

Article

Development of a Novel Anti-CD44 Variant 4 Monoclonal Antibody, C₄₄Mab-108

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Abstract: CD44 has been known as a marker of tumor initiating cells, and plays pro-tumorigenic functions in many cancers. The splicing variants play critical roles in malignant progression of cancers by promoting the stemness, cancer cell invasion or metastasis, and resistance to chemo- and radiotherapy. To understand each CD44 variant (CD44v) function is essential to know the property of cancers and establishment of the therapy. However, the function of the variant 4-encoded region has not to be elucidated. Therefore, specific monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) against the variant 4 are indispensable for basic research, tumor diagnosis, and therapy. In this study, we established anti-CD44 variant 4 (CD44v4) monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) by immunizing mice with a peptide containing the variant 4-encoded region. We next performed flow cytometry, western blotting, and immunohistochemistry to characterized them. One of the established clones (C₄₄Mab-108; IgG₁, kappa) reacted with CD44v3-10-overexpressed Chinese hamster ovary-K1 cells (CHO/CD44v3-10). The K_D of C₄₄Mab-108 for CHO/CD44 v3-10 was 3.4×10^{-7} M. In western blot analysis, C₄₄Mab-108 detected CD44v3-10 in the lysate of CHO/CD44v3-10 cells. Furthermore, C₄₄Mab-108 stained formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded oral squamous carcinoma tissues in immunohistochemistry. These results indicated that C₄₄Mab-108 is useful to detect CD44v4 in various applications.

Keywords: CD44; CD44 variant 4; monoclonal antibody; flow cytometry; immunohistochemistry

1. Introduction

CD44 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein, which is widely distributed in normal tissues [1]. CD44 consists of several exons. CD44 standard isoform (CD44s) is the shortest isoform of CD44 (85–95 kDa) which is produced by assembling the first five and the last five constant region exons [2]. The middle variant exons (v1–v10) can be alternatively spliced and assembled with the first five and the last five exons of CD44s. They are defined as CD44 variant isoforms (CD44v) [3]. It attracted considerable interest when it was discovered that CD44v induced metastatic properties in tumor cells [4]. A growing body of evidence suggests the importance of CD44v in the malignant progression of tumors [5], as well as cancer-initiating properties [6].

Both CD44s and CD44v can bind to hyaluronic acid (HA), and are involved in cell adhesion, proliferation, and migration [7,8]. CD44s is widely expressed in normal tissues, and plays important roles in hematopoiesis and immune system, and organogenesis [9]. CD44v plays critical roles in the promotion of tumor invasion, metastasis, stemness, and resistance to chemo- and radiotherapy [10,11]. CD44v3-10 can bind to heparin-binding epidermal growth factor-like growth factor (HB-EGF) and fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) via v3-encoded region, and functions as a co-receptor of receptor tyrosine kinases [12]. Moreover, the v6-encoded region is essential for the recruitment of hepatocyte

growth factor (HGF) to its receptor, c-MET [13]. In addition, the v8-10-encoded region confers oxidative stress resistance [14]. Therefore, understanding the function of each variant is essential to identify the properties of carcinomas. However, the function of the variant 4-encoded region has not been elucidated. Therefore, specific antibodies against CD44v4 are indispensable for basic research, tumor diagnosis, and therapy.

We previously established the novel anti-CD44 mAbs, C₄₄Mab-5 (IgG₁, kappa) [15] and C₄₄Mab-46 (IgG₁, kappa) [16] using Cell-Based Immunization and Screening (CBIS) method and immunization of CD44v3-10 ectodomain, respectively. Both C₄₄Mab-5 and C₄₄Mab-46 have epitopes in the first five exons-encoding sequences [17-19]. Therefore, they can recognize both CD44s and CD44v (pan-CD44). Furthermore, they showed high sensitivity for flow cytometry and immunohistochemical analysis in oral [15] and esophageal tumors [16]. We have also investigated the antitumor effects in mouse xenograft models of oral squamous cell carcinomas [20]. In this study, we developed a novel anti-CD44v4 mAb, C₄₄Mab-108 (IgG₁, kappa) by peptide immunization of the v4-encoded region, and evaluated its applications, including flow cytometry, western blotting, and immunohistochemical analyses.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Cell lines

CHO-K1 and P3X63Ag8U.1 (P3U1, mouse multiple myeloma) cell lines were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Manassas, VA, USA). CD44s open reading frame (ORF) was amplified from LN229 cDNA using HotStar HiFidelity Polymerase Kit (Qiagen Inc., Hilden, Germany). CD44v3-10 ORF was provided by the RIKEN BRC through the National Bio-Resource Project of the MEXT, Japan. CD44s and CD44v3-10 ORFs were subcloned into pCAG-Ble-ssPA16 vector possessing signal sequence and PA16 tag (GLEGGVAMPGAEDDVV) [15,21-24], which is detected by NZ-1 [25-35]. CHO/CD44s and CHO/CD44v3-10 were established by transfecting pCAG-Ble/PA16-CD44s and pCAG-Ble/PA16-CD44v3-10 into CHO-K1 cells using a Neon transfection system (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA).

