厚生労働科学研究費補助金

第3次対がん総合戦略研究事業

放射線感受性ナノバイオ・ウイルス製剤の開発と難治性固形癌に対する臨床応用の検討

（H19-3次がん-一般-028）

平成21年度　総括研究報告書

研究代表者　藤原　俊義

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【研究要旨】
最近のゲノム科学やナノテクノロジーの進歩により、癌の悪性形質の発現に関わる分子機構が明らかとなり、癌に特異的な標的分子を定めることが可能となってきた。p53はヒト悪性腫瘍で最も高頻度に異常がみられる癌抑制遺伝子であり、その正常型の遺伝子導入により放射線感受性増強をはじめとする多彩な作用機序を介した抗腫瘍効果が認められる。しかし、非増殖型ウイルスベクターでは腫瘍内へのウイルス拡散や遺伝子導入効率に限界があり、根治を目指した治療には至っていない。ウイルスは本来、ヒトの細胞に感染して複製・増殖することで細胞を破壊する。その増殖機能に選択性を付加することにより、ウイルスを癌細胞のみを殺傷する抗癌剤として用いることが可能となる。本研究では、テロメラーゼ依存性に増殖し、細胞死を誘導するOBP-301（Telomelysin）をさらに武装化（arming）し、ウイルス増殖による細胞死とともにアポトーシス誘導分子p53を発現することで強力な抗腫瘍活性を発揮する新規ナノバイオ・ウイルス製剤OBP-702を開発する。平成21年度には、OBP-702の作用機序として、細胞周期制御因子p21の発現を顕著に低下させることで、細胞周期を止めずに効率的にアポトーシス細胞死を引き起こしていることを明らかにした。また、OBP-702の放射線併用によるOBP-301より強力なアポトーシス誘導能を示した。

A．研究目的

難治固形癌に対する新たな抗癌剤開発は、分子標的薬剤の開発などにより積極的に進められており、その治療成績の向上も現実のものとなってきている。しかし、副作用や耐性の出現など解決すべき問題点は多く、新たな治療戦略の開発は必須と考えられる。本研究の目的は、ベクターとして多くの遺伝子治療で使用され、その安全性が確認されてきたアデノウイルスのゲノムを改変し、より強力な抗腫瘍活性を有する武装化（armed）ナノバイオ・ウイルス製剤を開発することである。

ウイルスは本来ヒトの細胞に感染して、その構造蛋白質を産生することで複製・増殖する。その増殖機能に選択性を付加することにより、ウイルスを癌細胞のみを殺傷する抗癌剤として用いることが可能となる。「かぜ」症状の原因となるアデノウイルス5型を基本骨格とし、80-90%のヒト悪性腫瘍で極めて高い活性がみられる不死化関連酵素テロメラーゼの構成分子である*hTERT* (human telomerase reverse transcriptase)遺伝子のプロモーターでウイルス増殖に必須の*E1A*および*E1B*遺伝子を制御することで、癌細胞のみで増殖する腫瘍融解アデノウイルス（Oncolytic adenovirus）を構築する。さらに、放射線感受性プロモーターEgr-1で強力なアポトーシス誘導機能を持つ*p53*癌抑制遺伝子を駆動する発現カセットを、ウイルスの*E3*遺伝子領域に搭載する。

このナノバイオ・ウイルス製剤OBP-702は、癌細胞で選択的に増殖することにより標的細胞死を引き起こす機能を有する。また、放射線によるアポトーシス誘導でもp53は重要なシグナル伝達経路であり、OBP-702によるp53の過剰発現により放射線感受性自体も増強されると考えられる。さらに、原発腫瘍内に局所投与されたOBP-702は、周辺のリンパ節にも到達してリンパ節転移巣でも増殖するため、臨床的には所属リンパ節を含めた放射線治療との強力な相乗効果が期待される。

平成19年度はウイルス構築と*in vitro*における抗腫瘍効果の確認を行い、平成20年度にはOBP-301および*p53*遺伝子を発現する非増殖型アデノウイルスAdvexinとの抗腫瘍効果の比較検討を行った。本年度は、OBP-702の強力な抗腫瘍効果の分子機構を明らかにし、さらにアポトーシス誘導能を指標としたOBP-702の放射線感受性増強作用を検証した。

B．研究方法

1）OBP-702によるアポトーシス誘導の比較検討

テロメラーゼ活性依存性に癌細胞で増殖し、ウイルスによる細胞死誘導機能（oncolysis）により癌細胞を破壊するOBP-301（Telomelysin）、アポトーシス誘導機能を有する*p53*癌抑制遺伝子を発現する非増殖型アデノウイルスAdvexin、および本研究で開発したOBP-301にp53遺伝子を搭載したOBP-702を用いて、ヒト非小細胞肺癌細胞株H358、ヒト食

道扁平上皮癌細胞株T.Tnにおけるアポトーシス誘導能をBD FACSArray バイオアナライザーによる活性化caspase-3の発現比較にて解析した。

2）OBP-702によるアポトーシス誘導の分子機構の解析

*p53*遺伝子産物の標的分子であるp21の経時的発現変化をウエスタンブロット解析にて検討し、その分子機構を解析した。

また、その分子機構へのアデノウイルスE1Aタンパク質の関与を検証するために、E1Aを持たない非増殖型アデノウイルスdl312とE1Aを持つ野生型アデノウイルスAd-wt感染後のAdvexinによるp21発現変化を比較検討した。

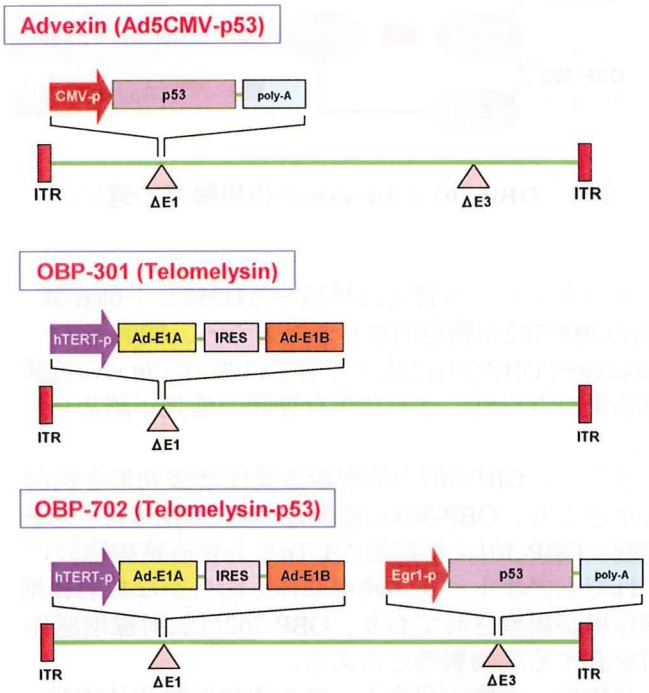

図１　ウイルス製剤の構造

3）OBP-702と放射線照射によるアポトーシス誘導効果の検討

H358ヒト非小細胞肺癌細胞およびT.Tnヒト食道扁平上皮癌細胞にそれぞれ5あるいは50 multiplicity of infection (MOI)のAdvexin、OBP-301、あるいはOBP-702を感染させ、24時間後に5Gyの放射線を照射した。アポトーシス誘導能をBD FACSArray バイオアナライザーによる活性化caspase-3の発現比較にて解析した。

（倫理面への配慮）

本研究は「大臣確認実験」となるため、「第二種使用等拡散防止措置確認申請書」を作成、学内の担当部署での検討の後に文部科学省に申請し、研究計画実施の承認を得ている。

C．研究結果

1）OBP-702によるアポトーシス誘導の比較検討

H358ヒト非小細胞肺癌細胞にOBP-301、OBP-702を10 MOIで感染させ、48時間後にcaspase-3陽性細胞を比較したところ、Advexinで8.9%に対してOBP-702では54.1％と有意に多くのアポトーシス細胞が確認された。また、100 MOI のAdvexinではで53.9％であり、OBP-702はAdvexinの約10倍のアポトーシス誘導能を有すると考えられる。また、T.Tnヒト食道扁平上皮癌細胞はOBP-301、Advexinに抵抗性であったが、OBP-702ではアポトーシス細胞が誘導された。

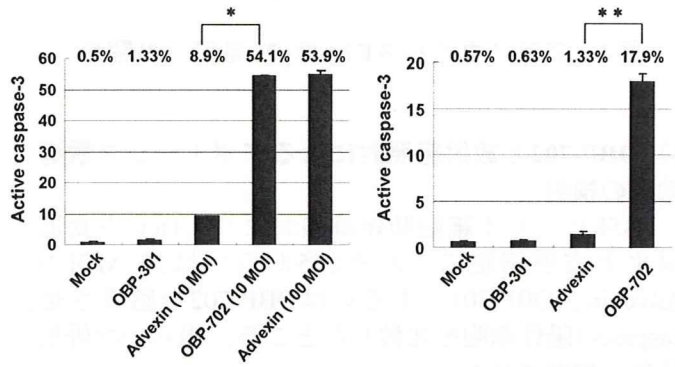

図2　OBP-702感染によるアポトーシス誘導能
（左　H358細胞、右　T.Tn細胞）
（*$p < 0.05$　**$p < 0.01$）

2）OBP-702によるアポトーシス誘導の分子機構の解析

H358細胞では5 MOIのAdvexinで持続的なp21発現がみられたが、OBP-702 5 MOIの感染では24時間で一過性にp21の発現がみられた後に減弱した。T.Tn細胞では50 MOIのAdvexinでp21発現が経時的に増強したが、OBP-702感染ではp21発現は認められなかった。

