

Characterization of an oncolytic adenovirus vector constructed to target the cMet receptor

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Abstract: The cMet receptor is a homodimer with tyrosine kinase activity. Upon stimulation with its ligand, hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), the receptor mediates wide physiologic actions. The HGF-cMet signaling pathway is dysregulated in many cancers, which makes cMet an important target for novel therapeutic interventions. Oncolytic adenoviruses (Ads) have been used for the past three decades as a promising therapeutic approach for a wide array of neoplastic diseases. To date, achieving cancer-specific replication of oncolytic Ads has been accomplished by either viral genome deletions or by incorporating tumor selective promoters. To achieve novel specificity of oncolytic Ad infection of cancer cells that overexpress cMet, we inserted the HGF NK2 sequence, corresponding to a competitive antagonist of HGF binding to the cMet receptor, into the Ad serotype 5 (Ad5) fiber gene. The resulting vector, *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2*, was rescued, amplified in HEK293 cells, and characterized. Binding specificity and viral infectivity were tested in various cancer cell lines that express varying levels of cMet and hCAR (the Ad5 receptor). We found that *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* demonstrated binding specificity to the cMet receptor. In addition, there was enhanced viral infectivity and virus replication compared with a non-targeted Ad vector. Although NK2 weakly induces cMet receptor activation, our results showed no receptor phosphorylation in the context of an oncolytic Ad virus. In summary, these results suggest that an oncolytic Ad retargeted to the cMet receptor is a promising vector for developing a novel cancer therapeutic agent.

Keywords: bacteriophage T4 fibrin, fiber protein, gene therapy, hCAR, hepatocyte growth factor, NK2 isoform, oncolytic virotherapy, pIX protein, red fluorescent protein

Introduction

Adenovirus-based gene therapy represents a rational approach to developing novel cancer treatment regimens to improve cancer survival rates in patients. Oncolytic adenoviruses (Ads) have emerged as a promising therapeutic tool to enable the virus-mediated lysis of infected tumor cells.¹ After initial binding to its native receptor, hCAR (the human coxsackievirus and adenovirus receptor), an Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD) motif on the Ad penton capsid protein interacts with integrins on the cell surface to trigger internalization.² Ad virions are then disassembled in the endosome, followed by endosomal escape and nuclear translocation, where viral gene expression and DNA replication take place.³ Subsequently, the release of the viral progeny during infection results in further propagation in surrounding tumor cells. Despite being attractive delivery vehicles, applying Ad vectors in clinical trials has been limited by their poor infection efficiency in cells that express low levels of the native hCAR.⁴ Since hCAR is downregulated in many cancers,⁵ development of novel strategies to

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enhance viral affinity toward tumor cells over normal cells is a key approach to overcome a major hurdle in widespread cancer therapy application.

The cMet oncogene is a homodimer cell surface receptor with tyrosine kinase activity. Activation of the cMet pathway in cancer has multiple effects on mitogenesis, motogenesis, morphogenesis, and anoikis/survival of tumor cells, as well as angiogenesis.⁶⁻⁸ The cMet oncogene is dysregulated and activated in the majority of malignancies, including lung, breast, and hepatocellular carcinomas (HCCs),⁹ and is associated with poor outcome. Activation of the cMet receptor initiates signaling through a number of downstream pathways and can crosstalk with multiple other cell surface receptors.^{10,11} The widespread involvement in cancer makes cMet a good target for novel therapeutic interventions.

The ligand for cMet, hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) or scatter factor, is a heterodimeric molecule composed of two chains, a 69 kDa α -chain and a smaller 34 kDa β -chain. The HGF α -chain has an N-terminal hairpin domain and four kringle domains, while the β -chain has serine protease-like activity. The N-terminal hairpin loop and kringle-1 domain of the α -chain are essential for specific binding to cMet.^{12,13} In addition, HGF has multiple isoforms,¹⁴ and extensive characterization of these isoforms has identified an antagonist of HGF/cMet binding. It is reported that the NK1 isoform has partial agonist/antagonist activity,¹⁵ and the NK2 and NK3 isoforms exert some motogenic activity, while the NK4 isoform fails to exert any observable biological activities through cMet.^{12,16-19}

Many modifications have been incorporated into Ad vectors to increase their overall infection potential, proliferation efficiency, tropism, and ability to penetrate solid tumors. Among the most popular strategies is the genetic modification of the fiber protein.²⁰ In the present study, we sought to test and validate a fiber-modified oncolytic Ad serotype 5 (Ad5) vector to retarget infection specificity to cancer cells that overexpress the cMet receptor. We hypothesized that retargeting Ad5 using the HGF NK2 isoform would allow selective infection and killing of cMet expressing cancer cells.

Material and Methods

Cell lines and culture conditions

Use of human cell lines (Biosafety Level 2) was approved by the Institutional Biosafety Committees at LSU Health Shreveport and at Louisiana State University. The human HCC cell lines (Hep 3B2.1-7 and SNU-449), the human breast cancer cell lines (MDA-MB-231, SK-BR-3, ZR-75-1, BT-549, and MCF-7), the human non-small cell lung cancer

cell line NCI-H1993, and the human embryonic kidney cell line HEK293 were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC; Manassas, VA, USA). The HEK293/F28 helper cell line has been previously described²¹ and was provided by David T Curiel (Washington University School of Medicine at St Louis, St Louis, MO, USA). The Hep 3B2.1-7 and MCF-7 cell lines were maintained in Eagle's minimum essential medium (Mediatech, Inc., Manassas, VA, USA), and the SNU-449 and NCI-H1993 cell lines were maintained in RPMI-1640 (Mediatech, Inc.). All other breast cancer cell lines, as well as the HEK293 cell line, were maintained in Dulbecco's minimum essential medium (Mediatech, Inc.). The HEK293/F28 cell line was grown under the selection of zeocin (400 μ g/mL) in DMEM. All cell line media were supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum and 1% antibiotic solution (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). All the cell lines were maintained in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ at 37°C.

Construction and characterization of the recombinant adenovirus vector

Initially, we sought to incorporate NK4 isoform (447 amino acids) into Ad5/fiber. However, Ad infection depends on a critical fiber shaft length,²² and the NK2 isoform at 257 amino acids provides a more optimal length for incorporation. We replaced the native Ad5 fiber with a chimeric fiber by fusion of the N-terminus tail of the Ad5 fiber with the T4-phage fibrin protein linked with the HGF/NK2 isoform at the carboxyl (C) terminus. In brief, an *XbaI-SwaI* fragment encompassing the chimeric Ad fiber gene was synthesized (GenScript, Piscataway, NJ, USA) and used to replace an *XbaI-SwaI* fragment of the wild-type Ad sequence within the pAdEasy-1 plasmid (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA, USA), introducing the T4-phage rod-like trimeric fibrin molecule. Ampicillin-resistant colonies were selected following transformation; DNA was extracted, and identities of positive clones were confirmed by restriction digestion and polymerase chain reaction (PCR). A pIX-RFP reporter gene was introduced into the AdEasy-1 by homologous recombination with a modified pShuttle vector containing a wild-type Ad5 E1A gene and the mCherry coding sequence inserted downstream of the Ad5 minor capsid pIX gene to generate a C-terminal pIX fusion protein (pShuttle-E1A-pIX-RFP), a kind gift from Anton V Borovjagin (University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, USA). Recombinants were selected on kanamycin agar plates and confirmed by restriction digestion and PCR analysis. DNA sequencing was performed to confirm the identity of the inserted fragments.

Rescue, propagation, and purification of Ad virions

As described previously,²³ the genome of the fiber-modified virus was used to transfect HEK293/F28 cells that stably express the Ad5 wild-type fiber, by using CaPO₄ co-precipitation kit (Stratagene). To obtain a homogenous population of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* virions, the rescued virus was used to reinfect HEK293 cells. The recombinant Ad virus was then purified by equilibrium ultracentrifugation on CsCl gradients. The virus titer of each Ad preparation was determined by spectrophotometry using a conversion factor of 1.1×10^{12} viral particles (VP) per absorbance unit at 260 nm.

