



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Osteosarcoma : searching for new treatment options

Baranski Madrigal, Z.

Citation

Baranski Madrigal, Z. (2016, May 26). *Osteosarcoma : searching for new treatment options*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/39707>

Version: Not Applicable (or Unknown)

License: [Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/39707>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Cover Page



Universiteit Leiden



The handle <http://hdl.handle.net/1887/39707> holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation.

Author: Baranski Madrigal, Z.

Title: Osteosarcoma : searching for new treatment options

Issue Date: 2016-05-26

3

Pharmacological inhibition of Bcl-xL sensitizes osteosarcoma to doxorubicin

*Zuzanna Baranski, Yvonne de Jong, Trayana Ilkova, Elisabeth F.P. Peterse,
Anne-Marie Cleton-Jansen, Bob van de Water, Pancras C.W. Hogendoorn,
Judith V. M. G. Bovée, Erik H.J. Danen*

Published in *Oncotarget* **6**:36113-36125, 2015

ABSTRACT

High-grade conventional osteosarcoma is the most common primary bone sarcoma. Prognosis for osteosarcoma patients is poor and resistance to chemotherapy is common. We performed an siRNA screen targeting members of the Bcl-2 family in human osteosarcoma cell lines to identify critical regulators of osteosarcoma cell survival. Silencing the anti-apoptotic family member Bcl-xL but also the pro-apoptotic member Bak using a SMARTpool of siRNAs as well as 4/4 individual siRNAs caused loss of viability. Loss of Bak impaired cell cycle progression and triggered autophagy. Instead, silencing Bcl-xL induced apoptotic cell death. Bcl-xL was expressed in clinical osteosarcoma samples but mRNA or protein levels did not significantly correlate with therapy response or survival. Nevertheless, pharmacological inhibition of a range of Bcl-2 family members showed that inhibitors targeting Bcl-xL synergistically enhanced the response to the chemotherapeutic agent, doxorubicin. Indeed, in osteosarcoma cells strongly expressing Bcl-xL, the Bcl-xL-selective BH3 mimetic, WEHI-539 potently enhanced apoptosis in the presence of low doses of doxorubicin. Our results identify Bcl-xL as a candidate drug target for sensitization to chemotherapy in patients with osteosarcoma.

INTRODUCTION

Osteosarcoma is the most common primary malignant bone tumor occurring predominantly in the second decade of life, and a second peak at middle age. It is thought to arise from mesenchymal stem cells that can produce osteoid [1-3]. About 30-40% of the patients with localized osteosarcoma will relapse mainly by presenting with lung metastasis. Approximately 10-20% of the patients present with metastasis at the moment of diagnosis. Since the introduction of chemotherapy patients with local disease have 50-60% long-term survival rate. There has been no significant further improvement over the past three decades [4]. Following disease relapse, prognosis is very poor with 23-33% 5-year overall survival despite repeated metastasectomies when feasible [5].

Apoptosis is a form of programmed cell death, which requires caspase-mediated proteolysis, and is governed by the Bcl-2 family. It is essential for development and tissue homeostasis, and can mediate cell death upon exposure to pathogens, cytotoxic agents, or oncogenic stress[6]. The Bcl-2 family includes BH3-only proteins (Bim, Puma, Bad, Noxa, Bik, Hrk, Bmf and tBid), pro-survival proteins (Bcl-2, Bcl-xL, Bcl-w, Mcl-1, Bfl-1, and Bcl-B) and pro-apoptosis proteins (Bax, Bak and Bok). Bok is primarily localized to ER and Golgi membranes where it was found to be important for a proper ER stress response. Its overexpression induces apoptosis in a manner that is dependent on Bax and Bak[7]. Bak is localized to mitochondria and Bax resides in the cytosol. Once Bak and Bax are activated, they undergo conformational changes and Bax localizes to the mitochondria. In the mitochondria, Bak and Bax form hetero and oligomers which lead to mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization and cytochrome-c release, which is necessary for caspase activation[8]. Under normal conditions, the pro-survival Bcl-2 members form heterodimers with Bax or Bak inhibiting their activation. However, under cytotoxic stress the activated BH3-only proteins displace these proteins allowing Bax and Bak to cause cytochrome-c release from the mitochondria, caspase cascade activation, and ultimately cell death [8,9].

Impaired apoptosis is one of the hallmarks of cancer [10]. It allows cancer cells to tolerate oncogenic stress and survive in hostile environments such as hypoxic conditions. Furthermore, defects in apoptosis in cancer cells can hamper the response to chemotherapy [11]. In this study we used RNA interference and pharmacological inhibition to identify members of the Bcl-2 family that control osteosarcoma cell survival and resistance to chemotherapy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Reagents and antibodies. Doxorubicin was obtained from the Pharmacy at the Leiden University Academic Hospital, ABT-737, UMI-77 and HA14-1 were from SelleckChem (Huissen, Netherlands). WEHI-539 was from ApexBio (Texas, U.S.A.). The pan-caspase inhibitor z-VAD-fmk was obtained from Bachem (Weil am Rhein, Germany). The Bcl-xL antibody (clone 54H6) used for immunohistochemistry, the Bcl-xL antibody (2762s) used for Western blot and Bak antibody were from Cell Signaling (Bioké, Leiden, The Netherlands). LC3 antibody was from Novus Biologics (Cambridge, England) and Ki67 was from Abcam (Cambridge, England). Chloroquine was bought from Sigma Aldrich (Zwijndrecht, The Netherlands). Hoechst 33342 was purchased from Fischer Scientific (Bleiswijk, The Netherlands).

Immunohistochemistry on tissue microarrays. Two tissue microarrays used in this study were previously constructed with one was previously published[3]. The second tissue microarray consisted of 73 FFPE biopsies, resections and metastases mainly from high grade conventional osteosarcomas. All specimens in this study were handled according to the ethical guidelines described in 'Code for Proper Secondary Use of Human Tissue in The Netherlands' of the Dutch Federation of Medical Scientific Societies. The slide was deparaffinized, rehydrated and blocked of endogenous peroxidase. Subsequently, antigen retrieval was performed with citrate pH 6.0. Incubation with antibody was overnight at 4°C at a 1:1000 dilution. As a second step we used Immunologic Poly-HRP-GAM/R/R IgG (DVPO110HRP) and Dako liquid DAB+ Substrate Chromogen System (K3468), followed by counterstaining with hematoxylin. Testis tissue was used as control. Slides were scored independently by two observers (JVMGB and YJ). Staining intensity (0 = absent, 1 = weak, 2 = moderate, 3 = strong) and extent of the staining (0 = 0%, 1 = 1-24%, 2 = 25-49%, 3 = 50-74% and 4 = 75-100%) were assessed. The two values were added to obtain sum scores. Cores where the tissue was lost were excluded from the analysis. To assess response to chemotherapy, patients were divided among good and poor responders. The histological response was assessed by determining the amount of necrotic tissue in the resection specimen obtained after chemotherapy. Response was considered good when a patient presented more than 90% necrotic tissue in the tumor, and bad responders were those with less than 90% necrosis[51].

Cell culture. Human osteosarcoma cell lines MOS, U2OS, 143B, ZK58, KPD, MNNG, MG-63 and Saos-2 were previously described[52,53]. Cells were grown in RPMI1640 medium

supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum and 25 U/mL penicillin and 25 µg/mL of penicillin-streptomycin. All cells were cultured in a humidified incubator at 37°C with 5% CO₂.

siRNA screen. Transient knockdown of individual genes in U2OS cells was achieved using siRNAs from Dharmacon, GE (Landsmeer, Netherlands). The end concentration of siRNA was 20nM and it was delivered to the cells with INTERFERin siRNA transfection reagent by reverse transfection according to the manufacturer's procedures (Polyplus transfection, Leusden, Netherlands). The transfection was performed in u-clear 96-well plates from Corning. Nineteen Bcl-2 family members were targeted with a SMARTpool comprised of 4 different siRNAs and with each single siRNA individually. After 24 hours of transfection the medium was refreshed and the cells were further incubated for 72 hours. Alamar Blue was acquired from Thermo Fisher Scientific (Bleiswijk, The Netherlands) and used to assess viability as specified by the manufacturer. Fluorescence was measured with a FluoStar Optima plate reader.

Microarray data analysis. Gene expression profiles were obtained from a previously published microarray data set[54]. Using the Bioconductor lumi package, data was transformed with the variance stabilizing transformation algorithm and normalized with the robust spline normalization algorithm. Probe_ID identifiers from the Illumina Annotation for Illumina human-6 v2.0 expression beadchip were used as reporters (Bcl-xL reporter = ILMN_1654118). Kaplan Meier curves were created from the entry "Mixed Osteosarcoma-Kuijter-127-vst-ilmnhwg6v2" in the web application R2 (<http://r2.amc.nl>).

