

# Meroxel improves the prognosis of immunocompetent C57BL/6 mice with allografts of E0771 mouse breast tumor cells

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## Abstract

**Introduction:** Recently, we have reported the antitumor properties of a new family of synthetic merosesquiterpenes, among which meroxel is highlighted, since it has high activity and specificity for ER<sup>+</sup> breast cancer cells. In this paper, we characterize allografts of ER<sup>+</sup> E0771 mouse breast tumor cells in immunocompetent C57BL/6 mice, and also analyze the effect of meroxel on the prognosis of the disease.

**Material and methods:** Twenty female C57BL/6 mice were injected with 10<sup>6</sup> E0771 cells. Once the tumors reached the appropriate size, the mice were divided into two groups, one control and another treated orally with 15 mg/kg of meroxel. After 20 days, tumor samples were taken for histopathological study and for determination of the expression of the prognostic markers Ki67 and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) by immunofluorescence.

**Results:** In sections stained with hematoxylin-eosin, we observed that tumors have a well-defined capsule enclosing E0771 tumor cells. The central area of tumors contains necrotic regions with leukocyte infiltration. Meroxel treatment significantly reduces tumor size (68%,  $p < 0.05$ ), induces changes in its structure, decreases the degree of leukocyte infiltration, and significantly reduces the expression of Ki67 (33%,  $p < 0.05$ ) and VEGF (82%,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusions:** Meroxel improves the prognosis of mice since it reduces leukocyte infiltration, and decreases the expression of Ki67 and VEGF markers. Consequently, the merosesquiterpene could become a useful antiangiogenic drug in the treatment of breast cancer. These results encourage us to deepen the study of meroxel, in order to find more evidence that supports the convenience of its evaluation in a clinical study or trial.

**Key words:** breast cancer, *in vivo*, Ki67, merosesquiterpene, vascular endothelial growth factor.

## Introduction

Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women worldwide [1], and in the past few decades, the incidence has increased [2]. Despite

advances in detection and targeted therapies, it remains the first cause of death by cancer in females [3]. In general, oncogenic transformation is the result of alterations in genes associated with DNA repair, tumor suppression and/or genes involved in the cell cycle and apoptosis [4]. Clinically, this disease is highly heterogeneous, with several subtypes distinguished, differing in their biological characteristics and pathological behavior. This is associated with differences in prognosis and treatment response [5, 6]. The use of immunohistochemistry and gene expression studies has allowed the classification of breast cancer in at least five molecular subtypes: luminal A, luminal B, HER2, and the triple negative subtypes, basal-like and claudin-low. This classification is established primarily depending on the presence of estrogen (ER) and/or progesterone (PR) receptors, and human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER2). Among them, luminal A subtype is the most prevalent, characterized by ER and/or PR expression, but not HER2 amplification (ER<sup>+</sup>, PR<sup>+/−</sup>, HER2<sup>−</sup>) [7–9].

Breast cancer is currently treated with conservative surgery, adjuvant and/or neoadjuvant chemotherapy, radiotherapy, and hormone therapy, as appropriate. However, there is an elevated rate of patients who relapse with metastatic disease [10–12]. Therefore, we need to develop new treatments aimed at being more effective and selective, and that contribute to improving the prognosis and survival of patients.

Throughout the entire history of man, organisms of different nature have been used to alleviate all kinds of diseases, especially medicinal plants [13]. With technological development, compounds with different biological activity were purified from such organisms, including many widely administered “standard” chemotherapeutics such as paclitaxel, vinblastine and vincristine, among others [14].

