Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor 3 Is a Rational Therapeutic Target in Bladder Cancer

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Abstract
Activating mutations of fibroblast growth factor receptor-3 (FGFR3) have been described in approximately 75% of low-grade papillary bladder tumors. In muscle-invasive disease, FGFR3 mutations are found in 20% of tumors, but overexpression of FGFR3 is observed in about half of cases. Therefore, FGFR3 is a particularly promising target for therapy in bladder cancer. Up to now, most drugs tested for inhibition of FGFR3 have been small molecule, multityrosine kinase inhibitors. More recently, a specific inhibitory monoclonal antibody targeting FGFR3 (R3Mab) has been described and tested preclinically. In this study, we have evaluated mutation and expression status of FGFR3 in 19 urothelial cancer cell lines and a cohort of 170 American patients with bladder cancer. We have shown inhibitory activity of R3Mab on tumor growth and corresponding cell signaling in three different orthotopic xenografts of bladder cancer. Our results provide the preclinical proof of principle necessary to translate FGFR3 inhibition with R3Mab into clinical trials in patients with bladder cancer. Mol Cancer Ther; 12(7); 1245–54. ©2013 AACR.

Introduction
Cancer of the bladder will be newly diagnosed in an estimated 73,510 individuals and will cause 14,880 cancer related deaths in 2012 in the United States (1). This makes it the fourth most common cancer in men and the ninth most common in women. About 70% of cases are non-muscle invasive and have a high propensity to recur, giving bladder cancer the highest recurrence rate of any cancer (2). This translates clinically into intensive surveillance and multiple interventions over many years, explaining the high cost of managing bladder cancer (3). The other 30% of cases are muscle invasive tumors, for which the 5-year survival is approximately 50%. Both disease entities are marked by a paucity of new discoveries leading to novel therapies with clinical utility.

Fibroblast growth factor receptor-3 (FGFR3) is a particularly promising target for therapy in bladder cancer. Activating FGFR3 mutations have been described in approximately 75% of low-grade papillary bladder tumors (4). Mutations are found in only 20% of muscle invasive tumors, but FGFR3 overexpression is observed in 50% of these tumors (5, 6). The most common mutation (S249C), located on exon 7, results in the substitution of serine at codon 249 with a cysteine residue (7, 8). This leads to constitutive ligand-independent dimerization of the receptor and activation of downstream proliferative pathways (9, 10).

Recently, a number of small molecule receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors have been developed to target FGFR3 (11). These small molecule inhibitors, including BGJ398 (Novartis), TKI258/CHIR258 (Dovitinib, Novartis; refs. 12–14), AZD4547 (Astra Zeneca) PD173074 (Pfizer), and BMS-582664 (Brivanib, Bristol–Myers Squibb; ref. 15), generally target all members of the FGFR family, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 (VEGFR2), and other tyrosine kinases (11, 12). This general FGF and VEGF pathway inhibition is associated with significant diarrhea, nausea (16, 17), dyspnea (18), and abdominal pain (16–18), as well as thrombocytopenia and thromboembolic events (16). Hyperphosphatemia-mediated soft tissue calcification has been a further hurdle impeding preclinical development of pan-FGFR inhibitors (11). The FGFR pathway is involved in normal phosphate and vitamin D homeostasis, particularly through FGFR3 signaling in the bone and kidney (19). Disruption of this pathway with pan-FGFR inhibitors leads to hyperphosphatemia and deposit of calcium phosphorus in the soft tissues, including the vasculature, smooth muscle, and renal tubules. These adverse effects may be avoided with specific FGFR3 inhibition.

The clinical development of these inhibitors has focused on multiple myeloma, which harbors specific translocations [t(4;14)(p16;q32)] that activate FGFR3 (20), and on hepatocellular carcinoma (12), but little work has been...
done in bladder cancer. Most recently, an inhibitory monoclonal antibody targeting FGFR3 specifically (R3Mab) has been developed and undergone preliminary testing in preclinical subcutaneous models of bladder cancer, where it has shown activity on both wild-type and mutated FGFR3 (21). In this study, we have focused on specific FGFR3 inhibition with R3Mab in an orthotopic bladder cancer model. The orthotopic model provides an appropriate organ-specific microenvironment that should allow better translation into clinical trials.

