ABSTRACT

Prolactin-secreting adenomas are the most frequent type among pituitary tumors, and pharmacological therapy with dopamine agonists remains the mainstay of treatment. But some adenomas are resistant, and a decrease in the number or function of dopamine D2 receptors (D2Rs) has been described in cases. D2R knockout [Drd2(−/−)] mice have chronic hyperprolactinemia and pituitary hyperplasia and provide an experimental model for dopamine agonist-resistant prolactinomas. We described previously that disruption of D2Rs increases vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) expression. We therefore designed two strategies of antiangiogenesis using prolactinomas generated in Drd2(−/−) female mice: direct intra-adenoma mVEGF R1 (Flt-1)/Fc chimera (VEGF-TRAP) injection for 3 weeks into subcutaneously transplanted pituitary tumors generated in G6-31(S)-mice and systemic VEGF neutralization with the specific monoclonal antibody G6-31. Both strategies resulted in substantial decrease of prolactin content and lactotrope area, and a reduction in tumor size was observed in situ prolactinomas. There were significant decreases in vascular supply and represent a supplementary therapeutic target in dopamine agonist-resistant prolactinomas.

Inhibitory Effects of Antivascular Endothelial Growth Factor Strategies in Experimental Dopamine-Resistant Prolactinomas

Guillermina María Luque, Maria Ines Perez-Millán, Ana Maria Ornstein, Carolina Cristina, and Damasia Becu-Villalobos

Instituto de Biología y Medicina Experimental, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, Buenos Aires, Argentina (G.M.L., M.I.P.-M., A.M.O., D.B.-V.); and Universidad Nacional del Noroeste de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Junín, Buenos Aires, Argentina (C.C.)

Received December 6, 2010; accepted March 14, 2011

Introduction

Prolactin-secreting adenomas are the most frequent type among pituitary tumors. Patients with prolactinoma usually present endocrinological symptoms resulting from hyperprolactinemia and, less commonly, visual defects caused by compression of the optic chiasm. Macroprolactinomas (tumor diameter >10 mm) are benign, slowly proliferating tumors, although they may be locally highly aggressive, particularly in males, and invade adjacent structures. Pharmacological therapy with dopamine agonists remains the mainstay of prolactinoma treatment, because dopamine D2 receptors (D2Rs) found in lactotropes inhibit cell proliferation and prolactin secretion (Ben-Jonathan and Hnasko, 2001). This therapy is effective in most patients, but 15% are resistant to classic dopamine agonist therapy. A decrease in number or function of D2Rs has been proposed in dopamine agonist-resistant prolactinomas (Pellegrini et al., 1989; Caccavelli et al., 1996). In these cases, tumors tend to be invasive and aggressive and may require extirpation (Molitch, 2005). An alternative target would be desired in these circumstances.
In most human tumors, including breast, bladder, and stomach, angiogenesis has been shown to be correlated with tumor behavior (Crawford and Ferrara, 2009). Development of new blood vessels provides tumor tissues with oxygen and basic energetic compounds (Folkman and Shing, 1992). On the other hand, the role of angiogenesis in pituitary tumor development has been questioned, because the normal pituitary is a highly vascularized gland, reflecting the need to respond to regulatory feedbacks and rapidly deliver hormones into circulation. Differences in the angiogenic pattern of pituitary tumors have yielded highly controversial results concerning hormonal phenotypes, size, or invasion (Turner et al., 2003; Di Ieva et al., 2008; Pizarro et al., 2009). Some data point to increased angiogenesis, whereas others have described that pituitary tumors are usually less vascularized than normal pituitary tissue (Schechter, 1972; Jugenburg et al., 1995; Turner et al., 2003).

Among angiogenic molecules, vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) has a central role. VEGF receptor 2 (VEGFR2) is the major positive signal transducer for both physiological and pathological angiogenesis induced by VEGF. It is a highly active kinase receptor and triggers a broad spectrum of signaling cascades. The phosphoinositide 3-kinase signal transduction pathway leading to phosphorylation of protein kinase B (AKT) has emerged as one of the main signal routes of VEGFR2 activation (Hoeben et al., 2004). Indeed, many experiments using in vivo and in vitro systems have demonstrated that activation of phosphoinositide 3-kinase by VEGFR2 promotes endothelial cell survival, proliferation, and angiogenesis, and the overexpression of a dominant-negative form of AKT blocked the survival effect of VEGF (Gerber et al., 1998).

