The Dual EGFR/HER2 Inhibitor Lapatinib Synergistically Enhances the Antitumor Activity of the Histone Deacetylase Inhibitor Panobinostat in Colorectal Cancer Models

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Abstract

As key molecules that drive progression and chemoresistance in gastrointestinal cancers, epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and HER2 have become efficacious drug targets in this setting. Lapatinib is an EGFR/HER2 kinase inhibitor suppressing signaling through the RAS/RAF/MEK (MAP/ERK kinase)/MAPK (mitogen-activated protein kinase) and PI3K (phosphoinositide 3-kinase)/AKT pathways. Histone deacetylase inhibitors (HDACi) are a novel class of agents that induce cell cycle arrest and apoptosis following the acetylation of histone and nonhistone proteins modulating gene expression and disrupting HSP90 function inducing the degradation of EGFR-pathway client proteins. This study sought to evaluate the therapeutic potential of combining lapatinib with the HDACi panobinostat in colorectal cancer (CRC) cell lines with varying EGFR/HER2 expression and KRAS/BRAF/PIK3CA mutations. Lapatinib and panobinostat exerted concentration-dependent antiproliferative effects in vitro (panobinostat range 7.2–30 nmol/L; lapatinib range 7.6–25.8 μmol/L). Combined lapatinib and panobinostat treatment interacted synergistically to inhibit the proliferation and colony formation in all CRC cell lines tested. Combination treatment resulted in rapid induction of apoptosis that coincided with increased DNA double-strand breaks, caspase-8 activation, and PARP cleavage. This was paralleled by decreased signaling through both the PI3K and MAPK pathways and increased downregulation of transcriptional targets including NF-κB1, IRAK1, and CCND1. Panobinostat treatment induced downregulation of EGFR, HER2, and HER3 mRNA and protein through transcriptional and posttranslational mechanisms. In the LoVo KRAS mutant CRC xenograft model, the combination showed greater antitumor activity than either agent alone, with no apparent increase in toxicity. Our results offer preclinical rationale warranting further clinical investigation combining HDACi with EGFR and HER2-targeted therapies for CRC treatment. Cancer Res; 71(10); 1–14. ©2011 AACR.

Introduction

Colorectal cancer (CRC) was the third leading cause of cancer incidence and second deadliest malignancy in the United States with an estimated 143,000 new cases and 51,000 deaths in 2010 (1). Despite advances in chemotherapeutic options for CRC, a high incidence of drug resistance and disease progression remain a major stumbling block to effective disease control. Currently, patients with metastatic disease have a 5-year survival of less than 10% (2–5). Many patients fail all standard therapeutic options, while remaining candidates for continued therapy. There is a critical need for more effective treatment strategies for patients with metastatic CRC.

Members of the human epidermal receptor (HER) family including the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and to a lesser extent the HER2 and HER3 play key roles in driving the oncogenic pathways important for CRC growth and proliferation, survival, angiogenesis, invasion, and metastasis (6). Targeting EGFR has shown efficacy in CRC patients with the use of the monoclonal antibodies cetuximab (7, 8) and panitumumab (9, 10). However, the therapeutic efficacy of these agents is currently limited to a subset of CRC patients and the presence of intrinsic resistance (such as KRAS mutation) or the subsequent development of resistance represents a serious therapeutic challenge (11). The identification of alternative approaches that further disrupt EGFR-dependent tumor cell growth is critical and may have significant clinical impact. The tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) lapatinib (Tykerb) targets EGFR and HER2 and is approved for metastatic breast cancer and is under clinical investigation in a variety of tumor types including CRC (12, 13).

A novel class of anticancer agents that may improve the efficacy of HER-targeted agents are histone deacetylase
inhibitors (HDACi). HDACi elicit their anticancer activity through the hyperacetylation of both histone and nonhistone proteins resulting in alterations in chromatin structure, transcriptional activity, gene expression changes, growth arrest, and apoptosis (14–16). HDACi can also induce the acetylation of heat shock protein 90 (HSP90), which is a critical molecular chaperone involved in maintaining cellular homeostasis (17). Disruption of the HSP90 chaperone complex through acetylation results in the destabilization of client proteins critical for cancer cell survival and continued proliferation including members of the HER family (18, 19). Importantly, variation in HSP90 dependency has been reported in specific tumor subtypes that harbor HER-signaling aberrations including EGFR tyrosine kinase mutations in non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and HER2 amplification in breast cancer (19, 20). In addition to protein destabilization, HDACi are reported to induce potent transcriptional effects in multiple pathways that disrupt tumor progression including HER signaling, dNTP biosynthesis, angiogenesis, invasion, and mitosis (21–23). These transcriptional effects are reported to occur through inhibition of new transcript synthesis and destabilization and accelerated decay of mature transcripts (22, 23).

