

Impact of semaphorin expression on prognostic characteristics in breast cancer

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Abstract: Breast cancer is one of the major causes of cancer-related deaths among women worldwide. Aberrant regulation of various growth factors, cytokines, and other proteins and their receptors in cancer cells drives the activation of various oncogenic signaling pathways that lead to cancer progression. Semaphorins are a class of proteins which are differentially expressed in various types of cancer including breast cancer. Earlier, these proteins were known to have a major function in the nerve cell adhesion, migration, and development of the central nervous system. However, their role in the regulation of several aspects of tumor progression has eventually emerged. There are over 30 genes encoding the semaphorins, which are divided into eight subclasses. It has been reported that some members of semaphorin classes are antiangiogenic and antimetastatic in nature, whereas others act as proangiogenic and prometastatic genes. Because of their differential expression and role in angiogenesis and metastasis, semaphorins emerged as one of the important prognostic factors for appraising breast cancer progression.

Keywords: breast cancer, tumor microenvironment, semaphorins, plexins, neuropilins, cancer stem-like cells, prognostic factor, angiogenesis, metastasis, epithelial to mesenchymal transition, vascular endothelial growth factor

Introduction

Breast cancer accounts for one of the largest causes of morbidity and mortality among women globally.¹ Intricate signaling pathways regulated by an array of growth factors, cytokines and other proteins are known to be involved in the progression of the incipient neoplasm to higher grades of breast tumors.² Advanced stages of breast cancer are mostly untreatable due to its aggressive nature and lack of effective therapies for the heterogeneous disease. It takes several measures toward identifying the diagnostic and prognostic factors and methods for detection and prevention of cancer at early stages of the disease. Differentially expressed genes/proteins between cancer and adjacent normal/healthy breast tissues are routinely used for the diagnosis and prognosis of breast cancer. Proteomic and microarray studies have identified various genes that are differentially expressed among normal and different grades of breast cancer.^{3,4} Semaphorins are a class of one such proteins that are differentially expressed in normal vs. different grades of breast cancer patients.^{5,6} Semaphorins are a class of secreted, membrane-bound, or glycosphosphatidylinositol-anchored glycoproteins and are characterized by the presence of a sema and plexin-semaphorin integrin (PSI) domains. Semaphorins were originally discovered as axon guidance cues for the developing nervous system.⁷ However, the role of semaphorins in regulation of several hallmarks

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of cancer has been eventually recognized. Semaphorins exert their tumor modulatory function by binding to receptors, plexins, and neuropilins, or holoreceptor complexes associated with plexins/neuropilins such as integrins and receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) such as C-Met and ErbB2. By binding to these receptors, semaphorins regulate various downstream signaling molecules such as extracellular signal-regulated kinases1/2 (ERK1/2), Akt, phosphatase and tensin homolog (PTEN), and Rho-associated protein kinase, leading to cancer cell survival, angiogenesis, and metastasis.^{8–10} Mishra et al have shown that *Sema3A* inhibits the tumor growth and angiogenesis by inducing *MelCAM* expression.¹¹ Several reports suggest that semaphorins regulate angiogenesis and metastasis by competing with vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) family members for neuropilin binding.^{12–14} Semaphorins also induce the epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT) to increase the migratory and invasive potentials of breast cancer cells.¹⁵ Differences in semaphorin expression can be used clinically to predict the breast cancer subtype, disease progression, and patient's survival.^{6,16–18} Based on the clinical relevance of semaphorin expression and its critical role in disease progression, semaphorins emerged as one of the intriguing therapeutic targets for breast cancer management. In this review, we summarize the clinical relevance of semaphorin expression and the pro- and antiangiogenic and metastatic effects of semaphorins in breast cancer progression.

General structure and classification of semaphorins

Twenty different types of semaphorins in humans, five in *Drosophila*, and two in DNA viruses have been identified. To simplify the understanding of the biology of these semaphorins, semaphorins have been categorized into eight subclasses on the basis of their structural elements and amino acid sequence homology. Out of the eight subclasses, class 1 and 2 semaphorins are present in invertebrates; classes 3, 4, 6, and 7 semaphorins are only expressed in vertebrates; and the eighth group (class V, where V stands for the virus) contains semaphorins that are encoded by viral genomes (Figure 1). However, class 5 semaphorins are expressed in both invertebrates and vertebrates. In the current unified nomenclature of semaphorins, the abbreviation *Sema* is followed by a number indicating the subclass and a capital letter designating the individual member (eg, *Sema3A*).¹⁹ All semaphorins possess a conserved sema domain, consisting of 500 amino acids at the *N*-terminal region (Figure 1).²⁰ The sema domain constitutes distinctive structural and functional

