

Lymphatic endothelium stimulates melanoma metastasis and invasion via MMP14-dependent Notch3 and β 1-integrin activation

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Abstract Lymphatic invasion and lymph node metastasis correlate with poor clinical outcome in melanoma. However, the mechanisms of lymphatic dissemination in distant metastasis remain incompletely understood. We show here that exposure of expansively growing human WM852 melanoma cells, but not singly invasive Bowes cells, to lymphatic endothelial cells (LEC) in 3D co-culture facilitates melanoma distant organ metastasis in mice. To dissect the underlying molecular mechanisms, we established LEC co-cultures with different melanoma cells originating from primary tumors or metastases. Notably, the expansively growing metastatic melanoma cells adopted an invasively sprouting phenotype in 3D matrix that was dependent on MMP14, Notch3 and β 1-integrin. Unexpectedly, MMP14 was necessary for LEC-induced Notch3 induction and coincident β 1-integrin activation. Moreover, MMP14 and Notch3 were required for LEC-mediated metastasis of zebrafish xenografts. This study uncovers a unique mechanism whereby LEC contact promotes melanoma metastasis by inducing a reversible switch from 3D growth to invasively sprouting cell phenotype.

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Introduction

Distant organ metastasis requires that the tumor cells gain access into the hematogenous circulation (**Lambert et al., 2017**). The metastatic dissemination of cancer cells is expedited by molecular changes promoting the ability of cancer cells to invade across the surrounding extracellular matrices (ECM) and into the lumen of lymphatic or blood vessels. In order to survive in circulation as well as extravasate and colonize the distant organ sites the cancer cells need to survive a variety of stresses such as hemodynamic shear forces, trapping to vascular beds and ROS, and gain the ability to invasively grow at the new tissue microenvironment (**Piskounova et al., 2015; Strlic and Offermanns,**

eLife digest The death rates for many types of cancer have dropped, but melanoma remains a serious concern. This type of skin cancer is especially aggressive because it can spread to distant organs. Melanoma often spreads via the lymphatic system, a network of vessels that extends throughout the body to drain fluid from the body's tissues. The lymphatic system also includes structures – called lymph nodes – that filter bacteria from this fluid; this helps to defend against infection.

When melanoma spreads to lymph nodes and distant organs, clinicians diagnose it as Stage IV melanoma. For patients at this stage, the outcome is often poor. It is clear that melanoma exploits lymph vessels to spread throughout the body. But researchers also suspect that vessel cells interact with the cancer cells, helping the melanoma invade distant organs. Understanding exactly how lymph vessels promote the spread of melanoma will lead to better options for treating this aggressive cancer.

Pekkonen, Alve et al. investigated whether exposing human melanoma cells to cells from the walls of human lymph vessels would make the cancer cells more aggressive. Indeed, after growing the two cell types together in the laboratory, the melanoma cells became more invasive. When transplanted into mice, these cancer cells spread to and invaded the rodents' distant organs.

Pekkonen, Alve et al. conducted a series of experiments to identify specific proteins in the melanoma cells that were responsible for making the cancer more invasive after it interacted with the lymph vessel cells. These experiments identified proteins called MMP14, Notch3, and β 1-integrin as critical to the invasive spread of melanoma cells. When melanoma cells with less MMP14 or Notch3 were implanted into zebrafish, the cancer cells spread less efficiently. These findings may represent new leads that clinicians can test to see if they are markers of cancers that are most likely to spread and that the pharmaceutical industry can pursue to treat melanoma patients.

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2017). Many of these activities have been found to be enhanced in tumor cell clusters relative to singly invading tumor cells.

The local microenvironment including the ECM and cell-non-autonomous interactions between cancer cells and stromal cells play a vital role in metastasis. In addition to providing a direct route for dissemination, the tumor lymphatics have been proposed to directly modulate the metastatic cascade through mechanisms that have remained elusive (*Alitalo and Detmar, 2012*). Clinical observations of satellite melanoma tumors growing between the primary tumor and draining lymph nodes have suggested that the surrounding lymphatic endothelium serves as a protective microenvironment for the survival of incipient metastatic cells (*Meier et al., 2002*). In support of this hypothesis, over the last few years it has become increasingly clear that lymphatic endothelial cells (LECs) in fact actively interact with the surrounding cells in the tissue, thus regulating both physiological and pathological processes including tumor progression and metastasis. Both paracrine communication and direct cell-cell interactions between tumor cells and the associated lymphatics have been shown to drive tumor progression and dissemination. For example, chemokine receptor-ligand interactions between melanoma and LECs drive chemotaxis of tumor cells towards the lymphatics (*Cabioglu et al., 2005; Das et al., 2013; Shields et al., 2007*). Alternatively, tumor cells secrete factors like lipoxigenase, which can induce downregulation of the endothelial surface molecules and loosening of the LEC junctions in vitro (*Kerjaschki et al., 2011*).

In this study, we set to investigate how the LECs in the tumor microenvironment affect the metastatic melanoma cell phenotype. To this end, we implemented 2D- and 3D melanoma-LEC co-culture models, which enable a systematic analysis of the molecular crosstalk between the tumor cells and the lymphatic endothelium. We found that the interaction of melanoma cells with LECs induced matrix-metalloproteinase-14 (MMP14, also known as MT1-MMP) -dependent Notch3 and β 1-integrin activation in the expansively growing metastatic melanoma cells, leading to invasive sprouting of cells in 3D matrices. Importantly, the interaction of these melanoma cells with LECs led to significantly increased metastasis of melanoma xenografts in vivo, which was dependent on MMP14 and

Notch3. Thus, the crosstalk with LECs promotes melanoma metastasis by inducing a reversible switch to invasively sprouting melanoma cells.

Results

Three-dimensional co-culture model recapitulates the melanoma interaction with lymphatic vasculature

To study the interaction of LECs with melanoma cells *in vitro*, we utilized a three-dimensional (3D) co-culture method, where LEC spheroids were embedded together with single, GFP-expressing or fluorescent tracer labeled, melanoma cells into a cross-linked 3D matrix (**Figure 1a**) (Korff and Augustin, 1998; Tatti *et al.*, 2015). We chose to use fibrin as 3D matrix since it is frequently deposited within tumor tissues and perivascular spaces *in vivo*. After 72 hr incubation, the LEC control spheroids (labeled with the endothelial marker PECAM) showed moderate outgrowth (LEC sprouting) from the spheroid body (**Figure 1b**, leftmost panel). Co-culturing the LEC spheroids with cells isolated from a melanoma skin metastasis (WM852) or from a superficially spreading melanoma (Bowes), resulted in melanoma attraction and invasion into the LEC spheroid (**Figure 1b**, middle and rightmost panels). Especially the WM852 cells (and Bowes to a lesser extent) appeared to disrupt the spheroid structure at the melanoma cell-LEC contact sites, as shown by the loss of the endothelial adhesion molecule PECAM (**Figure 1b**, enlarged inserts of the middle and rightmost panels). Thus, our 3D co-culture model qualitatively recapitulates attraction, migration and invasion of melanoma cells into lymphatic endothelial structures.

Interaction with LECs increases the metastasis of melanoma cells *in vivo*

To investigate potential crosstalk between melanoma cells and LECs and effects of these interactions on melanoma tumorigenesis *in vivo*, we isolated cells from 3D co-cultures. For this, the GFP and luciferase expressing WM852 and Bowes cells were cultured in 3D as monotypic, single cell suspension or together with the preformed LEC spheroids for 72 hr after which protease inhibitors were removed for 30–48 hr leading to 3D matrix digestion and release of the cells. To quantify LECs in the recovered cell mixtures, the cells were subjected to a qRT-PCR analysis for the expression of the LEC markers *CD34*, *PROX1* and *FLT4* (gene for VEGFR3). Parental primary LECs were used as a control. The cells derived from the 3D co-cultures were essentially negative for these LEC markers (**Figure 1—figure supplement 1a**), indicating that the cell isolation procedure favored the enrichment and survival of the melanoma cells. We therefore named these initially co-cultured melanomas as LEC primed WM852* or Bowes* (distinguished by asterisks from the parental cells derived from monotypic cultures).

Next, LEC primed WM852* or Bowes*, or WM852 or Bowes from monotypic cultures as controls, were subcutaneously implanted into SCID mice (**Figure 1a**). LEC priming did not significantly affect the growth rate of the WM852 primary tumors (**Figure 1c**). Similarly, the growth rate of the 3D LEC primed Bowes tumors was equal to the Bowes tumors derived from the monotypic cultures (**Figure 1d**), although the tumor volume and weight were slightly higher in the 3D LEC primed Bowes tumors over the monotypic Bowes tumors at the end point analysis (**Figure 1—figure supplement 1b**).

Subsequent analyses of the WM852* or Bowes* derived tumors revealed melanoma cell invasion into the lymphatic vessels in a manner similar to the *in vitro* 3D co-cultures (**Figure 1—figure supplement 1c**). To assess whether the LEC priming of melanoma cells affected their metastatic capacity *in vivo*, we imaged lymph nodes, lungs and livers isolated from the mice bearing WM852/WM852* or Bowes/Bowes* derived tumors.

Mice implanted with monotypic WM852 cells, originating from a melanoma metastasis, showed clearly stronger luciferase signal in the lymph nodes than the Bowes groups (**Figure 1—figure supplement 1d–e**) but only low levels of signal in liver and lungs (**Figure 1e–f**). In contrast, the LEC primed WM852* tumors metastasized significantly to both liver and lungs (**Figure 1e–f**). Supporting the increased distant organ metastasis, quantitative PCR from the mouse lung genomic DNA revealed higher amounts of the human-specific Alu sequences in mice bearing the WM852* tumors when compared to the lungs derived from the monotypic WM852 implanted mice (**Figure 1—figure supplement 1f**).

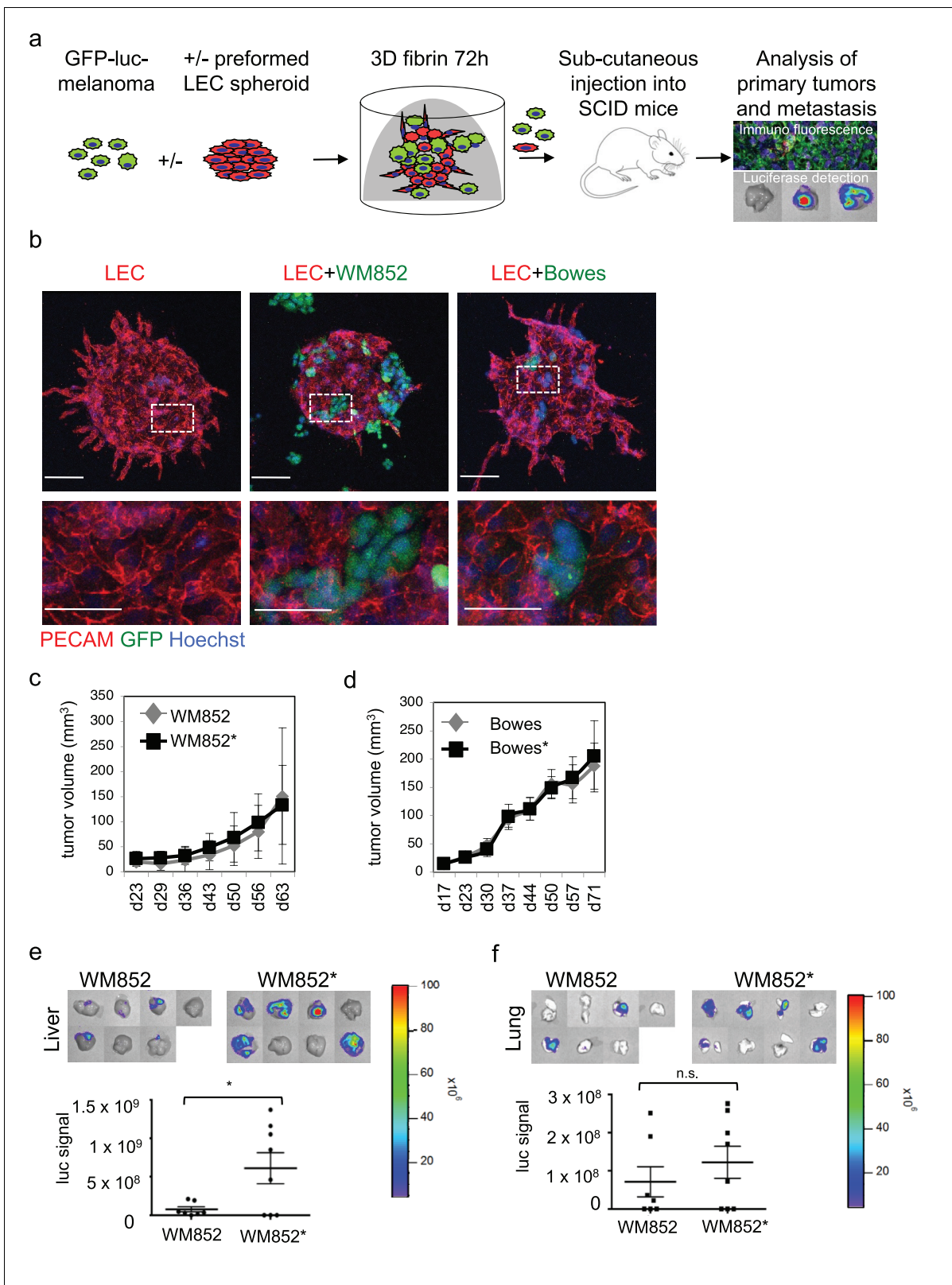


Figure 1. Co-culture of melanoma cells and LECs reveals melanoma invasion into the LEC 3D structures and increases the metastatic potential of WM852 cells in vivo. (a) Schematic of the experimental pipeline. (b) Confocal images of LEC spheroids (PECAM-1, red) in 3D fibrin matrix (left panel), LEC spheroids co-cultured with WM852 (green, middle panel) or Bowes (green, left panel). The area enclosed in the white square is shown enlarged below each panel. Melanoma cells were stained with GFP (green), and nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342. Maximum intensity Z-projections

