Vandetanib, an Inhibitor of VEGF Receptor-2 and EGF Receptor, Suppresses Tumor Development and Improves Prognosis of Liver Cancer in Mice

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Running title: Anti-tumor effect of vandetanib in a mouse HCC model

Key-words: hepatocellular carcinoma, anti-angiogenic therapy, VEGF receptor signaling, EGF receptor signaling, molecular targeted agent

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Translational Relevance

VEGF plays the significant role of vascular development in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Recently, several clinical trials of molecular targeted agents for advanced HCC have been investigated. Based on their results, it has been proved that anti-angiogenic agents such as sorafenib are effective for advanced HCC. However, their efficacies are not fully satisfied yet. Epithelial growth factor (EGF) receptor signaling is up-regulated in HCC. Vandetanib, a multi-tyrosine kinase inhibitor, is known to suppress the phosphorylation of EGF receptor and vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 (VEGFR-2). Here, we demonstrate for the first time that vandetanib suppressed tumor growth, intrahepatic metastasis and prolonged the survival of mouse HCC model and that these effects are mainly mediated by inhibition of vascular formation. In addition, vandetanib was effective for enlarged mouse HCC model. These preclinical results suggest that vandetanib could be potentially useful for patients with advanced HCC.
ABSTRACT (word count=248)

**Purpose:** Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), epithelial growth factor (EGF) and transforming growth factor-α (TGF-α) are expressed in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and play a role in its growth. Vandetanib, a multi-kinase inhibitor, suppresses the phosphorylation of VEGF receptor 2 (VEGFR-2) and EGF receptor (EGFR). The aim of this study was to clarify the anti-tumor effect of vandetanib in mouse HCC.

**Experimental Design:** We evaluated the effects of vandetanib on proliferation of human umbilical vein cells (HUVEC) and three hepatoma cell lines as well as the phosphorylation of VEGFR-2 and EGFR in these cells. Mice were implanted with hepatoma cells subcutaneously or orthotopically in the liver, and treated with 50 or 75 mg/kg vandetanib. We analyzed the effects of treatment on tumor cell proliferation and apoptosis, vessel density, phosphorylation of VEGFR-2 and EGFR, production of VEGF, TGF-α and EGF in tumor tissues. Adverse events on vandetanib administration were also investigated.

**Results:** Vandetanib suppressed phosphorylation of VEGFR-2 in HUVEC and EGFR in hepatoma cells and inhibited cell proliferation. In tumor-bearing mice, vandetanib suppressed phosphorylation of VEGFR-2 and EGFR in tumor tissues, significantly reduced tumor vessel density, enhanced tumor cell apoptosis, suppressed tumor growth, improved survival, reduced number of intrahepatic metastases, and up-regulated VEGF, TGF-α and EGF in tumor tissues. Treatment with vandetanib was not associated with serious adverse events, including ALT abnormality, bone marrow suppression or body weight loss.

**Conclusions:** The anti-tumor effects of vandetanib in mice suggest it is a
potentially suitable and safe chemotherapeutic agent for HCC.
INTRODUCTION

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is one of the most common malignant tumors in the tropics and the Far East, including Japan (1). Recently, in the SHARP trial, a phase III, randomized, placebo-controlled trial, established the efficacy of sorafenib, a multi-kinase inhibitor, in patients with advanced HCC (2, 3). It is known to suppress the activities of the Raf/mitogen-activated protein kinase/extracellular signal-regulated kinase (Raf/MEK/ERK) signaling pathway, tyrosine kinase vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) -2, VEGFR-3, and platelet-derived growth factor receptor-β (PDGFR- β), in patients with advanced HCC (4-6). However, the benefits of sorafenib are limited to prolongation of survival for only 3 months. Thus, other molecular target agents are required for the treatment of advanced HCC.

Tumor growth and formation of metastases are dependent on the existence of adequate blood supply (7, 8).