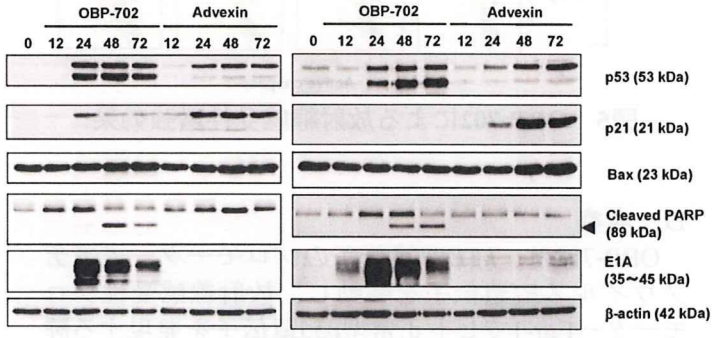

図3　OBP-702感染によるp21発現変化
（左　H358細胞、右　T.Tn細胞）

また、H358細胞においてE1Aを持たない非増殖型アデノウイルスdl312の感染ではAdvexinによるp21発現は影響を受けなかったが、E1Aを持つ野生型アデノウイルスAd-wtの感染によってAdvexinに

よるp21発現は顕著に減弱した。

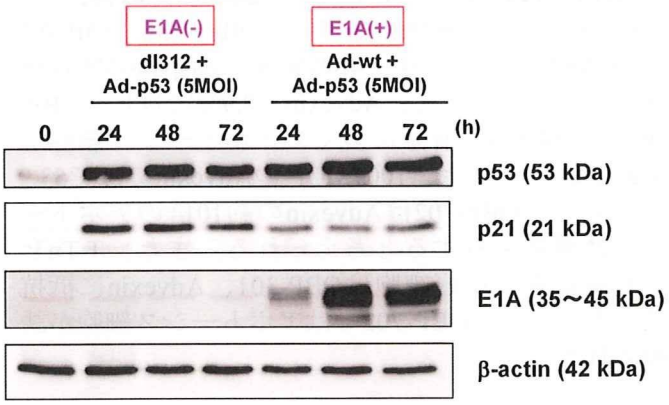

図4　アデノウイルスE1Aのp21発現への関与

3）OBP-702と放射線照射によるアポトーシス誘導効果の検討

H358ヒト非小細胞肺癌細胞およびT.Tnヒト食道扁平上皮癌細胞にそれぞれ5あるいは50 MOIのAdvexin、OBP-301、あるいはOBP-702を感染させ、caspase-3陽性細胞を比較したところ、明らかな併用効果が確認された。

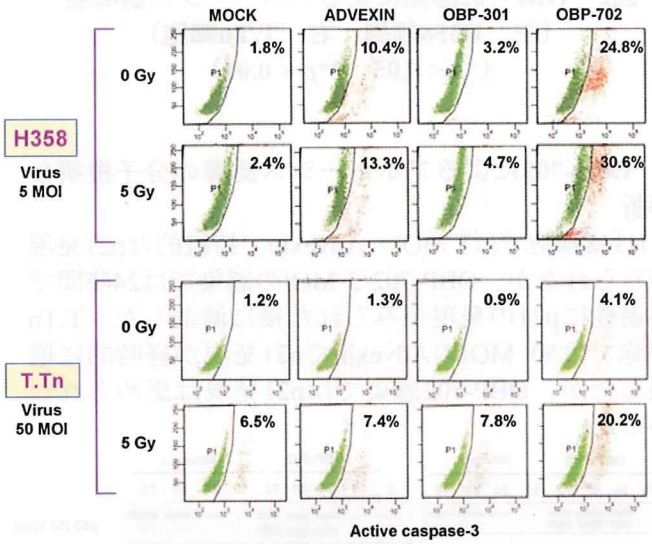

図5　OBP-702による放射線感受性増強効果

D．考察

OBP-702は、*hTERT*遺伝子のプロモーターでアデノウイルス*E1*遺伝子を駆動し、放射線感受性プロモーターEgr-1でヒト正常型*p53*遺伝子を発現する腫瘍融解ウイルスである。平成19年度には、肺癌、大腸癌、肝臓癌、食道癌、頭頸部癌、乳癌、悪性中皮腫などの癌細胞で選択的に増殖することによりOBP-702は標的細胞死を引き起こすと同時に、*p53*遺伝子を発現して強力なアポトーシス誘導を介した抗腫瘍効果を発揮することが明らかになった。Egr-1プロモーターの放射線制御性の根拠は得られなかったが、サイトメガロウイルス・プロモーターなどに比べて活性が低いため、十分なウイルス増殖が可能となり、その相乗効果が顕著にみられたと考察できる。

平成20～21年度には、*p53*遺伝子を持たないOBP-301および*p53*遺伝子発現非増殖型アデノウイルスAdvexinとの比較を行い、OBP-702はAdvexinの約10倍のアポトーシス誘導効果を有することが明らかとなった。その分子機構として、Advexinではp21が持続的に誘導されるため細胞周期停止が優位となるが、OBP-702感染ではp21発現が抑制されるため、アポトーシスが強く誘導されると推測される。

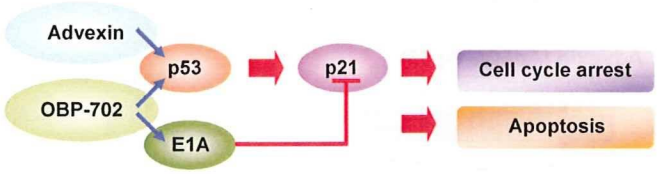

図6　OBP-702とAdvexinの作用機序の違い

ヌードマウスの背部に移植したH358ヒト肺癌腫瘍にOBP-702を腫瘍内投与したところ、同容量のAdvexinやOBP-301に比べて有意に強力な*in vivo*抗腫瘍効果がみられ、さらに生存期間の延長が認められた。

さらに、OBP-702の放射線感受性増強効果を検討したところ、OBP-301に感受性のあるH358ヒト肺癌細胞、OBP-301に抵抗性のT.Tnヒト食道癌細胞のいずれでもアポトーシス誘導に伴う明らかな放射線増感作用が観察されており、OBP-702は放射線増感作用を有する生物製剤と言える。

今後は、前臨床研究としての毒性試験や体内動態の分析を進めることで、OBP-702によるトランスレーショナルリサーチの実現を目指す。

E．結論

*p53*遺伝子を搭載したテロメラーゼ特異的増殖アデノウイルスOBP-702製剤は、基盤となった*p53*遺伝子を持たないOBP-301製剤や*p53*遺伝子を発現する非増殖型アデノウイルスより強い抗腫瘍活性を示し、その有用性が示された。また、放射線感受性増強効果も明らかであり、今後のトランスレーショナルリサーチが期待される。

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Telomerase-Specific Virotheranostics for Human Head and Neck Cancer

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Abstract

Purpose: Long-term outcomes of patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SCCHN) remain unsatisfactory despite advances in combination of treatment modalities. SCCHN is characterized by locoregional spread and it is clinically accessible, making it an attractive target for intratumoral biological therapies.

Experimental Design: OBP-301 is a type 5 adenovirus that contains the replication cassette in which the human telomerase reverse transcriptase promoter drives expression of the *E1* genes. OBP-401 contained the replication cassette and the green fluorescent protein (*GFP*) gene. The antitumor effects of OBP-301 were evaluated *in vitro* by the sodium 30-[1-(phenylaminocarbonyl)-3,4-tetrazolium]-bis(4-methoxy-6-nitro)benzene sulfonic acid hydrate assay and *in vivo* in an orthotopic xenograft model. Virus spread into the lymphatics was also orthotopically assessed by using OBP-401.

Results: Intratumoral injection of OBP-301 resulted in the shrinkage of human SCCHN tumors orthotopically implanted into the tongues of BALB/c *nu/nu* mice and significantly recovered weight loss by enabling oral ingestion. The levels of GFP expression following *ex vivo* infection of OBP-401 may be of value as a positive predictive marker for the outcome of telomerase-specific virotherapy. Moreover, whole-body fluorescent imaging revealed that intratumorally injected OBP-401 could visualize the metastatic lymph nodes, indicating the ability of the virus to traffic to the regional lymphatic area and to selectively replicate in neoplastic lesions, resulting in GFP expression and cell death in metastatic lymph nodes.

Conclusions: These results illustrate the potential of telomerase-specific oncolytic viruses for a novel therapeutic and diagnostic approach, termed theranostics, for human SCCHN.

Cancer remains a leading cause of death worldwide despite improvements in diagnostic techniques and clinical management (1, 2). An estimated 500,000 patients worldwide are diagnosed with squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SCCHN) annually. This aggressive epithelial malignancy is associated with a high mortality rate and severe morbidity among the long-term survivors (3). Current treatment strategies for advanced SCCHN include surgical resection, radiation, and cytotoxic chemotherapy. Although a combination of these modalities can improve survival, most patients eventually experience disease progression that leads to death; disease progression is often the result of intrinsic or acquired resistance to treatment (4, 5). A lack of specificity for tumor cells is the primary limitation of radiotherapy and chemotherapy. To improve the therapeutic index, there is a need for anticancer agents that selectively target only tumor cells and spare normal cells.