Virus binding assay

Cells were infected with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* or the *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* control. When indicated, cells were pretreated with cMet-blocking polyclonal antibody (R&D Systems, Inc., Minneapolis, MN, USA) for 30 minutes at 4°C. The incubation temperature was 4°C unless otherwise specified. In all, 1×10^5 cells were washed once with ice-cold phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). The virus was added to wells or microcentrifuge tubes at the indicated multiplicity of infection (MOI) and incubated for 30 minutes or 1 hour (specified in Figures 2–9). Following incubation, cells were washed three times with ice-cold PBS, collected, and resuspended in 0.2 mL PBS. Total genomic DNA was extracted using a DNA-mini kit, (Qiagen NV, Venlo, the

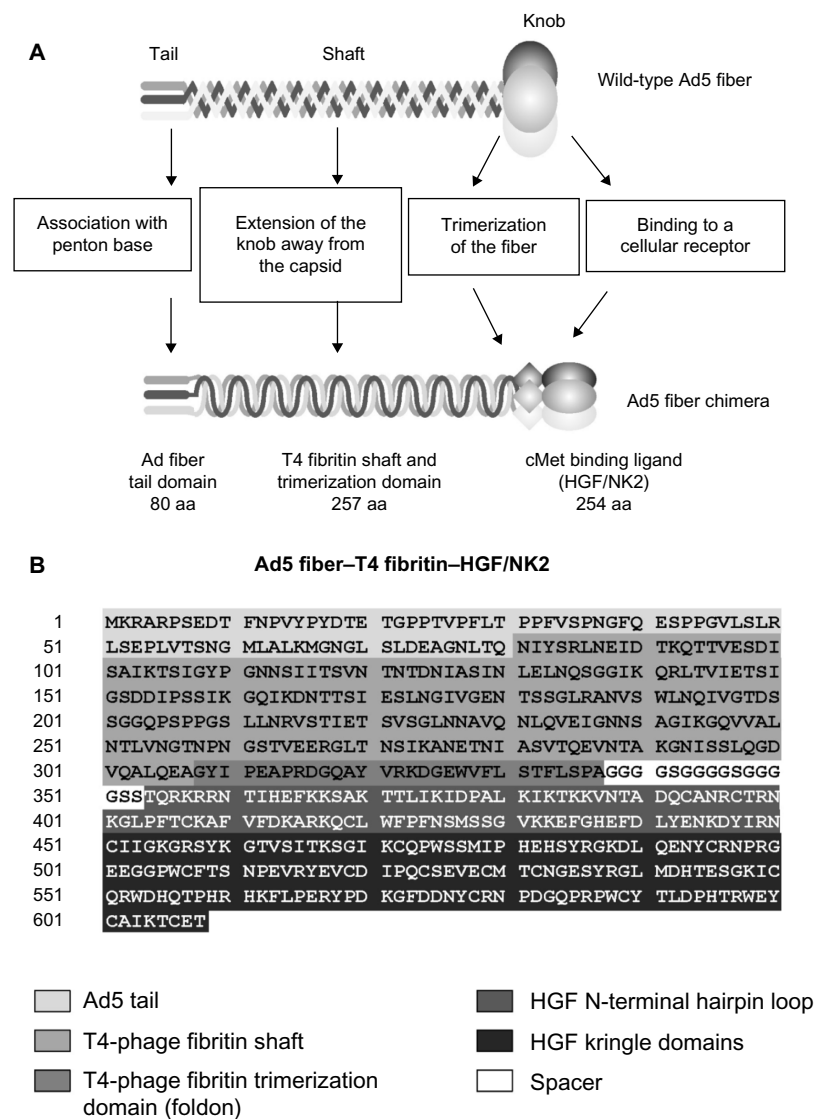


Figure 1 A schematic representation of the chimeric Ad5 fiber.

Notes: (A) Incorporation of T4-phage fibrin–HGF/NK2 (251 amino acids) into the Ad fiber knob. (B) Since the Ad5 fiber knob initiates and maintains the trimerization of the entire fiber, it was replaced by the bacteriophage T4 fibrin protein containing a foldon domain to maintain trimerization of the fiber protein. The HGF/NK2 is used as the targeting ligand.

Abbreviations: HGF, hepatocyte growth factor; aa, amino acids; Ad5, adenovirus serotype 5; NK2, a secreted truncated splicing variant that extends through the second kringle domain.

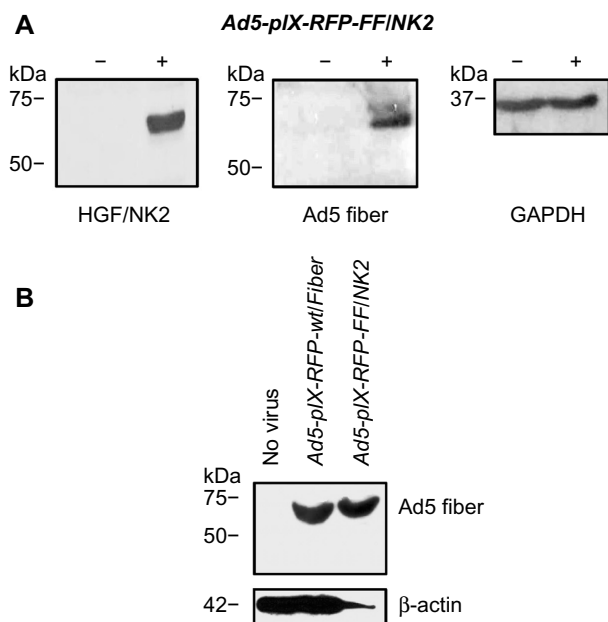


Figure 2 Characterization of recombinant virus.

Notes: (A) Western blot analysis of viral HGF/NK2 and Ad5 fiber expression in uninfected HEK293 cells and HEK293 cells infected with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2*; analysis of cellular GAPDH expression was performed as a loading control. (B) Western blot analysis of viral Ad5 fiber expression in uninfected HEK293 cells and HEK293 cells infected with either *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* or with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2*; analysis of cellular β -actin expression was performed as a loading control. The cells were infected with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* or *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* at an MOI of 50 VP/cell. Untreated cells were included as a control. At 2 days following treatment, protein lysates were isolated and boiled for 5 minutes at 95°C. Equal protein lysates were separated on 10% SDS-PAGE gels. The proteins were then transferred onto PVDF membrane, blocked, and probed with specific monoclonal antibodies for HGF- α or Ad5 fiber. An anti-GAPDH or anti- β -actin antibody was used as loading controls. **Abbreviations:** MOI, multiplicity of infection; VP, viral particles; SDS-PAGE, sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis; PVDF, polyvinylidene fluoride; HGF, hepatocyte growth factor; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; NK2, a secreted truncated splicing variant that extends through the second kringle domain; HEK293, human embryonic kidney cell line; Ad5, adenovirus serotype 5.

Netherlands), according to the manufacturer's instructions. Aliquots of the extracted DNA (2.0 μ L) were used for real-time PCR to measure E4 copy number.

Virus infectivity assay

Cell lines were infected with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF//NK2* or with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* control at an increasing MOI of 1.0 VP/cell, 10 VP/cell, 100 VP/cell, and 1,000 VP/cell. When indicated, cells were pretreated with human HGF (Lonza, Walkersville, MD, USA) at increasing concentrations of 0.5 ng, 5.0 ng, and 50 ng. The cells were incubated for 2 hours at 37°C. The cells were then washed with PBS twice, and complete growth medium was added. After 48 hours, cells were washed twice with PBS, collected, and resuspended in 400 μ L PBS. RFP expression was measured by flow cytometry.

