

# SCIENTIFIC REPORTS



OPEN

## The new and recurrent FLT3 juxtamembrane deletion mutation shows a dominant negative effect on the wild-type FLT3 receptor

Received: 12 January 2016

Accepted: 23 May 2016

Published: 27 June 2016

Nadine Sandhöfer<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup>, Julia Bauer<sup>1,\*</sup>, Katrin Reiter<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Annika Dufour<sup>1</sup>, Maja Rothenberg<sup>1</sup>, Nikola P. Konstandin<sup>1</sup>, Evelyn Zellmeier<sup>1</sup>, Belay Tizazu<sup>1</sup>, Philipp A. Greif<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Klaus H. Metzeler<sup>1</sup>, Wolfgang Hiddemann<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Harald Polzer<sup>1,2,3</sup> & Karsten Spiekermann<sup>1,2,3</sup>

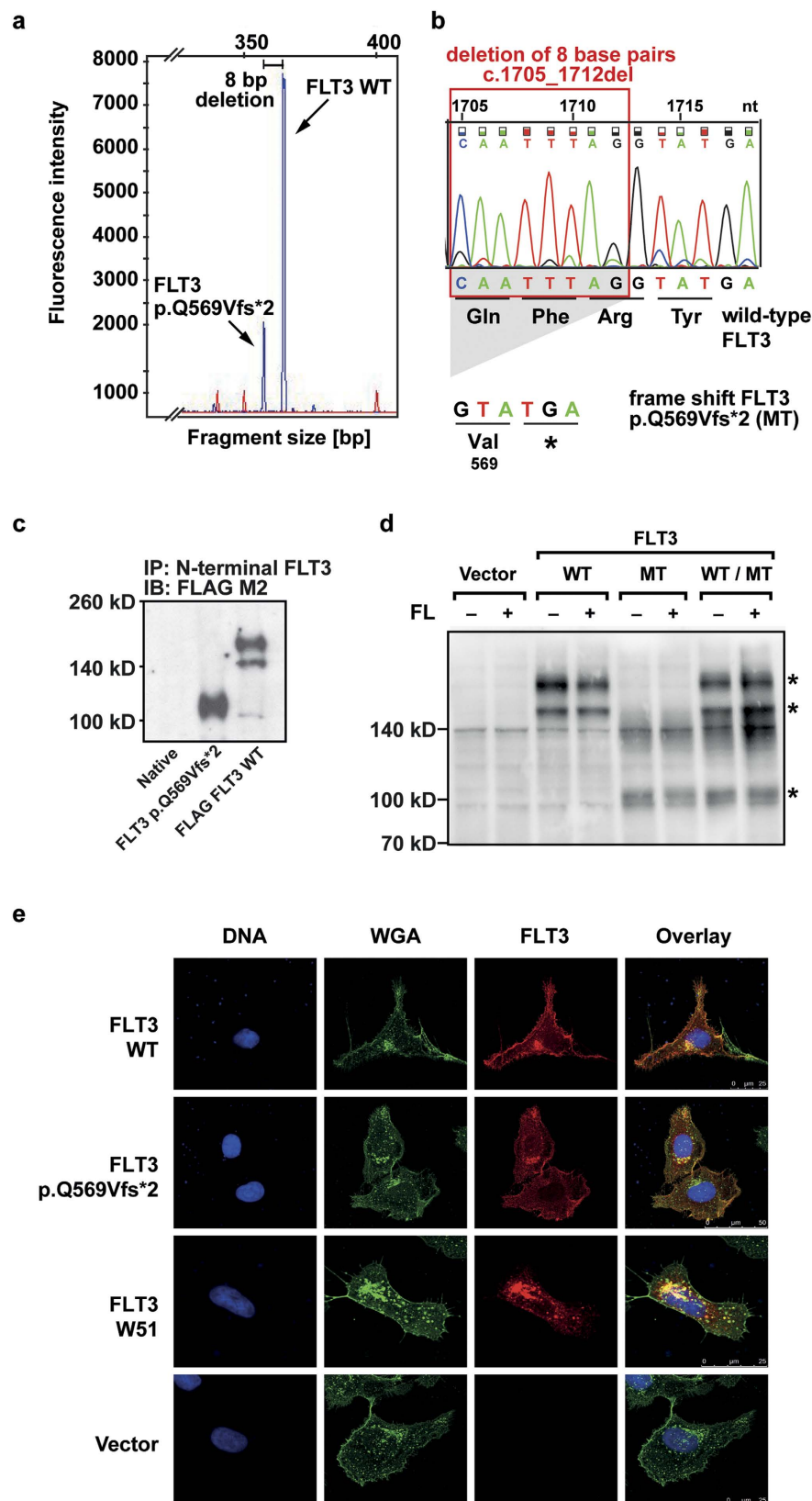
In acute myeloid leukemia (AML), the Fms-like tyrosine kinase 3 (*FLT3*) is one of the most frequently mutated genes. Recently, a new and recurrent juxtamembrane deletion mutation (p.Q569Vfs\*2) resulting in a truncated receptor was identified. The mutated receptor is expressed on the cell surface and still binds its ligand but loses the ability to activate ERK signaling. FLT3 p.Q569fs-expressing Ba/F3 cells show no proliferation after ligand stimulation. Furthermore, coexpressed with the FLT3 wild-type (WT) receptor, the truncated receptor suppresses stimulation and activation of the WT receptor. Thus, FLT3 p.Q569Vfs\*2, to our knowledge, is the first *FLT3* mutation with a dominant negative effect on the WT receptor.