Immunoblotting. Cells were lysed with SDS protein buffer (125mM Tris/HCl pH 6.8, 20% glycerol, 4% SDS and 0.2% bromophenol blue). Proteins were resolved by SDS-PAGE and transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membrane. Membranes were blocked in 5% BSA-TBST (TRIS-0.05% Tween20), followed by overnight incubation with primary antibodies and 45 minutes incubation with HRP-conjugated secondary antibodies. Chemoluminescence was detected with the bioimager LAS400 (GE Healthcare).

Immunostaining. MOS and U2OS cells were transfected with siRNA as previously described. The cells were fixed 48 hours after transfection with ice cold methanol for 15 minutes, and were subsequently rinsed 3 times for 5 minutes with PBS. Afterwards, the cells were incubated with blocking solution [10% normal goat serum, 0.3%Triton100 in PBS] for 1 hour, rinsed 3 times for 5 minutes with PBS, and then incubated 1 hour with second

antibody(1:300). Nuclei staining with Hoechst 33342 was performed as a final step together with the rinsing steps. The antibodies were diluted in antibody staining solution [1%BSA, 0.3%Triton100 in PBS]. The cells probed mitochondria, were exposed to 75nM of MitoTracker® Red CMX Ros (from Cell Signaling) for 45 minutes previous to fixation. All images were taken with confocal microscope Eclipse Ti-E from Nikon.

Cell viability, and real time apoptosis assays. For cell viability assays (excluding the siRNA screen), cells were processed using the ATPlite 1Step kit (Perkin Elmer) according to the manufacturer's instructions, followed by luminescence measurement in a Fluostar Optima plate reader. Apoptosis was assessed by Annexin V staining and Caspase Glo3/7 (Promega). For real time Annexin V binding assays, cells were co-exposed to drugs and Annexin V in a u-clear 96-well plate, and imaged every hour, for 66 hours. Images were obtained using a BD Pathway 855, then converted to videos, and Annexin V staining was quantified by an in-house macro for Image-Pro Analyzer 7.0 as previously described[20]. For caspase 3/7 activity measurements, cells were exposed to the drug for 24 hours after which the reagent was added 1:1. Luminescence was measured in a Fluostar Optima plate reader.

Synergy assessment. To assess synergy, we used the Bliss independence model, which defines to what extent the effect of a drug at a certain concentration is independent of the presence of the other drug at a certain concentration[55]. This model predicts the combined response C for two single compounds with effects A and B : $C = A+B - A*B$ [56].

Statistical analysis. Dose response curve fitting and all statistical analyses were performed with GraphPad Prism 5.0 (GraphPad Software, La Jolla, CA). The unpaired and paired two-tailed t -test used to compare groups in Figure 3B and 3D was performed with IBM SPSS statistics 20. Event free survival was computed from the date of diagnosis until first recurrence, either local or metastatic. Tumors were divided into two groups, having low (mean sum score ≤ 3) or high Bcl-xL expression (mean sum score >3). Event free survival in both groups was compared using the Kaplan-Meier method and the Log-rank test with IBM SPSS statistics 20.

RESULTS

Identification of Bcl-xL as a critical pro-survival factor in osteosarcoma cells

An siRNA screen was performed in U2OS cells to identify Bcl-2 family members required for osteosarcoma cell viability (See Fig. S1 for screen layout and results). The screen was

performed in duplicate with two negative controls, siGapdh and MOCK (only transfection reagent), and siKif11 as positive control (all controls were present in triplicate in each plate). Each value was normalized to siGapdh, which was set as 100% viability. MOCK transfected cells showed the same viability as siGapdh. To select hits causing loss of viability we calculated the standard deviation across each plate, and determined that a gene was a hit if the SMARTpool (comprised of 4 single siRNAs targeting the same gene) and the 4 single siRNAs tested individually, each were two standard deviations separated from siGapdh. Using this criteria 7 genes were selected, which included Bcl-B, Bak, Bid, Bfl-1, Mcl-1, Bok and Bcl-xL (Fig. 1A and B). To assess whether loss of viability was due to apoptosis, a caspase 3/7 assay was performed. Caspase 3 and 7 are effector caspases that once activated, lead to cell death by cleaving important structural proteins, and causing DNA fragmentation and membrane blebbing[12]. Bcl-xL knockdown caused the highest caspase3/7 activity after 48 hours of transfection indicating that it effectively triggered apoptosis (Fig. 1C).

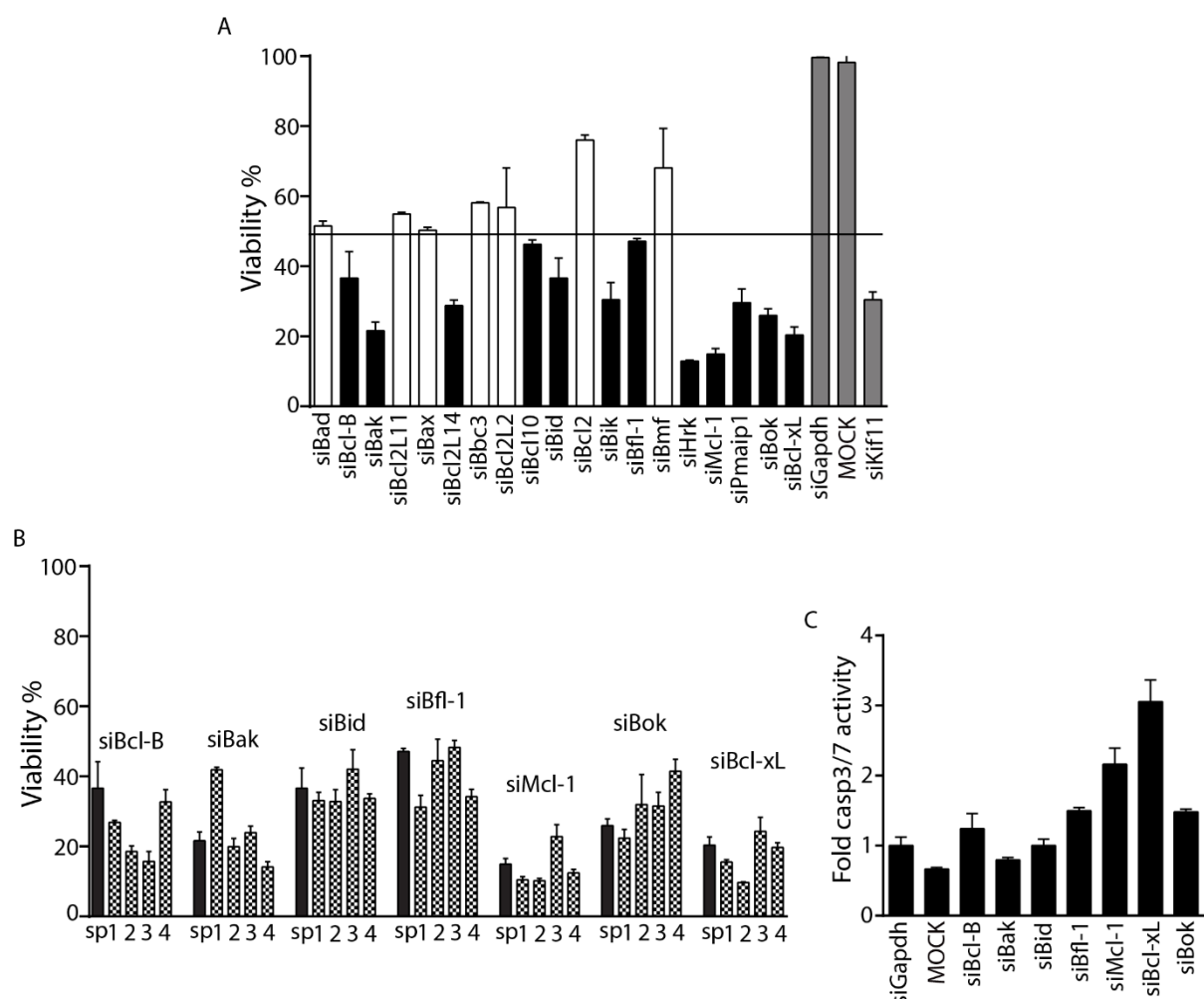


Figure 1. Identification of Bcl-xL as a candidate target for sensitization to doxorubicin.

