YM155 Reverses Cisplatin Resistance in Head and Neck Cancer by Decreasing Cytoplasmic Survivin Levels

Bhavna Kumar1,2, Arti Yadav2, James C. Lang1,2, Michael J. Cipolla1, Alessandra C. Schmitt3, Nicole Arradaza4, Theodoros N. Teknos1,2, and Pawan Kumar1,2

Abstract

Cisplatin is one of the commonly used chemotherapeutic drugs for the treatment of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC). However, acquisition of cisplatin resistance is common in patients with HNSCC, and it often leads to local and distant failure. In this study, we showed that survivin expression is significantly upregulated in HNSCC primary tumors and cell lines. In addition, survivin levels were significantly higher in human papilloma virus–negative patients that normally respond poorly to cisplatin treatment. Survivin expression was further increased in cisplatin-resistant cells (CAL27-CisR) as compared with its parent cells (CAL27). Therefore, we hypothesized that targeting of survivin in HNSCC could reverse the resistant phenotype in tumor cells, thereby enhancing the therapeutic efficacy of cisplatin. We used both in vitro and in vivo models to test the efficacy of YM155, a small molecule survivin inhibitor, either as a single agent or in combination with cisplatin. YM155 significantly decreased survivin levels and cell proliferation in a dose-dependent manner. In addition, YM155 pretreatment significantly reversed cisplatin resistance in cancer cells. Interestingly, YM155 treatment altered the dynamic localization of survivin in cells by inducing a rapid reduction in cytoplasmic survivin, which plays a critical role in its antiapoptotic function. In a severe combined immunodeficient mouse xenograft model, YM155 significantly enhanced the antitumor and antiangiogenic effects of cisplatin, with no added systemic toxicity. Taken together, our results suggest a potentially novel strategy to use YM155 to overcome the resistance in tumor cells, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the chemotherapy in HNSCC.

Introduction

Head and neck cancer is the sixth leading cancer by incidence worldwide and approximately 600,000 cases are diagnosed every year. In the United States, an estimated 40,250 new cases of head and neck cancer were expected in 2012 (1). Although advancements in the techniques for surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy have increased the local control of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC), the overall survival rates have not improved significantly over the last 3 decades. This poor outcome becomes even worse (20% 5-year survival rate) for advanced stage HNSCC patients whose tumors are not amenable for surgery (2). Cisplatin is one of the most commonly used chemotherapeutic agents used for the treatment of head and neck cancers (3). However, many patients acquire resistance to chemotherapeutic agents leading to treatment failures. Prognosis of such patients who have to undergo late salvage surgery is very poor (4). Therefore, it is important to understand the molecular mechanisms that contribute to drug resistance to identify novel therapeutic targets for head and neck cancer.

One such protein that has been identified to be deregulated in a number of human tumors is survivin. It is a bifunctional protein that acts as a suppressor of apoptosis and has an essential role in mitosis (5). It is a nuclear and cytoplasmic shuttling protein that is predominantly cytoplasmic, in part, because of an active nuclear export signal in its linker region (6). Cytoplasmic survivin predominantly mediates the antiapoptotic function, whereas nuclear survivin mediates the mitotic function and is significantly less stable (6–8). Survivin is largely undetected or expressed at very low levels in normal tissues (9), whereas it is overexpressed in many malignancies, including breast, lung, colon, pancreas, liver, and head and neck cancer and has also been linked to poor patient survival (10, 11). In addition, growing evidence suggest that survivin expression is associated with drug resistance in cancer cells and cancer-associated endothelial cells.

Authors’ Affiliations: 1Department of Otolaryngology–Head and Neck Surgery, 2Comprehensive Cancer Center, 3Department of Pathology, and 4Center for Biostatistics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

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Corresponding Author: Pawan Kumar, Department of Otolaryngology–Head and Neck Surgery, The Ohio State University, 420 W. 12th Avenue, Room # 464, Columbus, OH 43210, Phone: 614-292-2496; Fax: 614-688-4781; E-mail: Pawan.Kumar@osumc.edu
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YM155 Inhibits HNSCC Growth

(12–17). Therefore, we hypothesized that targeting of survivin in head and neck cancer may enhance the therapeutic efficacy of cisplatin by inhibiting the acquisition of chemoresistance by tumor and tumor-associated endothelial cells.