In HCC, the tumor tissue is supplied by blood from new arteries and the development of rich vasculature occurs in parallel with tumor development (9). VEGF plays a critical role in the process of angiogenesis (10, 11). VEGF is produced by hepatoma cells, hepatic stellate cells, and endothelial cells and its expression level correlates with tumor growth (12). Hepatoma cells also produce epidermal growth factor (EGF) and transforming growth factor-α (TGF- α) and express EGF receptor (EGFR) (13). Increasing evidence has highlighted the importance of EGFR and its ligands EGF and TGF-α in hepatocarcinogenesis (14, 15).

Vandetanib (Zactima™; ZD6474) is an orally bioavailable, small molecule VEGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with additional activity against EGFR tyrosine kinase and RET receptor tyrosine kinase (16). Therefore, vandetanib, in addition to inhibiting
endothelial cell proliferation through the blockade of VEGF-induced signaling, can suppress tumor cell growth more directly through the blockade of EGFR autocrine signaling (17).

The present study was designed to assess the antitumor effects and adverse effects of vandetanib in mouse HCC models.
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Reagents, cells and animals

We used three hepatoma cell lines, HAK1-B, HuH-7 and KYN-2. Human umbilical vein cells (HUVEC) and HuH-7 were obtained from CAMBREX Bio Science Walkersville Inc. (Walkersville, MD). KYN-2 (18) and HAK1-B (19) were obtained from the Department of Pathology of our university. Male 5-week-old nude mice (BALB/c nu/nu, Kyudo KK., Fukuoka, Japan) and mice with severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) (CB-7/1cr, Kyudo KK.) were acclimatized and placed in separate cages. All animals received humane care according to the guideline of the National Institutes of Health for the Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. The experimental protocol was approved by the Laboratory Animal Care and Use Committee of Kurume University.

In vitro inhibition of cell proliferation by vandetanib

Approximately 1,000 HUVEC in 200 μl of endothelial cell growth medium-2 (EGM-2) medium (EGM-2 Bullet Kit; Clonetics, San Diego, CA) supplemented with 5% fetal bovine serum (FBS) were added to each well of 96-well plastic dishes and incubated at 37°C for 24 h. The medium was replaced with 200 μl of endothelial cell basal medium (EBM-2) with 5% FBS containing various concentrations of vandetanib (0, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 10.0 μM). After incubation for 30 min, VEGF (3 ng/ml) was added. In another experiment, approximately 1,000 hepatoma cells in 200 μl of Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium (DMEM) (Gibco™ Invitrogen Cell Culture, Co., Auckland, NZ) supplemented with 10% FBS, were added to each well of 96-well plastic dishes and incubated at 37°C for 24 h. The medium was replaced with 200 μl of medium containing various concentrations of vandetanib (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 5.0, 10.0 μM).
After incubation for 72 h, cell proliferation was measured by a tetrazolium-based assay (Cell Count Reagent SF; Nacalai Tesque Inc., Kyoto, Japan). Then, we performed cell-cycle analysis of three hepatoma cell lines by flow cytometry. After incubation for 72 h with vandetanib (0, 10 μM), the floating and attached cells were harvested and washed with PBS. The DNA content was assessed by staining ethanol-fixed cells with propidium iodide and monitoring by FACS Calibur (Becton Dickinson, Franklin Lakes, NJ). The percentage of cells in the sub-G0/G1 population was determined using CellQuest software (BD).

