Combined EGFR/MEK Inhibition Prevents the Emergence of Resistance in EGFR-Mutant Lung Cancer

ABSTRACT

Irreversible pyrimidine-based EGFR inhibitors, including WZ4002, selectively inhibit both EGFR-activating and EGFR inhibitor-resistant T790M mutations more potently than wild-type EGFR. Although this class of mutant-selective EGFR inhibitors is effective clinically in lung cancer patients harboring EGFR<sup>T790M</sup>, prior preclinical studies demonstrate that acquired resistance can occur through genomic alterations that activate ERK1/2 signaling. Here, we find that ERK1/2 reactivation occurs rapidly following WZ4002 treatment. Concomitant inhibition of ERK1/2 by the MEK inhibitor trametinib prevents ERK1/2 reactivation, enhances WZ4002-induced apoptosis, and inhibits the emergence of resistance in WZ4002-sensitive models known to acquire resistance via both T790M-dependent and T790M-independent mechanisms. Resistance to WZ4002 in combination with trametinib eventually emerges due to AKT/mTOR reactivation. These data suggest that initial cotargeting of EGFR and MEK could significantly impede the development of acquired resistance in EGFR-mutant lung cancer.

SIGNIFICANCE: Patients with EGFR-mutant lung cancer develop acquired resistance to EGFR and mutant-selective EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors. Here, we show that cotargeting EGFR and MEK can prevent the emergence of a broad variety of drug resistance mechanisms in vitro and in vivo and may be a superior therapeutic regimen for these patients. Cancer Discov; 5(9); 960–71. © 2015 AACR.

INTRODUCTION

Tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKI) such as erlotinib or gefitinib that target EGFR are the standard of care for patients with EGFR-mutant non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC; refs. 1, 2). However, TKI therapies are not curative: Most patients with EGFR-mutant NSCLC treated with first- or second-generation EGFR TKIs, such as gefitinib, erlotinib, and afatinib, develop resistance within 9 to 14 months (1, 2). Extensive research has shown that there are a variety of mechanisms that can lead to acquired drug resistance. The most common mechanism (detected in 60% of patients) is a secondary mutation in EGFR itself (EGFR<sup>T790M</sup>, refs. 3–5). In addition, activation of other kinases (MET, IGF1R, BRAF, HER2, AXL, or FGFRs) or alterations in downstream pathway components (MAPK1 amplification, PIK3CA activation, PTEN loss, or NF1 loss) that bypass the requirement for EGFR to maintain activation of downstream ERK1/2 and AKT pathways can lead to acquired resistance (6–16).

A recent breakthrough in the treatment of EGFR<sup>T790M</sup>- mutant cancers occurred with the development of mutant-selective pyrimidine-based EGFR TKIs, which include the inhibitors WZ4002, CO-1686, AZD9291, and HM61713 (17–19). CO-1686, AZD9291, and HM61713 are in phase I–III clinical trials and have demonstrated responses in >50% of patients with tumors harboring the EGFR<sup>T790M</sup> mutation (20–22). In addition, their reduced affinity for wild-type EGFR provokes less toxicity than other TKIs (20–22). However, it is fully anticipated that resistance will also occur to this class of EGFR inhibitors. In previous studies, we and others investigated resistance to WZ4002 and found evidence of genetic alterations leading to the EGFR-independent activation of ERK1/2 (13, 23).

Prior studies have focused on a sequential approach of treatment with EGFR TKIs by first identifying mechanisms of resistance to single-agent EGFR inhibitors and then developing strategies to overcome individual resistance mechanisms. Given the wide variety of identified resistance mechanisms, it is impractical to implement this approach clinically. An alternative strategy is to identify a combination treatment approach that prevents the occurrence of more than one resistance mechanism. This approach could have broad utility as an initial therapeutic treatment or at the time of EGFR<sup>T790M</sup> development. Here, we investigate the effectiveness of cotargeting EGFR and MEK using <i>in vitro</i> and <i>in vivo</i> models of EGFR inhibitor–sensitive and –resistant cancers. We demonstrate that this combination is more effective than single-agent WZ4002 at treating cancers with EGFR<sup>T790M</sup> and can also prevent the emergence of both T790M- and non–T790M-mediated drug resistance. These findings have significant therapeutic implications for patients with EGFR-mutant NSCLC.
inhibition of ERK1/2-dependent gene transcription at 24 hours as compared with WZ4002 alone (Supplementary Fig. S1C and S1D; refs. 13, 27).

