

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Association between histology grade, expression of HsMCM2, and cyclin A in human invasive breast carcinomas

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J Clin Pathol 2003;**56**:368–373

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2 January 2003

Aim: Increased proliferation of tumour cells has prognostic value in human invasive breast carcinomas (IBCs), and high histology grade and cyclin A expression, which may reflect high proliferation rate, are associated with poor prognosis. Expression of HsMCM2 is related to cell proliferation. This study evaluates the correlation between the expression of cyclins A, D1, D3, and E, Ki-67, proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA), histology grade, and HsMCM2 expression, in addition to the independent prognostic value of HsMCM2 expression in human IBCs.

Methods: Immunohistochemistry to evaluate HsMCM2, Ki-67, and PCNA expression in tumours from 147 patients with IBC.

Results: Nuclear staining for HsMCM2 was seen in 10–30% of the tumour cells in 30 samples, in 30–70% in 40 samples, in > 70% in 44 samples, and in < 10% in 33 samples. One way ANOVA showed a significant association between expression of HsMCM2 and cyclin A, D3, E, histology grade, and Ki-67. A borderline correlation was seen between HsMCM2 and PCNA. In multivariate analysis, the only association was with cyclin A, in addition to a borderline association with histology grade. In a Cox regression hazards model, expression of HsMCM2 was associated with poor patient survival, although it lost its independent prognostic value when cyclin A expression was included. Ki-67 and PCNA expression were not associated with patient survival.

Conclusion: Cyclin A expression is independently associated with HsMCM2 expression, histology grade, and Ki-67. HsMCM2 expression is associated with poor patient survival, although it loses prognostic value when adjusted for cyclin A.

The replication of genomic DNA is limited to a single round in each cell cycle by a licensing factor, which binds to origins of replication in M phase and is released after the origins have fired in S phase. One component of licensing factor is a complex of six minichromosome maintenance (MCM) proteins, which bind to the origin recognition complex.^{1,2} As predicted by the licensing model, most MCM proteins are released from chromatin during the S phase and reassociate at the end of mitosis.^{3–5} In addition to promoting replication, MCMs may also aid replication fork movement. MCM2 is a human member of the family of MCM proteins. The MCM proteins are found in all eukaryotes and are believed to play a role in DNA replication, especially in the machinery that insures its once in each cycle regulation.^{6–8} In both yeast and mammalian cells, MCMs are far more abundant than replication origins.^{9,10} The excess of MCMs over origins suggests that these proteins may also have other roles, such as in transcription.¹¹ The amino acid sequence of MCM2 is most similar to that of the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* protein, MCM2, suggesting a new designation of MCM2 as MCM2 from *Homo sapiens* or HsMCM2.

HsMCM2 mRNA and protein values remain constant during the cell cycle in human cell lines,¹² but decrease greatly in cells with a lower proliferation rate. Amounts of HsMCM2 mRNA were found to decrease dramatically during in vitro differentiation of human myeloblastoid HL-60 cells. These findings, together with the role of the protein in DNA replication, suggest a close relation between the expression of the HsMCM2 protein and the rate of cell proliferation.

In the eukaryotic cell cycle there are two crucial transition steps; the onset of the replication of chromosomal DNA and the entry into cell division. These two steps, separated by the cell cycle phase termed G₂, seem to be coupled.¹³ It is possible

that the same proteins may take part in the regulation and/or the execution of both events. An example is the complex of protein kinase cdc2 with cyclins, which has been shown to play an important role in the cell cycle of both yeast and mammalian cells.¹⁴

“The minichromosome maintenance proteins are found in all eukaryotes and are believed to play a role in DNA replication, especially in the machinery that insures its once in each cycle regulation”

According to their sequence motif, pattern of expression, and activity, cyclins exert a regulatory function in the control of transition stages of the cell cycle, and are grouped as cyclins of the G₁, S, and G₂/M phases. The phase activity of cyclins contributes to phosphorylation of specific substrates, such as cyclin dependent kinases and retinoblastoma protein required for the progression through G₁, the beginning of the different phases, and the completion of the cell cycle.¹⁵ Among the G₁ cyclins, the ectopic expression of cyclin D1 and cyclin E in mammalian fibroblasts shortens G₁ and reduces the serum dependency of these cells for S phase entry.^{16–19} Unlike G₁ phase cyclins, A and B family cyclins achieve their maximum values later in the cycle. Cyclin A, which is synthesised during DNA replication and the G₂/M transition, is involved in cellular activities that promote both replication and