element of semaphorins and is responsible for various functions.²¹ Interestingly, the sema domain is also present in some of the semaphorin receptors such as plexins and RTKs such as MET and RON (Figure 1).^{22,23} Semaphorin, MET, and RON axes are known to play a major role in the development, tissue regeneration, and carcinogenesis.^{24,25} The structure of the sema domain is a seven-blade β -propeller fold that shows complete structural similarity to the extracellular domain of α -integrin.^{20,25} Nevertheless, studies on crystal structures suggest that the mode of dimerization and the regions of the domain involved in ligand–receptor interactions are considerably different among these families.²³ Next to the sema domain, semaphorins contain a cysteine-rich PSI domain, which is also referred as a MET-related sequence (Figure 1).²⁶ Semaphorins also harbor other distinctive protein domains such as basic charged C-terminal domain, thrombospondin repeats, and immunoglobulin (Ig)-like domains. Class 3 semaphorins are characterized by a conserved, basic charged domain at the C-terminal region and these are secreted semaphorins (Figure 1).¹⁰ Class 4–7 semaphorins are cell membrane-anchored proteins that are characterized by their distinct structural elements. Thrombospondin repeats are present in case of class 5 semaphorins, whereas a glycosphosphatidylinositol anchor is present in class 7 semaphorins (Figure 1). Membrane-anchored semaphorins can be further processed into soluble forms through the proteolytic cleavage at a specific site as in the case of class 4 and 7 semaphorins by ADAMTS1 and furin-like proprotein convertase (FPPC; Figure 1).^{27,28}

Semaphorins bind to plexins and neuropilins to exert their functions through the activation of downstream signaling molecules.^{29,30} Plexins are high-affinity receptors for semaphorins and expressed in both vertebrates and invertebrates. The genome of invertebrates contains two plexin genes, whereas the genome of vertebrates harbors nine plexin genes. Plexins are divided into four subfamilies, which are plexin-A (1–4), plexin-B (1–3), plexin-C1, and plexin-D1 (Figure 1). Plexin contains a sema and PSI domains as similar to their ligands, semaphorins, along with three distinctive Ig-like fold shared by plexin and transcription factors domains. However, plexins lack the homology to any known proteins or functional motifs at the cytoplasmic tail.³¹ The cytoplasmic tail possesses two stretches of amino acids that are rarely similar to GTPase activating proteins (Figure 1).³² Neuropilins act as obligate coreceptors for class 3 semaphorins and these are only expressed in vertebrates. Neuropilins are divided into two subclasses, NRP1 and NRP2. Neuropilins, single-pass transmembrane proteins, were initially identified