Virus replication assay

Cell lines were infected with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF//NK2* or *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* (control) at an MOI of 100 VP/cell. The

infected cells were incubated for 4 days at 37°C. At each time point, cells were collected and resuspended in 0.2 mL PBS. Total genomic DNA was extracted using a Qiagen DNA-mini kit and used for real-time PCR to measure E4 copy number as an indicator of replication.

Virus oncolysis assay

Each cell line was seeded in replicates into 96-well plates (3×10^3 cells/well) and infected with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF//NK2*, *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber*, or a non-replicating control virus (*Ad5-CMV-GFP/Luc*) at an MOI of 1,000 VP/cell. The infected cells were incubated for 7 days at 37°C. Uninfected cells were included as controls. At each day after infection, cell survival was determined using a colorimetric assay based on the CellTiter-Blue reagent (Promega Corporation, Fitchburg, WI, USA) that quantifies the number of living cells based on mitochondrial activity. At each time point, 20 μ L of the dye was added to each well and the plate was shaken for 10 seconds and then incubated for 20 hours at 37°C to obtain maximal fluorescence emission. After incubation, 50 μ L of 3% SDS solution was added, the plate was shaken again, and the fluorescence emission was read at 590 nm.

Flow cytometry

A fluorescein isothiocyanate-labeled anti-cMet antibody and its isotype control (R&D Systems, Inc.) and a phycoerythrin-labeled anti-hCAR antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc., Dallas, TX, USA) and its isotype control (Abcam, Cambridge, MA, USA) were used for this assay. For each cell line, 1×10^5 cells were incubated with the antibodies for 45 minutes at 4°C in the dark. After incubation, the cells were washed twice with PBS, pelleted, resuspended in 400 μ L PBS, and analyzed using a FACSCalibur cytometer (Becton Dickinson, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) using CellQuest software.

cMet knockdown in the Hep 3B2.1-7 cell line

The Hep3B2.1 cells stably producing shRNAs targeting cMet expression (Hep3B2.1-cMet/KD) or non-target shRNA (Hep3B2.1-NT/Ctrl) were generated using MISSION lentiviral transduction particles (Sigma-Aldrich Co, St Louis, MO, USA). Five individual clones for each were established by selection in the medium containing 10 μ g/mL puromycin.

PCR and qPCR

A pair of oligonucleotide primers specific for the human NK2 isoform was synthesized (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and used to confirm the Ad vector construction:

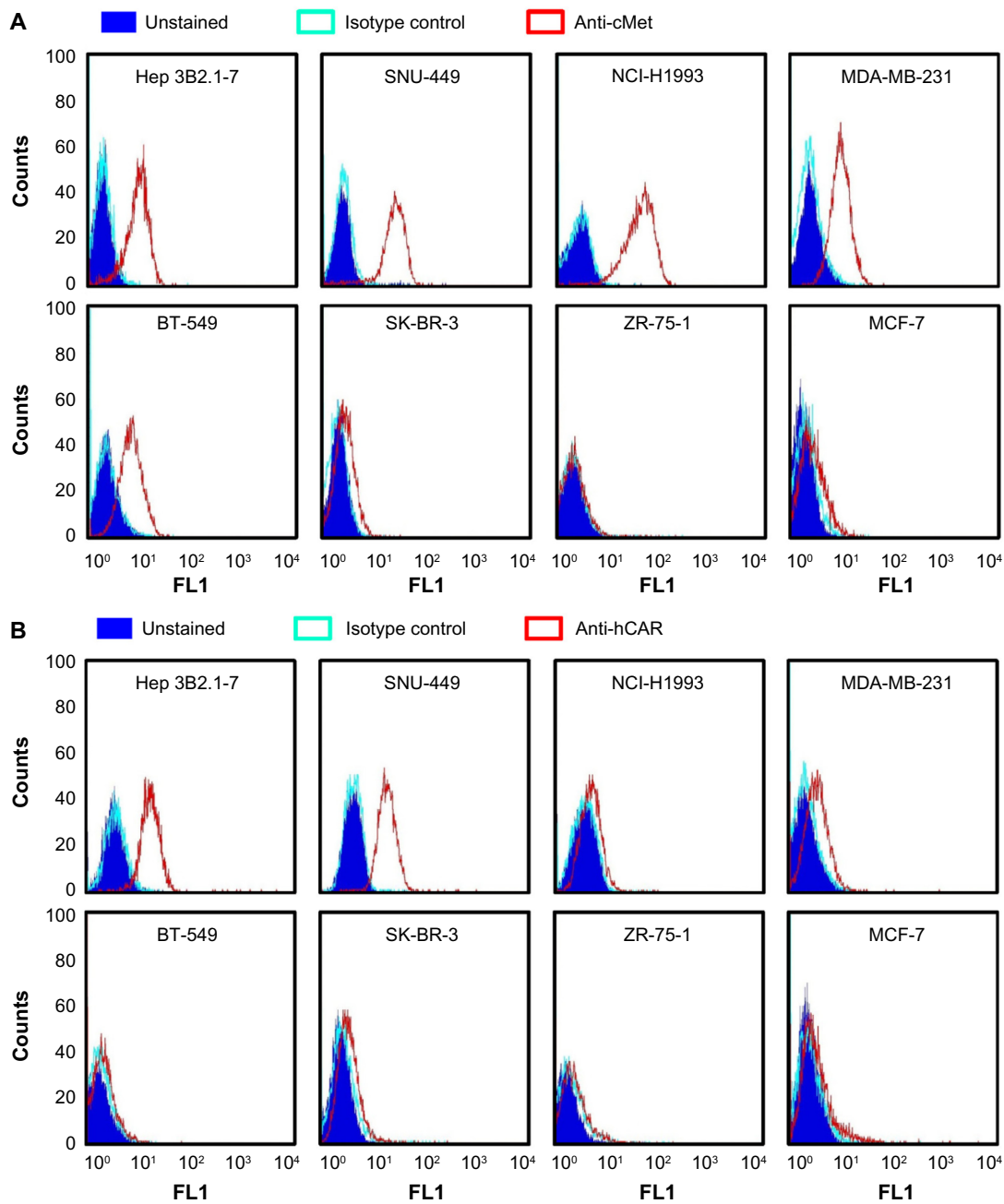


Figure 3 Analysis of cMet and hCAR receptor levels in different human cancer cell lines.

Notes: Cell surface expression analysis of cMet (**A**) and hCAR (**B**) was performed using Hep 3B2.1, SNU-449, BT-549, NCI-H1993, MDA-MB-231, SK-BR-3, ZR-75-1, and MCF-7 cancer cell lines. An FITC-conjugated monoclonal antibody specific for the human cMet receptor and a PE-conjugated monoclonal antibody specific for hCAR were used. The cells were incubated with PBS alone (unstained), an isotype control antibody, or the receptor-specific antibody in dark at 4°C for 45 minutes. Following incubation, the cells were washed, resuspended in 0.4 mL PBS, and analyzed by flow cytometry. In each experiment, 10,000 cells were analyzed for each sample. Shown are representative results of three independent experiments.

Abbreviations: FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate; PE, phycoerythrin; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; FL1, fluorescence parameter 1; hCAR, human coxsackievirus and adenovirus receptor.

- forward: 5'-GAATTCAAAAATCAGCAAAGAC-TACCC-3' and
- reverse: 5'-GGATATCTTTCAGGCAAGAATTTG-3'.

PCR reactions were performed using a PfuUltra II Hotstart PCR Master Mix (Agilent Technologies) for 36 cycles at 94°C for 1 min, 55°C for 30 seconds, and 72°C

for 30 seconds. The final PCR products were analyzed by electrophoresis on 1% agarose gels containing 1 µg/mL ethidium bromide and visualized on a UV transilluminator.