Therefore, we aimed to show the preclinical proof of principle that targeting FGFR3 with R3Mab is rational in bladder cancer. We have measured FGFR3 mutation and expression in an American cohort of patients with bladder cancer and have shown R3Mab activity in an orthotopic xenograft model of bladder cancer. We believe that this justifies the translation of FGFR3 inhibition with R3Mab into clinical trials in patients with bladder cancer.

Materials and Methods

Cell lines

Nineteen human bladder cancer cell lines were kindly provided by the Pathology Core of the Bladder Cancer SPORE at MD Anderson Cancer Center, including UM-UC1, UM-UC3, UM-UC4, UM-UC5, UM-UC6, UM-UC7, UM-UC10, UM-UC11, UM-UC12, UM-UC13, UM-UC14, UM-UC15, UM-UC16, UM-UC17, 253J-P, 253J-BV, RT4v6, and RT112. T24 was purchased from the American Type Culture Collection. All cell lines were cultured in Minimum Essential Medium (MEM), supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 1% nonessential amino acids, 1% L-glutamine, and 1% sodium pyruvate (all purchased from Invitrogen). The cell lines were routinely grown and passaged at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO2. Cell line identities were confirmed by DNA fingerprinting using the AmpFlSTR Identifiler Amplification Kit (Applied Biosystems) protocols. The cell lines were monitored regularly for mycoplasma infection.

For in vivo studies, UM-UC1, UM-UC14, and RT112 cell lines underwent transduction with a lentiviral construct enabling positive selection with 10\(^{-6}\) M tetradecanoyl phorbol acetate (TPA). Five pmol/L of each primer was added to the reaction volume, and 1-μL dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) was added for exon 7. The following cycling variables were used: 95°C for 30 seconds, 65°C for 20 seconds, and 72°C for 30 seconds. Late polymerase chain reaction (PCR) products were visualized as a single band on a gel. Late PCR products were purified with a QIAquick PCR Purification Kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturers’ instructions.

DNA was isolated from the urothelial carcinoma cells using the UltraClean Microbial DNA Isolation Kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturers’ instructions. Exons 7 and 10 were amplified by PCR using AmpliTaq Gold DNA polymerase (Applied Biosystems). The following primers were used: 5’-GGCCCATGTCTTT-3’ (antisense) for exon 7 (22), and 5’-CTTCAA-CG GCCAGTGGCGGTG (sense) and 5’-AGCACCGCGTTGTT-GGC-3’ (antisense) for exon 7 (22), and 5’-CCTCAA-CG GCCCATGTCTTT-3’ (sense) and 5’-AGCACCGCTCA-GAACCTGGTA-3’ (antisense) for exon 10 (Sigma-Aldrich). Five pmol/L of each primer was added to the 20-μL reaction volume, and 1-μL dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) was added for exon 7. The following cycling variables were used: 95°C for 10 minutes, then 35 cycles of 95°C for 30 seconds, 65°C (exon 7) or 58°C (exon 10) for 30 seconds, and 72°C for 30 seconds, followed by a final incubation at 72°C for 10 minutes (22). Unincorporated primers and deoxynucleotides were removed using shrimp alkaline phosphatase and exonuclease I (U.S.

Antibodies detecting p-FGFR (#3471), p-FRS2 (#3864), p42/44MAPK (mitogen-activated protein kinase; #4965), phospho-p42/44-MAPK (#4370), AKT (#9272), phosphor-AKT (ser 473; # 9271S), ZEB-1 (Zinc finger E-box-binding homeobox 1; #3396), and cleaved caspase-3 (#9661) were purchased from Cell Signaling. Antiphospho-tyrosine 4G10 was obtained from EMD Millipore and E-cadherin antibody (#610181) was obtained from BD Biosciences. A monoclonal Ki-67 antibody for evaluation of proliferation of xenograft tumors was purchased from Thermo Scientific.

For expression analysis of FGFR3 on the human tissue microarray (TMA), a polyclonal FGFR3 antibody (F0425) was obtained from Sigma-Aldrich.

