

Inhibition of Glioblastoma Cell Proliferation, Migration and Invasion by the Proteasome Antagonist Carfilzomib.

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Abstract

Glioblastoma Multiforme is the most aggressive and lethal tumor of the central nervous system with limited treatment strategies on offer and as such the identification of effective novel therapeutic agents is paramount. To examine the efficacy of proteasome inhibitors we tested Bortezomib, Carfilzomib, Nafamostat mesylate, Gabexate mesylate and Acetylsalicylic acid on glioblastoma cell viability, migration and invasion. Both Bortezomib and Carfilzomib produced significant reduction of cell viability while Nafamostat mesylate, Gabexate mesylate and Acetylsalicylic acid did not. Subsequent testing showed that Carfilzomib significantly reduced cell viability at nM concentrations. Carfilzomib also reduced cell migration, secretion and activation of MMP2 and also cell invasion of all 4 glioblastoma cells tested. In summary, Carfilzomib represents a novel, yet FDA-approved agent for the treatment of glioblastoma multiforme.

Keywords: Glioblastoma Multiforme; Carfilzomib; Proteasome; Migration; Invasion; MMP2.

Background

Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM), also known as grade IV astrocytoma, is the most common form of malignant brain tumor and currently has a median survival time of approximately 15 months with standard treatment (1), and a recurrence rate of 72% before 17 months (2). The current standard treatment of GBM is surgery, followed by radiation and chemotherapy using temozolomide (3, 4). Although the standard treatment for GBM has improved survival times the prognosis is still extremely poor (5). Resistance to temozolomide and radiotherapy is extremely common, which heightens the need to improve patient survival and to seek novel therapeutics for the treatment of GBM (6, 7).

Tyrosine kinase activity is a major driver of cancer progression and there is evidence linking aberrant receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) activation and the degree of proliferation (8), growth (9), invasion (10), migration (11), apoptosis (12) and patient outcome (13) in GBM. However, clinical trials using various tyrosine kinase inhibitors as a front-line therapeutic option in primary or recurrent GBM (14-17) or combined with temozolomide (18-20) have generally yielded unsatisfactory outcomes. These dismal performances by tyrosine kinase inhibitors have been noted to be due to a diverse range of reasons such as 1) GBM cells are able to adapt their dependency on alternative pathways (21), 2) The heterogeneous nature of GBM also allows for an inevitable resistant cell population to remain after treatment (22), 3) RTK mutation differences between GBM patients (23), 4) Upstream inhibition may not lead to inhibition of downstream drivers of tumorigenesis (24) and 5) the RTK inhibitor's benefit is blocked as RTK mutations that exist in other cancers are absent in GBM (25). These results indicate the necessity to identify novel targets for the treatment of GBM.

A viable cellular target for GBM that has shown promising results in other cancers (26) is the 26S proteasome. The 26S proteasome is an intracellular protease which degrades proteins via the ubiquitin pathway (27). Cancer cells have a high turnover of proteins due to translation of dysfunctional proteins brought on by their rapid growth (28). Furthermore, key signalling pathways in GBM converge upon and involve the 26S proteasome (29). Consequently, proteasome inhibition results in the stabilization and accumulation of poly-ubiquitin-tagged proteins, leading to the in-activation of proliferation, cell cycle arrest, and the establishment of apoptotic cell death (30, 31). Thus, this raises the possibility of the 26S proteasome as a potentially viable target for GBM-based therapy.

Bortezomib is the first proteasome inhibitor to be approved and is used clinically for multiple myeloma (32). The mechanism of action involves the targeting of the β -subunit of the proteasome through reversible binding (33). Bortezomib has produced positive results in

in vitro studies utilizing GBM cell lines (34, 35), however phase II trials with GBM patients have not been as promising (34, 36). In contrast to Bortezomib, which has a boronate chemical structure, Carfilzomib is an epoxyketone and is highly selective for and irreversibly inhibits the $\beta 5$ subunit of the 20S proteasome (37). Interestingly, although Carfilzomib has been approved for use in cases of multiple myeloma (38), the potential for adopting Carfilzomib in the GBM clinical setting has rarely been investigated with no study as yet evaluating an in-depth analysis on the anti-tumorigenic impact of Carfilzomib in GBM. This is the case despite Carfilzomib producing an increased efficacy compared to Bortezomib and also the ability for overcoming Bortezomib resistance in multiple myeloma cell lines (39) . In this study, we analysed the ability of Carfilzomib to suppress GBM cell viability, MMP2 secretion, migration and invasion using several GBM cell lines and successfully demonstrate the potential therapeutic value of Carfilzomib in reducing GBM tumorigenesis.

