Loss of Adenoviral Receptor Expression in Human Bladder Cancer Cells: A Potential Impact on the Efficacy of Gene Therapy

Yingming Li, Rey-Chen Pong, Jeffrey M. Bergelson, Craig Hall, Arthur I. Sagalowsky, Ching-Ping Tseng, Zhi Wang, and Jer-Tsong Hsieh


Abstract

There is great interest in the development of gene therapeutic strategies for the treatment of benign and malignant diseases. Recombinant adenovirus has a wide spectrum of tissue specificity and is an efficient vector delivery system. Successful gene delivery, however, requires viral entry into the target cells via specific receptor-mediated uptake. Recently, a cDNA clone (the coxsackie and adenovirus receptor [CAR]) encoding a 46-kDa protein was identified as the receptor for group C adenovirus (e.g., adenovirus type 2 and 5). Currently, little is known regarding the expression of adenoviral receptor in normal tissue and cancer. In this paper, we have documented a significant difference in viral receptor levels that may due to transcriptional regulation of the CAR gene in several human bladder cancer cell lines. The differences in viral receptor levels in these cells correlated with their sensitivity to viral infection. Transfection of receptor-negative cell line with CAR cDNA led to increased virus binding and increased susceptibility to adenovirus-mediated gene delivery. Our results demonstrate that the expression of adenoviral receptor is variable among human bladder cancer cells. This variability may have a significant impact on the outcome of adenovirus-based gene therapy.

Introduction

Genetic alteration is one of the major causes of malignant transformation and cancer progression. It is conceivable that the malignant phenotype can be altered by replacing absent critical functional genes in target cells. Gene therapy is an innovative way to achieve this goal. The replication-deficient adenovirus derived from adenovirus type 5 (1), in contrast to other vectors available for gene therapy, is highly infectious and capable of transferring genes into nondividing cells. This vector system appears to be especially suitable for malignancies characterized by a low mitotic index. Adenoviral entry into target cells is the rate-limiting step of gene delivery. The initial binding of adenovirus to the cell surface has been shown to be a receptor-mediated process (2, 3). The adenoviral fiber protein is responsible for attachment of the virus to the cellular receptor. The fiber protein can be divided into three domains: head, spike, and base. It is known that the head domain of the fiber contains the receptor attachment site. Some evidence (1, 4, 5) suggests that two distinct receptors interact with group C (adenovirus type 2 and 5) and group B (adenovirus type 3). Recently, two different groups reported that CAR (1) is a common receptor for adenovirus type 2 and 5 (6–8). The expression pattern of CAR in either normal tissue or cancer cells has not been defined.

In our laboratory, we are evaluating the efficacy of gene therapy for urogenital cancer using replication-deficient adenovirus. Recently, we observed several human bladder cancer cell lines that appeared to be resistant to viral infection. Therefore, we decided to determine the levels of CAR in those cell lines. We found that the level of CAR correlated with viral infectivity. Increased viral sensitivity could be restored in a resistant line after transfecting a functional CAR cDNA vector. We believe that these findings have significant biological and therapeutic implications.

Materials and Methods

All of the human bladder cancer cell lines except for SWBC1 and WH (9) used in this study were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA), and all of the cell lines were grown in T medium (10) containing 5% FBS. The oligonucleotides were synthesized by Life Technologies, Inc. (Gaithersburg, MD). A mammalian expression vector, pcDNA3.1/V5/His-TOPO, was purchased from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, CA).

Primary Culture of Human Bladder Cancer Cells. The primary human bladder cancer cell line (SWBC1) was derived from a cancer patient diagnosed with invasive transitional carcinoma (T2N,Mx) after radical cystoprostectomy. The tumor specimen was dissected into 3–5-mm3 pieces and planted on a 60-mm dish with T medium containing 5% FBS. After cells grew out from the explants, we carefully removed contaminated fibroblasts by trypsinization and continued to pass the cells. Biochemical analysis using both cytokeratin and vimentin antibodies confirmed that this cell is of epithelial origin. Currently, these cells have been cultivated in vitro for 8 months with more than 40 passages.

Recombinant Virus Construction and Purification. The replication-deficient recombinant virus, AdCMV-β-gal, was generated as described previously (11). Another replication-deficient recombinant virus, dl312, obtained from Dr. Shenk (12), was labeled with 3Hthymidine as described previously (13). To produce a large amount of viral stock, the recombinant viruses were harvested from the cell pellet after 36 h of infection and subjected to two cycles of CsCl gradient ultracentrifugation (1). After dialysis overnight, the stock of viruses was aliquoted and stored at −80°C until use. The titers of viral stocks were determined using the plaque assay in triplicate and viral concentrations were measured by A260 nm.

