VEGF DYNAMICAL CHANGES IN LABORATORY RODENTS WITH TRANSPLANTED EXPERIMENTAL TUMORS OF VARIOUS HISTOLOGICAL TYPES

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Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) is one of the most important cytokines in charge of proliferation, migration and differentiation of endothelial cells in physiological and pathological processes. Because of this they are involved in pathogenesis of neoplastic process namely mechanisms of neoangiogenesis – development of blood-vessels’ network in the tumor as well as adjoining intact tissues. Almost all contemporary antiangiogenic medicines are targeted at either VEGF or its receptors. However, there are practically no conventional models of oncologic pathology nowadays described in detail and recommended for preclinical studies. The present study focuses at changes of VEGF concentrations at various stages of disease using experimental tumors of different histological types, intensity of neoplasmatic growth and localization. Development of experimental transplantable tumors of various histological types and locations has been demonstrated to be usually accompanied by increased VEGF blood serum concentration in experimental animals; the dynamic of this increase depending upon the intensity of the tumor growth. A statistically valid decrease of VEGF level in comparison with the previous control point of the study has been demonstrated in BALB/c male mice with subcutaneously transplanted colonic adenocarcinoma on the background of active development of the tumor at the 45th day of the study. Pliss’ Lymphoma, and Lymphocytal Leukemia Р-388 models have been demonstrated to be optimal for the assessment of medicines’ aimed at VEGF elimination pharmacological activity.

Keywords: neoangiogenesis; growth factors; VEGF; tumor; Pliss Lymphosarcoma; lymphoma; Acatol; Lymphocytal Leukemia P-388; rat ovarian tumor; preclinical studies.

ДИНАМИКА VEGF У ЛАБОРАТОРНЫХ ГРЫЗУНОВ С ТРАНСПЛАНТИРОВАННЫМИ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЫМИ НОВООБРАЗОВАНИЯМИ РАЗЛИЧНОГО ГИСТОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ТИПА

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Сосудистый эндотелиальный фактор роста (VEGF) является одним из наиболее важных цитокинов, обеспечивающих пролиферацию, миграцию и дифференцировку эндотелиоцитов в норме и при патологии. Это обусловливает его вовлеченность в патогенез опухолевого процесса, в частности в механизмы неоангиогенеза – развитие сети кровеносных сосудов в опухоли и прилегающих к ней участках неизмененных тканей. Подавляющее большинство современных антиангиогенных препаратов имеют в качестве мишени VEGF и/или рецепторы к нему. Вместе с тем общепринятые, детально описанные и рекомендованные к внедрению в практику доклинических исследований модели онкологических заболеваний in vivo в настоящее время отсутствуют. В исследовании на экспериментальных опухо-
The development of a wide network of blood vessels in tumorous tissues and the peritumoral region, which is equivalent to the growth rate of the mass of the tumor node, are important components of the pathogenesis of malignant neoplasms of any localization and initial histological type. Accumulated results of experimental and clinical studies indicate the importance of neoangiogenesis in the growth and metastatic spread of tumors, as well as the development of complications of oncological diseases (hemorrhagic and hypercoagulation syndromes, anemia) [2, 3, 5, 15, 22].

The important role of blood vessels in neoplasm development is primarily due to the impressive metabolic, proliferative, and migration needs of tumors. Despite the ability of tumor cells to exist for a long time under conditions of limited inflow of oxygen and nutrient compounds, which ensures the synthesis of high-energy molecules due to the activation of anaerobic mechanisms of energy production, any neoplastic cell still needs adequate oxygen delivery for rapid and complete implementation of the cell cycle program [4, 7, 8]. Neoangiogenesis is necessary for the progressive growth of the tumor even if restrained by natural limitations imposed by diffusion laws, that is, without initiating the invasion of blood vessels into the developing tumor, which cannot reach dimensions exceeding 1–3 mm in diameter, as reported by Jude Folkman over 45 years ago [16].

At present, numerous pro- and antiangiogenic factors have been identified and described in detail, which affect the functional activity of various cells that make up the vascular wall, such as endothelial cells, fibroblasts, smooth muscle cells, and pericytes, and cause the degradation or organization of the endothelial basal membrane and interstitial matrix [14, 19]. These compounds are produced to a large extent directly by tumor cells, but a similar spectrum of substances possessing angiogenic and pro-inflammatory activity is also typical for migrating endothelial cells, fibroblasts, paravascular macrophages, and neuroglia cells activated by tumor cells, which results in the formation of a double system of initiation and regulation of neoangiogenesis.