Materials and Methods

Cell, Cell Culture and Inhibitors: The GBM cell lines U87MG and LN229 were purchased from ATCC, while the U87-EGFRvIII cell line was a kind gift from the San Diego Branch of the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research. The primary GBM cell line, #41 was originally derived from a pathological confirmed GBM patient at the Royal Melbourne Hospital and subsequently modified from neurosphere non-adherent cells to adherent cells grown in monolayer. Use of this cell line in the laboratory was approved by the Melbourne Health Human Research and Ethics Committee (HREC 2012.219). All cells were maintained in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (Life Technologies) contained 10% foetal bovine serum (FBS) (DKSH), 2 mM glutamine, 100U/ml penicillin and 100 µg/ml streptomycin (Invitrogen). Cells were incubated in a humidified atmosphere of 10% CO₂ at 37°C. All 5 proteasome inhibitors (Bortezomib, Carfilzomib, Nafamostat mesylate, Gabexate mesylate and Acetylsalicylic acid) were purchased from Selleck Chemicals.

Cell Viability Assays. Cells were plated in 96-well plates and allowed to adhere overnight. Triplicate wells were treated with varying concentrations of inhibitors where indicated for 72 hr. Cells were then lysed and cell viability relative to a vehicle control was determined using a commercially available Cell Titer-Glo kit (Promega) following manufacturer's instructions. Cell lysates were read on a bioluminometer.

MMP Expression Analysis. Cells (1×10^5) were seeded in 6-well plates and allowed to adhere overnight. Conditioned media was removed at 72 hr following subsequent culturing of cells in Optimem media without serum (Life Technologies) in the presence of increasing concentrations of Carfilzomib (0 – 1 µM). Conditioned media was then assessed for pro and active levels of MMP2 and MMP9 by gelatinolytic zymography by diluting 1:1 in Tris-Glycine buffer and loaded into the wells of a 15 well zymogram gel after normalising for equal protein concentrations in cell lysates using the Pierce protein estimation kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.). Gels were subsequently incubated in Zymogram Renaturing Buffer (30 min), Zymogram Developing Buffer (overnight) and washed with distilled water. Gels were then incubated in Safety Blue Solution (1 hr) to visualize gelatinolytic activity with negative staining indicative of enzyme activity.

Migration Assays. The migration capacity of GBM cells were examined using the xCELLigence system (ACEA Biosciences Inc.). Cells (2×10^4) were seeded with 2% serum DMEM in the top chamber of a CIM-16 plate in the absence or presence of Carfilzomib while the cell-free bottom chamber contained DMEM with 10% serum in order to create an attractant gradient. The migration rate was assessed by measuring electrical impedance along the gold coated underside of the membrane which separated the two chambers. A greater level of electrical impedance was determined as an amplified migratory rate as analysed on the RTCA Analyser over a 72 hr period (ACEA Biosciences Inc.).

Invasion Assay. The ability of Carfilzomib to inhibit the invasiveness of U87MG, U87-EGFRvIII, LN229 and #41 cells was assessed using the Cultrex® 96 Well 3D Spheroid BME Cell Invasion Assay (Trevigen). The spheroid and invasion matrix components were prepared according to the manufacturer's instructions. Cells (5×10^2) in DMEM and spheroid matrix were added into each well of the 3D Culture Spheroid Formation Plate and then centrifuged at 200g for 3 min at 4°C. Cells were left to incubate for 72 hr at 37°C to allow for spheroid formation, before invasion matrix was added and a subsequent centrifugation at 300g for 5 min at 4°C was performed. The plate was left to incubate for 1 hr at 37°C to enhance gel formation of the invasion matrix. DMEM \pm 1 μ M Carfilzomib was added into each well and images of the spheroids were acquired every 24 hr. Images were subsequently analysed with the software Image J (v1.50d) and the degree of invasiveness was measured as the total area of the spheroid's reach.

Statistical Analysis

For all cell viability assays, the untreated (control) cell viability reading was set at 100%. The treated cell viability reading was then taken as a percentage compared to the control value. Statistical analysis was performed using a two sided student's t-test. Significance was determined as $p < 0.05$.