The pituitary contains abundant VEGF as well as VEGFR2 (Ochoa et al., 2000; Vidal et al., 2002), and VEGF participates in the formation of the vascular network of a new pituitary tumor (Banejee et al., 2000; Kim et al., 2005). It is also involved in the proliferative action of estrogen on lactotropes (Onofri et al., 2004), and increased tumoral VEGF expression was observed during estrogen-induced prolactinoma development in rats (Banejee et al., 1997). These data indicate that, even though the role of angiogenesis in pituitary adenomas is contentious, VEGF might contribute to adequate temporal vascular supply.

We found increased VEGF expression in a cohort of dopamine-resistant prolactinomas (Cristina et al., 2010). Furthermore, a relationship between the D2R and endothelial cell proliferation within tumors has been proposed. Dopamine selectively inhibits VEGF-induced angiogenesis and inhibits the growth of malignant tumors, as well as the vascular permeabilizing and angiogenic activities of VEGF (Basu et al., 2001). In addition, in two outbred lines of Wistar rats, which present high and low dopaminergic reactivity, respectively, VEGF expression was lower in the first group, and this group was more resistant to tumor implantation and developed significantly fewer lung metastases (Teunis et al., 2002).

D2R knockout [Drd2(−/−)] mice, generated by targeted mutagenesis, have chronic hyperprolactinemia and pituitary hyperplasia and provide an experimental model for dopamine agonist-resistant prolactinomas (Cristina et al., 2006). In Drd2(−/−) mice highly vascularized adenomas develop after 16 months of age, especially in females, but also in males (Asa et al., 1999). Prominent vascular channels, as well as extravasated red blood cells not contained in capillaries or peliosis, are common findings in the hyperplastic and adenomatous Drd2(−/−) pituitaries. Peliosis has been found in different tumors that secrete VEGF. In accordance, VEGF mRNA and protein expression are increased in pituitaries from Drd2(−/−) female mice (Cristina et al., 2005). These results support the notion that the defective function of D2Rs increases VEGF expression and may participate in pituitary angiogenesis of prolactinomas.

Therefore, VEGF and its receptor may become supplementary therapeutic tools in dopamine agonist-resistant prolactinomas. To this regard, in recent years, blocking VEGF-mediated angiogenesis has been proposed as a novel alternative or a supplement to conventional cancer therapy, and a variety of regimens that prevent tumor angiogenesis and/or that attack tumor blood vessels have met with remarkable success in treating mouse cancers (Crawford and Ferrara, 2009). The study was to determine the effect of these antiangiogenic treatments in pituitary weight, prolactin content and secretion, adenoma proliferation index, and vasculature in the hyperplastic pituitaries.

### Materials and Methods

**Animals.** C57BL/6J and Drd2(−/−) female mice were used. Drd2(−/−) mice (offspring strain designation B6;129S2-Drd2<sup>+/+</sup> by the Induced Mutant Resource at The Jackson Laboratory (Bar Harbor, ME)) were generated by targeted mutagenesis of the dopamine D2 receptor gene (Drd2) in embryonic stem cells (Kelly et al., 1997; Asa et al., 1999). The original F<sub>2</sub> hybrid strain (129S2/Sv × C57BL/6J) containing the mutated Drd2 allele was backcrossed for at least 10 generations to wild-type (WT) C57BL/6J mice. Mutant and wild-type mice were the product of heterozygote crossings. Mice of mixed genotypes were housed in groups of four or five in a temperature-controlled room with lights on at 7:00 AM and lights off at 7:00 PM and free access to laboratory chow and tap water. All experimental procedures were reviewed and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of the Instituto de Biología y Medicina Experimental, Buenos Aires (Division of Animal Welfare, Office for Protection of Research Risks, National Institutes of Health).

