

Research Paper

Depletion of WNT10A Prevents Tumor Growth by Suppressing Microvessels and Collagen Expression

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Abstract

Background: We recently reported that WNT10A plays a pivotal role in wound healing by regulating collagen expression/synthesis, as the depletion of WNT10A dramatically delays skin ulcer formation. WNT signaling also has a close correlation with the cancer microenvironment and proliferation, since tumors are actually considered to be ‘unhealing’ or ‘overhealing’ wounds. To ascertain the *in vivo* regulatory functions of WNT10A in tumor growth, we examined the net effects of WNT10A depletion using *Wnt10a*-deficient mice (*Wnt10a*^{-/-}).

Methods and Results: We subjected C57BL/6J wild-type (WT) or *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice to murine melanoma B16-F10 cell transplantation. *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice showed a significantly smaller volume of transplanted melanoma as well as fewer microvessels and less collagen expression and more necrosis than WT mice.

Conclusions: Taken together, our observations suggest that critical *in vivo* roles of *Wnt10a*-depleted anti-stromagenesis prevent tumor growth, in contrast with true wound healing/scarring.

Key words: WNT10A, *Wnt10a*-deficient mice (*Wnt10a*^{-/-}), tumor growth, microvessel, collagen expression

Introduction

WNT10A is a secreted glycoprotein and belongs to the highly conserved WNT glycoproteins family that includes 19 members identified so far in humans, which take part in various physiological and pathological processes through two major signaling pathways: the canonical β -catenin-dependent pathway and non-canonical β -catenin-dependent pathway [1-3]. This glycoprotein is a novel angio/stromagenic factor and has a key role in morpho/organogenesis and tumorigenesis by regulating fibrogenic factors [4-7]. Generally, WNT10A is primarily studied in the deregulation of ectodermal tissues relating to a variety of

odonto-onychal dermal dysplasias [8-9]. Mutations in the *WNT10A* gene are closely associated with a broad range of ectodermal defects, such as tooth morphogenesis, hair follicle development, papillae of the tongue and sweat gland, nail formation, and regeneration of the epidermis [9-11].

Our recent results showed that the deficiency of WNT10A obviously postponed wound healing of the dorsal skin in mice, suggesting that WNT10A signaling can play a pivotal *in vivo* role in wound healing by regulating the expression and synthesis of collagen, as a fibrogenic factor [12]. There are remarkable cellular parallels between skin wounds

and malignant tumors, which have been supported by various studies and extended to the cellular and molecular level [13]. Wound granulation consists of a large number of fibroblasts/myofibroblasts and newly formed blood vessels admixed with inflammatory cells, similar to the components of tumor stroma, which is very important for tumor progression. However, it is crucial that the non-self-limited processes of stromagenesis be activated in an exaggerated and prolonged manner in malignant tumors, promoting malignant cell proliferation, invasion and metastasis [13]. Therefore, tumors have always been seen as “unhealing wounds” or “overhealing wounds” [14].

The production of extracellular matrix (ECM) is known to be essential to the formation of granulation tissues in the repair process of wounds. The ECM, including several types of collagen, is mainly secreted by fibroblasts and/or myofibroblasts [15]. WNT10A expression was specifically observed in human keloid dermal myofibroblasts that immunohistochemically display the specific expression of α -smooth muscle actin (α -SMA) but not in normal skin dermal fibrocytes [16]. Thus, WNT10A signaling may be involved in the progression of malignant tumor via stromagenesis, including fibrogenesis and angiogenesis.

The *in vivo* roles of WNT10A in malignant tumor are poorly understood. In the present study using a murine melanoma transplantation model, we investigated the *in vivo* net effects of WNT10A in skin malignant tumor, with our findings suggesting that WNT10A may promote tumor growth through stimulating collagen expression to accelerate tumor stromagenesis.