Results:

Carfilzomib Inhibits Cell Viability of GBM cell lines: To evaluate targeting of the proteasome as a potential treatment strategy in GBM, we first tested the efficacy of several proteasome inhibitors in a cell viability assay with 3 GBM cell lines (U87MG, U87-EGFRvIII and LN229). Bortezomib and Carfilzomib (10 μ M) produced the greatest inhibition against all 3 cell lines tested reducing cell viability by greater than 85% and 90% respectively in all 3 cell lines. Nafamostat mesylate, Gabexate mesylate and Acetylsalicylic acid (all at 10 μ M) did not significantly reduce viability of any of the 3 cell lines tested and in fact enhanced cell viability compared to control treated cells in some cases (Fig 1A). We next evaluated the efficacy of Carfilzomib on an early passage patient-derived primary GBM cell line (#41) and the 3 established cell lines at lower concentrations. Carfilzomib significantly inhibited the cell viability of U87MG, U87-EGFRvIII, LN229 and #41 at concentrations as low as 10 nM by greater than 50% (Fig 1B).

Carfilzomib Inhibits Cell Migration of GBM cell lines:

As cell migration is an important characteristic of GBM lethality we next examined whether Carfilzomib could reduce GBM cell migration using the xCELLigence real-time migration system. Carfilzomib could significantly inhibit cell migration in 4 out of 4 GBM cell lines tested (U87MG, U87-EGFRvIII, LN229, #41) at a 10 nM dose after 72 hr ($p < 0.05$) (Fig 2).

Carfilzomib Inhibits Cell Secretion of MMP2 in GBM cell lines:

MMPs are secreted from tumour cells leading to MMP-mediated degradation of the extracellular matrix allowing GBM cells to invade into surrounding brain tissue. As we observed that Carfilzomib could inhibit GBM cell migration, we next examined the effect of Carfilzomib treatment on the secretion and activation of pro-invasive MMP molecules in the GBM cell lines. A clear reduction in secreted pro MMP2 was observed in all 4 cell lines tested following 72 hr of 1 μ M carfilzomib treatment (Fig 3). A reduction in the activation of MMP2 was also observed at this concentration for all the cell lines. Carfilzomib was also able to significantly inhibit pro MMP2 secretion and subsequent activation at a lower concentration of 0.1 μ M, in the U87MG and LN229 cell lines (Fig 3).

Carfilzomib Inhibits Cell Invasion of GBM cell lines:

Mortality from GBM is attributed to its invasive nature and destruction of surrounding brain tissue (40). Therefore identifying novel agents that can inhibit the invasive

characteristics of GBM cells is vitally important. Thus we next examined the ability of Carfilzomib to suppress the invasive capacity of our 4 GBM cell lines using an *in vitro* 3D invasion assay. In all 4 cell lines, 1 μ M of Carfilzomib significantly reduced the invasive capacity of cells over the 15 day experiment when compared to control treated cells ($p < 0.05$) (Fig 4). All control cells showed significantly greater invasion after 15 days compared to day 1 with LN229 cells displaying almost 12-fold greater invasion compared to day 1. As expected, the U87-EGFRvIII cell line that expresses the constitutively active truncated EGFRvIII variant displayed a greater invasive phenotype than the parental U87MG cell line across the 15 day experiment. The addition of Carfilzomib significantly reduced this invasive potential (Fig 4B), indicating that Carfilzomib could reduce the invasive capabilities of all 4 glioblastoma cell lines tested.

Discussion:

Novel treatment strategies are urgently required for GBM patients as the current standard of care treatment involving radiotherapy and temozolomide following surgical resection only enhances patient survival to approximately 15 months post diagnosis. Other treatment strategies have been pursued to improve the outcomes of GBM patients with the most common being the evaluation of kinase inhibitors including those that target the Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) or the Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor (VEGFR) systems. However, to date, none have shown additional benefit and all have shown additional systemic toxicity (41-43).

