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Asim, M., Tarish, F., Ireland-Zecchini, H., Sanjiv, K., Gelali, E., Massie, C. E., ... Helleday, T. (2017). Synthetic lethality between androgen receptor signalling and the PARP pathway in prostate cancer. Nature Communications, 8(1), 374. DOI: 10.1038/s41467-017-00393-y

Published in:
Nature Communications

Document Version:
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Queen's University Belfast - Research Portal:
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Download date: 23. Jul. 2018
Synthetic lethality between androgen receptor signalling and the PARP pathway in prostate cancer

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Emerging data demonstrate homologous recombination (HR) defects in castration-resistant prostate cancers, rendering these tumours sensitive to PARP inhibition. Here we demonstrate a direct requirement for the androgen receptor (AR) to maintain HR gene expression and HR activity in prostate cancer. We show that PARP-mediated repair pathways are upregulated in prostate cancer following androgen-deprivation therapy (ADT). Furthermore, upregulation of PARP activity is essential for the survival of prostate cancer cells and we demonstrate a synthetic lethality between ADT and PARP inhibition in vivo. Our data suggest that ADT can functionally impair HR prior to the development of castration resistance and that, this potentially could be exploited therapeutically using PARP inhibitors in combination with androgen-deprivation therapy upfront in advanced or high-risk prostate cancer.
Prostate cancer (PCa) is a major cause of male cancer-related mortality worldwide. The androgen receptor (AR) is a ligand-inducible transcription factor that plays a key role in the initiation, growth and progression of PCa. Therefore, androgen-deprivation therapy (ADT), which targets the androgen signalling axis, provides an effective first-line treatment for advanced PCa. Progression to lethal castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC) is common and accompanied by restoration or maintenance of AR signalling, which is involved in the regulation of metabolism, cell cycle checkpoints and DNA repair.

The recent data also demonstrate mutations in BRCA2, BRCA1, and ATM genes in about 20% of advanced PCa. PARP is a backup DNA repair pathway in cells that have lost BRCA1, BRCA2 or ATM function. As a result, BRCA2-deficient cells are acutely sensitive to PARP inhibition, a phenomenon known as synthetic lethality. In line with this, the emerging data demonstrate profound clinical responses using PARP inhibitors in CRPC mutated in ATM, BRCA2 and BRCA1.

In PCa, a number of clinical studies have shown that ADT combined with radiotherapy, which induces DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs), is a more effective treatment option for locally advanced disease and is associated with better survival and disease-free outcome compared with radiotherapy alone.

Previously, we and others have demonstrated that non-homologous end joining repair of DNA DSBs is affected by ADT, which could be one explanation for this increased sensitivity. Homologous recombination (HR) is also important in radiation-induced DSB repair, here we investigated a functional link between AR signalling and HR in PCa, which also could open up a novel therapeutic opportunity using PARP inhibitors.

In this study, we show that AR signalling regulates the HR and promotes MRN foci formation, leading to ATM activation in PCa. Our data suggest that the AR promotes the DNA damage response (DDR) by facilitating efficient accumulation of γH2AX and RAD51 foci, promoting HR. Blocking AR signalling in men receiving ADT activates PARP signalling and thereby inhibition of AR function is synthetically lethal with PARP inhibition in PCa.

**Results**

The AR promotes HR and DDR signalling. Since AR has been shown to regulate DNA repair, we carried out an in-depth analysis of the expression pattern of DNA repair genes induced by AR signalling and revealed a potential link between AR signalling and HR (Fig. 1a). In line with these results, we observed that the expression of RAD51, a key player in HR, was significantly upregulated in PCa compared with normal benign prostate tissue (Supplementary Fig. 1a). To interrogate the functional link between AR signalling and HR, we tested whether AR signalling affects ionising radiation (IR)-induced RAD51 foci formation. To test this, we used an isogenic CRPC model C4-2 cell line, in which 'high AR' and corresponding 'low AR' levels are obtained by the doxycycline-mediated induction of a short-hairpin RNA targeting the AR (Supplementary Fig. 1b). In line with AR regulating HR genes, we observed decreased numbers of IR-induced RAD51 foci in 'low AR' cells (P < 0.05; 2- and 8 h post IR) in response to 10 Gy of radiation (Fig. 1b).

To test if there was a direct role of the AR in regulating HR, we performed a direct repeat-green fluorescent protein (DR-GFP)-based gene conversion assay in C4-2 cells with a stably integrated DR-GFP reporter. Consistent with its role in promoting RAD51 foci formation, cells with AR knockdown using a pre-validated siRNA showed a significant reduction of HR (P < 0.01) (Fig. 1c and Supplementary Fig. 1c), which appeared to be a true effect on HR, as no difference in cell cycle stage was observed (Supplementary Fig. 1d). Next, we determined in detail how the AR regulates the DDR and repair, and found a strong correlation between the DDR kinase ATM and the AR-regulated transcriptome of DNA repair genes in PCa cells (Supplementary Fig. 1e).

