

PPAR γ Agonist Pioglitazone in Combination With Cisplatinum Arrests a Chemotherapy-resistant Osteosarcoma PDOX Model

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Abstract. *Background/Aim:* Cisplatinum (CDDP) is a first-line drug in osteosarcoma treatment and the acquisition of resistance to CDDP is associated with a poor prognosis. Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPAR γ) is a nuclear hormone receptor that plays important roles in cell proliferation, differentiation, development, metabolism and cell death. Recently, PPAR γ was reported to enhance the efficacy, overcome resistance, and decrease the toxicity of CDDP in various human cancers. In this study we tested whether pioglitazone (PIO), a PPAR γ agonist, could overcome CDDP resistance in osteosarcoma. *Materials and Methods:* In this study, we used a human osteosarcoma cell line and a patient-derived orthotopic xenograft (PDOX) models of osteosarcoma. We measured cell viability of 143B human osteosarcoma cells when treated with CDDP and PIO. We randomized PDOX models of osteosarcoma into four treatment groups: Group 1, Untreated control; Group 2, PIO alone; Group 3, CDDP alone; Group 4, a combination of CDDP and PIO. Each group comprised six mice. Mice were treated for 14 days and tumor size and body weight were

measured. *Results:* Cell viability of 143B human osteosarcoma cells was significantly reduced when PIO (50 μ mol/l) was combined with CDDP compared to CDDP alone. PDOX osteosarcoma tumors treated with the CDDP-PIO combination showed the strongest tumor growth inhibition compared to other treatment groups. PDOX osteosarcoma tumors treated with the CDDP-PIO combination had the least cancer cells and the most necrosis in histological section. *Conclusion:* These results suggest that combining PIO along with CDDP could be an effective treatment strategy for osteosarcoma and has important clinical potential for patients.

Cisplatinum (CDDP) is first-line therapy for osteosarcoma. However, its use is limited due to side-effects, such as nephrotoxicity, neuropathies, and/or bone marrow toxicity (1). Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPAR γ) is a member of the nuclear hormone receptor superfamily. PPAR γ plays important roles in cell proliferation and differentiation, lipid metabolism, development, and cell death and is a candidate tumor suppressor gene (2). PPAR γ ligands exert anti-tumor efficacy in various cancer models, however, monotherapy of PPAR γ ligands showed a limited efficacy in clinical trials (3). Even though PPAR γ ligands are less efficacious as monotherapy, in combination with traditional chemotherapy drugs, they showed improved clinical potential (3). We previously showed that the PPAR γ ligand pioglitazone (PIO) could overcome doxorubicin-resistance in an osteosarcoma patient-derived orthotopic xenograft (PDOX) model (4). It has been demonstrated that PPAR γ ligands combined with platinum-based drugs increase therapeutic efficacy in multiple cancer models such as non-small cell lung cancer (5), colon cancer (6), and ovarian cancer (6), but not in osteosarcoma. In the present study, we tested whether PIO could overcome CDDP-resistance in osteosarcoma PDOX model.

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Key Words: Osteosarcoma, pioglitazone, cisplatinum, drug resistance, PDOX, PPAR γ .