Figure 1 continued on next page

Figure 1 continued

of confocal stacks are shown. (c,d) Growth rates of the 3D LEC primed WM852* (c) and Bowes* (d) derived tumors (n = 8 for both cell types) compared to control WM852 (n = 7) and Bowes (n = 8) tumors, respectively. (e, f) Distant organ metastasis, detected by bioluminescence imaging of luciferase signal, in liver (e) and lung (f) of SCID mice subcutaneously injected with WM852 alone or co-cultured with LECs (WM852*). Upper panels: representative images of the indicated organs, each box represents an organ from one mouse. Bottom panel: quantification of luciferase signal, each dot represents the luciferase value in one sample. Horizontal line indicates the average, vertical bars represent SEM. *: p<0.05. n.s., non-significant.

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The following figure supplement is available for figure 1:

Figure supplement 1. Analysis of mouse xenografts and distant organ metastasis.

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In concordance with the non-metastatic origin of the Bowes cells, mice with monotypic Bowes or Bowes* had luciferase positive tumor cells in few of the isolated lymph nodes (**Figure 1—figure supplement 1e**) and no significant metastasis to liver or lungs (**Figure 1—figure supplement 1g**).

These results indicate that the in vitro interaction of WM852 metastatic melanoma cells with LECs prior to tumor implantation promotes distant organ metastasis in vivo.

Interaction with LECs induces transcriptional changes in melanoma gene expression

To enable functional and molecular analysis of the changes occurring in melanoma cells and LECs upon the co-culture, we utilized a 2D co-culture model and optimized a separation method for the two cell types. The GFP-melanoma cells were loaded with dextran-coated magnetic nanoparticles prior to the 2D co-culture with LECs. After co-culture for 24–48 hr, LECs and the primed melanoma cells were isolated using magnetic columns and the separation was validated with antibodies and qRT-PCR (workflow depicted in **Figure 2—figure supplement 1a**; validations **Figure 2—figure supplement 1b–c**), confirming efficient separation of the two cell populations: isolated WM852* showed only 0.1–1% of LEC marker expression (**Figure 2—figure supplement 1c**, left panel). The separation of Bowes* was slightly less efficient (**Figure 2—figure supplement 1c**, right panel). No differences were observed in the proliferation of LEC-primed, separated WM852* and Bowes cells* when compared to cells from the corresponding monotypic cultures (**Figure 2—figure supplement 1d**).

We next subjected the \pm LEC primed, separated WM852 and Bowes cells to RNA sequencing (**Figure 2—figure supplement 1a**). When compared to the parental cells derived from monotypic cultures, expression of 663 genes was upregulated (>2 fold change, p<0.05) and expression of 347 was downregulated (<2 fold change, p<0.05) in the LEC primed WM852* cells (**Supplementary file 1**, related to **Figure 2**). The LEC primed Bowes* cells showed 532 upregulated genes and 14 downregulated genes (2-fold change, p<0.05) when compared to Bowes from monotypic cultures (**Supplementary file 1**, related to **Figure 2**). Thus, LEC interaction resulted in differential expression of a large number of genes in the LEC primed melanoma cells.

To further dissect the biological processes affected by LEC interaction, we next utilized Generally Applicable Gene-set Enrichment (GAGE) for pathway analysis. Interestingly, LEC priming led to enrichment of several pathways known to be involved in cancer metastasis as well as cell contacts and communication (**Figure 2a–b**). Several of these pathways were enriched in both the metastatic cell line WM852 as well as non-metastatic Bowes cells after the LEC contact. The commonly upregulated pathways after LEC priming included adherens junctions, regulation of actin cytoskeleton, Notch signaling and gap junctions (**Figure 2a–b**; red text), whereas ECM-receptor signaling was downregulated in WM852* cells and upregulated in Bowes* cells (**Figure 2a–b**, blue text). In addition, other pathways involved in cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions, like focal adhesion, TGF- β signalling and tight junction pathways, were enriched as differentially regulated only in Bowes cells after the LEC contact (**Figure 2a–b**, black text).

To identify genes enriched in the pathways involved in the cell-cell or cell-matrix contacts (focal adhesion, regulation of actin cytoskeleton, adherens junction, gap junction, tight junction, ECM-receptor interaction and TGF- β signaling), we selected significant, differentially expressed genes in WM852* and Bowes* cells and sorted them to the pathways (**Supplementary file 2**, related to **Figure 2**). We found LEC-induced changes in melanoma cells in the expression of ECM matrix components such as collagens, laminins, fibronectin and reelin; cell surface receptors such as integrins,

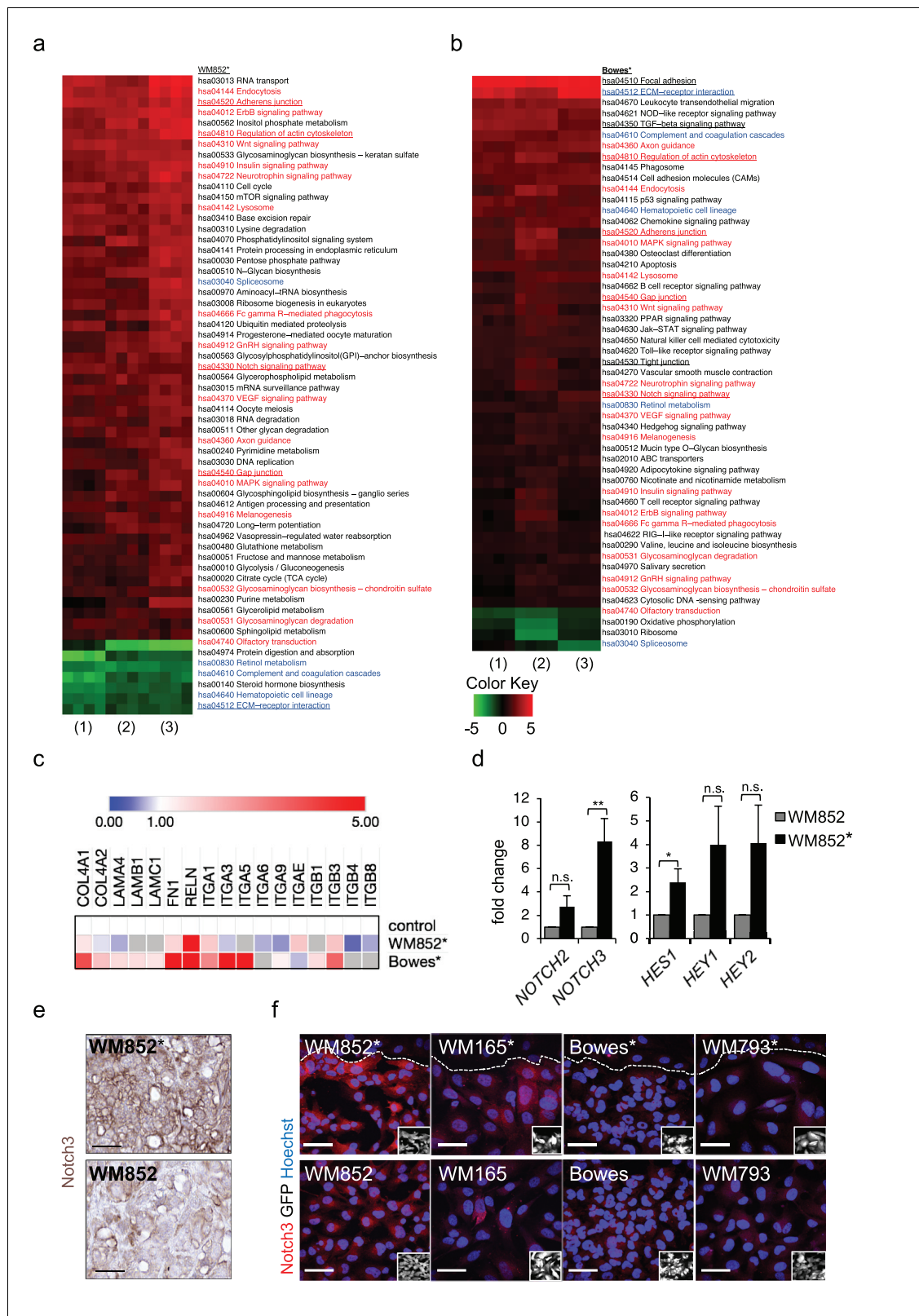


Figure 2. Transcriptomic analysis reveals Notch3 upregulation in the LEC primed WM852 cells. (a–b) Generally Applicable Gene-set Enrichment (GAGE) for RNA-seq pathway analysis of LEC primed (a) WM852* and (b) Bowes* cells. Samples were compared to their respective cells derived from monotypic cultures. Three biological replicates per sample group and four run replicates were used. In the heatmap, red represents upregulated and green downregulated pathways in WM852* and Bowes*. Pathways enriched in both cell lines are marked with red text if they were similarly upregulated

Figure 2 continued on next page

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or downregulated, and blue text if they were differentially upregulated or downregulated. Pathways enriched only in one cell line are marked with black text. Pathways with underlined text were used for further analysis. (c) Heatmap depicting average expression fold change of the differentially expressed ECM-receptor interaction pathway genes in the RNA-seq of LEC primed WM852* and Bowes* cells. The WM852 and Bowes cells from monotypic cultures were used as controls, and set to one. Red represents upregulated and blue downregulated genes in WM852* and Bowes*. Adjusted p-values are less than 0.05 for all genes shown. (d) Relative mRNA fold change of the indicated targets in WM852 and WM852*. *:p<0.05; **:p<0.001; n.s., non-significant. (e) Representative images of Notch3 immunohistochemistry in the WM852 and WM852* derived xenografts. Scale bar = 50 μ m. (f)

Representative confocal images of Notch3 staining (red) in different GFP expressing melanoma cell lines (GFP positive cells shown in the inset) cultured in the presence (*, upper panels) or absence (bottom panels) of LECs. Nuclei are counterstained with Hoechst 33342. The dashed line indicates the LEC-melanoma (below the line) border. Scale bar = 50 μ m. Full size confocal images are available as a **source data 1**.

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The following figure supplements are available for figure 2:

Figure supplement 1. Optimization of magnetic separation of melanoma and LEC cells following co-culture of LEC and melanoma cells.

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Figure supplement 2. LEC priming induced differential changes in the ECM-receptor interaction pathway and Notch signaling pathway.

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TGF-beta receptors and platelet derived growth factor receptors; as well as actin cytoskeleton (**Figure 2c**, **Supplementary file 2** related to **Figure 2**). Notably, the ECM-receptor interaction pathway was the most differentially regulated pathway in the two cell lines (**Figure 2—figure supplement 2a–b**). Majority of the genes in this pathway were upregulated in Bowes* cells when compared to parental Bowes cells, whereas in WM852* cells these were mainly downregulated (**Figure 2c**, see examples of differentially expressed genes, **Supplementary file 2** related to **Figure 2**). Taken together, LEC priming induces major changes in the genes of the cell-cell and cell-ECM contact mediator pathways that partly differ between the metastatic WM852* and the non-metastatic Bowes* cells.