Supporting this link, we observed an overall defect in IR-induced γH2AX foci formation in 'low AR' cells after 10 Gy of radiation (P < 0.05 2- and 8 h post IR) (Fig. 1d). In agreement with this, we found that men with PCa treated with degarelix, a gonadotropin-releasing hormone analogue, which blocks androgen signalling, had overall lower levels of γH2AX foci (Supplementary Fig. 2a). We observed an overall defect in IR-induced γH2AX foci formation in 'low AR' cells 2 h after 10 Gy of radiation in larger cell numbers by a high-content cytometry method (Supplementary Fig. 2b, c), suggesting that the AR influences the DDR directly. We also observed that siRNA depletion of ATM in 'high AR' cells reduces the γH2AX intensity comparable to 'low AR' levels (P < 0.01) (Supplementary Fig. 2d). A further link between the AR and ATM signalling was observed using an isogenic inducible AR point mutant (T878A) expressed in the C3 cell line, in which doxycycline treatment triggered AR expression. We observed that from 48 h after exposure to ionising radiation, the 'full AR' cells grew faster than 'AR null' cells, but this differential response was eliminated by ATM inhibitor (KU55399) treatment (Supplementary Fig. 2e). No differential growth response was observed in AR null PC3-Empty Vector control cells (Supplementary Fig. 2f).

The ATM and other DDR proteins affect MRE11 activity to rescan DNA ends, which is required for HR. Mining the AR transcriptome (GEO identifier GDS4113), we observed down-regulation of the MRE11 transcript by AR knockdown, which was also directly suppressed at the protein level by AR knockdown (Supplementary Fig. 2g, h). As ATM regulates MRE11 activity, we tested formation of hydroxyurea-induced MRE11 foci, which were higher in 'high AR' cells (P < 0.05) (Fig. 1e). That the MRE11 foci represent active MRE11 resection was demonstrated by addition of the MRE11 inhibitor Mirin, which reduced the number of MRE11 foci in 'high AR' cells (Fig. 1e). Taken together, these data suggest that AR is required for effective ATM signalling in response DNA damage in PCa, influencing MRE11 mediated resection required for proficient HR.

To verify these findings in patients, a prospective study was set up with PCa patients. PCa was diagnosed at biopsy and patients then underwent pharmacological castration with neo-adjuvant leuprolide. A second biopsy was taken 8 weeks post leuprolide treatment. Half the cohort had leuprolide before radiation treatment, the other half started radiotherapy before leuprolide. The proportion of cell positive for Ki67 and RAD51 were quantified using immune-fluorescence in a randomly selected subcohort of 11 patients treated with ADT before 2 × 5 Gy fractionated radiation and from 12 patients treated with fractionated radiation alone (Fig. 1f). In all biopsies, the intensity of Ki67 and RAD51 in the nucleus for all epithelial cells was measured. The fraction of RAD51-positive cells in the population of cycling cells (Ki67 positive) was calculated for each biopsy. A significantly lower (P < 0.01) fraction of RAD51-positive cells in the population of cycling cells was seen in tissue from those patients who received ADT before radiation compared with those treated with radiation alone, suggesting that, as in PCa cell lines, ADT treatment also hampers HR repair after radiation in patients (Fig. 1g).

Androgen deprivation therapy activates PARP in PCa. Previously, we demonstrated that PARP1 is activated in HR-defective cells, and that sensitivity to PARP inhibitors is related to PARP
activation. Recently, it was demonstrated that AR upregulation can cause redoresistance. Since we found that the AR promotes HR, we hypothesized that AR inhibition by ADT may impair HR, leading to an increase in backup PARP activity. To test this hypothesis, we treated C4-2 cells with the non-steroidal anti-androgens bicalutamide (Bic) and enzalutamide (Enz). Both drugs led to an increase of PARP activity (Fig. 2a; Supplementary Fig. 2i). Scale bar = 1 μm. e High content cytometry analysis of MRN foci in ‘high AR’ and ‘low AR’ C4-2 cells treated with hydroxyurea (HU). Upper panel shows ‘high AR’ and ‘low AR’ nuclei with MRN foci (red dots), lower panel shows a histogram with means of the errors; P-value by two-sided Student’s t-test (n = 3); the data represent mean ± SEM. f Micrographs from biopsies showing examples of Ki67- and RAD51 positive cells and Ki67 positive alone. Scale bar = 5 μm. g Graph showing percentage of RAD51-positive cells in the population of Ki67-positive cells in biopsies after indicated treatment. Error bars show SEM and ** = P < 0.01, Mann-Whitney test.

