

Cancer-associated Molecular Abnormalities in Human NK cells

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Abstract

Cancer is one of the leading causes of death worldwide. The immune system plays an important role in all steps of cancer development, growth and spreading as was repeatedly proven in a variety of experimental and clinical studies. Among the immune cells, Natural Killer cells, or NK cells, are critical to the innate immunity as one of the key effector cells of cancer immunosurveillance. NK cells' role in the immunity against cancer is mediated by exerting cytotoxicity and secreting a variety of cytokines to inhibit tumor growth and progression. Therefore, one of essential pathways of cancerogenesis and tumor escape from immune recognition and elimination may be associated with NK cell defects. In fact, the abnormal NK cells and their functional impairment in patients with cancer may contribute to the progression of different cancer types. In particular, the exhaustion of NK cells that represents lower cytotoxicity and impaired cytokine production may serve as a predictor for the occurrence of several cancers. The authors have evaluated potential molecular defects in NK cells isolated from healthy donors and cancer patients by assessing expression of key molecular regulators of NK cells, including *c-Myc*, *Notch1*, *Notch2*, *p-53*, *Cdk6* and *Rb*. The results revealed a reduced expression of *c-myc* proto-oncogene and *Notch1* signaling in NK cells in cancer patients. It was also uncovered that molecular abnormalities were not limited to NK cells but could be also seen in other lymphocytes, particularly T cells. It is conceivable that correction of NK cell molecular defects and functional rescue of NK cells will be great promise for cancer treatment.

Keywords: NK cells, *c-Myc*, *Notch1.2*, Lung cancer, Gastric cancer, *STAT3*, *Cdk6*

Commentary

Natural Killer (NK) cells play a key role in the immune responses against infection and cancer as powerful cytotoxic effector cells and regulators of both innate and adaptive immunity [1,2]. Therefore, defects in NK cell functions are important mechanisms for immune evasion of malignant cells [3]. For instance, the ability of tumor cells and tumor-associated stromal/infiltrating cells to inhibit NK cell activity, which results in preventing NK cells from recognizing and killing tumor cells, has been reported for melanoma, neuroblastoma, gastrointestinal sarcoma, hepatocellular cancer (HCC), pancreatic cancer, colorectal carcinoma and other types of cancer [4-9]. A potential loss of NK cell numbers and function at preneoplastic stages of tumorigenesis as a possible mechanism for cancer induction and progression has been also recently proposed [5,10]. However, molecular mechanisms regulating NK cell

dysfunction and exhaustion in cancer are largely unclear.

Furthermore, the link between NK cell deficiency and cancer risk has been also suggested. For instance, the abnormal NK cells and their functional impairment in patients with chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, which contribute to the progression of HCC have been documented [11]. Moreover, comparative mRNA gene expression profiling by whole-human-genome microarrays combined with phenotypic and functional characterization of circulating NK cells from patients with HCV-related liver cirrhosis and HCC identified energy metabolism and cell motility defects of NK cells as main mechanisms responsible for functional NK cell damage in patients with cancer [12]. Published analysis of the 'omic' data (i.e., tumor RNA-seq and whole-exome sequences of germline genomes) representing 13 common types of cancer showed that people with inherited

defects in NK cells have a higher risk of developing cancer [13]. The number of inheritably defected genes in NK cells was irreversibly correlated with patients' survival, level of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes and response to immunotherapy. The authors proposed that "cancer was a disease of NK cell inherited deficiencies" [13]. They concluded that their results suggest that high cancer risk individuals may be identified based on germline genomes and that cancer development may be prevented by adoptive transfer of healthy NK cells. But the exact mechanisms and origin of NK cell defects that might predispose to cancer development are unknown [14-16].