The Fms-like tyrosine kinase 3 (*FLT3*) gene encodes a receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK), which is mostly expressed on hematopoietic progenitor cells and enables these cells to proliferate and differentiate. The high prevalence of activating mutations of the *FLT3* gene in acute myeloid leukemia (AML) indicates the importance of *FLT3* for physiological hematopoiesis<sup>1,2</sup>. The most common alterations occur in two functional domains of the receptor. Internal tandem duplications (ITD) disrupt the autoinhibitory function of the juxtamembrane domain and convey ligand-independent phosphorylation and activation of *FLT3*<sup>3</sup>. Point mutations within the activation loop of the tyrosine kinase domain (TKD) mark another class of gain-of-function *FLT3* mutations<sup>4</sup>. Both, ITD and TKD mutations, lead to a constitutive activation of downstream signaling pathways such as the ERK and STAT5 pathway<sup>3,4</sup>. With the technical improvement of sequencing methods over recent years the number of novel identified *FLT3* mutations is increasing. However, the evaluation of functional relevance remains difficult, since the mutation's position in a mutational hotspot or in an important functional receptor domain alone cannot predict its oncogenic potential<sup>5</sup>. In this study we functionally characterized a novel frameshift deletion mutation in the juxtamembrane region (JM) of *FLT3* found in a relapsed patient with AML. We investigated the functional properties of the truncated FLT3 receptor since truncated variants of other receptors have been shown to promote hematopoietic malignancies<sup>6–9</sup>.

### Materials and Methods

**FLT3 mutation analysis.** A patient was referred to our hospital for treatment of AML relapse. Mononuclear cells were isolated from bone marrow aspirates and conventional cytogenetic and mutational analyses were performed in accordance with described protocols<sup>10</sup>. Sequencing of the *FLT3* gene was performed using Sanger sequencing. The *FLT3* variant was described according to the guidelines of the Human Genome Variation Society (HGVS) (<http://varnomen.hgvs.org>). Mutations in further AML-related genes were analyzed using a targeted, multiplexed amplicon resequencing approach as previously described<sup>10</sup>. The experimental protocols were approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Department of Internal Medicine III, University Hospital Grosshadern, Ludwig-Maximilians-University (LMU), Munich, Germany and written informed consent was obtained in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. The methods were performed in accordance with the approved guidelines.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Internal Medicine III, University Hospital Grosshadern, Ludwig-Maximilians-University (LMU), Munich, Germany. <sup>2</sup>German Cancer Consortium (DKTK), Heidelberg, Germany. <sup>3</sup>German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ), Heidelberg, Germany. \*These authors contributed equally to this work. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to K.S. (email: Karsten.spiekermann@med.uni-muenchen.de)