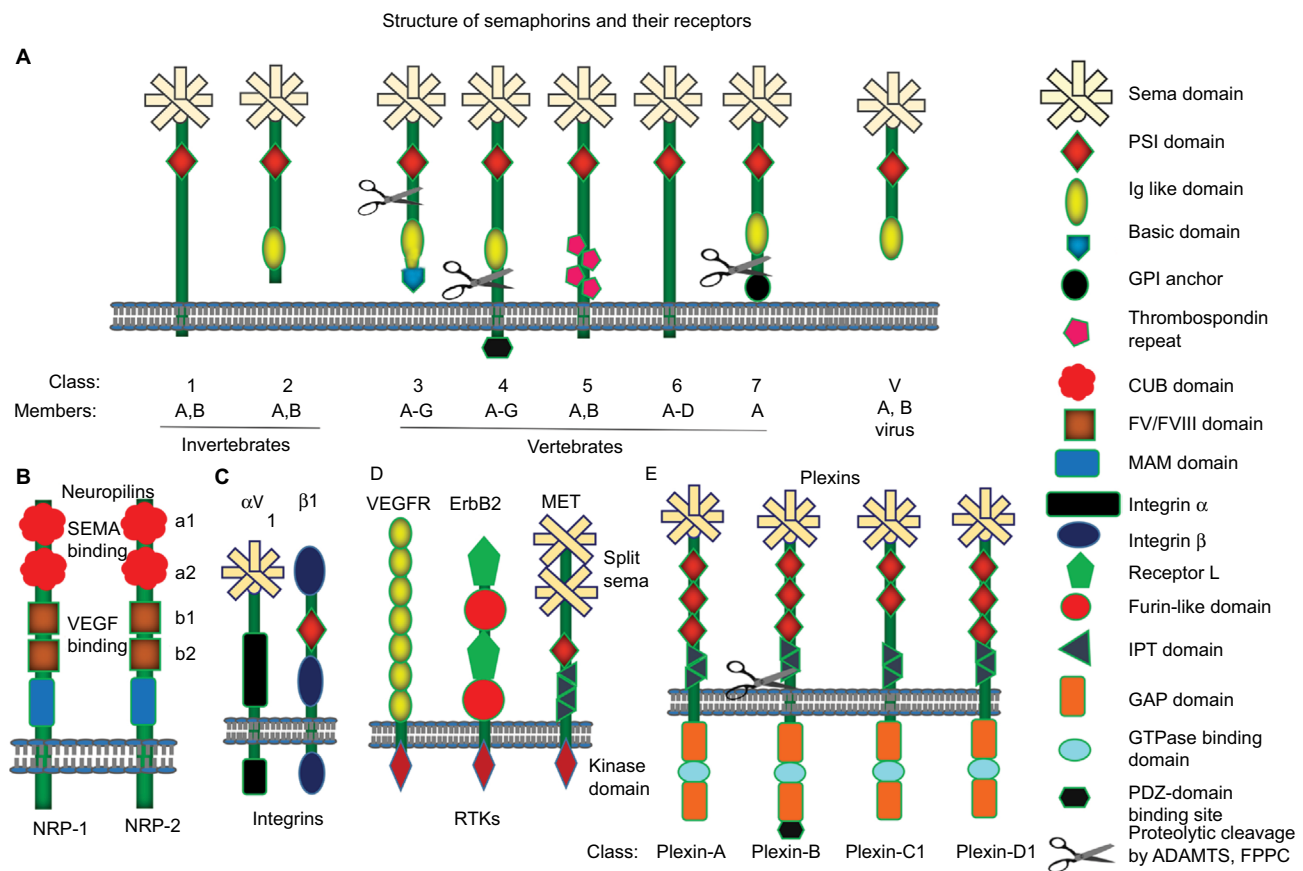


Figure 1 Graphic representation of semaphorins and their receptors.

Notes: Semaphorins are divided into eight subclasses (classes 1–7 and class V). (A) All semaphorins are characterized by a sema domain and PSI domain. Among the vertebrate semaphorins, class 3 is secreted and classes 4, 5, and 6 are membrane bound, whereas class 7 semaphorins are GPI-anchor membrane-bound glycoproteins. Class 3 semaphorins have C-terminal basic-charged domain, which is required for binding to neuropilins. Several class 3, 4, and 7 semaphorins undergo controlled proteolytic cleavage by FPPCs or metalloproteases (ADAMTS1). Class 5 semaphorins contain thrombospondin repeats. (B) Neuropilins are single-pass transmembrane receptors that are characterized by the presence of two CUB domains, two FV/FVIII coagulation factor-like domains, and one MAM domain. (C) Integrins αV and $\beta 1$ are characterized by the presence of a sema and PSI domains, respectively. (D) VEGFR possesses Ig-like and kinase domain. ErbB2 contains furin and receptor-L domains. (E) Plexins harbor one sema domain, two to three PSI domains and three IPT domains. The cytoplasmic domain of plexin is weekly similar to GAPs. In addition, the B-subfamily plexins contain PDZ domains. A cleavage site for FPPCs also exists in the extracellular domain of plexin-B.

Abbreviations: FPPCs, furin-like proprotein convertase; GAPs, GTP-ase activating proteins; GPI, glycosphosphatidylinositol; IPT, Ig-like fold shared by plexin and transcription factors; PSI, plexin-semaphorin integrin; RTKs, receptor tyrosine kinases; VEGFR, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor.

as coreceptors for class 3 semaphorins and VEGF family proteins.^{33,34} Neuropilin comprises two complement-like (CUB) domains and two FV/FVIII coagulation factor-like domains, which are useful for the binding to semaphorins and VEGF family members, respectively. In addition, neuropilins also exhibit meprin-like MAM domain, which is an evolutionarily conserved domain likely to have an adhesive function (Figure 1).³⁵ Additionally, semaphorins engage with holoreceptor complexes associated with plexins and neuropilins, such as $\alpha V\beta 1$ integrin, and RTKs such as Met, ErbB2, and VEGFR2 (Figure 1).²⁸

Semaphorin signaling in breast cancer

Semaphorins regulate several pleiotropic changes that are associated with tumor progression by influencing the

behavior of tumor cells.³⁶ Except for Sema3E, all other members of class 3 semaphorins bind to plexin-A (1–4) only in the presence of their coreceptors, NRP1 and NRP2. However, they can also directly bind to NRPs to perform their various functions. Sema3E is known to exhibit its tumor-promoting function by binding to plexin-D1.^{9,30,37,38} Sema4D, another semaphorin, binds to plexin-B1 and B2, whereas Sema4C engages only with plexin-B2.^{39,40} Moreover, Sema5A is known to bind to plexin-B3, while Sema7A is recognized to bind to plexin-C1.^{30,41}

Sema3A stimulates the $\alpha 2\beta 1$ integrin expression, and it ultimately leads to a reduction in the migratory and invasive potential of breast cancer cells.⁴² However, recent studies have shown that Sema3A shows both promoting and inhibitory effects on breast cancer cell migration. Moreover, cell

migration and spreading are influenced by the strength of cell–substratum interaction. Optimal concentration of substratum leads to increased migration and spreading of cells. Gehler et al have recently demonstrated that Sema3A increases the cancer cell migration and spreading even at a low concentration of the substratum (ECM coating with collagen and fibronectin) by inducing FAK phosphorylation at the focal adhesions in Rho-associated protein kinase-dependent manner, while it inhibits the migration at a high concentration of the substratum.⁴³ Mishra et al have shown that Sema3A suppresses the breast tumor growth and angiogenesis through PTEN/FOXO 3a axis-dependent MelCAM expression by binding to the receptor, NRP1 (Figure 2).¹¹