Several therapeutic approaches for targeting survivin protein using immunotherapy or small molecule antagonists, either as single agents or in combination with conventional chemotherapeutic agents, are currently in clinical trials (18). Recently, a novel small molecule inhibitor of survivin, YM155, was identified by cell-based high-throughput screening (19). It has been shown to exhibit potent antitumor activity in vitro and induced tumor regression in established non–small cell lung cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, melanoma, and hormone-refractory prostate cancer xenografts (19–22). In addition, phase I and phase II trials with YM155 have shown its safety and tolerability in patients with unresectable melanoma and advanced refractory non–small cell lung carcinoma (23, 24).

The objective of this study was to determine the in vitro and in vivo efficacy of YM155, alone or in combination with cisplatin, in preclinical head and neck cancer models. YM155 treatment significantly downregulated survivin expression in head and neck cancer cells, in a dose-dependent manner, in vitro as well as in a preclinical in vivo model. In addition, YM155 treatment was able to reverse cisplatin resistance in a naturally occurring cisplatin-resistant HNSCC cell line (UM-SCC-74A) as well as in a cisplatin-resistant cell line (CAL27-CisR), with acquired cisplatin resistance. YM155 and cisplatin combination regimen was very well tolerated in vivo and significantly inhibited tumor growth and tumor angiogenesis. Taken together, our results showed that YM155 could be a useful adjuvant for the treatment of head and neck cancer, particularly for patients that are resistant to cisplatin, and provides a scientific rationale to evaluate this or a similar combination strategy for clinical trials.

Materials and Methods

Patient samples, cell culture, and reagents

We used 2 patient sample groups for this study. Use of patient samples was approved by the Ohio State University Institutional Review Board. A board-certified pathologist diagnosed all tumor tissue as HNSCC. For group 1, tumor and adjacent normal tissue samples were collected from head and neck cancer patients undergoing surgical resection at the James Comprehensive Cancer Center at The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH. Normal samples were collected from areas adjacent to the tumor but outside the tumor margins (patient tumor characteristics are presented in Supplementary Table S1). Group 2 consisted of 225 patients with oropharyngeal SCC treated at our institution from 2002 to 2009. Patients underwent complete resection or had a biopsy and neck dissection with or without adjuvant chemotherapy/radiation therapy (patient tumor characteristics are presented in Supplementary Table S2). HNSCC cell lines (UM-SCC-38, UM-SCC-74A, UM-SCC-49, UM-SCC-47, UM-SCC-11B, and UM-SCC-25) were obtained from Dr. Thomas E. Carey (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI). CAL27 was purchased from American Type Culture Collection. The identity of all cell lines was confirmed by short tandem repeat genotyping ( Identifier Kit, Applied Biosystems). The characteristics of cell lines [origin, p53 status, human papilloma virus [HPV status (refs. 25, 26)] are presented in Supplementary Table S3. Normal human oral keratinocytes were purchased from ScienCell. Human epidermal keratinocytes, adult (HEKa) and human epidermal keratinocytes, neonatal (HEKn) were purchased from (Invitrogen). All HNSCC cell lines were cultured in Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle’s Medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% FBS. Human oral keratinocytes, HEKa, and HEKn were grown in keratinocyte growth medium (Invitrogen). YM155 was obtained from Selleck Chemicals. Cisplatin was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Antibodies against survivin, β-catenin, lamin A/C, and glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) were obtained from Cell Signaling Technology. Survivin antibody for immunofluorescence was purchased from Novus Biologicals. CD31 antibody was from Dianova.