**Figure 1. Identification of the mutation in the patient sample and expression of the truncated FLT3 p.Q569Vfs\*2 receptor.** (a) Blast cells were isolated from the bone marrow of a relapsed AML patient. mRNA was isolated and reverse transcribed. The *FLT3* cDNA was amplified and fragment analysis was performed. Arrows indicate fragments for *FLT3* WT and *FLT3* p.Q569Vfs\*2. The peaks differ by eight base pairs in their fragment size. (b) Sanger sequencing revealed a deletion of eight nucleotides, leading to a frameshift and a premature stop codon within the *FLT3* gene. The chromatogram is shown for the wild-type *FLT3*, nucleotide triplets and the corresponding amino acids are shown for the *FLT3* WT and the frameshift mutation *FLT3*

p.Q569Vfs\*2 sequence. (c) Phoenix eco cells were transfected with FLAG-tagged *FLT3* WT and FLAG-tagged *FLT3* p.Q569Vfs\*2. After cell lysis the *FLT3* protein was immunoprecipitated from whole cell lysates with an N-terminal *FLT3* antibody (SF1.340). After blotting the FLAG-tagged *FLT3* was detected with an FLAG M2 antibody. One representative experiment is shown. The blot was cropped to improve the clarity of the image. (d) Ba/F3 cells stably expressing the indicated constructs. After cell lysis the *FLT3* protein was detected with an N-terminal *FLT3* antibody (4B12). One representative experiment is shown. *FLT3* bands are indicated by asterisks. The blot was cropped to improve the clarity of the image (MT = *FLT3* p.Q569Vfs\*2). (e) Immunofluorescence of *FLT3* (red), glycoconjugates (green) and counterstaining of DNA (blue) in transiently transfected U2OS cells. One representative image of each construct is shown.

**Cell culture and reagents.** The Ba/F3, Hek-293T, and WEHI-3B cell lines were obtained from DSMZ (Braunschweig, Germany), the U2OS cell line from ATCC (Wesel, Germany) and cultured according to the supplier's recommendation. The retroviral packaging cell line Phoenix eco was purchased from Orbigen (San Diego, CA, USA). Recombinant human *FLT3* ligand (FL) was obtained from PromoKine (Heidelberg, Germany), recombinant murine IL-3 from ImmunoTools (Friesoythe, Germany) and AC220 was obtained from Selleck Chemicals (Houston, TX, USA).

**Generation of cell lines.** The *FLT3* p.Q569Vfs\*2 and the FLAG *FLT3* p.Q569Vfs\*2 cDNA were synthesized by GENEART (Life Technologies, Regensburg, Germany) and subcloned into the MSCV-IRES-eYFP retroviral expression vector. The empty vector, MSCV-IRES-eGFP-*FLT3*-WT, and MSCV-IRES-eGFP-*FLT3*-W51 have been described previously<sup>11</sup>. For the stable transduction of Ba/F3 cells the retroviral supernatant of Phoenix eco cells was used<sup>11</sup>. Stable expression of the receptor was confirmed by real time-PCR, Western blot, immunoprecipitation and flow cytometry as described elsewhere<sup>11,12</sup>. The following antibodies were used as recommended by the manufacturer: anti FLAG (M2), alpha-Tubulin (T6199), goat anti rabbit secondary antibody from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA), *FLT3* (SF1.340, S-18), phospho-tyrosine (PY99), goat anti mouse and goat anti rat secondary antibodies from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (CA, USA), ERK and phospho-ERK (Thr202/Tyr204) from Cell Signaling Technology (Danvers, MA, USA). The *FLT3*-antibody (4B12) was provided by Dr. Elisabeth Kremmer (Helmholtz Center Munich).

