Microsatellite Instability in the Progression of Gastric Carcinoma

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Abstract

Seventy-six gastric carcinomas were analyzed with regard to whether or how microsatellite instability was associated with the development of the carcinoma. Microsatellite instability occurred as a late genetic alteration, with an incidence significantly higher in the advanced stage (17 of 51) than in the early stage (3 of 25; P < 0.05). Chromosomal losses on 5q and 17p, detected by polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism, more frequently accompanied microsatellite instability (9 of 15 and 8 of 11, respectively), compared with carcinomas which lacked instability (5 of 28 and 9 of 30, respectively; P < 0.01 and P < 0.05, respectively). Epstein-Barr virus was observed in only 8 of 76 carcinomas, none of which was associated with microsatellite instability. No significant correlation was found between instability and the familial tendency to develop gastric carcinomas. Our results suggest that microsatellite instability might play a role in the progression of gastric carcinomas but not in Epstein-Barr virus-associated gastric carcinomas.

Introduction

Somatic alteration of numerous microsatellite sequences, caused by DNA RER, has been reported in hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer and certain sporadic cancers of the proximal colon (1–3). This type of genetic alteration is different from that in familial polyposis coli and sporadic cancers of the distal colon. In addition to the mutation in the APC gene, most loci encoding tumor suppressor genes undergo somatic losses during tumorigenesis in the latter group of cancers (4–6). On the other hand, there is no correlation between microsatellite instability and chromosomal losses, such as 5q or 17p, in colorectal carcinomas (2).

Gastric carcinoma is one of the most common malignancies in the world, especially in Japan and South America. Although the molecular basis of the development of gastric carcinoma remains unclear, there have been many attempts to apply the same analysis which has been effective in colon cancers (7, 8). Some tumor suppressor genes are similarly deleted in the intestinal type of gastric carcinoma as early as the intramucosal stage (8). However, very little information is available regarding microsatellite instability in gastric carcinomas, particularly in terms of the pathological features of the carcinomas and the familial tendency to gastric carcinoma or EBV, which has been determined to be associated with some gastric carcinomas (9).

In the present study, we also evaluated the correlation between instability and somatic losses of chromosome 5q and 17p to find a possible sequence of genetic alterations which might be different from that in colon carcinoma.

Materials and Methods

Patients and Samples. A total of 76 pairs of primary gastric carcinoma tissue and corresponding normal tissue were obtained from 75 patients at the Tokyo Metropolitan Komagome Hospital from 1988 to 1993. The patient group consisted of 51 men and 24 women (ages 34 to 89 years; mean, 64.5). The samples were taken immediately after resection and frozen in dry ice-hexane for DNA analysis. The remaining tissue was routinely processed for histopathological analysis. The frozen samples were separated into two parts: one-half was used for DNA-extraction, and the other one-half was subjected to cyrostat sectioning to confirm the amount of carcinoma cells in the tissue. In all of the samples, at least 30% of the total cells were carcinoma cells.

Gastric carcinomas were classified into three histopathological types: intestinal type (well- to moderately differentiated type), solid type, and signet-ring/schirrous type. The depth of a gastric carcinoma is an important factor in analyzing its progression. The invasive depth was determined histologically as either early (limited to the submucosa or muscularis propria) or advanced (beyond the muscularis propria). The familial histories of the patients were obtained by reference to their clinical charts.

DNA Extraction. DNA was extracted by a phenol-chloroform procedure as reported previously (4).

Analysis of LOH. LOH was examined on two chromosomal loci, 5q and 17p, using PCR-based RFLP (10). Genomic DNA (500 ng) was used as the template in a total reaction volume of 50 µl containing 500 pm of each primer, 200 µM of each deoxynucleotide triphosphate, 1X PCR buffer, and 2.5 units of Taq DNA polymerase (Perkin-Elmer Cetus, Norwalk, CT).

For the analysis of LOH in the p53 gene on chromosome 17p, primer pairs were chosen which flank a BsrUI RFLP site within exon 4 and anMspI RFLP site within intron 6, respectively: 5'GATCGCTTCTCCGGGACGATATT-3' and 5'CGTCGCAAGTCAAGTGGC-3' for p53 exon 4; and 5'ACGTCTGTGTTGCAACTGG-3' and 5'GAGCTCAAATAAGCACGAGG-3' for p53 intron 6. To analyze LOH on 5q, primers were chosen which flanked an RsaI RFLP site within exon 11 of the APC gene (5'-GGACCTAGGCGCTATTGCAAA-3' and 5'-GGCTACATCTCGAAAAGTCAA-3') and which flanked a variable insertion polymorphism within exon 10 of MCC (5'-TCGGAATCCAATGCCCACA-3' and 5'-CTGAAATGCTTCTTTCCAA-3').

Thirty cycles of PCR were programmed as 1 min at 94°C, 1 min at 58°C, and 1 min at 72°C. After amplification, 5 µl of PCR products were digested with 10—50 units of appropriate restriction enzymes, except for PCR products of the MCC gene. For the MCC gene, restriction enzyme digestion is not necessary, because the polymorphism type is a variable number of tandem repeats. The digests and PCR products of the MCC gene were then electrophoresed on polyacrylamide gels, which were stained with ethidium bromide and photographed under UV light.

