Targeted BikDD Expression Kills Androgen-Dependent and Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer Cells

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Abstract

Targeted gene therapy is a promising approach for treating prostate cancer after the discovery of prostate cancer–specific promoters such as prostate-specific antigen, rat probasin, and human glandular kallikrein. However, these promoters are androgen dependent, and after castration or androgen ablation therapy, they become much less active or sometimes inactive. Importantly, the disease will inevitably progress from androgen-dependent (ADPC) to castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC), at which treatments fail and high mortality ensues. Therefore, it is critical to develop a targeted gene therapy strategy that is effective in both ADPC and CRPC to eradicate recurrent prostate tumors. The human telomerase reverse transcriptase-VP16-Gal4-WPRE integrated systemic amplifier composite (T-VISA) vector we previously developed, which targets transgene expression in ovarian and breast cancer, is also active in prostate cancer. To further improve its effectiveness based on androgen response in ADPC progression, the ARR2 element (two copies of androgen response region from rat probasin promoter) was incorporated into T-VISA to produce AT-VISA. Under androgen analog (R1881) stimulation, the activity of AT-VISA was increased to a level greater than or comparable to the cytomegalovirus promoter in ADPC and CRPC cells, respectively. Importantly, AT-VISA demonstrated little or no expression in normal cells. Systemic administration of AT-VISA-BikDD encapsulated in liposomes repressed prostate tumor growth and prolonged mouse survival in orthotopic animal models as well as in the transgenic adenocarcinoma mouse prostate model, indicating that AT-VISA-BikDD has therapeutic potential to treat ADPC and CRPC safely and effectively in preclinical setting. Mol Cancer Ther; 13(7); 1–13. ©2014 AACR.

Introduction

For patients with advanced, metastatic prostate cancer, which is initially androgen dependent, hormonal ablation is the primary choice of therapy (1). However, this modality eventually fails because prostate cancer frequently develops into a castration-resistant state within 2 years (1). Castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC), formerly known as androgen-independent prostate cancer, is an untreatable form of prostate cancer in which the normal dependence on androgen for growth and survival has bypassed (2), and is also a lethal form of prostate cancer that progresses and metastasizes. Thus, it is critical to develop an alternative strategy for treating not only androgen-dependent prostate cancer (ADPC) but also metastatic and recurrent CRPC.

Prostate-specific promoters, such as prostate-specific antigen (3–5), rat probasin (6–8), and human glandular kallikrein (9, 10), have been developed for prostate cancer gene therapy. The activities of these promoters are androgen dependent in the possibility of targeting transgene expression to the AR+ tissues, including normal prostate epithelial cells and AR+ prostate cancer cells. However, this strategy may not be useful for the treatment of CRPC because binding of androgen–androgen receptor (AR) complex is required for activation of these promoters, and the activities of these promoters are much weaker compared with the nonspecific ubiquitous cytomegalovirus (CMV) promoter widely used in gene therapy.

The VISA (VP16-Gal4-WPRE integrated systemic amplifier) vector was developed and successfully shown to selectively amplify the transcriptional activity of promoters in multiple cancer types (11–15). More recently, the hTERT-promoter–based VISA (also referred to as T-VISA) vector that we developed for ovarian cancer also drives
transgene expression in breast cancer (16) with activities higher than or comparable to the CMV promoter. Because the hTERT promoter activity is activated in more than 85% of human cancers, human prostate cancer, but absent in normal somatic cells (17), we also tested the T-VISA vector for its activity in prostate cancer and found that T-VISA is active in both CRPC and ADPC. In most early-stage prostate cancers, the AR gene is amplified or overexpressed (18, 19). Therefore, the therapeutic index can be greatly improved if the activity of a targeted expression vector is stimulated by androgen. To further improve the therapeutic index in ADPC, we fused the ARR2 element (2 copies of androgen response region from rat probasin promoter) derived from plasmid ARR2PB (20, 21) to the hTERT promoter in T-VISA to produce an AT-VISA composite. We then used AT-VISA expression vector to deliver the apoptotic gene BikDD (a mutant form of proapoptotic Bik; ref. 22), which has been used in breast, pancreatic, liver, and lung cancers and shown to strongly induce apoptosis and inhibit cell proliferation (11–13, 15, 16). Systemic administration of AT-VISA-BikDD:liposome complexes repressed prostate tumor growth and prolonged mouse survival in orthotopic animal models of LNCaP-Luc and PC-3-Luc cells as well as in the transgenic adenocarcinoma mouse prostate (TRAMP) model. Thus, our study demonstrates an effective targeted gene therapy to treat both ADPC and CRPC.

