Dual targeting of EGFR can overcome a major drug resistance mutation in mouse models of EGFR mutant lung cancer

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EGFR is a major anticancer drug target in human epithelial tumors. One effective class of agents is the tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs), such as gefitinib and erlotinib. These drugs induce dramatic responses in individuals with lung adenocarcinomas characterized by mutations in exons encoding the EGFR tyrosine kinase domain, but disease progression invariably occurs. A major reason for such acquired resistance is the outgrowth of tumor cells with additional TKI-resistant EGFR mutations. Here we used relevant transgenic mouse lung tumor models to evaluate strategies to overcome the most common EGFR TKI resistance mutation, T790M. We treated mice bearing tumors harboring EGFR mutations with a variety of anticancer agents, including a new irreversible EGFR TKI that is under development (BIBW-2992) and the EGFR-specific antibody cetuximab. Surprisingly, we found that only the combination of both agents together induced dramatic shrinkage of erlotinib-resistant tumors harboring the T790M mutation, because together they efficiently depleted both phosphorylated and total EGFR. We suggest that these studies have immediate therapeutic implications for lung cancer patients, as dual targeting with cetuximab and a second-generation EGFR TKI may be an effective strategy to overcome T790M-mediated drug resistance. Moreover, this approach could serve as an important model for targeting other receptor tyrosine kinas activated in human cancers.

Introduction

The EGFR is a membrane-bound receptor tyrosine kinase that belongs to a subfamily of 4 closely related receptors: HER1/EGFR/ERBB1, HER2/NEU/ERBB2, HER3/ERBB3, and HER4/ERBB4. Upon binding to extracellular ligands, the receptors undergo conformational changes that facilitate homo- or heterodimerization. Receptor dimerization leads to activation of downstream signaling pathways that regulate cell proliferation and survival (1).

Epithelial tumors often display aberrant expression of EGFR. Thus, a major focus of recent anticancer drug development has centered on agents that target the receptor (2). Current clinically available anti-EGFR therapies include antibodies that bind to the extracellular domain of the protein (e.g., cetuximab or panitumumab) or small-molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs; e.g., gefitinib or erlotinib) that selectively inhibit the kinase activity of the receptor. These agents have been FDA approved for use against colorectal, head and neck, and lung cancers. Notably, both antibodies and TKIs were originally developed to target wild-type EGFR.

In 2004, we and others reported that lung adenocarcinomas sensitive to gefitinib and erlotinib often harbor somatic mutations in exons encoding the tyrosine kinase domain of EGFR (3–5). Nearly 90% of these mutations occur as either multi-nucleotide in-frame deletions in exon 19 that eliminate 4 amino acids (LREA) or as single missense mutations that result in substitution of arginine for leucine at position 858 (L858R) (6). Both mutations lead to constitutive activation of the kinase. Expression of either mutant allele in mouse lung epithelia leads to the formation of lung tumors (7, 8). Mutant receptors also display increased affinity for drug and decreased affinity for ATP (9–11). The hypothesis that EGFR mutations are predictive of increased benefit from EGFR TKIs was recently validated in a phase III, randomized, open-label, first-line study of gefitinib versus chemotherapy (carboplatin/paclitaxel) in East Asian patients with advanced non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) (i.e., the IRESSA Pan Asia Study, also known as IPASS). Those with EGFR mutant tumors experienced longer progression-free survival (PFS) with gefitinib, and those without mutations had longer PFS with chemotherapy (EGFR mutation positive, hazard ratio (HR) 0.48 [95% CI, 0.36–0.64]; P < 0.0001 [favors gefitinib]; EGFR mutation negative, HR 2.85 [95% CI, 2.05–3.980]; P < 0.0001 [ favors chemotherapy]) (12).

Unfortunately, after about 1 year on therapy, patients with drug-sensitive EGFR mutations whose tumors initially respond to gefitinib or erlotinib eventually develop acquired resistance (13, 14). In about half of the cases, tumors biopsied after disease progression contain a second-site mutation in the EGFR kinase domain (15–20). The most common (>90%) alteration involves a C→T change at nucleotide 2369 in exon 20, which results in substitut-
tion of methionine for threonine at position 790 (T790M). This substitution is analogous to the BCR-ABL T315I change found in patients with chronic myelogenous leukemias, who have developed acquired resistance to imatinib (Gleevec) (21). Based upon crystal structure analyses, the EGFR(T790M) substitution may impair binding of either gefitinib or erlotinib to the EGFR ATP-binding pocket (22). The change could also alter the relative affinity of ATP versus drug (23). An alternative mechanism of resistance – amplification of the gene encoding the MET tyrosine kinase – occurs in about 20% of patients with acquired resistance (24). MET amplification occurs independent of T790M status (25).

