

## CANCER

# Reactivation of dormant tumor cells by modified lipids derived from stress-activated neutrophils

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Tumor recurrence years after seemingly successful treatment of primary tumors is one of the major causes of mortality in patients with cancer. Reactivation of dormant tumor cells is largely responsible for this phenomenon. Using dormancy models of lung and ovarian cancer, we found a specific mechanism, mediated by stress and neutrophils, that may govern this process. Stress hormones cause rapid release of proinflammatory S100A8/A9 proteins by neutrophils. S100A8/A9 induce activation of myeloperoxidase, resulting in accumulation of oxidized lipids in these cells. Upon release from neutrophils, these lipids up-regulate the fibroblast growth factor pathway in tumor cells, causing tumor cell exit from the dormancy and formation of new tumor lesions. Higher serum concentrations of S100A8/A9 were associated with shorter time to recurrence in patients with lung cancer after complete tumor resection. Targeting of S100A8/A9 or  $\beta$ 2-adrenergic receptors abrogated stress-induced reactivation of dormant tumor cells. These observations demonstrate a mechanism linking stress and specific neutrophil activation with early recurrence in cancer.

## INTRODUCTION

Tumor recurrence years after complete surgical resection or complete clinical response to chemotherapy or radiation therapy is one of the major causes of cancer-related deaths (1, 2). Cancer cell dissemination is likely to happen early during primary cancer evolution before initial therapy (3, 4). Disseminated tumor cells can lie dormant for an extended time before initiating tumor outgrowth. Cancer cell dormancy encompasses two major conditions: populations maintaining steady state through similar rates of growth and death (population-level dormancy) and single/small population of quiescent cells in a reversible state of cell arrest in which cells retain the ability to re-enter the cell cycle (cellular dormancy) (5).

Senescence is a stress response that can be induced by a wide range of intrinsic and extrinsic factors including p53/p21<sup>cp1</sup> pathway, radiation, or chemotherapy (6). Senescent cancer cells have enlarged size, accumulation of DNA damage foci, and increased activity of senescence-associated  $\beta$ -galactosidase (7). The DNA damage response induces cell cycle arrest either in the G<sub>1</sub> or more often in the G<sub>2</sub>-M stage of cell cycle (8). Senescent cells can persist for a long time, can activate stemness programs, and acquire higher tumorigenicity than original nonsenescent cells (9). In contrast to irreversible replicative senescence of normal cells, a tumor cell senescence-like state induced by oncogenes, chemotherapy, or radiation therapy can be reversed (10, 11).

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The mechanisms that contribute to reactivation of dormant tumor cells and subsequent cancer recurrence remain mostly unclear. Inflammation is implicated in supporting growth of disseminated tumor cells (12). However, epidemiological evidence directly linking inflammation and infections with cancer recurrence is lacking. Myeloid cells are a critical component of any inflammatory process and are a major part of tumor microenvironment (TME). Myeloid cells include populations of macrophages (M $\Phi$ ), dendritic cells (DC), polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMN), and monocytes (MON). Accumulation of pathologically activated immune suppressive PMN and MON, termed polymorphonuclear myeloid-derived suppressor cells (PMN-MDSC) and monocytic MDSC (M-MDSC), respectively, is one of the prominent features of cancer and chronic inflammation (13). These cells contribute to tumor progression via multiple mechanisms, and their accumulation has been shown to correlate with both cancer stage and poor response to therapy (14, 15). Thus, pathologically activated MDSC may represent a starting point in understanding the mechanisms behind reactivation of dormant cells.

Here, we identified a stress- and inflammation-dependent mechanism of reactivation of dormant tumor cells by PMN. We found that stress hormones induced massive release of proinflammatory S100A8/A9 complexes by PMN via  $\beta$ 2-adrenergic receptors without affecting their viability. These proteins caused accumulation of oxidized lipids in PMN in an autocrine and paracrine fashion, which, upon release, directly activated proliferation of dormant tumor cells via up-regulation of a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) pathway.

## RESULTS

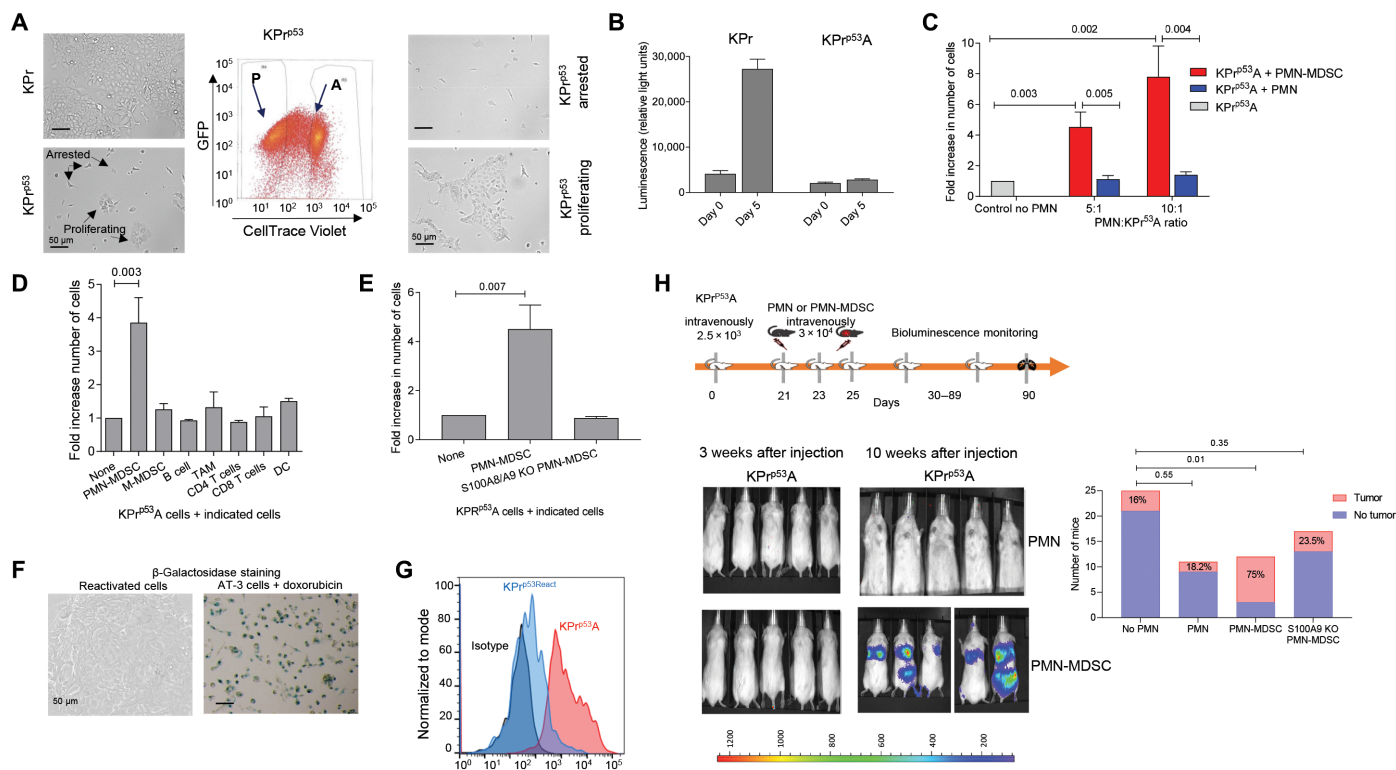
### PMN-MDSC, but not PMN, reactivate proliferation of dormant tumor cells in a mouse model of lung cancer

To investigate tumor dormancy, we generated a mouse model of disseminated dormant tumor cells. To accomplish this, mice expressing the KRAS<sup>G12D</sup> allele, which are prone to lung adenocarcinoma, were

crossed to a dual transgenic mouse expressing *Trp53<sup>Lox-STOP-Lox</sup>* and *Rosa26<sup>CreER</sup>* alleles. Spontaneously arising tumors were used to derive *Kras<sup>G12D/+</sup>;Trp53<sup>LSL/LSL</sup>;Rosa26<sup>Cre-ER/CreER</sup>* (KPr) cell lines, which were further modified to express both luciferase and green fluorescent protein (GFP) for in vitro and in vivo monitoring. Tamoxifen-mediated activation of Cre<sup>ER</sup> facilitates deletion of the transcriptional STOP cassette embedded in the first intron of the *Trp53* locus, resulting in the expression of endogenous p53. This mediates cell cycle arrest and senescence (16, 17). After exposure to tamoxifen and restoration of p53 expression (KPr<sup>p53</sup>) (fig. S1A), a subset of KPr<sup>p53</sup> cells were arrested in the G<sub>2</sub>-M phase of cell cycle (fig. S1B). KPr<sup>p53</sup>-arrested (KPr<sup>p53A</sup>) cells were sorted from proliferating cells (KPr<sup>p53P</sup>) based on retention of CellTrace Violet proliferation dye (Fig. 1A). When seeded at low density (1000 cells/cm<sup>2</sup>), KPr<sup>p53A</sup> cells did not proliferate for at least 10 days (Fig. 1, A and B). Consistent with a p53-mediated senescence-like response, KPr<sup>p53A</sup> cells were positive for β-galactosidase activity (fig. S1C), lacked expression of cyclin A and laminin B1 (fig. S1D), had modest but clearly detectable increases in p21 (fig. S1E), and expressed lysine 9-trimethylated histone H3 (H3K9Me3) (fig. S1F).

We next evaluated the ability of different myeloid cells isolated from tumor-bearing or tumor-free mice to reactivate proliferation of KPr<sup>p53A</sup> cells. While addition of CD11b<sup>+</sup>Ly6G<sup>+</sup>Ly6G<sup>+</sup> PMN from tumor-free mice at a 5:1 ratio had no effect on the number of KPr<sup>p53A</sup> cells after 5 days in culture, addition of PMN-MDSC with the same phenotype isolated from Lewis lung carcinoma (LLC)-bearing mice resulted in proliferation of KPr<sup>p53A</sup> cells (Fig. 1C). In contrast, none of other tested myeloid or lymphoid cells were able to reactivate proliferation of KPr<sup>p53A</sup> cells even at high (10:1) effector/tumor cell ratios (Fig. 1D).

One of the most prominent factors that distinguish PMN-MDSC from PMN is high expression of S100A8/A9 proteins (18). S100A8 and S100A9 are low-molecular weight intracellular calcium-binding proteins (19). Deletion of S100A8/A9 markedly reduced the suppressive activity of MDSC (20, 21). S100A8/A9 has diverse intracellular functions. These proteins are involved in uptake and transport of arachidonic acid (22), NADPH (reduced form of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate) oxidase activity, and reactive oxygen species (ROS) production (23). S100A9 could regulate PMN-MDSC suppressive function via increased expression of *Ptges* and PGE<sub>2</sub> production (21).



**Fig. 1. Polymorphonuclear myeloid-derived suppressor cells but not neutrophils reactivate dormant tumor cells.** (A) Representative image of KPr tumor cells in culture before (left) and after sorting (right). Center panel represents the gating strategy to sort arrested (A) and proliferating (P) cells. Scale bar, 50 μm. (B) Example of proliferation measured by luciferase activity in KPr and KPr<sup>p53A</sup> cells after 5 days of culture. Means ± SEM are shown, n = 3. (C) Fold increase in number of KPr<sup>p53A</sup> cells cultured in the presence of Ly6G<sup>+</sup> PMN-MDSC (isolated from LLC tumor-bearing mice) or Ly6G<sup>+</sup> PMN (from naïve mice) over KPr<sup>p53A</sup> cells cultured alone. Data represented as means ± SEM. Six independent experiments with 16 replicates each were performed and one experiment is presented. (D) Fold increase in number of KPr<sup>p53A</sup> cells cultured with indicated cells at a 1:10 ratio over KPr<sup>p53A</sup> cells cultured alone. Data represented as means ± SEM of three independent experiments with 16 replicates each are shown. (E) Fold increase in the number of KPr<sup>p53A</sup> cells cultured at a 1:10 ratio with PMN-MDSC isolated from spleens of WT or S100a9KO mice over KPr<sup>p53A</sup> cells cultured alone. Means ± SEM of four independent experiments with 16 replicates each are shown. (C to E) P values were calculated using one-way ANOVA with correction for multiple comparisons. (F) Representative images of β-galactosidase staining in reactivated KPr<sup>p53A</sup> React tumor cells. AT-3 cells treated with doxorubicin (20 nM) were used as a positive control. (G) Flow cytometry analysis of BrdU retention in KPr<sup>p53A</sup> cells (red) and KPr<sup>p53React</sup> cells (blue). (H) Top: Schema of the experiment. Bottom: Representative images of NOD/SCID mice intravenously injected with KPr<sup>p53A</sup> cells and then with PMN or PMN-MDSC as indicated. Right: The number and proportion of mice in each group with detectable tumors. P values were calculated by Fisher's exact test.