Materials and Methods

Cell lines

Androgen-responsive human prostate adenocarcinoma cell line LNCaP, castration-resistant prostate cancer cell lines, PC-3 and DU145, and normal lung fibroblast WI-38 cell line were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC). Normal prostate epithelial cells (PrEC) and normal human vascular endothelial cells (HUVEC) were also purchased from ATCC. AR-positive CRPC cell line LAPC-4 was kindly provided by Dr. C. Sawyer (Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York). Cell lines were validated by short tandem repeat (STR) DNA fingerprinting using the AmpFISTR Identifiler Kit according to manufacturer instructions (Applied Biosystems). The STR profiles were compared with the STR profiles of known ATCC fingerprints (ATCC.org), to the Cell Line Integrated Molecular Authentication database (CLIMA) version 0.1.200808 (Nucleic Acids Research 37:D925-D932 PMCID: PMC2686526) and to the MD Anderson fingerprint database. The STR profiles matched known DNA fingerprints or were unique. All cells were maintained according to the supplier's instructions. Charcoal/dextran-treated FBS (HyClone) was substituted for general FBS in androgen-inducibility experiments.

Constructs

Plasmids pGL3-hTERT-Luc (T-Luc), pGL3-hTERT-Luc-WPRE (T-P-Luc), pGL3-hTERT-TSTA-Luc (T-T-Luc), pGL3-hTERT-TSTA-Luc-WPRE (T-VISA-Luc), pGL3-CMV-Luc (CMV-Luc), and pUK21-CMV-BikDD were constructed as previously described (15, 16). The ARR2 element derived from plasmid ARR2PB (20, 21) was fused to the hTERT promoter of hTERTp-TSTA-Luc and hTERTp-TSTA-Luc-WPRE, to produce plasmid pARR2-hTERTp-TSTA-Luc (AT-T-Luc) and pARR2-hTERTp-TSTA-Luc-WPRE (AT-VISA-Luc). pGL3-ARR2BP-Luc was described previously (20, 21). The AT-VISA fragment was released and inserted into the pUK21 to get pUK21-AT-VISA-BikDD.

Stable cell lines expressing firefly luciferase

LNCaP and PC-3 cells were transfected with pEF1α-Luc-Neo and selected with G418 (Invitrogen). G418-resistant clones, designated as LNCaP-Luc and PC-3-Luc, were collected, identified, and maintained.

Orthotopic animal models of prostate cancer xenografts and systemic delivery of plasmid DNA

Athymic male BALB/c nu/nu mice (Charles River Laboratories) 6 to 8 weeks of age were used as hosts for human xenografts. TRAMP (C57BL/6 background) mice and C57BL/6 mice were purchased from The Jackson Laboratory. All mice were maintained in a specific pathogen-free environment in compliance with The MD Anderson Cancer Center policy, and all animal procedures were conducted under approved protocol. Plasmid DNA:liposome complexes were prepared as described previously (15, 16).

To test the specificity and activity of the promoters in vivo, we established orthotopic models of AR+ (LNCaP) and AR− (PC-3) prostate cancer. Cells in logarithmic-phase growth were trypsinized and washed with PBS twice. Suspensions of LNCaP or PC-3 cells were inoculated into the ventral parts of the prostate as previously described (23). Twenty-one days after inoculation, the mice were injected with 100 μL of DNA:liposome complexes containing 50 μg of DNA through the tail vein with a 29-gauge needle. Mice were imaged every other day by an in vivo imaging system (IVIS; Xenogen).

To test antitumor effect of BikDD driven by AT-VISA and CMV promoter in vivo, we established orthotopic models of LNCaP-Luc and PC-3-Luc cells. Suspensions of LNCaP-Luc cells or PC-3-Luc cells were inoculated into...
the prostate as described above. Twenty-one days after inoculation, mice were imaged by IVIS and randomized into groups. DNA:liposome (100 μL) complexes containing 15 μg of pUK21-AT-VISA-BikDD, pUK21-CMV-BikDD, or pUK21 without BikDD (control) were delivered by intravenous injection twice a week for 3 consecutive weeks. The growth and metastasis of tumors were monitored by IVIS.

