

Suitability of cell lines as a study model for 5-hydroxymethylcytosine

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BACKGROUND

- 5-hydroxymethylcytosine (5-hmC)
 - first transformation in demethylation process
 - catalysed by ten-eleven-translocation (TET) protein
 - distributed in genes bodies, enhancers, and in sequences with lower CpG contents¹

Table 1. Role of 5hmC in cancer

Type of Cancer	Mechanism/Hypothesis for 5-hmC loss
Brain	IDH1/2 mutations, Nuclear exclusion of TET1 ²
Breast	Increased Mir-22 expression ³ , Decreased TET1/2/3 expression ⁴ , Defective RAR β /TET2 signalling ⁵
Colon	Decreased TET1 expression ⁶
Gastric	Decreased IDH2, TET1,2,3 expression ⁷
Blood	TET2 mutations ⁸
Head and neck	Decreased TET2 expression ⁹

- Decrease of 5-hmC has been proposed as a marker for poor prognosis in the ER/PR-negative breast cancer subtype¹⁰.
- Hypoxia is a hallmark of developing solid malignancies, including breast cancer¹¹, and an essential in the oxygen-dependent conversion of 5hmC¹.
- Hypoxia has been shown to induce loss of 5-hmC in the DNA of a panel of cancer cells¹².
- A previous study highlighted a loss of 5-hmC in primary fibroblast grown in plastic¹³.

METHODS

Cell lines:

MCF10-A (non carcinogenic mammary epithelial cells)

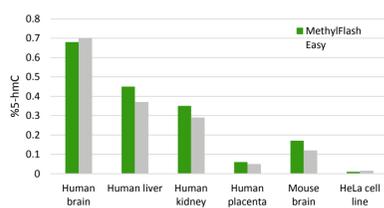
MCF-7 (Luminal A phenotype, ER+, PR+, HER2-)

BT474 (Luminal B phenotype, ER-, PR+, HER2+)

SKBR3 (HER2 enriched phenotype, ER-, PR-, HER2+)



0.1% O₂ 24 hours
Whitley H35 Hypoxystation



Comparison between MethylFlash™ Global DNA Hydroxymethylation Assay and MS-LC (from company website)

5hmC abundance: Colourimetric assay (MethylFlash™ Hydroxymethylated DNA Quantification Kit, EPIGENTEK)

TET1, 2, 3 mRNA expression: qPCR: SYBR Green (reference genes: *HPRT1* and *POLR2A*)

CONCLUSION

- The use of breast cell lines for the study of hydroxymethylation should be critically assessed.
- Breast cell lines are still a valuable tool to study the upstream mechanisms involved in this epigenetic modification.

REFERENCES

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AIM

- To determine how hypoxia regulates 5-hmC in the DNA and TET mRNA expression in a panel of breast cancer cell lines
- To determine if breast cell lines can be used as a model for 5-hmC studies

RESULTS

- Hypoxia does not induce changes in 5-hmC in the DNA of normal breast cells.
- Levels of 5-hmC detectable *in vitro* are negligible and, in cancer cells, not consistent amongst repeats.

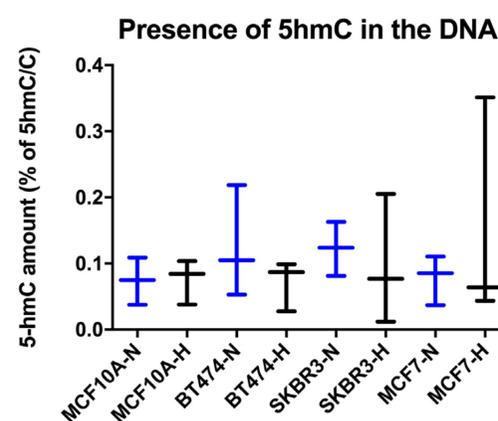


Figure 1. Our chosen assay estimates ~0.1% of the total methylated cytosines are hydroxylated in the DNA of the breast cell lines (comparable with other assays). Interestingly, cancer cells show significant variation of 5-hmC amongst three independent biological repeats, partly confirming previous findings on mouse fibroblasts.

- TET1* mRNA downregulation in ER+/PR+/HER2- cell line MCF7 and in the ER-/PR+/HER2+ cell line BT474 is hypoxia-independent.
- Hypoxia induces downregulation of *TET2* mRNA in the normal cell line MCF10A, but not in any of the tumorigenic cell lines.
- The expression of *TET3* mRNA is not significantly different amongst the four cell lines, independently of oxygen levels.

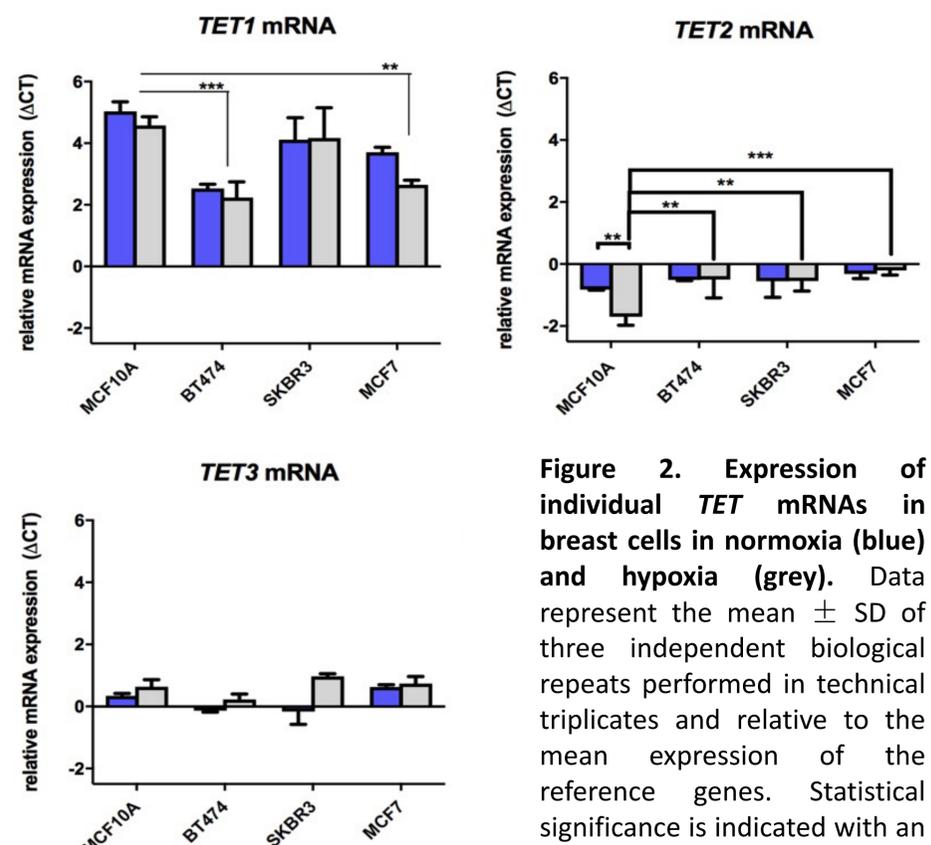


Figure 2. Expression of individual *TET* mRNAs in breast cells in normoxia (blue) and hypoxia (grey). Data represent the mean \pm SD of three independent biological repeats performed in technical triplicates and relative to the mean expression of the reference genes. Statistical significance is indicated with an asterisk: ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001.