# MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES TO HUMAN SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG AND THEIR APPLICATION TO TUMOR DIAGNOSIS

ヒト肺扁平上皮癌に対するモノクローナル抗体及び その腫瘍診断への応用

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#### SUMMARY

Three IgG<sub>1</sub> monoclonal antibodies, LuCa2, LuCa3, and LuCa4, were produced by fusing murine myeloma NS1 cells with splenocytes obtained from a BALB/c mouse immunized with SK-MES1 cells derived from human squamous cell carcinoma of the lung. These three monoclonal antibodies were shown to recognize different protein antigens on SK-MES1 cells by indirect immunoprecipitation and sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis analysis. While the pattern of cell line distribution of antigens recognized by these antibodies was not tumor type specific, their reactivity with tissue and pleural effusion was much more informative than with cell lines. The presence of target antigens in vivo was analyzed by immunoperoxidase staining of frozen tissue sections and immunofluorescence staining of tumor cells in pleural effusions. LuCa2 antibody was reactive with lung squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma in tissues and pleural effusions, but only infrequently with those of small cell carcinoma. This antibody was also reactive with many tumor tissues from other organs as well as with various normal tissues, including alveoli and bronchus. LuCa3 and LuCa4 antibodies reacted with lung squamous

## 要約

ヒト肺扁平上皮癌由来の細胞 SK-MES1 で免疫 された BALB/c マウスより得られた脾臓細胞と, マウス・ミエローマ NS1 とを細胞融合することに より, 3種類の IgG, クラスのモノクローナル抗体 LuCa2, LuCa3, LuCa4 が作製された. 間接免疫 沈降反応とドデシル硫酸ナトリウム・ポリアクリル アミド・ゲル電気泳動により、これら3種類のモノ クローナル抗体は、SK-MES1 細胞上の異なる蛋白質 抗原を認識していることが示された。これらの抗体に よって認識される抗原の細胞株における分布パターン は腫瘍組織型に特異的ではないが、組織や胸水に 対するそれらの反応は細胞株に対するよりもはるかに 明白である. In vivo における標的抗原の所在は、凍結 組織切片の免疫パーオキシダーゼ染色及び胸水中の 腫瘍細胞の免疫蛍光染色により解析した。 LuCa2 抗体 は、肺の組織や胸水中の扁平上皮癌や腺癌と反応する が、小細胞癌組織との反応は低頻度である. また この抗体は、他臓器の多くの癌組織や肺胞、気管支 を含む様々の正常組織とも反応する、 LuCa3 と LuCa4 抗体は肺組織や胸水中の扁平上皮癌と反応

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cell carcinoma in tissues and pleural effusions, but not with lung adenocarcinoma nor with small cell carcinoma. These two antibodies reacted only weakly with normal squamous tissues of the esophagus, skin, and cervix uteri, but not with various other normal tissues. Moreover, LuCa3 had weak reactivity with squamous cell carcinoma tissue of tongue and esophagus, whereas LuCa4 had no reactivity with non-pulmonary tumor tissues. LuCa3 and LuCa4 antibodies should be of clinical interest, because our data suggest that these antibodies may be potentially useful for the diagnosis of the histological type of lung tumor cells in both cancer tissue and pleural effusions.

#### INTRODUCTION

The morphological picture presented by lung cancer tissue is diverse and can be classified histologically as either squamous cell, adeno-, small cell, or large cell carcinoma. Although the precise cell lineage and differentiation pathways involved in the histogenesis of lung cancer have not been clarified, it is assumed that tumor cells express cell surface markers unique to each histological type at specific stages of differentiation. From a clinical view point, the treatment of lung cancer patients is based on the histological diagnosis, since the clinical course of the disease, such as metastasis, and responses to chemo- and radiation therapy vary depending on the histological type. At present, the histoand cyto-diagnosis of lung carcinoma are dependent on morphological evaluation only, and thus the development of objective and highly accurate diagnostic tools is strongly desired. The hybridoma technology for the production of monoclonal antibodies has made possible a new approach to produce specific molecular probes for the analysis of tumor cell surfaces.1 If monoclonal antibodies specific for each histological type of lung cancer can be produced, they would greatly aid the histodiagnosis as well as the analysis of the histogenesis and differentiation of lung cancer cells.

There have been a number of reports on the production of monoclonal antibodies to lung cancer cell lines<sup>2-11</sup> and some of these were shown to be reactive with adenocarcinoma<sup>11</sup> and small cell carcinoma<sup>2,3,10</sup> tissues. Moreover, Brenner et al<sup>4</sup> produced a murine monoclonal antibody 9.2.2 to partially purified tumor antigens from lung squamous cell carcinoma.

するが、肺の腺癌や小細胞癌とは反応しない、この二つの抗体は、食道、皮膚、子宮頚部の正常扁平上皮組織とわずかながら反応するが、他の正常組織とは反応しない。更に LuCa3 抗体は弱いながら舌や食道の扁平上皮癌と反応するが、LuCa4 は肺以外の腫瘍組織とは全く反応しない。我々のデータではLuCa3 と LuCa4 抗体が、腫瘍組織及び胸水中の肺癌細胞の組織型の診断に有効であることを示唆しており、臨床的に興味がもたれる。

#### 緒言

肺癌組織の形態は多様であり、組織学的に扁平上皮 癌、腺癌、小細胞癌、大細胞癌に分類される、肺癌 の組織発生に関与する正確な細胞の由来と分化経路 は明らかにされていないが, 腫瘍細胞は、分化の 特定の段階における各組織型に特異的な細胞表面 マーカーを発現すると推定される. 転移などの臨床 的経過及び化学療法並びに放射線療法に対する反応 は肺癌組織型により異なるので、臨床的見地より, 肺癌患者の治療は組織診に基づいている。 現在, 肺癌の組織診及び細胞診は、形態学的評価に限られ ており、客観的で正確な診断手段の開発が強く望ま れる、モノクローナル抗体作製のためハイブリドーマ 技術により, 腫瘍細胞表面を解析するための特異的 分子プローブを作製するという新しい方法が可能に なった.1 肺癌の各組織型に特異的なモノクローナル 抗体を作製することができれば、肺癌細胞の組織発生 と分化の解析だけでなく組織診にも大いに有効で あろう.

肺癌細胞株に対するモノクローナル抗体の作製については数多くの報告があり,2-11 これらの中には、腺癌組織11 や小細胞癌組織2,3,10 に反応するものがあることが判明した. 更に Brenner ら4 は、肺扁平上皮癌からの部分精製腫瘍抗原に対するマウス・モノクローナル抗体9.2.2を作製した. しかし,9.2.2抗体

However, it remains unclear as to the applicability of their antibody to histodiagnosis, because 9.2.2 antibody was also reactive with adenocystic carcinoma and the molecular nature of the target antigen was not characterized. In this study we produced murine monoclonal antibodies against the cell line SK-MES1 derived from lung squamous cell carcinoma. Two of these antibodies, LuCa3 and LuCa4 were found to react with squamous cell carcinoma cells both in tissues and pleural effusions, but not with other types of lung carcinoma, suggesting their possible application to histodiagnosis of lung cancer.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cell Lines. The lung squamous cell carcinoma cell lines SK-MES1 and VMRC-LCP; the lung adenocarcinoma cell lines VMRC-LCF, VMRC-LCD, and VMRC-LCR; the bladder carcinoma cell line T24; and the melanoma cell line Mewo were provided by Dr. M. Bean, Virginia Mason Research Center, Seattle, Washington. The lung squamous cell carcinoma cell line PC 1; the lung adenocarcinoma cell lines Luci 3 and Luci 10; the small cell carcinoma cell line QG 90; the Burkitt lymphoma cell line Raji; the T cell line CCRF-CEM; and the promyelocytic leukemia cell line HL-60 were obtained from Dr. R. Ueda, Aichi Cancer Research Institute, Nagoya, Japan. The colon carcinoma cell line SW 1222 and the hepatoma cell line SK-Hep 1 were acquired from Dr. T. Watanabe, Nagoya University, Japan, and the gastric carcinoma AZ 521 from Dr. K. Imai, Sapporo Prefectural Medical School, Sapporo, Japan. The pancreas carcinoma cell line PANC 1 and the lung fibroblast cell line CCD-18Lu were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection. These cell lines were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium (GIBCO Lab., NY) containing a 10% fetal calf serum (FCS, Hyclone, Sterile Systems Inc., Utah), 4mM 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazine ethane sulfonic acid. 100 ug /ml streptomycin, 100 U/ml penicillin, and 2 mM L-glutamine (complete RPMI medium). P3-NS1-Ag4/1 (NS1), which was used as the parent cell line of hybridomas, was maintained in complete RPMI medium containing 100 µM 8-azaguanine (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO).