Sema3A inhibits VEGF-induced activation of ERK1/2 without efficiently disturbing VEGF-induced phosphorylation of VEGFR2 in endothelial cells.⁴⁴ Acevedo et al have revealed that Sema3A suppresses VEGF-induced angiogenesis by interrupting VEGF-mediated FAK and Src signaling in endothelial cells.⁴⁵ Moreover, Sema3A shows a causative role in cancer cell metastasis to the bone by stimulating osteoblastic differentiation.⁴⁶ Another member of class 3 semaphorins, Sema3B, also acts as a tumor suppressor in breast cancer. Sema3B suppresses tumor proliferation and induces apoptosis in NRP1-positive breast cancer cells by inactivating PI3K/Akt signaling (Figure 2).⁴⁷ Sema3B and VEGF₁₆₅ act as antagonists to each other in the regulation

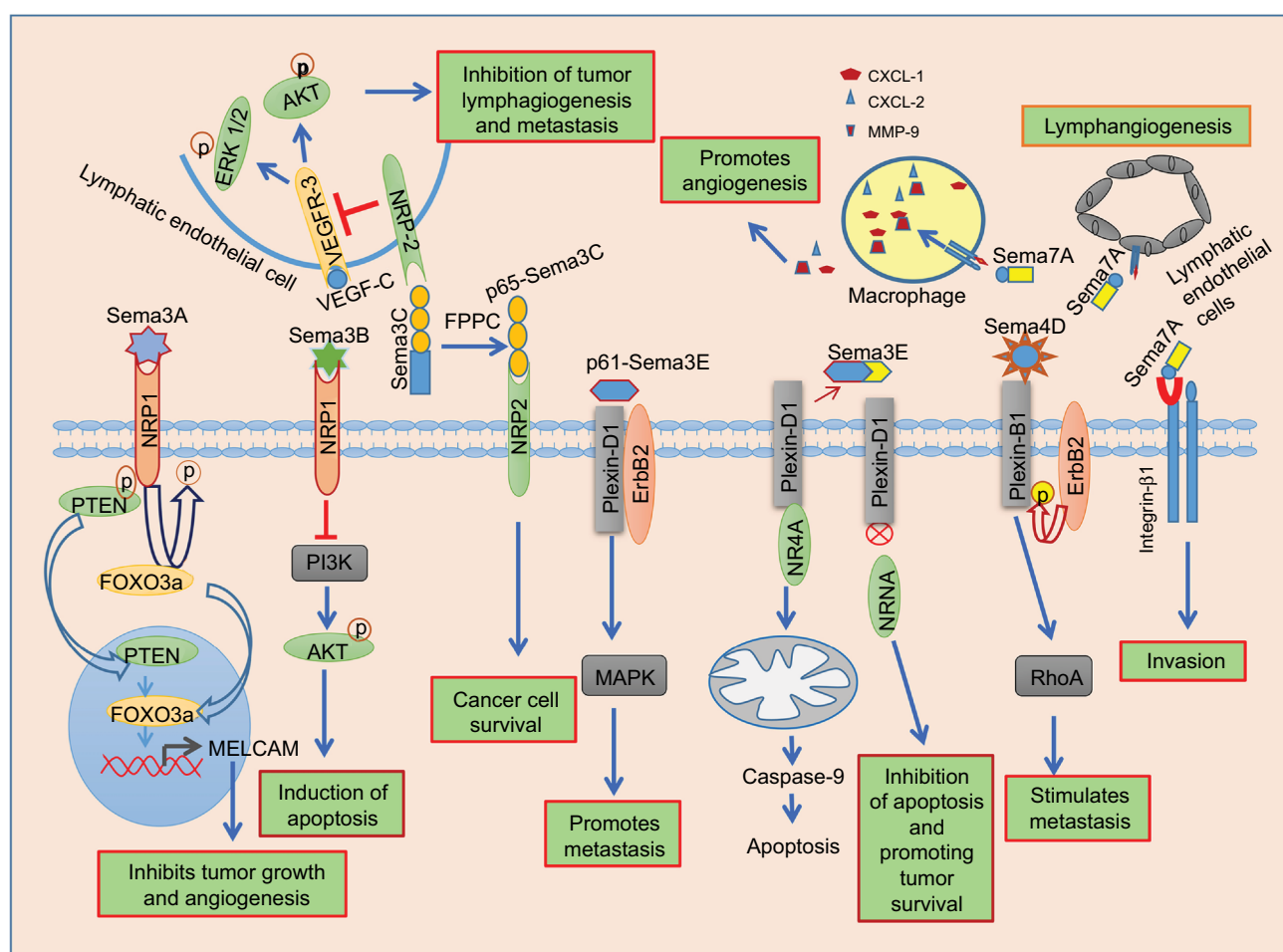


Figure 2 Semaphorin signaling in breast cancer.