Prevention versus Treatment of Acquired Resistance

Given that genomic alterations resulting in ERK reactivation also develop following several months of drug exposure and mediate WZ4002 resistance, we sought to determine whether trametinib-mediated ERK1/2 inhibition enhances WZ4002-targeted toxicity and prevents the emergence of drug resistance (13). In order to evaluate the effect of W+T on cell viability, we assessed the effect of W+T treatment on TKI-naïve cell lines (PC9, HCC4006, HCC2279, and HCC2935) at 72 hours (Fig. 2A). Overall, the addition of 30 nmol/L trametinib to WZ4002 treatment had a minor impact on cellular viability. Although the combination was not synergistic in these short-term viability assays, W+T treatment was very effective in preventing the emergence of resistance in TKI-naïve cell lines; inhibition of growth in response to 100 nmol/L WZ4002 was significantly improved by the addition of 30 nmol/L trametinib as measured by the percentage of colony-positive wells at 6 weeks (Fig. 2B). It is important to note that these cell lines have diverse yet predictable mechanisms of acquired resistance: PC9 cells are reported to display T790M mutation or IGF1R activation, HCC4006 cells may undergo epithelial–mesenchymal transition, HCC287 cells amplify MET, and HCC2279 cells are resistant to EGFR TKIs due to a reduced ability to induce apoptosis through BIM upregulation (8, 24, 25, 28). Interestingly, the ability of W+T treatment to prevent the emergence of drug resistance was not influenced by these diverse mechanisms.

We next determined whether W+T is effective in delaying the emergence of acquired resistance in cell lines harboring an established T790M mutation, including HCC287 EPR, PC9 GR4, PC9 DR1, and H1975 cells in Fig. 2C (for a
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HCC827 + HGF

MAPK1 amplified

WZ4002 treatment reduced the appearance of colonies in TKI-naive and T790M+ cell lines (9 cell lines; 0/9 reached 100% positive wells at 6 weeks and are considered long-term "W+T sensitive"); the majority of cell lines with established non-T90M mechanisms of resistance exhibited 100% positive wells at 6 weeks (5/6 cell lines, hereafter defined as "W+T resistant"). Overall, W+T treatment was significantly more effective in TKI-naive or T790M+ cells but had little effect in most cell lines with non-T790M TKI resistance mechanisms (P = 0.0020, Fisher exact test).

As W+T combination treatment prevents the emergence of acquired resistance in EGFR TKI-naive cell lines known to develop a variety of TKI resistance mechanisms, we hypothesized that W+T treatment may be superior to combination treatments designed to target just one resistance mechanism predicted to arise in a given cell line. PC9 cells are known to develop EGFR(T790M) or IGF1R activation as mechanisms of TKI resistance, whereas HCC827 cells develop MET amplification (6, 7, 24, 25). To prevent
MET amplification in HCC827 cells, the clinically used MET inhibitor crizotinib was combined with WZ4002, whereas PC9 cells were treated with the IGF1R inhibitor BMS754807 and WZ4002 (Fig. 2F). In both cases, the targeted combination was able to delay the growth of colonies but not to the extent of W+T treatment. However, WZ4002 plus crizotinib was equivalent or superior to W+T when treating HCC827 cells with existing TKI resistance, including those with MET amplification or aberrant HGF signaling (Supplementary Fig. S2).

