STX2171, a 17β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 3 inhibitor, is efficacious in vivo in a novel hormone-dependent prostate cancer model

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Abstract

17β-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenases (17β-HSDs) catalyse the 17-position reduction/oxidation of steroids. 17β-HSD type 3 (17β-HSD3) catalyses the reduction of the weakly androgenic androstenedione (adione) to testosterone, suggesting that specific inhibitors of 17β-HSD3 may have a role in the treatment of hormone-dependent prostate cancer and benign prostate hyperplasia. STX2171 is a novel selective non-steroidal 17β-HSD3 inhibitor with an IC50 of ∼200 nM in a whole-cell assay. It inhibits adione-stimulated proliferation of 17β-HSD3-expressing androgen receptor-positive LNCaP(HSD3) prostate cancer cells in vitro. An androgen-stimulated LNCaP(HSD3) xenograft proof-of-concept model was developed to study the efficacies of STX2171 and a more established 17β-HSD3 inhibitor, STX1383 (SCH-451659, Schering-Plough), in vivo. Castrated male MF-1 mice were inoculated s.c. with 1x107 cells 24 h after an initial daily dose of testosterone propionate (TP) or vehicle. After 4 weeks, tumours had not developed in vehicle-dosed mice, but were present in 50% of those mice given TP. One week after switching the stimulus to adione, mice were dosed additionally with the vehicle or inhibitor for a further 4 weeks. Both TP and adione efficiently stimulated tumour growth and increased plasma testosterone levels; however, in the presence of either 17β-HSD3 inhibitor, adione-dependent tumour growth was significantly inhibited and plasma testosterone levels reduced. Mouse body weights were unaffected. Both inhibitors also significantly lowered plasma testosterone levels in intact mice. In conclusion, STX2171 and STX1383 significantly lower plasma testosterone levels and inhibit androgen-dependent tumour growth in vivo, indicating that 17β-HSD3 inhibitors may have application in the treatment of hormone-dependent prostate cancer.

Key Words

► prostate
► cancer
► androgen
► 17β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (17β-HSD)
► inhibition

Endocrine-Related Cancer
(2013) 20, 53–64
Introduction

Treatment of hormone-dependent prostate cancer by androgen ablation is usually initially successful, reducing primary tumour burden and increasing 5-year survival rates. Currently, androgen ablation is achieved using orchidectomy, androgen receptor (AR) blockers, LH-releasing hormone agonists or 5α-reductase inhibitors. Despite the success of these early-stage treatments, prostate cancer is the second highest cause of male cancer-related death in the UK, as tumours often present at an advanced, apparently androgen-independent, stage in older men, having gone unnoticed for several years. However, studies now indicate that almost all advanced prostate cancers are not androgen-independent, and, instead, have developed apparent independence via changes in AR signalling, such as AR up-regulation or mutation, or co-regulator modification, allowing activation by either the low levels of androgen present during ablation therapy or other ligand (Mizokami et al. 2004, Rau et al. 2005, Pienta & Bradley 2006). High levels of testosterone and 5α-dihydrotestosterone (DHT) have been found in the prostate of patients with recurrence during ablation therapy, suggesting that surgical or chemical castration treatments may not completely inhibit androgen formation, and that in situ testosterone formation from adrenal androgens may continue (Titus et al. 2005).

17β-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenases (17β-HSDs) catalyse the reduction or oxidation of hormones, fatty acids and bile acids, regulating their binding activities. Fifteen 17β-HSDs have been identified to date (Jansson et al. 2006, Lukacik et al. 2006, Luu-The et al. 2008), all requiring NAD(P)(H) for activity (Shi & Lin 2004). All but one, 17β-HSD type 5 (17β-HSD5), an aldo-keto reductase (Penning et al. 2000), are short-chain dehydrogenases/reductases (Peltoketo et al. 1999, Duax et al. 2005, Vihko et al. 2006). In vivo, the 17β-HSds appear to function unidirectionally (Luu-The et al. 1995, Khan et al. 2004), despite having bidirectional capabilities in vitro, dependent on NAD(P)⁺ or NAD(P)H availability.