A) Average U2OS viability in wells transfected with siRNA SMARTpools targeting the indicated genes relative to siGapdh. Mean and standard deviation is shown. Horizontal line marks 2 SD threshold (<48.4% viability), hits are indicated in black, positive and negative controls in grey. **B)** Validated hits where all 4 single siRNAs mimic the SMARTpool and are below the threshold. Black bars represent the SMARTpool and grey patterned bars represent the single siRNAs. **C)** Caspase3/7 activity in U2OS cells transfected with SMARTpool siRNAs targeting the indicated genes. Values were normalized to control siGapdh. One representative experiment of two performed in quadruplicate is shown. Error bars represent standard deviation.

Silencing Bak leads to autophagy in osteosarcoma cells

Surprisingly, the screen also identified pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family members, including Bak, Bid and Bok (Fig 1A-B). A caspase activity assay indicated that the loss of cell viability caused by siRNAs targeting these genes was not due to apoptosis (Fig 1C). It has been described that failure to activate apoptosis in Bak/Bax double knockout cells is accompanied by increased autophagy[13,14]. Autophagy is a recycling process that provides building blocks and energy during cell stress while unlimited autophagy leads to cell death[15]. We first assessed the knockdown efficiency of Bak in U2OS cells and confirmed a ~100% efficacy (Fig. 2A). Since there was no caspase 3/7 activation in response to Bak knockdown, we next determined if the observed loss of cells was due to slower proliferation. Phospho(ser10)-HistoneH3, a marker for cells in mitosis and Ki67, a marker for proliferating cells were analyzed in cell lysates and by immunocytochemistry, respectively. Silencing Bak in U2OS or MOS cells caused a reduction in phospho(ser10)-HistoneH3 levels (Fig. 2B) and attenuated proliferation was confirmed by reduced Ki67 staining in si-Bak treated cells (Fig. 2C).

To assess if Bak depletion triggered autophagy as shown in other systems[11,12], we determined the conjugation of the LC3 protein to phosphatidylethanolamine. This conjugation represents a critical step in the formation of the autophagosome, a double-membrane organelle that engulfs cellular components during autophagy and subsequently fuse with the lysosome[16]. Silencing Bak in U2OS and in MOS cells led to accumulation of the conjugated form of LC3, termed LC3-II (Fig 2D). Moreover, treatment of U2OS cells in which Bak was silenced with 10 μ M chloroquine for 4 hours (chloroquine acidifies the phagosome inhibiting its fusion with the lysosome leading to autophagosome accumulation[17]) led to further accumulation of LC3 II (Fig 2E). In addition, immunocytochemistry showed that mitochondria no longer distributed throughout the cytoplasm but clustered perinuclearly in Bak-depleted cells where they colocalized with LC3-marked autophagosomes (Fig. 2F). Together, these findings indicate that depletion of Bak in

osteosarcoma cells induces altered mitochondrial distribution, decreased proliferation, and autophagy.

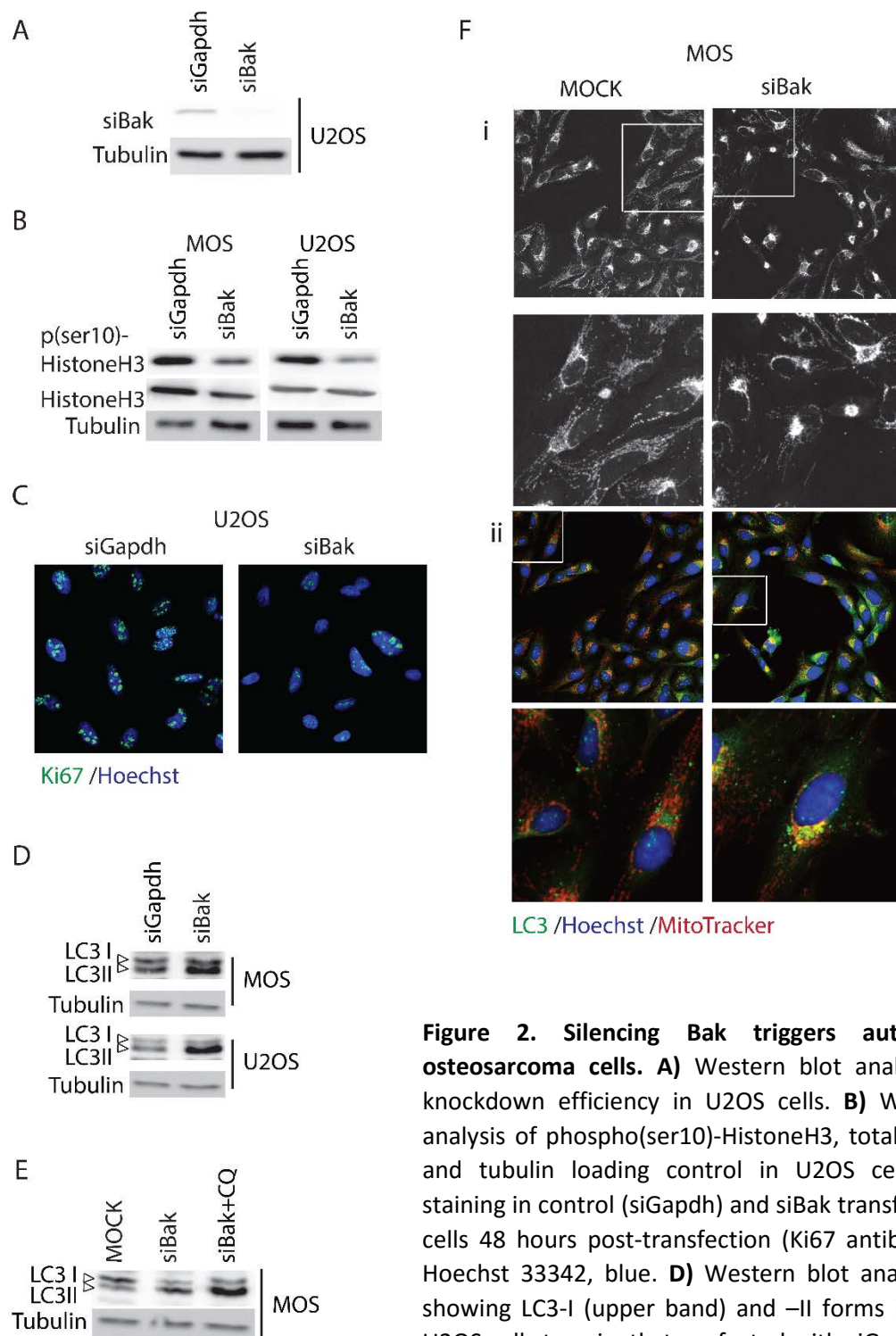


Figure 2. Silencing Bak triggers autophagy in osteosarcoma cells. **A)** Western blot analysis of Bak knockdown efficiency in U2OS cells. **B)** Western blot analysis of phospho(ser10)-HistoneH3, total HistoneH3, and tubulin loading control in U2OS cells. **C)** Ki67 staining in control (siGapdh) and siBak transfected U2OS cells 48 hours post-transfection (Ki67 antibody, green; Hoechst 33342, blue). **D)** Western blot analysis of LC3 showing LC3-I (upper band) and -II forms in MOS and U2OS cells transiently transfected with siGapdh or siBak SMARTpools. **E)** Western blot analysis of LC3 in control

siBak SMARTpool and treated with or without 10 μ M chloroquine for 4 hours. **F)** Control MOS cells (MOCK) or MOS cells transiently transfected with siBak for 48 hours, exposed to MitoTracker® (red) for 45 min, fixed and stained with anti-LC3 (green), and Hoechst 33342 (blue). i, MitoTracker only; ii, merge of all three channels.

Bcl-xL is expressed in osteosarcoma lung metastasis

As Bcl-xL silencing caused severe loss of viability and led to the strongest induction of caspase 3/7 activity, we decided to further study its role in osteosarcoma. Others have reported that high Bcl-xL mRNA expression in osteosarcoma patients is correlated with lower overall survival rate [18]. We analyzed Bcl-xL mRNA expression using a previously published microarray data set of a cohort of 88 osteosarcoma patients but did not observe significant association with overall survival (Fig 3A). We next analyzed the expression of Bcl-xL by immunohistochemistry in 60 human primary osteosarcomas and 23 osteosarcoma lung metastases. Expression of Bcl-xL was detected in the majority of osteosarcoma samples and expression was higher in metastases compared to primary tumors (Fig. 3B,C). However, contrary to our expectations, high Bcl-xL protein expression levels (SUM score of intensity and % positive cells) in primary biopsies correlated with good response to therapy in this study (>90% necrosis post-chemotherapy) (Fig. 3D). Furthermore, event-free survival rates did not significantly differ between patients with high and low Bcl-xL expression in diagnostic biopsies (Fig. 3E). These results indicate that Bcl-xL is expressed in advanced osteosarcomas, but its expression is not correlated with poor therapy response or survival.