**W+T Treatment Effectively Inhibits S6 Activation in Sensitive Cell Lines and Enhances Apoptosis**

To identify predictive biomarkers associated with long-term W+T sensitivity, we assessed the ability of W+T treatment to inhibit EGFR-dependent signaling cascades, including EGFR, ERK1/2, AKT, and S6 phosphorylation in the HCC827 TKI-naive and matching TKI-resistant cell lines (Fig. 3A). In cell lines that are sensitive to long-term W+T treatment (e.g., HCC827 and HCC827 EPR cell lines), EGFR and downstream pathways are inhibited by both WZ4002 and the W+T combination treatment. In cell lines that develop resistance to long-term W+T treatment (e.g., HCC827 GR6 and HCC827 +HGF), EGFR and ERK1/2 are efficiently inhibited by W+T combination treatment, but AKT and S6 inhibition was impaired. EGFR, ERK1/2, AKT, and S6 phosphorylation was then assessed in the complete panel of cell lines shown in Fig. 2E (Supplementary Fig. S3).

In the majority of W+T-sensitive cell lines, WZ4002 alone or W+T treatment reduced the activity of EGFR-dependent pathways. W+T-resistant cell lines treated with W+T exhibited reduced EGFR and ERK1/2 activation, but S6 activation was unchanged. An exception was seen with the H1975 cell line, wherein WZ4002 or W+T treatment did not inhibit S6 activation despite a W+T-mediated reduction in the emergence of drug resistance at 6 weeks (as shown in Fig. 2C). However, this cell line generates a high frequency of W+T-resistant clones compared with other TKI-naive or T790M+ resistant lines.

**Figure 3.** Effect of W+T treatment on signaling and apoptosis. **A,** cell lines were treated with DMSO (−), 100 nmol/L WZ4002 (W), 30 nmol/L trametinib (T), or the combination (C) for 8 hours, and phosphorylation (p) of EGFR, AKT, ERK1/2, and S6 was assessed. Hsp90 was assessed as a loading control. Long-term sensitivity or resistance of each cell line to W+T treatment is indicated below the figure. Image is representative of three independent experiments. **B,** TKI-sensitive and TKI-resistant cell lines were treated with 100 nmol/L WZ4002 (W), 30 nmol/L trametinib (T), or a combination thereof (C) for 24 hours, and BIM levels were assessed. Hsp90 was used as a loading control. Image is representative of three independent experiments. **C,** cell lines were treated with DMSO control (media), 100 nmol/L WZ4002, 30 nmol/L trametinib (tram), or a combination thereof for 72 hours. Caspase 3 activity of lysates was measured, and fold change was calculated relative to DMSO control (n = 3 to 4 independent experiments, mean ± SD). Significance was calculated by one-way ANOVA (P < 0.05).
cell lines and is possibly an example of a cell line with moderate sensitivity to long-term W+T treatment.

Next, we sought to define the mechanism of W+T activity. Both EGFR and MEK inhibitors can induce apoptosis, in part through the upregulation of BIM (29–31). We assessed BIM levels in each cell line after treatment with WZ4002, trametinib, or a combination thereof (Fig. 3B). Both W+T-sensitive and W+T-resistant cell lines induced BIM in response to WZ4002 or trametinib treatment, but there was no correlation between the level of BIM upregulation and prevention of acquired resistance. Although BIM has been reported as necessary to induce apoptosis in response to EGFR TKIs and to MEK inhibitors, it is not always sufficient to induce apoptosis (32). Therefore, we assessed caspase 3 activity levels after WZ4002, trametinib, or combination treatment (Fig. 3C). Increased caspase 3 activity was more frequent in W+T-sensitive cell lines (6/9) compared with W+T-resistant cell lines (2/6), and the magnitude of increased caspase 3 activity levels was greater in sensitive cell lines; in 8 of 9 sensitive cell lines, the fold change in caspase 3 activity was greater than 2.5-fold, whereas 1 of 6 cell lines resistant to long-term W+T treatment exhibited a similar increase (P = 0.0110, Fisher exact test).

