Seminal plasma and prostaglandin E$_2$ up-regulate fibroblast growth factor 2 expression in endometrial adenocarcinoma cells via E-series prostanoid-2 receptor-mediated transactivation of the epidermal growth factor receptor and extracellular signal-regulated kinase pathway

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BACKGROUND: Prostaglandin E$_2$ (PGE$_2$) has been shown to modulate angiogenesis and tumour progression via the E-series prostanoid-2 (EP2) receptor. Endometrial adenocarcinomas may be exposed to endogenous PGE$_2$ and exogenous PGE$_2$, present at high concentration in seminal plasma. METHODS: This study investigated fibroblast growth factor 2 (FGF2) mRNA expression and cell signalling in response to seminal plasma or PGE$_2$, using an endometrial adenocarcinoma (Ishikawa) cell line stably expressing the EP2 receptor (EP2 sense cells) and endometrial adenocarcinoma explants. RESULTS: Seminal plasma and PGE$_2$ induced a significant up-regulation of FGF2 expression in EP2 sense but not parental untransfected Ishikawa (wild-type) cells ($P < 0.05$). These effects were inhibited by co-treatment with EP2 receptor antagonist or inhibitors of protein kinase A, c-Src, epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) kinase or extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) signalling. The treatment of EP2 sense cells with seminal plasma induced cAMP accumulation and phosphorylation of c-Src, EGFR kinase and ERK via the EP2 receptor. Finally, seminal plasma and PGE$_2$ significantly increased FGF2 mRNA expression in endometrial adenocarcinoma tissue explants via the EP2 receptor ($P < 0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: Seminal plasma and PGE$_2$ can similarly activate FGF2 expression and EP2 receptor signalling in endometrial adenocarcinoma cells. These data highlight the potential for seminal plasma exposure to facilitate tumorigenesis–angiogenesis in endometrial adenocarcinomas in vivo.

Key words: endometrial carcinoma/E-series prostanoid receptor 2/fibroblast growth factor 2/seminal plasma

Introduction

Prostaglandins (PGs) are bioactive lipids that have a wide range of physiological and pathological functions in the female reproductive tract. They are synthesized by the actions of cyclooxygenase (COX) enzymes and terminal prostanoid synthase enzymes that are specific to the prostanoids that they produce (Narumiya et al., 1999; Jabbour and Sales, 2004).

There are two major isoforms of the COX enzymes (COX-1 and COX-2), which are regulated by a range of paracrine and autocrine mechanisms. COX-1 is generally considered to be constitutively expressed, whereas COX-2 is rapidly induced by growth factors, oncogenes and other tumorigenic factors (Smalley and DuBois, 1997; Vane et al., 1998). Recent evidence shows that both isoforms are up-regulated in several cancers and play a central role in tumorigenesis, including those of the reproductive tract (Hwang et al., 1998; Jabbour et al., 2001; Kitamura et al., 2002; Sales et al., 2002a; Gupta et al., 2003; Sales and Jabbour, 2003). PGE$_2$ exerts its effect via G-protein-coupled receptors termed E-series prostanoid receptors (EPs). Four EP subtypes have been described, termed EP1–EP4, which use alternate signalling pathways (Narumiya et al., 1999; Sales and Jabbour, 2003).

PGE$_2$ biosynthesis and E-series prostanoid-2 (EP2) receptor expression and signalling are significantly elevated in endometrial adenocarcinoma tissues compared with normal endometrium (Jabbour et al., 2001). In a recent study, we have shown that PGE$_2$ via the EP2 receptor can promote the expression and release of a potent pro-angiogenic factor, vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), from endometrial adenocarcinoma cells (Sales et al., 2004). These data suggest an autocrine/paracrine regulation of neoplastic endometrial cell function by PGE$_2$ via the EP2 receptor.
In addition to the regulation of endometrial function by PGE$_2$ produced endogenously by COX enzymes, endometrial tissue may also be exposed to exogenous PGE$_2$ from seminal plasma. Seminal plasma is characterized by a very high PG content with PGE$_2$ levels of $\sim 70$ μg/ml, at least 1000-fold higher than those measured in normal endometrium (Templeton et al., 1978; Smith et al., 1981; Lumsden et al., 1983; Bendvold et al., 1987). Emerging evidence suggests that seminal plasma constituents can travel into the endometrium and regulate gene expression (Robertson, 2005). This has prompted the suggestion that, in sexually active women, endometrial pathologies associated with aberrant prostanoid receptor expression may be enhanced following exposure to seminal plasma (Jabbour and Sales, 2004).

