Expression pattern of immune- and cancer-associated genes in peripheral blood of mice bearing melanoma cells


Institute of Molecular Biology and Genetics, NAS of Ukraine
150, Akademika Zabolotnoho Str., Kyiv, Ukraine, 03143
g.v.gerashchenko@imbg.org.ua

* These Authors contributed equally for this work.

Aim. To identify putative non-invasive expression markers, based on relative expression (RE) of cancer- and immune-associated genes, in peripheral blood of mice, bearing melanoma cells.

Methods. RE of 56 cancer- and immune-associated genes was assessed by quantitative PCR in peripheral blood of C57BL/6j mice inoculated with B16 mouse melanoma cells and in control animals.

Results. Eleven genes showed significant differences in the RE levels in mice bearing melanoma: six genes (Ccl5, Il1b, Mif, Rnasel, S100a1 and Tgfb1) were expressed at higher levels, and five genes (Erbb2, Ifnb1, Il6, Pdcd1 and Prom1) were downregulated in comparison with the control animals. We have demonstrated a stable immunosuppressed state of mice inoculated with melanoma cells as evidenced by decreased RE levels of Ifnb1 and Pdcd1 and increased RE levels of Lbp, Tlr3, Tlr8, Gstp1, Prom1, Oas1a, Oas3 and Il1b.

Conclusions. Assessment of expression of cancer- and immune-associated genes in peripheral blood during growth of malignant cells in experimental animals may result in discovery of effective noninvasive expression markers for the prognosis of the cancer outcome and chemotherapy efficiency.

Keywords: melanoma, relative gene expression, immune-associated genes, putative expression markers

Introduction

Melanoma represents high malignant neoplasms. It occurs in a variety of tumor groups that differ in clinical and histological characteristics, profiles of metastasis, ethnic distribution, a causative role of UV radiation and mutational profile for each patient [1]. For now, such modern approaches to cure melanoma as immunotherapy [2] and combined methods [3] are widely used; however, none of them provides 100% efficiency of treatment. Melanoma, like many solid tumors, is a quite heterogeneous disease with certain molecular features of individual tumors, hence, it is important, to define the markers for progno-
sis, describing a status of immune system and specific characteristics of each tumor [4, 5, 6]. The least invasive methods to analyze markers are preferential. The analysis of liquid biopsies (blood, urine, saliva, etc.) is the most non-invasive for this purpose.

To characterize the growth of tumor cells in experimental animals, 56 cancer-associated genes and several immune-associated genes were chosen, namely, the genes encoding cytokines (Ifna2, Ifnb1, Ifne, Ifnk, Ifng, Il6, Il1b, Il12a, Tnf), chemokines (Ccl3, Ccl4, Ccl5, Ccl9, Cxcl10, Cxcl11), interferon-stimulated genes (Oas1a, Oas2, Oas3, Mx1, Tlr3, Tlr7, Tlr8, Rela), immune therapy target genes (Pdcd1, Cd274), markers of cancerous cells (Prom1, Nfkb1, Gsp1, Tgfb1) and genes involved in inflammation (Nlrp3, Arg2, Mif, S100A1, Xdh et al.)[7].

Many of these genes are expressed differently in various cell types, that is why it is quite difficult to correlate their RE levels with the tumor progression.

We hypothesized a possibility to find the correlation between the RE levels of above-mentioned genes and the growth of melanoma cells in mice, using the peripheral blood of experimental animals to monitor the expression. We wanted to detect the specific changes in the RE levels and propose the novel non-invasive expression markers for the cancer diagnosis and prognosis.

**Materials and Methods**

**Cell line.** The mouse melanoma B16 cell line was obtained from the Bank of Cell Lines (R.E.Kavetsky IEPOR, NAS of Ukraine). The cells were cultured in DMEM (Sigma) medium with the addition of 10 % FBS (Sigma), 100 units/ml penicillin and 100 μg/ml streptomycin at 37°C in a CO₂ incubator. The cells were detouched by an EDTA/trypsin solution and rinsed in a phosphate buffered saline (PBS). Cells were counted, and suspension of 2x10⁵ cells was injected into each mouse.

