miR-17-92/p38α Dysregulation Enhances Wnt Signaling and Selects Lgr6⁺ Cancer Stem-like Cells during Lung Adenocarcinoma Progression

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Abstract

Defining the molecular and cellular roots of lung cancer relapse after initial treatment remains an imperative to improve survival. Here we report that the lung stem cell marker Lgr6 becomes enriched in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) cells during malignant progression. Lgr6⁺ NSCLC cells displayed self-renewal and differentiation properties along with a higher tumorigenic potential. Mechanistic investigations suggested that a defective repression of the miR-17-92 gene cluster was responsible for evolution of a selection for outgrowth of Lgr6⁺ NSCLC cells. High levels of expression of miR-19 family members were found to target and down-regulate levels of p38α kinase, providing a specific survival signal for Lgr6⁺ cells as mediated by increased Wnt/β-catenin activity. Our results identify a specific stem-like cell population in NSCLC with increased malignant potential, the elucidation of which may enable earlier prognosis and possibly the development of more effective targeted treatments. Cancer Res; 76(13); 4012–22. ©2016 AACR.

Introduction

Lung cancer is the major cause of cancer-related deaths in western countries (1). Early detection and surgery have proven to be the most effective ways to improve survival (2). Important advances have been made in the last 20 years, with the detection of oncopgenes and mutations linked to many lung cancer types. However, therapies applied using drugs directed to those molecules or related pathways have failed to significantly increase survival, especially in the most prevalent cancer types, for example, lung adenocarcinoma (3–5). Cancer relapse after radiotherapy and chemotherapy is the essential reason for reduced survival (6). Previously, efforts have focused on investigating the cells and mechanisms involved in the resistance and later virulence of lung cancers after therapeutic treatments (7, 8). Recent theories in cancer research consider the existence of cell populations with stem cell-like properties in many cancer types (9, 10). These cancer stem cells would be responsible for tumor maintenance and would harbor the potential to colonize other tissues as metastatic cells (11, 12). These cells would also be especially resistant to drugs, and they would be selected during tumor progression, generating more aggressive and metastatic disease (13, 14).

In this article, we have studied the cellular and molecular mechanisms behind the development and progression of human lung adenocarcinoma. We have previously characterized a population of human lung cells with stem cell potential to differentiate into all bronchioalveolar lineages while being able to self-renew. These epithelial cells express the stem cell marker Lgr6 (Leucine-rich repeat-containing G protein–coupled receptor 6). Lgr6, and its homologous receptors, are amplifiers of Wnt signaling and are involved in maintaining stem cell self-renewal (15). We have analyzed the contribution of Lgr6⁺ cells to human lung adenocarcinomas. We have observed that cells-expressing Lgr6 are enriched from early to late stages of human lung adenocarcinomas malignancy. These cells showed a disruption in the balance between the p38α and miR-17-92 pathways. p53 mutation prevents its repression of miR-17-92 expression (16).

Cross-talk between signaling pathways and its role in cancer has been extensively reported elsewhere (17, 18). Reduced p38α promotes activation of Wnt signaling and, in human lung cancer samples, we observed a correlation between a deficiency in p38α protein and increase of Wnt signaling, promoting Lgr6⁺ cells during cancer progression. These findings provide a new tool for early prognosis of human lung adenocarcinomas. We demonstrate how a novel-specific population of cells, and their regulatory mechanisms, is linked and contribute to better understanding of the malignant progression of lung adenocarcinomas. This coadjuvant process, in parallel to oncogenic mutations, helps select cells with a higher potential to perpetuate (self-renewal) and manipulate the microenvironment, facilitating colonization of foreign tissues (metastasis).

Materials and Methods

Isolation and culture of human lung adenocarcinoma cells

Cultures were established from freshly isolated lung adenocarcinoma cells obtained from cancer patients undergoing tumor
resection (Papworth hospital; Cambridge, United Kingdom). Approval by the Ethics Committee at Cambridge University and the Papworth Hospital was received. All patients gave their informed consent. Papworth Hospital pathologists provided information related to the type, stage, and grade of the tumors.