Natural products of mixed biosynthetic origin (polyketide-terpenoid) containing a sesquiterpene unit joined to a phenolic or quinone moiety are

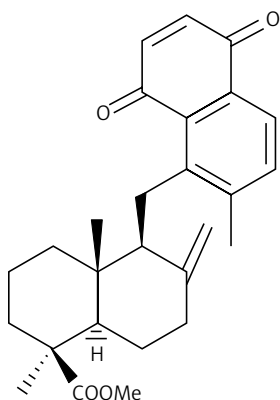


Figure 1. Chemical structure of meroxest

generally named “merosesquiterpenes” [15]. The most important metabolites of this family are the compounds bearing a bicyclic terpene (drimane) moiety, mainly due to their potent biological activities. As an example we can highlight the drimenyl phenols wiedendiol A and wiedendiol B, which are inhibitors of the cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) inhibitors, isolated from the marine sponge *Xestospongia wiedenmayeri* [16, 17]. Other examples within the drimenyl quinones are the antitumor tauranin, isolated from *Phyllosticta spinarum*, a fungal strain endophytic in *Platycladus orientalis* [18], which also inhibits cholesterol biosynthesis; the anti-HIV (b)-hyatellaquinone (4), found in the sponge *Hyatella intestinalis* [19, 20]; and the recently reported discomycete metabolite (-)-F-12509 A, with sphingosine kinase inhibitory activity [21].

We have recently reported the antitumor properties of a new family of synthetic merosesquiterpenes. These compounds, whose synthesis and effects are protected under international patents WO/2009/112622 and WO/2010/076358, have cytotoxic activity against human breast, colon, and lung tumor cells. However, they have shown greater specificity against breast cells. Among them, compound 13 was highlighted, henceforth referred to as meroxest (Figure 1). It has elevated activity and specificity against the luminal breast cancer cell MCF-7. We proved that potent antitumor activity of meroxest against MCF-7 was mediated by the induction of oxidative stress; cell cycle arrest in G<sub>0</sub>–G<sub>1</sub> phase accompanied by downregulation of cyclin D1, pRb hypophosphorylation and increased expression of p27; and apoptosis associated with increased expression of p53 and poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) fractioning. Moreover, meroxest appears to inhibit epithelial-mesenchymal transition, a process involved in metastasis and associated with poor prognosis. The *in vitro* results prompted us to assess its effect *in vivo*. For this purpose, we analyzed the effect of meroxest on tumor growth in immunocompetent C57BL/6 mice with allografts of E0771 mouse breast tumor cells (luminal subtype), and we found that meroxest markedly reduced the volume of tumors [22].

In this paper, we characterize the histopathology of allografts of E0771 mouse breast tumor cells in immunocompetent C57BL/6 mice, and we also analyze the effect of meroxest on the prognosis of the disease, considering two markers widely used for this purpose, Ki67 and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF).

## Material and methods

### Cell line and culture

Mouse breast tumor line E0771 was supplied by the Cell Culture Service of the Scientific Instru-

mentation Center (University of Granada). The cell line was cultured at 37°C in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> and 90% humidity with Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM), supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, 10 ml/l penicillin-streptomycin 100X, and 2 mM L-glutamine. Culture media and supplements were supplied by Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO).

### Subcutaneous allograft study

Twenty female C57BL/6 mice weighing 25–30 g were purchased from Scientific Instrumentation Center of Granada University and were kept in a laminar flow cabinet in a room with a controlled environment (37°C, 40–70% relative humidity, 12 h light/dark cycle, and pathogen-free). The *in vivo* study was approved by the ethics committee of the University of Granada. An exponentially growing E0771 cell suspension containing  $1 \times 10^6$  cells was injected subcutaneously in the right side of the mice. At 9 days, when the tumor volume reached 75 mm<sup>3</sup>, mice were randomly distributed into two groups, for oral treatment with vehicle alone (1% methylcellulose) or with compound 13 at a concentration of 15 mg/kg. The compound was administered on post-injection days 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, and 24.

### Histological analysis

On day 42 after injection, mice were sacrificed and tissue samples obtained from tumor allografts were processed as described previously [23]. Briefly, samples were fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin, embedded in paraffin, cut at 5 µm thickness, and stained with hematoxylin and eosin for histological examination.