Replication-selective tumor-specific viruses present a novel approach for cancer treatment (6, 7). We reported previously that telomerase-specific replication-competent adenovirus (OBP-301, Telomelysin), in which the human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT) promoter element drives the expression of *E1A* and *E1B* genes linked with an IRES, induced selective E1 expression, and efficiently killed human cancer cells but not normal cells (8–10). We also found that intratumoral injection of telomerase-specific replication-selective adenovirus expressing the green fluorescent protein (*GFP*) gene (OBP-401, TelomeScan) causes viral spread into the regional lymphatic area with subsequent selective replication in

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Translational Relevance

Despite new therapeutic modalities, long-term outcomes of patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SCCHN) remain unsatisfactory. Thus, the development of efficient treatment methods to enable the reduction of tumors in these patients is clearly imperative. Tumor-targeted oncolytic viruses have the potential to selectively infect target tumor cells, multiply, and cause cell death and release of viral particles, leading to the spread of viral-mediated antitumor effects. We developed a telomerase-specific oncolytic adenovirus OBP-301 (Telomelysin) as well as OBP-401 – expressing *GFP* gene (TelomeScan). Our data showed that telomerase-specific oncolytic viruses can be effective to kill human SCCHN cells *in vitro* and *in vivo* as well as to identify the patients who will likely benefit from virotherapy, suggesting that an oncolytic virus-based approach exhibited desirable features of a novel "virotheranostics," the combination of a diagnostic assay with a therapeutic entity for human SCCHN. This is a preclinical study for the future clinical trials.

metastatic lymph nodes in *nu/nu* mice (11). Although up to 25% of patients with SCCHN develop distant metastasis to the lung, liver, or bone, lymph node metastases are more common in SCCHN patients (12); therefore, locoregional disease control with telomerase-specific oncolytic viruses may be a novel therapeutic strategy that is clinically applicable for the treatment of human SCCHN.

In the present study, we explore the therapeutic as well as diagnostic ability of telomerase-specific oncolytic viruses *in vitro* and *in vivo*. To this end, we adopted an orthotopic head and neck cancer xenograft model by inoculating human SCCHN cells into the tongues of *nu/nu* mice; this model resembles human SCCHN in a number of biological properties (13).

Materials and Methods

Cell lines and cell culture. The human oral squamous carcinoma cell lines SAS-L, SCC-4, SCC-9, HSC-2, HSC-3, and HSC-4 were maintained *in vitro* as monolayers in DMEM supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, 100 units/mL penicillin, and 100 mg/mL streptomycin (complete medium). The human non–small-cell lung cancer cell line H460 and the human esophageal cancer cell line TE8 were routinely propagated in monolayer culture in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum. The normal human lung diploid fibroblast cell line WI38 (JCRB0518) was obtained from the Health Science Research Resources Bank (Osaka, Japan) and grown in Eagle's MEM with 10% fetal bovine serum. The normal human lung fibroblast NHLF (TaKaRa Biomedicals) and the normal human embryonic lung fibroblast MRC-5 (RIKEN BioResource Center) were cultured according to the vendors' specifications.

Adenoviruses. The recombinant replication-selective, tumor-specific adenovirus vector OBP-301 (Telomelysin), in which the hTERT promoter element drives the expression of *E1A* and *E1B* genes linked with an IRES, was previously constructed and characterized (8–10). OBP-401 is a telomerase-specific replication-competent adenovirus variant with the replication cassette, and *GFP* gene under the control of the cytomegalovirus promoter was inserted into the E3 region for monitoring viral replication (11, 14). The viruses were purified by ultracentrifugation in cesium chloride step gradients, their titers were determined by a plaque-forming assay using 293 cells, and they were stored at -80°C.

Cell viability assay. An sodium 30-[1-(phenylaminocarbonyl)-3,4-tetrazolium]-bis(4-methoxy-6-nitro)benzene sulfonic acid hydrate (XTT) assay was done to assess the viability of tumor cells. Human SCCHN cells (1,000 per well) were seeded onto 96-well plates 18 to 20 h before viral infection. Cells were then infected with OBP-301 at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 1, 10, 50, and 100 plaque-forming units (pfu) per cell. Cell viability was determined at the indicated time points by using a Cell Proliferation Kit II (Roche Molecular Biochemicals) according to the protocol provided by the manufacturer.

Fluorescence microplate reader. Cells were infected with OBP-401 at the indicated MOI values in a 96-well black-bottomed culture plate and further incubated for the indicated time periods. GFP fluorescence was measured by using a fluorescence microplate reader (DS Pharma Biomedical) with excitation/emission at 485 nm/528 nm.

Animal experiments. SAS-L and HSC-3 human oral squamous cell carcinoma cells were harvested and suspended at a concentration of 5×10^6/mL in the medium. To generate an orthotopic head and neck cancer model, 6-wk-old female BALB/c *nu/nu* mice were anesthetized and injected directly with 20 μL of cell suspension at a density of 10^5 cells. The cells were injected into the right lateral border of the tongue with a 27-gauge needle. When the tumor grew to 2 to 3 mm in diameter ~5 to 7 days later, 20 μL of solution containing 1×10^8 pfu of OBP-301, OBP-401, or PBS were injected into the tumor. The perpendicular diameter of each tumor was measured every 3 d, and tumor volume was calculated by using the following formula: tumor volume (mm^3) = $a \times b^2 \times 0.5$, where a is the longest diameter, b is the shortest diameter, and 0.5 is a constant to calculate the volume of an ellipsoid. The body weights of mice were monitored and recorded. The experimental protocol was approved by the Ethics Review Committee for Animal Experimentation of Okayama University.

In vivo *fluorescence imaging.* *In vivo* GFP fluorescence imaging was acquired by illuminating the animal with a Xenon 150-W lamp. The reemitted fluorescence was collected through a long-pass filter on a Hamamatsu C5810 3-chip color charge-coupled device camera (Hamamatsu Photonics Systems). High-resolution image acquisition was accomplished by using an EPSON PC. Images were processed for contrast and brightness with the use of Adobe Photoshop 4.0.1J software (Adobe). A fluorescence stereomicroscope (SZX7; Olympus) was also used to visualize GFP-positive tissues.

Statistical analysis. The statistical significance of the differences in the *in vitro* and *in vivo* antitumor effects of viruses was determined by using the Student's t test (two-tailed). The antitumor effect viruses on orthotopically implanted tumors in nude mice were assessed by plotting survival curves according to the Kaplan-Meier method. P values <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

In vitro *cytopathic efficacy of OBP-301 on human SCCHN cell lines.* We examined the cytopathic effect of OBP-301, which is an attenuated adenovirus in which the hTERT promoter element drives expression of *E1A* and *E1B* genes linked with an internal ribosome entry site (IRES; Fig. 1A), on various human SCCHN cell lines by the XTT cell viability assay. OBP-301 infection induced cell death in human SCCHN cells in a dose-dependent manner; the sensitivity, however, varied among different cell lines (Fig. 1B). The ID_{50} values calculated from the dose-response curves confirmed that SAS-L cells could be efficiently killed by OBP-301 at an multiplicity of infection (MOI) of <150 (ID_{50} = 148), whereas HSC-3 cells were less sensitive to OBP-301 (ID_{50} = 500; Fig. 1C).