Pharmacological inhibition of Bcl-xL sensitizes osteosarcoma cells to chemotherapy

Although we could not confirm earlier observations correlating Bcl-xL expression to patient survival, our siRNA screen indicated that Bcl-xL inhibition might enhance tumor killing in cases where it is expressed. Therefore, we assessed whether Bcl-xL represents a relevant target for osteosarcoma alone or in the context of conventional chemotherapy. First, four human osteosarcoma cell lines were treated with ABT-737, a BH3 mimetic that inhibits Bcl-w, Bcl-xL and Bcl-2; of which only Bcl-xL was identified in the siRNA screen (Fig 1A). In addition, HA14-1, a selective Bcl-2 inhibitor was tested. All the cell lines showed loss of cell viability in the 10 μ M range for ABT-737 and at higher concentrations for HA14-1 (Fig. 4A and B). Subsequently, we asked if these inhibitors, when used at lower concentrations, could sensitize osteosarcoma cells to chemotherapy. The four osteosarcoma cell lines were co-treated with a suboptimal concentration of ABT-737 and a dose range of doxorubicin for 72 hours. At a concentration of 2.5 μ M of ABT-737, viability of the cells was close to 100%. MOS, U2OS and to a lesser extent KPD and ZK58 showed increased sensitivity to treatment

with 50-500 nM doxorubicin under these conditions (Fig. 4C). By contrast, treatment with up to 10 μ M of the Bcl-2 selective inhibitor, HA14-1 did not affect sensitivity to doxorubicin. Indeed, calculation of the deviation from additivity as predicted by Bliss independence model[19] indicated synergy between ABT-737 and doxorubicin (Fig. 4D).

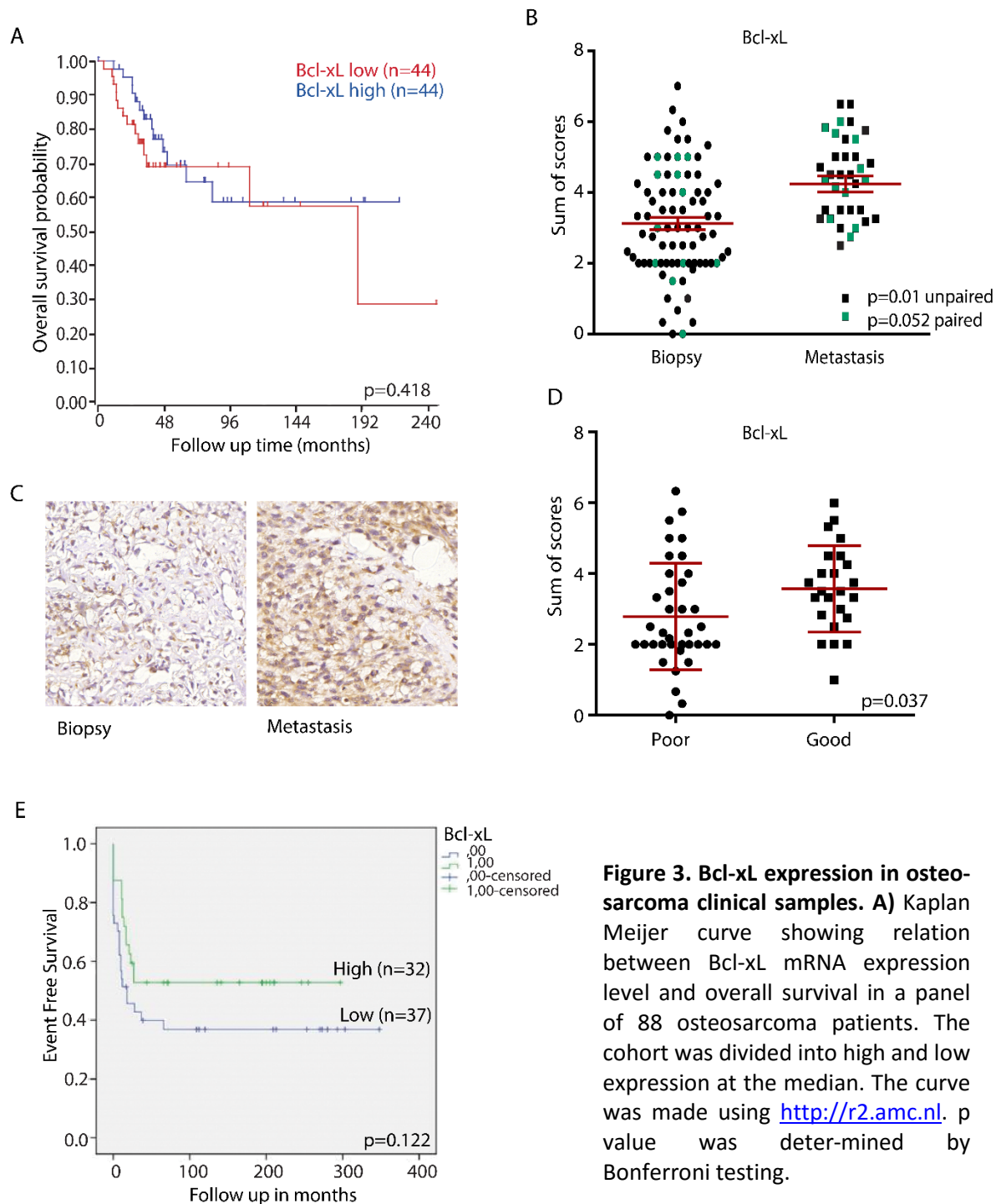


Figure 3. Bcl-xL expression in osteosarcoma clinical samples. A) Kaplan Meijer curve showing relation between Bcl-xL mRNA expression level and overall survival in a panel of 88 osteosarcoma patients. The cohort was divided into high and low expression at the median. The curve was made using <http://r2.amc.nl>. p value was deter-mined by Bonferroni testing.

B) Sum score (% plus intensity of staining) of Bcl-xL expression in all tumors included in the tissue microarray; average is shown in red. Biopsies and metastases from the same patient are indicated in green (n=12); p-value determined by paired *t*-test. Unpaired biopsies (n=59) and metastases (n=7) are indicated in black; p-value determined by unpaired *t*-test. **C)** Representative images of Bcl-xL expression in primary osteosarcoma biopsy and metastasis. Images made with 40x Lens. **D)** Bcl-xL expression in biopsies of poor and good responders to chemotherapy. P-value determined by unpaired two-tailed *t*-test. **E)** Event free survival related to Bcl-xL expression in tissue microarray. Tumors were divided according to low (mean sum score ≤ 3 ; blue line (n=40)) or high Bcl-xL expression (mean sum score > 3 ; green line (n=29)). p-value determined by Log-rank test.

We next determined if synergy was due to enhanced apoptosis in the presence of the combination of ABT-737 and doxorubicin. For this purpose, real time imaging was used to detect labeled Annexin V binding to phosphatidylserine, a phospholipid that translocates to the outer lipid layer of the membrane when cells enter apoptosis [20]. In agreement with the viability assays (Fig 4C), ZK58 cells showed significant Annexin V labeling already in response to 2.5 μ M ABT-737 alone (Fig 5). However, in U2OS and KPD cells exposed to 2.5 μ M ABT-737 or 0.1 μ M doxorubicin alone, Annexin V labeling was absent or appeared at late time points after exposure whereas the combination of 2.5 μ M ABT-737 and 0.1 μ M doxorubicin caused rapid, strong Annexin V labeling. Moreover, this enhanced response to the combination of ABT-737 and chemotherapy was abolished in the presence of the pan-caspase inhibitor z-VAD-fmk (Fig. 5). These results indicate that ABT-737, but not the Bcl-2 selective inhibitor HA 14-1 can sensitize human osteosarcoma cells to chemotherapy leading to enhanced apoptosis.

Inhibition of Bcl-xL with WEHI-539 sensitizes osteosarcoma to doxorubicin

To further pinpoint the sensitization to chemotherapy to inhibition of Bcl-xL, we made use of a recently developed Bcl-xL-selective BH3 mimetic, WEHI-539[21]. Exposing U2OS and MOS cells to this compound caused loss of viability at concentrations between 1-10 μ M and a similar response was seen in KPD and ZK58 cells at concentrations $> 10 \mu$ M (Fig 6A).