Abbreviations: BCIP, 5-bromo 4-chloro-3-indolyl-phosphatase; cdk, cyclin dependent kinase; CI, confidence interval; EF, elongation factor; HR, hazards ratio; MCM, minichromosome maintenance; NBT, nitroblue tetrazolium; PCNA, proliferating cell nuclear antigen

Table 1 Antibodies, their source, and working conditions

Antibody/antigen	Dilution	Source	Pretreatment
HsMCM2	1/300	Transduction Laboratories (Newington, New Hampshire, USA)	2×5 minutes in microwave
Cyclin A	1/50	Novocastra (Newcastle upon Tyne, UK)	2×5 minutes in microwave
Cyclin D1	1/200	Oncogene Research (Manhasset, New York, USA)	2×5 minutes in microwave
Cyclin D3	1/25	Dako (Carpenteria, California, USA)	4×5 minutes in microwave
Cyclin E	1/100	Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, California, USA)	4×5 minutes in microwave
Ki-67	1/25	Dako	5×5 minutes in microwave
PCNA	1/500	Novocastra	2×5 minutes in microwave

transcription,^{20, 21} and reflects the proliferative activity of the tumour. The activities of the B cyclins are essential for G2 transition and mitosis.^{18, 22} Cyclin A is a mitotic cyclin and is required for DNA replication in the S phase of the cell cycle. It has been suggested that cyclin A plays a role in cellular transformation because of its ability to form complexes with the adenovirus E1A protein²³ and transcription factors DP-1, which is involved in the regulation and coordination of early cell cycle progression, and elongation factor 2 (E2F), in addition to retinoblastoma protein.^{24, 25}

The histology grade of an invasive carcinoma of the breast is calculated according to the Nottingham modification of the Bloom and Richardson method,²⁶ and may reflect the proliferative capacity of the tumour cells. Tubule formation, nuclear pleomorphism, and mitotic frequency are evaluated and each variable is given a score between 1 and 3. The cumulative score is used to assign a numerical grade of 1, 2, or 3. The grade derived by this method has been shown in multivariate analysis to be an independent prognostic factor.²⁶ It has been shown in many series to be reproducible when strict criteria are applied to well fixed specimens.^{27–29}

We have previously shown that the overexpression of cyclin A is associated with reduced survival in patients with invasive breast carcinoma.³⁰ Because histology grade, HsMCM2 expression, and cyclin A expression may reflect the proliferative activity of the tumour cells, we wanted to evaluate the relation between these three parameters and their independent prognostic value in a series of patients with breast cancer who have a long follow up time. We were also interested in the relation between HsMCM2 expression and the expression of other cyclins known to play an important role in breast cancer tumorigenesis (cyclins D1, D3, and E). Because HsMCM2 is thought to be a cell proliferation marker, the correlation between HsMCM2 and other known proliferation markers, Ki-67 and proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA), was also investigated.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Patients

The patients in our study have been described previously.³⁰ In brief, there were 147 patients with primary breast carcinoma in whom 14 (9.5%) tumours were classified as invasive lobular, 114 as invasive ductal (77.6%), 12 (8.2%) as other types, and seven (4.8%) patients had no available tumour classification. Lymph node dissection was performed in 144 patients. Of these, 81 (56%) patients were lymph node negative and 63 (44%) were lymph node positive. Seven of the tumours (5%) were classified as histological grade 1, 90 (61%) as grade 2, and 52 (34%) as grade 3. Grading of the tumours was based on the recommendations made by Elston and Ellis.²⁶ All samples included in our study were judged after histological evaluation to contain more than 50% tumour tissue. The follow up time was between 10 and 14 years. Eighty one of the patients developed distant metastases during the follow up time. Seventy three patients died during the follow up period. Of these, 49 (33.3%) patients died of breast cancer, 23 of other causes,

and for one patient information about the cause of death could not be obtained.

