Molecular Pathways: Aspirin and Wnt Signaling—A Molecularly Targeted Approach to Cancer Prevention and Treatment

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Abstract

The anti-inflammatory properties of aspirin have resulted in its widespread use as an analgesic, antipyretic, and cardioprotective agent. Beyond these applications, multiple observational studies and randomized controlled trials have demonstrated a chemopreventative role for aspirin, particularly in the development of colorectal neoplasia. Given the critical importance of Wnt dysregulation in colorectal carcinogenesis, the interplay between aspirin and canonical Wnt signaling has become a focus of investigation. These studies have illuminated our understanding of the anticancer mechanisms of aspirin, yielding the identification of potential biomarkers for which aspirin’s chemopreventive efficacy can be safely optimized into routine clinical practice and providing leads into the discovery of novel preventive and therapeutic targets. In this review, we summarize key experimental and clinical studies of this interaction, as well as highlighting future strategies to advance their clinical translation.

Background

Canonical Wnt signaling is an evolutionary conserved pathway involved in embryonic development and tissue regeneration (1). Activation of this pathway through secreted Wnt protein ligands results in cytosolic stabilization of β-catenin, and its translocation into the nucleus (2). In the nucleus, β-catenin binds to transcription factor 7-like 2 (TCF7L2) to form a transcriptional complex that upregulates the expression of genes involved in cell proliferation and cell migration (Fig. 1A). When this pathway is inactive, cytosolic β-catenin is instead targeted for ubiquination and destruction through a scaffold complex consisting of APC, GSK3β, and Axin. Somatic mutations resulting in enhanced or constitutive activation of Wnt signaling occur in many cancer types, notably in colorectal cancer, in which biallelic activation of APC is frequently the incipient event in tumorigenesis (3).

The substantial disease burden of colorectal cancer, as the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States, has inspired the search for safe and cost-effective chemopreventive measures. Multiple epidemiologic studies in diverse populations as well as randomized controlled trials have shown that aspirin use prevents the development of adenomas, lowers the incidence of colorectal cancer, and in colorectal cancer, in which biallelic activation of APC is frequently the incipient event in tumorigenesis (3).

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Role of cyclooxygenases and prostaglandin E2 in Wnt signaling

As an NSAID, aspirin irreversibly binds and inhibits cyclooxygenase enzymes (PTGS1 and PTGS2, otherwise known as COX-1 and COX-2) responsible for the conversion of arachidonic acid into intermediates that are processed downstream into proinflammatory and homeostatic prostaglandins and related eicosanoids (15, 16). Of these prostaglandins, PGE2, increased by COX-2 upregulation, has been observed to promote colonic adenoma development and progression (17, 18). Increased levels of PGE2 have been found in colonic adenomas and cancers harbored by individuals with familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) who harbor germline mutations in APC, in addition to a large fraction of sporadic colorectal cancer cases (19, 20). PTGS2 (COX-2) deletion, as well as deletion of several PGE2 receptors, decreases intestinal polyp formation in multiple mouse models of FAP (21–23). We have validated the relevance of these laboratory observations to humans in large prospective cohorts. Analysis of the Nurses’ Health Study (NHS) and Health Professionals Follow-up Study (HPFS) cohorts demonstrated that long-term aspirin use was associated with a relative risk of 0.64 [95%
confidence interval (CI), 0.52–0.78] of developing colorectal cancers that overexpressed COX-2, whereas no effect was seen on tumors with weak or absent COX-2 expression (9). Moreover, we have shown that higher levels of urinary metabolites of PGE₂ are associated with an increased risk of adenomas and predict efficacy of aspirin chemoprevention (26).
Effectors of PGE2/Wnt crosstalk

Mechanistic investigations of how PGE2 modulates Wnt signaling have identified several key downstream effectors of aspirin (Fig. 1B). The first major target identified was peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-δ (PPAR-δ; ref. 27). A member of the nuclear hormone receptor superfamily, PPAR-δ functions as a transcription factor in the presence of its endogenous ligands, fatty acid metabolites, and eicosanoids (28). Increased expression of PPAR-δ has been detected in colorectal cancers, and the gene itself is a direct transcriptional target of Wnt signaling via the β-catenin/TCF7L2 transcriptional complex (29). Activation of PPAR-δ confers proliferative and antiapoptotic advantages to colorectal cancer lines, and administration of a PPAR-δ synthetic agonist to APC

Inactivation of PPAR-δ by COX-2/PGE2 in aspirin's chemopreventive effects, cross-talk with Wnt from other pathways affected by aspirin is also likely. Aspirin administration has been linked to changes in the NF-κB pathway and angiogenesis, each associated with considerable interactions of their own with active Wnt signaling (34, 35).

