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**Dochead** : Klotz communication 2019 : New insights into the pathophysiology and treatment of Neuroendocrine Tumors

**Relevance of neuroendocrine tumours models assessed by kinomic profiling**

**Pertinence des modèles de tumeurs neuroendocrines évalués sur le profil des kinases**

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## **Abstract**

Although there is evidence of a significant rise of neuroendocrine tumours (NETs) incidence, current treatments are largely insufficient due to somewhat poor knowledge of these tumours. Despite many efforts achieved to expose driver oncogene mutations in NETs, the genetic landscape of NETs is characterized by relatively few mutations and chromosomal aberrations per tumour compared with other tumour types. In addition, NETs display few actionable mutations providing compelling rationale for targeted therapies. Recent works aiming at characterizing currently used NETs *in vitro* models at the genomic level raised concerns on their reliability as *bona fide* tools to study NETs biology. However, the lack of actionable mutation in NETs implies that sole use of genomic is not sufficient to describe these models and establish appropriate therapeutic strategies. Several kinases and kinase-involving signalling pathways have been demonstrated as abnormally regulated in NETs. Yet, kinases have only been investigated regardless of their involvement in large intracellular signalling networks. In order to assess the validity of *in vitro* NETs models to study NETs biology, “next-generation” high throughput functional technologies based on “kinome-wide activity” will demonstrate the similarities between signalling pathways in NETs models and patients’ samples. These approaches will significantly assist in identifying actionable alterations in NETs signalling pathways and guide patient stratification into early-phase clinical trials based on kinase inhibition targeted therapies.

Keywords: neuroendocrine tumours cell lines, signalling pathways, kinases, proteomics

## Résumé

Malgré une augmentation significative de l'incidence des tumeurs neuroendocrines (TNE), les traitements actuels sont largement insatisfaisants en raison d'une connaissance insuffisante de ces tumeurs. Malgré les nombreux efforts déployés pour identifier des mutations oncogéniques dans les TNE, le profil génétique des TNE est caractérisé par relativement peu de mutations et aberrations chromosomiques en comparaison avec d'autres types de tumeurs. En outre, les TNE possèdent peu de mutations conductrices justifiant de manière convaincante des stratégies de thérapies ciblées. Des travaux récents visant à caractériser les modèles *in vitro* de TNE actuellement utilisés au niveau génomique ont émis des doutes quant à leur fiabilité pour étudier la biologie des TNE. Cependant, l'absence de mutation conductrice dans les TNE signifie que la génomique à elle seule ne permet pas de caractériser les modèles d'étude de TNE ni d'établir des stratégies thérapeutiques appropriées. Plusieurs kinases et voies de signalisation ont été démontrées comme anormalement régulées dans les TNE. Cependant, ces travaux n'ont pas pris en compte l'implication de ces kinases dans de grands réseaux de signalisation intracellulaire. Afin d'évaluer la validité des modèles de TNE *in vitro* pour étudier la biologie des TNE, des technologies fonctionnelles à haut débit dites «de nouvelle génération», basées sur l'activité du « kinome », permettront de révéler les similitudes entre les voies de signalisation des modèles de TNE et les échantillons de patients. Ces approches aideront de manière significative à identifier des perturbations dans les voies de signalisation dans les TNE et guideront la stratification des patients pour développer des essais cliniques basés sur une pharmacologie ciblée des kinases.

Mots clés: lignées cellulaires de tumeurs neuroendocrine, voies de signalisation, kinases, protéomique

## **1. Introduction**

High throughput genomics technologies, such as next-generation sequencing (NGS), allowed the identification of actionable mutations in tumours, to which targeted therapies can be developed with the potential to improve therapeutic index aiming at targeting the tumour versus normal tissues in contrast to conventional cytotoxic agents. Increasingly, NGS of patient tumour samples guides patient stratification into clinical trials, such that only the patients bearing specific molecular alterations will receive the corresponding targeted therapy. In parallel, extensive use of well-characterized *in vitro* preclinical models (e.g. cell lines) improved significantly our knowledge of tumour biology. Despite initial success and clinical deployment of this concept, several limitations have emerged [1, 2], such as the lack of driver mutations in a majority of tumours that are sequenced in the clinic and the differences between *in vitro* models and original tumours. These obstacles are particularly accurate in rare tumours or tumours with few, if any, actionable mutations, like neuroendocrine tumours, representing a significant unmet challenge in precision oncology. This highlights the need to bring forward cost-effective complementary approaches that will assist in identifying activated pathways that can be targeted therapeutically [2].