Despite the large number of described angiogenic compounds, in the pathophysiology and clinical oncology, the main attention is traditionally paid to cytokines of the family of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) [1, 9, 11, 17]. VEGF was discovered in 1989 by Napoleon Farrara as a selective heparin-dependent factor in the proliferation of endothelial cells. For this discovery, which laid the foundation of a purposeful search for methods of antiangiogenic therapy in oncology, in 2010, Farrara was awarded the Lasker-DeBakey Award in the field of clinical studies. Note that the predecessor of Farrara in the study of VEGF was Professor Harold Dvorak who, in 1983, described this compound as a factor enhancing the permeability of blood vessels.

VEGF, which is mainly produced in the norm by endothelialcytes [12], stimulates mitosis, chemotaxis, and locomotor activity of endothelialcytes and has the ability to block the mechanisms of apoptosis of these cells [10]. In addition, one of the important properties of this compound is its ability to enhance transcapillary exchange, thus increasing the permeability of the vessels of the microcirculatory bed.

The key role of neoangiogenesis in the pathogenesis of oncological diseases makes this component of the tumor process an attractive option for targeted therapeutic intervention. At the same time, the vast majority of developed medications are aimed at eliminating VEGF or blocking its receptors [6, 18]. Despite the large volume of studies conducted and the detailed pathogenetic justification, the use of antiangiogenic medications in oncology is still limited and, in some cases, empirical in nature. Some researchers also highlight the inadequate clinical efficacy of antiangiogenic therapy with a simultaneous increase in toxicity of chemotherapeutic agent in certain oncological diseases [21], a reduction in the duration of the delaying time to relapse, and an increase in...
the dynamics of development of neoplasms and their invasive and metastatic potential [13, 20]. Obviously, these issues require a more elaborated study and close attention to the preclinical stage of trials of promising angiogenic drugs.

Taken together, in vivo test systems for experimental and preclinical studies of medications intended for target therapy of tumor-associated neoangiogenesis are not described in detail and not included in the relevant guidelines and methodological recommendations. Therefore, studying the dynamics of the serum VEGF of experimental animals in the development of malignant neoplasms of different histological types and the development rate of the pathological process appeared interesting.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This study included 60 albino male and 42 albino female gray rats (Rattus norvegicus, John Berkenhout, 1769) that weighed 190–220 g, 48 male BALB/c mice that weighed 22–24 g, and 42 male CDF1 mice (BALB/c (female) × DBA/2 (male)) that weighed 26–28 g. The animals were taken from a specialized nursery of laboratory animals “Rappolovo” (Leningrad region, Russia).

The content, nutrition, and withdrawal of animals from the experiment, and recovery of biological wastes were performed in accordance with Russian and international regulatory enactments regulating work with laboratory animals and principles of bioethics.

For modeling of the tumor process, the following strains of malignant tumors, obtained in the laboratory of carcinogenesis and aging (Petrov Research Institute of Oncology), were used: Pliss lymphosarcoma (PLS), transplanted ascitic ovarian tumor of rats (OT), colon adenocarcinoma (COLAD), and lymphocytic leukemia P-388 (P-388).

Tumor strains were selected based on their histological type, rate of development and spread in various organs and systems, and high biological equivalence with oncological diseases registered in humans (neoplasms of blood and hematopoietic organs, ovarian cancer, colorectal cancer).

The tumor process was reproduced conventionally by direct transplantation of malignant cells obtained from tumor-bearing animals:

1. **Control (male rats):** healthy intact animals ($n = 12$).
2. **Control (female rats):** healthy intact animals ($n = 12$).
3. **Control (BALB/c mice):** healthy intact animals ($n = 12$).
4. **Control (male mice):** healthy intact animals ($n = 12$).
5. **Control (female mice):** healthy intact animals ($n = 12$).
6. **Control (CDF1 mice):** healthy intact animals ($n = 12$).
7. **Colon adenocarcinoma:** 0.2 ml of a suspension of the tumor mass in a 0.9% solution of sodium chloride in the ratio 1:10 was administered subcutaneously in the right side region.
8. **Lymphocytic leukemia P-388:** 0.2 ml of ascitic fluid mixture with 0.9% sodium chloride solution in a ratio of 1:4 was administered intraperitoneally.

