

Characterization of HLA-G regulation and HLA expression in breast cancer and malignant melanoma cell lines upon IFN- stimulation and inhibition of DNA methylation

Jørgensen, Nanna; Sayed, Abid; Jeppesen, Helene Bjerregaard; Persson, Gry; Weisdorf, Iben; Funck, Tina; Hviid, Thomas Vauvert Faurschou

Published in:
International Journal of Molecular Sciences

DOI:
[10.3390/ijms21124307](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms21124307)

Publication date:
2020

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

Citation for published version (APA):
Jørgensen, N., Sayed, A., Jeppesen, H. B., Persson, G., Weisdorf, I., Funck, T., & Hviid, T. V. F. (2020). Characterization of HLA-G regulation and HLA expression in breast cancer and malignant melanoma cell lines upon IFN- stimulation and inhibition of DNA methylation. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 21(12), 1-23. [4307]. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms21124307>

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain.
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact rucforsk@ruc.dk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.



Article

Characterization of HLA-G Regulation and HLA Expression in Breast Cancer and Malignant Melanoma Cell Lines upon IFN- γ Stimulation and Inhibition of DNA Methylation

Nanna Jørgensen ^{1,2,*} , Abid Sayed ^{1,3,†} , Helene Bjerregaard Jeppesen ^{1,2,†}, Gry Persson ¹, Iben Weisdorf ¹, Tina Funck ¹ and Thomas Vauvert Faurschou Hviid ^{1,2,*}

- ¹ Department of Clinical Biochemistry, Centre for Immune Regulation and Reproductive Immunology (CIRRI), The ReproHealth Consortium ZUH, Zealand University Hospital, 4000 Roskilde, Denmark; abidsayed2011@live.dk (A.S.); heleje@regionsjaelland.dk (H.B.J.); gryp@regionsjaelland.dk (G.P.); iber@regionsjaelland.dk (I.W.); tloh@regionsjaelland.dk (T.F.)
- ² Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Copenhagen, 2200 Copenhagen N, Denmark
- ³ Department of Science and Environment, Roskilde University, 4000 Roskilde, Denmark
- * Correspondence: njorg@regionsjaelland.dk (N.J.); tvh@regionsjaelland.dk (T.V.F.H.); Tel.: +45-4732-5622 (T.V.F.H.)
- † These authors contributed equally to the work.

Received: 18 May 2020; Accepted: 13 June 2020; Published: 17 June 2020



Abstract: The potential role of human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-G as a target for new cancer immunotherapy drugs has increased the interest in the analysis of mechanisms by which HLA-G expression is regulated, and how the expression can be manipulated. We characterized HLA expression in breast cancer and malignant melanoma cell lines and investigated the induction of HLA-G expression by two distinct mechanisms: stimulation with interferon (IFN)- γ or inhibition of methylation by treatment with 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine (5-aza-dC). The effect of IFN- γ and 5-aza-dC on HLA expression was dependent on the cancer cell lines studied. However, in general, surface expression of HLA class Ia was induced on all cell lines. Surface expression of HLA-G was inconclusive but induction of HLA-G mRNA was prevalent upon treatment with 5-aza-dC and a combination of IFN- γ and 5-aza-dC. IFN- γ alone failed to induce HLA-G expression in the HLA-G-negative cell lines. The results support that HLA-G expression is regulated partly by DNA methylation. Furthermore, IFN- γ may play a role in the maintenance of HLA-G expression rather than inducing expression. The study demonstrates the feasibility of manipulating HLA expression and contributes to the exploration of mechanisms that can be potential targets for immunotherapy in breast cancer and malignant melanoma.

Keywords: HLA-G; breast cancer; malignant melanoma; in vitro modification; DNA methylation; immunoediting

1. Introduction

The assembly of immune responses is highly dependent on human leukocyte antigen (HLA) molecules. The HLA molecules are encoded in the human major histocompatibility complex (MHC) and mediate immune activation and immune suppression through HLA class Ia and class Ib molecules, respectively. The extent of immune regulation is inevitable in the context of cancer development and treatment and so is the role of HLA-mediated interaction between tumor and immune cells. Progression of cancer is often associated with altered expression of HLA molecules and multiple studies support that upregulation of HLA class Ib expression, especially HLA-G, is a mechanism, whereby tumors are

able to escape immunological surveillance [1]. A concomitant loss or downregulation of HLA class Ia molecules can further enhance the ability of cancer cells to escape T cell recognition [2].

The highly polymorphic *HLA class Ia* genes, *HLA-A*, *-B*, and *-C*, are expressed on almost all nucleated cells. Whereas HLA class Ib mRNA expression is frequent in many tissues, surface expression is restricted in healthy tissue. Expression of HLA-G is mainly restricted to the trophoblast cells in the placenta, where it participates in maintaining tolerance at the fetal-maternal interface [3,4]. However, HLA-G expression is often induced in pathological settings and is frequently seen in various cancers [5]. Of the HLA class Ib molecules, HLA-G is probably the most studied in terms of cancer immunology and the most well-defined immunosuppressive molecule of the HLAs favoring tumor immune escape. Whereas knowledge of the role of HLA-F in cancer is sparse, HLA-E expression is also seen in several cases of cancers associated with immune suppression.

We have previously shown an association between high HLA-G and HLA-ABC expression with tumor aggressiveness and a worse prognosis in a study including 250 malignant melanoma patients [6]. Furthermore, HLA-G might serve as a prognostic marker in combination with HLA-E [7]. Expression of HLA-E is correlated with reduced immunogenicity in renal cell carcinoma [8], and in non-small cell lung carcinoma HLA-E expression is suggested to restrain the positive prognostic effect of infiltrating cytotoxic T cells [9]. A concomitant loss of HLA class Ia and high expression of HLA-G and HLA-E is associated with a worse prognosis and increased metastatic capacity in breast cancer [10–12]. Furthermore, both HLA-G and HLA-E expression are correlated with poor survival and tumor metastasis in colorectal cancer [13,14]. Interestingly, different HLA-G isoforms seem to differentially increase the surface expression of HLA-E [15].

HLA-G exist in seven well-recognized isoforms. HLA-G1 to -G4 are membrane-bound molecules and HLA-G5- to -G7 are soluble proteins due to alternative splicing and skipping of different exons [16–19]. Expression of the different isoforms might have different functional implications and even though the expression pattern of the HLA-G isoforms is controversial, some original in vitro studies indicate that the isoforms can substitute each other and have the same capacity to inhibit cytotoxic immune cells [20,21]. Furthermore, a recent study has identified a novel landscape of HLA-G isoforms in renal cell carcinoma patients [22]. Giving that the study reports a marked heterogeneity of the HLA-G expression, the authors emphasize how an extensive portrait of the HLA-G isoform profile can be favorable in development of future treatment strategies. Expression of HLA-G can be further affected by a 14 bp insertion/deletion (ins/del) polymorphism in exon 8, the 3'-untranslated region (UTR) of the HLA-G transcript [23]. This polymorphism influences both mRNA stability and isoform splice patterns. Some studies point towards HLA-G mRNA isoforms including the 14 bp sequence in the 3'UTR might be expressed at a lower level than corresponding isoforms with the 14 bp sequence deleted [24,25].

The inhibitory role of HLA-G contributes to the idea of HLA-G being an immune checkpoint molecule with therapeutic potential [26]. Current immunotherapeutic treatment options are already exploiting the interactions of other immune checkpoint inhibitory receptors with their respective ligands, such as program cell death protein 1 (PD-1) and PD-L1, and cytotoxic cell lymphocyte antigen 4 (CTLA-4) and CD80/CD86. Since these checkpoint molecules are targets for successful immunotherapy of selected cancers only, it is essential to study the molecular role and function of HLA-G as a possible target for new drugs.

Interestingly, HLA-G expression is rarely found on in vitro established cancer cell lines. Most likely, the tumor microenvironment plays a vital role in the induction of HLA-G and investigation of the specific mechanisms of differential HLA-G expression are highly important. Human interferon (IFN)- γ plays a role in tumor immunogenicity widely known as an anti-tumor cytokine but also with a dual role in immune evasion and tumor growth, for example through upregulation of the checkpoint inhibitor PD-L1 and CTLA-4 [27–30]. Previous studies have shown that IFN- γ is able to induce HLA-G expression in a number of cancer cell lines, and that the isoform profile can be regulated by the cytokine environment [31,32]. However, cytokine induced expression of HLA-G seems to

be heterogeneous and highly dependent on the cell lineage. Furthermore, previous studies show that HLA-G expression can be induced in different tumor cell lines and mesenchymal stem cells by treatment with the demethylating agent 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine (5-aza-dC) indicating that HLA-G expression is regulated partly by methylation-mediated repression [33–35].

A detailed molecular investigation of HLA-G and its regulation in an in vitro breast cancer or malignant melanoma setting will contribute to the search of mechanisms that can be exploited to therapeutically target HLA-G-mediated immune suppression in cancer. In the present study, we evaluated the extend of HLA class Ia and Ib expression in two breast cancer (MDA-MB-231, MCF-7) and two malignant melanoma (FM-55M2, FM-56) cell lines focusing primarily on HLA-G. We investigated the feasibility to manipulate expression of HLA-G by testing the effect of IFN- γ and 5-aza-dC on HLA-G expression in the cell lines. The results indicate that methylation-mediated repression of HLA-G can be reversed by treatment with 5-aza-dC and further induced by IFN- γ . However, HLA-G expression was not affected by IFN- γ alone. HLA-G expression is dominated by the presence of HLA-G1 followed by HLA-G2/4 and HLA-G3 isoforms. Furthermore, treatment with IFN- γ or 5-aza-dC generally promoted upregulation of most HLA class Ia molecules on the surface of the investigated cell lines, however, with some variability between the treatment conditions. Expression of HLA-E and HLA-DR was more heterogeneous between the cell lines.

2. Results

2.1. HLA Cell Surface Expression in Breast Cancer and Malignant Melanoma Cell Lines upon IFN- γ Stimulation

The role of IFN- γ in regulation of immunological mechanisms has been a great area of research. In the current study, the effect of IFN- γ on surface expression of HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-C, HLA-E, HLA-G, and HLA-DR on MDA-MB-231, MCF-7, FM-55M2, and FM-56 cell lines was investigated by flow cytometry. Based on previously published studies, all cell lines were treated with 24–30 ng/mL IFN- γ and analyzed after two days of treatment [32]. Untreated JEG-3 cells, a choriocarcinoma cell line, was included as a positive control for HLA-G expression during visualization of the flow cytometry results. Results are presented as median fluorescence intensity (MFI) reflecting the expression level of each marker. For every stimulated sample, there was an untreated control sample and the effect of IFN- γ was analyzed as a direct comparison between these. It should be noted that MFI values cannot be directly compared between cell lines as analysis was performed as separate experiments.

Based on the comparison of untreated cell lines and an isotype control, it was evident that all investigated cell lines are HLA-G-negative, except for the HLA-G-positive JEG-3 control cell line (Figure 1). Representative flow cytometry data for all HLA molecules for all cell lines before and after treatment can be found in supplementary Figure S1 and S2. Unstimulated MDA-MB-231 cells expresses HLA-A and HLA-B, some HLA-C and HLA-E and no HLA-DR, whereas unstimulated MCF-7 cells expresses HLA-A, some HLA-E, and no HLA-B, HLA-C, or HLA-DR. The unstimulated FM-55M2 cell line expresses HLA-A and HLA-B, very low levels of HLA-E and HLA-DR, and no HLA-C, whereas the unstimulated FM-56 cell line expresses some HLA-B and HLA-DR and no HLA-A, HLA-C, or HLA-E. The JEG-3 cell line expresses HLA-C, HLA-E, some HLA-A and HLA-B, and no HLA-DR. The slightly negative MFI values observed in the results are caused by technicalities of flow cytometry making it possible to have a negative range of fluorescence intensity, when the background signal is automatically subtracted during acquisition of the data. All cases of negative values indicate no expression of the respective HLA molecule. Furthermore, the baseline level of the different HLA molecules can present with a relatively high MFI value even if there is no expression. This is caused by the adjustment of voltages of the flow cytometer in order to obtain the best separation of cell populations.

The ability of IFN- γ to change HLA surface expression was similar for most HLA molecules between all four treated cell lines. Treating MDA-MB-231 cells with IFN- γ for two days led to a significant increase in surface expression of HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-C, HLA-E, and HLA-DR (HLA-A, $p = 0.0024$; HLA-B, $p = 0.0165$; HLA-C, $p = 0.0093$; HLA-E, $p = 0.0200$; HLA-DR, $p = 0.0190$) (Figure 2A).

However, expression of HLA-G was not affected by IFN- γ . For MCF-7 cells, IFN- γ stimulated a significant upregulation of HLA-A and HLA-B, but did not affect the expression of the other HLA molecules (HLA-A, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-B, $p = 0.0123$) (Figure 2B). FM-55M2 cells treated with IFN- γ for two days had a significantly higher expression of all tested HLA molecules except for HLA-G expression (HLA-A, $p = 0.0002$; HLA-B, $p = 0.0026$; HLA-C, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-E, $p = 0.0002$; HLA-DR, $p = 0.0020$) (Figure 2C). Similarly, for FM-56 cells, IFN- γ stimulated a significant upregulation of all HLA molecules except HLA-A and HLA-G (HLA-B, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-C, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-E, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-DR, $p < 0.0001$) (Figure 2D). Additionally, malignant melanoma cell lines were treated with IFN- γ for four days to test the ability of IFN- γ to induce HLA-G expression after a longer incubation period. There was no increased effect of IFN- γ upon four days of culture compared to two days (Figure S3) and the long incubation period was therefore not tested with the remaining cell lines.