## **2. Genomic pitfalls and caveats of *in vitro* neuroendocrine tumours models**

Neuroendocrine tumours (NETs) are neoplasms originating in hormone producing cells of the endocrine system. NETs can exhibit functional and non-functional symptoms and represent a heterogeneous group of neoplasm. Based on pathological analysis, NETs are generally classified into well-differentiated low-to-intermediate grade (grade 1 and 2) versus aggressive poorly differentiated tumours (grade 3, also named neuroendocrine carcinomas or NEC).

Alike more frequent type of tumours, the understanding of NETs biology depends essentially on advances in techniques such as tumour tissue and cell culture [3]. Patient tumour-derived

cell lines have been widely used to study the molecular mechanisms of tumours, their response to therapy and thus have considerably contributed to improve cancer research over recent decades. Cell lines, as disease models, present several outstanding advantages, such as their ease of manipulation and low cost, facilitating also their use for drug screening (e.g. concomitant study of multiple cell lines and multiple combinations of drugs). When a model system is used, it is essential to consider the similarities and differences between the model and reality, so that the model can be validly applied. There are also important limitations, such as the occurrence of changes/transformations in the original cell required for *in vitro* growth or differences from the original tumour microenvironment (deficit in vascularization and hypoxia). In addition, cell lines do not exactly reflect their tumour of origin and can differ substantially in terms of genomic alterations, protein expression and therapeutic sensitivity [4-8]. These biological differences between *in vivo/in vitro* tumour cell lines and human neoplasms must be considered when experimental systems are used as models for human cancer [9].

The establishment of NETs cell lines has proved to be difficult. This has been attributed, at least in part, to the low proliferation rate of NETs [10]. Despite these challenges, several cell lines of human and rodent origins have been established from small intestinal and pancreatic NETs [11]. The most commonly used human neuroendocrine cell lines origin include the pancreatic cell lines BON-1 [12] and QGP-1 [13], as well as the small intestinal cell lines GOT1 [14], P-STC, L-STC and H-STC [15], the neuroendocrine carcinoma cell lines NEC-DUE1, NEC-DUE2 [16] and N-TAK1 [17] and carcinoid lung cell lines, such as H727. As it stands, authentic NETs cell lines are rare, their genomic and mutational features poorly described and comprehensive information regarding their therapeutic sensitivity is incomplete. Recently, efforts have been made to characterize pancreatic NET-derived cell lines BON-1 and QGP-1 by exome sequencing and genome-wide copy number analysis.

These studies have raised questions regarding their relevance as models due to their deficiency in pancreatic NET-associated mutations [18, 19]. In addition, several NET-derived cell lines were recently comprehensively characterized, including evaluation of their neuroendocrine phenotype, genomic alterations and therapeutic sensitivity profiles [20]. This work found that neuroendocrine phenotype was preserved in only a subset of these NETs cell lines and that they harbour additional genomic alterations than those depicted for NETs. One major concern is the origin of NETs cell lines and whether they were derived from well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumours or poorly differentiated neuroendocrine carcinomas. It is straightforwardly questionable that available NET cell lines were established from more aggressive tumours than expected and thus should be classified as NEC. The occurrence of *TP53* mutations in several NET cell lines (P-ST5, BON-1 and QGP-1) further strengthens this concern [19, 20]. The original publications on NETs cell lines do not contain sufficient data to determine the grade of the tumours from which cell lines were derived. As a consequence, these observations emphasises the need to be cautious when drawing conclusions from studies performed on NET cell lines.

In addition to traditionally obtained patient-derived cell lines, our group recently developed a new method for culturing primary pancreatic NETs cells using bovine extracellular matrix [21, 22]. This culturing method established on 30 pancreatic NETs allowed maintaining cells with neuroendocrine features and assessing their genomic mutations and drug responses [21, 22]. Primary cultures of pancreatic NET, as well as NEC models, have also been achieved by other laboratories [16, 23-25] and can be considered as appropriate models to use.

The common objective of cancer researchers and clinicians is to better match patients with therapies. So far, NGS-based matching has been the most advanced technology applied to this problem. Cancers accumulate genetic alterations, but we may be approaching a running time limit regarding detection these driver oncogenes [26]. Indeed, multiple studies revealed that

most malignancies lack actionable mutations or harbour mutations either in non-druggable oncogenes (e.g. RAS, MYC family proteins) or in genes of poorly characterized therapeutic value [27-30]. Moreover, even the best achievements demonstrate that identifying well-characterized mutations in an individual patient may generate transient, if any, benefit from single-agent targeted therapy. For instance, while mutation-directed therapy often achieves a remarkable initial response, this is almost inevitably followed by relapse and emergence of drug resistance [31, 32]. Finally, widespread analysis of hundreds of cell lines and compounds shows that, with some remarkable exceptions (e.g. BRAF, HER2/ERBB2, EGFR inhibitors), mutations are poor predictor of drug sensitivity [33, 34].

