against recurrent breast cancer and advanced head and neck cancer,^{23–25} and since 2005, we have been applying HF10 to the treatment of nonresectable pancreatic cancer.^{14,22} However, the targets of these clinical studies were advanced nonresectable cases,

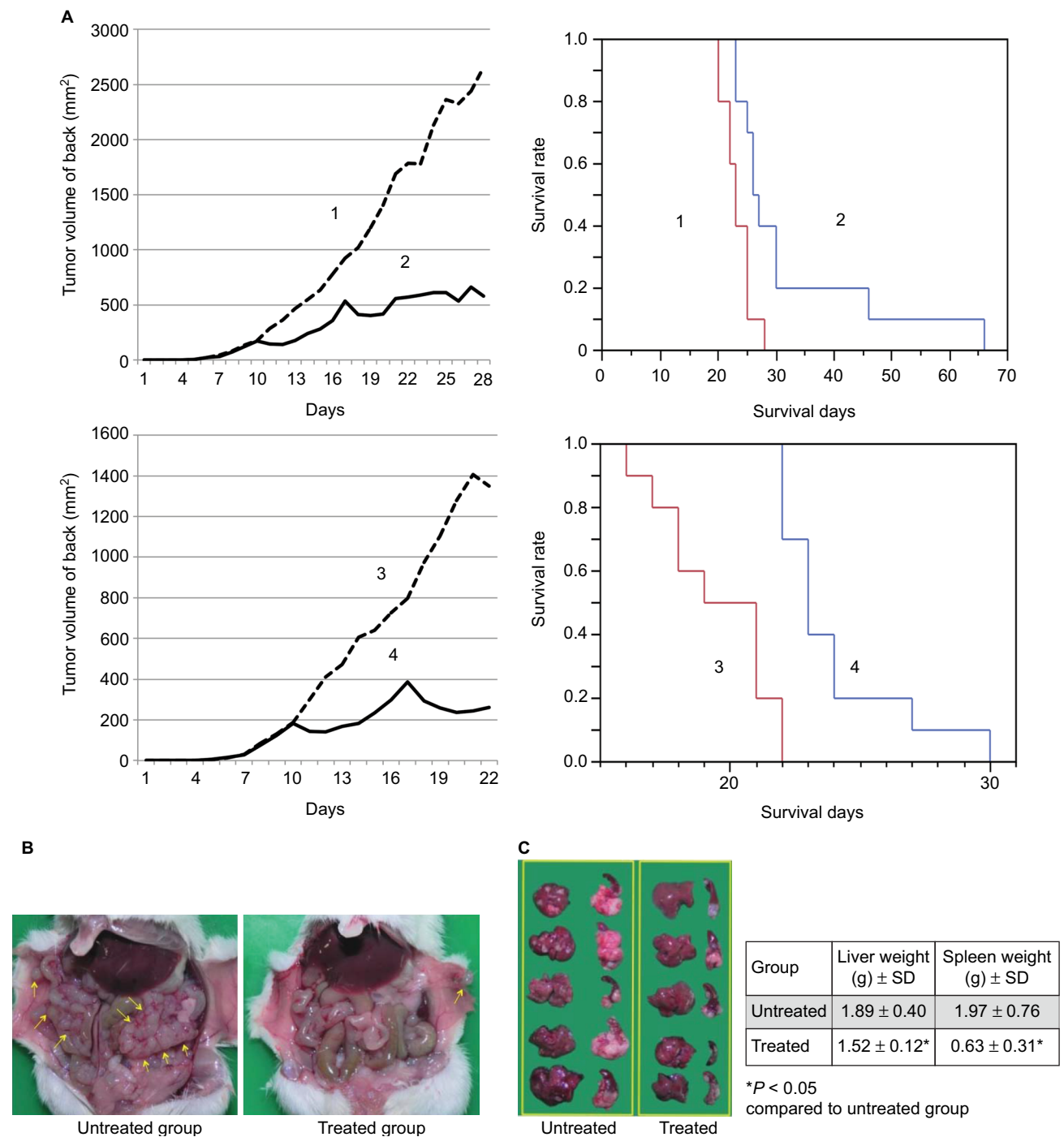


Figure 2 (A) HF10 prolonged the survival of metastasis model mice. We established four groups and each group included 10 mice. 1, liver metastasis, control group; 2, liver metastasis, HF10-treated group; 3, peritoneal metastasis, control group; 4, peritoneal metastasis, HF10-treated group. HF10-treated mice received an injection of 1×10^7 PFU of virus into the subcutaneous antitumor on days 10, 17, or 24 after antitumor implantation. The subcutaneous antitumor volume in the treated group was significantly lower than that in the untreated mice (1 vs 2: $P = 0.0013$; 3 vs 4: $P = 0.0045$). The survival rate of the treated mice was significantly higher than that of the untreated mice (1 vs 2: $P = 0.0039$; 3 vs 4: $P < 0.0001$). The survival rate of peritoneal metastasis-treated mice was significantly higher than that of peritoneal metastasis-untreated mice. **(B)** HF10 treatment reduced the number of abdominal antitumor nodules. HF10 (1×10^7 PFU) was injected into the subcutaneous antitumor 10 days after antitumor implantation, and the mice were sacrificed 17 days after antitumor implantation. Arrows point out metastasis antitumor nodules inside abdominal cavity. **(C)** HF10 decreased liver and spleen weights in liver and peritoneal metastasis models. In mice bearing liver