Panobinostat (LBH589) functions as an HDACi-targeting class I and II HDACs and has shown activity in hematologic and nonhematologic tumor models and is under extensive clinical evaluation (24, 25). HDACi have shown synergistic antitumor efficacy with a variety of structurally diverse anticancer agents. Previously we reported that HDACi synergized with fluoropyrimidines in CRC cancer cells through down-regulation of the fluoropyrimidine target enzyme thymidylate synthase (22) and we tested these observations in the clinical setting (26). Additional synergistic interactions with HDACi have been reported including combinations with the proteasome inhibitor bortezomib (27), and TRAIL (tumor necrosis factor–related apoptosis-inducing ligand) agonist antibodies (28) and the EGFR TKI gefitinib in mutant head and neck cancer (29).

The molecular basis for these synergistic interactions is attributed to HDACi-induced changes in expression or activity of a specific drug target. Importantly, a recent study showed that panobinostat induced downregulation of EGFR in mutant EGFR lung cancer cells and that combined treatment with the EGFR TKI erlotinib resulted in synergistic antiproliferative effects (19). An additional study also reported that the HDACi LAQ824 induced downregulation of HER2 in HER2-amplified breast cancer cells resulting in a synergistic interaction with trastuzumab (30).

As EGFR and HER2 are of key importance in promoting tumor cell proliferation and survival in CRC, we tested the hypothesis that combined targeting of EGFR and HER2 by lapatinib in combination with panobinostat would have synergistic antiproliferative effects in CRC models with different mutational statuses.

Materials and Methods

Additional details can be found in the Supplementary Methods.

Compounds and reagents

Panobinostat (LBH589) was provided by Novartis Pharmaceuticals. Vorinostat was provided by the National Cancer Institute. Entinostat (MS-275) and lapatinib were purchased from LC Laboratories. CellTiter 96 Aqueous MTS was purchased from Promega. Epidermal growth factor (EGF) and (hydroxypropyl)methylcellulose (HPMC) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. 17-(Allylamino)-17-demethoxygeldanamycin (17-AAG) was purchased from A.G. Scientific, Inc. Halt protease and phosphatase inhibitor cocktail was purchased from Thermo Scientific.

Cell lines

The human CRC cell lines DLD-1, HCT116, HT29, LoVo, and RKO were purchased from American Type Culture Collection. DLD-1, LoVo, and RKO were maintained in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium (DMEM). HCT116 and HT29 were maintained in McCoy’s 5A. H630 CRC cells were a gift from Edward Chu at the Yale Cancer Center and maintained in DMEM. Media was supplemented with 10% FBS (Lonza) with penicillin/streptomycin, sodium pyruvate, and L-glutamine (Invitrogen). Cells were maintained in a humidified Forma incubator (Forma) at 37°C with 5% CO2 and routinely screened for mycoplasma using the MycoALERT detection kit (Lonza).

Growth inhibition assay and drug combination analysis

The CellTiter 96 AQueous MTS assay (Promega) was carried out according to the manufacturer’s guidelines and as previously described (22). IC50(72 hours) values were calculated from sigmoidal dose–response curves utilizing Prism (Graphpad). The combination effect was determined by the combination index (CI) method (31) utilizing CalcuSyn software (Biosoft). Fraction affected (FA) was calculated from the percent growth inhibition: FA = (100 – % growth inhibition)/100. CI values less than 1, synergism; 1–1.2, additive; and more than 1.2, antagonism.

Colony formation assay

The colony formation assay was carried out as previously described (32). Three concentrations of panobinostat were selected to induce dose-dependent decreases in colony forming capacity. Because lapatinib is considered a targeted agent, a fixed clinically meaningful dose of 3 μmol/L was used to evaluate the combined drug effect. Following a transient 24 hours drug exposure, culture media was replaced with drug-free medium and cells were allowed to grow for 7 to 14 days. Colonies were then fixed, stained, counted, and drug-treated samples compared directly to untreated controls set at 100%.