Detection of Virus-mediated Gene Delivery. Virus Binding, and Immunostaining. To determine the viral sensitivity of human bladder cancer cells, 5 × 104 cells were infected with different concentrations of viruses at 37°C in a 5% CO2-humidified incubator. We determined the virus-mediated gene delivery with two different approaches, β-gal staining and activity assay. At the indicated time, the infected cells were washed with PBS, fixed, and stained for β-gal activity (14). The adenovirus-infected cells were counted microscopically by the number of the positive β-gal-positive cells. In the second approach, the β-gal activity was determined as follows: infected cells were

Received 9/15/98; accepted 11/25/98.

The costs of publication of this article were defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. This article must therefore be hereby marked advertisement in accordance with 18 U.S.C. Section 1734 solely to indicate this fact.

*Supported in part by the National Institute of Health Grant CA 73017 (to J.-T. H.), AI55667, HL 54734, and an Established Investigator Award from the American Heart Association (to J.-T. H.).

**To whom requests for reprints should be addressed, at Department of Urology, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, 5323 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas 75235-9110. Phone: (214) 648-3988; Fax: (214) 648-8786; E-mail: Hsieh@utsw.swmed.edu.

3 The abbreviations used are: m.o.i., multiplicity of infection; CAR, coxsackie and adenovirus receptor; β-gal, β-galactosidase; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; RT-PCR, reverse transcription PCR; CMV, cytomegalovirus; Ad, adenovirus.
ADENOVIRAL RECEPTOR IN BLADDER CANCER

Fig. 1. Determination of adenoviral sensitivity among human bladder cancer cell lines. A, both T24 (1–5) and RT4 (4–6) cells were infected with AdCMV-β-gal at m.o.i. of 0 (1 and 4), 1 (2 and 5), and 10 (3 and 6). Twenty-four h after infection, β-gal staining was performed and photographed (×200). B, dose–dependent binding of adenovirus in four different human bladder cancer cell lines. The regression coefficient were as follows: RT4, 0.95; 253J, 0.91; WH, 0.96; and T24, 0.99. C, adenovirus binding to human bladder cancer cell lines. One million cells of each line were incubated with 10⁶ plaque forming units of dl312 at 4°C for 1 h and then subjected to virus binding assay as described in “Materials and Methods.” Each value shown is the mean ± SD of triplicate samples.

Table 1 In situ β-gal activity among different human bladder cancer lines infected with β-gal adenovirus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cell line</th>
<th>m.o.i.</th>
<th>24 h</th>
<th>48 h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RT4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253J</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMUC3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWBC1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WH</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results were obtained from two separated experiments. Numbers of blue cells were average counts of positive cells obtained by at least 100 cells by three investigators. The SD is less than 10%.

trypsinized and washed once with PBS, and then the protein concentration of each sample was determined by the Bradford dye-binding procedure (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA), β-Gal activity (15) was measured in a 200-μl cell lysate and normalized to the protein concentration of each sample.

For virus binding assays, [3H]thymidine-labeled dl312 (10⁶ plaque forming units) was incubated with 1 ml of cells ranging from 5 × 10⁵ to 1 × 10⁷ at 4°C for 1 h, and then the cell suspension was loaded onto 3 ml of PBS containing 2% BSA and 10% sucrose and centrifuged in a swinging bucket rotor at 2000 rpm for 5 min (13). The cell pellet was lysed in 100 μl of 0.3 N NaOH solution and subjected to liquid scintillation counting to determine the amount of virus bound.

Cytometric analysis of viral receptor by monoclonal antibody (RmcB [16]).

measurement of CAR mRNA and Protein Using Quantitative RT-PCR and Northern Analysis. For quantitative RT-PCR, 2 μg of total cellular RNA from each cell line was reverse transcribed into first strand cDNA as described
previously. One-fifth of the cDNA was subjected to a 100-μl PCR (30 cycles of 92°C [15 s], 55°C [30 s], and 72°C [2 min]) using both the CAR primer set (i.e., CAR3 and CAR4; 1 ng/ml each) and the GAPDH primer set (5’- TCCTGGAAAGCTTACGACC-3’ and 5’-TCCACCCCCGTGTTGC- GTA-3’; 0.5 ng/ml). The final PCR products (10 μl) were electrophoresed in a 2% NuSieve agarose gel (3:1, FMC Bioproducts, Rockland, ME) and quantified with BioMax 1D image analysis software (Eastman Kodak, Rochester, NY). The relative level of CAR mRNA from each sample was normalized to GAPDH transcript from the same reaction. To determine the levels of CAR expression among human bladder cell lines, we performed Northern blot analysis as described previously (17).