CHO-K1 and P3U1 cells were cultured in RPMI-1640 medium (Nacalai Tesque, Inc.), supplemented with 10% FBS, 100 µg/mL streptomycin, 100 U/mL penicillin and 0.25 µg/mL amphotericin B. All the cells were cultured in a humidified incubator at 37°C with 5% CO₂.

2.2. Peptides

Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA) synthesized a partial sequence of the human CD44 variant 4 (273-DHTKQNQDWTQWNPShSNP₂₉₁) plus C-terminal cysteine. Subsequently, the keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH) was conjugated at the C-terminus of the peptide. CD44 peptides, which cover the extracellular domain of CD44v3-10, were described previously [17].

2.3. Hybridoma production

The female BALB/c mice were purchased from CLEA Japan (Tokyo, Japan). All animal experiments were performed following the regulations and guidelines to minimize animal suffering and distress in the laboratory, and approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Tohoku University (Permit number: 2019NiA-001).

To develop mAbs against CD44v4, we intraperitoneally immunized mice with 100 µg of the KLH-conjugated CD44v4 peptide plus Imject Alum (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.). The procedure included three additional weekly immunization (100 µg/mouse), which was followed by a final booster intraperitoneal injection (100 µg/mouse), two days before harvesting spleen cells. The harvested spleen cells were subsequently fused with P3U1 cells, using PEG1500 (Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN, USA), after which hybridomas were grown in an RPMI medium with 10% FBS, 100 units/mL of penicillin, 100 µg/mL of streptomycin, and 0.25 µg/mL of amphotericin B. For the hybridoma selection,

hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine (HAT; Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.) were added into the medium. The supernatants were subsequently screened using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) with the CD44v4 peptide, followed by flow cytometry using CHO/CD44v3-10 and CHO-K1 cells.

2.4. ELISA

The synthesized peptide (DHTKQNQDWTQWNPSHSNPC), was immobilized on Nunc Maxisorp 96 well immunoplates (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.) at a concentration of 1 µg/mL for 30 min at 37°C. After washing with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 0.05% Tween 20 (PBST; Nacalai Tesque, Inc.), the wells were blocked with 1% bovine serum albumin (BSA)-containing PBST for 30 min at 37°C. The plates were then incubated with the supernatants of hybridomas, followed by peroxidase-conjugated anti-mouse immunoglobulins (1:2,000 diluted; Agilent Technologies Inc., Santa Clara, CA, USA). Next, enzymatic reactions were conducted, using ELISA POD Substrate TMB Kit (Nacalai Tesque, Inc.), followed by measurement of the optical density at 655 nm, using iMark microplate reader (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Berkeley, CA, USA).

2.5. Flow cytometry

The cells were isolated using 0.25% trypsin and 1 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (Nacalai Tesque, Inc.). The cells were washed with blocking buffer (0.1% BSA in PBS) and treated with primary mAbs for 30 min at 4°C. Subsequently, the cells were incubated in Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated anti-mouse IgG (1:2,000; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc., Danvers, MA, USA) for 30 min at 4°C. Fluorescence data were collected using the SA3800 Cell Analyzer, and analyzed using SA3800 software ver. 2.05 (Sony Corporation) and FlowJo (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA).

2.6. Determination of dissociation constant (K_D) via flow cytometry

Serially diluted C₄₄Mab-108 was suspended with CHO/CD44v3-10 cells. The cells were further treated with Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated anti-mouse IgG 1:200; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.). Fluorescence data were collected using BD FACSLyric and analyzed using BD FACSuite software version 1.3 (BD Biosciences). To determine the dissociation constant (K_D), GraphPad Prism 8 (the fitting binding isotherms to built-in one-site binding models; GraphPad Software, Inc.) was used.

2.7. Western blot analysis

The cell lysates (10 µg) were prepared using sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) sample buffer (Nacalai Tesque, Inc.), and separated on 5%–20% polyacrylamide gels (FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical Corporation, Osaka, Japan). The proteins were transferred onto polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membranes (Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany). The membranes were incubated with 10 µg/mL of C₄₄Mab-108, 1 µg/mL of PA16 tag (NZ-1), or 1 µg/mL of anti-β-actin (clone AC-15; Sigma-Aldrich Corp.) in 4% skim milk (Nacalai Tesque, Inc.) in PBS with 0.05% Tween 20. Then, the membranes were incubated with anti-mouse immunoglobulins conjugated with peroxidase (diluted 1:1,000; Agilent Technologies, Inc.) for C₄₄Mab-108 and anti-β-actin. The anti-rat immunoglobulins (diluted 1:1,000; Agilent Technologies, Inc.) conjugated with peroxidase was used for NZ-1. Finally, the signals were detected with a chemiluminescence reagent, ImmunoStar LD (FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical Corporation) using a Sayaca-Imager (DRC Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan).