Induction of cisplatin resistance in a head and neck cancer cell line

CAL27 cells were initially cultured in DMEM containing 0.2 μmol/L cisplatin, and the cells that proliferated were repeatedly subcultured in DMEM containing increasing concentrations of cisplatin over a 6-month period. Cells that grew in 20 μmol/L cisplatin were designated as CAL27-CisR. They were maintained in DMEM containing 3 μmol/L cisplatin.

Quantitative real-time PCR analysis

RNA from the HNSCC tumors, adjacent normal controls, HNSCC cell lines was extracted using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen). RNA from paraffin-embedded xenograft tumors was extracted using the RecoverAll Mammalian RNA Extraction Kit (Ambion). Survivin RNA was transcribed into cDNA and amplified with TaqMan primer/probe Hs03043576_m1. Survivin mRNA expression was normalized to RNU48 and OAZ1, respectively, using the 2–ΔΔCt method (27).

Cell proliferation assay

Cell proliferation was measured using the MTT proliferation kit (Roche Applied Science) as described previously (28). Cells were treated with cisplatin or YM155 for 72 hours. For combination treatment, cells were pretreated with YM155 for 6 hours and then treated with cisplatin for additional 72 hours. The percentage cell growth inhibition for each treatment group was calculated by adjusting the untreated control group to 100%.
Apoptosis assay
Cells were plated in 6-cm dishes and treated with YM155, cisplatin, or in combination. Seventy-two hours after treatment, cells were stained with Annexin V (Molecular Probes) and propidium iodide (Sigma-Aldrich) and analyzed by flow cytometry (BD Biosciences).

Nuclear and cytoplasmic protein extraction
Cells were cultured in 6-cm plates and treated with YM155 for different time points. At the end of each treatment, cells were harvested and nuclear and cytoplasmic protein fractions were separated by NE-PER Nuclear and Cytoplasmic Extraction Kit (Pierce Biotechnology), according to manufacturer’s instructions.

Western blot analysis
Whole-cell lysates or nuclear and cytoplasmic fractions were separated by 4% to 12% NuPAGE Bis-Tris gels (Invitrogen) as described previously (28). Protein loading in all the experiments was normalized by stripping the blots and then reprobing with anti-GAPDH antibody.

Colony formation assay
Tumor cells were plated in 6-cm dishes and treated with cisplatin, YM155, or a combination of both. After 72 hours, 4 x 10³ viable cells from each group were plated in 6-cm dishes and cultured for additional 10 days. The colonies were fixed with methanol and stained with crystal violet. Photomicrographs were taken and the number of colonies in all the experiments was normalized by stripping the blots and then reprobing with anti-GAPDH antibody.

Tissue microarrays and immunohistochemistry
Paraffin-embedded tissue sections from patients in group 2 were represented on tissue microarrays (TMA). The slides were stained with survivin and p16, an established surrogate marker for HPV status (Roche mtm AG) as described previously (32). HPV16 status was determined using in situ hybridization method (GenPoint HPV DNA Probe; Dako; ref. 33). Survivin intensity was scored as 1: none, 2: low, 3: moderate or 4: high. p16 expression was scored as positive if 50% or more of tumor cells showed positive staining. A tumor was scored as HPV16 positive when specific staining was observed in tumor cell nuclei. Xenograft tumor sections were stained for angiogenesis (CD31) as described previously (28). Microvessel density was calculated by counting 5 random high power fields (x200).

Statistical analysis
Data from all the in vitro experiments are expressed as mean ± SEM from a minimum of 3 independent experiments. The survivin expression in patient samples from group 1 and HNSCC cell lines was analyzed by Mann–Whitney test. To assess survivin stain intensity in patient samples from group 2, core samples were averaged across each patient to create one survivin stain intensity score. The rest of the data was statistically analyzed by 2-way ANOVA or Student t test, and a Bonferroni adjustment were carried out. All statistical analyses for TMA data were conducted in SAS version 9.2. The rest of the data was statistically analyzed by 2-way ANOVA or Student t test, and a P value of less than 0.05 was considered significant.

