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Diffuse-type gastric cancer cells switch their driver pathways from FGFR2 signaling to SDF1/CXCR4 axis in hypoxic tumor microenvironments

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Abstract

Cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAFs) have been considered to play an important role for tumor progression of cancer. Solid tumors contain heterogeneous distribution of oxygen in their microenvironments. This study investigated the growth signaling of gastric cancer (GC) cells in focus on the interaction with CAFs and GC cells under normoxia and hypoxia. Four diffuse-type GC cell lines, two intestinal-type GC cell lines and three CAF cell lines were used. Cells were examined for expression of C-X-C chemokine receptor 4 (CXCR4), fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 (FGFR2) and stromal-derived factor 1 (SDF1) by RT-PCR, western blot, ELISA and immunohistochemical staining of xenografted tumors. GC cell proliferation was examined under hypoxia in the presence or absence of CAFs, a FGFR2 inhibitor, a CXCR4 inhibitor and HIF1α siRNA.

Proliferation of diffuse-type GC cells, but not intestinal-type GC cells, was significantly increased by CAFs. CXCR4 expression by diffuse-type GC cells was significantly increased in hypoxia, while FGFR2 expression was decreased. CXCR4 expression was correlated with hypoxic microenvironment of xenografted tumor, but FGFR2 expression was not. FGFR2 inhibition significantly decreased the growth-stimulating activity of CAFs for diffuse-type GC cells in normoxia. In contrast, CXCR4 inhibition significantly decreased the growth-stimulating activity of CAFs in hypoxia. SDF1 production by CAFs was increased in hypoxia, while cancer cells did not produce SDF1. HIF1α siRNA significantly decreased both CXCR4 expression by diffuse-type GC cells and SDF1 production by CAFs. These findings suggest that diffuse-type GC cells might switch their driver pathways from FGFR2 signaling to SDF1/CXCR4 axis through HIF1α in hypoxic tumor microenvironments.

Introduction

Tumor progression has been recognized as the result of an evolving crosstalk between the cancer cells and its surrounding environment (1). Solid cancers, including gastric cancer (GC), have a heterogeneously hypoxic environment, which is considered to be associated with an aggressive tumor phenotype (2–4). Current studies on tumor microenvironments report that cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAFs) might play an important role for the progression of solid carcinomas (5–7). Analysis of the interaction between cancer cells and stromal fibroblasts in a hypoxic microenvironment is important for understanding the mechanisms responsible for the solid tumor progression.

We previously reported that fibroblast growth factor 7 (FGF7) produced by CAFs is associated with the proliferation of diffuse-type of GC cells (8,9), suggesting that FGF7 and fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 (FGFR2) signaling plays an key role for the proliferation of GC cells under normoxic conditions (5,8,10). Recently, we reported that hypoxic conditions resulted in increasing of transforming growth factor (TGFβ) signaling, and affected on
the ability of diffuse-type GC cells to invade and adhere to peritoneum (11–13). Hypoxic conditions might effect not only the signaling for invasion but also the growth signaling of cancer cells. However, the signaling responsible for the proliferation of GC cells in hypoxic conditions remains unclear.

The aim of this study was to clarify the effect of hypoxic conditions on the growth signaling of GC cells, especially on the growth interaction between the CAFs and diffuse type of GC cells. In this study, we have demonstrated for the first time that diffuse type of GC cells switch the growth signaling between CAFs and cancer cells from FGFR7/FGFR2 signaling to stromal-derived-factor 1 (SDF1)/CXCR chemokine receptor 4 (CXCR4) signaling in hypoxic conditions.