2.8. Immunohistochemical analysis

The paraffin-embedded oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) tissue microarray (Product Code: OR601c, US Biomax Inc., Rockville, MD, USA) was deparaffinized in xylene and rehydrated. The paraffin-embedded OSCC tissue for peptide blocking assay was obtained from Tokyo Medical and Dental University [36]. The tissues were autoclaved in citrate buffer (pH 6.0; Agilent Technologies Inc.) for 20 min. After blocking with

SuperBlock T20 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), the sections were incubated with C₄₄Mab-108 (10 µg/mL) and C₄₄Mab-46 (10 µg/mL), or without first antibody (control) for 1 h at room temperature and then treated with the EnVision+ Kit for mouse (Agilent Technologies Inc.) for 30 min. The color was developed using 3,3'-diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride (DAB; Agilent Technologies Inc.) for 2 min. Counterstaining was performed with hematoxylin (FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical Corporation). Hematoxylin & eosin (HE) staining (FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical Corporation) was performed using consecutive tissue sections. Leica DMD108 (Leica Microsystems GmbH, Wetzlar, Germany) was used to examine the sections and obtain images.

3. Results

3.1. Development of anti-CD44v4 mAbs by peptide immunization

To develop anti-CD44v4 mAbs, mice were immunized with the KLH-conjugated CD44v4 peptide (Fig. 1A). The splenocytes were fused with myeloma P3U1 cells (Fig. 1B). The developed hybridomas were subsequently seeded into 96-well plates and cultured for six days. The positive wells for the naked CD44v4 peptide were selected using ELISA, followed by the selection of CHO/CD44v3-10-reactive and parental CHO-K1-non-reactive supernatants using flow cytometry (Fig. 1C). After the limiting dilution and several additional screenings, an anti-CD44v4 mAb (clone C₄₄Mab-108; mouse IgG₁, kappa) was finally established (Fig. 1D). We confirmed that C₄₄Mab-108 recognized only a v4-containing peptide (aa 271-290) among peptides, which cover the extracellular domain of CD44v3-10 [17] (Supplementary Fig. S1).