LEC interaction induces Notch3 in WM852 cells

Our pathway enrichment analysis revealed Notch signaling pathway to be upregulated in the melanoma cells after LEC priming (**Figure 2a–b**). Previous studies using co-culture of HUVECs and melanoma cells have identified Notch3 as a player in melanoma–EC communication (**Stine et al., 2011**) and a potential mediator of melanoma metastasis also in human tumors (**Howard et al., 2013**). We therefore next investigated if Notch3 and its downstream targets were induced in the LEC primed melanomas. In the RNA-sequencing analysis, the upregulated genes in the LEC primed WM852* cells included several Notch pathway members including *NOTCH3* and the Notch downstream target *HEY1* (**Figure 2—figure supplement 2c**), and qRT-PCR analyses confirmed elevated *NOTCH3* levels accompanied by increases in the known Notch downstream targets (*HES1*, *HEY1*, and *HEY2*) in WM852* when compared to the monotypic WM852 (**Figure 2d**). In Bowes* cells a two-fold upregulation of *HES1*, was detected (**Figure 2—figure supplement 2d**).

Importantly, upregulation of Notch3 was also evident in WM852* tumors by immunohistochemistry when compared to tumors derived from the monotypic WM852 (**Figure 2e**, **Figure 2—figure supplement 2e**). The upregulation of Notch3 upon LEC priming provides strong support that our LEC-melanoma interaction model can reveal clinically relevant molecules for cancer dissemination and thus has high potential also for identifying previously unrecognized pathways and molecules contributing to the lymphatic metastasis of melanoma.

To address if the LEC induced *NOTCH3* increase was specific for WM852 melanoma cells, we cocultured two additional melanoma cell lines derived from vertical growth phase primary tumor (WM793) and metastasis (WM165) (**Tatti et al., 2011**) with LECs and analysed the co-cultures for Notch3 expression by indirect immunofluorescence analysis (IFA). LEC priming induced an increase in Notch3 expression specifically in the metastatic cell lines, namely WM852 and WM165, but not in the primary tumor derived WM793 or Bowes (**Figure 2f**; **Figure 2—figure supplement 2f**). Additional qRT-PCR analysis revealed the most pronounced upregulation of *NOTCH3* in the primed metastatic cell lines (**Figure 2—figure supplement 2g**).

Interaction with LECs switches on invasive melanoma growth in 3D matrix

To gain more insight into the metastasis-promoting mechanisms of LECs on melanoma cells, we investigated their ability to grow in 3D fibrin matrix. Matrix embedded WM852* and WM165* cells displayed a different morphology forming string-like, sprouting cell colonies (**Figure 3a**), and resembling cells undergoing collective invasion. In contrast, the non-primed control cells from monotypic cultures formed round sphere-like colonies in fibrin (**Figure 3a**). The morphology of the non-metastatic cell lines instead remained unaffected by priming. Bowes cells grew as sparse, elongated cells and WM793 as collective sphere-like cell clusters in fibrin (**Figure 3a,b**), suggesting that both expansive growth and invasive sprouting are important for aggressive dissemination.

To assess the duration of the LEC-induced change in the 3D growth phenotype of melanoma cells, the WM852* cells were cultured in 2D monotypic cultures for 0, 1, 3 and 7 days before embedding in 3D fibrin for 96 hr. WM852 cells derived from a monotypic culture at day 0 were used as a control. The sprouting phenotype of WM852* cells was retained up to 3 days after separation and declined back to control levels after 7 days (**Figure 3c**). The ability of LECs to prime melanomas and induce their sprouting required direct contact between the two cell types and was not mediated by paracrine factors secreted by the LECs since conditioned medium (CM) from LEC monoculture or WM852-LEC co-culture failed to induce sprouting of matrix embedded WM852 cells (**Figure 3d**). These results indicate that the LEC-induced changes in WM852 are transient and require a prior direct cell-cell contact with the LECs.

LEC-induced metastatic melanoma 3D growth phenotype is Notch3 dependent

Next we assessed the requirement of Notch3 for the change in the 3D growth phenotype of the LEC primed WM852. To this end, we inhibited Notch activation by treating the WM852 monotypic culture or the LEC-WM852 co-culture with DAPT, an inhibitor of gamma secretase that mediates the cleavage of Notch receptors to produce the active intracellular domain form (NICD). After magnetic separation, the cells were subjected to the 3D fibrin assay in the presence of DAPT or vehicle (ethanol; EtOH). The DAPT treatment led to a dramatic reduction in the relative sprouting index of the LEC primed WM852 cells but had little effect on the control WM852 derived from monotypic cultures (**Figure 3—figure supplement 1a**). To demonstrate that the DAPT effect was specific for Notch3 inhibition, we repeated the assay by treating the cells with siRNA targeting *NOTCH3* (**Figure 3—figure supplement 1b**). Notch3 depletion almost completely abolished the increase in the sprouting growth of the LEC primed WM852 (**Figure 3e**), further supporting the role of Notch3 for the switch to the sprouting 3D growth of melanoma cells induced by LEC interaction.

MMP14 is required for the invasively sprouting 3D growth of LEC primed melanoma cells

Membrane type matrix metalloproteinase MMP14 is frequently induced in invasive melanoma and its high expression correlates with melanoma progression and metastasis (**Hofmann et al., 2000; Tatti et al., 2015**). Therefore, we investigated whether LEC priming would induce changes in MMP14 expression in melanoma cells. Interestingly, higher MMP14 signal intensity and re-localization to the cell-cell contacts/plasma membrane were observed in WM852* (**Figure 4a**, arrowheads). The increase in the cell surface MMP14 protein levels upon LEC co-culture was also confirmed by flow cytometry analysis for WM852 (**Figure 4—figure supplement 1a**). A moderate increase in the MMP14 intensity was observed in WM165* (**Figure 4—figure supplement 1b**), but no LEC-induced changes in the level or localization of MMP14 were observed in Bowes (**Figure 4a**) or WM793 cells (**Figure 4—figure supplement 1b**). Bowes cells in particular showed a strong perinuclear MMP14 signal, which co-localized with a signal from anti-TGN46 that defines the location of trans-Golgi network (**Figure 4—figure supplement 1c**).

The potential role of MMP14 for the invasively sprouting 3D growth phenotype of WM852* was analysed by subjecting 3D fibrin-embedded cells to a pan-MMP inhibitor GM6001 (**Figure 4—figure supplement 1d**) or MMP14 silencing with two different targeting siRNAs or a non-targeting control siRNA (siCtrl) (**Figure 4—figure supplement 1e**). Quantification of the relative sprouting index demonstrated that both GM6001 (**Figure 4—figure supplement 1d**) and siMMP14 treatments

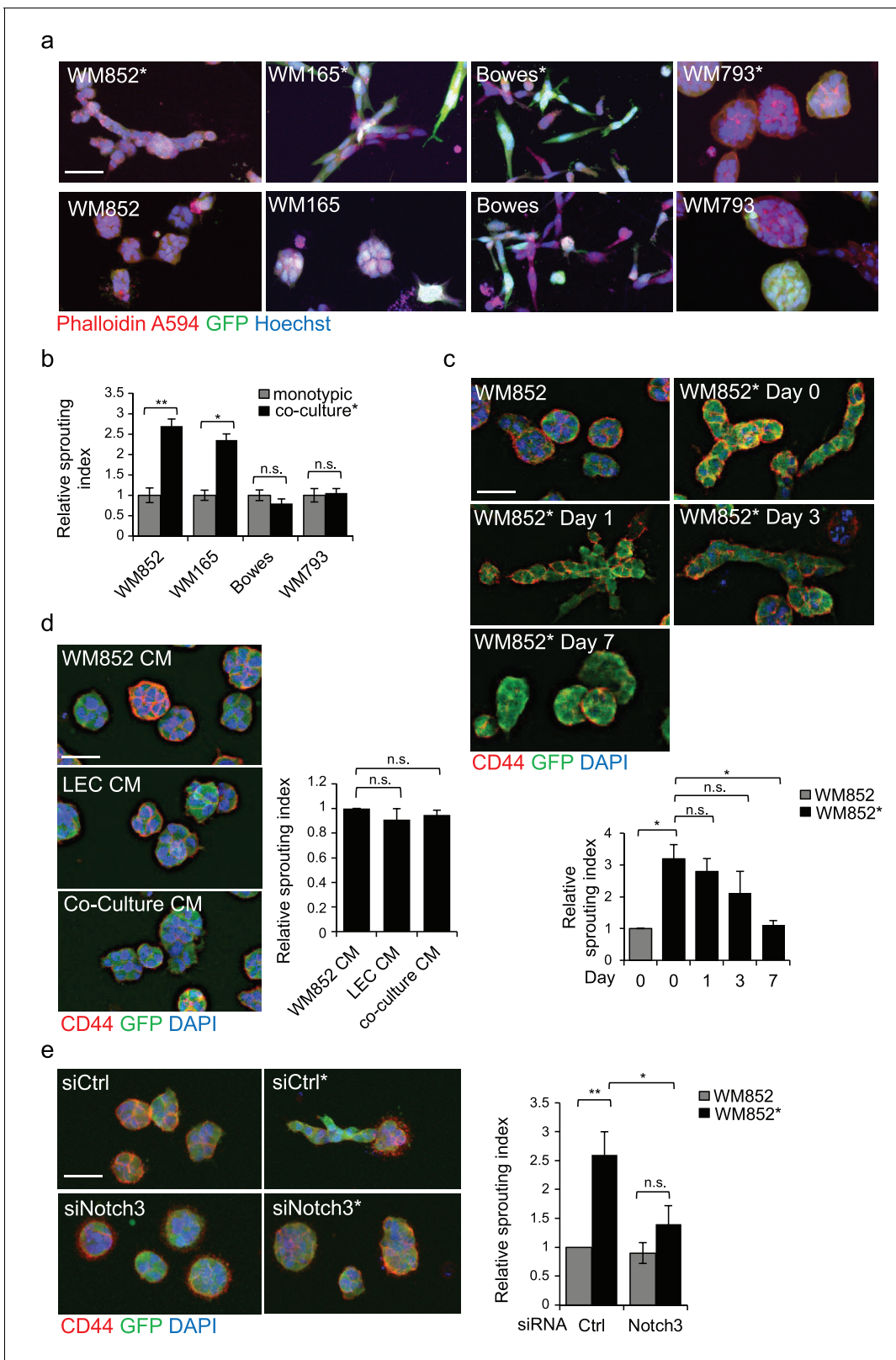


Figure 3. LEC interaction modifies the 3D growth phenotype of the melanoma cells. (a) Representative confocal images of 3D fibrin assays after magnetic separation of the indicated melanoma cell lines co-cultured with LEC (*, upper panels) or from monotypic culture (bottom panels). GFP expressing (green) melanoma cells were stained with Phalloidin A594 (red), nuclei are counterstained with Hoechst 33342 (blue). Maximum intensity Z-projections of the confocal stacks are shown. Scale bar = 50 μ m. (b) Quantification of the sprouting index for the samples in (a). Graphs show the

Figure 3 continued on next page

Figure 3 continued

average of at least three images per condition per two independent experiments, error bars indicate the SEM $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; n.s., non-significant. (c) Representative images of the 3D fibrin assay of WM852 and WM852* after magnetic separation at the indicated day after separation. The graph represents the average of three images per condition analysed in each of the two independent experiments. Error bars represent SEM. *: $p < 0.05$; n.s., non-significant. (d) Representative images of the 3D fibrin assay of monotypic WM852 treated with conditioned media (CM) from the indicated sources. The graph represents the average of three images per condition. Error bars represent SEM. n.s., non-significant. (e) Representative images of the 3D fibrin assay of WM852 and WM852* treated with the indicated siRNAs for 72 hr prior to magnetic separation and fibrin embedding. The graph represents the average of three images per condition per three independent experiments. Error bars represent SEM. *: $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; n.s., non-significant.

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The following figure supplement is available for figure 3:

Figure supplement 1. 3D growth phenotype of metastatic melanoma cells is Notch3 dependent.

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(Figure 4b) almost completely abolished the sprouting of LEC primed WM852 in 3D, indicating that the LEC-induced change in the growth phenotype was dependent on MMP14.

