CD30 Downregulation, MMAE Resistance, and MDR1 Upregulation Are All Associated with Resistance to Brentuximab Vedotin

Robert Chen¹, Jessie Hou², Edward Newman², Young Kim³, Cecile Donohue², Xueli Liu⁴, Sandra H. Thomas¹, Stephen J. Forman¹, and Susan E. Kane²

Abstract

Brentuximab vedotin (BV) is an antibody–drug conjugate that specifically delivers the potent cytotoxic drug monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE) to CD30-positive cells. BV is FDA approved for treatment of relapsed/refractory Hodgkin lymphoma and anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL); however, many patients do not achieve complete remission and develop BV-resistant disease. We selected for BV-resistant Hodgkin lymphoma (L428) and ALCL (Karpas-299) cell lines using either constant (ALCL) or pulsatile (Hodgkin lymphoma) exposure to BV. We confirmed drug resistance by MTS assay and analyzed CD30 expression in resistant cells by flow cytometry, qRT-PCR, and Western blotting. We also measured drug exporter expression, MMAE resistance, and intracellular MMAE concentrations in BV-resistant cells. In addition, tissue biopsy samples from 10 Hodgkin lymphoma and 5 ALCL patients who had relapsed or progressed after BV treatment were analyzed by immunohistocytochemistry for CD30 expression. The resistant ALCL cell line, but not the Hodgkin lymphoma cell line, demonstrated downregulated CD30 expression compared with the parental cell line. In contrast, the Hodgkin lymphoma cell line, but not the ALCL cell line, exhibited MMAE resistance and increased expression of the MDR1 drug exporter compared with the parental line. For both Hodgkin lymphoma and ALCL, samples from patients relapsed/resistant on BV persistently expressed CD30 by immunohistocytochemistry. One Hodgkin lymphoma patient sample expressed MDR1 by immunohistocytochemistry. Although loss of CD30 expression is a possible mode of BV resistance in ALCL (8, 9), it is imperative that we understand the Hodgkin lymphoma both in vitro and in patients. Mol Cancer Ther; 14(6); 1376–84. © 2015 AACR.

Introduction

About 9,200 cases of Hodgkin lymphoma and 2,000 cases of anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL) are diagnosed in the United States annually (1). Although induction chemotherapy has a high response rate, 30% of Hodgkin lymphoma and 40% to 65% of ALCL patients will experience relapse (2, 3). Roughly half of these patients can be salvaged with high-dose chemotherapy followed by autologous stem cell transplantation (ASCT; refs. 4, 5). For the 50% of patients who relapse after ASCT, options are limited. Hodgkin lymphoma is characterized by the presence of Reed–Sternberg cells, which comprise only a minority of cells in the tumor mass and express CD30 surface antigen (6). Alternatively, ALCL is comprised of CD30-expressing lymphoma cells in the majority of the tumor mass. Brentuximab vedotin (BV) is a novel therapeutic in the class of antibody–drug conjugates (ADC) that consists of three components: the cAC10 chimeric IgG1 antibody specific for CD30, the microtubule-disrupting agent monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE), and a protease-cleavable linker that covalently attaches MMAE to cAC10 (7). The entire ADC is internalized upon binding to cell surface CD30, and lysosomal enzymes digest the protease cleavable linker, releasing MMAE, which disrupts the microtubule network and causes cell cycle arrest and apoptosis.

In a pivotal phase II trial for relapsed/refractory Hodgkin lymphoma, BV demonstrated an overall response rate (ORR) of 75% and a complete response (CR) rate of 34% (8). In a phase II trial in patients with relapsed/refractory ALCL, BV demonstrated an ORR of 86% and CR rate of 57% (9). Patients who achieve CR may have durable remissions; however, those achieving only partial responses have relatively short response durations, with medians of 3.5 months in Hodgkin lymphoma and 2.5 months in ALCL (8, 9). All patients who do not attain CR eventually develop progressive disease despite active treatment with BV. Given that BV is the only therapy approved by the FDA for relapsed/refractory Hodgkin lymphoma in the last 20 years (10), and one of two approved therapies for ALCL, it is imperative that we understand its resistance mechanisms.