Hybridoma Production. An eight-week-old BALB/c mouse (female) was immunized subcutaneously with  $9 \times 10^6$  SK-MES1 cells. Then,  $1.4 \times 10^7$  SK-MES1 cells were injected introperitoneally twice at an interval of two weeks.

は腺様嚢胞癌にも反応し、また標的抗原分子の性質が示されていないので、同抗体の組織診への応用性については明らかではない、今回の研究では、肺扁平上皮癌由来の細胞株 SK-MES1 に対するマウス・モノクローナル抗体を作製した。これらの抗体のうち LuCa3 と LuCa4 の二つは、組織や胸水中の扁平上皮癌細胞に反応するが、その他の組織型の肺癌とは反応しないことが明らかになり、肺癌の組織診への応用の可能性を示唆した。

# 材料及び方法

細胞株. 肺扁平上皮癌細胞株 SK-MES1 及び VMRC-LCP, 肺腺癌細胞株 VMRC-LCF, VMRC-LCD 及び VMRC-LCR、膀胱癌細胞株 T24, 及び メラノーマ細胞株 Mewo が Washington 州 Seattle 市 Virginia Mason Research Center の Dr. M. Bean に よって提供された. 肺扁平上皮癌細胞株 PC1, 肺腺 癌細胞株 Luci3 及び Luci10, 小細胞癌細胞株 QG90, Burkitt リンパ腫細胞株 Raji, T細胞株 CCRF-CEM, 及び前骨髄性白血病細胞株 HL-60 は名古屋市愛知 県がんセンターの上田龍三博士から得た、結腸癌細胞 株 SW 1222 及び肝細胞癌細胞株 SK-Hep 1 は名古屋 大学の渡辺 正博士より, また, 胃癌 AZ 521を札幌 市札幌医科大学の今井浩三博士より得た、膵臓癌 細胞株 PANC1 及び肺線維芽細胞細胞株 CCD-18Lu は, American Type Culture Collection から得た. これらの細胞株は、10%牛胎児血清 (FCS, Hyclone, Sterile Systems 社,Utah),4mM の 4-(2-ヒドロ キシエチル)-1-ピペラジン硫酸エタン, 100μg/ml のストレプトマイシン、100U/ml のペニシリン,及び 2 mM の L-グルタミンを含む RPMI 1640 培地 (GIBCO) 社, NY) (完全 RPMI 培地) で培養した. ハイブリ ドーマの親細胞株として使用した P3-NS1-Ag4/1 (NS1)は、100 µM の8-アザグアニン (Sigma Chemical 社, St. Louis, MO)を含む完全 RPMI 培地内で 維持された.

ハイブリドーマ作製. 生後 8 週間の BALB/c マウス (雌)を  $9 \times 10^6$  個の SK-MES1 細胞により皮下で免疫した. 2週間の間隔で 2 回,  $1.4 \times 10^7$  個の SK-MES1 細胞を腹腔内に投与した. 最終免疫の 3 日後,

Three days after the final immunization, spleen cells were obtained and fused with NS1 in accordance with the method of Kohler et al. 12 In brief, spleen cells and NS1 were mixed at a ratio of three to one, and after centrifugation, 1 ml of 42% (w/v) polyethylene glycol #6000 (Eastman Kodak, NY) was added to the pellet, and the solution was agitated slowly for one minute at 37° C. After washing, the cell mixture was resuspended in complete RPMI medium, and the cells were distributed into 96-well plastic microplates (Costar, Cambridge, MA) at 106 cells/well. Starting at 24 hours after the cell fusion, the cells were fed with complete RPMI medium containing 100 µM hypoxanthine,  $0.4\mu M$  aminopterin, and  $16\mu M$  thymidine (HAT medium). More HAT medium was added on days 2, 3, 5, 8, and 10 after fusion. On day 12, 0.1 ml culture supernatant was harvested and screened for the presence of antibodies to SK-MES1 cells by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Hybridomas showing confluent growth were transferred to 24-well culture plates (Nunc, Roskilde, Denmark) containing feeder cells (BALB/c mouse thymocytes), and cultured in complete RPMI medium supplemented with  $100\mu M$  of hypoxanthine and  $16\mu M$  of thymidine. After reaching confluent growth, these hybridomas were rescreened by ELISA and cryopreserved in liquid nitrogen. antibody producing hybridomas were thawed and cloned by limiting dilution. 13

The clones secreting antibodies that reacted with SK-MES1 but not with CCD-18Lu lung fibroblasts were selected and cloned again.

Cell lines were cultured in 96-well ELISA. plastic plates until confluent. The cells were fixed with 0.25% glutaraldehyde in phosphatebuffered saline (PBS) for five to seven minutes, and washed with PBS five times. One hundred microliters of hybridoma culture supernatant was added to plates and allowed to react at room temperature for one hour. After washing five times, the cells were incubated for one hour with 50µl of horseradish peroxidase-conjugated goat antimouse Ig antibody (Cappel Laboratories, Cochranville, PA) in PBS containing 10% FCS. After washing six to seven times,  $100 \mu l$  of 150 μg/ml azino-bis 3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-6sulfonate (Nakarai Chemicals, Osaka, Japan) in 50 mM of citrate buffer (pH 4.0) containing 1.1% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> was added and color was developed

脾臓細胞を採り Kohler らの方法12 に従って NS1 と 細胞融合させた。簡単に述べると、脾臓細胞と NS1 を3対1の割合で混合し、遠心分離の後、1mlの 42%(w/v)ポリエチレン・グリコル#6000(Eastman Kodak 社, NY)をペレットに加え、37°Cで1分間 溶液をゆるやかに攪拌した.洗浄後,細胞混合液を 完全 RPMI 培地に再懸濁し、細胞を106個/ウェルの 割合で96ウェルのプラスチック・マイクロプレート (Costar, Cambridge, MA)に分注した. 細胞融合後 24時間目から、100 μM のヒポキサンチン、0.4 μM の アミノプテリン、 16μM のチミジン(HAT 培地)を 含む完全 RPMI 培地を細胞に添加した。細胞融合後, 2, 3, 5, 8, 及び10日目に HAT 培地を更に加え た. 12日目に0.1ml の上清を採取し、 SK-MES1 細胞に対する抗体の有無を酵素抗体法(ELISA)で スクリーニングした、コンフルエントになったハイ ブリドーマをフィーダー細胞(BALB/c マウス胸腺 細胞)を含む24ウェル培養プレート(Nunc, Roskilde, Denmark) に移し、 100 µM のヒポキサンチンと16 µM のチミジンを加えた完全 RPMI 培地で培養した.これ らのハイブリドーマがコンフルエントに達した後, ELISA により再びスクリーニングし、液体窒素内に 凍結保存した. 幾つかの抗体産生ハイブリドーマを 解凍し、限界希釈法でクローニングを行った.13

SK-MES1 には反応するが CCD-18Lu 肺線維芽細胞には反応しない抗体を分泌したクローンを選び, 再びクローニングした.

ELISA. 96ウェル・プラスチック・プレートで細胞株をコンフルエントに達するまで培養した。0.25% グルタルアルデヒドを含むリン酸緩衝生理食塩水 (PBS) で細胞を5分から7分間固定した後,PBS で 5回洗浄した。 $100\mu$ l のハイブリドーマ培養上清をプレートに加え,室温で1時間反応させた。5回洗浄した後,10% FCS を含む PBS 内で $50\mu$ l の西洋ワサビパーオキシダーゼ結合ヤギ抗マウス Ig 抗体 (Cappel Laboratories, Cochranville, PA)を用い細胞を1時間培養した。6, 7回の洗浄の後,1.1% H $_2$ O $_2$  及び $150\mu$ g/ml azino-bis 3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-6-sulfonate (半井化学薬品,大阪)を含む50mM のクエン酸緩衝液 (pH4.0)  $100\mu$ l を加え, $5\sim10$ 分間

at room temperature for 5-10 minutes. The reaction was stopped by the addition of  $50\mu l$  of 10% oxalic acid, and the  $A_{414}$  was measured using a microplate photometer (Corona Electric, Katsuta, Japan). Values over 0.02 were defined as positive.

<sup>125</sup> I-Ig-Binding Assay. Adherent tumor cell lines were cultured in 96-well plastic plates until confluent. Peripheral blood lymphocytes. erythrocytes, and leukemic cell line cells were attached to 96-well plastic plates coated with 0.5 mg/ml poly-L-lysine (Sigma) by centrifu-After fixation, 100µl of undiluted gation. hybridoma culture supernatant was added to each well and incubated at room temperature for one hour. After washing five times,  $2.5 \times 10^5$  cpm <sup>125</sup>I-labeled-goat-antimouse Ig (New England Nuclear, Boston, MA) was added and incubated for one hour. After washing six to seven times, the bound 125 I-labeled antibody was solubilized by adding of 100 µl of 0.2N NaOH and was evaluated using a gamma-counter (Aloka Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan). Complete RPMI medium was substituted for culture supernatant to determine the amount of background binding and this value was subtracted from test cpm in the calculation of specific binding. The number of tumor cells per well was determined by detaching similarly cultured cells with trypsin.