This study was designed to investigate the role of seminal plasma in the modulation of neoplastic endometrial cell function via the EP2 receptor using the Ishikawa endometrial adenocarcinoma cell line stably expressing the EP2 receptor (EP2 sense cells) and endometrial adenocarcinoma explants. We found that seminal plasma and PGE$_2$ could up-regulate the expression of the potent mitogenic/pro-angiogenic gene, fibroblast growth factor 2 (FGF2) via the EP2 receptor in EP2 sense cells. This elevation in FGF2 gene expression is mediated via the EP2 receptor in a cAMP-, c-Src-, epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)- and extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK)-dependent manner. Furthermore, using endometrial adenocarcinoma tissue explants, we have shown that the EP2 receptor and FGF2 co-localize within the glandular epithelial compartment and have confirmed that seminal plasma and PGE$_2$ can up-regulate the expression of FGF2 in endometrial adenocarcinoma biopsy explants via the EP2 receptor.

Materials and methods

Culture medium was purchased from Invitrogen (Paisley, Scotland, UK). Fetal calf serum (FCS) and penicillin–streptomycin were obtained from PAA Laboratories (Middlesex, UK). FGF2 goat polyclonal antibody (sc-1360), EGF rabbit polyclonal antibody (sc-03), p-tyr (PY99) agarose conjugate and myc (9E10) agarose conjugate were purchased from Autogen Bioclear (Wiltshire, UK). Anti-phospho-p-tyr (PY99) agarose conjugate and myc (9E10) agarose conjugate were purchased from Merck Biosciences (Nottingham, UK). EP2 receptor rabbit polyclonal antibody (CAY-101750) was purchased from Autogen Bioclearconstituent of seminal plasma exerts no adverse effect on HeLa cells. Ethical approval was obtained from Lothian Research Ethics Committee, and written informed consent was obtained from all subjects before tissue collection.

Cell culture

Human Ishikawa endometrial adenocarcinoma cells (European Collection of Cell Culture, Centre for Applied Microbiology, Wiltshire, UK) were maintained in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium (DMEM) nutrient mixture F-12 with glutamax-1 and pyridoxine supplemented with 10% FCS and 1% antibiotics (stock 500 IU penicillin and 500 μg/ml streptomycin) at 37°C and 5% CO$_2$ (v/v). Stable EP2 transfectant cells (EP2 sense cells) were maintained under the same conditions with the addition of a maintenance dose of 200 μg/ml G418.

EP2 receptor cell characterization

EP2 receptor amplification, transfection into Ishikawa cells and characterization of the EP2 sense cell line used in this study have been described previously (Sales et al., 2004). The EP2 sense cell line was found to express a 4.2 ± 1.8-fold greater level of EP2 receptor than parental untransfected Ishikawa cells (wild-type). This level of EP2 receptor expression in EP2 sense cells is comparable with the levels of EP2 receptor observed in endometrial adenocarcinoma biopsy tissues (Sales et al., 2004).

Taqman quantitative RT–PCR

FGF mRNA expression in EP2 sense and wild-type Ishikawa cells or endometrial adenocarcinomas was measured by quantitative RT–PCR analysis. For expression in EP2 sense and wild-type Ishikawa cells, 2.5 $\times$ 10$^5$ cells were seeded in six-well plates and allowed to attach and grow for 24 h. Cells were subsequently serum-starved overnight in medium containing 8.4 μM indomethacin. Medium was removed and replaced with DMEM (in the presence of 10% FCS and 8.4 μM indomethacin) containing vehicle, a 1:250 dilution of seminal plasma (Stock 500 IU penicillin and 500 μg/ml streptomycin) at 37°C and 5% CO$_2$ (v/v). Stable EP2 transfectant cells (EP2 sense cells) were maintained under the same conditions with the addition of a maintenance dose of 200 μg/ml G418.
To investigate the effect of seminal plasma on FGF2 expression in intact endometrial adenocarcinoma tissue, biopsy explants (n = 6; two well-differentiated and four moderately differentiated adenocarcinomas) were finely minced and serum-starved overnight at 37°C in the presence of 8.4 μM indomethacin. Samples were divided into four portions and pre-incubated for 30 min in vehicle (two portions) or PD98059, or 2 min in AH6809. Tissue was subsequently treated for 6 h with vehicle, a 1:250 dilution of seminal plasma or 100 nM PGE2. Tissue was homogenized in 1 ml of TRIR, and RNA was extracted according to the manufacturer’s protocol. Quantified RNA samples were reverse transcribed, and quantitative RT-PCR was performed as described previously (Sales et al., 2004). The sequence of the FGF2-specific primers and probe are as follows: forward: 5′-CCGAGCAGCGCCTGAAGAC-3′; reverse: 5′-GACCAAACTCCTCTCTCTT-3′ and probe: 5′-FAM-AGAGAGCGGCCCTCACATAMRA-3′. The ribosomal 18S primers and probe sequences are as follows: forward: 5′-CGCTGAAATTACCGCGGCT-3′; reverse: 5′-GCTCTCTCTT-3′ and probe (VIC labelled): 5′-TGCTGGACAGACTTGCCCTC-3′ (Sales et al., 2004; Milling Smith et al., 2006). The expression of FGF2 was normalized for RNA loading for each sample using the 18S rRNA as an internal standard. Fold increase in FGF2 expression was determined by dividing the relative expression of FGF2 in seminal plasma or PGE2-treated samples by the level of expression in vehicle-treated samples at the same time points.