Currently, it is unknown whether BV-resistant tumors escape through alterations in surface expression of CD30 (resistance to antibody moiety), by development of resistance to the antimicrotubule agent MMAE, or by expression of one or more transporters that export MMAE out of the cell. To explore possible BV...
resistance mechanisms, we have selected cell lines for BV resistance and also have analyzed tumor samples from patients who progressed on BV therapy.

Materials and Methods

Cell culture

The L428 (Hodgkin lymphoma) and Karpas-299 (ALCL) cell lines were purchased from the Leibniz Institute DSMZ German Collection of Microorganisms and Cell Cultures, which authenticates cell lines using short tandem repeat DNA typing. Cells were passaged in the laboratory for fewer than 6 months following purchase and original authentication. Cells were grown in RPMI-1640 (Cellgro Inc.) supplemented with 10% heat inactivated FBS, 2 mmol/L glutamine, 100 μg/mL streptomycin, and 100 units/mL penicillin. All cell lines were cultured at 37°C in a humidified with 5% CO2 atmosphere.

Selection of BV-resistant cell lines

BV was obtained from City of Hope Pharmacy. Selection of BV-resistant cell lines used two different approaches. For the constant exposure approach, cells were incubated at sub-IC50 concentrations of BV and monitored for changes in cell number over 1 month. BV concentration was then increased incrementally up to the IC50 concentration as long as the cell numbers increased from prior passage. For the pulsatile approach, cells were incubated at supra-IC50 concentration until proliferation halted (as determined by twice a week cell sampling and counting from the selection culture), and then cells were rescued with BV-free media. When consistent proliferation was seen, BV was added back at the same supra-IC50 concentration. Selection was deemed successful when consistent proliferation was seen even in supra-IC50 concentrations of BV.

RNA extraction and quantitative real-time PCR

Total RNA was extracted using Trizol (Invitrogen), following the manufacturer's protocol. Residual DNA was digested using the DNA-free Kit following the manufacturer's instructions (Ambion). cDNA was obtained by reverse transcribing 10 μg of RNA with SuperScript III reverse transcriptase and random primers according to the manufacturer's instructions (Invitrogen). Expression of human mRNAs encoding CD30 (CD30-F: 5'-CCACGATCAAGTCACTCATCTCA-3', CD30-R: 5'-AACTCCCTGGGCAAAATGAAAG-3'), MRD1 (MRD1-F: 5'-GTCCTCAGTATGCCAAAGC3', MRD1-R: 5'-CTTCACCTCCAGGCTCTCCC-3'), GAPDH (GAPDH-F: 5'-GCCGTCTCCTGCTCCTGTT-3', GAPDH-R: 5'-CCATGTGTCGAGAGCATATG-3'), and TBP (TBP-F: 5'-TGGACAGGACAAAGATGAA-3', TBP-R: 5'-CACATCGACAGCTCCACCCA-3') was determined by quantitative real-time PCR (CFX96; BIO-RAD) using 2X iQ SYBR Green Mastermix (BIO-RAD) according to the manufacturer's protocol. GAPDH expression was used as an internal control for CD30 expression, and TBP expression was used as an internal control for MRD1. Primers were ordered from Integrated DNA Technologies.

Protein extraction and immunoblotting

Cell lysates were collected in Trizol. Protein concentrations were determined with the bichinonic acid (BCA) Protein Assay (Pierce) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Protein (10 μg) was loaded onto a 7.5% SDS-PAGE gel, and proteins were transferred to Hybond-LFP membrane (Amersham), followed by primary and secondary antibody incubation. The following antibodies were used: rabbit monoclonal anti-CD30 (Abcam), rabbit monoclonal anti-MDR1 (Cell Signaling), rabbit monoclonal anti-GAPDH (Cell Signaling), and goat anti-rabbit-horseradish peroxidase–conjugated secondary antibody (Abcam). Secondary antibody was detected using an ECL Plus kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Signals were detected using BIO-RAD Molecular Imager ChemiDoc XR+.m

MTS proliferation assay

Cells were seeded in 96-well plates at 5,000 cells (L-428) and 10,000 cells (karpas-299) per well. Cells were incubated with increasing amounts of BV (0.1 nmol/L to 100 μmol/L for Karpas-299; 1 μg/mL to 2,400 μg/mL for L428), in triplicate. Cell viability was measured after 72 hours using the CellTiter 96 Aqueous Non-Radioactive Cell Proliferation Assay (Promega) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. IC50 value is the concentration of drug which produced a 50% reduction in viability compared with 0 drug control and was calculated from the dose–response curves.