Given that the 3D sprouting of WM852* cells was also inhibited by *NOTCH3* silencing, we first assessed MMP14 and Notch3 co-localization in WM852* by IFA. In WM852* (Figure 4c, arrowheads, left panel, and Figure 4—figure supplement 2a upper panels for a close up including the channels for MMP14 and Notch3 stainings), the two proteins were expressed on the plasma membrane with occasional overlap in the cell-cell contacts, while in WM852 no co-distribution was observed (Figure 4c, right panel and Figure 4—figure supplement 2a, bottom panels). Since we and others have previously shown that MMP14 transcription and protein expression are induced by Notch signaling in other cell types (Cheng et al., 2011; Funahashi et al., 2011), we next assessed if MMP14 and Notch3 were co-regulated in WM852*. Depletion of *MMP14* mRNA by 98% significantly reduced the mRNA level of *HEY1* and resulted in a non-significant decrease of *NOTCH3*, but, however, had no effect on *HES1* mRNA (Figure 4d), and reduced Notch3 signal in the WM852* cells (Figure 4e–f), indicative of co-regulation. However, efficient depletion of *NOTCH3* (by 94%) or *HEY1* (by 80%) had no effect on *MMP14* mRNA (Figure 4—figure supplement 2b) or *MMP14* protein levels (Figure 4—figure supplement 2c). To study the co-regulation further, we treated the co-cultures of LEC and WM852 with a *MMP14* specific inhibitor (NSC 405020), after which the WM852 cells were separated for further analysis. NSC 405020 treatment reduced expression of the full length and active cleaved Notch3 (NICD3) by 42% in the WM852* cells (Figure 4—figure supplement 2d–e). These data further support that *MMP14* positively regulates Notch3 expression and activation, thereby contributing to the change in the 3D growth phenotype of the LEC primed WM852.

Change in the 3D growth of LEC primed melanoma cells is integrin dependent

Our transcriptomic analysis revealed changes in pathways involved in cancer invasion and metastasis including several cell adhesion pathways (Figure 2a–b and Supplemental file 2). We therefore decided to address the role of integrins, one of the major cell-matrix adhesion molecule families, in the LEC induced changes in metastatic melanoma cells. Since several reports support association of $\beta 1$ -integrin expression with melanoma progression and metastasis (Danen et al., 1994; Kato et al., 2012; Natali et al., 1993), we investigated the expression and activation state of $\beta 1$ -integrin in the \pm LEC co-cultured WM852, WM165, WM793, and Bowes cell lines using antibodies for the total and active $\beta 1$ -integrin (12G10). Interestingly, WM852* showed a higher signal for the active $\beta 1$ -integrin (Figure 5a and Figure 5—figure supplement 1a), which was further confirmed by staining with another antibody against active $\beta 1$ -integrin, 9EG7 (Figure 5—figure supplement 1b). We also attempted to confirm the integrin activation in WM852* by FACS analysis using antibodies against active $\beta 1$ -integrin (12G10 and 9EG7). However, we did not detect the increase in active $\beta 1$ -integrin levels in the FACS of WM852* (data not shown) perhaps because the activation may either require the constant contact of melanoma cells to LECs or to 3D fibrin, and be sensitive to the cell detachment process. Also WM165* cells displayed an increase in the active $\beta 1$ -integrin signal intensity, which however did not reach statistical significance (Figure 5a and Figure 5—figure supplement

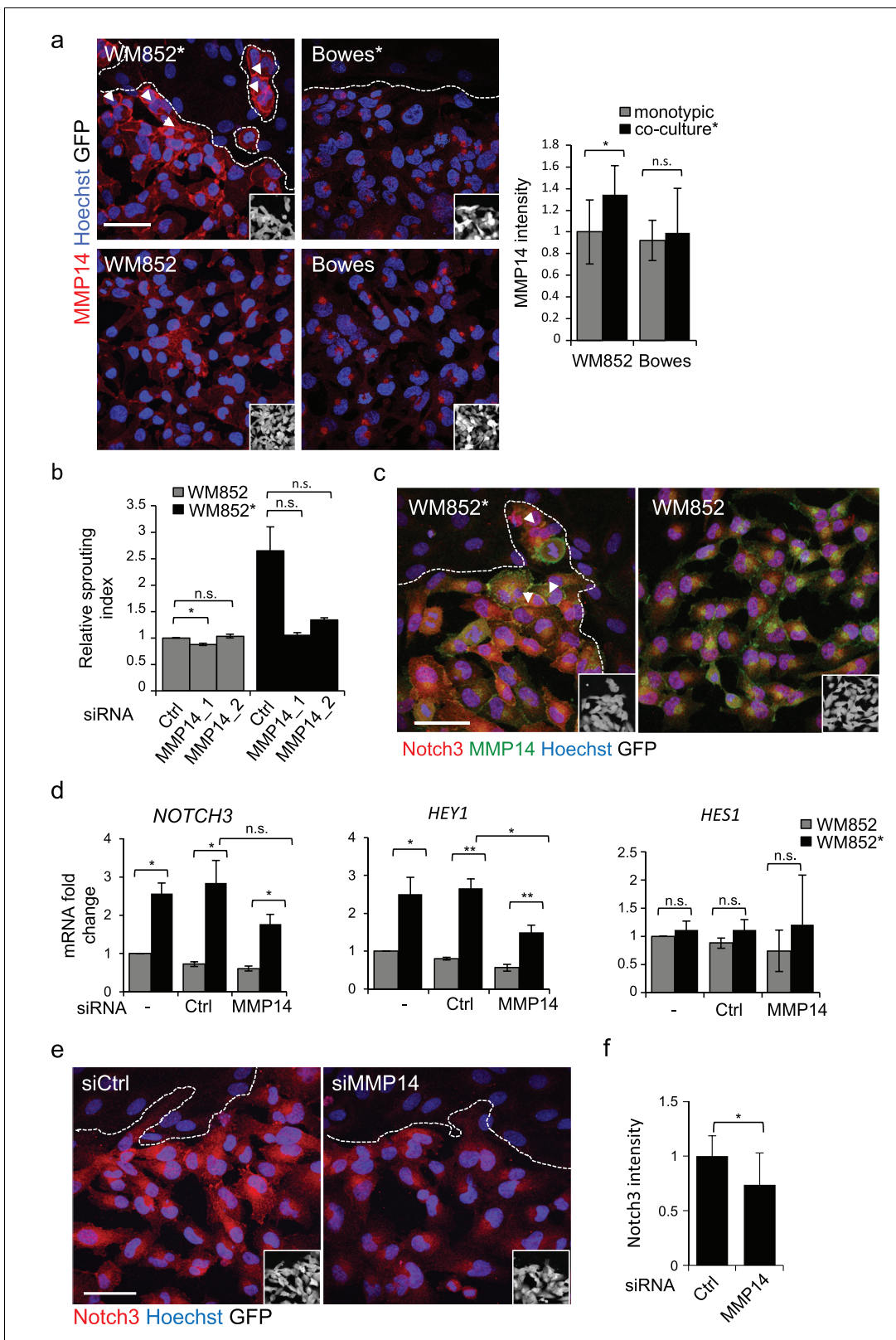


Figure 4. MMP14 is required for the increased sprouting growth of LEC primed melanoma cells in 3D. (a) Right panels: representative confocal images of MMP14 (red) expression in WM852 and Bowes co-cultured with LECs (*, upper panels) and from monotypic culture (bottom panels). Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342. GFP-expressing melanoma cells are shown white in the inset. Arrowheads indicate MMP14 localization to the cell-cell contacts. The dashed line indicates the LEC-melanoma (below the line) border. Scale bar = 50 μ m. Left panel: quantification of MMP14 intensity
 Figure 4 continued on next page

Figure 4 continued

analysed in four images per condition from two independent experiments. More than 100 cells were always analysed per condition. Average is shown, error bars represent SD; *, $p < 0.05$. n.s., non-significant. (b) Quantification of the 3D sprouting index of WM852 and WM852* treated with the indicated siRNAs for 72 hr followed by magnetic separation and the 96 hr fibrin assay. The graph represents the average of three images per condition in each of the two independent experiments, error bars indicate SEM; *, $p < 0.05$. n.s., non-significant. (c) Representative confocal images of MMP14 (green) and Notch3 (red) in WM852 and WM852*. Arrowheads indicate the cell-cell junction where MMP14 and Notch3 co-localize. Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342. The dashed line indicates the LEC–melanoma (below the line; GFP positive cells (white) in the inset) border. Scale bar = 50 μm . (d) mRNA fold change of the indicated targets in WM852 and WM852* upon treatment with the indicated siRNA for 72 hr and following magnetic separation. Graphs show the average of three independent experiments, error bars indicate SEM, *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$. n.s., non-significant (e) Representative confocal images of Notch3 staining (red) in WM852* treated with the indicated siRNAs for 72 hr. Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342. The dashed lines indicate the LEC–WM852 (GFP positive cells (white) in the inset) border. Scale bar = 50 μm . (f) Quantification of Notch3 signal intensity of WM852* treated as in (e) and described in (a). Error bars indicate SD; *, $p < 0.05$. Full size confocal images are available as **source data 2**.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.32490.010>

The following figure supplements are available for figure 4:

Figure supplement 1. MMP14 levels increase and MMP14 activity is needed for 3D sprouting growth in LEC-primed metastatic melanoma.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.32490.011>

Figure supplement 2. Notch3 does not regulate MMP14 expression, but MMP14 positively regulates Notch3.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.32490.012>

1a). In contrast, no changes in the active $\beta 1$ -integrin levels were observed with the WM793 and Bowes cell lines \pm LECs (**Figure 5a** and **Figure 5—figure supplement 1a**). When we analysed total $\beta 1$ -integrin by IFA, no detectable differences in distribution or signal intensity in any of the cell lines \pm LEC by IFA were found (**Figure 5—figure supplement 1c–d**). Intriguingly, total $\beta 1$ -integrin, detected by immunoblotting, was decreased markedly in the LEC co-cultured WM852* cells (by 43%), and about 25% (although non-significant) for WM165* and Bowes (**Figure 5—figure supplement 1e**). In addition, the LEC co-culture altered the proportion of mature $\beta 1$ -integrin in WM852* and WM165* cells since the upper $\beta 1$ -integrin specific band (mature form of the integrin) decreased and a faster migrating, probably representing newly synthesized, immature $\beta 1$ -integrin appeared. Notably, the electrophoretic pattern of $\beta 1$ -integrin was similar in WM852 and WM793 cells before and after the interaction with LEC especially when compared to the pattern in Bowes cells, possibly reflecting differences in the processing and trafficking of $\beta 1$ -integrin. The discrepancy between the IFA and immunoblotting data may be due to different accessibility of antibody-epitopes, and the potential shift in integrin processing suggested by the immunoblot warrants further investigation in future studies.

To test if the LEC-induced integrin activation was contributing to the invasively sprouting 3D growth of WM852* cells, separated cells were subjected to the 96 hr fibrin assay in the presence of a $\beta 1$ -integrin blocking antibody A1B2. The treatment almost completely abolished the LEC induced change in the growth phenotype of WM852 cells as compared to untreated cells (**Figure 5b**). This result indicates that also $\beta 1$ -integrin contributes the sprouting growth of WM852* cells.