metastases, HF10 (1×10^7 PFU) was injected into the subcutaneous antitumor 10 days after antitumor implantation. The mice were sacrificed 17 days after antitumor implantation. Antitumor's number in addition to liver and spleen weights were analyzed.

Abbreviations: PFU, plaque-forming unit; SD, standard deviation.

which are frequently accompanied by liver and peritoneal metastasis. Therefore, we evaluated the possibility of using HF10 to treat systemic diseases using immune-competent

mice with colon cancer metastasis. Takakuwa et al¹⁹ showed that surviving mice from the HF10 treatment become resistant to the reimplantation of the antitumor, effect that is

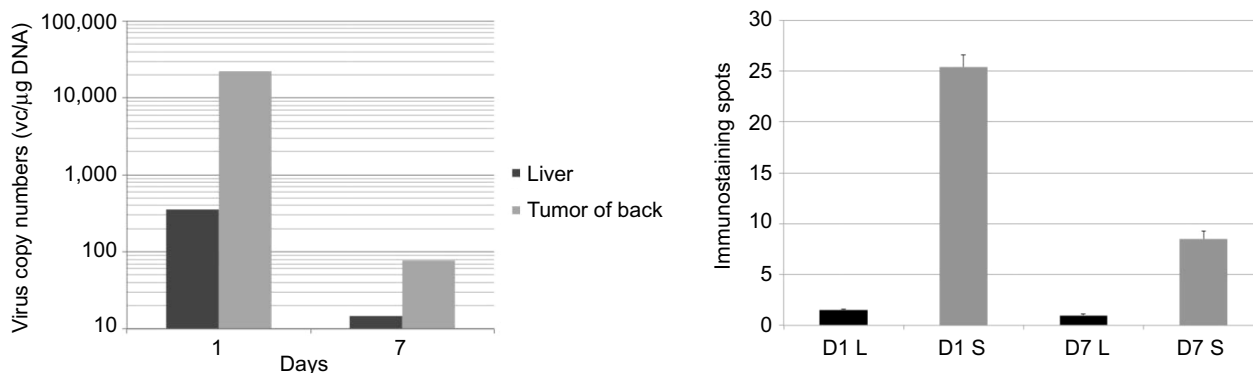


Figure 3 (A) Liver tissue contained significantly fewer HF10 DNA compared to subcutaneous antitumor tissue. DNA was extracted from liver and subcutaneous antitumor tissues of HF10-treated mice. Liver and subcutaneous antitumor tissues were resected on days 1 and 7 after HF10 administration into the subcutaneous antitumor. HF10-specific ULI region was detected by quantitative PCR from a total DNA of 50 ng. The virus copy number was determined with standard comparison curve. **(B)** HF10-immunostaining spots were significantly less abundant in liver tissue than in subcutaneous antitumor tissue. We resected liver tissue from the liver metastasis group and performed histochemical analysis with anti-HSV antibody on days 1 and 7 after HF10 administration (400×). **Abbreviations:** L, liver tissue; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; S, subcutaneous antitumor tissue.