**Western blotting**

HUVEC were cultured in serum-free and VEGF-free medium, and hepatoma cells were cultured in serum-free medium for 12 h. HUVEC were treated with various concentrations of vandetanib (0, 1.0, 5.0, 10.0 μM) for 60 min and then incubated with VEGF (0, 50 ng/ml) for 5 min. Hepatoma cells were treated with vandetanib (0, 1.0, 5.0, 10.0 μM) for 60 min and then incubated with EGF (0, 100 ng/ml) for 5 min. Total cell protein (50 μg) and tissue lysates were run on 10% SDS-PAGE, and transferred to PVDF membranes. The membranes were incubated overnight at 4°C with rabbit anti-phosphorylated VEGFR-2 antibody (Ty1175, Cell Signaling Technology Inc., Danvers, MA), rabbit anti-VEGFR-2 antibody (Calbiochem-Novabiochem Corporation, San Diego, CA), rabbit anti-phosphorylated EGFR (Ty1173, Cell Signaling Technology Inc.), rabbit anti-EGFR (Cell Signaling Technology), rabbit anti-VEGF antibody (Abcam Japan, Tokyo, Japan), rat anti-EGF antibody (Monosan, Uden, Netherlands), rabbit anti-TGF-α antibody (Abcam Japan), and mouse anti-actin antibody (Sigma-Aldrich, Inc., St Louis, MO). Each antibody was diluted 500 fold. After incubation with secondary donkey anti-rabbit HRP-conjugated Ig G (dilution,
1:10,000 dilution, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences GK, Tokyo, Japan), anti-rat HRP-conjugated mouse Ig M (dilution, 1:2,000, Zymed Laboratories, San Francisco, CA) or donkey anti-mouse HRP-conjugated Ig G (dilution, 1:5,000, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences GK) for 1 h, immunoreactive bands were stained by an enhanced chemiluminescence Western blot analysis system (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, NJ).

**Protocols of tumor growth studies of subcutaneous tumor models**

Tumor cells (5×10⁶) were injected subcutaneously into the dorsal side in nude mice. The tumor-bearing mice were randomly divided into PBS-treated group (n=6) and vandetanib-treated groups (n=6). Treatment was initiated when the average size of the tumor reached 50-100 mm³; the tumor-bearing mice were orally administered PBS or vandetanib (50 or 75 mg/kg) every day. To evaluate the antitumor effect of vandetanib in mice bearing large tumors of HuH-7 (> 500 mm³), the mice received PBS (n=6) or vandetanib (75 mg/kg) (n=6). Two dimensions of the tumor were measured by calipers every 3 days and the tumor volume was calculated by the equation: length×width²×0.52.

**Protocols of growth, survival and intrahepatic metastases studies of liver tumor models**

For tumor growth studies, nude mice were injected with KYN-2 into the liver. The mice were randomly divided into PBS-treated group (n=6) and vandetanib-treated groups (50 mg/kg; n=6, 75 mg/kg; n=6). After 7 days, the mice were treated orally with vandetanib every day for 3 weeks. They were subsequently sacrificed at day 28 and tumor volume was evaluated.

For survival studies, KYN-2 cells were implanted into another group of 12 nude
mice, which were then randomly divided into PBS-treated group (n=6) and vandetanib-treated group (75 mg/kg) (n=6). Mice were sacrificed according to the clinical signs of weakness, anorexia, or > 20% weight loss.

To evaluate intrahepatic metastasis, 2×10⁶ KYN-2 cells were implanted into the liver of SCID mice. The mice were then randomly divided into PBS-treated group (n=6) and vandetanib-treated group (75 mg/kg) (n=6). Administration of vandetanib for 3 weeks was followed by counting the number of intrahepatic nodules.

Assessment of vascular density, proliferation activity and apoptotic index in tumor tissues of liver tumor model

The sections of liver tumor tissues were incubated with rabbit anti-mouse CD31 antibody (dilution, 1:100, Abcam Japan, Tokyo, Japan), and rabbit anti-PCNA antibody (dilution, 1:100, Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc., Santa Cruz, CA) at 4°C overnight. Then, the sections were incubated with FITC-conjugated (dilution, 1:100) or EnVision+System-HRP labeled polymer anti-rabbit (Dako JAPAN, Kyoto, Japan). The sections were also examined for apoptosis of tumor cells by terminal-deoxynucleotidyl transferase mediated d-UTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) staining with in situ Apoptosis detection kit (Oncor, Gaithersburg, MD). The numbers of CD31-positive blood vessels in tumor tissues were counted in 50 blindly selected random fields (z-series, 63x oil magnification). PCNA-and TUNEL-positive cells among 1,000 hepatoma cells were counted in 28 blindly selected random fields.