We explored the involvement of S100A8/A9 proteins in the ability of PMN-MDSC to reactivate proliferation of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A tumor cells by using S100A9 knockout (KO) mice (24). These mice also do not express S100A8 protein, thus making them functional double KO. PMN-MDSC isolated from LLC TB (tumor-bearing) S100A8/A9 KO mice were not able to activate proliferation of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells *in vitro* (Fig. 1E). Last, to confirm that reactivated KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells (KPr<sup>p53</sup>A<sup>React</sup>) are proliferating, we show that the cells lose  $\beta$ -galactosidase activity (Fig. 1F) and demonstrate incorporation of the proliferation label, bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Fig. 1G).

Immunodeficient nonobese diabetic (NOD)/severe combined immunodeficient (SCID) mice were used to assess tumor dormancy *in vivo*. After intravenous administration of KPr<sup>p53</sup>P to these mice, lung tumor lesions became detectable via bioluminescence imaging within 2 weeks; conversely, administration of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells did not form detectable lesions after 10 weeks (Fig. 1H and fig. S2A). Tumor lesions were readily detectable by immunohistochemistry in lungs of mice injected with KPr<sup>p53</sup>P cells (fig. S2B). When lung tissues from mice injected with KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells were evaluated by microscopy, single KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells were detectable (fig. S2C), indicating that single tumor cells were present in lung but did not proliferate.

In contrast to C57BL/6 wild-type (WT) mice, PMN were not expanded in NOD/SCID LLC TB mice (fig. S2D) and PMN from these mice failed to reactivate proliferation of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells (fig. S2E). Thus, the NOD/SCID model allows for evaluation of the effect of exogenous PMN. KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells were intravenously injected into NOD/SCID mice. One week later, PMN from the spleen of naïve C57BL/6 mice, PMN-MDSC from the spleen of WT LLC-bearing mice, or PMN-MDSC from the spleen of S100A8/A9 KO LLC-bearing mice were intravenously transferred three times every other day. Ten weeks after the KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cell transfer, 16% of control mice developed tumor lesions in lungs (Fig. 1H). Transfer of PMN did not affect that frequency. In contrast, 75% of mice injected with WT PMN-MDSC developed lung tumors. This effect was completely abrogated when PMN-MDSC were transferred from S100A8/A9 KO LLC TB mice (Fig. 1H). Thus, PMN-MDSC from tumor-bearing mice can reactivate dormant tumor cells, and reactivation depends on expression of S100A8/A9 proteins by PMN-MDSC.

### Stress-induced S100A8/A9 regulates reactivation of dormant tumor cells by neutrophils

In the absence of tumor burden, mice and humans lack PMN-MDSC (14). We therefore investigated the conditions that could induce PMN to acquire the ability to reactivate dormant tumor cells in the absence of tumor burden by mimicking the events leading to cancer recurrence. Incubation of PMN with proinflammatory cytokines such as interleukin-1 $\beta$  (IL-1 $\beta$ ), tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF $\alpha$ ), or IL-6 (Fig. 2A); phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA); or the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inducer thapsigargin (fig. S3A) did not induce their ability to reactivate dormant KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells. Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) at concentrations ranging from 0.5 to 2  $\mu$ g/ml also did not affect the ability of PMN to reactivate KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells (Fig. 2, A and B). In contrast, addition of recombinant S100A8/A9 enabled PMN to induce proliferation of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells. In the absence of PMN, there was no effect of S100A8/9 on reactivation of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells (Fig. 2C). Likewise, incubation of S100A8/A9 with MON failed to reactivate KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells (fig. S3B). Thus, exogenous S100A8/A9 treatment of PMN phenocopied the effect of PMN-MDSC on dormant cells.

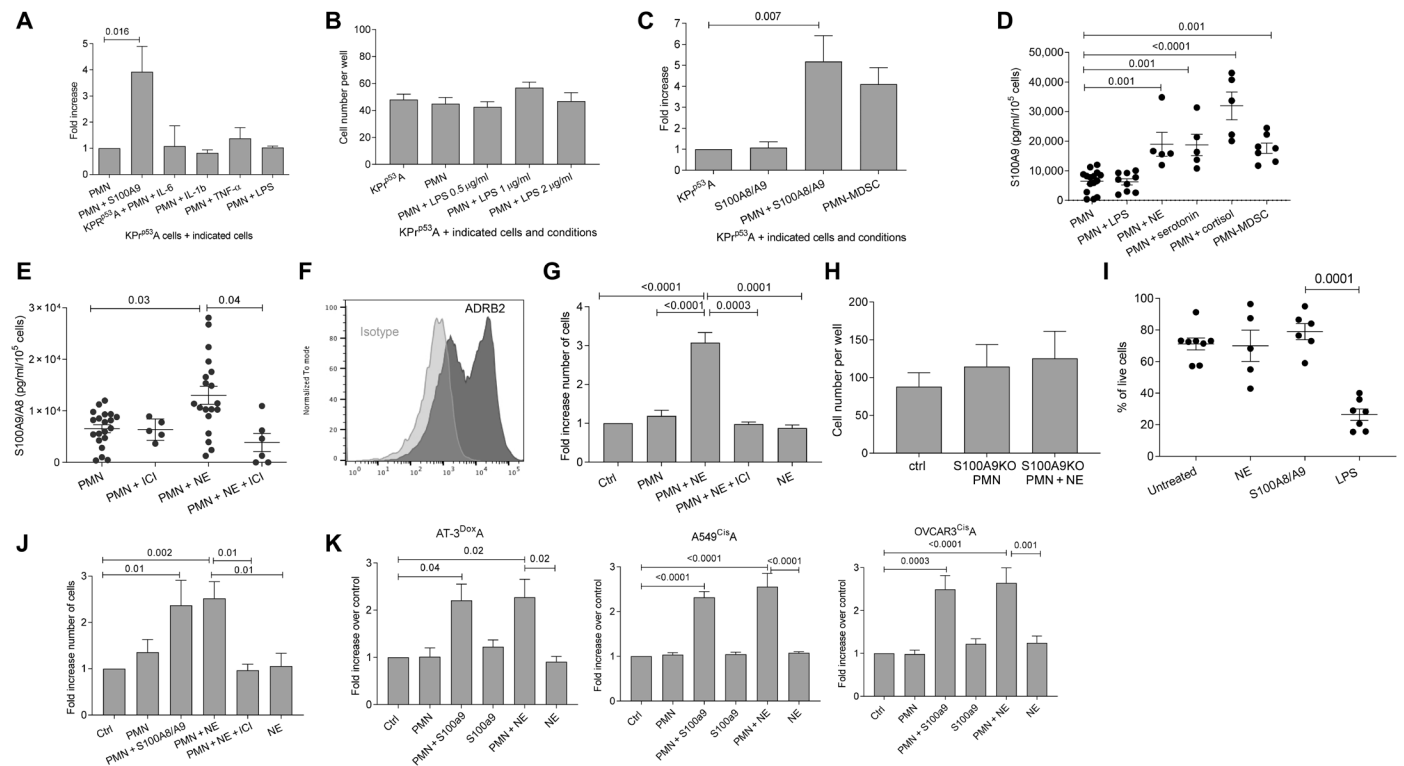
Because neutrophil extracellular traps (NETs) were previously implicated in reactivation of dormant cells (25), we tested the effect of S100A8/A9 protein on NET formation by PMN and PMN-MDSC. S100A8/A9 did not cause substantial up-regulation of NETs (fig. S3C). Citrullination of histones by peptidyl arginine deiminase 4 (PAD4) is central for NET formation, and PMN isolated from PAD4 KO mice are not able to form NETs (26). PMN isolated from PAD4 KO mice induced proliferation of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells in the presence of S100A8/A9 (fig. S3D), indicating that the effect of S100A8/A9 proteins on PMN is not mediated by NET formation.

We then investigated factors that could affect the release of S100A8/A9 protein by PMN. Epidemiological and clinical studies have provided strong evidence linking chronic stress and cancer progression (27, 28). Therefore, we tested the effect of stress hormones such as epinephrine, norepinephrine (NE), cortisol, and serotonin on S100A8/A9 release by PMN. Treatment of PMN with these hormones, but not with LPS, caused rapid release of S100A8/A9 proteins. The specific  $\beta$ 2-adrenergic receptor antagonist ( $\beta$ -blocker) ICI-118,551 abrogated the NE-mediated secretion of S100A8/A9 by PMN (Fig. 2, D and E). We then focused on NE, because it has previously been implicated in promotion of tumor proliferation (29) and metastasis in the lungs (30) and has shown a direct effect on myeloid cells (31). PMN express a  $\beta$ 2-adrenergic receptor (Fig. 2F). Addition of NE to the culture of PMN with KPr<sup>p53</sup>A caused proliferation of tumor cells, and this effect was abrogated by ICI-118,551 (Fig. 2G). PMN from S100A8/A9 KO mice failed to reactivate dormant tumor cells in the presence of NE (Fig. 2H), indicating that the effect of S100A8/A9 was downstream of NE. NE alone did not affect the proliferation of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells, although tumor cells express  $\beta$ 2 receptor (fig. S3, E and F). Overnight incubation of PMN with NE and S100A8/A9 did not affect PMN viability, whereas LPS markedly reduced it (Fig. 2I). In addition, ICI-118,551 showed no cytotoxic effect on PMN (fig. S3G). Thus, strong PMN activation by LPS was not a requirement for reactivation of dormant cells and NE signaling promoted PMN-mediated reactivation of dormant cells.

### The effect of stress *in vitro* and *in vivo* on reactivation of dormant tumor cells

We asked whether PMN could affect tumor cells that underwent chemotherapy-induced senescence. First, we treated mouse lung cancer cells (LL2), human lung cancer cells (A549), and human ovarian cancer cells (OVCAR3) with cisplatin to demonstrate that chemotherapy induced senescence. Cisplatin treatment generated proliferation-arrested cells (LL2<sup>cis</sup>A; A549<sup>cis</sup>A; OVCAR3<sup>cis</sup>A) (fig. S4A). These cells were arrested in the G<sub>2</sub>-M phase (fig. S4B) and had no or low p53 induction, low cyclin A and laminin B1 (fig. S4C), up-regulated p21 (fig. S4D),  $\beta$ -galactosidase activity (fig. S4E), and increased expression of H3K9Me3 (fig. S4F).

Thus, cisplatin caused a senescence-like phenotype in tumor cells *in vitro*. This provides a model for evaluating the role of PMN in reactivation of chemotherapy-induced senescence. Mouse PMN in combination with mouse S100A8/A9 activated proliferation of LL2<sup>cis</sup>A cells (Fig. 2J) and breast carcinoma AT-3 cells that were arrested by the treatment with doxorubicin AT-3<sup>Dox</sup>A (Fig. 2K). In addition, we found reactivation of A549<sup>cis</sup>A and OVCAR3<sup>cis</sup>A cells when cultured with human PMN in combination with human S100A8/A9 (Fig. 2K). NE reactivated dormant mouse and human tumor cells in the presence of PMN, and this effect was abrogated by ICI-118,551 (Fig. 2, J and K).



**Fig. 2. Neutrophil-mediated reactivation of dormant cells is regulated by stress-induced S100A8/A9.** (A) Fold increase in the number of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells cultured in the presence of PMN and S100A8/A9 or indicated cytokines relative to KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells cultured with PMN. Three independent experiments with 16 replicates were performed. Mean  $\pm$  SEM of one experiment is shown. (B) Fold increase in the number of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells cultured in the presence of PMN and LPS relative to KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells cultured with PMN or alone. Means  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments with 16 replicates each are shown. (C) Fold increase in the number of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells cultured in the presence of S100A8/A9 alone, PMN and S100A8/A9, or PMN-MDSC relative to KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cultured alone. Means  $\pm$  SEM of 10 independent experiments with 16 replicates each are shown. (D) S100A8/A9 protein produced by PMN after treatment with indicated hormones or LPS was measured by ELISA. PMN-MDSC were isolated from spleens of Lewis lung carcinoma tumor-bearing mice. Means  $\pm$  SEM and results of each independent experiment with three replicates are shown. (E) S100A8/A9 protein secreted in vitro from PMN and PMN treated with NE with or without ICI-118;553 as measured by ELISA. Means  $\pm$  SEM and results of independent experiment with three replicates are shown. (F) Flow cytometry staining of ADRB2 receptor (dark gray) on PMN isolated from mouse spleen. Isotype control, light gray. Representative histogram of three experiments is shown. (G) Fold increase in the number of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells cultured with PMN alone, NE alone, PMN and NE together, and PMN and NE plus ICI-118;553 relative to KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells cultured alone (Ctrl). Ten independent experiments with 16 replicates for each experiment were performed. Means  $\pm$  SEM in a representative experiment are shown. (H) Number of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells cultured in the presence of PMN from S100a9KO mice alone or together with NE relative to KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells cultured alone (ctrl). Means  $\pm$  SEM are reported for 16 replicates. (I) Percentage of live PMN after overnight incubation with NE, S100A8/A9, or LPS. Each dot represents the average of three experimental replicates of one single experiment. Means  $\pm$  SEM are shown for each group. (J) Fold increase in number of LL2<sup>cis</sup>A cells cultured with PMN alone or together with S100A8/A9 or NE relative to LL2<sup>cis</sup>A cultured alone (Ctrl). Means  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments with 16 replicates each are shown. (K) Fold increase of cell counts of indicated mouse AT-3<sup>Doxo</sup>A and human A549<sup>cis</sup>A and OVCAR3<sup>cis</sup>A tumor cells cultured with PMN alone or together with S100A8/A9 or NE relative to tumor cells cultured alone (Ctrl). Means  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments with 16 replicates each. In all panels, *P* values were calculated using ANOVA test with correction for multiple comparisons.