Fig. 1 AR signalling regulates homologous recombination (HR) and the DNA damage response. a Heat map showing expression of homologous recombination regulators following AR RNAi knockdown, AR transcript and known AR targets/controls are shown mined from the microarray data from LNCaP cells19. b Time course of formation of RAD51 foci showing high content cytometry-based quantification of RAD51 nuclear foci number per nucleus in ‘low AR’ and ‘high AR’ C4-2 cells in response to 10 Gy radiation. Statistical significance was determined using the Holm-Sidak method, with alpha = 5.000% (n = 3). Scale bar = 1 μm. c Quantification of gene conversion assay from analysis of GFP-positive C4-2-DRGFP cells transfected with non-targeting control siRNA (siNT) or siAR along with l5c1 endonuclease for 72 h followed by detection of GFP-positive cells by flow cytometry. P-value by two-sided Student’s t-test (n = 3); the data represent mean ± SEM. d Foci analysis time course showing high content cytometry-based quantification of the number of γH2AX foci in ‘low AR’ and ‘high AR’ C4-2 cell nuclei in response to radiation (10 Gy). Statistical significance determined using the Holm-Sidak method, with alpha = 5.000%. (n = 3). Scale bar = 1 μm. e High content cytometry analysis of MRN foci in ‘high AR’ and ‘low AR’ C4-2 cells treated with hydroxyurea (HU). Upper panel shows ‘high AR’ and ‘low AR’ nuclei with MRN foci (red dots), lower panel shows a histogram with means of the errors; P-value by two-sided Student’s t-test (n = 2). f Micrographs from biopsies showing examples of Ki67- and RAD51 positive cells and Ki67 positive alone. Scale bar = 5 μm. g Graph showing percentage of RAD51-positive cells in the population of Ki67-positive cells in biopsies after indicated treatment. Error bars show SEM and ** = P < 0.01, Mann-Whitney test.
It could be speculated that not only the activity of PARP, but also the PARP1 gene expression is higher as a consequence of the HR defect. Since our biopsies have part cancer and part non-malignant tissue, we quantified PARP1 mRNA using RNA-fluorescence in situ hybridisation (RNA-FISH) while maintaining spatial resolution in order to be able to correlate PARP mRNA to the pathologically verified cancer areas. We found no meaningful increase of PARP mRNA density levels in cancer tissue, as was also the case of PARP protein levels (Supplementary Fig. 4). These data are in line with previous demonstration that PARP is activated at stalled replication forks caused by the HR defect\(^2\)\(^2\) thus ruling out that a HR defect would affect PARP1 gene expression directly.

**Synthetic lethality between the AR and poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase.** Previously, we demonstrated that HR defective cells show increased reliance on PARP activity and demonstrated a synthetic lethality between PARP- and BRCA-mutated cancers\(^1\),\(^3\),\(^4\). Here we observed an ADT-induced HR defect, suggesting that it may be possible to generate a context dependent synthetic lethality with PARP inhibitors following ADT. Because we observed high PARP activity after ADT in patients (Fig. 2) and also high PARP activity in PCa cells (Supplementary Fig. 3b), we reasoned that a combined inhibition of both pathways may selectively induce a synthetic lethality in PCa.

To test this hypothesis, we used the anti-androgens bicalutamide or enzalutamide in combination with PARP inhibitor Olaparib. This decreased cell viability of the AR-positive cell lines C4-2 and LN3 (Fig. 3a, b), which was also confirmed by using other PCa cell lines (Supplementary Fig. 5a–d). The proliferation of C4-2 cells was also reduced by co-treatment with Olaparib and either bicalutamide or enzalutamide, (Fig. 3c). Also, AR shRNA-mediated knockdown resulted in decreased proliferation, and this was further decreased by Olaparib (Fig. 3d). Consistent with that finding, the synthetic lethality was AR dependent, knockdown of the ectopically expressed T878A AR mutant in PC3-T878A and C4-2 cell lines (which endogenously express this mutant) had only marginal effects on cell viability (Supplementary Fig. 5f, g, 5e, f). The clonogenic potential of C4-2 cells expressing the control shNT was unchanged by doxycycline treatment, while C4-2 cells expressing control shNT cells treated with Olaparib formed fewer colonies independent of doxycycline treatment (Fig. 3e). In contrast, the clonogenic potential of doxycycline-treated C4-2 cells expressing shAR ‘low AR’ was severely compromised by Olaparib (p < 0.05) (Fig. 3f), indicating synthetic lethality.

Two primary modes by which PARP inhibitors act are as follows: (A) catalytic inhibition of the PARP enzyme and consequently blocking PARylation of proteins and (B) trapping of PARP on ssDNA intermediates generated by the DNA damage\(^2\),\(^3\),\(^4\). If left unrepaired, these PARP trapped-ssDNA intermediates may be converted into DSBs in S-phase and may lead to cell death. In our study, we observed loss of the growth inhibitory effect of Olaparib in C4-2 cells in which PARP1 was knocked down with RNAi, indicating that the growth inhibitory effect of Olaparib could be partially manifested via the trapping of PARP1 (Supplementary Fig. 5g). These experiments suggest that AR and PARP may act through functionally distinct pathways that converge to promote cell growth under genotoxic stress, further strengthening the model of contextual synthetic lethality.