**Southern Blot Analysis of CAR Gene in Human Bladder Cancer Cells.** For Southern analysis, high molecular weight DNA was purified by the procedure of Davis et al. (18). Twenty μg of DNA were digested with restriction endonucleases overnight at 37°C and then subjected to Southern blot analysis as described previously (17) with a full-length CAR cDNA probe.

**DNA Transfection into Human Bladder Cancer Cells.** T24 cells (2 × 10^5 per p-35 plate) were transfected with 2 μg of pcDNA3.1/V5/His-TOPO or pTOPOCAR using LipofectAMINE transfection reagent. Forty-eight h after transfection, cells were split and were selected for neomycin resistant clones with 600 μg/ml G-418. Resistant colonies were either pooled or cloned by ring isolation after 2 weeks of selection.

**Results and Discussion**

**The Sensitivity of Human Bladder Cells to Adenoviral Infection.** Previously, we demonstrated that recombinant adenovirus appears to be an effective gene therapeutic vector to deliver exogenous DNA into a human bladder cancer cell line (253J) in an orthotopic animal model (19). However, when we extended our investigation to examine the effect of several different recombinant viruses on many other cancer cell lines, we observed a variable level of protein expression among different human cancer lines (20). In particular, no detectable levels of exogenous protein were found in a transitional carcinoma line (T24). Then led us to hypothesize that virus may fail to infect this cell line.

To test this hypothesis, we examined the infectivity of human bladder cancer cells by a recombinant adenovirus, AdCMV-β-gal. As shown in Fig. 1A, the positive blue cells were very visible in the RT4 cells infected with virus at m.o.i. 1, whereas no blue cells were seen in cells treated with the buffer control. The infectivity also increased with longer viral incubation (Table 1). In contrast to both 253J and RT4 cells, WH, TCC, and T24 cells showed either few or no blue cells even 48 h after infection; these results correlated with the previous results obtained using different kinds of adenoviruses (20). Similarly, in the presence of the same amount of AdCMV-β-gal, the β-gal activity per cell in RT4 cells was at least 50-fold higher than that in T24 cells 48 h after infection (data not shown). Both RT4 and 253J cells bound significantly more radiolabeled virus than T24 cells did (Fig. 1B). As summarized in Fig. 1C and Table 1, human bladder cancer lines exhibited a wide spectrum of sensitivity to virus attachment and virus-mediated gene delivery. RT4 and 253J bound the most virus and were the most sensitive to the β-gal viral infection. TCC and T24 bound the least virus and were resistant to viral infection. It is known that the entry of adenovirus is mediated by the presence of a specific receptor on the target cells (1–5). Therefore, these data suggested that human bladder cancer cells may possess different levels of receptor for adenovirus and that receptor expression may correlate with sensitivity to adenoviral infection.

**The Loss of Viral Receptor in the Resistant Human Bladder Cancer Line.** Data from recent studies indicate that CAR is a common receptor for both coxsackievirus and group C adenovirus (6, 7). Therefore, we decided to determine whether the presence of CAR mRNA in these human cancer lines correlated with the dramatically different β-gal activity detected. We first performed quantitative RT-PCRs (Fig. 2A) using RNA extracted from these human cancer cells, and we observed a significant difference (approximately 20-fold) in the intensity of CAR PCR product (i.e., 714 bp) between T24 and RT4 cells with no difference in the intensity of the GAPDH (i.e., 452 bp) control. CAR mRNA levels paralleled the viral sensitivity in human bladder cancer lines tested (Fig. 2A). The CAR PCR product was cloned into a PCR vector and sequenced. Sequences of this PCR product were completely identical to those of CAR cDNA previously reported (6–8). Using CAR cDNA as a probe (Fig. 3C), we detected at least four different sizes (i.e., 2.4, 4.8, 6.4, and 8.0 kb) of RNA transcript in human cancer cell lines as well as other cells (7, 8), suggesting that there may be a gene family or different splicing variants associated with the adenoviral receptor gene. CAR mRNA (Fig. 3C) levels were significantly higher in RT4 cells than in T24 cell line.