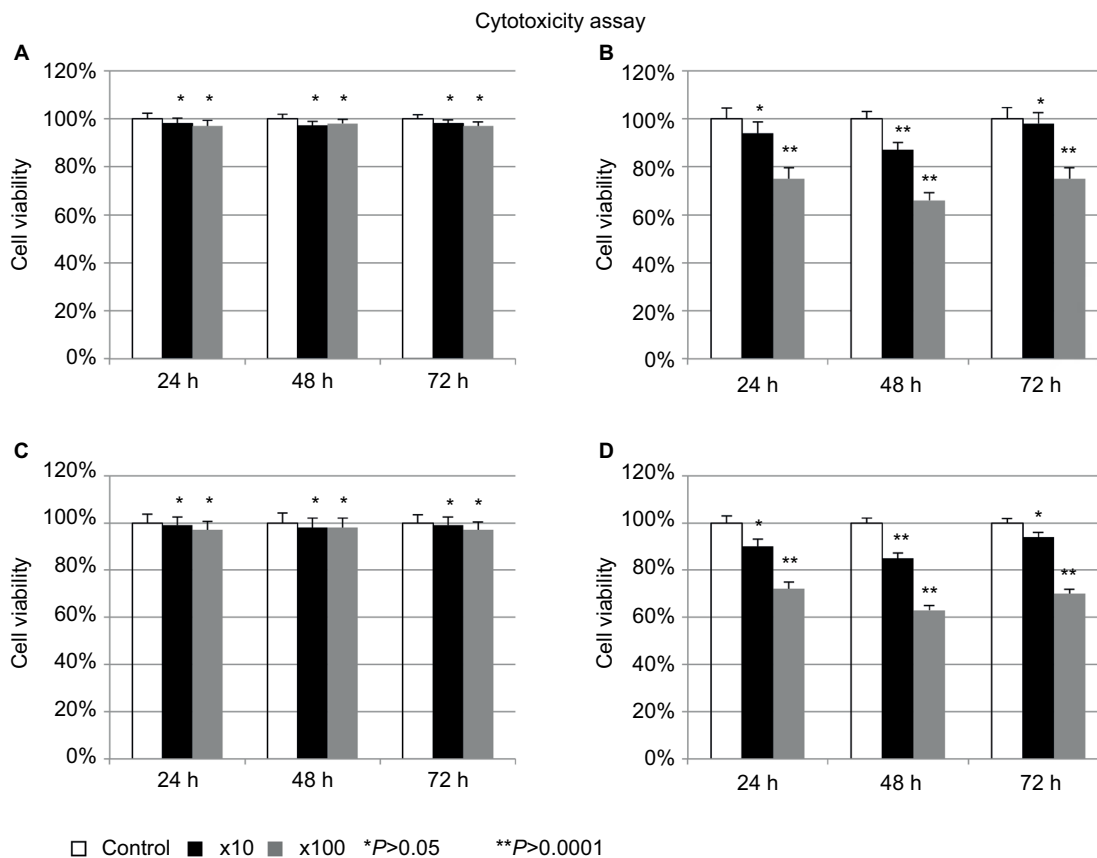


Figure 4 Whole subsets of lymphocytes from HF10-treated mice had strong cytotoxic activity. **(A)** MC26 vs spleen lymphocyte (untreated). **(B)** MC26 vs spleen lymphocyte (treated). **(C)** MC26 vs thymus lymphocyte (untreated). **(D)** MC26 vs thymus lymphocyte (treated). We resected spleen from mice with peritoneal metastasis and thymus from mice with liver metastasis on day 13 after antitumor implantation (HF10 was injected into the subcutaneous antitumor on day 10 after antitumor implantation) and measured lymphocytic cytotoxicity against MC26 by MTT assay.

mediated by host antitumor immunity. Consistent with this, in mice harboring antitumors on both sides of the back, an HF10 injection on one side strongly suppresses the growth of the antitumor on the other side.²¹ Together, these findings indicate that HF10 exerts its antitumor effects via a mecha-

nism other than direct oncolysis. Similarly, immunization with HF10 (HSV-1) inhibits HSV-2 replication in the mouse vagina, reduces local inflammation, controls emergence of neurological dysfunctions of HSV-2 infection, and increases survival through host immunity.²⁶