**EGFR/MEK Inhibition Improves In Vivo Response**

To determine whether the in vitro superiority of the W+T combination over WZ4002 is recapitulated in vivo, mice harboring xenografts of PC9 GR4 cell lines (EGFR<sup>L858R/T790M</sup> and PTEN<sup>−/−</sup>) were treated with WZ4002, trametinib, or the combination thereof. During the course of treatment, both WZ4002 alone or in combination with trametinib led to significant tumor regressions (Fig. 4A). Biochemical assessment of tumor lysates indicated that W+T treatment improved ERK1/2 inhibition over WZ4002 alone after two and four doses (Supplementary Fig. S4A and S4B). As both WZ4002 alone and W+T treatment reduced tumor burden to undetectable levels, we assessed tumor growth following treatment cessation to determine if these tumors were completely eliminated (here termed “tumor cure”). After treatment cessation, all tumors treated with WZ4002 alone began to rebound, whereas in W+T–treated mice, outgrowth was observed in only 7 of 15 subjects. In cases where tumor outgrowth in W+T–treated mice was detected, the tumors were significantly smaller than those treated with WZ4002 alone (Supplementary Fig. S4C). Similar results were seen in the gefitinib-sensitive PC9 (EGFR<sup>L858R/A674G, A750V</sup>) xenografts, albeit single-agent treatments were more effective than in the PC9 GR4 xenograft model, with 4 of 15 tumor cures after WZ4002 treatment, 1 of 15 tumor cures after trametinib treatment, and 7 of 15 tumor cures after combination treatment (Fig. 4B). Xenograft models using the H1975 (EGFR<sup>L858R/T790M</sup>) cell line (which generate a higher percentage of resistant clones in *in vitro* than the PC9 and PC9 GR4 cell lines; Fig. 2C) were also examined after treatment with single agents and the W+T combination, and although the combination was able to prevent tumor outgrowth for at least 14 weeks, no tumor cures were observed after treatment cessation (Fig. 4C).

We further evaluated the efficacy of the W+T combination in a genetically engineered mouse model (GEMM) of EGFR<sup>L858R/T790M</sup> NSCLC. This model was previously demonstrated to exhibit ERK1/2 reactivation after generation of WZ4002 resistance (13). Initially, tumor regression occurred in both WZ4002 and W+T treatment groups, but the combination was significantly more effective (Fig. 5A, at 2 weeks, P = 0.0041, two tailed t test). IHC analysis following two doses of treatment demonstrated a 24-hour upregulation of EGFR, ERK, and AKT was similar between WZ4002 and W+T (Fig. 5B; Supplementary Fig. S5A). A significant increase in apoptosis was observed in tumors from mice treated with W+T compared with individual treatments, as analyzed by terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) staining (Fig. 5C and D; Supplementary Fig. S5B). Treatment differences between WZ4002 and W+T conditions became more apparent after 2 weeks; tumors treated with WZ4002 or trametinib began to rebound, whereas W+T–treated tumors were inhibited beyond 20 weeks (Fig. 5E and Supplementary Fig. S5C and S5D). Trametinib alone was unable to prevent tumor growth, and the addition of WZ4002 to trametinib at the time of tumor regrowth caused a transient reduction in tumor volume. Overall, W+T treatment was able to significantly extend the survival of mice beyond WZ4002 alone (Fig. 5F, P = 0.0097; log-rank test).