Materials and Methods

Animals and generation of *Wnt10a*-knockout (*Wnt10a*^{-/-}) mice

Wnt10a-targeted embryonic stem cells (ESCs) were obtained from the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis (UC Davis, CA, USA). The knockout deleted 12663 bp (74791516 to 74804179 of mouse chromosome 1, genome build 38, Clone ID:14810A), which included the entire WNT10A coding region. The knockout construct replaced the *Wnt10a* gene in ES cells (C57BL/6 background) with a ZEN-Ub1 cassette that introduced a bacterial lacZ code at the natural *Wnt10a* translation initiation codon (in exon 1) and a downstream neomycin phosphotransferase gene (NEOr) driven by the human ubiquitin C gene promoter (hUBCpro). The neomycin resistance gene was bracketed by a locus of X-over P1 sequence from bacteriophage P1

(loxP) sequences for the convenient removal of the NEOr selection code. To generate chimeric mice, these ESC clones were microinjected into C57BL/6 blastocysts at NPO Biotechnology Research and Development, Osaka University (Osaka, Japan). Successful knockout was determined by reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) genotyping (<http://www.velocigene.com/komp/detail/14810>). Heterozygous *Wnt10a*^{+/-} females were then bred with *Wnt10a*^{+/-} males, and *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice were born at the expected Mendelian ratio.

Experiments were performed in 10- to 12-week-old male *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice, and wild-type (WT) C57BL/6J mice (Charles River, Yokohama, Japan) were used to provide a control group in some experiments (n = 8 to 12 mice per experiment). Animals were provided their diet and water *ad libitum* and maintained on a 12-h light/dark cycle. All animal experiments were conducted according to the Laboratory Animal Research Center at University of Occupational and Environmental Health School of Medicine. All surgery was performed under anesthetization using a mixture of ketamine 50 mg/kg (Daiichi Sankyo Co., Tokyo, Japan) and medetomidine 1 mg/kg (Meiji Yakuin Co., Tokyo, Japan) as previously described [16-19].

The Ethics Committee of Animal Care and Experimentation, Kanazawa Medical University, approved the protocols. They were performed according to the Institutional Guidelines for Animal Experiments and the Law (no. 105) and Notification (no. 6) of the Japanese Government. The investigation conformed to the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals published by the US National Institutes of Health (NIH Publication No. 85-23, revised 1996).

Cell lines and culture conditions

Mouse melanoma cell line B16-F10 cells were obtained from ATCC and cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's minimal essential medium (DMEM). This medium was purchased from Nissui Seiyaku (Tokyo, Japan) and contained 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 1% penicillin and 1% streptomycin. Cell lines were maintained in a 5% CO₂ atmosphere at 37 °C.

Murine melanoma B16-F10 cells transplantation model

Ten-week-old male mice were used for this model of tumor subcutaneous implanted. Mice were injected with 100 μ l (1×10^5 cells) of B16-F10 cells suspension at 2 separate dorsal sites. The tumor volume was measured using the two principal perpendicular diameters: $V = \text{length (mm)} \times [\text{width (mm)}]^2 \times 1/2$. At day 21 post-transplantation, mice

were killed in a fed state by intraperitoneal anesthetization with an overdose of ketamine (100 mg/kg) (Daiichi Sankyo Co.) and medetomidine (2 mg/kg) (Meiji Yakuin Co.). The tumors were then formalin-fixed and embedded in paraffin for a histologic examination [20-22].

Histopathology and immunohistochemistry (IHC)

The WT and *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice were killed in a fed state by intraperitoneal anesthetization with an overdose of ketamine (100 mg/kg) (Daiichi Sankyo Co.) and medetomidine (2 mg/kg) (Meiji Yakuin Co.), and tumor tissues in the dorsal skin were removed, formalin-fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin for 24 h, and embedded in paraffin for a histological examination. Tissue specimens were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) or Masson's trichrome or prepared as immunohistochemistry (IHC) samples in sequential sections after fixation [23-25]. Frozen sections of healing skin were also produced for an immunofluorescence evaluation. Necrotic areas were defined as blurry, unstructured red dye regions fused by the dissolved necrotic cells and disintegrating stroma. The necrotic area/tumor area ratio was evaluated using an Olympus VS120 Virtual system (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan).

