

Evaluation of E1B-mutant Replicating Adenoviruses for Cancer Gene Therapy

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Purpose: Gene-attenuated replication-competent adenoviruses are emerging as a promising new modality for the treatment of cancer. In an effort to continually improve upon cancer gene therapy, we have modified gene-attenuated replication-competent adenoviruses so as to cause them to replicate efficiently and lyse the infected cancer cells more effectively.

Materials and Methods: We modified the E1 region of the adenovirus (Ad) systematically, generating Ad-ΔE1B19, Ad-ΔE1B55, Ad-ΔE1B19/55, and Ad-WT. The cytopathic effects (CPE) and viral replication of these four gene modified adenoviruses were compared, and the morphology and DNA fragmentation of the infected cells was evaluated.

Results: Among the constructed adenoviruses, E1B 19kD-inactivated adenovirus (Ad-ΔE1B19) was the most potent, inducing the largest-sized plaques and marked

CPE. Moreover, cells infected with Ad-ΔE1B19 showed complete cell lysis with disintegrated cellular structure whereas cells infected with Ad-WT maintained intact cellular and nuclear membrane with properly structured organelles. TUNEL assay was also used to monitor DNA integrity, and a more profound induction of apoptosis was observed in the Ad-ΔE1B19 infected cells in comparison to wild type adenovirus infected cells.

Conclusion: We demonstrate that the inactivation of the E1B19kD gene in a replicating adenovirus leads to increased CPE, rapid viral release, improved cell-to-cell viral spread and increased induction of apoptosis. (*Cancer Research and Treatment 2001;33:500-511*)

Key Words: Cancer gene therapy, Replication-competent adenovirus, Apoptosis

1990 가 가 (1,2).
가 1984 Dr. Graham 가 가 (3),
가 가

McCor- E1B55kDa
mick dl1520 (ONYX-015)
p53 가 (4),
가 (5). E1B55kDa
p53 YKL-1
가 (6,7).
, YKL-1 dl1520 E1B55kDa 가

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E 1B 19kDa E 1B55kDa

(8). E 1B 19kDa

E 1A 55kDa E 1B 19kDa

p53 가 E 1B55kDa

(9, 10). 가 E 1B55kDa

E 1B 19kDa Bcl-2가 (11). 가

1)

cisplatin paclitaxel (SK-Hep 1, Hep3B), (U343, U-25 1N), (A549), Bax 가 E 1 가

(12). E 1B 293, ATCC (American Type Culture collection, Manassas, VA) 10% (GIBCO, Grand Island, NY) DMEM peni-cillin/streptomycin (GIBCO) 가 5% CO₂ 37°C

2)

E 1B 19kDa E 1B55kDa 가 pΔE 1B 19/55

E 1A primer set E 1 pXC 1 (Microbix, Ontario, Canada) DNA polymerase chain reaction (PCR), sense primer 5'-TTATTGGATCCTTTGTCTAGGGCCGCGGG-3' anti-sense primer 5'-CCAGGATCCAGATCTCCCCATTTAA-CACGCCATGC-3' PCR BamHI pCA 14 BglIII cloning pΔ E 1B 19/55 E 1B 19kDa pΔ

E 1B55kDa p53 (4). E 1B55- mRNA mRNA (13, 14). E 1B55kDa E 1B55kDa

E IB 19kDa , pXC1 Ad-Δ
 XbaI BamHI 1.3 kb DNA E1, Ad-WT pCA14,
 pSP72 sense primer pXC1 (Microbix)
 5'-GTTACATCTGACCTCCTGTAGGCTAGCGAGTGTTTG 293
 GAAG-3' antisense primer 5'-CTTCCAAACACTCG-
 CTAGCCTACAGGAGGTCAGATGTAAC-3' site-
 directed mutagenesis (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) 가 limiting dilution plaque assay (16).
 primer E IB 19kDa 3) PCR
 pSP72/pXC1/1.3kb/Δ19mt sequencing Hep3B Ad-ΔE1, Ad-ΔE IB 19/55, Ad-Δ
 mutagenesis E IB 19, Ad-ΔE IB55, Ad-WT
 multiplicity of infection (MOI) 10 48
 pSP72/pXC1/1.3kb/Δ19mt XbaI BamHI genomic isolation kit (Qiagen, Santa Clarita, CA)
 pXC1 pΔE IB 19kDa (genome)
 E IB55kDa 가 E IA, E IB 19kDa,
 Ad-ΔE IB55kDa E IB55kDa primer set
 (10). XmnI PCR E IA, E IB 19,
 BstBI 가 E IB55kDa PCR product electro-
 vmd1324Bst (Swiss Fribourgh Verca phoresis well loading
) BJ5 I83
 (homologous recombination)
 (Fig. 1)(15). DNA U343 Ad-ΔE1, Ad-ΔE IB 19/55, Ad-ΔE IB 19,
 HindIII E IB 19kDa E IB55kDa Ad-ΔE IB55, Ad-WT MOI 10
 Ad-pΔE IB E IB 19kDa 48 lysis
 Ad-pΔE IB 19 buffer (50 mM HEPES containing 0.15 M NaCl, 0.5%
 Nonidet P-40 and protease inhibitors: PMSF, TLCK and
 TPCK) SDS-PAGE (sodium-dodecyl
 sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis)
 PacI 293 Ad-Δ Ad-Δ
 E IB 19/55 Ad-ΔE IB 19

