Circulating Galectin-3 Promotes Metastasis by Modifying MUC1 Localization on Cancer Cell Surface

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Abstract

Adhesion of circulating tumor cells to the blood vessel endothelium is a critical step in cancer metastasis. We show in this study that galectin-3, the concentration of which is greatly increased in the circulation of cancer patients, increases cancer cell adhesion to macrovascular and microvascular endothelial cells under static and flow conditions, increases transendothelial invasion, and decreases the latency of experimental metastasis in athymic mice. These effects of galectin-3 are shown to be a consequence of its interaction with cancer-associated MUC1, which breaks the "protective shield" of the cell-surface MUC1 by causing MUC1 polarization, leading to exposure of smaller cell-surface adhesion molecules/ligands including CD44 and ligand(s) for E-selectin. Thus, the interaction in the bloodstream of cancer patients between circulating galectin-3 and cancer cells expressing MUC1 bearing the galectin-3 ligand TF (Gal\(^{1,3}\text{GalNAc}\)) promotes metastasis. This provides insight into the molecular regulation of metastasis and has important implications for the development of novel therapeutic strategies for prevention of metastasis. [Cancer Res 2009;69(17):6799–806]

Introduction

One of the critical steps in cancer metastasis is the adhesion of disseminating tumor cells to the blood vessel endothelium in distant organs. This process is thought to be regulated by the mechanical properties of the cancer cells and also by the specific expression of various adhesion molecules and/or ligands to adhesion molecules on the surface of cancer cells and endothelial cells (1).

MUC1 is a large transmembrane mucin protein that is expressed on the apical surface of most secretory epithelia. The extracellular domain of MUC1 consists of variable numbers of 20-amino-acid tandem repeat (VNTR) peptides that are heavily glycosylated (up to 50% of the molecule weight) with complex O-glycans (2). The expression of MUC1 is increased up to 10-fold in epithelial cancers (3), and this increased MUC1 expression is associated with high metastatic potential and poor prognosis (4, 5). The cancer-associated MUC1 loses its apical membrane polarization, becoming expressed over the entire cell surface (6, 7), and shows reduced expression of complex O-glycans and increased expression of short oligosaccharides such as GalNAc–(Tn antigen), sialylated GalNAc–(sialyl-Tn), and Gal\(^{1,3}\text{GalNAc}\)-associated high molecular weight splice variant of the adhesion molecule CD44v6 (10) are probably the major cell-surface glycoproteins that carry the unsubstituted TF antigen, but the secreted mucin, MUC2, has also been shown to carry the unsubstituted TF in LSILM6 human colon cancer cells (4). In gastric and colorectal adenocarcinomas, MUC1 is the predominant carrier of TF (11, 12), and the expression of TF on MUC1 correlates with increased pathologic tumor-node-metastasis staging, histologic grading, and unfavorable prognosis (13, 14).

Because of its huge size and length (protruded >10 times higher above the cell surface than the typical cell-surface molecules), overexpression of MUC1 promotes tumor cell release from primary tumor sites by inhibiting E-cadherin–mediated cell-cell and integrin-mediated cancer-matrix interactions (6, 7). Binding of cell-surface MUC1 by intercellular adhesion molecule-1 increases cancer cell interaction with B lymphocytes (15), fibroblasts (16), and endothelial cells (17) in cell culture under static conditions. Cell-surface MUC1 is also involved in signal transduction via interaction of its cytoplasmic tail with important intracellular signaling proteins, such as p53 and β-catenin, and suppresses cellular apoptosis in response to DNA damage (18, 19).

Galectin-3 is a galactoside-binding protein that is expressed in many cell types (20) and is found inside cells, extracellularly (but still cell surface associated) and in the circulation. Intracellular galectin-3 is an apoptosis inhibitor and mRNA splicing promoter, whereas extracellular cell surface–associated galectin-3 acts as an adhesion molecule during cell-cell interactions and is associated with metastasis (20, 21). For example, galectin-3 expressed on the surface of breast cancer cells as well as on endothelial cells promotes adhesion of breast cancer cells to endothelium by interaction with cancer-associated TF antigen expressed by unknown cell-surface molecules (22, 23). Concentrations of circulating galectin-3 are markedly increased in the sera of cancer patients, and patients with metastatic disease have higher concentrations of circulating galectin-3 than those with localized tumors (24–26).