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Blood sampling was performed by transcutaneous puncture of the heart of animals under general anesthesia (Zoletil 2.0 ml/kg body weight) in Monovette vacuum systems at 6.0 and 1.5 ml for rats and mice, respectively. Blood was processed immediately after sampling. To obtain platelet-enriched plasma, the blood was centrifuged at an acceleration of 240 g for 7 min, then transferred to another tube. The platelet-depleted plasma was obtained from the platelet-enriched plasma by repeated centrifugation at an acceleration of 1200 g for 15 min. The resulting material was transferred to Eppendorf and frozen at −20 to −22 °C until analysis. The maximum cryopreservation period did not exceed 4 months.

The preservation of serum VEGF was assessed by enzyme immunoassay using Cusabio reagent kits (Cusabio Biotech, China) in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

Considering the average life span of experimental animals and the dynamics of the development of experimental neoplasms established in the preliminary studies, the VEGF level was determined in animals with PLS on days 5, 10, 15, and 20 from the moment of neoplasm transplantation, on days 15, 30, and 45 in animals with COLAD, on days 4 and 8 in animals with transplanted ovarian tumor of rats, and days 5 and 8 in animals with lymphocytic leukemia P-388.

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS software package. Data distribution was verified by cal-
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Transplantation of all studied tumor strains was successful in 100% of cases. The average life span of rats with PLS was 27.4 ± 1.15 (median, 28.0) days, 11.3 ± 2.02 (median, 7.0) days in rats with ascitic ovarian tumor, 62.4 ± 4.45 (median, 60) days in mice with COLAD, and 10.0 ± 0.51 (median, 9.0) days in mice with lymphocytic leukemia P 388.

The analysis of serum VEGF of the experimental animals established significant differences in the dynamics of this index with the development of tumors of different histological type and the activity of the pathological process. VEGF level in rats with Pliss solid lymphosarcoma slowly increased, as the primary tumor node grew and PLS spread in the animal’s body ($\chi^2 = 10.571$, $p = 0.005$, Fig. 1). From the ligation of the neoplasm to day 15, the serum VEGF concentration of rat tumor carriers was significant, being on average, 2.6 times higher than in control animals ($p = 0.009$). Subsequently, a slight increase in VEGF content was observed in PLS rats, which was not a statistically significant difference from those recorded on day 15 (Figure 1). Such a rapid decrease in the growth rates of the level of the factor under study can be explained by a general deterioration in the state of the experimental animals by day 20 of the experiment due to tumor intoxication.

The dynamics of serum VEGF of the COLAD, a slowly growing solid tumor (Fig. 2), group, had a significantly different nature than that in the group of PLS (Fig. 1). High values of this factor, statistically significantly different from the control indices, were registered throughout the study from day 15, during the period of the onset of detection of single tumor nodes (in 11% of mice, 4 of 36 animals). By day 30, the maximum serum VEGF level of mice was reached, which was then drastically reduced by day 45 from the beginning of the experiment ($p = 0.031$, Fig. 2).

The reasons for such a change in serum VEGF concentration of BALB/c mice with COLAD remain incomprehensible within our research. From COLAD transplantation to day 45, the rate of increase in the volume of the tumor node remained sufficient, which was comparable to that of day 30 (Fig. 2). There were no clinically significant signs of tumor intoxication in experimental animals.

The VEGF level in animals with highly invasive, initially generalized (ascitic) tumors increased rapidly and reached the maximum values at the time of their
concentration curves of VEGF in CDF mice with leukemia P-388 and in rats with an ovarian tumor had a similar appearance (Fig. 3, 4). In mice with transplanted leukemia P-388, statistically significant differences from the control values of the index under study were observed throughout the experiment (Fig. 3). In animals with ascitic ovarian tumor, there was a moderate tendency to increase the VEGF content as the neoplasm develops (Fig. 4).

In this study, the results obtained from the experimental group were highly variable, especially at late observation terms, which can be explained by the high invasiveness and tropism of this tumor to the blood vessels. In 93% of cases, the direct cause of death of experimental animals was major bleeding into the abdominal cavity.

CONCLUSIONS
1. The development of experimental transplanted tumors of different histological type and localization is usually accompanied by increased serum VEGF content of experimental animals, the dynamics of which depend on the intensity of the tumor process.
2. In male BALB/c mice with transplanted subcutaneous experimental COLAD, along with active tumor development on day 45, a statistically significant decrease in the VEGF level was observed compared with the value at the previous control point of the study (day 30). The data obtained indicate the need for a special study to clarify the mechanisms of such dynamics of VEGF.
3. Study results recommend the transplanted tumors of PLS and lymphocytic leukemia P-388 as test systems for conducting experimental or preclinical studies of target antiangiogenesis drugs and an alternative to determine the development of neoplasms and significant changes in VEGF level associated with the intensity of the tumor process.

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