Materials and methods

Cell culture and cell lines

Six GC cell lines, OCUM-2MD3, OCUM-12, KATO-III, NUGC4, MKN-7 and MKN-74, were used. OCUM-2MD3, OCUM-12, KATO-III and NUGC4 were derived from diffuse-type GC, and MKN-7 and MKN-74 were derived from intestinal-type GC. Three CAFs cell lines, CaF45, CaF53 and CaF58, were established from surgical GC tissue of each patient with gastric carcinoma, as previously reported (14,15). OCUM-2MD3 (16), OCUM-12 (11), CaF45, CaF53 and CaF58 were established at our department. OCUM-2MD3 and OCUM-12 were authenticated by STR profiling. KATO-III, NUGC4, MKN-7 and MKN-74, were purchased from JCRB Cell Bank (Osaka, Japan), where the cell lines were authenticated by STR profiling before distribution. Cells were cultured at 37°C 21% O2 and 5% CO2. Normoxic incubation was performed in 20% O2 gas. The culture medium consisted of Dulbecco’s modified Eagle medium (DMEM; Nikken Bio-Research Laboratories, MN) according to the manufacturer's recommendation. Diffuse-type GC cells and CAFs were prepared at 50–60% confluence in six-well dishes. The transfection mixture was prepared by adding 250 μl of Opti-MEM including 5 μl of lipofectamine RNAiMAX Reagent (Life technologies, Carlsbad, CA) for knockdown experiments. Diffuse-type GC cells and CAFs were transfected for 50–60% confluence in six-well dishes. The transfection mixture was prepared by adding 250 μl of Opti-MEM including 5 μl of lipofectamine RNAiMAX Reagent (Life technologies) to 250 μl of Opti-MEM including 60 pmol of siRNA and incubating for 5 min at room temperature. Finally, the above transfection mixture was added to six-well dish containing 2 ml of DMEM with 10% fetal bovine serum (final siRNA concentration was 30 nM). Twenty-four hours after transfection under normoxia.

Preparation of serum-free conditioned medium from CAFs

Serum-free conditioned medium (SCM) from CAFs was prepared as follows. CAFs (5 × 104) were seeded into 100 mm plastic dishes with 10 ml of DMEM containing 10% fetal bovine serum, and incubated at 37°C for 3 days. To obtain the SCM, CAFs were washed twice with Dulbecco’s phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and then incubated for 3 days with 3 ml of DMEM. The number of CAFs in each dish was less than 104 cells at the collection of SCM. The SCM was collected and stored at −20°C until use. The fibroblasts were used before the 8th passage in culture.

Proliferation assay of GC cells cocultured with CAFs

The effect of co-culture with diffuse-type GC cells and CaF53 on growth was examined by using the double chamber method. GC cells (1 × 104) were seeded under the membrane, and CaF53 (1 × 104) were seeded in the upper chamber with a pore size of 3 μm (Millipore, Billerica, MA) in the same wells, furthermore, added to 5 μM CXCR4 antagonist, AMD3100 (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) and FGFR2 antagonist, KI236057 (KIRIN Brewery Co., Gunma, Japan) (10). There were incubated under normoxia or hypoxia for 72 h. The number of cancer cells was counted by using cell counter (TC10 Automated cell counter, BIO-RAD).

Quantitative real-time reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)

Real-time PCR was performed to examine hypoxia-inducible factor-1α (HIF1α), CXCR4, CXCR2, FGFR2, TGFβ1, TGFβ2 and epithelial growth factor (EGFR) mRNA expression. GCCs were incubated under normoxic conditions or under hypoxic conditions for 48 h. After incubation, the total cellular RNA was extracted using RNeasy Mini (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) according to the manufacturer's instructions. After the removal of genomic DNA by DNase, cDNAs were prepared from 1 μg RNA with Maloney mouse leukemia virus reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) using random primers (Invitrogen). To determine fold changes in each gene, real-time RT-PCR was performed on the ABI Prism 7000 (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA), using commercially available gene expression assays for HIF1α (Hs01566584), CXCR4 (Hs00237052), CXCR2 (Hs00174304), FGFR2 (Hs00256382), TGFβ1 (Hs00610319), TGFβ2 (Hs00559661) and EGFR (Hs01076091). PCR was performed at 95°C for 15 s and 60°C for 60 s for 40 cycles. Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) was used as an internal standard to normalize mRNA levels for differences in sample concentration and loading.

Western blot analysis

D-GCCs were incubated under normoxia or hypoxia for 48 h. The cells were lysed, and 20 μg of total protein were subjected to sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis; the protein bands were transferred to a polyvinylidene difluoride membrane (Millipore). The membrane was placed in a TBS-T solution (10mM TBS and 0.05% Tween 20) containing the primary Anti-CXCR4 antibody (ab2074; 1:1000, Abcam, Cambridge, MA), Anti-HIF1α antibody (GTX127309; 1:1000, GeneTex, LA) or β-actin (1:1000, Cell Signaling) and allowed to react at 4°C overnight. Then, a peroxidase-labeled secondary antibody (GE healthcare, Buckinghamshire, UK) was added. The bands were detected using an enhanced chemiluminescence system (Wako, Osaka, Japan).