Flow cytometric/sub-G1 analysis

Cell cycle and viability were determined by flow cytometric analysis of DNA content after a 24-hour drug exposure as previously described (33). Cells were harvested and analyzed using a Coulter EPICS ELITE flow cytometer (Beckman Coulter). Cell populations were quantified using Expo32 software (Beckman Coulter). Cells with DNA content less than 1 were
considered apoptotic. Statistical analysis consisting of a 2-tailed ANOVA was carried out using Prism (Graphpad).

Immunoblotting

Immunoblotting was performed as previously described (33). Cell lysates were prepared using radioimmunoprecipitation assay (RIPA) buffer supplemented with Halt Protease and Phosphatase Inhibitor. Protein concentrations were quantified according to the BCA Protein Assay Kit (Pierce).

Quantitative real-time PCR

RNA was isolated using TRIzol according to manufacturer’s instructions (Invitrogen). cDNA was reverse transcribed using 500 ng RNA using qScript cDNA Synthesis Kit according to the manufacturer’s instructions and analyzed using PerfeCta SYBR Green Supermix (Quanta Biosciences Inc.) and an Applied Biosystems 7500 PCR Detection System (Applied Biosystems Inc.). Target genes (Supplementary Table S1) were normalized to GAPDH (glyceraldehyde 3 phosphate dehydrogenase) and quantified using the comparative Ct method (34). Histograms and statistical analysis (2-tailed paired Student’s t test) were carried out using Prism (Graphpad).

In vivo analysis

Xenograft experiments were conducted in male C57Bl/6 BALB/c mice (Taconic Labs) that were 6- to 8-week old. Subcutaneous LoVo CRC xenografts were established and allowed to grow until they reached ~100 mm³ (day 0). Animals were randomized to treatment groups: vehicle, panobinostat, lapatinib, and combination of panobinostat and lapatinib (n = 6, group). Panobinostat was administered at 2.5 mg/kg by intraperitoneal (i.p.) injection q.d. for 5 consecutive days a week. Lapatinib was administered by oral gavage at 30 mg/kg BID for the duration of the study. Two perpendicular diameters of tumors were measured every 2 days with a digital caliper by the same investigator. Tumor volume (TV) was calculated according to the following formula: TV (mm³) = [length (mm) × width (mm)]²/2. Animal body weight was measured every 2 days as an index of toxicity.

Results

IC₅₀(72 hours) growth inhibitory effects of panobinostat and lapatinib in CRC cell lines

Prior to evaluating lapatinib in combination with panobinostat, we first analyzed the antiproliferative activity of both agents separately in a panel of 6 heterogeneous CRC cell lines (Table 1). DLD-1, H630, HCT116, HT29, LoVo, and RKO CRC cells were exposed to increasing concentrations of lapatinib and panobinostat for 72 hours and growth inhibition was measured by MTS assay. In all CRC cell lines tested, panobinostat showed concentration-dependent growth inhibitory activity with IC₅₀(72 hours) values ranging between 4.2 and 26 nmol/L (Table 1). Lapatinib exerted concentration-dependent growth inhibitory activity with IC₅₀(72 hours) values ranging from 5.5 to 25.9 μmol/L (Table 1). Consistent with our previous observations (33), the IC₅₀(72 hours) values obtained for lapatinib in this short-term growth inhibition assay are representative of cells which are relatively resistant to the growth inhibitory effects of lapatinib.

Panobinostat combined with lapatinib synergistically inhibits CRC cell proliferation and colony formation

We previously determined the EGFR and HER2 protein expression in a panel of CRC cell lines and showed that 4 of 5 cell lines analyzed (DLD-1, H630, HCT116, HT-29, and LoVo) had significant EGFR expression but expressed HER2 at a significant level compared to the other 2 CRC cell lines (Table 1; ref. 33). The H630 cell line which had low EGFR expression but high HER2 expression was included in these experiments as a representative of cells which are relatively resistant to the growth inhibitory effects of panobinostat and lapatinib. Therefore, we next investigated the antiproliferative activity of the combination of panobinostat and lapatinib in the 6 heterogeneous CRC cell lines. As seen in Table 1, the IC₅₀(72 hours) of lapatinib ranged from 5.5 to 25.9 μmol/L and the IC₅₀(72 hours) of panobinostat ranged from 0.1 to 26.0 nmol/L. When combined, the IC₅₀(72 hours) of panobinostat and lapatinib was significantly lower compared to each drug alone, indicating a synergistic interaction.