4) Immunoblotting

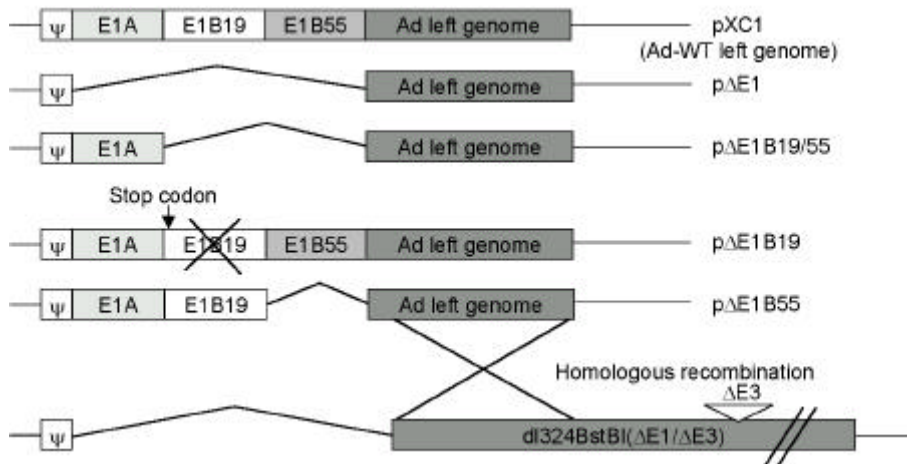


Fig. 1. Schematic representation of three E IB mutant adenoviruses, Ad-ΔE IB 19, Ad-ΔE IB55, and Ad-ΔE IB 19/55, along with Ad-ΔE1 and Ad-WT. Ad-ΔE1 is whole E1 region deleted; Ad-ΔE IB 19 contains the normal E1A and E IB55kD, but is E IB 19kD translation initiation codon mutated; Ad-ΔE IB55 contains the normal E1A and E IB 19kD, but is E IB55kD deleted; Ad-ΔE IB 19/55 contains E1A, but is E IB 19kD and E IB55kD deleted.

gel electro-transfer E 1A (sc-430; Strata-gene, CA) E IB 19kDa (DP 17; Oncogene, Uniondale, NY) hybridization ECL (Amersham, Buckinghamshire, UK) X- membrane

late-HCl (pH 7.4) 1% OsO₄ 1 Epon
8) TUNEL (apoptosis)
 A549 (2×10⁴ cell) chamber slide
 10 MOI 4
 ApopTag Kit (Intergen, Purchase, NY)
 TUNEL assay diaminobenzidine (DAKO, Carpinteria, CA) 가
 3 0.5% methyl green 10 3 cover glass

5) (SK-Hep 1, Hep3B), (U343, U-25 1N), (A549), E 1 가
 293 MOI 10, 1, 0.1 Ad-ΔE 1, Ad-ΔE IB 19/55, Ad-ΔE IB 19, Ad-ΔE IB55, Ad-WT
 가 0.1 MOI 가

0.5% crystal violet (50% methanol)

6) Plaque

E 1 가 Hep3B, 293, U343 6well plate 70 90% confluency plating Ad-ΔE 1, Ad-ΔE IB 19, Ad-WT 1×10² pfu/ml 2 37°C 2×DMEM (10%) penicillin/streptomycin) 42°C 1.4% agarose Agarose-DMEM 가 37°C, 5% CO₂ 10 plaque agarose overlay 10% TCA (Trichloro acetic acid) 1 ml 30 agarose overlay 0.5% crystal violet (50% methanol)

7)

Hep3B 75T flask 90% confluency plating Ad-ΔE IB 19 Ad-WT 10 MOI 2% glutaraldehyde 2 0.1 M cacody-

1) E 1B
 E IB 19kDa E IB55kDa 가 3
 가 Ad-ΔE IB 19/55, Ad-ΔE IB 19, Ad-ΔE IB55
 E 1
 E 1A, E IB 19kDa, E IB55kDa
 primer set PCR
 E 1 immunoblotting
 Hep3B E IB Ad-ΔE 1
 Ad-WT MOI 10 DNA
 primer PCR Ad-ΔE 1
 (Fig. 2A). Ad-ΔE 1
 PCR
 Ad-ΔE IB 19/55 E IB 19kDa E IB55kDa
 E 1A (479 bp)
 Ad-ΔE IB55 E 1A (479 bp)
 E IB 19 (429 bp) PCR
 E IB55kDa
 primer set PCR
 E IB 19kDa Ad-ΔE IB 19
 Ad-WT E 1A (479 bp), E IB 19
 (429 bp), E IB55 (338 bp) PCR
 (Fig. 2B).

