Assessment of the In Vivo Activity of PI3K and MEK Inhibitors in Genetically Defined Models of Colorectal Cancer

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Abstract

The objective of tailoring medicines for cancer patients according to the molecular profile of their disease holds great promise for the improvement of cancer therapy. Nevertheless, this approach has been limited, in part, due to the lack of predictive and informative preclinical studies. Herein, we describe an assessment of the therapeutic potential of targeting PI3K/mTOR and MAPK signaling in genetically defined mouse models of colorectal cancer mirroring disease subtypes targeted for novel therapy in the FOCUS4 trial. Our studies demonstrate that dual PI3K/mTOR inhibition is highly effective in invasive adenocarcinoma models characterized by combinatorial mutations in Apc and Pten; Apc and Kras; and Apc, Pten and Kras. MEK inhibition was effective in the combinatorial Apc and Kras setting, but had no impact in either Apc Pten mutants or in Apc Pten Kras triple mutants. Furthermore, we describe the importance of scheduling for combination studies and show that although no additional benefit is gained in Apc Pten mice, combination of PI3K/mTOR and MAPK inhibition leads to an additive benefit in survival in Apc Kras mice and a synergistic increase in survival in Apc Pten Kras mice. This is the first study using robust colorectal cancer genetically engineered mouse models to support the validity of PI3K/mTOR and MEK inhibitors as tailored therapies for colorectal cancer and highlight the potential importance of drug scheduling in the clinic. Mol Cancer Ther; 14(10): 2175–86. © 2015 AACR.

Introduction

The notion of stratifying therapy according to the molecular profile of a given tumor is considered to hold great promise for the improvement of therapeutic outcome. Despite this, failures of certain novel targeted therapeutic agents in clinical trials have limited the progress of this approach. This is largely attributed to a lack of accurate guidance from preclinical studies and it is thought that the increased use of reliable genetically engineered mouse models (GEMM) may lead to improvements in predicting therapeutic response (1). The FOCUS 4 clinical trial is currently the largest molecularly stratified multisite randomized trial to include targeted anticancer strategies against PI3CA-mutant or PTEN (phosphatase and tensin homologue)-deficient and KRAS or BRAF-mutant metastatic colorectal cancer (for More Information: http://www.focus4trial.org/). Our preclinical study has therefore mirrored some of the major tumor genetic backgrounds of the FOCUS 4 trial using GEMMs and matched novel targeted therapeutic agents to help determine the rationale for treatment combinations likely to ultimately improve patient outcome. The genetically engineered mouse models used in this study faithfully recapitulate molecular pathways involved in the initiation and progression of tumorigenesis and are therefore powerful tools for the assessment of novel agents and proof-of-principle studies for molecularly targeted therapies.

Mutational activation of the KRAS oncogene is found in 40% to 50% of patients with colorectal cancer and, similarly, mutations activating the closely associated PI3K pathway occur in 40% of colorectal cancer cases (2). Both are known to be associated with poor prognosis and also predict poor outcome to conventional chemotherapy (3, 4). Moreover, KRAS and PI3K pathway mutations are established predictors of nonresponse to anti-EGFR (epidermal growth factor receptor)–targeted therapies in colorectal cancer (5, 6). This has led to a surge in the development of targeted agents against PI3K and MAPK pathways and their assessment in preclinical studies. A number of recent studies have evidenced the benefits of targeting these pathways using potent agents such as dual PI3K/mTOR and MEK1/2 inhibitors as single agents and in combination therapy using robust in vivo models of human cancer (7–10). For colorectal cancer however, these evaluations have been restricted to cell-based assays and xenotransplantation studies that carry certain limitations, such as the lack of an intact immune system or tumor microenvironments (11). To augment these approaches, we have used three GEMMs of colorectal cancer, each bearing combinatorial mutations in Apc, Pten, and Kras (12–14), to evaluate the benefits of targeted agents against the relevant pathways activated in these tumors. Despite many advantages, one argument against the use of GEMMS as preclinical models is the impracticability of primary bowel resection prior to palliative drug therapy. However, for many patients with metastatic colorectal cancer, the primary site of the disease...
will often remain in situ in the absence of attributable symptoms; an approach being examined in the SYNCHRONOUSOS trial (15). Given this, we would argue that the GEMMs used in this study directly serve to reflect patients with colorectal cancer.

Mutations in genes that encode components of PI3K/AKT and RAS/MEK/ERK signaling frequently occur in colorectal cancer and coexist in approximately a third of all cases (16). In addition, sequencing analysis reveals that mutations in adenomatous polyposis coli (APC), KRAS, and PI3K are the most frequently observed genetic events in human colorectal cancer (17). Loss of the tumor-suppressor protein PTEN has been shown to occur in 12% to 80% of human colorectal cancer cases (18–20). Moreover, PTEN loss is associated with poor prognosis and predicts nonresponse to anti-EGFR agents currently available for KRAS wild-type colorectal cancer patients (21, 22). In light of this, we used three previously established and described GEMMs with combinatorial mutations in ApC and Pten; and ApC, Pten, and Kras (12–14). We have used these models of intestinal tumorigenesis, all of which lead to invasive intestinal adenocarcinoma, to investigate the effects of PI3K/mTOR inhibition using NVP-BEZ235; MEK1/2 inhibition using MEK162 (Novartis Pharma); and combinatorial therapy using both NVP-BEZ235 and MEK162, as stratified therapeutic strategies. Although it is widely known that TP53 mutations also contribute to the pathogenesis of human colorectal cancer, this study aimed to directly emulate current clinical trials evaluating PI3K and MAPK pathway inhibitors by using only the relevant pathway status as a stratified approach to targeted therapy.