Therapeutic management of NETs faces multiple challenges due to tumour heterogeneity and relatively poor knowledge of their biology. The therapeutic route for NETs has recently rapidly evolved and the increasing number of treatment options for patients unveiled matters such as timing, sequencing and selection of therapies as core priorities [35]. Since traditional treatments usually induce tumour stabilization for limited length of time, there is a need to develop novel approaches to overcome treatment-related resistance in patients with advanced and progressive NETs. With this goal in mind, many efforts were recently put together in order to expose driver oncogene mutations in NETs [36, 37]. However, despite growing evidences that poorly differentiated NETs may harbour mutations commonly observed in pancreatic or colorectal adenocarcinomas [38-42], the genetic landscape of NETs is characterized by relatively few mutations and chromosomal aberrations per tumour compared with other tumour types [36]. In addition, whole-genome integrated analysis confirmed previous observations that NETs display few, if any, actionable mutations providing compelling rationale for targeted therapies [36]. As such, only a small proportion of mutations identified from whole-genome sequencing have functional data suggesting that they should be targeted with drugs [11, 36]. The overwhelming complexity of the cancer genome suggests



we are in the earliest phases of interpreting such results and translating that data into knowledge that is useful to clinicians. Thus, new transversal technologies are needed to hasten the era of precision medicine in cancer.

### **3. Kinome study to the rescue**

In recent years, much attention has focused on identifying key cellular signal transduction pathways that are abnormally regulated in the cancer cell. Such pathways regulate cancer-relevant cellular processes, such as cell growth, cell division and cell survival. Typically, these pathways involve cascades of cytoplasmic kinases that ultimately impact on gene transcription. Recent advances in our understanding of the fundamental molecular mechanisms underlying cancer cell signalling have elucidated a crucial role for kinases in the carcinogenesis and metastases of various types of cancer [43, 44]. Since most protein kinases promote cell proliferation, survival and migration, when overexpressed or activated by unlicensed inputs (e.g. by constitutively active mutations or permanently activated by abnormally upstream signalling partners), they are also directly associated with tumorigenesis and/or tumour progression. Genome-wide studies of kinase mutations have revealed that genetically inherited variants of specific kinases are causally associated with cancer initiation, promotion, progression as well as recurrence [45-47]. Over the last decades, multiple human malignancies have been identified to be associated with modulation and dysfunction of protein and lipid kinases and deactivated phosphatases on account of chromosomal reshuffling and genetic mutations. Deregulation of kinases has also been demonstrated in many human disorders including immune, neurological and infectious diseases. However, there is probably no greater clinical niche for kinases as key targets for developing drugs than in cancer therapy. Kinome, the complete set of protein kinases encoded in its genome, has become an attractive target for the treatment of numerous types of cancer. Single and multiple

kinase inhibitors, both synthetic and natural molecules, are now targeted therapeutic strategies for treatment of human malignancies. As such, there is keen interest in elucidating the specific pathways altered in a given tumour in order to identify relevant targets and help predict treatment responses.

Several signalling pathways involving multiple kinases regulate NETs tumorigenesis and tumour progression (for extensive reviews, see [48] and [49]). To briefly summarize, pathways such as PI3K/Akt/mTor, Ras/MAPK and Notch have been shown as deregulated in NETs. In particular, the PI3K/AKT/mTor pathway has been highlighted as a key player in the development of NETs, particularly from pancreas [50, 51]. In this context, the mTor inhibitor Everolimus has been largely studied in NETs and approved by both Food and Drug Agency (FDA) and European Medical Agency (EMA) for patients with advanced well/moderately differentiated pancreatic NETs. However, comprehensive clinical studies relying on Everolimus did not allow observing any improvement of overall survival of NETs patients despite a significant increase in progression free survival [52-55]. This relative lack of efficiency has been attributed to feedback mechanisms acting as compensation between Ras/MAPK and AKT/mTor pathways in order to maintain a prosurvival signal and cell homeostasis in the presence of these inhibitors [21, 56, 57]. Overall, studies focusing on specific candidate kinases sporadically identified abnormalities in expression and/or activation levels of isolated kinases in NETs [58-65] without considering their multiple interactions within signalling modules.

