

Letter

RAF1 kinase activity is dispensable for KRAS/p53 mutant lung tumor progression

Manuel Sanclemente,¹ Patricia Nieto,^{1,5} Sara Garcia-Alonso,¹ Fernando Fernández-García,¹ Laura Esteban-Burgos,¹ Carmen Guerra,¹ Matthias Drosten,¹ Eduardo Caleiras,² Jorge Martínez-Torrecuadrada,³ David Santamaría,^{1,6} Monica Musteanu,^{1,7,4,*} and Mariano Barbacid^{1,4,*}

¹Molecular Oncology, Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Oncológicas (CNIO), Melchor Fernández Almagro 3, 28029 Madrid, Spain

²Biotechnology, Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Oncológicas (CNIO), Melchor Fernández Almagro 3, 28029 Madrid, Spain

³Structural Biology Programs, Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Oncológicas (CNIO), Melchor Fernández Almagro 3, 28029 Madrid, Spain

⁴Senior author

⁵Present address: Asociación Española Contra el Cáncer (AECC), 28040 Madrid, Spain

⁶Present address: University of Bordeaux, INSERM U1218, ACTION Laboratory, IECB, 33607 Pessac, France

⁷Present address: Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Complutense University of Madrid, 28040 Madrid, Spain

*Correspondence: mmusteanu@cnio.es (M.M.), mbarbacid@cnio.es (M.B.)

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ccell.2021.01.008>

KRAS mutant tumors account for at least one-fourth of all human cancers. Yet, almost 40 years after their identification in human tumors, no effective therapies have been developed, with the possible exception of those tumors carrying G12C mutation (Ostrem et al., 2013). Ironically, KRAS oncogenes primarily signal via the MAPK pathway made up of druggable kinases. Unfortunately, none of the kinase inhibitors developed during the last decade have shown anti-tumor efficacy (Drosten and Barbacid, 2020). Previous studies using genetically engineered mice have revealed that complete inactivation of MAPK signaling is incompatible with adult life (Blasco et al., 2011). Moreover, genetic interrogation of the putative therapeutic properties of each of the kinases has revealed that only ablation of RAF1 results in significant levels of tumor regression of advanced lung adenocarcinomas induced by *Kras* and *Trp53* mutations (Sanclemente et al., 2018). RAF1 ablation also resulted in complete regression of a subset of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinomas, in combination with the EGF receptor (Blasco et al., 2019). Although these therapeutic responses have been achieved by ablating RAF1 expression, it appears that the most direct way to translate these observations to a clinical setting would be to develop selective kinase inhibitors against RAF1.

To interrogate the suitability of this therapeutic strategy, we have generated mouse strains that express conditional knockin alleles that encode two indepen-

dent RAF1 kinase dead isoforms, RAF1^{D468A} and RAF1^{K375M} (Figure S1A). Both of these mutations completely abolish RAF1 kinase activity, as determined by the lack of phosphorylation of their natural substrate MEK1 (Figure S1B). Surprisingly, systemic expression of these kinase isoforms under the control of the endogenous *Raf1* locus in mice bearing advanced *Kras/Trp53* tumors (Sanclemente et al., 2018) failed to induce significant levels of tumor regression (Figure S1C). Indeed, tumor-bearing mice in which RAF1 expression was replaced by expression of the RAF1^{D468A} isoform upon Cre-mediated recombination behaved exactly the same as mice that retained expression of the wild-type protein (Figure S1C). Cre-mediated recombination efficacy of this conditional *Raf1* kinase-dead allele was over 90% in all cases analyzed, indicating that most tumor cells expressed the RAF1^{D468A} isoform rather than the wild-type protein. In the case of the RAF1^{K375M} isoform, tumor progression was more moderate than in control animals, and we observed limited levels of tumor regression in a small percentage (15%) of animals (Figure S1C). Cre-mediated recombination efficacy of this conditional *Raf1* kinase-dead allele was over 80%, indicating that most tumor cells expressed the RAF1^{K375M} isoform (Figure S1C). The slightly differential results obtained with these two isoforms is due to the fact that RAF1^{K375M} is partially unstable, resulting in overall expression levels significantly lower than those of either RAF1^{D468A} or wild-

type RAF1 proteins (Figure S1C). These results, taken together, conclusively show that the contribution of RAF1 to *Kras/Trp53*-driven tumors is not mediated by its kinase activity.