Clinical–Translational Advances

Wnt-related biomarkers for targeted aspirin chemoprevention

Concerns about the bleeding risks and other side effects of the long-term use of aspirin have precluded formal recommendations for its widespread use in the primary prevention of colorectal cancer (36, 37). The concern over these side effects has prompted investigators to search for biomarkers to identify subgroups of patients in whom the benefits of primary chemoprevention of aspirin exceed possible adverse risks. Genomic biomarkers for aspirin chemoprevention also reinforce the important relationship between aspirin and Wnt signaling. Genome-wide association studies (GWAS) exploring the common-disease, common-variant paradigm have identified numerous loci associated with the development of colorectal cancer (38–44). Examination of the effect of aspirin chemoprevention with these loci has identified a predictive SNP, rs6983267, on chromosome 8q24 that regulates expression of the oncogene, MYC (45). Aspirin’s protective effects were noted only among those with at least one T allele, which was also associated with decreased MYC expression.

In addition to SNPs identified by GWAS of colorectal cancer development, integrative genomic approaches may further refine the genetic markers of aspirin efficacy relevant for Wnt signaling. The availability of genotyping data from large well-characterized, longitudinal cohorts permits interrogation of other functional SNPs of Wnt regulators and/or targets determined to be expression quantitative trait loci (eQTL). The NIH-supported Genotype-Tissue Expression project (GTEx) will calculate eQTLs among

sites (T41 and S45) associated with its targeting for ubiquination and destruction. Interestingly, aspirin did not change the activity of GSK3β. Given the persistent phosphorylation of β-catenin, examination of the phosphatases involved in the β-catenin destruction complex revealed a critical effector role for protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A). Composed of multiple subunits, active PP2A affects Wnt signaling on multiple levels, including dephosphorylation of APC and Axin. Aspirin treatment resulted in the inactivation of PP2A through its own phosphorylation (Tyr 307).

A chemical inhibitor of PP2A, okadaic acid, replicated the effects of aspirin on β-catenin levels and phosphorylation. In addition, transfection of a phosphorylation-resistant construct of PP2A reversed the observed effects on Wnt signaling. No clear link has yet been established between the observed changes of PP2A phosphorylation by aspirin to its inhibitory effects on COX-2/PGE2 levels.

In addition to PP2A, aspirin may also affect Wnt signaling from other pathways altered in a COX-independent fashion. Although epidemiologic and in vivo studies highlight a central role for COX-2/PGE2 in aspirin’s chemopreventive effects, cross-talk with Wnt from other pathways affected by aspirin is also likely. Aspirin administration has been linked to changes in the NF-κB pathway and angiogenesis, each associated with considerable interactions of their own with active Wnt signaling (34, 35).
broad tissue types using human genotype data and RNA-seq from clinical samples, providing investigators additional candidate SNPs for evaluation (48).

Chemotherapeutic uses of aspirin in Wnt-driven cancers

Extensive molecular phenotyping of colorectal cancers from longitudinal, prospective cohorts has also led to the identification of mutations for which aspirin treatment may play an important adjuvant role. Regular users of aspirin after the development of colorectal cancer from the NHS and HPFS cohorts had a significant advantage in colorectal cancer–specific (HR for cancer-related death, 0.18; 95% CI, 0.06–0.61), as well as overall survival (HR for death from any cause, 0.34; 95% CI, 0.31–0.94) if their tumors harbored activating PIK3CA mutations (49). No such benefit was observed in those with wild-type PIK3CA. These results were subsequently validated by analysis of participants and their tumors from the Vioxx in Colorectal Cancer Therapy: Definition of Optimal Regime (VICTOR) trial (50). Interestingly, no such benefit was observed with the COX-2 selective inhibitor, rofecoxib (Vioxx; Merck), after diagnosis of colorectal cancer. These results suggest that aspirin’s effect on PIK3CA-mutant cancers may occur via a COX-2–independent pathway, and additional studies to unravel this mechanism may be fruitful in the development of novel agents against this frequently occurring oncogenic event.