**Pituitary Transplantation and VEGF-TRAP Injection Protocol.** Nine-month-old Drd2(−/−) female mice were decapitated, and removal of the hyperplastic pituitary was carried out under sterile conditions. Serum was kept for VEGF analysis by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The excised pituitaries and systemic VEGF neutralization. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of these antiangiogenic treatments in pituitary weight, prolactin content and secretion, adenoma proliferation index, and vasculature in the hyperplastic pituitaries.
All together, 15 ml of serum were separated and stored at 20°C until radioimmunoassays (RIAs) were performed.

On day 21, 1 day after the last injection, trunk blood was collected, and silastic tubes were rapidly and carefully removed. Pituitary grafts were isolated and cut into two parts. A big part of the graft was fixed by immersion in 10% buffered formalin and subsequently embedded in paraffin for immunohistochemistry, the other part was homogenized in ice-cold buffer containing 60 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 6.8, and a mix of protease inhibitors [phenyl-methyl-sulfonyl, tosyl phenylalanyl chloromethyl ketone, N-α-(p-toluene sulfonyl)-l-arginine methyl ester, benzoyloxycarbonyl-l-phenylalanyl, and N-tosyl-l-lysine chloromethyl ketone] in a handheld microtissue homogenizer for prolactin measurement by RIA.

Monoclonal Antibody G6-31 Injection Protocol for In Situ Hyperplastic Pituitary Treatment. Five-month-old Drd2(−/−) female mice were intraperitoneally injected twice a week for 6 weeks with 5 mg/kg monoclonal antibody (mAb) G6-31 in PBS (mAb G6-31 group; n = 7) or PBS (Drd2(−/−) control group; control wild-type group; n = 6). Every 15 days blood samples were collected from the facial vein, and serum was separated and stored at 20°C until RIAs were performed. Once a week animals were weighed.

On day 43, all animals were decapitated, and pituitaries were carefully removed. A portion of the pituitary was homogenized in ice-cold buffer containing 60 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 6.8, and a mix of proteases inhibitors in a handheld microtissue homogenizer for RIA or Western blot analysis. The other part was fixed by immersion in 10% buffered formalin and subsequently embedded in paraffin for immunohistochemistry. Weight of highly vascularized organs (spleen, liver, and kidney) was obtained on day 43. Serum was kept for prolactin and VEGF assays.

Drugs. The VEGF-TRAP used in these experiments comprises a portion of the extracellular domain of murine VEGF receptor type 1 (Flt-1) fused to the Fc portion of human IgG. This soluble truncated form of the Flt-1 receptor has been demonstrated to neutralize circulating VEGF and inhibit its activity (Wulff et al., 2001). VEGF-TRAP was dissolved in PBS buffer with 0.1% BSA.

mAb G6-31 [anti-human and murine VEGF-A mAb kindly supplied by Genentech Inc., South San Francisco, CA (Liang et al., 2006)] was dissolved in PBS. All other reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO) unless otherwise specified.

RIA. Prolactin was measured by radioimmunoassay using mouse-specific reagents provided by the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases’ National Hormone and Pituitary Program (Dr. A. F. Parlow, Torrance, CA). Assays were performed using 8 μl of serum in duplicate. Results are expressed in terms of mouse prolactin reference preparation 3. Intra assay and inter assay coefficients of variation were 7.2 and 12.8%, respectively.

VEGF Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay. Mouse serum VEGF concentrations were measured using the enzyme-linked immunosorbent kit (Quantikine M Mouse VEGF; R&D Systems) following the manufacturer’s instructions. Aliquots of 15 μl of serum were used in duplicate. The lower limit of the assay sensitivity was 7.8 pg/ml. The intra-assay coefficient of variation was 6.7%.