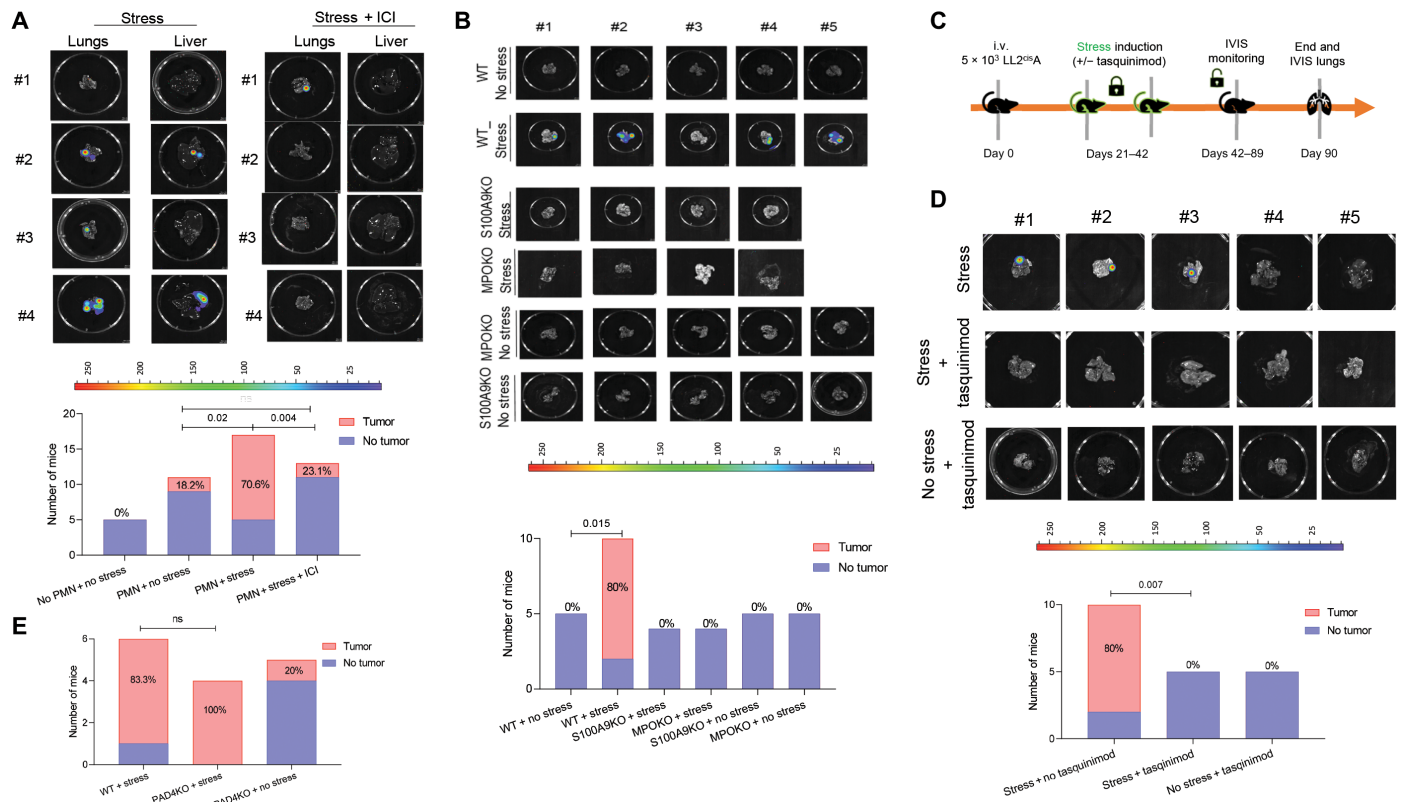
We next evaluated the effect of stress on reactivation of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells in vivo. Stress was induced in vivo by daily immobilization of mice in individual semi-cylindrical plastic restrainers (Braintree Scientific) over a 3-week period (32, 33) (fig. S5A). As expected, this resulted in substantial increase in NE concentration in circulation (fig. S5B). Intravenous injection of PMN to stressed NOD/SCID tumor-bearing mice caused increased growth of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells in lung and liver in 70.6% of mice, as compared to 18.2% after PMN injection in mice without stress (*P* = 0.018). Treatment with ICI-118,551 abrogated this effect (Fig. 3A). Using end-point criteria for humane euthanasia of the mice, we also assessed survival of tumor-bearing mice undergoing stress. Administration of PMN to stressed mice bearing KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells markedly reduced survival of the mice. The effect was comparable to that observed in nonstressed mice injected with PMN-MDSC from TB mice (fig. S5C). Last,

treatment of mice with ICI-118,551 markedly improved survival (fig. S5C).

Because LL2 cells can grow in immunocompetent mice, we repeated these experiments in C57BL/6 mice intravenously injected with LL2<sup>cis</sup>A cells. Stress caused an increase in the number of PMN in both lung and spleen (fig. S5, D and E). In the absence of stress, LL2<sup>cis</sup>A cells did not form tumor lesions, but in the presence of stress, almost all mice had tumors in lungs. No tumor growth was observed in stressed S100A8/A9 KO mice (Fig. 3B and fig. S5F).

Besides S100A8/A9, up-regulation of myeloperoxidase (MPO) is also one of the major features of PMN-MDSC (34). To test the possible involvement of MPO in stress-mediated reactivation of dormant tumor cells, we evaluated the effect of stress in MPO KO mice. In the absence of MPO, stress failed to reactivate dormant tumor cells (Fig. 3B). To block S100A8/A9 in these mice, we treated mice





**Fig. 3. Systemic stress stimulates S100A8/A9 production from PMN and induces tumor reactivation.** (A) Representative images of NOD/SCID mouse lungs and livers after injection of KPr<sup>P53</sup>A cells and PMN and subjected to stress (left) or stress in the presence of ICI-118,551 (right). Graph summarizes the number and proportion of mice with detectable tumors. *P* values were calculated by Fisher's exact test. (B) Example of images of lungs injected with LL2<sup>Cis</sup>A cells. The number and proportion of C57BL/6 mice with detectable tumors in the lungs are reported after injection of LL2<sup>Cis</sup>A cells and subjected to stress. *P* values were calculated using Fisher's exact test. (C) Schema of the experiment with tasquinimod treatment. (D) Representative images of C57BL/6 mouse lungs after injection of LL2<sup>Cis</sup>A cells and subjected to stress with or without treatment with tasquinimod. The number and proportion of mice with detectable tumors. *P* values were calculated using Fisher's exact test. (E) The number and proportion of WT and PAD4 KO mice with tumor lesions in lungs after injection of LL2<sup>Cis</sup>A cells and subjected to stress.

with tasquinimod, a drug with selective neutralizing activity against S100A8/9 in vivo (Fig. 3C) (35, 36). Tasquinimod in stressed LL2<sup>Cis</sup>A cell-bearing mice significantly ( $P = 0.007$ ) reduced frequency of tumor lesions (Fig. 3D). Immobilizing stress of PAD4 KO mice, which lack the ability to form NETs, induced tumor growth in all mice injected with LL2<sup>Cis</sup>A cells (Fig. 3E), supporting the conclusion that NETs are unlikely to be involved in stress-induced reactivation of dormant tumor cells.

We next measured the expression of S100A9 in PMN in stressed mice. Substantial up-regulation of *S100a9* gene (Fig. 4A) and S100A9 protein (Fig. 4B) was observed in PMN from stressed tumor-free mice as compared to control mice. Concentration of S100A8/A9 in sera of mice undergoing stress was substantially higher than that in control mice (Fig. 4C). In addition, PMN isolated from stressed mice activated proliferation of KPr<sup>P53</sup>A cells without the need for addition of recombinant S100A9 protein (Fig. 4D), suggesting that PMN-expressed S100A9 reaches saturation in the context of stress.

We asked whether this mechanism can regulate reactivation of tumor growth in the spontaneous model of cancer treatment with surgery and chemotherapy. LL2 tumors were established subcutaneously in WT or S100A9 KO C57BL/6 mice. When tumors became palpable, they were resected, and mice were treated with cisplatin

(5 mg/kg single dose i.v.) 7 days later. One week after cisplatin treatment, mice were exposed to stress and were imaged by bioluminescence weekly to detect tumor lesions in lungs. Experiments were terminated after 3 weeks, at which point all stressed WT mice had large tumor lesions in lung. In contrast, no tumors were detected in mice not exposed to stress. In addition, only 16.7% of stressed S100A9 KO mice had tumor lesions (Fig. 4E). In this in vivo treatment model, in contrast to the models with transfer of dormant tumor cells, tumor dormancy cannot be formally established because of lack of available cells in tissues for analysis. However, these experiments demonstrate the effect of stress, mediated by S100A9, on tumor progression in the clinically relevant condition of resection.

### S100A8/A9 regulation of reactivation of dormant tumor cells is mediated by modified lipids

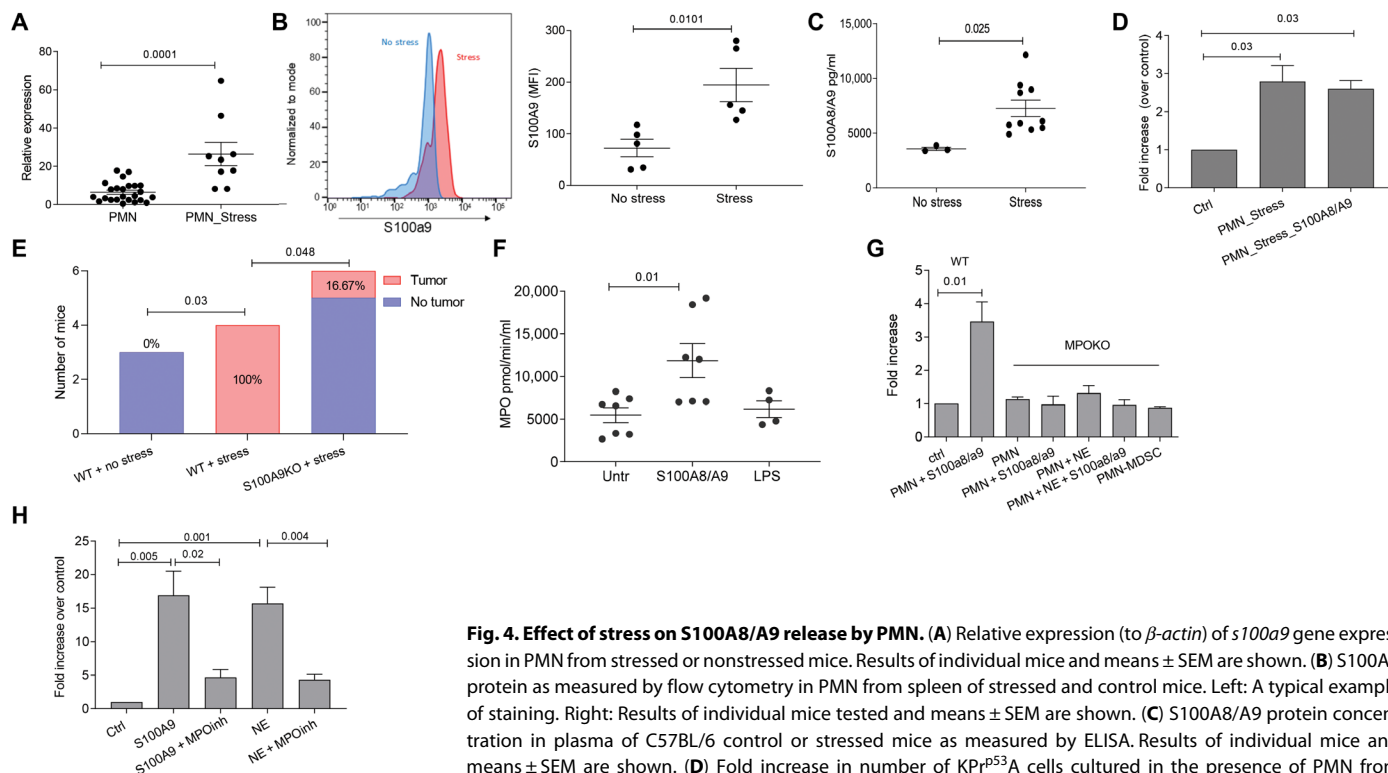
Because S100A8/A9-expressing PMNs were sufficient to mediate dormant tumor cell reactivation, we next sought to understand what changes were induced by S100A8/A9 proteins in PMN that induced the ability to reactivate dormant tumor cells. S100A8/A9 proteins had no effect on ROS production (fig. S6A), and little or no effect on expression of *Arg1*, *Ptgs2*, or *Ptgs* (fig. S6B). We found that S100A8/A9, but not LPS, activated MPO in PMN (Fig. 4F). PMN derived from MPO KO mice were unable to reactivate dormant

cells after exposure to either S100A8/A9 or NE (Fig. 4G). In addition, inhibition of MPO activity with the selective inhibitor 4-aminobenzoic hydrazide 95% (4-ABAH) resulted in abrogation of dormant cell reactivation by PMN (Fig. 4H).