Measurement of serum levels of α-fetoprotein (AFP), vandetanib, alanine aminotransferase (ALT), bone marrow functions and body weight

Serum AFP levels were measured at the time of sacrifice in tumor-bearing mice. Serum levels of vandetanib were measured by high-performance liquid chromatography
(HPLC) at the time of sacrifice. We also determined leukocyte and platelet counts, hemoglobin (Hb) levels and serum ALT levels. Body weight was evaluated at the start of treatment and at sacrifice.

**Statistical analysis**

All data were expressed as mean ± SD. Differences between groups were examined for statistical significance using the Mann-Whitney's U test, the Kruskal-Wallis rank test and the log-rank test. A $p$ value less than 0.05 denoted the presence of a statistically significant difference.
RESULTS

Vandetanib inhibits endothelial cell and hepatoma cell proliferation

Vandetanib suppressed cell proliferation of HUVEC (IC$_{50}$=7.1 μM) from 0.01 μM of vandetanib in a dose-dependent manner (Fig.1-A). It also suppressed cell proliferation of the human hepatoma cell line (HAK1-B) (IC$_{50}$=10.0 μM) in a dose-dependent manner from 0.05 μM of vandetanib (Supplementary Fig. S1-A). Vandetanib also suppressed the proliferation of KYN-2 cells (IC$_{50}$=8.1 μM) and HuH-7 cells (IC$_{50}$=9.4 μM) from 5μM to 10 μM of vandetanib (Supplementary Fig. S1-B, C). The rates of apoptosis of vandetanib-treated hepatoma cells (HAK1-B; 74.3%, KYN-2; 41.8%, HuH-7; 62.5%) were higher than those of non-treated hepatoma cells (HAK1-B; 20.4%, KYN-2; 10.7%, HuH-7; 31.3%) (Fig.1-B).

Vandetanib inhibits phosphorylation of VEGFR-2 and EGFR

Vandetanib (at both 5 and 10 μM) significantly inhibited VEGFR-2 phosphorylation in HUVEC (Fig.1-C). Although vandetanib (at 1-10 μM) suppressed EGFR phosphorylation in the three hepatoma cell lines (Fig.1-D) (Supplementary Fig. S2-A, B), it did not affect the expression of total VEGFR-2 and EGFR in the same cells.

Vandetanib inhibits tumor growth of hepatoma cells in subcutaneous tumor model

In the HuH-7 xenograft model, the tumor volumes at baseline of the PBS group, and 50 and 75 mg/kg vandetanib groups were 63.5 ± 11.9, 70.3 ± 16.2 and 72.3 ± 11.6 mm$^3$, respectively. After 3 weeks of treatment, the respective tumor volumes were 4,704.7 ± 2,205.4, 773.4 ± 458.5 and 279.4 ± 91.9 mm$^3$, respectively (Fig.2-A, ). In another experiment, treatment commenced when tumor volume was > 500 mm$^3$. Before treatment, the tumor volumes were 570.0 ± 95.6 mm$^3$ and 614.5 ± 169.2 mm$^3$ in the PBS and 75 mg/kg vandetanib groups, respectively. After 15 days of treatment, the
respective tumor volumes were $2,491.1 \pm 1,451.9$ and $572.2 \pm 441.5 \text{ mm}^3$ (Fig. 2-B).

In the HAK1-B xenograft model, the tumor volumes before treatment of the PBS and 50 mg/kg vandetanib groups were $68.8 \pm 12.2$ and $75.6 \pm 15.4 \text{ mm}^3$, respectively. After 3 weeks, the respective tumor volumes were $461.4 \pm 134.9$ and $169.8 \pm 37.8 \text{ mm}^3$ (Fig. 2-C). In the KYN-2 xenograft model, the tumor volumes before treatment of the PBS and 50 mg/kg vandetanib groups were $56.7 \pm 12.0$ and $62.6 \pm 13.3 \text{ mm}^3$, respectively, which increased at 3 weeks after the treatment to $10,092.9 \pm 7,795.3$ and $1,434.4 \pm 903.1 \text{ mm}^3$, respectively (Fig. 2-D).