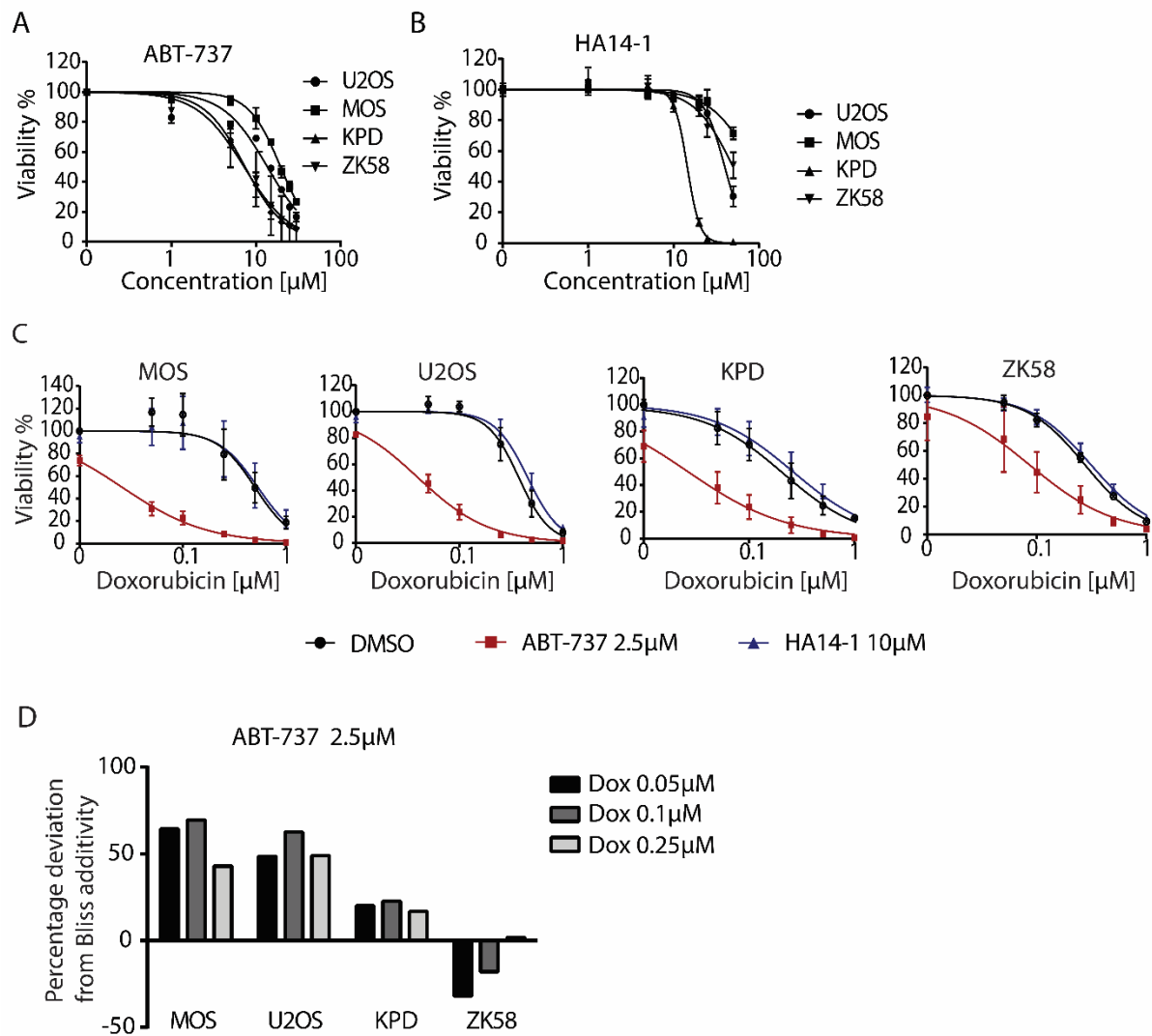


Figure 4. Pharmacological inhibition of Bcl-xL sensitizes osteosarcoma cells to chemotherapy. A,B) Dose response curve for ABT-737 (A) and HA14-1 (B) in the indicated human osteosarcoma cell lines. Error bars represent the standard deviation of two experiments performed in triplicate. Cells were exposed for 72 hours. **C)** Dose response curves for doxorubicin in the indicated osteosarcoma cell lines in absence (black circle) or presence of 2.5 μM ABT-737 (red square) or 10 μM HA14-1 (blue triangle). Cells were exposed for 72 hours. Error bars represent mean $\pm$ SEM of three experiments. **D)** Bar graph presenting the percentage of deviation from Bliss additivity based on data shown in C. One representative of three independent experiments is shown.

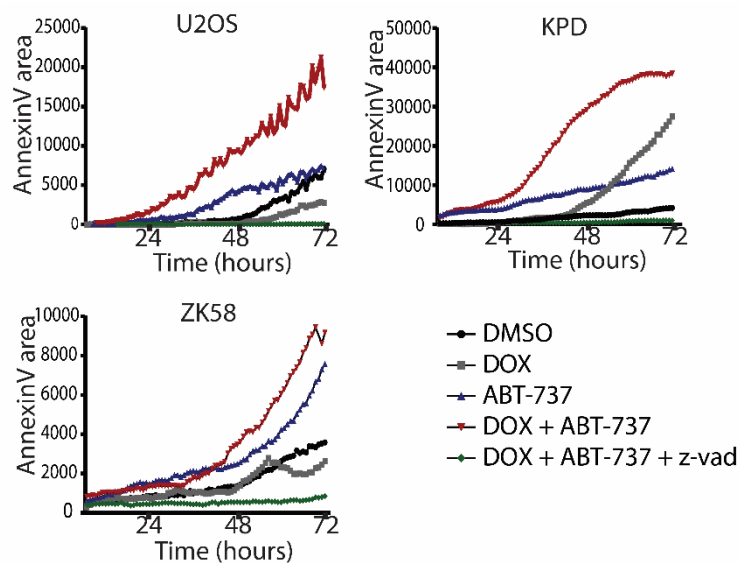


Figure 5. Inhibition of Bcl-xL in combination with doxorubicin leads to enhanced apoptosis.

Live imaging of Annexin V accumulation in MOS, U2OS and ZK58 cells. Cells were treated with DMSO, 0.1 μ M Doxorubicin, 2.5 μ M ABT-737, or the combination with or without zvad-fmk as indicated. Graphs represent one of three independent experiments. Annexin V was quantified with ImagePro Analyzer 7.0.

Moreover, a suboptimal dose of 1 μ M WEHI-539 effectively enhanced the response to low doses of doxorubicin in U2OS and MOS cells but showed no effect in KPD, ZK58, MNNG, MG-63 and Saos-2. (Fig 6B). This difference could be attributed to differences in Bcl-xL expression: Bcl-xL protein levels were high in U2OS and MOS as compared to the other cell lines. (Fig 6C). Lastly, we investigated whether sensitization to doxorubicin in the presence of WEHI-539 was due to enhanced apoptosis. Indeed, MOS and U2OS cells exposed to 1 μ M WEHI-539 showed 2-3-fold higher induction of caspase 3/7 activity in response to 0.1 μ M doxorubicin, which by itself had little or no effect (Fig 6D). In agreement with the absence of synergy observed in KPD and ZK58 (Fig 6B), WEHI-539 failed to increase caspase activation in response to doxorubicin in these cells (Fig. 6D). Altogether, these findings demonstrate that osteosarcoma cells expressing Bcl-xL can be sensitized to chemotherapy through pharmacological Bcl-xL inhibition.