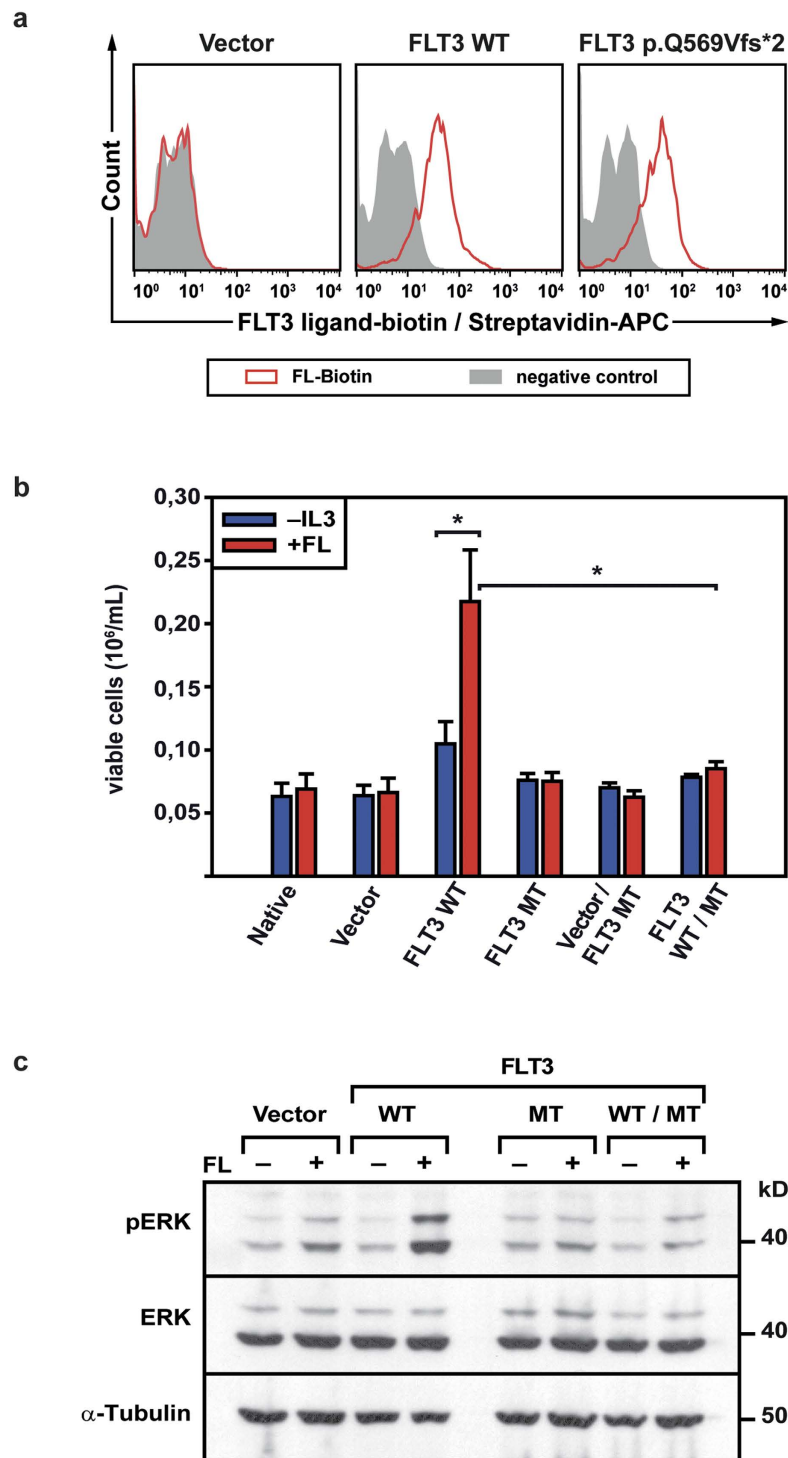
**Cell proliferation assay.**  $4 \times 10^4$ /mL Ba/F3 cells were cultured in the presence or absence of 10 ng IL-3 and 50 ng FL for 72 hours. Viable cells were counted by trypan blue exclusion using the cell viability analyzer Vi-CELL AS (Beckman Coulter, Krefeld, Germany)<sup>11</sup>.

**FL binding assay.** Binding of the FL was analyzed using the Fluorokine biotinylated human FL kit (NFFK0) and streptavidin-allophycocyanin (APC) (F0050) (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN, USA) according to the supplier's recommendations. As a negative staining control cells were stained with biotinylated soybean trypsin inhibitor. To confirm staining specificity cells were incubated with unbiotinylated FL in parallel.

**Immunofluorescent staining.** U2OS cells were transiently transfected using the PolyFect transfection reagent (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany). 50,000 cells were seeded on coverslips one day prior transfection. For transfection 1.5  $\mu$ g plasmid DNA, 5  $\mu$ L of transfection reagent and Opti-MEM Reduced Serum Medium (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Braunschweig, Germany) were used. The medium was changed six hours later. Glycoconjugates were stained 48 hours post-transfection using anti-wheat germ agglutinin (WGA)-488 fluorescein conjugate (1:1000; Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA) for 10 minutes. Thereafter cells were fixed on ice for 10 minutes using pre-cooled methanol and blocked for 1 hour with 2% BSA in DPBS. Cells were then incubated with monoclonal mouse or polyclonal rabbit *FLT3* (SF1.340, S-18) antibody (1:200; Santa Cruz Biotechnology) for 1 hour, followed by washing with DPBS-T (0.1% Tween 20; Carl Roth, Karlsruhe, Germany). Secondary antibody incubation was performed for 1 hour with anti-mouse IgG (H + L), F (ab')<sub>2</sub> fragment Alexa Fluor 594 Conjugate (1:500; Cell Signaling Technology). For counterstaining 1  $\mu$ g/mL 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) was used (Sigma-Aldrich), followed by mounting. Specimens were finally analyzed utilizing a confocal fluorescence laser scanning system (TCS SP5 II; Leica, Wetzlar, Germany). For image acquisition and processing we used the LAS AF Lite Software (Leica).