Vandetanib inhibits tumor growth and phosphorylation of VEGFR-2 and EGFR.

In mice implanted with KYN-2 cells, tumor volume showed a significant inverse relationship with the dose of administered vandetanib (PBS group; $2,137.4 \pm 873.3 \text{ mm}^3$, 50 mg/kg vandetanib group; $928.9 \pm 515.5 \text{ mm}^3$, 75 mg/kg vandetanib group; $295.5 \pm 427.6 \text{ mm}^3$) (Fig. 3-A and Supplementary Fig. S3-A). Serum AFP levels were $50,567 \pm 11,300$ and $16,540 \pm 14,297 \text{ ng/ml}$ in the PBS and 75 mg/kg vandetanib groups, respectively (Supplementary Fig. S3-B). In tumor-bearing mice treated with vandetanib, tumor tissues showed significant suppression of VEGFR-2 and EGFR phosphorylation (Fig. 3-B, C). The production levels of VEGF, TGF-α and EGF were significantly up-regulated in the 50 and 75 mg/kg vandetanib-treated groups compared with the PBS-treated group (Fig. 3-D).

Vandetanib prolongs survival of tumor-bearing mice.

The survival time ranged from 55 to 75 days (mean; $66.4 \pm 8.6$ days) in mice bearing tumors of KYN-2 treated with 75 mg/kg vandetanib. This was significantly longer than that of PBS-treated mice (range, 28-62 days, mean; $40.5 \pm 11.7$ days) (Fig. 4-A). However, all tumor-bearing mice ultimately died of tumor growth.
Vandetanib inhibits intrahepatic tumor metastasis.

In the PBS group, the number of tumor nodules in livers implanted with KYN-2 cells ranged from 4 to 16 (mean, 7.7±4.5). Treatment with 75 mg/kg vandetanib significantly reduced the number of tumor nodules (range, 3-4, mean, 3.2±0.4) (Fig.4-B).

Serum vandetanib levels and inhibition of tumor vascularization.

Serum vandetanib levels in mice treated with 50 and 75 mg/kg ranged from 2.5 to 14.1 μM (mean; 7.3±4.6) and 3.8 to 12.7 μM (mean; 8.5±3.0) at the time of sacrifice, respectively. The mean number of vessels in tumor tissues of the PBS, 50 and 75 mg/kg vandetanib groups were 15.6±7.4/high power field (HPF), 9.3±2.9/HPF and 6.0±2.4/HPF, respectively. Vandetanib suppressed vascular development in a dose-dependent manner (Fig.5-A, B). The vascular density in these tumors correlated with tumor volume (data not shown).

Effects of vandetanib on cell proliferation and apoptosis in tumor tissues.

Vandetanib had not effect on cell proliferation of hepatoma cells (data not shown), but it increased the apoptotic index in tumor tissues from 1.2±0.7% in the PBS, to 2.5±0.7% and 3.1±0.9% in the 50 and 75 mg/kg treatment groups, respectively. The effect of vandetanib on apoptosis was dose-dependent.

Effects of vandetanib on serum ALT, body weight and bone marrow function.