Immunohistochemistry

Use of all human tissue was approved by the Institutional Review Board at MD Anderson Cancer Center and written consent was obtained from all patients. Paraffin-embedded sections of bladder were cut to 4 mm and placed on polylysine-coated microscope slides and baked overnight at 50°C in a dry oven. Sections were then deparaffinized in xylene for 2 × 5 minutes and rehydrated in alcohol for 2 × 5 minutes. Endogenous peroxidase activity was quenched by applying 2% hydrogen peroxide in 30% methanol for 10 minutes. Antigen retrieval was carried out by incubation in proteinase K (40 μg/mL FBS) for 15 minutes at 37°C in a humidified chamber. The sections were stained with primary antibody (Sigma Aldrich) overnight at 4°C. The bound primary antibodies were visualized by avidin–biotin complex assay (Dako Corp.) with 3,3′-diaminobenzidine as a chromagen (DAKO) and hematoxylin as a counterstain. FGFR3 staining was indicated by characteristic brown staining. Sections from 4 normal human ureters were used as a negative control. Staining intensity was assessed on a scale from 0 (no staining) to 3 (strong staining) by a pathologist (B. Czerniak).

FGFR3 mutation analysis

DNA was isolated from the urothelial carcinomas and tumor samples using a genomic DNA extraction kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturers’ instructions. Exons 7 and 10 were amplified by PCR using AmpliTaq Gold DNA polymerase (Applied Biosystems). The following primers were used: 5’-CCGCCATGGCGCTTG-GTG-GT-3’ (sense) and 5’-AGCACCGCCGTCTGGTT-GGC-3’ (antisense) for exon 7 (22), and 5’-CCTCAA-CGGC- CATGTCTTT-3’ (sense) and 5’-AGCACGCTCAGAACCTGGTA-3’ (antisense) for exon 10 (Sigma-Aldrich). Five pmol/L of each primer was added to the 20-μL reaction volume, and 1-μL dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) was added for exon 7. The following cycling variables were used: 95°C for 10 minutes, then 35 cycles of 95°C for 30 seconds, 65°C (exon 7) or 58°C (exon 10) for 30 seconds, and 72°C for 30 seconds, followed by a final incubation at 72°C for 10 minutes (22). Unincorporated primers and deoxynucleotides were removed using shrimp alkaline phosphatase and exonuclease I (U.S.

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Targeting FGFR3 in Bladder Cancer

RNA was extracted from cell lines using TRIzol (Invitrogen; Life Technologies) followed by reverse transcription cDNA generation using the Transcriptor First-Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Roche). Quantitative real-time monitoring of FGFR3 and EMT markers expression was carried out in triplicates on the ABI PRISM 7900 Sequence Detection System (Applied Biosystems) using FastStart Universal SYBR Green Master Mix with Rox (Roche) under universal cycling conditions. Relative target gene expression was normalized to glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) levels as an internal control by the comparative cycle threshold (ΔCt) method. Relative expression between cell lines was expressed compared with epithelial cancer cell line RT4v6 for FGFR3 and with mesenchymal cell line 253J-BV for EMT markers. Following 5' to 3' primer pairs were used: ZEB-1 Fwd GCA CCT GAA GAG GAC AG, Rev TGG TCC ATT TT; E-cadherin Fwd AGA ACG CAT TGC CAC ATA CAC TC, Rev CAT TCT GAT CCG TTA CCG TGA TC; vimentin Fwd ACA CCC TGC AAT CTT TCA GAC A, Rev GAT TCC ACT TTG CTG TCA AGG T; FGFR3 Fwd GAG GCC ATC GGC ATT GAG T; Rev TGG CAT CGT CTT TCA GAC A; GAPDH Fwd GGA CCT GAC CTG CCG TCT AGA A, Rev GGT GTC GCT GTT GAA GTC AGA G. FGFR3 primers were located on exon 12 and were designed using PrimerXpress software (Applied Biosystems; Life Technologies).

Orthotopic bladder cancer xenograft model

All animal work was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the University of British Columbia (approval #A08-0733). Six-week-old male nude mice (Harlan Laboratories) were anesthetized with isoflurane (2 Vol.%), and analgesia was provided by subcutaneous injection with buprenorphine and meloxicam (Boehringer Ingelheim). After disinfection of the abdominal wall with chlorhexidine, a low transverse laparotomy was made and the urinary bladder was extra-corporalized. Fifty µL of a cell suspension containing 2.5 x 10^6 or 5.0 x 10^5 cells was inoculated using a 30 G needle directly into the bladder wall (24). The incision was closed with suture.