Further analysis of these kinase-dead isoforms revealed that the partially unstable RAF1^{K375M} isoform is not phosphorylated in S338 and S621, an event thought to be mediated in *cis* and required for proper protein stability (Figure S1D) (Noble et al., 2008). However, both residues are phosphorylated in RAF1^{D468A}-expressing cell lines, indicating that their phosphorylation must be mediated by other kinases, since this isoform does not have kinase activity. Therefore, the lack of S338 and S621 phosphorylation in RAF1^{K375M} might be a consequence of conformational changes rather than of the absence of kinase activity. Finally, all tumors expressing RAF1^{D468A} or RAF1^{K375M} retained significant levels of MEK1 phosphorylation regardless of the differential properties of these RAF1 kinase-dead isoforms (Figures S1C and S1D), thus indicating that elimination of RAF1 kinase activity has little effect, if any, on MAPK signaling, an activity likely to be sustained by BRAF.

Previous studies have indicated that, in addition to its role in MAPK signaling, RAF1 has anti-apoptotic activity. This effect is mediated, at least in part, by its ability to inhibit the pro-apoptotic kinases ASK1 and MST2. Moreover, *in vitro* studies suggested that this anti-apoptotic activity is likely to be kinase independent (Chen et al., 2001; O'Neill et al., 2004). To interrogate whether the

anti-proliferative effect of ablating RAF1 is mediated by these kinases, we blocked proliferation of human A549 lung adenocarcinoma cells as well as of cells obtained from a patient-derived xenograft (PDX) model, PDX-dc1, with lentiviral vectors expressing two independent shRNAs against *RAF1* (Sanclemente et al., 2018). Co-infection of these *RAF1* shRNAs with two independent shRNAs against *ASK1* or *MST2* that efficiently blocked expression of these pro-apoptotic kinases (Figure S1E) restored the proliferative properties of these human lung tumor cells (Figure S1F). Re-expression of a cDNA encoding the murine RAF1 protein, whose sequences could not be recognized by the human *RAF1* shRNAs, restored proliferation of the A549 and PDX-dc1 cells to levels similar to those observed upon co-infection with *ASK1* or *MST2* shRNAs. Similar results were obtained expressing the murine RAF1^{K375M} and RAF1^{D468A} kinase-dead isoforms in PDX-dc1 cells, thus adding additional evidence to support the concept that the antitumor effect observed upon RAF1 ablation is independent of its kinase activity. These results demonstrate that the anti-proliferative effect of silencing RAF1 expression in human lung adenocarcinoma cells is mediated by the pro-apoptotic properties of *ASK1* and *MST2*.

As illustrated here, RAF1^{K375M} retained anti-apoptotic activity similar to that of the wild-type RAF1 protein, as determined by its inability to induce cleaved caspase-3 in *Kras/Trp53* mouse tumor cells. Technical difficulties derived from the limited recombination efficiency exhibited by the endogenous Cre recombinase prevented us from interrogating whether the RAF1^{D468A} isoform also retained anti-apoptotic activity. More importantly, the anti-proliferative effect of ablating RAF1 in two independent lung human tumor cell lines, A549 and PDX-dc1, could be efficiently reverted by downregulating the expression of the pro-apoptotic *ASK1* and *MST2* kinases. These results, taken together, illustrate that the therapeutic effect observed upon RAF1 ablation in *Kras/Trp53* mutant lung tumors is mediated by loss of its anti-apoptotic properties rather than of its kinase catalytic activity.

These observations have important implications for the design of effective

therapeutic strategies to block progression of *KRAS* mutant human cancers. They also help to explain, at least in part, the poor results obtained so far in the clinic with RAF inhibitors that block either their kinase activity or other features that regulate their involvement in MAPK signaling. Indeed, recent studies from our laboratory using some of these RAF kinase inhibitors, including the panRAF inhibitors MLN2480 and LSN3074753; a RAF1-selective inhibitor, GW5074; and the paradox breaker PLX8394, have also failed to show significant therapeutic activity on *Kras/Trp53* mutant lung tumors (Esteban-Burgos et al., 2020).