MMP14 is the upstream regulator of Notch3 and $\beta 1$ -integrin

MMP14 localization to $\beta 1$ -integrin containing adhesion complexes has been demonstrated during cancer cell invasion process (**Woskowicz et al., 2013**), (**Vuoriluoto et al., 2011**). We therefore first addressed the $\beta 1$ -integrin and MMP14 localization in WM852* cells. Both MMP14 and the active $\beta 1$ -integrin localized onto plasma membrane (**Figure 5c**). Given that MMP14 directly associates with $\beta 1$ -integrin and controls its expression levels in the branching morphogenesis of mammary epithelium (**Mori et al., 2013**), we decided to assess the role of MMP14 in the integrin activation. MMP14 silencing in WM852 cells, prior to their co-culture with LECs, significantly reduced $\beta 1$ -integrin activity in WM852* cells (**Figure 5d–e**). The total $\beta 1$ -integrin was decreased about 20% in WM852* cells but this was not statistically significant (**Figure 5f–g**). On the other hand, neither NOTCH3 depletion to 81% reduction in mRNA level altered the $\beta 1$ -integrin activation levels in WM852* (**Figure 5—figure supplement 2a–b**), nor, vice versa, inhibition of $\beta 1$ -integrin activation by the A1B2 antibody treatment significantly altered MMP14, NOTCH3 or its downstream targets HEY1 and HES1 at mRNA

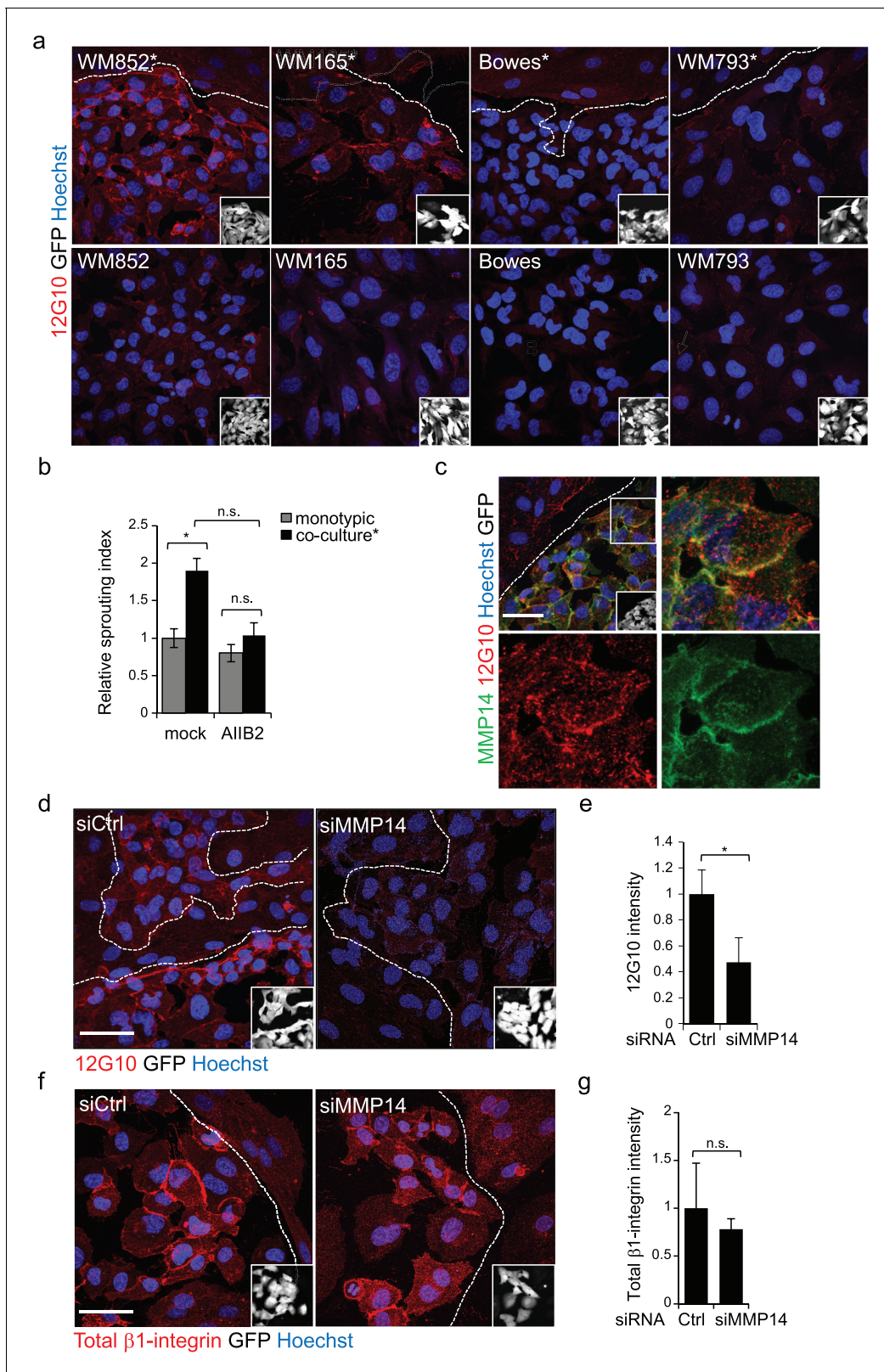


Figure 5. Change in the 3D growth phenotype of the LEC primed melanoma cells is β 1-integrin dependent. (a) Representative confocal images of active β 1-integrin (12G10) staining (red) in the indicated melanoma cell lines (GFP positive cells (white) in the inset) in the presence (*, upper panels) or absence (bottom panels) of LECs. Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342. The dashed line indicates the LEC-melanoma border. Scale bar = 50 μ m. (b) Quantification of 3D sprouting index in WM852 and WM852* mock treated or treated with β 1-integrin blocking antibody (AIB2) during the 96 h. (c) Confocal images of WM852* cells showing MMP14 (green) and 12G10 (red) staining. (d) Confocal images of WM852* cells treated with siCtrl or siMMP14. (e) Quantification of 12G10 intensity in WM852* cells treated with siCtrl or siMMP14. (f) Confocal images of WM852* cells treated with siCtrl or siMMP14. (g) Quantification of total β 1-integrin intensity in WM852* cells treated with siCtrl or siMMP14. *Figure 5 continued on next page*

Figure 5 continued

hr fibrin growth assay. Graph shows the average of at least three images per condition per two independent experiments, error bars indicate the SEM; *: $p < 0.05$. n.s., non-significant. (c) Representative confocal image of active $\beta 1$ -integrin (12G10, red) and MMP14 (green) staining of WM852* (white cells in the inset). Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342. The dashed lines indicate the border between LEC and WM852 (white, GFP positive WM852 cells in the inset). The right and bottom panels show an enlargement of the area enclosed within the white square as a merge, Notch3 (red) and MMP14 (green) in separated channels. Scale bar = 50 μm . (d,f) Representative confocal images of WM852* treated with the indicated siRNAs for 72 hr and stained for active $\beta 1$ -integrin with 12G10 (d, red), or total $\beta 1$ -integrin with P5D2 (f, red) antibodies. Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342. The dashed lines indicate the LEC-WM852 borders (white, GFP positive WM852 cells in the inset) border. Scale bar = 50 μm . Quantification of the average 12G10 (e) and total $\beta 1$ -integrin (g) signal intensity in WM852* (white) cells. Four images/condition were quantified from two independent experiments. More than 100 cells were always analysed per condition; error bars indicate SD. *: $p < 0.05$. n.s., non-significant. Full size confocal images are available as a **source data 3**.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.32490.013>

The following figure supplements are available for figure 5:

Figure supplement 1. Quantification of active and total $\beta 1$ -integrin in monotypic and LEC-primed melanoma cells.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.32490.014>

Figure supplement 2. $\beta 1$ -integrin activity does not affect MMP14 and Notch3 expression.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.32490.015>

level (**Figure 5—figure supplement 2c**) or MMP14 and Notch3 protein levels as assessed by IFA (**Figure 5—figure supplement 2d–e**).

This suggests that the LEC-induced transient, invasively sprouting phenotype of melanoma cells is mediated by activated Notch3 and $\beta 1$ -integrin both dependent on the key upstream regulator MMP14.

NICD3 ectopic expression is sufficient to induce 3D sprouting in non-metastatic WM793 cells

To further corroborate the role of MMP14 relocalization and activation of Notch3 and $\beta 1$ -integrin in the invasively sprouting phenotype induced by the LEC contact in the metastatic cell lines, we assessed if their expression or activation was able to induce this phenotype in the non-metastatic cell lines. First, we ectopically expressed NICD3, the constitutively active form of Notch3, and MMP14 in WM793 and Bowes cells. 24 hr after transfection the cells were subjected to the fibrin assay using vector-transfected cells as a negative control. Ectopic expression of NICD3 in WM793 induced the sprouting growth phenotype in fibrin resembling the growth phenotype of WM852* and WM165*, while the control WM793 cells continued to grow as sphere-like colonies (**Figure 6a**). However, ectopic expression of NICD3 in Bowes cells did not change their elongated, single cell invasive growth phenotype (data not shown). This confirms that in WM793, but not in Bowes cells, active Notch3 is sufficient to induce the invasively sprouting growth phenotype typical for the metastatic cell lines after the co-culture with LECs. When WM793 and Bowes cells were transfected with MMP14-expressing plasmid, no change was again seen in the 3D growth phenotype of Bowes cells, but surprisingly, ectopic expression of MMP14 induced cell death in WM793 as soon as 20 hr post-transfection (data not shown).

To address if $\beta 1$ -integrin activation was sufficient to induce the 3D sprouting phenotype in WM793, we cultured the cells on plates coated with the 12G10 $\beta 1$ -integrin activating antibody for 24 hr, and integrin activation was confirmed by 9EG7 antibody staining (**Figure 6b–c**). Despite $\beta 1$ -integrin activation no change in the 3D growth phenotype of WM793 in fibrin was observed, thus suggesting that activation of $\beta 1$ -integrin alone is not sufficient to induce the sprouting phenotype.

To further assess if the NICD3-induced sprouting phenotype in WM793 was dependent on MMP14 or $\beta 1$ -integrin activation, we treated the NICD3-transfected cells during the fibrin assay with the MMP14 inhibitor NSC405020 and $\beta 1$ -integrin blocking antibody A1B2. While the NSC405020 treatment only mildly reduced the NICD3-mediated sprouting phenotype, A1B2 treatment efficiently abolished it (**Figure 6d**).

Taken together, these experiments show that constitutive activation of Notch3 by NICD3, but not $\beta 1$ -integrin activation alone, can switch the phenotype of WM793 from a sphere-like to an invasively sprouting growth. Moreover, once Notch3 is constitutively activated, MMP14 inhibition has no additional effect on the sprouting, thus confirming the previous observation that MMP14 acts upstream

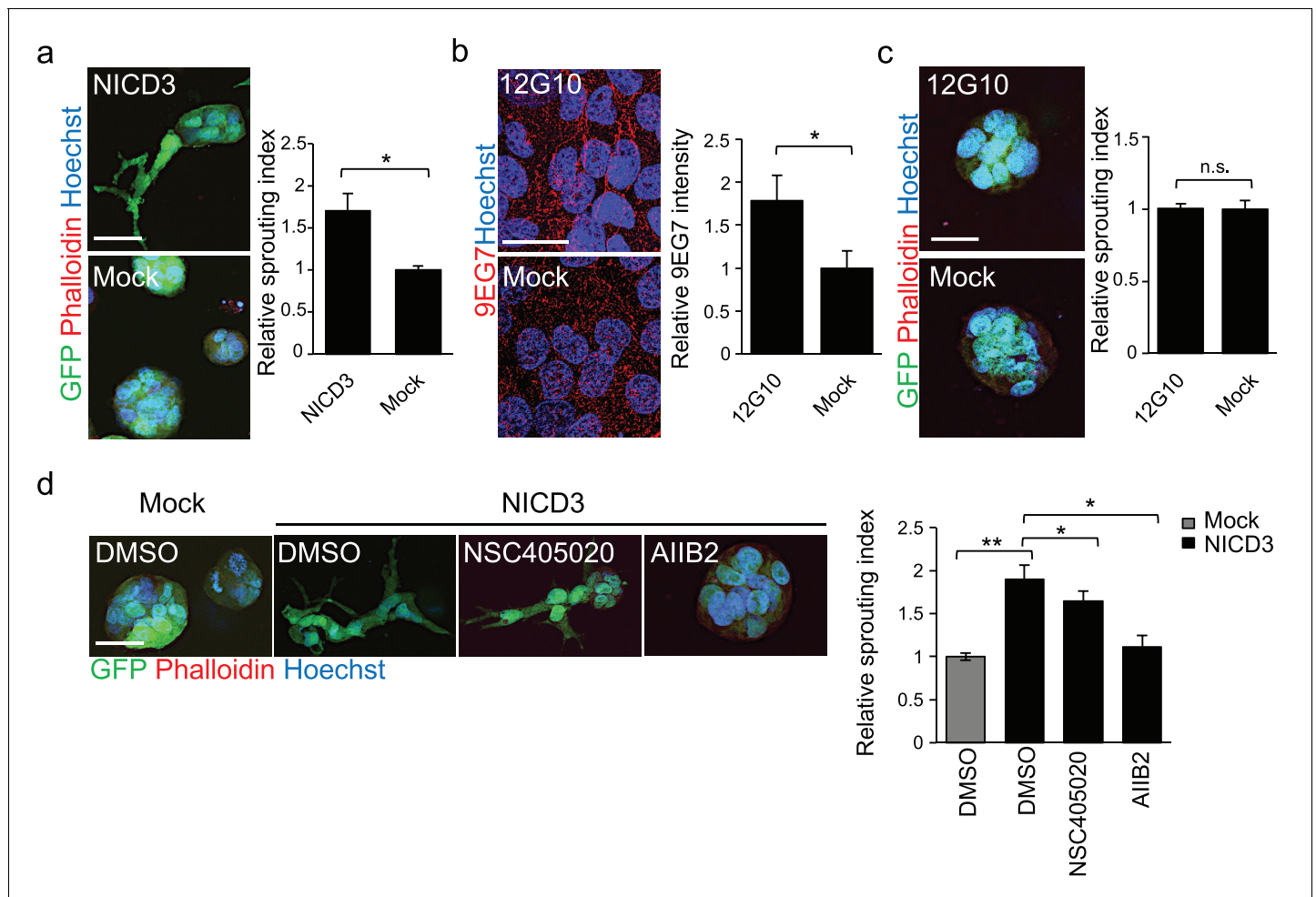


Figure 6. NICD3 overexpression provokes a $\beta 1$ integrin-dependent 3D sprouting in WM793 cells. (a) Representative images (left) and quantification (right) of the 3D fibrin assay of WM793 upon transfection of either a NICD3 expressing vector or a control vector. Scale bar = 50 μm . Four images/condition were quantified from two independent experiments. Graph shows the average of at least three images per condition per two independent experiments, error bars indicate the SEM. $*p < 0.05$. (b) Representative images (left) and quantification (right) as in (a) of WM793 cells treated with 12G10 antibody for four days or mock treated. Scale bar = 50 μm . $*p < 0.05$. (c) Representative images (left) and quantification (right) of 3D fibrin assay as in (a) of WM793 treated with 12G10 antibody for four days or mock treated. Scale bar = 50 μm . n.s., non-significant. (d) Representative images (left) and quantification (right) of 3D fibrin assay as in (a) of WM793 upon transfection of either a NICD3 expressing vector or a control vector (mock) and treated with either DMSO or the indicated inhibitors. Scale bar = 50 μm , $*p < 0.05$; $**p < 0.01$.

