Treatment of Human Thyroid Carcinoma Cells with the G47delta Oncolytic Herpes Simplex Virus

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Abstract

Background: Thyroid carcinoma is the most common malignancy of the endocrine organs. Although the majority of thyroid cancer patients experience positive outcomes, anaplastic thyroid carcinoma is considered one of the most aggressive malignancies. Current therapeutic regimens do not confer a significant survival benefit, and new therapies are urgently needed. Oncolytic herpes simplex virus (oHSV) may represent a promising therapy for cancer. In the present study, we investigated the therapeutic effects of a third-generation HSV vector, G47Δ, on various human thyroid carcinoma cell lines in vitro. Two subcutaneous (s.c.) models of anaplastic thyroid carcinoma were also established to evaluate the in vivo anti-tumor efficacy of G47Δ.

Materials and Methods: The human thyroid carcinoma cell line ARO, FRO, WRO, and KAT-5, were infected with G47Δ at different multiplicities of infection (MOIs) in vitro. The survival rates of infected cells were calculated each day. Two s.c. tumor models were established using ARO and FRO cells in Balb/c nude mice, which were intratumorally (i.t.) treated with either G47Δ or mock. Tumor volumes and mouse survival times were documented. Results: G47Δ was highly cytotoxic to different types of thyroid carcinomas. For ARO, FRO, and KAT-5, greater than 30% and 80% of cells were killed at MOI=0.01 and MOI=0.1, respectively on day 5. WRO cells displayed modest sensitivity to G47Δ, with only 21% and 38% of cells killed. In the s.c. tumor model, both of the anaplastic thyroid carcinoma cell lines (ARO and FRO) were highly sensitive to G47Δ; G47Δ significantly inhibited tumor growth and prolonged the survival of mice bearing s.c. ARO and FRO tumors. Conclusions: The oHSV G47Δ can effectively kill different types of human thyroid carcinomas in vitro. G47Δ significantly inhibited growth of anaplastic thyroid carcinoma in vivo and prolonged animal survival. Therefore, G47Δ may hold great promise for thyroid cancer patients.

Keywords: Thyroid carcinoma - oncolytic herpes simplex virus - cytotoxicity - subcutaneous models

Introduction

Thyroid carcinoma, which consists of a group of diseases with different clinicopathologic features, is the most common malignancy of the endocrine organs (Vanderpump, 2011). Differentiated thyroid carcinoma (DTC) includes 2 types of malignancies: papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC) and follicular thyroid carcinoma (FTC) (Zaman et al., 2012). DTC is the most common thyroid malignancy and is often associated with an indolent clinical course and 5-year survival rates greater than 90% (Sipos and Mazzaferri, 2010). However, no treatment has been proven to be effective for radioiodine-resistant metastatic disease, and the 10-year survival rate is less than 15% for these patients (Sherman et al., 2008). Medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) originates from the canceration of parafollicular C cells and presents a more aggressive clinical course than DTC. In addition, MTC is resistant to radioactive iodine therapy (Pacini et al., 2010; Vanderpump, 2011). Anaplastic thyroid carcinoma (ATC), or undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma, accounts for approximately 1-2% of thyroid malignancies (Lin et al., 2008; Smallridge et al., 2012). ATC is one of the most aggressive tumor types, with a median survival time of no more than 6 months (Are and Shaha, 2006; Lin et al., 2008; Smallridge et al., 2012). In addition, one-half of all ATC patients have distant metastases at diagnosis, and radiation and chemotherapy are of little sensitivity and do not result in improvements in survival (Are and Shaha, 2006). Therefore, new therapies are needed to target thyroid tumors, especially metastases and ATC.

Oncolytic viruses selectively infect tumor cells and...
replicate within them. The tumor cells are then destroyed, and the viruses are released from them, infecting other tumor cells (Russell et al., 2012). Herpes simplex virus is one of the most common viruses used for tumor therapy. Oncolytic herpes simplex virus (oHSV) can be genetically modified, thereby increasing tumor selectivity and safety (Varghese and Rabkin, 2002). Preclinical and clinical experiments have demonstrated that oHSV can effectively and safely treat various tumors (Varghese and Rabkin, 2002). G47Δ is a third-generation oHSV vector, and our previous studies have indicated that G47Δ can effectively treat breast and nasopharyngeal carcinomas (Wang et al., 2011a; Wang et al., 2011b; Li et al., 2012; Zeng et al., 2013a; Zeng et al., 2013b).