Recently, we reported that MUC1 is a natural ligand of galectin-3 in human cancer cells and that binding of recombinant galectin-3 to cancer-associated MUC1, via the TF antigen, induces MUC1 cell-surface polarization and increases the adhesion of human epithelial cells to human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC)
under static cell culture conditions (27). Previous investigations have indicated that the great size and length of MUC1 allows it to form a protective shield on the cell surface and inhibit cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions (6, 7). We therefore suggested that interaction between circulating galectin-3 and cancer-associated MUC1 in the bloodstream of cancer patients may break the “protective shield” of MUC1 and reveal smaller cell-surface adhesion molecules/ligands that enhance cancer cell-endothelial adhesion and, hence, promote metastasis (27).

The present study provides in vitro and in vivo evidence that strongly supports this hypothesis. It shows that overexpression of cell-surface MUC1 is associated with reduced cancer cell-endothelial adhesion under static and flow conditions and with decreased cancer cell transendothelial invasion and increased survival of athymic nude mice inoculated i.v. with malignant melanoma cells. The interaction of cell surface MUC1 with recombinant galectin-3 at pathologically-relevant circulating galectin-3 concentrations markedly reduces the protective effects of cell surface MUC1 on cancer cell adhesion, trans-endothelial invasion and metastasis-free survival as a consequence of MUC1 cell surface polarization and subsequent exposure of cell-surface adhesion molecules/ligands including CD44 and ligand(s) for E-selectin.

Materials and Methods

Materials. Recombinant full-length human galectin-3 and monoclonal antibodies (mAb) against human CD44 (BBA10) and E-selectin (BBA16) were from R&D Systems. B27.29 anti-MUC1 mAb was kindly provided by Dr. Mark Reddish (Biomira, Inc.). Nonenzymatic Cell Dissociation Solution was from Molecular Probes.

Cell lines. Human colon cancer HT29 and HT29-5F7 cells were obtained and cultured as described previously (27). Macrovascular HUVECs and human microvascular lung endothelial cells (HMVEC-L) were from Cambrex BioSciences and were cultured in EGM endothelial growth medium (EGM Bulletkit) and EGM-2 medium (EGM-2 Bulletkit, Cambrex BioSciences), respectively. Cells that had been passaged less than five times were used in the experiments. MUC1 transfection of human melanoma A375 cells with full-length cDNA encoding MUC1 resulted in the MUC1-positive transfectants ACA19+, and the subsequent bulk selection of the MUC1-negative revertants ACA19/C0 was as described previously (6).

Cancer cell-endothelial adhesion. Cancer cell-endothelial adhesion was done as described previously (27). At the end of the experiments, the samples were blinded and the fluorescently labeled cells remaining on the endothelial monolayer were counted in 10 randomly selected fields of view using fluorescent microscopy (Olympus B51). The ability of the cells to be labeled by the fluorescent dye was different between any two human cell lines tested in our pilot experiment. As comparison of

Figure 1. Effects of MUC1 and MUC1–galectin-3 on cancer cell–HUVEC adhesion under static conditions. A, ACA19+ cells adhere less than ACA19− cells to HUVECs. Columns, mean of triplicate determinations from three independent experiments; bars, SE. B, pretreatment of the cells with galectin-3 increases ACA19+, but not ACA19−, cell adhesion to HUVECs. Columns, mean of three independent experiments; bars, SE. C, siRNA MUC1 suppression in ACA19+ cells. Representative blots of three experiments. D, MUC1 suppression increases ACA19+ cell adhesion (left) and abolishes galectin-3–induced cell adhesion (right). Columns, mean of three independent experiments; bars, SE. *, P < 0.05; **, P < 0.01; ***, P < 0.001.
the cell adhesion between different MUC1-expressing cells is an important part of this study, the actual number of the fluorescently labeled cells adhered to endothelial monolayer, rather than the reading of the fluorescent density, was used as the end point.

**MUC1 small interfering RNA knockdown.** ACA19+ cells were transfected with 100 nmol/L MUC1 small interfering RNA (siRNA) or scrambled control nontargeting siRNA (siCONTROL, Dharmacon) for 48 h at 37°C.

- **Cell adhesion under static conditions.** HUVECs were cultured in Transwell inserts (m-pore filters; BD Falcon) for 3 d to allow tight formation of cell monolayers. Monolayer integrity was monitored by measuring transendothelial electrical resistance using a volt-ohm meter (EVOM, World Precision Instruments), and monolayers with transendothelial electrical resistance >800 Ω/cm² were used for transendothelial assessment. Epithelial cells, labeled with DiO, were incubated with or without galectin-3 for 30 min at 37°C before application of the cells to the HUVECs for 16 h at 37°C. The cells at the upper side of the Transwell membrane were counted using an Olympus B51 fluorescence microscope.