MPO is known to play a major role in lipid modifications, including lipid chlorination/oxidation and hydrolysis (37). Considering that the vinyl ether bond of plasmalogens is a molecular target of the reactive chlorinating species produced by MPO, we analyzed this class of phospholipids. By using liquid chromatography–tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS), we found that phosphatidylcholine (PC) and phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) were two major classes of phospholipids in S100A8/9-stimulated PMN (Fig. 5A). Plasmalogen alkenyl-acyl species of PE (PE-p) and PC (PC-p) were more predominant than di-acylated PE (PE-d) and PC (PC-d) species (fig. S7A). PE-p were mostly represented by the molecular species with highly oxidizable arachidonic acid in the *sn*-2 position. In contrast, PC-p species had saturated and monoenoic acids in the *sn*-2 position (fig. S7A). In the presence of chloride and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, MPO generates hypochlorous acid (HOCl) that can cause the formation of chlorinated and peroxidized lipids (fig. S7, B and C). HOCl can also attack plasmalogens and hydrolyze a weak alkenyl bond, thus leading to the production of mono-acylated lyso-phospholipid species and aldehydes, particularly 4-hydroxynonenal (4-HNE). 4-HNE

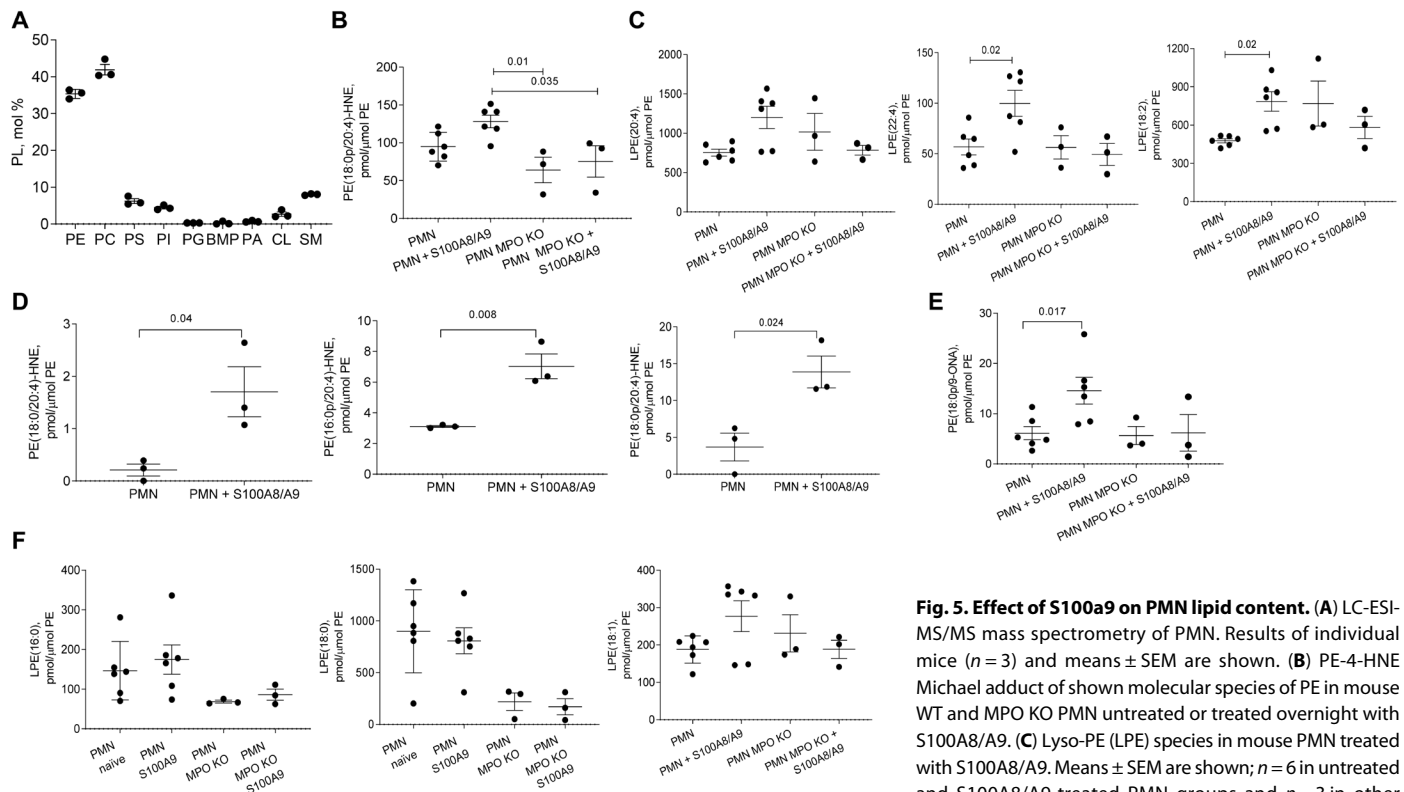
can covalently react with amino-groups of proteins and amino-phospholipids, such as PE (38). We detected increased contents of Michael adducts of PE-4HNE in PMN (Fig. 5B) and lyso-PE (LPE) species (fig. S7C) in mouse (Fig. 5C) and human PMN (Fig. 5D) incubated with S100A8/A9. In contrast, phosphatidylserine (PS) modified by 4-HNE (PS-4-HNE adduct) was not detected. The accumulation of lyso-PE was not observed in MPO-deficient mouse PMN (Fig. 5C). Likewise, the accumulation of PE-4HNE Michael adducts was abrogated in MPO-deficient PMN (Fig. 5E). No significant changes in the content of oxidatively truncated PC species were found after PMN incubation with S100A8/A9 (fig. S7D). Furthermore, profiles of unsaturated lyso-PE were similar in PMN isolated from stressed mice and PMN treated with S100A8/A9 (fig. S7E). The content of unsaturated lyso-PE was increased similarly in responses to either stress (in vivo) and exposure to S100A8/A9 (in vitro). In contrast to MPO-dependent accumulation of LPE molecular species containing unsaturated fatty acids (Fig. 5C), treatment with S100A8/A9 did not change the content of LPE containing saturated and monoenoic acyl chains in PMN (Fig. 5F). Thus, S100A8/A9 caused marked accumulation of oxidized, oxidatively truncated, and lyso-PE in PMN, and this effect was dependent on MPO.

To directly test the role of lipids in reactivation of tumor dormancy, we extracted lipids from PMN and then added them to KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells.



**Fig. 4. Effect of stress on S100A8/A9 release by PMN.** (A) Relative expression (to  $\beta$ -actin) of *s100a9* gene expression in PMN from stressed or nonstressed mice. Results of individual mice and means  $\pm$  SEM are shown. (B) S100A9 protein as measured by flow cytometry in PMN from spleen of stressed and control mice. Left: A typical example of staining. Right: Results of individual mice tested and means  $\pm$  SEM are shown. (C) S100A8/A9 protein concentration in plasma of C57BL/6 control or stressed mice as measured by ELISA. Results of individual mice and means  $\pm$  SEM are shown. (D) Fold increase in number of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells cultured in the presence of PMN from stressed mice and recombinant S100A8/A9 over KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells cultured alone (ctrl). For (A) to (D), *P* values were

calculated by a two-sided Student's *t* test. (E) LL2 tumors were established subcutaneously in WT or S100A9 KO C57BL/6 mice. Tumors were resected when they became palpable, and 7 days later, mice were treated with cisplatin (5 mg/kg single dose intravenously). One week after cisplatin treatment, mice were exposed to stress. The number and proportion of mice with detectable tumors are reported. *P* values were calculated using Fisher's exact test. (F) MPO enzymatic activity in PMN stimulated with S100A8/A9 (5  $\mu$ g/ml) or LPS (2  $\mu$ g/ml). Results of individual mice (*n* = 4 for LPS group; *n* = 7 for two other groups) and means  $\pm$  SEM are shown. (G) Fold increase in number of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells cultured in the presence of PMN from MPO KO mice alone or together with S100A8/A9 or NE relative to KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells cultured alone (ctrl). Means  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments with 16 replicates for each. (H) Fold increase in the number of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells cultured in the presence of PMN and S100A8/A9 or PMN and NE over control (KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cell cultured with PMN alone) in the presence or absence of MPO inhibitor (4-ABAH) at 2  $\mu$ M concentration. Means  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments with 16 replicates each are shown. *P* values were calculated using ANOVA test with correction for multiple comparisons.



**Fig. 5. Effect of S100a9 on PMN lipid content.** (A) LC-ESI-MS/MS mass spectrometry of PMN. Results of individual mice ( $n = 3$ ) and means  $\pm$  SEM are shown. (B) PE-4-HNE Michael adduct of shown molecular species of PE in mouse WT and MPO KO PMN untreated or treated overnight with S100A8/A9. (C) Lyso-PE (LPE) species in mouse PMN treated with S100A8/A9. Means  $\pm$  SEM are shown;  $n = 6$  in untreated and S100A8/A9-treated PMN groups and  $n = 3$  in other

groups. (D) PE-4-HNE Michael adduct molecular species of different PE in human PMN untreated or treated overnight with human recombinant S100A8/A9. (E) Oxidatively truncated PE in WT and MPO KO PMN untreated or treated overnight with S100A8/A9. (F) Lyso-PE containing saturated and monoenoic acyl chain fatty acids in mouse PMN treated overnight with S100A8/A9 protein. In panels, results of individual experiments ( $n = 3$  to 6) and means  $\pm$  SEM are shown. In (D),  $P$  values were calculated by a two-sided Student's  $t$  test. In all other panels,  $P$  values were calculated by ANOVA test with multiple comparison analysis. PE, phosphatidylethanolamine; PC, phosphatidylcholine; PS, phosphatidylserine; PI, phosphatidylinositol; PG, phosphatidylglycerol; BMP, bis(monoacylglycerol)phosphate; PA, phosphatidic acid; CL, cardiolipin; SM, sphingomyelin.

Lipids extracted from PMN treated with S100A8/A9, but not from control PMN, stimulated proliferation of dormant tumor cells (Fig. 6A). Furthermore, lipids extracted from S100A8/A9-treated MPO-deficient PMN failed to induce proliferation of dormant tumor cells (Fig. 6B). Lipids extracted from PMN isolated from stressed mice reactivated dormant tumor cells (Fig. 6C), and similar results were found in the context of LL2<sup>cis</sup>A cells by testing different concentrations of lipids extracted from S100A8/A9-treated PMN (Fig. 6D) or PMN from stressed mice (Fig. 6E and data file S5). Lipids extracted from PMN isolated from human healthy donors and treated with S100A8/A9 activated proliferation of A549<sup>cis</sup>A or OVCAR3<sup>cis</sup>A cells. In contrast, lipids isolated from untreated PMN did not reactivate dormant tumor cells (Fig. 6F).

To verify the structure of products formed in the MPO-catalyzed reaction, we incubated PE(18:0p/20:4) with MPO/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>/NaCl. We found that the major products generated in MPO-driven reaction were represented by PE(18:0p/20:4)-4HNE and lyso-PE containing C20:4 in *sn*-2 position (OH/20:4). Thus, treatment of pPE-containing lipid sample with MPO/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>/NaCl recapitulated the nature of PE-4HNE and LPE observed in PMN treated with S100A8/A9. This incubation system, however, also generated hydroperoxy-PE-p species. No lyso-PE-OH/20:4 was formed when PE(18:0p/20:4) was substituted with diacyl PE(18:0/20:4) (fig. S7F).

Untreated PE or PE treated only with NaCl did not activate proliferation of KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells. In contrast, MPO/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>/NaCl-treated

PE caused tumor cell expansion comparable to S100A8/A9-treated PMN (Fig. 6G). A similar effect was obtained when mixtures of 18:0p/20:4 and 18:0p/22:6 PE and PC were used (Fig. 6H). A mixture of di-acyl-PE and di-acyl-PC did not have an activating effect on dormant tumor cells. Thus, lipid modification by MPO in stressed or S100A8/9-treated PMNs was sufficient to cause reactivation of dormant tumor cells.