17β-HSD3 specifically converts the weakly androgenic adione (Laplanche & Poirier 2008) to active circulating testosterone (Fig. 1) in the presence of NADPH. The importance of 17β-HSD3 in testosterone production in men is exemplified by the autosomal recessive disorder male pseudohermaphroditism, where there is defective 17β-HSD3 expression (Geissler et al. 1994). Affected individuals have a high plasma adione-to-testosterone ratio and are usually brought up as females (Andersson & Moghrami 1997).

Although 17β-HSD3 is expressed almost exclusively in testis microsomes (Geissler et al. 1994, Luu-The et al. 1995), there have been some reports of its expression in other tissues, such as blood platelets and megakaryocytes (Gnatenko et al. 2005), and its up-regulation in tumours of the prostate. Expression of 17β-HSD3 mRNA increased over 30-fold in prostate tumour biopsies in one report (Koh et al. 2002), with a corresponding decrease in 17β-HSD2 mRNA expression, indicating that the reductive formation of testosterone is favoured, and was up-regulated in an AR-positive prostate cell line, LNCaP, after a 48-h treatment with dutasteride (Biancotto et al. 2007), a 5α-reductase 1 and 2 inhibitor. An increased risk of prostate cancer is conferred by a polymorphism in the HSD17B3 gene (Margiotti et al. 2002).

Decreasing the formation of testosterone by the inhibition of 17β-HSD3 should provide an effective treatment for hormone-dependent prostate cancer. Hormonal treatments acting upstream of the 17β-HSD3-catalysed reaction can affect the systemic balance of other hormones, causing undesirable adverse effects including loss of sexual interest, function and bone mineral density. However, because of its unique expression profile and substrate specificity, use of 17β-HSD3 inhibitors may result in fewer side effects (Day et al. 2008b). Furthermore, in castrate-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC), de novo androgen synthesis plays a key role in LNCaP xenograft growth (Locke et al. 2008), and human CRPC exhibits up-regulated 17β-HSD3 expression compared with hormone-resistant prostate cancer (Montgomery et al. 2008).

STX2171 is a 17β-HSD3 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of ~200 nM in a whole-cell assay (Day et al. 2009b, Vicker et al. 2009). In vitro, it has been shown to be selective for 17β-HSD3 over 17β-HSD2 inhibition, non-androgenic with low toxicity and to inhibit adione-stimulated proliferation of prostate cancer cells in vitro that overexpress 17β-HSD3. Here, we show that it also has efficacy in vivo, both in the inhibition of testosterone formation in intact male mice, and in a

Figure 1
Interconversion of adione and testosterone by 17β-HSD3 and 17β-HSD2.
novel adione-stimulated castrated nude mouse prostate cancer xenograft model, inhibiting both tumour growth and plasma testosterone levels.

Materials and methods

Candidate 17β-HSD3 inhibitor compounds

STX2171 synthesis has been reported (Vicker et al. 2009). Its purity (>95%) was confirmed by HPLC. STX1383, previously identified by Schering-Plough (Kenilworth, NJ, USA) as a potential 17β-HSD3 inhibitor (SCH-451659, Guzi et al. 2004), was synthesised as described previously. The structures of STX2171 and STX1383 are shown in Fig. 2A.