DISCUSSION

Patients with metastatic or recurrent osteosarcoma present low probability of survival mainly due to resistance to standard chemotherapy [22,23]. Bcl-2 family proteins play a crucial role in regulating cell survival/cell death pathways, and aberrations in their expression or function mediate tumor development and progression [24]. Our siRNA screen identifies anti-apoptosis genes such as Bcl-xL, Mcl-1 and Bfl-1, but interestingly, it also identified pro-apoptosis genes such as Bak, Bok and Bid. Autophagy was reported to be enhanced in Bak/Bax double

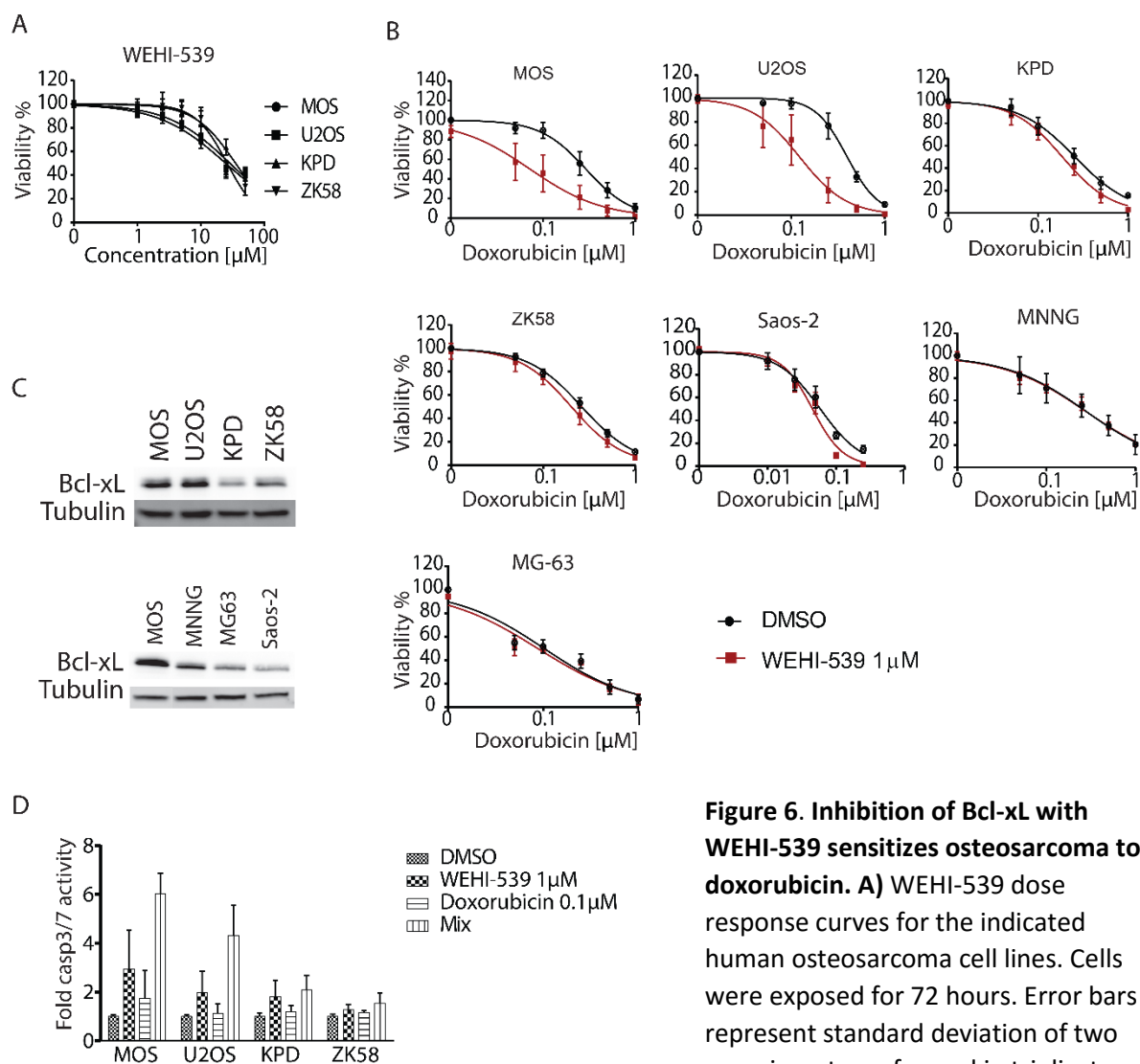


Figure 6. Inhibition of Bcl-xL with WEHI-539 sensitizes osteosarcoma to doxorubicin. A) WEHI-539 dose response curves for the indicated human osteosarcoma cell lines. Cells were exposed for 72 hours. Error bars represent standard deviation of two experiments performed in triplicate. **B)** Doxorubicin dose response curves

for the indicated osteosarcoma cell lines in absence (black circles) or presence of 1 μM WEHI-539 (red squares). Cells were exposed for 72 hours. Mean ± SEM of three experiments is shown. **C)** Western blot analysis of Bcl-xL expression in the indicated osteosarcoma cell lines. **D)** Caspase 3/7 activity in the indicated osteosarcoma cell lines exposed to DMSO, 0.1 μM doxorubicin, 1 μM WEHI539 or the combination (mix). Mean ± SEM of three experiments is shown.

knockout cells in response to death stimuli such as radiation and cytotoxic drugs [25,26]. Others have associated cell cycle arrest with Bak/Bax double knockout conditions [27,28]. We identify both aspects in Bak-silenced osteosarcoma cells: the cells proliferate slower and autophagy is activated. We also notice a recruitment of mitochondria to the perinuclear area where they colocalize with autophagosomes, which may point to mitophagy.

Alternatively, this may reflect the recent demonstration that mitochondria can in fact contribute to the formation of the autophagosome membrane [29].

Bcl-xL expression has been associated with poor prognosis for patients with colorectal cancer[30] and hepatocellular carcinoma [31]. In colorectal cancer, high expression of Bcl-xL correlates with lymph node metastasis and poorer survival [32]. In melanoma the expression of Bcl-xL is correlated with tumor thickness and disease free survival [33], and in follicular lymphoma it is correlated with overall survival [34]. Bcl-xL expression has also been associated with resistance to cytotoxic agents in ovarian cancer [35]. Furthermore, the correlation between Bcl-xL expression and chemoresistance has been demonstrated in the NCI panel of 60 cell lines to be independent of p53 status [36].

In osteosarcoma, patients with high Bcl-xL mRNA levels have been reported to have a lower probability of 5-year overall survival [18]. We were not able to reproduce such a correlation in our dataset. Moreover, although in our study Bcl-xL protein was expressed in osteosarcoma biopsies and levels were higher in metastases, no correlation with poor response to chemotherapy was observed. The reason for this difference between our own observation and that of others[18] is currently unknown. Nevertheless, in line with the common role of anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 family members in cancer resistance to cytotoxic therapy [37,38] we find that Bcl-xL inhibition can sensitize osteosarcoma cells to low dose chemotherapy.

ABT-737, a small molecule inhibitor of Bcl-xL, Bcl-2 and Bcl-w, was discovered in 2005 and found to enhance the cytotoxic effect of chemotherapy and radiation [39]. Studies in myeloma cells [40], myeloid leukemias[41], neck-squamous cell carcinoma[42], gastrointestinal stromal tumor cells[43], and chondrosarcoma[38] indicated that ABT-737 treatment sensitizes to chemotherapy and other cytotoxic agents [44]. We show that a similar strategy may be relevant in the context of human osteosarcoma. However, a major limitation for translation to the clinic is the fact that ABT-737 is not orally bioavailable, which limits flexibility of dosing regimens. ABT-263 is an analogue of ABT-737 with oral bioavailability, which also potently inhibits Bcl-xL, Bcl-2 and Bcl-w [45]. It has been demonstrated to have little activity as a single agent in a phase II clinical trial[46] but to enhance the effect of other cytotoxic agents [47-49]. The Bcl-xL-selective BH3 mimetic, WEHI-539 used in our current study has shown in vivo toxicity that hinders further clinical studies. Recently, a related Bcl-xL-selective inhibitor, A-1155463, has been synthesized lacking the toxic moiety [50]. Based on our current study, it will be of particular interest to

assess how such a pharmacological inhibitor affects the sensitivity of chemoresistant osteosarcomas. High Bcl-xL protein expression as detected by IHC may serve as a biomarker for treatment with Bcl-xL inhibitors alone or in the presence of chemotherapy. Such a strategy, would potentially allow reduced dosage of doxorubicin, thereby decreasing toxicity. Follow up preclinical studies, for instance using xenograft models, will have to determine efficacy and toxicity associated with different concentrations of Bcl-xL inhibitors, doxorubicin, and combinations. Our findings suggest that such studies are warranted to open the possibility for further clinical studies in patients with osteosarcoma.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank Inge Briaire-de Bruijn and Marek Soltes for technical assistance.