Like other drug-sensitizing EGFR mutations, the T790M change by itself has been shown to increase kinase activity and oncogenic potential when compared with wild-type protein (26). Induced expression of EGFR(T790M) in mouse lung epithelia leads to the formation of lung adenocarcinomas (27). Although somatic T790M mutations in patients who never received gefitinib or erlotinib are rarely detected by conventional mutational analyses (i.e., dideoxynucleotide sequencing), they can occasionally be found in tumors with primary drug resistance (28), and they exist at low frequency in untreated patients with metastatic disease (29). Certain cases of inherited susceptibility to lung cancer may also be associated with a germ line T790M mutation (30).

Preclinical studies have suggested that second-generation EGFR inhibitors may be able to overcome T790M-mediated resistance, at least in vitro (18, 31). Unlike gefitinib and erlotinib, which compete with ATP in a “reversible” manner, many of these new compounds form a covalent bond with EGFR and are thus considered “irreversible” inhibitors. Agents under evaluation include HKI-272 (32), BIBW-2992 (20, 33), and PF00299804 (34). However, no targeted agents have been clinically approved for use in patients with acquired resistance to current EGFR TKIs. The efficacy of anti-EGFR antibodies in EGFR mutant tumors also remains to be established. Moreover, these data provide new insights into the development of agents against EGFR that could serve as an important model for targeting other receptor tyrosine kinases activated in human cancers.

**Results**

**Effect of BIBW-2992 in EGFR mutant mouse models of lung cancer.**

BIBW-2992 is one of several promising new irreversible EGFR inhibitors in clinical development. Enzymatic assays using recombinant human wild-type EGFR and HER2 indicate that the IC_{50} values are 0.5 and 14 nmol/l, respectively (20). The agent has been shown in patients to induce regressions of lung cancers with EGFR drug-sensitizing mutations (35) and has displayed modest activity against erlotinib-resistant EGFR(T790M)-harboring mouse lung tumor models (33). To confirm and extend reported results, we treated C/L858R, C/L+T and C/T790M animals with BIBW-2992. Mice were administered 25 mg/kg/d, the maximum tolerated dose (data not shown). Within days of treatment, 4 of 4 C/L858R mice displayed complete responses (CRs), as shown by a greater than 80% reduction in tumor volume on MRI (see Methods) after therapy (Figure 1 and Supplemental Table 1; supplemental material available online with this article; doi:10.1172/JCI38746DS1). By contrast, 0 of 7 C/L+T animals displayed CRs to the same drug.
Figure 2
EGFR mutant lung tumors display higher levels of the EGFR ligands, Areg and Ereg, compared with normal lungs. (A) Unsupervised clustering of tumors from C/L858R, C/T790M, and C/L+T animals and normal lungs from control littermates fed a dox-containing diet form 2 separate groups. “Normal-1” lungs were derived from animals on a pure FVB background, and “normal-2” lungs were from animals on a mixed genetic background (see Methods for details). (B) RT-PCR for Ereg and Areg (and actin) was performed in the presence or absence of reverse transcriptase on mRNA extracted from 3 individual normal lungs and 3 separate macrodissected tumors from C/L+T, C/T790M, and C/L858R mice, respectively. h, human; m, mouse; NI, individual normal lung. (C) Levels of mouse epiregulin and amphiregulin were measured using ELISAs (see Methods) in lysates derived from 3 individual normal lungs and 3 separate macrodissected tumors from C/L+T, C/L858R, and C/T790M mice, respectively. Data represent mean ± SEM.