Small interfering RNA

Silencer predesigned siRNA targeting HIF1α#1 (ID #56539), HIF1α#2 (ID #56541), CXCR4#1 (ID #515412), CXCR4#2 (ID #515413) and Silencer™ negative control siRNA (ID #4390843) were purchased from Ambion (Life technologies, Carlsbad, CA) for knockdown experiments. Diffuse-type GC cells and CAFs were transfected for 50–60% confluence in six-well dishes. The transfection mixture was prepared by adding 250 μl of Opti-MEM including 5 μl of lipofectamine RNAiMAX Reagent (Life technologies) to 250 μl of Opti-MEM including 60 pmol of siRNA and incubating for 5 min at room temperature. Finally, the above transfection mixture was added to six-well dish containing 2 ml of DMEM with 10% fetal bovine serum (final siRNA concentration was 30 nM). Twenty-four hours after transfection under normoxia.

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

The production of stromal-derived-factor 1 (SDF1) in SF-CM from CAFs and cancer cells was determined using a ELISA kit (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN) according to the manufacturer’s recommendation.

Effect of various factors on the proliferation of GC cells under hypoxic condition

Diffuse-type GC cell lines were cultured in 96-well plates at a concentration of 5000 cells per well with culture medium as the control, recombinant human FGF7 30 ng/ml (R&D Systems), recombinant human SDF-1 100 ng/ml (R&D Systems) and 50% CM from CaF53, furthermore, added to 1 μM CXCR4 antagonist AMD3100, negative siRNA, HIF1α siRNA and CXCR4 siRNA. After incubation for 72 h under hypoxic condition, the proliferation of diffuse-type GC cells was determined by 3-(4, 5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2, 5-diphenyltetrazoliumbromide (MTT; Sigma) assay was measured as absorbance at 570 nm using a microtiter plate reader (PM2004, Wako).

Animal models

Xenografts were established by injecting 105 OCUM-2MD3 cells into the flanks of female athymic BALB/c nude mice (4-week-old female mice; Clea
Japan, Shizuoka). Accordingly, a FGFR2 phosphorylation inhibitor, Ki23057 (25 mg/kg/day) was administered orally for 5 days per week for 2 weeks, as previously reported. No treatment mice were used as a control. Mice were killed and tumors were removed. Tumor specimens were washed in PBS and fixed in 10% formalin prior to paraffin sectioning. All experiments with nude mice were performed in accordance with guidelines approved by the Coordinating Committee on Cancer Research. For histopathologic examination, tissue blocks were embedded in paraffin and were cut at 5 μm-thick sections.

Immunohistochemical techniques

Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining and the immunohistochemical determination of CXCR4, FGFR2 and carbonic anhydrase 9 (CA9) which indicates hypoxic loci were examined using xenografted tumors. The slides were deparaffinized in xylene and hydrated in decreasing concentration of ethanol. The sections were heated for 10 min at 105°C by autoclave in Target Retrieval Solution (Dako, Carpinteria, CA) to weaken or break the cross-linkages formed by formalin fixation, facilitating exposure of the epitopes to the antibodies. Then sections were incubated with 3% hydrogen peroxide to block endogenous peroxidase activity; immunohistochemistry using the following antibodies: anti-CXCR4 antibody (ab2074; 1:1000; Abcam, Cambridge, MA), anti-FGFR2/KsammII antibody (9G-915; 1:50; IBL, Gunma, Japan) and anti-CA-9 antibody (NB 100-417; 1:1000; Novus Biologicals, Littleton, CO). The specimens were incubated with the antibody at 4°C overnight. The sections were incubated with an appropriate immunoglobulin G for 10 min, followed by three washes with PBS. The slides were treated with streptavidin-peroxidase reagent, and were incubated in PBS diaminobenzidine and 1% hydrogen peroxide vol/vol, followed by counterstaining with Mayer’s hematoxylin.