**Experimental animals.** Adult female mice of the C57BL/6j line were used. Suspension of the B16 mouse melanoma cell was subcutaneously introduced into the right posterior paw. Mice, not bearing melanoma cells, served as the control animals. Five mice were studied in each group. On the day 19th following the injection of melanoma cells, the peripheral blood was collected for the analysis. All manipulations with animals were conducted in accordance with the rules of handling of experimental animals, approved by the Bioethic Committee of IMBG of NAS of Ukraine and the rules, described in “European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes” (Strasburg, 1986).

**Total RNA isolation and cDNA synthesis.** 100 μl of whole blood were thoroughly mixed with 300 μl of Trizol (Sigma). Total RNA was isolated, using a Direct-zol RNA MiniPrep total RNA kit (Zymo Research), according to the manufacturer’s protocol. DNaseI treatment was performed on columns. The quality and concentration of total RNA samples were analyzed on spectrophotometer (NanoDrop Technologies Inc. USA) and agarose gel electrophoresis. cDNA synthesis was performed, using Maxima First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit for RT-qPCR (Thermo Scientific, USA), according to the manufacturer’s protocol.

**Quantitative PCR (qPCR).** The RE levels of the investigated genes were assessed as
described earlier [8, 9], using 5x HOT FIREPolEvaGreen qPCR Mix Plus (Solis BioDyne, Estonia) on Bio-Rad CFX96 Real-Time PCR Detection System (USA) and the following program: denaturing - 95°C for 12 min and then 40 cycles (95°C-15 s, 60°C – 20 s, 72°C - 20 s). Primers were selected, using an algorithm https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/tools/primer-blast/ and the databases https://primerdepot.nci.nih.gov/ and https://www.origene.com (see [10]). The reference TBP gene was used to normalize RE calculations by 2^-dCt and 2^-ddCt methods, as described earlier [9].

**Statistical analysis.** A STATISTICA10 software was used to perform the statistical analysis. The Kruskal-Wallis and Fischer exact tests with correction on multiple comparisons, according to the Benjamini - Hochberg procedure with FDR = 0.2 [11] were used to calculate differences between groups.

**Results and Discussion**

After the RE levels of 56 cancer- and immune-associated genes were assessed in peripheral blood of experimental animals, we could divide the genes in three groups, (Figure 1 A, B). Thus, the genes such as *Ccl5, Il1b, Mif, Rnasel, S100a1* and *Tgfb1* were highly expressed, whereas the genes *Erbb2, Ifnb1, Il6, Pdcd1* and *Prom1* were low expressed genes. The RE levels differ between the highly and low expressed genes more than 100-fold.

13 genes were differently expressed, when the mice bearing melanoma cells were compared with the control animals, as was calculated by a statistical analysis. 11 genes were upregulated (p<0.05) (Table 1A) and 2 genes were downregulated (p<0.05) (Table 1B).

Difference in the RE levels was considered significant, when the change was 2-fold or more. Several genes showed the tendency in changes, for example, *Xilh* (p=0.055) and *Arg2* (p=0.058) were upregulated, and three genes, namely *Ifng, Erbb2* (p=0.055) and *I12a* (p=0.057) were downregulated. We believe that in larger groups the changes in the RE levels could be significant.

The highest upregulation, above 3-fold, was found for *Lbp, Tlr8, Cxcl9, Oas3* (p<0.001) in the mice, bearing melanoma cells.