Cell culture

LNCaP, T47D, MDA-MB-231 and MLTC-1 cells (LGC Promochem, London, UK) were all cultured in RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 2 mM l-glutamine, 1% non-essential amino acids and 0.075% sodium bicarbonate (all from Sigma–Aldrich Company Ltd.). PC-3 cells (LGC Promochem) were grown in DMEM/Ham’s F12 medium (Sigma–Aldrich Company Ltd.) supplemented with 10% FBS and 2 mM l-glutamine. 293-EBNA (Invitrogen Ltd) and LNCaP cells which had been previously transfected and selected for stable expression of the pCEP4.17β-HSD3 plasmid (Day et al. 2009b), 293-EBNA(HSD3) and LNCaP(HSD3), respectively, were cultured in the LNCaP medium above, and in DMEM medium supplemented with 10% FBS, 2 mM l-glutamine, 0.075% sodium bicarbonate and 250 μg/ml of G418 (Promega) respectively. Both media were additionally supplemented with 250 μg/ml of hygromycin B (Invitrogen) to maintain the selection of the transfected cells. All cells were maintained at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere at 5% CO2.

17β-HSD activity assays

For the 17β-HSD3 assay, 293-EBNA(HSD3) cells and MLTC-1 mouse Leydig tumour cells were plated at 50 000 cells/well in 24-well tissue culture plates in medium free of the antibiotics G418 or hygromycin B 48 h before the assay. The activity of the cells in the presence or absence of STX2171 and STX1383 was determined as described previously (Day et al. 2009b), and the inhibitory IC50 values determined.

The 17β-HSD1 and 17β-HSD2 inhibitory activities of the two compounds were determined using T47D and MDA-MB-231 human breast cancer cells, respectively, as described previously (Day et al. 2009b).

Proliferation assay

The growth inhibitory IC50 for STX1383 and STX2171 in LNCaPwt and PC-3 prostate cancer cells plated at a density of 3500 cells/well was determined as described previously (Stengel et al. 2010). A known anti-proliferative compound, STX140 (Leese et al. 2006, Day et al. 2009a), was included in the assay as a positive control. All experiments were performed in triplicate.

RT-PCR analysis

Cells in T75 flasks or six-well plates at ~80% confluency were homogenised using the QIAshredder kit (Qiagen); and excised tumour tissue samples (30 mg) were homogenised in 600 μl RNeasy RLT buffer (Qiagen) and centrifuged for 3 min at 3000 g mRNA was purified using the RNeasy kit (Qiagen) and stored at −80 °C. cDNA was formed from a 2 μg aliquot of each mRNA sample using the High Capacity cDNA RT kit (Applied Biosystems) and stored at −20 °C. RT-PCRs were performed in a Rotor Gene 2000 Real-Time Cycler (Corbett Life Science, Sydney,
Australia) using 1 μl cDNA in Taqman universal PCR master mix and Taqman expression assays containing primers and probes for 17β-HSD3 or AR, and for the endogenous control gene, RPLP0 (Applied Biosystems). The conditions were as follows: 95 °C for 10 min, followed by 40 cycles of 95 °C for 15 s, and 60 °C for 60 s. Relative mRNA expression was calculated using the comparative quantitation algorithm in Rotor Gene 6 Software (Corbett Life Science).

In vitro adione-stimulated model

The effect of the compounds on the adione-stimulated proliferation of LNCaP(HSD3) cells was determined as described previously (Day et al. 2009b).

In vivo studies

All animals received food and water ad libitum and were maintained in positive pressure isolators under a 12 h light:12 h darkness cycle. The experiments were approved by the Imperial College London Ethical Review Committee and comply with UK Home Office regulations.

Establishing an in vivo proof-of-concept model: inhibition of adione-stimulated LNCaP(HSD3) tumour proliferation in castrated mice

Castrated male MF-1 nude mice (Harlan UK Ltd., Wyton, Cambridge-shire, UK) were inoculated s.c. with 1 × 10⁷ LNCaP(HSD3) cells in 50 μl Matrigel (BD Biosciences, Oxford, UK) into one flank 24 h after an initial daily dose of either 100 μg/50 μl testosterone propionate (TP) in 4% ethanol/96% propylene glycol (PG) (s.c.) or vehicle alone. When tumours treated with TP were 50–100 mm³, the tumour-bearing TP-dosed animals were separated into four groups, and animals in group 1 continued on the daily 100 μg adione/50 μl vehicle (s.c. daily). After this week, group 2 continued to receive adione, group 2 received adione plus 20 mg/kg per day STX2171 (s.c.) and group 3 received adione plus 20 mg/kg per day STX1383 (s.c.) (n=6–7 per group). Tumour measurements and mouse weights were recorded weekly. After 5 weeks, final body weights and tumour sizes were determined, blood was taken by cardiac puncture 1–2 h after administration of the final dose; mice were culled and tumour samples were taken.