In summary, these studies strongly suggest that current therapeutic strategies based on inhibition of RAF1 kinase activity are unlikely to produce anti-tumor results in the clinic. Instead, pharmacological targeting of RAF1 will require novel strategies that prevent the anti-apoptotic activity of RAF1, either by blocking its interaction with the *ASK1* or *MST2* kinases (Chen et al., 2001; O'Neill et al., 2004) or, more directly, by inhibiting RAF1 expression with selective RAF1 degraders. The limited toxicities resulting from systemic ablation of RAF1 expression in adult mice (Sanclemente et al., 2018) suggest that the increased apoptotic activity that may result from loss of RAF1 expression has limited effect on normal tissues. Yet, toxicities in mice and humans may not be the same.

The last decade has witnessed a tremendous surge in the use of degron chemistry to inactivate targets whose contribution to tumor development is not mediated by classical enzymatic activities (Lai and Crews, 2017). Indeed, a significant number of cancer genes encode undruggable proteins such as *KRAS*, with the possible exception of those carrying G12C mutations (Ostrem et al., 2013). The development of pharmacologically viable proteolysis-targeting chimeras (PROTACs) might be a suitable therapeutic option to block RAF1 expression via proteasome-mediated degradation. These bifunctional chemotypes do not require binding to functionally relevant domains, thus offering wider options than catalytic inhibitors or inhibitors of protein-protein interactions. Unveiling the complete structure of RAF1 should provide critical information not

only to design PROTACs capable of inducing its degradation but also to identify potential vulnerabilities that may result in RAF1 degradation. Hopefully, pharmacological phenocopying of the results obtained in genetically engineered mouse tumor models will provide therapeutic benefit to patients suffering from *KRAS* mutant cancers in the not-too-distant future.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental information can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ccell.2021.01.008>.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Dr. Shiva Malek and her colleagues (Genentech Inc.) for sharing their results with us before publication. We also thank M. San Roman, R. Villar, M.C. González, A. Lopez, N. Cabrera, P. Villanueva, J. Condo, O. Domínguez, and S. Ortega for excellent technical support. This work was supported by grants from the European Research Council (ERC-2015-AdG/695566, THERACAN); the Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation, and Universities (RTC-2017-6576-1 and RTI2018-094664-B-I00) and the Autonomous Community of Madrid (B2017/BMD-3884 iLUNG-CM) to M.B., as well as by a grant from the Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities (RTI2018-094664-B-I00) to M.B. and M.M. M.B. is a recipient of an Endowed Chair from the AXA Research Fund. M.S., P.N., and F.F.-G. were supported by FPU fellowships from the Spanish Ministry of Education. L.E.-B. was a recipient of an FPI fellowship from the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness. S.G.-A. is a recipient of a postdoctoral fellowship from the Asociación Española Contra el Cáncer (AECC).