**Cyclic AMP assay**

Cyclic AMP accumulation was determined in response to treatment with seminal plasma at a dilution of 1:250 in the absence or presence of inhibitors of cell signalling. EP2 sense cells (2.5 × 10^5) were plated in six-well plates and allowed to attach overnight. The following day the cells were starved by overnight treatment with serum-free medium containing 8.4 μM indomethacin, and thereafter, the cells were incubated for 1 h at 37°C in serum-free medium containing 1 mM 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (Sigma) and 8.4 μM indomethacin in the presence or absence of inhibitors of PKA (4C3MQ, 1 μM), c-Src (PP2, 10 μM), EGFR kinase (AG1478, 100 nM) or MEK (PD98059, 50 μM) or the EP2 receptor antagonist AH6809 (10 μM) for 2 min. Cells were then stimulated with a 1:250 dilution of seminal plasma for the time indicated in the legend to figure 2A or left unstimulated. Following stimulation, cells were lysed in 0.1 M HCl, and cAMP concentration was determined by ELISA using a cAMP kit (Biomol, Affiniti, Exeter, UK) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. Concentrations were normalized to the protein concentration of the lysate measured by the method of Lowry (Bio-Rad, Hemel Hempstead, UK).

**Phosphorylated ERK, c-Src and EGFR studies**

For studies of ERK phosphorylation, 2.5 × 10^5 cells were seeded in six-well plates, and for c-Src and pEGFR studies, 3 × 10^5 cells were seeded in 10-cm dishes. On the following day, the cells were washed with PBS and incubated in serum-free culture medium containing penicillin/streptomycin and 8.4 μM indomethacin for at least 16 h. Cells were then pretreated with specific chemical inhibitors of PKA (4C3MQ, 1 μM), c-Src (PP2, 10 μM), EGFR kinase (AG1478, 100 nM) or MEK (PD98059, 50 μM) for 1 h before stimulation with seminal plasma at a dilution of 1:250. The EP2 receptor antagonist (AH6809, 10 μM) was added simultaneously with the seminal plasma treatment. After stimulation with seminal plasma, cells were washed with ice-cold PBS and proteins were extracted with protein lysis buffer [150 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris–HCl (pH 7.4), 10 mM EDTA, 0.6% nonidet-P40 and 10% glycerol containing protease inhibitors]. Insoluble material was pelleted by centrifugation at 19 000 × g for 20 min at 4°C. The clarified lysate was removed to a new tube, and protein content was quantified as described above.