To determine the number of myofibroblasts and microvessels in wound healing lesions and tumor tissue, immunohistochemical staining was performed with monoclonal mouse anti-human α -SMA (dilution 1:150; Dako, Tokyo, Japan) for myofibroblasts and mouse monoclonal anti-CD31 antibody (dilution 1:500; Dako) for endothelial cells. The number of activated myofibroblasts and microvessels was

counted in 10 randomly selected fields of sections of healing skin and tumor lesions, respectively (original magnification: $\times 400$), as previously described [24-25]. To further assess the importance of WNT signaling in wound healing regulation, β -catenin and WNT10A immunohistochemical staining were performed using rabbit polyclonal anti- β -catenin antibody (dilution 1:500, AC 121 °C; Abcam, Tokyo, Japan) and rabbit polyclonal anti-WNT10A antibody (dilution 1:5000). We further performed IHC using the rabbit polyclonal anti-Type I collagen (dilution 1:500; Abcam) and rabbit polyclonal anti-Type III collagen (dilution 1:200; Proteintech, Rosemont, IL, USA).

Statistical analyses

Results are expressed as the means \pm standard error (SE). Significant differences were analyzed using Student's *t*-test, Welch's *t*-test or a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) where appropriate. In all cases in which an ANOVA was applied for non-parametric data, Tukey's multiple comparison *post hoc* test was used [16, 23-25]. Values of $P < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

Results

Deletion of WNT10A resulted in the suppression of tumor growth on the murine melanoma B16-F10 cell transplantation model.

In marked contrast to the murine wound healing model, *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice grossly revealed a significantly smaller volume of pigmented (*black* in color) tumor (WT 2870.6 ± 690.5 mm³ vs. *Wnt10a*^{-/-} 690.5 ± 190.5 mm³; $P < 0.001$) (Figure 1) than WT mice in the murine melanoma B16-F10 cell transplantation model.

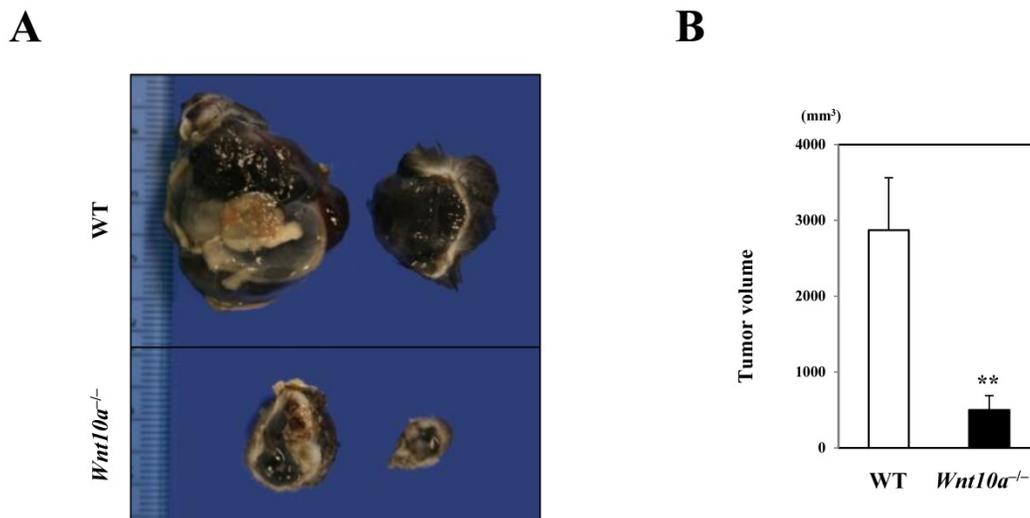


Figure 1. *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice showing a significantly smaller volume of transplanted melanoma than WT mice. (A) The cut surface. (B) The transplanted *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice showed a significantly smaller volume of pigmented (*black* in color) tumor than WT mice, which was confirmed by quantitative analyses ($n = 8$ mice per group). Values are means \pm SE. $^{**}P < 0.001$.

Conversely, the transplanted melanomas in *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice contained significantly larger necrotic areas (green line in HE) than did those in WT mice (WT 26.2% ± 7.2% vs. *Wnt10a*^{-/-} 43.2% ± 3.7%; *P* < 0.05) (Figure 2).

Deletion of WNT10A suppressed tumor stromagenesis.

Microscopic findings showed that the pigmented melanoma in *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice was significantly associated with repressed proliferation of α-SMA- or CD31-positive microvessels (Figure 3) compared to WT mice, although only in cases where WNT10A and β-catenin co-expression was present, especially in the tumor vessels (Figure 3). Accordingly, there were significantly fewer microvessels in *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice

than in WT mice (WT 5.4 ± 0.8 per 0.01 mm² vs. *Wnt10a*^{-/-} 2.0 ± 0.5 per 0.01 mm²; *P* < 0.0001) (Figure 3).