Flow cytometry

Cells (2 × 106) were incubated with 0.5 ng/mL of PE-conjugated monoclonal antibodies at room temperature in the dark for 20 minutes. Anti-CD30 antibody was purchased from Beckton Dickinson and used at concentrations titrated for optimal staining. Flow cytometry was performed on a Beckman Coulter Cyan ADP 9-color Cytometer. Lymphocytes or abnormal cell populations were gated on CD45/side scatter (SSC) or forward scatter (FSC) dot plot.

Immunohistochemistry

Ten Hodgkin lymphoma patient samples and 5 ALCL patient samples were obtained at the time of relapse or progressive disease and analyzed by IHC. Samples were obtained from leftover tissue on a City of Hope Institutional Review Board–approved protocol. For CD30 immunostaining, we used the monoclonal mouse anti-human CD30, clone Ber-H2. For MDR1 immunostaining, we used the monoclonal mouse anti-human MDR1, clone PG-M1. Both immunostainings were visualized with DAKO Envision/HRP kit (Dakoimmunocytomation). IHC staining was performed on 5-μm-thick paraffin-embedded tissue. Tissue sections were deparaffinized in xylene followed by 100% to 70% alcohol. Samples were then quenched in 3% hydrogen peroxide and pretreated to promote antigen retrieval with high pH. Slides were incubated in primary antibody at 1/30 dilution for 20 minutes at room temperature. After rinsing in Daku Wash, slides were incubated in EnVision FLEX/HRP (DAKO K-8000) for 20 minutes. Slides were further washed in Daku buffer and then incubated with diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride (DAB) from Daku, counterstained with hematoxylin, and mounted.

Intracellular MMAE accumulation

Karpas-299 and Karpas-299R cells were treated with 16 ng/mL of BV for 0, 2, 6, 24, and 48 hours. L428 and L428-R cells were treated with 20 μg/mL of BV for 0, 2, 6, 24, and 48 hours. MMAE concentration in cells was measured by LC-MS/MS according to a modification of a previously published method (11). Briefly, following addition of an internal standard, cell membranes were disrupted by sonication and proteins were precipitated using methanol. MMAE concentrations in the extracted cell pellets were then analyzed by gradient reversed phase HPLC separation and tandem mass spectrometric detection. The Waters Quattro
Premier XE mass spectrometer (Milford) was operated in positive electrospray ionization mode, and quantitation was performed using multiple reaction monitoring. MassLynx version 4.1 software was used for data acquisition and processing. Under optimized assay conditions, the lower limit of quantitation was 0.01 ng/10^6 cells or 0.17 pg on column. Inter- and intra-day precision and accuracy of the method were within ±10% of target values.

Statistical considerations

Cell proliferation/growth over time and across different concentrations are represented as means with 95% confidence intervals (error bars). For measurements over time, a repeated measures ANOVA model was also used to examine possible time and group interactions. For dose–response measurements, a four-parameter log-logistic model was fitted to the curves, and IC_{50} values were estimated accordingly. Statistical analyses were performed by two-tailed unpaired t test unless otherwise noted. An effect was considered statistically significant when the corresponding P value was less than 0.05. All statistical analysis was carried out using both R software and Excel.

Results

BV-resistant Hodgkin lymphoma and ALCI cell line selection

MTS assays determined the IC_{50} of parental cell lines to be: L428 (Hodgkin lymphoma) 27 μg/mL ± 4.8 μg/mL and Karpas-299 (ALCI) 29 ng/mL ± 21 ng/mL (Table 1). BV-resistant cell

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Figure 1.