Tissues. Tumor and normal tissues for frozen sectioning were obtained mainly from surgical material, and some from autopsy material. The tissues were rapidly frozen within two hours of removal from patients in OCT compound (Lab-Tek, Naperville, IL) in isopentane cooled with dry ice, and preserved at  $-80^{\circ}$  C.

Immunoperoxidase Staining. Frozen sections  $(4\mu m)$  were prepared, fixed with cold acetone for 10 minutes, dried, and then stored at -80°C.

Briefly, after blocking of nonspecific binding with horse serum, the specimens were reacted with undiluted hybridoma culture supernatant (about  $5\mu g/ml$  IgG) at room temperature for 30 minutes. NS1 cell culture supernatant or nonimmune mouse IgG was used as negative controls. After washing for 10 minutes, sections were reacted with biotinylated horse antimouse IgG for 30 minutes, and then for one hour with avidin-biotin-conjugated horseradish peroxidase according to manufacturer's instructions

室温で発色させた. 50 A の10%シュウ酸の添加により反応を停止し、マイクロプレート用吸光度計(Corona Electric, 勝田)を用いて A<sub>414</sub>を測定した. 0.02以上の値を陽性とした.

125 I-Ig 結合法。 付着性腫瘍細胞株は96ウェル・プラ スチック・プレートで、コンフルエント状態になる まで培養した、末梢血リンパ球、赤血球及び白血病 細胞株は, 0.5mg/ml の poly-L-lysine(Sigma)で コーティングした96ウェル・プラスチック・プレート に遠心分離により付着させた. 固定後, 100 µl の 未希釈ハイブリドーマ培養上清を各ウェルに加え, 室温で1時間培養した、5回洗浄した後、2.5×105 cpm の 125 I 標識ヤギ抗マウス Ig (New England Nuclear, Boston, MA) を加え、 1 時間培養した。 6 ~ 7 回の 洗浄の後, 100 µl の 0.2N NaOH を加えて、結合 した 125 I 標識抗体を遊離させ, ガンマ計測計 (Aloka 社,東京)により測定した。培養上清の代わりに完全 RPMI 培地を使用してバックグラウンド結合量を測定 し、特異結合の計算ではこの値をテスト cpm から 引いた.トリプシンで同様に培養した細胞をはがして ウェルごとの腫瘍細胞数を測定した.

組織. 凍結切片作製のために腫瘍組織及び正常組織を主に外科材料により、また解剖材料からも幾らか得た. 組織は患者から切除後2時間以内に、ドライアイスで冷却したイソペンタンでOCT混合液(Lab-Tek, Naperville, IL)内に急速冷凍し、一80°Cで保存した.

免疫パーオキシダーゼ染色. 凍結切片(4μm)を 作製し,低温アセトンで10分間固定した後乾燥し, -80°Cで保存した.

簡単に述べると、ウマ血清により非特異性結合を抑えた後、標本を室温で30分間、未希釈のハイブリドーマ培養上清(約5 µg/ml の IgG)と反応させた、ネガティブコントロールとして、NS1 細胞培養上清か又は非免疫マウス IgG を用いた、製造元(Vectastain; Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA)の指示に従い、10分間の洗浄の後、切片をビオチン化ウマ抗マウス IgG により30分間、更に1時間アビジン・ビオチン結合西洋ワサビ・パーオキシダーゼを反応させ

(Vectastain; Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA). The immunohistochemical reaction was developed for 10 minutes with freshly prepared 0.5 mg/ml diaminobenzidine (Wako Pure Chemicals, Osaka, Japan) and 0.01%  $\rm H_2\,O_2$  in 50 mM Tris-HC1 buffer (pH 7.0).

SK-MES1 cells were Immunoprecipitation. labeled with <sup>125</sup>I or [<sup>35</sup>S] methionine as previously described.14 Briefly SK-MES1 cells, cultured in plastic flasks (Corning, NY), were detached with 0.02% EDTA in PBS, washed three times, and reacted with 0.5 mCi of <sup>125</sup>I (New England Nuclear), 0.1 mg of lactoperoxidase (Sigma), and 0.003% of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> at 30°C for 4 minutes, and for another 10 minutes For [35S] methionine at room temperature. labeling, SK-MES1 cells were cultured with 0.5 mCi of [35S] methionine (New England Nuclear) for 20 hours in methionine free Eagle's minimum essential medium (Nissui Seiyaku Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) containing 10% FCS. Cells were detached with EDTA and washed three times with PBS.

The cell pellet was suspended in 0.5 ml of extraction buffer [0.5% Nonidet P-40, 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.2), 0.15 M NaCl, 0.02% NaN<sub>3</sub>], and kept in ice for 10 minutes. The mixture was centrifuged at 27,000 x g at 4° C for 20 minutes and the supernatant was collected. Radiolabeled cell lysate was incubated for one hour in ice with 200 µl of either hybridoma culture supernatant concentrated 20-fold, purified antibodies from ascites fluid, or nonimmune mouse IgG. Then, about 500 µg of goat antimouse IgG (Meloy Laboratories, Springfield, VA) was added, and the mixture was reacted for one hour. Five hundred microliters of 10% heat-killed Staphylococcus aureus bacilli (Pansorbin, Calbiochem, La Jolla, CA) was added to the mixture and incubated for 30 minutes, and then the bacteria were washed five times with PBS containing 0.5% Nonidet P-40, 0.02% NaN3, 2 mM methionine or 5 mM KI. Antigens were eluted with electrophoresis sample buffer and were analyzed by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE, 7.5% gel) in both reduced and nonreduced conditions according to the method of Laemmli.15 Dried gels were autoradiographed by using Kodak XAR5 X-ray film. The molecular weight markers (Pharmacia Fine Chemicals, Uppsala, Sweden) were thyroglobulin (330 kilodaltons, kDal), half unit of ferritin た. 免疫組織化学反応は,新しく作製した 0.5mg/ml ジアミノベンジジン(和光純薬,大阪)及び0.01% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> により,50mM の Tris-HC1 緩衝液(pH 7.0) 内で10分間,発色させた.

免疫沈降反応・以前に報告されたように、<sup>14</sup> <sup>125</sup> I 又は [<sup>35</sup>S] メチオニンで SK-MES1 細胞を標識した・簡単に述べると、プラスチック・フラスコ (Corning、NY) 内で培養した SK-MES1 細胞を PBS 内で0.02% EDTA により剝離し、3回の洗浄の後、0.5mCi の <sup>125</sup> I (New England Nuclear)、0.1mg のラクトパーオキシダーゼ (Sigma)、及び0.003%の H₂O₂ を30°C で4分間、更に室温で10分間反応させた・(<sup>35</sup>S)メチオニン標識のために SK-MES1 細胞を10% FCSを含むメチオニン不含 Eagle 最小必須培地 (日水製薬 KK、東京)内で 0.5mCi の (<sup>35</sup>S)メチオニン (New England Nuclear)とともに20時間培養した・細胞はEDTA で剝離し、PBS により3回洗浄した・

細胞ペレットを 0.5ml の抽出緩衝液 [0.5% Nonidet P-40, 10mM Tris-HCl(pH 7.2), 0.15M NaCl, 0.02% NaN<sub>3</sub>) に懸濁し、氷中に10分間置いた. 4°C で20分間,混合液を27,000×gで遠心分離し上清を 採取した. 放射線標識細胞抽出液を20倍に濃縮した ハイブリドーマ培養上清、あるいは腹水から得た 精製抗体, 非免疫マウス IgG のいずれか 200 µl と 1時間氷中でインキュベートした。ヤギ抗マウス IgG (Meloy Laboratories, Springfield, VA)約500 / g を加え、混合液を1時間反応させた. 500 µl の10% 熱処理黄色プドウ球菌 (Pansorbin, Calbiochem, La Jolla, CA) を混合液に加え、30分間インキュベート した後, 0.5% Nonidet P-40, 0.02% NaNa, 2mM メチオニン,あるいは5mM KIを含むPBSで5回 洗浄した. 電気泳動試料用緩衝液で抗原を遊離し, Laemmliの方法15に従い、還元と非還元の両条件に おいてドデシル硫酸ナトリウム・ポリアクリルアミ ド・ゲル電気泳動法(SDS-PAGE、7.5%ゲル)に より解析した、乾燥ゲルは Kodak XAR5 X線フィル ムでオートラジオグラフィを行った。分子量マーカー (Pharmacia Fine Chemicals, Uppsala, Sweden) t サイログロブリン(330kilodaltons, kDal),フェリチン

(220 kDal), phosphorylase b (94 kDal), bovine serum albumin (67 kDal), catalase (60 kDal), and ovalbumin (43 kDal).