Statistical analysis

Results are expressed as the means ± standard deviation (SD) of at least three experiments. Data were analyzed using Student’s t-test. Multiple comparisons among data sets were made with the Kruskal–Wallis one-way ANOVA by ranks followed by Student–Newman–Keuls test. P < 0.05 was considered to indicate statistically significant differences.

Results

The effect of CAFs on the proliferation of GCs in normoxia and hypoxia

The effect of oxidative conditions on the growth-interaction between GC cells and CAFs was examined by using the double chamber method. The number of diffuse-type GC cells cocultured with CaF53 under normoxia significantly increased, 1.34-fold (P < 0.05) for OCUM-2MD3 cells, 1.22-fold (P < 0.05) for OCUM-12 cells, 1.47-fold (P < 0.01) for KATO-III cells and 1.34-fold (P < 0.05) for NUGC4 cells, when compared with that of GC cells cultured alone. Furthermore, the number of diffuse-type GC cells cocultured in hypoxia significantly increased by 1.62-fold (P < 0.05) for OCUM-2MD3 cells, 1.56-fold (P < 0.01) for OCUM-12 cells, 1.76-fold (P < 0.01) for KATO-III cells and 1.75-fold (P < 0.05) for NUGC4 cells, in comparison to GC cell single cultures. The proliferation-stimulating effects of CaF53 were greater in hypoxia than that in normoxia in all four diffuse-type GC cell lines. FGFR2 inhibitor, Ki23057, significantly decreased the proliferation-stimulating activity of CaF53 under normoxic but not hypoxic conditions. The CXCR4 inhibitor, AMD3100, significantly decreased the proliferation-stimulating activity of CaF53 cells when in hypoxia. In contrast, the growth of two intestinal-type GC cell lines, MKN-7 and MKN-74, was not increased by coculture with CaF53 (Figure 1). The proliferation inducing activity of CAFs for diffuse-type GC cells was greater in hypoxic conditions compared with normoxic conditions.

Oxidative conditions affect the expression level of growth factor receptors on GCs

Since oxidative conditions might affect on the signaling pathway, the expression level of growth factor receptors of six GC cell lines were examined. The expression of CXCR4 mRNA was significantly increased in all four diffuse-type GC cell lines, but not the intestinal-type GC cell lines, in hypoxic compared with normoxic conditions. In contrast, the expression of CXCR2 and FGFR2 mRNA was significantly decreased in hypoxic conditions in all six GC cell lines. The expression of TGFβ1, TGFβ2 and EGFR mRNA was significantly increased in OCUM-2MD3 and OCUM-12 cell lines when in hypoxia compared with normoxia (Figure 2A). The expression of CXCR4 proteins was significantly increased in all four diffuse-type GC cell lines in hypoxic to normoxic conditions (Figure 2B). Diffuse-type GC cells may switch from FGFR7/FGFR2 to the SDF1/CXCR4 axis to promote proliferation in hypoxia.

HIF1α siRNA regulates the expression of various growth factor receptors when in hypoxia

Hypoxia-inducible factor 1 (HIF1) activates transcription of genes in hypoxic cells. To determine whether HIF1 mediates cell-growth signaling to hypoxia, we have compared the expression of various growth factor receptors in cancer cells cultured with HIF1α siRNA under hypoxic conditions. HIF1α mRNA expression of diffuse-type GC cells in hypoxia was significantly increased, 16.24-fold (P < 0.01) for OCUM-2MD3 cells, 9.01-fold (P < 0.01) for OCUM-12 cells, 1.51-fold (P < 0.01) for KATO-III cells and 1.75-fold (P < 0.01) for NUGC4 cells. In contrast, HIF1α mRNA expression of intestinal-type GC cells was decreased, 0.32-fold for MKN-74 cells and 0.82-fold for MKN-7 cells in hypoxia (Figure 3A). HIF1α protein level is increased under hypoxia in diffuse-type GC cells, OCUM-2MD3, OCUM-12, KATOIII and NUGC4, in comparison with that in normoxia (Figure 3B). HIF1α siRNA successfully decreased the HIF1α mRNA expression in all four diffuse-type GC cell lines under hypoxic conditions, in comparison to cells treated with negative control siRNA (Figure 3C). The expression of CXCR4 mRNA in hypoxia was significantly decreased in all four diffuse-type GC cell lines by HIF1α siRNA, compared with those treated with the negative control siRNA. In contrast, HIF1α siRNA significantly increased the expression of FGFR2 in OCUM-2MD3 and NUGC4 cells. HIF1α siRNA significantly decreased TGFβ1 and TGFβ2 expression in all four diffuse-type GC cell lines and increased the expression of EGFR in OCUM-2MD3 cells and KATO-III cells (Figure 3D). The expression of CXCR4 proteins under hypoxia decreased in all four diffuse-type GC cell lines by HIF1α siRNA treatment, compared with negative control siRNA (Figure 3E). HIF1 regulates the expression of cell-growth signaling in hypoxic GC cells.