Comparative efficacy of STX2171 and STX1383 in the in vivo proof-of-concept model

LNCaP(HSD3) xenografts were established in castrated male MF-1 mice using TP as above. When tumours measured 50–100 mm³, mice received 100 μg adione/50 μl vehicle (s.c. daily) for 1 week. For the following 5 weeks, group 1 continued to receive adione, group 2 received adione plus 20 mg/kg per day STX2171 (s.c.) and group 3 received adione plus 20 mg/kg per day STX1383 (s.c.) (n=6–7 per group). Tumour measurements and mouse weights were recorded weekly. After 5 weeks, final body weights and tumour sizes were determined, blood was taken by cardiac puncture 1–2 h after administration of the final dose; mice were culled and tumour samples taken.

Plasma testosterone concentration

Cardiac puncture blood was collected into heparinised tubes and centrifuged at 13 000 r.p.m. for 1 min. Plasma was stored at −20 °C until assay. Testosterone levels were measured using the Active Testosterone coated-tube RIA 125I kit (DSL-4000, Beckman Coulter, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, UK), according to the manufacturer’s instructions (50 μl sample/assay).

Statistical analyses

Values obtained in vitro are represented as mean ± S.D., and those obtained from in vivo studies as mean ± S.E.M. ANOVA, with a Bonferroni’s post-test, was used to determine the significance of differences in in vivo tumour data, and Student’s t-test was used to determine the significance of differences in plasma testosterone data.

Results

In vitro analysis of 17β-HSD3 inhibitors

Inhibition of 17β-HSD activity

STX2171 had an IC₅₀ value of 208 nM in the whole-cell 293-EBNA(HSD3) radiometric TLC-based assay (Day et al. 2009b). In similar
17β-HSD1 and 17β-HSD2 activity and inhibition assays (Table 1), STX2171 had negligible activity against the oxidative 17β-HSD2 enzyme that catalyses the reverse reaction, testosterone to adione (inhibiting 17β-HSD2 activity at 10 μM by 20.3 ± 3.5%), and was inactive against 17β-HSD1, the enzyme that catalyses the reduction of the inactive oestrogen E1 to active E2 (1.7 ± 2.6% inhibition at 10 μM).

STX1383, a 17β-HSD3 inhibitory compound identified by Schering-Plough (Guzi et al., 2004), had an IC₅₀ value of 2.4 nM in the 17β-HSD3 radiometric assay, and was also selective for 17β-HSD3 over 17β-HSD2 and 17β-HSD1, inhibiting these enzymes by only 19.6 ± 8.8% at 1 μM and 18.4 ± 4.3% at 10 μM respectively (Table 1).

Schering-Plough had previously indicated that STX1383 is active against the mouse 17β-HSD3 enzyme. In a mouse Leydig tumour cell line, MLTC-1, STX2171 inhibited 17β-HSD3 activity by 76% at 1 μM.

Proliferation assay The AR-positive LNCaPwt prostate cancer cell line and an AR-negative prostate cancer cell line, PC-3, were treated with STX1383 and STX2171 over 96 h to establish cytotoxic effects, unrelated to their 17β-HSD3 inhibitory activity, on prostate cancer cells. The IC₅₀ for growth inhibition by STX2171 was ~100-fold that for 17β-HSD3 inhibition, at 16.6 and 23.5 μM in LNCaP and PC-3 cells respectively. Although STX1383 was more toxic, with an IC₅₀ for growth inhibition of 5.9 μM in LNCaP cells, and 5.8 μM in PC-3 cells, this IC₅₀ value was more than 1000-fold that for 17β-HSD3 inhibition by this compound (Table 1).