Immunofluorescence Staining of Tumor Cells in Pleural Effusions. Pleural effusions were obtained from lung cancer patients. In order to remove phagocytes in pleural effusions, silica particles (JIMRO, Takasaki, Japan) were added and incubated for one hour at 37°C. This mixture was underlaid with Ficoll-Hypaque (SD 1.007 ±0.001), centrifuged at 400×g for 30 minutes, and the cells at the interface were collected.

In some cases, the cells obtained from Ficoll centrifugation were stored in liquid  $N_2$  or cultured in complete RPMI in 6 cm Falcon petri dish (Becton Dickinson Labware, CA).  $5\times10^5$  cells were incubated with 0.5 ml of hybridoma culture supernatant or nonimmune mouse IgG in ice for one hour, and after washing, the cells were reacted with  $10\mu g$  of fluorescein-labeled  $F(ab')_2$  fragment of goat antimouse IgG (Tago Inc., Burlingame, CA.) for 30 minutes. After washing and fixation with 1% paraformaldehyde, they were observed under a fluorescence microscope (Nikon, Tokyo, Japan) and analyzed by fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS420, Becton Dickinson).

Ig Isotype. The Ig isotype of monoclonal antibodies was determined by double diffusion in agar gel. Hybridoma culture supernatants, concentrated 20-fold, were reacted with goat antimouse  $IgG_1$ ,  $IgG_{2a}$ ,  $IgG_{2b}$ , IgM (Meloy Laboratories) and  $IgG_3$  (Miles Laboratories, Rehover, Israel).

#### RESULTS

Production and Initial Screening of Monoclonal Antibodies. After fusion, all of the culture wells contained growing hybridomas and 161 clones were established by limiting dilution. Of these, three clones, LuCa2, LuCa3 and LuCa4, were found by ELISA to react with the human lung squamous cell carcinoma SK-MES1, but not with normal human lung fibroblasts (CCD-18Lu). All three clones produced monoclonal antibodies of the IgG<sub>1</sub> subclass.

Biochemical Characterization of Antigens. Radioiodinated membrane proteins of SK-MES1 were immunoprecipitated with LuCa2 and LuCa4 antibodies and analyzed by SDS-PAGE 半量体(220kDal), ホスホリラーゼ b (94kDal), ウシ血清アルブミン(67kDal), カタラーゼ(60kDal), 及び卵白アルブミン(43kDal)であった。

胸水中の腫瘍細胞の免疫蛍光染色 . 胸水は肺癌患者から得た . 胸水中の食細胞を除くため、シリカ粒子(JIMRO, 高崎)を加え、 37°C で 1 時間インキュベートした . この混合液の下に Ficoll-Hypaque (SD 1.007±0.001)を重層し、400×g で30分間遠心分離を行い、境界面の細胞を採取した .

Ficoll 遠心分離法で得た細胞は液体窒素内で保存したり、あるいは  $6 \, \mathrm{cm}$  Falcon ペトリ皿 (Becton Dickinson Labware, CA)の完全 RPMI でインキュベートした. $5 \times 10^5$  細胞をハイブリドーマ培養上清  $0.5 \, \mathrm{ml}$ , 又は非免疫マウス  $\mathrm{IgG}$  と氷中で  $1 \, \mathrm{re}$  間インキュベートし,洗浄後,フルオレセイン標識ヤギ抗マウス  $\mathrm{IgG}$  F  $(\mathrm{ab}')_2$  フラグメント (Tago 社,Burlingame, CA)  $10 \, \mu \mathrm{g}$  に  $30 \, \mathrm{分}$  間反応させた.洗浄及び  $1 \, \mathrm{%}$  がラホルムアルデヒドによる固定の後,蛍光顕微鏡 (Nikon,東京) で観察し,蛍光活性化セル・ソーター (FACS 420,Becton Dickinson) により解析した.

Ig アイソタイプ。 モノクローナル抗体の Ig アイソタイプを寒天ゲルの二重拡散法で測定した。20倍に 濃縮 したハイ プリドーマ培養上清をヤギ抗マウス  $IgG_1$ ,  $IgG_{2a}$ ,  $IgG_{2b}$ , IgM (Meloy Laboratories) 及び  $IgG_3$  (Miles Laboratories, Rehover, Israel) と反応させた。

# 結 果

モノクローナル抗体の作製と初期スクリーニング、 細胞融合後、すべての培養ウェルにハイプリドーマ が増殖し、限界希釈法で161クローンが確立された。 これらのうち、LuCa2、LuCa3、及びLuCa4 の3種 のクローンは、ELISA 法でヒト肺扁平上皮癌 SK-MES1 と反応するが、正常なヒト肺線維芽細胞(CCD-18Lu)には反応しないことが判明した、3種のクロー ンすべてが IgG<sub>1</sub> サプクラスのモノクローナル抗体 を産生した

抗原の生化学的性質、 SK-MES1 の放射性ヨウ素化 細胞膜蛋白質を, LuCa2 抗体及び LuCa4 抗体で (Figure 1). Antigens reacting with LuCa2 showed a single protein band equivalent to a molecular weight of 135 kDal in both unreduced and reduced conditions. Antigens reacting with LuCa4 showed two bands, 150 kDal and 300 kDal, in unreduced conditions, whereas in reduced conditions only a single band of 150 kDal molecular weight was apparent. This indicates that the 300 kDal protein molecule reacting with LuCa4 is a dimer consisting of 150 kDal subunits. Since LuCa3 failed to immunoprecipitate <sup>125</sup> I-labeled surface molecules, SK-MES1 cell proteins were biosynthetically labeled with [35S] methionine. As shown in

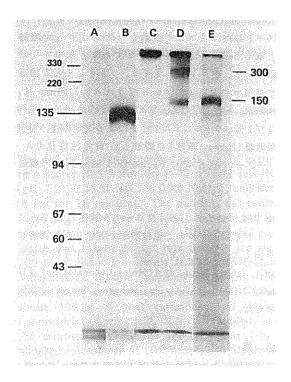


Figure 1. SDS-PAGE analysis of indirect immunoprecipitates obtained by reacting LuCa2 (Lane B), LuCa4 (Lanes D and E) antibodies or nonimmune mouse IgG (Lanes A and C) with NP-40 extracts of radioiodinated SK-MES1 cells. Preparations were either reduced with 2-mercaptoethanol prior to electrophoresis (Lanes A, B and E) or unreduced (Lanes C and D).

図 1 放射性ヨウ素化 SK-MES1 細胞の NP-40 抽出物に LuCa2(B), LuCa4(D及びE)抗体, 又は非免疫マウス IgG(A及びC)を反応させて得た間接免疫沈降物の SDS-PAGE 解析. 標本は、電気泳動法の前に、2-メルカプトエタノールで還元下(A,B,及びE)で又は非還元下(C及びD)で作製した.

免疫沈降し、SDS-PAGEで解析した(図1). LuCa2 反応抗原は、還元及び非還元の両条件において 135kDal の分子量に相当する1本の蛋白質バンドを示した。 LuCa4 反応抗原は、非還元条件において 150kDal 及び 300kDal の2本のバンドを示したが、還元条件においては、分子量 150kDal のパンド1本だけが現れた。これは、LuCa4 と反応する 300kDal の蛋白質分子が、150kDal のサブユニットからなる二量体であることを意味する。 LuCa3 は、125 I 標識表面分子を免疫沈降しなかったので、SK-MES1 細胞蛋白質を [35S] メチオニンで生合成的に標識した。

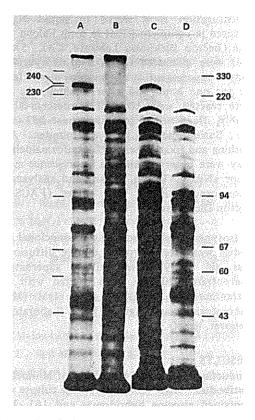


Figure 2. SDS-PAGE analysis of indirect immunoprecipitates obtained by reacting LuCa3 antibody (Lanes A and C) or nonimmune mouse IgG (Lanes B and D) with NP-40 extracts of [35S] methioninelabeled SK-MES1 cells. Antigens were prepared under unreduced (Lanes A and B) or reduced (Lanes C and D) conditions.