Notes: Sema3A interacts with NRP1 receptor to induce PTEN/FOXO 3a-dependent MelCAM expression, which, in turn, inhibits tumor growth and angiogenesis. Sema3B binds to NRP1 and induces apoptosis by inhibiting PI3K/Akt signaling. Full-length Sema3C interacts with NRP2 on the lymphatic endothelial cells in tumor and suppresses lymphangiogenesis and metastasis by inhibiting VEGF-C-dependent ERK1/2 and Akt signaling. Full-length Sema3C undergoes proteolytic cleavage by FPPC to form p65-Sema3C, which promotes cancer cell survival. Sema4D binds to plexin-B1 and activates ErbB2, which, in turn, phosphorylates plexin-B1. Phosphorylated plexin-B1 induces migration by activating RhoA GTPase. Cleaved p61-Sema3E binds to plexin-D1 to promote metastasis through ErbB2-dependent MAPK signaling. Sema3E binds to plexin-D1 to inhibit apoptosis by disrupting the interaction between plexin-D1 and NR4A, which is known to induce caspase-9-mediated apoptosis. Sema7A interacts with integrin β 1 on the cancer cells to promote invasion. Tumor-derived Sema7A binds with integrin β 1 on the macrophages to promote angiogenesis by producing CXCL2, CXCL1, and MMP-9.

Abbreviations: ERK 1/2, extracellular signal-regulated kinases 1/2; FPPC, furin-like proprotein convertase; MMP, matrix metalloproteinase; PTEN, phosphatase and tensin homolog; VEGFR, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor.

of apoptosis in breast cancer cells. This might be due to the competitive binding of Sema3B and VEGF₁₆₅ to the NRP1 receptor.¹⁴ Shahi et al have further shown that Sema3B is a direct transcriptional target of GATA3 and suppresses breast cancer metastasis by interfering with the phosphorylation and activation of LIM kinases (LIMK1 and LIMK2).⁴⁸ The other members of class 3 semaphorins, such as Sema3C and Sema3E, are overexpressed in breast cancer cells and exhibit tumor-promoting function. Zhu et al have shown that siRNA-mediated knockdown of Sema3C in breast cancer cells abolishes cell proliferation and migration.⁴⁹ Interestingly, the p65-Sema3C fragment that is generated from cleavage of full-length Sema3C by FPPC shows tumor-promoting role. Full-length Sema3C shows inhibitory effect on lymphangiogenesis and metastasis in mice breast tumor xenografts (Figure 2).⁵⁰ Nonetheless, the metalloprotease ADAMTS1 induces Sema3C cleavage from ECM and converts it to a soluble form, so that it diffuses and promotes tumor cell migration.⁵¹ The role of Sema3C in regulation of tumor progression also depends on the type and nature of cancers. For example, Sema3C promotes pancreatic cancer progression through ERK1/2 signaling pathway.⁵² However, the molecular mechanism by which Sema3C promotes breast cancer progression is unclear. Sema3E suppresses the apoptotic cell death in metastatic breast cancer cells by blocking plexin-D1-mediated NR4A1 pathway through binding and sequestering plexin-D1 (Figure 2).⁵³ Cleaved p61-Sema3E promotes tumor metastasis through plexin-D1/ErbB2-dependent MAPK signaling (Figure 2).³⁸ Other members of semaphorin family such as Sema4A, Sema4C, Sema4D, and Sema7A show tumor-promoting function in breast cancer. Sema4C promotes breast cancer cell proliferation and migration through plexin-B2/Met-dependent RhoA signaling axis. In addition, Sema4C induces migration and tube formation of lymphatic endothelial cells (LECs) and, thereby, lymphangiogenesis through plexin-B2/ErbB2-dependent RhoA signaling.⁵⁴ Tumor-derived Sema4D promotes bone metastasis by inhibiting bone deposition and, inducing osteoclastogenesis through the plexin-B1-dependant interleukin-8 secretion.⁵⁵ Effect of Sema4D/plexin-B1 signaling on tumor cell migration depends on their interaction with RTKs, ErbB2, and MET. Interaction of plexin-B1 with MET suppresses cellular migration, whereas interaction with ErbB2 increases the migration by activating the small GTPase, RhoA (Figure 2).^{56–58} Sema7A promotes tumor growth and invasion in breast cancer through activation of integrin β 1 signaling.⁵⁹ Garcia-Areas et al have observed that cancer cell-derived Sema7A drives the macrophages toward

tumor-promoting phenotype, and these macrophages promote angiogenesis by producing proangiogenic molecules such as CXCL1, CXCL2, and matrix metalloproteinase-9 (Figure 2).⁶⁰

Role of semaphorins in breast cancer progression

Semaphorins regulate various hallmarks of cancer by binding to different types of receptors. Various pathophysiological functions regulated by semaphorins in breast cancer are listed in Table 1.