Targeting the proteasome represents a novel molecular pathway in GBM treatment with the majority of assessment of this class of inhibitor arising from studies on Bortezomib (Velcade). Bortezomib has been successfully shown to inhibit GBM cell proliferation and animal xenograft growth by triggering apoptosis and autophagy (44-49). However, despite this promise in the laboratory and the success of Bortezomib in treating patients with multiple myeloma, clinical trials evaluating Bortezomib in the GBM setting have been disappointing. The study by Oda and colleagues demonstrated that the combination of tamoxifen and Bortezomib has a promising toxicity profile, but ultimately delivered no therapeutic benefit in patients with recurrent malignant gliomas (36). Likewise, another Phase II study reported a lack of benefit from a combination of Bortezomib and vorinostat in recurrent GBM patients (34). Other proteasome inhibitors have also been FDA-approved for the treatment of various diseases including cancer such as Carfilzomib which is authorized for the use in refractory/relapsed multiple myeloma patients. However, very little is known about the ability of these agents to inhibit GBM progression, and thus, we evaluated the anti-tumorigenic effects of these agents on several GBM cell lines.

In this study we identified for the first time that Carfilzomib is a potent inhibitor of GBM cell proliferation, migration and invasion. Interestingly, others have reported previously that Carfilzomib is more potent in producing anti-tumor effects using non GBM cell lines compared to Bortezomib (50). However, we observed that Carfilzomib and Bortezomib were equally potent in inhibiting the cell proliferation of GBM cell lines including a primary, early passage patient-derived GBM cell line at the one concentration (10 μ M) tested in this current study. Furthermore, Carfilzomib and Bortezomib were strikingly more potent than the 3 other proteasome inhibitors (Nafamostat Mesylate (NM), Gabexate mesylate (GM), or Acetylsalicylic acid (AA; Aspirin) at the same concentration tested on the same panel of GBM cell lines.

Of note was the ability of Carfilzomib to equally inhibit the proliferation, migration and invasion of cells expressing the EGFRvIII compared to the parental U87MG cell line. EGFRvIII is a truncated, constitutively active variant of EGFR and is expressed in approximately 30-50% of GBM (51). Importantly, EGFRvIII has been proposed as a critical mediator of treatment resistance (52-54) and its constitutive active properties have been long considered a key driver of anti-apoptotic mechanisms and subsequently is known as a pro-survival tumor-specific receptor (52, 54, 55). However, in our current study, Carfilzomib displayed similar anti-proliferative, anti-migratory and anti-invasive effects on both the U87-EGFRvIII and the parental U87MG cell lines, suggesting that Carfilzomib may have some therapeutic benefit for GBM patients that are positive for EGFRvIII expression. This was achieved despite a previous report observing that the U87MG and U87-EGFRvIII cell lines significantly differed in proteasome subunit expression (56). Interestingly, Bortezomib also inhibited the cell viability of U87MG-EGFRvIII cells in our study.

One of the most characteristic features of GBM cells is their ability to invade into distal areas of the brain. Their highly infiltrative nature is strongly associated with elevated mortality rates in patients with GBM. The matrix metalloproteinase (MMPs) family members MMP2 and MMP9 are secreted by tumor cells to assist with breaking down extracellular matrix allowing for the enhanced invasiveness of cells (57-59). Therefore, a critical feature of a successful inhibitor of GBM progression is the ability of the agent to block MMP secretion and therefore inhibit GBM invasion. We show here that Carfilzomib could successfully reduce the secretion and subsequent activation of MMP2 in all 4 GBM cell lines tested. This correlated strongly with our findings that Carfilzomib could also inhibit 3D *in vitro* cell invasion in all 4 GBM cell lines tested.

Whether, Carfilzomib is capable of inhibiting GBM growth and invasion in animal models is not known and whether it can cross a compromised blood brain barrier in GBM patients to elicit an anti-tumor response is yet to be determined. Interestingly, it was suggested that Bortezomib's lack of activity in glioblastoma patients may be due in part to its suspected inability to penetrate the blood-brain barrier in these patients (34, 36). In this study, we did not assess whether Carfilzomib was able to cross the blood-brain barrier. However, another study demonstrated the successful distributed of the proteasome inhibitor salinosporamide A (ML858) to the brains of mice which led to substantial inhibition of the proteasome (60), suggesting that proteasome inhibitors including Carfilzomib may indeed be a viable treatment option for glioblastoma patients.

Overall however, we have demonstrated that Carfilzomib displayed similar inhibitory effects on GBM cell viability to that of Bortezomib but was far more potent than the other proteasome inhibitors utilised in this study. In addition, Carfilzomib successfully reduced both the *in vitro* migration and invasive capabilities of all GBM cell lines tested. In summary, our current data support the view that the second-generation proteasome inhibitor Carfilzomib should be considered a potential therapeutic agent for the treatment of GBM.