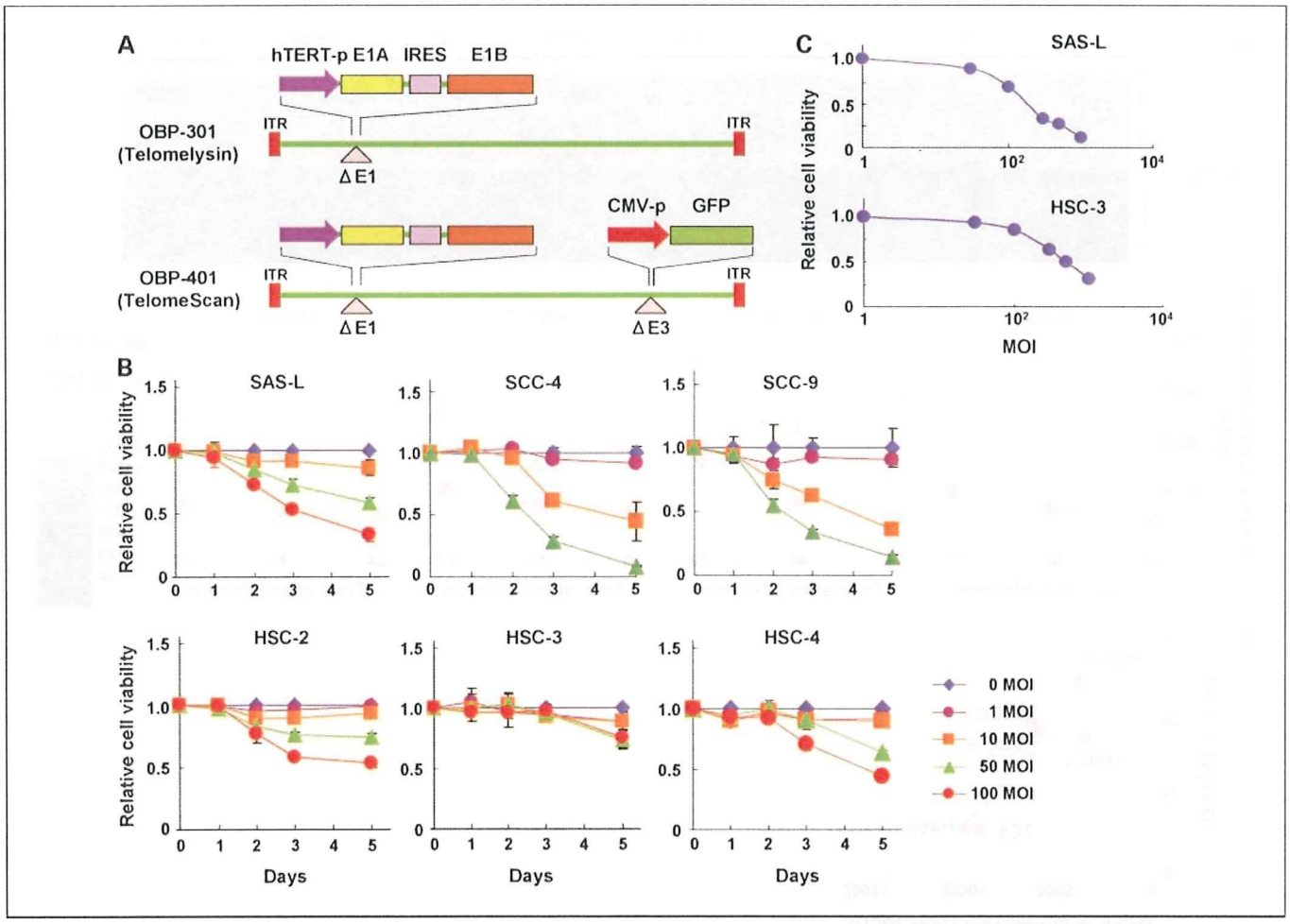

Fig. 1. Schematic DNA structures of telomerase-specific viruses and selective cytopathic effect in human SCCHN cell lines *in vitro*. *A*, OBP-301 is a telomerase-specific replication-competent adenovirus containing the hTERT promoter sequence inserted into the adenovirus genome to drive transcription of the E1A and E1B bicistronic cassette linked by the IRES. OBP-401 is a variant of OBP-301, in which the *GFP* gene is inserted under the cytomegalovirus (*CMV*) promoter into the E3 region for monitoring viral replication. *B*, human SCCHN cell lines were infected with OBP-301 at the indicated MOI values, and surviving cells were quantitated over 5 d by the XTT assay. The cell viability of mock-treated cells on day 0 was considered 1.0, and the relative cell viability was calculated. Points, mean of triplicate experiments; bars, SD. *C*, effects of various concentrations of OBP-301 on SAS-L and HSC-3 cells assessed 5 d after the XTT assay. Results are expressed as the relative cell viability of untreated control cells.

To confirm the specificity of telomerase activity in human SCCHN cells, we next measured the expression of *hTERT* mRNA in a panel of human SCCHN cell lines and normal cell lines by using a real-time reverse transcription-PCR method. Although the levels of expression varied widely, all SCCHN cell lines expressed detectable levels of *hTERT* mRNA, whereas human fibroblast cells such as NHLF and WI38 were negative for *hTERT* expression (Supplementary Fig. S1A). We also examined the expression levels of coxsackievirus and adenovirus receptor on the cell surface of each type of cell by flow cytometric analysis. Apparent amounts of coxsackievirus and adenovirus receptor expression were detected on SAS-L and HSC-3 human SCCHN cells (Supplementary Fig. S1B).

To assess whether viral replication was restricted to tumor cells, we next examined the replication ability of OBP-301 by measuring the relative amounts of E1A DNA. SAS-L human SCCHN cells and MRC-5 human fibroblasts were harvested at indicated time points over 72 h after infection with OBP-301 and subjected to quantitative real-time PCR analysis. The ratios were normalized by dividing the value of cells obtained 2 h after viral infection. OBP-301 replicated 3 to 4 logs within 48 h after infection; the viral replication, however, was attenuated up to 2 logs in normal MRC-5 cells (Supplementary Fig. S2).

The response of tumor cells to DNA-damaging stimuli such as chemotherapeutic drugs and ionizing radiation is predetermined by the functional status of their *p53* gene (15); however, the p53 status of human SCCHN cell lines (wild-type p53 [SAS-L], mutant p53 [SCC-4, HSC-2, HSC-3, HSC-4], and deleted p53 [SCC-9]) is not related to their sensitivity to OBP-301. Indeed, OBP-301 similarly killed parental SAS-L cells and cells stably transfected with the mutant *p53* gene (Supplementary Fig. S3), suggesting that OBP-301 induces cell death in a p53-independent manner.

Selective replication of OBP-401 in human SCCHN cell lines in vitro. OBP-401 is a genetically engineered adenovirus that expresses GFP by inserting the *GFP* gene under the control of the cytomegalovirus promoter at the deleted E3 region of OBP-301 (Fig. 1A). To determine whether OBP-401 replication is associated with selective GFP expression in human SCCHN cells, cells were analyzed and recorded by using a time-lapse fluorescent microscope after OBP-401 infection. Representative images at the indicated time points are shown (Fig. 2A). SAS-L

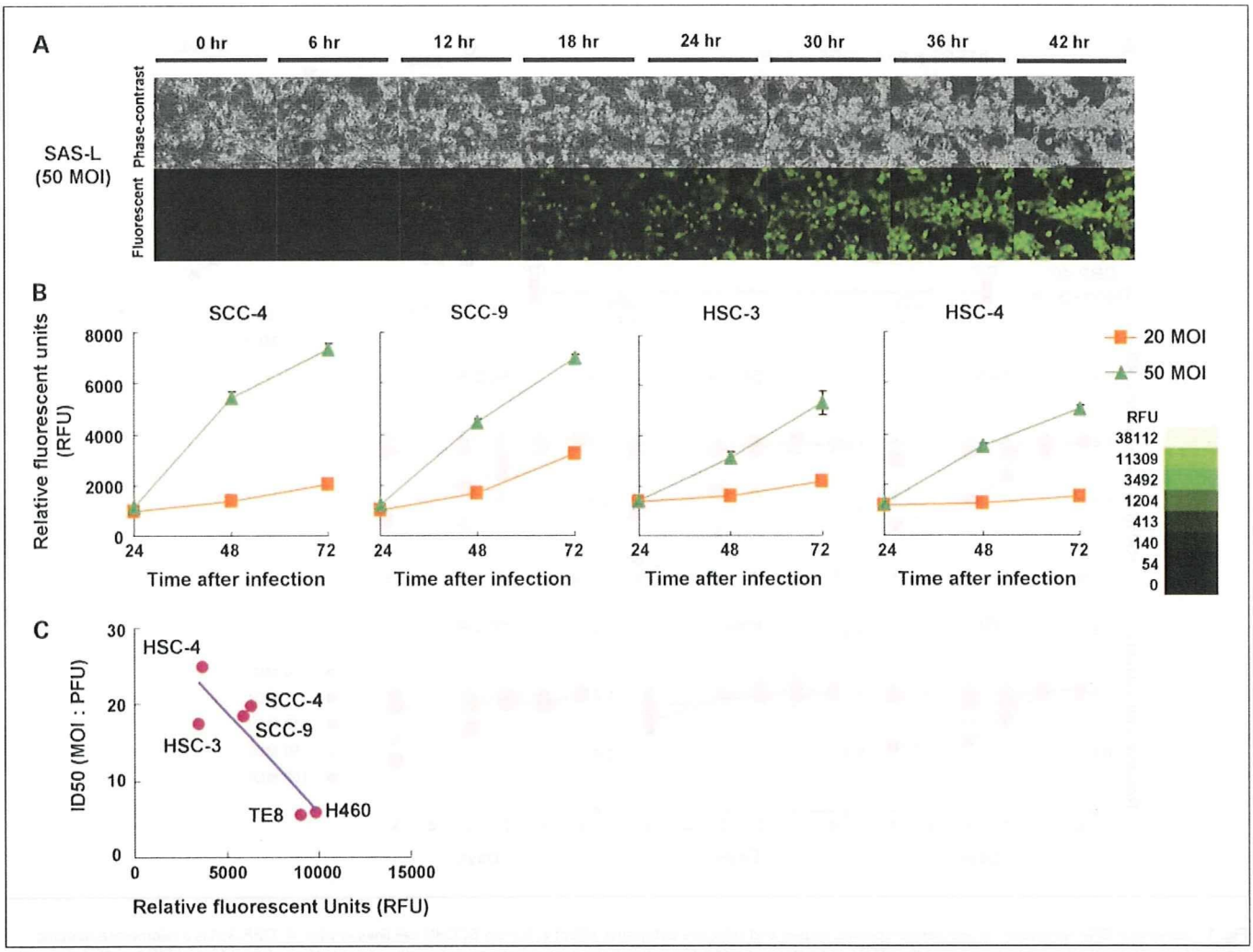

Fig. 2. Selective visualization of human SCCHN cells *in vitro* by OBP-401. *A,* time-lapse images of SAS-L cells were recorded for 42 h after OBP-401 infection at a MOI of 50. Representative images taken at the indicated time points show cell morphology by phase-contrast microscopy (*top*) and GFP expression under fluorescence microscopy (*bottom*). Magnification, ×200. *B,* quantitative assessment of GFP labeling by OBP-401 in human SCCHN cell lines. Cells were infected with OBP-401 at the indicated MOI values, and GFP fluorescence was measured over 72 h by the fluorescence microplate reader. The intensity of green fluorescence was evaluated based on the brightness determinations used as relative fluorescence units (*RFU*). The relative fluorescence unit and time after infection were plotted on the ordinate and abscissa, respectively. A green color calibration bar for the indicated relative fluorescence unit is shown on the right. *C,* relationship between GFP fluorescence after OBP-401 infection and ID_{50} values after OBP-301 infection in human cancer cell lines, including SCCHN cells. Relative GFP fluorescence was measured by the fluorescence microplate reader 72 h after OBP-401 infection at a MOI of 50. The ID_{50} values of OBP-301 on cell viability at 5 d after infection were calculated and expressed as ID_{50} values. The slope represents the inverse correlation between these two factors ($R^2 = 0.7839$).