The effect of hypoxia on SDF1 production by CAFs

Oxidative conditions might affect on not only the expression of receptors of GC cells but also growth factor production from CAF. SDF1 production by CAFs were examined under hypoxia in compared with normoxia in the presence and absence of HIF1α siRNA. HIF1α siRNA successfully down-regulated the HIF1α mRNA expression in all three CAF cell lines when in hypoxia, in comparison with negative control siRNA (Figure 4A). SDF1 production by CaF45, CaF53 and CaF58 significantly increased in hypoxia (106, 245 and 359 pg/ml, respectively), in comparison to their production in normoxia (44, 139 and 224 pg/ml, respectively). In hypoxia, HIF1α siRNA significantly decreased SDF1 production by CaF45, CaF53 and CaF58 cells (76, 150 and
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235 pg/ml, respectively), in comparison to the cells treated with the negative control siRNA (113, 235 and 351 pg/ml, respectively) (Figure 4B). Hypoxia upregulated the production of SDF1 by CAFs via HIF1α signaling. On the other hand, SDF1 production from diffuse type GC cell lines, OCUM-2MD3, OCUM-12, KATO-III and NUGC4, was not detected (<16 pg/ml).

The significance of SDF1/CXCR4 signaling on the proliferation of diffuse-type GC cells in hypoxia

To examine whether CXCR4 is a driver signaling on the proliferation of diffuse-type GC cells in hypoxia, we compared the inhibitory effect of FGFR2 inhibitor and CXCR4 inhibitor in diffuse-type GC cells in hypoxia. SDF1 and conditioned medium (CM) produced by CAF53 cells significantly stimulated the proliferation of diffuse-type GC cells in hypoxia. SDF1 and conditioned medium produced by CaF53 cells significantly stimulated the proliferation of diffuse-type GC cells in hypoxia. HIF1α siRNA and CXCR4 siRNA significantly decreased the proliferation of diffuse-type GC cells stimulated by the CM produced by CaF53 cells in hypoxia (Figure 5).

The expression of CXCR4, FGFR2/KsamII and CA-9 on tumors in vivo

The expression of CA9 and CXCR4 was mainly observed in the cell membrane of tumor cells. FGFR2 was expressed at the membrane and in the cytoplasm of cancer cells. The tumor lesion with

Figure 1. The effect of hypoxia on the proliferation of gastric cancer cells co-cultured with cancer-associated fibroblasts. GC cells and CaF53 were co-cultured using a double chamber method. The proliferation of all four diffuse-type GC cell lines, OCUM-2MD3, OCUM-12, KATO-III and NUGC4, significantly increased in the presence of CAFs, but the two intestinal-type GC cell lines, MKN-7 and MKN-74, did not have increased proliferation. CAFs promoted increased proliferation of diffuse-type GC cells when in hypoxia compared with normoxia. FGFR2 inhibitor, Ki23057, significantly decreased the growth of diffuse-type GC cells co-cultured with CAFs in normoxia, but not in hypoxia. In contrast, the CXCR4 inhibitor, AMD3100, significantly decreased the growth of diffuse-type GC cells co-cultured with CAFs in hypoxia. Results are shown as the means of four samples and the bars correspond to the standard deviations. *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01.