Figure Legend:

Figure 1. Carfilzomib inhibits cell viability of several glioblastoma cell lines: **A.** U87MG (i), U87-EGFRvIII (ii) and LN229 (iii) glioblastoma cells were seeded into 96-well plates in triplicate and following overnight incubation were treated with 10 μ M of Bortezomib, Carfilzomib, Nafamostat Mesylate (NM), Gabexate mesylate (GM), or Acetylsalicylic acid (AA; Aspirin) for 72 h to assess their effect on cell viability. **B.** U87MG (i), U87-EGFRvIII (ii), LN229 (iii) and #41 primary (iv) glioblastoma cells were treated with increased concentrations of Carfilzomib for 72 h. Cell viability was determined using a commercially available Cell Titer-Glo kit and samples read on a bioluminometer. Data is expressed as % viability compared to untreated control cells \pm S.D.

Figure 2. Carfilzomib inhibits cell Migration of several glioblastoma cell lines: U87MG (i), U87-EGFRvIII (ii), LN229 (iii) and #41 (iv) glioblastoma cells were seeded into CIM-16 xCELLigence plates and treated with \pm 10 nM of Carfilzomib in triplicate. Cell migration was then assessed over 72 hr measuring relative mean impedance (cell index) for control treated (\square) and Carfilzomib treated cells (\blacksquare). Data shown is mean relative percentage migration from duplicate wells, \pm SD (*, $p < 0.05$).

Figure 3. Carfilzomib inhibits cell secretion and activation of MMP2 in several glioblastoma cell lines: U87MG, U87-EGFRvIII, LN229 and #41 glioblastoma cells were seeded into 6-well plates and following overnight incubation, cells were treated with \pm 1 μ M of Carfilzomib in serum-free media. Following a subsequent 72 hr period, assessments of pro- and active MMP2 levels in conditioned media was performed by gel zymography.

Figure 4. Carfilzomib inhibits cell Invasion in several glioblastoma cell lines: U87MG, U87MG-EGFRvIII, LN229 and #41 glioblastoma cells were seeded into 3D invasion assay plates as described in Materials and Methods and treated with \pm 1 μ M of Carfilzomib in triplicate. **A.** Images were taken every day for 15 days with cell invasion images displayed for day 1 and day 15. **B.** Relative invasion after 15 days of cells treated with control (\square) and Carfilzomib (\blacksquare). Data shown is relative invasion from triplicate wells, \pm SD where control treated cells at day 1 is = 1 (*, $p < 0.05$).

Conflict Statement:

The authors declare no conflict of interest or financial benefit from this publication.