human SCCHN cells expressed bright GFP fluorescence as early as 12 h after OBP-401 infection at a MOI of 50. The fluorescence intensity gradually increased in a dose-dependent manner, followed by rapid cell death due to the cytopathic effect of OBP-401, as evidenced by floating, highly light-refractile cells under phase-contrast photomicrographs.

We also quantified GFP expression in human SCCHN cells following OBP-401 infection by using a fluorescence plate reader. Relative expression levels of GFP gradually increased in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 2B). Moreover, we found an apparent inverse correlation between relative GFP expression at 72 h after OBP-401 infection and the ID_{50} values of OBP-301 in various human cancer cell lines including SCCHN cell lines (Fig. 2C), indicating that the outcome of OBP-301 treatment could be predicted by measuring GFP expression following OBP-401 infection.

In vivo *antitumor effect of intratumoral injection of OBP-301 in an orthotopic nude mouse model of human SCCHN.* To assess the effect of OBP-301 on SCCHN *in vivo*, we used an orthotopic animal model for SCCHN in which SAS-L cells were implanted into the tongues of BALB/c *nu/nu* mice. Histopathologic examination of the excised primary tumors showed a tumor formation composed of implanted SAS-L cells with a solid architecture (Fig. 3A). Mice bearing palpable SAS-L tumors with a diameter of 3 to 5 mm received three courses of intratumoral injections of 10^8 pfu of OBP-301 or PBS (mock treatment) every 3 days beginning on the 7th day (regimen 1) or 10th day (regimen 2) after the initial tumor inoculation (Fig. 3B). Representative images from each group showed that tumors treated with OBP-301 starting on day 7 after tumor inoculation were consistently smaller than those of mock-treated mice 28 days after the first viral injection (Fig. 3C).

Tumor growth at the primary site and body weight were continuously monitored. Intratumoral injection of OBP-301 in both regimens induced a gradual reduction in tumor volumes compared with mock-treated mice. Mice with tumor shrinkage significantly recovered body weight starting on day 10 (regimen 1) or day 15 (regimen 2) after the last virus injection ($P < 0.05$), although there was a decrease in body weight in the control group (Fig. 3D). This antitumor effect could be observed in mice orthotopically implanted with HSC-3 cells; the appearance of the effect, however, was ~4 to 5 days slower than that of SAS-L tumor-bearing mice (Supplementary Fig. S4).

Locoregional spread of virus following virotherapy in an orthotopic human SCCHN model. SCCHN patients with metastases to regional lymph nodes have a poorer prognosis than patients without nodal metastases (16). To verify whether adenoviruses could traffic to regional lymph nodes through the lymphatics, we injected 1×10^8 pfu of OBP-401 into SAS-L tumors implanted into the tongues of mice. Five days after virus injection, primary tongue tumors as well as lymph node metastases could be detected as light-emitting spots with GFP fluorescence under the optical charge-coupled device imaging (Fig. 5A). We also found that OBP-401 could infect and replicate in SAS-L cells trafficking in lymphatic vessels (Fig. 5B). These results suggest that although adenoviruses could effectively drain to regional lymph nodes, OBP-401 replicated only in metastatic lymph nodes, which was confirmed by a histopathologic analysis. Metastatic SCCHN cells were mostly observed in the lymph nodes with fluorescence emission, whereas most of GFP-negative lymph nodes contained no tumor cells (Fig. 5C). The optical imaging detected 13 lymph nodes labeled in spots with GFP fluorescence in 14 metastatic nodes (sensitivity of 92.9%). Among 21 metastasis-free lymph nodes, 3 nodes were GFP positive (specificity of 85.7%). In another orthotopic model implanted with HSC-3 human SCCHN cells, we could also detect GFP signals in one or two metastatic lymph nodes but not in other nonmetastatic nodes and salivary glands (Fig. 5; Supplementary Fig. S5).

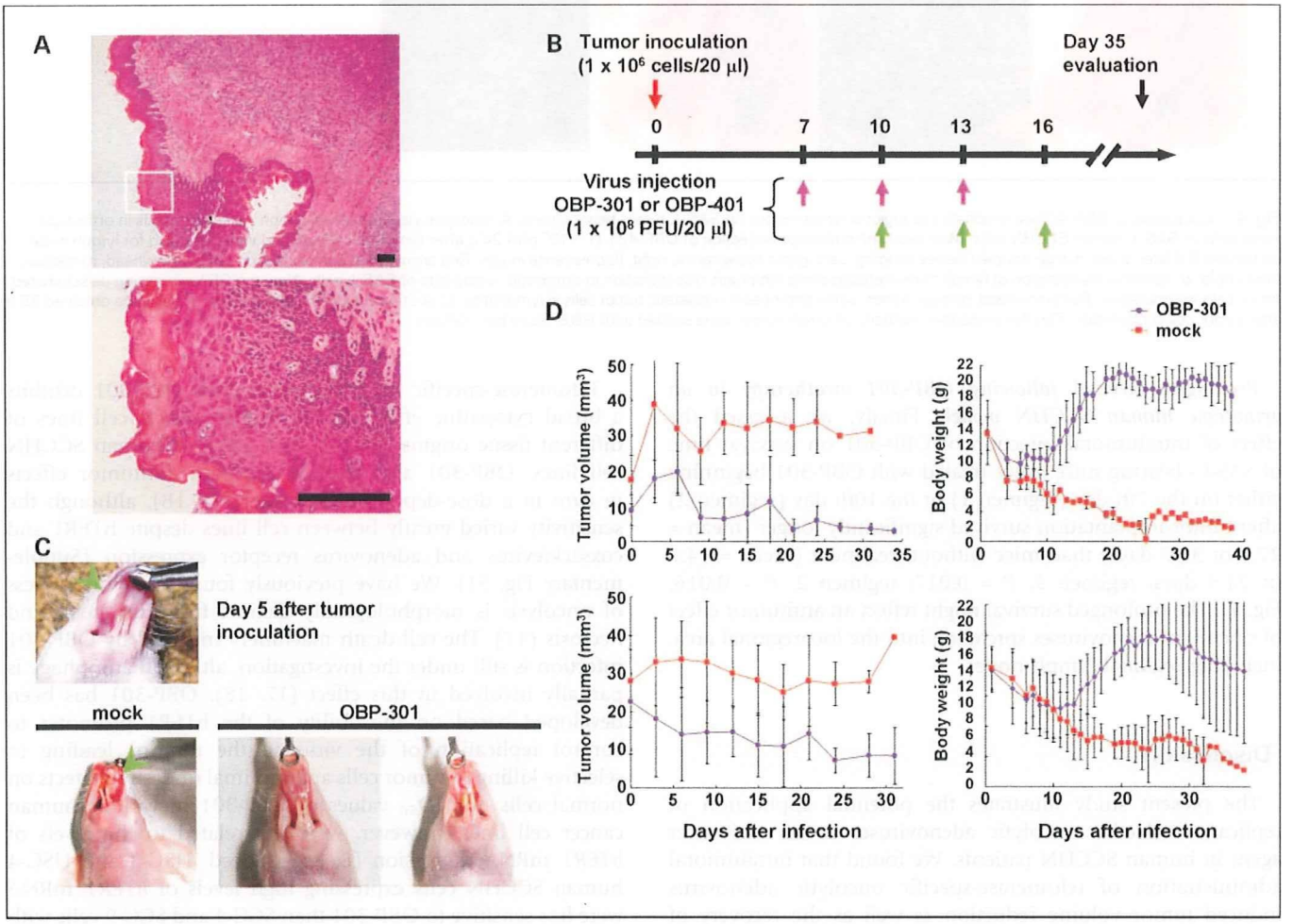

Fig. 3. Antitumor effects of OBP-301 *in vivo* in an orthotopic SCCHN model. *A,* tumor sections were obtained 35 d after tumor cell implantation. Paraffin-embedded sections of SAS-L tongue tumors were stained with H&E. Scale bar, 100 μm. Top, ×40 magnification; bottom, detail of the boxed region of the top panel; magnification, ×400. *B,* orthotopic animal experiment regimens. The tongues of BALB/c *nu/nu* mice were inoculated with 1×10^5 SAS-L human SCCHN cells. Orthotopic tumor-bearing mice received three courses of intratumoral injection of 1×10^8 pfu of viruses every 3 d starting on day 7 (regimen 1) or day 10 (regimen 2) after tumor cell inoculation. Eight mice were used in each group. *C,* macroscopic appearance of SAS-L tongue tumors on BALB/c *nu/nu* mice 5 d (*top*) or 35 d (*bottom*) after tumor cell inoculation. Representative tumors treated with PBS or OBP-301 are shown. Note the eradicated tumors in mice that received OBP-301 injection. Green arrowhead, SAS-L tumors. *D,* orthotopic tumor-bearing mice received three courses of intratumoral injection of 1×10^8 pfu of viruses every 3 d starting on day 7 (regimen 1; *top*) or day 10 (regimen 2; *bottom*) after tumor cell inoculation. The tumor volume (*left*) and the body weight (*right*) were monitored and plotted. Point, mean; bars, SD. Statistical significance was defined as $P < 0.05$.