**Results**

Cancer cell-endothelial adhesion is inhibited by MUC1 expression but increased by MUC1-galectin-3 interaction. A375 human melanoma cells transfected with MUC1 (ACA19+)
showed significantly less adhesion to unstimulated and TNF-α-prestimulated HUVECs compared with the MUC1-negative revertants (ACA19⁺; Fig. 1A). To determine the effect of circulating galectin-3 on cancer cell adhesion to endothelium, we pretreated the cells with recombinant galectin-3 at several pathologically relevant concentrations of circulating galectin-3. For example, our own investigation has indicated that the concentration of circulating galectin-3 increases up to 5-fold in the sera of colorectal cancer patients with metastasis, as compared with healthy people. Our own investigation has indicated that the concentrations of circulating galectin-3 in the sera of colorectal cancer patients are 14-fold higher (up to 5 μg/mL) than in healthy people.5 We found that pretreatment of the cells with galectin-3 at concentrations >100 ng/mL resulted in significant increase of ACA19⁺, but not ACA19⁻, cell adhesion to HUVECs (Fig. 1B). Immuno/lectin blots of ACA19⁺ and ACA19⁻ cells with B27.29 anti-MUC1 mAb and TF-binding DNA showed that MUC1 in ACA19⁺ cells is abundantly decorated with TF antigens (Supplementary Fig. S1). Suppression of MUC1 expression by siRNA in ACA19⁺ cells was associated with 47% increased adhesion of the cells to HUVECs, and this prevented the increase of cell adhesion in response to galectin-3 (Fig. 1C and D). Thus, the presence of extracellular free galectin-3, by its interaction with MUC1, counteracts the antiadhesive effect of MUC1 expression on cancer cell adhesion.

To determine whether MUC1-galectin-3 interaction has similar effects on cell adhesion in cancer cells that naturally express MUC1, we compared the adhesion of human colon cancer HT29 and HT29-5F7 cells in the presence or absence of recombinant galectin-3. HT29-5F7 is a HT29 subtype selected by its resistance to 5-fluorouracil and has much greater MUC1 than the parental HT29 cells (ref. 29; Supplementary Fig. S2). HT29 cells showed significantly more adhesion to unstimulated and TNF-α-prestimulated HUVECs than HT29-5F7 cells (Supplementary Fig. S3A). Pretreatment of the cells with galectin-3 significantly increased adhesion of HT29-5F7, but not HT29, cells to HUVECs, and this effect was abolished by the presence of TF-expressing asialofetuin (Supplementary Fig. S3).

We also assessed whether galectin-3 may have been secreted into the medium by the cancer cells, but we found no detectable endogenously secreted galectin-3 (<0.325 ng/mL, the detectable limit of the assay) in the medium during the 1.5-hour assessment period. Thus, the contribution of endogenously secreted galectin-3 to recombinant galectin-3-mediated cell adhesion in these assessments is minimal.

To see whether the effects of MUC1–galectin-3 interaction on cancer cell adhesion to HUVECs also occur with microvascular endothelium, a model that is probably closer to the in vivo situation in metastasis, we analyzed cell adhesion to HMVEC-L. Again, ACA19⁺ cells showed significantly less adhesion to unstimulated and TNF-α-prestimulated HMVEC-Ls than ACA19⁻ cells (Fig. 2A). Pretreatment of the cells with galectin-3 (1 μg/mL) increased adhesion of ACA19⁺ cells but not of ACA19⁻ cells (Fig. 2B).

Collectively, these results indicate that MUC1 expression prevents cancer cell adhesion to macrovascular and microvascular endothelium and that MUC1-galectin-3 interaction reduces this protective effect of MUC1.

Cancer cell-endothelial adhesion under flow conditions is inhibited by MUC1 expression but increased by MUC1-galectin-3 interaction. Under shear flow conditions, very few ACA19⁺ or ACA19⁻ cells showed adhesion to unstimulated HUVECs, but their adhesion was markedly increased when HUVECs were pretreated with TNF-α (Fig. 2C). Moreover, ACA19⁺ cells showed 68% less adhesion than ACA19⁻ cells to TNF-α-prestimulated HUVECs under such conditions. Pretreatment of the cells with 1 μg/mL galectin-3 resulted in 55% increased adhesion of ACA19⁺ cells but not of ACA19⁻ cells (Fig. 2D). Thus, the effects of MUC1 expression and galectin-3-MUC1 interaction on cancer cell-endothelial adhesion seen under static conditions also hold true under flow conditions.