Immunohistochemistry. Pituitary sections were deparaffinized and hydrated in graded ethanol. A microwave pretreatment for antigen retrieval was performed in 10 mM sodium citrate buffer, pH 6. Endogenous peroxidase activity and nonspecific binding sites were blocked. Primary antibodies were incubated overnight at 4°C. After incubation with biotin-conjugated secondary antibodies for 1 h, the reactions were developed using a streptavidin-biotin peroxidase method and dianinobenzidine as a chromogen substrate. Samples were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with permanent mounting medium. Each immunohistochemical run included negative controls replacing the primary antibody with PBS. Antibodies used were rabbit polyclonal VEGF (1:200 and 1:100, for transplants or in situ pituitaries, respectively; Santa Cruz Biotechnologies Inc., Santa Cruz, CA), polyclonal antibody platelet endothelial cell adhesion molecule for cluster of differentiation molecule 31 (CD31) detection (1:400 and 1:100, for transplants or in situ pituitaries, respectively; Santa Cruz Biotechnologies Inc.), rabbit polyclonal anti-α-smooth muscle actin (α-SMA) (1:100; Abcam Inc., Cambridge, MA), rabbit polyclonal proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA; 1:100; Santa Cruz Biotechnologies Inc.), and goat polyclonal antiprolactin (1:200; Santa Cruz Biotechnologies Inc.).

Western Blot. Pituitary samples were homogenized in 80 to 300 μl of ice-cold buffer containing 60 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 6.8, and a mix of protease inhibitors [phenyl-methyl-sulfonyl, tosyl phenylalanyl chloromethyl ketone, N-α-(p-toluene sulfonyl)-l-arginine methyl ester, benzoyloxycarbonyl-l-phenylalanyl, and N-tosyl-l-lysine chloromethyl ketone] in a handheld microtissue homogenizer. The homogenate was then centrifuged at 800g for 5 min at 4°C. An aliquot of supernatant was taken to quantify proteins by the Qubit Quant-it protein assay kit (Invitrogen, Buenos Aires, Argentina). Twenty two micrograms of proteins in 21 μl of homogenization buffer were mixed with 6 μl of 5x sample buffer (150 mM Tris-HCl, 10% SDS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% bromphenol blue, pH 6.8) and 3 μl of 10% dithiothreitol. Samples were heated 5 min at 95°C and subjected to 8% SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. The gel was then blotted onto a nitrocellulose membrane and probed with the corresponding primary antibody followed by a secondary antibody conjugated with horseradish peroxidase. Polyclonal rabbit anti-pAKT (1:700; Cell Signaling, Danvers, MA), was used. AKT expression was evaluated to confirm equivalent total protein loading (1:1000; mouse anti-AKT; Abcam Inc.). For repeated immunoblotting, membranes were incubated in stripping buffer (1.5% glycine, 0.1% SDS, and 1% Tween 20, pH 2.2) for 10 min at room temperature and reprobed. Chemiluminescence was detected in a G:box chemi HR16 (Syngene, Frederick, MD). Band intensities were quantified using ImageJ software (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD). Each pAKT band intensity was normalized to the respective AKT band intensity.

Quantification of Cell Proliferation. The PCNA labeling index was manually determined by counting brown-stained nuclei and expressed as percentage of cells showing unequivocal nuclear staining (positive nuclei × 100/total nuclei) in selected fields counterstained with hematoxylin dye. A mean of 30 fields each containing 100 cells was assessed per slide. Three slides per animals were counted.

Quantification of Vascular Areas. Evaluation of the relative vascular areas was carried out on sections immunostained with the CD31 antibody. Images of randomly selected fields of transplanted or in situ pituitaries were recorded using an Axioskop Plus microscope (Carl Zeiss Inc., Thornwood, NY) and a PowerShot G6 digital camera (Canon, Lake Success, NY). 40× or 100× objective, respectively. Microvessel density was calculated counting the number of CD31-positive vessels per square millimeter, and vascular area was determined by the cumulative area occupied by vessels expressed as percentage of area of vessels/total area. We also studied the size of vessels in the pituitary tumor samples in comparison with the control tissues. Three slides per pituitary were analyzed, and at least four images were counted per slide using the image processing and analysis software ImageJ (http://rswebw.nih.gov/ij/).

The relative area occupied by mature vessels was calculated using sections immunostained with a pericyte marker, α-SMA; the relative area occupied by mature vessels, as well as the size and the number of vessels per area, were calculated as above.