Immunohistochemistry

The immunohistochemical methodology has been described previously.³¹ Briefly, 4–6 µm thick sections from formalin fixed, paraffin wax embedded tumour tissue obtained at the time of surgery were cut and mounted on to coated slides. After antigen retrieval by microwave, immunostaining was performed in an Optimax plus automated cell stainer (model 1.5; BioGenex, San Ramon, California, USA) according to the operating manual. Table 1 shows the antibodies used for the detection of HsMCM2, Ki-67, PCNA, and the cyclins, together with their sources. All series included positive and negative controls. Only cells with staining of the nuclei were scored as positive. The number of immunoreactive cells was estimated semiquantitatively, as follows: grade +, 10–30% positive cells; grade ++, 30–70% positive cells; and grade +++, > 70% positive cells. Tumour samples showing immunoreactivity in < 10% of tumour cells were scored grade 0. For every sample, at least 200 (usually more than 500) tumour cells were analysed. Tumour samples were analysed by two investigators (IRK Bukholm and JM Nesland) independently. In cases with discrepancies in immunohistochemistry grading, a consensus was achieved after re-examination.

Double immunostaining methods

Double staining was performed on sections from five cases to evaluate whether the same cell expressed both cyclin A and HsMCM2.

In the double immunoenzymatic technique alkaline phosphatase was used as label for the first antibody and peroxidase for the second antibody. Dewaxed sections were treated with 1% hydrogen peroxidase for 10 minutes to block endogenous peroxidase. To unmask the cyclin A epitopes, the sections were microwaved in 1mM EDTA (pH 8.0) for 2 × 5 minutes. The sections were incubated for 30 minutes with monoclonal anti-cyclin A antibodies before sequentially incubating with goat antimouse IgG (Dako, Carpenteria, California, USA), diluted 1/100, for 30 minutes and alkaline phosphatase mouse anti-alkaline phosphate (Dako), diluted 1/50, for 20 minutes. The alkaline phosphatase was detected using a mixture of nitroblue tetrazolium (NBT) and 5-bromo 4-chloro-3-indolyl-phosphatase (BCIP) (Boehringer Mannheim Biochemica, Tokyo, Japan) for 45 minutes in the dark. After staining with NBT/BCIP the sections were microwaved in 10mM citrate buffer (pH 6.0) for 2 × 5 minutes to exclude the possibility of a crossreaction. The sections were treated with monoclonal anti-HsMCM2 antibodies for 30 minutes before sequentially incubating with biotin labelled secondary antibody (BioGenex), diluted 1/30 for 20 minutes, streptavidin–peroxidase (BioGenex), diluted 1/30 for 20 minutes, and diaminobenzidine for five minutes. Tissue sections were mounted in glycerin jelly. Controls included omission of the first primary antibody and omission of the second primary antibody.