Materials and Methods

Experimental animals and tissue harvesting

Procedures were carried out in accordance with UK Home Office regulations. All mice were maintained on an outbred background and genotyped by PCR for appropriate alleles. Mouse strains harboring conditional deletion of ApC and Pten and oncopgenic activation of Kras using the AhCreERT transgene were induced as described previously (12, 13). For long-term survival studies, mice were aged until a defined treatment start point, at which they were randomized to receive either 0.5% methyl cellulose (vehicle), 35 mg/kg of NVP-BEZ235, 30 mg/kg NVP-BEZ235 twice daily (T-D; Novartis Pharmaceuticals), 35 mg/kg NVP-BEZ235, 30 mg/kg of MEK162 twice daily (Novartis Pharmaceuticals), or combination at doses described in the text. Mice were treated daily until symptomatic of disease or to an endpoint of 500 days after induction (DPI) whereupon they were harvested 4 hours after final dose. Kaplan–Meier survival analysis was performed using SPSS Statistics 18.0. For short-term pharmacodynamic experiments, induced mice were aged until symptomatic of disease. Mice were then administered a single dose of vehicle (equivalent volume per weight), 35 mg/kg of NVP-BEZ235, 30 mg/kg of MEK162, or combinations (as outlined in the text) and harvested 4 hours following the final dose. Mice used for short-term experiments were also administered a dose of bromodeoxyuridine (BrdUrd) 2 hours prior to killing. Intestinal tissues were flushed with water, opened longitudinally, rolled into swiss-roll structures, and fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin (Sigma) over-night before processing and embedding in paraffin wax.

Western blot analysis

Proteins were extracted from snap-frozen tumors and Western blot analysis was carried out as previously described (12). Equivalent protein [30 μg] from at least 3 to 6 tumors from n ≥ 3 mice were pooled per cohort and run in triplicate. Antibodies against pAKT Ser473 (4060), pAKT Thr308 (4056), pERK (4370), total extracellular signal–regulated kinase (ERK; 4377) from Cell Signaling Technology and β-actin (A2516) from Sigma were used. Appropriate horseradish peroxidase (HRP)–linked secondary antibodies (GE Healthcare) and ECL reagents (GE Healthcare) were used to develop blots.

Histology, immunohistochemistry, and scoring

Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues were sectioned (5 μm), stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) for tumor number analysis or, used for immunohistochemistry (IHC). Total tumor number was scored blind from three H&E-stained slides for each sample. IHC against cleaved caspase-3 (1:200; 9664; Cell Signaling Technology) and BrdUrd (1:150; C47580; BD Biosciences) was performed using standard methodologies. Positive staining was scored as a percentage of total epithelial cells per field of view. Typically, five fields were assessed in all tumors in a minimum of 3 mice per cohort. Error bars represent standard deviation of the mean. Statistical analysis was performed using the Mann–Whitney U test. All analysis on scoring were two-tailed tests where n equals the number of lesions scored.

Results

Description and validation of colorectal cancer models

Inactivation of ApC and Pten was used to mimic activation of Wnt signaling and PI3K signaling, respectively. Activation of oncopgenic Kras was used to mimic activation of MAPK signaling. Conditional mutation of these genes within the intestinal epithelium was achieved using tamoxifen and β-naphthoflavone (BNF) for ApC+/− Pten+/− mice bearing the AhCreERT transgene; or tamoxifen dissolved in corn oil for ApC+/− Kras+/−/+; and ApC+/− Pten+/− Kras+/−/+; and ApC+/− Pten+/− Kras+/−/+ mice bearing the VillinCreERT transgene. These mice are referred hereon as, ApC+/− Pten+/− Kras+/−/+; and ApC+/− Pten+/− Kras+/−/+; and ApC+/− Pten+/− Kras+/−/+, respectively. Left untreated, mice develop invasive intestinal malignancies with median survival of 100, 160, and 40 DPI, respectively. Although ApC+/− Pten+/− and ApC+/− Pten+/− Kras+/−/+ mice develop lesions within the small intestine only, ApC+/− Pten+/− Kras+/−/+ mice present with colon lesions additionally (12–14). Analysis of the molecular pathways in tumors harvested from these mice confirms activation of relevant pathways compared with ApC+/− controls (Supplementary Fig. S1), reinforcing credence of these models for therapeutic intervention. A cohort of mice for each tumor subgroup was also euthanized at the relevant treatment start points to confirm the presence of tumors with varying degrees of severity. As such, ApC+/− Pten+/− mice presented with adenomas and early invasive adenocarcinomas characterized by sub-mucosal invasion, whereas ApC+/− Kras+/−/+ and ApC+/− Pten+/− Kras+/−/+ mice primarily presented with adenomas at the start of treatment (Supplementary Figs. S2–S5).