## Results

**The *FLT3* mutation (p.Q569Vfs\*2), present only at relapse, results in a truncated *FLT3* receptor lacking essential parts for autophosphorylation.** The *FLT3* mutation (*FLT3* p.Q569Vfs\*2) was found during routine diagnostics in a patient with relapsed AML and 15% blasts in the bone marrow (Supplemental Table S1). Fragment size analysis from cDNA showed the *FLT3* wild-type (WT) peak and an additional smaller and shorter fragment (Fig. 1a), indicating a smaller proportion of cells with an alternative *FLT3* transcript. The allele frequency of the detected mutation could not be determined as there was no patient gDNA material available. At the time point of first diagnosis, this fragment was not present (Supplemental Table S1). At the time point of initial diagnosis, the major leukemic clone carried an *IDH2* mutation with an allele frequency of 20.4%. *NPM1c* was present only in a subfraction (7.2% allele frequency) and *FLT3*-ITD/TKD mutations were undetectable (Supplemental Table S1). By Sanger sequencing a deletion in the *FLT3* gene of eight base pairs leading to a frameshift followed by a premature stop codon was identified (Fig. 1b). The mutant is predicted to result in a truncated *FLT3* protein, consisting of 570 amino acids and lacking the intracellular parts essential for autophosphorylation of the receptor and downstream signal transduction (Fig. S1). Due to lack of adequate patient material, it was not possible to finally prove the expression of the truncated protein in the patient's bone marrow. To characterize



**Figure 2.** FL binding by the truncated FLT3 p.Q569Vfs\*2 receptor, downstream signaling pathways, and proliferation of Ba/F3 cells. **(a)** Ba/F3 cells stably expressing the indicated constructs were incubated with biotinylated human FL. Receptor bound biotinylated FL was detected with streptavidin-APC using flow cytometry. As a negative control biotinylated soybean trypsin inhibitor was used. One out of at least three independent experiments is shown. **(b)** Ba/F3 cells stably expressing the indicated constructs were seeded at a density of  $4 \times 10^4$ /mL in the presence or absence of 50 ng FL. Viable cells were counted by trypan blue exclusion after 72 hours. Shown are mean values  $\pm$  SEM of at least three independent experiments; \* $p < 0.05$  (MT = FLT3 p.Q569Vfs\*2). **(c)** Ba/F3 cells stably expressing the empty vector, FLT3 WT, FLT3 p.Q569Vfs\*2 alone or both FLT3 WT and FLT3 p.Q569Vfs\*2 were starved for 24 hours in cell culture media containing 0.3% fetal calf serum. Cells were left untreated (–) or stimulated (+) with 100 ng/mL FL for 60 minutes prior to cell lysis. Phosphorylation of ERK was analyzed by western blot. One representative experiment is shown. The blot was first incubated with phospho ERK antibody, stripped and reblotted with ERK and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin antibody. The blot was cropped to improve the clarity of the image (MT = FLT3 p.Q569Vfs\*2).

the functional consequences of the deletion mutation we thus generated Ba/F3 cells stably expressing *FLT3* WT and *FLT3* p.Q569Vfs\*2. In Western Blot analysis we observed a band of lower molecular weight (110 kDa) in *FLT3* p.Q569Vfs\*2-expressing cells in comparison to the WT receptor (140/160 kDa), confirming the expression of a truncated protein (Fig. 1c,d, the full-length blots are shown in supplemental Fig. S4a–c).

### The loss of function *FLT3* p.Q569Vfs\*2 mutant suppresses *FLT3* WT in a dominant negative manner by forming heterodimers with the WT *FLT3* receptor.