**Mechanisms of Acquired Resistance to EGFR/MEK Inhibition**

To study W+T–acquired resistance, we continued W+T treatment of the EGFR<sup>L858R/T790M</sup> GEMMs until tumor outgrowth was observed (Supplementary Fig. S6A and S6B). These tumors were harvested and the EGFR signaling pathway was assessed by IHC to identify any reactivated components. Phosphorylation of EGFR and ERK1/2 was assessed, and S6 and 4EBP1 were also evaluated as a readout of the mTOR pathway (Fig. 6A and Supplementary Fig. S6C). Notably, we found an unusual degree of heterogeneity between adjacent tumor nodules in each mouse, and were able to identify tumor nodules with significant phosphorylation residing next to nodules in which phosphorylation was not detected for EGFR, ERK1/2, S6, and 4EBP1 (Fig. 6A). However, EGFR and ERK1/2 inhibition by the W+T combination was maintained in the majority of resistant nodules, whereas S6 was frequently reactivated, occurring in 18 of 27 (67%) tumor nodules examined (Fig. 6B). Reactivation of both AKT and S6 was also detected by Western blot of tumor lysates (Supplementary Fig. S6D). However, no genetic lesions known to increase mTOR activation (e.g., PTEN, AKT1, TSC1, TSC2, p85α, PI3KCA) were identified in these resistant tumors (data not shown). To confirm the impact of mTOR signaling on W+T-resistant tumors, we administered the TORC1/2 inhibitor Torin2 with the W+T combination in two mice exhibiting W+T resistance and assessed changes in tumor volume for 4 weeks (Fig. 6C; ref. 33). Torin2 has minimal activity by itself (data not shown). In both cases, the addition of Torin2 to W+T treatment resulted in tumor shrinkage (Fig. 6D).

To determine if mTOR activation was also observed after W+T resistance was generated *in vitro*, PC9 cells were seeded in 96-well plates at low confluence and treated weekly with W+T until resistant clones emerged. These drug-tolerant populations were then treated with W+T for 8 hours, and EGFR, AKT, ERK1/2, and S6 inhibition was assessed (Fig. 6E).
Figure 4. Curative effect of W+T treatment in vivo. A, PC9 GR4 xenograft tumors were treated with vehicle control, WZ4002, trametinib (tram), or the combination thereof (mean ± SEM, 5 mice per condition). Treatment cessation is indicated by the arrow. Tumor cure is defined as no residual disease beyond treatment cessation. B, W+T treatment is also effective in the TKI-naïve PC9 xenograft model (mean ± SEM, n = 5). C, W+T treatment prevents tumor growth in the H1975 xenograft model but does not result in tumor cures (mean ± SEM, n = 5).

Although W+T could still inhibit EGFR and ERK1/2 phosphorylation, AKT and S6 phosphorylation was unaffected by treatment. Torin2 treatment alone was able to inhibit S6 phosphorylation and decrease the viability of both the parental and W+T drug-tolerant populations (Supplementary Fig. S7A and S7B). Furthermore, the addition of Torin2 to W+T combination treatment was able to restore sensitivity of the PC9 W+T-resistant cells almost to that of the parental PC9 levels (Fig. 6F; Supplementary Fig. S7C).

DISCUSSION

The development of acquired drug resistance limits the long-term clinical success of EGFR inhibitors in lung cancer. The identification and clinical development of mutant-selective EGFR inhibitors provide the opportunity to both treat patients with EGFR<sup>T790M</sup>-mediated drug resistance and to develop combination treatment approaches that previously were not possible due to combined toxicity of EGFR inhibitors and agents targeting signal transduction pathways.

Here, we propose that cotargeting EGFR and MEK is a more effective combination strategy than just targeting EGFR alone. There are two potential uses for this approach. The addition of a MEK inhibitor can enhance the efficacy of WZ4002 in EGFR<sup>T790M</sup>-containing models. Through the use of in vitro models, xenograft models, and EGFR<sup>L858R/T790M</sup> GEMMs, we demonstrate that the W+T combination is significantly better at delaying the onset of resistance than WZ4002 alone, and cures some xenograft models (Figs. 2, 4,
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**Figure 5.** Cotargeting EGFR and MEK prolongs effective treatment duration in EGFR\textsuperscript{L858R/T790M} genetically engineered mice. **A**, tumor volume after 2 weeks of vehicle, WZ4002, trametinib (tram), or a combination thereof. Significance was assessed by two-tailed t test, \(P = 0.0041\). A subset of single-agent WZ4002-treated mice is published in a previous report (13). **B**, phosphorylation (p) of EGFR, AKT, ERK1/2, S6, and 4EBP1 was assessed by IHC after two doses of vehicle, trametinib, WZ4002, or combination. H&E, hematoxylin and eosin. **C**, analysis of apoptosis by TUNEL staining after two doses of WZ4002, trametinib, or a combination thereof. **D**, quantification of TUNEL-positive cells. Significance was assessed by one-way ANOVA, \(P < 0.0001\). **E**, tumor volume after \(W + T\) treatment. Upon tumor growth, mice treated with trametinib (purple line) were treated with a combination of WZ4002 and trametinib (green line). A subset of single-agent WZ4002-treated mice was previously reported (ref. 13; \(n = 5\), mean \(\pm\) SEM). **F**, survival of \(W + T\)-treated mice compared with WZ4002 alone. Significance was determined by the log-rank test, \(P = 0.0097\). One mouse in the combination treatment group was euthanized at 12.3 weeks for a leg problem unrelated to treatment. A necropsy was performed, and no tumor was observed (data not shown).