Antagonism of PI3K/mTOR signaling in colorectal cancer models

Given that PI3K signaling is increased in all three tumor models (Supplementary Fig. S1), we first antagonized the pathway using the dual PI3K/mTOR inhibitor NVP-BEZ235. At 4 hours, following a single dose of NVP-BEZ235, PI3K/mTOR signaling was reduced in ApC+/− Pten+/− tumors (Fig. 1A). At this time point, we
also observed increased apoptosis (Fig. 1D; \( P \leq 0.05 \); Mann–Whitney \( U \) test) and reduced proliferation (Fig. 1E; \( P \leq 0.05 \); Mann–Whitney \( U \) test) as scoring by cleaved caspase-3 and BrdUrd positivity, respectively (Supplementary Figs. S2 and S3). Continuous daily treatment from 77 DPI was found to significantly increase survival of Apcf/+ Ptenf/f mice from a median of 99 to 266 DPI (Fig. 2A; \( n \geq 15 \) mice per cohort; \( P \leq 0.0001 \); log-rank test). Taken together, these data illustrate favorable antitumor activity of NVP-BEZ235 in Pten-deficient tumors.

We next evaluated the effect of NVP-BEZ235 exposure in the Kras-mutant setting, given that Kras is known to activate PI3K signaling through direct interaction with \( p110^\alpha \) (23), and our confirmatory observation of this activation (Supplementary Fig. S1) in Apcf/+ KrasLSL/+ colon tumors. Western blot analysis of short-term treatment of NVP-BEZ235 revealed modest inhibition of AKT signaling at Ser473 and Thr308, but substantial inhibition of signaling downstream of mechanistic target of rapamycin (mTOR) complex 1 as assessed by levels of pS6RP (Fig. 1B). These molecular changes were accompanied by increased apoptotic signaling through cleaved caspase-3 (Fig. 1D; \( P \leq 0.05 \); Mann–Whitney \( U \) test; Supplementary Fig. S2), suggesting a significant antitumor effect despite variable inhibition of PI3K signaling. In the long-term setting, NVP-BEZ235 treatment from 100 DPI significantly increased survival of Apcf/+ KrasLSL/+ mice from a median of 153 to 343 DPI (Fig. 2B; \( n \geq 12 \) per cohort; \( P \leq 0.0001 \); log-rank test), indicating considerable dependence of Kras-mutant tumors on PI3K/mTOR signaling. These data highlight the potential benefit of targeting PI3K signaling in Kras-mutant colorectal cancers.

Mutations in KRAS and those activating PI3K signaling coexist in a third of all colorectal cancers. In our Apcf/+ Ptenf/f KrasLSL/+ mouse model, although neither activation of MAPK signaling nor Apcf/+ Ptenf/f KrasLSL/+ SITs (C) exposed to vehicle or 35-mg/kg NVP-BEZ235 for 4 hours. Immunoblotting with antibodies against effectors of the PI3K/mTOR pathway revealed a marked reduction in signaling across the genotypes. Cleaved caspase-3 (D) and BrdUrd (E)-positive cells per microscopic field were scored from short term (4 hours) vehicle (blue bar) and NVP-BEZ235 (red bar)-treated tumors. A significant increase in cleaved caspase-3 staining was observed for all genotypes and a significant reduction in BrdUrd-positive cells was observed in Apcf/+ Ptenf/f tumors. Data represent average of five different fields per tumor; \( n \geq 3 \) mice per cohort; error bars, standard deviation. (\(^*\), \( P \leq 0.05 \); Mann–Whitney \( U \) test).

**Figure 1.** NVP-BEZ235 leads to differential inhibition of PI3K/mTOR signaling across tumor models and activation of apoptosis. Western blot analysis of tumor lysates from Apcf/+ Ptenf/f small intestinal tumors (SIT; A), Apcf/+ KrasLSL/+ colon polyps and SITs (B), and Apcf/+ Ptenf/f KrasLSL/+ SITs (C) exposed to vehicle or 35-mg/kg NVP-BEZ235 for 4 hours. Immunoblotting with antibodies against effectors of the PI3K/mTOR pathway revealed a marked reduction in signaling across the genotypes. Cleaved caspase-3 (D) and BrdUrd (E)-positive cells per microscopic field were scored from short term (4 hours) vehicle (blue bar) and NVP-BEZ235 (red bar)-treated tumors. A significant increase in cleaved caspase-3 staining was observed for all genotypes and a significant reduction in BrdUrd-positive cells was observed in Apcf/+ Ptenf/f tumors. Data represent average of five different fields per tumor; \( n \geq 3 \) mice per cohort; error bars, standard deviation. (\(^*\), \( P \leq 0.05 \); Mann–Whitney \( U \) test).
hyper-activation of PI3K signaling was observed in intestinal tumors (Supplementary Fig. S1), mice have a significantly reduced lifespan and present with more tumors at death (13). Despite the increased number, Apcf/\(+\) Ptenf/f KrasLSL/+ mice predominantly present with noninvasive adenomas similar to Apcf/\(+\) KrasLSL/+ mice (Supplementary Figs. S5A, S6A, and S7A), and as reflected in BrdUrd scoring of vehicle-treated tumors (Fig. 1e). Short-term exposure to NVP-BEZ235 resulted in minimal perturbation of pAKT473 and pAKT308 levels, but pS6RP and p4EBP1 were suppressed as similarly observed in the Apc Pten and Apc Kras models. Our data therefore show that concurrent activation of both PI3K and Kras diminishes the ability of NVP-BEZ235 to reduce signaling immediately downstream of PI3K (Fig. 1C).