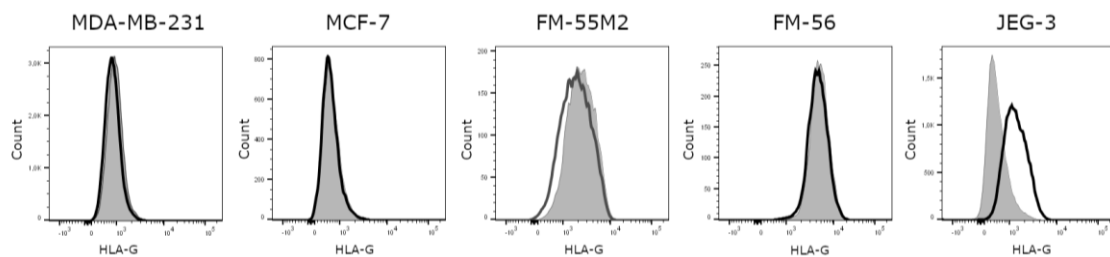


Figure 1. Human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-G surface expression on cancer cell lines. Representative histograms showing the expression of HLA-G on untreated cells compared to an isotype control. MDA-MB-231, MCF-7, FM-55M2, and FM-56 cell lines are HLA-G-negative, whereas JEG-3 cells are HLA-G-positive. Filled grey: Cells stained with isotype antibody as a negative control for HLA-G expression; solid black: Untreated cells stained with anti-HLA-G antibody.

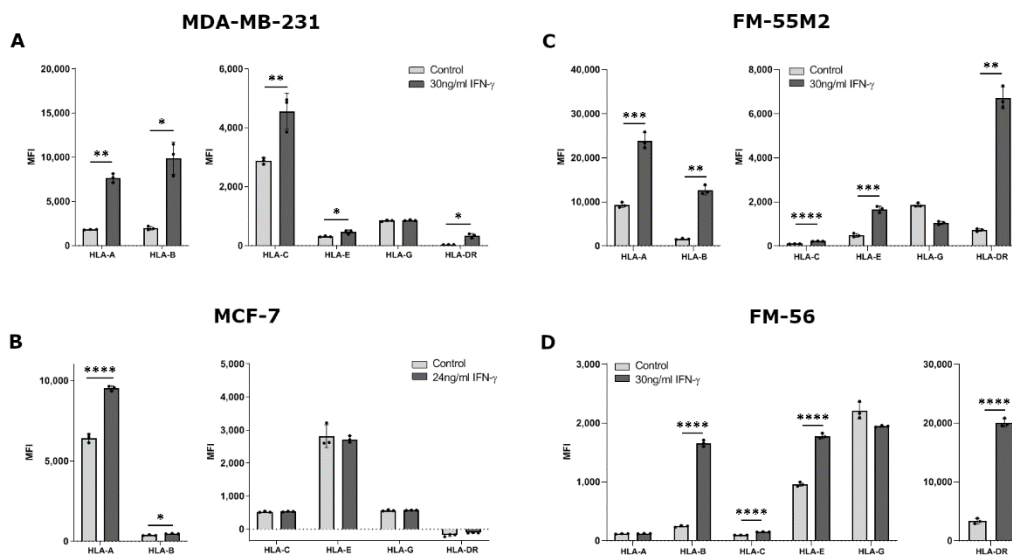


Figure 2. HLA surface expression on cancer cell lines stimulated with interferon (IFN)- γ . Flow cytometry analysis of HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-C, HLA-G, HLA-E, and HLA-DR expression. (A) MDA-MB-231 cells treated with 30 ng/mL IFN- γ for two days. (B) MCF-7 cells treated with 24 ng/mL IFN- γ for two days. (C) FM-55M2 cells treated with 30 ng/mL IFN- γ for two days. (D) FM-56 cells treated with 30 ng/mL IFN- γ for two days. Shown are median fluorescence intensity (MFI) with mean \pm SD, each dot represents one sample. All cell lines are HLA-G-negative and the shown MFI level of control samples represent the background. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$ (Student's unpaired t -test with Welch's correction).

2.2. HLA Cell Surface Expression in Breast Cancer and Malignant Melanoma Cell Lines upon Demethylation Treatment

According to previous studies, epigenetic regulation such as DNA methylation plays a role in regulation of HLA expression. To further explore this, breast cancer and malignant melanoma cell lines were treated with the demethylating agent 5-aza-dC and surface expression of HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-C, HLA-E, HLA-G, and HLA-DR was investigated by flow cytometry. Based on previously published studies, cells were treated with two different concentrations, 10 μ M and 100 μ M, of 5-aza-dC and analyzed on day three and six after treatment [33,35,36]. Representative flow cytometry data for all cell lines before and after treatment can be found in supplementary Figure S1 and S2.

It became evident during the analysis that treatment with 5-aza-dC promoted an increase in granularity of the cells causing an increase in autofluorescence for markers detected with fluorochromes with low emission wavelength. This was the case for HLA-C and HLA-G conjugated to PE and BV510 fluorochromes, respectively. The inclusion of isotype controls did not compensate for the increase in autofluorescence potentially causing a false increase in MFI for the treated samples. Furthermore, whether the potential effect of the change in autofluorescence was equal between isotypes and specific markers and between different samples was not transparent and isotype controls was therefore not included in the analysis. Consequently, the interpretation of HLA-C and HLA-G that are poorly expressed proteins must be done with caution.

The effect of 5-aza-dC on the HLA surface expression was highly variable both between the different HLAs and the different cell lines. Results for MDA-MB-231 cells treated with 10 μ M 5-aza-dC for three days showed a significant upregulation in HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-G, and HLA-DR surface expression, but no change for HLA-C and HLA-E (HLA-A, $p = 0.0009$; HLA-B, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-G, $p = 0.0177$; HLA-DR, $p < 0.0001$) (Figure 3A). When increasing the concentration to 100 μ M 5-aza-dC, MDA-MB-231 cells had an increased expression of all HLA molecules after three days of treatment except for HLA-E expression, which seemed to decrease (HLA-A, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-B, $p = 0.0013$; HLA-C, $p = 0.0007$; HLA-E, $p = 0.0069$; HLA-G, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-DR, $p = 0.0006$) (Figure 3A). Treating the cells with 10 μ M 5-aza-dC for six days increased the expression of all HLA molecules except for HLA-G (HLA-A, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-B, $p = 0.0009$; HLA-C, $p = 0.0353$; HLA-E, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-DR, $p = 0.0016$) (Figure 3B). Furthermore, after six days of treatment with 100 μ M 5-aza-dC, surface expression of all HLA molecules increased except for HLA-A and HLA-G expression, which did not change (HLA-B, $p = 0.0003$; HLA-C, $p = 0.0010$; HLA-E, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-DR, $p = 0.0043$) (Figure 3B). For MCF-7 cells, we observed slightly different results. Three days of treatment with 10 μ M 5-aza-dC led to a significant upregulation of HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-C, and HLA-G and no change for HLA-E and HLA-DR expression (HLA-A, $p = 0.0174$; HLA-B, $p = 0.0269$; HLA-C, $p = 0.0235$; HLA-G, $p = 0.0123$) (Figure 3E). When increasing the concentration to 100 μ M 5-aza-dC, there was only a small increase in HLA-G expression on MCF-7 cells upon three days of treatment (HLA-G, $p = 0.0317$) (Figure 3E). After six days of treatment with 10 μ M 5-aza-dC, surface expression increased for all HLA molecules, now also for HLA-E, but still with no change in HLA-DR expression (HLA-A, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-B, $p = 0.0004$; HLA-C, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-E, $p = 0.0033$; HLA-G, $p < 0.0001$) (Figure 3F). Furthermore, after six days with 100 μ M 5-aza-dC, results were similar to the other treatments with an increase in HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-C, and HLA-G surface expression, but with no change for HLA-E and HLA-DR expression (HLA-A, $p = 0.0028$; HLA-B, $p = 0.0198$; HLA-C, $p = 0.0026$; HLA-G, $p = 0.0065$) (Figure 3F).

As we mostly observed the biggest change in HLA expression upon stimulation with 100 μ M compared to 10 μ M 5-aza-dC in the breast cancer cell lines, stimulation of the malignant melanoma cell lines was performed with only 100 μ M. Treatment of FM-55M2 with 100 μ M 5-aza-dC for three days promoted a significant upregulation of HLA-B and HLA-G expression, whereas there was a decrease in HLA-A expression and no change in HLA-C, HLA-E, and HLA-DR expression (HLA-A, $p = 0.0476$; HLA-B, $p = 0.0046$; HLA-G, $p = 0.0180$) (Figure 4A). After six days of treatment, FM-55M2 cells had a lower expression of HLA-A and HLA-C, a higher expression of HLA-E and HLA-DR, and no change in HLA-B and HLA-G expression (HLA-A, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-C, $p = 0.0131$; HLA-E, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-DR,

$p = 0.0014$) (Figure 4B). For FM-56 cells, treatment with 5-aza-dC for three days led to a significant increase in surface expression of HLA-B and HLA-G and a tendency towards higher expression of most of the other HLA molecules (HLA-B, $p = 0.0383$; HLA-G, $p = 0.0166$) (Figure 4C). However, the cells displayed a significantly higher expression of all HLA molecules after six days of treatment except for HLA-DR (HLA-A, $p = 0.0009$; HLA-B, $p = 0.0011$; HLA-C, $p = 0.0392$; HLA-E, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-G, $p = 0.0039$) (Figure 4D).

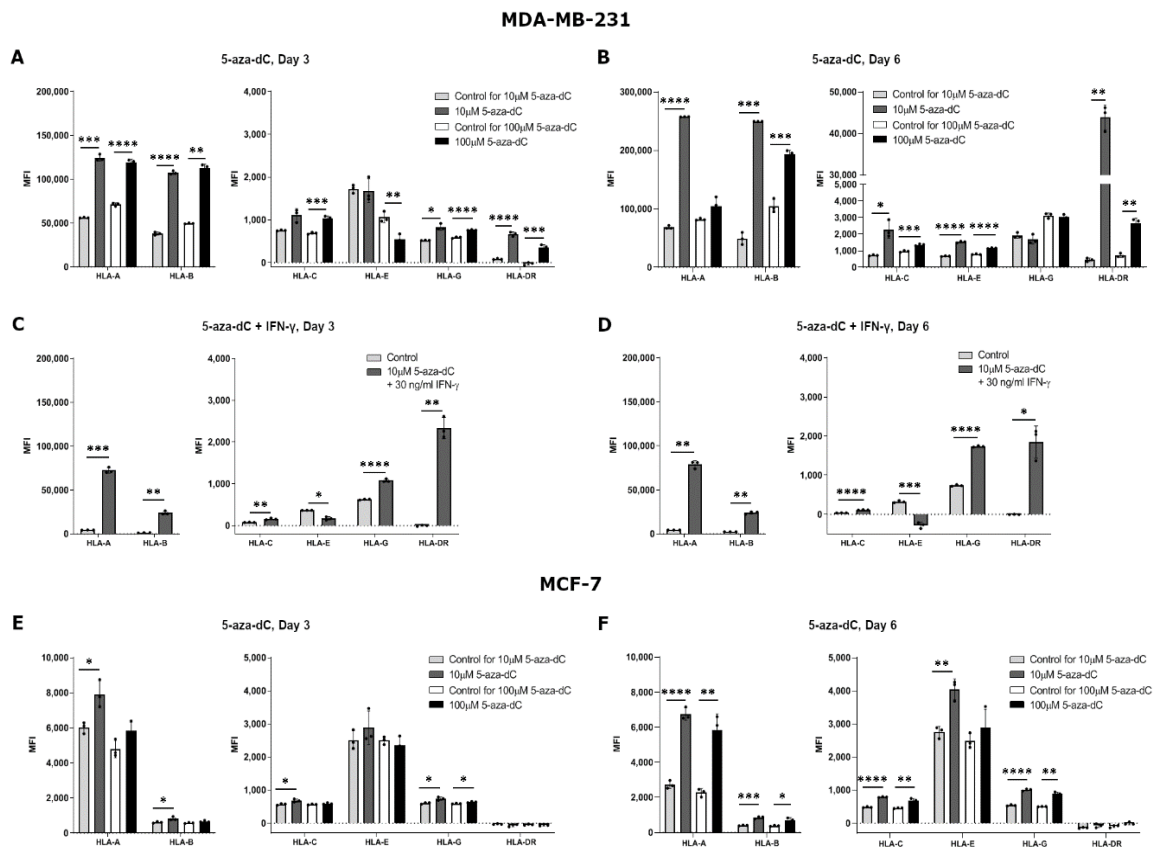


Figure 3. HLA surface expression on breast cancer cell lines stimulated with 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine (5-aza-dC). Flow cytometry analysis of HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-C, HLA-G, HLA-E, and HLA-DR expression. (A,B) MDA-MB-231 cells treated with either 10 μ M or 100 μ M 5-aza-dC for three (A) and six days (B). (C,D) MDA-MB-231 cells treated with 10 μ M 5-aza-dC and 30 ng/mL IFN- γ for three (C) and six days (D). (E,F) MCF-7 cells treated with either 10 μ M or 100 μ M 5-aza-dC for three (E) and six days (F). Shown are median fluorescence intensity (MFI) with mean \pm SD, each dot represents one sample. The shown MFI level of control samples represent a combination of background and baseline expression. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$ (Student's unpaired t -test with Welch's correction).