Galectin-3 and B27.29 anti-MUC1 mAbs have similar effects on MUC1 cell-surface polarization and on cell adhesion. We have previously shown that galectin-3-MUC1 interaction induces change in MUC1 cell-surface localization (27). To see whether this change in MUC1 localization is associated with altered cell adhesion to endothelium, we compared MUC1 cell-surface clustering in response to galectin-3 and cell adhesion to HUVECs. It was found that 10% (48 of 500) ACA19⁺ cells showed spontaneous clustering of MUC1 on the cell surface, as illustrated by discontinuity of MUC1 cell-surface staining when cultured in suspension for 1 h at 37°C. After pretreatment with galectin-3 (1 μg/mL) at 37°C for 1 h, 40% more (68 of 500; P < 0.05) cells showed MUC1 cell-surface polarization than control cells. Introduction of B27.29 anti-MUC1 mAb also resulted in significant increase (128 of 500; P < 0.01) in the number of cells showing MUC1 cell-surface polarization. This effect of B27.29 on MUC1 cell-surface polarization is in keeping with previous reports that the presence of B27.29 anti-MUC1 mAb, which also recognizes the VNTR region of MUC1, induces MUC1 cell-surface polarization in MUC1-transfected human melanoma cells (6). The B27.29 mAb recognizes the PTDTRPAP epitope in the VNTR region of MUC1 (30), and nuclear magnetic resonance analysis has indicated an enhanced binding affinity of B27.29 to MUC1 in the presence of short sugar chains within the VNTR region (31).
It was found that the increases of MUC1 cell-surface polarization in response to galectin-3 and to B27.29 mAb are both associated with increased adhesion of ACA19+ cells to HUVECs (Fig. 3). Furthermore, introduction of galectin-3 or B27.29 mAb to paraformaldehyde-fixed cells, which could not affect the MUC1 cell-surface localization, failed to induce cell adhesion to HUVECs compared with the control cells. These results support a direct link of discontinuous cell-surface localization of MUC1 and increased cell adhesion in response to galectin-3 and B27.29 mAb.

**Involvement of cancer-associated CD44 and endothelial-E-selectin in MUC1-galectin-3–induced cancer cell-endothelial adhesion.** The presence of 25 μg/mL anti-CD44H mAb (BBA10), which recognizes all CD44 isoforms, caused 26% (P < 0.05) inhibition of ACA19+, but not ACA19−, adhesion to HUVECs, but largely blocked ACA19− cell adhesion induced by galectin-3 (Fig. 4A). The presence of 25 μg/mL anti–E-selectin antibody, however, failed to block the adhesion of either ACA19− or ACA19+ cells and also showed no significant inhibition (P = 0.47) of galectin-3–induced ACA19+ adhesion (Fig. 4A). The presence of either anti-CD44H or anti–E-selectin antibody inhibited HT29 cell adhesion to HUVECs (Fig. 4B). Neither of these antibodies at this concentration showed significant inhibition of HT29-5F7 cell adhesion to HUVECs, but their presence completely prevented the increase of HT29-5F7 cell adhesion in response to galectin-3.

Antibody binding followed by flow cytometry analysis showed similar CD44 cell-surface expression and antibody accessibility between HT29 and HT29-5F7 and between ACA19− and ACA19+ cells (Fig. 4C). Thus, the lack of effect of the anti-CD44H antibody on the adhesion of HT29-5F7 and ACA19+ cells to HUVECs is likely due to the inability of cell-surface CD44 to gain access to its receptor on HUVECs as a result of functional concealment of cell-surface CD44, for example, by the presence of adjacent MUC1. The inhibition by the anti-CD44H antibody of galectin-3–induced cell adhesion, in which cell-surface CD44 is functionally exposed following MUC1 cell-surface polarization, supports this conclusion. The relatively modest inhibition of the anti-CD44 antibody at 25 μg/mL on ACA19− adhesion indicates that cell-surface CD44 may represent just one of several cell adhesion molecules involved in melanoma cell-endothelial adhesion.

We found that anti-CD44H antibody pretreatment of HT29 cells, but not of HUVECs, caused a significant inhibition of subsequent HT29 cell adhesion to HUVECs (Fig. 4D). This indicates the involvement of HT29-associated, but not HUVEC-associated, CD44 molecules in HT29-endothelial interaction and in galectin-3–mediated cancer cell-endothelial adhesion. This is in keeping with earlier reports of a role for cancer-associated CD44 in the initial endothelial adhesion of human prostate, breast, and colon cancer cells (32, 33).

