Clonal Progression of Prostate Cancers from Gleason Grade 3 to Grade 4

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Abstract

Low-grade prostate cancers (Gleason pattern 3, G3) detected on needle biopsies are generally viewed as indolent and suitable for conservative management with only interval repeat biopsies to monitor by watchful waiting. Higher grade tumors eventually emerge in 20% to 30% of these cases, but this process may only reflect incomplete sampling on the initial biopsy, such that it remains unknown whether G3 tumors generally progress to higher grades. In this study, we examined a series of adjacent G3 and Gleason pattern 4 (G4) tumors in radical prostatectomy specimens and found that all were concordant for the TMPRSS2:ERG gene fusion. Using hybrid-capture and deep sequencing in four fusion-positive cases, we found that adjacent laser-capture microdissected G3 and G4 tumors had identical TMPRSS2:ERG fusion breakpoints, confirming their clonal origin. Two of these G3 tumors had deletion of a single PTEN gene that was also deleted in the adjacent G4, while the G4 tumors in two cases had additional PTEN losses. These findings establish that a subset of G3 tumors progress to G4 or emerge from a common precursor. Further, they show that G3 tumors that progress to G4 may have molecular features distinguishing them from G3 tumors that do not progress. Thus, determining the spectrum of these genetic or epigenetic features may allow for the identification of G3 tumors on needle biopsies that are truly indolent versus those that have the potential to progress or that may already be associated with a G4 tumor that was not sampled at the initial biopsy, therefore, requiring more aggressive surveillance or intervention. Cancer Res; 73(3); 1050–5. ©2012 AACR.

Introduction

Prostate cancer screening using serum prostate-specific antigen has led to marked increases in prostate needle biopsies and the detection of cancers that are low grade (Gleason pattern 3, Gleason score 3 + 3 = 6); in addition, it has become clear that many or most of these low-grade tumors will have indolent behavior (1, 2). Indeed, a large retrospective study found that only a small fraction of patients with Gleason score 6 tumors who underwent radical prostatectomy (RP) subsequently relapsed, and the relapses that did occur were almost invariably associated with the identification of higher Gleason grade tumors (G4 or G5) in the surgical specimen (3). The realization that many or most Gleason score 6 tumors are indolent has led to an increased willingness to defer surgery or radiation therapy, and to, instead, follow patients for evidence of progression (watchful waiting or active surveillance, AS). These patients with low-grade tumors on biopsy who do not undergo immediate surgery or radiation therapy and, instead, chose AS also have low cancer-specific mortality rates, but there are obvious concerns about missing the opportunity to cure some small subset of patients who may progress to lethal disease (4, 5). Optimal approaches to follow these patients remain unclear, but AS patients generally undergo interval repeat biopsies to rule out potentially more aggressive disease. Higher grade tumors are detected on subsequent biopsies in approximately 20% to 30% of these patients, who may then go on to surgery or radiation therapy. This tumor upgrading on subsequent biopsies appears to reflect primarily incomplete sampling on the original biopsies, and it remains unclear and controversial whether some G3 tumors have the capacity to progress to higher grades (4–8). In either case, concerns that more aggressive tumors may have been missed on initial biopsies, or that G3 tumors may progress to metastatic G4 or G5 tumors during surveillance, lead many patients to choose surgery or radiation over AS.

G4 glands are frequently found intermixed with or adjacent to G3 glands, but prostate cancer is commonly multifocal, and it has not been determined whether these are clonally related (9–12). Moreover, while many studies have focused on genes that may predict aggressive behavior of Gleason score 7 tumors on the basis of tumor recurrence after RP, molecular features that may distinguish truly indolent G3 tumors detected on biopsies from those that have the potential for grade progression or are associated with higher grades have not been explored. This study was undertaken to determine whether a subset of G3 tumors progress to G4, or evolve from a common
precursor, as characterization of these tumors may allow for the more precise identification of patients with potentially aggressive G3 tumors on biopsy who would benefit from more intense surveillance or intervention. Further characterization of clonal G3 and G4 tumors could also reveal mechanisms of progression and identify subsets of G4 tumors with distinct biological behaviors.

Materials and Methods

Prostate tissues and immunohistochemistry
Tissue from RPs was collected and de-identified in accordance with BIDMC Institutional Review Board protocol #2010-P-000254/01. Tissues were fixed in formalin or PaxGene (Qiagen) and embedded in paraffin. Sections were stained with H&E, anti-ERG (EPR3864; Epitomics), and PIN-4 antibodies (cocktail of anti-p63, anti-cytokeratin 5, anti-cytokeratin 14, and anti-AMACR; Biocare Medical) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Gleason pattern was determined independently by at least 2 pathologists using the 2005 International Society of Urologic Pathology modified Gleason grading system (13).