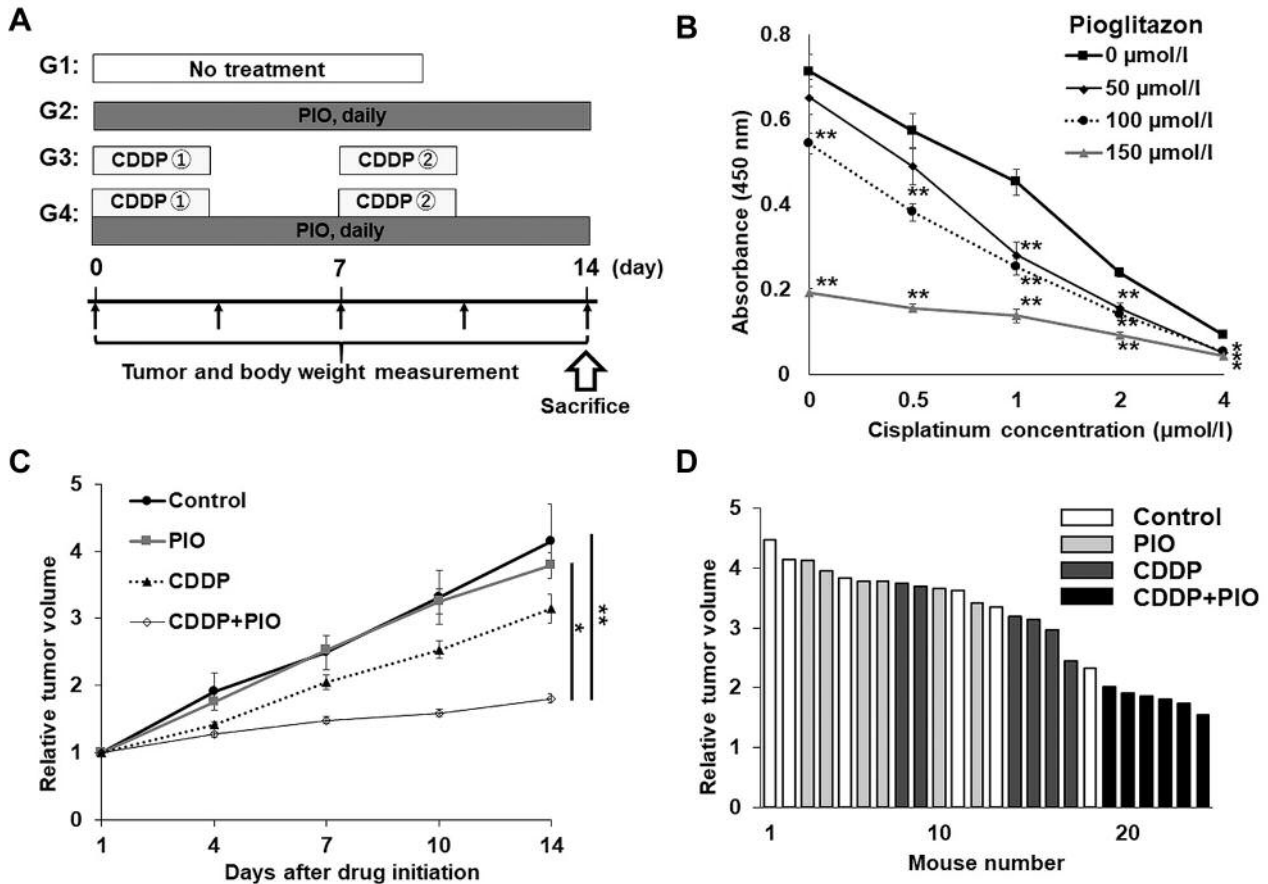


Figure 1. Treatment schema, cell viability of human osteosarcoma cells, and effect of drugs on the osteosarcoma-PDOX model. (A) Treatment protocol of the osteosarcoma-PDOX model. (B) Efficacy of CDDP and PIO on the viability of 143B cells. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$. (C) Effect of drugs on the tumor volume of the osteosarcoma-PDOX model. Line graphs show tumor volume at each time point after the onset of treatment relative to the initial tumor volume for each treatment and control group. (D) Waterfall plot show relative tumor volume at day 14 compared to the initial tumor volume for each mouse. $N = 6$ mice/group. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$. Error bars: \pm SEM.