In the present study, we investigated the cytotoxic effects of the G47Δ oHSV vector on various human thyroid cancer cell lines in vitro. Furthermore, we evaluated the therapeutic effects of G47Δ on subcutaneous (s.c.) xenograft models of 2 human ATC cell lines.

Materials and Methods

Ethics statement

The animal work in the present study was conducted under the institutional guidelines of Guangdong Province and was approved by the Use Committee for Animal Care and the Sun Yat-sen University Institute Research Ethics Committee.

Cell lines and virus

The human papillary thyroid carcinoma cell line KAT-5, the human follicular thyroid carcinoma cell line WRO, and human undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma cell lines, ARO and FRO, were obtained from the European Collection of Cell Cultures (ECACC, Salisbury, United Kingdom). The cell lines were cultured in Roswell Park Memorial Institute (RPMI) 1640 Media containing glucose (4.5 g/l; Mediatech, Inc., Herndon, VA) and supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (HyClone Laboratories, Logan, UT) and were grown at 37°C in 5% CO₂. Vero cells (African green monkey kidney cells purchased from The Committee on Type Culture Collection of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, China) were cultured in Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle’s Medium (DMEM) containing glucose (4.5 g/l; Mediatech, Inc., Herndon, VA) and supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (HyClone Laboratories, Logan, UT) and were grown at 37°C in 5% CO₂. The oHSV G47Δ was provided by MediGene, Inc. (San Diego, CA). G47Δ is a conditionally replicating HSV-1 vector that was constructed as previously described (Todo et al., 2001). Briefly, the a47 gene, the promoter region of the US11 gene, and both copies of neurovirulence gene γ34.5 were deleted, and the ICP6 gene was inactivated by the insertion of a lacZ gene. As a result of these genetic mutations, G47Δ selectively replicates in tumor cells but spares normal cells.

In vitro cytotoxicity

The cancer cells were seeded in 6 well plates at densities of 1×10⁴ cells per well. After 1 night of incubation, the cells were infected with the mock virus or G47Δ at multiplicities of infection (MOI) of 0.01 and 0.1. The cells were then cultured in RPMI 1640 media supplemented with 1% fetal calf serum (HyClone Laboratories, Logan, UT) and grown at 37°C in 5% CO₂. The number of surviving cells was calculated each day using a hemocytometer.

X-gal histochemistry was also performed each day post-infection according to the manufacturer’s recommended protocol (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology, China). The infected cells expressed Lac Z and were stained blue.

Animal studies

Four-week-old female Balb/c nude mice were purchased from the Shanghai Institutes for Biological Sciences, CAS, Shanghai, China. Human undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma cells, ARO (3×10⁶) and FRO (3×10⁶), were suspended in 0.1 mL of RPMI 1640 media with 25% Matrigel (BD Biosciences) and implanted s.c. into the left flanks of 4-week-old nude mice. When the maximal diameter of the tumors reached approximately 5 mm, the mice were randomly assigned to 1 of 2 groups (6 mice/group): intratumoral (i.t.) injection of 50 μl of virus buffer [150 mM NaCl and 20 mM Tris, (pH 7.5)] or 2×10⁶ plaque forming units (pfu) of G47Δ twice per week for 2 weeks. The lengths (a) and widths (b) of the tumors were recorded twice per week, and the tumor volumes were calculated (V=a×b²/2). The mice were sacrificed when the maximal diameter of the tumor exceeded 18 mm or when the mice seemed moribund, and this day was recorded as the date

Figure 1. Cytotoxicity of 2 Thyroid Carcinoma Cell Lines in vitro. (A) X-gal staining of ARO cells infected with G47Δ. Monolayers of ARO cells in 6-well dishes were infected with G47Δ or mock virus and incubated with RPMI 1640 medium/1% heat-inactivated FBS at 37°C. X-gal staining was performed each day, and infected cells expressing Lac Z were stained blue. (B) X-gal staining of FRO cells infected with G47Δ. Monolayers of ARO and FRO cells in 6-well dishes were infected with G47Δ at MOI=0.01 or MOI=0.1 and incubated in RPMI 1640 medium/1% heat-inactivated FBS at 37°C, and the number of viable cells was counted each day. The data represent the results of 3 independent trials.