Finally, we investigated whether a simultaneous treatment with both 5-aza-dC and IFN- γ had an increased effect on HLA surface expression. MDA-MB-231 cells were used as a representative cell line and treated with 10 μ M 5-aza-dC and 30 ng/mL IFN- γ for three and six days. The cells displayed a significant upregulation of expression of all HLA molecules both after three and six days of treatment except for HLA-E expression, which decreased (HLA-A, $p = 0.0007$, $p = 0.0011$; HLA-B, $p = 0.0025$, $p = 0.0016$; HLA-C, $p = 0.0025$, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-E, $p = 0.0129$, $p = 0.0002$; HLA-G, $p < 0.0001$, $p < 0.0001$; HLA-DR, $p = 0.0038$, $p = 0.0163$; day three and six, respectively) (Figure 3C,D). In contrast to treating the cells with either IFN- γ or 5-aza-dC for six days, the combined treatment led to a marked increase in HLA-G both after three and six days of treatment.

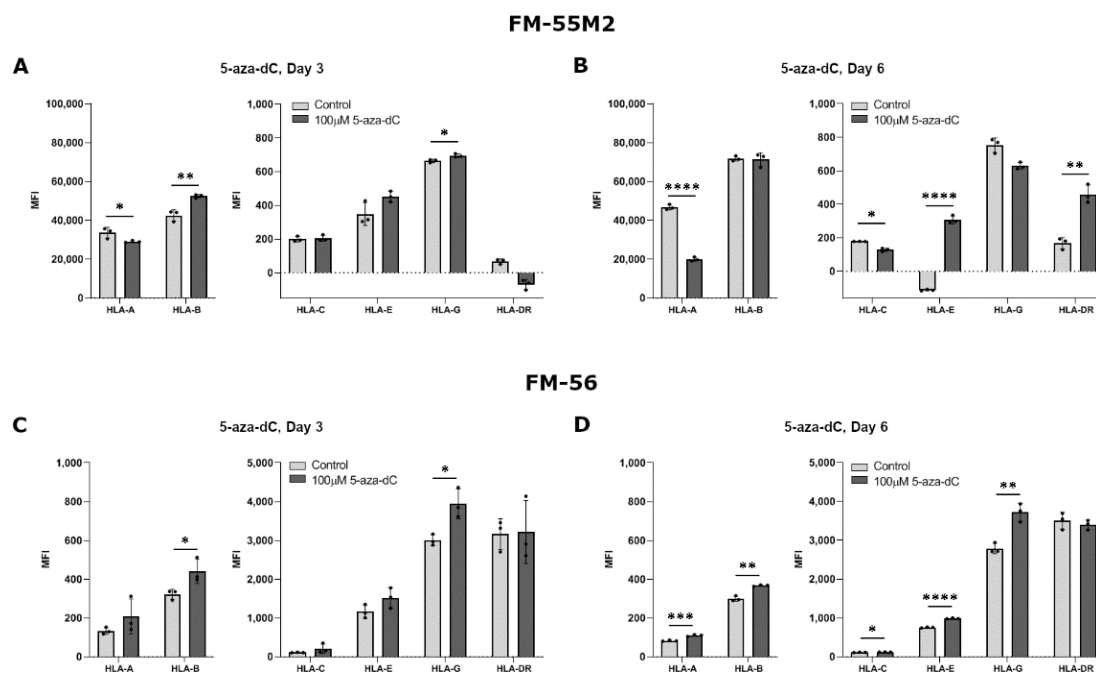


Figure 4. HLA surface expression on malignant melanoma cell lines stimulated with 5-aza-dC. Flow cytometry analysis of HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-C, HLA-G, HLA-E, and HLA-DR expression. (A,B) FM-55M2 cells treated with 10 μ M 5-aza-dC for three (A) and six days (B). (C,D) FM-56 cells treated with 10 μ M 5-aza-dC for three (C) and six days (D). Shown are median fluorescence intensity (MFI) with mean \pm SD, each dot represents one sample. The shown MFI level of control samples represent a combination of background and baseline expression. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$ (Student's unpaired *t*-test with Welch's correction).

2.3. HLA-G mRNA Expression in Breast Cancer and Malignant Melanoma Cell Lines

The ability of IFN- γ and 5-aza-dC to induce HLA-G surface expression was variable between the different cell lines and to elaborate on the uncertainty about these results, induction of HLA-G was investigated on mRNA level. Furthermore, several previous studies on HLA-G regulation focus on mRNA expression including investigation of the soluble HLA-G isoforms. The level of HLA-G mRNA was calculated as HLA-G copies per amount of input RNA initially used for cDNA synthesis and subsequent digital droplet (dd)PCR. The HLA-G-positive choriocarcinoma cell line JEG-3 was included as a control (Figure 5A). As expected, all untreated cells had no or very low levels of HLA-G mRNA. For both breast cancer cell lines, IFN- γ treatment did not have an effect on HLA-G mRNA levels (Figure 5B,C). The effect of IFN- γ on HLA-G mRNA expression in malignant melanoma cell lines displayed a marked heterogeneity. The level of HLA-G increased slightly in FM-55M2 cells upon two days of culture with IFN- γ (Figure 5D), but IFN- γ seemed to lower the HLA-G level in FM-56 cells after two days of culture ($p = 0.0109$) (Figure 5E). However, HLA-G levels were particularly low in FM-55M2 and FM-56 cells upon treatment with IFN- γ questioning the effect of IFN- γ on the transcriptional level of HLA-G.

Interestingly, treatment with 10 μ M 5-aza-dC promoted a significant upregulation of HLA-G mRNA expression in MDA-MB-231 cells after both three and six days of culture (Day 3, $p = 0.0360$; Day 6, $p = 0.0029$) (Figure 6A). Treatment with 100 μ M 5-aza-dC also seemed to induce HLA-G mRNA expression, though not significantly (Figure 6A). Notably, HLA-G levels were higher on day six of treatment compared to day three for corresponding samples. For MCF-7 cells, only 10 μ M 5-aza-dC induced a significant upregulation of HLA-G mRNA upon six days of culture (Day 6, $p = 0.0029$) (Figure 6C). Treatment with 100 μ M 5-aza-dC seemed also to increase HLA-G levels; however, there was a variation between samples (Figure 6C).

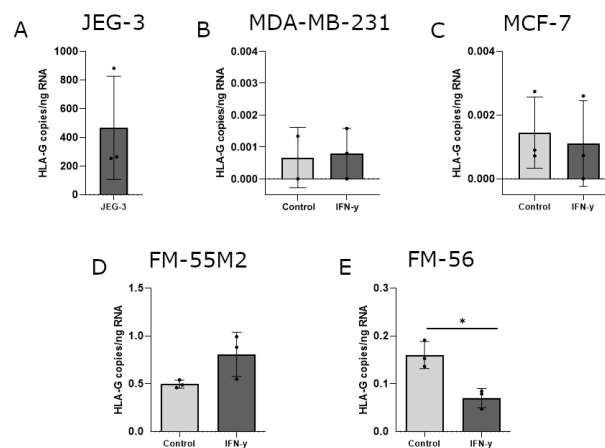


Figure 5. HLA-G mRNA expression in cancer cell lines stimulated with interferon (IFN)- γ . The effect of IFN- γ on the transcriptional level of HLA-G was determined by digital droplet (dd)PCR and presented as number of HLA-G copies per amount of RNA. (A) JEG-3 control cells with high HLA-G expression. (B) MDA-MB-231 cells treated with 30 ng/mL IFN- γ for two days. (C) MCF-7 cells treated with 24 ng/mL IFN- γ for two days. (D) FM-55M2 cells treated with 30 ng/mL IFN- γ for two days. (E) FM-56 cells treated with 30 ng/mL IFN- γ for two days. Shown are mean \pm SD, each dot represents one sample. * $p < 0.05$ (Student's unpaired t -test with Welch's correction).

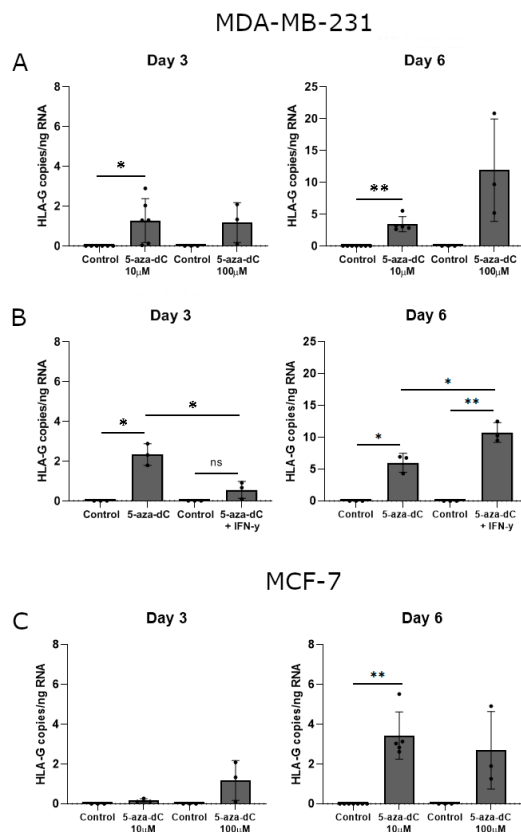


Figure 6. HLA-G mRNA expression in stimulated breast cancer cell lines. The effect of 5-aza-dC on the transcriptional level of HLA-G was determined by ddPCR and presented as number of HLA-G copies per amount of RNA. (A) MDA-MB-231 cells treated with 10 μ M or 100 μ M 5-aza-dC for three and six days. (B) MDA-MB-231 cells treated with a combination of 10 μ M 5-aza-dC and 30 ng/mL IFN- γ for three and six days. (C) MCF-7 cells treated with 10 μ M or 100 μ M 5-aza-dC for three and six days. Shown are mean \pm SD, each dot represents one sample. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ (Student's unpaired t -test with Welch's correction).

With some variations in the data, there was a strong tendency towards induction of HLA-G mRNA upon treatment with 5-aza-dC in both malignant melanoma cell lines (Figure 7A,B). Treatment of FM-55M2 cells with 100 μ M 5-aza-dC for three days promoted a significant induction of HLA-G ($p = 0.0234$) (Figure 7A). Furthermore, the level of HLA-G was much higher in FM-55M2 cells compared to FM-56 cells.

Finally, we again investigated the additive effect of simultaneous treatment with 5-aza-dC and IFN- γ on the mRNA expression in MDA-MB-231 cells. Upon three days of treatment, the combined effect of 5-aza-dC and IFN- γ had no significant effect on HLA-G expression compared to the control and did not reach the level of HLA-G upon 5-aza-dC treatment alone (5-aza-dC, $p = 0.0178$; 5-aza-dC vs. 5-aza-dC + IFN- γ , $p = 0.0112$) (Figure 6B). On day six there was a significant increase in HLA-G expression both compared to the control and to 5-aza-dC treatment alone in agreement with the increase in surface expression observed by flow cytometry (5-aza-dC, $p = 0.0196$; 5-aza-dC + IFN- γ , $p = 0.0068$; 5-aza-dC vs. 5-aza-dC + IFN- γ , $p = 0.0182$) (Figure 6B).

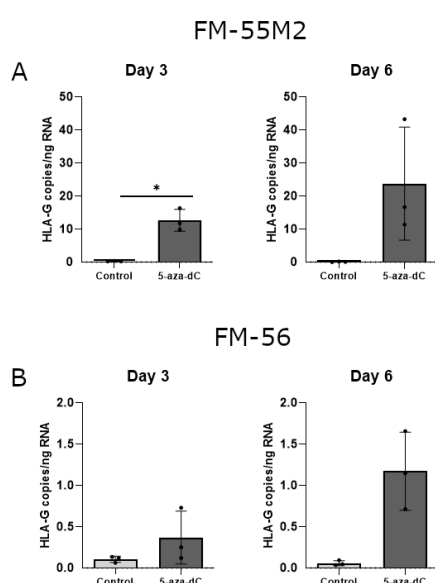


Figure 7. HLA-G mRNA expression in stimulated malignant melanoma cell lines. The effect of 5-aza-dC on the transcriptional level of HLA-G was determined by ddPCR and presented as number of HLA-G copies per amount of RNA. (A) FM-55M2 cells treated with 100 μ M 5-aza-dC for three and six days. (B) FM-56 cells treated with 100 μ M 5-aza-dC for three and six days. Shown are mean \pm SD, each dot represents one sample. * $p < 0.05$ (Student's unpaired t -test with Welch's correction).