### Transcriptional signature of dormant tumor cells reactivated by PMN

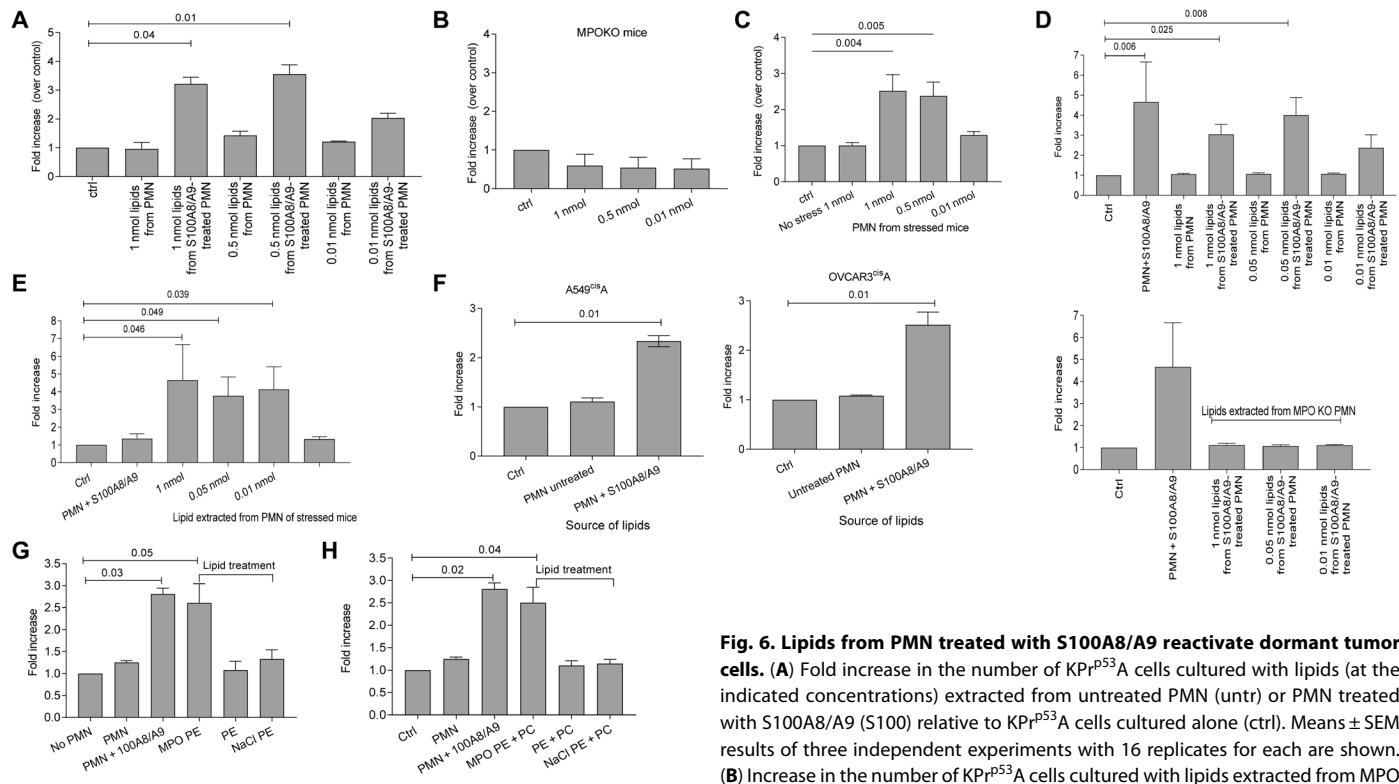
To elucidate the mechanism of tumor cell reactivation, we performed RNA sequencing (RNA-seq) transcriptomic analysis of parent (KPr) and KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells that were reactivated by PMN in the presence of S100A8/A9 (KPr<sup>p53</sup>A<sup>react</sup>). The proliferation rates of nonarrested versus arrested and reactivated cells were similar (fig. S8A). We observed a major overall transcriptomic effect, as 2396 genes were changed at least 2-fold and 899 genes at least 5-fold between nonarrested and reactivated tumor cells (false discovery rate, FDR < 5%) (fig. S8B) with the 70 genes changed at least 10-fold (Fig. 7A). Pathway analysis of the genes changed at least two-fold demonstrated considerable change in activity of 27 pathways ( $Z$  score > 2), with 20 activated in reactivated cells and 7 inhibited (fig. S8C). Among the 240 genes shared across the 27 pathways, there were 24 genes (Fig. 7B) involved in at least 5 of those pathways, with *Fgfr1* and *Fgfr2* being involved in the most (11 pathways). *Fgfr1* and

*Fgfr2* were both up-regulated in  $KPr^{p53}A^{react}$  as compared with  $KPr$  cells (14- and 4-fold, respectively). Interrogating a list of genes involved in protein-protein interactions with FGFR1 and FGFR2 also showed increased expression of fibroblast growth factors 2 and 7 and potential upstream regulators known to increase *Fgfr1/2* expression (Fig. 7B). RNA-seq data were validated by quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) and Western blot analysis (Fig. 7C). In addition, lipid extracts from stressed PMN up-regulated expression of *Fgfr1*, *Fgfr2*, and *Fgfr7* in  $KPr^{p53}A$  cells, while lipid extracts from unstressed PMN did not affect arrested cells (Fig. 7, D and E).

To test a causal role of the FGFR signaling pathway in PMN-mediated reactivation of dormant tumor cells, we used BGJ398—a potent and selective pan-FGFR antagonist (39, 40). Treatment of parental  $KPr$  or  $KPr^{p53}P$  cells with BGJ398 at 5 or 10  $\mu$ M did not affect proliferation of tumor cells, whereas treatment of  $KPr^{p53}A^{react}$  cells abrogated cell proliferation (fig. S8D). In addition, blockade of FGFRs in  $KPr^{p53}A$ ,  $LL2^{cis}A$ ,  $OVCAR3^{cis}A$ , and  $A549^{cis}A$  tumor cells with BGJ398 abrogated their reactivation by PMN treated with

$S100A8/A9$  or NE (Fig. 8A). To assess the effect of FGFRi in vivo,  $LL2^{cis}A$  cells were intravenously transferred to C57BL/6 mice. Three weeks later, mice were exposed to 3 weeks of stress with or without treatment with BGJ398 (30 mg/kg). Five of six mice that were not treated with FGFRi developed lung tumor lesions at the end of the study. In notable contrast, no mice treated with BGJ398 (0 of 4) had tumor lesions despite exposure to stress (Fig. 8B).

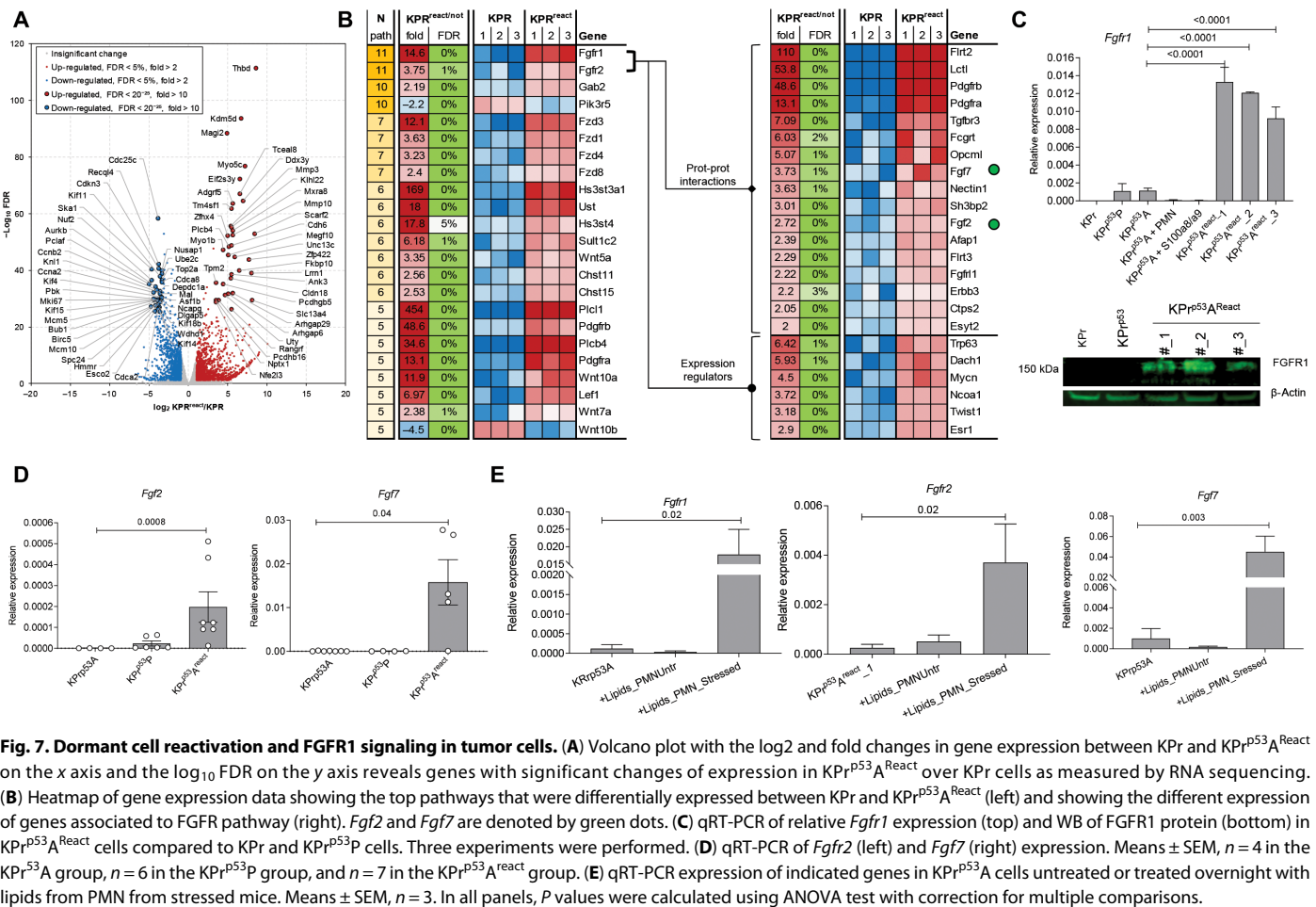
To assess the clinical relevance of the described findings, we evaluated the association between the amount of  $S100A8/A9$  in circulation and the time of recurrence in patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). We used archived serum samples from patients with stage I-II NSCLC who underwent complete tumor resection. Samples were collected 3 months after the surgery, before any detectable tumor recurrence. In total, 80 patients were included into this cohort (table S1). Seventeen patients had tumor recurrence within 33 months after the surgery (considered as early recurrence) and 63 patients either recurred at a later time point (all more than 37 months after surgery) or did not have recurrence at least 37 months after the surgery. Serum concentrations of  $S100A8/A9$  heterodimers



**Fig. 6. Lipids from PMN treated with  $S100A8/A9$  reactivate dormant tumor cells.** (A) Fold increase in the number of  $KPr^{p53}A$  cells cultured with lipids (at the indicated concentrations) extracted from untreated PMN (untr) or PMN treated with  $S100A8/A9$  ( $S100$ ) relative to  $KPr^{p53}A$  cells cultured alone (ctrl). Means  $\pm$  SEM results of three independent experiments with 16 replicates for each are shown. (B) Increase in the number of  $KPr^{p53}A$  cells cultured with lipids extracted from MPO

KO PMN treated with  $S100A8/A9$  relative to  $KPr^{p53}A$  cells alone (ctrl). Means  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments with 16 replicates for each condition are shown. (C) Increase in the number of  $KPr^{p53}A$  cells cultured with lipids extracted from PMN isolated from control or stressed mice. Means  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments with 16 replicates for each condition are shown. (D) Increase in the number of  $LL2^{cis}A$  cells cultured with lipids extracted from untreated PMN (untr) or PMN treated with  $S100A8/A9$  ( $S100$ ) at the indicated concentrations over  $LL2^{cis}A$  cells cultured alone (ctrl). Top: PMN from wild-type mice. Bottom: PMN from MPO KO mice. Means  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments with 16 replicates for each are shown. (E) Increase in the number of  $LL2^{cis}A$  cells cultured with lipids extracted from PMN from stressed C57BL/6 mice relative to the number of  $LL2^{cis}A$  cells cultured alone (ctrl). Means  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments with 16 replicates for each. (F) Increase in number of human  $A549^{cis}A$  or  $OVCAR3^{cis}A$  cells treated with lipids extracted from human healthy donor PMN over tumor cells cultured alone (ctrl). Means  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments with 16 replicates for each condition are shown. (G) Increase in the number of  $KPr^{p53}A$  cells cultured with PE treated with  $MPO/H_2O_2/NaCl$  (MPO PE) over untreated (PE) or treated only with NaCl (NaCl PE) were used as control. PMN with  $S100A8/A9$  were used as positive control. Means  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments with eight replicates for each condition are shown. (H) Increase in the number of  $KPr^{p53}A$  cells cultured with mixture of PE and PC treated with  $MPO/H_2O_2/NaCl$  over untreated  $KPr^{p53}A$ . Means  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments with eight replicates for each condition are shown. In all experiments,  $P$  values were calculated using ANOVA test with correction for multiple comparisons.