Immunofluorescence and Confocal Laser Microscopy for In Situ Pituitaries. The antibody used was polyclonal goat antiprolactin (dilution 1:250; Santa Cruz Biotechnologies Inc.). After rinsing in PBS, the sections were incubated at room temperature for 90 min with anti-goat IgG fluorescein isothiocyanate (dilution 1:100; Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA). After rinsing in PBS, the sections were mounted in Vectashield (Vector Laboratories) to prevent fading.
of the immunofluorescence reaction. Sections were examined on a C1 Plan Apo_60/1.4 oil confocal laser-scanning system (Nikon, Tokyo, Japan). The excitation wavelength was 488 nm for fluorescein isothiocyanate. Specificity studies were carried out by omitting primary antisera or preabsorbing primary antisera with homologous antigen excess; all showed the absence of the fluorescent signal.

**Statistical Analyses.** Results are expressed as means ± S.E.M. The differences between means were analyzed by analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Newman-Keuls test or Tukey’s honestly significant difference test for unequal \( n \) for pituitary prolactin content, percentage of lactotropes per area, quantification of immunohistochemistry (for PCNA, VEGF, CD31, and \( \alpha \)-SMA); pAKT/ AKT, serum VEGF levels and organ weights in mAb G6-31 treatment). Two-way ANOVA with repeated-measures design was used to analyze body weight (BW) in mAb G6-31 treatment and serum prolactin levels in both treatments (effects of treatment and time). Two-way ANOVA was applied in PCNA, VEGF, CD31, and \( \alpha \)-SMA quantification in VEGF-TRAP experiments (effects of treatment and tissue) and for serum VEGF concentration at two ages (effects of age and genotype). In all cases if \( F \) of interaction was found significant, individual means were compared by Fisher’s protected least-significant difference tests; if it was not significant, groups of means were analyzed by the same test. Student’s \( t \) test was used to analyze pituitary weight in mAb G6-31 experiments and prolactin tissue concentration and percentage of lactotropes in VEGF-TRAP experiments. \( p < 0.05 \) was considered significant.

**Results**

**VEGF-TRAP Treatment of Transplanted Hyperplastic Pituitaries from Drd2(−/−) Female Mice.** Hyperplastic pituitaries from 9-month-old Drd2(−/−) female mice were transplanted in silastic tubes in the flanks of wild-type female mice. After 3 weeks of local VEGF-TRAP injection into the silastic tubes, mice were decapitated and implants were removed. In the gross findings silastic grafts from vehicle-treated mice (controls) were highly vascularized and a diffuse reddish appearance was observed, whereas VEGF-TRAP-injected grafts were almost transparent with no evident signs of vascularization (Supplemental Fig. 1).

**Prolactin Levels and Percentage of Lactotropes in VEGF-TRAP-Treated Pituitaries.** Figure 1A shows that no significant differences were observed in serum prolactin levels between the control and VEGF-TRAP groups. In fact, serum prolactin was not significantly different in untransplanted (33.2 ± 10.8 ng/ml) compared with transplanted mice, indicating that the major component of circulating prolactin in this model was the in situ pituitary and not the graft. On the other hand, initial serum prolactin levels in both groups were higher than at the end of the treatment, which may be related to the fact that the last samples were obtained by decapitation and not from the tail, a procedure that may involve stress. In the excised transplants, prolactin concentration (ng/µg protein) and percentage of lactotropes in the total tissue were reduced in VEGF-TRAP-treated compared with vehicle-treated transplants (Fig. 1, B and C; \( p = 0.049 \), and 0.023, respectively).

**Cellular Proliferation and VEGF Protein Expression in VEGF-TRAP-Treated Pituitaries.** Each pituitary graft had endocrine tissue that was prolactin-immunopositive and nonendocrine tissue that comprised the rest of the transplant.