Results
Survivin expression is significantly higher in primary tumor samples and cancer cell lines from head and neck cancer patients
Our results showed that survivin expression was significantly higher (Mann–Whitney test; P = 0.028) in...
HNSCC tumor samples (group 1, Supplementary Table S1) as compared with adjacent normal tissue (Fig. 1A). Analysis of group 2 patients showed that patients whose tumors were p16 negative had a significantly higher survivin stain intensity as compared with patients with p16-positive tumors ($P < 0.0001$; Fig. 1B). Similar results were obtained when HPV16 status was taken into consideration ($P < 0.021$, Supplementary Table S2). Tumors from patients who smoked more than 10 pack-years had higher survivin stain intensity as compared with those with 10 pack-years or less smoking history ($P < 0.004$, Fig. 1C). In addition, patients with T4 stage tumors had significantly higher mean survivin stain intensity than those with T1 stage ($P < 0.01$). We next examined whether survivin expression is also elevated in head and neck cancer cell lines. Indeed, both survivin mRNA and protein levels were significantly higher in all the head and neck cancer cell lines as compared with normal keratinocytes (Mann–Whitney test; $P = 0.009$ for RT-PCR data, Fig. 1D and E).

**Survivin expression is markedly elevated in cisplatin-resistant head and neck cancer cell line and treatment with YM155 significantly downregulates survivin expression in a dose-dependent manner**

To examine the role of survivin in the acquisition of cisplatin resistance, we took a head and neck cancer cell line (CAL27) that is sensitive to cisplatin treatment (IC$_{50}$, $3 \mu$mol/L) and induced cisplatin resistance by culturing this cell line in increasing doses of cisplatin over an extended period of time. This new cell line, designated CAL27-CisR (IC$_{50}$, $28 \mu$mol/L), was found to be significantly more resistant to cisplatin treatment (>7 folds) as compared with its parental cell line (Fig. 2A). Interestingly, CAL27-CisR cells also showed a significant increase in survivin levels as compared with CAL27 cells (Fig. 2B and C). Survivin knockdown in CAL27-CisR cells significantly reversed cisplatin resistance in these cells (Fig. 2D and E).

Recently, a novel small molecule inhibitor of survivin (YM155, Fig. 2G) was identified by cell-based high-throughput screening (19). We next examined whether YM155 is effective in inhibiting survivin protein expression in head and neck cancer cell lines. We selected 2 cisplatin-resistant cell lines UM-SCC-74A (naturally cisplatin resistant) and CAL27-CisR (generated in our laboratory) for our in vitro and in vivo work. YM155 significantly downregulated survivin expression in both the cell lines in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 2H and I). In addition, YM155 was very effective in inhibiting tumor cell proliferation (nanomolar concentrations) in HNSCC cell lines (Supplementary Fig. S1). For all the subsequent in vitro experiments using UM-SCC-74A and CAL27-CisR, we used the respective IC$_{50}$ doses of YM155 (15 and $10 \text{ nmol/L}$ for UM-SCC-74A and CAL27-CisR, respectively) and cisplatin (10 and $28 \text{ \mu mol/L}$ for UM-SCC-74A and CAL27-CisR, respectively) as a single agent or in combination.
YM155 significantly reverses cisplatin resistance in head and neck cancer cells by rapidly decreasing cytoplasmic survivin levels