For real-time qPCR of DNA, the following sets of primers and probes were synthesized (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and used:

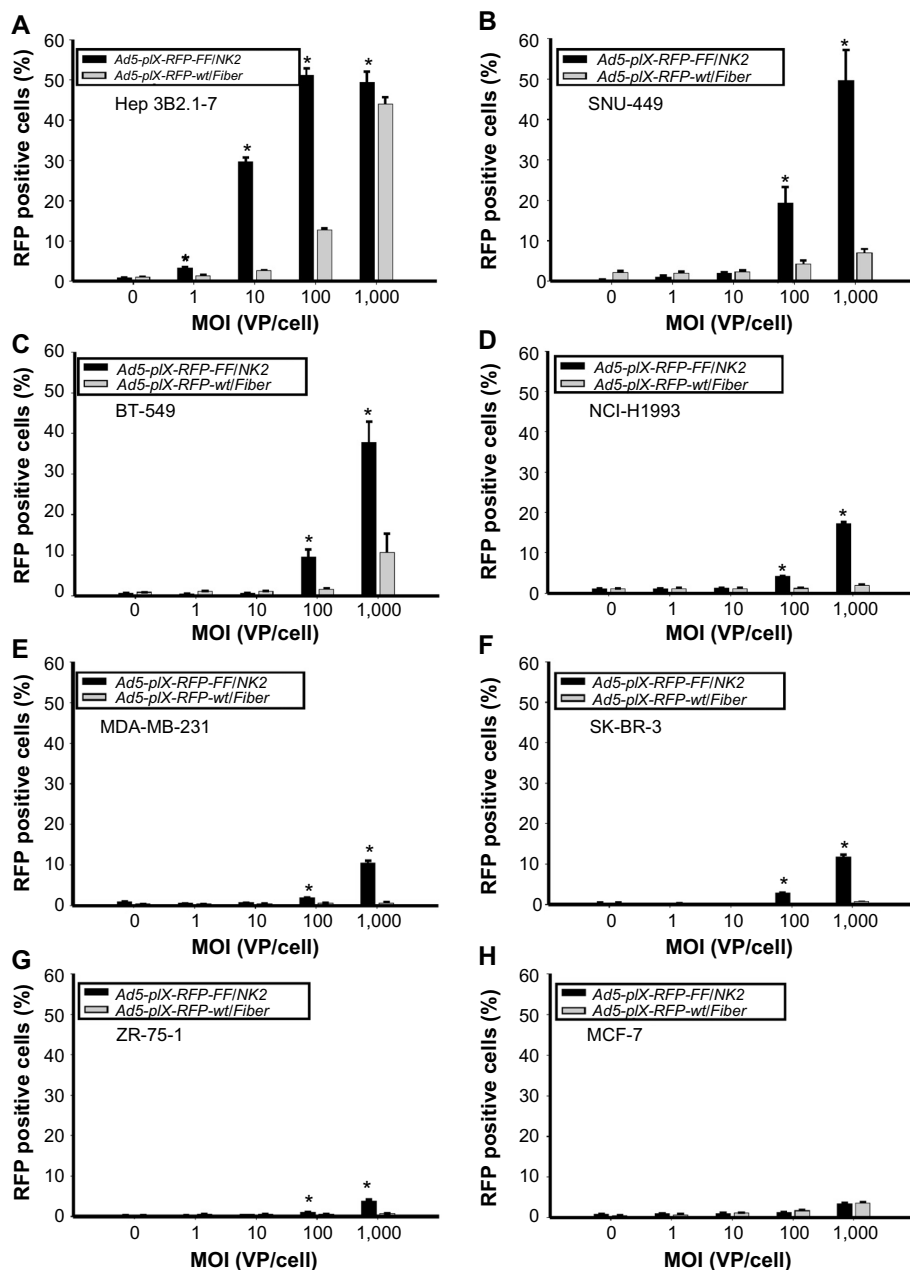


Figure 4 Analysis of cancer cell line infectivity by *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FFINK2*.

Notes: Each cell line was infected with increasing MOI of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FFINK2* or the control *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wtFiber*. After 48 hours of incubation, cells were harvested, pelleted, and resuspended in 0.4 mL PBS. The percentage of cells positive for the RFP reporter gene expression was determined by flow cytometry. The analysis was performed using the following cell lines: (A) Hep 3B2.1-7, (B) SNU-449, (C) BT-549, (D) NCI-H1993, (E) MDA-MB-231, (F) SK-BR-3, (G) ZR-75-1, and (H) MCF-7. Each experimental condition was performed in triplicate, and the experiments were repeated three times. The results were expressed as the mean of the three experiments \pm SEM. The *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FFINK2* infected cells were compared pairwise with the untreated cells as well as cells infected with the *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wtFiber* control using a two-tailed Student's *t*-test. The differences between each group were considered statistically significant (*) if $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: MOI, multiplicity of infection; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; SEM, standard error of the mean; VP, viral particles; Ad5, adenovirus serotype 5; RFP, red fluorescent protein.

- human Ad5 E4 gene
 - forward: 5'-GGGTCGCCACTTAATCTACCT-3';
 - reverse: 5'-GCAAGGCGCTGTATCCAA-3'; and
 - probe: 5'FAM-CGCTTGTGGTATGATGGCC ACGT-TAMRA3'.
 - human GAPDH gene
 - forward: 5'-dACCAGGTGGTCTCTCTGAC-3';
 - reverse: 5'-dTTCGCTGTAGCCAAATTCGTT-3'; and
 - probe: 5'FAM-dTTTGTCAAGCTCATTCC TGGTATGAC-TAMARA3'.
- In this assay, the extracted DNAs were amplified for 40 cycles at 94°C for 5 seconds and 60°C for 30 seconds, using a TaqMan Real-Time PCR Master Mix (Thermo Fisher

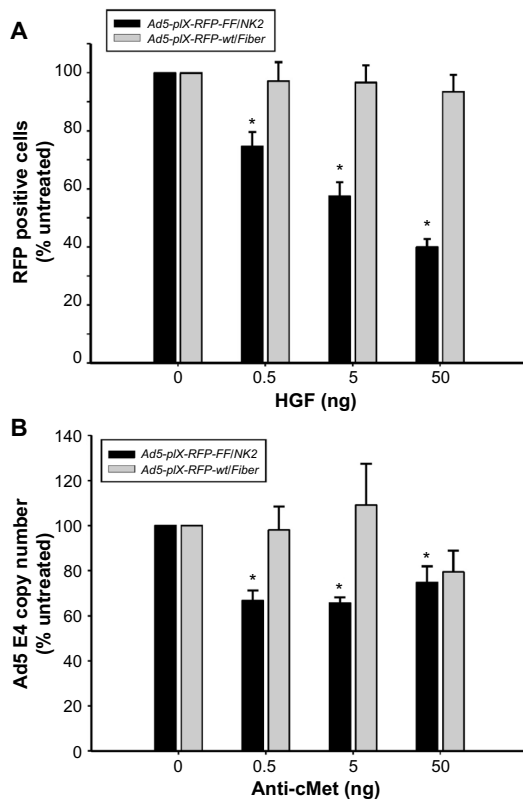


Figure 5 Analysis of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/INK2* binding specificity.

Notes: (A) Using Hep3B2.1 cells, binding of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/INK2* was compared with the control *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* after HGF pretreatment. The cells were pretreated with increasing concentrations of HGF, followed by infection with either *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/INK2* or the *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* control at an MOI of 10 VP/cell. After 2 hours of incubation at 37°C, the cells were washed and incubated for an additional 48 hours at 37°C. Afterward, the cells were washed, harvested, and the RFP reporter gene expression was measured by flow cytometry. All the data were normalized to HGF-untreated cells. Each experimental condition was performed in triplicate, and the experiments were repeated three times. The results were expressed as the mean of the three experiments \pm SEM. Differences were considered statistically significant by Student's *t*-test if $P < 0.05$. (B) Using Hep3B2.1 cells, binding of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/INK2* was compared with the control *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* after pretreatment with an anti-cMet antibody. The Hep3B2.1 cells were preincubated with increasing antibody concentrations for 30 minutes at 4°C. The cells were then washed, followed by infection with either *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/INK2* or with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* for 30 minutes at 4°C using an MOI of 10 VP/cell. After incubation, the cells were harvested, and total DNA was extracted. The Ad5 E4 DNA content was measured by real-time PCR and plotted against anti-cMet antibody concentration. The data from antibody-treated cells were normalized to cells that were untreated with the anti-cMet antibody. Each experimental condition was performed in triplicate, and the experiments were repeated three times. The results were expressed as the mean of the three experiments \pm SEM. The treatment results were compared using the Student's *t*-test; the differences were considered statistically significant (*) if $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: HGF, hepatocyte growth factor; MOI, multiplicity of infection; VP, viral particles; SEM, standard error of the mean; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; RFP, red fluorescent protein; Ad5, adenovirus serotype 5; NK2, a secreted truncated splicing variant that extends through the second kringle domain

Scientific) on an Applied Biosystems 7900HT system (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

For the human cyclophilin mRNA quantification, the primers used were as follows:

- sense: 5'-CTTGGGCCGCGTCTCC-3' and
- antisense: 5'-GCAGGAACCCTTATAACCAAA TCC-3'.