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of Notch3. Although the Notch3 induced phenotype was dependent on active $\beta 1$ -integrin (Figure 6d), Notch3 is not required for integrin activation (Figure 5—figure supplement 2a–b).

In vivo invasion and dissemination of LEC-primed WM852 cells are dependent on MMP14 and Notch3

Human melanoma cells retain their invasive behaviour when transplanted to zebrafish embryos (Chapman et al., 2014). To further analyse the invasion capabilities of the LEC-primed WM852 cells in vivo, and the involvement of MMP14 and Notch3 in this process, we transplanted siRNA-treated WM852 and WM852* cells into pericardial cavity of zebrafish embryos and analysed the tumors four days later using intravital fluorescence microscopy (Figure 7a and b). In these experiments, LEC priming of WM852 prior to transplantation did not affect the size of primary tumors (Figure 7c), similarly to what was observed in the mouse xenograft studies (Figure 1c). However, co-culture of

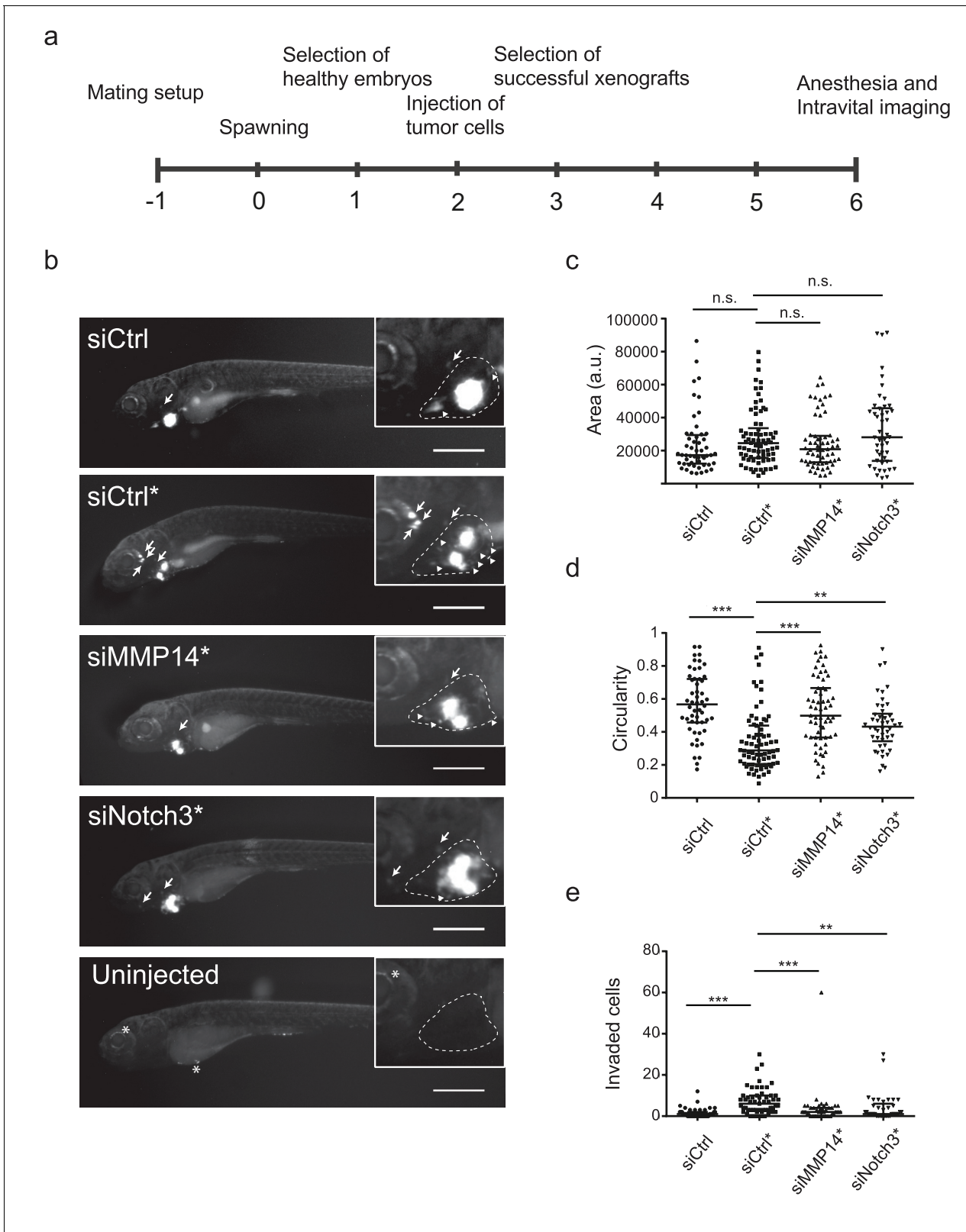


Figure 7. In vivo invasion and dissemination of LEC-primed melanoma cells are dependent on MMP14 and Notch3. (a) Time line of zebrafish xenograft experiments. (b) Intravital fluorescence microscopy images of six dpf zebrafish embryos taken four days post injection (4 dpi). Fluorescence in GFP channel is shown. Scale bar, 500 μ m. Inset shows magnification of the primary tumor. Tumor cells invading outside pericardial space are marked with an arrow, invading cells in pericardial cavity with a triangle and unspecific fluorescence in eye and yolk sac with an asterisk (*). The outline of pericardial

Figure 7 continued on next page

Figure 7 continued

cavity is depicted with dashed line. (c) Quantification of area of primary tumors at 4 dpi. siCtrl, n = 52; siCtrl*, n = 74; siMMP14*, n = 61; siNotch3*, n = 46. (d) Quantification of circularity of primary tumors at 4 dpi. siCTRL, n = 52; siCtrl*, n = 74; siMMP14*, n = 61; siNotch3*, n = 46. (e) Quantification of melanoma cells invaded outside pericardial cavity. siCtrl, n = 43; siCtrl*, n = 55; siMMP14*, n = 44; siNotch3*, n = 37. (c–e) Non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's multiple comparison test was used, and in addition to individual data points, the median and interquartile range has been plotted. n.s., non significant ($p > 0.05$); ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

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WM852 cells with LECs did result in reduced circularity of the primary tumor (**Figure 7d**) indicating increased invasiveness in vivo. It also increased the number of cells that invaded outside the pericardial cavity and disseminated to distant parts in the embryo (**Figure 7e**). Importantly, depletion of either *MMP14* or *NOTCH3* in WM852* cells by siRNA reduced their invasiveness and dissemination in this model (**Figure 7d and e**), indicating that the LEC-induced increase in the metastatic behavior of WM852* cells is dependent on MMP14 and Notch3 in vivo.

Discussion

Melanoma cells have been shown to be in close contact with the lymphatic vessels in human specimens and often metastasize via the lymphatic system, (**Niakosari et al., 2008**), implying that the melanoma cell-LEC interactions are common events in human melanomas. In addition, clinical data correlating metastatic spread with lymphatic infiltration suggest that melanoma-LEC interactions could contribute to the tumor progression and metastasis. Here we investigated the consequences of such interactions by coupling unique 2D and 3D LEC-melanoma co-culture models to in vivo mouse tumor model, transcriptome profiling, in vitro functional studies and a zebrafish xenograft/metastasis assay.

In the xenograft mouse model, dissemination of the metastatic WM852 cell line to distant organs was increased by LEC priming. Furthermore, in vitro molecular and functional studies revealed that the direct contact of LECs with metastatic melanoma cell lines triggered changes particularly in the localization of MMP14, an important protease for cancer-cell invasion (**Tatti et al., 2015; Turunen et al., 2017**), which in turn induced expression and activation of Notch3 and activation of $\beta 1$ -integrin leading to a significant change in the 3D growth phenotype of the melanoma cells. The interaction with LECs did not, however, induce metastasis or change the 3D growth phenotype of non-metastatic Bowes cells. Although Bowes have active MMP14 and an invasive, single cell 3D sprouting phenotype in vitro (**Tatti et al., 2011**), these intrinsic properties were not sufficient to support distant organ metastatic colonization in vivo. Moreover, ectopic expression of MMP14 or NICD3 did not induce any change in their 3D growth phenotype. Similar to Bowes, LEC priming did not markedly alter the 3D phenotype of another non-metastatic melanoma cell line WM793, that, despite of MMP14 expression (**Tatti et al., 2011**), continued to grow expansively in 3D as indicated by the sphere-like growth in 3D fibrin. However, these cells switched to the invasively sprouting growth upon introduction of NICD3, and the sprouting was dependent on $\beta 1$ -integrin. Another possible contributor to this change could be the $\beta 1$ -integrin processing and trafficking, which appears quite different in Bowes as compared to WM793 and WM852. Based on our results, it is plausible that the capacity for expansive growth is a property required for the NICD3 dependent change in the 3D growth. Fittingly, WM852 cells with strong intrinsic capacity to grow expansively, switched to the invasively sprouting growth phenotype after the LEC-mediated transient activation of the MMP14-Notch3- $\beta 1$ -integrin axis, which resulted in increased MMP14 and Notch3 dependent metastasis in vivo. The LEC contact likewise switched the metastatic, expansively growing WM165 cells to invasive sprouting via activation of MMP14-Notch3- $\beta 1$ -integrin axis. Supporting the importance of this signaling axis, neither Bowes nor WM793 responded to the LEC contact by activating these key effectors needed for the metastatic phenotype.

Melanoma cell invasion into the deeper layers of the skin and distant sites is associated with molecular changes such as increased activation of the tissue degrading proteases including the MMPs (**Moro et al., 2014; Villanueva and Herlyn, 2008**). Our results demonstrate that the LEC contact increased MMP14 on the melanoma cell plasma membrane and cell-cell contacts in the metastatic melanoma cell lines. This was accompanied with an MMP14-dependent increase in Notch3

expression by a yet unidentified mechanism. MMP14 was recently shown to interact with and activate Notch1 at the cell membrane of melanoma cells, which supported melanoma cell growth (Ma et al., 2014). Although Notch receptors 1 and 3 are highly activated in melanoma with clear pro-tumorigenic functions, no Notch-activating mutations have been identified in melanoma. Therefore, the herein identified MMP14 dependent Notch3 upregulation may prove important in metastatic melanoma progression.

Our results also revealed that LEC contact induced β 1-integrin activation in the metastatic WM852 and WM165 cells, which was required for the 3D sprouting of WM852* cells. β 1-integrin activation was dependent on MMP14 as its depletion by siRNA abolished the β 1-integrin activation and slightly, but non-significantly, reduced total β 1-integrin protein levels. These findings concur with previous studies demonstrating MMP14 incorporation into β 1-integrin rich adhesion complexes (Woskowicz et al., 2013) and MMP14 binding to β 1-integrin upon mammary branching morphogenesis (Mori et al., 2013) as well as its role in controlling the 3D cell-shape of stem cells through activation of β 1-integrin signaling (Tang et al., 2013). Moreover, melanoma metastases express more activated β 1-integrin than the primary tumors (Kato et al., 2012). Our current results add to this concept by demonstrating that endothelial cell contact activates integrins in melanoma cells, thus providing a putative mechanism for the contribution of the stromal lymphatic microenvironment to melanoma metastasis.