BV-resistant ALCI and Hodgkin lymphoma in vitro cell models. Proliferation experiments were performed in duplicate wells and averaged over 2 separate experiments, and a repeated measures ANOVA model is applied to show that time, group, and their interactions are all very significant (A and B). Viable cells counts were performed by hemocytometer with methylene blue. A, L428 and L428-R were seeded at 100,000 cells per well and incubated with BV at 80 μg/mL. L428-R cells are able to proliferate at this concentration whereas L428 cannot (P < 0.0001). B, Karpas-299 and Karpas-R were seeded at 40,000 cells per well and incubated with BV at 30 ng/mL. Karpas-R cells are able to proliferate at this concentration whereas Karpas-299 cannot (P < 0.0003). MTS assays were performed in triplicate wells and averaged over 3 separate experiments, and cells were seeded in 96-well plates at 5,000 cells (L428) and 10,000 cells (Karpas-299) per well. C, a four-parameter log-logistic model was fitted to assess inhibitory effect of L428-P and L428-R, respectively. The estimated IC_{50} SEs are 27.46 (4.76) and 236.08 (22.15), respectively. D, a four-parameter log-logistic model was fitted to assess inhibitory effect of Karpas-P and Karpas-R, respectively. The estimated IC_{50} SEs are 0.0029 (0.020) and 19.45 (1.87), respectively.
models were selected using two different approaches. For the constant exposure approach, L428 and Karpas-299 cell lines were incubated at sub-IC50 concentrations of BV (25 μg/mL for L428 and 10 ng/mL for Karpas-299), and cell numbers were monitored over the course of 3 months in culture. The BV concentration was increased when consistent cell proliferation at the initial selecting concentration was achieved. This approach was successful for selecting Karpas-299–resistant cells as they were able to grow in concentrations of BV as high as 20 ng/mL, but we were unable to obtain resistant L428 cells by means of constant exposure to drug. We therefore used a pulsatile approach, in which L428 cells were incubated in a supra-IC50 concentration of BV (50 μg/mL), and cell numbers were assessed twice weekly until no further proliferation was seen. Cells were then rescued with BV-free media until proliferation was again observed (increase in cell number for 3 consecutive weeks), at which point 50 μg/mL BV was added back to the cells. This process was continued until consistent proliferation in 50 μg/mL of BV was achieved.

We confirmed BV resistance in both cell lines using cell proliferation assays and MTS assays (Fig. 1). In cell proliferation assays, resistant cell lines were able to proliferate in the presence of BV at concentrations above their respective parental line IC50 (Fig. 1A and B). At the same concentrations, the parental cell lines quickly died. In MTS assays, resistant cell lines demonstrated IC50 shifted to higher BV concentrations: L428-R (236 μg/mL/C6 22 μg/mL, 8.7-fold relative resistance), Karpas-R (19 μg/mL/C6 1.9 μg/mL, 655-fold relative resistance; Fig. 1C and D; Table 1).

CD30+ cells are resistant to BV
Flow cytometry showed downregulation of surface CD30 expression for Karpas-R (Fig. 2A–D; Table 1) but not for L428-R (Table 1 and data not shown). For Karpas-R, there was a 38% reduction in the percentage of CD30+ cells and a 79% reduction in median intensity, relative to Karpas-P cells. There was no reduction in the percentage of CD30+ cells or in median intensity of CD30 staining in L428-R cells compared with L428-P cells (Table 1).

The sustained CD30 expression in L428-R cells led us to ask if the resistance phenotype for Karpas-R cells was wholly or partially due to loss of the CD30 target or if resistance was independent of CD30 expression. To address this question, we sorted Karpas-R
cells into CD30+ and CD30− subpopulations and examined the respective CD30 levels and BV resistance profiles of these sorted subpopulations. The CD30+ subpopulation had lower surface CD30 protein (Fig. 2A–D) and mRNA (Fig. 2E), compared with the CD30− subpopulation and with parental Karpas-P cells. In the experiment shown here, the sorted CD30+ subpopulation had 79% CD30+ cells with a median intensity of 98, whereas the CD30− subpopulation had 19% CD30+ cells at a median intensity of 36 after 1 week of culture in the absence of BV. The unsorted Karpas-R population was 59% CD30+ with a median intensity of 74 under these same conditions, whereas the parental Karpas-P cells were essentially 100% CD30+ with a median intensity of 556. MTS assays showed that the unsorted Karpas-R population, the sorted CD30+ subpopulation, and the sorted CD30− subpopulation were all equally resistant to BV (Fig. 2F). This experiment was performed in triplicate wells and repeated 3 times with essentially the same results.

BV resistance phenotype is not permanent in Karpas-R cells

We also asked whether downregulation of CD30 and resistance were stable phenotypes in the Karpas-R cell line. Karpas-R cells were cultured in BV-free growth medium for 26 weeks and then reassayed for CD30 expression by flow cytometry and for BV resistance by MTS. After 26 weeks without drug selection, 100% of the Karpas-R cells were CD30+ and the median intensity was 340, suggesting a partial reversion of the CD30 downregulation phenotype (Supplementary Fig. S1). MTS assay showed that these cells were 11-fold more resistant to BV, a partial reversion of the phenotype, but still with substantial resistance despite regained CD30 expression (Supplementary Fig. S2).