Materials and Methods

Cell line and cell culture. In the present study, we used the 143B human osteosarcoma cell line, which was maintained in RPMI-1640 (Mediatech, Inc. Manassas, VA, USA) with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (4). Cell culture media used in this study were supplemented with penicillin and streptomycin to prevent bacterial contamination. Cells were cultured at 37°C with 95% air and 5% carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Cell viability assay. The cell proliferation assay was performed using a Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8, Dojindo Laboratory, Mashiki-machi, Japan). Detailed methods have been described in our previous publication (4). In brief, 143B cells (4×10^3 cells/well) were seeded in 96-well plates. Cells were incubated for 24 hrs at 37°C. After that PIO (0, 50, 100, 150 μmol/l) and CDDP (0, 5, 1, 2, 4 μmol/l) were added to the medium and incubated for 48 h. The medium was removed and the CCK-8 reagent was added to the plates and incubated at 37°C for 2 h. After the final incubation the absorbance was measured at 450 nm using a microplate reader

(iMark Microplate Absorbance Reader, Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA) (4).

Mice. In this study, we used athymic nu/nu nude mice (AntiCancer, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA). All mouse studies were performed using an AntiCancer, Inc. Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) protocol specifically approved for this study (4) and as per as the principles and procedures provided in the National Institutes of Health Guide for the Care and Use of Animals under Assurance Number A3873-1 (4, 7, 8). Animal suffering was minimized by using anesthesia and analgesics during surgical procedures (4, 7, 8).

Patient-derived tumor. In this study, we used a fresh biopsy sample from a 14-year-old boy with osteosarcoma located in the pelvis (4, 8). Detailed procedures for fragmentation of the samples and their subcutaneous implantation in nude mice were previously described (4, 8). The patient was not given any chemotherapy or radiotherapy before biopsy (4, 8). Written informed consent was obtained from the patient as part of a UCLA Institutional Review Board approved protocol (IRB#10-001857) (4, 8).

