

Obesity-Related Hormones and Itaconate in Early-Onset Colon Cancer:

PRICE INSTITUTE OF SURGICAL RESEARCH

a Macrophage Co-Culture Model

Casey Fiechter^{1,2}, Katharina Scheurlen¹, Andrew Littlefield¹, Toriana Alfieri¹, Susan Galandiuk¹

¹Price Institute of Surgical Research, Hiram C. Polk Jr. MD Department of Surgery, Louisville, KY ²University of Louisville School of Medicine, Louisville, KY

Background

↑ Incidence of Early-Onset

Colorectal Cancer (EOCRC) in
individuals <50 years old

† Incidence of obesity in developing countries

Is there a link between EOCRC and obesity?

- Inflammation is involved in the pathophysiology of both EOCRC & obesity.
- Tumor Associated Macrophages (TAMs) & obesity-related hormones, leptin and adiponectin mediate inflammation.
- TAMs are part of the tumor microenvironment and can switch between a proinflammatory (M1) & anti-inflammatory (M2) phenotype.
- Aconitate Decarboxylase 1 (ACOD1) is an enzyme that produces itaconate from aconitate in the Tricarboxylic Acid Cycle.
- Itaconate is a macrophage-specific metabolite produced by certain macrophage subtypes and has carcinogenic effects.
- M2-like macrophages are associated with tumor progression and worse prognosis.
- The effects of obesity-related hormones and itaconate on the cellular metabolism in EOCRC is unknown.