### Immunofluorescence analysis of Ki67 and VEGF expression

Sections were deparaffinized in xylene and gradually hydrated through a graded series of ethanol solutions from 100% to 50% and ddH<sub>2</sub>O. For antigen retrieval, slides were placed in a container with 10 mM sodium citrate buffer at 95°C for 10 min. Later, slides were washed in ddH<sub>2</sub>O and preincubated in a humidity box with 10% normal serum, 0.1% Tween and 0.1% triton in PBS for 30 min to block nonspecific labeling. Blocking solution was removed and primary antibody against Ki67 (sc-7846) or VEGF (sc-7269) was added and samples were incubated overnight at 4°C. Antibody solution was removed and slides were washed with PBS-Tween 0.1% three times for 5 min each. Slides were incubated with secondary antibody, anti-goat (sc-2024) or anti-mouse (sc-2010), for 1 h at room temperature in a dark room and washed with PBS-Tween 0.1% three

times for 5 min each. Following DAPI counterstaining, the tissue sections were examined and photographed with a fluorescence microscope (Leica DM IL LED Fluo). Total fluorescence measurements were performed taking 30 fields of vision from each slide and were analyzed using ImageJ software.

### Statistical analysis

SPSS 14 for Windows (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA) was used for the statistical analysis. Results were compared with Student's test, and  $p < 0.05$  was considered significant. Data were graphically represented using Microsoft Excel 2010 software (Microsoft Corporation).