Table 1. Mutational status of KRAS, BRAF, and PIK3CA and sensitivity of lapatinib (LAP) and panobinostat (LBH589) in 6 CRC cell lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRC cell line</th>
<th>Protein expression</th>
<th>Mutation status</th>
<th>IC₅₀(72 hours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EGFR</td>
<td>HER2</td>
<td>KRAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLD-1</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>G13D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H630</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>Wt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCT116</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>G13D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT29</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Wt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LoVo</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>G13D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RKO</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Wt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Previously reported (29, 30).

Mutation data compiled from Cancer Genome Project database http://www.sanger.ac.uk/genetics/CGP/CellLines/.

IC₅₀ = concentration of drug required to inhibit growth by 50% compared with vehicle treated controls and calculated in Prism 5.0 (Graphpad). Values are the mean of 4 independent experiments ± SEM.

Panobinostat and Lapatinib in Colorectal Cancer Cells

<Reference>
Simultaneous treatment with panobinostat and lapatinib resulted in synergistic increases in growth inhibition at 0.5 FA and synergistic CI values of less than 1 over the majority of concentrations tested in all CRC cell lines examined (Fig. 1). Of note, this interaction was observed in cell lines harboring activating mutations in the KRAS, BRAF, and PIK3CA oncogenes. Temporal sequencing of lapatinib and panobinostat was also explored in the H630 cell line and while concomitant treatment with both agents yielded the highest FA, preincubating cells with either agent followed by the inverse also yielded additive to synergistic effects compared to either agent alone (Supplementary Fig. S1). In addition, 2 additional HDACi were also evaluated in combination with lapatinib in the H630 and LoVo cell lines.

Figure 1. Synergistic growth inhibitory effects of panobinostat (LBH589) combined with lapatinib (LAP) in CRC cell lines. Growth inhibition was determined by MTS assay for 72 hours. Six CRC cell lines were exposed to increasing doses of LBH589 and LAP. Data points represent mean ± SD percent growth inhibition (n = 3 experiments) compared to controls at 100%. The combined drug effect was analyzed using the CI equation and presented with FA for combinations. CI values less than 1 = synergism; 1–1.2 = additive; and more than 1.2 = antagonism.
the H630 cell line, lapatinib in combination with entinostat showed synergistic interactions across the range of concentrations evaluated. In contrast, the combination with vorinostat yielded primarily additive effects and only at elevated concentrations. In LoVo cells, lapatinib combined with entinostat yielded increases in the FA and additive to synergistic interactions across most concentrations tested. Lapatinib combined with vorinostat in the LoVo cells did not show any significant increase in the FA (Supplementary Fig. S2).

A long-term clonogenicity assay was subsequently carried out to assess the capacity of panobinostat and lapatinib combinations to cause irreversible growth arrest in 4 CRC cell lines. Combined drug analysis was carried out using 3 increasing concentrations of panobinostat that induced dose-dependent decreases in colony forming capacity. The concentrations selected were well within clinically relevant doses (24). The selected panobinostat concentrations were also combined with 3 μmol/L lapatinib, a fixed clinically relevant dose for 24 hours followed by drug removal and outgrowth in drug-free medium (12). In all cell lines evaluated, increasing doses of panobinostat alone resulted in a dose-dependent suppression of colony formation (Fig. 2A). Combining 3 μmol/L lapatinib with the increasing concentrations of panobinostat resulted in significant suppression of colony formation in all 4 cell lines examined (Fig. 2A and Supplementary Fig. S3).

**Lapatinib enhances panobinostat-induced apoptosis in CRC cells**

DLD-1, H630, HCT116, and LoVo CRC cells were treated with 3 μmol/L lapatinib, 10 and 15 nmol/L panobinostat and combinations for 24 hours and DNA content was analyzed by flow cytometry to measure the onset of apoptosis. Treatment with lapatinib did not induce any significant alterations in the percentage of cells in sub-G1 (indicative of apoptosis) compared to control in any of the CRC cell lines (Fig. 2B). Treatment with 10 and 15 nmol/L panobinostat resulted in a dose-dependent increase in the percentage of cells in sub-G1 in 3 of the 4 CRC cell lines. Interestingly, the DLD-1 cells showed resistance to panobinostat-induced apoptosis with less than 5% of cells in sub-G1. However, the combinations of 3 μmol/L lapatinib with both 10 and 15 nmol/L panobinostat in the DLD-1 cells increased the number of apoptotic cells in sub-G1 to 24.1% and 30.1%. Significant increases in apoptosis were also observed in the H630, HCT116, and LoVo cells with the addition of 3 μmol/L lapatinib to 15 nmol/L panobinostat increasing the number of cells in sub-G1 from 28.6%, 24.9%, and 27.5% with panobinostat alone to 52.1%, 43.4%, and 50.9%, respectively (Fig. 2B).