FUNDING

This project was granted by a university profile grant of Leiden University/LUMC titled “Translational Drug Discovery and Development”.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest

REFERENCES

1. Ottaviani G, Jaffe N. Cancer Treatment and Research. In: Norman Jaffe OSB, Stefan S. Bielack, (ed)^(eds). Springer, 2009; 3-13.
2. Federman N, Bernthal N, Eilber FC, *et al.* The multidisciplinary management of osteosarcoma. *Curr Treat Options Oncol* 2009; **10**: 82-93.
3. Mohseny AB, Szuhai K, Romeo S, *et al.* Osteosarcoma originates from mesenchymal stem cells in consequence of aneuploidization and genomic loss of Cdkn2. *The Journal of pathology* 2009; **219**: 294-305.
4. Anninga JK, Gelderblom H, Fiocco M, *et al.* Chemotherapeutic adjuvant treatment for osteosarcoma: where do we stand? *European journal of cancer* 2011; **47**: 2431-2445.
5. Buddingh EP, Anninga JK, Versteegh MI, *et al.* Prognostic factors in pulmonary metastasized high-grade osteosarcoma. *Pediatric blood & cancer* 2010; **54**: 216-221.
6. Czabotar PE, Lessene G, Strasser A, *et al.* Control of apoptosis by the BCL-2 protein family: implications for physiology and therapy. *Nature reviews Molecular cell biology* 2014; **15**: 49-63.
7. Echeverry N, Bachmann D, Ke F, *et al.* Intracellular localization of the BCL-2 family member BOK and functional implications. *Cell death and differentiation* 2013; **20**: 785-799.
8. Tait SW, Green DR. Mitochondria and cell death: outer membrane permeabilization and beyond. *Nature reviews Molecular cell biology* 2010; **11**: 621-632.
9. Shamas-Din A, Kale J, Leber B, *et al.* Mechanisms of action of Bcl-2 family proteins. *Cold Spring Harbor perspectives in biology* 2013; **5**: a008714.
10. Hanahan D, Weinberg RA. Hallmarks of cancer: the next generation. *Cell* 2011; **144**: 646-674.
11. Cory S, Adams JM. The Bcl2 family: regulators of the cellular life-or-death switch. *Nature reviews Cancer* 2002; **2**: 647-656.
12. Mcllwain DR, Berger T, Mak TW. Caspase functions in cell death and disease. *Cold Spring Harbor perspectives in biology* 2013; **5**: a008656.
13. Ullman E, Fan Y, Stawowczyk M, *et al.* Autophagy promotes necrosis in apoptosis-deficient cells in response to ER stress. *Cell death and differentiation* 2008; **15**: 422-425.
14. Lindqvist LM, Heinlein M, Huang DC, *et al.* Prosurvival Bcl-2 family members affect autophagy only indirectly, by inhibiting Bax and Bak. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 2014; **111**: 8512-8517.
15. Maiuri MC, Zalckvar E, Kimchi A, *et al.* Self-eating and self-killing: crosstalk between autophagy and apoptosis. *Nature reviews Molecular cell biology* 2007; **8**: 741-752.
16. Mizushima N, Yoshimori T. How to interpret LC3 immunoblotting. *Autophagy* 2007; **3**: 542-545.
17. Barth S, Glick D, Macleod KF. Autophagy: assays and artifacts. *The Journal of pathology* 2010; **221**: 117-124.
18. Wang ZX, Yang JS, Pan X, *et al.* Functional and biological analysis of Bcl-xL expression in human osteosarcoma. *Bone* 2010; **47**: 445-454.
19. Greco WR, Bravo G, Parsons JC. The search for synergy: a critical review from a response surface perspective. *Pharmacological reviews* 1995; **47**: 331-385.

20. Puigvert JC, de Bont H, van de Water B, *et al.* High-throughput live cell imaging of apoptosis. *Current protocols in cell biology / editorial board, Juan S Bonifacino [et al]* 2010; **Chapter 18**: Unit 18 10 11-13.
21. Lessene G, Czabotar PE, Sleebs BE, *et al.* Structure-guided design of a selective BCL-X(L) inhibitor. *Nature chemical biology* 2013; **9**: 390-397.
22. Whelan JS, Bielack SS, Marina N, *et al.* EURAMOS-1, an international randomised study for osteosarcoma: results from pre-randomisation treatment. *Annals of oncology : official journal of the European Society for Medical Oncology / ESMO* 2015; **26**: 407-414.
23. Whelan JS, Jinks RC, McTiernan A, *et al.* Survival from high-grade localised extremity osteosarcoma: combined results and prognostic factors from three European Osteosarcoma Intergroup randomised controlled trials. *Annals of oncology : official journal of the European Society for Medical Oncology / ESMO* 2012; **23**: 1607-1616.
24. Yip KW, Reed JC. Bcl-2 family proteins and cancer. *Oncogene* 2008; **27**: 6398-6406.
25. Moretti L, Attia A, Kim KW, *et al.* Crosstalk between Bak/Bax and mTOR signaling regulates radiation-induced autophagy. *Autophagy* 2007; **3**: 142-144.
26. Buytaert E, Callewaert G, Vandenheede JR, *et al.* Deficiency in apoptotic effectors Bax and Bak reveals an autophagic cell death pathway initiated by photodamage to the endoplasmic reticulum. *Autophagy* 2006; **2**: 238-240.
27. Janumyan Y, Cui Q, Yan L, *et al.* G0 function of BCL2 and BCL-xL requires BAX, BAK, and p27 phosphorylation by Mirk, revealing a novel role of BAX and BAK in quiescence regulation. *The Journal of biological chemistry* 2008; **283**: 34108-34120.
28. Cui Q, Valentin M, Janumyan Y, *et al.* Bax-/- bak-/- cells exhibit p27 Thr198 phosphorylation and autophagy. *Autophagy* 2009; **5**: 263-264.
29. Hailey DW, Rambold AS, Satpute-Krishnan P, *et al.* Mitochondria supply membranes for autophagosome biogenesis during starvation. *Cell* 2010; **141**: 656-667.
30. Fucini C, Messerini L, Saieva C, *et al.* Apoptotic proteins as prognostic markers and indicators of radiochemosensitivity in stage II/III rectal cancers. *Colorectal disease : the official journal of the Association of Coloproctology of Great Britain and Ireland* 2012; **14**: e64-71.
31. Watanabe J, Kushihata F, Honda K, *et al.* Prognostic significance of Bcl-xL in human hepatocellular carcinoma. *Surgery* 2004; **135**: 604-612.
32. Jin-Song Y, Zhao-Xia W, Cheng-Yu L, *et al.* Prognostic significance of Bcl-xL gene expression in human colorectal cancer. *Acta histochemica* 2011; **113**: 810-814.
33. Zhuang L, Lee CS, Scolyer RA, *et al.* Mcl-1, Bcl-XL and Stat3 expression are associated with progression of melanoma whereas Bcl-2, AP-2 and MITF levels decrease during progression of melanoma. *Modern pathology : an official journal of the United States and Canadian Academy of Pathology, Inc* 2007; **20**: 416-426.
34. Zhao WL, Daneshpouy ME, Mounier N, *et al.* Prognostic significance of bcl-xL gene expression and apoptotic cell counts in follicular lymphoma. *Blood* 2004; **103**: 695-697.
35. Rogers PM, Beale PJ, Al-Moundhri M, *et al.* Overexpression of BclXL in a human ovarian carcinoma cell line: paradoxical effects on chemosensitivity in vitro versus in vivo. *International journal of cancer Journal international du cancer* 2002; **97**: 858-863.