CD30 is not downregulated in primary Hodgkin lymphoma and ALCL

Given the transient reduction of CD30 expression that we observed in Karpas-R cells (but not in L428-R cells), we wanted to determine CD30 status in patients with acquired BV resistance. We previously reported that CD30 continued to be expressed in 2 Hodgkin lymphoma patients with BV resistance (12), and we now report the analysis of samples from 15 additional patients (10 Hodgkin lymphoma, 5 ALCL) who initially achieved response to BV and later became resistant while on therapy or developed relapsed disease while off therapy. We obtained tissue samples from their Hodgkin lymphoma or ALCL tumors before treatment and also at the time of their relapsed or progressive disease. Regardless of the histology, or whether relapse occurred during or after treatment with BV, all primary lymphoma samples showed persistent CD30 expression by IHC. Figure 3 shows representative CD30 staining on 3 patients with ALCL; our Hodgkin lymphoma data have been reported previously (12). Thus, it does not appear that treatment with BV commonly leads to loss of CD30 in either Hodgkin lymphoma or ALCL tumors that have progressed or relapsed.

MMAE resistance as a mechanism of BV resistance

To investigate other possible mechanisms of resistance, we first asked whether BV resistance might stem from resistance to the antimicrotubule agent MMAE, the cytotoxic component of BV. We performed MTS assays to determine the IC50 of MMAE in parental L428-P and Karpas-P cells and their resistant counterparts. L428-R cells were about 39-fold more resistant to MMAE, compared with L428-P cells (Fig. 4A), whereas they exhibited only a 8.7-fold resistance to BV (Fig. 1C). In contrast, the MMAE IC50 of Karpas-R cells was similar to the IC50 of parental Karpas-P cells (Fig. 4B). These results again suggest different mechanisms of resistance to BV in the two cell types, with resistance to the cytotoxic agent itself possibly contributing to the resistance phenotype in L428-R but not in Karpas-R cells.

Reduced drug accumulation as a possible mechanism of BV resistance

One possible mechanism of BV (and MMAE) resistance is through altered intracellular accumulation of MMAE after the drug is internalized. To determine if this were the case, we measured intracellular MMAE concentrations in L428-P and L428-R cells incubated with 20 μg/mL of BV (near the IC50 of the parental line) at multiple time points over the course of 48 hours. L428-R cells consistently showed a decreased amount of intracellular MMAE as compared with L428-P cells, with 6.7-fold (±3.4-fold) more MMAE accumulated in L428-P cells by the 48-hour time point (Fig. 4C).
We performed the same experiment with Karpas-P and Karpas-R cells using 16 ng/mL of BV (near the IC50 of parental line), but found no differences in intracellular MMAE accumulation at any time point (Fig. 4D). Interestingly, when we incubated Karpas-P and Karpas-R cells with 20 ng/mL of BV (near the IC50 of Karpas-R cells), we observed a decreased amount of intracellular MMAE in Karpas-R cells at each time point, with 5.2-fold (\(\frac{C_{62.1}}{2.1}\)) higher amounts in Karpas-P than in Karpas-R cells by 48 hours (Fig. 4E).

As an additional test for altered drug accumulation activity, we loaded both the L428-P and L428-R cells with rhodamine-123 dye and incubated them on ice or at 37°C for 2 hours. Rhodamine fluorescence was quantified by flow cytometry. L428-R cells had 10-fold lower fluorescence than L428-P cells after 2 days (Supplementary Fig. S3). To determine whether the lower drug accumulation in L428-R cells could be due to altered expression of one or more drug transporters, we used quantitative RT-PCR to measure mRNA levels for MDR1, MRP1, and MRP3, in both sets of parental and resistant cell lines. We found an overexpression of MDR1 mRNA in L428-R cells relative to L428-P cells (Fig. 5A). We did not find overexpression of MRP1 or MRP3 mRNA in L428-R cells. Protein levels of P-glycoprotein, the product of the MDR1 gene, were similarly elevated in L428-R cells (Fig. 5B). This phenotype might also be unstable, since L428-R cells grown in the absence of BV for 5 months had decreased MDR1 mRNA and P-glycoprotein expression relative to L428-R cells continuously exposed to BV (Fig. 5). We then used verapamil to inhibit P-glycoprotein function and performed MTS assay to determine if inhibition of P-glycoprotein would restore BV sensitivity.