Table 1
Two of the most highly expressed genes in tumors versus normal lung tissue include Ereg and Areg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>C/L+T vs. normal</th>
<th>C/T790M vs. normal</th>
<th>C/L858R vs. normal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FC</td>
<td>FDR</td>
<td>FC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prm1</td>
<td>287.08</td>
<td>2.75 × 10⁻⁹</td>
<td>348.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ereg</td>
<td>90.88</td>
<td>5.61 × 10⁻⁸</td>
<td>73.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areg</td>
<td>29.28</td>
<td>1.33 × 10⁻⁷</td>
<td>28.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Associated fold change (FC) and FDRs are shown for lung tumors from each strain of mouse. The mouse transgene constructs include the poly-A tail from mouse protamine 1 (Prm1).
Figure 3
The combination of cetuximab and BIBW-2992 induces tumor regressions of mouse lung tumors driven by EGFR<sub>L858R+T790M</sub>. (A) MRI images of lungs from a tumor-bearing C/L858R mouse pretreatment and after treatment with cetuximab for 2 weeks. H&E-stained section from treated C/L858R mouse (right panel) (original magnification, ×40). (B) MRI images of lungs from tumor-bearing C/L+T (top panels) and C/T790M (bottom panels) mice, pretreatment, after 6 days of erlotinib (erlotinib), and then after 4 weeks of cetuximab. H&E-stained section from treated C/L+T and C/T790M mice (right panels) (original magnification, ×40). (C) MRI images of lungs from tumor-bearing C/L+T and C/T790M mice, pretreatment, after treatment with either cetuximab for 2 weeks or BIBW-2992 for 2 weeks, and after treatment with cetuximab (cetux) and BIBW-2992 for 4 weeks. H&E-stained sections of lungs from mice treated with the drug combination (right panels) (original magnification, ×40). Representative images are shown from all studies.
confirmed via immunoprecipitation of tumor lysates using cetuximab that the antibody is able to bind to both types of mutant receptors (Supplemental Figure 2). Further experiments to elucidate mechanistic differences are under investigation and outside the scope of this study (see Discussion).

Effect of combination treatment with BIBW-2992 and cetuximab in EGFR mutant models. Previously, investigators have shown that AG1478, an experimental EGFR TKI, synergistically inhibits the growth of tumors overexpressing EGFR, when used in combination with the EGFR-specific mAb 806 (42). mAb 806, in preclinical development, binds only a transitional form of the receptor after it unethers but before forming the back-to-back, ligated, active oligomer. To determine whether analogous synergy could be achieved with BIBW-2992 and cetuximab, we treated tumor-bearing C/L+T and C/T790M animals with both drugs together for a maximum of 4 weeks. Eight of eight C/L+T animals displayed tumor shrinkage. Remarkably, 7 of these were CRs (Figure 3C, Figure 4, and Supplemental Table 1). Three of three C/T790M animals similarly showed CRs (Figure 3C, Supplemental Figure 1, and Supplemental Table 2).

Histological analysis of lungs from animals displaying CRs after treatment showed either scant or no viable tumor cells (Figure 3C and Supplemental Tables 1 and 2). CRs were observed regardless of which drug was administered first as a single agent. By contrast, combinations of erlotinib plus cetuximab did not result in any CRs in C/L+T mice (Figure 4 and Supplemental Table 4). Such dramatic responses were not observed with any other attempted drug regimen, including with chemotherapy (pemetrexed or paclitaxel) (Figure 4 and Supplemental Table 5). Mice were not treated for longer periods of time or observed for tumor recurrence.

In vivo antitumor activity of BIBW-2992 with cetuximab against H1975 xenografts. To assess the efficacy of the cetuximab/BIBW-2992 combination in a separate in vivo model, we treated mice bearing xenografts of H1975 cells. These lung adenocarcinoma cells harbor the EGFR L858R and T790M mutations in cis and are resistant to erlotinib in vitro (19). Consistent with results obtained from the mouse lung tumor model, the combination of cetuximab and BIBW-2992 was superior to either agent alone in 3 independent experiments (Figure 5).
Effects of the cetuximab/BIBW-2992 combination on EGFR<sup>L858R+T790M</sup>. To assess how cetuximab and BIBW-2992 could overcome T790M-mediated resistance, we examined the status of EGFR in tumor lysates derived from C/L+T mice, briefly treated with either drug alone or the combination. Compared with placebo-treated samples, cetuximab-treated lungs displayed decreased levels of total EGFR, likely due to degradation induced by the antibody (Figure 6A). By contrast, BIBW-2992–treated lungs showed decreased levels of phospho-EGFR. When cetuximab and BIBW-2992 were used together, levels of both phospho-EGFR and total EGFR were markedly depleted (Figure 6A).

To confirm and extend these data, we examined the effect of single and combination drug against H1975 xenografts. Again, compared with tumors treated with vehicle control or either drug alone, tumors treated with the combination of BIBW-2992 plus cetuximab displayed dramatic inhibition of both phospho-EGFR and total EGFR (Figure 6B).