Fibrosis and collagen expressions were reduced in *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice

Masson’s trichrome staining revealed significantly smaller amounts of blue-stained collagenous stroma (i.e. more suppressed fibrosis/fibrogenesis) in the transplanted tumor lesions of *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice than in those of WT mice (Figure 4). Accordingly, IHC showed that *Wnt10a*^{-/-} melanomas had significantly lower expression of Type I/III collagen than WT ones, a finding that was observed in a large number of tumor vessel walls (Figure 4).

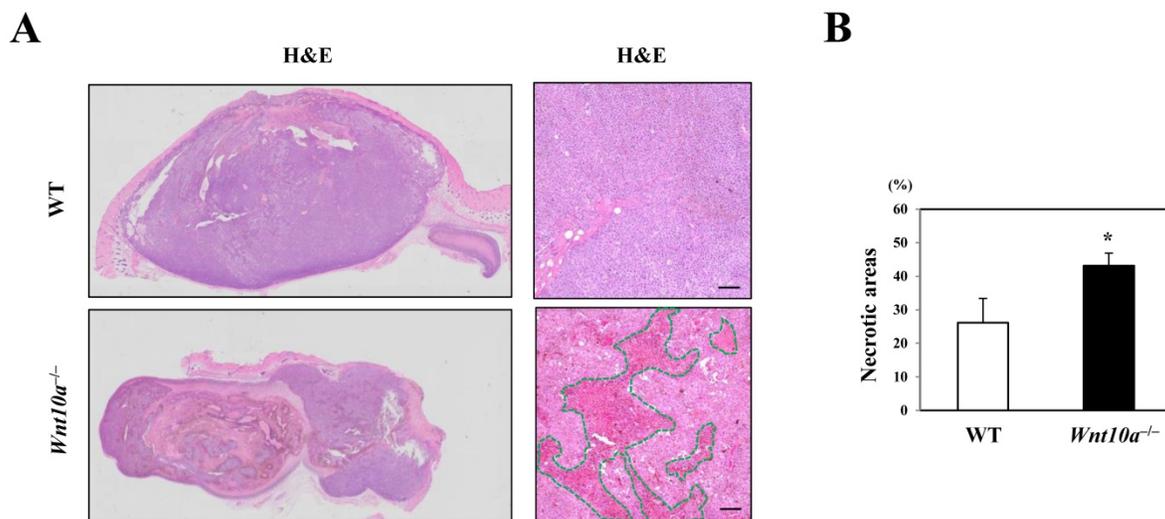


Figure 2. *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice showed increased necrosis in the murine melanoma B16-F10 cell transplantation model. (A) Representative photomicrographs of H&E-stained sections in the murine melanoma B16-F10 cell transplantation model, bar=100 μm. (B) The transplanted melanomas in *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice contain significantly larger necrotic areas (green line in HE) than those in WT mice.