Figure 4. MMAE resistance and intracellular accumulation. A, MTS assay performed on L428-P and L428-R cells using MMAE. L428-R is resistant to MMAE as compared with L428-P (MTS assay performed in triplicate wells and repeated three times). A four-parameter log-logistic model was fitted to assess inhibitory effect of L428-P and L428-R, respectively. The estimated IC50 SEs are 0.63 (0.07) and 24.66 (4.87), respectively. B, MTS assay performed on Karpas-P and Karpas-R cells using MMAE. Karpas-R is equally sensitive to MMAE as compared with Karpas-P (MTS assay performed in triplicate wells and repeated three times). A four-parameter log-logistic model was fitted to assess inhibitory effect of Karpas-P and Karpas-R, respectively. The estimated IC50 SEs are 0.28 (0.05) and 0.52 (0.05), respectively. C–E, Intracellular MMAE concentration from 0 to 48 hours of exposure with BV (experiments done in duplicate wells and repeated twice). Data are expressed as mean curves with 95% confidence interval and a repeated measures ANOVA model applied to show that the time, group, and their interactions are significant. C, L428-P had much more intracellular MMAE as compared with L428-R (\(P < 0.0001\)). D, Karpas-R and -P had same intracellular concentration of MMAE when incubated with low concentration of BV. E, Karpas-P had greater intracellular concentration of MMAE as compared with Karpas-R when incubated with higher concentration of BV (\(P < 0.0001\)).
found that we could lower the BV IC_{50} of L428-R from 296 μg/mL to 78 μg/mL (Fig. 5C). Unlike L428-R cells, Karpas-R cells did not demonstrate overexpression of MDR1/P-glycoprotein, as measured by qRT-PCR or Western analysis, and neither cell line had elevated expression of MRP1 or MRP3. We also examined P-glycoprotein, MRP1, and MRP3 expression by immunohistochemistry in our Hodgkin lymphoma tumor samples. Out of four paired pre- and posttreatment Hodgkin lymphoma samples, we detected one positive P-glycoprotein signal (Supplementary Fig. S4), one positive MRP1 signal, and two positive MRP3 signals at the time of relapse. All of these patients were initially sensitive to BV treatment, but became resistant at the time of disease relapse, after BV therapy.

**Discussion**

One of the major goals of this study was to investigate the role of CD30 in BV resistance in Hodgkin lymphoma and ALCL. We performed an in vitro selection for BV-resistant Hodgkin lymphoma and ALCL cell lines and determined their CD30 expression by flow cytometry, qRT-PCR, and Western analysis. We found that the resistant Hodgkin lymphoma cell line, L428-R, did not have altered CD30 levels, whereas the resistant ALCL cell line, Karpas-R, did show downregulated CD30 levels. We did not see complete loss of expression in Karpas-R cells, however. Moreover, by sorting the Karpas-R cells into CD30^{+} and CD30^{−/−} subpopulations, we demonstrated that the CD30^{+} cells were still resistant to BV despite their significant CD30 expression. It appears that the percentage of CD30^{+} cells in the population does not correlate with the degree of BV resistance.

Although loss of CD30 is not necessary for resistance to BV in ALCL, the level of expression could be important. As demonstrated by flow cytometry, parental Karpas-P cells had a high median intensity of CD30 expression, whereas the unsorted Karpas-R population had an approximately 8-fold lower median intensity. The lower median intensity of CD30 staining in the resistant population could reflect an altered dynamic of CD30 internalization and recycling to the cell surface, but further study is required to determine if this is the case. The intensity of CD30 expression could also be an indirect measure of the number of CD30 molecules present on the cell surface at the time of fixation. Regardless of the mechanism, it would not be surprising for an altered steady-state level of receptor on the cell surface to affect BV sensitivity, since BV must bind CD30 to enter the cell.