**Transient cell transfections and immunoprecipitation**

The role of c-Src, EGFR and ERK in seminal plasma-mediated cell signalling was investigated further by the use of dominant negative (DN) isoforms targeted against MEK, EGFR and c-Src. The DN-MEK and DN-EGFR cDNA constructs were provided by Professor Zvi Naor (Department of Biochemistry, University of Tel Aviv, Israel). The DN-MEK was generated as described previously (Seger et al., 1994; Jaaro et al., 1997) by mutation of lysine 97 to alanine to yield a catalytically inactive enzyme. The myc-tagged ERK mitogen-activated protein kinase construct and DN-c-Src construct was obtained from Professor Robert Millar (MRC Human Reproductive Sciences Unit, Edinburgh, UK). DN-MEK was generated by mutating lysine 295 to methionine to generate a kinase-dead enzyme as described previously (Davidson et al., 2004). The DN-EGFR construct was produced by mutating lysine 721 to alanine as described previously (Benard et al., 2001). EP2 sense cells seeded overnight in 6-cm dishes (7.5 × 10^6 per dish) were exposed to 2.5 μg of a myc-tagged ERK and 2.5 μg of DN-MEK, DN-EGFR, DN-MEK or control plasmid (pcDNA3; Invitrogen) in the presence of 30 μl of SuperFect (Qiagen, Crawley, UK) in a total volume of 1.2 ml of medium for 3 h and then cultured overnight in complete medium. Thereafter, cells were incubated overnight in serum-free medium containing 8.4 μM indomethacin and subsequently treated with vehicle, a 1:250 dilution of seminal plasma or seminal plasma in the presence of AH6809 for 2 min. Cells were lysed as described above, and myc-tagged ERK or phospho-tyrosine-p (p-Tyr) were isolated by immunoprecipitation. Briefly, equal amounts of protein were incubated with myc-antibody or p-Tyr antibody conjugated to protein A agarose beads overnight at 4°C with gentle rotation. Beads were washed extensively with lysis buffer, and immune complexes were then solubilized in Laemmli buffer (125 mM Tris–HCl pH 6.8, 4% sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS), 5% 2-mercaptoethanol, 20% glycerol and 0.05% bromophenol blue) then boiled for 5 min. Thereafter, solutes were subjected to Western blot analysis as described below.

**Western blot analysis**

For ERK studies, 20 μg of protein was loaded for each sample. Proteins were resolved on 4–12% Bis-Tris gels (Nupage, Invitrogen) and transferred onto polyvinylidene difluoride membrane (Millipore, Watford, UK). Membranes were blocked for 1 h at 25°C in 4% BSA diluted in TBST (50 mM Tris–HCl, 150 mM NaCl and 0.05% v/v Tween-20) and incubated overnight at 4°C with anti-phospho-p44/42 ERK, anti-p44/42 ERK, c-Src or EGFR primary antibodies at a dilution of 1:1000. Thereafter, blots were washed and incubated with alkaline phosphatase-conjugated secondary antibodies at a dilution of 1:40 000. Immune-reactive proteins were visualized by the ECF system according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Specific proteins were revealed, quantified and normalized to total protein expression using Typhoon 9400 PhosphorImage and ImageQuant TL software (Molecular Dynamics, Amersham Biosciences). Fold increase in protein expression was determined by dividing the relative level of phosphorylated protein following treatment by the level in vehicle-treated controls. Additionally, phosphorylated cSrc and EGFR blots were normalized against light-chain immunoglobulin G (IgG) on the same blots.

**Immunohistochemistry and confocal laser microscopy**

EP2 receptor and FGF2 protein expression were co-localized in endometrial adenocarcinomas (n = 12; four moderate, four well-differentiated and four poorly differentiated adenocarcinomas) by
dual immunofluorescence immunohistochemistry. Tissue sections were prepared as described previously and blocked using 5% normal horse serum diluted in PBS. Optimal dilution of antibody was determined by titration on serial sections. Subsequently, sections were incubated with goat anti-FGF2 antibody at a dilution of 1:80 for 18 h at 4°C. Control sections were incubated with equivalent concentration of normal goat IgG. Thereafter, sections were washed with PBS and incubated with biotinylated horse anti-goat (DAKO; Dako Corp., High Wycombe, UK) followed by incubation with the fluorochrome streptavidin 488 Alexafluor (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR, USA) diluted 1:200 in PBS. Sections were re-blocked with 5% normal goat serum diluted in PBS and incubated with rabbit anti-EP2 receptor antibody at a dilution of 1:100 at 4°C for 18 h. Control sections were incubated with equivalent concentration of rabbit IgG. Thereafter, the sections were washed with PBS and incubated with the fluorochrome streptavidin 546 Alexafluor (Molecular Probes) diluted 1 in 200 in PBS at 25°C for 20 min. Sections were counterstained with 1:2000 dilution of To-Pro2 (Molecular Probes) and mounted in permfluor PBS.

**Statistics**

Data were subjected to statistical analysis with analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Fisher’s protected least significant difference tests (Statview 4.0; Abacus Concepts, Piscataway, NJ, USA) and statistical significance accepted when $P < 0.05$.

