

# Epigenetic reprogramming with antisense oligonucleotides enhances the effectiveness of androgen receptor inhibition in castration-resistant prostate cancer

Lanbo Xiao<sup>1,2,8</sup>, **Jean C. Tien<sup>1,2,8</sup>**, Josh Vo<sup>1,3</sup>, Mengyao Tan<sup>1,2</sup>, Abhijit Parolia<sup>1,2</sup>, Yajia Zhang<sup>1,2</sup>, Lisha Wang<sup>1,2</sup>, Yuanyuan Qiao<sup>1,2</sup>, Sudhanshu Shukla<sup>1,2,4</sup>, Xiaoju Wang<sup>1,2</sup>, Heng Zheng<sup>1,2</sup>, Fengyun Su<sup>1,2</sup>, Xiaojun Jing<sup>1,2</sup>, Esther Luo<sup>1,2</sup>, Andrew Delekta<sup>1,2</sup>, Kristin M. Juckette<sup>1,2</sup>, Alice Xu<sup>1,2</sup>, Xuhong Cao<sup>1,2</sup>, Ajai S Alva<sup>1,5</sup>, Youngsoo Kim<sup>6</sup>, A. Robert MacLeod<sup>6</sup>, and Arul M. Chinnaiyan<sup>1,2,3,7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Michigan Center for Translational Pathology, Ann Arbor, MI, USA

<sup>2</sup>Department of Pathology, University of Michigan Health System, Ann Arbor, MI, USA

<sup>3</sup>Department of Computational Medicine and Bioinformatics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA

<sup>4</sup>Department of Biosciences and Bioengineering, Indian Institute of Technology Dharwad, Dharwad, India

<sup>5</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA

<sup>6</sup>Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Carlsbad, CA, USA

<sup>7</sup>Howard Hughes Medical Institute, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, MI, USA

<sup>8</sup>These authors contributed equally

## Background

Advanced prostate cancer initially responds to androgen deprivation therapy (ADT); however inevitably recurs as castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC). At first sensitive to abiraterone and enzalutamide, CRPC invariably becomes non-responsive to these agents. Novel approaches are required to circumvent CRPC resistance pathways. Our group previously showed the histone lysine-N-methyltransferase EZH2 is overexpressed in prostate cancer and quantitatively associated with progression and poor prognosis. While EZH2 has been described as a transcriptional repressor that methylates histone H3 lysine 27 (H3K27Me3) to mediate epigenetic silencing of multiple tumor suppressors, studies also suggest that EZH2 may regulate androgen signaling in neuroendocrine prostate cancer (NEPC). Nonetheless, whether inhibition of EZH2 can impact AR signaling during resistance to current AR targeting therapies outside of NEPC has not been defined.

## Methods and Results

In this study, we screened a library of epigenetic inhibitors for their ability to render CRPC cells sensitive to enzalutamide. We found that EZH2 inhibitors specifically potentiated enzalutamide-mediated inhibition of proliferation. Moreover, we defined antisense oligonucleotides (ASO) as a novel drug strategy to ablate EZH2 and AR expression, which may have advantageous properties in certain settings. RNA-seq, ChIP-seq, and ATAC-seq demonstrated that EZH2 inhibition to alter the AR cistrome, significantly upregulating AR signaling. This suggests an enhanced dependence of CRPC cells on this pathway following inhibition of EZH2. Combination treatment with ASO targeting EZH2 and AR transcripts inhibited prostate cancer cell growth *in vitro* and *in vivo* better than single agents.

## Conclusion

In sum, this study identifies EZH2 as a critical epigenetic regulator of ADT resistance and defines ASO-based co-targeting of EZH2 and AR as a promising strategy for treatment of CRPC

## Conflict of Interest Statement

YK and ARM are employees of Ionis Pharmaceuticals, which developed the ASOs against EZH2 and AR that were used in this study

## Funding

JCYT is supported by PCF Young Investigator Award