In vitro proof-of-concept model In an in vitro proof-of-concept model (Fig. 2B), 10 nM adione stimulated the proliferation of LNCaP(HSD3) cells over 15 days to ~1500% of the number in 0.1% FBS medium alone. In the presence of 500 nM STX2171 and STX1383, adione-stimulated proliferation was inhibited by 79.5 and 99.8%
indicating that STX2171 inhibited androgen stimulation (measurable plasma testosterone (0.1 ng/ml), but mice given TP or adione had plasma concentrations of 21.2 ± 4.6 and 13.2 ± 2.3 ng/ml respectively. In the adione plus STX2171-dosed group, serum concentration of testosterone was significantly decreased to 7.5 ± 0.8 ng/ml (P < 0.05) compared with those dosed with adione alone.

RT-PCR analysis indicated that 17β-HSD3 mRNA expression in the established LNCaP(HSD3) tumours was unaffected by any treatment, remaining at the level seen in the LNCaP(HSD3) cell line in vitro (Fig. 3D). Xenograft tumour 17β-HSD3 expression was maintained throughout the study period. Additionally, AR expression was unchanged in tumour samples and mouse body weight was unaffected by treatment (data not shown).

### Comparison of the efficacy of STX2171 and STX1383 in the in vivo proof-of-concept tumour model

This novel in vivo proof-of-concept model was used to compare the efficacy of STX2171 and STX1383 in adione-dependent tumours. In mice dosed with adione alone, tumours grew to 592.5 ± 161.7 mm³ by day 35 (the start of 17β-HSD3 inhibitor dosing), whereas in those dosed with adione plus STX2171 or STX1383, the final tumour volumes were significantly lower (P < 0.05) at 283.3 ± 53.2 and 326.2 ± 73.0 mm³ by day 35 respectively (Fig. 4A).

Blood hormone concentrations were determined from all mouse groups at the end of the study (Fig. 4B). Plasma testosterone concentration was 14.8 ± 2.7 ng/ml in mice dosed with adione alone, but was significantly decreased in both the 17β-HSD3 inhibitor-dosed groups: at 6.6 ± 1.0 ng/ml in those dosed with adione plus STX2171 (P < 0.05) and at 4.8 ± 1.0 ng/ml in animals dosed with adione plus STX1383 (P < 0.01).

As in the previous study, RT-PCR analysis indicated that 17β-HSD3 (Fig. 4C) and AR mRNA expression (results not shown) in the LNCaP(HSD3) tumours were unaffected by any treatment, remaining at the levels seen in the LNCaP(HSD3) cell line in vitro. Additionally, mouse body weight was unaffected by any of the treatments (Fig. 4D), demonstrating that STX2171 and STX1383 do not have significant toxicological problems when dosed at 20 mg/kg per day.

### Intact mouse study

As an initial simple in vivo screen, an intact mouse model of 17β-HSD3 inhibition was established. However, this model relies on the inhibition of the mouse 17β-HSD3 enzyme, rather than that of the human enzyme as in the tumour model.