*FLT3* p.Q569Vfs\*2 receptor expression on the cell surface was confirmed by flow cytometry and immunofluorescent staining (Fig. 1e, Supplemental Fig. S2) and binding of FL by FL binding assays with biotinylated FL (Fig. 2a). After adding of unbiotinylated FL to the sample, the binding capacity for biotinylated FL decreased in a dose dependent manner indicating the specificity of the FL binding assay (Supplemental Fig. S3). By immunoprecipitation the truncated *FLT3* protein in double-transfected Hek-293T cells, and immunoblot against a C-terminal *FLT3* epitope, heterodimerisation of the truncated and the wildtype *FLT3* receptor became detectable (Fig. S5b). In contrast to *FLT3* WT, *FLT3* p.Q569Vfs\*2-expressing Ba/F3 cells did not proliferate after FL stimulation (Fig. 2b). Furthermore, coexpression of WT and mutant *FLT3* receptor also abolished the WT receptor's proliferative effect on Ba/F3 cells when stimulated with FL (Fig. 2b). This observation was confirmed by analyzing the downstream signaling pathway. Stimulation of *FLT3* WT-expressing cells with FL led to strong *FLT3* and subsequent ERK phosphorylation which were absent in *FLT3* p.Q569Vfs\*2-expressing and *FLT3* p.Q569Vfs\*2/*FLT3* WT-coexpressing cells, respectively (Fig. 2c, the full-length blots are shown in supplemental Fig. S4d,e and Fig. S5c,d).

In order to address a possible growth advantage of the *FLT3* p.Q569Vfs\*2-expressing cells, we performed proliferation assays in Ba/F3 cells treated with the highly potent *FLT3* inhibitor AC220 in two different concentrations. Neither the *FLT3* p.Q569Vfs\*2 cells nor the double-transduced cells had a growth advantage under the chosen conditions (see supplemental Fig. S5a).

## Discussion

AML-specific mutations within the *FLT3* gene have been of high interest and were studied in detail over the past decades. In contrast to the highly prevalent activating mutations the impact of receptor truncating mutations in *FLT3* remains largely unknown, especially regarding their proliferative activity. To our knowledge, this is the first study to functionally characterize a patient derived loss-of-function *FLT3* mutation resulting in a dominant negative effect on the WT receptor. Our analysis demonstrated that the truncated *FLT3* receptor lack both TKDs that are crucial for signal transduction, thus being unable to activate ERK phosphorylation and proliferation upon ligand binding. These effects were dominant negative on *FLT3* WT in cells coexpressing both *FLT3* WT and p.Q569Vfs\*2.

In analogy, kinase-negative or truncated EGF receptors can exert a dominant negative effect on WT receptors by inhibiting the tyrosine kinase activity and suppressing the mitogenic response of WT receptors through heterodimerisation<sup>13,14</sup>. However, the receptor truncation does not always imply a loss of function. Alterations of the *CSF3R* gene, which lead to a truncated cytoplasmic tail, showed an activating and hyperresponsive phenotype and have been linked to the development of AML, chronic myeloid and neutrophilic leukemia<sup>6,7</sup>. Similarly, truncations in the extracellular domain of the TrkA receptor (“Delta TrkA”) constitutively activate the receptor in fibroblast and epithelial cell lines<sup>8,9</sup>.

The loss-of-function phenotype of *FLT3* p.Q569Vfs\*2 suggests that the patient's AML blasts proliferate independently of *FLT3* kinase activity. We cannot exclude that *FLT3* p.Q569Vfs\*2 is a passenger mutation in a mutational hotspot region of the *FLT3* gene and does not influence leukemogenesis. However, the same somatic deletion mutation has been reported recently as a somatic and recurrent mutation, detected in two out of 6843 unselected AML patients resulting in a frequency of 0.03%<sup>15</sup>. It is tempting to speculate that a leukemic cell may benefit from truncating *FLT3* mutations through escape from the *FLT3* receptor mediated growth regulation. Functional characterization of *FLT3* mutations nevertheless is of major importance to identify driver mutations, validate therapeutic targets and analyze the mechanisms of receptor interaction and activation. Our study shows that mutations of *FLT3* do not always accompany a gain of function and functional relevance has to be investigated on an individual basis.