To assess the extent of proliferation in the transplanted pituitaries and nonendocrine tissue of the transplants, an immunohistochemical staining with PCNA antibody was performed. Two-way ANOVA indicated that PCNA labeling index was significantly reduced by VEGF-TRAP treatment in endocrine and nonendocrine tissue [Fig. 2A and Supplemental Fig. 2, A and B; \( p \) interaction (group × tissue) = 0.22; \( p \) treatment = 0.0010]. VEGF immunopositivity was localized mainly within the cytoplasm, and there was also minor nuclear staining. The area occupied by VEGF-immunopositive cells was similar in both treatment groups, endocrine and nonendocrine tissue (Fig. 2B).

**Microvascular Density in VEGF-TRAP-Treated Pituitaries.** To test the efficacy of anti-VEGF treatment in inhibiting angiogenesis in the pituitary adenoma grafts, vascular area and density of vessels were analyzed by immunohistochemical staining with CD31, an endothelial cell marker. Vascular area and the number of CD31-positive vessels per area were decreased in VEGF-TRAP-treated compared with vehicle-treated pituitary transplants, both in the endocrine and nonendocrine tissue [Fig. 3, A and B; interaction (group × tissue) was not significant in both measurements, and \( p = 0.0041 \) and 0.013 for the effect of treatment on the vascular area and vessel density, respectively]. Vessel size was not modified by treatment (Fig. 3C).

On the other hand, no significant differences were observed in \( \alpha \)-SMA-positive vessels or the vascular area between the VEGF-TRAP and vehicle treatment groups (Fig. 4).

Taking into account these results obtained with locally injected VEGF-TRAP, we decided to test a systemic anti-VEGF treatment with mAb G6-31, which could represent a better preclinical model.

**Effect of Systemic mAb G6-31 Treatment on Pituitary Weight and Prolactin Levels in Drd2(−/−) Female Mice.** Treatment with anti-VEGF-A mAb G6-31, which
binds both human and murine VEGF with high affinity, significantly reduced pituitary weight in Drd2(−/−) mice (Fig. 5A; p = 0.036).

**Prolactin Levels and Area Occupied by Prolactin-Positive Cells in mAb G6-31-Treated Pituitaries.** There were no differences in serum prolactin levels between experimental groups throughout treatment (Fig. 5B); however, pituitary prolactin content (ng/gland) (Fig. 5C) and the area occupied by prolactin-positive cells (Fig. 5D) were decreased in pituitaries from Drd2(−/−) mice treated with PBS or mAb G6-31 (Fig. 7A). Serum VEGF was significantly increased in 5- and 9-month-old Drd2(−/−) mice compared with wild-type age-matched mice (Fig. 7B; p = 0.012 for the genotype effect), and mAb G6-31 treatment further increased serum VEGF levels in Drd2(−/−) mice (Fig. 7C; p < 0.0001, mAb G631 Drd2(−/−) versus untreated Drd2(−/−) or wild-type mice). Nevertheless, the VEGF signal transduction pathway leading to phosphorylation of AKT was decreased in pituitaries from mAb G6-31-treated mice, compared with pituitaries from untreated mice (p = 0.0028; Fig. 7D), indicating an effective sequestering of VEGF.

**Microvascular Area and Density in mAb G6-31-Treated Pituitaries.** Quantification of vessel density indicated that the vascular component of pituitaries from mAb G6-31-treated mice was significantly reduced compared with that in vehicle-treated mice. Pituitary CD31 vascular area and the number of CD31-positive vessels per area were decreased in Drd2(−/−) mAb G6-31-treated mice compared with the Drd2(−/−) vehicle-treated group (Fig. 8, A and B; p = 0.0090 and 0.0028 for area and density, respectively) and achieved similar levels to those of pituitaries from wild-type mice (p = 0.57 and 0.33 for area and density; Drd2(−/−) mAb G6-31-treated versus wild-type pituitaries). On the other hand, no differences in average vessel size were detected among groups (Fig. 8C). Comparing both experimental mod-
els we observed that in situ pituitaries had a higher proportion of small vessels (average size 10 μm²) compared with the pituitary transplants that had fewer vessels, but their average size was bigger (see Figs. 4 and 8).

When immunohistochemical analysis was performed using staining with anti-α-SMA (a marker of mature vessels), no significant differences were encountered between the groups (Fig. 9).