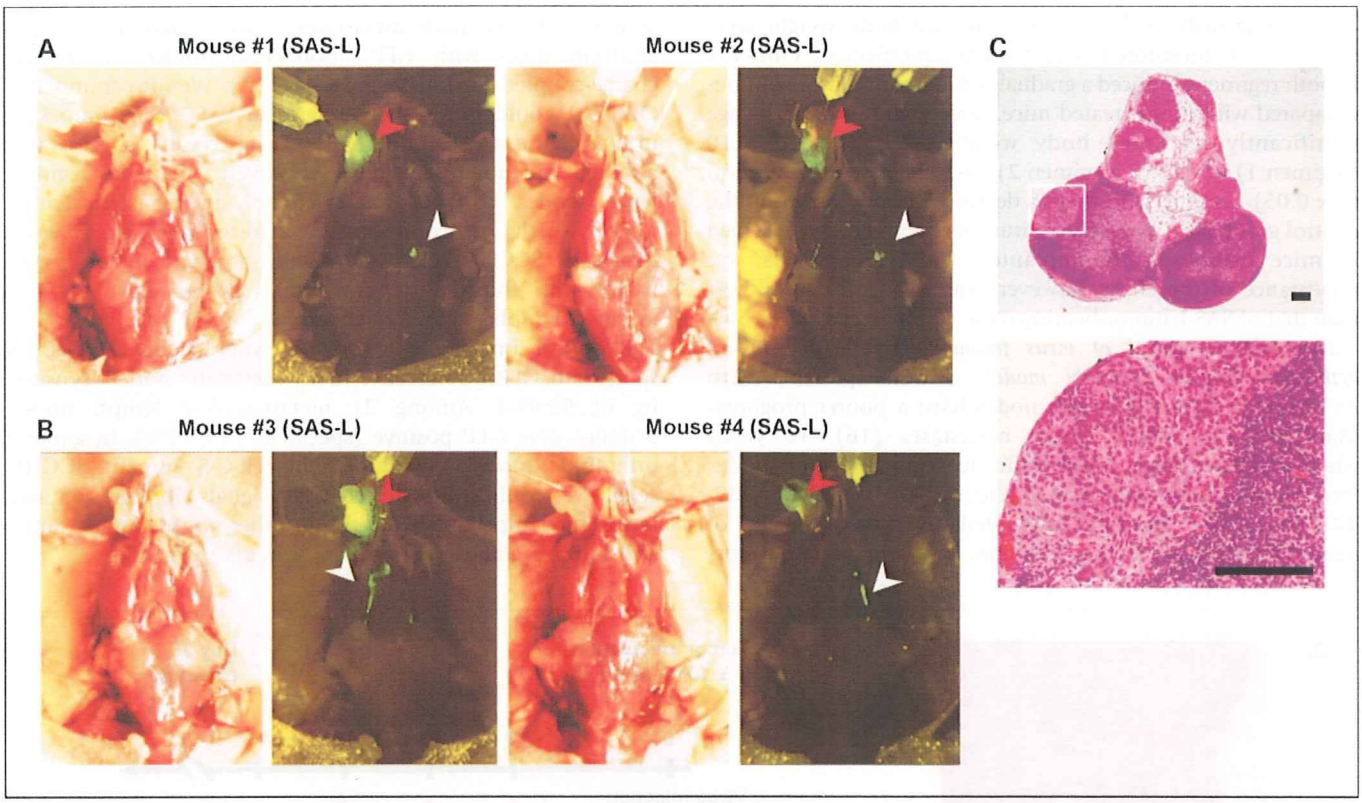

Fig. 4. Virus spread of OBP-401 via lymphatics to regional lymph nodes on SAS-L tumor-bearing mice. *A*, selective visualization of lymph node metastasis in orthotopic xenografts of SAS-L human SCCHN cells. Mice received intratumoral injection of OBP-401 (1×10^8 pfu) 24 d after tumor inoculation and were assessed for lymph node metastasis 5 d later under charge-coupled device imaging. Left, gross appearance; right, fluorescence image. Red arrowhead, primary tumor; white arrowhead, metastatic tumor cells. *B*, selective visualization of lymph node metastasis and lymphatic dissemination in orthotopic xenografts of SAS-L cells. Note the GFP-expressing disseminated tumor cells in lymphatics. Red arrowhead, primary tumor; white arrowhead, metastatic tumor cells in lymphatics. *C*, sections of GFP-positive lymph nodes were obtained 35 d after tumor cell implantation. Paraffin-embedded sections of lymph nodes were stained with H&E. Scale bar, 100 μm.

Prolonged survival following OBP-301 virotherapy in an orthotopic human SCCHN model. Finally, we assessed the effect of intratumoral injection of OBP-301 on survival time of SAS-L–bearing mice. Mice treated with OBP-301 beginning either on the 7th day (regimen 1) or the 10th day (regimen 2) after tumor implantation survived significantly longer (mean = 27.4 or 33.7 days) than mice without treatment (mean = 14.7 or 24.3 days; regimen 1, $P = 0.017$; regimen 2, $P = 0.016$; Fig. 6). The prolonged survival might reflect an antitumor effect of oncolytic adenoviruses spreading into the locoregional area, including regional lymph nodes.

Discussion

The present study illustrates the potential application of replication-selective oncolytic adenoviruses as an anticancer agent in human SCCHN patients. We found that intratumoral administration of telomerase-specific oncolytic adenovirus induced tumor volume reduction as well as the recovery of weight loss by enabling oral ingestion in an orthotopic xenograft model, in which human SCCHN cells were implanted into the tongues of BALB/c *nu/nu* mice. Oncolytic virotherapy also prolonged the survival of SCCHN tumor-bearing mice, presumably due to the locoregional antitumor effect against primary tumors and lymph node metastases with viruses spreading into the lymphatics.

Telomerase-specific oncolytic adenovirus OBP-301 exhibits a broad cytopathic effect against human cancer cell lines of different tissue origins (8–10). In a panel of human SCCHN cell lines, OBP-301 also showed apparent antitumor effects *in vitro* in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 1B), although the sensitivity varied greatly between cell lines despite hTERT and coxsackievirus and adenovirus receptor expression (Supplementary Fig. S1). We have previously found that the process of oncolysis is morphologically distinct from apoptosis and necrosis (17). The cell death machinery triggered by OBP-301 infection is still under the investigation, although autophagy is partially involved in this effect (17, 18). OBP-301 has been developed based on the ability of the hTERT promoter to control replication of the virus in the tumors, leading to selective killing of tumor cells and minimal undesired effects on normal cells; the ID_{50} values of OBP-301 in various human cancer cell lines, however, were not related to the levels of *hTERT* mRNA expression (8, 10). Indeed, HSC-3 and HSC-4 human SCCHN cells expressing high levels of *hTERT* mRNA were less sensitive to OBP-301 than SCC-4 and SCC-9 cells with low levels of hTERT expression. Thus, neither hTERT expression nor coxsackievirus and adenovirus receptor expression could be useful for predicting the outcome of OBP-301 treatment.

Biomarkers have been extensively studied and often used to predict the potential therapeutic benefit of new agents, including molecular-targeted therapies (19). There is a widely recognized need for biomarkers that could improve the

clinician's ability to select suitable drugs for appropriate patients. We found that the levels of GFP expression following OBP-401 infection were highly associated with ID_{50} values of OBP-301 in individual cell lines *in vitro* (Fig. 2C). This correlation may be an expected result, because OBP-301 and OBP-401 have the same genomic backbone except for the GFP expression cassette. Although it is necessary to establish the assay procedures for GFP-based fluorescence measurement in more detail, we propose the diagnostic application of OBP-401 to predict tumor responses to OBP-301. For example, when the biopsy tissue samples of the tumor are exposed to OBP-401 for a certain amount of time *ex vivo*, the levels of GFP expression may be of value as a positive predictive marker for the outcome of OBP-301 virotherapy. Further prospective clinical studies are required to confirm the direct correlation between the GFP expression in biopsy samples following *ex vivo* OBP-401 infection and the clinical responses to OBP-301 in patients with SCCHN.