Next, we wanted to evaluate the synthetic lethality between ADT and PARP inhibitors in vivo, and therefore generated tumour xenografts of C4-2 cells. In the vehicle, bicalutamide- and Olaparib-treated groups a progressive increase in tumour volume was observed (Fig. 4a). However, combined treatment with
bicalutamide and Olaparib significantly suppressed the growth of the xenografts (P < 0.05) and decreased tumour volume (Fig. 4a and Supplementary Fig. 6a) without any obvious toxicity to mice (Supplementary Fig. 6b). To extend these findings to a wider context, we generated xenografts of AR null PC3-ctr or PC3-AR-expressing cells (Supplementary Fig. 6c) and administered vehicle or Olaparib to the mice, demonstrating decreased tumour volume with Olaparib only in the AR null context in PC3-ctr xenografts (Fig. 4b and Supplementary Fig. 6d, e) without any toxicity indications on mice (Supplementary Fig. 6f). To test this in

**Fig. 3** Synthetic lethality between AR and PARP pathways in PCa. a, b Viable fraction assessed by MTS assay, of C4-2 (a) and (b) LN3 cells treated with the indicated doses of Olaparib and/or enzalutamide or bicalutamide (10 μM) for 7 days or until 95% confluence was reached; P-value by two-sided Student’s t-test; bars show mean ± SEM. c Live cell imaging confluence analysis (Incucyte) of C4-2 cells treated with Olaparib (1 μM), enzalutamide (10 μM), bicalutamide (10 μM) or combined treatment, statistical significance calculated by two-way ANOVA. d Live cell imaging confluence analysis (Incucyte) of ‘high AR’ and ‘low AR’ C4-2 cells treated with doxycycline and/or Olaparib (1 μM), statistical significance calculated using two-way ANOVA. e, f Clonogenic survival assay for C4-2 cells with either inducible shNT (e) or shAR (f); cells were treated with doxycycline and 1 μM Olaparib, P-value by two-sided Student’s t-test; bars show mean ± SEM. All experiments were independently performed in triplicates. The data represent means ± SEM. P-values from significant two-sided Student’s t-tests are given (* = P < 0.05)
clinically relevant material, we used an ex vivo human tumour culture assay, where treatment of PCa tissue explants with bicalutamide or enzalutamide had no effect on proliferation index (measured by Ki67), but proliferation was strongly repressed by the combination of Olaparib with bicalutamide or enzalutamide (P < 0.05) (Fig. 4c, d). Treatment with Olaparib alone and by combined bicalutamide and Olaparib increased levels of cleaved caspase-3 (CC3) (a marker of apoptosis) compared to controls or single treatments (Supplementary Fig. 6g). However, the combination of enzalutamide and Olaparib did not result in increased CC3 (Supplementary Fig. 6h).

Discussion

Radiotherapy combined with ADT is now standard radical management for men with intermediate- and high-risk PCa. ADT alone is used for palliative treatment in advanced PCs and relapse is common. Previous reports of altered gene expression of DNA repair genes in CRPC25, have now been extended with identification of somatic mutations in DNA repair genes in about 20% of CRPC11, particularly in BRCA2 and ATM. The likely evolutionary advantage of mutations or loss of BRCA2 and ATM in CRPC is that they act as tumour suppressors in the CRPC. Remarkably, our finding that inhibition of AR signalling results in reduced HR and ATM signalling suggests that HR is impaired in the early phases of ADT treatment. It is tempting to speculate that HR or ATM signalling would have a tumour suppressor function after ADT and that down-regulation of HR is a mechanism whereby the tumour increases its ability to survive treatment.

Mechanistically, we have demonstrated that loss of the AR leads to downregulated HR gene expression, reduced ATM signalling and MRE11 foci formation. MRE11 activity is required for resection at DSBs to generate a substrate onto which RAD51 can be loaded. Hence, our data suggest that HR is impaired by ADT at the stage of DNA double-strand end processing, which is unsurprising, since expression of many HR genes is down-regulated. It is well established that PARP is a backup repair system required for survival in absence of HR13, 14. Here we demonstrate, both in cell lines in vitro and in a prospective clinical study, that PARP activity is increased in PCa tissue following ADT, in line with the hypothesis that HR is down-regulated after ADT in vitro.

Different PARP inhibitors have different trapping abilities24, and hence it is important to determine whether PARP trapping is important. Our finding that toxicity is removed by PARP siRNA suggests that PARP trapping is relevant for the manifestation of toxicity, which is in line with current perception of the mechanism of action for PARP inhibitors in killing HR defective cells24.

Recent reports indicate remarkable responses to PARP inhibitors in the HR defective cohort of CRPC15, 16. About 20% of CRPC have mutations in either BRCA2 or ATM11, and an additional ~15% have mutations in other HR genes. The remaining two-third of CRPC likely gained ADT resistance through means other than mutation of HR genes, probably explaining why they do not respond to PARP inhibitor therapy16. Hence, mutational loss of HR is a possible way of generating ADT resistance and development of CRPC. Here, we find an immediate downregulation of HR in response to ADT, which is a likely reflection of these cells acutely improving fitness for survival. ADT is commonly used in early treatment of advanced PCa, but this is not a curative treatment. Here, we demonstrate that combining ADT with PARP inhibitors improves ADT and may increase the possibility of receiving more profound and long-lasting responses.

We suggest that the ADT and PARP inhibitor combination treatment is likely to be most effective in treatment of the early disease, rather than at the late CRPC stage. The HR mutated CRPC would not benefit as they already are defective in HR and would respond to PARP inhibitors in monotherapy, as already.
demonstrated. CRPC that acquired resistance by means other than mutating HR genes would not benefit either as they are likely not responding to ADT at all, and hence would not downregulate HR genes and would not acquire PARP inhibitor sensitivity.