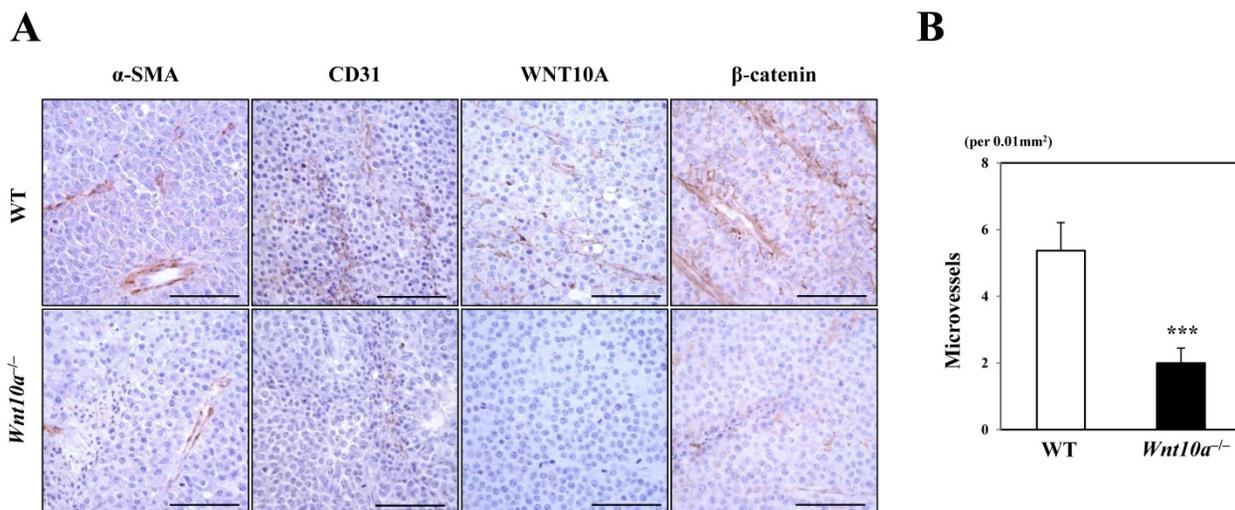


Figure 3. Tumor stromagenesis was repressed in *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice. A microscopic examination showed that the pigmented melanomas in *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice were significantly associated with more repressed proliferation of α-SMA- or CD31-positive microvessels than in WT mice (n = 8 mice per group), although only in cases where WNT10A and β-catenin co-expression was apparent, especially in tumor vessels. Accordingly, there were significantly fewer microvessels in *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice than in WT mice. Scale bars = 100 μm. Values are means ± SE. **P* < 0.05, ****P* < 0.0001.

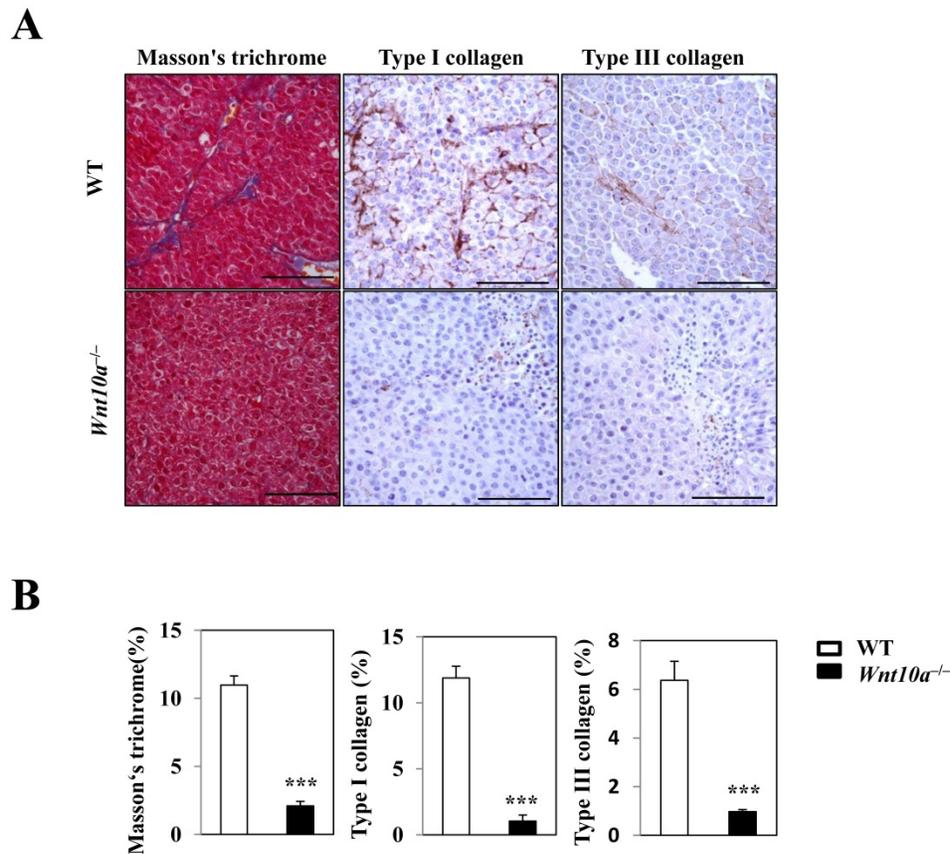


Figure 4. Reduced stromagenesis was closely associated with collagen expression. Masson's trichrome staining shows that there are significantly smaller amounts of blue-stained collagenous stroma (i.e. more suppressed fibrosis/fibrogenesis) in the transplanted tumor lesions of *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice than in those of WT mice. Accordingly, IHC demonstrated that *Wnt10a*^{-/-} transplanted melanomas had significantly lower expression of Type I/III collagen than WT transplanted melanomas, findings that were obvious in a large number of tumor vessel walls. Scale bars = 100 μ m. Values are means \pm SE. * $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.0001$.