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Supplemental Information

**RAF1 kinase activity is dispensable
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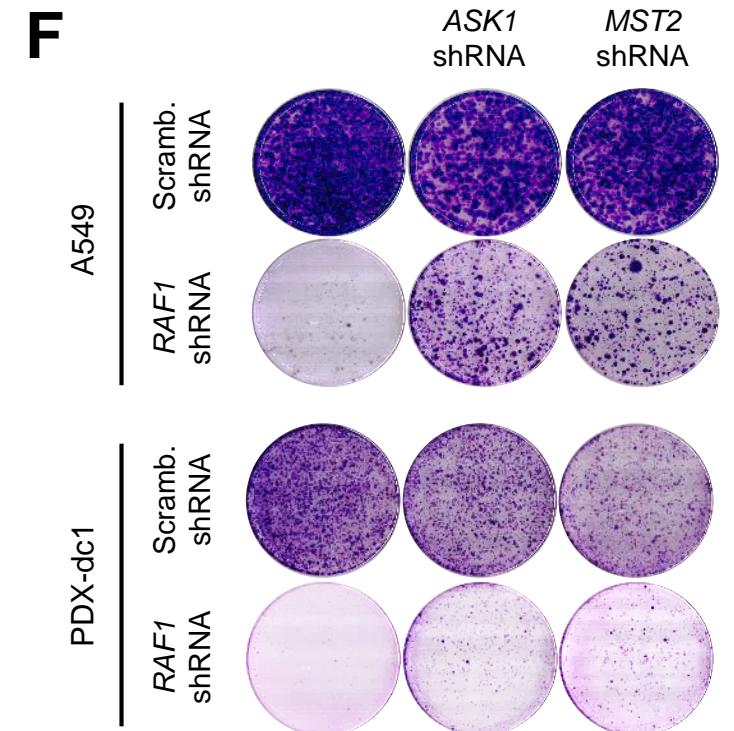