Nevertheless, levels of apoptosis as scored through cleaved caspase-3 were found to be increased (Fig. 1D; \( P < 0.05 \); Mann–Whitney U test; Supplementary Fig. S2). Long-term intervention using NVP-BEZ235 from 22 DPI in this tumor model was found to significantly increase survival of mice from a median of 40 to 104 DPI (Fig. 2C; \( n = 12 \) per cohort; \( P < 0.0001 \); log-rank test).

Despite the favorable effects on survival in all three tumor models, NVP-BEZ235 only reduced the total number of lesions in Apcf/\(+\) Ptenf/f mice as assessed at the time of death (Fig. 2D). However, such tumors were of increased size as assessed by total area (Supplementary Fig. S4A) and an increased proportion were "advanced invasive adenocarcinomas", defined as showing invasion through the muscle wall (Supplementary Fig. S4B). Although these observations may indicate a phenotype of resistant tumor
growth in response to chronic NVP-BEZ235 dosing, this interpretation is confounded by the animals’ longevity—treated mice survived much longer than controls (median, 266 vs. 100 days). In contrast, analysis of tumors arising in ApcCasPtenLss/þ mice revealed that while NVP-BEZ235 treatment had no effect on the total burden of colon tumors, it was associated with a significant reduction in the total tumor area of small intestinal tumors, albeit without any change in the total number of lesions present or in their invasive characteristics (Supplementary Figs. S5A, S5B, S6A, and S6B). The later was also the case for ApcCasPtenLss/þ KrasCasLSL/þ tumors following long-term NVP-BEZ235 exposure (Supplementary Fig. S7A). Interestingly, histologic examination showed that many of the intestinal tumors in the treated ApcCasPtenLss/þ KrasCasLSL/þ cohort contained areas of incipient or frank ulceration (Supplementary Fig. S7B and S7C). A small minority of these were ulcerating adenocarcinomas, but most were noninvasive adenomas showing a spectrum of degenerative changes that were interpreted to represent progressive tumor destruction/regression leading to loss of mucosal barrier integrity and ulceration.

MEK inhibition through MEK162 in models of colorectal cancer

Given that activation of oncogenic Kras reduced the ability of NVP-BEZ235 to completely inhibit PI3K signaling, we next investigated the consequences of inhibiting MAPK signaling through the MEK1/2 inhibitor MEK162 in all three tumor models. In ApcCasPtenLss/þ mice, short-term exposure to MEK162 reduced levels of pERK and surprisingly also pAKT308 (Fig. 3A), highlighting the complexity of targeting closely associated signaling

**Figure 3.**

MEK inhibition reduces MAPK signaling but results in differential modulation of PI3K signaling across the tumor models. Western blot analysis of tumor lysates from ApcCasPtenLss/þ small intestine tumors (SITs; A), ApcCasPtenLss/þ colon polyps and SITs (B), and ApcCasPtenLss/þ KrasCasLSL/þ SITs (C) exposed to vehicle or 30-mg/kg MEK162 for 4 hours. Immunoblotting with antibodies against the MAPK effector pERK revealed decreased signaling across the genotypes. An increase in PI3K/mTOR signaling was observed in some ApcCasPtenLss/þ tumors; however, a reduction in signaling was observed in ApcCasPtenLss/þ KrasCasLSL/þ tumors. Cleaved caspase-3 (D) and BrdUrd-positive cells (E) per microscopic field were scored from short-term (4 hours) vehicle (blue bar) and MEK162 (red bar)-treated tumors. A significant increase in cleaved caspase-3 staining was observed in ApcCasPtenLss/þ KrasCasLSL/þ colon polyps and ApcCasPtenLss/þ SITs. A reduction in BrdUrd-positive cells was observed in ApcCasPtenLss/þ tumors, and a significant increase in BrdUrd-positive cells in ApcCasPtenLss/þ KrasCasLSL/þ tumors. Data represent average of five different fields per tumor; n ≥ 3 mice per cohort; error bars, standard deviation. * P ≤ 0.05, Mann–Whitney U test.
cascades. Although acute MEK inhibition significantly reduced proliferation, (Fig. 3E; \( P \leq 0.05; \) Mann–Whitney U test; Supplementary Fig. S3), there was no effect on survival of Apc\(^{+/+}\) Pten\(^{+/+}\) mice when administered MEK162 continuously from 77 DPI (Fig. 4A, median survival: vehicle = 99 days vs. MEK162 = 101 DPI; \( n \geq 15; P > 0.05, \) log-rank method)

In Apc\(^{+/+}\) Kras\(^{LSL/+}\) mice, short-term MEK162 exposure increased apoptosis through cleaved caspase-3 in Apc\(^{+/+}\) Kras\(^{LSL/+}\) colon tumors (Fig. 3d; \( P \leq 0.05; \) Mann–Whitney U test) and abolished detectable ERK signaling (Fig. 3B). Interestingly, Apc\(^{+/+}\) Kras\(^{LSL/+}\) colon tumors displayed variable alterations in PI3K/mTOR signaling following MEK inhibitor treatment as assessed by Western blot analysis of pAKT\(_{308}\) and pS6RP, suggesting heterogeneous compensatory activation of the closely associated PI3K signaling cascade (Fig. 3B) and may reflect inter-tumor heterogeneity. Long-term MEK162 administration from 100 DPI significantly increased survival of mice from a median of 153 to 287 days (Fig. 4b; \( P \leq 0.0001; n \geq 12; \) log-rank test). Although median survival of Apc\(^{+/+}\) Kras\(^{LSL/+}\) mice exposed to NVP-BEZ235 is approximately 60 days (343 DPI; Fig. 2b) longer, the difference is not statistically significant (\( P > 0.05; \) log-rank test), indicating equipotent effects of NVP-BEZ235 and MEK162 with regard to long-term survival in this genetic setting.