Human lung adenocarcinomas specimens were finely minced and resuspended in a mix of 1 mg/ml collagenase type 1/collagenase type 3 (Worthington Biochemical, catalog no.: LS004196 and LS004182) in DMEM. The suspension was incubated at 37°C with shaking (220 rpm) for 45 minutes. The suspension was centrifuged for 5 minutes at 1,200 rpm, and the pellet was resuspended in fresh DMEM before filtration through a 70-μm Cell Strainer (BD Falcon, catalog no.: 352350). After a second centrifugation (5 minutes at 1,200 rpm), the pellet was washed in PBS and treated with red blood cell lysis buffer (Roche, catalog no: 11814389001) for 5 minutes. The cells were pelleted again (5 minutes at 1,500 rpm), washed in PBS, filtered through a 50-μm CellTrics Sterile Filter (Partec, catalog no.: 04-004-2327) and placed in culture. Cells were cultured in 1:1 DMEM (Gibco, catalog no.: 41965-039) and Ham’s F12 (Lonza, catalog no.: BE12-615F) supplemented with 5% FBS (Gibco, catalog no.: 10270-106), hEGF (10 ng/ml, Pepro Tech, catalog no.: AF-100-15), FGI-2 (20 ng/ml, Pepro Tech, catalog no.: 100-18B), and 0.1% penicillin/streptomycin (Sigma, catalog no.: P07871) antibiotics. Cells were incubated at 37°C in 93% air with 7% CO2. Medium was changed every 2 to 3 days. Cells were disaggregated using accutase (PAA, catalog no.: L11-007) for 5 minutes at 37°C to produce a single-cell suspension. Cells were then pelleted in a centrifuge (1,200 rpm for 5 minutes), washed in PBS (Sigma, catalog no.: D8537), pelleted a second time, and resuspended in fresh medium.

All cells were directly isolated from human samples and characterized by IHC and qPCR expression of lung and adenocarcinoma markers. No commercial cell lines were used for this work.

p38α siRNA knockdown

Lgr6 human lung stem cells’ isolation and culture has been previously described by our group (16). Lgr6 p38α knockdown cells (Lgr6 p38KD) were obtained by infecting Lgr6 human lung stem cells with lentiviral vector pLKO.1-TRC (Sigma, catalog no.: SHC001) carrying an short hairpin RNA (shRNA) construct to knock down p38α (5’-CCCGGT-GTCCATCATCATTGCGAAA-TTCAAGAGA-TTTCGCA- CAA-TGAATGATGGACTG-GTTTTTG) and a puromycin selection marker. Cells were selected in puromycin (15 μg/ml, Sigma, catalog no.: P9620) for 10 days.

Lgr6 p38α knockdown cells with miR-17-92 rescue (Lgr6 p38KD shmiR) were obtained by infecting Lgr6 human lung stem cells with lentiviral vector pLKO.1-TRC containing an shRNA construct to knock down p38α (5’-CCCGGT-GTCCATCATCATTGCGAAA-TTCAAGAGA-TTTCGCA- CAA-TGAATGATGGACTG-GTTTTTG) and a puromycin selection marker. Cells were selected in puromycin (15 μg/ml, Sigma, catalog no.: P9620) for 10 days.

In both cases, infectious virus was added to cells in the presence of 8 μg/ml polybrene (hexadimethrine bromide, Sigma) and incubated for 6 hours.

Histology and immunostaining

Lung adenocarcinoma tissue samples and xenografts were fixed overnight at 4°C in 4% parafomaldehyde (PFA) and embedded in paraffin or OCT. Paraffin blocks were cut in 5-μm sections using a microtome. OCT blocks were cut in 10-μm sections using a cryostat microtome at −20°C. Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining was performed using a Leica Autostainer XL.

Primary antibodies used: anti-human Lgr6 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, sc-99123), anti-human TTF1 (Abcam, ab-40880), anti-human Ki67 (Vector, VP-RM04), anti-human p53 (Novocastra, P53-5MSP), anti-human P-GSK3 (Ser9; Abcam, ab-75814), anti-human β-catenin (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, sc-7199), anti-human mitochondria (Thermo Fisher Scientific, MA5-12017), anti-human sp-C (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, sc-7705), anti-human CC-10 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, sc-25554), anti-human E-Cadherin (Abcam, ab-53033), anti-human Ck7 (Abcam, ab-90083), and anti-human p63 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, sc-6431).

The Ventana Discovery (Ventana Medical Systems) automated system was used for IHC on paraffin and frozen sections. Ventana Cell Conditioning I solution (CC1) was used to perform antigen retrieval in all sections. Antibody detection was performed using the DAB Map Detection Kit (Ventana, catalog no.: 760-124), sections were counterstained with hematoxylin using the Leica Autostainer system and mounted manually.