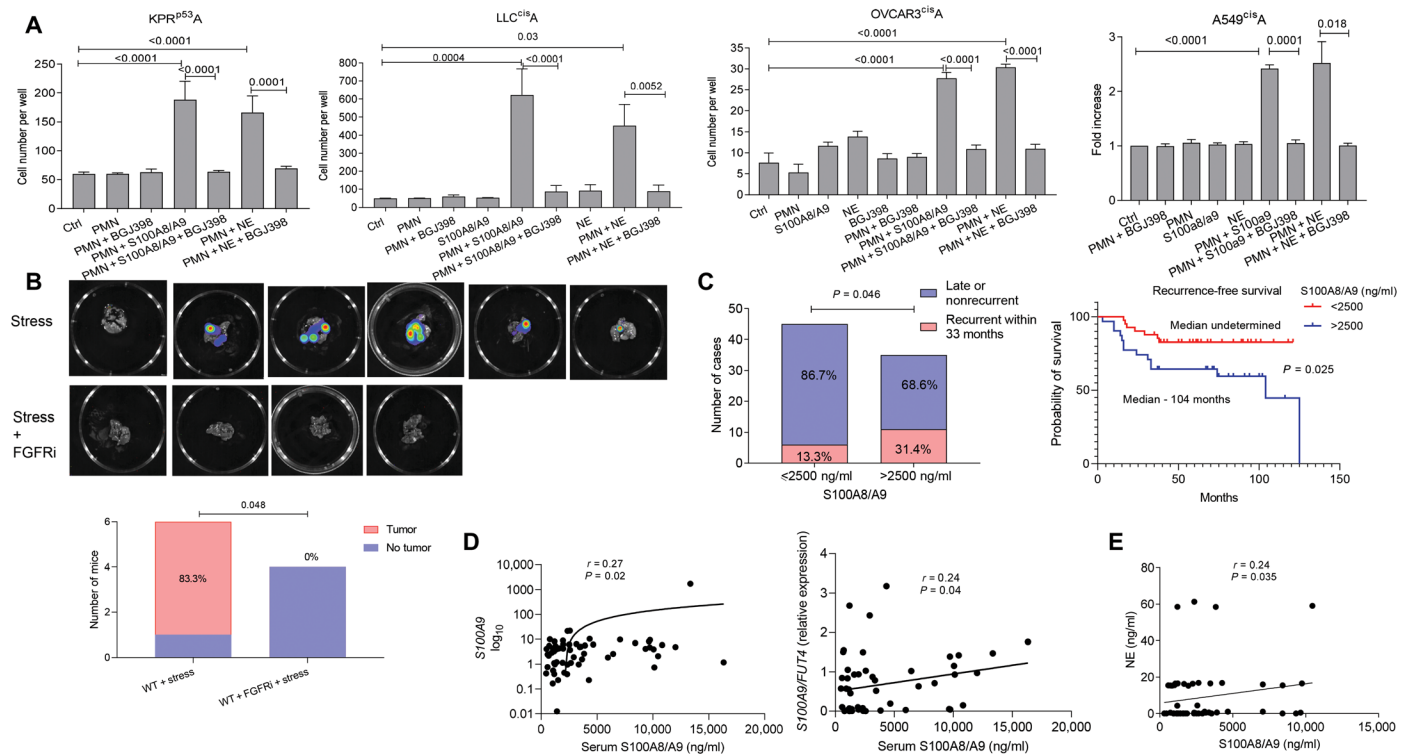


were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). We used a cutoff of 33 months from time of surgery to separate patients with early recurrence from all other patients. We found that the recurrence rates within 33 months from time of tumor resection were 31.4% (11 of 35) in patients who had serum concentration of S100A8/A9 higher than 2500 ng/ml and 13.3% (6 of 45) in patients who had lower concentrations at their 3-month follow-up time point ( $P = 0.046$ ) (Fig. 8C). No differences were found in the concentration of S100A8/A9 between patients with late recurrence or those who did not recur within the period of observation. We compared recurrence-free survival between patients with high (more than 2500 ng/ml) and low (less than 2500 ng/ml) serum concentrations of S100A8/A9. Patients with high S100A8/A9 concentration had significantly ( $P = 0.025$ ) shorter recurrence-free survival than patients with low concentration of the proteins (Fig. 8C). Frozen buffy coat cells were available from a subset of patients. Therefore, we evaluated a possible link between serum concentrations of S100A8/A9 and expression of S100A9 in buffy coat cells by performing qRT-PCR using RNA extracted directly from pellet of frozen cells, which avoided loss of PMN during thawing. We found correlation ( $r = 0.27$ ,  $P = 0.02$ ) between S100A9 expression by total buffy coat cells and serum concentration of S100A8/A9 (Fig. 8D). To more precisely assess S100A9 expression in PMN, we calculated the ratio of S100A9 and neutrophil-specific FUT4 (encoding CD15) expression in these samples. A positive correlation was observed

( $r = 0.24$ ,  $P = 0.04$ ) between S100A9 and Fut4 expression. Last, serum concentration of NE in a subset of patient samples was measured by ELISA. The serum concentration of NE correlated positively with the serum concentration of S100A8/A9 ( $r = 0.24$ ;  $P = 0.035$ ) (Fig. 8E). Thus, concentration of S100A8/A9 correlated with shorter time to recurrence in patients with NSCLC after curative tumor resection and with the serum concentration of NE in these patients.

**DISCUSSION**

The goal of this study was to identify mechanisms that drive reactivation of dormant tumor cells. To this end, we demonstrated that stress-activated PMN were able to reverse tumor cell dormancy caused by genetic up-regulation of p53 or by chemotherapy. Isolation of proliferation-arrested cells allowed us to create experimental conditions of tumor dormancy where cells remained in a nonproliferative state for at least 10 days in vitro or 8 weeks in vivo. Myeloid or lymphoid cells did not activate proliferation of dormant cells even in the presence of proinflammatory cytokines, ER stress, or LPS at concentrations up to 2 μg/ml. Recently, PMN activated by LPS were shown to revert the quiescent state of D2.OR breast cancer cells, which was associated with enhanced processing of Laminin-111 in the basement membrane and release of NET (25). D2.OR cells used in that study were quiescent cells. In the tumor reactivation experiments



**Fig. 8. Functional role of FGF signaling in PMN-mediated tumor cell reactivation from dormancy.** (A) Number of tumor cells cultured in the presence of PMN and S100A8/A9 with or without BGJ398 FGFR inhibitor relative to tumor cells cultured alone. Means  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments with 16 replicates for each condition are shown. *P* values were calculated using ANOVA test with correction for multiple comparisons. (B) Representative images of C57BL/6 mouse lungs after injection of LL2<sup>C15A</sup> cells and subjected to stress with and without treatment with BGJ398. Graph summarizes the number and proportion of mice with detectable tumors. *P* values were calculated using Fisher's exact test. (C) Left: Proportion of patients with early recurrence of NSCLC among patients grouped on the basis of serum concentrations of S100A8/A9. *P* values were calculated using Boschloo's test. Right: Recurrence-free survival of patients grouped on the basis of serum concentration of S100A8/A9. *P* values were calculated using log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test. (D) Correlation between serum concentrations of S100A8/A9 and expression of S100A9 or the ratio of S100A9/FUT4 in frozen buffy coat cells (qRT-PCR). (E) Correlation between serum concentrations of S100A8/A9 and NE. In (D) and (E), Spearman correlation coefficients and one-sided *P* values were calculated.

reported by this previous study, high numbers of tumor cells were injected to the lungs ( $5 \times 10^5$  cells) and dormancy exit was achieved in the presence of experimental conditions mimicking massive Gram-negative bacterial inflammation (equivalent of about 8  $\mu$ g/ml LPS). In comparison, LPS concentrations in sera of patients with septic shock are detected within the range of picograms per milliliter (41). These considerations stimulated further search for potential mechanisms involved in pathological reversal of tumor dormancy.

PMN-MDSC, but no other myeloid or lymphoid cells, induced proliferation of dormant cells in vitro and in vivo. One of the most prominent features of PMN-MDSC is the high amount of S100A8 and S100A9 proteins (18). Amounts of S100A8 and S100A9 are much lower in MON and are practically undetectable in macrophages, DC, and lymphocytes. Our study demonstrated that the ability of PMN-MDSC to reactivate proliferation of dormant tumor cells was dependent on S100A8/A9. However, PMN-MDSC are absent in adults after complete surgical resection of tumors. To this end, we found that addition of recombinant S100A8/A9 to PMN from tumor-free mice or healthy volunteers enabled these cells to reverse tumor dormancy similar to PMN-MDSC. PMN were required for reversion of tumor dormancy, as addition of S100A8/A9 to dormant tumor cells in the absence of PMN did not affect tumor cell proliferation. These results strongly suggested that the release of S100A8/A9 from PMN is critical for their ability to reverse tumor cell dormancy.

S100A8/A9 proteins lack signal peptides required for the classical Golgi-mediated secretion pathway. Their release is mediated by alternative secretion pathways, which are dependent on src, syk, and tubulin (42). S100A8/A9 have been reported in granules (43), suggesting that they could be released after neutrophil degranulation. However, a subsequent study demonstrated that activation of PMN led to the translocation of S100A8/A9 from the cytosol to the cytoskeleton and membrane before secretion. The secretion was not associated with NETosis or degranulation, and most secreted proteins were found in soluble form or associated with large vesicles (44).

In this study, we found that stress-associated adrenergic hormones caused rapid release of S100A8/A9 from PMN without affecting their viability or NET formation. These results supported the concept that S100A8/A9 release is not associated with PMN degranulation or NETosis. Although increased amount of S100A8/A9 was shared between stress-activated PMN and PMN-MDSC in tumor-bearing mice, it does not appear that these cells are similar. However, in this study, we did not specifically investigate this question.

A role for stress in reactivation of tumor cell dormancy was found by treatment of PMN with NE. Furthermore, the NE- and PMN-induced reactivation of dormant cells was abrogated in S100A8/A9-deficient PMN, indicating that NE-mediated reactivation of dormant cells is mediated via release of S100A8/A9 by PMN. This would be consistent

with the epidemiological and clinical studies that provided evidence for links between chronic stress and cancer progression (27, 45).

It appears that autocrine and paracrine effects of S100A8/A9 specifically on PMN are critical for the reactivation of dormant tumor cells. We observed rapid activation of MPO in PMN by S100A8/A9. It was consistent with previous observation that S100A8/A9 could induce HOCl in a cell-free system (46) and that MPO and S100A8/A9 worked synergistically on production of HOCl (47). MPO is important for lipid peroxidation (48). MPO induces peroxidation of phospholipids by causing accumulation of 4-HNE adducts, oxidative truncation, or formation of lyso-PE. Our data indicated that lipid species produced by S100A8/A9-treated or stressed PMN were necessary and sufficient to cause reactivation of dormant tumor cells.

Our data suggest that one of the mechanisms by which lipids can support exit of cells from dormancy could be FGFR pathway. FGFR signaling regulates cell cycle progression, migration, metabolism, survival, proliferation, and differentiation of tumor cells (49). Oxidized phospholipids have a pleotropic effect on many cells by affecting signaling mediated by microRNA, cyclic adenosine monophosphate, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor, or NF- $\kappa$ B (nuclear factor  $\kappa$ B) (50). Lyso-phospholipids are described as lipid mediators with a wide variety of functions mediated through G protein (heterotrimeric guanine nucleotide-binding protein)-coupled receptors (51, 52). Oxidatively truncated molecular species PE, including PE-4-HNE Michael adducts, may mediate their effects via receptor binding and activation of cell signaling (53, 54).

Tumor dormancy is a complex system that combines several conditions. Our study was focused on the senescence-like state of tumor cells induced by p53 targeting and by chemotherapy. Our study was not designed to clarify molecular mechanisms of this process. Currently, there are no good models to study tumor dormancy *in vivo*. A limitation of our study is that we had to use a transfer of dormant tumor cells into mice. Although this approach allows for investigation of the effect of stress and PMN on reactivation of dormant tumor cells, more sophisticated models of tumor cell dormancy *in vivo* will be needed to clarify the mechanism of this phenomenon.

Our findings may have clinical implications. High concentrations of S100A8/S100A9 are a notable risk factor for a recurrence in patients with NSCLC. These data are in line with two earlier reports. S100A8/S100A9 serum concentrations were found to be reliable surrogate markers for identification of patients at risk for the diagnosis of lung cancer (55). Furthermore, TME-derived S100A8/S100A9 was associated with formation of metastases and had a predictive value for survival rates in melanoma in a similar concentration range found in our patient cohort (56).