The induction of DNA double-strand breaks and apoptosis was assessed by Western blotting for γH2AX (Ser139) and activation of caspase-8 and PARP cleavage. H630 and LoVo CRC cells were treated as above for 18 and 24 hours. Lapatinib treatment resulted in no detectable increase in γH2AX when compared to controls whereas panobinostat treatment alone increased γH2AX as early as 18 hours in both H630 and LoVo cells. Lapatinib plus panobinostat induced γH2AX to a greater extent in both cell lines when compared to either single agent.

Lapatinib treatment alone in H630 and LoVo cells did not induce cleavage of caspase-8 or PARP (Fig. 2C). As expected, 15 nmol/L panobinostat induced low levels of PARP cleavage consistent with the low level of apoptosis occurring. However, combination treatment increased both caspase-8 and PARP cleavage at 18 and 24 hours in both cell lines.

**Panobinostat in combination with lapatinib synergistically inhibits the growth of LoVo xenografts in nude mice**

LoVo CRC xenografts were established as outlined in the Materials and Methods. Panobinostat was administered at 2.5 mg/kg by i.p. injection q.d. for 5 days each week and lapatinib was administered at 30 mg/kg BID by oral gavage for the duration of the study. Single-agent lapatinib and panobinostat resulted in modest tumor growth inhibition when compared to vehicle-treated controls (Fig. 3A). However, coadministration of lapatinib and panobinostat resulted in the greatest tumor growth inhibition compared to vehicle controls. At the end of the 24-day treatment period, lapatinib monotherapy resulted in a 4.1% reduction in mean TV to 1,075.3 ± 163.3 mm^3 compared to the vehicle control group with a mean TV of 1,121.7 ± 288.9 mm^3 (Fig. 3A). Panobinostat monotherapy resulted in a reduction in mean TV to 954.6 ± 275.9 mm^3 when compared to the vehicle-treated group. However, panobinostat plus lapatinib resulted in a reduction in mean TV of 49.8% to 563.2 ± 111.6 mm^3 when compared to the vehicle-treated group (< 0.05). Lapatinib plus panobinostat also resulted in a highly significant increase in tumor delay (Td) with a ratio of observed:expected of 1.15, indicative of a synergistic increase in antitumor activity (Fig. 3B). Importantly, combination treatment did not cause any significant difference in body weight compared to monotherapy (P = 0.48; Fig. 3C).

**HDAC inhibition modulates ERBB family gene and protein expression**

We subsequently investigated the effects of panobinostat on both HER-family gene and protein expression in CRC models. DLD-1, H630, HCT116, and LoVo cells were treated with increasing concentrations of panobinostat for 24 hours and the mRNA expression of ERBB1 (EGFR) and ERBB2 (HER2) was analyzed by quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR). Although the DLD-1 and LoVo cells showed an initial induction of ERBB1 mRNA at the lower doses of panobinostat (10–25 nmol/L), treatment with 100 nmol/L panobinostat resulted in a significant reduction of ERBB1 mRNA in all cell lines examined (Fig. 4A). ERBB2 mRNA expression was significantly downregulated in DLD-1, H630, and LoVo cells with 100 nmol/L panobinostat (Fig. 4B).

The effect of increasing concentrations of panobinostat on EGFR and HER2 protein expression in DLD-1, H630, HCT116, and LoVo cells was evaluated. Panobinostat treatment for 24 hours resulted in a dose-dependent decrease in both EGFR and HER2 protein in all cell lines examined (Fig. 4C). Importantly, at the concentration of 15 nmol/L panobinostat used for the apoptotic analyses, all cell lines showed downregulation of EGFR and HER2 protein. DLD-1 and LoVo cells, which...
Figure 2. Panobinostat (LBH589) and lapatinib (LAP) synergistically suppress colony formation and induce apoptosis in CRC cell lines. A, DLD-1, H630, HCT116, and LoVo CRC cells were treated with LBH589 and 3 μmol/L LAP for 24 hours and then replaced with drug-free media for 7 to 14 days. Data presented as the percentage of colony formation compared to controls, mean ± SEM from n = 3 experiments. Statistical significance was determined by 2-way ANOVA, *, P < 0.05; **, P < 0.01; ***, P < 0.001. B, percentage of cells in sub-G₁ at 24 hours are represented as the mean ± SD from 2 independent experiments, *, P < 0.05; **, P < 0.01; ***, P < 0.001 2-way ANOVA. C, Western blot analysis of γ-H2A.X, caspase-8, and PARP following treatment for 18 and 24 hours. β-Tubulin controlled for loading.
both showed increased ERBB1 mRNA with 15 nmol/L panobinostat, showed measurable decreases in the EGFR protein.