Negative regulator of β 1-integrin, ICAP-1, has been shown to act as a potent inducer of Notch1-signaling by transcriptionally upregulating Notch ligands *DLL1* and *DLL4* and the downstream transcription factors *HEY1*, *HEY2*, and *HES5* in blood endothelial cells and thereby restrict the sprouting angiogenesis of the ECs (Brütsch et al., 2010). However, as our transcriptomic data of the LEC-primed melanoma cells did not reveal changes in *ICAP-1* expression upon LEC-priming it probably does not play a significant role in the Notch3-dependent invasive sprouting of metastatic melanoma cells. Furthermore, our results indicate that β 1-integrin functions downstream of Notch3 in the LEC-primed melanomas.

Although melanoma cells at the primary tumor site predominantly disseminate through the lymphatic vascular route, the distant organ metastasis requires cells entering blood circulation and colonization in the distant organ tissue. MMP14, Notch3 and β 1-integrin are all proteins linked to epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition in carcinoma cell metastasis (Cao et al., 2008; Kato et al., 2012; Liu et al., 2014), supporting the idea that the metastatic WM852* and WM165* melanoma cells have also undergone a transient transition into a more mesenchymally invasive state that can promote hematogenous dissemination. However, since the Bowes cells with high MMP14 levels did not metastasize, MMP14 activity by itself is apparently not enough for efficient distant organ metastasis. In the absence of strong cancer cell-cell interactions, constitutively high MMP14 activity can facilitate single cell invasion, thereby compromising the adhesive and expansive growth potential essential for efficient tissue colonization of the tumor cells. We therefore propose that the capacity for transiently induced 3D invasive sprouting coupled to expansive growth behavior are required for the most aggressive melanoma cells to enter and survive in the blood circulation, as well as to efficiently colonize the distant organs.

Melanoma progression is suggested to be driven by reversible and functional reprogramming of different signaling routes, known as reversible phenotypic plasticity of cell (Vandamme and Berx, 2014). Changes and interactions in the tumor microenvironment are believed to direct this phenotype-switching, but the detailed mechanisms are largely unknown. Our current results support the role of reversible phenotype-switching in melanoma progression and identifies the stromal lymphatic endothelium as one of the key triggers for the process to support both hematogenous dissemination and tissue colonization at the distant organs.

Materials and methods

Key resources table

Reagent type (species) or resource	Designation	Source reference	Identifiers	Additional Information
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Reagent type (species) or resource	Designation	Sourcor reference	Identifiers	Additional Information
Danio Rerio casper strain (<i>roy</i> ^{-/-} ; <i>mitfa</i> ^{-/-})		PMID: 18371439		
Mus Musculus C.B-17/IcrHanTMHSD		Harlan, Indianapolis, IN, USA		
Human primary juvenile foreskin lymphatic endothelial cells		Promocell, Heidelberg, Germany		
Adult Dermal lymphatic endothelial cells		Lonza, Basel, Switzerland		
WM852		Wistar Institute Philadelphia	RRID: CVCL_6804	
WM165		Wistar Institute Philadelphia	RRID: CVCL_L033	
Bowes		D.B. Rifkin, Rockefeller University	RRID: CVCL_3317	
WM793		Wistar Institute Philadelphia	RRID: CVCL_8787	
HEK293FT		Biomedicum Functional Genomic Unit, University of Helsinki		
siRNA	Notch3 siRNA	Dharmacon, Lafayette, CO	L-011093-00-0005	
	Notch3 siRNA	Ambion, Waltham, MA	4392420	
siRNA	MMP14 siRNA	Qiagen, Hilden, Germany	SI03648841; SI00071176	
Transfected construct	NICD3pCLE	AddGene, Cambridge, MA ; PMID: 16508304	Plasmid #26894	
Transfected construct	MMP14 Sport6	GenomeBiology UnitUniversity of Helsinki	NA	
Transfected construct	PcDNA3	Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA	NA	
Antibody	Pecam	DAKO, Santa Clara, CA	M0823	IFA 3D 1:500
Antibody	VE-cadherin	BD Pharmingen, San Jose, CA	553927	IFA 1:1000
Antibody	GFP	Prof. Jason Mercer, UCL, London	NA	IFA 3D 1:1000
Antibody	Notch3	Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Dallas, TX	sc-5593	IFA 1:50 WB 1:250
Antibody	MMP14 EP1264Y	Abcam, Cambridge, UK	51074	IFA 1:100
Antibody	MMP14 (LEM clone)	Chemicom, Waltham, MA	MAB3328	IFA 1:300 FACS 1:100
Antibody	active β 1-integrin 12G10	Abcam	30394	IFA 1:300 FACS 1:100
Antibody	active β 1-integrin 9EG7	BD Pharmingen	553715	IFA 1:100 FACS 1:100
Antibody	Total β 1-integrin	Abcam	52971	WB 1:1000
Antibody	TGN46	Sigma, St. Louis, MO	T7576	IFA 1:500
Antibody	LYVE1	Reliatech, Wolfenbüttel, Germany	103-PA50AG	IHC 1:200
Antibody	Alexa594-phalloidin	Thermo Fisher, Waltham, MA	21833	IFA 3D 1:200
Sequence-based reagents				
CD31 RTqPCR primers (for, rev)	AACAGTGTGACATGAAGAGCC, TGTAACAGCAGTCATCCTT			
CD34 RTqPCR primers (for, rev)	TGGGCATCACTGGCTATTTT, CCACGTGTTGTCTTGCTGAA			
FLT4 RTqPCR primers (for, rev)	GACAGCTACAAATACGAGCATCTG, CTGTCTTGCAGTCGAGCAGAA			

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Continued

Reagent type (species) or resource	Designation	Source reference	Identifiers	Additional Information
NOTCH1 RTq PCR primers (for, rev)	GAGGCGTGGCAGACTATCATGC, CTTGTACTIONCCGTCAGCGTGA			
NOTCH2 RTq PCR primers (for, rev)	CCTGGGCTATACTGGGAGCTACTG, ACACCCTGATAGCCTGGGACAC			
NOTCH4 RTq PCR primers (for, rev)	AATCCCCTGCCTCCAGACT, TTGTGGCAAAGGGAAGAGAC			
HES1 RTq PCR primers (for, rev)	TCAACACGACACCCGGATAAA, TCAGCTGGCTCAGACTTTCA			
HEY1 RTq PCR primers (for, rev)	GTTCCGGCTCTAGGTTCCATGT, CGTCGGCGCTTCTCAATTATTC			
HEY2 RTq PCR primers (for, rev)	TTGAGAAGACTTGTGCCAACTG, GTGCGTCAAAGTAGCCTTTACC			
MMP14 RTq PCR primers (for, rev)	GCAGAAGTTTTACGGCTTGCAA, CCTTCGAACATTGGCCTTGAT			
ACT RTq PCR primers (for, rev)	TCACCCACACTGTGCCATCTACGA, CAGCGGAACCGCTCATTGCCAATGG			
GAPDH RTqPCR primers (for, rev)	TCACCACCATGGAGAAGGCT, GCCATCCACAGTCTTCTGGG			
Commercial assay or kit	NucleoSpin RNA II kit	Macherey Nagel, <u>Düren, Germany</u>	740955	
Commercial assay or kit	SYBR Green PCR mix	Fermentas, <u>Waltham, MA</u>	4415440	
Commercial assay or kit	QuantiTect Primer Assay NOTCH3	Qiagen	QT00003374	
Commercial assay or kit	dextran coated magnetic nanoparticles extran coated magnetic nanoparticles	fluidMAG-DX, Chemicell, <u>Berlin, Germany</u>	4104–5	
Commercial assay or kit	MidiMACS separator	Miltenyi Biotec, <u>Bergisch Gladbach, Germany</u>	130-042-302	
Commercial assay or kit	LS column	Miltenyi Biotec	130-042-401	
Chemical compound, drug	Lipofectamine RNAiMax	Invitrogen	13778150	
Chemical compound, drug	DAPT	Sigma	D5942	Used at 10 μ M
Chemical compound, drug	GM6001	Tocris Biosciences, <u>Bristol, UK</u>	2983/10	Used at 10 μ M
Chemical compound, drug	NSC 405020	Selleckchem, <u>Munich, Germany</u>	S8072	Used at 50 μ M
Chemical compound, drug	AiIB2	DSHB hybridoma, from Johanna Ivaska	RRID: AB_528306	Used 1:10
Software, algorithm	Bioimage XD (http://www.bioimagexd.net/)	PMID: 22743773	NA	
Software, algorithm	CellProfiler	PMID: 17076895	RRID: SCR_007358	
Software, algorithm	Adobe Photoshop		RRID: SCR_014199	
Software, algorithm	ImageJ		RRID: SCR_003070	
Software, algorithm	Pathview https://pathview.uncc.edu		RRID: SCR_002732	
Software, algorithm	Morpheus https://software.broadinstitute.org/morpheus/		RRID: SCR_014975	

Cell lines

Human primary juvenile foreskin lymphatic endothelial cells (LEC) were obtained from Promocell, and adult dermal LECs from Lonza. They were cultured in endothelial cell culture media (EBM-2, Lonza) supplemented with the growth factors provided (except VEGF) and 5% fetal calf serum (full media referred as EGM-2). The human melanoma cell lines WM852, WM165 and WM793 (Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, PA) and Bowes (a kind gift from Dr. D. B. Rifkin, Rockefeller University, New York, USA), as well as HEK293-FT cells (obtained from Biomedicum Functional Genomics Unit, FuGU) used for lentivirus production were cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium as previously described ([Tatti et al., 2011](#)). In most experiments, the melanoma cells were either traced with Vybrant CFDA SE cell tracer (Invitrogen), or transduced with retroviruses expressing a dual eGFP-luc-reporter as described in ([Tatti et al., 2011](#)). The cell lines have been regularly tested negative for mycoplasma. The source of the cell lines is also reported above in the key resources table in Materials and methods

3D fibrin assays

To study the interaction of melanoma cells with the LECs in 3D, they were embedded into a cross-linked fibrin (Calbiochem, San Diego, CA) matrix together with preformed LEC spheroids and cultured in the endothelial medium for 72 hr. The assay was adapted from a previously reported angiogenesis assay ([Korff and Augustin, 1998](#)) essentially as described in [Tatti et al. \(2015\)](#). To study the invasive potential of the separated melanoma cells after the LEC co-culture, the melanoma cells were embedded into the fibrin matrix as single cells and allowed to grow for four days as described in ([Tatti et al., 2011](#)). The melanoma invasion into the EC spheroids as well as to the fibrin matrix was analysed by immunofluorescent stainings, and confocal microscopy.

2D co-culture and cell separation

For the 2D co-culture, the LECs were seeded together with the melanoma cells on gelatin or fibronectin (Sigma) pre-coated cell culture plates in a 2:1-4:3 ratio in EGM-2 media. The melanoma cells cultured in EGM-2 showed no signs of compromised cell survival. The co-cultures were grown for 24–72 hr prior further use for immunofluorescent stainings or separations. For the separations, the melanoma cells were loaded with dextran coated magnetic nanoparticles (1 mg/ml, fluidMAG-DX, Chemicell) for 24–48 hr. The nanoparticle-containing melanoma cells were separated from the LECs using the MidiMACS separator and LS column (both from Miltenyi Biotec), after which the cell suspensions were used for functional assays, or lysed for RNA extraction. To study the paracrine effects, the supernatants from melanoma/LEC/co-cultures were collected after 48 hr of culture, filtered, and applied onto the melanoma cells for 48 hr, after which the melanoma cells were analysed by immunofluorescent stainings or qRT-PCR.

RNA sequencing (RNA-seq)

RNA extraction for the RNA sequencing analysis was done from three independent experiments with a TRI reagent (Sigma) protocol supplemented with phenol-chloroform precipitation step. The RNA concentrations were measured with NanoDrop, and Bioanalyzer (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA) analysis was performed to check the RNA quality. RNA sequencing was performed with NextSeq500 sequencer (Illumina, San Diego, CA) as quadruplicates. The data was aligned to HS GRCh38.76 reference genome, and the differentially expressed genes were obtained by using DESeq2 Bioconductor package ([Love et al., 2014](#)). Non-expressed genes (average under five counts/sample) and ribosomal RNAs were filtered out. Genes with adjusted p-values less than 0.05 were considered significant. Generally applicable gene set enrichment (GAGE) Bioconductor package was used for pathway analysis, and KEGG pathway maps were rendered with Pathview (<https://pathview.uncc.edu>). Morpheus (<https://software.broadinstitute.org/morpheus/>) was used to generate the gene heatmap. Individual gene/transcript expressions are shown as FKPM (fragments per kilobase of exon per million fragments mapped) values. The RNA-Seq data is deposited in NCBI GEO, with accession number GSE100269 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE100269>).