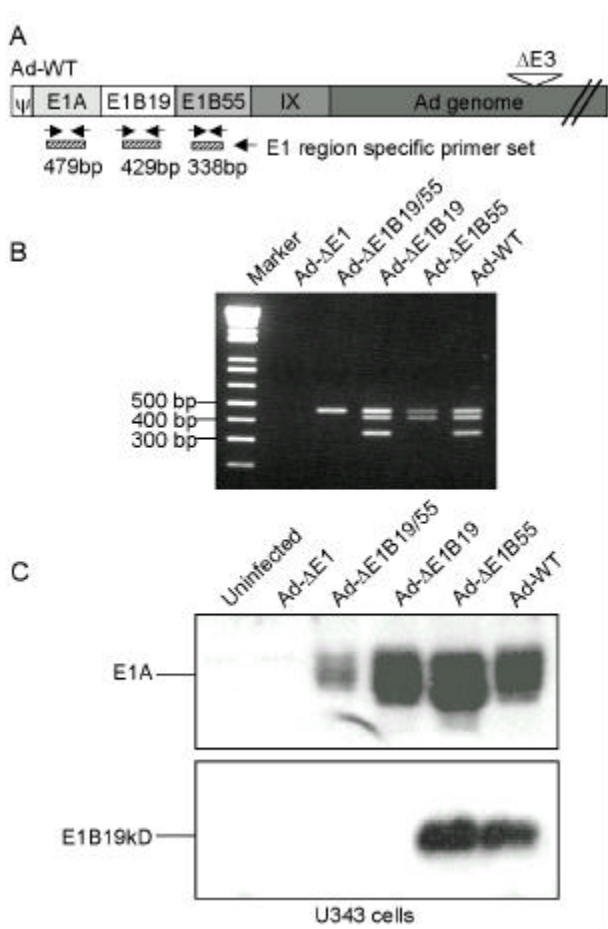


Fig. 2. (A) The E1 region specific primer sets corresponding to E1A, E1B19kD, and E1B55kD are shown below the diagram of E1 region of adenovirus genome. Each expected size of PCR products is 479 bp, 429 bp and 338 bp, respectively. (B) PCR product analysis of E1B mutant adenoviruses. Left, Marker (Life Technologies, Inc.), 1-kb DNA ladder. The presence of each PCR product verified the presence of the E1A, E1B19kD, or E1B55kD gene. (C) Detection of the E1A and E1B19kD protein by Western blot analysis. Twenty-four hours after infection, total protein from U343 cells infected with Ad-ΔE1, Ad-ΔE1B19, Ad-ΔE1B55, Ad-ΔE1B19/55, or Ad-WT at a dose of 10 MOI, were analyzed with anti-E1A or anti-E1B19 antibody as described in Materials and Methods.

E1B 19kDa
 Ad-ΔE1B19/55
 Ad-ΔE1
 E1B 19kDa
 E1B 19kDa
 E1B
 Ad-ΔE1B55
 Ad-ΔE1B19/55, Ad-ΔE1B19, Ad-ΔE1B55
 Ad-ΔE1
 (SK-Hep1, Hep3B), (A549), (U343, U251N),
 MOI 10, 1,
 0.1
 Fig. 3
 Ad-ΔE1
 E1A
 E1B 293
 Ad-ΔE1B19/55 Ad-ΔE1B55 10-100
 (Fig. 3).
 E1B
 E1B19 Ad-ΔE1B19/55 Ad-ΔE1B55 Ad-WT

3) Plaque

U343
 E1A E1B19kDa
 immunoblotting (Fig. 4)
 Ad-ΔE1 Ad-ΔE1B55 Ad-WT
 E1A E1B19kDa
 Ad-ΔE1B55 Ad-WT

