The Mouse Mammary Tumor Virus Mediates the Antineoplastic Action of Decitabine

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Endogenous Retroviruses

- Compose over 8% of the human genome¹
- Activated and overexpressed in human breast cancer
- Previous research shows that HERV-K knockdown hinders breast cancer growth, migration, and invasion



Image from Thermoscientific

Mouse Mammary Tumor Virus

- MMTV is a complex retrovirus known to initiate mammary cancers²
- Exogenous infection begins in GI tract and eventually spreads to mammary tissue



LIBERTY UNIVERSITY Image from Virology

Decitabine (DAC)

- Cytidine analog that is activated intracellularly²
- DAC is incorporated into DNA
 - DNA methyltransferase 1 (DNMT-1) binds irreversibly
 - Stimulates endogenous retrovirus (ERV) expression³
 - Stimulates expression of interferon beta (IFN-β)



Image from Wong et. al

Specific Aim

This project endeavors to clarify the role of MMTV in the pharmacodynamic mechanisms of decitabine using in vitro and in vivo models.



Methods

Engineered 4T1 cells with MMTV or IFN- β knockdown

BALB/c mice inoculated with engineered 4T1 cells

Mice injected every other day with DAC or phosphate buffered saline (PBS)

Tumors measured twice per week

Mass of harvested tumors recorded after sacrifice

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Methods

Supernatant of 4T1 cells used to hyperinfect MC38 cells with MMTV

Expression of MMTV *env* and *pol* genes was quantified with RT-PCR and western blot analysis

Quantification hyperinfected MC38 cell survival after treatment with DAC

Effect of MMTV or IFN-β Knockdown on DAC Resistance



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Effect of DAC on MMTV and IFN-β RNA Expression



Effect of MMTV Knockdown on IFN-β Protein Expression Indicates MMTV Induces IFN-β



Figure 5. Effect of MMTV Knockdown on IFN-β Expression



MMTV Env

GAPDH



Effect of IFN-β Knockdown on MMTV Protein Expression Indicates IFN-β Suppresses MMTV



Hyperinfection of MC38 Cells



Hyperinfection of MC38 Cells

Figure 8. Effect of MMTV Hyperinfection and Decitabine on MMTV env Expression



Hyperinfection of MC38 Cells

Figure 9. Effect of MMTV Hyperinfection on Decitabine Resistance 25 Percent Survival 20 15 10 5 0 Mock Inf-1 Inf-10

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Conclusions

- Higher resistance of knockdown tumors against DAC suggests that this drug acts through MMTV and IFN-β
- Enhanced DAC sensitivity of hyperinfected MC38 cells confirms this relationship
- These data support viral mimicry hypothesis as the mechanism of DNA demethylating agents



Future Applications

- Use exogenous virus to infect cancer cells alongside the administration of a DNA demethylating agent
- Potential to expand the range of chemotherapeutic options for patients with various malignancies



References

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