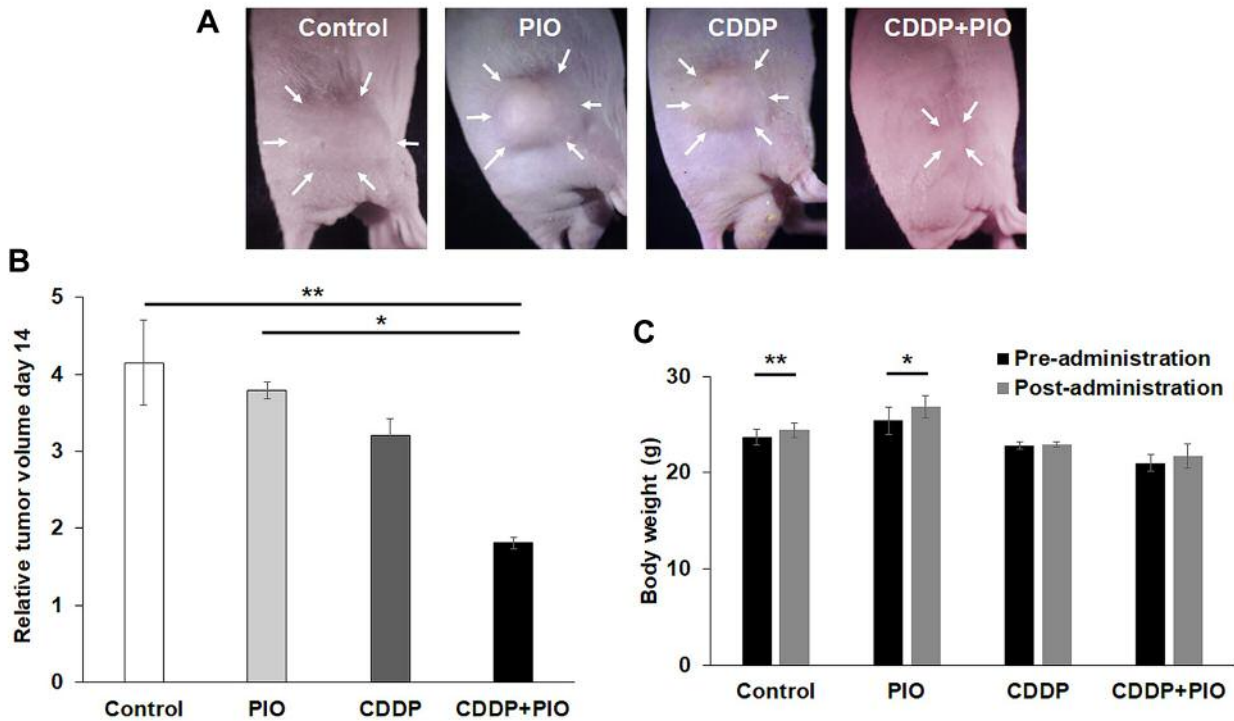


Figure 2. Tumor volume and mouse weight. (A) Representative photographs of osteosarcoma-PDOX mouse models from each treatment group on day 14. Arrows show the visible margin of the tumors. (B) Bar graphs show relative tumor volume of each treatment group on day 14. $N=6$ mice/group. * $p<0.05$; ** $p<0.01$. Error bars: \pm SEM. (C) Mouse body weight. Bar graphs show mouse body weight in each treatment or control group before and after treatment. * $p<0.05$; ** $p<0.01$. Error bars: \pm SEM.

Establishment of an osteosarcoma PDOX model. Surgical orthotopic implantation technique was used to establish an osteosarcoma PDOX model. Detailed procedures for mouse anesthesia, tumor fragmentation, orthotopic-implantation of tumors in the nude mouse distal femur and wound closures were described in our previous publications (4, 8).

Treatment regimen in the osteosarcoma PDOX model. We randomized PDOX models of osteosarcoma into four treatment groups. Each group contained 6 mice. They were treated for 2 weeks. The following four groups were established: (Figure 1A): G1, untreated control; G2, PIO (30 mg/kg, oral, daily) alone; G3, CDDP [6 mg/kg, intraperitoneal (i.p.) injection, once a week] alone; G4, CDDP (6 mg/kg, i.p., once a week) + PIO (30 mg/kg, oral, daily). Tumors were treated once they reached 100-200 mm³. Tumor length, width and mouse body weight were measured twice per week (4, 8). Tumor volume was calculated based on our previous publications (4, 8). Data are presented as mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM).

Histological analysis. Fixation, paraffin sectioning and staining was performed as previously described (4, 8). Hematoxylin and eosin staining was performed according to a standard protocol. Cell proliferation was measured by immunohistochemical staining using an anti-Ki-67 antibody (Abcam Ltd., Cambridge, MA, USA), in combination with diaminobenzidine (DAB, Dako Japan Inc., Kyoto, Japan) staining, and hematoxylin counterstaining were performed according to manufacturer's protocols (4, 8).

Statistical analysis. Statistical analyses were performed using the EZR statistical software (Saitama Medical Center, Jichi Medical University). The Shapiro-Wilk test was used to assess the normal distribution. Homogeneity of variances across groups was verified using the Bartlett's test. One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) with post hoc Tukey's HSD (Honestly Significant Difference) was used for the parametric test for comparing inter-groups. Parametric paired *t*-test was used to compare the means between two related groups. The Kruskal-Wallis with the Steel-Dwass non-parametric post hoc test was used for inter-group comparison. *p*-Values of less than 0.05 are regarded as statistically significant.

Results

Effect of CDDP and PIO on 143B osteosarcoma cells in vitro. 143B cells treated with CDDP (0.5, 1, 2, 4 μ mol/l) for 48 h showed decreased viability in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 1B). When PIO (50, 100, 150 μ mol/l) was combined with CDDP, the viability of the 143B cells was significantly decreased compared to the cells without PIO treatment, and in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 1B).