Figure 4.
Long-term MEK inhibition only is beneficial for Apc Kras mice. The Kaplan–Meier survival analysis of Apc\(^{+/+}\) Pten\(^{+/+}\) (A), Apc\(^{+/+}\) Kras\(^{LSL/+}\) (B), and Apc\(^{+/+}\) Pten\(^{+/+}\) Kras\(^{LSL/+}\) (C) mice on vehicle (blue line) or 30-mg/kg MEK162 (red line) twice daily by oral gavage revealed significantly increased survival of Apc\(^{+/+}\) Kras\(^{LSL/+}\) mice only (median survivals: Apc\(^{+/+}\) Pten\(^{+/+}\) vehicle = 99 days vs. MEK162 = 101 DPI, Apc\(^{+/+}\) Kras\(^{LSL/+}\) vehicle = 153 vs. MEK162 = 287 DPI; \( P \leq 0.0001, \) log-rank test, Apc\(^{+/+}\) Pten\(^{+/+}\) Kras\(^{LSL/+}\) vehicle = 40 vs. MEK162 = 36 DPI). Treatment start points: Apc\(^{+/+}\) Pten\(^{+/+}\) = 77 DPI, Apc\(^{+/+}\) Kras\(^{LSL/+}\) = 100 DPI, Apc\(^{+/+}\) Pten\(^{+/+}\) Kras\(^{LSL/+}\) = 22 DPI. Tumors at death were scored from H&E-stained intestinal sections for each cohort (D). A significant reduction in colon and small intestinal tumor number was observed for Apc\(^{+/+}\) Kras\(^{LSL/+}\) mice on MEK162 treatment (M) compared with vehicle (V). *, \( P \leq 0.05; n \geq 12 \) per cohort, Mann–Whitney U test.
p4EBP1 levels (Fig. 3C). However, this was also accompanied by increased cellular proliferation at this time point (Fig. 3e; $P \leq 0.05$; Mann–Whitney U test, Supplementary Fig. S3). Long-term MEK162 exposure from 22 DPI did not deliver a significant survival benefit (Fig. 4c, median survival vehicle = 40 days vs. MEK162 = 36 days; $P > 0.05$; $n \geq 13$; Mann–Whitney U test), indicating that additional Pten loss negated the beneficial effect of MEK162 observed in Apc$^{fl/+}$ Kras$^{LSL/+}$ tumors.

Analysis of tumor burden at death following MEK162 treatment in all three tumor models echo the observations from survival analysis, in that a significant reduction in the total number of lesions was only observed in the responding Apc$^{fl/+}$ Kras$^{LSL/+}$ mice (Fig. 4D). Furthermore, significant alterations in tumor area were only detected in the small intestine despite the increase in invasive lesions (Supplementary Figs. S5A, S5B, S6A, and S6B). For Apc$^{fl/+}$ Pten$^{fl/+}$ mice, MEK162 had no significant effect on tumor number, tumor area, or invasive characteristics (Fig. 4D; Supplementary Fig. S4A and S4B), whereas for Apc$^{fl/+}$ Pten$^{fl/+}$ Kras$^{LSL/+}$ mice, although total tumor number appears to be reduced, the proportion of invasive lesions following MEK162 treatment is slightly increased (Fig. 4D and Supplementary Fig. S7A), potentially attributable to the increased proliferation in tumors observed from acute MEK inhibition.

**Combinatorial therapy in models of colorectal cancer**

The observations from long-term therapeutic and short-term antitumor experiments of NVP-BEZ235 and MEK162 as single agents, suggest combinatorial inhibition could provide additional therapeutic benefits in all tumor models, in particular for Apc$^{fl/+}$ Pten$^{fl/+}$ Kras$^{LSL/+}$ and Apc$^{fl/+}$ Pten$^{fl/+}$ Kras$^{LSL/+}$ mice, as elements of cross-talk were more apparent in these settings. First, however, it was crucial to establish an effective method of administering the two compounds to achieve the most favorable antitumor effects. Three combination strategies were chosen which involved administration of 30 mg/kg MEK162 1 hour prior to (combo 1), after (combo 2), or at the same time (combo 3) as 35 mg/kg NVP-BEZ235. For all cohorts, mice were euthanized 4 hours following the final dose and samples were collected for evaluation of short term pharmacodynamics and antitumor activity. Probing of tumor lysates for effectors downstream of PI3K/mTOR and MAPK signaling revealed that Apc$^{fl/+}$ Pten$^{fl/+}$ tumors were particularly sensitive to the order of drug sequencing. In this tumor setting, combination strategy 2 (combo 2) resulted in maximal inhibition of pERK and PI3K/mTOR effectors (Fig. 5A), as well as increased apoptosis and reduced proliferation (Fig. 5E and F). Interestingly, MEK inhibition prior to or concurrently with NVP-BEZ235, reduced its ability to inhibit PI3K and mTOR signaling in PTEN-deficient tumors (Fig. 5A). These findings are unlikely due to feedback activation of PI3K signaling as single-agent MEK inhibition in Apc$^{fl/+}$ Pten$^{fl/+}$ mice did not lead to compensatory activation of PI3K signaling in tumors (Fig. 3A).