図 2 [35S] メチオニン標識 SK-MES1 細胞の NP-40 抽出物に, LuCa3 抗体(A及びC)又は非免疫マウス IgG(B及びD)を反応させて得た間接免疫沈降物の SDS-PAGE解析. 抗原は非還元(A及びB)又は還元(C及びD)の条件下で作製した.

Figure 2, LuCa3 specifically immunoprecipitated 230 kDal and 240 kDal proteins under both unreduced and reduced conditions.

Indirect immunofluorescence was used to demonstrate that the antigens recognized by LuCa2, LuCa3, and LuCa4 antibodies are sensitive to trypsin treatment, in that such treatment of SK-MES1 cells abrogated their ability to bind LuCa monoclonal antibodies. In contrast, a <sup>125</sup> I-Ig-binding assay was used to show that these antigens are resistant to treatment with neuraminidase. These data suggest that antigens reacting with LuCa2, LuCa3, and LuCa4 antibodies are membrane proteins.

Reactivity of Monoclonal Antibodies to Various Tumor Cell Lines and Normal Blood Cells. Reactivity of the three monoclonal antibodies to cancer cell lines derived from lung and other organs, as well as to normal human peripheral blood cells was studied using a <sup>125</sup>I-labeled Ig-binding assay (Table 1). LuCa2, LuCa3, and LuCa4 antibodies were reactive with many lung cancer cell lines, but showed no specificity for

図 2 に示すように、LuCa 3 は還元及び非還元の両条件 で 230kDal と 240kDal の蛋白質を特異的に免疫 沈降した。

LuCa2, LuCa3, 及び LuCa4 抗体に認識される抗原は、トリプシン処理によって SK-MES1 細胞が LuCa モノクローナル抗体を結合させる能力を失うことから、トリプシンに感受性であることが間接免疫 蛍光法により示された。これに対して、これらの抗原がノイラミニダーゼによる処理に対し抵抗性であることが、 <sup>125</sup> I-Ig 結合法により示された。これらのデータにより、LuCa2、LuCa3、及び LuCa4 抗体と反応する抗原は細胞膜蛋白質であることが示唆された。

種々の腫瘍細胞株と正常血液細胞に対するモノクローナル抗体の反応。 肺及び他の臓器由来の癌細胞株並びに正常ヒト末梢血細胞に対する3種のモノクローナル抗体の反応を、125 I 標識 Ig 結合法で検討した(表1). LuCa2、LuCa3、及びLuCa4 抗体は多くの肺癌細胞株に反応したが、肺癌のいずれの

TABLE 1 BINDING OF MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES TO HUMAN TUMOR CELL LINES AND NORMAL BLOOD CELLS

表 1	ヒト腫瘍細胞株及	び正常血液細胞に対するモ	ノクローナル抗体の結合
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Odd		Monoclonal antibody (cpm bound/5 × 10 <sup>4</sup> cells) <sup>a</sup>			
Origin	Target cells	LuCa2	LuCa3	LuCa4	
Lung squamous cell carcinoma	SK-MES1	4020	2810	1850	
	PC 1	2170	1360	1270	
	VMRC-LCP	0	750	1170	
Lung adenocarcinoma	VMRC-LCF	0	0	0	
	VMRC-LCR	6060	2610	1460	
	Luci 3	9020	1710	1600	
	Luci 10	1360	1120	1040	
Lung small cell carcinoma	QG 90	2460	3160	2320	
Colon carcinoma	SW 1222	1180	280	360	
Gastric carcinoma	AZ 521	930	360	450	
Hepatoma	SK-Hep 1	3300	1560	1070	
Pancreas carcinoma	PANC 1	5850	3260	1730	
Bladder carcinoma	T-24	10080	3480	2050	
Melanoma	Mewo	1220	280	320	
Γ cell leukemia	CCRF-CEM	240	190	230	
Burkitt.lymphoma	Raji	170	220	240	
Promyelocytic leukemia	HL-60	10	0	0	
Peripheral blood lymphocytes		0	0	0	
Red blood cells (AB type)		0	0	0	

 $<sup>^{</sup>a}$ Maximum binding of  $^{125}$ I-antimouse Ig using NS1 culture supernatant instead of first antibody was  $600 \text{ cpm/5} \times 10^{4} \text{ cells}$ .

a 第1 抗体の代わりに NS1 培養上清を用いた 1251 抗マウス Ig の最大結合値は、600cpm/5 ×10⁴ 細胞であった。

any histological type of lung cancer. The binding of these antibodies to other cancer cell lines also showed no organ specificity, i.e., LuCa2 reacted with all cell lines examined, and both LuCa3 and LuCa4 antibodies reacted with cell lines derived from a hepatoma, pancreas carcinoma, and bladder carcinoma. These antibodies were found to be nonreactive with three human leukemic cell lines (Burkitt lymphoma Raji, myelomonocytic leukemia HL-60, and T cell leukemia CCRF-CEM), normal lymphocytes, and erythrocytes.

Reactivity to Lung Tumor Tissues. The immunoperoxidase technique was used to study the reactivity of LuCa2, LuCa3, and LuCa4 against lung tumor tissues. Since these monoclonal antibodies did not react with paraffin-embedded sections, all samples listed in Table 2 were frozen sections cut from fresh tumor tissue. LuCa2 antibody reacted with most (21/22) lung tumor tissues, except for one case of small cell carcinoma, and its reactivity with squamous cell

組織型に対しても特異的ではなかった。他の癌細胞株に対するこれらの抗体の結合もまた臓器特異性を示すものではなかった。すなわち、LuCa2 は調べられたすべての細胞株と反応し、LuCa3、LuCa4 抗体のいずれもが肝癌,膵臓癌及び膀胱癌由来の細胞株と反応した。これらの抗体は三つのヒト白血病細胞株(Burkitt リンパ腫 Raji, 骨髄単球性白血病 HL-60,及びT細胞白血病 CCRF-CEM),正常リンパ球,及び赤血球には反応しないことが分かった。

肺腫瘍組織に対する反応. 肺腫瘍組織に対する LuCa2, LuCa3, 及び LuCa4 の反応を検討するため に, 免疫パーオキシダーゼ法を用いた. これらの モノクローナル抗体はパラフィン包埋切片と反応 しなかったので, 表2に列記した標本はすべて新鮮 腫瘍組織から切除した凍結切片であった. LuCa2 抗体は, 小細胞癌の1症例を除くほとんどの(21/22) 肺腫瘍組織と反応し, 扁平上皮癌との反応は, 腺癌

TABLE 2 REACTIVITY OF MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES TO LUNG TUMOR TISSUES BY IMMUNOPEROXIDASE

表 2 免疫パーオキシダーゼによる肺腫瘍組織に対する エノクローナル症体の反応

	Patient	LuCa2	LuCa3	LuCa4
Squamous cell carcinoma	\$ 1	+a	+	+
	S 4	+	+	+
	C 3	++	_	+
	C 7	++	+	+
	S 5	+	W	_
	S 9	++	+	_
	S 12	+	+	+
	U 63	+	+	Tr
	C 18*b	+	+	Tr
Adenocarcinoma	S 2	++ *	-	_
	U 32	+	_	_
	U 26	+	_	_
	U 64*	+	_	_
	C 14	+		_
	U 72	W	_	_
	U 94	W	-	-
	C 17	+	_	_
Adenosquamous carcinoma	U 29	+	W	+
	U 4	++	_	_
Adenoid cystic carcinoma	U 69	W	-	_
Small cell carcinoma	C 26	W	_	_
	KY 1	_	_	_

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>The staining was scored as follows: (-) negative, (Tr) trace, (W) weak, (+) positive, or (++) strong.

染色度は次のように評価した: (一)陰性, (Tr)微陽性, (W)弱陽性, (+)陽性, 又は(++)強,

b\*: Histologically well differentiated 高分化型.

carcinoma was stronger than that with adenocarcinoma and small cell carcinoma. and LuCa4 antibodies reacted with most (8/9 and 7/9, respectively) squamous cell carcinomas, but not with adenocarcinoma nor small cell Further, in adenosquamous carcarcinoma. cinoma tissue, LuCa3 and LuCa4 reacted only with the portion exhibiting squamous cell differentiation. Figure 3 shows the immunoperoxidase staining patterns of these antibodies against squamous cell carcinoma and adeno-They reacted strongly with the carcinoma. plasma membrane as well as the cytoplasm of tumor cells, but were unreactive with the surrounding normal tissues.