Recent studies have highlighted the role of survivin in the acquisition of drug resistance in cancer cells (12, 15, 16). We next examined whether YM155 could reverse the cisplatin resistance in head and neck cancer cells and enhance its antitumor effects. Treatment of CAL27-CisR cells with cisplatin showed 51% inhibition of cell proliferation, whereas it completely inhibited cell proliferation in CAL27 cells (Fig. 3A). Interestingly, pre-treatment of CAL27-CisR cells with YM155 (10 nmol/L) significantly reversed cisplatin resistance (90%) in CAL27-CisR cells (Fig. 3A). Similarly, treatment with YM155 significantly reversed cisplatin resistance in naturally cisplatin-resistant UM-SCC-74A cells (Supplementary Fig. S2). We next investigated the effect of YM155 alone or in combination with cisplatin on tumor cell colony formation. As observed with cell proliferation assay, YM155 and cisplatin combination treatment was very effective showing 96% inhibition of tumor cell colony formation, whereas YM155 and cisplatin alone showed 64% and 47% inhibition of tumor cell colony formation, respectively (Fig. 3C and D). In the next set of experiments, we examined whether YM155-induced inhibition of cell proliferation and colony formation is mediated via tumor cell apoptosis. Indeed, YM155 treatment in combination with cisplatin showed significantly higher tumor cell apoptosis (Fig. 3B). In addition, YM155 and cisplatin combination treatment markedly reduced survivin levels in both UM-SCC-74A and CAL27-CisR cells (Fig. 3E and F). Recent studies have highlighted the role of cytoplasmic survivin in mediating the antiapoptotic function (7). We further carried out immunofluorescence and subcellular fractionation studies to examine whether YM155 treatment decreases cytoplasmic survivin levels in cancer cells. Our results clearly showed that YM155 treatment rapidly decreases (within 1 hour) survivin levels in cytoplasmic cellular compartment, whereas nuclear survivin levels were not significantly decreased in the same cells (Fig. 3G and H and Supplementary Fig. S3).

Survivin has also been shown to regulate cell motility (34). We next examined whether YM155 treatment alone or in combination with cisplatin inhibits tumor cell motility. YM155 and cisplatin treatment alone showed 36% and 13% inhibition of CAL27-CisR cell motility and 39% and 14% inhibition of UM-SCC-74A cell motility, respectively (Supplementary Fig. S4). YM155 and cisplatin combination treatment showed 74% and 70% inhibition of CAL27-CisR and UM-SCC-74A cell motility, respectively.

YM155 inhibits tumor growth in a dose-dependent manner

To confirm the antitumor effects of YM155 in vivo, we used a SCID mouse xenograft model. Animals
bearing UM-SCC-74A tumors were treated with different doses of YM155. Animals treated with YM155 at 10 mg/kg dose showed the maximal tumor growth inhibition (65% at day 36), whereas YM155 at 3 and 1 mg/kg showed 31% and 10% tumor growth inhibition, respectively, at day 36 (Fig. 4A and B). We next examined the effectiveness of different YM155 doses in downregulating survivin expression in vivo. Survivin expression in tumor samples at the end of the in vivo study (day 36) was examined by quantitative RT-PCR. Similar to tumor growth inhibition results, YM155 treatment at 1 mg/kg did not significantly decrease survivin levels. However, YM155 treatment at 3 and 10 mg/kg doses significantly decreased survivin expression in UM-SCC-74A tumors (Fig. 4C).
YM155 significantly enhances the therapeutic efficacy of cisplatin in cisplatin-resistant head and neck cancers

Our in vitro data suggested that YM155 significantly reverses cisplatin resistance in head and neck cancer cells. To further validate our in vitro results, we carried out YM155 and cisplatin combination treatment study in a SCID mouse xenograft model. Animals bearing cisplatin-resistant cells (CAL27-CisR) as well as its parental cisplatin-sensitive cells (CAL27) showed a similar tumor growth profile (Fig. 5A and B). As observed in our in vitro studies, cisplatin treatment (5 mg/kg) of animal bearing CAL27-
YM155 and cisplatin combination treatment significantly inhibits tumor angiogenesis

We have previously shown that VEGF, a key angiogenic factor, upregulated Bcl-2 proteins in endothelial cells via the PI3K/Akt pathway (35), and Bcl-2, in turn, protected endothelial cells by upregulating survivin via the Raf-MEK–ERK signaling cascade (36). Recently, Virrey and colleagues, have also shown that increased survivin expression confers chemoresistance to tumor-associated endothelial cells (37). We therefore examined whether YM155 treatment alone or in combination with cisplatin inhibits tumor angiogenesis. YM155 and cisplatin treatment alone showed 40% and 24% inhibition of tumor angiogenesis in UM-SCC-74A (Fig. 6A and B) and 38% and 29% inhibition in CAL27-CisR, respectively (Fig. 6C), whereas YM155 and cisplatin combination treatment showed 86% and 83% inhibition of tumor angiogenesis in UM-SCC-74A and CAL27-CisR tumors, respectively.