Apc$^{fl/+}$ Kras$^{LSL/+}$ tumors responded to the different combination strategies in similar ways through comparably reduced levels of pERK and pS6RP (Fig. 5C and 5NC), and increased levels of cleaved caspase 3 (Fig. 5e). No discernible alterations in the levels of pAKT at either Ser473 or Thr384, or in the levels of pERK1 were observed (Fig. 5B and C). One potential explanation for this apparent contradiction is that the inhibition of pS6RP may be through interactions between terminal ERK signaling and mTOR rather than through AKT, as the level of p4EBP1 (which is also downstream of AKT/mTOR signaling) was unaltered. Nevertheless, the pharmacodynamic effects observed in Apc$^{fl/+}$ Kras$^{LSL/+}$ colon polyps may be due to an additive effect of combining inhibitors, given that MEK inhibition results in increased levels of pAKT (Fig. 5b) and PI3K/mTOR inhibition in this setting predominantly alters signaling downstream of mTOR (Fig. 1b), further providing rationale for long-term combination therapy in this tumor setting.

Similarly, Apc$^{fl/+}$ Pten$^{fl/+}$ Kras$^{LSL/+}$ tumors displayed parallels in response to the varied combination strategies. Although levels of pERK and pS6RP were found to be reduced with all three strategies, pAKT473 was only reduced following combo 3 (Fig. 5D). A marked increase in apoptosis through cleaved caspase-3 was observed for all three strategies (Fig. 5E), indicating proapoptotic signaling. Proliferation was increased with both combo 1 and 2, similar to our observations with single-agent MEK162, possibly signifying an adaptive response (Fig. 5F). Nevertheless, given that Apc$^{fl/+}$ Pten$^{fl/+}$ Kras$^{LSL/+}$ mice responded dramatically to single-agent NVP-BEZ235 in the long term but acutely showed only modest pathway inhibition, the lack of complete pathway inhibition from the short-term combination studies was not regarded as unfavorable. Therefore, despite some differences in response to the combination strategies between the tumor models, combination strategy 2, which appeared to be beneficial for all cohorts in terms of favorable pharmacodynamics and antitumor activity, was chosen as the strategy for long-term combination treatment. In the Apc$^{fl/+}$ Pten$^{fl/+}$ setting, mice were exposed using a daily regimen of combo 2 (NVP-BEZ235 1 hour prior to MEK162), followed 8 hours later by an additional daily administration of NVP-BEZ235. This regimen is termed combo R2 and was used to ensure tolerability, as twice-daily combo 2 exposure was found to cause weight loss. Although combo R1 was found to significantly increase survival of mice compared with vehicle controls, (Figure 6a, median survival: vehicle = 99 days vs. combo = 270 DPI; $n \geq 15$; $P \leq 0.001$; log-rank method) this did not provide any additional benefit to single agent NVP-BEZ235 (Fig. 6A, median survival: NVP-BEZ235 = 266 days vs. combo = 270 DPI; $n \geq 15$; $P > 0.05$; log-rank test). Assessment of tumors at death revealed further similarities to single-agent NVP-BEZ235: total tumor numbers (Fig. 6D, $P \leq 0.05$; Mann–Whitney U test), tumor area (Supplementary Fig. S4A), and the proportion of invasive lesions (Supplementary Fig. S4B) were found to be similar to NVP-BEZ235, indicating that the addition of MEK162 in this setting provided no additional benefits for survival or tumor burden. These data strongly suggest that PI3K and mTOR inhibition is effective and sufficient for a therapeutic response in PTEN-deleted intestinal tumors. For combination treatment experiments in Apc$^{fl/+}$ Kras$^{LSL/+}$ and Apc$^{fl/+}$ Pten$^{fl/+}$ Kras$^{LSL/+}$ mice, the dosing regimen was further reduced to only a single daily combo 2 regimen (NVP-BEZ235 1 hour prior to MEK162) to ensure tolerability. This is referred to as combo R2. Subsequently, additional control arms of single agents were undertaken to establish the full effects of combination treatment. In Apc$^{fl/+}$ Kras$^{LSL/+}$ mice, the reduced once-daily (O-D) NVP-BEZ235 and MEK162 remained equipotent (Fig. 6b). In addition, NVP-BEZ235 elicited effects in a dose-dependent manner, but MEK162 reached maximal effects with the once-daily dosing regimen, in terms of survival benefit (Figs. 2B, 4B, and 6B). Although the reduced single-agent doses resulted in similar colon tumor severity profiles, the total tumor area appears increased compared with higher dose regimens, suggesting that single treatments are more permissive for colon tumor growth.
In contrast, small intestinal lesions from once daily–treated mice appeared similar with regard to tumor area and severity in comparison with tumors from mice on twice-daily treatments, suggesting comparable sensitivities of small intestinal tumors to the long-term treatments (Supplementary Fig. S6A and S6B).
Combination treatment in ApcPtenKrasLSL/+ mice was found to be well tolerated and resulted in an additive increase in median survival compared with single agents (Fig. 6b, median survivals: vehicle = 153 days vs. NVP-BEZ235 O-D = 238 days vs. MEK162 O-D = 286 days vs. MEK162 T-D = 389 DPI; P ≤ 0.0001, log-rank test). In the colon, combination treatment was found to result in reduced tumor number, but no significant change in tumor area or severity, despite the increase in elapsed time from treatment start point, potentially indicating that treatment results in restriction of both tumor growth and progression (Fig. 6D and Supplementary Fig. S5A and S5B). Contrastingly, in the small intestine, combined NVP-BEZ235 and MEK162 administration resulted in reduced tumor number as well as reduced tumor area, indicating potent effects on tumor growth (Fig. 6D and Supplementary Fig. S6A and S6B).