For immunofluorescent staining, sections were incubated in blocking buffer (PBS, 4% donkey serum, 1% Triton) for 1 hour at room temperature. Primary antibodies were incubated overnight at 4°C. Sections were rinsed three times in PBS and incubated with secondary antibodies diluted at 1:1,000 for 1 hour at room temperature. Slides were mounted in Vectashield mounting media with 4’,6-diamidino-2-phenylindol (DAPI).

Immunostaining quantification

The number of positively stained cells on sections was quantified using Cell Profiler software. Three or more biologic replicates of different stages of human lung adenocarcinoma were used to obtain the average number of positive cells in randomly selected fields. The significance of quantitative data was tested using an unpaired, two-tailed t test. The SD of the mean is represented in the graphs by error bars.

Western blotting

Cells were lysed in lysis buffer [50 mmol/L Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 150 mmol/L NaCl, 1% (v/v) NP-40, 5 mmol/L EDTA pH 8.0, 5 mmol/L EGTA pH 8.0, 20 mmol/L NaF, 0.1 μmol/L PMSE, 0.1 μmol/L NaVO₃, plus complete protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche)] and cellular lysates were separated by SDS–PAGE and transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membranes. The following antibodies were used for protein detection: p38α MAPK (Cell Signaling Technology, #9228), Lgr6 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, sc-99123), α-tubulin (Sigma, T9026), P-GSK3 (Cell Signaling Technology, #9322).

Total RNA isolation and quantitative RT-PCR

Total RNA was extracted from cells or tissue using miRNA miRNA Isolation Kit (Ambion, catalog no: AM1560) following the manufacturer’s instructions and was treated with DNase I (Promega, catalog no.: M6101). miRNA expression was detected using TaqMan miRNA assays: U6 snRNA (001973), hsa-miR-17a (002038), hsa-miR-18a (002422), hsa-miR19a (000395), hsa- miR-19b (002425), hsa-miR-20a (000580), hsa-miR-92a (000431).
Expression of all other genes was quantified using SYBR Green technology and normalized to a housekeeping gene (GAPDH or HPRT), using specific primers (Table 1). Specificity of PCR products was tested by dissociation curves.

Flow cytometry
Single-cell FACs (MoFlo, Beckman Coulter) was performed following 1-hour incubation with anti-Lgr6 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, sc-99123) and 1 hour in the dark with anti-Rabbit PE secondary antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, sc-99123) and 1 hour in the dark with anti-Rabbit Alexa Fluor 488 (Invitrogen, VP-RM04) and anti-Lgr6 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, sc-48236). Cells were incubated in the dark for 1 hour with the following secondary antibodies: anti-Rabbit Alexa Fluor 488 (Invitrogen, A21206) and anti-Goat Alexa Fluor 555 (Invitrogen, A21432).

Soft-agar colony formation assay
A 1% low melting agarose (Bio-Rad, catalog no.: 161-3111) aliquot was melted in a microwave and subsequently cooled down to 40°C in a water bath. DMEM 10% FBS, prewarmed at 40°C, was used to produce a final concentration of 0.5% agarose by mixing equal volumes of both. A base layer of 1 to 2 mL of 0.5% agarose was placed at the bottom of each well of a 6-well plate (BD Falcon, catalog no.: 353046) and allowed to cool down for 2 to 3 minutes at 4°C and then at room temperature. Different amounts of single cells were resuspended in DMEM 10% FBS and mixed equally (1:1) with 0.7% at 40°C agarose to produce a final concentration of 0.33% agarose. Carefully, 1.5 mL of the cell mixtures were pipetted on top of each base layer and allowed to settle for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells in this semisolid ducts was tested by dissociation curves.

Cell proliferation assay
In 24-well plates, 4 × 10⁴ cells per well were plated in triplicates in general culture conditions. The number of viable cells was counted every day for 6 days using an automated Vi-CELL Cell Counter (Beckman-Coulter, catalog no.: 731050).

Mouse experiments
All mouse experiments were subjected to ethical approval and performed according to United Kingdom Home Office Regulations. CD-1 nude and NOD/SCID mice (Charles River Laboratories) were maintained under standard pathogen-free conditions.