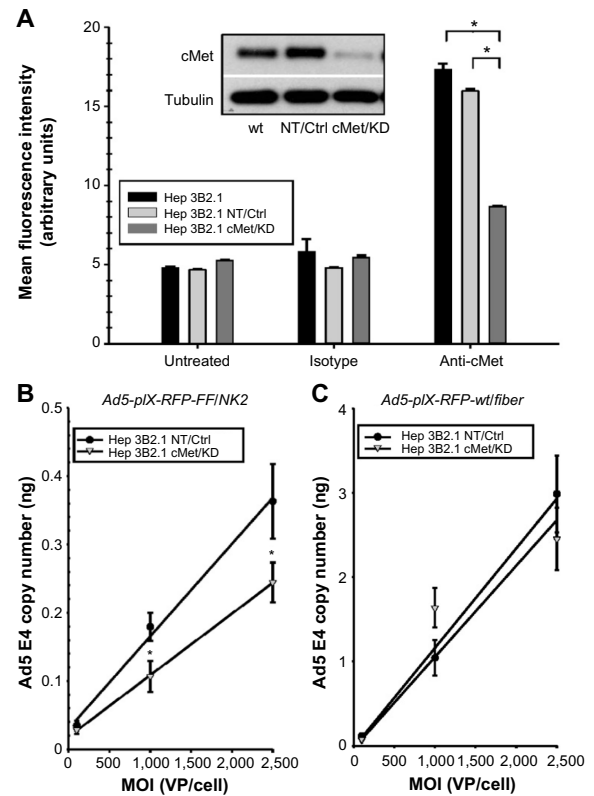


Figure 6 Effect of cMet knockdown on *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/INK2* infection.

Notes: (A) Confirmation of NK2 knockdown was determined in Hep 3B2.1-7 cells stably expressing shRNAs targeting cMet (Met/KD) or expressing non-specific shRNA (NT/Ctrl). Equal protein lysates were separated on 10% SDS-PAGE gels, transferred onto PVDF membranes, blocked, and probed with an anti-cMet monoclonal antibody. As a loading control, α -tubulin was used. Cell surface expression levels of cMet was determined in Hep 3B2.1-7 cells stably expressing shRNAs targeting cMet (Met/KD) or expressing non-specific shRNA (NT/Ctrl) by flow cytometry analysis and compared with cell surface expression levels of cMet in Hep 3B2.1-7 parental cells. The cells were incubated with PBS, an isotype control antibody or a cMet-specific antibody. Following incubation, the cells were analyzed by flow cytometry for the expression of cMet. In each experiment, 10,000 cells were analyzed for each sample. The analysis was repeated three independent times for each cell line. The data were represented as the percentage of gated cells positive for staining and expressed as the means of the three experiments \pm SEM. The effect of cMet knockdown on *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/INK2* binding was also determined. The Hep 3B2.1-7 cMet/KD and Hep 3B2.1-7 NT/Ctrl cell lines were infected with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/INK2* (B) or with the *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* control (C) at increasing MOIs of 100 VP/cell, 1,000 VP/cell, and 2,500 VP/cell. After 60 minutes at 4°C, the cells were washed with ice-cold PBS and harvested. Total DNA was extracted, and Ad5 E4 DNA was measured by real-time PCR. The data were normalized to endogenous cyclophilin-specific DNA as an internal control. Each experimental condition was performed in triplicate, and the experiments were repeated two times. The results were expressed as means of the two experiments \pm SEM. The two cell lines were compared using a two-tailed Student's *t*-test. The differences were considered statistically significant (*) if $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: SDS-PAGE, sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis; PVDF, polyvinylidene fluoride; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; SEM, standard error of the mean; MOI, multiplicity of infection; VP, viral particles; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; Ad5, adenovirus serotype 5; NK2, a secreted truncated splicing variant that extends through the second kringle domain; shRNA, small hairpin RNA; NT/Ctrl, nontargeted control shRNA; Met/KD, cMet knockdown shRNA.

In this assay, the extracted DNAs were amplified for 40 cycles of 94°C for 5 seconds and 60°C for 30 seconds using an iQ SYBR Green Supermix (Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc., Hercules, CA, USA) on an Applied Biosystems 7900HT system (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

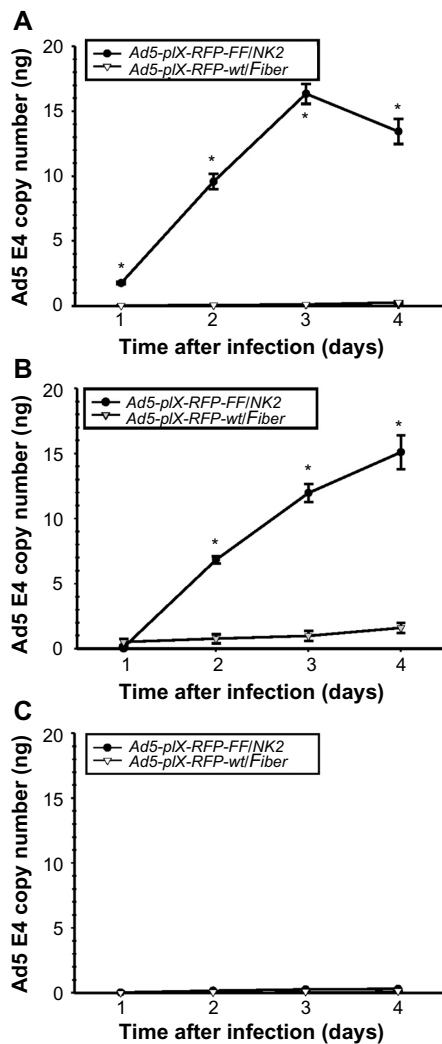


Figure 7 Assay of Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/INK2 replication.

Notes: The Hep 3B2.1-7 (A), SNU-449 (B), and MCF-7 (C) cells were seeded in triplicates in 24-well plates at 1×10^5 cells/well. On the following day, the cells were infected with either Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/INK2 or the Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber control at an MOI of 100 VP/cell for up to 4 days. Total DNA was extracted at each time point, and Ad E4 DNA was measured by real-time PCR. Each experimental condition was performed in triplicate, and the experiments were repeated three times. The results were expressed as the mean of the three experiments \pm SEM. The Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/INK2 was compared with the Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber virus, using a two-tailed Student's *t*-test. The differences were considered statistically significant (*) if $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: MOI, multiplicity of infection; VP, viral particles; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; SEM, standard error of the mean; Ad5, adenovirus serotype 5; NK2, a secreted truncated splicing variant that extends through the second kringle domain.