PARP inhibitors are generally well tolerated in patients and in combination with ADT, the HR defect would be predominantly restricted to the prostate tissue and toxicity would only occur there. Hence, we argue that ADT and PARP inhibitor combination treatment may be particularly beneficial in newly diagnosed high-risk PCa as (1) they have not generated castration resistance by means other than loss of HR and (2) the synthetic lethality is confined to the prostate and is likely to be well tolerated. The ADT and PARP combination treatment may be offered not only to newly diagnosed metastatic PCa but potentially as adjuvant treatment in high-risk men undergoing prostatectomy or radiotherapy.

**Methods**

**Reagents/antibodies/consumables.** Methotrexate (R1881) and enzalutamide were obtained from Perkin Elmer and Axon Medchem respectively. Camptothecin, dihydrotestosterone (DHT), DMSO, doxycycline, bicalutamide, hydroxylurea and Mirin were obtained from Sigma. Olaparib was purchased from LC Laboratories. Antibodies were obtained from commercial sources, unless stated otherwise.

**Cell culture.** Unless stated otherwise, all cell lines were verified by genetic profiling of polymorphic short tandem repeat (STR) loci as per ATCC standards. We used AmpFISTR test or GenePrint10 test (Promega, Madison, WI) and analysed all the polymorphic short tandem repeat (STR) loci as per ATCC standards. We used automated control experiments, in which primary antibodies were omitted, resulted in a complete absence of staining.

All the images were processed with FIJI software (or ImageJ, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, MD) using a set of semi- and fully-automated custom-made macros. Briefly, artefacts within the image, i.e., bubbles, dust or out-of-focus regions were detected and removed upon user validation. Haematoxylin and diamidobenzidine (DAB) staining were then automatically separated as individual channels using a macro calling the ‘colour deconvolution’ plugin27 set with the “H&E DAB” vectors. A final macro was used to discard any secretion feature that could be further detected as a positive signal within the DAB channel. Processed DAB images were then analyzed with ImageJ software (PerkinElmer, Waltham, MA).

**Plasmids, siRNA and transient transfections.** In order to achieve potent reduction in target mRNA expression, siRNA smart pool was used for gene knockdown (Dharmacon/Life Technologies). Transient transfections with siRNA were performed using Lipofectamine RNAiMAX transfection reagent (Life Technologies) as per manufacturer’s recommendations. We performed reverse transfections and used 25 nM siRNA in all knockdown experiments; MMTV-Luc and Renilla-Luc reporter plasmids were transfected using Lipofectamine 2000 (Life Technologies) as per manufacturers’ instructions.

**Western blot analysis.** Samples subjected to SDS-PAGE were transferred to a PVDF membrane (Amersham) and transfer efficiency was checked with Ponceau red. The membrane was blocked with Odyssey blocking buffer for 1 h at room temperature and washed with TBS-T (TBS, 0.05% Tween-20), then incubated with the indicated primary antibody diluted in 5% milk and then an equivalent, higher RT dose to a total of 82 Gy. Before treatment, leuprolide, a GnRH analogue, followed by external beam radiotherapy in daily 2 Gy fractions to a total dose of 78 Gy. In Arm 2, 23 patients first received radiotherapy, in 2 Gy daily fractions for 5 consecutive days, followed by neo-adjuvant leuprolide and then an equivalent, higher RT dose to a total of 82 Gy. Before treatment, needle-core biopsy specimens were obtained from all patients. In Arm 1, a second biopsy was taken 8 weeks after the leuprolide injection, i.e., before radiotherapy was started and a third biopsy about 3 h after the fifth fraction. In Arm 2, a second biopsy was taken about 3 h after the fifth radiation fraction, i.e., before hormone treatment was initiated and a third biopsy 8 weeks after the administration of leuprolide.

**Histology and immunofluorescence from the Leuprolide clinical study.** Following consistent medical ethics approval from the regional ethics committee of Örebro University Hospital (EPN Dnr 2011:130), patients were enrolled in the study. After the completion of a written informed consent, the patients were allocated to one of the two study arms.