**Results**

**Seminal plasma and PGE$_2$ induce FGF2 expression via activation of EP2 receptor signalling**

Wild-type Ishikawa cells and EP2 sense cells were treated with seminal plasma (Figure 1A) or 100 nM PGE$_2$ (Figure 1B) for 2, 4, 6 and 8 h. A significant increase in FGF2 mRNA expression was observed in EP2 sense cells after 6 h of treatment with seminal plasma or PGE$_2$ compared with vehicle-treated cells (5.2 ± 0.9- and 4.6 ± 2.3-fold increase for seminal plasma and PGE$_2$, respectively; $P < 0.005$ and $P < 0.05$; data are expressed as mean ± SEM). However, no such increase in FGF2 expression was observed in wild-type cells treated with seminal plasma (Figure 1A) or PGE$_2$ (Figure 1B).

Because FGF2 expression was unaltered by the treatment of wild-type Ishikawa cells with either seminal plasma or PGE$_2$ within the 8-h time frame, subsequent experiments were performed using EP2 sense cells alone. The co-treatment of EP2 sense cells with AH6809, 4C3MQ, PP2, AG1478 or PD98059 significantly reduced the expression of FGF2 induced by seminal plasma (Figure 1C; $P < 0.05$) or PGE$_2$ (Figure 1D; $P < 0.05$).

**Seminal plasma promotes cAMP accumulation via the EP2 receptor**

The incubation of EP2 sense cells with seminal plasma for 5, 10 or 15 min induced a significant time-dependent increase in cAMP accumulation compared with untreated cells (Figure 2A; 269.6 ± 30.7, 448.3 ± 14.2 and 621.4 ± 261.1 pmoles cAMP/mg protein for 5, 10 and 15 min, respectively compared with 11.7 ± 5.4 pmoles cAMP/mg protein for untreated cells at 0 min; $P < 0.01$). cAMP levels were significantly reduced in the presence of the EP2 receptor antagonist (Figure 2B; $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in cAMP accumulation in EP2 sense cells in response to seminal plasma in the presence of 4C3MQ, PP2, AG1478 or PD98059 (Figure 2B).

**Seminal plasma induces activation of ERK phosphorylation via the EP2 receptor**

Following serum starvation of EP2 sense cells and in the absence of ligand or growth factors, minimal basal levels of ERK phosphorylation were observed (Figure 3A, time zero).

The treatment of EP2 sense cells with the panel of chemical inhibitors on their own showed no significant alteration to the basal levels of ERK phosphorylation observed following serum starvation at time zero (data not shown); however, the co-treatment of EP2 sense cells with seminal plasma and the chemical inhibitors significantly inhibited ERK phosphorylation in response to treatment with seminal plasma for 2 min (Figure 3B; $P < 0.05$).

The treatment of empty vector-transfected EP2 sense cells with seminal plasma for 2 min resulted in a significant phosphorylation of ERK compared with vehicle-treated cells (Figure 3C). This seminal plasma-induced elevation in ERK phosphorylation was inhibited by the co-treatment of empty plasma activation of FGF2 via EP2 receptor

Figure 1. Fibroblast growth factor 2 (FGF2) expression in response to seminal plasma and prostaglandin E$_2$ (PGE$_2$). FGF2 mRNA expression in wild-type and E-series prostaglandin-2 (EP2) sense cells measured by real-time RT–PCR after the treatment of cells for 2, 4, 6 and 8 h with a 1:250 dilution of (A) seminal plasma (SP; b is significantly different from a, $P < 0.005$) or (B) 100 nM PGE$_2$; b is significantly different from a ($P < 0.05$). FGF2 mRNA expression in EP2 sense cells treated for 6 h with (C) SP or (D) PGE$_2$ in the absence or presence of the EP2 receptor antagonist (AH6809) or chemical inhibitors of protein kinase A (4C3MQ), c-Src (PP2), EGFR kinase (AG1478) or mitogen-activated protein kinase (MEK) (PD98059). b and c are significantly different from a ($P < 0.05$); c is significantly different from b ($P < 0.05$). Data are shown as mean ± SEM from three independent experiments.
vector-transfected EP2 sense cells with AH6809 or by the co-transfection of cells with DN-SRC, DN-EGFR or DN-MEK cDNAs (Figure 3C; $P < 0.05$).