Our data also suggest several possible therapeutic approaches to reduction of tumor recurrence. First is the targeting of S100A8/A9, which is a central component of the reactivation process. Tasquinimod binds to S100A9 and inhibits its interaction with its receptors TLR4, RAGE, and CD147, reverting the stress-induced reactivation of dormant tumor cells in mice. Tasquinimod has recently emerged as a therapeutic agent for cancer in a limited number of experimental models (57). Earlier data in patients with prostate cancer showed that tasquinimod prolonged progression-free survival compared to placebo (58). However, in a randomized phase III trial, tasquinimod treatment did not affect overall survival, although it increased disease-free survival (59). These data suggest that tasquinimod may be effective in delaying tumor progression but does not affect tumor

growth once started. This would be consistent with the potential effect of this drug in our study.

Second, therapy with  $\beta$ -blockers is already used to treat patients with cardiovascular diseases long-term. In our study, inhibition of  $\beta$ 2-adrenergic receptors resulted in abrogation of reactivation of dormant tumor cells in mice exposed to stress. This is consistent with clinical observations that patients with lung cancer who used  $\beta$ -blockers showed extended lung cancer survival (60). It has been reported that patients with cancer undergoing  $\beta$ -blocker therapy for associated pathology showed reduced breast cancer recurrence (61) and better survival from ovarian cancer (62). In a meta-analysis over 300,000 patients,  $\beta$ -blocker use was associated with improved survival among patients with ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, and melanoma (63). Thus, targeting of stress mediators with  $\beta$ -blockers may provide clinical benefits for patients with cancer by delaying or preventing tumor recurrence.

Third, identification of the exact lipid species responsible for reactivation of dormant cells may result in the development of strategies to neutralize their effect. Identification of the receptors on tumor cells responsible for binding those lipid species could lead to the development of antibodies able to block reactivation of dormant tumor cells.

In conclusion, this study demonstrates that tumor dormancy can be overcome by stress hormone-mediated activation of conventional PMN. This activation is characterized by the release of S100A8/A9 proteins. PMN remained viable and responded to S100A8/A9 proteins in a paracrine and autocrine fashion by activation of MPO and production of oxidized or hydrolyzed phospholipids. These lipids can reactivate dormant tumor cells by up-regulating FGFR signaling. These results provide insight into the mechanisms regulating reactivation of dormant tumor cells and suggest possible therapeutic strategies to delay or prevent tumor recurrence.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study design

The clinical portion of the study was designed to assess correlation between clinical outcome and concentration of S100A8/A9 in sera. This was a retrospective study of all available archived samples of sera from patients with NSCLC, and therefore, randomization and study size calculation were not performed. In experiments with treatment of mice, the overall goal was to assess the effect of stress on tumor recurrence. After injection of dormant tumor cells, mice were assigned to different treatment groups by a simple randomization technique based on single sequence of random assignments. The study was not blinded. Because of the exploratory nature of the experiments, sample size calculation was not performed before conducting experiments. Multiple biological replicates were used in the study and reported in each figure.

### Patients with cancer

Serum samples were collected from 80 individuals (26 males and 54 females) aged 50 to 84 diagnosed with stage I-II NSCLC who underwent tumor resection at New York University Medical Center. Informed consent was obtained from all patients, and the study was approved by NYU Medical Center Institutional Review Board (Protocol H8896, H.P. CoI). Tumor recurrence was evaluated during regular follow-up visits. We evaluated samples collected 3 months after surgery. This time frame was selected to avoid direct effect



stress associated with operation and postoperative manipulations. No patients had a recurrence within a 3-month period after surgery.

### Mice

NOD/SCID and C57BL/6 mice were obtained from Taconic. S100A9KO were generated and described by us earlier (24). MPO KO mice (B6.129X1-Mpotm1Lus/J) were obtained from the Jackson Laboratory. PAD4 KO mice were obtained from the Jackson Laboratory as well (B6.Cg-Padi4tm1.1Kmw/J). PMN donor mice were used with matched sex/age and they were housed under the same conditions (room, food, and water) and in the same rack in the animal facility to minimize environmental variation. Male and female mice were equally represented in each experiment. Mice were 6 to 8 weeks old at the start of the experiments. Mice were housed in a specific pathogen-free animal facility at Wistar Institute, and all experiments were approved by Wistar Institute Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

### Reagents are shown in table S2

Cell lines (LL2, KPr, A549, and OVACR3) were maintained in RPMI 1640 medium with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) in a humidified incubator at 37°C. LL2, A549, and OVACR3 were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection. KPr cells were derived from transgenic mice described previously (16).

### Establishment of dormant cells

The KPr cell line (16) was maintained in RPMI 1640 medium (Corning) and 10% FBS (Gibco). Treatment of KPr cells with 250 nM 4-hydroxytamoxifen (4-OHT, Sigma-Aldrich) induced p53 expression. p53-induced cells (KPr<sup>p53</sup>) were stained with CellTrace dye for 20 min at 37°C according to the manufacturer's instructions (Life Technologies) and seeded at 8500 cells/cm<sup>2</sup> in culture in a T175 tissue culture-treated flask (Gibco). After 7 days, cells were detached and sorted based on the CellTrace dye intensity as proliferating (KPr<sup>p53</sup>P, with lower CellTrace) and arrested cells (KPr<sup>p53</sup>A, with higher-intensity CellTrace; see Fig. 1A for representative image). LL2 cells were seeded at 1000 cells/cm<sup>2</sup> and treated for 3 days with 2.5 μM cisplatin (Selleckchem). After that, cells were stained with CellTrace and sorted as described above. OVACR3 cell senescence was induced by treating 5 × 10<sup>4</sup> cells/cm<sup>2</sup> with 0.5 μM cisplatin for 72 hours. After that time, cells were stained with CellTrace and sorted. A549 senescence was induced by 72-hour treatment with 4 μM cisplatin and cells were sorted after staining with CellTrace. Time points for sorting were chosen as the best to observe separation between arrested and proliferating cells. Cells were sorted on Astrios (Beckman Coulter) or Melody (Becton Dickinson) fluorescence-activated cell sorters.

### Cell proliferation

Two thousand cells per well were seeded in 96-well clear bottom plate in triplicate (Lonza). Sixteen hours after seeding, NE (Sigma-Aldrich) at 0.5 to 5 μM final concentration or BGJ398 at 0.75 μM final concentration (Selleckchem) was added to culture. To test the effect of BGJ398t on KPr<sup>p53</sup>A<sup>React</sup> cells, escalating doses ranging from 0 to 10 μM final concentrations were used. To detect luciferase activity (proportional to number of cells in culture), Luciferin (PerkinElmer) was added 1:200 from stock according to the manufacturer's instructions and luminescence was measured with a Victor spectrophotometer (PerkinElmer).

### Cell isolation

PMN or PMN-MDSC were isolated from spleen of tumor-free mice or LLC tumor-bearing mice, respectively. A total of 5 × 10<sup>5</sup> LLC cells were injected into the right flank of mice, and spleens were harvested when tumors reached 200 mm<sup>2</sup>. Spleens were mechanically dissociated. Red blood cells were lysed with ACK buffer cells. Splenocytes were stained with mouse biotin-conjugated Ly6G antibody (Miltenyi Biotec) followed by biotin microbeads. Ly6G<sup>+</sup> cells were purified by magnetic separation with MACS column for magnetic cell isolation, according to the manufacturer's instructions (Miltenyi Biotec).

B and T cells were isolated with magnetic beads using CD19, CD4, or CD8 antibodies. T cells were maintained for 48 hours with IL-2 (100 U/ml) before experiments. Macrophages were sorted with a MoFlo Astrios cell sorter (Beckman Coulter) from spleens of tumor-bearing mice as CD11b<sup>+</sup>Ly6C<sup>+</sup>F4/80<sup>+</sup> cells after exclusion of dead cells and doublets. Mouse macrophages/DCs were also generated from enriched BM hematopoietic progenitor cells (HPCs) after HPC isolation using a lineage depletion kit per the manufacturer's instructions (Miltenyi Biotec). Cells were seeded at 50,000 cells/ml in 24-well plates and granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF; 10 ng/ml) was added to the culture at days 0 and 3. On day 6, cells were collected and CD11c<sup>+</sup> cells were isolated by staining with anti-CD11c-conjugated microbeads and separated with MACS column for magnetic cell isolation, according to the manufacturer's instructions (Miltenyi Biotec).

### In vitro coculture with PMN and PMN-MDSC

Arrested tumor cells were plated at 100 cells/cm<sup>2</sup> in a 48-well tissue culture-treated plate (Costar) for coculture experiments. After 24 hours, PMN-MDSC or PMN were added at indicated ratios. Cocultures were maintained for 48 hours in RPMI 1640 + 10% FBS in the presence of mouse recombinant GM-CSF (10 ng/ml; Rocky Hill) to ensure neutrophil viability. All control conditions were in the presence of media with GM-CSF. All indicated supplements (NE, S100A8/A9, BGJ398, ICI 118-551, IL-2, MPO inhibitor, LPS, lipids, PMA, and thapsigargin 1 μM) were added to culture at the same time as PMN and maintained for 48 hours. After that, media were removed and replaced by fresh media without GM-CSF. After 1 week, GFP<sup>+</sup> cells in wells were counted via an inverted microscope. When lipid extracts were used, lipids were added to dormant cells in culture at 1 to 0.05 or 0.01 nmol as indicated in each experiment.

### In vivo experiments with dormant cells

A total of 2.5 × 10<sup>4</sup> KPr<sup>p53</sup>A cells were intravenously injected to NOD/SCID mice. Beginning 3 weeks after injection, mice were imaged weekly. Luciferin (PerkinElmer) was intraperitoneally injected in mice before imaging according to the manufacturer's instruction. Mice were imaged with IVIS Spectrum In Vivo Imaging System (IVIS, PerkinElmer) to detect luminescent signal coming from growing cancer cells. Mice were put under anesthesia in the induction chamber with isoflurane vaporizer set to 2.5%, at a flow rate of ~1.5 liters/min. Mice were then transferred in the IVIS imaging stage nose cone inside the IVIS manifold (IVIS manifold nose cones flow set to ~0.25 LPM). Animals were monitored by video during imaging. Once the images of luciferase/luciferin activity were acquired, the anesthesia was turned off and the animals were returned to their cages. Only animals lacking luminescent signal (about 90% of the mice) were enrolled in further studies. PMN or PMN-MDSC



were intravenously injected at  $0.3 \times 10^6$  cells per mouse three times every other day. Analysis and quantification were performed with IVIS imaging system Living Image Software 4.7.4 (PerkinElmer). Photon counts in the area of interest were reported after subtraction of background. When signal was detected, mice were sacrificed, and bioluminescent images of the harvested lung were taken. Mouse lungs and livers were embedded in optimal cutting temperature (OCT) compound (Thermo Fisher Scientific) after exposure to increased concentration of sucrose (5, 15, 20, and 30%) and frozen for immunofluorescence (IF) analysis. If no bioluminescence was detected in lungs after 80 days from last PMN injection, experiments were terminated, and lung tissue were collected. LL2<sup>Cis</sup>A cells were intravenously injected at  $0.5 \times 10^5$  into C57BL/6 mice. Bioluminescence was not detected in any LL2<sup>Cis</sup>A-injected mice at 3 weeks after injection. Mice were treated with PMN or PMN-MDSC and analyzed as described above.

### In vivo stress induction

To induce stress, mice were restrained in individual semi-cylindrical plastic restrainers (Braintree Scientific) 4 hours per day for 5 days per week. Stress induction started 1 week before PMN injection for a total of 3 weeks. Mice could move back and forward the tube, but they could not completely turn. When a study included  $\beta$ -blocker treatment, ICI-118,551 (1 mg/kg; Selleckchem) was intraperitoneally injected daily during the stress induction period. In studies with tasquinimod, mice injected with dormant cells were treated with tasquinimod (Selleckchem, catalog no. S7617) diluted in drinking water at a final concentration of 0.15 mg/ml during the stress induction period. Water was replenished twice a week and kept in a dark bottle to limit exposure to light. Mouse lungs and livers were embedded in OCT (Thermo Fisher Scientific) after sucrose gradient and frozen for IF analysis as described above.

### IF and immunohistochemistry

For GFP detection, frozen tissues were cut 5  $\mu$ m thick on a CM1950 cryostat (Leica), placed on superfrost plus microscope slides (Fisher Scientific), and fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (Sigma-Aldrich) for 10 min at room temperature (RT). Tissues were stained for nuclei detection with Hoechst 33342 or 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (Thermo Fisher Scientific) diluted at 5  $\mu$ g/ml for 10 min at RT. For Ly6G staining, tissues were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) for 10 min at RT. After washing, blocking was achieved with 1-hour incubation at RT with PBS/bovine serum albumin (BSA) 5%. Slides were stained with Alexa Fluor 594-conjugated rat anti-mouse Ly6G (BioLegend, Clone 1A8) at 1:100 and incubated at 4°C overnight in a humid chamber. After washing, nuclei were stained as described above. Coverslips were added with ProLong Diamond Antifade Mountant (Thermo Fisher Scientific), and images were acquired with a Nikon 80i upright microscope (Nikon).