Subcutaneous injections
Freshly isolated lung adenocarcinoma cells were resuspended in 100 µL of a 1:1 mix of culture medium and Matrigel (BD Biosciences, catalog no.: 356230) following Lgr6 FACS sorting. Cells were injected under the skin of 6- to 8-week-old nude or NOD/SCID mice with a 0.5 mL syringe. Mice were killed 10 to 12 weeks later. Subcutaneous growths were removed and prepared for histology sections.

Tail vein injections
NOD/SCID male mice were warmed for a few minutes, to induce vasodilatation, in a heated IVC recovery chamber set at 40°C. Mice were then put in a restraint tube and the tail cleaned using warm surgical scrub and water. A single-cell suspension of freshly isolated lung adenocarcinoma cells following FACs sorting, was resuspended in 100-µL PBS following FACs sorting and injected into the tail vein using a 30G needle and 1 mL syringe. Mice were killed 10 to 12 weeks later. Lungs were removed and prepared for histology sections.

Results
We have described a population of human lung cells with the potential to differentiate both, in vitro and in vivo, into all mature bronchialalveolar cell types. These cells specifically express the membrane marker Lgr6 (16). In mouse lung cancer models, bronchialalveolar stem cells are expanded during adenocarcinoma transformation (19, 20). We studied the expression of the bronchialalveolar cell types. These cells specifically express the membrane marker Lgr6 (16). In mouse cancer models, bronchialalveolar stem cells are expanded during adenocarcinoma transformation (19, 20). We studied the expression of the human bronchialalveolar stem cell marker Lgr6 in human lung adenocarcinomas. The adenocarcinoma origin of the tumors was confirmed as TTF1+/p63 to discard any tumors of squamous origin (Supplementary Fig. S1).

Accumulation of Lgr6+ cells during human lung adenocarcinoma progression
We have analyzed 53 human lung cancers for the expression of a number of lung specific, cancer, and stem cell markers in samples of lung small cell, squamous, and adenocarcinoma at different stages. We observed that adenocarcinomas (TTF-1+; positive) showed increased expression of the stem cell marker Lgr6 at later stages (Fig. 1A). Lgr6 expression in both earlier (stage I, stage II) and later (stages III, IV, and metastatic) disease was specifically localized to the tumor area, being absent from the surrounding healthy tissue (Fig. 1A). There was a direct correlation between adenocarcinoma stage and Lgr6 levels in tumor samples, as observed by protein expression (Fig. 1B). Analysis of cell populations from different stage adenocarcinomas by flow cytometry confirmed the increase in the Lgr6+ population during tumor progression and was shown to be particularly enriched after stage II (Fig. 1C). To further understand how Lgr6+ cells are selected, we screened early- and late-stage adenocarcinomas for both proliferation and apoptosis. Immunostaining of tumor

Table 1. DNA sequence of the primers used for qPCR

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<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
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<td>5'-GCATGCTGAGGATGTG-3'</td>
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<td>HPRT</td>
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<td>5'-TCGGTGCAAAGACATAGCCA-3'</td>
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Figure 1.
Increased Lgr6⁺ cells during human lung adenocarcinoma progression. A, histopathology images of normal lung (left) and different stages of lung adenocarcinoma (TTF1-positive tumors). Lgr6 expression is higher in later stages. Representative images of 15 stage I, 30 stage II, and 8 metastatic lung adenocarcinomas. B, detection by Western blotting of Lgr6 protein expression correlates with imaging at different adenocarcinoma stages. Numbers are the mean of three independent experiments ± SD. Significant differences are marked (*, P ≤ 0.05). C, flow cytometry analysis of control, stage I, stage II, and metastatic lung adenocarcinoma tumors for Lgr6-expressing cells. Representative experiment of three biologic replicates. FSC, forward scatter; SSC, side scatter. D, immunohistology images show expression of the proliferation marker Ki67. The graph shows the quantification of Ki67⁺ cells at different stages. N = 5 stage I, 10 stage II, 5 metastatic tumors (5 slides per sample). Percentage of positive cells ± SEM in randomly selected fields. E, flow cytometry analysis of Lgr6⁻ and Ki67⁺ cells. The plots are representative of five stage II lung adenocarcinoma tumor biologic replicates.
samples revealed an increase of the proliferation marker Ki67 at later stages (Fig. 1D). Analysis by TUNEL staining could not detect any difference in apoptosis at any stage (data not shown). Ki67+ cells at stage II are mostly Lgr6+ cells (Fig. 1E). Thus, there is a proliferative advantage that may contribute to specifically select Lgr6 cells during adenocarcinoma progression.