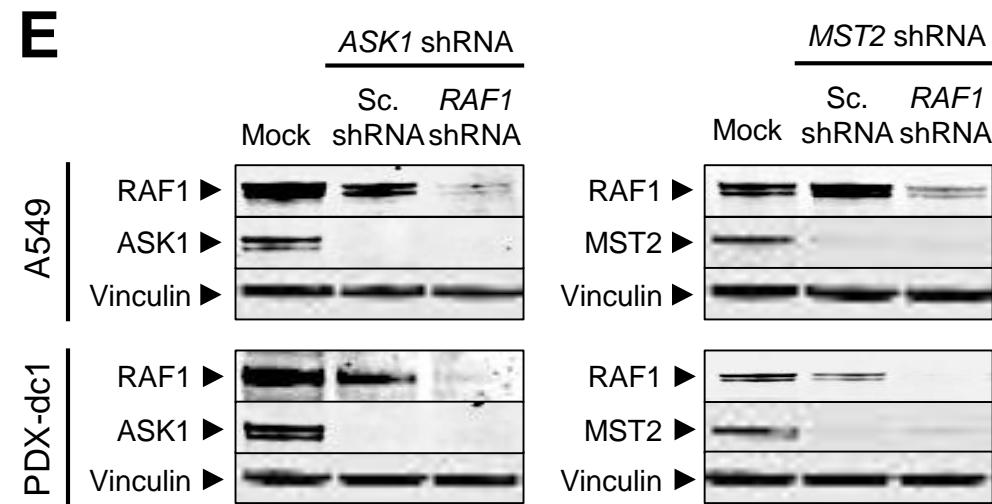
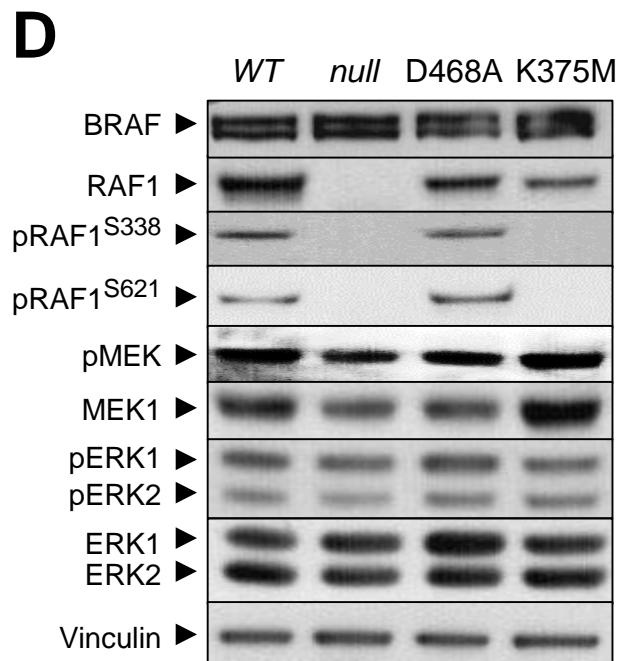
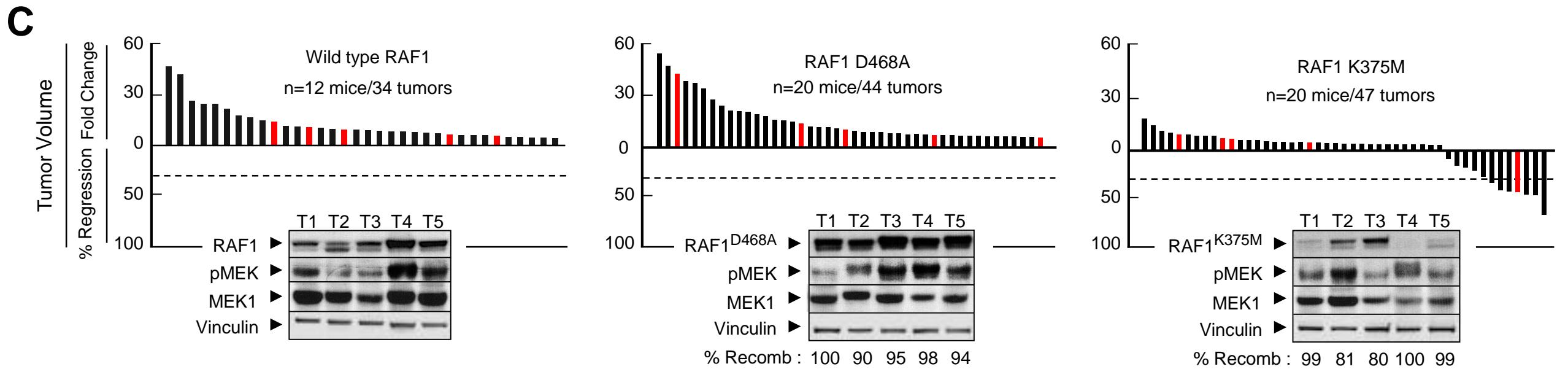
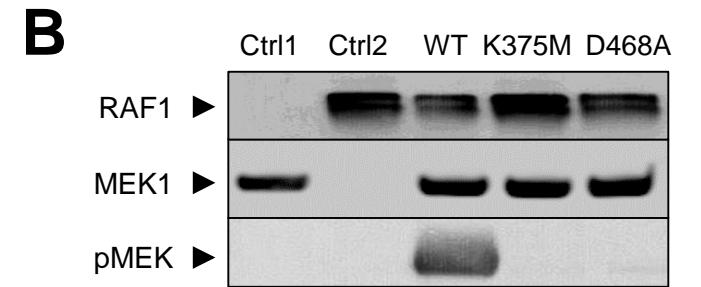
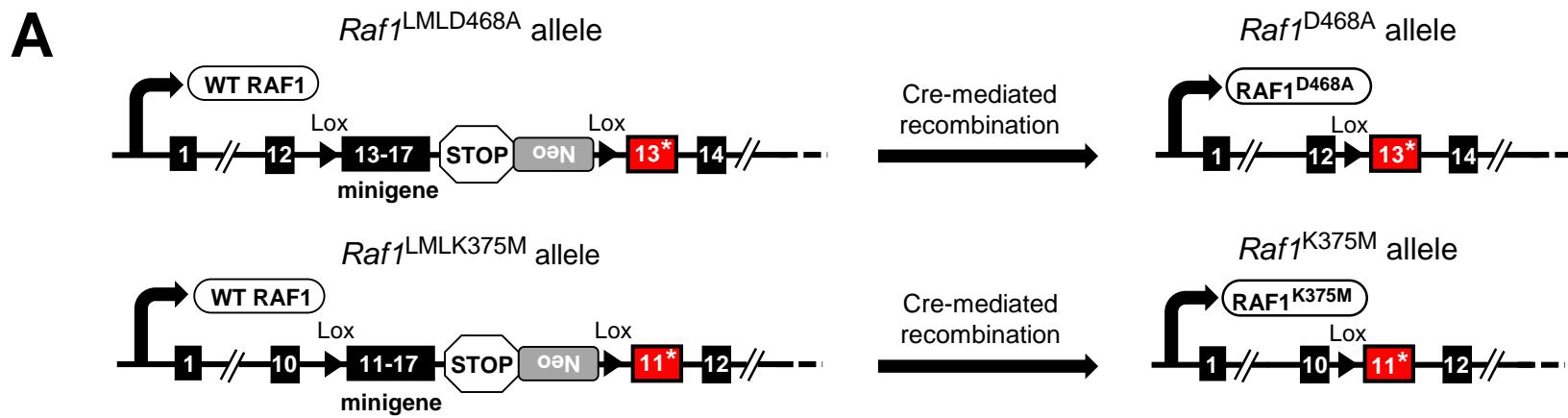