Western blot analysis

Western blot analysis was performed as previously described.²⁴ In brief, cells were grown in 24-well plates to approximately 70% confluency. Following treatment, the protein was harvested with reducing Laemmli buffer followed by 5 minutes of boiling. Primary antibodies used were as follows: anti-HGF α (Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc.), anti-Ad-fiber [4D2] (Abcam), anti-Met (Y1234/35), anti-pAkt (S476) (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA), anti-cMet (Thermo Fisher Scientific), GAPDH

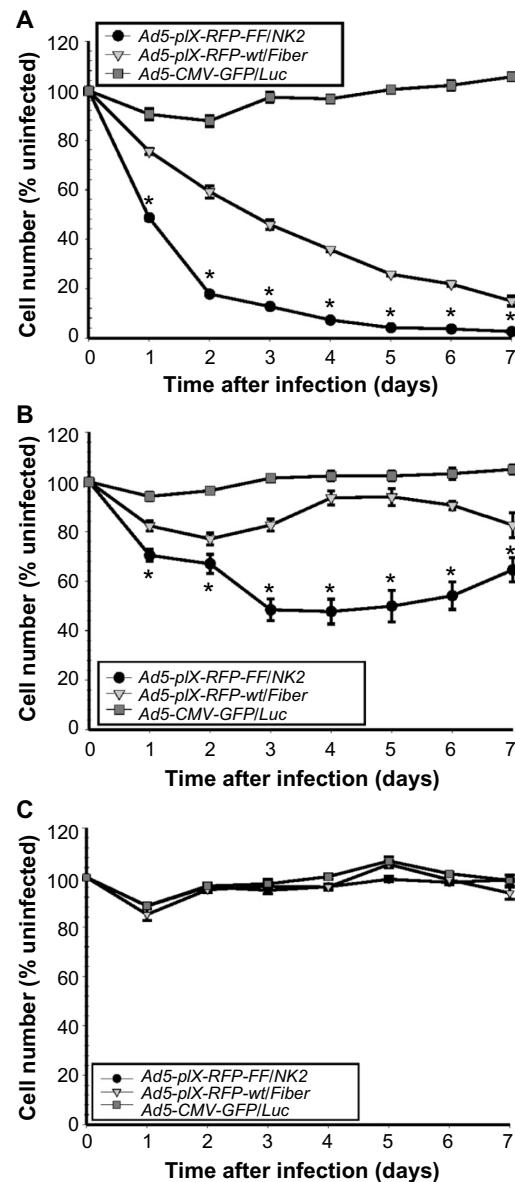


Figure 8 Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/INK2 oncolysis assay.

Notes: Each cell line, including Hep3B2.1 (A), SNU-449 (B), and MCF-7 (C), was seeded in replicates of six into 96-well plates using 3×10^3 cells/well. The next day, the cells were infected with Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/INK2, Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber, or a non-replicating Ad5-CMV-GFP/Luc virus, at an MOI of 1,000 VP/cell, and incubated at 37°C for 7 days. At each time point, cell survival was determined in replicate wells using a CellTiter-Blue cell viability assay. Each experimental condition was performed in triplicate, and the experiments were repeated three times. The results were expressed as the mean of the three experiments \pm SEM. Statistical significance was determined using a two-tailed Student's *t*-test; differences were considered statistically significant (*) if $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: MOI, multiplicity of infection; VP, viral particles; SEM, standard error of the mean; Ad5, adenovirus serotype 5; NK2, a secreted truncated splicing variant that extends through the second kringle domain.

(EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA), anti- β -actin (Abcam), and anti- α -tubulin (Neomarkers Inc., Fremont, CA, USA). Blots were probed with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies (Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc.) and visualized using an enhanced chemiluminescence system

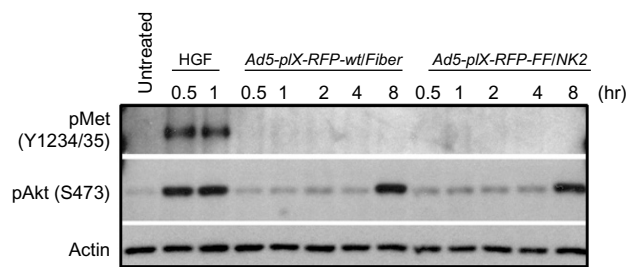


Figure 9 Effect of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* on cMet autophosphorylation.

Notes: The Hep3B2.1 cells were infected with either *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* or *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* at an MOI of 500 VP/cell. Cells treated with HGF (33 ng/mL) were used as a positive control. Cell lysates at each time point were separated on 10% SDS-PAGE gels, and the proteins were then transferred onto PVDF membranes, blocked, and probed with a monoclonal antibody against phospho-cMet. An anti- β -actin antibody was used as a loading control.

Abbreviations: MOI, multiplicity of infection; VP, viral particles; HGF, hepatocyte growth factor; SDS-PAGE, sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis; PVDF, polyvinylidene fluoride; hr, hour; Ad5, adenovirus serotype 5; NK2, a secreted truncated splicing variant that extends through the second kringle domain.

(GE Healthcare Biosciences; Pittsburgh, PA) for protein detection.

Statistical analysis

All data are expressed as means \pm SEM unless otherwise specified. Statistical analyses were performed using Student's *t*-test (two tailed). A *P*-value <0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

Results

Production of recombinant *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* virus

To construct the recombinant Ad vector, we created a recombinant fiber gene containing 80 amino acids from the N-terminus of the Ad fiber (corresponding to the tail domain), 257 amino acids from the bacteriophage T4 fibrin protein (containing the fibrin shaft and foldon trimerization domains), a 15 amino acid spacer (GGGGSGGGGSGGGGS), and 254 amino acids of the naturally occurring human HGF isoform sequence (corresponding to NK2). This Ad5 fiber–T4 fibrin–HGF/NK2 construct was inserted into the pAdEasy-1 plasmid as shown in Figure 1. In addition, the minor capsid protein pIX gene was modified by fusion with the monomeric red fluorescent protein 1 (mRFP1) sequence as previously described.²⁵

The identity of HGF/NK2 within our Ad5 vector construct was confirmed by performing a PCR analysis with NK2-specific oligonucleotides and by DNA sequencing (data not shown). The Ad vector was rescued by transfecting HEK293/F28 cells with the linearized recombinant plasmid. The purified *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* was further propagated

in the parental HEK293 cell line. This step was essential to eliminate contamination of wild-type fibers in the virus stock and ensure homogenous virus preparations. The rescued viral clone was amplified and purified and subjected to selective DNA sequence analysis to confirm the appropriate location and reading frame for the NK2 insert.

To confirm the rescue of viable virions with the proper Ad5 fiber–T4 fibrin–HGF/NK2 chimera incorporation, a Western blot analysis was performed on HEK293 cells infected with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* at an MOI of 50 VP/cell. Uninfected cells or cells infected with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* were used as controls. At 2 days after infection, 70%–80% of the cells expressed the pIX-RFP reporter gene. Cell lysates were subjected to Western blot analysis using either an antibody specific for the Ad fiber protein (N-terminus) or an antibody specific for human HGF. These results revealed a band with a molecular weight of approximately 68 kDa, representing the chimeric Ad5 fiber–T4 fibrin–HGF/NK2 protein (Figure 2).

Analysis of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* infection in cancer cells that overexpress cMet

To validate that the FF/NK2 modification in *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* could bind to cancer cells overexpressing the cMet receptor, we first analyzed surface expression of the cMet and hCAR receptors in different cell lines by flow cytometry. We examined a panel of cell lines, including two HCC cell lines (Hep 3B2.1-7 and SNU-449), one lung cancer cell line (NCI-H1993), and four breast cancer cell lines (MDA-MB-231, BT-549, SK-BR-3, ZR-75-1, and MCF-7). We measured both percentages of cells expressing the appropriate receptor as well as the mean level of expression. Analysis of cMet receptor expression showed that the NCI-H1993 lung cancer cell line had the highest level followed by the HCC cell lines Hep 3B2.1-7 and SNU-449. The MDA-MB-231 and BT-549 breast cancer cell lines demonstrated moderate cMet levels, while the other breast cancer cells showed cell lines that had minimal cMet levels (Figure 3A). Analysis of hCAR receptor expression showed that the two HCC cell lines (Hep 3B2.1-7 and SNU-449) had moderate levels of the receptor. All other cancer cells demonstrated minimal hCAR levels (Figure 3B). These results are summarized as the mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) of each peak in Table 1.