**Selection of Lgr6 cells with a disrupted p38α/miR-17-92 axis**

We have previously shown that human lung Lgr6+ stem cells are regulated by a finely tuned regulated cross-talk between the p38α MAPK pathway and the miRNA cluster miR-17-92 (16). In addition, miR-17-92 has been reported to be overexpressed in lung tumors (21, 22). Analysis of miR-17-92 expression by qPCR in tumors from different adenocarcinoma stages confirmed the increased expression of the cluster members during cancer progression (Fig. 2A). We have previously shown that expression of the miR-17-92 cluster is transcriptionally repressed by p53 (16). Analysis of p53 by IHC showed that nuclear p53 is lost during adenocarcinoma progression correlating with higher miR-17-92 levels (Fig. 2B). In addition, enhanced miR-17-92 expression correlated with decreased levels of p38α in late-stage adenocarcinomas, when compared with their early-stage counterparts.
(Fig. 2C), p38α protein, but not mRNA expression, has been shown to be reduced in human lung tumors (20). Hence, down-regulation of p38α must be a posttranscriptional event. Using public databases (www.targetscan.org), we noted that p38α was a putative target for one of the miR-17-92 members, miR-19. Using a luciferase vector in cultured lung Lgr6+/− cells, we observed that miR-19 overexpression induces proliferation (Supplementary Fig. S2A and S2B). miR-19–specific targeting of p38α 3′-UTR was shown using a luciferase reporter assay (Supplementary Fig. S2C), and results in decreased p38α protein (Fig. 2D). This is a previously unreported negative cross-talk regulation and it creates a negative-feedback loop between the miR-17-92 and p38α pathways (Supplementary Fig. S2D).

Repression of p38α is enhanced in Lgr6+/− cells from stage II tumors, when compared with counterpart Lgr6+/− cells (Fig. 2E). Reduced p38α protein in Lgr6+/− correlates with a change in the expression of miR-17-92 members, larger than its increase in Lgr6+/− cells, during cancer progression (Fig. 2F).

p38 regulates the expression of Wnt signaling components

Wnt signaling is a key pathway related to cancer development (23). Inhibitory phosphorylation of GSK3 and nuclear translocation of β-catenin are hallmarks of canonical Wnt signaling and are present in many cancers (24, 25). We observed increased P-GSK3 levels with increasing lung adenocarcinoma stage (Fig. 3A). Activation of the canonical Wnt pathway and enhanced signal was confirmed by IHC, showing specific P-GSK3 and nuclear β-catenin induction in late-stage lung adenocarcinomas (Fig. 3B). Further confirmation was established by qPCR analysis of mRNA expression of Wnt components with elevated levels of enhancers (Lrp6) and targets (Lef1, Tcf4, Axin2) and reduced levels of Wnt repressors (Wnt expression, was con- 10 (Fig. 3D). This con- stant, proliferation, and metastatic features (30, 31).

In culture, cells from later stages showed an increase in proliferation, expanding at higher rates (Supplementary Fig. S4D). As stage II seemed to be the switching point where Lgr6+/− cells start to prevail, we used tumor cells from adenocarcinomas at this stage to compare the properties of Lgr6+/− and Lgr6−/− cells. A widely used in vitro assay to test the tumorigenic capacity and self-renewal potential of cancer cells is colony-forming potential. Freshly isolated Lgr6+/− and Lgr6−/− cells from stage II adenocarcinomas were seeded at low confluence (100). Only Lgr6+/− cells produced visible macroscopic colonies, confirming a higher tumorigenic and self-renewal capacity (Fig. 4B).