plaque
 E1
 E1

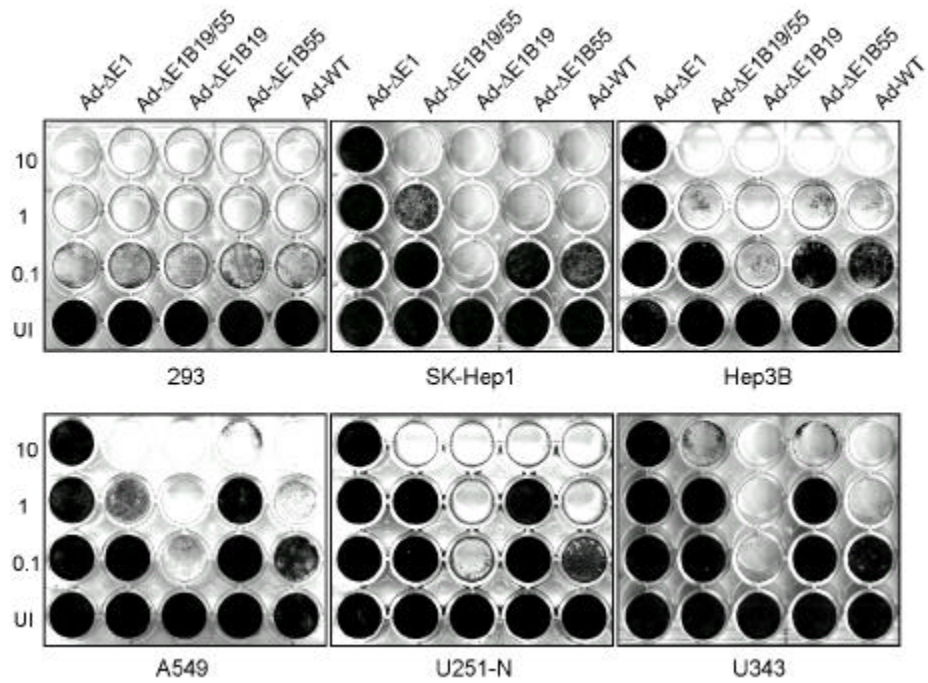


Fig. 3. CPE effects of replicating adenoviruses *in vitro*. Monolayers of cells were infected at an MOI of 0.1 to 10 with di adenoviruses, as indicated above the columns. Replication incompetent adenovirus Ad-ΔE1 and wild type aden Ad-WT served as controls. When cells infected with any kind of adenoviruses were completely lysed, cells rem on the plates were fixed and stained with crystal violet.

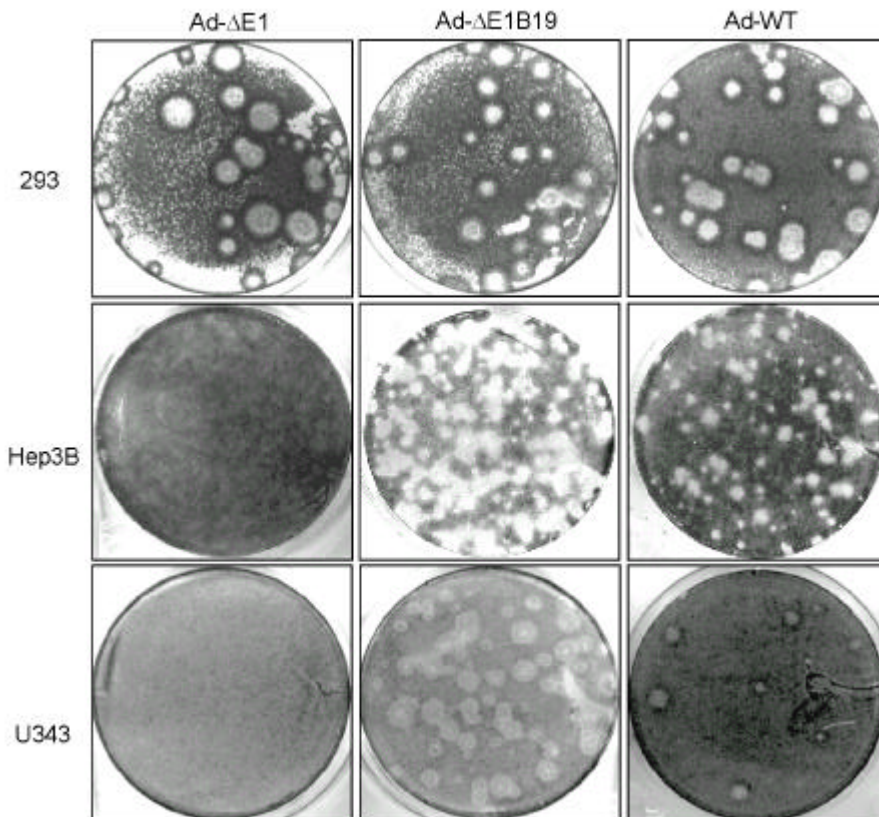


Fig. 4. Plaque morphology of Ad-Δ E1, Ad-ΔE1B19, and Ad-WT on 293, Hep3B, and U343 cells. After 4 hr adsorption period, plates were overlaid with agarose and incubated. At 10 days post infection, the agarose overlay was removed. Then, the cells were stained with crystal violet, and plates were photographed. Ad-ΔE1B19 lacking E1B19kDa mutant adenovirus developed bigger plaques than Ad-WT. Non-replicating adenovirus Ad-ΔE1 did not develop any plaque except on E1 complementing cell line 293.

