Vitamin D analogue EB1089-induced prostate regression is associated with increased gene expression of insulin-like growth factor binding proteins

T Nickerson and H Huynh
Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, McGill University, 3755 Cote Ste Catherine Road, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3T 1E2

Abstract

Vitamin D analogues have an antiproliferative effect on prostate cancer cells in vitro and thus have been proposed as candidates for chemoprevention of prostate cancer. Insulin-like growth factor (IGF)-I has been shown to protect cells from apoptosis and plays an essential role in normal prostate physiology. We have studied the effects of the 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃ analogue EB1089 on the IGF system in the prostate in vivo. Treatment of rats with EB1089 for 14 days caused a 25% decrease in ventral prostate weight. Apoptosis was detected in prostate sections of EB1089-treated rats by terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) assay and histologic examination of hematoxylin/eosin stained tissue sections indicated that secretory epithelial cells were flattened, a characteristic of cells undergoing pressure-induced atrophy. Ventral prostate regression was associated with 15- to 25-fold increases in gene expression of IGF-binding proteins (IGFBPs)-2, -3, -4 and -5. We also observed a 40-fold increase in prostatic IGF-I mRNA levels in response to EB1089. Although we have previously shown that castration of rats leads to upregulation of IGFBPs in the ventral prostate, EB1089 treatment had no effect on serum levels of dihydrotestosterone or free testosterone. These results suggest that prostate regression induced by EB1089 may be related to alterations in availability of IGF-I as a result of increased production of IGFBPs.


Introduction

Prostate cancer is the most common malignancy in men (Garraway & Alexander 1997). In North America, nearly all men develop histologic benign prostate hyperplasia and at least 10% will be diagnosed with prostate cancer (Droller 1997). There is evidence that restricted exposure to sunlight, which is necessary for vitamin D production in the body, is correlated with increased mortality from prostate cancer, suggesting a role for vitamin D in the prevention of prostate cancer (Schwartz & Hulka 1990, Hanchette & Schwartz 1992).

The biologically active form of vitamin D, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃ (1,25(OH)₂D₃ or calcitriol), has antiproliferative and differentiating effects on both normal and prostate cancer cells which have been demonstrated in vitro and in vivo (Schwartz et al. 1995, Skowronski et al. 1995). The effects of 1,25(OH)₂D₃ are mediated by the vitamin D receptor, which is a member of the nuclear steroid hormone receptor family (Baker et al. 1988). Vitamin D receptors are found in normal and cancerous prostate tissue and cell lines (Feldman et al. 1995). The use of 1,25(OH)₂D₃ clinically as an antiproliferative agent is limited by the hypercalcemia associated with high dose administration. Calcitriol analogues have been developed that mimic the antiproliferative effects of 1,25(OH)₂D₃, but have little effect on calcium homeostasis (Schwartz et al. 1994). These compounds are currently considered as candidates for prevention and/or treatment of benign prostate hyperplasia and prostate cancer (Campbell & Koeffer 1997).

Insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I) is required for the survival of human prostate epithelial cells in vitro and plays an essential role in normal prostate physiology (Peehl et al. 1996). A recent prospective study revealed a strong positive association between serum IGF-I levels and prostate cancer risk (Chan et al. 1998). The well recognized mitogenic and antiapoptotic effects of IGF-I are mediated through binding to the IGF-I receptor (Baserga 1995). Observations that IGF-binding protein (IGFBP)-3 inhibits IGF-induced proliferation of normal prostate epithelial cells (Cohen et al. 1991) and that serum levels of certain IGFBPs are changed in patients with prostate cancer (Cohen et al. 1993, Kanety et al. 1993), suggest that IGFBPs (reviewed in Clemmons 1997) are important modulators of IGF activity in the human prostate.

Previous studies have demonstrated the efficacy of the synthetic calcitriol analogue, EB1089 (Leo
Materials and Methods

Animals

All animal studies were conducted in accordance with local humane animal care standards. EB1089 (Leo Pharmaceuticals) was supplied at a concentration of 0.1 ng/ml in propylene glycol with 0.05 M Na₂HPO₄.

Ventral prostate regression most commonly occurs as a result of androgen deprivation. To determine whether the mechanism of EB1089-induced prostate regression involves alteration of androgen effects, we measured androgen levels in the serum of EB1089-treated rats. EB1089 had no effect on serum levels of free T or DHT in rats treated for 2 weeks (Fig. 1B).