Lgr6+/− and Lgr6−/− cells from stage II adenocarcinoma were tested in vivo by intravenous injection into immunodeficient mice. This procedure has been extensively used to deliver cancer cells into the lungs, allowing the secondary tumor potentiality of the cells to be investigated. Similar to the in vitro assays, we only observed tumor burdens in the lungs of mice injected with Lgr6−/− cells. We failed to detect tumors from Lgr6+/− cells. Newly formed lung tumors from Lgr6−/− cells were usually located close to blood vessels and their human lung adenocarcinoma origin was confirmed by staining with TTF1 and a human-specific mitochondrial antibody (Fig. 4C). Interestingly, stage II Lgr6+/− tumor cells retained differentiation potential. The tumor masses formed from injected Lgr6−/− human tumor cells were only partially positive for Lgr6, whereas they expressed lung-specific markers such as SP-C or CC-10 (Fig. 4D). This confirms a putative cancer stem cell role for Lgr6−/− human lung adenocarcinoma cells. We recapitulated the tumors formed by Lgr6−/− cancer cells using normal Lgr6+/− lung cells transformed by overexpression of oncogenic K-RasG12D. These cells coexpressed GFP and could be visually traced (green) in the lung tumors (Supplementary Fig. S5A). Histologic analysis showed features similar to those from Lgr6+/− adenocarcinoma cells (Supplementary Fig. S5B), and they expressed GFP and the adenocarcinoma markers TTF1 and CK7 but not the squamous carcinoma marker p63 (Supplementary Fig. S5C). Immunofluoro- rescent staining confirmed the human origin of the tumors formed by Lgr6−/− transformed lung cells and the adenocarcinoma features, as they expressed TTF1 (Supplementary Fig. S5D).

Then in vivo tumor-colonizing potential of human cancer cells was tested using subcutaneous injections into immunodeficient mice. This method assesses the capacity of the tumor cells to grow new burdens in an alien environment, one of the hallmarks of metastasis. We isolated Lgr6−/− and Lgr6−/− tumor cells from early (stage I), medium (stage II), and late (metastatic) human lung adenocarcinomas. Freshly isolated cells from single tumors were injected in parallel in both flanks of single mice (Fig. 5A). As has been previously observed in intravenous injections, Lgr6+/− cells failed to form subcutaneous tumors. Tumors from Lgr6−/− cells were histologically analyzed (Fig. 5A). The human lung adenocarcinoma origin of the resected tumors was confirmed, with
Figure 3.
p38α reduction mediates Wnt signaling enhancement during adenocarcinoma progression and selection of Lgr6− tumor cells. A, Western blot analysis showing activation of Wnt canonical pathway (P-GSK3) during adenocarcinoma development. Representative image of three independent replicates. B, immunohistochemical analysis of canonical Wnt activation at early and late stages of lung adenocarcinoma. Representative images of five biologic replicates per stage. C, graphs show mRNA relative levels of Wnt components, targets, and repressors in normal lung (white bars), early (black) or late (gray) stages of adenocarcinoma. Results are the mean, ± SD, of three independent experiments with five biologic replicates per stage. Significant differences are marked (*, P < 0.05). D, relative mRNA expression in Lgr6− and Lgr6+ cells from stage II tumors. Results are the mean, ± SD, of 5 tumor samples in triplicates. Significant differences are marked (*, P < 0.05). E, Western blot analysis showing P-GSK3 levels in normal lung Lgr6+ cells or cells lacking p38α (p38KD), or cells combining lack of p38α and miR-17-92 downregulation (p38KD + shmiR). Representative image of three independent replicates. F, relative mRNA expression of Wnt components in Lgr6− or Lgr6+ cells lacking p38α (p38KD). G, mRNA expression by qPCR of Wnt targets in Lgr6− or Lgr6+/p38KD cells. H, overexpression of p38α in Lgr6− cells deficient in p38α restores pGSK3 levels. I, p38α rescue in Lgr6−/p38KD cells restores Wnt components and Wnt targets mRNA expression. All results are the mean of three to five experiments, ± SD.
expression of TTF1 and human mitochondrial antigen evident (Fig. 5B). Further analysis by immunofluorescent staining revealed the loss of epithelial (E-Cad) and the gaining of stem cell (Lgr6) markers during the progression from early- to late-stage disease (Fig. 5C). Lung differentiation was also affected. Early-stage tumors showed expression of alveolar (SP-C) and bronchiolar (CC-10) markers, with only marginal expression of these markers in late tumors (Fig. 5C). The lack of cellular differentiation within the tumor correlated with the observed increase in Wnt signaling and deficiency in p38α observed in Lgr6+ cells.

Loss of p38α during lung adenocarcinoma progression favors the selection of Lgr6+ stem cell–like cells with reduced differentiation potential while maintaining their colonizing and self-renewal capabilities. This changes result in tumors containing poorly differentiated cells with a high metastatic potential.

**Discussion**

Despite all of the advances in unraveling the molecular and biologic initiation and progression of cancer (32, 33), the knowledge of these processes in lung adenocarcinoma is still poor, resulting in little improvement in patient survival (5).