Mice treated with the inhibitor of VEGF signaling were healthy, and none died during the treatment. BW was not different between treatment groups at any period, but two-way ANOVA revealed that mAb G6-31 mice had lower weight at 29, 36, and 43 days compared with initial BW, whereas no differences were detected in the vehicle-treated group (p interaction time × treatment (6, 60) = 0.036, and p < 0.005 for BW on days 29, 36, and 43 versus initial BW). Pancreas, liver, kidney, and spleen weights at the end of the treatment were similar between groups (Supplemental Fig. 3).

Discussion

There has been great interest in the targeting of tumor vasculature and the development of antiangiogenic agents, which interrupt tumor’s supply of oxygen and nutrients. Treatment with anti-VEGF antibodies significantly inhibited the growth of several tumor cells lines and has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for combinatorial treatment with chemotherapy for metastatic colorectal cancer, non–small-cell lung cancer, metastatic breast cancer, and glioblastoma multiforme and renal cell carcinoma (Ferrara, 2010). However, not all trials have been positive (Burris
and Rocha-Lima, 2008; Kerbel, 2008), indicating that individual characteristics of different tumors should be studied. In particular, the effect of anti-VEGF therapy on endocrine or benign tumors has not been reported in clinical practice.

The role of angiogenesis in pituitary adenoma generation has been questioned, and furthermore there are no data of anti-VEGF strategies in dopamine agonist-resistant prolactinomas, even though these tumors have faulty D2Rs, and D2Rs have been linked to VEGF expression in other tumors (Caccavelli et al., 1996; Basu et al., 2001). Using two strategies with anti-VEGF compounds we demonstrate that VEGF is required for the maximal growth of a mouse model of dopamine agonist-resistant prolactinomas. Local therapy with VEGF-TRAP or a systemic treatment with a monoclonal antibody targeting murine VEGF resulted in substantial tumor regression and prolactin inhibition in hyperplastic pituitaries from Drd2(−/−) female mice. In addition, there were significant decreases in vascularization and proliferation index induced by both anti-VEGF strategies in the pituitary tumors. These data suggest that the antiangiogenic treatments were effective in inhibiting the growth of primary dopamine-resistant prolactinomas as well as the transplanted adenomas.

When we compared both models [grafted and in situ hyperplastic pituitaries from Drd2(−/−) female mice] we observed a different pattern of vascularization and proliferation index. In in situ pituitaries many small vessels and a low PCNA index were observed, whereas the pituitary transplants had fewer vessels, but their average size was bigger, and the PCNA index was higher. This probably reflects the adaptation of vascularization and cellular proliferation of the active transplanted tissue in a different environment.

Even though vascularization was decreased there were no differences in pituitary VEGF protein expression after either anti-VEGF treatment. But during mAb G6-31 treatment se-
rum VEGF levels markedly rose. This is in accordance with the results of several anti-VEGF treatments that show that VEGF expression increases by different antiangiogenic treatments (Wulff et al., 2001; Batchelor et al., 2007; Korsisaari et al., 2008). High-serum VEGF expression after anti-VEGF treatment may be the result of a compensatory mechanism to the sequestering of VEGF. Nevertheless, in our experimental model VEGFR signaling pathway was reduced by the treatment, as shown by a decrease in phosphorylated AKT in situ pituitaries from Drd2(−/−) mice treated with mAb G6-31, probably indicating an effective neutralization of VEGF action.

α-SMA-positive vessels indicate the presence of pericytes and therefore a greater degree of maturation or stabilization of the vasculature. α-SMA vessels were present in pituitaries of both models, but the anti-VEGF treatment did not lower this component. This may be related to the fact that VEGF is acting on proliferation of endothelial cells and not on pericytes, which may be the source of VEGF but not the target as described during the angiogenesis of the corpus luteum (Reynolds et al., 2000). These α-SMA-positive cells could be acting in a paracrine and cell-to-cell contact control of growth and differentiation of the endothelium.