At the end of a 12-day study, in which intact male MF-1 nude mice were given daily doses of either 20 mg/kg per day STX2171 or STX1383 (s.c.) on days 1–5 and 8–12, plasma testosterone concentration was significantly decreased in both dosing groups (P < 0.05; n = 5 per group; Fig. 5). In mice dosed with STX2171, plasma testosterone concentration decreased to 0.41 ± 0.09 ng/ml, 11.2% of that of the control (3.65 ± 2.45 ng/ml), and in the STX1383-dosed animals, the concentration was 0.63 ± 0.20 ng/ml, 17.4% of that measured in control vehicle-dosed mice.
Inhibitors of several steroidogenic enzymes are successfully used to treat hormone-dependent cancers in the clinic. These include, for use in early-stage prostate cancer and in benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH), 5α-reductase inhibitors such as finasteride and dutasteride, and in ER-positive breast cancer, aromatase and steroid sulfatase inhibitors (Stanway et al. 2007). However, contrastingly, the development of 17β-HSD3 inhibitors is at a relatively early stage (Day et al. 2010). At present, none of these inhibitors has reached clinical trial, and only recently has efficacy been demonstrated in vivo for inhibitors of the first of the enzymes, 17β-HSD1, in models of breast cancer (Day et al. 2006, 2008a, Husen et al. 2006) and endometrial hyperplasia (Saloniemi et al. 2010). 17β-HSD3 catalyses the reduction of adione to form testosterone, further metabolised by 5α-reductases to DHT, which stimulates the growth of hormone-dependent prostate tumours. This report describes the development of in vivo models to investigate the efficacy of 17β-HSD3 inhibitors as therapies for androgen-dependent prostate cancer.

Previously, we described the development of in vitro assays and models to investigate the use of compounds as inhibitors of 17β-HSD3 (Day et al. 2009b). As the expression of 17β-HSD3 and 17β-HSD2 was found to be negligible in AR-positive LNCaPwt prostate cancer cells, a stable 17β-HSD3-expressing cell line was selected for after transfection with pCEP4.17β-HSD3. This cell line, LNCaP(HSD3), provided a good model in which to study the effects of 17β-HSD3 inhibition in prostate cancer cells, especially as LNCaP cells are known to be responsive to androgenic stimuli, both in vitro and in vivo (Horoszewicz et al. 1983). In the present study, we have taken this adione-stimulated model from the in vitro to the in vivo setting, stimulating growth of the cells as androgen-stimulated LNCaP(HSD3) xenografts in castrated nude mice. Additionally, we have set up a simpler, faster in vivo assay as an initial in vivo screen for candidate 17β-HSD3 inhibitors that relies on the endogenous 17β-HSD3 present in intact mice.

STX2171 was previously identified as the most active of a panel of 50 compounds designed as 17β-HSD3
in vitro cells, the IC₅₀ value for each compound was similar, for STX2171.

Once the tumours had reached 50–100 mm³, the stimulus was switched to adione, and the tumours continued to grow as efficiently as those dosed with TP for the remainder of the study, indicating that 17ß-HSD3 in the tumours efficiently converted the dosed adione to testosterone. Growth was significantly inhibited in the presence of 20 mg/kg STX2171, to the level of those mice dosed with vehicle alone.

Testosterone concentration in the plasma was significantly lowered in STX2171-treated mice 1 h after administration of the final dose, to 56.7 ± 6.3% of that in the animals dosed with adione alone. The concentration of testosterone in the plasma of those given TP was, however, unexpectedly significantly higher than those

79.5% inhibition seen for STX2171 is comparable with that obtained in a previous similar study (74%; Day et al. 2009b).

Having previously successfully developed an in vivo breast cancer model of 17ß-HSD1 inhibition (Day et al. 2008a), we used similar principles to develop the in vivo androgen-stimulated human 17ß-HSD3-dependent prostate tumour model. In the 17ß-HSD1 ovariectomised breast cancer model, wild-type human T47D breast cancer cells stimulated with E1 were used, as they are ER-positive and have a high 17ß-HSD1:17ß-HSD2 ratio. Because there is no established AR-positive human prostate cancer cell line expressing a similar ratio of 17ß-HSD3:17ß-HSD2, we developed the LNCaP(HSD3) cell line for the prostate model, as LNCaP cells are AR-dependent and have low expression of 17ß-HSD2. Castrated male animals were used so that, when stimulated with adione, the growth of the cells would be dependent on the 17ß-HSD3 activity of the human enzyme expressed by the inoculated LNCaP(HSD3) cells.