In this article, we revealed the potential of a population of human lung adenocarcinoma cells, characterized for expressing Lgr6+, that are selected through the progression of the cancer and that harbor cancer stem cell–like properties. As a consequence of p53-mutating inactivation, there is a dysregulation of the balance between two pathways, the miR-17-92 family of miRNAs and the p38α kinase, that control normal homeostasis in human Lgr6+ lung stem cells. Lack of p53 leads to loss of its repressive effects on miR-17-92 cluster expression. miR-17-92 overexpression is a
Lgr6$^+$ adenocarcinoma cells retain tumorigenic potential and loss of differentiation capability due to increased Wnt signaling during cancer development. A, Lgr6$^+$ and Lgr6$^-$ tumor cells from different stages of lung adenocarcinoma were injected ($10^3$–$10^4$ cells) in parallel flanks of SCID mice ($n=10$). Histologic analysis show a tumor formed from stage II Lgr6$^+$ cells. B, immunofluorescence analysis of the tumors with TTF1 and human mitochondrial antibodies confirmed their human adenocarcinoma origin. C, histologic and immunofluorescence images of tumors from early, medium, and late adenocarcinoma stages. The tissues were stained with antibodies to detect human (hMito), epithelial (E-Cad), stem (Lgr6), and lung-specific (SP-C, CC-10) markers. Representative images of eight biologic replicates.

**Figure 5.**
common feature in lung cancer. We have now shown that a miR-17-92 member, miR-19, downregulates p38α.

We have previously reported a deficiency in p38α protein in human lung cancer (20). There is some evidence of an inhibitory role of p38α on Wnt signaling (31, 34). Here we have found that p38α deficiency results in a widespread dysregulation of Wnt components, repression of Wnt inhibitors, and promotion of its enhancers.

Wnt signaling is a regulator of stem cell self-renewal and a signature pathway in many cancers (15). One of the components overexpressed in the absence of p38α is the low-density lipoprotein-related receptor 6 (LRP6), which plays a central role in canonical Wnt signal (26, 35). We have demonstrated the specificity of this p38α function, as it can be rescued by recovering p38α expression. LRP6 function can be enhanced by interacting with R-spondin receptors like Lgr6 (27). Cells expressing Lgr6 can respond to Wnt activation, enhancing the canonical signal and hence promoting growth.

Lgr6+ adenocarcinoma cells proliferate more than Lgr6− as the cancer progresses. From early to late stages, there is an increase in miR-17-92 levels that diminishes p38α, allowing further activation of Wnt signaling. Lgr6+ cells are then selected, as they have a proliferative advantage over the cells lacking this R-spondin receptor.

Similar to other related R-spondins (e.g., Lgr5), Lgr6 is also considered a marker for adult stem cells and a potential marker for cancer stem cells (27). We now show that Lgr6+ cells from different stages of adenocarcinoma have higher tumorigenic and self-renewal potential than Lgr6− cells. Lgr6+ cells from early stages still maintain their capacity to differentiate into bronchoalveolar lineages, but this functionality is lost in later stages. This is likely due to enhanced Wnt signaling, that promotes self-renewal, and deficient p38α activity, that controls differentiation of lung stem cells. As a consequence, Lgr6− accumulate in later stages, retaining cancer stem cell features, with active self-renewal and poor differentiation, both signatures of advanced stages in cancer.

We have therefore found a coadjuvant mechanism, activated through human lung adenocarcinoma, which allows the selection of cells with characteristics of cancer stem cells, higher potential to form new tumors, capacity to establish in other tissues, and rapid proliferation.

In this article, we are contributing to the elucidation of mechanisms that promote malignancy throughout lung adenocarcinoma development. A coadjuvant process, combined with the side effect of oncogenic mutations, allows the selection of a population of cells with features of cancer stem cells, providing more malignant properties and advancing tumor progression. These findings add new potential cellular and molecular targets for detection, prognosis, and therapies to tackle this devastating disease.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest
No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

Authors’ Contributions
Conception and design: F. Oeztuerk-Winder, J.-J. Ventura
Development of methodology: J.-J. Ventura
Acquisition of data (provided animals, acquired and managed patients, provided facilities, etc.): A. Guinot
Analysis and interpretation of data (e.g., statistical analysis, biostatistics, computational analysis): J.-J. Ventura
Writing, review, and/or revision of the manuscript: J.-J. Ventura
Administrative, technical, or material support (i.e., reporting or organizing data, constructing databases): A. Guinot
Study supervision: F. Oeztuerk-Winder, J.-J. Ventura

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