**The combination of panobinostat and lapatinib enhances the downregulation of ERBB1 and ERBB2 gene expression**

The effect of combined lapatinib and panobinostat treatment on both EGFR and HER2 mRNA and protein expression was analyzed. H630 and LoVo cells were treated with 3 μmol/L lapatinib and 10 and 15 nmol/L panobinostat alone and in combination for 18 and 24 hours. mRNA expression of ERBB1 and ERBB2 was analyzed by qRT-PCR. Treatment with lapatinib alone had no significant effect on ERBB1 and ERBB2 mRNA expression. ERBB1 and ERBB2 mRNA expression was downregulated approximately 2-fold following treatment with 15 nmol/L panobinostat in the H630 cells. In the LoVo cells, ERBB1 mRNA was increased 2-fold and ERBB2 mRNA was downregulated 2-fold by 15 nmol/L panobinostat treatment. Combination treatment resulted in an increased downregulation of ERBB2 in both cell lines than panobinostat treatment alone.
alone. In the H630 cells, ERBB1 mRNA was downregulated to a greater extent than panobinostat treatment alone as a result of combination treatment. Interestingly, the induction of ERBB1 mRNA observed with panobinostat treatment in the LoVo cells was completely abrogated with combination treatment (Fig. 5A).

To confirm the decrease in EGFR/HER2 signaling, we subsequently analyzed the mRNA expression of 3 known downstream transcriptional targets of EGFR signaling (35–37). Lapatinib treatment alone had no significant effects on CCND1 and IRAK1 gene expression in both the LoVo and H630 cell. However, in the LoVo cells, lapatinib treatment alone induced a 3-fold downregulation of NF-κB1 mRNA expression. Panobinostat alone induced significant downregulation of CCND1, NF-κB1, and IRAK1 (Fig. 5A). As expected, combination treatment enhanced the downregulation of CCND1, NF-κB1, and IRAK1 gene expression greater than panobinostat alone, consistent with the enhanced disruption of HER signaling (Fig. 5A).

The combination of lapatinib and panobinostat suppresses signaling downstream of EGFR and HER2
To further evaluate the enhanced effects of combination treatment, the protein expression of EGFR and HER2 and...
activation status of downstream signaling proteins, AKT and MAPK (mitogen activated protein kinase), was subsequently analyzed by Western blot. H630 and LoVo CRC cells were treated with 3 μmol/L LAP and 15 nmol/L panobinostat alone and in combination for 18 and 24 hours. Posttreatment, both cell lines showed downregulation of EGFR and HER2 with combination treatment to the same or greater extent than panobinostat treatment alone (Fig. 5B and C). Phospho-AKT (Ser473) levels were significantly repressed in both cell lines with both panobinostat and combination treatment at 18 and 24 hours. Analysis of phospho-p44/42-MAPK-Tyr204/Thr202 shows suppression with combination treatment in the H630 at both 18 and 24 hours but only at 24 hours postcombination treatment in the LoVo cells. Interestingly, in the LoVo cells, panobinostat treatment appears to cause an increase in the levels of phospho-p44/42-MAPK-Tyr204/Thr202 at 18 and 24 hours.
24 hours over control levels that is abrogated by combination treatment (Fig. 5C).

**Panobinostat downregulates HER3, a known resistance marker to EGFR/HER2-targeted therapy**

It has been shown that the increased expression and activation of HER3, the preferred dimerization partner for HER2, represents a mechanism of resistance to lapatinib treatment (38, 39). However, HER3 expression in CRC remains to be firmly established (40). Basal HER3 mRNA and protein expression was determined for the 6 cell lines utilized throughout this study. All cell lines had detectable expression of ERBB3 mRNA (Fig. 6A, left). HER3 protein expression was also detectable in all cell lines, with a 15-fold range of expression from the highest; HT29 to the lowest; RKO (Fig. 6A, right).