Initially, TP was used to establish the growth of the androgen-dependent LNCaP(HSD3) xenografts. Testosterone was administered as its propionate ester due to the short half-life of free testosterone (Mallidis et al. 2012). After 4 weeks, 25 of the 50 mice dosed with TP had developed tumours of 50–100 mm³, but tumours had not developed in any of the ten mice given vehicle alone. This indicated that castration was effective and that tumour growth was androgen-dependent. The animals that had not developed tumours by 4 weeks were removed from the study. The 50% take rate suggests that this dose of TP is just enough to stimulate the growth of these cells in castrated mice, although similarly low take rates have been documented in other studies in which xenografts have been formed from inoculated transfected LNCaP cells (Russell et al. 1999, Perryman et al. 2006).

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79.5% inhibition seen for STX2171 is comparable with that obtained in a previous similar study (74%; Day et al. 2009b).
dosed with adione, given the similar growth rate of the tumours in the two groups. This may be due to the scheduling of the final dose administration of each steroid 1–2 h before the blood sample was obtained by cardiac puncture. This short duration may not allow for the maximal conversion of the administered adione to testosterone, as would have happened during each 24 h period throughout the study. Furthermore, it is noted that STX2171 failed to completely inhibit plasma testosterone concentrations despite inhibiting tumour growth. As plasma was collected 1 h after the final dose of adione and STX2171, testosterone measured may reflect the slower delivery of the compound to the tumour compared with the hormone. Consequently, some adione would be converted by LNCap 17β-HSD3 activity. However, we suggest that 17β-HSD3 inhibition did occur more completely after 1 h, blocking the conversion of remaining adione and hence inhibiting tumour growth.

These results indicated the development of a successful model in which to test clinical candidate 17β-HSD3 inhibitors in vivo; we therefore used this model to compare the efficacy of STX2171 and STX1383, the Schering-Plough compound which has a more favourable 17β-HSD3 inhibitory IC₅₀ in vitro. STX2171 was again tested at 20 mg/kg per day, to study the reproducibility of the model, and STX1383 was also given at this dose. Again, administration of adione resulted in the steady growth of the LNCap(HSD3) tumours, and the growth was significantly inhibited by co-administration of either of the two 17β-HSD3 inhibitors tested. In the last 2 weeks of study, although STX2171 maintained its inhibition of tumour growth, the effect of STX1383 appeared to decline; however, the difference between the effects of the two compounds was non-significant over this time duration. Inhibition by STX2171, to 39% of the adione-treated tumour volume, is highly comparable with the results from the first study, in which STX2171-treated tumours inhibited tumour growth to 35% of that of the adione-dosed animals, indicating that this is a robust, reproducible model. In both studies, RT-PCR analysis indicated that neither the androgens nor the inhibitors affected the expression of the transfected 17β-HSD3 or the wild-type AR in the xenografts.

In this study, in plasma samples taken 1–2 h after administration of the final dose, although both compounds significantly lowered plasma testosterone levels, STX1383 more efficiently reduced plasma testosterone concentrations, to 32% of those dosed with adione alone, compared with a decrease to 45% of control in the STX2171-dosed animals; this is a little lower than the 57% in the first study.

These studies demonstrate the development of a novel, robust in vivo proof-of-concept model for the evaluation of 17β-HSD3 inhibitors against androgen-dependent prostate cancer. However, this model has limitations for high-throughput usage as it is time-consuming and expensive, requiring more animals than are used in the final dosing phase due to the relatively low take rate of the LNCap(HSD3) tumours, and additionally requiring castrated animals. Therefore, as an initial screen for in vivo efficacy and inhibitor properties, a simple 12-day intact mouse model was set up. In this model, mice were treated with the 17β-HSD3 inhibitors on days 1–5 and 8–12, again at 20 mg/kg per day, and blood samples were taken 1 h after the final dose, so that the plasma testosterone result scheduling was directly comparable with that of the proof-of-concept tumour model. Both inhibitors significantly inhibited plasma testosterone concentration in this model, to <20% of that measured in control mice.