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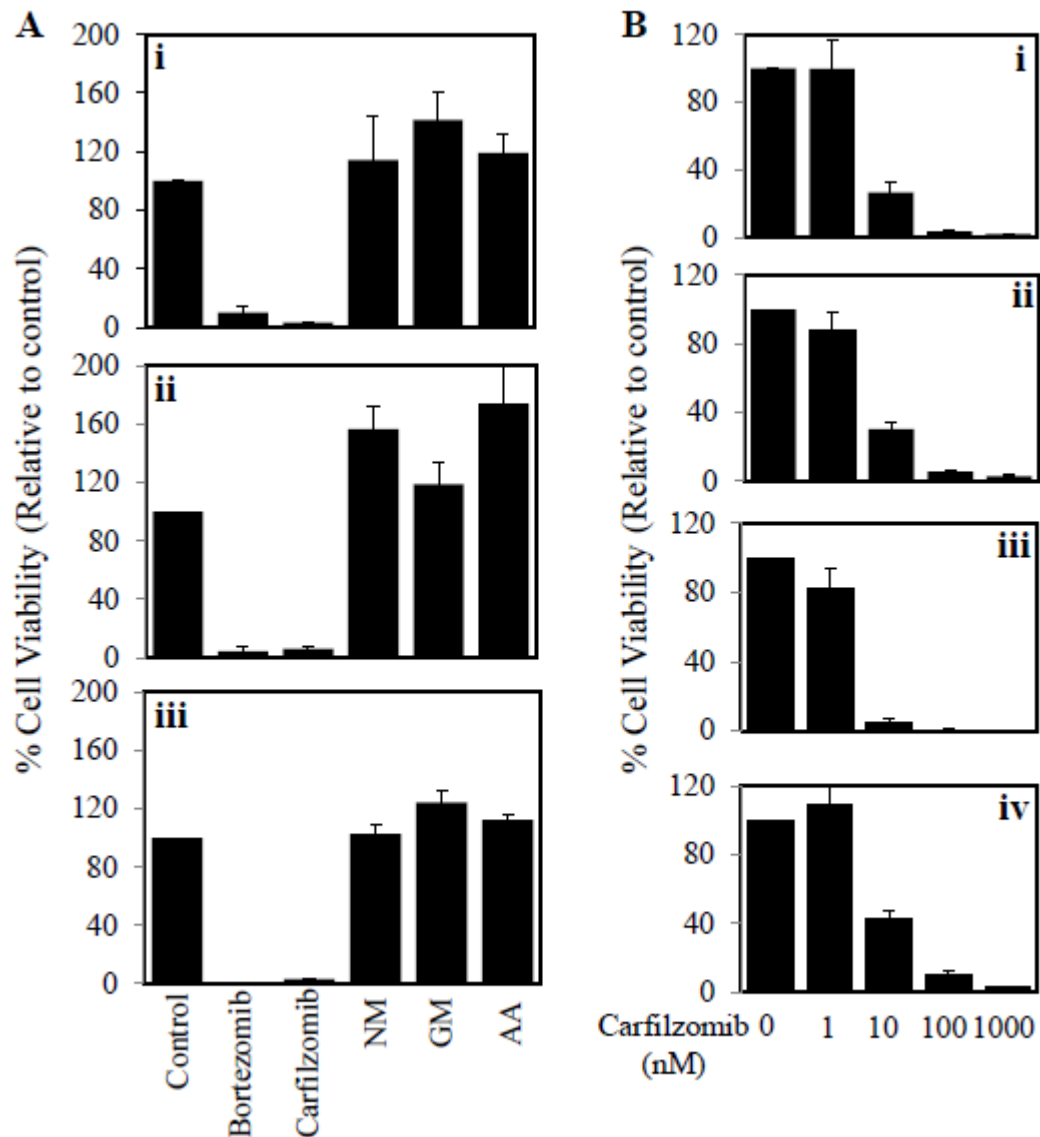