The TRAMP heterozygotic positive mice were bred with wild-type male C57BL/6 mice at the institution and the transgenic progeny was genotyped by PCR analysis of tail DNA isolated from 3-week-old litters (24). Male TRAMP mice at 12 weeks of age were treated by intravenous injection with indicated DNA:liposome complexes as described above once a week for 10 weeks. At 30 weeks of age, randomized mice from each group were sacrificed and necropsies were performed. The urogenital system, draining lymph nodes, and major organs were removed and weighed. Tissues were dissected for histologic analysis.

**Luciferase assays**

Forty-eight hours after transient transfection, cells were lysed and assayed for luciferase activity using the Dual-Luciferase Reporter Assay System (Promega) following the manufacturer protocol with a TD 20/20 luminoimeter (Turner Designs). The dual-luciferase ratio was defined as the firefly luciferase activity of the tested plasmids over the Renilla luciferase activity of pRL-TK and expressed as the mean of triplicate transfections (15, 16), which were repeated at least 4 times. Percentage represents ratio of tested plasmid over CMV.

To determine the tissue distribution of luciferase expression, animals were euthanized and dissected. Tissue specimens from tumor and other organs, including pancreas, lung, heart, liver, spleen, kidney, brain, intestine, muscle, and ovary, were harvested and homogenized (15, 16). Specimens were centrifuged at 8,000 rpm for 5 minutes and placed temporarily on ice. The luciferase activity of the cell lysates was measured with a Lumat LB9507 luminometer (Berthod), and the protein concentration was determined using the detergent compatible protein assay system (Bio-Rad) with MRX microplate reader (Dynex Technologies). The luminescence results were reported as relative light units (RLU) per milligram of protein.

**Quantification of bioluminescence imaging**

Mice were anesthetized with a mixture of oxygen and isoflurane and intraperitoneally injected with 100 μL of d-luciferin (30 mg/mL in PBS; Xenogen). Ten minutes after injection, mice were imaged with IVIS (25). Imaging parameters were maintained for comparative analysis. The images were analyzed using the Living Imaging software version 2.11 (Xenogen). A region of interest (ROI) was manually selected over relevant regions of signal intensity. The area of the ROI was kept constant and the intensity was recorded as the maximum number of photon counts within an ROI (25). In vivo cell imaging was performed 5 minutes after addition of d-luciferin at a final concentration of 5 ng/mL.

**Western blotting**

To identify BikDD expression and PARP cleavage after transduction, LNCap, PC-3, and WI-38 cells were transiently transfected with the indicated plasmids and then stimulated with R1881 at 1 nmol/L in medium containing charcoal/dextran-treated FBS. Protein lysates were prepared using RIPA cell lysis buffer 18 hours after transfection. The membranes were blocked with 5% nonfat dry milk in PBS containing 0.05% Tween 20 and incubated with primary goat anti-Bik polyclonal antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology), primary rabbit cleaved PARP antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology), or monoclonal antibody anti-actin as internal control (Santa Cruz Biotechnology), primary rabbit cleaved PARP antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology), or monoclonal antibody anti-actin as internal control (Santa Cruz Biotechnology), followed by polyclonal horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated goat or rabbit anti-mouse secondary antibody (Bio-Rad). Bands were detected with SuperSignal chemiluminescent substrate (Pierce).

**Cell growth and viability assay**

Cells were plated in 96-well plates at 5 × 10^3 per well in a final volume of 100 μL and transfected with 0.25 μg control, CMV-BikDD, T-VISA-BikDD, or AT-VISA-BikDD and then stimulated with or without R1881 (1 nmol/L) in medium containing charcoal/dextran-treated FBS. The cells were then cultured for 48 hours in a humidified incubator at 37°C with 5% CO₂. After incubation, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide (MTT) was added to the cells. After a 4-hour incubation, the supernatant was removed, and the insoluble formazan crystals were dissolved in 200 μL of dimethyl sulfoxide. The absorbance was determined at 570 nm by SpectraMax M5 Microplate Reader (Molecular Devices). The results were expressed as percentage inhibition relative to the control cells (set as 100%).

**Histologic and immunohistochemical examination**

The dissected prostatic tumors and other tissues indicated above were fixed overnight in 10% formaldehyde and embedded in paraffin wax. Sections of 5-μm thickness were cut and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Immunostaining for firefly luciferase was performed as previously described (26) by using goat anti-firefly luciferase antibody (Abcam) and HRP-conjugated avidin–biotin complex (Vectastain Elites ABC Kit; Vector Laboratories). Peroxidase activity was determined by using AEC chromogen (Vector Laboratories) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. Finally, sections were washed in distilled water to terminate the reaction, counterstained with hematoxylin, dehydrated, and mounted.