Ad-WT Hep3B U343 Ad-ΔE1, Ad-ΔE1B19, plaque (18). Ad-ΔE1B19 Ad-WT Ad-ΔE1B55 Hep3B, U343 Ad-WT plaque (data not shown).

4)

5) TUNEL

Ad-ΔE1B19

Plaque Ad-WT Ad-ΔE1B19/55 Ad-ΔE1B19 Ad-ΔE1B55 CPE arrest) (apoptosis) E1A (G₀-G₁) (19), Bax Caspase E IB 19kDa

(Fig. 5).

Ad-WT Hep3B Fig. 6 Hep3B

Ad-ΔE1B19

(20). Ad-ΔE1B19/55, Ad-ΔE1B19, Ad-ΔE1B55 Ad-WT E IB 19kDa

DNA MOI 10 A549 TUNEL assay DNA Camptothecin (CPT) 1μM A549 Ad-WT 5%

(17). Ad-ΔE1B19

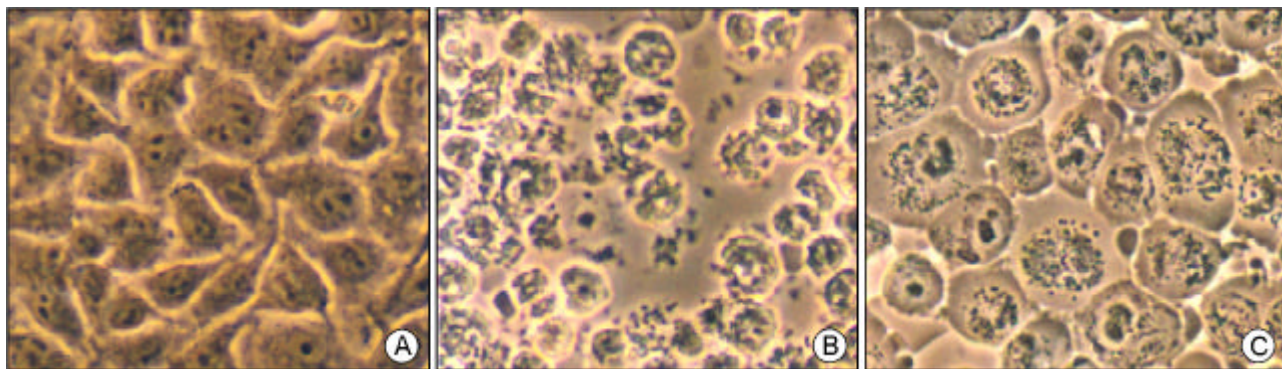


Fig. 5. Morphology of A549 cells infected with Ad-ΔE1 (A), Ad-ΔE1B19 (B), or Ad-WT (C). Infections were performed at an MOI of 10 as described in Materials and Methods. Micrographs of infected cells were taken at 4 days post infection.