In Arm 1, 25 patients received neo-adjuvant pharmacological castration with leuprolide, a GnRH analogue, followed by external beam radiotherapy in daily 2 Gy fractions to a total dose of 78 Gy. In Arm 2, 23 patients first received radiotherapy, in 2 Gy daily fractions for 5 consecutive days, followed by neo-adjuvant leuprolide and then an equivalent, higher RT dose to a total of 82 Gy. Before treatment, needle-core biopsy specimens were obtained from all patients. In Arm 1, a second biopsy was taken 8 weeks after the leuprolide injection, i.e., before radiotherapy was started and a third biopsy about 3 h after the fifth fraction. In Arm 2, a second biopsy was taken about 3 h after the fifth radiation fraction, i.e., before hormone treatment was initiated and a third biopsy 8 weeks after the administration of leuprolide.
deparaffinisation and rehydration of the slides, antigen retrieval was performed with R-Buffer A (Electron Microscopy Sciences) in a pressure cooker. Blocking was performed with 2% bovine serum albumin for 1 h and the sections were subsequently incubated with different primary antibodies at 4 °C overnight. Rinsing was performed 3 × 5 min in TBS buffer after incubation with the secondary antibodies for 1 h at room temperature. After counterstaining of DNA, slides were mounted with ProLong Gold (Life Technologies). For PARP1 from PARP assay measurement, slides were stained with the primary antibodies PARP-1 (1:500, H-250, Santa Cruz Biotechnology) and PAR (1:500, H10, Santa Cruz Biotechnology) and the secondary antibodies donkey IgG–Alexa Fluor 488 (1:500; Molecular Probes) and donkey anti-rabbit IgG–Alexa Fluor 555 (1:500; Molecular Probes). DNA was counterstained with TO-PRO-3 iodide (2 µM, Molecular Probes). Images from a cancer area with a good immunofluorescence signal were selected from each biopsy. The corresponding areas in the H&E-stained section were identified for histological verification of the cancer area. Two areas from each slide containing 300–600 cells were chosen for analyses. TO-PRO-3 was used as a DNA marker. All images were analysed, with respect to average staining intensity inside the nuclei and in the cytoplasm. The nuclear area was defined by the TO-PRO-3 signal. All measurements were performed using a program written in-house for National Institutes of Health (NIH) ImageJ. Fluorescence images were obtained with a Zeiss LSM 780 inverted confocal microscope, using a Plan-Apochromat 40×/NA 1.2 objective. Through-focus maximum projection images were acquired from optical sections 0.5 µm apart and with a section thickness of 1.0 µm. H&E-stained images were obtained with a Leica scan system.

For RAD51 and K67 measurement, slides were stained with the primary antibodies RAD51 (1:400, ab63801, Abcam) and K67 (1:250, MIB-1, Dako) and the secondary antibodies were donkey anti-mouse IgG–Alexa Fluor 564 (1:500; Molecular Probes) and donkey anti-rabbit IgG–Alexa Fluor 647 (1:500; Molecular Probes). DNA was counterstained with DAPI (1 µg/ml, Thermo Scientific). Tiled images covering the whole biopsy were acquired for each biopsy with a Zeiss LSM 780 inverted confocal microscope, using a Plan-Apochromat 20×/NA 0.8 objective. Tiled images were created from single images with a section thickness of 4.0 µm. Measurements of the average intensity of K67 and RAD51 in nucleus of epithelial cells were done for all biopsies with an in-house written program for National Institutes of Health (NIH) ImageJ. Measurements of the average nuclear intensity inside the nuclei and in the cytoplasm. The nuclear area was defined by the TO-PRO-3 signal. All measurements were performed using a program written in-house for National Institutes of Health (NIH) ImageJ. Fluorescence images were obtained with a Zeiss LSM 780 inverted confocal microscope or a Zeiss LSM 780-inverted confocal microscope, using a planapochromat 40×/NA 1.2 objectives. Through-focus maximum projection images were acquired from optical sections 0.5 µm apart and with a section thickness of 1.0 µm. H&E-stained images were obtained with a Leica scan system.

Single-molecule RNA FISH (smFISH). The probe design was based on our previously described database covering all human transcripts (www. fuselash.eu) and consisted of 65 ± 20-nt-long oligonucleotides targeting the transcript variant ENST00000366794 (Supplementary Table 1). We purchased oligos with a 3′–TEG amino modification from Biosearch Technologies, and couple them to Alexa Fluor 647 NHS Succinimidyl Ester (Molecular Probes, Cat. #647 NHS AM9939). After dehydration, 22 × 22 mm ‘Secure Seal’ hybridisation chambers (EMS, Cat. #70333-10) were mounted on each coverglass. Tissues were rehydrated and treated for 15 min with 0.25% psyn in 0.1 M HCl. Auto-fluorescence was reduced on a dedicatedly flushed the chamber with freshly prepared 1% NaN3 in 1X PBS solution, over a period of 15 min at room temperature. After washing in RNAse-free water (3 times, 10 min each), the samples were washed in 2× SSC buffer (Ambion, Cat. #9763). Hybridisation, washings, mounting and imaging were performed as previously described28. Per field of view, we acquired 35 stacked images every 0.3 µm using a 100X magnification objective.

To quantify the smFISH signal, we selected the 5 most in-focus images in each stack and then counted all the mRNA molecules in each field of view using custom scripts in MATLAB29, as previously described28. To get an estimate of the mRNA density per cell (dots per µm²), we used an approach similar to what we recently published13 for quantifying HEK29/3 cell expression on a 2D plane. These results were compared with matched controlled samples from 20 untreated patients. Tissues were spotted on microscope slides to generate tissue microarrays.