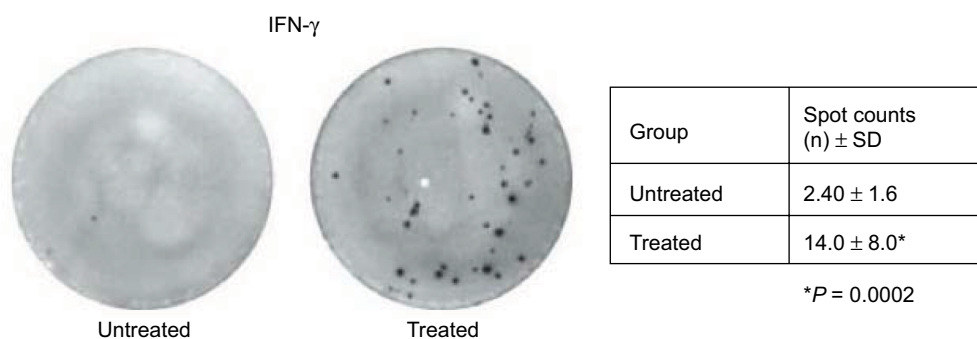


Figure 5 IFN- γ was predominantly expressed in whole subsets of lymphocytes from the HF10-injected mice. We extracted whole subsets of lymphocytes from thymus of liver metastasis model mice and observed IFN- γ expression by ELISPOT assay (50 μ L of IFN- γ antibody and 1×10^5 lymphocytes per well). Lymphocytes were stimulated with 1×10^3 /mL MC26 cells.

Abbreviations: ELISPOT, enzyme-linked immunospot; IFN- γ , interferon gamma.

In this study, we investigated these phenomena from the standpoint of the immune response. In particular, we studied the therapeutic effect of the natural HSV-1 mutant, HF10, on colorectal antitumors with liver or peritoneal metastasis. After examining the *in vitro* cytotoxic effect of HF10 in the mouse colon carcinoma cell line MC26, we established a diffuse liver metastasis model by splenic injection of MC26 cells and a peritoneal metastasis model by intraperitoneal injection. In both models, MC26 cells were also injected subcutaneously on the back. Using these models, we studied the therapeutic effect of HF10 against systemic diseases by injecting virus only into the subcutaneous antitumor. Following viral injection, both the liver and peritoneal metastasis models exhibited significant inhibition of systemic antitumor growth and prolongation of survival. The effect of the oncolytic virus in the subcutaneous antitumor may depend not only on the direct cytotoxic effect of the virus but also on the host antitumor immunity. Sacrifice of the mice revealed that the virus had a curative effect on abdominal antitumors in both the liver and peritoneal metastasis models.

Furthermore, in the liver metastasis model, liver and spleen weights were significantly lower and antitumor sizes were smaller in HF10-treated mice. PCR assays on the liver tissue of the liver metastasis model and immunostaining with anti-HSV antibody revealed that the virus concentration in liver tissue was lower than the subcutaneous tumor on day 1 and also significantly lower on day 7, after HF10 administration. Therefore, the curative effect on liver metastasis could not simply be the result of the direct oncolytic effect of the virus. Instead, as demonstrated by the lymphocyte experiments, the host antitumor immunity played a major role in the antitumor effect against systemic disease. In particular, the lymphocytes of the HF10-treated group were more cytotoxic than that of the control group. In addition, we performed ELISPOT assays using whole subsets of lymphocytes

extracted from liver metastasis models and also measured the expression of IFN- γ . Whole subsets of lymphocytes of the treated group recognized antitumor-specific antigen and contained more expression spots than those of the control group.

Following HF10 treatment, viral antigens stimulate host immunity, which recognizes antitumor and viral antigens via phagocytosis by dendritic cells and natural killer cells.^{27–30} This would lead to stimulation of cytotoxic CD8 T cells. On the other hand, antibodies are produced from B cells stimulated by CD4 helper T cells at least 4 weeks after first dendritic cell movement. Therefore, we believe that the results reported here reflect initial immunity mediated by cytotoxic T cells. These results show that the curative effects of locally administered HF10 against systemic disease are strongly related to the host antitumor immunity, which is a different protein antigen from human. Based on our observation that HF10 can prevent metastasis, we emphasize that HF10 treatment has the potential to get developed as a novel therapy for colon cancer.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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