Proto-oncogenes in nonmalignant cells are often involved in signal transduction and performance of mitogenic signals and this regulates cell growth and proliferation or inhibition of apoptosis. They could become oncogenes through mutations or overexpression predisposing the cell to cancer, i.e., unregulated cell division, a slower rate of cell differentiation and increased inhibition of cell death [17]. For example, overexpression of the *c-myc* proto-oncogene features prominently in most human cancers. Since proto-oncogenes control cell functions that are pivotal for multiple cell development and normal physiologic function, it was hypothesized that proto-oncogenes in immune cells

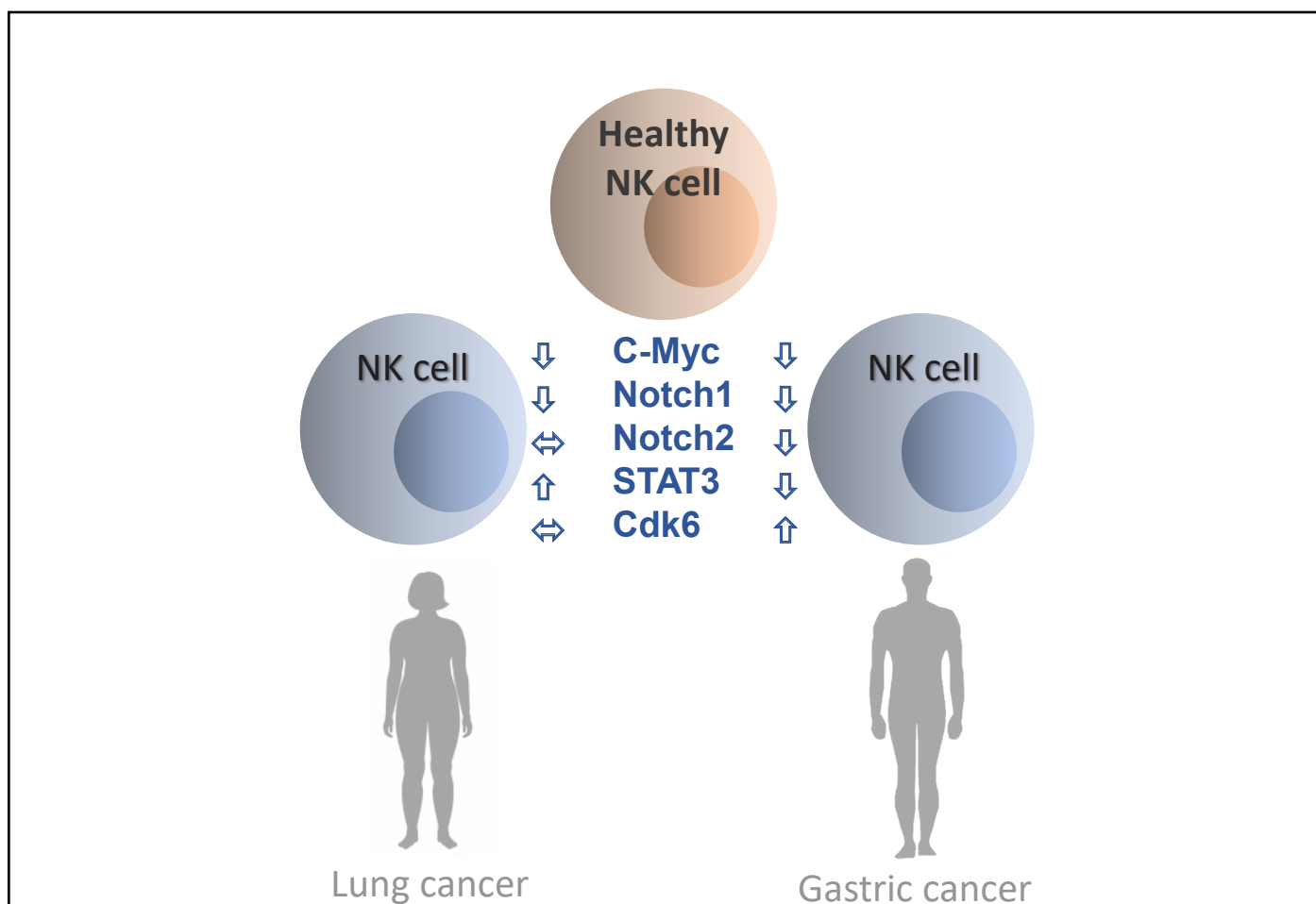


Figure 1: Molecular abnormalities in human NK cells in cancer. Natural killer (NK) cells are a major element of the antitumor immunity in cancer. Therefore, one of essential pathways of carcinogenesis and tumor escape from immune recognition may be associated with NK cell defects. In particular, the exhaustion of NK cells that represents lower cytotoxicity and impaired cytokine production may serve as a predictor for the occurrence of several cancers. However, the origin, management and clinical importance of NK cell defects in many types of human cancer remain generally unidentified. New results of evaluation of molecular defects in NK cells isolated from healthy donors and patients with lung and gastric cancer by assessing expression of key molecular regulators of NK cells, including *c-myc*, Notch1, Notch2, p-53, Cdk6 and Rb, revealed common and cancer-specific abnormalities. The results revealed a reduced expression of *c-myc* proto-oncogene and Notch1 signaling in NK cells in cancer patients. At the same time, alterations of Notch2, STAT3 and Cdk6 were different in lung and gastric patients when compared with healthy controls. Expansion of these studies is well justified as it is conceivable that correction of NK cell molecular defects and functional rescue of NK cells will be great promise for cancer treatment.

may also be associated with immune defects in cancer [18]. Analyzing peripheral blood lymphocytes harvested from healthy donor and patients with cancer, the authors revealed a significant reduction of *c-myc* proto-oncogene expression in both circulating NK and T cells in cancer [19]. Of particular importance of these unexpected results was the fact that a decrease in *c-myc* expression was observed in all cancer patients regardless of the stage of the disease and the presence of metastases. Thus, these results suggest that cancer patients may have a common mechanism of lymphocyte abnormalities in proto-oncogene expression. Next logical step was to evaluate signaling pathways that are functionally associated with c-Myc. Therefore, Notch1, Notch2, p53, Cdk6 and retinoblastoma (Rb) protein expression was evaluated.