## Results

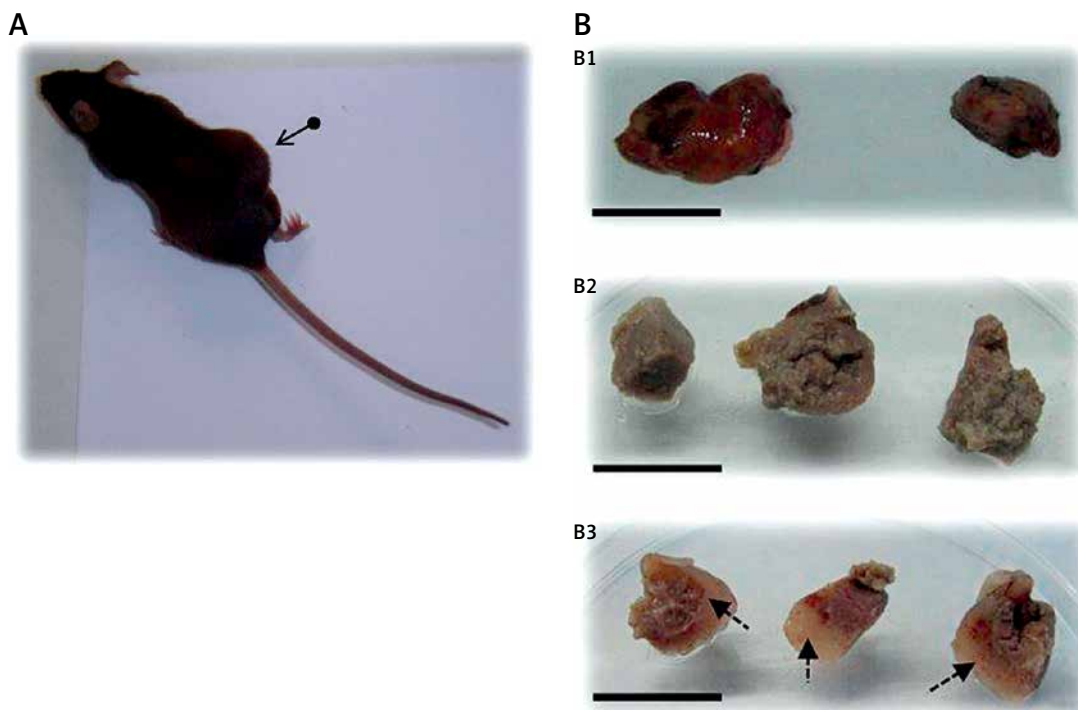
### Analysis of tumors

We found that the rate of tumor formation using allografts of E0771 cells in immunocompetent C57BL/6 mice was very high, over 95% of cases. In Figure 2A, a mouse bearing a tumor can be observed, and panel 2B shows photographs of tumors isolated from the sacrificed animals. The mean volume of control tumors was  $12.14 \times 10^3$  mm<sup>3</sup>, whereas that of tumors treated with meroxel was  $3.89 \times 10^3$  mm<sup>3</sup>. Macroscopically, we found that meroxel significantly reduces tumor size (Figure 2B1), and also that it induces changes in tumor structure, as compared to controls (Figure 2B2 vs. 2B3). We found important differences in the texture of tumors, since controls showed a consistency similar to liver, while tumors of animals treated with meroxel presented a more compact and robust consistency, similar to cartilage tissue (Figure 2B3).

In sections stained with hematoxylin-eosin, we observed that the tumors of E0771 cells exhibited a well-defined capsule formed by normal tissue, enclosing a mass of tumor cells. The central area of the tumors contained necrotic centers with abundant debris and leukocyte infiltration (Figures 3 A and B). Interestingly, we often found that the tumor cells were capable of invading the underlying muscle tissue (Figures 3 C and D). Tumors from animals treated with meroxel shared the characteristics described for the control tumors, except that significantly less leukocyte infiltration was found in tumors from meroxel-treated mice (Figures 3 E and F).

### Immunofluorescence analysis of Ki67 and VEGF expression

We analyzed the expression of the prognostic markers Ki67 and VEGF by immunofluorescence. We observed high expression of Ki67 in tumor cells of control animals. However, animals treated



**Figure 2.** Allografts of E0771 cells in C57BL/6 mice. **A** – Mouse bearing a tumor (arrow). **B** – Samples of tumors: whole tumor from control (left) and from 15 mg/kg meroxest-treated animal (right) (**B1**). The mean volume of control tumors was  $12.14 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^3$ , whereas that of tumors treated with meroxest was  $3.89 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^3$ . Fragments from control tumors (**B2**) and from 15 mg/kg meroxest-treated tumors (**B3**). Arrows in B3 indicate areas with marked modifications in the structure of meroxest-treated tumors as compared to controls. Bars: 24 mm (**B1**) and 15 mm (**B2** and **B3**)

with meroxest experienced a significant decrease in Ki67 expression of over 33%. Similarly, expression of VEGF was significantly reduced by more than 80% in treated animals as compared with controls (Figures 4 and 5).