Finally, we studied the effect of the drugs against mutant EGFR in vitro. NR6 mouse fibroblasts, an NIH 3T3 line devoid of EGFR (43), were stably transduced with retroviruses carrying EGFR<sup>L858R+T790M</sup> and treated with cetuximab, BIBW-2992, or both. NR6 transfectants treated with cetuximab showed degradation of EGFR, while cells treated with BIBW-2992 displayed lower levels of phosphorylated EGFR. The combination of cetuximab and BIBW-2992 enhanced depletion of both phosphorylated and total EGFR levels (Figure 6C). Collectively, these data suggest that CRs were induced by the double combination of anti-EGFR therapies in mice bearing EGFR<sup>T790M</sup>-driven tumors, because only the combination could achieve sufficient levels of EGFR inactivation.

Discussion
The second-site EGFR<sup>T790M</sup> mutation is found in about half of patients whose EGFR mutant tumors develop acquired resistance to gefitinib or erlotinib. Many second-generation irreversible EGFR inhibitors, such as HKI-272 (32), BIBW-2992 (33), and PF00299804 (34), are being developed to overcome T790M-mediated resistance. However, by modeling acquired resistance in vitro, others have shown that HKI-272 can overcome T790M-mediated resistance only at suprapharmacologic concentrations (44), and we have obtained analogous results with BIBW-2992 (J. Chmielecki and W. Pao, unpublished observations). Consistent with these findings, in mice bearing tumors with EGFR<sup>L858R+T790M</sup> that were treated with BIBW-2992, we and others (33) have not observed any CRs. Moreover, in a clinical trial of BIBW-2992 in patients with acquired resistance to an EGFR TKI, only modest activity has been observed (35). Thus, use of these agents alone may not be as effective as originally anticipated.

To find additional targets for therapy, we compared the mRNA expression profiles of lung tumors from EGFR<sup>L858R-T790M</sup> mutant transgenic animals versus normal lung. We found that the EGFR ligands, Areg and Ereg, were more highly expressed in tumors from C/L+T mice as well as from C/T790M and C/L858R animals, at both the mRNA and protein levels, when compared with expression of control animals. Notably, our animal models were generated with transgenes encoding human EGFRs, and at least murine Ereg has been shown to bind readily to human EGFR (45).

To determine whether interfering with the binding of such ligands might have an antitumor effect, we treated tumor-bearing mice with cetuximab. This anti-EGFR antibody has been approved by the FDA for use in treating colorectal and head and neck cancers, respectively (46, 47), and addition of the antibody to systemic chemotherapy conferred a modest but superior survival over chemotherapy alone in the treatment of chemo-naïve patients with unselected non–small cell lung cancer (48). The effect of cetuximab against EGFR mutant tumors is less clear. In preclinical models, although most EGFR mutant lung cancer cell lines are sensitive to treatment with EGFR TKIs, only 1 line (with an exon 19 deletion) thus far has been shown to be sensitive to treatment with the antibody (49, 50). In mouse models of lung cancer driven by EGFR<sup>L858R</sup>, others have found, similar to data presented here, that cetuximab can induce dramatic tumor regressions (7). Data derived from patients is still relatively scant. In a report of 4 patients with tumors bearing EGFR exon 19 deletions, cetuximab induced only SD (50). After developing disease progression, all...
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Effect of cetuximab plus BIBW-2992 on EGFR\textsuperscript{L858R-T790M}. (A) Tumor (T) lysates from C/L+T mice treated for 1 week with cetuximab (C), BIBW-2992 (B), or BIBW-2992 plus cetuximab (B+C) were probed by immunoblot analyses, using antibodies against the indicated phospho-(p-) or total (t) proteins and actin. Lysates from normal lung (N) were also examined. (B) Tumor lysates from H1975 xenograft models, treated as above for 1 week, were harvested for analogous immunoblot analyses. (C) NR6 mouse fibroblasts were stably transfected with cDNAs encoding EGFR\textsuperscript{L858R-T790M} and then treated with cetuximab (20 \( \mu \)g/ml), BIBW-2992 (50 nmol), or the combination of drugs as indicated. Corresponding cell lysates were subjected to immunoblotting with the indicated antibodies.