Finally, combination treatment (combo R2) administered to ApcPtenKrasLSL/+ mice also resulted in an increase in survival when compared with vehicle cohorts (Fig. 6C, median survivals: vehicle = 40 days vs. combo R2 = 125 DPI; P ≤ 0.0001; log-rank test). Analysis of tumors at death indicated no difference in the number of lesions (Fig. 6D), but did also uncover the presence of tumor...
uleration suggestive of signs of tumor destruction/regression, as described previously (Supplementary Fig. S7B and S7C). Despite this, proportionally more invasive lesions characterized by submucosal invasion were observed in the combination-treated cohort, which may be due to either resistant tumor growth or simply the increase in time elapsed (Supplementary Fig. S7A). Nevertheless, combination therapy resulted in a synergistic benefit in survival when compared with single-agents NVP-BEZ235 and MEK162, as when reduced to once-daily administration NVP-BEZ235 no longer elicited any survival benefit in Apc^{C/} Pten^{f/} Kras^{LSL/} mice (Fig. 6C; median survival: vehicle = 40 days vs. NVP-BEZ235 O-D = 36 DPI, \( P \leq 0.05 \); log-rank test). These data further suggest dose-dependent effects of reduced NVP-BEZ235 similar to those seen in the Apc^{C/} Kras^{LSL/} mice. Furthermore, analysis of tumors at the end of treatment revealed that proportionally more superficially invasive carcinomas were present in NVP-BEZ235 once-daily-treated mice in comparison with vehicle and NVP-BEZ235 twice-daily mice. Together, these data suggest the dose of NVP-BEZ235 used for therapeutic antagonism is critical.

**Discussion**

Although the promise of stratified medicine is currently far from fulfilled, support for the notion of tailoring medicines for a specific patient population remains strong, for example as evidenced by the development of imatinib to specifically treat chronic myeloid leukemia and gastrointestinal stromal tumors. Here, we use robust and reliable GEMMs to assess the effect of genetic variation on drug response, in the context of murine intestinal neoplasia, with likely relevance to human colorectal cancer to inform clinical trials such as the FOCUS 4 trial. Given that mutations activating PI3K/AKT and RAS/MEK/ERK signaling coexist in all three colorectal cancers, the efficacy of the dual PI3K/mTOR inhibitor NVP-BEZ235 and the MEK1/2 inhibitor MEK162 as single agents and in combination was addressed in three autochthonous tumor models with differing combinatorial mutations in Apc, Pten, and Kras.

We have shown that dual PI3K and mTOR inhibition using NVP-BEZ235 is beneficial therapeutically in the Apc^{C/} Pten^{f/} setting in particular, but also for Apc^{C/} Kras^{LSL/} and Apc^{C/} Pten^{f/} Kras^{LSL/} mice, evidenced by increased median survivals (Fig 2A–C). This may be attributable to the role of PI3K/mTOR signaling in a number of crucial cellular processes, including cell survival and proliferation through activation of Akt. Phosphorylation and activation of Akt through PKD1 at Thr308 and at Ser473 by mTOR complex 2 (TORC2) leads to subsequent activation of TORC1 signaling which regulates protein synthesis through activation of ribosomal protein S6 kinases and the eukaryotic initiation factor 4E binding protein 4E-BP1; refs. 24, 25). In addition, Akt has inhibitory effects on negative regulators of the cell cycle, including p27 (kip1; ref. 26) and p21 (cip1; ref. 27), but also excites inhibitory effects on GSK-3, thus activating c-Myc and cyclin D1 that promote progression of the cell cycle (28). PI3K signaling is also critical for regulating cell death through inhibition of the proapoptotic factors Fas, Bim, and Bad (29–31) and regulating autophagy and cellular metabolism, processes implicated in mediating increased longevity. A number of these properties of PI3K signaling were evaluated immediately after exposure to NVP-BEZ235 in our three models to determine the pharmacodynamic and antitumor effects of NVP-BEZ235. Here, Apc^{C/} Pten^{f/} mice displayed substantial sensitivity to NVP-BEZ235 as complete pathway inhibition was coupled with favorable increases in apoptotic signaling and reduced proliferation (Fig. 1A, D, and E). Interestingly, Kras-mutant tumors exhibited greater sensitivity for TORC1 inhibition than PI3K inhibition (Fig. 1B), which may be a result of promiscuous Kras activation of PI3K signaling through interactions with PI10 (23). Furthermore, this effect was exacerbated in the presence of concurrent Pten deletion and suggests that oncogenic Kras prevents the ability of NVP-BEZ235 to completely reduce Akt signaling (Fig. 1c). If indeed this effect is attributable to the presence of oncogenic Kras signaling, this highlights the potential advantages of MEK inhibition in these tumor settings.