The intracellular MMAE accumulation study was consistent with lower cell-surface CD30 affecting drug uptake. When
incubated in a low concentration of BV, Karpas-R cells appeared to have sufficient CD30 expression to allow efficient drug entry. In a higher concentration of BV, however, Karpas-R had 5.2-fold lower intracellular MMAE accumulation than Karpas-P and Karpas-R at the high BV concentration, and lack of difference at the low BV concentration, could suggest a saturation effect of CD30. Limited BV cellular entry due to lower cell-surface CD30 might explain a 3-fold reduction in MMAE sensitivity, but it does not match the 1,100-fold reduction in BV IC_{50} that we measured for Karpas-R cells. Indeed, resistance in our cell lines was not correlated with either the percentage of CD30^+ cells or the median intensity of cell-surface CD30 signal in a given cell population, suggesting that the resistance phenotype must involve another mechanism that is not related to CD30 accessibility.

We also found that CD30 downregulation in Karpas-R cells was not permanent. The resistant Karpas-R population was able to reexpress CD30 and regain partial sensitivity to BV after a prolonged period of growth in the absence of drug. This phenomenon has significant clinical correlations. Although IHC analysis of primary ALCI specimens did not show CD30 downregulation, the majority of our patient samples were obtained from patients who had not been exposed to BV for weeks or months. Given that CD30 can be re-expressed in cell lines during a period without drug exposure in cell lines, it is perhaps not surprising that our patient samples were all CD30 positive as well. It remains to be determined whether CD30 downregulation occurs in ALCI patients during or immediately after BV therapy, as in our cell line model, and likewise whether patients with regained or persistent CD30 positivity after a prolonged period off of therapy are nevertheless resistant to BV.

There are other targets on the surface of Hodgkin lymphoma tumors, such as CD70 or CD25, that can be used as a way to efficiently deliver potent cytotoxic molecules such as MMAE or related agents (13–15). SGN-75, which has been tested in renal cell carcinoma and B-cell lymphomas, can deliver a derivative of MMAF (monomethyl auristatin F) directly to CD70-expressing cells (16). Another drug, SGN-CD70A, which is currently undergoing phase I testing, can deliver a pyrrolobenzodiazepine (PBD) dimer directly to CD70-expressing cells (17). It is possible that both of these drugs could be utilized in Hodgkin lymphoma patients who are resistant to BV.

In terms of Hodgkin lymphoma, our MTS assays showed that L428-R cells were resistant to unconjugated MMAE and that surface expression of CD30 was not altered relative to L428-P cells. We also discovered that L428-R cells overexpressed MDR1. Although this is the first report of MDR1 overexpression in an Hodgkin lymphoma cell line resistant to an ADC, MDR1 and other drug exporters have been implicated in drug resistance for many other tumor types (18–21). This overexpression was confirmed by qRT-PCR and Western analysis. Drug exporter activity was confirmed by a rhodamine efflux assay, and inhibition of P-glycoprotein function was able to reverse the resistance phenotype. We also found that 3 of 4 Hodgkin lymphoma paired patient samples stained positive for one of the class of drug transporters at the time of relapse, and those patients were resistant to BV treatment. This suggests that drug transporters can play a role in BV drug resistance in Hodgkin lymphoma. Although MMAE can be actively pumped out of the cell by P-glycoprotein or other transporters, there are other cytotoxic agents that can be linked to antibody drug conjugates that are not substrates for transport, and these could be utilized as CD30 immunoconjugates in the future.

**Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest**

R. Chen has received speakers bureau honoraria from Seattle Genetics, Inc. No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed by the other authors.

**Authors’ Contributions**

Conception and design: R. Chen, J. Hou, E. Newman, Y. Kim, S.J. Forman, S.E. Kane

Development of methodology: R. Chen

Acquisition of data (provided animals, acquired and managed patients, provided facilities, etc.): R. Chen, J. Hou, E. Newman, Y. Kim, C. Donohue

Analysis and interpretation of data (e.g., statistical analysis, biostatistics, computational analysis): R. Chen, J. Hou, E. Newman, Y. Kim, X. Liu, S.H. Thomas, S.J. Forman, S.E. Kane

Writing, review, and/or revision of the manuscript: R. Chen, J. Hou, E. Newman, Y. Kim, S.H. Thomas, S.J. Forman, S.E. Kane

Administrative, technical, or material support (i.e., reporting or organizing data, constructing databases): R. Chen

Study supervision: R. Chen, E. Newman, S.J. Forman

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**References**


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