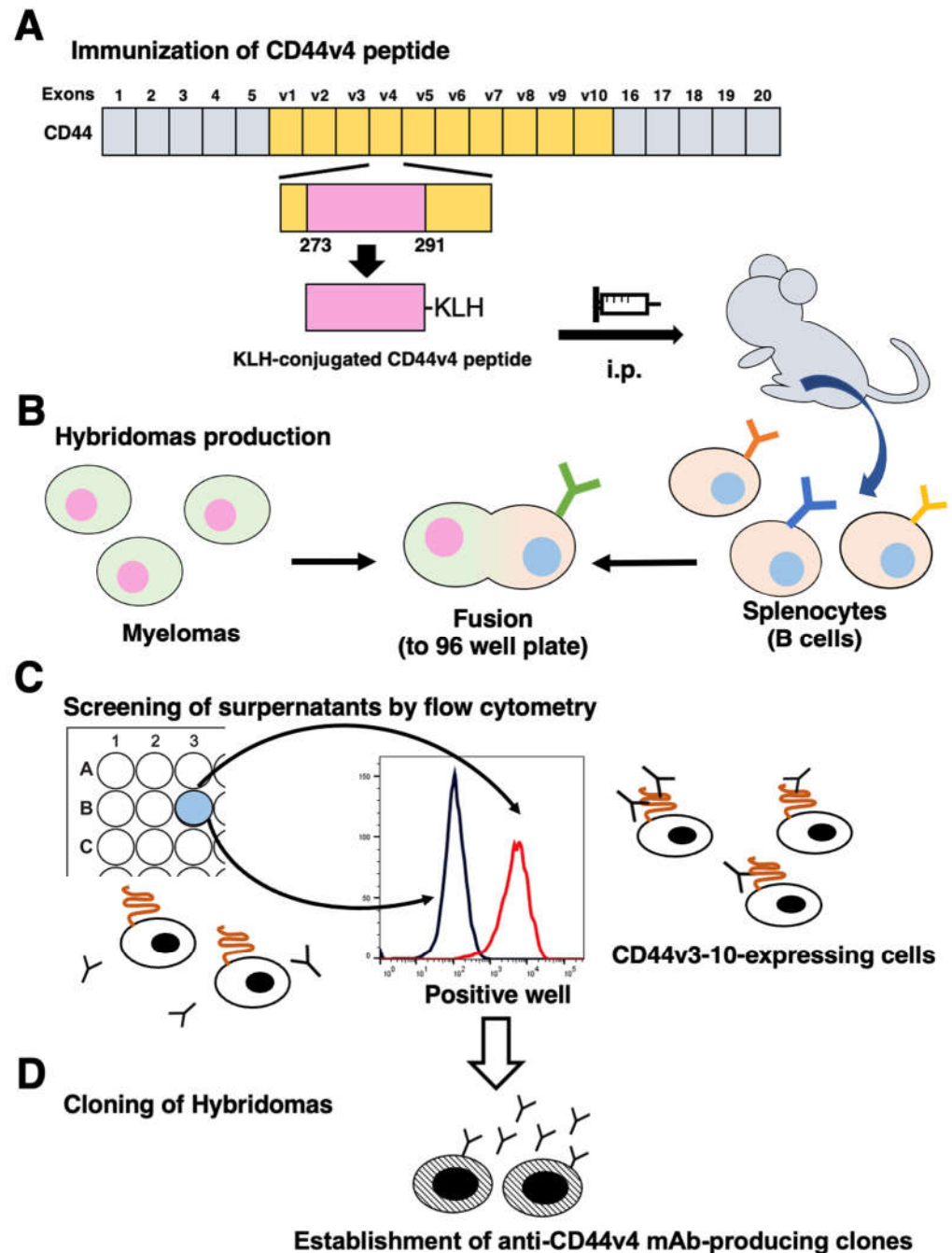


Figure 1. A schematic procedure of anti-CD44 mAbs production. (A) The mice were intraperitoneally immunized with the CD44v4 peptide conjugated with keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH). **(B)** The spleen cells were fused with P3U1 cells, and hybridomas were produced. **(C)** The screening was then conducted by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using the CD44v4 peptide, and flow cytometry using parental cells, and CD44v3-10-overexpressed CHO-K1 cells. **(D)** After limiting dilution, a clone C₄₄Mab-108 (IgG₁, kappa) was established.

3.2. Flow cytometric analysis

We conducted flow cytometry using C₄₄Mab-108 against CHO/CD44s, CHO/CD44v3-10, and CHO-K1 cells. C₄₄Mab-108 recognized CHO/CD44v3-10 cells dose-dependently at 10, 1, and 0.1 µg/ml. C₄₄Mab-108 did not recognize parental CHO-K1 cells even at 10 µg/ml (Fig. 2A). Furthermore, C₄₄Mab-108 never recognized CHO/CD44s cells, which was recognized by previously established pan-CD44 mAb, C₄₄Mab-46 [16] at 10 µg/ml (Fig. 2B). These results indicated that C₄₄Mab-108 specifically recognizes CD44v3-10, but not CD44s by flow cytometry.

We next determined the K_D of C₄₄Mab-108 with CHO/CD44v3-10 cells using flow cytometry. As shown in Fig. 2C, the K_D of C₄₄Mab-108 for CHO/CD44v3-10 was determined as 3.4×10^{-7} M.