In addition to its application as an adjuvant agent, aspirin has been proposed in combination with newer chemotherapeutics and biologics under development specifically active in modulating Wnt signaling. Aspirin and other NSAIDs have successfully chemosensitized otherwise resistant experimental adenomas and human colorectal cancer cell lines to recombiant TRAIL, resulting in apoptosis (51). This sensitization was dependent on active Wnt signaling, as induction of dominant negative TCF7L2 in colorectal cancer cell lines reversed these effects. Further supporting a dependency on Wnt signaling, no chemosensitization was observed when nondysplastic cell lines and normal colon epithelium were used.

With the extensive interactions between aspirin and Wnt, it will also be exciting to see if aspirin may be used synergistically with newly developed agents that inhibit the activity of porcupine, a Wnt-specific acyltransferase critical for Wnt ligand secretion. Mouse experiments demonstrate porcupine inhibitors to be safe and potent agents in the multiple tumor models driven by excess Wnt ligand (52). Interestingly, porcupine inhibitors have even demonstrated potency against colon cancer cell lines with constitutively active Wnt signaling characterized by mutations in APC (53). These results demonstrate that upstream Wnt activation by ligands remains an important modulator of the pathway even in the setting of mutations in the β-catenin destruction complex. Given aspirin’s impact on the β-catenin destruction complex, this combination may prove to be a potent combination given their combined ability to inhibit Wnt signaling at multiple points in the pathway.

Aspirin chemoprevention in extracolonic cancers with active Wnt signaling

Genome-wide analyses of somatic mutational profiles of multiple cancers performed by the Cancer Genome Atlas Network have highlighted a key role for Wnt signaling common to several tumor types (54, 55). In addition, considerable evidence exists that aspirin may play an important chemopreventative role in other cancers of the gastrointestinal tract (stomach and esophagus), and to a lesser degree cancers of the prostate and lung (14). Studies to verify a potential interaction between aspirin and Wnt signaling may be relevant to these extracolonic cancers in which increased Wnt signaling is a frequent event during tumorigenesis. Moreover, as described previously, developmental biology studies of PGE2/Wnt interactions in stem cells support a more generalizable role in many diverse tissue types.

Possible pleiotropic associations may exist among the genomic biomarkers associated with aspirin chemoprevention and cancerspecific survival. In addition to its association with colorectal cancer development and aspirin chemoprevention, rs6983267 on 8q24 has been associated with the development of multiple other cancer types, including prostate and stomach, given its functional role as a long-range enhancer for MYC (56, 57). The aspirin chemopreventative effect dependent on rs6983267 may extend to these tumor types as well. Likewise, the cancer-specific survival benefits seen with aspirin use for tumors with PIK3CA mutations may also be more generalizable to extracolonic tumors with concurrently activated Wnt signaling.

Conclusions

The interplay between Wnt signaling and aspirin use has important implications for chemopreventive and therapeutic strategies. Aspirin appears to modulate Wnt signaling at multiple levels, including effector pathways of COX-2/PGE2, activity of the β-catenin destruction complex, and the expression of key Wnt target genes involved in tumorigenesis. Genomic biomarkers to identify patients most likely to benefit from aspirin treatment, including germline common variants for chemoprevention and common somatic alterations for adjuvant therapy, demonstrate functional effects on Wnt signaling. Future studies focused on rational combination therapies of aspirin with other Wnt-active agents in individuals defined by either specific genotypes or by cancers with similar molecular profiles may yield broad gains in the prevention and treatment of multiple cancers.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

M.K. Gala has ownership interest in New Amsterdam Genomics. A.T. Chan is a consultant/advisory board member for Bayer Healthcare and Pozen. No other potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

Authors’ Contributions

Conception and design: M.K. Gala, A.T. Chan

Development of methodology: A.T. Chan

Acquisition of data (provided animals, acquired and managed patients, provided facilities, etc.): A.T. Chan

Analysis and interpretation of data (e.g., statistical analysis, biostatistics, computational analysis): M.K. Gala, A.T. Chan

Writing, review, and/or revision of the manuscript: M.K. Gala, A.T. Chan

Administrative, technical, or material support (i.e., reporting or organizing data, constructing databases): M.K. Gala, A.T. Chan

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