Effect of CDDP and PIO on the osteosarcoma-PDOX. We tested the osteosarcoma-PDOX tumors with the CDDP-PIO

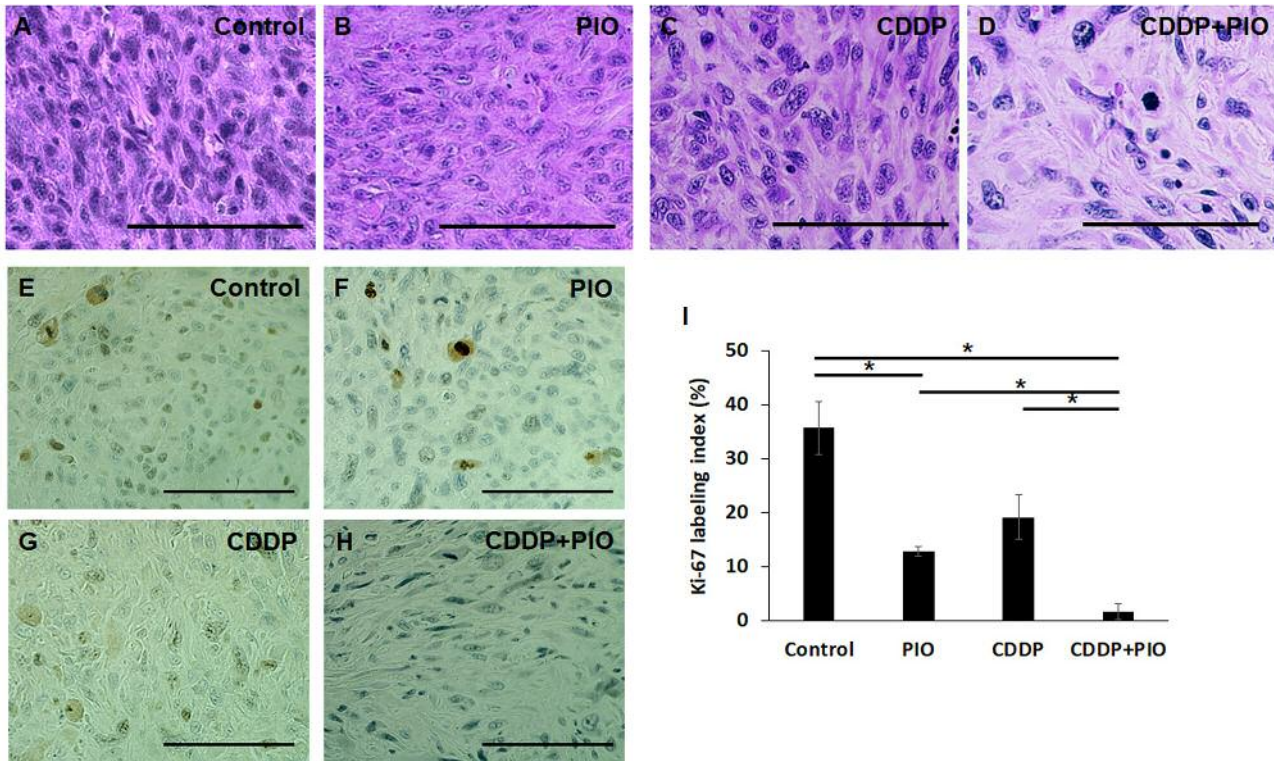


Figure 3. Tumor histology and cell proliferation. (A) Untreated control, (B) PIO alone, (C) CDDP alone, (D) CDDP + PIO. Scale bars: 100 μ m. Ki-67 immunohistochemical staining (E-H). (E) Control, (F) PIO only, (G) CDDP only, (H) CDDP + PIO. (I) Percentage of Ki-67 positive cells in control and each treatment group. Scale bars: 100 μ m. * p <0.05. Error bars: \pm SEM.

combination and found that this combination significantly inhibited the osteosarcoma PDOX tumor compared to the control ($p=0.002$) and tumor treated with PIO alone ($p=0.02$) (Figures 1C and D, 2A and B). However, no statistical difference was observed in osteosarcoma PDOX growth between the control and PIO-treated ($p=0.90$) or CDDP-treated ($p=0.31$) groups. A waterfall plot depict fold change in tumor volume for the individual tumors with each treatment at day 14 relative to the initial tumor volume (Figure 1D).

Effect of CDDP and PIO treatments on body weight. Final body weight of mice in the control and PIO alone groups significantly increased compared to the initial body weight ($p=0.01$ and $p=0.03$, respectively). There was no significant difference in body weight among the other groups (Figure 2C). There were no other observable side-effects or animal deaths in any group.