Materials and Methods

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Four-week-old female Balb/c nude mice were purchased from the Shanghai Institutes for Biological Sciences, CAS, Shanghai, China. Human undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma cells, ARO (3×10⁶) and FRO (3×10⁶), were suspended in 0.1 mL of RPMI 1640 media with 25% Matrigel (BD Biosciences) and implanted s.c. into the left flanks of 4-week-old nude mice. When the maximal diameter of the tumors reached approximately 5 mm, the mice were randomly assigned to 1 of 2 groups (6 mice/group): intratumoral (i.t.) injection of 50 μl of virus buffer [150 mM NaCl and 20 mM Tris, (pH 7.5)] or 2×10⁶ plaque forming units (pfu) of G47Δ twice per week for 2 weeks. The lengths (a) and widths (b) of the tumors were recorded twice per week, and the tumor volumes were calculated (V=a×b²/2). The mice were sacrificed when the maximal diameter of the tumor exceeded 18 mm or when the mice seemed moribund, and this day was recorded as the date

Figure 1. Cytotoxicity of 2 Thyroid Carcinoma Cell Lines in vitro. (A) X-gal staining of ARO cells infected with G47Δ. Monolayers of ARO cells in 6-well dishes were infected with G47Δ or mock virus and incubated with RPMI 1640 medium/1% heat-inactivated FBS at 37°C. X-gal staining was performed each day, and infected cells expressing Lac Z were stained blue. (B) X-gal staining of FRO cells infected with G47Δ. Monolayers of ARO and FRO cells in 6-well dishes were infected with G47Δ at MOI=0.01 or MOI=0.1 and incubated in RPMI 1640 medium/1% heat-inactivated FBS at 37°C, and the number of viable cells was counted each day. The data represent the results of 3 independent trials.
of death for the survival studies. The s.c. tumors were excised for hematoxylin-eosin staining. Another 2 nude mice were sacrificed 3 days after G47Δ inoculation. The tumors were excised and frozen at 80°C, cryostat sections 10 μm in thickness were prepared, and X-gal staining was performed according to the manufacturer’s recommended protocol (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology, China). Sections were stained with X-gal, and counterstained with eosin to identify cells containing replicating G47Δ (blue).

Results

In vitro cytotoxicity

To assess the susceptibility of human thyroid carcinoma cell lines to G47Δ, various thyroid carcinoma cells were infected with G47Δ at a low MOI (MOI 0.01 and 0.1). For ARO cells, greater than 70% and 90% of cells were killed at MOI=0.01 and MOI=0.1, respectively, on day 5 (Figure 1C). For FRO cells, greater than 35%
of cells were killed at MOI=0.01 on day 5, while 100% of cells were killed at MOI=0.1 on day 5 (Figure 1D). For WRO cells, 21.1% and 37.8% cells were killed at MOI=0.01 and MOI=0.1, respectively, on day 5 (Figure 2C). For KAT-5 cells, greater than 30% and 80% cells were killed at MOI=0.01 and MOI=0.1, respectively, on day 5 (Figure 2D). G47Δ contains the lacZ gene and can therefore be traced both in vitro and in vivo. Similar to the cytopathology results, X-gal staining revealed that G47Δ effectively replicated and spread among ARO (Figures 1A), FRO (Figures 1B), WRO (Figures 2A), and KAT-5 cells (Figures 2B).

In vivo study

ATC is very aggressive and is considered a fatal disease. The majority of patients initially present with a rapidly enlarging tumor in the neck (Are and Shaha, 2006). To determine the therapeutic effects of G47Δ on thyroid cancer in vivo, we selected 2 ATC cell lines, ARO and FRO, to form s.c. tumors in Balb/c nude mice, after which we injected G47Δ or virus buffer i.t. To evaluate G47A replication, the virus-treated nude mice were sacrificed 3 days after G47Δ injection, and X-gal staining was performed on the sectioned ATC tumors. Blue-stained sections were evaluated for G47Δ replication in ARO (Figures 3B) and FRO s.c. tumors (Figures 3D).

Similar to the results obtained in vitro, G47Δ elicited prominent antitumor effects and demonstrated a significant inhibition of tumor growth (Figures 4A and E). In G47Δ-treated mice bearing s.c. ARO and FRO tumors, all of the tumors completely regressed as a result of treatment (Figures 4C and G). In addition, none of the mice appeared to be moribund, so they were sacrificed on days 60 (ARO) or 90 (FRO). In contrast, the tumors grew rapidly in the control group (Figures 4B and F). Due to the rapid growth of ARO tumors, all of the mice in the control group were sacrificed by day 47, with a median survival time of 27 days (Figures 4D). For the FRO tumors, the median survival time was 80 days (Figures 4H). G47Δ significantly prolonged the survival of mice bearing ARO or FRO tumors ($p<0.05$, log-rank test).