2.4. Verification of HLA-G Demethylation

Demethylation of the *HLA-G* gene upon treatment with 5-aza-dC was verified by bisulfite sequencing. A comparison of selected CG sites within the CpG island covering exon 2-4 of the *HLA-G* gene was made between MDA-MB-231 cells and JEG-3 cells (Figure 8). Untreated MDA-MB-231 cells were methylated on investigated sites, whereas cells treated with 5-aza-dC displayed a pattern of partly methylation on a number of CG sites corresponding to the pattern observed in HLA-G-positive JEG-3 cells (Figure 8). The number of unmethylated CG sites was lower in treated MDA-MB-231 cells compared with JEG-3 cells, which could represent the difference in surface expression between the two cell lines. Hence, these results indicate that DNA demethylation was associated with the slight but significant increase in HLA-G expression after 5-aza-dC treatment.

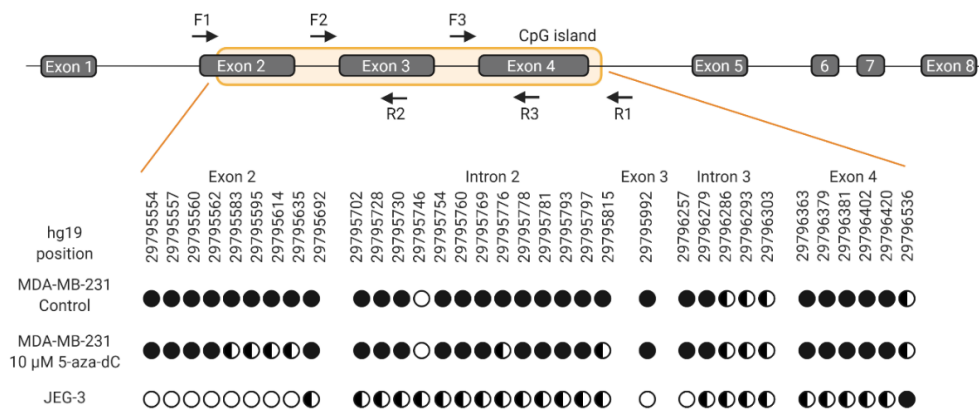


Figure 8. Schematic representation of the *HLA-G* gene and methylation status of selected CG sites. For bisulfite sequencing, three overlapping amplicons covering the CpG island were used. Forward and reverse primers indicated by arrows are matched in pairs F1R2, F2R3, and F3R1, respectively. *HLA-G* nomenclature follows NCBI annotation and prediction of CpG island is from UCSC Genome Browser. Black circles indicate methylation, empty circles indicate no methylation and half-filled circles indicate partly methylation. Multiple CG dinucleotides in the CpG island could not be determined due to polymerase slippage in T rich areas. Therefore, an analysis of all CG sites within the CpG island was not possible.

2.5. Detection of *HLA-G* mRNA Isoforms in Breast Cancer and Malignant Melanoma Cell Lines upon 5-aza-dC Treatment

As described previously, there are seven verified *HLA-G* isoforms. The different isoforms might constitute different functional forms of *HLA-G*, also emphasized by a marked heterogeneity in isoform expression observed within the same tumor for some cancers [22]. To further investigate the expression of *HLA-G* upon 5-aza-dC treatment, we assessed the *HLA-G* mRNA isoform profile. We performed fragment analysis by capillary electrophoresis of reverse transcriptase PCR products from MDA-MB-231, MCF-7, FM-56, and FM-55M2 cells treated with 5-aza-dC. For the malignant melanoma cell lines, we also performed the analysis on unstimulated control cells, since ddPCR showed low levels of *HLA-G* mRNA before treatment.

The presence of the 14 bp 3' UTR insertion polymorphism can facilitate further splicing of 92 bp from the 3'UTR from all seven *HLA-G* isoforms, thus affecting analysis of the isoform landscape. In order to detect specific splice variants of the isoforms in the fragment analysis, the presence of the 14 bp polymorphism in all cell lines was investigated by TaqMan assay (Table 1). Breast cancer cell lines MDA-MB-231 and MCF-7 are both homozygous for the 14 bp deletion. The FM-56 and JEG-3 cell lines are homozygous for the 14 bp insertion while the FM-55M2 cell line are heterozygous with respect to the 14 bp sequence polymorphism.

As described, the 14 bp polymorphism results in isoforms of different lengths depending on splicing of the 92 bp but for simplicity, we refer to the isoforms as G1-G7 for all cell lines. We were able to identify peaks in the electropherograms corresponding to the predicted sizes of *HLA-G*1 (894 bp), G2/4 (619 bp), -G3 (345 bp), and -G5 (1017 bp). Representative electropherograms are shown in Figure 9, as well as an electropherogram based on mRNA from the JEG-3 cell line that expresses high levels of *HLA-G*. In the MDA-MB-231 and FM-55M2 cells, we detected the highest signal from *HLA-G*1 followed by *HLA-G*2/4 and *HLA-G*3. In the samples with the highest signal, we were also able to detect a peak corresponding to *HLA-G*5. For FM-55M2 cells, we detected a peak corresponding to *HLA-G*1 both with and without the 14 bp insertion as well as small peaks for *HLA-G*2/4 and -G3 with the 14 bp insertion. In FM-56 cells, we detected only *HLA-G*1. For MCF-7 cells and non-treated FM-55M2 and FM56 cells, we failed to detect any peaks due to low signal intensity. For the *HLA-G*-positive cell line JEG-3, we confirmed the presence of *HLA-G*1-5 isoforms (Figure 9). As a result of the presence of the 14 bp insertion, we also detected a Δ 92 bp splice variant for *HLA-G*1 and *HLA-G*2/4.

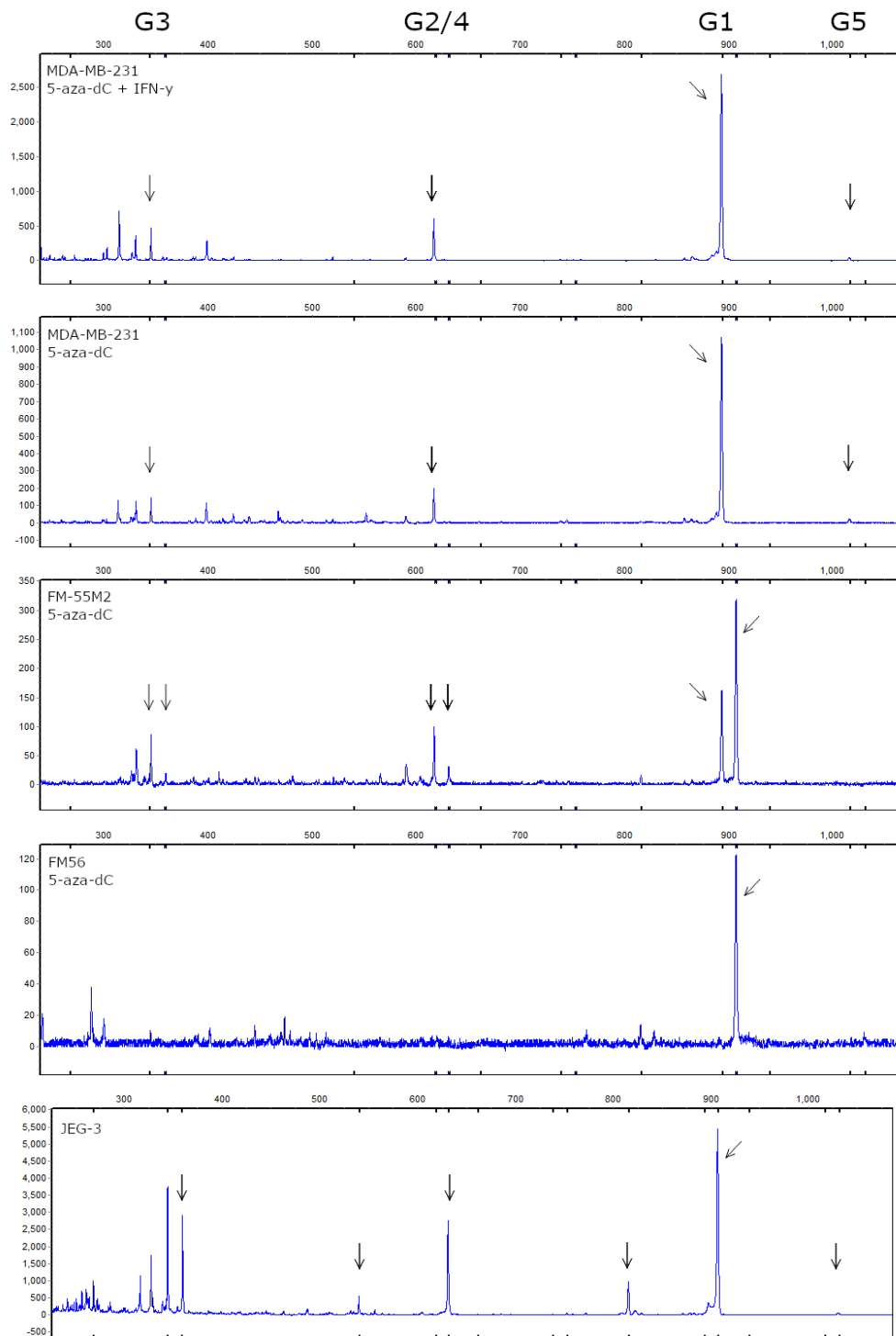


Figure 9. HLA-G isoform profile of stimulated breast cancer and malignant melanoma cell lines. Determination of HLA-G mRNA isoform expression was performed by fragment analysis. From the top is shown representative electropherograms from MDA-MB-231 cells treated with both 5-aza-dC and IFN- γ , and MDA-MB-231, FM-55M2 and FM-56 cells treated with 5-aza-dC, respectively. An electropherogram from the HLA-G-positive JEG-3 cell line is shown in the bottom as a positive control. Arrows highlight detected peaks corresponding to HLA-G1, -G2/4, -G3, and -G5 as listed on top. For FM-55M2 cells two peaks for each isoform indicate the heterozygous 14 bp ins/del phenotype with the additional +14 bp isoform. For JEG-3 cells peaks corresponding to the 14 bp insertion and the Δ 92 bp splice variant is detected.

Table 1. HLA-G 14 bp insertion/deletion (ins/del) 3'UTR polymorphism in the cancer cell lines.

Cell Line	14 bp Polymorphism
MDA-MB-231	del/del
MCF-7	del/del
FM-55M2	ins/del
FM-56	ins/ins
JEG-3	ins/ins

The signal intensity was generally low for breast cancer and malignant melanoma cell lines compared to JEG-3 cells and thus expression levels of the low-expressed HLA-G isoforms presumably fell below the limit of detection preventing a semi-quantitative analysis of the distribution of HLA-G isoforms in the samples. The quality of the original RNA purified from treated cells was checked by automated electrophoresis and was consistently high for all samples, ruling out that poor RNA quality was the cause of missing signals in the fragment analysis (data not shown).

3. Discussion

HLA-G is a well-studied molecule and information regarding its regulatory role in cancer is accumulating. To explore how cancer cell lines regulate HLA expression and whether HLA-G expression can be induced by the cytokine IFN- γ and the demethylating agent 5-aza-dC, we treated selected malignant melanoma and breast cancer cell lines with these two compounds, both individually and combined, and measured the effect on mRNA and cell surface expression levels. Expression of HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-C, and HLA-E were included in this study in order to broaden the knowledge on how IFN- γ and 5-aza-dC affect both classical and non-classical HLA molecules giving that a concomitant deregulation of HLA class Ia and Ib molecules is associated with immune evasion in cancer [37]. Finally, the HLA class II molecule HLA-DR was included. HLA-DR is less studied with respect to cancer but increasing evidence suggests that HLA-DR might have a predictive role for malignant melanoma. The choice of stimulating cancer cell lines with both IFN- γ and 5-aza-dC addresses two different molecular mechanisms for regulation of *HLA* gene expression. A summary of the findings can be found in Table 2.

In the present study, IFN- γ treatment had no effect on HLA-G mRNA level or protein expression in any of the cell lines. The HLA-G mRNA seemed to decrease in FM-56 cells, but a decrease in HLA-G might be attributed to the uncertainty in the noticeably low mRNA level detected with ddPCR analysis. With some variability between cell lines, IFN- γ mainly promoted an upregulation of the other investigated HLA molecules. The ability of IFN- γ to induce HLA class Ia antigen expression in cancer cells has been observed previously. An early study by Jabrane-Ferrat et al. detected HLA class Ia and HLA-DR surface expression on MDA-MB-231 and MCF-7 breast cancer cell lines that were increased by IFN- γ treatment [38]. In the present study, a similar increase was observed for only MDA-MB-231 cells. A study by Rodríguez et al. found that out of 57 cell lines, only two (ESTDAB-004 and ESTDAB-159) did not increase mRNA or surface expression of HLA-ABC upon treatment with IFN- γ [39]. The absence of IFN- γ -mediated expression of HLA-ABC in one of the cell lines was presumably due to epigenetic blocking of the IFN- γ response element IRF-1, since expression could be induced by a concomitant treatment with both IFN- γ and the demethylation agent 5-aza-dC.