**Degarelix clinical study design.** Full ethical approval was obtained (11/H03311/2) for clinical studies NCT01852864 and NCT00967899. Written informed consent was acquired from participants prior to inclusion in the study which was carried out at Addenbrooke’s hospital in Cambridge. A total of 27 patients with high-risk organ-confined PCa were treated with 240 mg of degarelix s.c. 7 days before surgery. Fresh PCa samples were obtained at the time of radical prostatectomy and snap frozen. Confirmation of castrate levels of plasma testosterone in degarelix-treated patients was performed by mass spectrometry for 1 h before antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA (Citrus buffer, pH 9) was added to the cell pellet, which was then kept on ice for 30 min followed by sonication for complete lysis. The protein concentration was measured and proteins separated by mass spectrometry on a 1–12% Bis-Tris Protein Gel and transferred to a nitro cellulose membrane. The membrane was blocked in Odyssey blocking buffer followed by overnight incubation with primary antibody (pADPr (Santa Cruz, clone10H), AR (Santa Cruz, N-20), PARP1(Santa Cruz, H250), RAD51 (Santa Cruz, H92), β-actin (Abcam, ab94900) and 1 h incubation with fluorescently labelled secondary antibodies (HRP-conjugated antibodies from LICOR). Odyssey LICOR was used to analyze western blot band.

**Histological and immunofluorescence evaluation of PAR and PARP-1.** All prostatic needle biopsy specimens were embedded in paraffin, sectioned and stained with haematoxylin and eosin (H&E). In all specimens, the cancer area was assessed according to the Gleason system30 and marked by a uro-pathologist. Two cancer-rich specimens from each batch of biopsies were further selected for immunofluorescence analysis. These sections were deparaffinised and rehydrated before antigen retrieval with Trit/EDETA (Citrus buffer, pH 9) in a pressure cooker. After blocking with 2% BSA, the sections were incubated with different primary antibodies at 4 °C overnight. After extensive rinsing, the sections were incubated with the secondary antibodies (donkey anti mouse IgG-alexa 488 (1:500), Molecular probe and donkey anti-rabbit IgG-alexa 555 (1:200), Molecular probe) for 1 h at room temperature. DNA was counterstained with TO-PRO-3 iodide (molecular probe) and slides were mounted with pro long gold (Molecular probe). Dual staining was performed on the same slide PARP1 (1:200, H-250, sc-7150, Santa Cruz Biotechnology) together with PAR (1:200, pADPr (10H): sc-56198, Santa Cruz Biotechnology).

In order to exclude possible background dots, we only considered pseudo-cells containing ≥ 3 mRNA dots. To get an estimate of the mRNA density per cell (dots per µm²), we used an approach similar to what we recently published13 for quantifying HEK29/3 cell expression on a 2D plane. These results were compared with matched controlled samples from 20 untreated patients. Tissues were spotted on microscope slides to generate tissue microarrays.

**C4-2 PARP activity assay.** C4-2 cells were transfected with 20 nM of siRNA of RAD51 (Invitrogen), AR (Gift from Oxford) or AllStars Negative control (Qiagen) using Interferin (Polyplus). siRNA and interferin mixture were removed after 24 h and replaced with fresh media or cells were treated with 10 µM of Bicalutamide and Enzalutamide for 72 h. At the end of incubation, cells were washed twice in PBS and scraped. Lysis buffer (50 mM Tris, pH 7.4, 250 mM NaCl, 5 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, Roche protease inhibitor 10×, Thermophosphatase inhibitors 100×) was added to the cell pellet, which was then kept on ice for 30 min followed by sonication for complete lysis. The protein concentration was measured and proteins separated by mass spectrometry on a 1–12% Bis-Tris Protein Gel and transferred to a nitro cellulose membrane. The membrane was blocked in Odyssey blocking buffer followed by overnight incubation with primary antibody (pADPr (Santa Cruz, clone10H), AR (Santa Cruz, N-20), PARP1(Santa Cruz, H250), RAD51 (Santa Cruz, H92), β-actin (Abcam, ab94900) and 1 h incubation with fluorescently labelled secondary antibodies (HRP-conjugated antibodies from LICOR). Odyssey LICOR was used to analyze western blot band.
Clonogenic assay. Cells were seeded in 6-well culture dishes (Corning; 1000 cells per well) and 48 h later were treated with antioxidants (10 μM) and/or inhibitors (1 μM) and drugs were replenished bi-weekly. Two weeks later, cells were fixed in acetone/methanol (1:1) for 5 min and stained with Giemsa (Raymond A Lamb Ltd.; diluted and filtered 1:10 in water) for 10–15 min. Plates were washed under running tap water, air dried and the colonies were counted using colony analyser (Oxford Optronix). All colonies were counted; experiments were conducted in triplicate.

Immunohisto-chemistry for Ki67 and cleaved caspase-3 (CC3) of ex vivo culture. Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded slides was performed to detect Ki67 and CC3. Slides were stained on a BondMax Autostainer (Leica, Milton Keynes, UK). Antigen retrieval was performed using standard tri- sEDTA method at 100 °C for 20 min followed by a 15 min incubation with primary antibodies for Ki67 (Dako, M7240) and CC3 (cleaved caspase-3; 9664, Cell Signaling Technology) at room temperature, 8 min incubation with a secondary antibody (biotinylated donkey anti-rabbit; cat. No 711-955-152 from Jackson immuno-research) using a polymer secondary system (Leica) followed by develop- ing with DAB using enhancer (SP-2001; vector labs). Haematoxylin counter-staining was performed automatically on the Bond system, and finally, the slides were dehydrated, cleared and mounted using a Leica ST5020 attached coverslipper CV5030 (Leica). Slides were scanned onto Aperio/SpectrumTM v10.2.2.2317 and were analysed using ImageScope (Aperio software v12.0.0.5039). The intensity and number of nuclear Ki67 and CC3 was quantified using an algorithm that identifies nuclear staining, and the number of positive nuclei was counted. In order to identify epithelial structures for quantification, images, H&E- and cytokeratin-stained slides were used to pinpoint their respective locations on serial sections. For each condition, at least 400 cells were counted and the percentage of positively stained cells was calculated.