For p53 or H3K9Me staining, cells were fixed in a 24-well plate with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS for 10 min at RT and then washed with PBS and 1% BSA. Cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 solution in PBS for 20 min at RT. After washing, samples were blocked with 5% PBS/BSA for 1 hour at RT. Rabbit anti-mouse p53 (Leica) antibody or rabbit-anti-mouse Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys9) antibody (Cell Signaling) was added at a 1:200 dilution in PBS/1% BSA and incubated for 3 hours at 37°C. After washing, slides were then incubated with anti-rabbit Alexa 549 (Life

Technologies) secondary antibody at a 1:500 dilution for 2 hours at RT. Nuclei were stained as described above. Images were acquired at the TIE2000 inverted microscope (Nikon). All images were then processed with ImageJ software. For hematoxylin and eosin staining, mice were euthanized and lungs were harvested. The lungs were formalin-fixed and then paraffin-embedded. Tissue sections of 5  $\mu$ m thick were stained with hematoxylin and eosin, and images were acquired with a Nikon 80i upright microscope (Nikon).

### Flow cytometry

KPr cells and KPr<sup>p53React</sup> cells were plated on day 0 in complete RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% FBS. After 24 hours, cells were pulsed with BrdU according to the manufacturer's instructions (Becton Dickinson). BrdU was removed and replaced with fresh medium. On day 2, cells were exposed to tamoxifen to restore p53 (KPr<sup>p53</sup>). On day 4, cells were stained with CellTrace Violet as described above while attached to the plate to minimize handling. On day 10, cells were harvested and stained with an anti-BrdU PE-conjugated antibody according to the manufacturer's BrdU Flow Kit protocol (BD Biosciences). For cell cycle analysis, cells were fixed in 70% ethanol and stained with FxCycle PI/ribonuclease (RNase) staining solution (BD Biosciences) according to the manufacturer's instruction. Samples were analyzed using a BD LSRII cytometer (Becton Dickinson) and data were analyzed by FlowJo 10.5 software (Becton Dickinson).

### NE and S100A8/A9 measurement by ELISA

One hundred microliters of mouse peripheral blood was collected from facial vein. NE was measured by a mouse NE ELISA Kit (Novus Biologicals). S100A8/A9 was measured by Mouse S100A8/S100A9 Heterodimer DuoSet ELISA (R&D Systems). S100A8/A9 concentrations in human serum samples were determined by using a double-sandwich ELISA system as previously described (64), which is different from commercial ELISA kits. Human NE was measured using an ELISA kit (Abnova).

### MPO activity in neutrophils

Neutrophils were isolated from tumor-free mice as described above, and MPO activity was measured with an MPO Fluorometric Activity Assay Kit (Sigma-Aldrich) using a VICTOR spectrophotometer (PerkinElmer). Absorbance was measured every 5 min until plateau was reached, and MPO activity was calculated with the formula suggested by the manufacturer.

### $\beta$ -Galactosidase activity

Arrested or proliferating cells from all models used in the study (KPr, LL2, A549, and OVCAR3) were plated at  $5 \times 10^4$  cells/ml and incubated overnight. Cells were then stained for  $\beta$ -galactosidase using senescence  $\beta$ -galactosidase Staining Kit (Cell Signaling) per the manufacturer's instructions.

### Western blot

Cells were lysed in radioimmunoprecipitation lysis buffer supplemented with phosphatase inhibitors (Roche). Thirty to forty micrograms of protein was loaded in each lane of 4 to 12% Nupage gradient gels (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Gels were run on a Nupage apparatus in Nupage 1 $\times$  running buffer and transferred in a wet system with running buffer (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Membranes were blocked for 2 hours at RT in Odyssey blocking buffer (LI-COR Biosciences)

and then primary antibodies 1:500 in PBS + 1% Tween (Thermo Fisher Scientific) were added. IRDye 800CW Goat anti-Mouse immunoglobulin G (LI-COR Biosciences) secondary antibodies were incubated for 2 hours at RT in PBS + 1% Tween at 1:10,000 dilution. Membranes were imaged using an Odyssey imaging system (LI-COR Biosciences).

### NET detection

PMN were cultured for 8 hours in 24-well flat-bottom plates in RPMI 1640 + 10% FBS. PMN were then fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (Electron Microscopy Sciences) followed by staining with SYTOX Green Nucleic Acid Stain (SYTOX) at a final concentration of 250 nM. A Nikon TE300 inverted microscope equipped with a motorized XY stage was used to image NETs by acquiring 25 random locations per well. The z-stacks per location were then combined into an extended depth focused image. The total NET area was calculated by segmenting each image using a defined threshold pixel intensity setting. The spot detection tool in NIS-Elements Advanced Research (Nikon) was used to count the number of cells per field. The sum of the total NET area in the 25 random fields of view was divided by the total number of cells in the 25 fields of view to obtain NET area (in micromolar) per cell.

### qRT-PCR

RNA from tumor cells or PMN was extracted from snap-frozen pellets with Quick-RNA Microprep or Quick-RNA Miniprep (Zymo Research) per the manufacturer's instructions. cDNA was prepared with a High-Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit with RNase Inhibitor (Thermo Fisher Scientific) per the manufacturer's instructions. qRT-PCR was performed in an ABI QuantStudio 5 Rm 422 machine (Applied Biosystems). PCR primers are shown in table S3.

### RNA sequencing

Total RNA was extracted from cell pellets using the Direct-zol RNA Miniprep (Zymo Research) per the manufacturer's instructions. RNA quality was validated using the TapeStation RNA ScreenTape (Agilent). One hundred nanograms of total RNA was used to prepare a library for Illumina Sequencing using the Quant-Seq 3' mRNA-Seq Library Preparation Kit (Lexogen). Library quantity was determined using a qPCR kit and absolute quantification with standard curve method (KAPA Biosystems). Overall library size was determined using the Agilent TapeStation and the DNA High Sensitivity D5000 ScreenTape (Agilent). Equimolar amounts of each sample library were pooled and denatured, and Mid-Output, Paired-End, 150-cycle Next-Generation Sequencing was done on a NextSeq 500 (Illumina).

Data were aligned using bowtie2 (65) against mm10 genome, and gene-level read counts were estimated with RSEM v1.2.12 software (66) for ensemble transcriptome. DESeq2 (67) was used to estimate significance of differences between any two experimental groups, and genes that changed at least twofold with an FDR threshold less than 5% were considered significantly different. Gene set enrichment analysis was done using QIAGEN's Ingenuity Pathway Analysis software (IPA, QIAGEN) using the "Canonical Pathways" option. Activation states of pathways were predicted and Z scores were calculated by IPA based on known information about roles of membership genes and their direction of change. Pathways with significantly predicted activation scores ( $|Z \text{ score}| > 2$ ) were reported. Known upstream regulators and protein-protein interaction partners for *Fgfr1* and *Fgfr2* were derived from Ingenuity Knowledgebase.

Gene expression data were deposited to Gene Expression Omnibus accession GSE153944.

### LC-ESI-MS analysis of lipids

Lipids were extracted by the Folch procedure with slight modifications, under nitrogen atmosphere, at all steps. Briefly, methanol (1 ml) was added to the cell suspension and mixed. After that, chloroform (2 ml) was added, and the mixture was vortexed every 15 min for 1 hour at 0°C. Next, 0.1 M NaCl (0.5 ml) was added to the samples and vortexed, and the chloroform layer was separated by centrifugation (1500g, 5 min). The lower (organic) layer was collected. The aqueous layer was re-extracted with 1 ml of chloroform/methanol (2:1, v/v). The chloroform (lower) layers were combined, evaporated under a stream of nitrogen, and used for lipidomics analysis. MS analysis of phospholipids was performed on a Fusion Lumos trihybrid-quadrupole-orbitrap-ion trap mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Phospholipids were separated on a normal phase column [Luna 3  $\mu\text{m}$  Silica (2) 100 Å, 150  $\times$  1.0 mm (Phenomenex)] at a flow rate of 0.065 ml/min on a Thermo Ultimate 3000 HPLC system. The column was maintained at 35°C. The analysis was performed using gradient solvents (A and B) containing 10 mM ammonium formate. Solvent A contained propanol/hexane/water (285:215:5, v/v/v) and solvent B contained propanol/hexane/water (285:215:40, v/v/v). All solvents were LC/MS grade. The column was eluted for 0 to 3 min with a linear gradient from 10 to 37% B and then held for 3 to 15 min at 37% B. The column was eluted for 15 to 23 min with a linear gradient of 37 to 100% B, and then held for 23 to 75 min at 100% B. The column was eluted again for 75 to 76 min with a linear gradient from 100 to 10% B followed by equilibration from 76 to 90 min at 10% B. Analysis was performed in negative ion mode at a resolution of 120,000 for the full MS scan in a data-dependent mode. The scan range for MS analysis was 400 to 1800  $m/z$  (mass/charge ratio) with a maximum injection time of 100 ms using 1 microscan. An isolation window of 1.2 Da was set for the MS and MS2 scans. Capillary spray voltage was set at 3.5 kV, and capillary temperature was 320°C.

### MPO lipid treatment

Lipids extracted from PMN were dried under  $\text{N}_2$  and then were re-suspended in 200  $\mu\text{l}$  of 20 mM PBS (pH 7.4) containing 100 mM NaCl and 100  $\mu\text{M}$  diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA) and incubated with 28 nM MPO (Sigma-Aldrich) and 50  $\mu\text{M}$   $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  for 1 hour at 37°C.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (2  $\mu\text{l}$  of 5 mM) was added every 5 min. Individual molecular species of phospholipids, including PE(18:0p/20:4), PE(18:0/20:4), PC(18:0p/20:4), PC(18:0/20:4), and PC(18:0p/22:6) (Avanti Polar Lipids), were treated separately by 56 nM MPO in 20 mM PBS at pH 7.4 in the presence of 100  $\mu\text{M}$  NaCl and 100  $\mu\text{M}$  DTPA for 1 hour at 37°C.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (50  $\mu\text{M}$ ) was added every 5 min. In addition, individual phospholipids were incubated with 250  $\mu\text{M}$  NaClO in 20 mM PBS at pH 7.4 in the presence of 100 mM NaCl and 100  $\mu\text{M}$  DTPA for 1 hour at 37°C.

### Statistical analyses

After testing for normal distribution of data, statistical analyses were performed using two-tailed Student's *t* test and GraphPad Prism 5 software (GraphPad Software Inc.). All data are presented as means  $\pm$  SEM, and *P* values less than 0.05 were considered significant. Fisher's exact test and Boschloo's test were used for analysis of categorical data. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test with

correction for multiple comparisons (Kruskal-Wallis or Tukey's tests) was used in experiments with more than two groups. A nonparametric Spearman test was used to calculate correlation coefficients, and one-sided *P* values were calculated. One-sided test was selected because the hypothesis stated only one-directional changes in the data. Original data are in data files S1 to S13.

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

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Fig. S1. Characterization of dormant tumor cells.

Fig. S2. Characteristics of tumor growth in vivo.

Fig. S3. Mechanism of dormant tumor cell reactivation.

Fig. S4. Characterization of cisplatin-induced tumor cell dormancy.

Fig. S5. Characterization of stress induction model.

Fig. S6. Effect of S100A9 on PMN activity.

Fig. S7. Characterization of lipids extracted from PMN.

Fig. S8. Characterization of reactivated tumor cells.

Table S1. Major clinical characteristics of patients with NSCLC evaluated in the study.

Table S2. Reagents and antibodies used in the study.

Table S3. Primer sequences used in this study.

Data file S1. Original data for Fig. 1.

Data file S2. Original data for Fig. 2.

Data file S3. Original data for Fig. 4.

Data file S4. Original data for Fig. 5.

Data file S5. Original data for Fig. 6.

Data file S6. Original data for Fig. 7.

Data file S7. Original data for Fig. 8.

Data file S8. Original data for fig. S2.

Data file S9. Original data for fig. S3.

Data file S10. Original data for fig. S4.

Data file S11. Original data for fig. S5.

Data file S12. Original data for fig. S6.

Data file S13. Original data for fig. S8.

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## Reactivation of dormant tumor cells by modified lipids derived from stress-activated neutrophils

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### Stressed Neutrophils are a Tumor's Alarm Clock

Tumors can recur years after a seemingly successful treatment, and this may be caused by residual tumor cells remaining dormant throughout the body. In this study, Perego *et al.* developed a mouse model to investigate the mechanism of tumor cell reactivation, finding that reactivation was dependent on neutrophils and stress hormones such as norepinephrine and cortisol. Inducing stress in mice by immobilizing them resulted in tumor cell reactivation, whereas treating mice with  $\beta$ -blockers to inhibit stress hormone signaling prevented tumor cell reactivation. Last, the authors found an association between serum concentrations of stress-associated proteins and earlier tumor recurrence after surgical resection in a cohort of patients with lung cancer. Thus, pharmacologically inhibiting stress hormone signaling with  $\beta$ -blockers may help to prevent tumor recurrence.

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