**In vivo apoptosis assays**

To identify cells undergoing apoptosis after BikDD expression, we performed in situ terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase–mediated dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) assay (Promega) and PARP cleavage Western...
blot analysis. Tumor or tissue samples were fixed and sectioned as described above. The percentage of apoptotic cells was analyzed by randomly selecting 4 fields.

**Analysis of acute toxicity**

Male C57BL/6 (6- to 8-week-old) mice were analyzed for acute toxicities induced by systemic administration. DNA:liposome complexes (100 μL) were injected through tail vein at single doses of 50 or 100 μg plasmid DNA (~2.5 or 5 mg/kg body weight, respectively). After 48 hours, 4 mice per group were anesthetized and blood was collected by retro-orbital bleeding using a heparinized microcapillary tube. Serum aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels were measured by automatic analyzer (Roche Cobas Mira Plus; Roche).

**Statistical analyses**

An analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to compare the difference among the groups. Survival times were analyzed by log-rank test (Mantel–Cox test) using SSPS software. The significance level was set at $P < 0.05$.

**Results**

**T-VISA activity is robust in prostate cancer cells**

Previously, we engineered the T-VISA expression vector (14) to increase the transgene expression under the hTERT promoter (Fig. 1A), which had much lower activity than the commonly used strong CMV promoter. We measured the activity the T-VISA-Luc and control T-Luc vector in AR$^+$ (LNCaP) and AR$^-$ (PC-3) prostate cancer cells as well as in human normal lung fibroblast cells (WI-38) and normal prostate epithelial cells (PrEC). As shown...
in Fig. 1B, the activity of T-Luc in both LNCaP and PC-3 cells was less than 1% compared with the CMV promoter. In contrast, the activity of T-VISA-Luc was increased to a level comparable to CMV in PC-3 cells and even higher in LNCaP cells. Importantly, T-VISA remained inactive in both WI-38 and PrEC compared with CMV-Luc (Fig. 1B), indicating that this vector targeted prostate cancer cells.

**ARR2-hTERT promoter is stimulated by androgen**

To enhance the promoter’s response to androgen stimulation, we inserted the ARR2 element upstream of the hTERT promoter to generate AT-VISA-Luc (Fig. 1C). ARR2PB-Luc was used as a control and CMV-Luc for comparison. ARR2PB promoter alone was relatively inactive in all 4 prostate cancer cell lines tested compared with CMV (Fig. 1D). As expected, the activity of AT-VISA was increased in an androgen-dependent manner in AR\(^+\) CRPC LAPC-4 and AR\(^+\) ADPC LNCaP cells to 5.5- and 23.8-fold higher than the CMV promoter at concentration of 10 nmol/L R1881. In contrast, the activity of AT-VISA was neither stimulated nor inhibited by R1881 in AR\(^-\) CRPC PC-3 and DU145 cells (Fig. 1D). In all 4 cell lines tested, the activity of AT-VISA was comparable to the CMV promoter in AR- CRPC (PC-3 and DU145) cells and even much stronger in AR\(^+\) ADPC (LNCaP) and AR\(^+\) CRPC (LAPC-4) cells but inactive in normal cell lines such as WI-38 and PrEC. These results indicate that AT-VISA vector can be used for both ADPC and CRPC and enhanced by androgen receptor ligand stimulation for ADPC.

**AT-VISA activity is robust in orthotopic animal models of prostate cancer**

To further determine whether the activity of AT-VISA can be maintained in vivo, we established male BABL/c nu/nu mouse models of orthotopic LNCaP and PC-3 xenografts. Normal male BABL/c nu/nu mice (control) and those bearing LNCaP or PC-3 tumors were injected intravenously with 50 μg of AT-VISA-Luc, CMV-Luc, or control complexed with liposomes once a day for 3 consecutive days. Mice bearing LNCaP tumors were imaged in vivo for 2 minutes every day and sacrificed 24 hours after the last injection. Bioluminescence signals were detected mainly in the thoracic area (circle #1) corresponding to the lungs and heart of mice treated with CMV-Luc, as they are the first target organs after tail–vein injection (representative images shown; Fig. 2A). The signal densities in the thoracic area were significantly higher in the CMV-Luc–than AT-VISA-Luc–treated mice (P < 0.003; Fig. 2A, top right bar graph), whereas those in the lower abdominal area (circle #2; Fig. 2A) were significantly higher in the AT-VISA-Luc–than in CMV-Luc–treated mice (P < 0.005; Fig. 2A, top right bar graph).