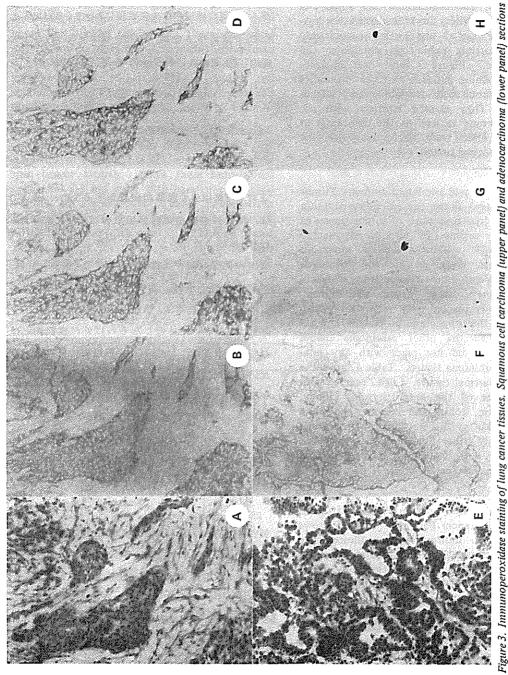
Reactivity to Normal and Nonpulmonary Tumor Tissues. Table 3 shows the reactivity of LuCa antibodies to frozen sections of tumor tissues of nonpulmonary organs. LuCa2 antibody reacted not only with well-differentiated squamous cell carcinomas of the tongue and esophagus but also with carcinoma tissues from stomach, pancreas, kidney, breast, rectum, and thyroid. LuCa3 antibody reacted only very weakly with carcinoma of the tongue and esophagus, and did not react with the other carcinoma tissues tested. LuCa4 did not react with any nonpulmonary carcinoma tissues. Table 4 shows the reactivity to normal tissues. LuCa2 reacted with normal tissues of the lung, thyroid, kidney, esophagus, skin, colon, and rectum, and while LuCa3 and LuCa4 did not react with normal lung and many other normal tissues, they did react weakly with squamous cells of normal skin, esophagus, and cervix uteri.

Reactivity to Tumor cells in Pleural Effusions from Lung of Cancer Patients. Table 5 shows the results of indirect immunofluorescence staining of tumor cells in pleural effusions obtained from lung cancer patients by LuCa monoclonal antibodies. LuCa2 antibody reacted strongly with squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma, but not with small cell carcinoma cells. Figure 4 shows LuCa2 staining the tumor cells in a pleural effusion from case p7 (Class V squamous cell carcinoma). LuCa3 and LuCa4 antibodies reacted with one case of Class V squamous cell carcinoma but not with other types of tumor cells. Moreover, the reactivity of squamous cell carcinoma cells to LuCa3 and LuCa4 was enhanced by culturing

並びに小細胞癌より強かった. LuCa3 と LuCa4 抗体は,ほとんどの扁平上皮癌と反応したが(それぞれ8/9 及び7/9),腺癌並びに小細胞癌とは反応しなかった. 更に腺扁平上皮癌組織において, LuCa3 と LuCa4 は扁平上皮細胞分化を示す部分とのみ反応した. 図3には,扁平上皮癌並びに腺癌に対するこれらの抗体の免疫パーオキシダーゼ染色パターンを示す. これらは,腫瘍細胞の細胞質及び細胞膜と強く反応したが,周囲の正常組織とは反応しなかった.

正常及び肺以外の腫瘍組織に対する反応. 表3には,肺以外の臓器の腫瘍組織の凍結切片に対するLuCa 抗体の反応を示す。LuCa2 抗体は,舌及び食道の高分化扁平上皮癌とだけでなく,胃,膵臓,腎臓,乳腺,直腸,及び甲状腺の癌組織とも反応した。LuCa3 抗体は,舌癌及び食道癌と極めて弱く反応するのみで,検査したそれ以外の癌組織とは反応しなかった。LuCa4 は,肺以外の癌組織とは反応しなかった。表4には,正常組織に対する反応が示されている。LuCa2 は肺,甲状腺,腎臓,食道,皮膚,結腸,及び直腸の正常組織と反応したが,LuCa3 並びにLuCa4 は肺及び他の多くの正常組織とは反応せず,正常な皮膚,食道,及び予宮頚部の扁平上皮細胞とわずかながら反応した。

肺癌患者の胸水における腫瘍細胞に対する反応、肺癌患者より得た胸水中における腫瘍細胞の LuCa モノクローナル抗体による間接免疫蛍光染色の結果を表5に示す。 LuCa2 は扁平上皮癌及び腺癌と強く反応するが、小細胞癌とは反応しなかった。 図4には、症例p7(クラスVの扁平上皮癌)の胸水中の腫瘍細胞の LuCa2 染色像を示す。 LuCa3 並びに LuCa4は、クラスVの扁平上皮癌の1症例と反応するが、他の型の腫瘍細胞とは反応しない。更に、 LuCa3 及び LuCa4 に対する扁平上皮癌細胞の反応性は、



were stained with hematoxylin-eosin (A and E), LuCa2 (B and F), LuCa3 (C and G), and LuCa4 (D and H). Squamous cell carcinoma and 図3 - 肺癌組織の免疫パーオキシダーゼ染色、扁平土皮稿 (上部パネル)及び腺癌 (下部パネル)切片をヘマトキシリン・エオジン (A及びE), LuCa2 (B及びF),LuCa3(C及びC),及びLuCa4 (D及びH)で染色した。偏平上皮癌及び腺癌の組織は,それぞれ S12及びUGHの患者から得た(表2)。 adenocarcinoma tissues were obtained from patients \$12 and U64, respectively (Table 2).

TABLE 3 REACTIVITY OF MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES TO NONPULMONARY TUMOR TISSUES BY IMMUNOPEROXIDASE

表3 免疫パーオキシダーゼによる肺以外の腫瘍組織に対する モノクローナル抗体の反応

Carcinoma tissue	Histology	No. of samples	LuCa2	LuCa3	LuCa4
Tongue	Squamous*a	3	+b	Tr	
Cervix uteri	Squamous*	1		-	_
Esophagus	Squamous*	2	+	Tr	-
Stomach	Adeno	4	+	_	_
Rectum	Adeno	2	W	_	_
Thyroid	Adeno	1	W	_	
Breast	Adeno	1	+	_	.,
Pancreas	Adeno	1	+		_
Parotid	Adeno	1	_	****	***
Ampulla Vater	Adeno	1	_	-	****
Kidney		1	+	-	www
Glioblastoma		1	****	****	

a\*: Well-differentiated type of squamous cell carcinoma. 高分化型扁平上皮癌.

TABLE 4 REACTIVITY OF MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES TO VARIOUS NORMAL TISSUES BY IMMUNOPEROXIDASE

表 4 免疫パーオキシダーゼによる様々な正常組織に対する モノクローナル抗体の反応

Tissue	No. of samples	LuCa2	LuCa3	LuCa4
Lung alveoli	6	+a		
Lung bronchus	1	÷		
Colon	1	+		
Rectum	1	_	_	
Stomach	4	****	mm.	_
Pancreas	1			
Liver	1		<del></del>	
Thyroid	1	+	_	
Kidney	1	+		~ <del>~</del>
Spleen	1		Ayan	_
Skin	3	+	Tr	Tr
Cervix	1	+	W	W
Esophagus	3	+	W	Tr

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>The staining was scored as follows: (一) negative, (Tr) trace, (W) weak, or (+) positive. 染色度は次のように評価した: (一)陰性, (Tr)微陽性, (W)弱陽性, (+)陽性.

bThe staining was scored as follows: (-) negative, (Tr) trace, (W) weak, or (+) positive. 染色度は次のように評価した: (-) 陰性, (Tr) 微陽性, (W) 弱陽性, 又は(+) 陽性.

the effusion cells in vitro for 48 hours (Figure 5A and B). Similar analysis using a cell sorter demonstrated that the pleural effusion cells from patients with adenocarcinoma and small cell carcinoma remained unable to bind LuCa3 and LuCa4 antibodies after 48-hour culture (Table 5 and Figure 5C).

胸水細胞を in vitro で48時間培養することによって 増大する(図5A及びB). セルソーターを用いた間様 の解析により、腺癌並びに小細胞癌の患者からの 胸水細胞は、48時間培養の後も LuCa3 及び LuCa4 抗体を結合できないことが明らかになった(表5及び 図5C).

TABLE 5 REACTIVITY OF MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES TO LUNG TUMOR CELLS IN PLEURAL EFFUSIONS BY IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE

表 5	免疫蛍光法によ	る胸水中の	D肺腫瘍細胞に対す	るモノク D	コーナル抗体の反!