Statistical analysis
A $\chi^2$ test to evaluate the likelihood of concordant positive and negative ERG staining in adjacent G3 and G4 glands (assuming equal variance) was carried out using Stata 12 software with 3 degrees of freedom.

Laser-capture microdissection
Slides containing adjacent G3 and G4 glands were stained with anti-ERG to confirm fusion-status and PIN-4 antibodies to distinguish invasive cancer from PIN and intraductal carcinoma. Then, 6-µm serial sections were cut onto polyethylene naphthalate metal frame slides (Molecular Machines & Industries) and lightly stained with the Paradise Plus Staining kit (Life Technologies). Target regions were identified using stained consecutive sections as references, and approximately 50,000 cells per sample were captured onto caps using 20-µm infrared pulses and excised from the adjacent tissue using the ultraviolet laser on an ArcturusXT Nikon Eclipse Ti-E microdissection system. G3 and G4 glands from each case were collected on separate caps. Each captured region was checked against the reference slides for accuracy before DNA and RNA extraction.

Library preparation, sequencing, and analysis
DNA was amplified (Ovation WGA FFPE System; NuGEN), converted to double-stranded DNA (Encore ds-DNA Module; NuGEN), and fragmented to 200 to 250 bp. Multiplex library construction, hybrid capture with biotinylated baits tiled across the entire PTEN, AR, TMPRSS2, and ERG loci, and library amplification were carried out using the SureSelectXT Target Enrichment System (Agilent). The indexed libraries were sequenced on a HiSeq 2000 (Illumina) with 50 cycles paired end (50 x 50) and 7 additional indexing cycles. Alignment, mutation-calling, breakpoint analysis, and single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) genotyping was carried out using Next-GENe Software version 2.16 (Softgenetics). Further details are described in Supplementary Materials and Methods. Sequencing data have been deposited with the NCBI Sequence Read Archive, accession number SRA049738.1.

Results

TMPRSS2:ERG gene fusions resulting in high-level expression of ERG occur in approximately half of the prostate cancers, with breakpoints clustering in an approximately 25-kb region between exons 1 and 4 of TMPRSS2 and an approximately 75-kb region in intron 3 of ERG (14, 15). We initially used ERG immunostaining to address whether adjacent G3 and G4 tumors in RP specimens were concordant for the TMPRSS2:ERG fusion, as ERG protein expression is extremely low in fusion-negative tumors (16, 17). To minimize interobserver variations in Gleason grading and to obtain clean microdissections, we selected cases containing substantial clearly evident cribriform G4 glands and avoided cases with ill-defined G4 glands. In a series of 52 RP specimens, adjacent or intermixed G3 and G4 tumors were concordant for ERG expression in all cases (Supplementary Table S1). As only approximately 50% concordance would be expected by chance, and previous studies have shown that multifocal tumors are commonly discordant for TMPRSS2:ERG fusion (18, 19), this result suggested that the adjacent tumors were clonally related.

To assess clonality directly, we next mapped TMPRSS2 and ERG genomic breakpoints in adjacent fusion-positive G3 and

Figure 1. H&E, PIN4, and ERG stains on consecutive sections of cancer tissue from Patient 2. Left, low magnification (x20). Right, boxed target region in left panel viewed at x200 magnification showing adjacent G3 and G4 glands used for microdissection. H&E, PIN-4 (red chromogen, AMACR; brown chromogen: p63, cytokeratin 5, and cytokeratin 14), and ERG stainings are shown. Scale bar, 100 µm.
G4 tumors from 4 patients. Figure 1 shows the histology and immunostaining (PIN-4 and ERG) of the tumor from 1 of these patients (Patient 2). PIN-4 is cocktail of antibodies recognizing basal epithelial cells (anti-p63, cytokeratin 5, and 14) with a brown chromagen and anti-AMACR recognizing neoplastic epithelium in prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia (PIN) lesions.
and prostate cancer cells (red chromagen). Loss of basal cells is a defining feature of invasive prostate cancer; therefore, cancerous glands typically overexpress AMACR with no associated basal cells, while PIN lesions retain a basal cell layer. Supplementary Fig. 1 shows the other 3 patients, and the pathological features for all 4 are summarized in Table 1.

Cells from adjacent ERG-positive G3 and G4 tumor foci were isolated by laser capture microdissection (Fig. 2A). Genomic DNA (gDNA) and RNA then were extracted from each, and quantitative reverse transcription (RT)-PCR was used to confirm expression of the common TMPRSS2:ERG fusion mRNA in each sample (not shown). The gDNA was amplified and then enriched for the TMPRSS2:ERG fusion by hybridization to a probe library containing oligonucleotides spanning the TMPRSS2 and ERG loci, as well as the AR and PTEN loci. The enriched DNA then was amplified, barcoded, and pooled for multiplexed paired-end Illumina sequencing. Sequencing of TMPRSS2 and ERG was achieved at an average of 700- and 300-fold coverage, respectively, across the entire locus at comparable efficiencies for each sample.