### Discussion

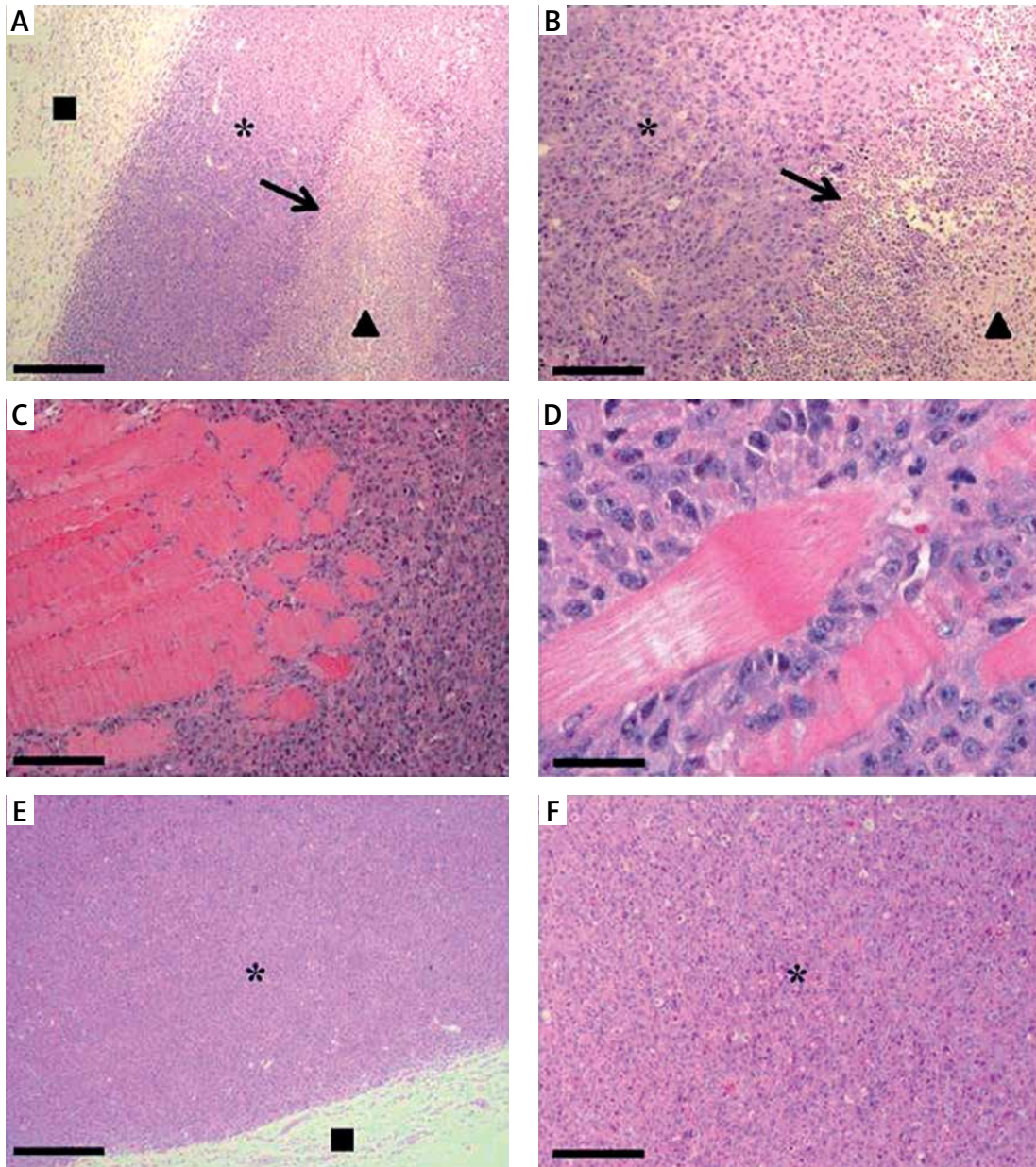
Meroxest is a novel merosesquiterpene which was synthesized by Diels-Alder cycloaddition of the labdane diene trans-communic acid, highly abundant in *Cupressus sempervirens*. Previously, we reported that meroxest acts selectively against breast tumor cells through a mechanism that comprises the arrest of cells in  $G_0-G_1$  phase, and the induction of oxidative stress and apoptosis. Furthermore, meroxest is capable of inhibiting the growth of tumors *in vivo* [22]. In this paper, we have characterized allografts of E0771 mouse breast tumor cells in immunocompetent C57BL/6 mice. Moreover, we have evaluated the effects of meroxest on tumor development, at both macroscopic and microscopic levels, and the expression of two important prognostic markers, Ki67 and VEGF. Ki67 is a classic proliferation marker widely used in clinical practice, and it is considered as an ideal marker for monitoring breast cancer [24]. By contrast, VEGF is a marker whose importance has been emphasized more recently, because of

its involvement in an important process for tumor development, angiogenesis [25].