To further determine the source of the signals, we sacrificed the mice immediately after imaging and dissected their major organs for ex vivo imaging. We verified that the lungs of mice treated with CMV-Luc emitted the strongest signals (circle #3; Fig. 2A) whereas signals from the lungs/heart of mice treated with AT-VISA-Luc were undetectable (Fig. 2A, left, center, and right center bar graph). To increase signal strength, the dissected tumors were re-imaged for additional 10 minutes (Fig. 2A, left, bottom). Tumors from mice treated with AT-VISA-Luc had stronger signals than those from mice treated with CMV-Luc (P < 0.002; Fig. 2A, right bottom bar graph).

Tissue distribution indicated that the luciferase activities were significantly higher in the lungs and heart than those in the tumor from mice treated with CMV-Luc (Fig. 2B). In contrast, luciferase activities were lower in the lungs and heart than in the tumor from mice treated with AT-VISA-Luc. The cancer-specific index (CSI; luciferase activity of the tumor over the lungs) for AT-VISA-Luc and CMV-Luc was determined to be 23.5 and 0.035, respectively (Fig. 2B). Although PC-3 cells are AR\(^+\), the signals from PC-3 tumor from mice treated with AT-VISA-Luc were still stronger compared with that from mice treated with CMV-Luc with a CSI of 18.2 and 0.031 for AT-VISA-Luc and CMV-Luc, respectively (Fig. 2C). To examine the tissue distribution in normal controls, the activities of CMV-Luc and AT-VISA-Luc were also evaluated in male BABL/c nu/nu mice not bearing tumors. Data showed that luciferase activities were significantly higher in the lungs and heart than those in normal prostate, seminal vesicles and lacrimal glands in mice treated with CMV-Luc (Supplementary Fig. S1). In contrast, luciferase activities were much lower in lungs and heart as well as in normal prostate, seminal vesicles, and lacrimal glands in mice treated with AT-VISA-Luc. Together, our data indicate that AT-VISA is able to direct gene expression in both AR\(^+\) and AR\(^-\) prostate tumors, at least as efficiently as the CMV promoter in the AR\(^+\) prostate tumors.

**AT-VISA-BikDD effectively kills ADPC and CRPC cells**

To develop a gene therapy strategy for prostate cancer using the prostate cancer–specific AT-VISA expression platform, we replaced luciferase with BikDD and changed the vector backbone to pUK21 (Fig. 3A). Western blotting showed that AT-VISA expressed BikDD and induced PARP cleavage in prostate cancer cell lines but not in normal cells (Fig. 3B). The levels of BikDD expression by AT-VISA in LNCaP and PC-3 cells were comparable to CMV-BikDD and were increased in LNCaP and LAPC-4 cells in response to androgen stimulation (1 nmol/L R1881; Fig. 3B). Both of CMV-BikDD and AT-VISA-BikDD demonstrated effective in vitro killing of AR\(^+\) ADPC LNCaP, AR\(^+\) CRPC LAPC-4, and CRPC (PC-3 and DU145) cells (Fig. 3C). Consistent with the activity of the AT-VISA promoter, the killing effect of AT-VISA-BikDD in LNCaP and LAPC-4 cells was further improved with androgen analog treatment. Importantly, although CMV- BikDD also killed normal prostate cells, AT-VISA-BikDD did not (Fig. 3C). Similar results were observed in an MTT assay to evaluate the killing effect of AT-VISA-BikDD, T-VISA-BikDD, CMV-BikDD, and control on prostate
cancer cells and normal prostate cells. Compared with T-VISA-BikDD, AT-BikDD exhibited much stronger killing effects on ADPC but not on CRPC cells (Supplementary Fig. S2). Thus, these data demonstrate that AT-VISA-BikDD effectively kills both ADPC and CRPC cells without affecting normal cells and that R1881 can enhance the killing effect in ADPC.