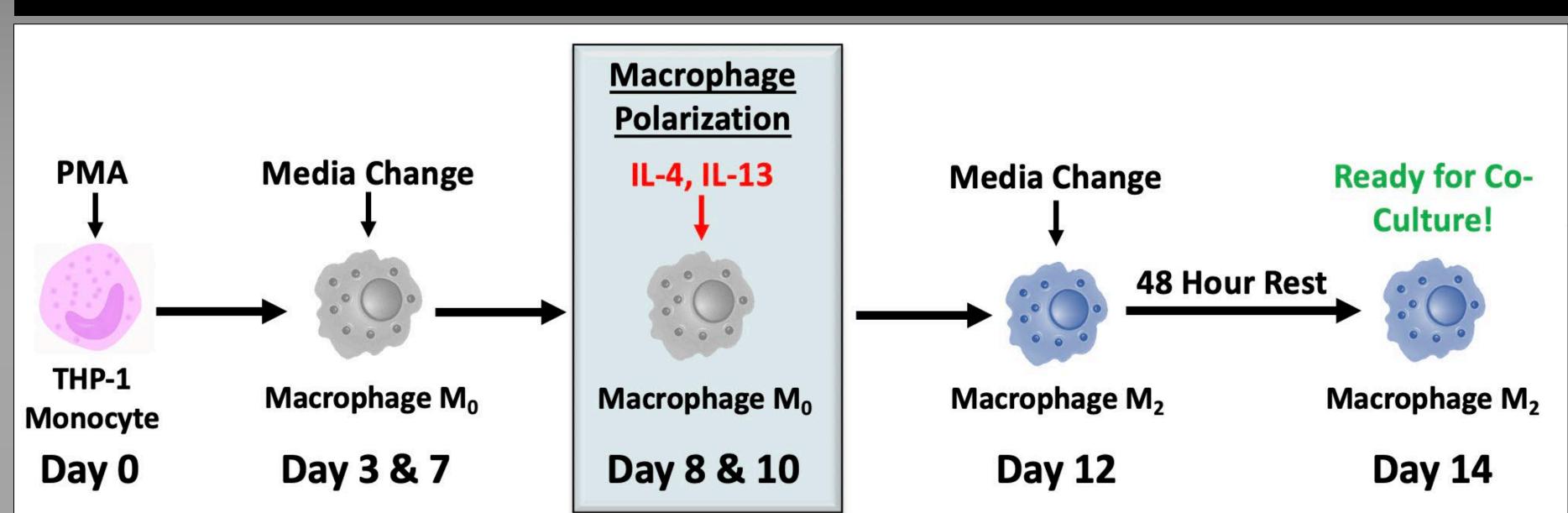
Aim

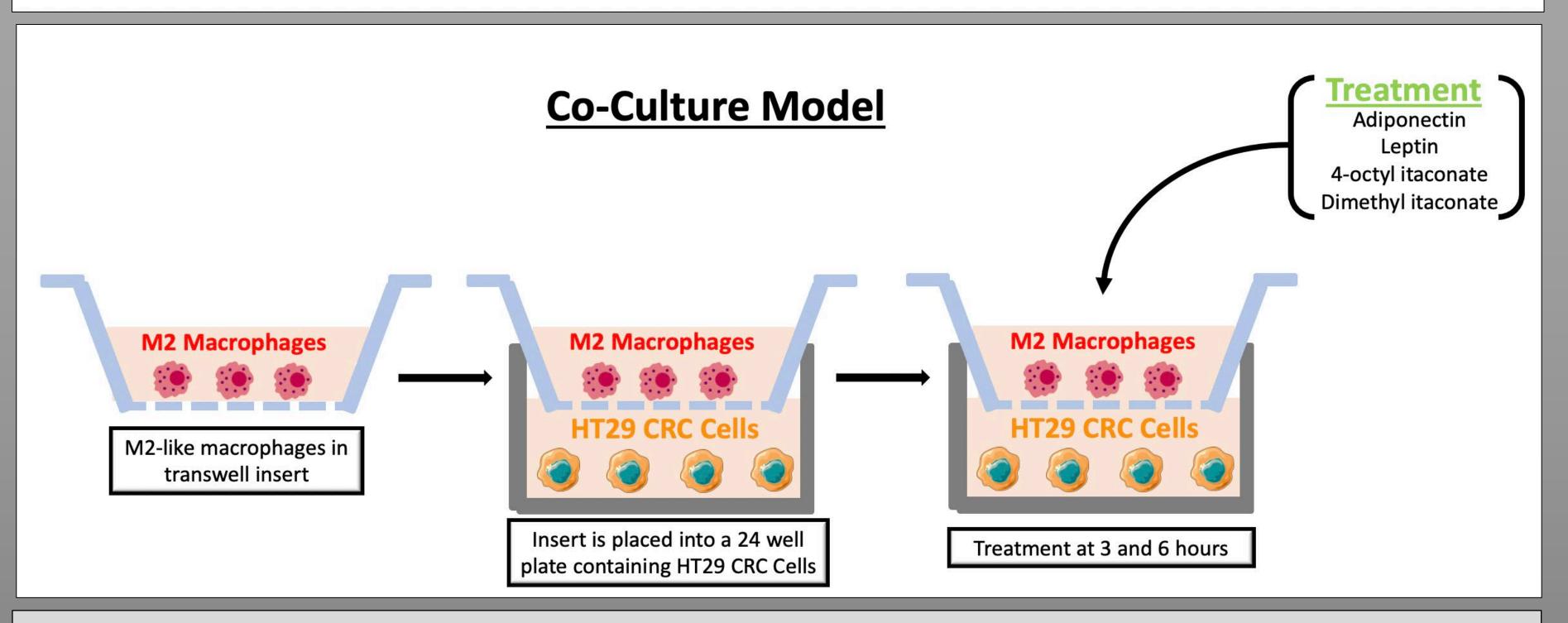
The aim of this study was to investigate inflammatory responses in both TAMs and colon cancer cells using an in vitro co-culture model.

Methods

- The human monocyte and colon adenocarcinoma cell lines THP-1 and HT29 were acquired (ATCC®, Manassas, VA).
- THP-1 cells were plated into transwell inserts at a concentration of 200,000 cells/insert and polarized into M2like macrophages within 14-days using phorbol 12myristate 13-acetate (PMA), interleukin-4 (IL-4) and IL-13.
- M2-like macrophages were then co-cultured with HT29 cells for 24 hours.
- Co-cultured cells were then treated with <u>either</u> leptin, adiponectin, or one of 2 itaconate metabolites: 4-octyl itaconate (OI) or dimethyl itaconate (DI), for 3 and 6 hours.

Methods





- Following treatment, total RNA was extracted with mRNeasy Mini Kits (Qiagen®, Germany).
- Reverse transcription was performed using MultiScribeTM Reverse Transcriptase (InvitrogenTM, Carlsbad, CA).
- PCR was performed with specific TaqMan gene expression assays for select pro-inflammatory cytokines and ACOD1 (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA).