Bioluminescence was used to quantify tumor burden and was measured on the Xenogen IVIS Spectrum imaging system after intraperitoneal injection of 200 µg/kg luciferin (Caliper). Images were taken at 10 and 14 minutes after luciferin injection and the average counts were used for statistical analysis. Bioluminescence imaging was carried out on the 5th or 6th day, and mice were divided into equal treatment groups based on tumor burden (13–16 animals per group). Treatment was started the following day and imaging was repeated every 5 days. Tumor uptake rates in our orthotopic xenograft model were 100% for UM-UC14 and RT112, and 96% for UM-UC1 cells.

In vivo treatment

The FGFR3-targeting antibody R3Mab (21) was provided by Genentech. It was reconstituted in sterile water for

### Table 1. Patient and tumor characteristics for TMA analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male, n (%)</th>
<th>Female, n (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (mean, range)</td>
<td>65 (37–85)</td>
<td>67 (40–81)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>112 (77)</td>
<td>33 (23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumor grade 1</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumor grade 2</td>
<td>35 (31)</td>
<td>4 (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumor grade 3</td>
<td>76 (68)</td>
<td>29 (88)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papillary</td>
<td>47 (42)</td>
<td>13 (39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonpapillary</td>
<td>65 (58)</td>
<td>20 (61)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMIBC</td>
<td>40 (36)</td>
<td>7 (21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIBC</td>
<td>72 (64)</td>
<td>26 (79)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Biochemical). Direct sequencing was carried out with Big Dye Terminator Cycle Sequencing and the data were analyzed with Sequencing Analysis 3.0 software (Applied Biosystems). Visual inspection of the electropherograms was conducted using Sequence Scanner Software v1.0 (Applied Biosystems). Mutation analysis was verified independently by Dr. François Radvanyi (Institut Curie, Paris).

Proliferation assay

Proliferation was assessed using the crystal violet assay, as described previously (23). Cells were treated with varying concentrations of R3Mab for 48 to 72 hours. The absorbance was determined with a microculture plate reader (Epoch, BioTek) at 562 nm. Cell survival after treatment was calculated as the percentage of absorbance relative to controls.

Western blot analysis

Total protein was isolated with radiolmmunoprecipitation buffer (RIPA) supplemented with proteinase and phosphatase inhibitor for 2 hours on ice. Samples were spun at 13,000 rpm for 20 minutes, supernatants were transferred into empty Eppendorf tubes, and protein concentrations were measured using the BCA protein assay (Thermo Scientific). Thirty µg of protein was then run on 8% to 12% SDS polyacrylamide gels and electrophoretically transferred to Immobilon-P membranes (Millipore). Blots were blocked with Odyssey blocking buffer for 1 hour at room temperature and incubated in primary antibody at 4°C overnight. After washing in TBS-T (Tris-buffered saline with 0.1% Tween 20), membranes were incubated with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody IgG (Santa Cruz Biotechnologies) at 1:5,000 dilution for 1 hour. Blots were developed using an enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) substrate system for the detection of horseradish peroxidase, SuperSignal West Femto Maximum Sensitivity Substrate (Thermo Scientific). Immunoprecipitation was carried out using a 2 µg FGFR3 polyclonal antibody on 500 µg of lysate using the ExactaCruz B system (Santa Cruz).

Biochemical). Direct sequencing was carried out with Big Dye Terminator Cycle Sequencing and the data were analyzed with Sequencing Analysis 3.0 software (Applied Biosystems). Visual inspection of the electropherograms was conducted using Sequence Scanner Software v1.0 (Applied Biosystems). Mutation analysis was verified independently by Dr. François Radvanyi (Institut Curie, Paris).
injection at a concentration of 10 mg/mL and stored at
4°C. Control treatments included phosphate-buffer saline
(PBS) and an isotype control antibody (human IgG1). All
agents were prepared freshly in PBS immediately before
each treatment session and injected intraperitoneally.