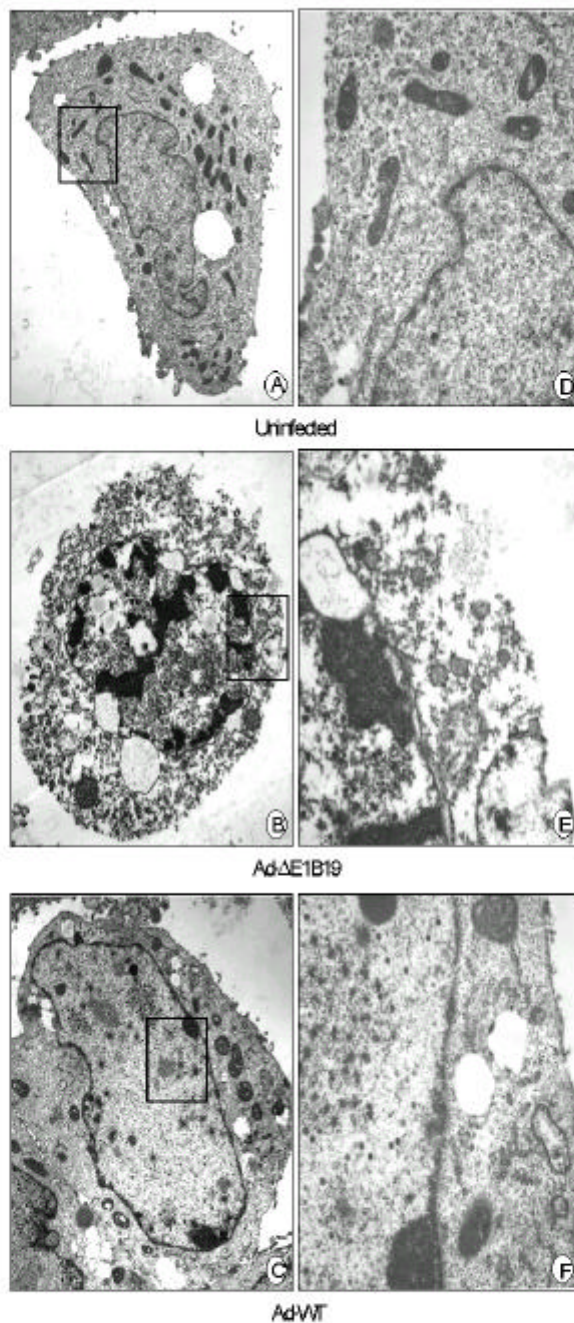


Fig. 6. Electron micrographs of uninfected (A, D) and infected Hep3B cells with Ad- Δ E1B19 (B, E) or Ad-WT (C, F) at 2 days post infection. Cells were infected at an MOI of 10 as described in Materials and Methods. Typical morphologies are shown. Original magnification were $\times 4,400$ (A, B, C) and $\times 20,000$ (D, E, F).

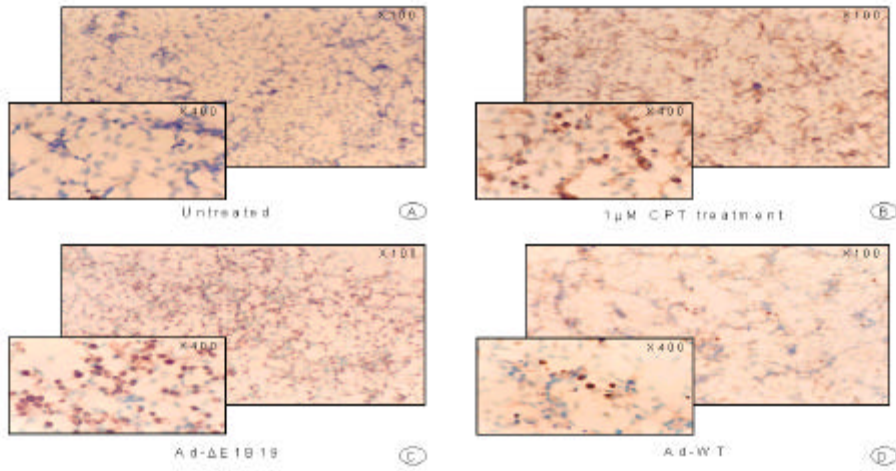
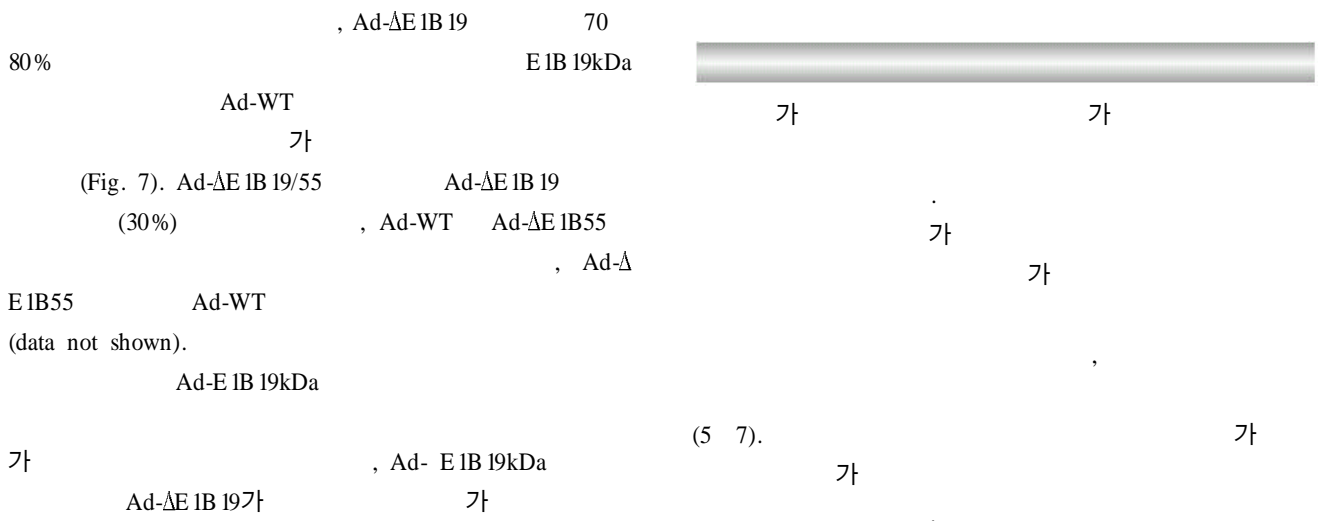


Fig. 7. TUNEL assay of A549 cells. At 4 days after treatment without (A) or with 1μM of camptothecin (B), or infection with Ad-ΔE1B19 (C) or Ad-WT (D) at an MOI of 10, apoptotic cells were detected by labeling with DAB (3,3'-diaminobenzidine) using terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase (counter-stained with methyl green).



