Title:

Promising gene therapy using an adenovirus vector carrying REIC/Dkk-3 gene for the treatment of

biliary cancer

Short title: Ad-REIC gene therapy for biliary cancer

The names of the authors and their affiliations, addresses:

Emi Tanaka¹⁾, Daisuke Uchida¹⁾²⁾, Hidenori Shiraha¹⁾, Hironari Kato¹⁾, Atsushi Ohyama¹⁾, Masaya

Iwamuro¹⁾, Masami Watanabe²⁾, Hiromi Kumon³⁾, Hiroyuki Okada¹⁾

- Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Okayama University Graduate School of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2-5-1 Shikata-cho, Kita-ku, Okayama 700-8558, Japan
- Center for Innovative Clinical Medicine, Okayama University Hospital, 2-5-1 Shikata-cho, Kita-ku, Okayama 700-8558, Japan
- Innovation center Okayama for nanobio-targeted therapy, Okayama University Graduate School of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2-5-1 Shikata-cho, Kita-ku, Okayama 700-8558, Japan

Address for correspondence:

Daisuke Uchida, MD, PhD

2-5-1 Shikata-cho, Kita-ku, Okayama 700-8558, Japan

Phone: +81-86-235-7219; Fax:+81-86-225-5991;

E-mail: pt77172s@okayama-u.ac.jp

Abstract

Background: We previously demonstrated that the reduced expression in immortalized cells (*REIC*)/dikkopf-3 (*Dkk-3*) gene was downregulated in various malignant tumors, and that an adenovirus vector carrying the *REIC/Dkk-3* gene, termed Ad-REIC induced cancer-selective apoptosis in pancreatic cancer and hepatocellular carcinoma.

Objective: In this study, we examined the therapeutic effects of Ad-REIC in biliary cancer using a second-generation Ad-REIC (Ad-SGE-REIC).

Methods: Human biliary cancer cell lines (G-415, TFK-1) were used in this study. The cell viability and apoptotic effect of Ad-SGE-REIC were assessed *in vitro* using an MTT assay and Hoechst staining. The anti-tumor effect *in vivo* was assessed in a mouse xenograft model. We also assessed the therapeutic effects of Ad-SGE-REIC therapy with cisplatin. Cell signaling was assessed by Western blotting.

Results: Ad-SGE-REIC reduced cell viability, and induced apoptosis in biliary cancer cell lines via the activation of the c-Jun N-terminal kinase pathway. Ad-SGE-REIC also inhibited tumor growth in a mouse xenograft model. This effect was further enhanced in combination with cisplatin.

Conclusions: Ad-SGE-REIC induced apoptosis and inhibited tumor growth in biliary cancer cells. *REIC/Dkk-3* gene therapy using Ad-SGE-REIC is an attractive therapeutic tool for biliary cancer.

Key words: REIC/Dkk-3, gene therapy, apoptosis, biliary cancer, chemotherapy, cisplatin

Abbreviations:

CDDP, cisplatin; REIC, Reduced expression in immortalized cell; Dkk-3, dickkopf 3; ER, endoplasmic reticulum; FBS, fetal bovine serum;

MOI, multiplicities of infection;

MTT, 3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenylformazan;

PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; SAPK, stress-activated protein kinase; JNK, c-Jun N-terminal kinase;

PBMC, peripheral blood mononuclear cells; PD-1, programmed cell death-1; SE, standard error.