An orthotopic nude mouse model to investigate the cellular and molecular mechanisms of metastasis in human neoplasia was first described by Fidler et al. (20, 21) and Killion et al. (22). The orthotopic implantation of tumor cells restores the correct tumor-host interactions, which do not occur when tumors are implanted in ectopic subcutaneous sites (20). To further explore the *in vivo* antitumor effects of telomerase-specific virotherapy for SCCHN, we used an orthotopic nude mouse model of human tongue squamous cell carcinoma. In our preliminary experiments, we inoculated tumor cells into the tongue of BALB/c *nu/nu* mice and confirmed the formation of tumors with a diameter of 3 to 5 mm after 5 days and the development of metastases in neck lymph nodes after 35 days. We also identified the presence of disseminated tumor cells in the regional lymph nodes at least 10 days after tumor cell implantation by using GFP-expressing SAS-L human SCCHN cells (data not shown). Intratumoral injection of OBP-301 done 7 or 10 days after tumor inoculation significantly shrunk the tongue SAS-L tumor volumes, which in turn increased the body weight of mice by enabling oral ingestion (Fig. 3D). Moreover, HSC-3 cells were relatively resistant to OBP-301 *in vitro*; intratumoral injection of OBP-301 was, however, effective for recovering the body weight in mice bearing HSC-3 tongue tumors after a long-term observation (Supplementary Fig. S4). These results suggest that although the appearance of the effect may be slower, the *in vivo* antitumor activity could be

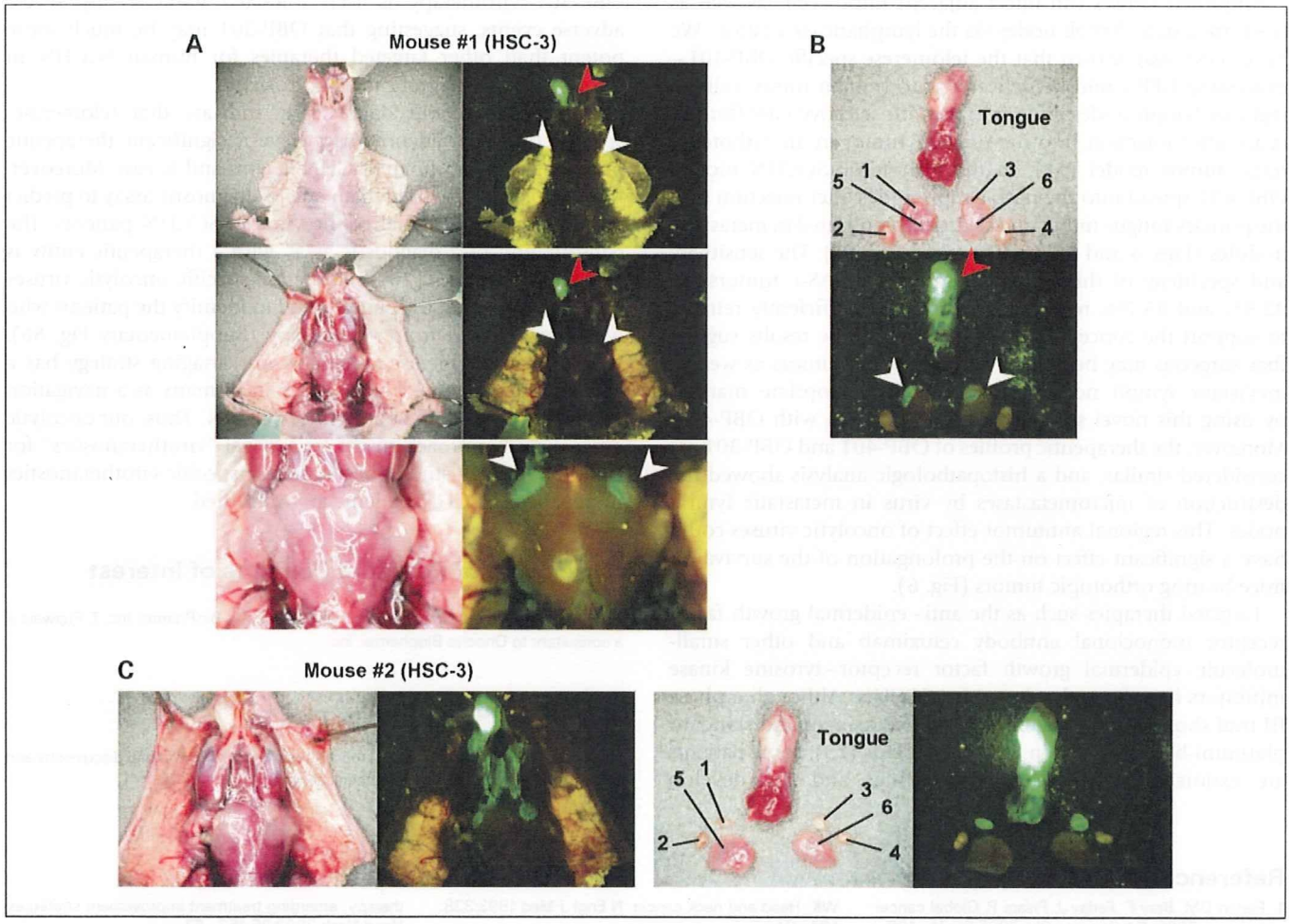

Fig. 5. Virus spread of OBP-401 via lymphatics to regional lymph nodes on HSC-3 tumor-bearing mice. *A*, selective visualization of lymph node metastasis in orthotopic xenografts of HSC-3 human SCCHN cells. Mice received intratumoral injection of OBP-401 at the concentration of 1×10^8 pfu after 24 d of tumor inoculation and were assessed for lymph node metastasis 5 d later under fluorescence stereomicroscope. *B*, HSC-3 primary tumor, salivary glands, and lymph nodes were excised 5 d after OBP-401 injection and then assessed for GFP fluorescence. 1 to 4, lymph nodes; 5 and 6, salivary glands. *C*, other HSC-3 tumor-bearing mice. Excised primary tumors, salivary glands, and lymph nodes were assessed for GFP fluorescence.

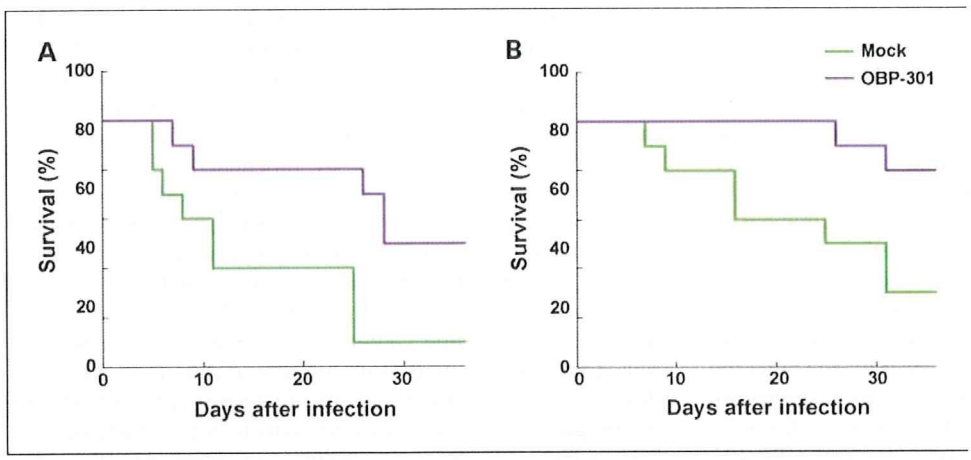

Fig. 6. Prolonged survival of SAS-L tumor-bearing mice treated with OBP-301. Mice bearing SAS-L xenografts were treated starting on day 7 (regimen 1; *A*) or day 10 (regimen 2; *B*) after tumor cell inoculation as described in Fig. 3A. Survival was monitored over time after virus injection and plotted as a Kaplan-Meier plot.

expected even in resistant SCCHN tumors. Because the body weight loss due to a feeding problem in this orthotopic SCCHN model resembles the disease progression in SCCHN patients, the finding that OBP-301 increased the body weight of mice suggests that OBP-301 virotherapy could potentially improve the quality of life in advanced SCCHN patients.

Amplified viruses can infect adjacent tumor cells as well as reach metastatic lymph nodes via the lymphatic circulation. We have previously shown that the telomerese-specific OBP-401–expressing GFP could be delivered into human tumor cells in regional lymph nodes and replicate with selective GFP fluorescence after injection into the primary tumor in an orthotopic rectal tumor model (11). In the orthotopic SCCHN model, OBP-401 spread into the neck lymph nodes after injection into the primary tongue tumor and selectively replicated in metastatic nodules (Figs. 4 and 5; Supplementary Fig. S5). The sensitivity and specificity of this imaging strategy for SAS-L tumors are 92.9% and 85.7%, respectively, which are sufficiently reliable to support the concept of this approach. These results suggest that surgeons may be able to excise primary tumors as well as metastatic lymph nodes precisely with appropriate margins by using this novel surgical navigation system with OBP-401. Moreover, the therapeutic profiles of OBP-401 and OBP-301 are considered similar, and a histopathologic analysis showed the destruction of micrometastases by virus in metastatic lymph nodes. This regional antitumor effect of oncolytic viruses could have a significant effect on the prolongation of the survival of mice bearing orthotopic tumors (Fig. 6).