**Evaluation of proliferation and apoptosis in**
**orthotopic xenograft tumors**

Representative tumors derived from orthotopic xenografts were stained for Ki-67 and caspase-3, as markers of
proliferation and apoptosis. Staining of paraffin-embedded
tumor sections (4 mm) was conducted on a Ventana
Discovery XT autostainer platform (Ventana Medical
Systems) with an enzyme-labeled biotin streptavidin sys-
tem and a solvent-resistant 3,3′-diaminobenzidine Map
kit by using primary antibodies at a concentration of 1:500
for Ki-67 and 1:50 for caspase-3 at 37°C and an incubation
time of 1 hour. After application of the secondary anti-
body, a hematoxylin counterstain was carried out. The
average count of positively stained cells in 10 high-power
fields was evaluated on each section.

**Statistics**

Statistical analysis was carried out using the Chi-square
testing for analysis of immunohistochemistry (IHC), in
addition t test and ANOVA were conducted for in vitro
and in vivo experiments. Significance was defined at
values of P less than 0.05. Data were expressed as mean
Results

Immunohistochemistry

A human bladder cancer TMA containing cores of 153 tumor samples from patients with urothelial carcinoma of the bladder (Table 1) was stained for total FGFR3 expression. The median age of these patients was 65 (range 37–85) years and 77% were male. Tissue was obtained both from cystectomy and transurethral resection specimens. The intensity of staining was graded from 0 (no staining) to 3 (strong staining). Tumors were classified as invasive (T1-T4 in 68%) or noninvasive (Ta in 32%), and as low (28%) or high (72%) grade. Expression of FGFR3 was found in approximately 70% of both low- and high-grade tumors, as well as equally between invasive and noninvasive tumors. High levels of FGFR3 were observed in 36% of low-grade tumors compared with 22% of high-grade lesions (P = 0.047; Fig. 1A). No significant difference was found for invasive versus noninvasive tumors. There was no evidence of staining in normal urothelium.

Mutation analysis

A total of 170 fresh-frozen samples from an independent cohort of patients with urothelial carcinoma of the bladder were analyzed for mutations in the FGFR3 gene by direct sequencing. The median age of the patients was 66 (range 41–87) years and 77% were male. The stage and grade of tumors are reflected in Table 2. FGFR3 mutations in exon 7 or exon 10 were found in 26% of all samples and 56% of low-grade tumors. Low grade, noninvasive tumors showed more than a 4-fold increased rate of FGFR3 mutation compared with high-grade, invasive tumors (Table 2). Similar analysis revealed a S249C mutation (exon 7) in 4 of 19 cell lines, and a R248C (exon 7) and Y375C (exon 10) mutation in each one of these cell lines. The remaining cell lines contained a wild-type FGFR3 gene (Table 2).

Expression of FGFR3 in bladder cancer cell lines in relation to epithelial/mesenchymal markers

A panel of 12 human bladder cancer cell lines was screened for RNA and protein expression of FGFR3 by qPCR and Western blot. Based on prior work linking growth factor receptor activity to epithelial-to-mesenchymal (EMT) differentiation and invasive potential...
of bladder cancer cell lines, the panel was divided in noninvasive/epithelial cell lines and invasive/mesenchymal cell lines (25). Expression of FGFR3 was associated with detection of E-cadherin, a marker of epithelial differentiation. Mesenchymal cell lines, defined by expression of ZEB-1 and vimentin and loss of E-cadherin, showed lower levels of FGFR3 (Fig. 1B and C).

![Graph showing relative growth (%)](image_url)

