

# Does BMP-2 Really Cause Cancer? A Systematic Review of the Literature.

Branko Skovrlj MD; Steven Koehler; Devina Purmessur; James latridis; Andrew Hecht; Sheeraz Qureshi; Samuel Cho MD

Department of Neurosurgery

Mount Sinai School of Medicine

New York, NY



#### Introduction

Recently, the use of recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2 (rhBMP-2) in spine surgery has been the topic of much debate as rhBMP-2 has been reported to be associated with a higher incidence of developing new malignancy (3.8% vs. 0.89% in control) (Carragee, Spine J 2011).

## Methods

A systematic review of the published literature was performed using the MEDLINE database. Only studies directly addressing BMP-2 and cancer were included. Articles were categorized by the study type (in vitro, animal, or human), primary malignancy, cancer attributes, and whether BMP-2 was pro-malignancy or not.

## Results

A total of 4466 articles were reviewed. Of those, 412 articles made reference to both BMP-2 and cancer, 93 of which were found to directly examine the role of BMP-2 in cancer. Forty-two studies were in vitro, 32 studies used human specimens, and 23 were animal studies. Fortythree studies concluded that BMP-2 enhanced tumor function, whereas 12 studies found that BMP-2 suppressed malignancy. Thirty-eight studies did not examine whether BMP-2 enhanced or suppressed tumor function. Eight in vitro studies demonstrated BMP-2 dose dependence (6 enhancement, 2 suppression), while 6 showed no dose dependence (4 enhancement, 2 suppression). One human study demonstrated BMP-2 dose dependence for tumor suppression and 2 studies showed no dose dependence for tumor enhancement. Five animal studies showed BMP-2 dose dependence (3 enhancement, 2 suppression) and 4 demonstrated no dose dependence (3 enhancement, 1 suppression). However, no study showed that BMP-2 causes cancer de novo.

# Learning Objectives

At the end of this session the audience should be able to: 1)better understand the complex pathways of BMP signaling, 2) realize the powerful role BMP plays in cell homeostasis, 3) develop an understanding of the complexity of BMP and its potential effects on cellular proliferation, 4) understand the current knowledge of BMP and its effects on malignancy.

## Conclusions

Currently, conflicting data exist with regard to the effect of exogenous BMP-2 on cancer. The majority of studies addressed the role of BMP-2 in prostate (21%), lung (17%), and breast (12%) cancers. Most were in vitro studies (43%) and examined the primary growth of malignancies (56%). Of 93 studies, there was no demonstration of BMP-2 causing cancer de novo. However, 46% of studies suggested BMP-2 enhances tumor function, motivating more definitive research on the topic that also includes clinically meaningful dose- and timedependence.





# References

 Even J, Eskander M, Kang J. Bone morphogenetic protein in spine surgery: current and future uses. J Am Acad Orthop Surg. 2012;20(9):547-52.

2. Thawani JP, Wang AC, Than KD, Lin CY, La Marca F, Park P. Bone morphogenetic proteins and cancer: review of the literature. Neurosurgery 2010;66(2):233-46.

3. Williams BJ, Smith JS, Fu KM, Hamilton DK, Polly DW Jr, Ames CP, et al. Does bone morphogenetic protein increase the incidence of perioperative complications in spinal fusion? A comparison of 55,862 cases of spinal fusion with and without bone morphogenetic protein. Spine 2011;36(20):1685-91.

4. Carragee EJ, Hurwitz EL, Weiner BK. A critical review of recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2 trials in spinal surgery: emerging safety concerns and lessons learned. Spine J. 2011;11(6):471-91.

5. Kim M, Choe S. BMPs and their clinical potentials. BMB Rep. 2011;44(10):619-34.
6. Guo J, Wu G. The signaling and functions of heterodimeric bone morphogenetic proteins. Cytokine Growth Factor Rev. 2012;23(1-2):61-7.

7. Blanco Calvo M, Bolós Fernández V, Medina Villaamil V, Aparicio Gallego G, Díaz Prado S, Grande Pulido E. Biology of BMP signalling and cancer. Clin Transl Oncol. 2009;11(3):126-37.