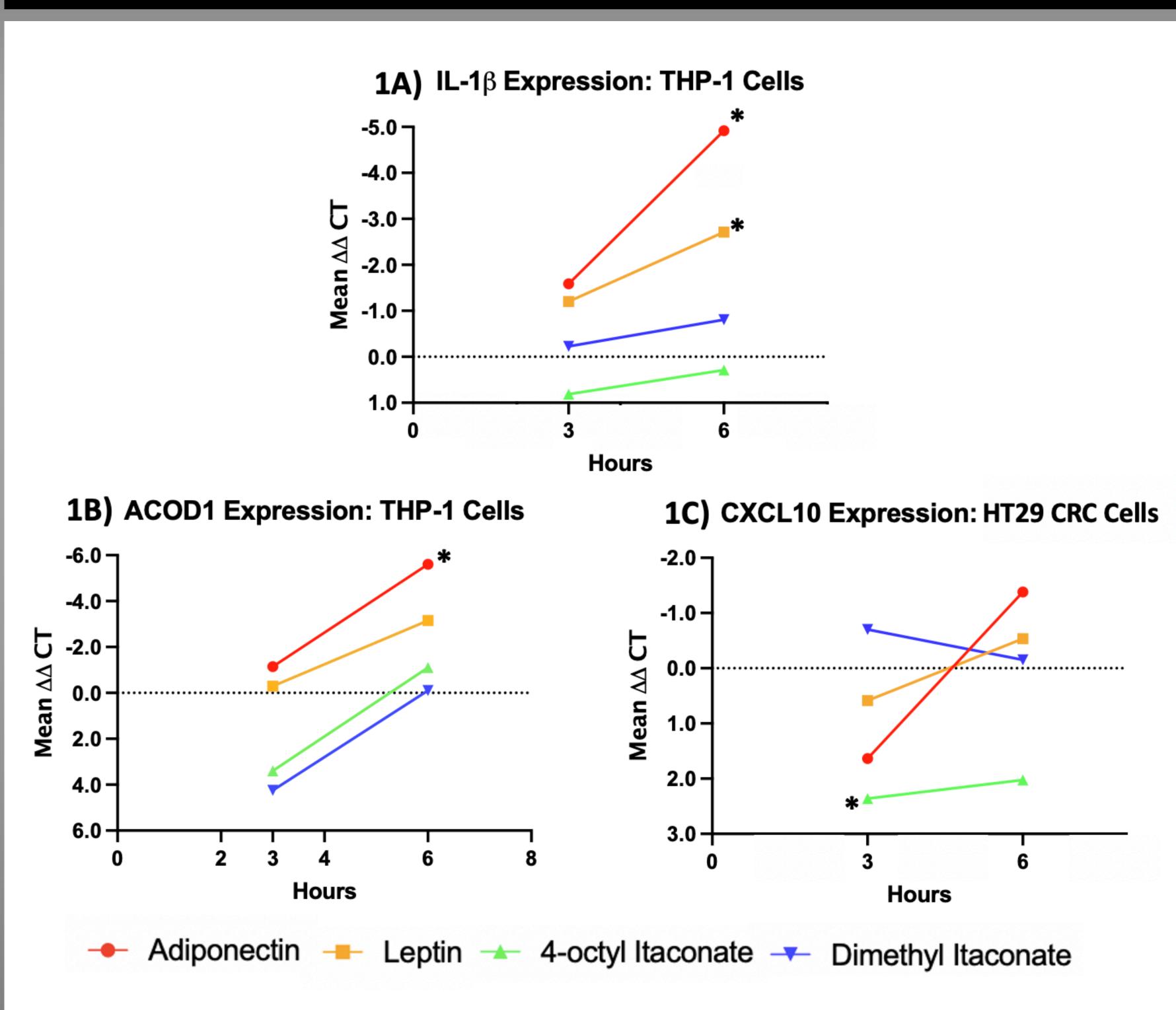
Results

- In M2-like macrophages, proinflammatory IL-1β expression was significantly upregulated following adiponectin (30-fold, p=0.014) and leptin treatment (6-fold, p=0.026) for 6 hours (Fig. 1A).
- Expression of ACOD1 in M2-like macrophages was upregulated with adiponectin treatment (50-fold, p=0.002) for 6 hours (Fig. 1B).
- In HT29 cells, OI treatment resulted in decreased expression of the proinflammatory cytokine CXCL10 at 3 hours (-5 fold-regulation, p=0.045) (Fig. 1C).

Acknowledgements

Research supported by the National Cancer Institute grant R25-CA134283, the Mary K. Oxley Foundation and the John W. Price and Barbara Thruston Atwood Price Trust.

Results



*p<0.05, N=2, Mean $\Delta\Delta$ CT (Figures 1A-1C)

Conclusion

- Adiponectin and leptin induce cytokine gene expression and itaconate production in TAMs that promote carcinogenic mechanisms in CRC.
- The effects of obesity-related hormones on macrophage polarization and cytokine expression may provide a link between obesity and EOCRC.

Future Endeavors

- Increase sample size.
- Determine if macrophage specific metabolite itaconate interacts with HT29 cells in co-culture.
- Measure HT29 cell counts before and after co-culture model to determine effects on cellular proliferation.
- Replace HT29 cell line with a different colon cancer cell line in the coculture model.