We have used E0771 murine breast cancer cells to induce syngeneic allografts in C56BL/C mice since it is an immunocompetent experimental model. We believe that this system provides translational results due to most breast cancer patients also being immunocompetent. It must be considered that an immunocompetent micro-environment is necessary for the study of cancer stem cells (CSCs) *in vivo* and the complex interaction between therapies targeting CSCs and the immune system [26, 27]. This is very important, because according to the hypothesis of CSCs, these cells would be responsible for the origin and progression of cancer, as well as relapse and treatment failure [28]. Moreover, allografts of E0771 cells in C56BL/C mice are subcutaneous models with high invasiveness, a typical feature of human breast cancer [26, 29], as we have found in our samples. All these aspects, along with the high rate of tumor formation, make us believe that the experimental model chosen is suitable for the proposed study. However, there are few articles that refer to the use of the E0771 model in C57BL/6 mice, and we believe that its use should be more widespread.

We first analyzed the tumors macroscopically. We found important differences between tumors

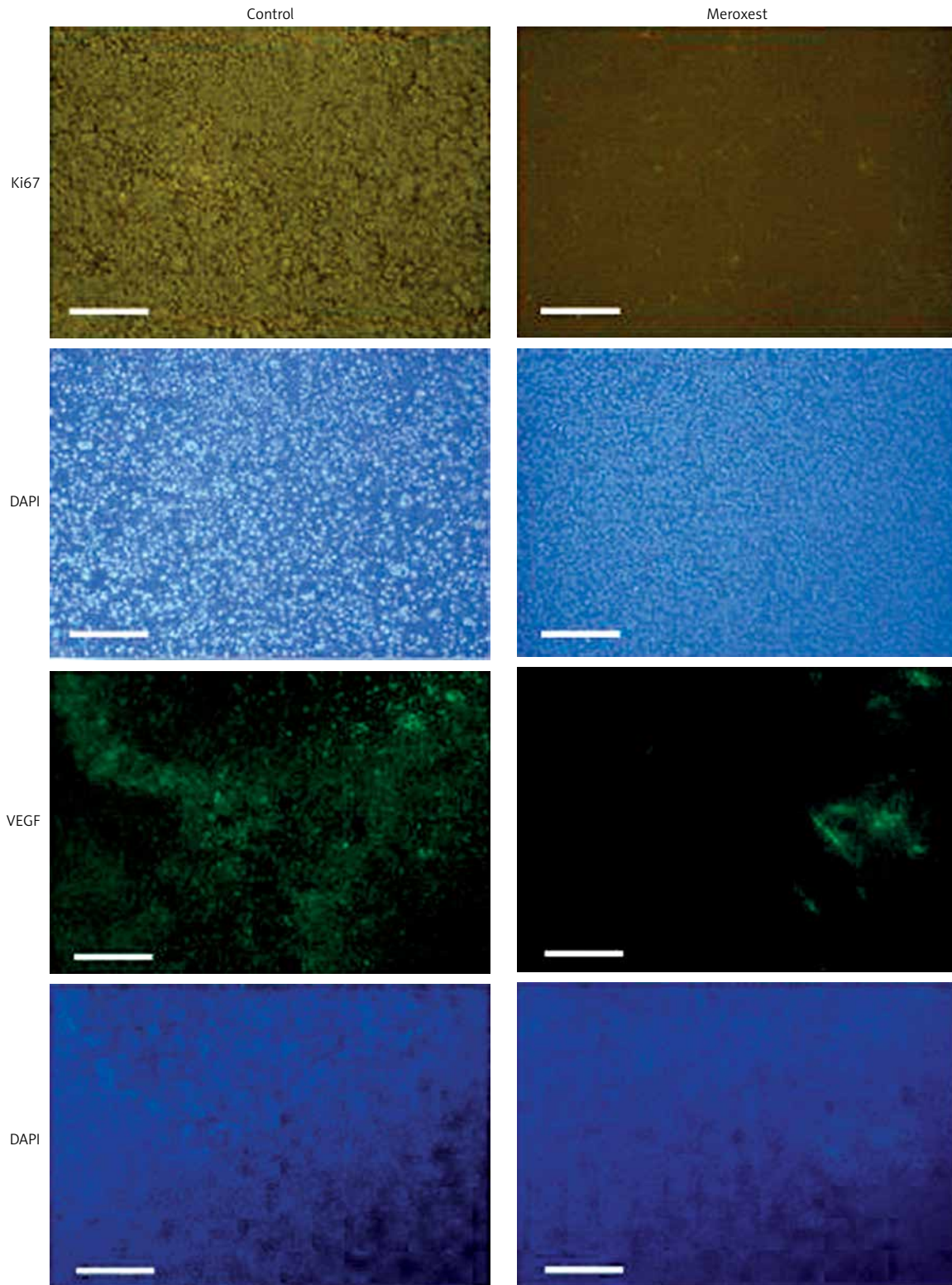




**Figure 3.** Histological analysis of E0771 allografts. **A** – Micrograph of a hematoxylin-eosin-stained control tissue section showing a peripheral capsule of normal tissue (■), enclosing tumor cells (\*) and necrotic centers (▲) with leukocyte infiltration (arrow). **B** – Micrograph with higher magnification which shows leukocyte infiltration at the edge of a necrotic center. **C** and **D** – E0771 tumor cells invading the underlying muscle tissue. **E** and **F** – Tumor sections from a 15 mg/kg meroxel-treated animal exhibiting less leukocyte infiltration than controls. Bars: 367.5 μm (A, E), 147 μm (B, C, F) and 36.75 μm (D)

treated and untreated with meroxel, exhibiting in the former