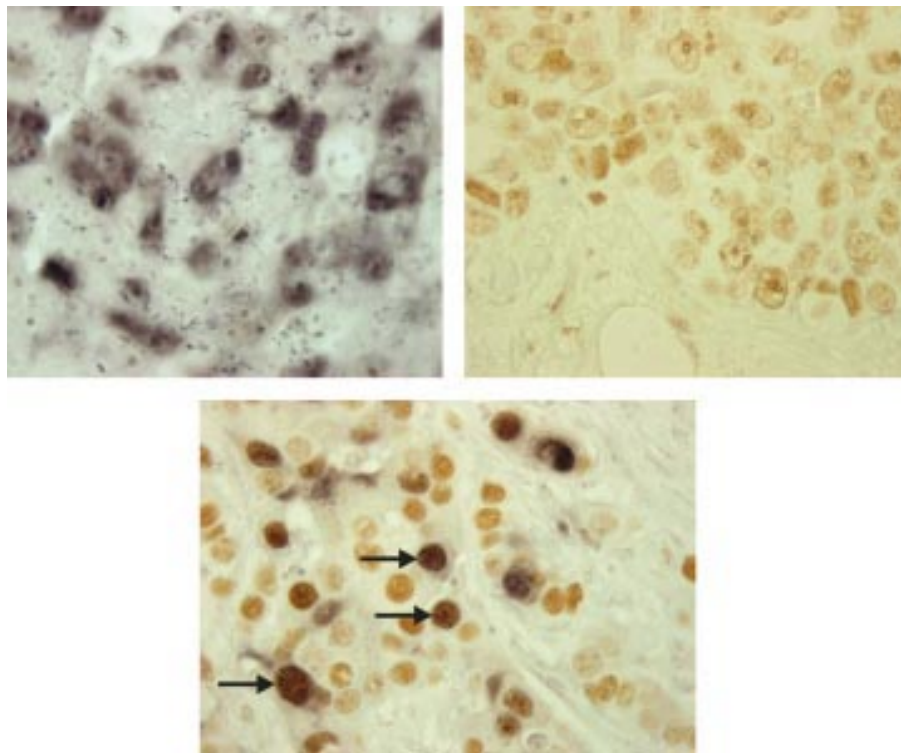


Figure 1 Tumour cell nuclei showing immunoreactivity to (A) cyclin A and (B) HsMCM2. (C) Double staining for cyclin A and HsMCM2 is seen in tumour cells (arrows). Immunoreactivity was detected only in the tumour cell nuclei.

Statistical methods

Follow up data were taken from the time of the last clinical appointment or the date of death. All statistical calculations were performed using the SPSS (Chicago, Illinois, USA) Data Analysis Program (SPSS for Windows version 11). For analysis of survival, the Cox regression hazard model was used. The proportional hazard criteria for use of the model were fulfilled. Pearson's correlation was used to assess initial correlations between HsMCM2 and other covariates. The association between HsMCM2 and the cyclins was tested in univariate models with one way ANOVA and in multivariate models with linear regression. Significance was set at $p = 0.05$.

RESULTS

When HsMCM2 immunoreactivity was evaluated, we detected strong (+++) staining of the tumour cell nuclei in 44 (30.0%) breast carcinomas. Forty (27.2%) samples showed staining of 30–70% of the tumour cells, and were scored as ++. In 30 (20.4%) samples, staining was detected in only 10–30% of the tumour cell nuclei; these samples were scored as +. Thirty

three (22.4%) samples showed staining in less than 10% of the tumour cell nuclei; these samples were scored as 0. The cut off value was set at 10% because positive immunoreactivity to HsMCM2 could be detected in up to 10% of the cells in some cases of normal tissue. However, most of the sections of normal tissue did not show immunoreactivity to HsMCM2.

Of the 30 tumour samples scored as 0, only four samples showed immunoreactivity in 1–10% of the cells; the remainder showed no immunoreactivity. Whenever present, normal tissue showed little or no immunoreactivity to HsMCM2. Figure 1B,C shows examples of HsMCM2 immunoreactivity and double staining.

Tissue samples from 72 patients were available for Ki-67 immunostaining. Of these, 50 showed immunoreactivity (23 scored as +, 18 as ++, and nine as +++), whereas 22 were scored as 0. When immunoreactivity to PCNA was evaluated in tumour tissue from 92 patients, 87 of these showed positive immunoreactivity (10 scored as +, 30 as ++, and 47 as +++). Only five samples were scored as 0 (table 2).

The immunoreactivity results of cyclins (A, D1, D3, and E) have been reported previously.³⁰ In summary, when immunoreactivity to cyclins (A, D1, D3, E) was evaluated, we detected immunoreactivity to cyclin A in 117 samples (62 scored as +, 37 as ++, and 18 as +++). For cyclin D1, immunoreactivity was detected in 60 samples (38 scored as +, 12 as ++, and 10 as +++). Cyclin D3 immunoreactivity was detected in 57 samples (19 scored as +, 19 as ++, and 19 as +++), whereas immunoreactivity to cyclin E was detected in 65 samples (28 scored as +, 22 as ++, and 15 as +++). Only the overexpression of cyclin A showed a significant association with relative survival (cyclin A, $p = <0.00001$; cyclin D1, $p = 1.0$; cyclin D3, $p = 0.139$; and cyclin E, $p = 0.40$).