The human protein kinome comprises over 500 proteins controlling intracellular signalling networks. There is increasing appreciation among researchers and clinicians of the value of investigating biology and pathobiology at the level of cellular kinome activity. Kinome analysis provides valuable opportunity to gain insights into complex biology (including diseases), to identify biomarkers of critical phenotypes (for prognosis and therapeutic

efficacy) and targets for therapeutic intervention through kinase inhibitors [43]. Although genomic and transcriptomic approaches have identified many driver kinases in human cancer, the map portrayed by these approaches is incomplete. This is because protein kinases are regulated at multiple levels, including protein translation, stability and post-translational modification, presenting further mechanisms for deregulation in cancer that are not revealed by interrogation of samples at the DNA and mRNA levels. Consequently DNA- or mRNA-based studies can result in false negatives by not identifying protein kinases deregulated at one or more post-transcriptional levels, and false positives — for example, mutated kinases with low protein stability or kinases that are not overexpressed upon cognate gene amplification [43, 44]. A further confounding issue is that protein kinases usually function as components of larger pathways and networks, in which signal output can be subject to control mechanisms that act on separate pathway or network components. As such, kinases can also be deregulated as a result of molecular perturbations of interacting and/or regulatory partners. Consequently, pathway and network activity also needs to be taken into consideration when assessing the potential driver role of a given protein kinase. Importantly, these shortcomings can be addressed using proteomics.

Recently, considerable advances in methods to assess the activity of the kinome were achieved (for review see [66-68]). These technological innovations allow a comprehensive interrogation of kinome activity in different conditions, e.g. drug response. Two general approaches have emerged to assess the activity and architecture of the kinome in cells: one based on activation state-specific antibodies and another based on mass-spectroscopic analysis of phosphorylated substrates or of kinases captured in their activated state on inhibitor-coated beads. While there are obviously conceptual linkages in these approaches, they are based on distinct experimental techniques and priorities. It is important to emphasize that kinome analysis serves to define the activities of kinases that are responsible for

mediating many phosphorylation events to regulate distinct, but probably complementary, biological responses. In contrast, mass-spectrometric based phosphoproteome analysis seeks to provide information about the phosphorylation status of every kinase substrates (by identification of phosphor-acceptor sites) within the proteome. The conceptual difference between the two approaches is perhaps best demonstrated by the consideration that complete coverage of the kinome could be achieved with around 500 data points, whereas comprehensive coverage of the phosphoproteome would require in the order of 100 000 data points.

In order to better depict NETs models, speed up acute data acquisition and thus establish a precise mapping of key signalling modules important for NETs biology, we have recently been using a novel micro-array based method to study kinome activity developed by PamGene (Hertogenbosch, The Netherlands). This highly sensitive method not only channels the study of kinomics from NETs cell lines, but also from tumour samples and then be an asset for the design of therapeutic strategies based on kinomics (unpublished data). It also provides a unique opportunity to compare kinome profiles from *in vitro* models and patients' samples in order to assess the relevance of preclinical models based on a functional assay despite their genetic discrepancies with NETs. This study will then fulfil the ID card of NETs *in vitro* models and will enable a better judgement towards their validity as good models to study NETs biology. Additional complexities arise from the ability of microenvironmental factors to influence phosphorylation-dependent signalling and from the tendency for some signalling processes to occur heterogeneously among tumour cells. However, kinomics profiling offers the prospect to select a therapeutic option not only based on proliferation rate or mutational background, as set by current standard strategies for NETs, but also on selective activated kinases identified by global kinome activity analysis.

#### **4. Concluding remarks**

Precision medicine is about matching the right drugs to the right patients and its application into clinical practice has considerably impacted the management of cancer over the last decade. Although this approach is technology agnostic, there is a clear inclination to make precision medicine synonymous with genomics in cancer. However, lack of detection of actionable mutations by sole use of genomic techniques is a frequent problem in the clinic. A recent cancer genomics study has shown that half of driver mutations in tumours occur outside of well-characterized cancer genes [69]. Such mutations will not be identified in tumour sequencing studies. Therefore, clinical implementation of unbiased signalling pathway analysis technologies to large patient cohorts or rare tumour cases, such as NETs, could improve (i) validation of preclinical models used for investigation, (ii) selection of patients to early-phase clinical trials for kinase-inhibition-based targeted therapies. Such need to broaden the spectrum of techniques to detect genetic and non-genetic targetable cancer vulnerabilities is currently increasingly raised in precision oncology.

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### **Disclosure of interests**

The author declares that he as no competing interest.