We next examined whether YM155 combination treatment mediates its antiangiogenic effects by inhibiting VEGF-mediated angiogenesis. VEGF treatment of endothelial cells significantly enhanced the tube formation on growth factor–reduced Matrigel (Fig. 6D and E). Low dose combination of YM155 (10 nmol/L) and cisplatin (5 μmol/L) significantly inhibited (92%) VEGF-mediated tube formation (Fig. 6D and E), whereas YM155 and cisplatin treatment alone showed 45% and 34% inhibition of endothelial cell tube formation, respectively. VEGF treatment of endothelial cells markedly upregulated survivin levels, whereas YM155 treatment alone or in combination with cisplatin significantly inhibited survivin levels (Fig. 6F).

Discussion

HNSCC remains a challenging clinical problem because of the persistent high rate of local and distant failure, which is, in turn, due to the acquisition of chemoresistance (38). Therefore, there is an urgent need to identify new therapeutic targets so that novel treatment regimens can be developed to improve the therapeutic efficacy while minimizing the toxic side effects. One such target molecule for head and neck cancer is survivin. Recent studies have shown that survivin is a strong candidate for chemoresistance in tumor cells, thereby enhancing the therapeutic efficacy of cisplatin.

Patients with head and neck cancer encompass a heterogeneous population, and can be further subdivided into 2 distinct tumor subtypes; HPV-negative and HPV-positive tumors. Interestingly, majority of the head and neck cancer patients with HPV-positive tumors respond very well to traditional chemotheraphy with cisplatin and show significantly favorable clinical outcome (32, 38). It is the patients with HPV-negative tumors that show markedly poor clinical outcome and often develop resistance to chemotherapy. These HPV-negative HNSCC patients are usually smokers, have more aggressive disease, are older in age, and unable to tolerant the comorbidities normally associated with toxic chemotherapeutic agents. Therefore, this non-HPV–associated patient population could tremendously benefit from the addition of targeted therapies to currently used treatment regimens. In this study, we found that tumors from HPV-negative patients express significantly higher levels of survivin as compared with tumors from HPV-positive patients. We also found that survivin expression is higher in patients with a more than 10 pack-years of tobacco smoking history. This data gave us a strong rationale to test the antitumor effects of a novel survivin inhibitor YM155 in HNSCC. In this study, we have used a combination of YM155 and cisplatin in HNSCC. In our study, we also observed significantly higher levels of survivin in primary tumors from head and neck cancer patients as compared with surrounding normal tissue. In addition, survivin expression was also significantly upregulated in all head and neck cancer cell lines, both at the mRNA and protein level as compared with normal keratinocytes. More importantly, survivin levels were further elevated in cisplatin-resistant cells, as compared with their parental cisplatin sensitive cells. Therefore, we hypothesized that targeting of survivin in advanced HNSCC could reverse the resistant phenotype in tumor cells, thereby enhancing the therapeutic efficacy of cisplatin.

YM155 treatment was very effective in inhibiting tumor cell proliferation in nanomolar concentrations in all HNSCC cell lines that we tested. In addition, YM155 pretreatment significantly reversed cisplatin resistance in...
a naturally resistant head and neck cell line (UM-SCC-74A) as well as in cell line with acquired cisplatin resistance (CAL27-CisR). YM155 treatment also significantly downregulated survivin expression in both of these cisplatin-resistant cell lines in a dose-dependent manner.