Discussion

We examined the effect of a hypoxic environment on the proliferation of GC cells, focusing on the interaction between cancer cells and stromal fibroblasts. CAFs significantly increased the proliferation of diffuse-type GC cells in both normoxia and hypoxia, but did not increase proliferation of intestinal-type GC cells. Taken together, we examined the effect of CAFs and normal fibroblasts (NFs) on the proliferation of diffuse-type GC cells by using the double chamber method. CAFs increased the proliferation of diffuse-type GC cells, OCUM-2MD3 and OCUM-12, but NF did not increase the proliferation of diffuse-type GC cells (Supplementary Figure 1, available at Carcinogenesis Online). This proliferation-stimulating activity of CAFs for diffuse-type GC cells was greater in hypoxic conditions compared with...
normoxic conditions. These findings suggest that the oxidative conditions may effect the growth-stimulating interaction between CAFs and diffuse-type GC cells. We previously reported that gastric fibroblasts stimulate the proliferation of diffuse-type GC cells through FGF7/FGFR2 signaling in normoxia (8,10). In this study, we clarified the growth stimulating signalings of CAFs for diffuse-type GC cells in hypoxic conditions and compared the results with those in normoxic conditions.

Interestingly, the expression level of FGFR2 in diffuse-type GC cells was significantly decreased under hypoxic conditions, whereas the expression of CXCR4, TGFβR and EGFR was significantly increased. Conversely, the expression of these growth factor receptors decreased under hypoxic conditions in the two intestinal-type GC cell lines. Moreover, the production of SDF1, a ligand of CXCR4 (17), by CAFs was up-regulated when in hypoxia. The proliferation-stimulating activity of CAFs for diffuse-type GC cells in hypoxia was suppressed by CXCR4 siRNA and a CXCR4 antagonist, but not by a FGFR2 inhibitor. SDF1/CXCR4 signaling is reported to play an important role for the development of solid tumors (18–20), including GCs (21,22). It has also been reported that SDF1 is frequently expressed in GC, and is associated with a poor prognosis (6). SDF1 produced by CAFs might effect the proliferation of cancer cells in hypoxia by increasing CXCR4 expression. In vivo study, the expression of CA9, a cellular biomarker of hypoxic regions in solid tumors (23,24), was closely correlated with CXCR4 expression, but not FGFR2/KsamII expression. These findings suggest that diffuse-type GC cells may switch their driver signal from FGF7/FGFR2 to the SDF1/CXCR4 axis to adapt in a hypoxic microenvironment.

Most of intestinal-type carcinoma cells proliferate in a medullary pattern, while diffuse-type GC cells proliferate diffusely with extensive fibrosis. HIF1α mRNA expression of all 4 diffuse-type GC cells was significantly increased in hypoxia whereas HIF1α mRNA of intestinal-type GC cells was decreased. These differential responses in hypoxia might be associated with the histologic formation of GC.

We previously reported that a FGFR2 phosphorylation inhibitor decreased the proliferation of diffuse-type GC cells in normoxia and prolonged the survival of mice with diffuse-type GC, however, all mice died later due to peritoneal growth of GC.
cells despite of continuous administration of the inhibitor (10). FGFR2 inhibitor reduced tumor cells with FGFR2 expression, which might result in the increase of cancer cells with CXCR4 expression in xenografted tumor treated by Ki23057. This indicates that diffuse-type GC cells in hypoxic microenvironments may have switched the growth-signaling pattern that bypasses FGFR2, thereby enabling resistance against the FGFR2 monotherapy. A tyrosine kinase inhibitor that prevented CXCR4 phosphorylation significantly decreased the proliferation-inducing effects of CAFs in hypoxia. Pre-clinical investigations have demonstrated that a CXCR4 inhibitor decreased the proliferation of GC in vitro and in vivo (21,25,26). GC frequently shows tumor heterogeneity, suggesting that there might exist many kinds of driver gene and passenger gene in a single tumor. These findings indicated that FGFR2 is a driver gene and CXCR4 is a passenger gene under normoxia, meanwhile CXCR4 is a driver gene and FGFR2 is a passenger gene under hypoxia. A combination therapy consisting of a FGFR2 inhibitor and a CXCR4 inhibitor may provide a significant clinical benefit for diffuse-type GC patients as it will target GC cells in both hypoxic and normoxic conditions. Effective cancer therapy should consist of components targeting both normoxic and hypoxic tumor tissues.