Because dual targeted therapy against EGFR has been shown to be synergistic, at least with preclinical compounds (i.e., AG1478 with mAb806 [ref. 42]), we next tested the combination of BIBW-2992 with cetuximab in the mouse models. Remarkably, the administration of both drugs together induced CRs in 7 of 8 C/L-T animals and 3 of 3 C/T790M animals. This difference versus the effect of cetuximab (0 of 9) or BIBW-2992 (0 of 8) alone was statistically significant (P = 0.003 and P = 0.0007, respectively; Fisher’s exact test). No other treatments tested were effective at overcoming T790M-mediated resistance, including the combination of erlotinib with cetuximab. BIBW-2992 plus cetuximab was similarly synergistic in a separate relevant xenograft model.

Analysis of 3 separate biological systems (primary mouse lung tumors, human xenografts, and NR6 transfectants) revealed that the drug combination overcomes T790M-mediated resistance by targeting the mutant receptor more effectively than either agent alone. While the antibody (cetuximab) induces receptor degradation, it is insufficient to inhibit the ligand-independent activity of the mutant receptors. The kinase inhibitor (BIBW-2992) inhibits phospho-EGFR activity but only incompletely at the doses administered. Only the combination of both agents together induced depletion of both phosphorylated and total EGFR, resulting in the induction of CRs. Multiple mechanisms could explain this observation. One possibility is that BIBW-2992 increases binding of cetuximab to the cell surface. Consistent with this, AG1478 increases binding of mAb 806 to the cell surface through 2 distinct mechanisms: an immediate effect on the conformation of EGFR and a longer-term increase in cell surface underglycosylated EGFR, an event known to increase mAb 806 reactivity (51). As a consequence of increased binding, EGFR could be degraded more efficiently. A second possibility is that cetuximab and BIBW-2992 target different receptor pools. Consistent with this, cetuximab alone induces degradation of total EGFR without significantly affecting levels of phospho-EGFR, while BIBW-2992 dephosphorylates EGFR without inducing degradation of the receptor. The combination allows BIBW-2992 to inhibit more efficiently any residual kinase activity. A third possibility, in vivo at least, is that cetuximab binding leads to enhanced antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (52).

At this juncture, we cannot explain why tumors in C/L858R animals respond to single-agent cetuximab, while tumors in C/L-T mice remain mostly stable. One explanation is that cetuximab-induced receptor downregulation is different for EGFR\textsuperscript{L858R} versus EGFR\textsuperscript{L858R-T790M}. Others have demonstrated that cetuximab in vitro degrades mutant EGFRs to a greater degree in lung tumor cells harboring drug-sensitive mutations than in cells harboring the double mutation (53). Interestingly, mice bearing tumors driven by EGFR\textsuperscript{T790M} alone also did not radiographically respond to single-agent cetuximab (n = 2) but did display CRs after treatment with BIBW-2992/cetuximab (n = 3). This result suggests that the difference in responses may be in part due to the T790M change itself and may not be a property of the double-mutant EGFR. Perhaps the T790M change induces conformational changes within the receptor that lead to differential partnering of mutant receptor, either with itself (homodimers) or with other EGFR-related family members (heterodimers). Another possibility is that although both mutant receptors are constitutively active, the L858R single mutant is less active but more responsive to ligand activation, while the double mutant is more active but less responsive to ligands. In this context, cetuximab is able to lower the threshold for EGFR activation in the single but not the double mutant. Finally, it is possible that the T790M change alters the amount of mutant receptor that reaches the cell surface compared with that with the L858R mutant alone. Although our immunoprecipitation studies with cetuximab showed that the antibody bound to either mutant receptor (Supplemental Figure 2), the studies were qualitative, not quantitative. We plan in future studies to address this issue in more detail.
Based upon the preclinical data shown here, we believe a trial is warranted of BIBW-2992 in combination with cetuximab for patients with EGFR mutant tumors and acquired resistance to gefitinib or erlotinib. The animals treated with both drugs appeared to tolerate the regimen without difficulty (data not shown). However, in humans we acknowledge that such treatment could lead to excess skin toxicity. Dual targeting of EGFR will also likely enrich for EGFR-independent mechanisms of acquired resistance, such as MET amplification (24, 25). Thus, future studies will need to address how to overcome resistance that develops due to both T790M and MET amplification together.

Finally, mutant receptor tyrosine kinases have served as tractable substrates for targeted cancer therapy. The dual targeting approach presented here, with both a TKI and an antibody, could serve as an important model for targeting other receptor tyrosine kinases activated in various human cancers.