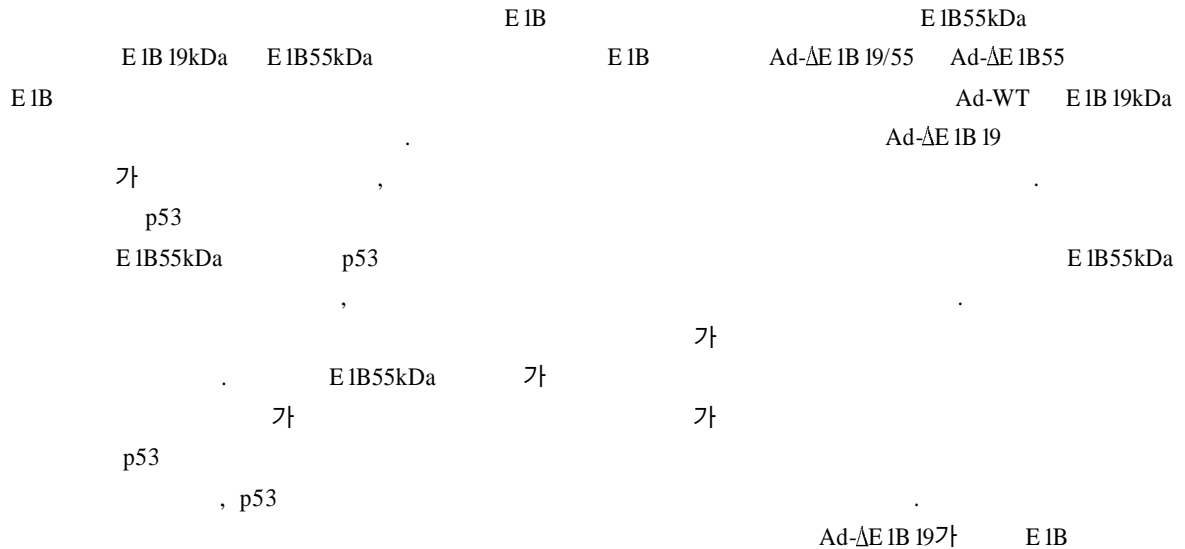
(Fig. 7). Ad-ΔE1B19/55 (30%)