Microsatellite Instability. Seventy-six pairs of samples were examined for microsatellite instability. The primers were targeted to examine two microsatellite loci on chromosomes 2 (D2S123) and 6 (MFD47; Refs. 11 and 12). The reaction mixture (6 µl) contained 200 ng of genomic DNA, the proper pair of each primer (0.2 µM), 25 µM of each deoxynucleotide triphosphate, 1X PCR buffer, Taq polymerase (Perkin-Elmer Cetus, Norwalk, CT), and [α-32P]dCTP. After heating at 94°C for 5 min, PCR was performed for 35 cycles of 1 min at 55°C, 1 min at 72°C for strand elongation, and 1 min at 94°C for denaturing. Final elongation was performed for 10 min at 72°C. Reaction product (5 µl) was then denatured and electrophoresed in 6% polyacrylamide gel containing 7 M urea. After electrophoresis, the gel was fixed on paper and exposed to X-ray film for 48—72 h.
There were no EBV-positive cases among the 25 RER(+) cases. However, 8 EBV-positive cases (including 3 cases of early carcinoma, one of which is an intramucosal carcinoma) were observed among the 51 RER(−) cases. This difference was statistically significant \((P < 0.05)\). Furthermore, LOH on 5q or 17p was also rare in EBV-positive cases (1 of 6 and 0 of 5, respectively), whereas LOH was seen in 13 of 33 and 17 of 35 of EBV-negative cases, respectively.

Five of 25 RER(+) cases (20%) and 10 of 51 RER(−) cases (20%) had family members from the first to third degree who contracted gastric carcinoma. There were 7 RER(+) cases (28%) and 16 RER(−) cases (28%) in which family members from the first to third degree contracted carcinomas of other organs including the esophagus, colon, breast, lung, uterus, and urinary tract. No correlation was found between familial history and microsatellite instability (Table 2).

There were 7 multiple-primary cases, e.g., double gastric carcinoma or gastric carcinoma complicated by colon carcinoma (29%), among the 24 RER(+) cases, and 17 multiple-primary cases among the 51 RER(−) cases (33%). We found no correlation between the incidence of multiple-primary cases and genetic instability.

**Discussion**

Microsatellite instability was demonstrated in 25 of 76 gastric carcinomas. This incidence is comparable with those in other reports, although these other reports were on a smaller scale than the present study (14–16). When genetic alteration is correlated with the development of gastric carcinoma, the histological type of the carcinoma is one of the most important factors to be taken into account. In the present study, the RER(+) phenotype was observed more frequently in the intestinal and solid types of carcinoma, compared to signet-
ring/scirrhous carcinoma. This finding is compatible with a previous observation based on morphology that the developmental pathway of the latter type is different from that of the others (17).

Microsatellite instability is a late event in the development of gastric carcinoma; the RER(+) phenotype occurred much more frequently in the advanced stage than in the early stage. This instability was frequently accompanied by 5q or 17p LOH. It has been well-established that the biological behavior of advanced gastric carcinoma differs from that of early carcinoma. Lymph node and hematogenous metastasis are extremely rare in the early stage but become much more common in the advanced stage. Although recent studies have suggested that changes in several mismatch repair genes may be related to the RER(+) phenotype in hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer (18, 19), the precise biological implications of the RER(+) phenotype in gastric carcinomas are not known. However, our present results suggest that the RER(+) phenotype represents an important genetic alteration associated with tumor progression from the early to the advanced stage of gastric carcinoma.

Aaltoinen et al. (2) reported that there was no correlation between the RER(+) phenotype and chromosomal losses in colorectal carcinoma (2). On the other hand, both genetic changes, i.e., 5q and 17p, were observed simultaneously in gastric carcinomas, which suggests that the genetic sequence may be different, even in gastric carcinoma showing similar chromosomal losses.

There is little information available regarding the etiological agents of, or genetic liability to, gastric carcinoma. Recently, we reported that EBV-encoded small RNA (EBER-1) was identified by in situ hybridization in nearly all of the tumor cells in 8 of 72 cases of gastric carcinomas (9). EBV is monoclonal in these carcinomas, including the intramuscular carcinoma, when determined by Southern blot hybridization with probes encompassing unique terminal repeats of the EBV genome. Furthermore, EBER-1-positive epithelial cells were rarely identified in the nonneoplastic gastric mucosa of the patients with EBV-associated gastric carcinoma. Thus, EBV might be a factor initiating EBV-associated gastric carcinoma. In the present study, the RER(+) phenotype was not observed in any of the EBV-associated carcinomas. Chromosomal losses were also rare. This paucity of genetic change might further indicate that EBV plays a causative role in EBV-associated gastric carcinomas.

The RER(+) phenotype had no relationship with the familial history of carcinomas, including gastric carcinomas, in the present study. Although microsatellite instability might be primarily related to gastric carcinomas in a given family, it is unlikely that this is case in most of the patients with a family history.

In the present study, we have shown that microsatellite instability in gastric carcinoma is a late genetic event and is accompanied by LOH of tumor suppressor genes, although specific subtypes, such as the signet-ring/scirrhous type of carcinoma or EBV-associated carcinomas, might develop along a different genetic pathway. Additional studies are required to determine whether the RER(+) phenotype and chromosomal losses have any prognostic significance in advanced gastric carcinomas, as is found in colon carcinomas (20).
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