To correlate the infection efficiency with receptor expression levels, Ad infectivity assays were performed on the panel of cancer cell lines, using an increasing range of MOI (1,000 VP/cell, 100 VP/cell, 10 VP/cell, and 1.0 VP/cell).

Table 1 Summary of cMet and hCAR surface expression in cancer cell lines

Cell line	cMet levels (MFI)			hCAR levels (MFI)		
	Unstained	Isotype	cMet	Unstained	Isotype	hCAR
Hep 3B2.1-7	1.8±0.1	2.3±0.1	17.7±0.2	2.4±0.1	2.8±0.1	34.6±1.2
SNU-449	2.9±0.1	3.1±0.1	33.8±0.4	4.9±0.1	5.3±0.1	37.7±1.2
NCI-H1993	2.7±0.3	2.7±0.1	70.0±1.7	3.5±0.1	3.7±0.1	4.4±0.1
MDA-MB-231	2.3±0.1	2.3±0.1	25.1±0.1	3.1±0.1	3.8±0.1	4.2±0.2
BT-549	2.5±0.1	2.5±0.1	20.7±0.1	3.0±0.1	3.3±0.1	4.6±0.1
SK-BR-3	1.2±0.1	1.8±0.1	3.1±0.1	2.1±0.1	2.4±0.1	2.9±0.1
ZR-75-1	1.9±0.1	2.1±0.1	5.8±0.1	3.5±0.1	3.8±0.1	4.2±0.1
MCF-7	1.8±0.1	1.9±0.1	3.3±0.1	3.0±0.1	3.1±0.1	3.5±0.1

Notes: Each cancer cell line was analyzed for the cell surface expression of cMet and hCAR receptors. The data are represented as MFI of gated unstained cells and cells stained with receptor-specific antibodies or isotype control antibodies. Each value is the mean ± SEM of the three experiments.

Abbreviations: MFI, mean fluorescence intensity; SEM, standard error of the mean; hCAR, human coxsackievirus and adenovirus receptor.

Uninfected cells were included as a negative control. In addition, the *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* infectivity was compared with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber*, which contains a wild-type fiber gene and uses hCAR for binding. The percentages of cells positive for the pIX-RFP reporter gene expression (an indication of an expression of viral genes) were determined by flow cytometry at 48 hours after infection. In the HCC cell lines (Hep 3B2.1-7 and SNU-449), there was a marked enhancement of infectivity using *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* compared with using the control *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* (Figure 4A and B). This increase in *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* infectivity was statistically significant starting as low as 10:1 MOI in Hep 3B2.1-7 cells. The BT-549 breast cancer cell line showed moderate levels of enhanced infectivity using *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* compared with using the control *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* (Figure 4C). The NCI-H1993, MDA-MB-231, and SK-BR-3 cells also demonstrated modest levels of enhanced infectivity using *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* (Figure 4D–F). In contrast, the ZR-75-1 and MCF-7 cells exhibited the least levels enhanced infectivity using *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* compared with using the control *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* (Figure 4G and H). In summary, these data show that the *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* infection efficiency was higher in almost all cell lines screened compared with the *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* control virus. However, we did not observe a perfect correlation between infectivity and *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* and cMet receptor levels. For instance, infectivity was relatively low in NCI-H1993 cells, which express high levels of cMet.

Analysis of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* binding specificity to cMet

To examine the binding specificity of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2*, HGF was used to investigate competition for virus binding. Hep 3B2.1-7 cells were used for the binding specificity, and

binding of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* was compared with the *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* control. As shown in Figure 5A, HGF pretreatment resulted in a concentration-dependent reduction in *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* infectivity. This competitive effect was statistically significant at each concentration of HGF used. In contrast, *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* exhibited weak infection that was not affected by HGF pretreatment of the cells.

As an additional approach to examining the specificity of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* binding to cMet, we used a polyclonal anti-cMet antibody to compete for virus binding. In this experiment, Hep 3B2.1-7 cells were preincubated with increasing concentrations of blocking antibody for 30 minutes at 4°C and then infected with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* or with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* (at an MOI of 10 VP/cell) for 30 minutes at 4°C. Real-time PCR analysis revealed a decrease in the number of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* virus particles bound to the cells at all concentrations of blocking antibody used. In contrast, *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* binding was not affected by lower concentrations of anti-cMet antibody. However, there was an apparent reduction in virus particles bound at the highest concentration of antibody used (50 ng), which could be a non-specific (off-target) effect of the antibody (Figure 5B).

Effect of cMet knockdown on *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* infection

To more directly examine the binding of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* to cells expressing cMet, we used lentivirus delivered shRNA to knock down endogenous cMet expression in Hep 3B2.1-7 cells. As a control, we delivered a non-specific shRNA to Hep 3B2.1-7 cells. In Hep3B2.1-7 cMet/KD cells expressing the cMet shRNA, Western blot analysis demonstrated a protein level knockdown of >90% compared with parental Hep 3B2.1-7 cells (Figure 6A inset). In contrast, control Hep 3B2.1-7 NT cells expressing a non-specific shRNA showed no change in cMet expression compared

with parental Hep 3B2.1-7 cells. We also analyzed surface expression of cMet in the different cell lines by flow cytometry. As shown in Figure 6A, a reduction in cMet staining from an MFI of 17.3 ± 0.4 in parental Hep 3B2.1-7 cells to 8.7 ± 0.1 in Hep3B2.1-7 cMet/KD cells was observed.

To test the effect of cMet knockdown on infectivity of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2*, 1×10^5 Hep 3B2.1-7 NT and Hep 3B2.1-7 cMet/KD were treated for 1 hour at 4°C (Figure 6B). Following virus treatment, the cells were washed with PBS, DNA was extracted, and relative Ad5 E4 levels were measured by real-time PCR. Real-time PCR analysis revealed a significant reduction in *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* VP bound to Hep3B2.1-7 cMet/KD cells at an MOI of 1,000 VP/cell and 2,500 VP/cell.

As a control, the effect of cMet knock down on infectivity of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* in Hep 3B2.1-7 NT and Hep 3B2.1-7 cMet/KD was also determined. As shown in Figure 6C, the *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* control showed no difference in binding between the two cell lines.

Analysis of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* replication in cancer cells overexpressing cMet

To investigate the efficacy of virus replication, we quantified the increase in *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* or *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* after infection of Hep 3B2.1-7, SNU-449, and MCF-7 cell lines. As shown in Figure 7, the Ad5 E4 copy number in cells infected with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* was compared with cells infected using the *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* virus. Real-time PCR analysis revealed an increase in Ad5 E4 copy number in Hep 3B2.1-7 cells (Figure 7A) and SNU-449 cells (Figure 7B) infected with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* cell lines, which was 6–16-fold higher than cells infected with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber*. Interestingly, infection of Hep 3B2.1-7 cells with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* showed a decrease in Ad5 E4 copy number at day 4 compared with that at day 3 detection. This result is likely due to induction of an oncolytic effect in the Hep 3B2.1-7 cells after day 3. Levels of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* E4 copy number were negligible in MCF-7 cells (Figure 7C), which express low levels of cMet and hCAR. Importantly, levels of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* E4 copy number were negligible in all three analyzed cancer cell lines.