Analysis of tumor suppressor protein p53 expression was important for two reasons: it regulates c-Myc transcriptional repression and monitors NK cell maturation [20,21]. And defects in the maturation of NK cells in cancer have been reported [22,23]. However, no significant changes in p53 expression in cancer patients have been detected in the study [19]. Thus, the observed decrease in c-Myc transcription factor was not associated with tumor suppressor p53 abnormality in NK cells isolated from patients with cancer. This is in contrast to tumor cells where a combined defect of *c-myc* proto-oncogene and p53 oncosuppressor in the same cells are commonly observed [20,24]. Therefore, it is likely that the immune cells, particularly NK cells, have a different nature of the proto-oncogene defects than seen in malignant cells.

Next, the Notch signaling pathways play an important role in NK cell development and function [25,26], and among four known Notch receptors, only Notch1 and Notch2 have been shown to be expressed on the peripheral blood NK cells [27]. Interestingly, *c-myc* may serve as a direct target of Notch1 signaling in leukocytes [27,28]. In this study, the authors revealed a significantly down-regulated expression of Notch1 receptor on NK cells in all cancer patients regardless of the stage of the disease and the presence of metastases. In contrast to Notch1, the expression of Notch2 was not suppressed in all tested patients: Notch2 expression was downregulated only in patients with gastric cancer but not in patients with lung cancer [19]. Another parameter which was determined in this study was the expression of cyclin-dependent kinase Cdk6, an activator of cell proliferation. Interestingly, its expression was changed only in NK cells from in patients with gastric cancer [19]. Cdk6 is known to regulate the progression of the cell cycle via controlling activity of tumor suppressor retinoblastoma protein Rb: after interactions with cyclins, the C-CDK6 enzymatic complex phosphorylates the protein pRb [29,30]. The authors have observed significantly upregulated Cdk6 in NK cells

in gastric cancer group, while the expression of total and activated Rb was not changed. It is not known whether there is a connection between an increase in Cdk6 and a decrease in Notch2 levels in NK cells in patients with gastric cancer, but it is apparent that lung and gastric cancer have a similar c-Myc-Notch1 signaling axis in terms of NK cell regulation. Interestingly, the reduction of Notch1 expression in NK cells in patients with gastric cancer was more significant than in NK cells in patients with lung cancer.