Diffuse-type GC frequently metastasizes to the peritoneum (10,27,28). Cancer cells leaving the primary tumor might be exposed to low oxygen levels in the abdominal cavity because no feeding vessel is found around these free cancer cells. In fact the abdominal cavity filled with ascites was severely hypoxic (<10 mmHg) at the terminal stage after orthotopic implantation.
of human cancer cell line (29). Our data indicated that hypoxia in the peritoneal cavity might affect the phenotype of diffuse-type cancer cells by changing their driver pathways from FGFR2 signaling to CXCR4 signaling. Yasumoto K. et al also reported that the CXCL12/CXCR4 axis is involved in the development of peritoneal carcinomatosis from diffuse-type of GC. The upregulation of CXCR4 of GC cells in hypoxia might be one of the mechanisms responsible for high metastatic potential of diffuse-type of GC to the peritoneum.

\textbf{HIF1}\textsubscript{α} mRNA expression of diffuse-type GC cells, but not intestinal-type GC cells, was significantly increased in hypoxia. \textbf{Oxygen sensors, such as the prolyl hydroxylase domain family and the factor inhibiting HIF, play a pivotal role in regulating HIF stability (30,31). The activity of these oxygen sensors might be different between diffuse-type GC cells and intestinal-type GC cells. \textbf{HIF1}\textsubscript{α} knockdown by \textbf{HIF1}\textsubscript{α} siRNA significantly prevented the up-regulation of CXCR4 by diffuse-type GC cells in hypoxic conditions and also significantly decreased the hypoxia-induced production of SDF1 by CAFs, resulting that \textbf{HIF1}\textsubscript{α} siRNA decreased the proliferation-inducing activity of CAFs for diffuse-type GC cells under hypoxia. Several studies have also reported that hypoxic conditions up-regulate the expression level of SDF1 and CXCR4 through activation of \textbf{HIF1}\textsubscript{α} (25,32,33). These findings indicate that hypoxia increased}

\textbf{the proliferation-inducing stimulus provided by CAFs to diffuse-type GC cells via the CXCR4/SDF1 axis by inducing \textbf{HIF1}\textsubscript{α} signaling. These findings suggested that the key proliferation-inducing signaling between CAFs and cancer cells in hypoxia might be different from those in normoxia. GC has both normoxic and hypoxic lesions in the tumor microenvironment (3), and diffuse-type GC cells may switch their signaling pathways for proliferation in order to adapt to the different oxidative conditions. TGFβR and EGFR were up-regulated by diffuse-type GC cells in hypoxic conditions, as previously reported (14,34). However, TGFβ/TGFβR signaling did not increase the proliferation of GCs in hypoxia (data not shown). Also, EGF and TGFα were not detected in the conditioned medium of CAFs (data not shown). These findings indicate that TGFβR and EGFR signaling are not associated with the proliferation stimulus provided by CAFs to GCs in hypoxic conditions. In conclusion, diffuse-type GC cells might switch their signaling pathways in hypoxic conditions from FGFR2 to SDF1/CXCR4, which may enable proliferation in hypoxic tumor microenvironments. This study provides new insight into the growth mechanisms responsible for the progression of GC cells in hypoxic microenvironments and the development of effective cancer therapeutics targeting pathway.
Figure 4. The effect of hypoxia on SDF1 production by CAFs. (A) HIF1α mRNA expression. In hypoxic conditions HIF1α siRNA, siHIF1α #1 and siHIF1α #2, downregulated HIF1α expression in all three CAFs. (B) Results from an ELISA showed that hypoxic conditions significantly increased the production of SDF1 by all of CAFs. In addition, knockdown of HIF1α significantly decreased SDF1 protein levels produced by CAFs. *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01.

Figure 5. The effect of SDF1/CXCR4 signaling on the proliferation of diffuse-type gastric carcinoma cells under hypoxia. The proliferation of diffuse-type GC cells under hypoxia was significantly increased in the presence of SDF1 and conditioned medium from CAFs. HIF1α siRNA and CXCR4 siRNA, significantly decreased the growth-stimulating activity of CAFs. The results are shown as the means of six samples and the bars correspond to the standard deviations. *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01.
Supplementary material

Supplementary Figure 1 can be found at http://carcin.oxfordjournals.org/

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Conflict of Interest Statement: None declared.

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