Role of semaphorins in breast tumor angiogenesis

Angiogenesis is a process in which sprouting of new blood vessels takes place in order to supply nutrients to rapidly growing tumors. As the tumor grows rapidly, the core part of solid tumor undergoes O₂ and nutrient deprivation, a phenomenon known as hypoxia. Hypoxia is the major driving force in inducing tumor angiogenesis by regulating the expression of proangiogenic genes such as VEGF, HIF-1, and so on and enriching cancer stem-like phenotype in the tumor microenvironment.^{61,62} It has also been reported that breast cancer stem-like cells undergo transdifferentiation to endothelial cells to support angiogenesis, which is termed as vasculogenic mimicry.⁶³ Various growth factors and cytokines are known to regulate angiogenesis. Semaphorins play crucial roles in angiogenesis directly or indirectly by regulating VEGF/VEGFR axis.^{12–14} Some members of semaphorins, such as Sema4D and Sema7A, are the positive regulators of angiogenesis, whereas the members of class 3 semaphorins are shown to have an antiangiogenic role in breast cancer.^{8,60} Especially, Sema3A, Sema3B, Sema3E, and Sema3F exhibit antiangiogenic properties and thereby inhibit tumor progression.^{8,9} It has been reported that class 3 semaphorins inhibit angiogenesis by competing with angiogenic factors, such as members of VEGF family, for binding to neuropilins.^{12,13} Recently, Mishra et al have reported the mechanism by which Sema3A attenuates tumor growth and angiogenesis by inducing the expression of tumor suppressor gene, MelCAM, in breast cancer model. Their studies have shown that Sema3A induces the expression of MelCAM through NRP1-mediated PTEN-dependent FOXO 3a activation.¹¹ Casazza et al have shown that overexpression of Sema3A inhibits the vessel formation and increases tumor hypoxia and necrosis in an *in vivo* mice model.⁶⁴ Earlier reports have suggested that cleaved Sema3C (p65-Sema3C) is formed from full-length Sema3C by the action of FPPC. Cleaved Sema3C (p65-Sema3C) is

Table 1 Semaphorins, their receptors, and pathologic functions in breast cancer

Class	Members	Membrane bound or secreted	Receptors and coreceptors	Tumor promoting/inhibitory	Pathologic functions
Class 3	Sema3A	Secreted	NRPI/plexin A1–4	Inhibitory	Inhibits invasion and migration ⁴² Suppresses breast tumor growth and angiogenesis ^{9,11} Inhibits tumor progression and metastasis ⁴⁸
	Sema3B	Secreted	NRPI/plexin A1–4 NRP2/plexin A1–4	Inhibitory	
	Sema3C	Secreted	NRPI/plexin A1–4 NRP2/plexin A1–4 NRPI/plexin D1 NRP2/plexin D1	Promoting or inhibitory	Inhibits metastasis and lymphangiogenesis ⁵⁰ Promotes cell adhesion, proliferation, invasion, and migration ^{6,49}
	Sema3E	Secreted	Plexin-D1	Tumor promoting	Promotes invasion, migration, and lung metastasis ⁷²
	Sema3F	Secreted	NRPI	Inhibitory	Inhibits migration ⁷⁰ Inhibits invasion ⁷¹
Class 4	Sema4C	Membrane bound	Plexin-B2	Tumor promoting	Enhances lymphangiogenesis and metastasis ⁵⁴ Promotes lymphatic metastasis ⁷⁴ Promotes paclitaxel resistance–induced EMT ⁷⁶
	Sema4D	Membrane bound	Plexin-B1	Tumor promoting	Promotes proliferation, angiogenesis, migration, invasion, and antiapoptotic ^{65,66} Promotes osteoclastogenesis ⁵⁵
Class 6	Sema6D	Membrane bound	Plexin-A1/4	Inhibitory	Its expression in TNBC is associated with patient survival ⁸⁰
Class 7	Sema7A	GPI-anchor	Plexin-C1 Integrins	Tumor promoting	Promotes cell adhesion, proliferation invasion, and lymphangiogenesis ^{59,73} Promotes EMT ¹⁵ Proangiogenic ⁶⁰

Abbreviations: EMT, epithelial to mesenchymal transition; GPI, glycosylphosphatidylinositol; TNBC, triple-negative breast cancer.

required for the survival of NRP2-expressing tumor cells, whereas furin cleavage-resistant Sema3C (FR-Sema3C) is shown to inhibit lymphangiogenesis and metastasis.⁵⁰ Cole-Healy et al have found the positive correlation between Sema3C expression and microvessel density (CD31) by immunohistochemical analysis. These studies have shown that the expression of Sema3C is more in endothelial cells of premalignant tissues, suggesting the role of Sema3C in angiogenesis during tumor development.¹⁶ Jiang et al have revealed that downregulation of Sema4D decreases the tumor growth and angiogenesis.⁶⁵ Tumor-associated macrophages are the major stromal cells that secrete Sema4D in the tumor microenvironment. Tumor-associated macrophage–derived Sema4D contributes to breast cancer angiogenesis and tumor progression.⁶⁶ Another member of semaphorin family, Sema7A, is shown to be upregulated by the proangiogenic molecule, COX-2. Sema7A mediates COX-2-induced lymphangiogenesis by activating β 1-integrin signaling.⁵⁹ In addition, Sema7A has been found to induce macrophages to produce proangiogenic molecules such as CXCL2/MIP-2 in an orthotopic breast cancer model.⁶⁰ These reports imply the possible role of semaphorins in tumor–stroma interaction in breast cancer.