36. Amundson SA, Myers TG, Scudiero D, *et al.* An informatics approach identifying markers of chemosensitivity in human cancer cell lines. *Cancer research* 2000; **60**: 6101-6110.
37. Eom YW, Kim MA, Park SS, *et al.* Two distinct modes of cell death induced by doxorubicin: apoptosis and cell death through mitotic catastrophe accompanied by senescence-like phenotype. *Oncogene* 2005; **24**: 4765-4777.
38. van Oosterwijk JG, Herpers B, Meijer D, *et al.* Restoration of chemosensitivity for doxorubicin and cisplatin in chondrosarcoma in vitro: BCL-2 family members cause chemoresistance. *Annals of oncology : official journal of the European Society for Medical Oncology / ESMO* 2012; **23**: 1617-1626.
39. Oltersdorf T, Elmore SW, Shoemaker AR, *et al.* An inhibitor of Bcl-2 family proteins induces regression of solid tumours. *Nature* 2005; **435**: 677-681.
40. Trudel S, Stewart AK, Li Z, *et al.* The Bcl-2 family protein inhibitor, ABT-737, has substantial antitumor activity and shows synergistic effect with dexamethasone and melphalan. *Clinical cancer research : an official journal of the American Association for Cancer Research* 2007; **13**: 621-629.
41. Kuroda J, Kimura S, Andreeff M, *et al.* ABT-737 is a useful component of combinatory chemotherapies for chronic myeloid leukaemias with diverse drug-resistance mechanisms. *British journal of haematology* 2008; **140**: 181-190.
42. Li R, Zang Y, Li C, *et al.* ABT-737 synergizes with chemotherapy to kill head and neck squamous cell carcinoma cells via a Noxa-mediated pathway. *Molecular pharmacology* 2009; **75**: 1231-1239.
43. Reynoso D, Nolden LK, Yang D, *et al.* Synergistic induction of apoptosis by the Bcl-2 inhibitor ABT-737 and imatinib mesylate in gastrointestinal stromal tumor cells. *Molecular oncology* 2011; **5**: 93-104.
44. Fulda S. Targeting apoptosis pathways in childhood malignancies. *Cancer letters* 2013; **332**: 369-373.
45. Tse C, Shoemaker AR, Adickes J, *et al.* ABT-263: a potent and orally bioavailable Bcl-2 family inhibitor. *Cancer research* 2008; **68**: 3421-3428.
46. Rudin CM, Hann CL, Garon EB, *et al.* Phase II study of single-agent navitoclax (ABT-263) and biomarker correlates in patients with relapsed small cell lung cancer. *Clinical cancer research : an official journal of the American Association for Cancer Research* 2012; **18**: 3163-3169.
47. Chen J, Jin S, Abraham V, *et al.* The Bcl-2/Bcl-X(L)/Bcl-w inhibitor, navitoclax, enhances the activity of chemotherapeutic agents in vitro and in vivo. *Molecular cancer therapeutics* 2011; **10**: 2340-2349.
48. Ackler S, Mitten MJ, Chen J, *et al.* Navitoclax (ABT-263) and bendamustine +/- rituximab induce enhanced killing of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma tumours in vivo. *British journal of pharmacology* 2012; **167**: 881-891.
49. Leung EL, Tam IY, Tin VP, *et al.* SRC promotes survival and invasion of lung cancers with epidermal growth factor receptor abnormalities and is a potential candidate for molecular-targeted therapy. *Molecular cancer research : MCR* 2009; **7**: 923-932.
50. Tao ZF, Hasvold L, Wang L, *et al.* Discovery of a Potent and Selective BCL-XL Inhibitor with in Vivo Activity. *ACS medicinal chemistry letters* 2014; **5**: 1088-1093.
51. Bielack SS, Kempf-Bielack B, Delling G, *et al.* Prognostic factors in high-grade osteosarcoma of the extremities or trunk: an analysis of 1,702 patients treated on

- neoadjuvant cooperative osteosarcoma study group protocols. *Journal of clinical oncology : official journal of the American Society of Clinical Oncology* 2002; **20**: 776-790.
52. Mohseny AB, Machado I, Cai Y, *et al.* Functional characterization of osteosarcoma cell lines provides representative models to study the human disease. *Lab Invest* 2011; **91**: 1195-1205.
 53. Ottaviano L, Schaefer KL, Gajewski M, *et al.* Molecular characterization of commonly used cell lines for bone tumor research: a trans-European EuroBoNet effort. *Genes Chromosomes Cancer* 2010; **49**: 40-51.
 54. Kuijjer ML, Rydbeck H, Kresse SH, *et al.* Identification of osteosarcoma driver genes by integrative analysis of copy number and gene expression data. *Genes, chromosomes & cancer* 2012; **51**: 696-706.
 55. Greco WR, Bravo G, Parsons JC. The search for synergy: a critical review from a response surface perspective. *Pharmacol Rev* 1995; **47**: 331-385.
 56. Borisy AA, Elliott PJ, Hurst NW, *et al.* Systematic discovery of multicomponent therapeutics. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2003; **100**: 7977-7982.

Supplementary Figure

Figure S1: siRNA screen layout and results

exp 1 PLATE1_1

A	1078	1056	743	660	587	2047	862	543	404	364	723	mean siGAPDH	2053 μ_n
B	480	849	443	519	312	2048	1122	695	1302	1561	640	mean siKif11	629 μ_p
C	1044	414	457	797	645	2064	614	302	1531	514	322	s.d siGAPDH	9,539392 σ_n
D	1189	1384	1135	935	497	2035	1331	1404	972	2030	385	s.d siKif11	41,01219 σ_p
E	969	449	1197	636	320	2088	836	714	723	782	672		
F	1582	828	947	1957	831	658	896	1340	1178	945	1146	Z'-factor	0,893501
G	957	690	1002	961	732	600	1562	1437	1653	1761	1415		
H													

PLATE1_2

A	1459	1719	1045	913	1008	2875	904	788	504	396	873	mean siGAPDH	2888 μ_n
B	576	1224	528	656	378	2876	1597	987	1879	2377	852	mean siKif11	823 μ_p
C	1436	626	674	1000	1021	2913	797	408	2122	825	336	s.d siGAPDH	21,65641 σ_n
D	1684	2121	1707	1387	838	2834	1410	1905	1221	3233	477	s.d siKif11	17,67767 σ_p
E	1310	616	1291	1019	373	2736	940	909	877	1329	1001		
F	2196	1237	1190	3157	1164	835	776	1815	1607	1533	1831	Z'-factor	0,94287
G	1378	833	1160	1436	948	810	1737	2067	2391	2826	2645		
H													

exp 2 PLATE2_1

A	403	1695	700	663	694	3145						mean siGAPDH	3158 μ_n
B	438	311	307	646	369	3171						mean siKif11	653 μ_p
C	848	913	1522	1189	1133	642						s.d siGAPDH	18,38478 σ_n
D	777	652	816	907	1235	661						s.d siKif11	10,01665 σ_p
E	592	506	301	857	593	657							
F												Z'-factor	0,965982
G													
H													

PLATE2_2

A	396	1942	842	655	692	3074						mean siGAPDH	3019 μ_n
B	485	336	323	761	397	2964						mean siKif11	651 μ_p
C	978	1038	1841	1136	1307	663						s.d siGAPDH	77,78175 σ_n
D	824	730	1148	1035	1324	635						s.d siKif11	14,57166 σ_p
E	685	455	297	645	624	656							
F												Z'-factor	0,882982
G													
H													

PLATE 1 layout

A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B		BAD_sp	BAD_1	BAD_2	BAD_3	BAD_4	siGAPDH	BCL2L10_sp	BCL2L10_1	BCL2L10_2	BCL2L10_3	BCL2L10_4
C		BAK1_sp	BAK1_1	BAK1_2	BAK1_3	BAK1_4	siGAPDH	BCL2L11_sp	BCL2L11_1	BCL2L11_2	BCL2L11_3	BCL2L11_4
D		BAX_sp	BAX_1	BAX_2	BAX_3	BAX_4	siGAPDH	BCL2L14_sp	BCL2L14_1	BCL2L14_2	BCL2L14_3	BCL2L14_4
E		BBC3_sp	BBC3_1	BBC3_2	BBC3_3	BBC3_4	MOCK	BCL2L2_sp	BCL2L2_1	BCL2L2_2	BCL2L2_3	BCL2L2_4
F		BCL10_sp	BCL10_1	BCL10_2	BCL10_3	BCL10_4	MOCK	BID_sp	BID_1	BID_2	BID_3	BID_4
G		BCL2_sp	BCL2_1	BCL2_2	BCL2_3	BCL2_4	Kif11	BIK_sp	BIK_1	BIK_2	BIK_3	BIK_4
H		BCL2A1_sp	BCL2A1_1	BCL2A1_2	BCL2A1_3	BCL2A1_4	Kif11	BMF_sp	BMF_1	BMF_2	BMF_3	BMF_4

PLATE 2 layout

A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B		HRK_sp	HRK_1	HRK_2	HRK_3	HRK_4	siGAPDH					
C		MCL1_sp	MCL1_1	MCL1_2	MCL1_3	MCL1_4	siGAPDH					
D		PMAIP1_sp	PMAIP1_1	PMAIP1_2	PMAIP1_3	PMAIP1_4	Kif11					
E		BOK_sp	BOK_1	BOK_2	BOK_3	BOK_4	Kif11					
F		BCL2L1_sp	BCL2L1_1	BCL2L1_2	BCL2L1_3	BCL2L1_4	Kif11					
G												
H												

Figure S1. Characterization of the siRNA screen. Raw values and plate layouts for siRNA screen using SMARTpool (sp) and single siRNAs (_1, _2, _3, _4) are shown. Mean and SD for positive (si-Kif11) and negative controls (siGapdh) are shown on the right and these values were used to calculate the indicated Z' factors according to: $Z' = 1 - 3 * (\sigma_p + \sigma_n) / |\mu_p - \mu_n|$.