Neither HT29/HT29-5F7 nor ACA19+/ACA19− cells express E-selectin on their cell surface (Fig. 4C). The HT29 cell adhesion to HUVECs and the HT29-5F7 adhesion to HUVECs induced by galectin-3 were, however, inhibited by the presence of the anti–E-selectin antibody (Fig. 4A and B). This suggests the involvement of endothelial-E-selectin in these cell adhesion events. The different effects of the anti–E-selectin antibody on HT29/HT29-5F7 and ACA19−/− adhesions to HUVECs likely reflect differences in the expression of E-selectin ligands on the surface of HT29 colon and ACA19 melanoma cells.

**Cancer cell transendothelial invasion is inhibited by MUC1 expression and increased by MUC1-galectin-3 interaction.** ACA19− showed 46% greater trans-HUVEC invasion than ACA19+.

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**Figure 4.** Involvement of cell-surface CD44 and ligand(s) to endothelial-E-selectin in galectin-3–induced cancer cell-endothelial adhesion. A, the presence of 25 μg/mL anti-CD44H, but not anti–E-selectin, mAb reduces ACA19+ cell and adhesion of ACA19+ cells induced by 1 μg/mL galectin-3. Columns, mean of three independent experiments; bars, SE. B, the presence of 25 μg/mL anti-CD44H or anti–E-selectin antibody inhibits HT29 and HT29-5F7 cell adhesion and adhesion of HT29-5F7 cells induced by 1 μg/mL recombinant galectin-3. Columns, mean of three independent experiments; bars, SE. C, cell-surface expression of E-selectin and CD44 are similar between HT29 and HT29-5F7 cells and between ACA19+ and ACA19− cells. Green, CD44; red, E-selectin; purple, isotype control. D, pretreatment of HT29 cells, but not of HUVECs, with 25 μg/mL anti-CD44H antibody inhibits HT29 cell adhesion to HUVECs. Columns, mean of three independent experiments; bars, SE. *, P < 0.05; **, P < 0.01; ***, P < 0.001.
cells (Fig. 5A). Pretreatment of the cells with galectin-3 (1 μg/mL) resulted in 64% increased invasion of ACA19+ cells but not of ACA19- cells (Fig. 5B). This effect of galectin-3 was completely prevented by the presence of lactose (Fig. 5C).

**Galectin-3 promotes metastasis of ACA19+ MUC1-expressing cells in vivo.** Forty-seven of the 48 experimental animals developed metastasis after inoculation of ACA19+ or ACA19- cells with or without galectin-3 pretreatment. Metastatic foci were seen in the lungs but not in the other organs. At day 20, several metastatic foci without galectin-3 pretreatment. Metastatic foci were seen in the edges of the lung lobes appeared in animals injected with ACA19+. Metastatic foci were not visible in those injected with ACA19 at day 20 but were visible at day 40 (Fig. 6C and D; Supplementary Table S1). Animals bearing ACA19+ cells survived significantly longer (164 ± 52 days) than those bearing ACA19- cells (85 ± 22 days; P = 0.006; Fig. 6A). Pretreatment of ACA19+ cells with galectin-3 resulted in 35% reduction in animal survival (107 ± 31 days; P = 0.05; Fig. 6B). These results provide proof of concept that the effects of MUC1 expression and galectin-3-MUC1 interaction on cancer cell-endothelial adhesion are associated with decreased and increased metastasis, respectively. Pretreatment of ACA19+ cells with galectin-3 resulted in a small but statistically nonsignificant reduction of animal survival from metastasis-associated death (62 ± 12 days; P = 0.1) compared with those injected with ACA19- cells alone. This suggests that recombinant/circulating galectin-3 may interact with other cell-surface molecules apart from MUC1 and that such interaction, although not affecting endothelial adhesion, may also contribute to metastasis.

**Discussion**

This study shows that overexpression of cell-surface MUC1 is associated with reduced cancer cell-endothelial adhesion under static and flow conditions and with decreased cancer cell transendothelial invasion and increased survival of athymic nude mice inoculated i.v. with malignant melanoma cells. The interaction of cell-surface MUC1 with circulating galectin-3 at pathologically relevant concentrations reduces the protective effects of MUC1 on cancer cell adhesion, transendothelial invasion, and metastasis. These effects of galectin-3 are mediated by MUC1 cell-surface clustering and the consequent exposure of cell-surface adhesion molecules including CD44 and the ligand(s) for endothelial-E-selectin. Thus, the enhanced molecular interaction between circulating galectin-3 and cancer-associated MUC1 in the bloodstream of cancer patients, occurring as a result of the increased expression of MUC1 by cancer cells, the increased expression of the galectin-3-ligand TF antigen by cancer-associated MUC1, and the increased concentration of circulating galectin-3, all of which are common features in cancer, promotes metastasis.