Fig. 1

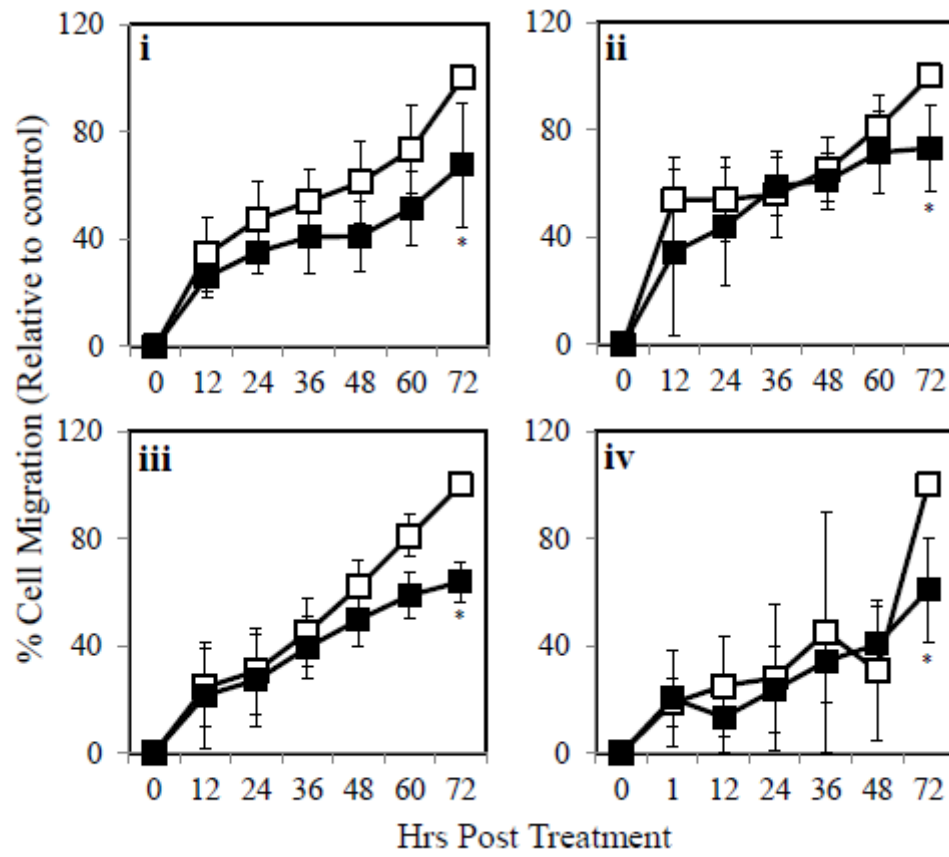


Fig. 2

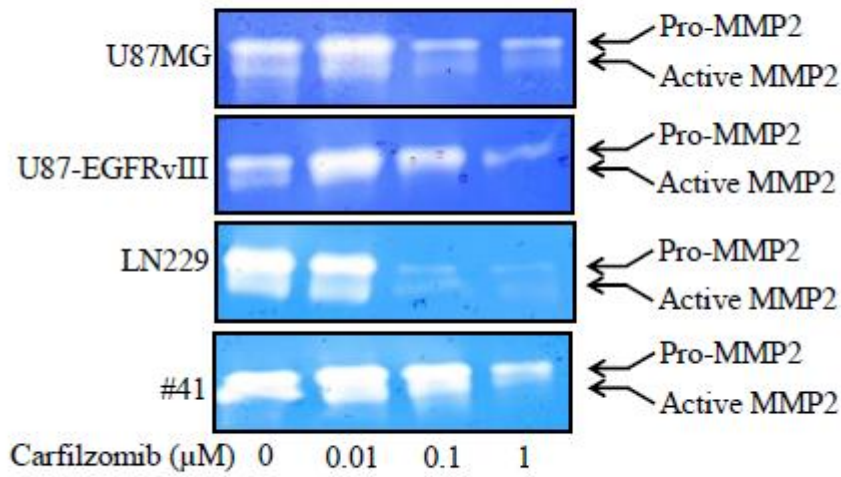


Fig. 3

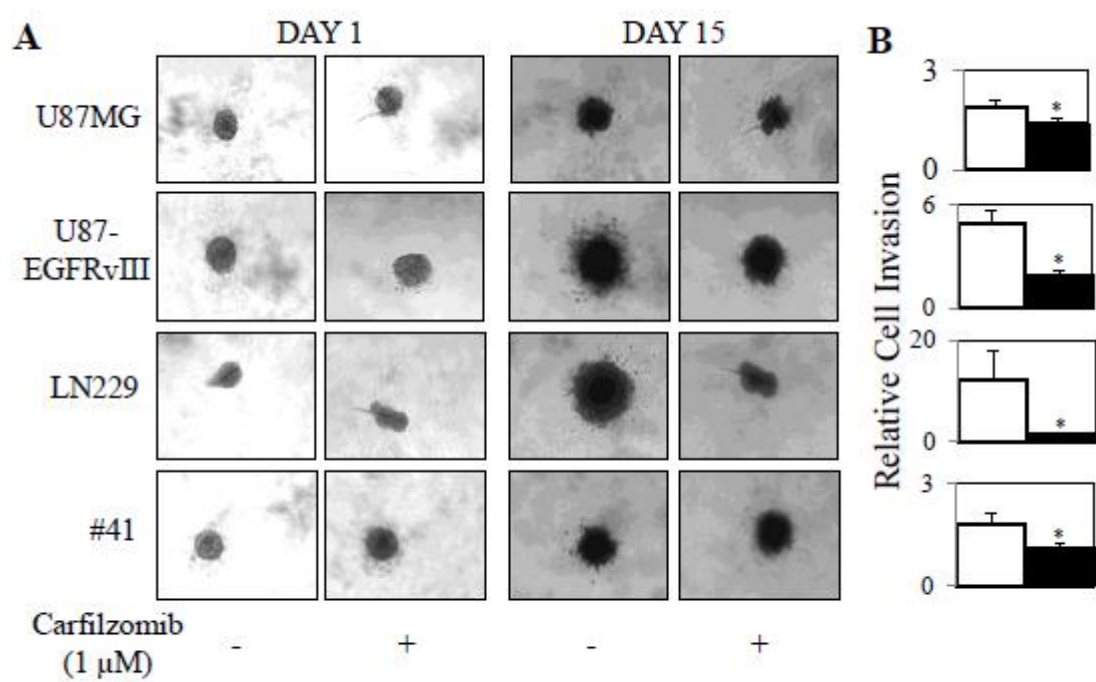


Fig. 4



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