We subsequently investigated the effects of panobinostat on HER3 mRNA and protein expression in H630 and LoVo CRC cells. Both cell lines showed a dose-dependent decrease in ERBB3 mRNA expression with panobinostat treatment (Fig. 6B, left). In addition both cell lines showed a significant downregulation of HER3 protein following

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**Figure 6.** Combined panobinostat (LBH589) and lapatinib (LAP) treatment downregulates HER3 mRNA and protein in CRC cell lines. A, basal HER3 mRNA and protein levels were determined in 6 CRC cell lines. Histogram represents mean ± SD (n = 2 analyzed in triplicate). Protein expression was determined by Western blotting. Densitometric analysis was carried out using Scion Image and normalized to β-tubulin to control for loading. Relative protein expression is normalized to HCT116. B, H630 and LoVo cells were treated with LBH589 for 24 hours and HER3 mRNA and protein analyzed. Statistical significance was determined by Student’s t test of treated samples when compared to respective control, *, P < 0.05; **, P < 0.01; ***, P < 0.001. C, the effects of the LAP plus LBH589 at 24 hours on HER3 mRNA and protein expression was analyzed as above.
panobinostat treatment (Fig. 6B, right). Interestingly, whereas EGFR and HER2 could be potently downregulated by the HSP90 inhibitor 17-AAG, HER3 protein expression remained unchanged suggesting that the mechanism of downregulation of HER3 is transcriptional (Supplementary Fig. S5).

To evaluate the effects of combination treatment on HER3 status, H630 and LoVo cells were treated with 3 μmol/L lapatinib and 10 and 15 nmol/L panobinostat alone and in combination for 24 hours and HER3 mRNA and protein analyzed. Lapatinib treatment did not modulate HER3 mRNA or protein expression at 24 hours in either cell line. However, combination treatment resulted in a significantly greater decrease in ESRB3 mRNA and protein compared to panobinostat alone (Fig. 6C, left). These data indicate that panobinostat may be effective at disrupting the potential role of HER3 as a mechanism of resistance to HER-targeted therapy.

Discussion

EGFR is overexpressed in 60% to 80% of CRC and is reported to play an important role in promoting the growth and progression of CRC. On the basis of EGFR’s key role in promoting the survival and progression of CRC and the emerging evidence that HDACi downregulate receptor TK expression, the effect of targeting EGFR/HER2 in combination with HDAC inhibition in CRC cells was evaluated.

Combining lapatinib with panobinostat resulted in synergistic decreases in CRC cell proliferation, colony formation and rapidly induced apoptosis. Mechanistic evaluation of this combination showed that there was a significant enhancement of DNA damage (analyzed by γH2AX), increased activation of caspase-8 and PARP cleavage, decreased ESRB1 (EGFR) and ESRB2 (HER2) mRNA and protein expression and decreased phosphorylation of AKT –Ser139 and MAPK-Thr202/Tyr204. When tested in vivo, lapatinib plus panobinostat at therapeutically relevant doses showed significantly delayed tumor growth and a reduction in TV in the LoVo CRC xenograft.

One of the most interesting observations is that CRC cell lines with a wide range of expression of EGFR and/or HER2 showed a highly significant sensitization to panobinostat as a result of lapatinib treatment. These data would strongly suggest that inhibition of HER-mediated signaling overcomes a key survival or resistance mechanism to HDACi treatment. On the basis of the modest growth inhibition and lack of apoptosis observed with lapatinib treatment alone at lower doses (3 μmol/L), it seems plausible that cell survival and proliferation following HDACi treatment may be dependent on signaling from EGFR and/or HER2. We also confirmed a potential role for PI3K (phosphoinositide 3-kinase) and MAPK signaling in mediating response to panobinostat treatment by combinations using specific inhibitors of MEK (MAP/ERK kinase) and PI3K and observing synergistic growth inhibitory effects (Supplementary Fig. S4). Moreover, several cell lines utilized in this study possess activating mutations in RAS, RAF, and/or PIK3C4 and yet synergistic drug interactions to varying extents were observed in all cell lines. Interestingly, a recent report showed that lapatinib was effective at suppressing signaling via PI3K/AKT even in the presence of activating PI3K mutations providing an explanation for our observations in PI3K mutant CRC cells (38). It would appear that concomitant treatment with lapatinib may reduce the cells ability to tolerate and survive the cytotoxic effects of panobinostat. This hypothesis is indeed supported by observations in CRC where EGFR-targeted therapies have had their greatest impact and showed the most promising efficacy in combination with other structurally and functionally diverse cytotoxic agents. A number of clinical studies reported that cetuximab re-sensitized irinotecan-refractory mCRC patients to irinotecan, implicating EGFR as the mode of resistance in a subset of these patients (7, 41). In addition, cetuximab and panitumumab have both improved clinical outcome in combination with oxaliplatin and irinotecan-containing regimens in KRAS wild-type patients in randomized trials (42, 43). The clinical data therefore support the role of EGFR in mediating cytotoxicity induced by chemotherapeutic agents.