In contrast, the \(W + T\) combination is relatively ineffective in models with established non--T790M-acquired resistance, likely because compensatory pathways allow for proliferation even in the presence of combined EGFR/MEK inhibition (Fig. 2D). Our studies suggest that one such pathway is the mTOR pathway, as \(W + T\) is unable to downregulate S6 phosphorylation in the majority of resistant cell lines, in contrast with sensitive cell lines (Fig. 3A). In addition, acquired resistance to \(W + T\) treatment in EGFR\textsuperscript{L858R/T790M} GEMMs and PC9 cells is associated with S6 reactivation (Fig. 6). Further support for the significance of the mTOR pathway in resistance to \(W + T\) treatment is seen by the ability of the mTOR inhibitor Torin2 to resensitize cells to \(W + T\) treatment both in vitro and in vivo (Fig. 6). The mTOR pathway is a convergence point for many signaling pathways, including EGFR and other...
receptor tyrosine kinases, and additionally can be affected by mutation or loss of tumor suppressors, such as PTEN, TSC1, or NF2 (34). As mTOR and downstream S6 activation can occur in response to a diverse array of survival signals, S6 may have utility as a general biomarker for optimal TKI response. S6 has also been reported as a putative biomarker for response to RAF or MEK inhibitors in melanoma and for afatinib plus cetuximab combination treatment in NSCLC (35, 36).

The enhanced efficacy of the W+T combination compared with WZ4002 alone is likely due to at least two mechanisms. The addition of a MEK inhibitor provides more prolonged and effective pathway inhibition than WZ4002 alone (Fig. 1C) and hence may lead to a delay in the onset of resistance. Genetic alterations leading to ERK reactivation have also been identified in preclinical models of single-agent EGFR TKI resistance (13). In addition, reactivation of ERK1/2 signaling has also been observed in preclinical models of drug resistance to AZD9291, suggesting that this observation is not WZ4002 specific (23). A second mechanism contributing to the enhanced efficacy of W+T that may be a result of enhanced pathway inhibition is the increase in apoptosis observed both in vitro (Fig. 3C) and in vivo (Fig. 5C and D). It is possible that in the presence of this increased apoptotic effect, it is more difficult for a resistant clone to emerge, especially when cell proliferation may be compromised because of MEK inhibition. In accordance with this hypothesis, many of the observations demonstrating the enhanced efficacy of the W+T combination are evident only in long-term in vitro and in vivo studies. The relative contributions of these two mechanisms, more effective pathway inhibition and enhanced apoptosis, to the improved in vitro and in vivo efficacy observed with the WZ4002 and trametinib combination remain to be determined.
The success of W+T in preventing and treating drug resistance suggests that this combination may be of use clinically and more effective than single-agent therapy with mutant-selective inhibitors, such as AZD9291 or CO-1686. Our study provides guidance as to where this combination should be evaluated, specifically either as initial therapy in EGFR TKI-naive patients or in those who have developed EGFR T790M-mediated drug resistance. However, clinical trials will be required to confirm superior efficacy and tolerability in lung cancer patients. An ongoing clinical trial is evaluating the combination of AZD9291 and the MEK inhibitor selumetinib (NCT02143466), and findings from this study will further inform the best strategy to prevent or treat drug resistance in EGFR-mutant lung cancer patients. These studies will provide a starting point toward improving EGFR TKI combination strategies.