Real time quantitative PCR (qRT-PCR)

RNA was isolated using the NucleoSpin RNA II kit (Macherey Nagel) and the transcripts were measured by qRT-PCR as previously described ([Cheng et al., 2011](#)). Briefly, the Lightcycler 480 (Roche, Basel, Switzerland) qRT-PCR system was used, and the reactions were done using the SYBR Green PCR mix (Fermentas) and QuantiTect Primer Assay against *NOTCH3* (QT00003374, Qiagen). *GAPDH* or *ACT* were used as endogenous controls.

RNA interference

Cell monolayers cultured in 96-, 24- or 6-well plates were treated with siRNA according to manufacturers' instructions. All siRNAs were used at a final concentration of 10–25 nM and cells transfected using lipofectamine RNAiMax (Invitrogen) for 24–72 hr. The following siRNAs were used: unspecific control (Ambion, Waltham, MA4390843; Dharmacon, D-001810-10-05; Qiagen 1027281), Notch3 (Ambion, 4392420; Dharmacon, L-011093-00-0005), MMP14 (Qiagen, SI03648841; SI00071176).

Inhibitor treatments

Gamma-secretase inhibitor DAPT (Sigma) and pan MMP inhibitor GM6001 (Tocris Biosciences) at 10 μ M concentrations, MMP14 hemopexin domain inhibitor NSC 405020 (Selleckchem) at 50 μ M and the β 1-integrin blocking antibody A1B2 were applied to the growth medium during the 48 hr LEC-WM852 2D co-cultures and also to the 96 hr 3D fibrin assays when indicated.

Plasmids and transient transfection

Bowes and WM793 were plated in a 24 well plate one day prior transfection to reach 80–90% confluency next day. Cells were then transfected with 3 μ g of one of the following plasmids Sport6-MMP14 (Genome Biology Unit, University of Helsinki), NICD3-pCLE (addGene) or pcDNA3 as control vector using Lipofectamine 2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA) according to manufacturer's instruction. One day post transfection cells were used for the appropriate experiment.

Indirect immunofluorescence and imaging

The 2D cultured and 3D fibrin cultured cells as well as adhesion assays were stained as previously described ([Cheng et al., 2011](#)) with antibodies against: PECAM (Dako, M0823), VE-cadherin (BD Pharmingen, 553927), GFP (a kind from Prof. Jason Mercer, UCL, London), Notch3 (Santa Cruz, sc-5593), MMP14 (Abcam, 51074), active β 1-integrin (12G10, Abcam, 30394; 9EG7, BD Pharmingen, 553715) and total β 1-integrin (P5D2, DSHB hybridoma; from Johanna Ivaska). The secondary antibodies conjugated with Alexa488, Alexa594 and Alexa647 fluorochromes were used to visualize the stainings, and Alexa594 conjugated phalloidin (Invitrogen) was used to stain the actin filaments. The nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342. The fluorescent images were acquired using a Zeiss epifluorescent microscopes, Cellinsight automated epifluorescent microscope (Thermo Scientific), and a Zeiss LSM780 or Leica SP5 confocal imaging systems.

Western blot

Melanoma cells were lysed in RIPA buffer containing protease and phosphatase inhibitor cocktails (Thermo Scientific) and protein concentration was obtained using Bio-Rad protein assay dye reagent concentrate (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). Equal amounts of proteins were loaded on 4–15% SDS-PAGE gel (Bio-RAD). SDS PAGE was run at 55mA for 50 min and proteins were transferred on nitrocellulose membrane (Bio-RAD). The blots were blocked for 45 min in 5% non-fat dry milk and probed using rabbit anti-Notch3 (Santa Cruz) or rabbit anti-ITGB1 (Abcam, 553715). Mouse anti- β -actin (Sigma) antibody was used as loading control. Primary antibodies were incubated 1 hr at room temperature followed by incubation in HRP-conjugated secondary antibody for 1 hr at room temperature (goat-anti mouse IgG and goat anti-rabbit IgG, Millipore, Burlington, MA). Bands were detected by chemiluminescence using ECL solution (WesternBright Sirius, Advansta, Menlo Park, CA) and visualized by Chemi-Doc (Bio-Rad).

Flow cytometry

Cells were detached using hyclone HyQtase (Thermo Fisher), washed once with full medium and once with PBS. Cells were then fixed in 2%PFA for 15 min RT and washed in tyrodes buffer (10 mM

Hepes-NaOH pH7.5, 137 mM NaCl, 2,68 mM NaH₂PO₄, 1,7 mM MgCl₂, 11.9 mM NaHCO₃, 5 mM glucose, 0.1%BSA). Subsequently 1.5×10^5 cells / condition were stained with anti-MMP14 (Chemicon, MAB3328) antibody for 1 hr at 4°C under rotation, washed once in tyrodes buffer and incubated with Alexa647-conjugated secondary antibody for 1 hr at 4°C under rotation. Cells were then washed once in tyrodes buffer and GFP positive (melanoma) cells were analysed for Alexa647 intensity.

In vivo tumorigenicity and metastasis assay

To study the tumorigenicity and metastatic capacity of the melanoma cells from monotypic cultures or after LEC priming, the GFP-luc reporter containing melanoma cells were first cultured with or without the LECs in the 3D fibrin matrix as described above. After 72 hr of co-culture, the proteinase inhibitor approtinin was removed from the culture media and melanoma cells were allowed to digest the matrix. After 48–72 hr, the cells were collected, and 1×10^6 cells were injected subcutaneously into C.B-17/lcrHanTMHSD-Prkdc Scid mice (Harlan). The mice and tumor size were followed weekly for up to 70 days, after which the tumor volumes and weights were also measured. After the follow-up period, mice were sacrificed, the tumors were collected for further analyses by immunohistochemical stainings, and the metastasis was analysed by measuring the luciferase activity in the isolated organs using the Caliper IVIS Kinetic imaging system. In addition, the metastatic human cells were detected from mouse lung genomic DNA by quantitative PCR (q-PCR) against human Alu sequences, and using mouse genomic DNA as normalization as previously described (Liu *et al.*, 2011).

Zebrafish xenograft and metastasis assay

A detailed description of the experimental procedure for this assay is provided at Bio-protocol (Paatero *et al.*, 2018). Adult zebrafish (*Danio Rerio*) of casper strain (*roy*^{-/-}; *mitfa*^{-/-}) (White *et al.*, 2008) were maintained according to standard procedures (Nuesslein-Volhard and Dahm, 2011; Westerfield and Zon, 2009) and embryos were collected after natural spawning. Experimentation with zebrafish was performed under licence ESAVI/9339/04.10.07/2016. The zebrafish embryos were cultured in E3-medium (5 mM NaCl, 0.17 mM KCl, 0.33 mM CaCl₂, 0.33 mM MgSO₄) supplemented with 0.2 mM phenylthiourea (PTU, Sigma-Aldrich) at 33°C. Two days post-fertilization, the embryos were anesthetized with MS-222 (200 mg/l, Sigma-Aldrich) and mounted into low-melting point agarose for tumor transplantation. Prior to transplantation, the co-cultured and siRNA-treated WM852-GFP melanoma cells were prepared and separated from LECs as described above. Approximately 5–10 nl of melanoma cell suspension was microinjected into pericardial cavity of the embryo using CellTramVario (Eppendorf), Injectman Ni2 (Eppendorf) micromanipulator and borosilicate glass needles pulled from glass capillaries (TW100-4, World Precision Instruments Ltd., Sarasota, FL) using micropipette puller (PB-7, Narishige, Tokyo, Japan). After transplantation, the embryos were released from the agarose and cultured in E3-PTU at 33°C. On the following day, the successfully xenografted healthy embryos were selected to the experiment and placed into 12-well plates (1 embryo per well). At 6 dpf (4 days post-injection) the embryos were anaesthetized with MS-222 and imaged in lateral orientation with Zeiss StereoLumar V12 fluorescence microscope.

The circularity and area of the primary tumor was measured manually using FIJI software (ImageJ version 1.49 k) (Schindelin *et al.*, 2012). In cases where embryo carried more than one primary tumor, the largest nodule was considered as primary tumor and measured, or in cases where equally sized nodules existed, all of them were measured. The number of invaded cells were counted manually based on GFP-fluorescence. Only invading cells outside the pericardial cavity were counted. Invading cells above the yolk sac or in the lens were not also counted as these sites tend to have prominent autofluorescence. Samples having significant malformations and images where embryo was not laterally oriented were excluded from the analysis. Samples were not blinded for imaging and subsequent analyses.

Immunohistochemistry

The mouse tumors were stained with antibodies against MMP14 (Chemicon), Lyve-1 (Reliatec) and Notch3 (Santa Cruz) as previously described (Cheng *et al.*, 2011). The antibody stainings were visualized using Alexa594 and Alexa647 fluorochrome conjugated secondary antibodies for MMP14 and

LYVE-1 and anti-rabbit HRP and DAB as a substrate for detection of Notch3. The images were acquired with 3DHistech Panoramic 250 FLASH II digital slide scanner or Zeiss LSM780 confocal imaging system.

Notch3 staining was scored as low, medium, or high according to intensity. Scoring was performed by three independent investigators (SA, SG, PMO) without knowledge of the sample origin. Differing scores were discussed and consensus scores were determined.

Statistical analysis

For quantification of the assay in 3D-fibrin gels, confocal stacks were analysed with the open source software Bioimage XD (<http://www.bioimagexd.net/>) (Kankaanpää *et al.*, 2012) using the 'skeleton' tool in the 3D modules of the software. Cell clusters were identified by thresholding the intensity of melanoma GFP fluorescence. The skeleton function of Bioimage XD shrunk the 3D object from all directions until a central segment (the skeleton of the object) was obtained. The sum of the length of all the segments within a 3D object were considered as a measure of sprouting of the melanoma cells in 3D. This value was calculated for all objects in each image (typically around 50 objects per image). The mean and SD of all these values from at least three images per condition was given as the final value of sprouting in each experiment.

For quantification of the intensity of fluorescent stainings, mean intensity and respective SD in melanoma (GFP expressing) cells was measured using CellProfiler pipeline. At least four images were quantified in each different condition. Experiments were repeated at least two times, p-values were calculated with a one-tailed unpaired Student's t-test. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.

For quantification of western blotting, band intensities were measured in two independent experiments using Image Lab quantification program. For each sample, the intensities were first normalized to the corresponding loading control, then the average intensity was calculated. The mean intensity and SD were calculated from two experiments.

For statistical analysis of the qRT-PCR data, logarithmic values were converted to ddCt values (linear log₂ scale values) and p-values were calculated with a one-tailed unpaired Student's t test. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's multiple comparison test (GraphPad Prism 6.05, GraphPad Software, La Jolla California USA,) was used in the analyses of zebrafish data. Each condition was compared siCTRL-LEC co-culture. In each graph, median and interquartile range has been plotted. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

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Ethics

Animal experimentation: All of the animals were handled according to approved institutional animal care and use committee protocols of the University of Helsinki (. The protocol was approved by the National Animal Experiment Board (Eläinlääketieteellinen tutkimuskeskus ELLA; Permit Number: ESAVI/434/04.10.03/2012). Experimentation with zebrafish was approved by the National Animal Experiment Board and performed under licence ESAVI/9339/04.10.07/2016.

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Additional files

Supplementary files

- Source data 1. Full size confocal images of **Figure 2**.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.32490.018>
- Source data 2. Full size confocal images of **Figure 4a,c,e**; **Figure 4—figure supplement 1b,c**; **Figure 4—figure supplement 2a,c**.
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- Source data 3. Full size confocal images of **Figure 5a,c,d,f**.
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- Source data 4. Full size confocal images of **Figure 5—figure supplement 1b,c**; **Figure 5—figure supplement 2a,b,d,e**.
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- Supplementary file 1. related to **Figure 2** and containing more than two fold significantly altered genes.
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- Supplementary file 2. related to **Figure 2** and containing all genes significantly up- and downregulated listed for both cell lines in the selected pathways.
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Major datasets

The following dataset was generated:

Author(s)	Year	Dataset title	Dataset URL	Database, license, and accessibility information
Ojala P, Niiranen O	2017	LEC-induced gene expression changes in melanoma cells	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE100269	Publicly available at the NCBI Gene Expression Omnibus (accession no:GSE100269)

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