When it comes to HLA-G surface expression, HLA-G expression is rarely detected on in vitro established cancer cell lines making it challenging to study the molecular function of HLA-G. A comprehensive study by Polakova and Russ on 75 different cancer cell lines including melanoma and breast cancer (e.g., MDA-MB-231 and MCF-7) imply that under normal culture conditions the cell surface expression of HLA-G is absent in most cancer cell lines across different origin [40]. Similarly, a study by Frumento et al. of 45 melanoma cell lines showed no evidence of neither mRNA or protein HLA-G expression, nor that it could be induced by IFN- γ treatment [41]. The four investigated cell lines in the present study is also HLA-G-negative. Surprisingly, there is a discrepancy between the frequent

expression of HLA-G in tumor lesions and the lack of HLA-G expression in most cancer cell lines. This reflects a lack of selection pressure for HLA-G expression for cells that are cultured in vitro. This is supported by a study by Rouas-Freiss et al. showing that the Fon melanoma cell line loses cell-surface expression of HLA-G1 upon long-term culture [42], which is also seen in previous studies on renal carcinoma cell lines [43] and ovarian carcinoma cell lines [44]. Furthermore, Rouas-Freiss et al. showed that treatment with IFN- γ and 5-aza-dC demethylating agent increased HLA-G1 cell-surface expression on HLA-G-positive cells. However, HLA-G1 re-expression was not induced in HLA-G-negative cells upon treatment. The concentration of IFN- γ in patients are often lower in both peripheral blood and in the tumor microenvironment than the concentration used in the present study that was chosen with the aim to boost HLA-G expression [45,46]. As we do not observe an effect of IFN- γ on the expression of HLA-G it is unlikely that IFN- γ could be an independent inducer of HLA-G in the tumor microenvironment at lower concentrations.

Table 2. Summary of findings.

Cell Line	Condition	HLA-A	HLA-B	HLA-C	HLA-E	HLA-G *	HLA-DR
MDA-MB-231	Untreated **	+	+	(+) ***	(+)	-	-
	IFN- γ	↑	↑	↑	↑	-	↑
	5-Aza-dC						
	10 μ M, day 3	↑	↑	-	-	↑	↑
	10 μ M, day 6	↑	↑	↑	↑	-	↑
	100 μ M, day 3	↑	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
	100 μ M, day 6	-	↑	↑	↑	-	↑
MCF-7	Untreated	+	-	-	(+)	-	-
	IFN- γ	↑	↑	-	-	-	-
	5-Aza-dC						
	10 μ M, day 3	↑	↑	↑	-	↑	-
	10 μ M, day 6	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	-
	100 μ M, day 3	-	-	-	-	↑	-
	100 μ M, day 6	↑	↑	↑	-	↑	-
FM-55M2	Untreated	+	+	-	(+)	-	(+)
	IFN- γ	↑	↑	↑	↑	-	↑
	5-Aza-dC						
	100 μ M, day 3	↓	↑	-	-	↑	-
	100 μ M, day 6	↓	-	↓	↑	-	↑
FM-56	Untreated	-	(+)	-	-	-	+
	IFN- γ	-	↑	↑	↑	-	↑
	5-Aza-dC						
	100 μ M, day 3	-	↑	-	-	↑	-
	100 μ M, day 6	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	-
JEG-3	Untreated	(+)	(+)	+	+	+	-

* Combined results for HLA-G surface expression and mRNA expression. ** Expression based upon comparison between the specific marker and isotype control. *** Parentheses indicate possible low expression or expression difficult to interpret because of differences in the MFI distributions of isotype and specific marker antibody, respectively.

Whereas we did not see an upregulation of HLA-G upon IFN- γ stimulation, we did see a clear upregulation of HLA-G upon treatment with a combination of IFN- γ and 5-aza-dC. These results indicate that IFN- γ might be involved in maintaining HLA-G expression rather than inducing expression. This is also observed in one of our previous studies with a focus on reproductive immunology [32].

The analysis of HLA-DR expression upon IFN- γ treatment aids to the emerging interest in the role of HLA-DR during cancer immune surveillance. When stimulating the melanoma cell lines with IFN- γ , expression of HLA-DR significantly increased, which was consistent with observations of other studies [47,48]. Although expression of HLA class II molecules is usually restricted to

antigen-presenting cells, studies show that almost 50% of melanomas constitutively express HLA class II, and that HLA-DR expression in malignant melanoma correlates with increased motility, migration, and expression of adhesion molecules [47]. Thus, expression of HLA-DR in malignant melanoma correlates with a worse prognosis. On the other hand, HLA-DR expression is associated with therapeutic response in a cohort of anti-PD1 treated patients suggesting that HLA-DR could be a possible positive predictor of anti PD-1 immunotherapy [48].

Lack of HLA-G expression seems to be independent of repression of other HLA class I and II molecules as expression of these is observed even when HLA-G is absent. The difference in expression of HLA class Ia molecules and HLA-G might be attributed to differences in the regulatory elements upstream from the translation start site of each *HLA* gene. Although many variable sites in the promoter region of *HLA* genes are conserved, variability in the transcription factor target sites most likely influences the differential regulation. The IFN-stimulated response element (ISRE) located in the proximal promoter region of *HLA class I* genes displays locus-specific nucleotide variation between the different *HLAs* leading to differences in IFN- γ -induced expression levels of *HLA class I* genes [49]. The ISRE sequence of the *HLA-G* gene is the most divergent compared to the ISRE consensus sequence preventing binding of interferon regulatory factors and raising the issue of whether the *HLA-G* ISRE is fully functional [50]. The *HLA-G* gene also contains other regulatory elements, which are not functional (reviewed in [50]). Combined with ISRE is the Enhancer A (EnhA) module and next to it a SXY module. The NFkB responsive element of EnhA is more efficient for *HLA class Ia* than for *class Ib* genes [51]. The SXY module is crucial for CIITA; however, divergence of the X2 and Y elements prevents CIITA transactivation of *HLA-G* [51,52]. Most likely, several mechanisms play a role in regulation of HLA protein expression in different cases of cancer. Differences in IFN- γ -mediated inducibility of HLA molecules between cancer cell lines may reflect differences in the cytokine reactivity and nature of the original tumor cells. Understanding the mechanisms by which tumors react to IFN- γ signaling will contribute to therapeutic decision making and help predicting response to immunotherapy, as it might represent a potential mechanism of resistance to therapy. In relation to this, the differential regulation of HLA class I molecules must be taken into consideration and might show as an advantage when choosing a treatment strategy.

The first evidence that DNA hypermethylation is used by cancer cells to switch off *HLA class I* genes was provided by Serrano et al. in 2001, where treatment with 10 μ M 5-aza-dC for 15 days restored HLA-ABC expression on the otherwise HLA-ABC-negative melanoma cell line MSR3-mel [53]. Upon demethylation, HLA-ABC expression could be further induced by IFN- γ treatment. The ability to induce HLA-ABC molecules by exposure to 5-aza-dC was furthermore seen for the melanoma cell line Mel 275, also leading to induced recognition by cytotoxic T lymphocytes [54]. In the present study, we also observed a significant upregulation of HLA class Ia molecules after treatment with 5-aza-dC on all cell lines that normally expressed HLA class Ia. For HLA-E, the results were more diverse. Expression of HLA-DR was not affected by 5-aza-dC treatment in MCF-7 and FM-56 cells, but was upregulated upon all treatment conditions in MDA-MB-231 cells and after six days of treatment in FM-55M2 cells. Finally, there was a tendency towards higher expression of HLA-G in all cell lines keeping in mind the uncertainty with the cell surface expression of HLA-G measured by flow cytometry. For future studies, an alternative analysis methodology that overcome the prerequisite of flow cytometry to analyze only cells with same size and granularity is recommended to fully elaborate on the ability of 5-aza-dC to induce HLA-G surface expression. Nevertheless, the verification of DNA demethylation by bisulfite sequencing and the demonstrated increase in HLA-G mRNA upon treatment indicated that *HLA-G* transcription is partly regulated by DNA methylation. Previous studies have also revealed that *HLA-G* gene transcription is inhibited by DNA methylation. A previous study has proven an induction of HLA-G in MCF-7 cells upon treatment with 5-aza-dC and IFN- γ [55]. However, this study was unable to detect cell surface expression of HLA-G by flow cytometry. Another study by Moreau et al. showed that treatment with 1, 10, and 100 μ M 5-aza-dC for three days induced expression of HLA-G in selected cancer cell lines from embryonal carcinoma, leukemia, lymphomas,

and melanoma [33]. Bisulfite sequencing of the 450 bp promoter region upstream from the transcription start site of *HLA-G* in some of the same cell lines showed that the degree of CpG methylation correlated with expression [56]. Similar results have been observed for the melanoma cell line OCM-1A where bisulfite sequencing revealed methylation of 87% of CpG sites in the promoter region of *HLA-G* before treatment compared to only 2% after treatment [57]. Furthermore, the level of methylation in the *HLA-G* promoter region seem to differ between normal ovarian surface epithelium and ovarian tumors, though not associated with the expression level [58]. Interestingly, this study showed that CpG sites related to a hypoxia response element (HRE) remained methylated even upon 5-aza-dC treatment of an ovarian cancer cell line suggesting a strong selection against loss of methylation in this region. Investigation of the *HLA-G* promoter region and part of the CpG island in colorectal cancer cell lines and choriocarcinoma cell lines have further showed a discrepancy between methylation level and *HLA-G* expression [59,60]. Similar results is observed in a database search on invasive breast carcinoma using the Wanderer tool, which visualizes gene expression and DNA methylation profiles obtained from the TCGA research network [61]. Breast tumor tissue seem to display a higher percentage of methylation at selected CG sites in the *HLA-G* gene compared with normal breast tissue; however, there is no significant difference in *HLA-G* expression. Combined, these findings suggest that DNA methylation is not the sole mechanism regulating *HLA-G* expression, especially in human tumors, where heterogeneous *HLA-G* expression can represent the complex interaction between cancer cells and factors in the tumor microenvironment that are not present in vitro.

Fragment analysis of cells treated with 5-aza-dC revealed that the predominant *HLA-G* isoform was *HLA-G1*, followed by *HLA-G2/4* and *HLA-G3*. The *HLA-G5* isoform was also observed for the MDA-MB-231 cells. However, there was a low signal intensity in the analysis possibly hiding the presence of other isoforms. This is emphasized by the high signal and clear presence of *HLA-G1-5* in the *HLA-G*-positive JEG-3 cell line. The low signal intensity was presumably due to low mRNA levels in general, in spite of 5-aza-dC-mediated induction of low levels of *HLA-G* in otherwise *HLA-G*-negative cell lines. Furthermore, the discrepancy between the *HLA-G* mRNA levels detected by ddPCR and the low signal obtained by fragment analysis indicate that the latter technique is limited by assay sensitivity. To fully elucidate on the *HLA-G* isoform profile in the cancer cell lines upon 5-aza-dC treatment a more sensitive method such as RNA sequencing is required. When comparing the isoform profile and the protein level detected by flow cytometry, there is a clear correlation between the results. The *HLA-G* antibody used detects *HLA-G1* and *HLA-G5* isoforms and with all cell lines predominantly expressing *HLA-G1*, the surface expression level reflects the majority of the total *HLA-G* expression level. However, the surface expression of *HLA-G* is presumably higher than detected due to expression of *HLA-G2-4* isoforms, which are not detected by the antibody used. The level of surface expression might especially be higher for JEG-3 cells that present with a relatively higher level of *HLA-G1-5* isoforms compared to the other cell lines.

Altogether, our results support that reversal of methylation-mediated repression of *HLA-G* is a co-acting mechanism by which tumor cells can take advantage of in order to avoid immune recognition. Demethylation is a common mechanism exploited by cancer cells to induce gene transcription and can explain the difference between *HLA-G* expression in vivo and in vitro when there is no selection pressure from the tumor microenvironment. A similar model has been proposed before for melanoma cells. Expression of *HLA-G* in melanocytes can be induced during malignant transformation mediated by stress and epigenetic mechanisms otherwise employed by the cancer cells to facilitate the oncogenic transformation. However, adaptation to in vitro culture conditions might lead to methylation due to the lack of stress signals from the tumor microenvironment [62]. Other possible factors involved in signaling within the tumor microenvironment for breast cancer include the hormone receptor status. There seem to be an association between estrogen receptor (ER) status and *HLA* expression. The frequency of *HLA* class II-positive tumor cells are lower in ER positive breast carcinomas compared to ER-negative tumors [63]. Furthermore, ER signaling differentially modulates IFN- γ -mediated *HLA* class II induction in breast cancer cell lines as estradiol attenuates *HLA-DR* expression in ER-positive

cells [64]. Interestingly, this correlates with the expression of HLA-DR observed in the present study. MDA-MB-231 cells are estrogen receptor-negative and display a marked induction in HLA-DR surface expression upon treatment. On the other hand, MCF-7 cells are estrogen receptor-positive with no expression of HLA-DR before or after treatment. Other cytokines, such as IL-4 also seems to be related to the hormone receptor status and to clinical outcome [65]. The extensive cytokine profile in the tumor microenvironment plays an important role in cancer progression. A previous study on MDA-MB-231 and MCF-7 cell lines show that IL-6 and IL-10 are associated with good prognosis in breast cancer [66]. Furthermore, distinct patterns of cytokines, including expression of IFN- γ , IL-4, and IL-10, have been observed in specific breast cancer groups compared to a healthy population [67]. Whether these cytokines might be involved in epigenetic changes such as DNA methylation is an interesting question to address in future studies.