Discussion

In this study, *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice showed a smaller tumor size in the melanoma transplantation model than WT mice. In addition, tumor stromagenesis, including fibroblasts/myofibroblasts and angiogenesis/microvessels, was decreased in the melanoma tissues of *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice, leading to a larger necrosis area in the tumor tissues of these mice. Furthermore, in accordance with stromagenesis, reduced collagen expression was also observed in the *Wnt10a*^{-/-} tumor tissues. The present results support the notion that WNT10A signaling may play a crucial role in the progression of malignant tumors (Figure 5).

Our previous results showed that WNT10A overexpression significantly promoted the proliferation of microvascular endothelial cells and fibroblasts/myofibroblasts in nude mouse xenograft models with injection of HeLa cells [16]. In line with these data, *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice in a murine melanoma B16-F10 cell transplantation model intriguingly displayed significantly repressed tumor growth, which was associated with more suppressed stromagenesis due to the presence of fewer microvessels and less fibrosis and more necrosis than

in WT mice. Although *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice in the current study appear to have some differences in phenotype, compared to *Wnt10a* null mice generated by other labs, probably due to some differences in gene deletion sites [26], the deficiency of WNT10A in mice might demonstrate an anti-tumorigenic phenotype in a background of stromagenic failure.

These seeming discrepancies are considered to be based on the old hypothesis of cancer as an unhealing, overhealing 'wound' [13-14]. Indeed, recently, we reported that *Wnt10a* signaling was involved in the process of wound healing as a fibrogenic factor by regulating collagen expression [12]. Although the remarkable cellular parallels between skin wounds and malignant tumors have been followed with interest worldwide, tumors are completely different from conventional healing 'wounds', with no relevance to the "wounds that do not heal" or "over-healing wounds" hypotheses postulated by Dvorak and Haddock, respectively [27-28]. In fact, the tumor development process is not self-limited by uncontrolled proliferation and subsequent invasion and metastasis, in which cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAFs) are key, central players as hallmarks of cancer growth correlated with

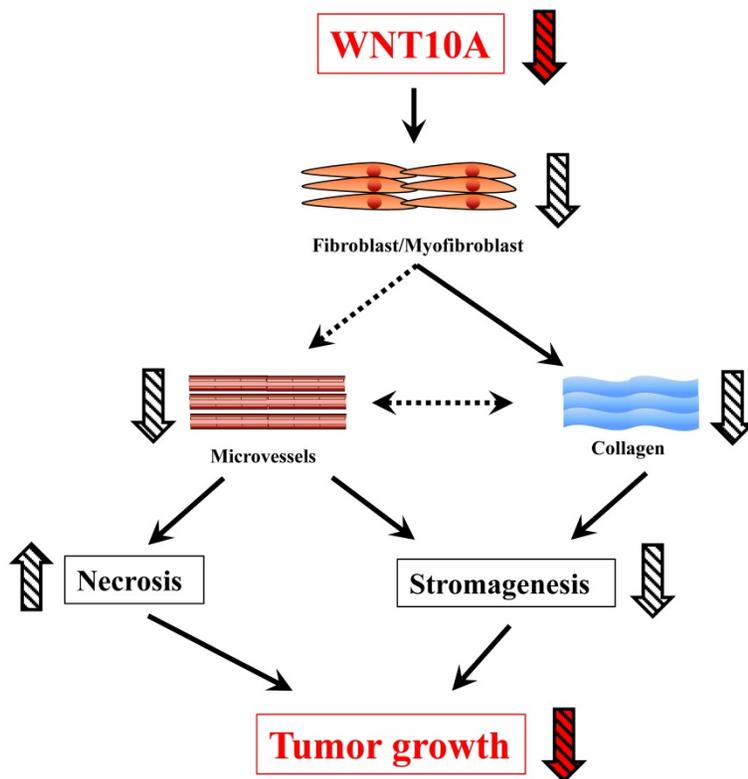


Figure 5. A schematic presentation of the critical *in vivo* roles of WNT10A in skin tumor.

fibrogenesis and ECM (collagen) expression/synthesis [29]. Intriguingly, the action of CAFs can be stimulated by the disruption of circadian rhythms, which can promote cancer initiation and progression via WNT10A-dependent angiogenesis and fibrogenesis, accompanied by increased levels of oxidative stressors [16, 29].