The protein, encoded by *Lbp*, is involved in the TLR signaling pathway and in the acute phase of the immunological response to gram-negative bacterial infections and also is a marker of fibril neutropenia and a poor state in cancer patients [12, 13]. *Tlr8* and *Tlr3*, receptors of the TLR family, were upregulated in the mice bearing melanoma cells. It was shown, that an increased expression of *TLR8* leads to a faster proliferation of tumor cells and also promotes chemoresistance of the pancreatic tumors. NF-kB and COX2 are upregulated with the *TLR8* increase [14]. Moreover, it is known that *TLR3* can stimulate invasiveness of cancerous cells [15].

Noteworthy, the expression levels and a role of *Cxcl9* in the development of various tumor types is controversial [16]. Even so, *Cxcl9* is a promising target for the creation of new approaches to treat cancer [17].

Among the interferon (INF alpha) targeted genes, *Oas3, Oas1a* and *Rnasel* were upregulated in the group of mice bearing melanoma cells. Functioning of OAS1 and OAS3 in the immune pathways and response to RNA viruses are closely related to RNASEL [18]. It is known that downregulation of these genes
is associated with the poor prognosis for cancer patients and also with the resistance to chemotherapy [19].

It could be that the mice still have the immune system reserves to fight the tumor growth at this stage after the melanoma cells were inoculated. However, several symptoms of the immunosuppressive state were detected in experimental animals, as was evident by the expression data.

Next, we observed a group of genes that showed moderate upregulation in the mice,
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It has been reported already that GSTP1, encoding Glutathione S-transferase PI, is overexpressed in many types of cancers [22], for example, is associated with the K-ras mutation in colorectal cancer [23] and with downregulation of miR-133a in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma [22]. An increased GSTP1 expression is also indicated in an enhanced detoxification activity, protecting cancer cells against cytotoxic and cytostatic drugs [24, 25]. However, there are no data on the Gsp1 expression in the blood of cancer patients. Noteworthy, an increased GSTP1 expression enhances oncogenicity of breast cancer by regulating glycolytic and lipid metabolism as well as the energy and oncogenic signaling pathways, resulting in the activation of glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase [26]. Moreover, the genetic or pharmacological inactivation of GSTP1 worsens the survival of tumor cells, due to abnormalities in the underlying signaling pathways.

PROM1 (CD133) is a marker of cancer stem cells, for lung and colorectal tumors [27, 28]. High levels are correlated with the poor prognosis in colorectal cancer [29]. Importantly, the increased RE levels of Prom1 were detected in the mice, bearing melanoma cells. This could be an evidence of the presence of circulating tumor cells in the mouse bloodstream as well as of an elevated expression of Cd14 and Gsp1, described above.

Additionally, the Il1b expression increased in the mice, bearing melanoma cells. This interleukin can be expressed by tumor cells and different stromal elements, such as myeloid-derived suppressor cells and tumor-associated macrophages [30]. IL1B enhances metastasizing [31].

Table 1. Gene RE levels, that were upregulated RE (A) and downregulated (B), when mice, bearing melanoma cells and the control animals were compared.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>№</th>
<th>Genes</th>
<th>RE, increase</th>
<th>p-value*</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lbp</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>p&lt;0.001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tlr8</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cxcl9</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Oas3</td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cd14</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tlr3</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>p&lt;0.050</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rnasel</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gsp1</td>
<td>2.55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Prom1</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Il1b</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Oas1a</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Xdh</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>p=0.055</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Arg2</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>p=0.058</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B</th>
<th>№</th>
<th>Genes</th>
<th>RE, decrease</th>
<th>p-value*</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ifnb1</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>p&lt;0.001</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pdcd1</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lfng</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>p=0.055</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Erbb2</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Il12a</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>p=0.057</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:* - Fisher exact test with FDR=0.2; genes, showing the significant differences in RE levels, are indicated in bold.
Importantly, the experimental animals, bearing tumor cells, showed lower RE levels of Ifnb1, Pdcd1 and Ifng. This indicates the immunosuppressive state of the mice [32, 33].