Given the above observations, MEK inhibition was next investigated using MEK162 as single-agent therapy in our three models of intestinal tumorigenesis. MEK inhibition in Apc^{C/} Kras^{LSL/} mice was found to be equipotent with PI3K/mTOR inhibition in terms of survival (Figs. 2B, 4B, and 6B), suggesting equivalent dependence of KRAS-mutant tumors on PI3K/AKT and RAS/ERK signaling. This property of KRAS-mutant tumors appears to be context dependent. Similarly to the observations we report here, independent MEK and PI3K inhibition have been shown to be effective in KRAS melanoma models (9); however, KRAS-mutant pancreatic and lung tumors were found to be more responsive to MEK rather than PI3K inhibition (8, 10). Our data also show that additional Pten deletion renders otherwise sensitive KRAS-mutant tumors nonresponsive to MEK inhibition (Fig. 4C). This finding is in accordance with previous studies and provides further evidence for the notion that KRAS mutational status alone is not sufficient as a prognostic marker for response to PI3K and PI3K/mTOR inhibition (32–34). Moreover, given that Apc^{C/} Pten^{f/} mice show no response to long-term MEK inhibition (Fig. 4A), mutations activating the PI3K pathway, such as Pten deletion, can also be used to predict nonresponse to MEK inhibitors in the KRAS wild-type tumor setting.

Although single-agents NVP-BEZ235 and MEK162 substantially improved survival of mice as described previously, it was anticipated that combination therapy may further increase this benefit. Despite the attractiveness of combinational therapy, there is currently little data in the literature to direct the most appropriate dosing schedule for combination of PI3K and MEK inhibitors. This is crucial, as while agents may be effective as single agents, antagonism between two agents when combined, especially given cross-talk between the two pathways may be evident. Furthermore, due to overlapping sensitivities, the combination may result in no net clinical gain when administered jointly (35). To address some of these issues, we chose to investigate three varied combination strategies that differed in the order of compound administration. Here, MEK162 was administered 1 hour prior to (combo 1), after (combo 2), or at the same time (combo 3) as NVP-BEZ235 to determine whether scheduling is key to achieve concomitant pathway inhibition. Interestingly, sensitivity to the scheduling was primarily detected in Apc^{C/} Pten^{f/} tumors, whereby MEK162 administered prior to or at the same time as NVP-BEZ235 diminished sensitivity to complete PI3K and mTOR inhibition (Fig. 5a). Given that the most favorable antitumor effects, in terms of increased apoptosis and reduced proliferation, were also observed by this strategy (combo 2), it was surprising that long-term administration provided no additional benefits to single-agent NVP-BEZ235 (Figs. 5E and F and 6A). It is possible that while MEK inhibition may lead to favorable pharmacodynamic effects in combination acutely, MAPK signaling is not...
required for tumor maintenance in Apc\(^{fl}\)-Pten\(^{fr}\) mice and therefore pathway inhibition does not lead to a synergistic effect in the long term. In direct contrast to the Apc\(^{fl}\)-Pten\(^{fr}\) setting, Apc\(^{LSL}\)-Kras\(^{LSL}\) and Apc\(^{fl}\)-Pten\(^{fr}\) Kras\(^{LSL}\) mice synergistically in Apc\(^{fl}\)-Pten\(^{fr}\)-Kras\(^{LSL}\) mice, indicating that while some antagonist may be prevalent as suggested by the short-term combination studies, the two pathways are essential in tumor maintenance (Fig. 6B and C). These data suggest that combination therapy in KRAS-mutant settings could provide substantial benefits.

In summary, we have performed a systematic preclinical study that effectively evaluates rational therapeutic strategies for Apc, Pten, and Kras mutant colorectal cancer with the aim of identifying optimal clinical strategies. Our data show that PI3K/mTOR inhibition enhances survival in both Kras-mutant and Pten-mutant settings. In contrast, MEK inhibition is only effective in a Kras-mutant background and this is overridden by additional Pten mutation. Critically, we also demonstrate true synergy between the two therapies, but only in the presence of all three (Apc, Kras, and Pten) mutations. Taken together, our data confirm the notion that specific pathway targeting is effective, at least with the GEMMs used here, and so support the general concept of stratified approaches to therapy. Our data also highlight both synergies and limitations in the use of therapeutic combinations, which occur in a genotype specific manner. Such studies to identify stratified approaches have been previously conducted for lung and ovarian cancers (7, 33); however, this is the first such study conducted using GEMMs for colorectal cancer. As such, our studies should inform human clinical trials such as the FOCUS 4 trial (http://www.focus4trial.org/).

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Access the most recent version of this article at:
doi:10.1158/1535-7163.MCT-15-0223

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