Of note, the expression of β -catenin was significantly lower in the tumor tissues of *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice than in those of WT mice in the murine melanoma B16-F10 cell transplantation model. The canonical WNT10A signaling pathway during stromagenesis is reportedly most likely stimulated by various immune system mediators, such as tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α or nuclear factor (NF)- κ B [6, 29-30], and/or various oxidative stressors [16, 31]. Moreover, due to the fact that mice blood cells expressing low level of *Wnt10a* (data not shown), its immune functions may be regulated by WNT10A signal in the initiation and progression of malignancy. Furthermore, the increased expression of β -catenin is regulated by the activation of upstream WNT10A signaling [2, 5]. Thus, in the present study, the deficiency of WNT10A may directly result in the reduced expression of β -catenin in *Wnt10a*^{-/-} mice.

The exact role of Wnt/ β -catenin signaling in melanoma remains controversial. Some researchers reported that Wnt-3a/ β -catenin signaling activity

reduces B16-F1 melanoma tumor growth and metastasis by increasing differentiation [32], and Wnt10b can also inhibit proliferation and promote differentiation of B16-F10 melanoma cells [33], but many previous other studies showed that activation of Wnt/ β -catenin signaling can promote proliferation in melanoma cells [34-35]. These results may imply that different member in WNT glycoproteins family may play different roles in malignancy progression. WNT10A may be very different from other members. No strong expression of WNT10A was observed in tumor cells (Figure 3). Thus, we did not focus on tumor cells themselves, but gave more attentions to the role of Wnt10a/ β -catenin in tumor stromagenesis, including fibroblasts/myofibroblasts and angiogenesis/microvessels, which can promote tumor growth. In the present study, we therefore specially observed effect of WNT10A deficiency on the growth of melanoma cells in tumor microenvironment. However, due to the importance of Wnt/ β -catenin signal in proliferation and differentiation of tumor cells, the role of

Wnt10a/ β -catenin signaling in melanoma cells need to be investigated in future study.

According to a growing number of experimental studies from our group, Y-box binding protein-1 (YB-1), a member of the cold shock protein family and regulator of cyclin expression, is highly expressed in tumor cells and tumor-associated stromal cells, including endothelial cells, making it a strong predictor for cancer aggressiveness and a poor prognosis, e.g. glioblastoma or advanced gastric cancer associated with vascular invasion and liver metastases [36-38]. However, YB-1 is also significantly regulated by day-night rhythms [39], potentially serving as a bridge between the circadian clock and cancer cell cycle control, similar to WNT10A. Further detailed studies are necessary to examine the intriguing relationships between WNT10A and YB-1, as well.

In conclusion, our present results showed that the deficiency of WNT10A significantly inhibited the growth of the tumor by reducing stromagenesis and promoting necrosis. These findings imply that its blockers may be promising therapeutic modalities against the initiation of the progression of malignant tumors by suppressing various aspects of stromagenesis, including fibroblasts/myofibroblasts and microvessels. Gene therapy with RNA interference (RNAi) for WNT10A may also be feasible.

Abbreviations

Wnt10a^{-/-}: *Wnt10a*-deficient mice; WT: wild-type; ECM: extracellular matrix; α -SMA: α -smooth muscle actin; ESCs: embryonic stem cells; RT-PCR: reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction; DMEM: Dulbecco's modified Eagle's minimal essential medium; FBS: fetal bovine serum; IHC: immunohistochemistry; H&E: hematoxylin and eosin; CAFs: cancer-associated fibroblasts; TNF: tumor necrosis factor; YB-1: Y-box binding protein-1.

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Competing Interests

The authors have declared that no competing interest exists.

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