Thus, while lung cancer patients show a defect in Notch1 expression, gastric cancer patients displayed a significant decrease in both Notch1 and Notch2 expression in NK cells [19]. These results are consistent with other studies where Notch2 signaling was assessed in patients with other cancers. For instance, the central role of Notch2 but not Notch1 in pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia progression and malignant transformation has been recently demonstrated [31]. Similarly, Notch2 but not Notch1 has been shown to play a key role in pancreatic carcinogenesis [32]. In addition, unlike Notch1, Notch2 is considered to be important for both hepatogenesis and hepatocarcinogenesis [33,34]. Furthermore, elevated expression of Notch2 is associated with gastric cancer formation and a poor prognosis in patients with intestinal and diffuse-type gastric cancers [35,36]. Notch2 may also act as an oncogene that promotes bladder cancer growth and metastasis [37].

Thus, the results of this study revealed the combined defect in both Notch2 and Cdk6 in NK cells in patients with gastric but not lung cancer [19]. Interestingly, previous analysis of NK cells in these patients has demonstrated a highly visible mitotic arrest of NK cells harvested from patients with both types of cancer in Go/G1 phase of the cell cycle [38]. It is possible that Notch2 and Cdk6 are responsible for the mitotic arrest of NK cells in patients with gastric cancer, as both Notch2 and Cdk6 can regulate the cell cycle [39-41]. Despite the common defects of the NK cell cycle in cancer patients, the mechanism of this abnormality in lung cancer seems differ from one in gastric cancer and probably depends on the localization of the malignant process.

Furthermore, CDK6 activation plays an important role in the onset and progression of many types of cancer including lymphoma, leukemia, glioma, glioblastoma, medulloblastoma, squamous cell carcinoma, HCC, bladder, pancreatic, prostate, gastric and lung cancers [42-45]. However, the results of this study suggest that the defect of the NK cell cycle in cancer patients is not associated with the expression or activation of Cdk6. C-CDK6 enzymatic complex phosphorylates Rb resulting in release of a transcriptional activator E2F, which activates

DNA replication, but in this study no significant differences in the appearance of total and activated Rb in NK cells of cancer patients has been detected [38]. Although Cdk6 is important for the control of G1 to S phase transition, new evidence showed that the presence of Cdk6 is not necessary for proliferation in all types of cells [46]. Genetic analysis confirms that many cell types can proliferate in the absence of Cdk4/6 or D cyclins [47]. It has been also reported that Cdk6, in addition to being a cell-cycle kinase, has important kinase-independent functions as a transcriptional regulator and can exert its full tumor-promoting function by enhancing proliferation and stimulating angiogenesis [48]. Therefore, the significance of increased Cdk6 expression in immune cells in cancer is still unclear.

Previous analysis of NK cells in patients with gastric and lung cancer revealed differential changes in STAT3 expression: a significant upregulation of STAT3 expression in lung cancer and a decrease in STAT3 expression in gastric cancer [49]. These changes may be associated with the mitotic disruption of NK cells as STAT3 also plays a role in the transition of the cell cycle from G1 to S and Cdk6 activation depends on STAT3 activity [50]. Thus, observed association between STAT3 and Cdk6 in NK cells in patients with gastric cancer but not in lung cancer may suggest that STAT3 is relevant to the mitotic arrest of NK cells in patients with cancer, while the involvement of Cdk6 requires further investigation.

Finally, studies aiming at identification of potentially inherent or extrinsic tumor-induced immune cell abnormalities in cancer should comprehensively analyze different subsets of lymphocytes and their precursors in patients with different types of cancer and in high cancer risk populations. The studies discussed here [18,19,38,49] represent an example of Notch1/c-Myc signaling evaluation in NK and T cells in cancer. These signaling molecules among other molecules may represent a proper target for immunotherapeutic approach aimed at NK-cell functional repair. This opens the opportunity to test and verify various approaches to restore NK cell response in cancer patients.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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