There was no significant difference in body weight between the start and end of treatment in the PBS group, 50 mg/kg and 75 mg/kg vandetanib groups. There were also no significant differences in body weight of the three groups at the start of treatment and at sacrifice (Fig.6-A). There were also no significant differences of serum ALT levels, leukocyte count, platelet count and Hb levels among the three groups at sacrifice (Fig.6-B, C).
DISCUSSION

In general, signal transduction through VEGFR-2 participates in endothelial cell proliferation much more than VEGFR-1(20). Gule, et al. (16) reported that the antitumor effects of vandetanib were mediated through inhibition of VEGF signaling and anti-angiogenesis rather than through direct antiproliferative effects on tumor cells. In our in vivo study, vandetanib dose-dependently suppressed the phosphorylation of VEGFR-2 and microvascular development. Furthermore, vandetanib also induced apoptosis of hepatoma cells in vivo, though it did not suppress the proliferation of hepatoma cells. O'Reilly, et al. (21) reported that anti-angiogenic therapy up-regulated the apoptotic index of tumor cells but did not reduce the proliferation of tumor cells. The above results suggest that vandetanib mainly suppresses tumor growth through its tumor anti-angiogenic effect by inhibition of VEGF signaling rather than suppressing the proliferation of tumor cells. In our study; however, vandetanib at relatively high concentrations suppressed cell proliferation and increased apoptosis of hepatoma cells in vitro. In addition to EGF, fibroblast growth factor (FGF) and PDGF also participate in hepatoma cell proliferation (22, 23). At relatively high concentrations, vandetanib inhibits FGFR and PDGFR kinases (24). Because serum vandetanib levels were relatively high, high rate of apoptosis in vivo might be induced through inhibition of EGF, and PDGF signaling as well as FGF signaling. Thus, the inhibition of these signalling pathways seems important for the effects of vandetanib in the mouse HCC model, in addition to the inhibition of VEGF signaling.

In the orthotopic liver tumor xenograft model, which mirrors the clinical course of hepatoma more accurately than the subcutaneous xenograft model, serum vandetanib levels in 50 and 75 mg/kg-treated mice were not significantly different. However, tumor
volume was significantly suppressed in a dose-dependent manner. In addition, vandetanib prolonged the survival time of tumor-bearing mice. It also suppressed the growth of larger HuH-7 xenografts. These findings suggest that vandetanib is potentially useful for patients with advanced HCC. However, our study did not provide answers to why the antitumor effect of 75 mg/kg vandetanib was superior to that of 50 mg/kg even though the serum levels were not significantly different. Further studies of pharmacodynamics of vandetanib are needed.

Our results also showed that vandetanib significantly suppressed intrahepatic metastasis of KYN-2 cells. In their \textit{in vitro} study, Giannelli, et al. \cite{25} reported that vandetanib blocked the proliferation, adhesion, migration and invasion of hepatoma cells via inhibition of the EGFR pathway. Several studies have investigated tumor cell proliferation and metastasis \cite{16, 25, 26}, as well as the correlation between angiogenesis and tumor metastasis \cite{27}. What are the mechanisms of vandetanib-induced suppression of intrahepatic macrometastasis? While no direct mechanism was identified, our study showed three possible mechanisms. First, vandetanib suppresses tumor cell migration from the primary tumor by inhibiting primary tumor growth and expansion. Second, vandetanib inhibits the EGFR pathway and thus suppresses the adhesion, migration and invasion of hepatoma cells \cite{28}, which are critical steps in the metastatic process. Third, vandetanib inhibits metastatic tumor enlargement ensuring inactivity of micrometastases \cite{29}.

Vandetanib administration did not reduce body weight, increase ALT, induce bone marrow suppression or caused other serious adverse events. Recent clinical studies on the use of vandetanib in patients with lung cancer, the most common adverse events that resulted in discontinuation of vandetanib were diarrhea, rashes, and QTc.
prolongation (30). In the present study, we did not experience severe diarrhea and skin rash in tumor-bearing nude mice. These differences could represent differences in species.

Several types of molecular targeted agents are currently being investigated clinically. A recent study on advanced HCC described the efficacy of the combination therapy of bevacizumab, a monoclonal antibody for VEGF-A, and erlotinib, which inhibits the phosphorylation of EGFR (31). The median survival period of patients on the combination therapy was 15.6 months and appeared favorable. The dual inhibition of VEGF and EGF signaling may be more effective in the treatment of HCC. Several reports indicated that a larger EGFR gene copy number and the presence of EGFR mutation enhanced the therapeutic efficacy of EGFR inhibitors in lung cancer and metastatic colorectal cancer (32, 33). If such predictive markers are proved to be useful in HCC, it will be easier to select HCC patients that will benefit most from vandetanib.