METHODS

Cell Lines and Reagents

The NSCLC cell lines PC9, HCC827, HCC4006, HCC2935, H1975 (subclone 2), DFC81, H1650, and drug-resistant counterparts were grown in RPMI-1640 (Gibco), 10% FBS, and 1% penicillin/streptomycin (Gibco). The PC9 cells were obtained from Dr. Nishio (Kinki University, Osaka, Japan) in 2005. The HCC827 cells were obtained from Dr. Adi Gazdar (UT Southwestern, Dallas, TX) in 2004. The HCC827 EPR cell line was generated by the laboratory of Tetsuya Mitsudomi (Kinki University, Osaka, Japan) in 2011, and the DFC81 cell line was generated in the Jänne laboratory in 2011. HCC827 + HGF cells were created between 2006 and 2013 by transduction of 293H8-HGF into HCC827 cells, followed by 5 days of 25 μg/mL blastcicidin selection. PC9 W+T-tolerant cell lines were created between 2006 and 2014 by platting 350 cells per well in 96-well format and treating with 100 μm/L WZ4002 + 30 μm/L trametinib weekly. Cell line identity was confirmed by fingerprinting (Promega Powerplex 16 System) for the following cell lines: HCC4006, PC9, PC9 PPR3, PC9 GR4, PC9 DR1, PC9 WZR12, PC9 WTR4, HCC827, HCC827 EPR, HCC827 GR6, H1975 subclone 2, HCC2935, HCC2279, and H1650. Fingerprinting was performed in September 2014 at the Genomic Core Laboratory, Michigan State University. WZ4002 and Torin2 were synthesized using previously published methods (17, 39). Trametinib was synthesized at Synthon (Krefeld, Germany) and supplied in 4 mg/mL conc. Stock solutions of all drugs were prepared to 5 to 10 mmol/L in DMSO and stored at −20°C.

Cell Growth and Proliferation Assays

MTS assays were performed using previously described methods (38). To measure the emergence of acquired resistance, cell lines were plated in triplicate 96-well plates (350 cells/well), with the exception of DFC81 (700 cells/well). Cells were treated with the indicated drugs the following day, and then treatments were exchanged every 7 to 9 days thereafter. Positive wells were scored as greater than 50% confluent and assessed weekly.

Antibodies and Western Blotting

Cells were plated at 0.6 × 10^6 cells per well in 10-cm plates for assessment of ERK1/2 reactivation (Fig. 1A). Cells were washed twice with ice-cold PBS and lysed in RIPA T-X100 buffer (Boston Bioproducts). To assess ERK1/2 reactivation (Fig. 1B), 0.2 × 10^6 cells were plated in 6-well plates and treated with the indicated concentration of drugs. Cells were washed once with ice-cold PBS and lysed in RIPA T-X100. To assess BIM levels, 0.6 × 10^6 cells were plated in 10-cm plates, treated with the indicated drugs for 24 hours, and lysed with CaspACE 3 lysis buffer (Promega). Immunoblotting was performed according to the antibody manufacturers’ recommendations. The following antibodies were purchased from Cell Signaling: anti-phospho-ERK (Ser423/422, #4370), anti-phospho-AKT (Ser473, #4060), total ATR (9272; 1:2,000), phospho-EGFR (Tyr1068, #7727; 1:1,000), total EGFR (2232; 1:1,000), phospho-ERK1/2 (Thr202/204, #9101; 1:3,000), total ERK1/2 (9102; 1:3,000), p56 (Ser240/244, #5364; 1:2,000), S6 (2217; 1:3,000), and BIM (2933; 1:2,000). HS990 was obtained from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (sc-7947; 1:3,000).

Caspase 3 Activity

Cells were plated 0.6 × 10^6 per 10-cm plate and treated with the indicated drugs the following day. Cells were washed with PBS and resuspended in lysis buffer (CaspACE colorimetric assay; Promega). Nonadherent cells were collected from the media by centrifugation, washed in PBS, and added to the lysate. Complete lysis was carried out by rapid freeze–thaw cycles. The assay was performed as suggested by the manufacturer protocol using 30 μg of lysate per well and read at 405 nm after an overnight incubation at 37°C.

