Wnt Signaling in Metastatic Cancers

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Wnt signaling in cancer



- Mutations in components of the Wnt signaling pathway have been well-documented in cancer, but are largely confined to colorectal cancers
- To date, drug development has focused largely on the canonical signaling pathway, which centers on β-catenin

Fzd2 and Wnt5a/b are highly expressed in late-stage hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) cell lines

mRNA expression of Fzd receptors and Wnt ligands in 27 HCC cell lines





Fzd2 and Wnt5a/b are highly expressed in poorly differentiated HCC cell lines

Fzd2 is highly expressed in late-stage HCC

Fzd2 mRNA expression in 48 primary HCC tumors

A.U. normalized to normal or well differentiated samples



- Fzd2 expression is high (~5 fold more) in high-grade and poorly differentiated HCC tumors
- Similar effects observed in other solid tumors such as breast and lung

Fzd2 signaling is a strong predictor of tumor metastasis and correlates with poor overall survival (OS)



- Fzd2 expression only can predict tumor metastasis with >80% accuracy
- High Fzd2 expression correlates with poor overall survival
- Similar effects observed in other solid tumors such as breast and lung

Correlation vs. Causation



- differentiated tumors
- Metastasis
- poor OS
- Does Wnt5-Fzd2 drive these processes? How?

Wnt5-Fzd2 drives cell migration



- Fzd2 knockdown decreases cell migration in poorly differentiated FOCUS cells
- Fzd2 overexpression promotes cell migration in well differentiated Huh-7 cells
- Effects are
 independent of
 canonical (β-cateninmediated) signaling

RPPA application for dissecting signaling pathways



Luckert & Gujral et al., Science Signaling. 2012

We have screened >600 antibodies from commercial sources



- More than one band on Western blot
- Microarray hit (not yet tested by Western blotting)
-] Not a microarray hit (α > 0.01)

Sevecka et al., Mol Cell Proteomics. 2011

>100 validated antibodies (context specific)

- Validated antibodies applied to:
 - Wnt signaling (Luckert & Gujral *et al.*, Science Signaling, 2012)
 - DNA damage response (Lee *et al.*, Cell, 2012)
 - Malaria parasites (Kaushansky *et al.*, Cell Rep, 2013)
 - Breast tumor biopsies (Gujral *et al.*, Oncogene, 2013)
 - RTK Signaling (Wagner JP et al, Science Signaling, 2013)

Fzd2 signals through MAPK and Stat3

 Fzd2 knockdown decreases activation of the MAPK pathway and Stat3 Fzd2 knockdown decreases Stat3-mediated transcription





Fzd2 mediates migration through Stat3

- Stat3 knockdown decreases migration
- Stat3 overexpression promotes migration
- Stat3 inhibitor decreases migration in a dosedependent manner



Pathway revealed through pharmacogenomics



Kinases screened

Proc Natl Acad Sci USA (2014) 111, 5048

Fyn Kinase: a key mediator of Fzd2 signaling and cell migration

 Fyn knockdown decreases cell migration



 Active Fyn promotes cell migration in a Stat3dependent manner



Fzd2 induces expression and release of metastasispromoting factors

 Fzd2 induces secretion of pro-metastatic cytokines Cytokine release depends on Fzd2, Fyn, and Stat3



Fzd2 correlates with markers of epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT)



Fzd2 promotes EMT



- Fzd2 overexpression decreases the membrane expression of cell adhesion proteins while increasing the protein expression of mesenchymal markers
- Changes in Fzd2 expression levels modulate the expression levels of EMT gene signature

Anti-Fzd2 mAbs inhibit tumor growth and metastasis

Effect of mAb-Fzd2 on tumor growth in Effect of mAb-Fzd2 on tumor metastasis mouse xenografts in mouse xenografts % change in tumor volume % of mice with liver or lung metastases Liver Lung 1000 Vehicle Mean change in tumor Vehicle mAb-Fzd2 clone1 Photons/sec 800 770 control (10ma/Ka) volume(%) mAb-Fzd2 clone 1 600 (30mg/Kg) mAb-Fzd2 27 ×10 treated 400 HMS-001 HMS-002 vivo metastasis (%) 80-100-89 Vehicle 67 200 mAb-Fzd2 60· 11 12 15 40-20-Day Ň Total Liver Lung Total Liver Lung metastasis metastasis

- mAb-Fzd2 slows down (>3 fold) tumor growth in a dose-dependent manner
- mAb-Fzd2 prevents tumor metastasis to liver and lung
 - Metastases were detected in ~67% (4/6) and ~89% (8/9) of control mice vs 0% (0/5) and 14% (1/7) of mice treated with mAb-Fzd in two independent studies, respectively

Summary



- Fzd2 and its ligands, Wnt5a/b, are upregulated in late-stage, metastatic cancers
- Fzd2 is prognostic of poor overall survival in HCC
- Fzd2 drives tumor growth, EMT and metastasis through a newly discovered noncanonical Wnt signaling pathway
- Anti-Fzd2 monoclonal antibodies inhibit cell migration in vitro and both tumor growth and metastasis in mouse xenograft models