Role of semaphorins in the invasion and metastasis of breast cancer

Metastasis is mostly responsible for the cancer-related deaths in different types of cancers.⁶⁷ Cancer cells disseminate to various parts of the body through the blood circulation upon acquiring mesenchymal phenotype by a phenomenon known as EMT. Epithelial cancer cells lack the motility and invasion potentials. Hence, the epithelial cells undergo EMT in order to acquire mesenchymal stem-like phenotype and obtain migration and invasion potentials.⁶⁸ Breast cancer cells are highly metastatic to lungs and bone, depending on the subtype and the hormone receptor status.⁶⁷ Semaphorins are known to play a key role in breast cancer cell dissemination. A recent report has revealed that Sema3C expression is associated with breast cancer cell proliferation and migration. The study has demonstrated that silencing Sema3C using siRNA resulted in suppression of proliferation and migration of estrogen receptor (ER)+ve breast cancer cells, MCF-7.⁴⁹ Malik et al have found that Sema3C downregulation reduces the cell adhesiveness and the invasion of human breast cancer cells such as MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231.⁶ It has shown that hypoxia downregulates the expression

of *Sema3A*. Hypoxia-regulated *Sema3A* is known to be involved in the regulation of osteoblast differentiation.⁶⁹ It has been reported that VEGF promotes the migration of cancer cells, whereas *Sema3F* inhibits this effect owing to the competitive binding of VEGF and *Sema3F* to the NRP1.⁷⁰ Retinoid orphan nuclear receptor alpha (*RORα*), a member of the orphan nuclear factor family, inhibits breast cancer cell invasion by enhancing *Sema3F* expression at the transcriptional level by binding to its promoter. Nuclear levels of *RORα* are correlated with *Sema3F* expression in human breast cancer. Moreover, higher grades of breast cancer are mostly double negative for *RORα* and *Sema3F*, compared to lower grades. Kaplan–Meier log-rank analyses of breast cancer tissue microarray containing >400 patients' samples have revealed that patients with lower *RORα* and *Sema3F* have shorter survival rates.⁷¹ Another member of class 3 semaphorin, *Sema3E*, is important for tumor progression and metastasis. Mouse mammary carcinoma cell line, 168FARN, gains the ability to metastasize to lungs upon overexpression of *Sema3E*. Conversion of full-length *Sema3E* into p61-*Sema3E* isoform is required for invasion, migration, and lung metastasis. p61-*Sema3E* isoform is also required for the activation of ERK signaling in endothelial cells.⁷² Garcia-Areas et al have studied the role of *Sema7A* in tumor growth and metastasis using in vivo mouse model. In this study, they found that downregulation of *Sema7A* using shRNA decreases the proliferation and reduces the migration and invasion potential of 4T1 cells.⁷³ Reduction in breast cancer cell adhesion, invasion, and motility was observed upon silencing the expression of *Sema7A* in MCF10DCIS cells.⁵⁹ Allegra et al have studied the role of *Sema7A* in regulation of EMT as this process is involved in acquisition of metastatic potential. Their reports have shown that downregulation of *Sema7A* expression by the *Ets2*-repressor factor represses the EMT program in Ras-dependent mammary epithelial cells.¹⁵ These reports indicate that *Sema7A* increases the migration of breast cancer cells by inducing EMT. Members of *Sema4*, such as *Sema4C* and *Sema4D*, are shown to be positive regulators of metastasis. Chen et al have evaluated the expression of *Sema4C* in 45 breast tumor specimens and identified higher *Sema4C* expression in lymph node metastatic specimens as compared to non-metastatic ones. Moreover, they have observed higher expression of *Sema4C* in metastatic breast cancer cell lines, MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-435S, as compared to low-metastatic breast cancer cells, MCF-7.⁷⁴ Secretory *Sema4C* enhances the migration of breast cancer cells and promotes tube formation and migration of

