Significant Increase of Colonic Mutated Crypts in Ulcerative Colitis Correlatively with Duration of Illness

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Abstract

Mild periodic acid-Schiff (mPAS) staining can discriminate non-O-acetylated (mPAS positive) from O-acetylated (mPAS negative) epithelial sialoglycoproteins in human colonic mucosa, giving three haplotypes of expression of a single polymorphic autosomal gene (out). Increase in mPAS-positive crypts in heterozygotes is an indication of mutations, and wholly mPAS-positive (stem cell mutated) crypts and clusters of two or more mPAS-positive crypts in heterozygotes of ulcerative colitis (P < 0.0001) were found to be increased significantly, compared with controls. The observed correlation with ulcerative colitis duration (r = 0.892 and 0.853, respectively) supports a chronic inflammation-carcinoma sequence.

Introduction

With long-standing UC, dysplastic changes occur frequently, and a dysplasia-carcinoma sequence is generally accepted (1–3). In addition to the accelerated epithelial cell turnover attributable to an increase in epithelial cell apoptosis (4–6), there is an association with the accelerated epithelial cell turnover attributable to an in- 

Materials and Methods

UC Cases. Colectomy specimens were available from 104 patients with UC. Tissue blocks from rectosigmoid colon of cases were fixed with 10% buffered formalin (pH 7.0), embedded in paraffin. Forty cases with severe colitis (multiple ulcers and hemorrhage) were excluded. The O-acetylation phenotype was tested with mPAS staining in a total of 64 cases with UC. Furthermore, cases with active colitis, dysplasia or carcinoma, and cases in which tissue blocks were not sufficient for study were excluded. Finally, 14 cases who were mPAS-negative with scattered mPAS-positive crypts (heterozygotes) were obtained (age, 41.9 ± 12.7; male:female = 8:6).

Control Cases. Forty-five large bowel resection specimens from sporadic (nonhereditary) primary colorectal cancer patients were tested for mPAS staining for comparison. A total of 12 heterozygotes was chosen for study (age-matched, 41.3 ± 5.3; male:female = 9:3). The tissues studied were all obtained from the rectosigmoid colon, at a sufficient distance to guarantee noninvolvement from cancers.

mPAS-positive Crypts. The numbers of crypt profiles adjacent to the muscularis mucosa present in one central step section in each case were counted manually by a single observer (I. O.), according to the method of Campbell et al. (9). The total number of crypt profiles present was calculated by multiplying the number of step sections by the count in the central section.

Results

Control Cases. All 45 noncancerous colorectum specimens removed surgically against primary colorectal cancers clearly showed one of the three phenotypes of uniformly mPAS-positive, uniformly mPAS-negative, or mPAS-negative heterozygotes with scattered positive discordant crypts (17:7:21; Fig. 1, A–C).

UC Cases. The total duration of illness in the 14 cases of heterozygotes were 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 (2 cases), 8, 9 (2 cases), 10 (2 cases), 11, 14,
and 17 years. None of the cases had either carcinoma or dysplastic lesions.

Significant increases of total numbers of mPAS-positive crypts, clusters of two or more mPAS-positive crypts, and foci of mPAS-positive crypts were found in UC cases, compared with the controls (Table 1).

There were significantly positive correlations between total numbers of mPAS-positive crypts, clusters of mPAS-positive crypts, and foci of mPAS-positive crypts and the duration of UC illness (n = 26 cases; r = 0.892, 0.853, and 0.731; P < 0.0001, respectively; Fig. 2, A–C). On the other hand, no significant correlations were found between the above described, each category, and patients’ ages (n = 26 cases; r = 0.071, 0.074, and 0.275; P = 0.7323, 0.7203, and 0.1743, respectively).

Discussion

Concerning mPAS positivity in the present study, the uniformly mPAS-positive mucosa:uniformly mPAS-negative:uniformly mPAS-negative with scattered positive discordant crypts (heterozygotes) ratios were 17:7:21 in controls and 22:13:29 in UC cases, in line with those (34:10:56 cases; predicted percentage, 34:17:49) in Japanese cases in a previous report (12), indicating consistency with the staining method. The frequency of mPAS-positive crypts in 10^6 crypts in controls was 7.8 ± 3.4, also relatively similar to the value in another earlier report (Ref. 10; 7.5, 0–53.4, mean and range), suggesting our assessment method to also be accurate.

In UC cases, heterogeneity of mPAS positivity was observed in the present study, as described by Jass et al. (13). In particular, slightly mPAS-positive goblet cells were seen frequently in hyperplastic colonic mucosa. To avoid confusion with this kind of crypt, only definitely and wholly involved crypts with strong mPAS positivity were counted. Furthermore, definitely mPAS-positive discordant crypts tended to appear as clusters in UC cases. Because of this situation, mPAS-positive crypts were counted carefully to avoid duplication.

Thus, the present study provided clear evidence that mPAS-positive crypts in heterozygotes are increased significantly with a positive correlation to the duration of illness, indicating accumulation of mutations because of chronic inflammation in UC. This increase of mPAS-positive crypts in long-standing UC cases appears to be greater than that to 31.7 × 10^-4 crypts, found in irradiated colonic mucosa (4500–4800 cGy internal; Ref. 10). Furthermore, significant increase of clusters composed of two or more mPAS-positive crypts, along with the duration of illness was revealed in UC cases, suggesting development from single mutated crypts by growth, although simultaneous common mutation occurring in several crypts because of the common DNA damage cannot be precluded.

In the present study, no significant correlations were found between any categories of mPAS-positive crypts and patients’ ages. mPAS-positive crypts were 7.5 (range, 0–53.4) × 10^-4 in rather elderly cases (age, 73; range 49–94) and 10 (range, 1.7–44) × 10^-4 in left-sided colorectal cancer cases (age, 70; range, 51–83) in previous reports (10, 14), both being not significantly different from the values in our relatively young control cases. Furthermore, significant increase of clusters composed of two or more mPAS-positive crypts has hitherto not been reported in the background mucosa in colorectal cancer cases.

<table>
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<th>Table 1 Frequency of mPAS-positive crypts in colonic mucosa of controls (noncancerous colonic mucosa) and ulcerative colitis cases</th>
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<td>No. of cases</td>
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*Clusters of two or more mPAS-positive crypts.

*Both individual crypts and clusters of two or more positive crypts, each counted as one event; P compared with controls.
dysplastic lesions with a background of UC. In particular, genetic somal alterations (16), and considered to be negligible in the present results. or postirradiation state. Therefore, the potential role of age can be considered to be negligible in the present results.

It has been shown recently that genomic instability (15), chromosomal alterations (16), and p53 gene mutations (17–19) occur in dysplastic lesions with a background of UC. In particular, genetic alterations of p53 may be evident even in nondysplastic regenerative mucosa with p53 protein overexpression in long-standing UC cases (19). Furthermore, it is considered that oxidative stress, including generation of peroxides, may play an important role via DNA damage in inflammation-associated tumorigenesis (20).

In conclusion, the present study demonstrated a significant correlative increase of wholly mPAS-positive (mutated) crypts in heterozygotes with the duration of UC, indicating accumulation of genetic mutations because of DNA damage with chronic inflammation. This is in line with the postulated chronic inflammation-carcinoma sequence.

References

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