**AT-VISA-BikDD inhibits tumor growth and prolongs survival in an orthotopic mouse model of ADPC xenografts**

A more rigorous test for the effect of BikDD in a gene therapy setting is an orthotopic prostate tumor model by intravenous injection. To monitor the growth and metastasis (if any) of prostate cancer in a real-time manner, we first established prostate cancer cell lines that stably express firefly luciferase (LNCaP-Luc and PC-3-Luc). This step is critical for real-time monitoring of the antitumor effect of AT-VISA-BikDD on prostate cancer in orthotopic mouse models. To investigate whether AT-VISA-BikDD has a potent therapeutic effect in vivo, we treated orthotopic LNCaP-Luc tumor-bearing mice through systemic delivery of AT-VISA-BikDD encapsulated in liposomes 21 days after cell implantation and monitored tumor growth by live imaging (IVIS). In contrast to control mice, in which the strength of the luciferase signals increased over time, signals from mice treated with CMV-BikDD or AT-VISA-Luc significantly decreased 14 days after first treatment.
AT-VISA-BikDD inhibits tumor growth and prolongs survival in an orthotopic mouse model of CRPC xenografts

To further evaluate whether AT-VISA-BikDD is also effective treating CRPC in vivo, male nude mice bearing orthotopic PC-3-Luc prostate tumors were systemically treated as described above for the ADPC orthotopic model. As shown in Fig. 4D, AT-VISA-BikDD significantly decreased the luciferase signals from the treated mice compared with the control mice just after the last treatment (P < 0.002; Fig. 4C, bottom). Consistent with tumor growth and mouse survival, both AT-VISA-BikDD and CMV-BikDD induced tumor cell apoptosis with AT-VISA-BikDD having more apoptosis-inducing potential than CMV-BikDD (P < 0.002; Fig. 4C, bottom).

AT-VISA-BikDD inhibits tumor growth and prolongs survival in an orthotopic mouse model of CRPC xenografts

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treatment (on day 21; $P < 0.0001$). Similar to the ADPC model, AT-VISA-BikDD also significantly prolonged the median survival time of mice compared with the control ($P < 0.004$; Fig. 4E). Furthermore, the signals in 4 of 8 mice in the AT-VISA-BikDD group were almost undetectable, indicating that their tumors were almost eliminated. Three mice per group were sacrificed 2 days after 2 administrations, and their tumors were sectioned for apoptosis detection by TUNEL assay analysis (Fig. 4F; representative images shown on top). Similar to the results from ADPC model, we also demonstrated that AT-VISA-BikDD induced substantial apoptosis of PC-3 tumors as compared with the control ($P < 0.007$; Fig. 4F, bottom).

As a control, the expression of BikDD in prostate tissues was also examined by hematoxylin and eosin and immunohistochemical staining in normal male nude mice.
treated with CMV-BikDD, AT-VISA-BikDD, or control. BikDD expression was found in the prostate tissue of mice treated with CMV-BikDD but not in the prostate tissues of those treated with AT-VISA-BikDD or control (Supplementary Fig. S4). Collectively, these results indicate that systemic delivery of AT-VISA-BikDD:liposome complexes inhibits tumor growth and prolongs mouse survival in both ADPC and CRPC xenograft models.

**AT-VISA-BikDD effectively kills prostate cancer in TRAMP model**

The autochthonous TRAMP model has a number of distinct advantages over xenograft model. The tumor progressive stage and tissue histology resemble the human prostate cancer. We also tested the therapeutic effect of AT-VISA-BikDD in this model. Before the start of therapy, we examined what percentage of mice at 12 weeks had prostate cancer. Ten TRAMP mice were randomly selected from all and sacrificed to determine the stage of cancer progression in their prostates. After dissection and pathologic confirmation, we found that 3 (30%) mice developed prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia and 7 (70%) developed well-differentiated prostate cancer. These findings were consistent with previous studies (24, 27, 28) in which the percentage of prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia and well-differentiated prostate cancer in TRAMP mice was reported to be 33% and 67%, respectively. Mice were randomized into 2 groups and treated by intravenous injection with DNA:liposome (100 μL) complexes containing 15 μg of AT-VISA-BikDD (pUK21-AT-VISA-BikDD) or control (pUK21-AT-VISA without BikDD) once a week for 10 weeks. At 30 weeks of age, mice treated with AT-VISA-BikDD overall seemed healthier than the control mice (Fig. 5A, top) compared

![Image](https://www.aacjrournals.org/MolCancerTher/article-pdf/13/7/OF9/1260982/MCTh13-1004.pdf)
with those untreated. We then sacrificed mice from each group and found that tumor growth based on the genitourinary (GU) weight was significantly inhibited by AT-VISA-BikDD compared with the control (Fig. 5A, middle and bottom). To further determine status of tumor and metastasis, organs such as the prostates, lungs, and lymph nodes were dissected, parafomaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded, and processed for pathologic analysis. The sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin. In AT-VISA-BikDD-treated mice, we observed only few tumor cells in the prostates with normal morphologic characteristic and none in the lungs or the lymph nodes. In contrast, in control mice treated with pUK2I-AT-VISA, tumors were solid and the normal morphologic characteristics of the prostates were dismissed. The lungs and lymph nodes were also extensively infiltrated with tumor cells with morphologic changes (black arrows; Fig. 5B). Consistent with the results from the orthotopic models described above, AT-VISA-BikDD also significantly prolonged mouse survival compared with the control (P < 0.004; Fig. 5C). Together, these results further validate the tumor inhibitory effect of AT-VISA-BikDD in a transgenic mouse model of prostate cancer.