We were surprised to find that mAb G6-31 lowered body weight after 3 weeks of treatment. Even though loss of body weight is not a common finding in different anti-VEGF experimental treatments, it has been described that treatment with 3Z-3-[(3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrrol-2-yl)methylidene]-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one (SU5416), a potent and selective inhibitor of VEGFR2, resulted in a transient body weight loss in mice after the first 7 days of administration (Fong et al., 1999), and a high dose (100 mg/kg) of N-[2-chloroacetyl]carbamoyl acid[(R)-S,5S,6R]-5-methoxy-4-[(2R,3R)-2-methyl-3-(3-methyl-2-buten-1-yl)-2-oxiranyl]-1-oxaspiro[2.5]oct-6-yl ester (TNP-470), an angiogenesis inhibitor, resulted in a severe reduction of body weight in nude mice (Mori et al., 2000).

Several lines of evidence indicated that VEGF could participate in pituitary adenoma generation. The VEGF system plays a crucial role in the regulation of tumor angiogenesis during the development of estrogen-induced prolactin-secret ing pituitary tumors (Banejee et al., 1997), and increased concentrations of VEGF and the VEGFR2 have been reported in these rat pituitary tumors (Banejee et al., 1997). Nevertheless, VEGF increase in these models is ascribed to the action of estrogen, but Drd2(−/−) female mice (Cristina et al., 2005) and humans with prolactinomas are hypoestrogenic. In human studies VEGF expression in pituitary adenomas has yielded inconclusive results (Lloyd et al., 1999; McCabe et al., 2002), even though elevated serum VEGF concentrations have been demonstrated in some patients harboring pituitary tumors (Komorowski et al., 2000), and approximately 90% of human pituitary tumors cultured in vitro show measurable VEGF secretion (Lohrer et al., 2001). Our previous data indicated that the lack of or defective D2R signaling in mice pituitaries leads to prolactinoma generation in correlation with increased pituitary VEGF expression in females (Cristina et al., 2005). Accordingly, we now show that serum VEGF was increased in Drd2(−/−) female mice. Furthermore, in human pituitary adenomas we found that VEGF protein expression was higher in dopamine-resis tant prolactinomas compared with nonfunctioning growth hormone or adrenocorticotrophic hormone-secreting adenomas, and the strong positive association of VEGF and CD31 expression found in these prolactinomas suggested the participation of tumor vascularization in adenoma development (Cristina et al., 2010). Furthermore, in an aggressive prolactinoma generated in the multiple endocrine neoplasia 1 mouse model mAb G6-31 inhibited the growth of the intracerebrally injected pituitary adenoma and reduced prolactin levels (Korsisaari et al., 2008).

Therefore, our present and previous results indicate that even though the role of angiogenesis in pituitary adenomas is controversial, VEGF might contribute to adequate temporal vascular supply and represent a complementary therapeutic target in aggressive dopamine agonist resistant prolactinomas. Tumor angiogenesis in the pituitary, as well as in other endocrine neoplasms, probably reflects the basic observation that tumors require neovascularization to grow; however, the changes that occur may be somewhat different from some other tissues that are less highly vascularized in the non-neoplastic state.

Acknowledgments

We thank the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases’ National Hormone and Pituitary Program and Dr. A. F. Parlow for prolactin RIA kits and Genentech for mAb G6-31 (anti-human and murine VEGF-A monoclonal antibody).

Authorship Contributions

Participated in research design: Luque, Cristina, and Becu-Villalobos.
Conducted experiments: Luque, Perez-Millan, Ornstein, and Cristina.
Performed data analysis: Luque and Becu-Villalobos.
Wrote or contributed to the writing of the manuscript: Luque, Perez-Millan, Cristina, and Becu-Villalobos.

References


Korosnovski J, Jankiewicz J, and Stepieh H (2000) Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) and soluble interleukin-2 receptor (sIL-2R) concentrations in peripheral blood as markers of pituitary tumours. Cytotherapy 10:151–159.


Address correspondence to: Damasia Becu Villalobos, Instituto de Biologia y Medicina Experimental-CONICET, Vuelta de Obligado 2490, Buenos Aires 1428, Argentina. E-mail dbecu@ibyme.conicet.org.ar