Tumor histology. Histological analysis showed that, the control tumors comprised viable highly-dense cancer cells with pleomorphic spindle-shaped cells. Osteosarcoma PDOX tumors treated with one dose of PIO or CDDP showed viable tumor cells with a lower cancer-cell density compared to the

control. However, the lowest cancer-cell density was observed in osteosarcoma PDOX tumors treated with the combination of CDDP-PIO. In addition, we found that in this treatment group, many cancer cells were replaced by fibrous tissue that matched the anti-tumor efficacy of this combination in vivo (Figure 3A-D).

Immunohistochemical staining for proliferation marker (Ki-67). Cell proliferation of cancer cells was evaluated after treatment on tumor sections using immunohistochemical staining with the Ki-67 proliferation marker. We found that osteosarcoma PDOX tumors treated with a combination of CDDP-PIO showed a significantly lower Ki-67 labeling index (mean Ki-67 labeling index, 1.67%) compared to the control (35.7%, $p=0.01$), CDDP alone (19.2%, $p=0.02$), or PIO alone (12.9%, $p=0.02$). We also found a statistical difference between PIO alone and the control ($p=0.04$) (Figure 3E-I).

Discussion

Substantial evidence indicates that activating PPAR γ synergistically enhances the efficacy of CDDP, minimizes its

toxicity, and overcomes CDDP resistance (3, 5, 6, 9, 10). Furthermore, a PPAR γ ligand can decrease the incidence of nephrotoxicity, which is experienced in 30% of CDDP-treated patients, by reducing TNF- α , a crucial player in CDDP-induced nephrotoxicity (11, 12). PIO is a thiazolidinedione derivative and a synthetic PPAR γ agonist, which is widely used as an anti-hyperglycemic agent (2, 13). In the present study, we found that PIO could inhibit proliferation of osteosarcoma cells *in vitro*, but not on the osteosarcoma PDOX model when it was administrated alone. However, tumor growth of the osteosarcoma PDOX model was significantly decreased when PIO was combined with CDDP, to which it was also not sensitive, indicating that PIO could enhance the efficacy of CDDP and overcome CDDP-resistance.

We have established the PDOX mouse models of all cancer types (4, 14, 15, and references therein). We have also shown that the PDOX model is more patient-like compared to the subcutaneous patient-derived xenograft (PDX) model (14, 15). We also demonstrated that PDOX models maintain the original histological and molecular characteristics after transplantation in mice (16, 17). PDOX models provide osteosarcoma patients with specific and individualized treatment options (18-20). We previously showed that PIO could overcome doxorubicin resistance in the PDOX model of osteosarcoma (4).

In conclusion, the present study showed that the PDOX model is sufficiently powerful to precisely identify the effective-treatment options, such as the CDDP and PIO combination, for osteosarcoma. This result suggests that for the individual patient the osteosarcoma PDOX model could specifically distinguish both effective and ineffective drugs. For example, the tumor both in the patient and PDOX model is resistant to CDDP. The fact that the PPAR γ agonist, PIO showed anti-proliferative activity on osteosarcoma cells *in vitro* and increase the efficacy of CDDP on the osteosarcoma PDOX model suggests potential clinical promise. Our results suggest the use of PDOX models for individual osteosarcoma patients (21).

Conflicts of Interest

AntiCancer Inc. uses PDOX models for contract research. TH, JY, NS, YT, HN, NY, KH, HK, SM, KI and RMH are or were unsalaried associates of AntiCancer Inc. There are no other competing financial interests.

Authors' Contributions

TH conceived and carried out the experiments with the collaboration of, JY, NS, YT, HN, NY, KH, HK, SM, and KI. TH, JY, NS, YT, HN, NY, KH, HK, SM, KI, MB, SRS, HT, and RMH were involved in data analysis and interpretation. RMH, SRS, and TH reviewed and revised the article.

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This paper is dedicated to the memory of Reese Imhoff.

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