The complex interplay between EGFR and the other members of ErbB receptor family members directly influences the susceptibility of tumor cells to EGFR-targeted agents. We therefore evaluated the influence of HDACi treatment alone and in combination with lapatinib on the mRNA and protein expression of HER2 and HER3. We observed very clear cell-line specific effects on mRNA expression in response to panobinostat treatment. Downregulation of EGFR and HER2 mRNA was not a consistent observation throughout all the cell lines and induction of EGFR mRNA was noted in some cell lines. However, in all cell lines analyzed, downregulation of EGFR and HER2 protein expression was observed at concentrations where no downregulation (and even induction) of mature mRNA transcript was observed. These data strongly imply the disruption of EGFR and HER2 protein stability induced by HDACi. In addition, it is likely that the induction of mRNA observed in some cell lines represents the activation of a regulatory or feedback mechanism in an attempt to re-establish protein expression following HDACi treatment.

The expression levels and functional roles of HER2 and HER3 in CRC are not well established or described. Our previous studies and others have reported that a subset of CRC cells do express HER2 (33, 44, 45). This is of particular importance as HER2 is reportedly the preferred dimerization partner for other members of the HER family including EGFR and can intensify receptor-initiated signaling events (46). A recent study evaluated pertuzumab, an antibody that inhibits HER2 dimerization, in CRC cell line and xenograft models. The authors reported that pertuzumab showed growth inhibitory activity as a single agent and enhanced activity when combined with the EGFR TKI erlotinib providing evidence supporting the inhibition of both EGFR and HER2 simultaneously in CRC (47). We also report that HER3 is expressed to varying extents in our CRC models and that panobinostat is effective at downregulating its expression at both the mRNA and protein level. This is of particular importance given the reported role of HER3 in mediating resistance to HER TKI therapy (48).

The mechanistic basis for the observed synergy between lapatinib and panobinostat combination appears to be multifactorial. We provide the first report indicating that
panobinostat can downregulate both EGFR and HER2 protein expression in a dose-dependent manner in a panel of CRC cell lines. We also show that HSP90 inhibition in combination with lapatinib treatment shows a synergistic interaction in our CRC models (Supplementary Fig. S5A) clearly suggesting a role for EGFR/HER2 signaling in mediating the recovery from the unfolded protein response. Interestingly, studies evaluating HDACi treatment in additional tumor types have reported significant differences in the regulation of HER-family members and the cytotoxicity that results. HDACi treatment appears to preferentially downregulate mutant EGFR in NSCLC when compared to the wild-type protein as a result of increased dependence on HSP90 (19, 20). In addition, HER2-amplified breast cancer cells appear to show increased sensitivity to HDACi treatment as a result of rapid depletion of HER2 following entinostat treatment. Tumors with specific HER-family molecular alterations, such as tyrosine kinase mutation and gene amplification, have significantly differently clinicopathologic characteristics associated with these alterations and are treated with distinctly different therapeutic strategies in the clinic. However, with CRC, it is well established that EGFR mutation is an extremely rare event and only a small subset possess EGFR amplification (49). Response to EGFR-targeted therapy and EGFR expression do not correlate well in CRC (even in the context of KRAS mutation) and confirmed reports of significant disease mechanisms result in rapid cell cycle arrest and apoptosis. The model that these data propose is one where lapatinib inhibits ligand-initiated signaling from EGFR and HER2, whereas panobinostat simultaneously induces disruption of EGFR, HER2, and HER3 translational disruption (Supplementary Fig. S6). The combined loss of receptor-initiated signaling and the downregulation of EGFR and HER2 expression and inhibition of replenishment through transcriptional and posttranslational mechanisms result in rapid cell cycle arrest and apoptosis. These observations strongly support further clinical evaluation of HER-targeted therapies in combination with HDACi in the treatment of CRC.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

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The Dual EGFR/HER2 Inhibitor Lapatinib Synergistically Enhances the Antitumor Activity of the Histone Deacetylase Inhibitor Panobinostat in Colorectal Cancer Models

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