To identify fragments containing the breakpoints, reads with computed distances between the paired-end reads greater than 400 bases (the maximum size expected for most fragments in the library) were filtered for TMPRSS2 and ERG. Supplementary Table S2 shows the number of fragments containing breakpoints versus total reads. Although there were differences in total reads (reflecting unequal library pooling), the fraction of reads containing the breakpoints was comparable in each G3 versus G4 tumor. This indicated that the fraction of cells containing the gene fusion was similar and that the fraction of reads containing the breakpoints was comparable across each G3 versus G4 tumor. This indicated that the breakpoints from each patient were distinct, but were identical in the adjacent G3 and G4 tumors (Fig. 2C). The precise coordinates for each break, the fusion mechanisms (translocation in 2 and deletion in 2), and the inferred repair mechanisms are summarized in Supplementary Table S3.

Frequent genomic alterations that occur during PCa progression include AR gene amplification and PTEN loss or mutation. The AR gene did not show evidence of amplification or mutation (not shown), consistent with these alterations occurring primarily in tumors that relapse after androgen deprivation. In contrast, raw genomic coverage for PTEN inferred a region of deletion in the G4 tumor from Patient 3 (Fig. 3A). More quantitative analysis of PTEN reads (Supplementary Table S4) and SNPs (Supplementary Table S5) revealed that 1 copy of PTEN was lost in both the G3 and G4 tumors from Patient 3, and that the G4 tumor had sustained a further loss of a portion of the remaining PTEN gene (Fig. 3B). The analysis in Patient 1 showed that both copies of PTEN were intact in the G3 tumor, while there was loss of heterozygosity (LOH) across the PTEN locus in the G4 tumor, indicating loss of 1 gene. In Patient 2, we found LOH both in the G3 and G4 tumors, indicating that each had lost 1 copy, but did not find further loss or mutations in the G4 tumor. There was no evidence of loss or coding region mutations in the G3 or G4 tumors from Patient 4. Finally, using RT-PCR, we confirmed that the G4 tumor of Patient 3 had no detectable PTEN mRNA (Fig. 3C).

Figure 3. PTEN status in each patient. A, coverage of the PTEN locus from G3 and G4 tumors. B, representation of the PTEN status for each patient based on the relative abundance of previously reported SNPs (indicated by black diamonds) in the aligned sequences. C, RT-PCR of total cellular RNA isolated from G3 and G4 glands from Patient 3 with primers specific for PTEN and GAPDH. The PTEN primers are in exons 6 and 7 as depicted by arrows in B.
Discussion

This study establishes that G3 tumors can progress to G4 or derive from a common precursor lesion. This common precursor may be PIN in some cases, although PIN lesions we found in the vicinity of the adjacent G3 and G4 tumors were not consistently concordant for ERG, and both ERG-positive and negative-PIN lesions were found in some cases (Supplementary Fig. S3). The frequency of clonal G3 and G4 tumors is not yet clear, but it is not uncommon to find G4 tumors adjacent to or intermixed with G3 tumors, particularly in higher volume G3 tumors, which suggests that progression of G3 tumors or their precursors to G4 is not a rare event. We suggest that these G3 tumors that can progress to G4, or evolve from a common precursor, may be molecularly distinct from isolated G3 tumors that are not associated with higher grades. One such molecular alteration may be loss of 1 PTEN allele, as this was found in 2 of the 4 G4-associated G3 tumors we examined, but appears to be less common in G3 tumors that are not associated with G4 (Gleason score 6 tumors; ref. 20). However, further large-scale studies are needed to determine whether loss of 1 PTEN allele is more common in these G4-associated G3 tumors, and whether further PTEN loss mediates progression to G4.

Although isolated G3 tumors versus G4-associated G3 tumors may be readily distinguished by thorough examination of RP specimens, prostate needle biopsies containing only G3 tumors could reflect a larger clonal G4 tumor that was not sampled, or a tumor that is likely to progress to G4 (either directly from the G3 or from a common precursor). Therefore, determining whether there are molecular alterations that distinguish G4-associated G3 tumors, which can then be assessed on prostate needle biopsies, would greatly aid in the identification of men with Gleason score 6 on their biopsies who are likely harboring a higher grade tumor or are at increased risk of progression. Further molecular analyses of these clonally related G3 and G4 tumors should also identify molecular correlatives of these Gleason patterns and mechanisms of progression to G4. Finally, comparisons with G4 in Gleason score 8 and 9 tumors may reveal that G3-associated G4 tumors are a distinct subset that contribute to the molecular and clinical heterogeneity of Gleason score 7 tumors.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

Authors’ Contributions

Conception and design: A.G. Sowalsky, H. Ye, G.J. Bubley, S.P. Balk
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