Survivin has been shown to mediate its cytoprotective function predominantly at the initiation of mitochondrial apoptosis to prevent caspase-9 activation by forming a survivin–caspase-9 complex and preventing caspase-9 incorporation in a functional apoptosome complex (43, 44). Interestingly, YM155 treatment induced a rapid reduction of cytoplasmic survivin levels in cancer cells. These results suggest that YM155 is not only able to downregulate survivin expression at the transcriptional level, but it may also be able to reduce cytoplasmic survivin levels by shuttling survivin from cytoplasm to nucleus and mediating its degradation (7, 45, 46). This assumption is supported by recent studies showing that only export-competent survivin was able to efficiently inhibit chemo- and radiotherapy-induced cell death.

Figure 6. YM155 and cisplatin combination treatment significantly inhibits tumor angiogenesis and VEGF-mediated endothelial cell tube formation. A, representative photomicrographs of tumor blood vessel staining for untreated, cisplatin (CDDP), or YM155 alone or combination groups for UM-SCC-74A tumors. B and C, microvessel density in the tumor samples was calculated by counting 5 random fields (>200) and expressed as vessel density ± SE. *, significant difference (P < 0.05) as compared with no treatment group; **, significant difference (P < 0.05) as compared with single treatment groups. D, representative photomicrographs of in vitro tube formation assay for untreated, VEGF, VEGF + cisplatin (V + CDDP), VEGF + YM155 (V + YM155), and VEGF + CDDP + YM155. E, quantitative data for tube formation expressed as angiogenic score ± SE from 3 independent experiments. F, endothelial cells were treated with VEGF and cisplatin (5 μmol/L) or YM155 (10 nmol/L) alone or in combination for 48 hours. Whole-cell lysates from each group were Western blotted and probed for survivin. Equal sample loading was verified by stripping the blots and reprobing with anti-GAPDH antibody.
In line with this hypothesis, Engels and colleagues showed that in patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma, increased cytoplasmic survivin levels were associated with significantly shorter disease-free survival (8). Therefore, these results highlight the importance of regulating not only the total levels but also the localization of survivin in cancer cells.

To determine whether the observed in vitro synergy between YM155 and cisplatin extends to the in vivo setting, we used a SCID mouse model to study the effect of combination treatment on tumor growth and tumor angiogenesis. Indeed, low dose combination of YM155 (3 mg/kg) and cisplatin (5 mg/kg) induced significant reduction in tumor burden. This marked inhibition of tumor growth by combination therapy, particularly in chemoresistant cell line, could be because of YM155-mediated downregulation of survivin levels, notably cytoplasmic survivin (7), as well as reduction in the formation of new blood vessels by inhibiting VEGF function (28), as observed in tube formation assay. YM155 and cisplatin combination treatment was very well tolerated in the animals. It did not cause any animal mortality, induce significant weight loss, or cause any major systemic toxicity, such as dry scaly skin or respiratory distress, which has been reported in animals treated with high doses of chemoradiation treatment with other small molecular weight inhibitors (48).

In conclusion, we have shown that YM155 significantly enhances the therapeutic efficacy of cisplatin treatment by inhibiting tumor growth and tumor angiogenesis. These results suggest a potentially novel strategy to reverse cisplatin resistance in head and neck cancers. Moreover, this strategy of using a combination of low doses of YM155 and cisplatin has the potential of significantly decreasing side effects associated with the concurrent chemoradiation treatment while maintaining the therapeutic efficacy.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest
No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

Authors' Contributions
Conception and design: B. Kumar, T.N. Teknos, P. Kumar
Development of methodology: B. Kumar, P. Kumar
Acquisition of data (provided animals, acquired and managed patients, provided facilities, etc.): B. Kumar, A. Yadav, J.C. Lang, M.J. Cipolla, T.N. Teknos, P. Kumar
Analysis and interpretation of data (e.g., statistical analysis, biostatistics, computational analysis): B. Kumar, N. Arradaza, T.N. Teknos, P. Kumar
Writing, review, and/or revision of the manuscript: B. Kumar, A. Yadav, M.J. Cipolla, A.C. Schmitt, N. Arradaza, T.N. Teknos, P. Kumar
Study supervision: T.N. Teknos, P. Kumar

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