LECs and thereby enhances the lymphangiogenesis and metastasis in breast cancer.⁵⁴ Wu et al have isolated the normal LECs and tumor-associated LECs from normal breast and cancer tissues using LCM after detecting these cells in tissue sections by rapid immunohistochemistry. Differentially expressed genes in these cells were analyzed by microarray, and it was found that *Sema4C* is highly expressed in tumor-associated LECs as compared to normal LECs.⁷⁵ It was shown that miR-125b has an important role in regulating paclitaxel resistance-induced EMT in breast cancer cells by targeting *Sema4C*. Downregulation of miR-125b and upregulation of *Sema4C* were observed in paclitaxel-resistant breast cancer cells.⁷⁶ It has been shown that knocking down the expression of *Sema4D* in MDA-MB-468 and MDA-MB-231 using shRNA reduces the proliferation, invasion, and migration of these cells. Downregulation of *Sema4D* also increases the apoptosis in these cells.⁶⁵ Furthermore, it has also been observed that *Sema4D* inhibits bone formation through interaction with plexin-B1 and stimulates osteoclastogenesis through the induction of interleukin-8 expression and thereby induces bone metastasis of breast cancer cells.⁵⁵ These results suggest the prometastatic role of *Sema4D* in breast cancer. Evans et al have shown that the expression of *Sema4D* is higher at the invasive margins of breast tumor where it influences the infiltration of monocytes and leukocytes into tumor microenvironment. Blocking *Sema4D* using mouse monoclonal antibody, MAb67, leads to tumor rejection in ErbB2+ve murine breast cancer model. Thus, targeting *Sema4D* in human breast cancer might be beneficial for the treatment of breast cancer. VX15/2503, a humanized monoclonal antibody to *Sema4D*, is in Phase I clinical trial for the treatment of solid tumors.⁷⁷ Various reports have shown that *Sema3B* is a tumor suppressor in several cancers including breast cancer. GATA3-induced *Sema3B* suppresses the breast tumor progression and metastasis by abrogating the phosphorylation and activation of LIMK1 and LIMK2.⁴⁸ Based on the above findings, semaphorins are proved to be crucial targets for the management of metastatic breast cancer.

Clinical relevance of semaphorin expression in breast cancer

Several reports on clinical studies suggested that semaphorin expression is correlated with disease progression, indicating the prognostic significance of semaphorins in breast cancer. Some members of semaphorin family are downregulated, whereas other members are overexpressed

during breast cancer progression. It has been reported that the expression levels of Sema3A, Sema3B, and Sema3F are high in normal breast tissues as compared to invasive breast tumors, suggesting the tumor suppressor role of these semaphorins. Similarly, the expression of semaphorin receptor, plexin-A3, is also decreased in invasive breast cancer.⁵ Studies on 119 human breast tumor specimens have revealed that the expression of plexin-B1, a receptor of Sema4D, is inversely correlated with the aggressiveness of this cancer. Moreover, plexin-B1 expression is positively correlated with the ER status of breast cancer.⁷⁸ Microarray dataset of 1086 breast cancer patients has revealed that plexin-B1 has a prognostic value in ER+ve breast cancer. The loss of plexin-B1 is associated with an increased expression of ErbB2 and the proliferation marker, Ki67, in ER+ve breast cancer. In addition, the loss of plexin-B1 expression is associated with poor prognosis in ER+ve breast cancer.⁷⁹ These reports emphasize the prognostic significance of plexin-B1 in ER+ve breast cancer. In another study, the data revealed that reduced expression of plexin-B1 is associated with poor disease-free survival in ErbB2–ve cancer, whereas in ErbB2-overexpressing patients, low plexin-B1 expression levels are associated with high disease-free survival.⁵⁸ VEGF and semaphorins have been found to exhibit contrasting functions in breast cancer progression. In support of this, meta-analyses of 2656 breast tumor samples have revealed high VEGF and low secreted semaphorin levels in 60% of total TNBC specimens. Moreover, in non-TNBC patients, higher expression of VEGF and lower expression of semaphorins are associated with low survival rates.¹⁷ A recent report has suggested that reduced levels of Sema4D are associated with poor clinical outcomes and decreased disease-free survival in breast cancer. It was also shown that reduced expression of Sema4D is associated with bone metastasis.¹⁸ Malik et al have observed that the transcript level of Sema3C is higher in breast cancer tissues as compared to adjacent normal mammary tissues, using real-time polymerase chain reaction analysis of 106 breast tumors and 28 adjacent normal breast specimens.⁶ The data have shown that triple-negative breast tumors have higher Sema3C levels as compared to ER+ve breast tumors, using tissue microarray analysis of 343 breast tumor samples. The data also suggested that Sema3C expression is high in ER-ve, PR-ve, and HER2+ve breast tumors.¹⁶ Expression of Sema6D in human breast cancer was analyzed using the human cancer genome atlas database, and it was found that the expression of Sema6D was correlated with overall survival in TNBC patients, and this might be helpful in predicting the progression of this subtype of breast

cancer.⁸⁰ These studies suggest that semaphorins and their receptors are promising prognostic factors for the prediction of breast cancer progression.

Conclusion

Some of the members of the semaphorin family exhibit antitumorigenic effect, whereas others show protumorigenic effect in breast cancer by regulating tumor growth, angiogenesis, and metastasis. Semaphorin expression is dysregulated during tumor progression. Differential expression of semaphorins is associated with the disease progression of different subtypes of breast cancer. Higher expression levels of Sema3C and Sema3E are associated with increased tumor aggressiveness and poor prognosis in breast cancer patients. Lower expression levels of Sema3A, Sema3B, and Sema3F are associated with increased tumor progression and decreased survival of patients. Because of the clinical relevance of semaphorin expression in breast cancer, these genes might be used as a prognostic factor for the prediction of breast cancer progression. Thus, targeting semaphorins, their receptors, and downstream signaling molecules with therapeutic drugs might be useful in inhibiting angiogenesis and metastasis for the management of breast cancer.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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