Summarizing, several studied genes showed significant differences in the RE levels in the mice, bearing melanoma cells, compared with the control animals. The detected alterations refer to the genes, associated with the immune and cancer cells and could serve as putative noninvasive biomarkers of tumor growth. These genes are Lbp, Tlr3, Tlr8, Prom1 and Cd14. Additionally, the Oas3, Rnasel, Gsp1 and Cxcl9 genes could be the markers of sensitivity to chemotherapy.

Acknowledgments
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Conclusions
Assessment of the expression of cancer- and immune-associated genes in the peripheral blood of the experimental animals upon the growth of malignant cells in vivo may result in the discovery of the effective noninvasive expression markers for the prognosis of the outcome of the cancer disease and effectiveness of the chemotherapy.

REFERENCES
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Патерни експресії імуно та пухлино-асоційованих генів у периферійній крові мишей з експериментальними меланомами

Г. В. Геращенко, І. М. Вагіна, Ю. В. Вагін, З. Ю. Ткачук, В. І. Кашуба

Мета. Визначити потенційні неінвазивні експресійні маркери на основі патернів відносної експресії (ВЕ) пухлино- та імуно-асоційованих генів, що вивчались у периферійній крові мишей з введення генами меланоми. Методи. Рівні ВЕ пухлино- та імуно-асоційованих генів були досліджено кількісною ПЛР в периферійній крові of C57BL / 6j мишей свідомої продукції B16 клетками меланоми. Результати. Для 11-и генів виявлено значні відмінності в рівнях ВЕ у мишей з введеннями B16 клетками меланоми, в порівнянні з контрольними тваринами. Висновки. Оцінка експресії пухлино- і імуно-асоційованих генів в периферійній крові експериментальних тварин при прогресії у них щоденних клітин може призвести до виявлення ефективних неінвазивних експресійних маркера для прогнозу інфільтрації та ефективності хімітерапії.

Ключові слова: меланома, відносна експресія генів, імуно-асоційовані гени, потенційні експресійні маркери.

Паттерни експрессии иммунно и онкологически соединенных генов в периферической крови мышей с экспериментальными меланомами

А. В. Геращенко, И. Н. Вагина, Ю. В. Вагин, З. Ю. Ткачук, В. И. Кашуба

Цель. Определить потенциальные неинвазивные экспрессионные маркеры на основе паттернов относительной экспрессии (ОЭ) опухоль- и иммунно-ассоциированных генов, которые исследовались в периферической крови мышей с введенными клетками меланомы.

Методы. Уровни ОЭ опухоль- и иммунно-ассоциированных генов были исследованы количественной ПЦР в периферической крови of C57BL / 6j мышей свидомыми B16 клетками меланомы и контрольных животных.

Результаты. Для 11-и генов выявлены значимые отличия уровней ОЭ у мышей с введенными клетками меланомы, из них 6 генов (Ccl5, Il1b, Mif, Rnasel, S100a1 и Tgfb1) имели повышенные уровни ОЭ, а 5 генов (Erbb2, Ifnb1, Il6, Pdcd1 и Prom1) – пониженные уровни ВЕ по сравнению с контрольными животными. Мы показали стабильное иммуносупрессивное состояние мишей с введенными клетками меланомы, о чем свидетельствуют сниженные уровни ОЭ Ifnb1, Pdcd1 и повышенные уровни ОЭ Lbp, Thr3, Thr8, Gsp1, Prom1, Oas1a, Oas3 и Il1b. Выводы. Оценка экспрессии опухоль- и иммунно-ассоциированных генов в периферической крови экспериментальных животных при прогрессии у них злокачественных клеток может привести к выявлению эффективных неинвазивных экспрессионных маркеров для прогноза результата онкологических заболеваний и эффективности химиотерапии.

Ключевые слова: меланома, относительная экспрессия генов, иммунно-ассоциированные гены, потенциальные экспрессионные маркеры.