**Figure 2.** A, activation of FGFR3 signaling cascade in wild-type (wt) FGFR3-harboring cell lines UM-UC1 by stimulation with fibroblast growth factor (FGF)-1. Cells were cultured in regular growth medium on 6-cm culture dishes to about 50% confluence. The cells were starved in serum-free media for 24 hours. Growth medium was exchanged to medium supplemented with FGF-1 at a concentration of 10 ng/mL. The cells were then harvested on ice according to the time point of 2, 5, 10, 15, and 20 minutes after stimulation. The cells were lysed with RIPA buffer including proteinase and phosphatase inhibitor and 60 μg of total protein used. Indication of activation of the FGFR3 signaling cascade is shown by a time-dependent increase of phospho-FGFR, followed by phosphorylation of FRS-2, ERK-1/2, and Akt. B and C, inhibition of FGFR3 signaling by the FGFR3-specific inhibitory antibody R3Mab in wt-FGFR3-harboring UM-UC1 cells and the S249C mutant FGFR3-bearing cell lines UM-UC14. B, UM-UC1 cells were plated in normal growth media and allowed to attach for 24 hours, then washed 2 times with PBS and then starved in media without FBS for 24 hours, followed by stimulation with FGF-1 (15 ng/mL) for 10 minutes in the presence of heparin (10 μg/mL). Either human control IgG or R3Mab was added in serum-free media at concentrations of 10 and 50 μg/mL. Phosphorylation of FGFR, FRS2, Erk1/2, and Akt was evaluated by Western blot and shows lower phosphorylation levels under treatment with R3Mab. C, a strong autophosphorylation of FGFR3 is found in UM-UC14 cells in regular growth conditions. R3Mab blocks autophosphorylation of FGFR3S249C receptor even under stimulated conditions with supplemented FGF1, whereas Erk1/2 shows increased levels of phosphorylation under stimulation with FGF1 and at low concentrations of R3Mab (1 μg/mL). D, in vitro growth inhibition of R3Mab on urothelial cancer cell lines. The cell lines were grown up to 50% confluence in regular growth medium. R3Mab was then added to growth medium and growth inhibition was evaluated by crystal violet staining after 48 hours of treatment with FGFR3-specific inhibitory antibody. Mesenchymal cell lines with low expression of FGFR3 show no specific response to treatment with R3Mab at concentrations up to 100 μg/mL, whereas epithelial cell lines with high expression of FGFR3 show a growth inhibition of up to 50%, as observed in UM-UC1 cells, a cell line derived from a lymph node metastasis from an urothelial carcinoma.
In vitro targeting of FGFR3

FGFR3 pathway activity was verified in UM-UC1 urothelial cancer cells, which express a high level of wild-type FGFR3. Stimulation of these cells with the ligand FGF-1 resulted in phosphorylation of FGFR3 and activation of the downstream signaling cascade in a time-dependent manner. Phosphorylation of the receptor was followed by phosphorylation of FRS-2, and increasing activation of both p-Erk 1/2 and p-Akt (Fig. 2A). In the same cell lines, inhibition of FGFR3 with R3Mab abrogated receptor phosphorylation, as well as phosphorylation of FRS-2 and Erk1/2 (Fig. 2B). A similar experiment was conducted in UM-UC14, which harbors an S249C mutation in exon 7 of FGFR3, but here an immunoprecipitation was conducted with anti-FGFR3 and subsequent blotting with antiphospho-tyrosine as an alternative method to show FGFR3 phosphorylation (Fig. 2C). Treatment with R3Mab in regular growth medium resulted in a concentration-dependent growth inhibition in 3 of 4 different tumor cell lines in a crystal violet assay (Fig. 2D). UM-UC1 displayed the most pronounced antiproliferative response, whereas the highly mesenchymal and invasive cells UM-UC3, UM-UC13, T24, and 253-J-BV, all of which do not express appreciable levels of FGFR3, showed no response. RT4V6, RT112 (both high expression of wild-type FGFR3), UM-UC16 (low expression of S249C FGFR3), and UM-UC14 (modest expression of S249C FGFR3) showed only modest response.

In vivo treatment of orthotopic bladder cancer xenografts

UM-UC14, RT112, and UM-UC1 cells were orthotopically injected into the bladder wall of athymic nude mice. Successful tumor inoculation was verified by bioluminescence imaging on the 5th or 6th day, and the mice were divided into equal groups based on tumor burden. They were then treated with active agent (R3Mab) or control every 72 hours and bioluminescence was repeated every 5 days.

Two different dose levels were tested in UM-UC14 xenografts, including 15 mg/kg and 30 mg/kg, and compared with a saline-treated group (IgG1 control not available for this experiment). Tumor growth, 30 days after inoculation, showed a dose-dependent inhibition of tumor growth with a reduction in tumor growth of 22% and 33%, respectively (Fig. 3A). Evaluation of representative tumor samples harvested from this experiment showed inhibition of FGFR3 phosphorylation by immunoprecipitation of FGFR3 and subsequent immunoblotting with antiphospho-tyrosine (Fig. 3B).

In mice-bearing orthotopic RT112 xenografts, R3Mab treatment at a dose of 30 mg/kg was compared with both a saline control group and a nontargeting human IgG1 control. The IgG1 had no effect on tumor growth, whereas mice treated with R3Mab showed a reduction in tumor growth by 59.2% compared with IgG and 57.2% compared with saline controls (Fig. 3C).