cartilage-like consistency, while the latter had a consistency similar to the liver. This aspect is of relevance in the anatomic-pathological description of tumors since it reflects structural and ultrastructural modifications. Microscopically, control tumors had necrotic centers with abundant leukocyte infiltration. This histopathological organization concurs with the single previous description of these tumors that we found in the literature, resembling medullary breast tumors [29]. Interestingly, tumors from animals treated with

meroxel experienced a significant reduction of leukocyte infiltration. At present, tumor-associated inflammation is considered a hallmark of tumor development, and there is growing evidence of its clinical significance in different types of tumors [30]. Paradoxically, the presence of leukocyte infiltration is associated with a good or bad clinical outcome depending on the type of tumor [31]. In the case of breast cancer its role is still unclear, and there are even contradictory studies, which could be due to the heterogeneity of this cancer [32]. In ER<sup>+</sup> breast tumors, leukocyte



**Figure 4.** Immunofluorescence analysis of Ki67 and VEGF expression in tumor sections from control and 15 mg/kg meroxest-treated animals. Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue). Bars: 100  $\mu$ m

infiltration is associated with a high tumor grade and high expression of Ki67, both markers of poor prognosis, and decreased survival. In contrast, in ER<sup>-</sup> and HER2<sup>+</sup> tumors, infiltration is associated with a good prognosis [33, 34]. The cell line that

we used for the induction of tumors, E0771, was originally isolated from a spontaneous mouse medullary breast adenocarcinoma. The cells have the phenotype ER<sup>+</sup> [35]; therefore, and as stated above, meroxest improves the prognosis of treat-

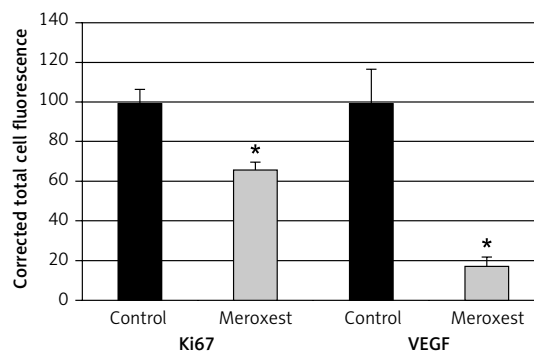


ed animals by means of a significant reduction in leukocyte infiltration.