Generation of Mouse Cohorts and Treatment

All care and treatment of experimental animals was in accordance with Harvard Medical School/Dana-Farber Cancer Institute (DFCI) Institutional Animal Care And Use Committee guidelines. All mice were housed in a pathogen-free environment at the DFCI animal facility and handled in strict accordance with Good Animal Practice as defined by the Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare. WZ4002 was dissolved in 10% NMP (10% 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone; 90% PEG-300), and trametinib was dissolved in 0.5% hydroxypropyl methylcellulose with 0.2% Tween 80. WZ4002 was dosed as 50 mg/kg daily orally, trametinib was given as 2.5 mg/kg for 5 consecutive days followed by three times weekly orally; the combination dosing schedule and dosage were the same as the single reagents; vehicle control mice were given 10% NMP daily. Torin2 was dissolved in captisol (1:80) followed by dilution in water to 4 mg/mL and was administered at 40 mg/kg daily. Mice treated with Torin2 plus W+T were initially treated with WZ4002, followed by W+T until the development of resistance, and then Torin2 plus W+T. Dose-expendable-inducible EGFRQ790M:777K/EPR:747A (TL) transgenic mice were generated as previously described (17, 39). Mice were fed a dosycycline diet at 6 weeks of age to induce expression of mutant EGFR. Mice were evaluated by MRI after 12 to 16 weeks of doxycycline diet to quantify lung tumor burden before being assigned to various treatment study cohorts. All the treatment mice had an equal amount of initial tumor burden. MRI evaluation was repeated every 2 weeks during treatment.

Nu/Nu mice were purchased from Charles River Laboratories International Inc. PC9, PC9GR4, and H1975 cell lines were detected as pathogen free at Charles River Laboratories International Inc. and cultured in RPMI-1640 with 10% FBS. The cells were washed with serum-free medium and resuspended in serum-free medium mixed with an equal amount of Matrigel (BD Biosciences). Mice were injected with 2 million cells per shot and 3 locations per mouse. The mice were randomly grouped, and treatment was started when tumor size reached 100 to 200 mm³. Each cohort included at least 5 mice. Tumor sizes were monitored twice weekly, and volumes were calculated with the following formula: (mm³) = length × width × width ÷ 0.5.

Histology and Immunohistochemistry

Mice were sacrificed with CO₂, and half-dissected tumors were snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen for preparation of protein lysates or fixed in 10% neutral-buffered formalin overnight at room temperature, transferred to 70% ethanol, embedded in paraffin, and sectioned at 5 μm for IHC staining. Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stains were prepared.
performed in the Department of Pathology in Brigham and Women’s Hospital. IHC for phospho-EGFR, AKT, ERK1/2, S6, and 4EBP1 was done using previously described methods (17).

Statistical Analysis
Statistical analysis was performed with GraphPad Prism software. MTS assays are represented as the mean three independent experiments ± SD. In vivo experiments are represented as the mean ± SEM. Significance of caspase 3 activity and TUNEL staining was assessed by ordinary one-way ANOVA. Significance of caspase 3 induction was assessed by the Fisher exact test. Survival analysis of WZ4002 versus W1-T–treated EGFR LT mice was assessed by the log-rank test.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest
N. Rosen reports receiving commercial research grants from Chugai and Wellspring and is a consultant/advisory board member for AstraZeneca, Chugai, Eli Lilly, and Takeda-Millennium. N.S. Gray has ownership interest (including patents) in Dana-Farber. P.A. Jänne reports receiving a commercial research grant from AstraZeneca; has ownership interest (including patents) in Gatekeeper Pharmaceuticals; is a consultant/advisory board member for AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Chugai Pharmaceuticals, Clovis Oncology, Genentech, Merck, Pfizer, and Sanofi; and has provided expert testimony for Lab Corp. No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed by the other authors.

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