In this study, we used xenograft HCC models, and thus could not evaluate the influences of cirrhosis on treatment outcome. Such model might not precisely mirror the situation of human HCC. Another investigation using HCC model with liver cirrhosis is required before any clinical application of vandetanib is possible.

In conclusion, we have demonstrated in this study that vandetanib, a small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitor of VEGFR2 and EGFR, significantly inhibited tumor growth and intrahepatic metastasis of hepatoma cells, had no serious adverse events, and prolonged the survival time of tumor-bearing mice.
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FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. Inhibitory effects of vandetanib on cell proliferation, and phosphorylation of VEGFR-2 and EGFR. A, HUVEC were cultured with a medium containing vandetanib, FBS and VEGF. Seventy-two hours later, cell proliferation was evaluated by the tetrazolium-based assay.

B, Hepatoma cells were cultured with a medium containing vandetanib (0, 10 μM) and FBS. Seventy-two hours after incubation, ethanol-fixed floating and attached cells were stained with propidium iodide. Cell apoptosis and cell cycle were determined by flow cytometry.

C, HUVEC were cultured in the medium containing vandetanib and VEGF.

D, HAK1-B hepatoma cells were cultured in a medium containing vandetanib and EGF.

Data are mean±SD. *p<0.05, compared with the control by Kruskal-Wallis test.

** p<0.05, compared with the control by Mann-Whitney U test.

VEGF; vascular endothelial growth factor, FBS; fetal bovine serum, VEGFR-2; VEGF receptor-2, pVEGFR-2; phosphorylated VEGF receptor-2. EGFR; EGF receptor, pEGFR; phosphorylated EGF receptor

Figure 2. Serial changes in tumor growth induced by treatment with vandetanib in mice carrying subcutaneously implanted human hepatoma cell tumors. Mean±SD tumor volume is expressed as percent of the control (n=6 per group). A, HuH-7 cells, Treatment commenced when tumor volume was 50-100 mm³. *p<0.05, compared with PBS-treated mice by Mann-Whitney U test. B, HuH-7, Treatment commenced when tumor volume was more than 500 mm³ to evaluate antitumor effect of vandetanib on enlarge tumors. *p <0.05, compared with PBS-treated mice by Mann-Whitney U test.
C, HAK1-B, D, KYN-2, Treatment commenced when tumor was 50-100 mm³. *p < 0.05,
compared with PBS-treated mice by Mann-Whitney U test.

Figure 3. Vandetanib inhibits tumor growth in the liver in nude mice. A,
Comparison of tumor volume Tumor volumes are expressed as mean±SD (n=6 per
group). *p<0.05, by Kruskal-Wallis test, **p<0.05, by Mann-Whitney U test compared
with PBS-treated mice. B, Expression of pVEGFR2 and VEGFR2. C, Expression of
pEGFR and EGFR. D, Expression of VEGF, TGFα, EGF. Tissue lysate protein (50 μg)
was run on 10% SDS-PAGE. VEGF; vascular endothelial growth factor, TGFα;
transforming growth factor α, EGF; epithelial growth factor, VEGFR-2; VEGF
receptor-2, pVEGFR-2; phosphorylated VEGF receptor-2. EGFR; EGF receptor,
pEGFR; phosphorylated EGF receptor

Figure 4. Beneficial effects of vandetanib on the survival time and the intrahepatic
metastasis in mice implanted with KYN-2 cells. A, Kaplan-Meier estimates of survival
in mice treated with vandetanib (75 mg/kg) compared with those treated with PBS. The
survival time was counted from the day of tumor cell transplantation. *p<0.05, compared
with PBS-treated mice by log-rank test. B, Numbers of tumor nodules in the liver were
counted after 28 days of KYN-2 cells implantation and expressed as mean±SD (n=6 per
group). *p<0.05, compared with PBS-treated mice by Mann-Whitney U test.