It could be speculated that the HLA expression profile is reflected by the nature of the original cancer giving rise to the cancer cell lines. Both breast cancer cell lines originate from pleural effusion and display similar expression profiles for most HLA molecules except HLA-DR. Treatment with IFN- γ and 5-aza-dC seems to be more potent inducers of HLA surface expression on MDA-MB-231 cells compared to the MCF-7 cells. Whereas the FM-55M2 cells originate from lymph node metastasis, FM-56 cells originate from a primary tumor. Despite the nature of the cancer, the HLA expression profile are similar for the two cell lines except for HLA-A expression which seems to be low or absent on unstimulated FM-56 cells. Furthermore, the effect of IFN- γ and 5-aza-dC on HLA surface expression is similar for most HLAs on both cell lines. The HLA-G isoform profile is also similar for all four cell lines predominantly expressing HLA-G1. Consequently, there is no indication that the nature of the tumor is related to the expression of HLA molecules in the *in vitro* setting investigated in the present study.

A broader understanding of the mechanism by which HLA-G expression is regulated is essential in the development of immune checkpoint inhibitors targeted at HLA-G. The expression of HLA-G in tumor lesions should also be taken into consideration in the design of therapeutic strategies. Assuming that HLA-G is associated with poor clinical outcome the aim of therapeutic interventions should be to prevent a possible induction of its expression in tumors negative for HLA-G. The present study demonstrate two different approaches to manipulate HLA expression in an *in vitro* breast cancer and malignant melanoma setting and support a role for DNA methylation in regulation of HLA-G expression. The results presented here can pave the way for further research related to methylation-mediated regulation of HLA class I and class II expression. Furthermore, future studies investigating combinations of different cytokines present in the tumor microenvironment will be essential for the understanding of regulatory factors promoting epigenetic changes that affect HLA expression in primary tumors.

4. Materials and Methods

4.1. Cells and Culture Conditions

The current study was performed on four different cell lines from two different cancers: Human breast cancer cell lines MDA-MB-231 (pleural effusion) and MCF-7 (pleural effusion), and human malignant melanoma cell lines FM-56 (primary melanoma) and FM-55M2 (lymph node metastasis), which was kindly provided by Prof. Mads Hald Andersen, Herlev Hospital, Denmark. Human choriocarcinoma cell line JEG-3 (ATCC, Manassas, VA, USA, #HTB-36) was used as a HLA-G-positive control cell line. JEG-3 and MCF-7 cells were cultured in Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium (EMEM, ATCC®-30-2003TM) and MDA-MB-231, FM-56, and FM-55M2 cells were cultured in Roswell Park Memorial Institute 1640 medium (RPMI, ThermoFisher, Waltham, MA, USA, #61870-010). Culture medium was supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS; Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA, #F9665). All cells were cultured at 37 °C and 5% CO₂ and sub-cultured when they reached 75–80% confluency. For cell passaging and cell harvest, the cells were gently washed

in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, ThermoFisher, Waltham, MA, USA, #14190250) and trypsinized using 0.25% EDTA-Trypsin (ThermoFisher, Waltham, MA, USA, #25200056). Cells were pelleted by centrifugation at 300 g for 10 min at room temperature, resuspended in fresh culture medium and transferred to new culture flasks. Cell lines were cryopreserved in FBS supplemented with 10% dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO, Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA; #D2650).

4.2. Cell Treatments

One day prior to treatment, 100,000 cells per well were seeded in triplicates in 6-well plates (Fischer Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA, #140675). On the day of treatment, medium was replaced with fresh medium containing the specified stimulation agents. Cells were treated with either 30 ng/mL human IFN- γ (Miltenyi, Bergisch Gladbach, Germany, #130-096-872), except for MCF-7 cells that were treated with 24 ng/mL IFN- γ , diluted in deionized water containing 0.1% bovine serum albumin (BSA; Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA, #A7030) or 10 μ M and 100 μ M 5-aza-dC (Calbiochem, Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA, #189826-10MG) diluted in DMSO or both 30 ng/mL human IFN- γ and 10 μ M 5-aza-dC. Stimulation with deionized water containing 0.1% BSA or DMSO added in the same concentrations as for the respective assays was used as control. All assays were performed in the same cell passage. Cells treated with IFN- γ were incubated for two days and cells treated with 5-aza-dC were incubated for three and six days until analyzed by flow cytometry and harvested for DNA and RNA purification. Cells treated with 5-aza-dC for 6 days had 2 mL medium removed and replaced with fresh medium without 5-aza-dC on day 3.

4.3. Flow Cytometry

Untreated and treated cells were harvested and analyzed by flow cytometry. All washing and staining of the cells were performed with BD FACSTFlow™ buffer (BD BioSciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) or PBS supplemented with 1–10% FBS. To discriminate live and dead cells, LIVE/DEAD Fixable Violet Dead Cell Stain Kit (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA, #L34955) was used according to the manufacturer's protocol. Afterwards, cells were washed once, pelleted by centrifugation and resuspended in 100 μ L buffer. Cells were stained for 15 min with antibodies PE anti-human HLA-G (clone: 87G; Exbio, Prague, CZ, #1P-437-C100), PerCP-Cy5.5 anti-human HLA-A2 (clone: BB7.2; Biolegend, San Diego, CA, USA, #343316), PE-Cy7 anti-human HLA-E (clone: 3D12; Biolegend, San Diego, CA, USA, #342608), APC anti-human HLA Class I Bw6 (clone: REA143; Miltenyi, Bergisch Gladbach, Germany, #130-099-845), APC-eFluor 780 anti-human HLA-DR (clone: LN3; ThermoFisher, Waltham, MA, USA, #47-9956-42) and BV510 anti-human HLA-C (clone: DT9; BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA #747597). The cells were washed once in 3 mL buffer, resuspended in 200 μ L buffer and immediately analyzed on a FACSCanto II flow cytometer (BD BioSciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) using FACS Diva Software (BD BioSciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA, version 8.01). For each sample, 50,000 events were recorded. Further analysis was performed using FACS Diva Software and FlowJo™ Software (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA, version 10).

4.4. DNA and RNA Extraction and cDNA Synthesis

For DNA and RNA purification, cell pellets were harvested as described above. The harvested cells were quickly stored as a dry pellet at -80°C . Genomic DNA and total RNA were extracted simultaneously using the AllPrep DNA/RNA Mini Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany, #80204) following the manufacturer's protocol for *Simultaneous Purification of Genomic DNA and Total RNA from Animal Cells*. Cells were lysed and homogenized by vortexing. Purification of RNA alone was performed using the RNeasy® Micro Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany, #74004) following manufacturer's protocol for *Purification of Total RNA from Animal and Human cells*. DNA was eluted in 50 μ L elution buffer supplied with the kit and RNA was eluted in 30 μ L RNase-free water supplied with the kits. DNA and RNA concentrations were measured using DropSense 96 (Unchained Labs, Pleasanton, CA, USA). The DNA was stored at -20°C until use. The total RNA was stored at -80°C until use. Quality of

the purified RNA was assessed from a selection of the samples by automated electrophoresis using the Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer system (Agilent, Santa Clara, CA, USA) and the Agilent RNA 6000 Pico Kit (Agilent, Santa Clara, CA, USA, #5067-1513) following manufacturer's instructions. First-strand cDNA synthesis with SuperScript® VILO™ cDNA synthesis kit (Invitrogen, ThermoFisher, Waltham, MA, USA, #11754050) was performed using maximum 2.5 µg of the extracted RNA and following the manufacturer's instructions, and cDNA was stored at -20 °C until further use.

4.5. Digital Droplet PCR

Droplet digital (dd)PCR was performed using the QX100 Droplet Digital PCR system (BioRad, Hercules, CA, USA) as previously described [32]. In short, cDNA equivalent to 70–250 ng of total RNA, 10 µL 2x ddPCR™ Supermix for Probes (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA, #186-3024), 10 µM of HLA-G forward primer (5'-AGC AGT CTT CCC TGC CCA CC-3') and HLA-G reverse primer (5'-AGC TCC CTC CTT TTC AAT CTG AGC TC-3'), 4 µM probe (5'-FAM-CCT TGC AGC TGT AGT CAC TGG AGC TGC GGT CG-BHQ-1-3') and nuclease-free water in a total volume of 20 µL were used for each reaction. Cycling conditions were: 95 °C for 10 min, followed by 40 cycles of 95 °C for 15 s, 62 °C for 1 min, 72 °C for 1 min, finally ending reaction at 98 °C for 10 min and hold at 4 °C. Specific amplicons were confirmed by electrophoresis on a 2% agarose gel. Results were analyzed using the QuantaSoft® software version 1.3.2.0 (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA).

4.6. PCR and Fragment Analysis

PCR was performed with 90–320 ng cDNA, using 13.5 µL of GoTaq® Hot Start Master Mix (Promega, Madison, WIS, USA, #M5133), 1 µM of HLA-G1-6 forward primer (5'-CAC AGA CTG ACA GAA TGA ACC TGC A-3') and HLA-G1-6 reverse primer (5'-FAM-GGA AGG AAT GCA GTT CAG CAT GA-3'), and nuclease-free water in a total volume of 25 µL for each reaction. The PCR was run under following conditions: 95 °C for 2 min, 29 cycles of 95 °C for 30 s, 62 °C for 2 min and 72 °C for 2 min, followed by 72 °C for 10 min and ending with hold at 4 °C. The PCR product was used directly for fragment analysis or stored overnight in the dark at 4 °C. For fragment analysis, 10 µL of nuclease-free water and 0.5 µL of GeneScan™ 1200 LIZ™ dye size standard (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA, #4379950) were added to each well containing 2 µL of the PCR product and subsequently denatured at 95 °C for 3 min. followed by incubation on ice for 2 min. Fragment analysis on the ABI3500 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems, Waltham, MA, USA) was performed after the cooling. The PCR fragment lengths were analyzed using the GeneMarker® software (SoftGenetics, PA, USA). Analysis on 10% of randomly chosen samples were performed in duplicates.

4.7. Genotyping of the HLA-G 14 bp Ins/Del Polymorphism

Genotyping of the HLA-G 14 bp ins/del polymorphism in JEG-3, FM-55M2, FM-56, MDA-MB-231 and MCF-7 cells was performed by TaqMan assay as previously described [68]. Briefly, 200–250 ng DNA, 10 µL 2x LightCycler 480 mastermix for probes (Roche Diagnostics, Basel, CH), 0.5 µM of HLAG14 forward primer (5'-GTG ATG GGC TGT TTA AAG TGT CAC C-3') and HLAG14 reverse primer (5'-GGA AGG AAT GCA GTT CAG CAT GA-3'), 0.07 µM HLAG14 FAM probe (5'-FAM-CAA GAT TTG TTC ATG CCT TCC C-BHQ-1-3'), 0.3 µM HLAGdel Cy5 probe (5'-Cy5-GAG TGG CAA GTC CCT TTG TG-BHQ-2-3') and nuclease-free water in a total volume of 20 µL was used for each reaction. The real-time TaqMan PCR assay was performed using a LightCycler 480 instrument (Roche Diagnostics, Basel, CH). Cycling conditions were: 95 °C for 10 min, followed by 50 cycles of 95 °C for 10 s, 60 °C for 50 s, 72 °C for 1 s finally ending reaction by hold at 4 °C for 10 s.

4.8. Bisulfite Sequencing

Bisulfite conversion of 300–350 ng purified genomic DNA was carried out using the EZ DNA Methylation-Lightning Kit (Zymo Research, Nordic Biosite, Täby, SE, #D5031) following the manufacturer's protocol. The HLA-G sequence was obtained from NCBI Reference Sequence

NG_029039.1 and prediction of the 5' CpG island from the UCSC Genome Browser. Target-specific bisulfite sequencing PCR primers with M13 tags were designed in three pairs overlapping and covering the CpG island. Pair F1R2: forward 5'-TTA GGT GAT AGG TTT TTA GAG AAG TTA ATT-3', reverse 5'-ATT CCA TAT CTC CTC TTC CCA ATA-3'; pair F2R3: forward 5'-TTT AGG TTT TTA TTT TAT GAG GTA TTT TAG-3', reverse 5'-ACC AAT CAT CCA CTA AAA AAT ATA AAA AC-3'; pair F3R1: 5'-AGA TTT TTT ATT TGG GAG AAT TTT AAG G-3', reverse 5'-ATA TTA ATC CCA TTT TCC TCC TCT CC-3'. Specificity of bisulfite-specific primers were confirmed using the online tool BiSearch [69,70]. In brief, the PCR was performed with 2 μ L bisulfite converted DNA, 5 μ L 2x KAPA HiFi HotStart Uracil+ ReadyMix (Roche Diagnostics, Basel, CH, #7959052001) and 6 μ M of each primer in a total volume of 10 μ L for each reaction. A touchdown PCR for bisulfite converted DNA was run under the following conditions: 95 °C for 5 min., 17 cycles of: 95 °C for 20 s, 65 °C for 20 s and 72 °C for 45 s, followed by 30 cycles of: 95 °C for 20 s, 50 °C for 20 s and 72 °C for 45 s, finally ending reaction at 72 °C for 5 min and hold at 4 °C. PCR products were purified using AMPureXP on Biomek 4000 (both from Beckman Coulter, Brea, CA, USA). Sanger sequencing was performed using the BigDyeTM Terminator v3.1 Cycle Sequencing Kit (Applied Biosystems, Waltham, MA, USA, #4337455), 2 μ L PCR product, 4 μ M sequencing primer and nuclease-free water in a total volume of 10 μ L for each reaction. The sequencing reaction was carried out at the following conditions: 96 °C for 1 min, 35 cycles of 96 °C for 30 s, 50 °C for 15 s, 60 °C for 4 min, finally ending reaction by hold at 4 °C. The products were purified using CleanSeq (Beckman Coulter, Brea, CA, USA) on Biomek 4000. Bidirectional Sanger sequencing was performed on ABI3500 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems, Waltham, MA, USA). The results were analyzed using Mutation Surveyor (SoftGenetics, PA, USA).