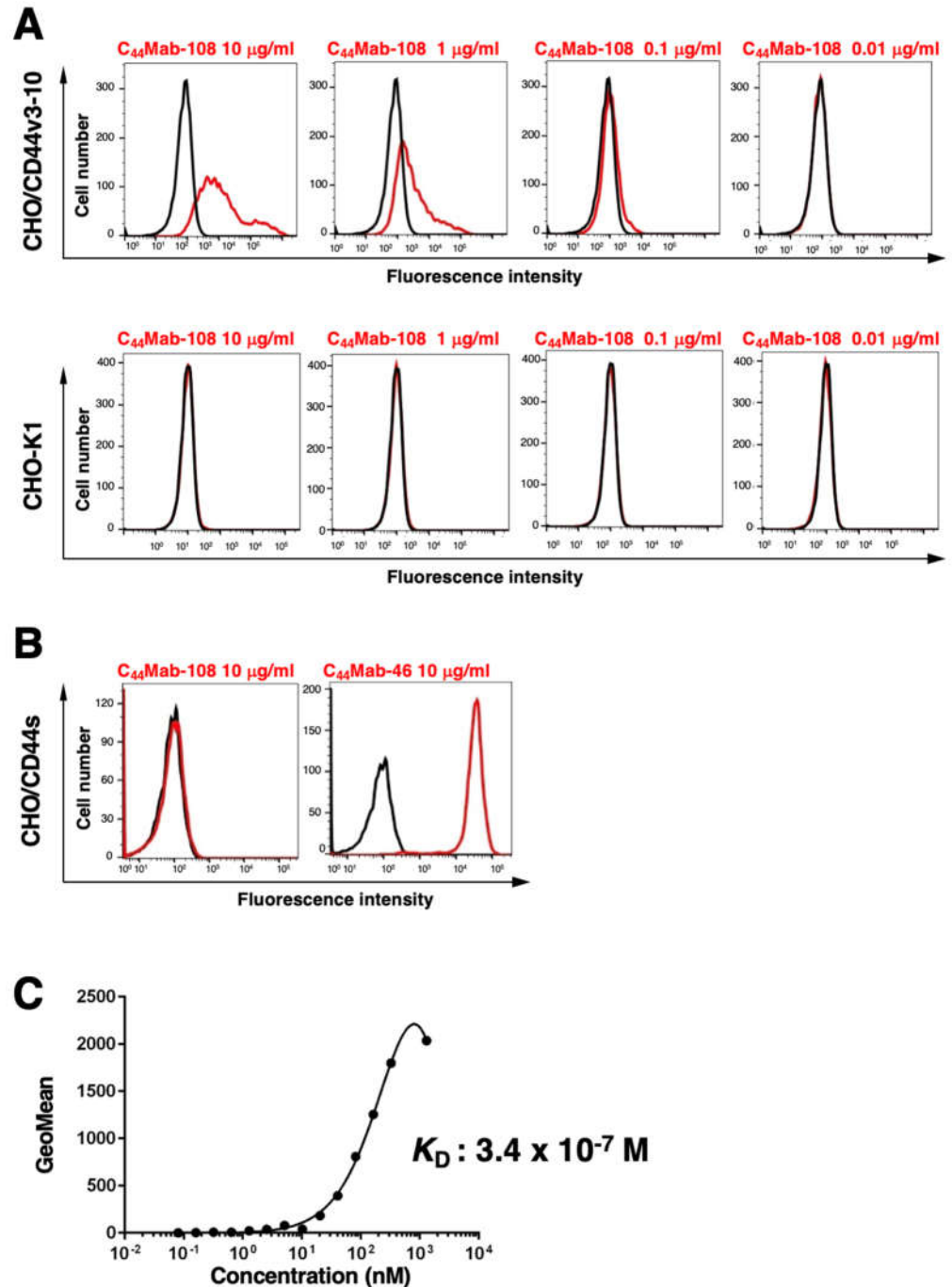


Figure 2. Flow cytometry to CD44 expressing cells using C₄₄Mab-108. (A) The CHO/CD44v3-10 and CHO-K1 cells were treated with 0.01–10 μg/mL of C₄₄Mab-108, followed by treatment with Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated anti-mouse IgG. The red lines show the cells with C₄₄Mab-108 treatment. The black lines represent the negative control. (B) The CHO/CD44s cells were treated with 10 μg/mL of C₄₄Mab-108 and C₄₄Mab-46, followed by treatment with Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated anti-mouse IgG. The red lines show the cells with the mAbs treatment. The black lines represent the negative control. (C) The CHO/CD44v3-10 were suspended in 100 μL of serially diluted C₄₄Mab-108 (0.6–10 μg/mL). The cells were treated with Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated anti-mouse IgG. The fluorescence data were collected using a BD FACSLyric, following the calculation of the dissociation constant (K_D) by GraphPad PRISM 8.

3.3. Western blot analysis

Western blotting was performed to further assess the sensitivity of C₄₄Mab-108. The lysates of CHO-K1, CHO/CD44s, and CHO/CD44v3-10 cells were probed. As shown in Fig. 3A, C₄₄Mab-108 detected CD44v3-10 as a ~120kDa band. However, C₄₄Mab-108 did not detect any bands from the lysates of CHO-K1 and CHO/CD44s cells. An anti-PA16 tag mAb, NZ-1, recognized the lysates from CHO/CD44s (~75kDa) and CHO/CD44v3-10 (~120kDa), both of which possess the PA16 tag at their N-terminus. These results indicated that C₄₄Mab-108 specifically detects CD44v3-10.