It is important to remember that in this intact mouse model, it is the mouse 17β-HSD3 enzyme, and not the human homologue, which is being inhibited (contrary to the proof-of-concept model). The efficacy shown by both inhibitors in the intact mouse model supports the results in mouse Leydig cells in vitro which demonstrated that STX2171 is active against the mouse enzyme. Schering-Plough has previously indicated that STX1383 is active against the mouse enzyme, albeit with an IC₅₀ ~ 1000-fold higher than that for the human enzyme (Pachter et al. 2005). Although the clinical relevancy of mouse 17β-HSD3 inhibition in this model is questionable, the intact status of mice results in less controlled steroid conditions in vivo, and this may thus be more similar to the steroidogenic state in prostate cancer and BPH patients. Although 17β-HSD3 expression has been seen to be up-regulated in prostate cancer (Koh et al. 2002), the majority of the 17β-HSD3 activity in humans is gonadal (Geissler et al. 1994). The mice in this study were dosed for 12 days so that, in addition to the effect on plasma testosterone levels, the effect of the inhibitors on prostate size could be studied. Unfortunately, due to the small size of the mouse prostate, prostate weight could not be measured accurately in these young animals.

Use of these in vivo models indicates that our lead 17β-HSD3 inhibitor, STX2171, is at least as efficient as the Schering-Plough compound in vivo, both at lowering plasma testosterone levels and at inhibiting the proliferation of androgen-dependent prostate tumours when stimulated by adione. Although several groups are now working on inhibitors of 17β-HSD3 (Le Lain et al. 2002,
Maltais et al. 2002, Tchédam Ngatcha et al. 2005, Fink et al. 2006, Lota et al. 2006, Berube & Poirier 2007), this is the first report on anti-tumour activity of a 17β-HSD3 inhibitor in vivo. Having developed the primary screening assays and an in vitro proof-of-concept model, and selected a lead compound with good activity selective for 17β-HSD3 over other 17β-HSD enzymes, non-androgenic with low toxicity, and efficacious in the in vitro proof-of-concept model (Day et al. 2009b), we have now developed novel robust models to study the efficacy of this and future candidate compounds in vivo.

Further work on this model and STX2171 is required. Our in vivo studies imply that the majority of adiione was converted to testosterone by LNCaP 17β-HSD3 activity. However, it has recently been suggested that the dominant pathway of adiione metabolism in CRPR is through adiione conversion to 5α-adiione via SRD5A (Chang et al. 2011). 5α-Adione is then the substrate for 17β-HSD3 to synthesis DHT. Our studies did not investigate adiione-induced DHT plasma concentrations. However, as 17β-HSD3 is involved in this alternative pathway for adiione metabolism, STX2171 and STX1383 should also inhibit this pathway. This fact makes these compounds significantly more interesting with regard to the treatment of CRPR.

These models provide evidence that 17β-HSD3 inhibitory compounds may have application in the treatment of hormone-dependent prostate cancer. STX2171 represents an attractive compound class suitable for further optimisation towards preclinical development, inhibiting the growth of adiione-dependent tumours in the in vivo prostate cancer xenograft model and significantly decreasing plasma testosterone concentrations both in this model and in intact mice.

Declaration of interest
F Schmidlin is an employee of Ipsen. A Purohit is a consultant for Ipsen. BVL Potter & MJ Reed were consultants for Ipsen.

Funding
This work was supported by Sterix Ltd., a member of the Ipsen Group.

Author contribution statement
A Purohit, B V L Potter and M J Reed conceived and coordinated the project and designed experiments with F Schmidlin. J M Day designed the in vitro experiments, performed both the in vitro proof-of-concept model and the in vivo intact male mouse model, and statistical analysis. P A Foster designed and performed all in vivo experiments, collecting data and statistical analysis. H J Tutill helped design the in vitro modelling, ascertained the IC50 values and ran the in vitro proof-of-concept assay.

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Received in final form 4 October 2012
Accepted 6 November 2012
Made available online as an Accepted Preprint
6 November 2012