Systemic administration of AT-VISA-BikDD induces much less acute toxicities than CMV-BikDD in C57BL/6 mice

To determine whether AT-VISA-BikDD is safer than CMV-BikDD in preclinical studies and has the potential to be translated to clinical trials, systemic toxicities were evaluated in female C57BL/6 mice. Mice were administered 100 μL of DNA:liposome complexes via tail vein injection at single doses of 50 or 100 μg plasmid DNA. At a single dose of 50μg, 20% of mice treated with CMV-BikDD died on the following day; however, none of the mice treated with AT-VISA-BikDD died within 14 days after injection (Fig. 6A, left). The survival rate of mice treated with the higher dose (100 μg) of AT-VISA-BikDD was significantly longer compared with mice treated with a same dose of CMV-BikDD (all mice treated with CMV-BikDD died after 3 days; P < 0.001; Fig. 6A, right). There were no accidental deaths as all deaths were caused by toxicity or disease progression. To assess the effects of the DNA:liposome complexes on liver function, blood samples from mice treated with 50μg DNA were collected to determine the serum levels of liver AST and ALT. Mice treated with CMV-BikDD had significantly elevated AST and ALT levels but not those treated with AT-VISA-BikDD, which showed similar levels to the control mice (Fig. 6B). These results indicate that AT-VISA-BikDD treatment is much safer and exerts only limited systemic toxicity.

Discussion

A safe and effective gene therapeutic strategy for cancer depends greatly on 2 key determinants: tumor specificity and efficient transgene expression. With the goal of developing a cancer-specific vector with robust activity, we selected the hTERT promoter. Telomerase activation is observed in approximately 90% of human cancers, irrespective of tumor type, whereas most normal tissues contain inactivated telomerase (26), and its promoter has been used in many types of cancer, including ovarian and breast (14, 16). Our data showed that the minimal promoter fragment of hTERT is active in both ADPC and CRPC cells but has much lower activity than CMV promoter. To overcome the lack of strong activities in tissue-specific promoters, we used VISA expression system that has been successfully applied to other cancer types (11, 13–16).

In most cases of recurrent or metastatic prostate cancer through ADPC to CRPC progression, the AR gene is amplified and/or overexpressed and binds to androgen (or androgen analog) for subsequent binding to the androgen response element (ARE), resulting in transcriptional activation. In this regard, the therapeutic index should be greatly improved if the promoter contains ARE for androgen (or androgen analog)/AR complex binding to stimulate therapeutic gene expression. The AT-VISA described here contains an ARE (AAR2) and was shown to increase the activity of T-VISA vector in an androgen-dependent manner under R1881 stimulation. Interestingly, AT-VISA is also active in CRPC, suggesting that this newly designed vector could broadly target both ADPC and CRPC with the advantage that the therapeutic index can be amplified in ADPC by ligand stimulation.

We utilized several cell lines (AR− ADPC, AR+ CRPC, and AR− CRPC) as well as animal models, including the EZC-prostate, orthotopic xenograft, and TRAMP model to study the AT-VISA vector. The EZC-prostate model in which prostate cancer cell lines (LNCaP-Luc and PC-3-Luc) stably expressing firefly luciferase enzyme facilitated live imaging of established orthotopic prostate cancer xenografts (25, 29) and enabled real-time monitoring of prostate tumor growth and metastases without having to sacrifice the animals. An orthotopic model by injecting tumor cells into the prostate better mimics the prostate cancer in clinics than a subcutaneous model. The use of autochthonous TRAMP model has a number of distinct advantages over existing xenograft models (28, 30–32). TRAMP model can spontaneously develop prostate tumors, closely resembling the human disease, and holds intact immune system instead of nude mice in which the T-cell immune system is compromised. In addition, this model’s histopathology and molecular changes of prostate adenocarcinoma associated with progression have been well characterized. It is anticipated that the establishment of the TRAMP model will facilitate many new avenues of research toward better prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of prostate cancer. Together, all 3 models, EZC-prostate, orthotopic, and TRAMP provided reliable and reproducible results to support further clinical development of the AT-VISA vector.
In the early stage, prostate cancer cells are mostly AR⁺ ADPC and sensitive to androgen-deprived therapy (ADT), and thus hormonal ablation is the primary choice of treatment. However, after a period of ADT, prostate cancer progresses to CRPC that is advanced, resistant to ADT, metastatic, and lethal (2). The progression from ADPC to CRPC was demonstrated by Isaacs and Coffey (33) by a selection model in which the preexisting castration-resistant tumor cells in a heterogeneous population of cells containing both androgen-dependent and castration-resistant tumor cells continue to grow exponentially following castration and death of androgen-dependent cells. The AT-VISA-BikDD system has the potential to eliminate not only ADPC but also CRPC without affecting normal cells.