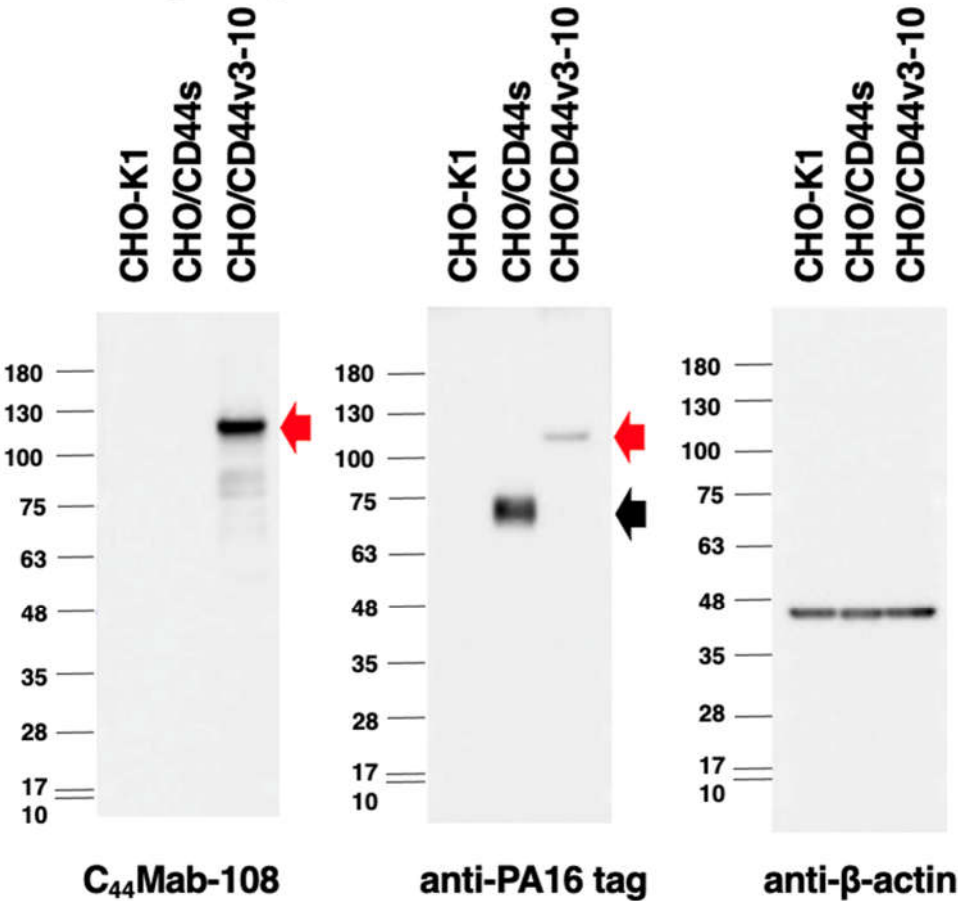


Figure 3. Western blotting by C₄₄Mab-108. The cell lysates of CHO-K1 and CHO/CD44v3-10 (10 µg) were electrophoresed and transferred onto polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membranes. The membranes were incubated with 10 µg/mL of C₄₄Mab-108, 1 µg/mL of PA16 tag (NZ-1), and 1 µg/mL of anti-β-actin, followed by incubation with peroxidase-conjugated anti-mouse immunoglobulins. The black arrow indicates the CD44s (~75 kDa). The red arrows indicate the CD44v3-10 (~120 kDa).

3.4. Immunohistochemical analysis using C₄₄Mab-108 against oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) tissues.

To investigate whether C₄₄Mab-108 can be used for immunohistochemical analyses using paraffin-embedded tumor sections, we used sequential sections of an OSCC tissue microarray. In a well-differentiated OSCC section (Fig. 4A–H), a clear membrane-staining in OSCC was observed by C₄₄Mab-46 (Fig. 4C and D), but hardly detected by C₄₄Mab-108 (Fig. 4A and B). In an OSCC section with the stromal invaded phenotype (Fig. 4I–P), C₄₄Mab-108 (Fig. 4I and J) strongly stained stromal invaded OSCC and could clearly distinguish tumor cells from stromal tissues. In contrast, C₄₄Mab-46 (Fig. 4K and L) stained the both. The reactivity of C₄₄Mab-108 was eliminated completely by a CD44 peptide (aa 271-290), which contains the C₄₄Mab-108 epitope (Fig. 4Q and R). We summarized the data of immunohistochemical analysis in [Table 1](#); C₄₄Mab-108 stained 20 out of 50 (40 %) cases

of OSCC. These results indicated that C₄₄Mab-108 is useful for immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded tumor sections.