Such dramatic differences in the CAR mRNA levels detected in T24 and RT4 prompted us to further examine the status of the CAR gene in both cells. We used Southern blot analysis to determine whether gene amplification or DNA rearrangement of the CAR gene can be detected in human bladder cancer lines. As shown in Fig. 2B, the data indicated that the overall hybridization intensity of CAR gene in both RT4 and T24 cells is similar to each other, indicating that gene amplification does not account for the elevated levels of CAR mRNA in RT4 cells. In addition, the restriction enzyme patterns of the CAR gene in both RT4 and T24 cells were identical revealed by five different enzymes (such as BamHI, EcoRI, HindIII, PstI, and Mspl) suggested that no large gene alteration in the CAR gene can account...
for the low levels of CAR mRNA in T24 cells. In four other human bladder cancer cell lines tested, their restriction enzyme patterns of the CAR gene were identical. Taken together, these data suggested that neither DNA amplification nor DNA arrangement of the CAR gene can be accounted for such dramatic difference in CAR mRNA levels in these human bladder cancer cells. Therefore, transcriptional regulation of the CAR gene may be critical for modulating CAR levels in each cell line. More detailed analyses of the CAR gene in T24 cells are warranted.

Increased Viral Infectivity after CAR cDNA Transfection. To test whether the CAR protein is responsible for adenoviral infection in human bladder cancer cells, we constructed a mammalian CAR expression vector and transfected it into T24 cells. After G-418 selection, three independent clones (N2, N3, and N4) and vector-transfected clones (T6, T8, and T10) were chosen based on their different DNA integration pattern (Fig. 3A). Data from the quantitative RT-PCR (Fig. 3B) indicated that the levels of CAR mRNA expression among those transfected sublines were N2 > N4 > N3. The control sublines were completely negative. Northern blot analysis indicated that these three sublines expressed a single CAR mRNA band with a predicted size of 1.1 kb (only transcribed from the open reading frame of CAR cDNA) that was identical to the 2.4 kb of CAR mRNA detected in RT4 cells (Fig. 3C). Furthermore, results obtained from virus binding and β-gal activity showed that the N2 subline, consistent with its higher levels of CAR mRNA expression, was the most sensitive cell to adenoviral infection (Table 2). We also noticed that the β-gal activity 24 h after viral infection in N4 cells is relatively high, but the receptor binding, determined by 1 h binding assay, to this
oncogenic potential, and their protein component. The receptor for cells by binding to cellular receptors. More than 40 human adenovirus adenovirus-based gene therapy. Clinically, these data will certainly have an impact on the efficacy of with the grade of cancer cells. If similar results can be observed studies will be required to understand whether CAR levels correlate carcinoma with a mutated papilloma, and the T24 cell line is a rapidly growing transitional cell line exhibits a diversity of phenotypes and growth potential. For example, those cell lines originate from the transitional epithelium, each line sensitivities in several human bladder cancer lines (Table 1). Although neither CAR mRNA nor protein levels are detectable in T24 cells, the genomic structure of the CAR gene in T24 cells and several other human bladder cancer lines is identical. This suggests that DNA rearrangement or mutation of the CAR gene does not account for the dramatic difference between RT4 and T24 cells. Therefore, transcriptional regulation of the CAR gene appears to be an important aspect of modulating CAR gene activity. Obviously, understanding the gene regulation of CAR leading to the induction of endogenous CAR gene activity could be a new strategy for increasing the efficiency of gene delivery.

Results from this study demonstrate that the expression of adenoviral receptor is heterogeneous among human bladder cancer cells. This may have significant implications concerning the design and efficacy of gene therapy trials for human bladder cancer. Our data suggest that determining the receptor status of given patient’s tumor prior to adenovirus-based gene therapy may be important.

Acknowledgments

We thank Dr. Victor Lin for providing the primer set for GAPDH and Dr. Leland Chung for providing the WH cell line.

References

5. Freimuth, P. A human cell line selected for resistance to adenovirus infection has reduced levels of the virus receptor. J. Virol., 70: 4081–4085, 1996.
Loss of Adenoviral Receptor Expression in Human Bladder Cancer Cells: A Potential Impact on the Efficacy of Gene Therapy

Yingming Li, Rey-Chen Pong, Jeffrey M. Bergelson, et al.


Updated version
Access the most recent version of this article at:
http://cancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/59/2/325

Cited articles
This article cites 15 articles, 12 of which you can access for free at:
http://cancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/59/2/325.full.html#ref-list-1

Citing articles
This article has been cited by 69 HighWire-hosted articles. Access the articles at:
/content/59/2/325.full.html#related-urls

E-mail alerts
Sign up to receive free email-alerts related to this article or journal.

Reprints and Subscriptions
To order reprints of this article or to subscribe to the journal, contact the AACR Publications Department at pubs@aacr.org.

Permissions
To request permission to re-use all or part of this article, contact the AACR Publications Department at permissions@aacr.org.