Figure 5. Effect of vandetanib on tumor vascularization. A, Immunohistochemical
analysis showed fewer CD 31-positive vessels in tumor tissues of mice treated with
vandetanib compared with the in PBS-treated mice. B, The density of CD31-positive
vessels in a tumor field is represented as mean±SD (50 fields of 18 sections from each of 6 tumors). *p<0.05, compared with PBS-treated group by Kruskal-Wallis test. **p<0.05, compared with PBS-treated group by Mann-Whitney U test. HPF; high power field

Figure 6. Effects of vandetanib on body weight, serum ALT levels and bone marrow function in tumor-bearing mice. A, Body weight of tumor-bearing mice in the PBS and vandetanib-treated groups (50 and 75 mg/kg) at the start of treatment and at sacrifice. There was no significant difference in body weight between start of treatment and at sacrifice in each group. B, Serum ALT levels in mice treated with PBS and vandetanib (50 and 75 mg/kg). C, Leukocyte count, Hb level and platelet count in PBS and vandetanib-treated mice (50 and 75 mg/kg). Vandetanib did not result in any significant change in all four parameters. Hb; hemoglobin, ns; not significant
Fig. 1

HUVEC

Percent of Control

0 20 40 60 80 100

0 0.01 0.05 0.1 0.5 1 10

Vandetanib (μM)

VEGF (3 ng/ml)

* ** ** ** **

A
Fig. 1

**HAK1-B cells**
- Vandetanib (-) Sub G1=20.4%
- Vandetanib (10 μM) Sub G1=74.3%

**KYN-2 cells**
- Sub G1=10.7%
- Sub G1=41.8%

**HuH-7 cells**
- Sub G1=31.2%
- Sub G1=62.5%
Fig. 1

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(kDa)

- VEGFR2: ~230
- pVEGFR2: ~230
- Actin: ~42
Fig. 1

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<td>-175</td>
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<td>pEGFR</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-175</td>
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<tr>
<td>Actin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-42</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

D
Fig. 3

![Graph showing tumor volume in mm^3 for different groups: Control, 50 mg/kg, and 75 mg/kg.](image-url)
**Fig. 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protein</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Vandetanib 50 mg/kg</th>
<th>Vandetanib 75 mg/kg</th>
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<tr>
<td>pVEGFR2</td>
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<tr>
<td>pEGFR</td>
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<td>Actin</td>
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**B**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Protein</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Vandetanib 50 mg/kg</th>
<th>Vandetanib 75 mg/kg</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>pVEGFR2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>*</td>
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</table>

**C**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protein</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Vandetanib 50 mg/kg</th>
<th>Vandetanib 75 mg/kg</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pEGFR</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Fig. 4

(Number/liver)

Control

Vandetanib (75mg/kg)

Number of Metastasis

14

12

10

8

6

4

2

0

*
Fig. 5

Control

Vandetanib
Fig. 5

(Number/HPF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Vessels</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>50 mg/kg</th>
<th>75 mg/kg</th>
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- *(p < 0.05)
- **(p < 0.01)
Fig. 6

Serum ALT levels

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>50 mg/kg</th>
<th>75 mg/kg</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Levels</td>
<td>48.8 ± 17.3 U/L</td>
<td>47.5 ± 4.4 U/L</td>
<td>60.3 ± 19.5 U/L</td>
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n.s. indicates no significant difference.
# Clinical Cancer Research

## Vandetanib, an Inhibitor of VEGF Receptor-2 and EGF Receptor, Suppresses Tumor Development and Improves Prognosis of Liver Cancer in Mice

Kinya Inoue, Takuji Torimura, Toru Nakamura, et al.

*Clin Cancer Res* Published OnlineFirst May 18, 2012.

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