4.9. Statistical Analysis

If not otherwise stated, experiments were performed in triplicates. Figures and statistical analysis were executed using GraphPad Prism[®] software (GraphPad, San Diego, CA, USA). *p*-values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant, and marked in the figures accordingly: * *p* < 0.05; ** *p* < 0.01; *** *p* < 0.001 and **** *p* < 0.0001. Student's unpaired *t*-test with Welch's correction was used for comparison of IFN- γ and 5-aza-dC treated samples to their respective controls for flow cytometry data and ddPCR results.

Supplementary Materials: Supplementary materials can be found at <http://www.mdpi.com/1422-0067/21/12/4307/s1>. Figure S1: Representative histograms for breast cancer cell lines showing the fluorescence intensity of HLA molecules before and after treatment, Figure S2: Representative histograms for malignant melanoma cell lines showing the fluorescence intensity of HLA molecules before and after treatment and for JEG-3 cells, Figure S3: HLA surface expression on malignant melanoma cells stimulated with IFN- γ .

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, N.J., T.V.F.H.; Methodology, N.J., G.P., T.F., T.V.F.H.; Analysis, N.J., A.S., H.B.J., G.P., T.F.; Investigation, N.J., A.S., H.B.J., G.P., I.W.; Writing - original draft preparation, N.J.; Writing - review and editing, N.J., A.S., H.B.J., G.P., I.W., T.F., T.V.F.H.; Visualization, N.J., A.S., H.B.J.; Supervision, T.V.F.H.; Project administration, N.J., T.V.F.H.; Funding acquisition, T.V.F.H. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This project was generously supported by The Region Zealand Health Sciences Research Foundation and Zealand University Hospital, as well as *Den forskningsfremmende pulje* from The Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Acknowledgments: Thanks to Sara Maj Hyldig Matzen and Lisbeth Landt Hansen who assisted in analysis of flow cytometry data.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest. The funding sponsors had no role in the design, execution, interpretation, or writing of the study.

References

1. Bukur, J.; Jasinski, S.; Seliger, B. The role of classical and non-classical HLA class I antigens in human tumors. *Semin. Cancer Biol.* **2012**, *22*, 350–358. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]

2. Seliger, B.; Cabrera, T.; Garrido, F.; Ferrone, S. HLA class I antigen abnormalities and immune escape by malignant cells. *Semin. Cancer Biol.* **2002**, *12*, 3–13. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
3. Hviid, T.V.F. HLA-G in human reproduction: Aspects of genetics, function and pregnancy complications. *Hum. Reprod. Update* **2006**, *12*, 209–232. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
4. Kovats, S.; Main, E.K.; Librach, C.; Stubblebine, M.; Fisher, S.J.; DeMars, R. A class I antigen, HLA-G, expressed in human trophoblasts. *Science* **1990**, *248*, 220–223. [[CrossRef](#)]
5. Lin, A.; Yan, W.H. Heterogeneity of HLA-G Expression in Cancers: Facing the Challenges. *Front. Immunol.* **2018**, *9*, 2164. [[CrossRef](#)]
6. Melsted, W.N.; Johansen, L.L.; Lock-Andersen, J.; Behrendt, N.; Eriksen, J.O.; Bzorek, M.; Scheike, T.; Hviid, T.V.F. HLA class Ia and Ib molecules and FOXP3+ TILs in relation to the prognosis of malignant melanoma patients. *Clin. Immunol.* **2017**, *183*, 191–197. [[CrossRef](#)]
7. Silva, T.G.; Crispim, J.C.O.; Miranda, F.A.; Hassumi, M.K.; de Mello, J.M.Y.; Simões, R.T.; Souto, F.; Soares, E.G.; Donadi, E.A.; Soares, C.P. Expression of the nonclassical HLA-G and HLA-E molecules in laryngeal lesions as biomarkers of tumor invasiveness. *Histol. Histopathol.* **2011**, *26*, 1487–1497.
8. Seliger, B.; Jasinski-Bergner, S.; Quandt, D.; Stoehr, C.; Bukur, J.; Wach, S.; Legal, W.; Taubert, H.; Wullich, B.; Hartmann, A. HLA-E expression and its clinical relevance in human renal cell carcinoma. *Oncotarget* **2016**, *7*, 67360–67372. [[CrossRef](#)]
9. Yazdi, M.T.; van Riet, S.; van Schadewijk, A.; Fiocco, M.; van Hall, T.; Taube, C.; Hiemstra, P.S.; van der Burg, S.H. The positive prognostic effect of stromal CD8+ tumor-infiltrating T cells is restrained by the expression of HLA-E in non-small cell lung carcinoma. *Oncotarget* **2016**, *7*, 3477–3488. [[CrossRef](#)]
10. De Kruijff, E.M.; Sajet, A.; van Nes, J.G.H.; Natanov, R.; Putter, H.; Smit, V.T.H.B.M.; Liefers, G.J.; van den Elsen, P.J.; van de Velde, C.J.H.; Kuppen, P.J.K. HLA-E and HLA-G Expression in Classical HLA Class I-Negative Tumors Is of Prognostic Value for Clinical Outcome of Early Breast Cancer Patients. *J. Immunol.* **2010**, *185*, 7452–7459. [[CrossRef](#)]
11. Ramos, C.S.; Gonçalves, A.S.; Marinho, L.C.; Gomes Avelino, M.A.; Saggi, V.A.; Lopes, A.C.; Simões, R.T.; Wastowski, I.J. Analysis of HLA-G gene polymorphism and protein expression in invasive breast ductal carcinoma. *Hum. Immunol.* **2014**, *75*, 667–672. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
12. Ueshima, C.; Kataoka, T.R.; Hirata, M.; Furuhashi, A.; Suzuki, E.; Toi, M.; Tsuruyama, T.; Okayama, Y.; Haga, H. The Killer Cell Ig-like Receptor 2DL4 Expression in Human Mast Cells and Its Potential Role in Breast Cancer Invasion. *Cancer Immunol. Res.* **2015**, *3*, 871–880. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
13. Zhen, Z.J.; Ling, J.Y.; Cai, Y.; Luo, W.B.; He, Y.J. Impact of HLA-E gene polymorphism on HLA-E expression in tumor cells and prognosis in patients with stage III colorectal cancer. *Med. Oncol.* **2013**, *30*, 482. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
14. Guo, Z.Y.; Lv, Y.G.; Wang, L.; Shi, S.J.; Yang, F.; Zheng, G.X.; Wen, W.H.; Yang, A.G. Predictive value of HLA-G and HLA-E in the prognosis of colorectal cancer patients. *Cell. Immunol.* **2015**, *293*, 10–16. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
15. Teklemariam, T.; Zhao, L.; Hantash, B.M. Full-length HLA-G1 and truncated HLA-G3 differentially increase HLA-E surface localization. *Hum. Immunol.* **2012**, *73*, 898–905. [[CrossRef](#)]
16. Ishitani, A.; Geraghty, D.E. Alternative splicing of HLA-G transcripts yields proteins with primary structures resembling both class I and class II antigens. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **1992**, *89*, 3947–3951. [[CrossRef](#)]
17. Hviid, T.V.F.; Møller, C.; Sørensen, S.; Morling, N. Co-dominant expression of the HLA-G gene and various forms of alternatively spliced HLA-G mRNA in human first trimester trophoblast. *Hum. Immunol.* **1998**, *59*, 87–98. [[CrossRef](#)]
18. Paul, P.; Adrian Cabestre, F.; Ibrahim, E.C.; Lefebvre, S.; Khalil-Daher, I.; Vazeux, G.; Moya Quiles, R.M.; Bermond, F.; Dausset, J.; Carosella, E.D. Identification of HLA-G7 as a new splice variant of the HLA-G mRNA and expression of soluble HLA-G5, -G6, and -G7 transcripts in human transfected cells. *Hum. Immunol.* **2000**, *61*, 1138–1149. [[CrossRef](#)]
19. Riteau, B.; Rouas-Freiss, N.; Menier, C.; Paul, P.; Dausset, J.; Carosella, E.D. HLA-G2, -G3, and -G4 Isoforms Expressed as Nonmature Cell Surface Glycoproteins Inhibit NK and Antigen-Specific CTL Cytolysis. *J. Immunol.* **2001**, *166*, 5018–5026. [[CrossRef](#)]
20. Rajagopalan, S.; Long, E.O. A Human Histocompatibility Leukocyte Antigen (HLA)-G-specific Receptor Expressed on All Natural Killer Cells. *J. Exp. Med.* **1999**, *189*, 1093–1100. [[CrossRef](#)]

21. Le Gal, F.A.; Riteau, B.; Sedlik, C.; Khalil-Daher, I.; Menier, C.; Dausset, J.; Guillet, J.G.; Carosella, E.D.; Rouas-Freiss, N. HLA-G-mediated inhibition of antigen-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes. *Int. Immunol.* **1999**, *11*, 1351–1356. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
22. Tronik-Le Roux, D.; Renard, J.; Vérine, J.; Renault, V.; Tubacher, E.; LeMaoult, J.; Rouas-Freiss, N.; Deleuze, J.F.; Desgrandschamps, F.; Carosella, E.D. Novel landscape of HLA-G isoforms expressed in clear cell renal cell carcinoma patients. *Mol. Oncol.* **2017**, *11*, 1561–1578. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
23. Harrison, G.A.; Humphrey, K.E.; Jakobsen, I.B.; Cooper, D.W. A 14 bp deletion polymorphism in the HLA-G gene. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* **1993**, *2*, 2200. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
24. Hviid, T.V.F.; Hyleneus, S.; Rørbye, C.; Nielsen, L.G. HLA-G allelic variants are associated with differences in the HLA-G mRNA isoform profile and HLA-G mRNA levels. *Immunogenetics* **2003**, *55*, 63–79. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
25. Hiby, S.E.; King, A.; Sharkey, A.; Loke, Y.W. Molecular studies of trophoblast HLA-G: Polymorphism, isoforms, imprinting and expression in preimplantation embryo. *Tissue Antigens* **1999**, *53*, 1–13. [[CrossRef](#)]
26. Carosella, E.D.; Rouas-Freiss, N.; Le Roux, D.T.; Moreau, P.; LeMaoult, J. *HLA-G. An Immune Checkpoint Molecule*, 1st ed.; Elsevier Inc.: Philadelphia, PA, USA, 2015; Volume 127, ISBN 9780128022450.
27. Mo, X.; Zhang, H.; Preston, S.; Martin, K.; Zhou, B.; Vadalía, N.; Gamero, A.M.; Soboloff, J.; Tempera, I.; Zaidi, M.R. Interferon- γ signaling in melanocytes and melanoma cells regulates expression of CTLA-4. *Cancer Res.* **2018**, *78*, 436–450. [[CrossRef](#)]
28. Yaghoobi, H.; Azizi, H.; Oskoei, V.K.; Taheri, M.; Ghafouri-Fard, S. Assessment of expression of interferon γ (IFN-G) gene and its antisense (IFNG-AS1) in breast cancer. *World J. Surg. Oncol.* **2018**, *16*, 1–7. [[CrossRef](#)]
29. Abiko, K.; Matsumura, N.; Hamanishi, J.; Horikawa, N.; Murakami, R.; Yamaguchi, K.; Yoshioka, Y.; Baba, T.; Konishi, I.; Mandai, M. IFN- γ from lymphocytes induces PD-L1 expression and promotes progression of ovarian cancer. *Br. J. Cancer* **2015**, *112*, 1501–1509. [[CrossRef](#)]
30. Mimura, K.; Teh, J.L.; Okayama, H.; Shiraiishi, K.; Kua, L.F.; Koh, V.; Smoot, D.T.; Ashktorab, H.; Oike, T.; Suzuki, Y.; et al. PD-L1 expression is mainly regulated by interferon gamma associated with JAK-STAT pathway in gastric cancer. *Cancer Sci.* **2018**, *109*, 43–53. [[CrossRef](#)]
31. Svendsen, S.G.; Udsen, M.S.; Daouya, M.; Funck, T.; Wu, C.L.; Carosella, E.D.; LeMaoult, J.; Hviid, T.V.F.; Faber, C.; Nissen, M.H. Expression and differential regulation of HLA-G isoforms in the retinal pigment epithelial cell line, ARPE-19. *Hum. Immunol.* **2017**, *78*, 414–420. [[CrossRef](#)]
32. Persson, G.; Bork, J.B.S.; Isgaard, C.; Larsen, T.G.; Maria Bordoy, A.; Bengtsson, M.S.; Hviid, T.V.F. Cytokine stimulation of the choriocarcinoma cell line JEG-3 leads to alterations in the HLA-G expression profile. *Cell. Immunol.* **2020**, 104110. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
33. Moreau, P.; Mouillot, G.; Rousseau, P.; Marcou, C.; Dausset, J.; Carosella, E.D. HLA-G gene repression is reversed by demethylation. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2003**, *100*, 1191–1196. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
34. Wastowski, I.J.; Simões, R.T.; Yaghi, L.; Donadi, E.A.; Pancoto, J.T.; Poras, I.; Lechapt-Zalcman, E.; Bernaudin, M.; Vabile, S.; Carlotti, C.G.; et al. Human leukocyte antigen-G Is frequently expressed in glioblastoma and may be induced in vitro by combined 5-Aza-2'-deoxycytidine and interferon- γ treatments: Results from a multicentric study. *Am. J. Pathol.* **2013**, *182*, 540–552. [[CrossRef](#)]
35. Teklemariam, T.; Purandare, B.; Zhao, L.; Hantash, B.M. Inhibition of DNA methylation enhances HLA-G expression in human mesenchymal stem cells. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **2014**, *452*, 753–759. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
36. Polakova, K.; Bandzuchova, E.; Tirpakova, J.; Kuba, D.; Russ, G. Modulation of HLA-G expression. *Neoplasma* **2007**, *54*, 455–462.
37. Da Silva, G.B.R.F.; Silva, T.G.A.; Duarte, R.A.; Neto, N.L.; Carrara, H.H.A.; Donadi, E.A.; Gonçalves, M.A.G.; Soares, E.G.; Soares, C.P. Expression of the Classical and Nonclassical HLA Molecules in Breast Cancer. *Int. J. Breast Cancer* **2013**, *2013*, 1–9. [[CrossRef](#)]
38. Jabrane-Ferrat, N.; Faille, A.; Loiseau, P.; Poirier, O.; Charron, D.; Calvo, F. Effect of gamma interferon on HLA class-I and -II transcription and protein expression in human breast adenocarcinoma cell lines. *Int. J. Cancer* **1990**, *45*, 1169–1176. [[CrossRef](#)]
39. Rodríguez, T.; Méndez, R.; Del Campo, A.; Jiménez, P.; Aptsiauri, N.; Garrido, F.; Ruiz-cabello, F. Distinct mechanisms of loss of IFN-gamma mediated HLA class I inducibility in two melanoma cell lines. *BMC Cancer* **2007**, *1*, 1–11. [[CrossRef](#)]