Neutral comet assay. Seventy-two hours after treatment with Doxycycline to induce shRNA for AR, C4-2 cells were exposed to IR and washed twice with PBS and counted by trypanoscopy. Approximately 5 × 10^{3} cells in 10 μl of PBS (−) were mixed with 90 μl of LMAgarose (Trevigen), placed on GelBond Film (Lonza), covered with a 22 mm cover slide (VWR International) and left at 4 °C for 1 h. On removal of the cover slides, the cells were lysed with lysis solution (Trevigen) at 4 °C for 1 h. Following a wash with TBE (90 mM Tris borate (pH 8.3) and 2 mM EDTA), the samples were subjected to electrophoresis at 35 V, for 7 min in TBE. After washing with TBE, samples were fixed with 70% ethanol for 5 min at room temperature and dried overnight. The nuclei were stained with SYBR Green I (Invitrogen) in 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5) and 1 mM EDTA for 5 min at 4 °C. Images were taken with an IX71 Fluorescent microscope (Olympus) with CellF software (Olympus). Tail moments were measured using CometScore software (TriTek). The means of tail moment of at least 30–50 cells were measured per condition. Efficiency of DSB repair was determined as the tail moment ratio between the time points and the undamaged control cells obtained immediately after treatment.

Generation of tumour xenografts. All experiments were carried out in compliance with the UK Government (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 under a Project Licence and with the approval of the Cancer Research UK Cambridge Institute Animal Welfare and Ethical Review Body. Xenografts were generated in NSG mice available from the corresponding authors upon reasonable request.

Received: 24 May 2017 Accepted: 26 June 2017 Published online: 29 August 2017

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Acknowledgements

We acknowledge members of the David Neal and Steve Jackson laboratories for helpful discussions. We thank Atsushi Shibata, Richard Grenfell, Jane Gray, Ian Halls, Ludmila Sabolcikova, Jeleana Dutton, Wendy Partridge, Matt Clayton, Mike Mitchell and Will Howat for technical support. We acknowledge the Cambridge Institute core facilities for technical assistance, and the support of the NIHR Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre and the Medical Research Council (ProMPT grant). We acknowledge Dr Shutsung Liao for PC3 and PC3-AR cells, Dr. Olga Volpert for inducible PC3-T878A cells and Dr Curtis Pettaway for the gift of LNCaP-LN3 cells. We are thankful to Dr Ashok Venkitaraman for the gift of PARP inhibitor KU0058948. We also thank Drs Axel Behrens, Steve Jackson and Wayne Tilley for advice and support on this project. We thank Dr Davina Hones for critically reading the manuscript and suggestions. We are grateful to those men with prostate cancer and the subjects who have donated their time and their samples to the Cambridge Bio-repository, which were used in this research. We also would like to acknowledge the support of the research staff in S4 who so carefully curated the samples and the follow-up data (Jo Burge, Marie Corcoran, Anne George, and Sara Stern). This study was supported by the National Cancer Research Institute (National Institute of Health Research (NIHR) Collaborative Study: ‘Prostate Cancer: Mechanisms of Progression and Treatment (PROMPT)’) (grant G0500966/75466). We thank the National Institute for Health Research, Hutchison Whampoa Limited, the Human Research Tissue Bank (Addenbrooke’s Hospital), and Cancer Research UK. This work was funded by a Cancer Research UK program grant (D.N.), the Swedish Research Council (T.H.), AFA insurance (T.H.), Swedish Cancer Society (T.H.), the Swedish Pain Relief Foundation (T.H.), the Torsten and Ragnar Söderberg Foundation (T.H.), AstraZeneca (T.H.) Centre for Clinical Research (CKF) (F.T.), the Västmanland Research Foundation for Cancer in Västeras (F.T.), the Henning and Ida Persson Research Foundation (F.T.).

Author contributions

M.A., F.T., Y.G., T.H. and D.N.: Conceived and designed research studies. M.A.: Conducted majority of the in vitro and in vivo experiments with help from W.Z., H.D., K.W., P.W. and C.O., F.T., G.S. and N.S.: Conducted clinical studies. M.A., H.I.Z., F.T., A. Baridi, A.Y.W., W.Z., L.-A.M., P.M., O.C., V.R.Z. and N.S.: Acquired the data. M.A., H.I.Z., F.T., G.S., A. Baridi, A.Y.W., W.Z., L.-A.M., P.M., J.V.F., S.R.L., A.G.L., N.S. and I. G.M.: Analyzed the data. P.S.R., A. Baniahmad and S.T.: Provided reagents/tools. M.A. and T.H.: Wrote the manuscript.

Additional information

Supplementary Information accompanies this paper at doi:10.1038/s41467-017-00393-y.

Competing interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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