Targeted therapies such as the anti–epidermal growth factor receptor monoclonal antibody cetuximab and other small-molecule epidermal growth factor receptor–tyrosine kinase inhibitors have been developed for SCCHN. Although a phase III trial showed a survival benefit with cetuximab and standard platinum-based therapy in SCCHN patients (23), some patients are exquisitely sensitive to these drugs and can develop particular and severe toxicities (24). A phase I study is currently under way in the United States to determine the feasibility and to characterize the pharmacokinetics of OBP-301 in patients with histologically proven nonresectable solid tumors (25). An interim analysis of the first 12 patients, including four SCCHN patients treated with escalating doses of OBP-301, indicates that OBP-301 virotherapy is well tolerated without any severe adverse events, suggesting that OBP-301 may be much more potent than other targeted therapies for human SCCHN in terms of specificity, efficacy, and toxicity.

In conclusion, our data clearly indicate that telomerase-specific oncolytic adenoviruses have a significant therapeutic potential against human SCCHN *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Moreover, these viruses can be used in an *ex vivo* diagnostic assay to predict the therapeutic potential of the virus in SCCHN patients. The combination of a diagnostic assay with a therapeutic entity is termed theranostics (26). Telomerase-specific oncolytic viruses can be used to treat the patients and to identify the patients who will likely benefit from virotherapy (Supplementary Fig. S6). In addition, telomerase-specific *in situ* imaging strategy has a potential of being widely available in humans as a navigation system in the surgical treatment of SCCHN. Thus, our oncolytic virus–based approach might be a novel "virotheranostics" for SCCHN. Phase II studies of telomerase-specific virotheranostics in advanced SCCHN patients are warranted.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

H. Onimatsu and Y. Urata are employed by Oncolys BioPharma, Inc. T. Fujiwara is a consultant to Oncolys Biopharma, Inc.

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PRECLINICAL STUDIES

Antiviral activity of cidofovir against telomerase-specific replication-selective oncolytic adenovirus, OBP-301 (Telomelysin)

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Summary We constructed a replication-competent oncolytic adenovirus, OBP-301 (Telomelysin), in which human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT) promoter drives E1 genes. OBP-301 is currently being used in a phase-I clinical trial for various types of tumors. Under such conditions, anti-adenoviral agents should be available for safety use against OBP-301 since any adenoviral viremia could cause severe adverse effects. Cidofovir (CDV) is an acyclic nucleoside phosphonate that has a broad antiviral activity against DNA viruses. Here, we examined the antiviral effects of CDV against OBP-301. The *in vitro* cytopathic effects of OBP-301 were suppressed by CDV. Moreover, CDV decreased the adenoviral E1A gene copy number after OBP-301 infection. These results suggest that CDV is a potentially useful antiviral agent for OBP-301.

Keywords hTERT · Adenovirus · Cidofovir · Oncolytic virus · Clinical trial

Introduction

Oncolytic adenoviruses have been developed for treatment of human cancer. These viruses are designed to replicate and selectively kill cancer cells but to have minimum effect on normal cells [1]. Two major approaches to generate selective replication of viruses within tumor cells have been used [2, 3]. One is to delete genes that are critical for replication of the virus in normal cells but are dispensable for cancer cells such as ONYX-015 or Δ24 [4]. The other approach is the replacement of the promoter region that initiates viral replication genes to the promoter region of the genes active in cancer cells [2, 3]. Various genetic or epigenetic targets limited to cancer cells have been investigated and used for constructing oncolytic adenoviruses.

Human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT) is an enzymatic subunit of human telomerase [5]. Telomerase is expressed in almost all cancer cells but not in all normal cells [6]. Therefore, telomerase is an attractive target for treatment of cancer. We constructed previously the attenuated adenovirus, OBP-301 (Telomelysin), in which adenoviral E1A and E1B genes are linked with internal ribosomal entry site under the control of the hTERT promoter. We reported that OBP-301 induced selective expression of E1A and E1B genes in many cancer cell lines and selectively replicated and lysed cancer cells but not normal cells [7–9]. OBP-301 is currently being tested in a phase-I clinical trial that includes various types of solid tumors. Although patients receiving this type of therapy become positive for anti-adenoviral neutralizing antibodies, those treated with OBP-301 could develop adenoviral viremia with potentially severe adverse effects. Thus, there is a need for anti-adenoviral agents for treatment of potential viremia in clinical trials of OBP-301.

One of the antiviral compounds is phosphonyl acyclic nucleotides, (S)-9-(3-hydroxy-2-phosphonometoxy propyl) cytosine dehydrate, also known as HPMPC (cidofovir, or CDV). CDV was developed for the treatment of viral infections and has a broad antiviral activity against DNA viruses, such as cytomegalovirus and adenoviruses (AdV). CDV exhibits potent inhibitory effects against several

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adenoviral serotypes in cell culture models [10]. Furthermore, CDV has been used clinically for AdV infections after bone marrow transplantation in immunodeficient patients [11]. Thus, we presumed that CDV could be a useful antiviral drug against OBP-301. In the present study, we examined the *in vitro* inhibitory effects of CDV against OBP-301 in human lung cancer cell lines.

Materials and methods

Cell culture, viruses, and chemicals

The human non-small lung cancer cell H1299 and lung cancer cell line A549 were purchased from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC). H1299 was cultured in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% FCS. A549 was cultured in DMEM F12 medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (FCS). OBP-301 was constructed and characterized as described previously [7-9]. The human wild-type adenovirus type 5 (wt-Ad) was also used. VISTIDE™ (CDV injection) was purchased from Gilead Sciences (Foster City, CA).

Cell viability assay

Cells were seeded in 96-well plate at 1×10^3 cells per well and incubated at 37°C. After incubation, cells were infected with OBP-301 at a MOI of 1 (in H1299) and 5 (in A549) for 2 hours. The medium was aspirated and replaced with fresh medium containing 2% FCS and serially diluted CDV. Cell viability was determined by XTT assay 7 days after infection using Cell Proliferation Kit II (Roche Molecular Biochemicals) according to the protocol recommended by the manufacturer. Protection was determined by the following formula: Protection (%)={OD (AdV(+):CDV (+)) − OD (AdV (+):CDV(−))}/{OD (AdV(−):CDV(+)) −OD (AdV (+):CDV(−))}×100. CC_{50} (50% cytotoxic concentration) was defined as CDV concentration that inhibited relative cell viability to 0.5 without OBP-301 infection. EC_{50} (50% effective concentration) was defined as CDV concentration that archived 50% protection.

Quantitative real-time PCR analysis

Cells were seeded in six-well plate at 2×10^5 cells per well. After overnight incubation at 37°C, the medium was aspirated, and cells were infected with OBP-301 or wt-Ad at a MOI of 10 for 2 hours at 37°C with gentle shaking every 15 minutes. After incubation, the cells were washed with PBS and placed in a medium containing serially diluted CDV (100, 20, 4, 0.8, 0.16 and 0 μM). The cells were harvested 24 hours later with Trypsin/EDTA and total DNA was extracted using QIAamp™ DNA Mini Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). Viral E1A copy number was measured using LightCycler instruments and LightCycler Faststart DNAMaster SYBR Green I (Roche, Mannheim, Germany). EC_{50} (E1A) was defined as the CDV concentration that inhibits the E1A ratio (with CDV/no CDV) to 0.5. Primers for E1A gene were: forward: 5'- CCTGTGTCTA GAGAATGCAA -3', reverse: 5'- ACAGCTCAAGTC CAAAGGTT - 3'. PCR amplification began with a 600-s of denaturation step at 95°C and then 40 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 10 s, annealing at 60°C for 15 s, and extension at 72°C for 8 s.

Statistical analysis

The Student's *t*-test was used to compare differences. Statistical significance was defined when p was <0.05.

Results

In vitro cytopathic effect of OBP-301 on lung cancer cell lines

We reported previously that OBP-301 exhibited oncolytic activity against many types of human cancer cells [7–9]. To confirm this, we tested its cytopathic effects in cancer cell line *in vitro*. Human lung cancer cell lines, A549 and H1299, were infected with OBP-301 at various MOIs and numbers of living cells were measured by XTT assay (Fig. 1). At 5 days after infection, the majority of H1299 cells were killed by OBP-301 at MOI of 1 and 10, and approximately 70% of A549 cells were killed by OBP-301 at MOI of 50. These results confirmed that OBP-301 induced cell death in A549 and H1299 cells.

Inhibitory effects of CDV on the cytopathic effect of OBP-301

Next, we tested whether the cytopathic effect by OBP-301 on these cancer cells could be inhibited by CDV treatment. A549 and H1299 cells were infected with OBP-301 then treated with CDV at various concentrations. Cell viability was also determined by XTT assay. In the presence of the drug and virus, relative cell viability significantly increased in the presence of CDV at > 30 μM in A549 cells and > 40 μM in H1299 cells ($p<0.01$) (Fig. 2). Furthermore, inhibition of cell growth of each cell line was observed in the presence of CDV at > 100 μM. The calculated EC_{50} values of CDV were 20.4 μM for H1299 and 35.9 μM for A549 cells, while the calculated CC_{50} values were 146.4 μM for H1299 cells and 106.9 μM for A549 cells. Similar results were obtained by using ONYX-015 (see