In vivo, UM-UC1 tumors orthotopically injected into the bladder of nude mice showed a reduction in tumor growth of 83.9% when treated with R3Mab compared...
with mice injected with IgG and 84.1% compared with saline controls (Fig. 4A and B). Evaluation of whole bladder samples by Western blotting at the end of the experiment showed a significant inhibition of FGFR3 phosphorylation and downstream signaling, including p-FRS2, p-ERK1/2, cyclin D1, and cyclin E (Fig. 4C). Overall, this indicates that the observed tumor growth reduction is due to highly effective FGFR3 pathway inhibition by R3Mab in vivo (Fig. 4D). The inhibition of tumor growth is related to antiproliferative effects of R3Mab expressed in a reduced Ki-67 proliferative index (Fig. 4E), whereas no difference has been observed for expression of cleaved caspase-3 in xenograft tumors (data not shown) as a marker for apoptosis.
Discussion

We have shown a high rate of FGFR3 mutation and overexpression in an American cohort of patients. We have also shown that FGFR3 signaling is active in preclinical models of bladder cancer, and that specific inhibition of FGFR3 with a monoclonal antibody induces growth arrest in orthotopic bladder cancer xenografts. Our data builds on prior experience with the same inhibitor in subcutaneous models (21), yet advances this therapeutic strategy to meet a significantly higher bar of efficacy in the orthotopic setting. We believe that this provides the proof of principle required to investigate this agent or a similar novel FGFR3 inhibitor in specific clinical trials for bladder cancer.

We see a lower rate of FGFR3 mutations in low-grade tumors (4, 26, 27) and a higher rate of FGFR3 overexpression in high-grade tumors (5) compared with prior reports. This is most likely related to patient selection, which in turn is a reflection of the highly specialized clinical setting in which these tumor samples were collected. There are also likely differences in IHC methodology and assessment of staining. A slight increase in mutation rate would be expected if exon 15 had also been assessed.

A limitation of current preclinical models of bladder cancer is the inability to model low-grade, noninvasive disease. Although we possess bladder cancer cell lines with FGFR3 mutations, these mutations are found only in highly invasive cell lines that are not representative of nonmuscle invasive disease. RT4 is the only cell line that is low grade, but even it is invasive and it expresses highly invasive cell lines that are not representative of disease. Although we possess bladder cancer cell lines, cancer is the inability to model low-grade, noninvasive disease. We have confirmed the results of prior reports on FGFR3 mutation and expression patterns in urothelial carcinoma of the bladder: FGFR3 is frequently mutated in noninvasive bladder cancer and frequently overexpressed in both noninvasive and invasive bladder cancer. We have shown that targeting FGFR3 with a specific inhibitory monoclonal antibody (R3Mab) effectively abrogates FGFR3 signaling pathway activation with a resultant decrease in tumor growth. This inhibitor is highly efficacious in a selection of bladder cancer cell lines and orthotopic xenografts. These are promising results that warrant translation into clinical trials in patients with bladder cancer.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

D.J. McConkey has a commercial research grant from AstraZeneca; has ownership interest (including patents) in Apocell, Inc; and is a consultant/advisory board member for Apocell, Inc. J. Qing has ownership interest (including patents) in Genentech. No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed by the other authors.

Authors' Contributions

Conception and design: K.M. Gust, D.J. McConkey, A. Ashkenazi, C.P. Dinney, P.C. Black


Acquisition of data (provided animals, acquired and managed patients, provided facilities, etc.): K.M. Gust, S. Awrey, P.K. Hegarty, P.C. Black

Analysis and interpretation of data (e.g., statistical analysis, biosististics, computational analysis): K.M. Gust, D.J. McConkey, J. Bondaruk, B. Czerniak, P.C. Black

Writing, review, and/or revision of the manuscript: K.M. Gust, D.J. McConkey, P.K. Hegarty, J. Qing, A. Ashkenazi, C.P. Dinney, P.C. Black

Administrative, technical, or material support (i.e., reporting or organizing data, constructing databases): K.M. Gust, S. Awrey, J. Bondaruk, B. Czerniak, P.C. Black

Study supervision: K.M. Gust, B. Czerniak, P.C. Black
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