Effect of EB1089 on morphology and apoptosis of rat ventral prostate

Ventral prostate sections from rats treated with 2 µg EB1089 per kg body weight every second day for 2 weeks were stained with hematoxylin and eosin for assessment of general morphology. In the normal rat prostate (Fig. 2A), a thick layer of tall columnar secretory epithelial cells lines the lumen of the prostate. In rats treated with 2 µg EB1089, the epithelial layer is flattened (Fig. 2B), consistent with cytoplasmic condensation characteristic during prostate regression (Tenniswood 1997). Also, as can be seen in Fig. 2, we observed a large accumulation of material in the lumen of EB1089-treated prostates. We

Northern blot analysis

Total RNA was isolated from tissue using the RNAzol B method (Teltest, Friendswood, TX, USA). Total RNA (50 µg) was fractionated on 1% agarose gels and transferred onto Zeta-Probe membrane (Bio-Rad, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada). The cDNAs for IGFBPs -2,-3,-4 and -5 (Shimasaki & Ling 1991) and IGF-1 (Murphy et al. 1987) were labeled with [α-32P]dCTP using T7 Quick-Prime kit (Pharmacia, Baie D’Urfe, Quebec, Canada). Prehybridization, hybridization, and washing were performed as previously described (Nickerson et al. 1998). Blots were subjected to autoradiography with intensifying screen at −80 °C. Quantitative analysis of gene expression was accomplished by averaging densitometric scanning of three autoradiograms per gene and results were corrected for minor loading differences by normalizing to 28S rRNA.

Quantitation of apoptosis

Apoptosis was detected in formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections using the ApoAlert DNA fragmentation assay (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA, USA), which is based on the terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) method. Five micrometer sections were prepared and treated according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Apoptosis was visualized and photographed under a fluorescent microscope equipped with an FITC filter. Labeling indices were obtained by counting the number of labeled cells among at least 100 epithelial cells per region and expressed as percentage values.

Results

Ventral prostate regression induced by EB1089

We observed a 25% decrease in ventral prostate weight in rats treated daily with EB1089 compared with control animals (Fig. 1A). The reduction in ventral prostate weight at 2 weeks was similar in rats receiving 1, 2 or 3 µg EB1089 per kg body weight and was not related to changes in mean body weight, which for all treatment groups was <4% of total body weight (data not shown).

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performed TUNEL assays on ventral prostate sections to detect apoptotic cell death. In the normal rat prostate, the rate of apoptosis is very low (Fig. 2C), in keeping with prior reports that apoptosis occurs in 2% of cells in the rat ventral prostate and is balanced by cell proliferation (Isaacs 1984). In rats treated with 2 µg EB1089, 28% of epithelial cells are apoptotic (Fig. 2D). The rates of apoptosis for rats treated with 1 and 2 µg EB1089 were 50 and 70% respectively.

**Effect of EB1089 on IGFBP and IGF-I gene expression in the ventral prostate**

We have previously shown that castration-induced apoptosis in the rat ventral prostate is associated with increased expression of IGFBPs (Nickerson et al. 1998). Therefore, we used Northern analysis to determine if EB1089-induced prostate regression is associated with changes in IGF physiology. Administration of EB1089 resulted in dose-dependent increases in expression of IGFBPs-2, -3, -4 and -5 in the ventral prostate. IGFBP-4 mRNA levels increased 3-fold in prostate of rats receiving 1 µg EB1089 and 25-fold in animals receiving 2 µg EB1089 compared with control animals (Fig. 3A). Similarly, IGFBP-5 mRNA levels increased 2- and 20-fold respectively in the 1- and 2-µg EB1089 groups compared with control (Fig. 3A). Treatment with 1 µg EB1089 caused a 5-fold increase in IGFBP-2 mRNA levels and 2 µg EB1089 resulted in a 17-fold increase compared with control (Fig. 3B). Prostatic IGFBP-3 gene expression increased 2- and 15-fold in rats treated with 1 and 2 µg EB1089 respectively (Fig. 3B). IGF-I gene expression in ventral prostate is 10-fold higher than control in rats treated with 1 µg EB1089 and 40-fold higher than control in rats treated with 2 µg EB1089 (Fig. 4B). All increases in IGF-I and IGFBP gene expression in treatment groups compared with control groups were statistically significant (P<0.05) as determined by Mann–Whitney U-test.

**Discussion**

In this *in vivo* study, we have demonstrated that the calcitriol analogue, EB1089, significantly reduces ventral prostate weight in normal rats. Prostate regression was associated with apoptotic cell death and gene expression of IGFBPs. Minimal body weight loss was observed (<20 g of 475 g total body weight) in animals treated with various doses of EB1089, in keeping with previous studies which reported no hypercalcemia or weight loss in rats administered comparable doses of EB1089 (Colston et al. 1992). Vitamin D receptor levels in the rat ventral prostate did not change significantly in response to treatment with EB1089, as measured by western blot analysis (data not shown). Histologic examination indicated a reduction in the epithelial component of the prostate, and TUNEL analysis confirmed apoptotic death of prostate epithelial cells. Others have reported antiproliferative effects of 1,25(OH)2D3 on both normal prostate epithelial and stromal cells *in vitro*, although *in vivo* evidence suggests that inhibitory effects of 1,25(OH)2D3 may be limited to epithelial cells (Peelh et al. 1994, Konety et al. 1996). In our system, net reduction of prostate weight can be contributed to selective loss of epithelial cells, even if EB1089 has little or no effect on the stromal component. Although prostate weight was significantly reduced by treatment with EB1089, there was no correlation between dose of EB1089 and total weight reduction. The accumulation of secretory materials, which was found in prostates from all EB0189-treated animals, may account for the absence of differences in prostate weight between the various EB1089 groups.

