IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Small RNAs Deliver a Blow to Ovarian Cancer

Andrea Kasinski and Frank J. Slack

Summary: Targeted therapeutic approaches have seen tremendous advances in the last decade, for good reason. Specifically intervening with a disease-causing gene can revert the deleterious phenotype while eliminating the toxicity often associated with broad-spectrum agents. Unfortunately, because these selective agents hit one target in a single location, acquired resistance is often high. An arguably better treatment approach includes coupling multiple targeted agents or using an agent that hits an individual target in several independent locations and/or alters multiple relevant targets in the disease-causing pathway(s), precisely the approach taken by Nishimura and colleagues in their recent report aimed at identifying a better treatment option for ovarian cancer.

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See related article by Nishimura et al., p. 1302 (1).

Because acquired resistance to a therapy, often brought on by a single mutation, can easily select for tumor cells that can evade the therapy, a second agent or agents that hit multiple tumor-addicted genes need to be evaluated and included in the therapy. Both of these characteristics are inherent to a class of endogenously expressed, small, noncoding RNAs termed microRNAs (miRNA, miR). Because of their somewhat promiscuous behavior, a single miRNA can bind to and modulate the expression of multiple target genes, and in many instances the presence of numerous miRNA-binding sites in the target ensures target gene repression. Nevertheless, because binding between the target and the miRNA is imperfect, repression is typically modest. Reducing the expression of one gene below its critical threshold is possible; however, not always achievable with miRNAs. For genes that require additional silencing or near-complete ablation, siRNAs are more effective. Unlike miRNAs, siRNAs bind with perfect complementarity in a very stringent manner to rigorously downregulate a single target. Yet, siRNAs are not endogenously encoded, which may contribute to off-target effects and toxicity, and they regulate only a single gene, increasing the chances of acquired resistance. One could imagine that in the right situation, capitalizing on the small RNAs’ ability to predict patient survival. Functionally similar and validation study determined that high expression of the miRNA miR-520-3p was a favorable predictor for ovarian cancer patient survival. Furthermore, an inverse correlation of EphA2 and miR-520-3p was identified, and combining the expression levels of EphA2 and miR-520-3p enhanced the ability to predict patient survival. Functionally similar to the EphA2-siRNA, miR-520-3p inhibited migration, invasion, and tumor growth. This effect was dependent on the silencing of EphA2, which was identified as a direct target of miR-520-3p. It was also determined that miR-520-3p directly targets EphB2, and including the EphB2 expression data with the gene signatures of EphA2 and miR-520-3p further stratified the patient survival data.

Perhaps the most extraordinary part of the study was when the authors combined the two small RNAs into a single
therapeutic and showed that the EphA2-siRNA, which is entering into clinical trial at MD Anderson Cancer Center (Houston, TX; NCT01591356), and miR-520-3p synergized. The combination of these small RNAs enhanced repression of the EphA2 protein that translated into a synergistic effect on reducing cellular viability, invasion, and tumor growth.

Figure 1. A multi-RNA therapeutic approach to treating ovarian cancer. The study reported by Nishimura and colleagues [1] evaluated the efficacy of the EphA2-siRNA with miR-520-3p, which also targets EphA2 as well as other Eph receptors. The utility of both small RNAs resulted in a synergistic response with respect to cell viability, invasion, and tumor growth.

is not new, but as of yet the research to support the utility of small RNAs in combination is limited. Indeed, individual siRNAs and more recently miRNAs and their antagonizing counterparts, antagonomiRs, have entered into clinical trials (4–7). As researchers begin to understand the biologic outcomes of silencing miRNAs or overexpressing siRNAs or miRNAs, the ability to target relevant biologic pathways in combination becomes an achievable reality. In the past, many of these studies were bottlenecked at the level of delivering these small RNAs. However, the first miRNA is now in clinical trials (6), and as the anticipation of this trial is building scientists are beginning to evaluate the next generation of small RNA therapeutics: combining multiple RNAs into a single cocktail. It is expected that adding two or more miRNAs, antagonomiRs, or siRNAs, or a combination thereof, may have an enhanced effect if the agents are critically selected on the basis of the etiology of the disease, as performed by Nishimura and colleagues (1).

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest
F.J. Slack has ownership interest (including patents) in Mirna Therapeutics and is a consultant/advisory board member of the same. No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed by the other author.

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