Cancer cell adhesion to endothelium is a vital step in metastasis and is mediated by a range of adhesion molecules and their ligands, including selectins and integrins expressed on cancer cells and endothelial cells, which in turn are regulated by circulating molecules such as cytokines (1). The inhibitory effect of MUC1 expression and the stimulatory effect of galectin-3-MUC1 interaction on cancer cell-endothelial adhesion shown in this study suggest that MUC1 cell-surface polarization, which leads to uncovering of the smaller adhesion molecules and/or ligands to adhesion molecules, represents an essential first step in the process of cancer cell-endothelial adhesion. Given the variable expression of MUC1 in different cancer cell lines (34), the lack of inhibitory effect of anti-selectin antibodies on cancer cell-endothelial adhesion observed in several previous investigations (35) may be, to a large extent, due to the concealment of the cell-surface selectin ligands by MUC1.

MUC1 can carry sialyl Lewis–related carbohydrate structures that act as ligands for selectins (36). However, an interaction between cancer-associated MUC1 and endothelial-E-selectin will probably not induce tight cell adhesion, a process that is believed to require the involvement of cell-surface integrins as has been well established for leukocyte-endothelial adhesion (37). Tight cancer cell-endothelial adhesion may only occur after MUC1 cell-surface polarization and exposure of integrins and other smaller cell adhesion molecules. Our previous demonstration (27) that MUC1 is absent at the cancer cell-endothelial contact point supports this.

The protective effect of the MUC1 "shield" and the "deprotective" effect of the galectin-3-TF/MUC1 interaction on cancer cell adhesion provide explanations at the molecular level for several...
recent clinical and experimental observations related to metastasis, for example, the correlation between increased apical MUC1 cell-surface polarization and increased lymphatic invasion, recurrence rate, and lower overall survival in breast cancer patients (38). The correlation of increased concentrations of circulating anti-TF antibodies, which would inhibit galectin-3–mediated TF/MUC1 interactions, with improved prognosis in gastric cancer (39) is also consistent with our model. The association of MUC1 sialylation with a better prognosis in breast cancer (40) is also in keeping with a reduced galectin-3-TF/MUC1 interaction as a consequence of concealment of TF by sialic acid, thus inhibiting MUC1-galectin-3 interaction (27). The significant extension of animal survival induced by i.p. coinjection of an anti-TF antibody with metastatic 4T1 breast cancer cells (41) could be the consequence of the blockade of the galectin-3-TF/MUC1 interaction.

Because increased occurrence of the TF glycan is one of the commonest glycosylation changes in cancer (9), this study also highlights the functional importance of cancer-associated changes in cellular glycosylation (42, 43) and indicates a potential for glycan profiling in predicting cancer metastasis and prognosis. Furthermore, as the increased concentrations of circulating galectin-3 in cancer patients are probably produced not only by the tumor cells but also by the peritumoral inflammatory and stromal cells (24), this also reinforces the importance of the tumor microenvironment for metastasis (44, 45).

It should be emphasized that this study focuses on the role of circulating galectin-3 on cancer cell adhesion and metastasis. The functional importance of cancer cell-associated galectin-3 in metastasis is well documented (20, 21). For example, antisense suppression of galectin-3 in metastatic LSLM6 human colon cancer cells before inoculation of the cells into athymic mice results in reduced liver colonization and metastasis (46), whereas suppression of galectin-3 expression by short hairpin RNA in melanoma cells reduces tumor cell invasiveness and capacity to form tube-like structures on collagen, so-called vasculogenic mimicry (47). Similarly, reduction of galectin-3 expression in highly malignant human breast cancer MDA-MB-435 cells leads to loss of serum- and anchorage-independent growth in vitro and tumor growth in nude mice (48).

Thus, galectin-3 released into the bloodstream of cancer patients promotes cancer cell hematogenous dissemination by its interaction with TF-expressing MUC1 on cancer cell surface. This provides insight into the molecular regulation of metastasis and has important implications for the development of therapeutic strategies to prevent metastasis.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

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