Discussion

The use of an oncolytic virus is a relatively new therapeutic strategy for cancers. oHSV was first used for the treatment of glioblastoma in 1991 (Martuza et al., 1991). Since then, more than 20 different oHSVs have been used to treat various solid tumors in preclinical studies, including bladder, breast, colorectal, gastric, glioma, head and neck, liver, melanoma, neuroblastoma, pancreatic, and prostate, and ovarian (Reinblatt et al., 2007). Currently, six oncolytic HSV vectors, G207, G47Δ, 1716, HF10, NV1020, and OncovexGM-CSF (talimogene laherparepvec) have progressed to clinical trials, with OncovexGM-CSF successfully reaching its primary endpoint in a randomized phase III trial for metastatic melanoma (Campadelli-Fiume et al., 2011).

The results of our previous studies indicated that oHSV G47Δ was an effective and safe therapy for breast and nasopharyngeal carcinomas (Wang et al., 2011a; Wang et al., 2011b; Li et al., 2012; Zeng et al., 2013a; Zeng et al., 2013b). G47Δ effectively killed breast cancer cells both in vitro and in vivo but spared normal breast epithelial cells (Wang et al., 2011a). G47Δ is a third-generation oHSV, which was constructed from G207, and contains 3 deletions/mutations that result in selective cytopathology to tumor cells (Todo et al., 2001). In addition, both copies of the γ34.5 gene are deleted in this vector, which removes the major HSV neurovirulence gene and precludes the shut-off of protein synthesis in response to viral infection in host cells (Mohr et al., 2001); thus, this mutation attenuates neurovirulence, decreases the chance of reverting to wild-type virus, and causes the virus to preferentially replicate in tumor cells. The ICP6 gene encodes the large subunit of ribonucleotide reductase, which is the key enzyme involved in deoxyribonucleic acid synthesis and viral DNA synthesis in nondividing cells (but not in dividing cells) (Goldstein and Weller, 1988). The ICP6 gene is inactivated by insertion of the lacZ gene, which confers tumor cell selectivity to the virus. The α47 gene and the promoter region of the US11 gene are also deleted, which places the US11 gene under the control of the immediate-early α47 promoter. These mutations enhance the viral replication ability and increase the antitumor immune response by increasing MHC class I presentation (Todo et al., 2001).

Although differentiated thyroid cancer is the most common type of thyroid cancer and the majority of patients experience positive outcomes, the 10-year recurrence rate among elderly patients with tumors larger than 4 cm in diameter or those with tumors that have spread beyond the thyroid, such as those with lymph node metastases, ranges from 20% to 30% (Sherman et al., 2008). MTC represents 5% to 8% of all thyroid cancers and is more aggressive. One-half of all MTC patients initially develop distant metastases, and the 10-year survival rate is 10% for these patients. Moreover, no treatment has been proven to prolong the survival of these patients (Pacini et al., 2010). Although ATC represents less than 2% of all thyroid cancers, it accounts for approximately 40% of thyroid cancer mortality (Lai et al., 2005). Therefore, new therapies are needed to target thyroid tumors, especially metastases and ATC.

In the present study, we evaluated the cytopathic effects of the third-generation oHSV G47Δ on different types of human thyroid carcinoma cells in vitro. G47Δ effectively killed multiple types of thyroid tumor cells, with the ATC cell lines ARO and FRO displaying high sensitivity to G47Δ. The ARO cell line was especially sensitive at low MOI, while the DTC cell lines KAT-5 and WRO showed modest sensitivity. ARO was previously found to be one of the more sensitive thyroid cancer lines to NV1023, another oHSV with different mutations (Yu et al., 2004). KAT-5 was reported to express nectin-1, one of the HSV receptors, while WRO did not to express nectin-1, which might explain its poor sensitivity here except we found reasonable X-gal staining, indicative of virus infection (Huang et al., 2007). Finally, we found that G47Δ effectively inhibited ARO and FRO s.c. tumor growth in vivo. All of the tumors completely regressed in the G47Δ treatment group, and survival in this group was
significantly prolonged. Moreover, no mouse displayed any side effects due to G47Δ administration. Yu et al showed that ARO tumors were also sensitive to NV1023, although only 4 of 6 mice remained tumor-free long term after 3 i.t. injections (Yu et al., 2004).

In conclusion, the third-generation oHSV G47Δ effectively killed different types of human thyroid carcinoma cells in vitro. Of particular interest, G47Δ significantly inhibited ATC growth in vivo and prolonged animal survival in 2 different tumors, indicating its potential as an effective treatment for different types of thyroid tumors.

Acknowledgements

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References

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