Tumor histology <sup>a</sup>	Patient no.	Cytology class <sup>b</sup>	LuCa2	LuCa3	LuCa4
Lung squamous cell carcinoma	p7	V	++C	+	W
	p7	(cultured) <sup>d</sup>	++	++	++
	р6	Ī	_	_	_
Lung adenocarcinoma	p1	V	+	NDe	_
	p2	V	+	_	_
	p8	V	_		_
	p8	(cultured)	_	_	-
	p12	V	_	_	
	p17	V	+		_
	p18	V	+	erede	_
	p25	v	_		
	p25	(cultured)	• –	_	
	p5	III	+	_	_
	p5	(cultured)	+	_	_
Small cell carcinoma	p3	V	_	****	
	p3	(cultured)	_		
·	p24	v	_	Marketon.	
	p24	(cultured)	****	_	
	p21	· I	****	_	_
Unknown	p4	I		_	_
	p13	I	_	_	_
	p16	I	_		_
Metastatic pancreas carcinoma	p19	v	_		
Nonmalignant disease	p11	I	_		***

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Histological type was determined by hematoxylin-eosin staining of metastatic lymph nodes, autopsy samples or surgical specimens.

組織型は転移リンパ腺、削検標本、又は外科試料に対するヘマトキシリン・エオジン染色により決定した。

b Cytology class was determined by Papanicolau's staining of cells in pleural effusions. 細胞学的クラスは、胸水中の細胞に対する Papanicolau 染色により決定した。

c The staining was scored as follows: (-) negative, (W) weak, (+) positive, or (++) strong. 染色度は次のように評価した: (-)陰性, (W)弱陽性, (+)陽性, 又は(++)強

d Pleural cells were cultured for 48 hours. 胸水細胞は48時間培養した.

e Not done. 未処理.

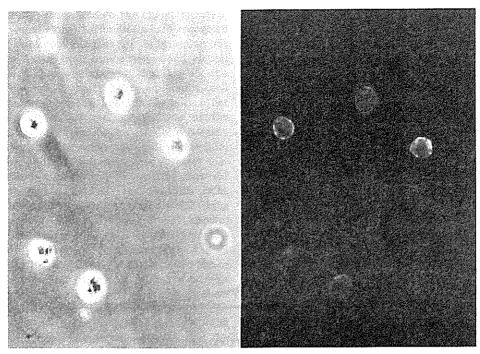


Figure 4. Immunofluorescence staining of squamous cell carcinoma cells in a pleural effusion (case p7, Table 5) by LuCa2 antibody.

図 4 LuCa2 抗体による胸水中扁平上皮癌細胞(症例 p7, 表 5)の免疫蛍光染色.

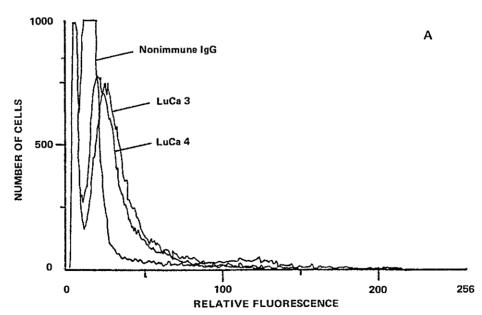


Figure 5. Flow cytometric analysis of the reactivity of monoclonal antibodies to lung carcinoma cells in pleural effusions. Cells were collected from plerural effusions and cultured for 48 hours in complete RPMI medium. A. Fresh squamous cell carcinoma cells.

図 5 胸水中肺癌細胞に対するモノクローナル抗体のフローサイトメトリー解析。胸水より細胞を採取し、完全 RPMI 培地で48時間培養した。A. 新鮮扁平上皮癌細胞、

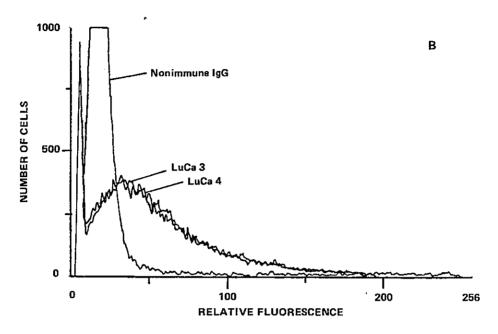


Figure 5B. Cultured squamous cell carcinoma cells.
図5B 培養扁平上皮癌細胞

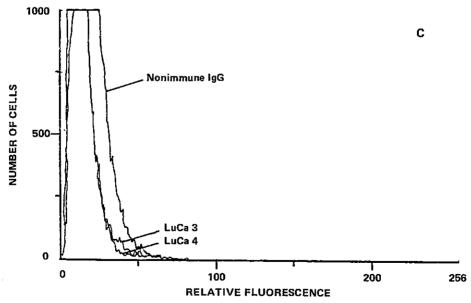


Figure 5C. Cultured adenocarcinoma cells. These three kinds of cells were stained with LuCa3, LuCa4, and nonimmune mouse IgG. The pleural effusions were obtained from cases p7 with squamous cell carcinoma and p25 with adenocarcinoma (Table 5).

図5C 培養腺癌細胞. これら3種のそれぞれの細胞を, LuCa3, LuCa4, 及び非免疫マウス IgGで 染色した. 胸水は, 扁平上皮癌症例 p7 及び腺癌症例 p25(表 5)から得た.

#### DISCUSSION

In this study, we presented the characterization of three monoclonal antibodies which recognize different protein antigens of lung squamous cell carcinoma in both tumor tissues and pleural The results show that LuCa3 and effusions. LuCa4 antibodies react with squamous cell carcinoma tissue of the lung but not with other histological types of carcinoma tissue of the These two antibodies are also weakly reactive with normal squamous tissue of the skin. esophagus, and cervix uteri. This suggests that each antibody recognizes what may be classified as differentiation antigens of squamous cells. Although the cell lineage from which lung squamous cell carcinoma arises is not known, it may be assumed from our data that the expression of antigens reacting with LuCa3 and LuCa4 undergoes amplification after tumor transformation and growth. It is also of interest that LuCa4 antibodies hardly reacted with welldifferentiated types of squamous cell carcinomas of the lung, tongue, esophagus, and cervix uteri. This raises the possibility that the antigens reacting with LuCa4 are specific markers for biologically aggressive lung squamous cell carcinomas.

While LuCa2 antibody reacted most strongly with lung squamous cell carcinoma, it also reacted with lung adenocarcinoma, some other tumors, and normal tissues. Thus, the antigen reacting with LuCa2 is considered to be common to epithelial cells of various types of normal and tumor tissues. In view of this finding, it is of interest to note that the reactivity of LuCa2 antibody with small cell carcinoma is weak and infrequent. This is consistent with the findings of previous reports which pointed out that the origin of small cell carcinoma may differ from that of the other histological types of lung tumors16 and that the phenotype of membrane proteins of small cell carcinoma is considerably different from that of nonsmall cell carcinoma. 17

As mentioned above, LuCa3 and LuCa4 antibodies are specific to squamous cell carcinoma in vivo, but their specificity to this histological type was not observed for in vitro cultured tumor cell lines. Since lung carcinoma usually contains a mixture of the various histological types of cells found in the lung, it is possible that the tumor cell lines used in this study were not homogeneous and contained various populations of

#### 考察

今回の研究では、腫瘍組織と胸水の両者における 肺扁平上皮癌の異なる蛋白質抗原を認識する三種の モノクローナル抗体の特徴を示した。LuCa3 及び LuCa4 抗体は肺扁平上皮癌組織と反応するが、他の 組織型の肺癌組織とは反応しないという結果を得た. これら二つの抗体はまた,皮膚,食道,及び子宮頚部 の正常扁平上皮組織ともわずかながら反応する. これ は、各抗体が扁平上皮細胞の分化抗原を認識して いることを示唆する. 肺扁平上皮癌が由来する細胞 は明らかではないが、我々のデータから、LuCa3 及びLuCa4と反応する抗原の発現は、トランス フォーメーション及び腫瘍の増殖後に増幅されること が推察できる。LuCa4 抗体が肺、舌、食道、及び 子宮頚部の高分子型扁平上皮癌とはほとんど反応 しなかったこともまた興味深い、このことは LuCa4 反応抗原は、生物学的に悪性度の高い肺扁平上皮癌 の特異的マーカーである可能性を示している.

LuCa2 抗体は肺扁平上皮癌と最も強く反応したが、また、肺腺癌、その他の腫瘍及び正常組織とも反応した。したがって LuCa2 反応抗原は、様々な型の正常組織及び腫瘍組織の上皮細胞に共通に存在すると考えられる。この所見を考慮すると、 LuCa2 抗体の小細胞癌に対する反応が弱く、低頻度であることは注目に値する。これは、小細胞癌の由来は、その他の組織型の肺腫瘍とは異なる、16 また小細胞癌の膜蛋白質の表現型は、小細胞以外の癌とはかなり異なること17 を指摘した過去の報告と一致している。

上述したように、LuCa3 及びLuCa4 抗体は扁平 上皮癌に対し in vivo では特異的であるにもかかわ らず、in vitro の培養腫瘍細胞株では組織型に対する 特異性はみられなかった.通常肺癌は肺において みられる様々な組織型の細胞の混合物であるから、 今回の研究で用いた腫瘍細胞株は均質でなく、様々 な細胞の集合である可能性がある.また、in vitro で cells. Another possibility might be that the expression of membrane proteins has become markedly disordered after long-term culture in vitro. It is not known which of these or other explanations is the case here. However, it is of interest to note that when some adenocarcinoma cell lines (VMRC-LCR and Luci 3) which reacted with LuCa3 and LuCa4 antibodies in vitro were transplanted into athymic nude mice, they apparently lost their ability to react with these antibodies (data not shown).