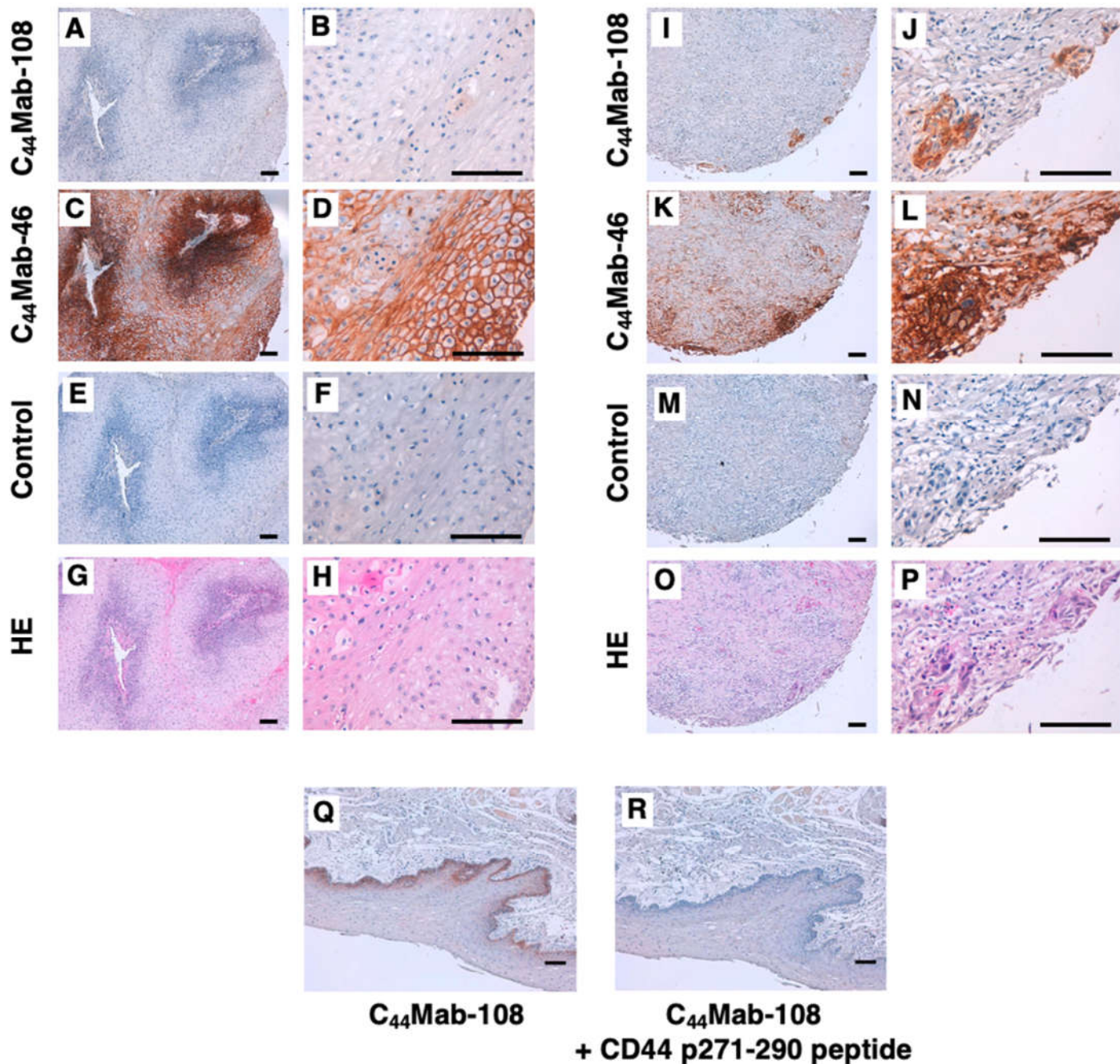


Figure 4. Immunohistochemical analysis using C₄₄Mab-108 and C₄₄Mab-46 against oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) tissues. After antigen retrieval, the sections were incubated with 10 µg/mL of C₄₄Mab-108 (A, B, I, and J), C₄₄Mab-46 (C, D, K, and L), and without first antibody (control) (E, F, M, and N) followed by treatment with the Envision+ kit. The color was developed using 3,3'-diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride (DAB), and the sections were counterstained with hematoxylin. (G, H, O, and P) Hematoxylin and eosin (HE) staining. (Q and R) Blocking of the C₄₄Mab-108 reactivity to OSCC tissue by the CD44 peptide (aa 271-290) containing the C₄₄Mab-108 epitope. After antigen retrieval, sections were incubated with C₄₄Mab-108 (10 µg/mL) or C₄₄Mab-108 (10 µg/mL) plus human CD44 peptide (aa 271-290, 10 µg/mL) followed by treatment with the Envision+ kit. The color was developed using DAB, and sections were counterstained with hematoxylin. Scale bar = 100 µm.

Table 1. Immunohistochemical analysis using C₄₄Mab-108 against OSCC tissues.

No.	Age	Sex	Organ/Anatomic Site	Pathology diagnosis	TNM	C ₄₄ Mab-108	C ₄₄ Mab-46
1	78	M	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N0M0	-	+
2	40	M	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N0M0	-	++
3	75	F	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N0M0	++	+
4	35	F	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N0M0	+	+++
5	61	M	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N0M0	+	+++
6	41	F	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N0M0	+	++
7	64	M	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of right tongue	T2N2M0	-	+
8	76	M	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T1N0M0	-	++
9	50	F	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N0M0	+	++
10	44	M	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N1M0	-	+++
11	53	F	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T1N0M0	-	+++
12	46	F	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N0M0	-	++
13	50	M	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of root of tongue	T3N1M0	+	++
14	36	F	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T1N0M0	+	+++
15	63	F	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T1N0M0	-	++
16	46	M	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N0M0	+	++
17	58	M	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N0M0	+	++
18	64	M	Lip	Squamous cell carcinoma of lower lip	T1N0M0	-	+++
19	57	M	Lip	Squamous cell carcinoma of lower lip	T2N0M0	-	+++
20	61	M	Lip	Squamous cell carcinoma of lower lip	T1N0M0	-	+++
21	60	M	Gum	Squamous cell carcinoma of gum	T3N0M0	+	++
22	60	M	Gum	Squamous cell carcinoma of gum	T1N0M0	+	+++
23	69	M	Gum	Squamous cell carcinoma of upper gum	T3N0M0	-	+++
24	53	M	Bucca cavioris	Squamous cell carcinoma of bucca cavioris	T2N0M0	-	+
25	55	M	Bucca cavioris	Squamous cell carcinoma of bucca cavioris	T1N0M0	-	++
26	58	M	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of base of tongue	T1N0M0	-	++
27	63	M	Oral cavity	Squamous cell carcinoma	T1N0M0	-	++
28	48	F	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T1N0M0	-	++
29	80	M	Lip	Squamous cell carcinoma of lower lip	T1N0M0	-	+++
30	77	M	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of base of tongue	T2N0M0	-	+++
31	59	M	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N0M0	-	++
32	77	F	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T1N0M0	+	+++
33	56	M	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of root of tongue	T2N1M0	-	++
34	60	M	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N1M0	+	+++
35	62	M	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N0M0	++	+++
36	67	F	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N0M0	++	+++
37	47	F	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N0M0	+	+++
38	37	M	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N1M0	-	-