Methods

Animals. The generation of dox-inducible EGFR<sup>L858R</sup>, EGFR<sup>T790M</sup>, and EGFR<sup>L858R</sup> × <sup>T790M</sup> mice has been previously described (8, 27). All animals were housed in specific pathogen-free housing, with abundant food and water, and treated with various drugs under guidelines approved by the MSKCC IACUC and Research Animal Resource Center. CCSP-rT A mice were previously described (54). Dox was administered by feeding mice with drug-impregnated food pellets (625 ppm; Harlan-Teklad).

Drug trials in transgenic animals. BIBW-2992 was synthesized by the Organic Synthesis Core Facility (MSKCC), using a modification of the published procedure (55). The drug was suspended in 0.5% (w/v) methylcellulose and administered i.p., 25 mg/kg/d. The stock solution was reconstituted every week and stored at 4°C. Cetuximab (1 mg every 3 days; Erbitux; Bristol-Myers Squibb and Eli Lilly Pharmaceuticals), pemetrexed (100 mg/kg twice per week; Alimta; Eli Lilly Pharmaceuticals), and palcitaxel (30 mg/kg/d once per week; Taxol; Mayne Pharma) were provided by the MSKCC Pharmacy and injected i.p. Erlotinib (50 mg/kg/d; synthesized by the Organic Synthesis Core Facility) was suspended in 0.5% (w/v) methylcellulose and injected i.p.

For xenograft studies, 8-week-old nu/nu athymic male mice (Taconic) were injected subcutaneously with 10 million H1975 cells together with Matrigel (BD Biosciences). Once tumors reached 100 mm<sup>3</sup>, mice were randomized to receive either vehicle control, BIBW-2992 alone (25 mg/kg/d, 5 days per week, by oral gavage), cetuximab alone (1 mg/mouse every 3 days i.p.), or BIBW-2992 and cetuximab together. Tumor size was measured twice weekly using calipers. The average tumor volume in each group was expressed in cubic millimeters and calculated using the formula π × (large diameter) × (small diameter)<sup>2</sup>. At the end of the study, mice were euthanized by CO<sub>2</sub> asphyxiation. Experiments were performed 3 independent times and were carried out under an IACUC-approved protocol, and institutional guidelines for the proper and humane use of animals were followed.

Gene expression profiling. mRNA was extracted from pulverized lung samples using TRIzol (Invitrogen). The following primers (approximately 20 bp) were used:

- For ERBB1, forward 5′-GGTTTGCTATCCGATG3′, reverse 5′-GGCTCAAGTGCAGAT3′.
- For MET, forward 5′-ATGAGAAG TTCGACTGAC3′, reverse 5′-GGCACAGA CAAAGATAGTGA3′.
- For FGFR1, forward 5′-AGAGAGACAAAGATAGTGA3′, reverse 5′-GGCTCAAGTGCAGAT3′.

RT-PCR analysis. RNA was extracted from pulverized tissue samples using TRIzol. RNA was treated with DNase I (Sigma-Aldrich) to eliminate contaminating DNA. cDNA was synthesized using oligo–dT primers (Invitrogen) and the SuperScript III First-Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Invitrogen). RT-PCR reactions were performed using the HotStarTag Master Mix Kit (Qiagen) as per manufacturer’s instructions and the following primers for mouse epiregulin, forward 5′-TTGGCTCAAGTGCAGAT3′, reverse 5′-AATGAGAAG TTCGACTGAC3′, and mouse amphiregulin, forward 5′-GAAAGAATCCATGCAC3′, reverse 5′-GGCACAGA CAAAGATAGTGA3′. Control reactions were performed in the absence of reverse transcriptase.

ELISA. Mouse epiregulin and amphiregulin ELISA Kits (R&D Systems) were performed as per manufacturer’s instructions.

MRI. Mice were imaged in a Bruker 4.7T Biospec scanner (Bruker Biospin Inc.) as previously published (27). Tumor volume (cm<sup>3</sup>) per animal was quantified by calculating the area of visible lung opacities present in each axial image sequence (usually 20–22 per mouse), using ParaVision 3.0.2 imaging software, and then multiplying the total sum of the areas by 0.09 cm (the distance between each MRI sequence). Prior to treatment, mice were always scanned at least twice, 1 week apart, to confirm the presence of growing lung nodules and to avoid treating false-positive animals.