The mechanism by which 1,25(OH)2D3 inhibits growth of cancer cells is largely unknown. In this study we have shown that reduction of ventral prostate weight by
EB1089 is associated with changes in IGF physiology. This is not surprising, as it has been recognized for some time that IGFs have a central role in regulating proliferation and apoptosis of prostate epithelial cells (Cohen et al. 1991, Baserga 1995). However, more attention has been given recently to the apoptotic effects of IGFBPs. It has been hypothesized that IGFBPs trigger apoptosis in the prostate following androgen ablation (Guenette & Tenniswood 1994). In keeping with this hypothesis, we have recently reported that castration-induced apoptosis in the rat ventral prostate involves increased expression of IGFBPs (Nickerson et al. 1998). Furthermore, there is evidence that IGFBP-3 induces apoptosis in PC-3 prostate cancer cells (Rajah et al. 1997) and that the antiproliferative effects of EB1089 on PC-3 cells are mediated at least in part by increased expression of IGFBP-3 (Huynh et al. 1998). We demonstrate here that prostate regression in vivo induced by EB1089 is associated with increased expression of genes encoding IGFBPs and IGF-I. Castration causes a rapid decrease in serum T levels and a corresponding decrease in prostate DHT concentration which leads to the death of androgen-dependent cells within the prostate and results in involution of the gland (Kyprianou & Isaacs 1988). However, no changes were observed in serum levels of free T or DHT in rats treated with EB1089, indicating that prostate regression and induction of IGFBPs in the prostate are independent of androgen effects. These results emphasize the potential significance of IGFBPs during prostate involution and raise the possibility that IGFBPs, rather than being strictly under androgen control, are more generally expressed during physiologic situations which trigger apoptosis.

In rat ventral prostate, IGF-I is secreted by stromal cells, while epithelial cells which respond to IGF-I express IGF-I receptors. IGFBPs which mediate the interaction between IGF-I and its receptor are mainly produced by epithelial cells, although some are also expressed by stromal cells (Steiner 1995). Rapid induction of IGFBPs may sequester IGF-I away from the IGF-I receptor (Guenette & Tenniswood 1994). In support of this view, we observed upregulation of IGF-I gene expression in prostate of EB1089-treated animals which may result from loss of IGF-I feedback inhibition on its own gene as reported previously (Conover et al. 1989). Alternatively, there is evidence that IGFBP-3 has IGF-independent effects on cell growth and survival that are mediated by a
putative IGFBP-3 receptor (Oh et al. 1993, Rajah et al. 1997). These mechanisms are not mutually exclusive however, as direct IGFBP-3 effects and reduction of IGF-I resulting from interactions between IGF-I and IGFBPs-2, -4 or -5 could occur simultaneously. The net effect, regardless of which mechanism is involved, seems to be loss of survival signals and activation of programmed cell death. To further elucidate the role of IGFBPs in apoptosis, it will be necessary to examine interactions at the protein level, but such studies must await the availability of suitable antibodies against rat IGFBPs.

Androgen deprivation is the strategy most commonly employed in the management of prostate cancer. Initially, primary prostate cancer and metastatic sites will respond to androgen ablation therapy; however, in most cases the disease progresses within 3–5 years when populations of hormone-refractory cells emerge (Droller 1997). EB1089 has antiproliferative effects in both androgen-responsive LNCaP prostate cancer cells and androgen-independent PC-3 cells (Skowronski et al. 1995, Blutt et al. 1997). Vitamin D analogues, or other novel approaches that target IGF bioactivity, may provide a second-line therapeutic strategy for targeting IGF-stimulated prostate cancer proliferation when androgen deprivation fails. It will be of interest in this respect to compare the effects of EB1089 on growth of androgen responsive versus independent prostate tumors in vivo.

Our observation that EB1089 results in accumulation of material in the prostate lumen, as well as compression of the epithelial cell layer, raises the possibility that increased pressure in the lumen contributes to the mechanism of EB1089-induced prostate regression. There may be parallels between this phenomenon in the prostate and the pressure-induced atrophy of mammary gland epithelial cells during post-lactational involution (Li et al. 1997). Accumulation of milk in the rat mammary gland activates gene expression of IGFBPs-4 and -5, and has been shown to contribute to apoptosis of mammary gland epithelial cells and involution of the gland (Tonner et al. 1995). It will be of interest in future studies to search for other compounds which have a similar effect on the prostate in order to further understand the nature of the accumulated material in the lumen and its role, if any, in prostate regression.

In summary, we show here that reduction of ventral prostate weight by EB1089 involves changes in IGF physiology. Based on these in vivo results, together with...
in vitro findings, we hypothesize that the mechanism of EB1089-induced prostate regression may involve pressure atrophy and increased expression of IGFBPs.

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