39	55	F	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	T2N0M0	-	++
40	56	F	Bucca cavioris	Squamous cell carcinoma of bucca cavioris	T2N0M0	+	+++
41	49	M	Bucca cavioris	Squamous cell carcinoma of bucca cavioris	T1N0M0	-	-
42	45	M	Bucca cavioris	Squamous cell carcinoma of bucca cavioris	T2N0M0	-	++
43	42	M	Bucca cavioris	Squamous cell carcinoma of bucca cavioris	T3N0M0	-	+++
44	44	M	Jaw	Squamous cell carcinoma of right drop jaw	T1N0M0	+	+++
45	40	F	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of base of tongue	T2N0M0	-	+++
46	49	M	Bucca cavioris	Squamous cell carcinoma of bucca cavioris	T1N0M0	+	+++
47	56	F	Tongue	Squamous cell carcinoma of base of tongue	T2N0M0	-	+
48	42	M	Bucca cavioris	Squamous cell carcinoma of bucca cavioris	T3N0M0	+	+++
49	87	F	Face	Squamous cell carcinoma of left face	T2N0M0	-	+
50	50	M	Gum	Squamous cell carcinoma of gum	T2N0M0	-	++

4. Discussion

CD44v have been implicated as a marker of cancer initiating cells, and plays pro-tumorigenic functions in many carcinomas [37]. The v3-encoded region possesses heparan sulfate moieties that recruit to HB-EGF and FGFs [12]. The v6-encoded region forms a ternary complex with MET and HGF, which is essential for the c-MET activation [13]. Furthermore, the CD44 intracellular domain is required for the recruitment for ezrin, radixin, and moesin complex, which potentiates the c-MET signal transduction [38]. These functions of CD44v are important for the malignant progression of tumors to potentiate the proliferation, invasiveness, and metastatic spread. Furthermore, CD44v interacts with a cystine–glutamate transporter (xCT) subunit through v8-10-encoded region [14], which mediates oxidative stress and antitumor drug resistance in several carcinomas [39]. Therefore, establishment and characterization of mAbs, which recognize CD44v are thought to be essential for development of CD44-targeting tumor diagnosis and therapy.

In contrast, the function of the variant 4-encoded region has not been elucidated. In this study, we developed C₄₄Mab-108, which can recognize the variant 4 region. We showed the usefulness for flow cytometry (Fig. 2), western blotting (Fig. 3), and immunohistochemistry (Fig. 4). Most of CD44v mAbs have been developed by the immunization of recombinant or cell surface expressed CD44v, which received the glycosylation. CD44 is known to be heavily glycosylated [40], and the glycosylation pattern is thought to depend on the host cells. Moreover, it is not clear whether the available anti-CD44 mAbs recognize the peptide or glycopeptide structures of CD44v. Since C₄₄Mab-108 was established by the peptide immunization, C₄₄Mab-108 can recognize the definite peptide structure of the variant 4-encoded region. Since the region is also expected to receive the glycosylation [40], further studies are required to reveal whether the glycosylation affects the recognition by C₄₄Mab-108. In the immunohistochemical analysis (Fig. 4, Table 1), C₄₄Mab-108 could detect endogenous CD44v4 in some OSCC tissues. Although anti-pan-CD44 mAb, C₄₄Mab-46 recognized not only OSCC tissues, but also stromal tissues, C₄₄Mab-108 stained the tumor tissues selectively. Furthermore, C₄₄Mab-108 recognized a limited population of OSCC tissues compared to C₄₄Mab-46 (Fig. 4, Table 1). In the future, we should evaluate the clinical significance of the expression pattern and histology of C₄₄Mab-108 positive OSCC.

Clinical trials of anti-CD44 mAbs have been conducted [41]. A humanized anti-CD44v6 mAb BIWA4 (bivatuzumab)–mertansine drug conjugate was evaluated, but discontinued due to the severe skin toxicities [42,43]. An anti-pan CD44 mAb, RG7356, exhibited an acceptable safety profile in patients with advanced CD44-expressing solid tumors. However, the study was terminated due to no evidence of a clinical and pharmacodynamic dose-response relationship with RG7356 [44]. Therefore, the development of anti-CD44 mAbs with more potent and fewer side effects is required.

We previously established cancer-specific mAbs (CasMabs) against podoplanin [45-47] and podocalyxin [48], which are expressed in many cancers including OSCC [49]. The strategy also contributes to the development of various type of mAbs [50-57]. An anti-podoplanin CasMab, LpMab-2 can recognize the cancer-type aberrant glycosylation of Thr55 and/or Ser56 with surrounding peptide, which is not expressed in normal cells [47]. LpMab-2 has also been applied to chimeric antigen receptor T cell therapy in mice models [58]. We should understand the cancer-type glycosylation of CD44v, which could support the development of cancer-specific anti-CD44v mAbs.

Supplementary Materials: Figure S1 Conformation of C₄Mab-108 epitope by ELISA using peptides which cover the CD44v3-10 extracellular domain.

Author Contributions: H.S., N.G., T.T., and T.A. performed the experiments. M.K.K. and Y.K. designed the experiments. H.S., N.G. and Y.K. analyzed the data. H.S. and Y.K. wrote the manuscript. All authors have read and agreed to the manuscript.

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