Overall, the high cell proliferation rate in tumors is associated with increased aggressiveness and worse prognosis. One method used to assess the state of cell proliferation is the determination of Ki67 marker expression [36]. Ki67 is a nuclear protein that is differentially expressed in the cell cycle, and thus it can only be detected in proliferating cells, not in quiescent cells [37]. There is abundant evidence in favor of the use of Ki67 as a prognostic marker, and that associates increased expression with poor clinical outcome and bad response to chemotherapy [38–41]. In fact, it is a marker employed in the histopathological classification of breast cancer patients. In our study, the tumors of animals treated with meroxest presented a significant decrease in the expression of Ki67 as compared to controls. This effect would indicate a lower proliferative potential of the cells, and a better prognosis for animals, and correlates with our previous results, in which we observed a significant reduction of tumor volume in animals treated with oral meroxest at 5, 10 or 15 mg/kg [22]. Consequently, the volume reduction may be due to the loss of proliferative potential of tumoral cells after treatment with merosquiterpene.

A very important process for growth, development and progression of a tumor is angiogenesis, which is responsible for new vessel formation. Without vasculature, tumors could not grow beyond 2–3 mm because they would not receive the necessary nutrients and gases [42]. Therefore, during the growth of primary and metastatic tumors, new vessels are formed. The process of angiogenesis is regulated by a balance established between proangiogenic and antiangiogenic factors [43, 44]. The most important proangiogenic factor is the VEGF [45]. VEGF, also known as VEGF-A, is a member of the VEGF family, which also includes VEGF-B, VEGF-C, VEGF-D and placental growth factor (PLGF) [46]. VEGF is overexpressed in many human tumors, including breast cancer, which correlates with progression, grade and poor prognosis of the disease [44, 46, 47]. We analyzed the expression of VEGF in our samples and we found over 80% lower expression in tumors from animals treated with meroxest than control tumors. This effect would indicate a better prognosis for animals, and correlates with our previous results. The lower expression of VEGF could lead to poor development of the tumor vasculature, thereby affecting tumor growth.

Because of the involvement of angiogenesis in tumor progression, antiangiogenic therapy has been presented as a promising strategy in the treatment of disease, and especially in combination with chemotherapy. Among the most commonly used antiangiogenic agents are inhibitors



**Figure 5.** Quantitative analysis of Ki67 and VEGF expression in tumor sections from control and 15 mg/kg meroxest-treated animals. Total cell fluorescence was calculated using ImageJ software. Mean values and SEM are shown

\* $P < 0.05$  compared with the control group.

of VEGF and its receptors. A leading example is bevacizumab, a VEGF inhibitor that was the first anti-VEGF monoclonal antibody approved by the FDA for the treatment of various types of tumors. Its use in metastatic colon cancer increases survival when given in combination with chemotherapy [48, 49]. However, an important percentage of patients develop resistance to VEGF inhibitors [50–52]. Therefore, it is necessary to discover and/or develop new antiangiogenic drugs, especially those effective in resistant patients [53, 54]. In this work, we demonstrate that meroxest leads to a reduction of VEGF expression. Thus, we hypothesize that meroxest may be a useful antiangiogenic drug in the treatment of human breast cancer. In addition, we believe that meroxest may be useful in resistant patients because it interferes with VEGF expression, rather than acting against the expressed protein, which is how most inhibitors act. However, this needs to be clarified in detail.

In conclusion, we believe that allografts of E0771 mouse breast tumor cells in immunocompetent C57BL/6 mice constitute an experimental model of great clinical-translational value in breast cancer. This is because the model provides a natural immune environment, with invasive cells and a high rate of tumor induction. Meroxest improves the prognosis of animals bearing those allografts, since it reduces tumor leukocyte infiltration, and the expression of Ki67 and VEGF markers. Consequently, the merosquiterpene could become a useful antiangiogenic drug in the treatment of human breast cancer. These results encourage us to deepen the study of meroxest, in order to find more evidence that supports the convenience of its evaluation in a clinical study or trial.

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### Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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