E1B55 Ad-WT (data not shown). Ad-E1B19kDa

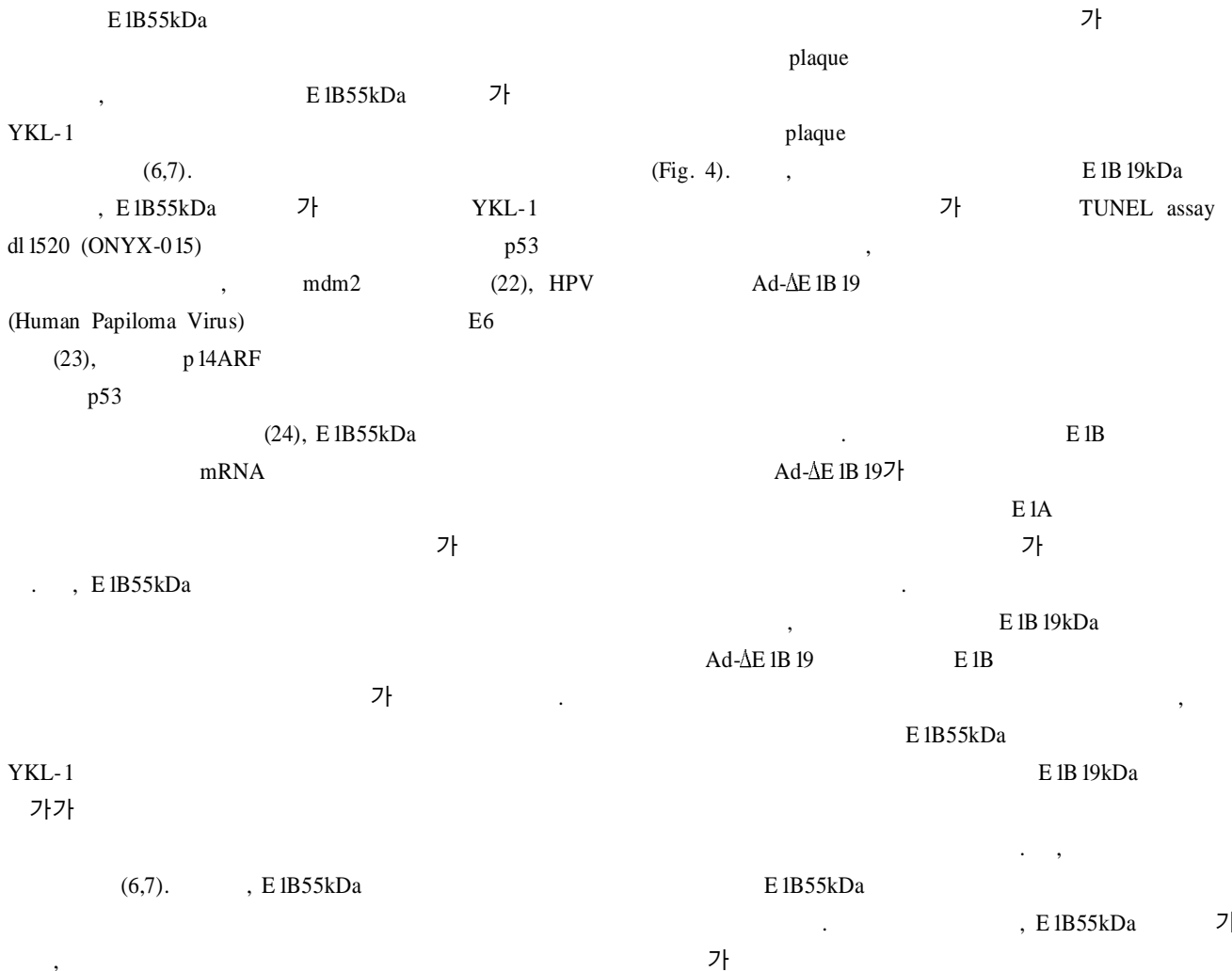
Ad-ΔE1B19가 , Ad-E1B19kDa 가

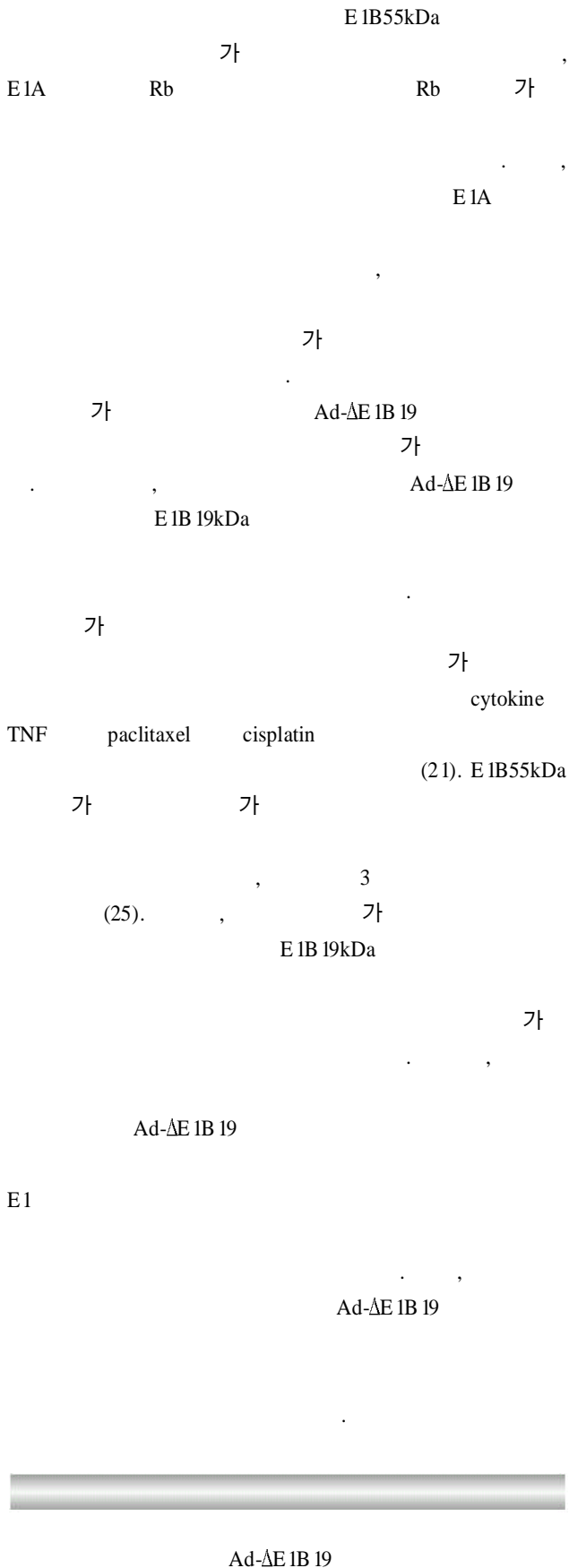
(5 7). 가 , 가

(21).



(4-7).





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