## References

- Schnittger, S. *et al.* Analysis of *FLT3* length mutations in 1003 patients with acute myeloid leukemia: correlation to cytogenetics, FAB subtype, and prognosis in the AMLCG study and usefulness as a marker for the detection of minimal residual disease. *Blood*. **100**(1), 59–66 (2002).
- Thiede, C. *et al.* Analysis of *FLT3*-activating mutations in 979 patients with acute myelogenous leukemia: association with FAB subtypes and identification of subgroups with poor prognosis. *Blood*. **99**(12), 4326–35 (2002).
- Kiyoi, H. *et al.* Internal tandem duplication of the *FLT3* gene is a novel modality of elongation mutation which causes constitutive activation of the product. *Leukemia*. **12**(9), 1333–7 (1998).
- Yamamoto, Y. *et al.* Activating mutation of D835 within the activation loop of *FLT3* in human hematologic malignancies. *Blood*. **97**(8), 2434–9 (2001).
- Frohling, S. *et al.* Identification of driver and passenger mutations of *FLT3* by high-throughput DNA sequence analysis and functional assessment of candidate alleles. *Cancer Cell*. **12**(6), 501–13 (2007).
- Liongue, C. & Ward A. C. Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor receptor mutations in myeloid malignancy. *Front Oncol*. **4**, 93 (2014).
- Maxson, J. E. *et al.* Oncogenic *CSF3R* mutations in chronic neutrophilic leukemia and atypical CML. *N Engl J Med*. **368**(19), 1781–90 (2013).
- Meyer, J. *et al.* Remarkable leukemogenic potency and quality of a constitutively active neurotrophin receptor, deltaTrkA. *Leukemia*. **21**(10), 2171–80 (2007).
- Reuther, G. W. *et al.* Identification and characterization of an activating TrkA deletion mutation in acute myeloid leukemia. *Mol Cell Biol*. **20**(23), 8655–66 (2000).



10. Sandhofer, N. *et al.* Dual PI3K/mTOR inhibition shows antileukemic activity in MLL-rearranged acute myeloid leukemia. *Leukemia*. **29**(4), 828–38 (2015).
11. Polzer, H. *et al.* Casitas B-lineage lymphoma mutants activate AKT to induce transformation in cooperation with class III receptor tyrosine kinases. *Exp Hematol*. **41**(3), 271–80 e4 (2013).
12. Janke, H. *et al.* Activating FLT3 mutants show distinct gain-of-function phenotypes *in vitro* and a characteristic signaling pathway profile associated with prognosis in acute myeloid leukemia. *PLoS One*. **9**(3), e89560 (2014).
13. Basu, A. *et al.* Inhibition of tyrosine kinase activity of the epidermal growth factor (EGF) receptor by a truncated receptor form that binds to EGF: role for interreceptor interaction in kinase regulation. *Mol Cell Biol*. **9**(2), 671–7 (1989).
14. Kashles, O. *et al.* A dominant negative mutation suppresses the function of normal epidermal growth factor receptors by heterodimerization. *Mol Cell Biol*. **11**(3), 1454–63 (1991).
15. Chatain, N. *et al.* Rare FLT3 deletion mutants may provide additional treatment options to patients with AML: an approach to individualized medicine. *Leukemia*. **29**(12), 2434–8 (2015).

## Acknowledgements

We thank Prof. Dr. Thorsten Haferlach for providing first diagnosis material and Elisabeth Kremmer for generating the N-terminal FLT3 antibody.

## Author Contributions

N.S., J.B., H.P., N.P.K., W.H., K.H.M. and K.S. designed the experiments; J.B., N.S., H.P., K.R., E.Z. and B.T. performed the experiments; J.B., N.S., H.P., M.R., A.D., P.A.G. and K.H.M. analyzed and interpreted the data; N.S., J.B., K.R., H.P. and K.S. wrote the manuscript.

## Additional Information

**Supplementary information** accompanies this paper at <http://www.nature.com/srep>

**Competing financial interests:** The authors declare no competing financial interests.

**How to cite this article:** Sandhöfer, N. *et al.* The new and recurrent FLT3 juxtamembrane deletion mutation shows a dominant negative effect on the wild-type FLT3 receptor. *Sci. Rep.* **6**, 28032; doi: 10.1038/srep28032 (2016).



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in the credit line; if the material is not included under the Creative Commons license, users will need to obtain permission from the license holder to reproduce the material. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>