Monoclonal antibodies to human lung squamous cell carcinoma have been produced by two other laboratories. 4,9 Antibody 9.2.2 described by Brenner et al4 was reactive with squamous cell carcinoma tissues but not with adenocarcinomas nor oat cell carcinomas. However, it is not possible to conclude that the 9.2.2 antibody was specific for lung squamous cell carcinoma because it also reacted with adenocystic carcinoma and its reactivity to both nonpulmonary squamous cell carcinoma and normal squamous tissue was not examined. The specificity of our LuCa antibodies differs from that of the 9.2.2 antibody in that 9.2.2 was found to be nonreactive with SK-MES1 cells. Mulshine et al<sup>9</sup> produced murine monoclonal antibodies 703D4 and 704A1 that recognized a 31 kDal protein from the tissues of a nonsmall cell carcinoma cell line transplanted into nude mice, but they did not examine the antibodies' reactivity to fresh lung tumor tissue. molecular weight and the tissue distribution of target antigens indicate that our monoclonal antibodies are distinct from 703D4 and 704A1 recognize antibodies and new specificities.

Keratin proteins are known to be expressed in lung tumor tissues including squamous cell carcinoma, 18 and a recent study has shown that different histological types of lung carcinoma contain keratin proteins differing in molecular weight.19 However, the tissue distribution and molecular weight data also shows that the antigens recognized by the three LuCa antibodies are different from keratin. Moreover, the possibility that our antibodies are reactive with carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) is also excluded in view of CEA's tissue distribution and biochemical characteristics.<sup>20</sup> Furthermore, preliminary experiments using 125 I-labeled CEA shows that our antibodies do not bind CEA (data not shown).

の長期間の培養後、膜蛋白質の発現が著しく変化した可能性もある。これらのうち、又は別の説明のうち、どれがこの場合正しいのか分からないが、in vitroで LuCa3 並びに LuCa4 抗体と反応する幾つかの腺癌 細胞株 (VMRC-LCR 及び Luci3)を無胸腺ヌードマウスに移植すると、これらの細胞株がこれらの抗体と反応する能力を明らかに失ったことは注目に値する(データは今回報告しない).

ヒト肺扁平上皮癌に対するモノクローナル抗体は 別の二つの研究所で作製された.4.9 Brenner ら4に よって報告された 9.2.2 抗体は扁平上皮癌組織 と反応したが、腺癌及び燕麦細胞癌とは反応しな かった. しかし, 9.2.2 抗体は腺様嚢胞癌にも反応 を示し、また肺以外の扁平上皮癌や正常な上皮組織 に対する反応は調べられなかったので,この抗体が 肺扁平上皮癌に対して特異的であると結論付ける ことはできない. 9.2.2抗体は SK-MES1 細胞に反応 しないことが判明しているので、我々の LuCa 抗体の 特異性は9.2.2抗体のそれとは異なる. Mulshine ら9 は、ヌードマウスに移植された非小細胞癌細胞株 の組織中の 31kDal の蛋白質を認識するマウス・モノ クローナル抗体 703D4及び704A1 を作製したが, 新鮮な肺腫瘍組織に対するこれらの抗体の反応を 検討しなかった、標的抗原の分子量と組織分布から、 我々が作製したモノクローナル抗体は 703D4 及び 704A1 抗体とは異なり、新しい抗原の特異性を認識 するものであることが明確になった.

ケラチン蛋白質は扁平上皮癌を含む肺腫瘍組織に発現することが知られており、18 最近の研究により、肺癌の異なる組織型は、異なる分子量のケラチン蛋白質を含むことが判明している、18 しかし、組織分布及び分子量のデータは、3種のLuCa 抗体に認識される抗原はケラチンとは異なることも示している、更に、我々の抗体が癌胎児性抗原(CEA)に反応する可能性も、CEA の組織分布並びに生化学的特徴20 を考慮すると除外される、また、125 I 標識CEA を用いた予備実験では、我々の抗体がCEAを結合しないことが示された(データは今回報告しない).

Cytodiagnosis of tumor cells in pleural effusions is of importance when selecting the treatment of lung cancer patients. However, since tumor cells in pleural effusions are usually single cells and are morphologically heterogeneous, an accurate determination of the histological type cancer based on cytological lung morphology alone is considerably difficult. In this report we used a cell sorter (FACS 420) to show that LuCa3 and LuCa4 antibodies specifically bind to squamous cell carcinoma cells in pleural effusions. This result suggests that these antibodies can be applied to the histological typing of cancer cells in pleural effusions. Moreover, by using these monoclonal antibodies, it is possible to detect tumor cells in pleural effusions even if they could not otherwise be detected by the conventional methods. example, two such effusions were found to contain tumor cells by using LuCa3 and LuCa4 antibodies (data not shown). These cases were later diagnosed as squamous cell carcinoma from metastases found in lymph node biopsies.

FACS analysis also showed that the ability of tumor cells to react with LuCa3 and LuCa4 antibodies was increased following the in vitro culture of pleural effusion cells obtained from patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the lung. We can offer two possible explanations for this phenomenon; one is that synthesis and membrane incorporation of target antigens are stimulated by short-term culture, and the other is that antibodies which may have been bound in vivo to these antigens become dissociated and/or endocytosed from tumor cell surfaces in vitro. Investigation of these possibilities is currently under way. In any case, short-term culture of pleural effusion cells and subsequent analysis using such monoclonal antibodies should facilitate the detection and the determination of the histological type of tumor cells present in such effusions.

As described above, our monoclonal antibodies appear to possess sufficient specificity to be applicable to the cytodiagnosis and histodiagnosis of lung cancer. Studies are now in progress aimed at the early detection of lung cancer by screening for the presence of these tumor antigens in serum and for tumor cells in sputum and pleural effusions. Moreover, the potential usefulness of our antibodies in the treatment of

胸水中の腫瘍細胞の細胞診は、肺癌患者の治療法を 選択する際に重要である。しかし、胸水中の腫瘍細胞 は通常遊離細胞で、形態学的に不均一なので、細胞 学的形態にのみ基づいて肺癌の組織型を正確に判断 するのは、相当困難である。 今回の報告では、セル・ ソーター(FACS 420)を用い LuCa3 及び LuCa4 抗体が、胸水中で特異的に扁平上皮癌細胞に結合 することを示した.この結果により,これらの抗体 が胸水中の癌細胞の組織型判定に応用できることが 示唆される. 更に、胸水中の腫瘍細胞が従来の方法 で検出できない場合でも、これらのモノクローナル 抗体により検出できる. 例えば, LuCa3 及び LuCa4 抗体を用いてこのような胸水2例に腫瘍細胞が含ま れることが明らかになった(データは今回報告しな い).後にこれらは、リンパ腺生検で見いだされた 転移から, 扁平上皮癌であると診断された.

肺扁平上皮癌患者から得た胸水細胞を in vitro で培養すると,腫瘍細胞の LuCa3 及び LuCa4 抗体との反応性が上昇することが FACS の分析により示された. この現象に対し二通りの説明が考えられるが,一つは,標的抗原の生合成と膜への取り込みが短期培養により刺激されるというもので,もう一つは,in vivo においてこれらの抗原と結合している可能性のある抗体が,in vitro で腫瘍細胞表面から解離若しくはエンドサイトーシスされるという説明である. これらの可能性についての検討を現在実施中である. いずれにしても,胸水細胞の短期培養を行い,その後これらのモノクローナル抗体を用いた解析を行えば,胸水中に存在する腫瘍細胞の検出と組織型の決定が容易になるであろう.

上述したように、我々が作製したモノクローナル抗体は、肺癌の細胞診及び組織診に応用するに十分な特異性を有するようである。現在進行中の研究は、血清中の腫瘍抗原の有無、並びに喀痰及び胸水中の腫瘍細胞のスクリーニングによる肺癌の早期発見を目的としている。更に、ヌードマウスにおけるヒト

this disease is now being examined by evaluating their suppressive effect on the growth of human lung cancer in nude mice. 肺癌の増殖に対する我々の抗体の抑制効果を評価 することによって、この疾病の治療にこれらの抗体 が利用できるかどうか現在検討中である.

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