40. Polakova, K.; Russ, G. Expression of the non-classical HLA-G antigen in tumor cell lines is extremely restricted. *Neoplasma* **2000**, *47*, 342–348.
41. Frumento, G.; Franchello, S.; Palmisano, G.L.; Nicotra, M.R.; Giacomini, P.; Loke, Y.W.; Geraghty, D.E.; Maio, M.; Manzo, C.; Natali, P.G.; et al. Melanomas and melanoma cell lines do not express HLA-G, and the expression cannot be induced by gammaIFN treatment. *Tissue Antigens* **2000**, *56*, 30–37. [[CrossRef](#)]
42. Rouas-Freiss, N.; Bruel, S.; Menier, C.; Marcou, C.; Moreau, P.; Carosella, E.D. Switch of HLA-G alternative splicing in a melanoma cell line causes loss of HLA-G1 expression and sensitivity to NK lysis. *Int. J. Cancer* **2005**, *117*, 114–122. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
43. Bukur, J.; Malenica, B.; Huber, C.; Seliger, B. Altered Expression of Nonclassical HLA Class Ib Antigens in Human Renal Cell Carcinoma and Its Association with Impaired Immune Response. *Hum. Immunol.* **2003**, *64*, 1081–1092. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
44. Malmberg, K.J.; Levitsky, V.; Norell, H.; De Matos, C.T.; Carlsten, M.; Schedvins, K.; Rabbani, H.; Moretta, A.; Söderström, K.; Levitskaya, J.; et al. IFN- γ protects short-term ovarian carcinoma cell lines from CTL lysis via a CD94/NKG2A-dependent mechanism. *J. Clin. Investig.* **2002**, *110*, 1515–1523. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
45. Borj, M.R.; Andalib, A.R.; Mohammadi, A.; Hoseiniharouni, S.M. Evaluation of IL-4, IL-17, and IFN- γ Levels in Patients With Breast Cancer. *Int. J. Basic. Sci. Med.* **2017**, *2*, 20–24. [[CrossRef](#)]
46. Wang, F.; Xu, J.; Zhu, Q.; Qin, X.; Cao, Y.; Lou, J.; Xu, Y.; Ke, X.; Li, Q.; Xie, E.; et al. Downregulation of IFNG in CD4+ T cells in lung cancer through hypermethylation: A possible mechanism of tumor-induced immunosuppression. *PLoS ONE* **2013**, *8*, 2–9. [[CrossRef](#)]
47. Costantini, F.; Barbieri, G. The HLA-DR mediated signalling increases the migration and invasion of melanoma cells, the expression and lipid raft recruitment of adhesion receptors, PD-L1 and signal transduction proteins. *Cell. Signal.* **2017**, *36*, 189–203. [[CrossRef](#)]
48. Johnson, D.B.; Estrada, M.V.; Salgado, R.; Sanchez, V.; Doxie, D.B.; Opalenik, S.R.; Vilgelm, A.E.; Feld, E.; Johnson, A.S.; Greenplate, A.R.; et al. Melanoma-specific MHC-II expression represents a tumour-autonomous phenotype and predicts response to anti-PD-1/PD-L1 therapy. *Nat. Commun.* **2016**, *7*, 10582. [[CrossRef](#)]
49. Gobin, S.J.; van Zutphen, M.; Woltman, A.M.; van den Elsen, P.J. Transactivation of classical and nonclassical HLA class I genes through the IFN-stimulated response element. *J. Immunol.* **1999**, *163*, 1428–1434.
50. Castelli, E.C.; Veiga-Castelli, L.C.; Yaghi, L.; Moreau, P.; Donadi, E.A. Transcriptional and posttranscriptional regulations of the HLA-G gene. *J. Immunol. Res.* **2014**. [[CrossRef](#)]
51. Gobin, S.J.P.; Van Den Elsen, P.J. Transcriptional regulation of the MHC class Ib genes HLA-E, HLA-F and HLA-G. *Hum. Immunol.* **2000**, *61*, 1102–1107. [[CrossRef](#)]
52. Gobin, S.J.P.; Peijnenburg, A.; Keijsers, V.; Van Den Elsen, P.J. Site α is crucial for two routes of IFN γ -induced MHC class I transactivation: The ISRE-mediated route and a novel pathway involving CIITA. *Immunity* **1997**, *6*, 601–611. [[CrossRef](#)]
53. Serrano, A.; Tanzarella, S.; Lionello, I.; Mendez, R.; Traversari, C.; Ruiz-Cabello, F.; Garrido, F. Expression of HLA class I antigens and restoration of antigen-specific CTL response in melanoma cells following 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine treatment. *Int. J. Cancer* **2001**, *94*, 243–251. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
54. Fonsatti, E.; Nicolay, H.J.M.; Sigalotti, L.; Calabrò, L.; Pezzani, L.; Colizzi, F.; Altomonte, M.; Guidoboni, M.; Marincola, F.M.; Maio, M. Functional up-regulation of human leukocyte antigen class I antigens expression by 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine in cutaneous melanoma: Immunotherapeutic implications. *Clin. Cancer Res.* **2007**, *13*, 3333–3338. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
55. Ishibashi, K.; Kumai, T.; Ohkuri, T.; Kosaka, A.; Nagato, T.; Hirata, Y.; Ohara, K.; Oikawa, K.; Aoki, N.; Akiyama, N.; et al. Epigenetic modification augments the immunogenicity of human leukocyte antigen G serving as a tumor antigen for T cell-based immunotherapy. *Oncoimmunology* **2016**, *5*, e1169356. [[CrossRef](#)]
56. Mouillot, G.; Marcou, C.; Rousseau, P.; Rouas-Freiss, N.; Carosella, E.D.; Moreau, P. HLA-G gene activation in tumor cells involves cis-acting epigenetic changes. *Int. J. Cancer* **2005**, *113*, 928–936. [[CrossRef](#)]
57. Yan, W.H.; Lin, A.F.; Chang, C.C.; Ferrone, S. Induction of HLA-G expression in a melanoma cell line OCM-1A following the treatment with 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine. *Cell Res.* **2005**, *15*, 523–531. [[CrossRef](#)]
58. Menendez, L.; DeEtte Walker, L.; Matyunina, L.V.; Totten, K.A.; Benigno, B.B.; McDonald, J.F. Epigenetic changes within the promoter region of the HLA-G gene in ovarian tumors. *Mol. Cancer* **2008**, *7*, 1–11. [[CrossRef](#)]

59. Swets, M.; Seneby, L.; Boot, A.; van Wezel, T.; Gelderblom, H.; van de Velde, C.J.H.; van den Elsen, P.J.; Kuppen, P.J.K. Promoter methylation and mRNA expression of HLA-G in relation to HLA-G protein expression in colorectal cancer. *Hum. Immunol.* **2016**, *77*, 764–772. [[CrossRef](#)]
60. Holling, T.M.; Bergevoet, M.W.T.; Wierda, R.J.; Van Eggermond, M.C.J.A.; Van Den Elsen, P.J. Genetic and epigenetic control of the major histocompatibility complex class Ib Gene HLA-G in Trophoblast cell lines. *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.* **2009**, *1173*, 538–544. [[CrossRef](#)]
61. Díez-Villanueva, A.; Mallona, I.; Peinado, M.A. Wanderer, an interactive viewer to explore DNA methylation and gene expression data in human cancer. *Epigenetics Chromatin* **2015**, *8*, 1–8. [[CrossRef](#)]
62. Chang, C.C.; Murphy, S.P.; Ferrone, S. Differential in Vivo and in Vitro HLA-G Expression in Melanoma Cells: Potential Mechanisms. *Hum. Immunol.* **2003**, *64*, 1057–1063. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
63. Oldford, S.A.; Robb, J.D.; Codner, D.; Gadag, V.; Watson, P.H.; Drover, S. Tumor cell expression of HLA-DM associates with a Th1 profile and predicts improved survival in breast carcinoma patients. *Int. Immunol.* **2006**, *18*, 1591–1602. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
64. Mostafa, A.A.; Codner, D.; Hirasawa, K.; Komatsu, Y.; Young, M.N.; Steimle, V.; Drover, S. Activation of ER α signaling differentially modulates IFN- γ induced HLA-class II expression in breast cancer cells. *PLoS ONE* **2014**, *9*, e87377. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
65. König, A.; Vilsmaier, T.; Rack, B.; Friese, K.; Janni, W.; Jeschke, U.; Andergassen, U.; Trapp, E.; Jückstock, J.; Jäger, B.; et al. Determination of interleukin-4,-5,-6,-8 and-13 in serum of patients with breast cancer before treatment and its correlation to circulating tumor cells. *Anticancer Res.* **2016**, *36*, 3123–3130. [[PubMed](#)]
66. Ahmad, N.; Ammar, A.; Storr, S.J.; Green, A.R.; Rakha, E.; Ellis, I.O.; Martin, S.G. IL-6 and IL-10 are associated with good prognosis in early stage invasive breast cancer patients. *Cancer Immunol. Immunother.* **2018**, *67*, 537–549. [[CrossRef](#)]
67. Kawaguchi, K.; Sakurai, M.; Yamamoto, Y.; Suzuki, E.; Tsuda, M.; Kataoka, T.R.; Hirata, M.; Nishie, M.; Nojiri, T.; Kumazoe, M.; et al. Alteration of specific cytokine expression patterns in patients with breast cancer. *Sci. Rep.* **2019**, *9*, 1–12. [[CrossRef](#)]
68. Djuricic, S.; Sørensen, A.E.; Hviid, T.V.F. A fast and easy real-time PCR genotyping method for the HLA-G 14-bp insertion/deletion polymorphism in the 3' untranslated region. *Tissue Antigens* **2012**, *79*, 186–189. [[CrossRef](#)]
69. Tusnády, G.E.; Simon, I.; Váradi, A.; Arányi, T. BiSearch: Primer-design and search tool for PCR on bisulfite-treated genomes. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **2005**, *33*, e9. [[CrossRef](#)]
70. Arányi, T.; Váradi, A.; Simon, I.; Tusnády, G.E. The BiSearch web server. *BMC Bioinformatics* **2006**, *7*, 1–7. [[CrossRef](#)]