Figure S1. (A) Generation of conditional knocked-in *Raf1*^{LMLD468A} and *Raf1*^{LMLK375M} mouse strains using a minigene strategy. **(Left)** Schematic representation of the conditional *Raf1*^{LMLD468A} and *Raf1*^{LMLK375M} alleles. Solid boxes indicate exons. Exon 13 encoding the D468A mutation and exon 11 encoding the K375M mutation are indicated by solid red boxes with an asterisk. The “minigenes” encompassing sequences corresponding to exons 13 to 17 in the *Raf1*^{LMLD468A} allele (Top) and exons 11 to 17 in the *Raf1*^{LMLK375M} allele (Bottom) are indicated by solid boxes. The transcriptional inhibitory sequences (octagonal open box, STOP), the PGK-neomycin resistance cassette (grey box, Neo), the LoxP sequences (solid triangles, Lox) are also indicated. **(Right)** Schematic representation of the *Raf1*^{D468A} and *Raf1*^{K375M} alleles that result upon Cre mediated recombination of the conditional knocked-in *Raf1*^{LMLD468A} and *Raf1*^{LMLK375M} alleles. The various RAF1 protein isoforms expressed by each of these alleles is indicated by elliptical boxes next to their putative promotor (bent arrows).

(B) Western blot analysis illustrating the lack of kinase activity of the RAF1^{D468A} and RAF1^{K375M} protein kinase dead isoforms using recombinant catalytic domains (CD) of the various RAF1 protein isoforms. Kinase reactions included those containing recombinant MEK1 in the absence of RAF1 protein (Ctrl1), in the presence of kinase active recombinant RAF1-CD^{Y340E-Y341E} polypeptide but not MEK1 substrate (Ctrl2), in the presence of kinase active recombinant RAF1-CD^{Y340E-Y341E} polypeptide plus MEK1 substrate (WT); in the presence of recombinant RAF1-CD^{Y340E-Y341E-K375M} polypeptide plus MEK1 substrate (K375) and in the presence of recombinant RAF1-CD^{Y340E-Y341E-D468A} polypeptide plus MEK1 substrate. The migration of the various RAF1 catalytic domains (RAF1), total MEK1 substrate (MEK1) and phosphorylated MEK1 substrate (pMEK) is indicated by arrowheads.

(C) Waterfall plots representing the change in tumor volume of individual tumors monitored by Computed Tomography present in: **(Left)** *Kras*^{+FSFG12V}; *Trp53*^{F/F}; *hUBC-CreERT2*^{+T}; *Raf1*^{+/+} mice (Wild type RAF1), **(Middle)** *Kras*^{+FSFG12V}; *Trp53*^{F/F}; *hUBC-*

CreERT2^{+T};Raf1^{LMLD468A/LMLD468A} (RAF1 D468A) mice and **(Right)** *Kras^{+FSFG12V};Trp53^{F/F};hUBC-CreERT2^{+T};Raf1^{LMLK375M/LMLK375M}* (RAF1 K375M) mice exposed to a tamoxifen (TMX) containing diet for 2 months in order to induce Cre-mediated recombination of the conditional knocked-in alleles in the established tumors. The dashed bars represents 30% tumor regression. Red bars show those tumors analyzed by the Western blots shown at the bottom of each waterfall plot to illustrate the expression levels of the corresponding RAF1, phospho-MEK (pMEK), and MEK1 proteins. Vinculin was used as loading control. Migration of the above proteins is indicated by arrowheads. Numbers below each lane represent the percentage of the recombined *Raf1^{D468A}* or *Raf1^{K375M}* allele present in each tumor as assessed by RT-PCR analysis.

(D) Phosphorylation status and MAPK signaling in tumor cell lines expressing the various RAF1 protein isoforms. Western blot analysis of BRAF, RAF1, phospho-RAF1^{S338} (pRAF1^{S338}), phospho-RAF1^{S621} (pRAF1^{S621}), phospho-MEK (pMEK), MEK1, phospho-ERK (pERK) and ERK1/2 in lysates obtained from *Kras^{+G12V};Trp53^{-/-};hUBC-CreERT2^{+T}* tumor cell lines expressing wild type RAF1(WT), RAF1^{D468A} (D468A), RAF1^{K375M} (K375M) or no RAF1 protein (null) after 2 days of 4OH-TMX exposure. Vinculin was used as loading control. Migration of the above proteins is indicated by arrowheads.

(E) Western blot analysis of RAF1, ASK1 and MST2 expression in lysates obtained from A549 (upper panel) and PDX-dc1 (lower panel) cells either not infected or infected with representative shRNAs against *ASK1* (*ASK1* shRNA) (left panels) or *MST2* (*MST2* shRNA) (right panels) in combination with either a scrambled shRNA (Sc. shRNA) or a representative shRNA against *RAF1* (*RAF1* shRNA). Vinculin was used as loading control. Migration of the above proteins is indicated by arrowheads.

(F) ASK1 and MST2 kinases mediate apoptosis in the absence of RAF1 expression. Colony formation assay in A549 human lung adenocarcinoma and PDX-dc1 cells, a cell line derived

form a patient-derived xenograft, infected with a scrambled shRNA (Scramb. shRNA) and representative shRNAs against *RAF1*, *ASK1* and *MST2* sequences.