**Seminal plasma induces phosphorylation of c-Src and EGFR via the EP2 receptor**

The phosphorylation of c-Src (Figure 4A) and EGFR (Figure 4B) was significantly increased following treatment of EP2 sense cells with seminal plasma ($P < 0.05$). This seminal plasma-induced phosphorylation of c-Src and EGFR was abolished by the co-incubation of EP2 sense cells with AH6809, 4C3MQ and PP2. However, the co-incubation of EP2 sense cells with AG1478 reduced the seminal plasma-induced phosphorylation of EGFR but not c-Src, suggesting that c-Src phosphorylation is upstream of EGFR phosphorylation. These data are in agreement with our previous observations for PGE$_2$ signalling via the EP2 receptor (Sales et al., 2004) and demonstrate that seminal plasma activates EP2 receptor signalling in a similar manner to that proposed for endogenously secreted PGE$_2$.

**Figure 2.** cAMP accumulation in response to seminal plasma. (A) E-Series prostanoid-2 (EP2) sense cells were treated with a 1:250 dilution of seminal plasma for 5, 10 and 15 min or left untreated (0 min). b is significantly different from a ($P < 0.01$). (B) EP2 sense cells were treated with seminal plasma for 15 min in the absence/presence of the EP2 receptor antagonist (AH6809) or chemical inhibitors of protein kinase A (4C3MQ), c-Src (PP2), EGFR kinase (AG1478) or MEK (PD98059). b is significantly different from a ($P < 0.05$); c is significantly different from a and b ($P < 0.05$). All data are shown as mean ± SEM from three independent experiments.

**Figure 3.** Extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) phosphorylation in E-series prostanoid-2 (EP2) sense cells in response to seminal plasma. (A) ERK phosphorylation in EP2 sense cells treated with a 1:250 dilution of seminal plasma for 0–3 and 5 min. (B) ERK phosphorylation in EP2 sense cells treated with seminal plasma for 2 min in the absence/presence of the EP2 receptor antagonist (AH6809) or chemical inhibitors of protein kinase A (4C3MQ), c-Src (PP2), EGFR kinase (AG1478) or MEK (PD98059). b is significantly different from a ($P < 0.05$). (C) ERK phosphorylation in EP2 sense cells co-transfected with a myc-tagged ERK cDNA construct together with a dominant negative cDNA isoform targeted against c-Src (lane 4), the EGFR (lane 5), MEK (lane 6) or empty vector (lanes 1–3) and stimulated with seminal plasma for 2 min either alone (lanes 2, 4–6) or in the presence of AH6809 (lane 3). The tagged ERK construct was immunoprecipitated with an anti-myc-antibody and immunoblotted. ERK phosphorylation levels are shown as mean ± SEM from three independent experiments. b and c are significantly different from a ($P < 0.05$); c is significantly different from b ($P < 0.05$). Data are presented as representative blots together with semi-quantitative analysis of ERK phosphorylation shown as mean ± SEM from three independent experiments. b and c are significantly different from a ($P < 0.05$); c is significantly different from b ($P < 0.05$).
Seminal plasma and PGE₂ induce FGF2 expression in endometrial adenocarcinoma explants

Seminal plasma and PGE₂ treatment induced a 3.1 ± 0.4- and 2.2 ± 0.2-fold increase in FGF2 mRNA expression, respectively (P < 0.05). The pretreatment of tissue explants with AH6809 significantly reduced the seminal plasma and PGE₂-induced elevation in FGF2 (Figure 6; P < 0.05).

Discussion

COX enzymes, prostanoids and their receptors are now established as major factors involved in reproductive tract pathology (Jabbour et al., 2001; Sales and Jabbour, 2003; Jabbour and Sales, 2004). COX-1 and COX-2, together with the EP2 receptor, are up-regulated in reproductive tract carcinomas, including carcinoma of the endometrium (Tong et al., 2000; Jabbour et al., 2001; Ferrandina et al., 2002) and have been shown to up-regulate the expression of tumorigenic and angiogenic genes such as Ang-1 and Ang-2 (Tsujii et al., 1998; Sales et al., 2002a) and VEGF (Gupta et al., 2003; Sales et al., 2004) and down-regulate the production of anti-angiogenic genes (Perchick and Jabbour, 2003). Moreover, PGs have been shown to up-regulate COX-2 expression and PG biosynthesis, thereby establishing a positive feedback loop to amplify the angiogenic and tumorigenic signal (Tjandrawinata et al., 1997; Jabbour et al., 2005; Sales et al., 2005).