Figure 6. AT-VISA-BikDD induces less systemic acute toxicities than CMV-BikDD. The female C57/BL6 mice were administered the indicated plasmid DNA in DNA:liposome complexes via the tail vein. A, Kaplan–Meier survival analysis of mice treated with 50 µg (left) or 100 µg (right) control, CMV-BikDD, or AT-VISA-BikDD DNA complexed with liposomes (n = 10). B, serum AST and ALT levels of mice from 50 µg DNA 2 days after treatment. Values represent the means of 4 animals per group. Error bars, SD; *, P = 0.001. C, a model of the AT-VISA-BikDD system. Prostate cancer is composed of ADPC and CRPC prostate cancer cells. Androgen-deprived therapy (ADT) could treat ADPC but not CRPC, whereas AT-VISA-BikDD system has the potential to eliminate not only ADPC but also CRPC without affecting normal cells.

In the early stage, prostate cancer cells are mostly AR⁺ ADPC and sensitive to androgen-deprived therapy (ADT), and thus hormonal ablation is the primary choice of treatment. However, after a period of ADT, prostate cancer progresses to CRPC that is advanced, resistant to ADT, metastatic, and lethal (2). The progression from ADPC to CRPC was demonstrated by Isaacs and Coffey (33) by a selection model in which the preexisting castration-resistant tumor cells in a heterogeneous population of cells containing both androgen-dependent and castration-resistant tumor cells continue to grow exponentially following castration and death of androgen-dependent cells. The AT-VISA-BikDD system has the potential to eliminate not only androgen-dependent but also metastatic and recurrent hormonal refractory prostate cancer without affecting normal cells because of its selectivity (Fig. 6C).

Early gene therapy for prostate cancer based on nonspecific promoters, such as CMV and Rous sarcoma virus (RSV) promoters, usually cause severe toxicity to normal tissues. Therefore, to minimize systemic toxicity when expressing therapeutic gene, prostate-specific promoters have been developed for prostate cancer–targeted therapies, including those of prostate-specific antigen (PSA), probasin (PB), mouse mammary tumor virus (MMTV LTR), prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA), human glandular kallikrein-2 (hK2), and prostatic steroid–binding protein C3 (34). Although they are selective, most are androgen-
dependent. Compare with these, AT-VISA exhibits more selectivity, robust efficiency, and less systemic toxicity.

In summary, we report that AT-VISA, an expression vector active in both ADPC and CRPC, induces stronger transgene expression than the CMV promoter–based expression vector in vitro and in vivo. Expression of proapoptotic BikDD by AT-VISA after systemic liposome-mediated delivery significantly reduced prostate tumor growth and prolonged survival in multiple orthotopic xenograft models of prostate tumors as well as in the TRAMP model with little or no toxicity. Overall, our study demonstrates the feasibility of AT-VISA-BikDD: liposome complex as a novel, safe, and highly effective gene therapy strategy for both ADPC and CRPC, holding a great promise for patients with prostate cancer suffering from recurrence and metastasis.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

M.-C. Hung and X. Xie have ownership interest (including patents) in a patent for BikDD. No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed by the other authors.

References


Authors’ Contributions

Conception and design: X. Xie, M.-C. Hung

Development of methodology: X. Xie

Acquisition of data (provided animals, acquired and managed patients, provided facilities, etc.): H. Tang

Analysis and interpretation of data (e.g., statistical analysis, biostatistics, computational analysis): H. Tang, M.-C. Hung

Writing, review, and/or revision of the manuscript: X. Xie, Y. Kong, H. Tang, L. Yang, J.-L. Hsu, M.-C. Hung

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