Analysis of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2*-mediated cancer cell killing

To test the oncolytic activity of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2*, we used cell viability assays to test cell killing in Hep 3B2.1-7, SNU-449, and MCF-7 cell lines. The *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/*

NK2 oncolytic activity was compared with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber*, as well as with a non-replicating *Ad5-CMV-GFP/Luc* control. In this experiment, the cells were plated in 96-well dishes, treated with the viruses, and incubated over 7 days to examine an oncolytic effect with time. These results demonstrate a strong oncolytic effect of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* in Hep 3B2.1-7 cells (Figure 8A) and SNU-449 cells (Figure 8B), resulting in the lysis of 50%–80% of cells at 2 days post infection. By day 7, almost 97% of Hep 3B2.1-7 cells were killed. Importantly, the oncolytic activity of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* was less than the oncolytic activity of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* in both the tested HCC cells. In MCF-7 cells, both viruses did not show any significant cell lysis except at day 5, in which the *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* showed some killing effect (Figure 8C). This oncolytic activity differed among the cell lines examined and was consistent with the differences in Ad infection and replication efficiency.

Analysis of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* binding on cMet activation

To investigate the effect of incorporating the chimeric Ad5 fiber–T4 fibrin–HGF/NK2 into an Ad vector on cMet receptor activation, Western blot analysis was performed using Hep 3B2.1-7 cells infected with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* or with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber*. HGF treatment (33 ng/mL) was also used as a positive control for cMet activation. As shown in Figure 9, Western blot analysis demonstrated that HGF induced cMet phosphorylation of cMet, as early as 30 minutes post treatment. However, infection with neither *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* nor *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* induced detectable cMet autophosphorylation at an MOI of 500 VP/cell. In addition to cMet autophosphorylation, activation of the Akt pathway was examined. In this experiment, HGF induced Akt phosphorylation, as early as 30 minutes post treatment. However, neither *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber* nor *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* induced Akt phosphorylation until 8 hours post treatment. This late effect on Akt phosphorylation Hep 3B2.1-7 cells is not likely due to initial cMet binding, but rather a non-specific effect of cell manipulation.

Discussion

The HGF/cMet pathway plays a pivotal role in the process of carcinogenesis. Specific monoclonal antibodies against HGF or cMet, decoy receptors, dominant negative receptors, and small molecule inhibitors of cMet have all been investigated as targeting modalities.^{26,27} Oncolytic Ads have been used as an adjuvant therapeutic for cancer treatment with promising effects. There are other oncolytic viruses that have

also been investigated,^{28,29} yet Ad vectors remain popular due to their well-characterized structure and biology, efficient methods for generating recombinant virus, systemic stability, and ability to infect dividing as well as quiescent cells.³⁰

The success of Ad vectors as a therapeutic intervention infection depends on infection efficiency, infection potential, and achieving cancer cell specificity. Modification of the Ad5 genome,^{31,32} use of tumor selective promoters, different Ad fiber replacements, and fiber knob modifications have all been investigated. Ad infection depends on a critical fiber shaft length with a correct spatial arrangement of the knob and penton RGD motifs. To achieve infectivity comparable to the wild-type Ad5, we designed a truncated fragment of the HGF/NK2 peptide inserted downstream of eight-coiled coils of the bacteriophage T4 fibrin, as a proof-of-principle oncolytic Ad construct that would bind cMet.

We first analyzed cMet and hCAR surface levels on panels of cancer cells. We then performed infectivity assays to find a correlation with Met surface expression levels and compare infectivity to a wild-type fiber-containing virus. Our data showed that substituting an HGF/NK2 isoform for the Ad5 fiber knob domain in *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* resulted in better infectivity of cancer cells than *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber*. These data corroborated the approach adopted by Nouredini et al³³ and Krasnykh et al³⁴ that the bacteriophage T4 fibrin motif successfully maintained proper fiber trimerization. Unexpectedly, the infection levels did not show perfect correlation with the cMet expression levels. This was observed in the results of similar infection levels of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* between SK-BR-3 and MDA-MB-231 cells (MDA-MB-231 cells express higher cMet than SK-BR-3 cells). Likewise, lower infection of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* was observed in NCI-H1993 cells compared with the HCC cell lines (NCI-H1993, SNU-449, and Hep 3B2.1-7 cells show similar cMet).

To investigate if the modified virus bound to cMet, we performed competition assays using HGF (the cMet ligand) as well as using an anti-cMet-blocking antibody. The cMet-blocking experiments demonstrated that the NK2 targeted virus can bind cMet, unlike the wild-type fiber-containing virus *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber*. However, cMet may not be the only site for binding of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2*, as binding was reduced but not completely abolished. Nonetheless, the cMet antibody reduced *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* binding to Hep 3B2.1-7 cells at all concentrations tested. In a similar fashion, HGF blocked *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* infectivity in a concentration-dependent manner.

To investigate replication potential of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2*, we examined replication in three different cancer cell lines by measuring Ad5 E4 DNA using real-time PCR. The data we obtained demonstrated efficient replication potential of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* in Hep 3B2.1-7 and SNU-449 cells, which also showed enhanced infectivity. These data confirmed that the fiber modification did not compromise the translocation of the virions to the nucleus, since viral replication starts only at a certain threshold concentration of intranuclear viral genomes.²¹ The intended outcome of oncolytic Ad design is cell killing, a feature of Ads that can be utilized for cancer therapy. To investigate *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* oncolytic activity, different cancer cell lines were infected with replicating or non-replicating viruses and followed in a 7-day cell viability assay. The *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* was shown to enhance oncolysis of HCC cells over *Ad5-pIX-RFP-wt/Fiber*.

Studies of the NK2 isoform have suggested that this domain alone can cause cMet dimerization and phosphorylation, although some controversy remains.³⁵⁻³⁷ To address if NK2, the fragment in the context of an oncolytic Ad, would activate cMet, Hep3B2.1 cells were infected with *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* and the protein lysates were analyzed by Western blot for cMet activation. We demonstrated that *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* did not activate cMet, since we did not observe any autophosphorylation of cMet by *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2*. Nonetheless, there was some Akt phosphorylation observed at 8 hours after infection, which may simply be a cellular response to the stress of infection. One potential explanation for the lack of cMet activation is that the steric hindrance in the context of an Ad may block cMet dimerization. Heparin and related glycosaminoglycans have been shown to stabilize the interaction of NK2 with cMet.³⁸ It may be possible to test the effect of heparin to enhance *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* binding to cMet in future studies. Nonetheless, the inability of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* to activate cMet encourages its use without the concern of the virus functioning as a potential cMet agonist.

Ad5 virus infection is a complex process involving many primary receptors for initial binding. The initially accepted concept of the two-step entry pathway, which involves hCAR and integrins, described for Ad5 infection has increased dramatically in complexity. The human Ad serotypes bind to the MHC-I α 2,³⁹ integrins,⁴⁰⁻⁴² lactoferrin, sialic acid, and blood coagulation factors (eg, FX, FIX, FVII, and protein C^{43,44}) and use them as primary binding receptors.^{45,46} The SK-BR-3 cells express moderate levels of integrins (data not shown). It is possible that integrins on SK-BR-3 cells compensated

for the low cMet levels; this hypothesis is supported by data from Takayama et al.⁴⁷

The NCI-H1993 cells have an aggressive malignant phenotype and express very high levels of cMet. It has been demonstrated that tumor cells overexpressing cMet also tend to shed more of the cMet extracellular domain.⁴⁸ It is possible that the soluble shed forms of cMet could have an antagonistic effect in reducing *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* binding. In addition, the naturally occurring NK2 isoform binds heparan sulfate proteoglycans (HSPGs) weakly via the N-terminal domain,⁴⁹ which may add to the complexity of *Ad5-pIX-RFP-FF/NK2* interaction with the cells.⁴⁴ Differences in HSPG expression among the cell lines may play a role accounting for the differences in the observed infectivity levels.

In summary, using oncolytic Ads, designed to divide in and specifically kill tumor cells, is a promising virotherapy approach for cancer treatment. The safety, as well as the cancer cell specificity of our virus, could be further enhanced by additional modifications of the Ad5 genome to further restrict its infectivity and limit replication only in tumor cells. Using appropriate in vivo cancer models will further validate infectivity, toxicity, as well as the therapeutic efficacy of our retargeted Ad5 agent. Biodistribution experiments are also required to examine whether cMet targeting in vivo is correlated to the tumor targeting observed in vitro.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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