The EP2 receptor is a Gₛ-coupled seven-transmembrane receptor, which largely initiates intracellular signalling via the cAMP-dependent PKA second messenger system (Regan, 2003). In endometrial adenocarcinomas, EP2 receptor signalling to cAMP is elevated compared with normal tissue (Jabbour et al., 2001), indicating a possible autocrine/paracrine regulation of neoplastic endometrial cell function via the PGE₂–EP2–PKA axis. Indeed, utilizing the endometrial adenocarcinoma cell model system overexpressing the EP2 receptor to the levels observed in endometrial adenocarcinomas (EP2 sense cells), we have previously ascertained a role for PGE₂-mediated activation of EP2 receptor signalling in the promotion of angiogenic factor release via the cAMP-, c-Src- and EGFR-mediated phosphorylation of ERK (Sales et al., 2004).

It is well established that PGE₂ is present at ∼10 000-fold higher concentration in seminal plasma than that produced locally at the site of inflammation, and at least 1000-fold higher than normal endometrium (Templeton et al., 1978; Smith et al., 1981; Lumsden et al., 1983; Bendvold et al., 1987). The reported concentration in the seminal plasma of humans for PGE₂ and 19-R hydroxy PGE₂ (a selective agonist for EP2 receptor) are 70 μg/ml and 250 μg/ml, respectively (Taylor and Kelly, 1975; Templeton et al., 1978; Bendvold et al., 1987), 20-fold greater than that of PGE₂α (Bendvold et al., 1987). Although it has been previously thought that the cervix may provide a barrier to the passage of seminal plasma into the uterine cavity, there is now increasing evidence that the effects of seminal plasma extend to the uterus, with in vivo studies demonstrating that active seminal plasma constituents are carried, together with sperm, into the higher tract facilitated by rapid and sustained peristaltic contractions of the uterus (Robertson, 2005).

**EP2 receptor and FGF2 co-localize in endometrial adenocarcinoma**

Laser confocal immunofluorescence microscopy showed the EP2 receptor (red channel) and FGF2 (green channel) were co-localized (merged, yellow) in the neoplastic epithelial cells of poorly, moderately and well-differentiated endometrial adenocarcinoma tissues, with minimal stromal cell immunoreactivity observed (Figure 5). The substitution of the primary antibody with a control IgG from the host species resulted in the loss of the specific immunostaining.

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**Figure 4.** Phosphorylation of c-Src and epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR). (A) E-Series prostanoid-2 (EP2) sense cells were treated with a 1:250 dilution of seminal plasma for 2 min in the absence/presence of the EP2 receptor antagonist (AH6809) or chemical inhibitors of protein kinase A (4C3MQ), c-Src (PP2), EGFR kinase (AG1478) or mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase (MEK) (PD98059). Cell lysates were immunoprecipitated with an anti-phosphotyrosine antibody and immunoblotted for phosphorylated c-Src. (B) Immunoblots were stripped and reprobed for EGFR phosphorylation. The figure shows a representative blot together with semi-quantitative analysis of c-Src or EGFR phosphorylation shown as mean ± SEM from three independent experiments; a is significantly different from b (P < 0.05).
In this study, we have demonstrated for the first time that seminal plasma can activate intracellular signalling in endometrial adenocarcinoma cells via the EP2 receptor. The data reported herein demonstrate that the seminal plasma can activate the c-Src, EGFR and ERK pathways in endometrial adenocarcinoma cells (EP2 sense), in a similar manner to PGE2 via the EP2 receptor (Sales et al., 2004), because c-Src, EGFR and ERK phosphorylation in EP2 sense cells were inhibited by an EP2 receptor antagonist (AH6809). Although the EP2 receptor antagonist AH6809 was previously reported to be an antagonist of the EP1 receptor, a study by Woodward et al. (1995) has shown that AH6809 acts as a potent antagonist of the EP2 receptor with substantial competition for PGE2 at concentrations up to 10 μM (Woodward et al., 1995), and PGF2α at >100 μM (Abramovitz et al., 2000). We failed to detect any EP1 receptor and found no difference in the levels of EP3, EP4 or FP receptors in Ishikawa wild-type and EP2 sense cells (data not shown) and thus interpret the actions of AH6809 in this study as being an antagonist of the EP2 receptor.