The following criteria (slightly modified from ref. 27) were used to classify tumor responses to treatment: (a) for CR, at least an 80% decrease in the volume of target lesions, taking as reference the baseline tumor volume; (b) for PR, at least a 30% decrease in the volume of target lesions, taking as reference the baseline tumor volume; (c) for PD, at least a 20% increase in the volume of target lesions, taking as reference the baseline tumor volume, and (d) for SD, neither sufficient shrinkage to qualify for PR nor sufficient increase to qualify for PD, taking as reference the base-
line tumor volume. The 80% decrease in tumor volume was chosen as the cutoff for CRs based upon multiple experiments, showing that virtually no viable tumors remained in mice displaying this amount of reduction in tumor volume.

**Immunoblotting and immunoprecipitation assays.** Pulverized tissue was lysed with NP-40 lysis buffer supplemented with 40 mM NaF, 100 μM Na3VO4, and Complete Protease Inhibitor (Roche). Tissue lysates containing 0.5 mg protein were preincubated for 1 hour with 2 μg cetuximab, followed by overnight incubation with 30 μl protein A/G agarose beads (Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc.). Solutions were pelleted and washed 3 times with PBS. The captured immunocomplexes were boiled in 2x SDS sample buffer for 5 minutes, and proteins were resolved by SDS-PAGE gel electrophoresis on 4%–20% gradient gels. Subsequent immunoblots were probed with an antibody against total EGFR (Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc.).

For all other immunoblotting experiments, established protocols were performed (5), using antibodies that recognize phospho-EGFR Y1092 (Biosource; Invitrogen), total EGFR (catalog no. 1005; Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc.), and actin (Sigma-Aldrich). Note that 2 numbering systems exist for EGFR. The first denotes the initiating methionine in the signal sequence as amino acid +1. The second, used here, denotes the methionine as amino acid +1.

**Derivation of NR6 transfectants.** NR6 cell lines were maintained at 37°C in a humidified incubator with 5% CO2 in DMEM (MSKCC Media Core Facility), supplemented with 5% FBS and 1% Penicillin/Streptomycin Solution (both from Gemini Bio-Products). To derive stably transduced NR6 cells, 293T cells were cotransfected, using the calcium phosphate method, with pLNCX-EGFR195EF1790M. Viral particles were collected 36 and 60 hours after transfection and used to sequentially infect NR6 cells. Seventy-two hours after the first round of infection, cells were selected with 1 mg/ml G418. For immunoblotting studies, NR6 cells were serum starved for 12 hours prior to treatment with cetuximab and/or BIBW-2992.

**Statistics.** Changes in radiographic tumor volume from baseline by treatment for individual lung tumor-bearing C/L858R and C/L+T animals were compared using Fisher’s exact test. P values were calculated using 2-tailed Student’s t test. P values of less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant. Microarray data were analyzed as described above (see Methods).

**Acknowledgments**

We thank Mihaela Lupu and Dow Winkelman for assistance with animal MRI, Dennis Grossano for providing chemotherapeutic agents, and Gregory Riely for critical reading of the manuscript. This work was supported by the American Cancer Society (to K.A. Politi); the Labrecque Foundation (to K.A. Politi); NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI) grants K08-CA097980 (to W. Pao), R01-CA121210 (to W. Pao), K99-CA131488 (to K.A. Politi), and R01-CA120247 (to H. Varmus for K.A. Politi); Joan’s Legacy: The Joa Scarrangello Foundation to Conquer Lung Cancer (to V. Gong and W. Pao); the MSKCC Experimental Therapeutics Core (to W. Pao); the MSKCC Translational and Integrative Medicine Research Fund (to W. Pao); the Elaine Terner Cooper Fellowship (to W. Pao for L. Regales); the Doris Duke Foundation (to I.K. Mellinghoff); the Sorng Foundation (to I.K. Mellinghoff); the Sidney Kimmel Foundation (to I.K. Mellinghoff); and the Golfers against Cancer Foundation (I.K. Mellinghoff). Services provided by the Genomics Core Facility were partially supported by an NCI CCSG award to MSKCC (P30-CA08784). W. Pao received additional support from Vanderbilt’s Specialized Program of Research Excellence in Lung Cancer grant (CA90949) and the VICC Cancer Center Core grant (P30-CA68485).

Received for publication January 29, 2009, and accepted in revised form July 29, 2009.

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