ERK is a key signalling mechanism involved in the control of gene transcription and regulates many processes such as cellular transformation and growth. Our previous data (Sales et al., 2004) demonstrate that the PGE2-mediated activation of ERK via the EP2 receptor occurs via the cAMP- and c-Src-mediated transactivation of the EGFR. In the earlier study, we showed that a cell-permeable cAMP analogue, dibutyl cAMP, could transphosphorylate the EGFR and phosphorylate ERK in a similar manner to PGE2 via the EP2 receptor in EP2 sense cells; however, the ability of EGF to phosphorylate the EGFR and ERK was independent of cAMP and c-Src (Sales et al., 2004). In this study, we show that seminal plasma can also transphosphorylate the EGFR and phosphorylate ERK in a similar manner to PGE2, via the EP2 receptor. From these data and our previous observations of cell signalling in the EP2 sense cell line, it would appear that the phosphorylation of c-Src precedes that of EGFR, because both chemical inhibitors of c-Src and EGFR kinase inhibited EGFR phosphorylation; however, only the inhibitor of c-Src inhibited c-Src phosphorylation. As the inhibitor of MEK failed to inhibit either c-Src or EGFR phosphorylation, this implies that c-Src and EGFR phosphorylation precedes that of ERK phosphorylation. These data are consistent with evidence from several studies that support the sequence of G-protein-coupled receptor signalling to downstream ERK via the c-Src-mediated transactivation of the EGFR (Luttrell

Figure 5. Confocal immunofluorescent localization of E-series prostanoid-2 (EP2) receptor and fibroblast growth factor 2 (FGF2) in endometrial adenocarcinoma. Localization of the site of expression of the EP2 receptor (red; left panel), FGF2 (green; central panel) and co-localization of EP2 receptor and FGF2 (merged yellow; right panel) in human endometrial adenocarcinoma. P, poorly differentiated; M, moderately differentiated and W, well-differentiated adenocarcinomas; inset, negative control section.
Seminal plasma activation of FGF2 via EP2 receptor

**Figure 6.** Effect of seminal plasma and prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) on fibroblast growth factor 2 (FGF2) mRNA expression in endometrial adenocarcinoma. Real-time RT–PCR analysis of FGF2 mRNA expression in endometrial adenocarcinoma tissue treated with a 1:250 dilution of seminal plasma (lane 2) or 100 nM PGE2 (lane 5) alone or in the presence of the E-series prostanoid-2 receptor antagonist (AH6809; lanes 3 and 6 for seminal plasma and PGE2, respectively). Data are shown as mean ± SEM from three independent experiments; b is significantly different from a (P < 0.05).

et al., 1999; Pierce et al., 2001; Pai et al., 2002; Buchanan et al., 2003; Sales et al., 2004; Sales et al., 2005). These observations indicate that this pathway can be activated by endogenously synthesized PGs, and following exposure to exogenous prostanoids such as those present in seminal plasma.

FGF2 is a potent mitogenic and angiogenic factor, causing endothelial cell proliferation and migration, extracellular matrix degradation and modulation of adhesion factors (Presta et al., 2005). FGF2 expression is elevated in endometrial carcinoma, and it has been suggested to promote the vascularization and invasiveness of carcinomas (Yoshida et al., 2002; Billottet et al., 2004). Moreover, FGF2 overexpression in endometrial adenocarcinoma cells can promote tumour growth when implanted s.c. in nude mice (Giavazzi et al., 2003). This study has demonstrated that seminal plasma and PGE2 can up-regulate the expression of FGF2 mRNA in EP2 sense cells, but not wild-type Ishikawa cells, and endometrial adenocarcinoma tissues. Furthermore, we have shown that this seminal plasma and PGE2-mediated expression of FGF2 occurs via the EP2 receptor following the sequential activation of cAMP-dependent PKA, c-Src, EGFR kinase and ERK signalling.

Thus, pathologies of the endometrium, associated with an elevation in the expression of prostanoid receptors, may be exacerbated by exposure to seminal plasma. This study has demonstrated a mechanism whereby seminal plasma may promote endometrial carcinoma in sexually active women via up-regulation of gene expression of potent growth factors such as FGF2. The data presented herein also highlight the potential advantage of combining COX enzyme inhibitors together with EP2 receptor antagonists or EGFR or ERK signalling pathway inhibitors as therapeutic agents in endometrial adenocarcinoma. These agents would target the actions of both endogenously produced PGs and the exogenous prostanoids present in seminal plasma.

**Acknowledgements**

The authors thank Ms Joan Creiger for patient recruitment and sample collection.

**References**


Submitted on May 19, 2006; resubmitted on July 10, 2006; accepted on July 17, 2006.