HsMCM2 expression, adjusted for age, was associated with significantly shorter patient survival with a hazards ratio (HR) of cancer specific death of 1.32 (95% confidence interval (CI), 1.01 to 1.73; $p = 0.041$). However, the prognostic value of HsMCM2 was lost when the expression of cyclin A was added to the multivariate analysis of survival function (Cox

Table 2 Distribution of immunoreactivity scores for the different proteins

Protein	Immunostaining score			
	0	+	++	+++
HsMCM2	33	30	40	44
Ki-67	22	23	18	9
PCNA	5	10	30	47
Cyclin A	30	62	37	18
Cyclin D1	87	38	12	10
Cyclin D3	90	19	19	19
Cyclin E	82	28	22	15

0, <10% of the tumour cell positive; +, 10–30% of the tumour cells positive; ++, 30–70% of the tumour cells positive; +++, >70% of the tumour cells positive.

Table 3 The p values for association between expression of HsMCM2 and different clinicopathological parameters

Parameter	p Values	
	ANOVA	Multivariate*
Cyclin A	0.000001	8.5×10^{-6}
Cyclin D1	0.59	0.41
Cyclin D3	0.001	0.68
Cyclin E	0.038	0.29
Tumour grade	0.003	0.09
Ki-67	<0.01	<0.05
PCNA	0.074	0.075
Survival**	0.041	0.79

*Linear regression; †univariate analysis: Kaplan Meier, multivariate analysis: Cox regression hazard model.

regression; $p = 0.79$; HR, 0.96; 95% CI, 0.72 to 1.28) (table 3). Because the very strong prognostic value of cyclin A with regard to cancer specific death (HR, 2.45; $p = 2.25 \times 10^{-8}$) was not altered when HsMCM2 and cyclin A were examined simultaneously in the model, the correlation between cyclin A and HsMCM2 was examined further. A highly significant correlation between HsMCM2 expression and cyclin A was found (Pearson correlation, 0.41; $p = 1.8 \times 10^{-7}$).

The results of double staining showed that most of the cells expressing cyclin A also expressed HsMCM2, which explains the highly significant association between HsMCM2 and cyclin A overexpression. However, there were many tumour cells that only expressed HsMCM2. In general, immunoreactivity to HsMCM2 was much more frequent than to cyclin A (fig 1C).

There was also a significant association between the expression of cyclin A and histology grade (one way ANOVA; $p = 1.2 \times 10^{-6}$).

When the associations between HsMCM2 expression and other clinicopathological parameters, in addition to Ki-67, PCNA, and other cyclins (D1, D3, E), were examined in one way ANOVA, we found a significant correlation between HsMCM2 and cyclin D3 ($p = 0.001$), cyclin E ($p = 0.038$),

histology grade ($p = 0.003$), and Ki-67 ($p < 0.01$). No association was seen between HsMCM2 and the expression of cyclin D1, whereas a borderline correlation was seen between HsMCM2 and PCNA ($p = 0.074$). In multivariate analysis (linear regression model) including cyclins A, D1, and D3 and the histology grade, the only significant association was seen between HsMCM2 protein expression and the expression of cyclin A ($p = 8.5 \times 10^{-6}$). However, there was also a borderline association between the expression of HsMCM2 and the histology grade in the linear regression ($p = 0.09$) (table 3).

No significant association was found between the expression of Ki-67 and relative patient survival ($p = 0.58$), and PCNA expression also showed no significant association with patient survival ($p = 0.22$).

DISCUSSION

We have shown an association between HsMCM2 protein expression and the expression of cyclin A, and an association between HsMCM2 and Ki-67; in addition we found a borderline association between HsMCM2 expression and histology grade and between HsMCM2 and PCNA. A highly significant association was also seen between cyclin A expression and histology grade. We also showed that the strong negative prognostic value of cyclin A overexpression was maintained after adjusting for HsMCM2 expression.

Cell proliferation has been shown to be a valuable prognostic factor for breast carcinomas, as measured by various methods,³² and is of possible use in other neoplasms.³³ The prognostic value of staining for the proliferation antigens PCNA and Ki-67 is controversial.³⁴ In agreement with our findings, previous studies have shown that Ki-67 and PCNA immunostaining may not be a valuable prognostic factor in patients with breast cancer.³⁴ HsMCM2/BM28, which is also a cell proliferation marker, has been shown to be associated with cell proliferation independently of PCNA and Ki-67, and therefore may provide a measure of cell proliferation distinct from those offered by PCNA and Ki-67.³⁵ However, its prognostic value is yet to be established.

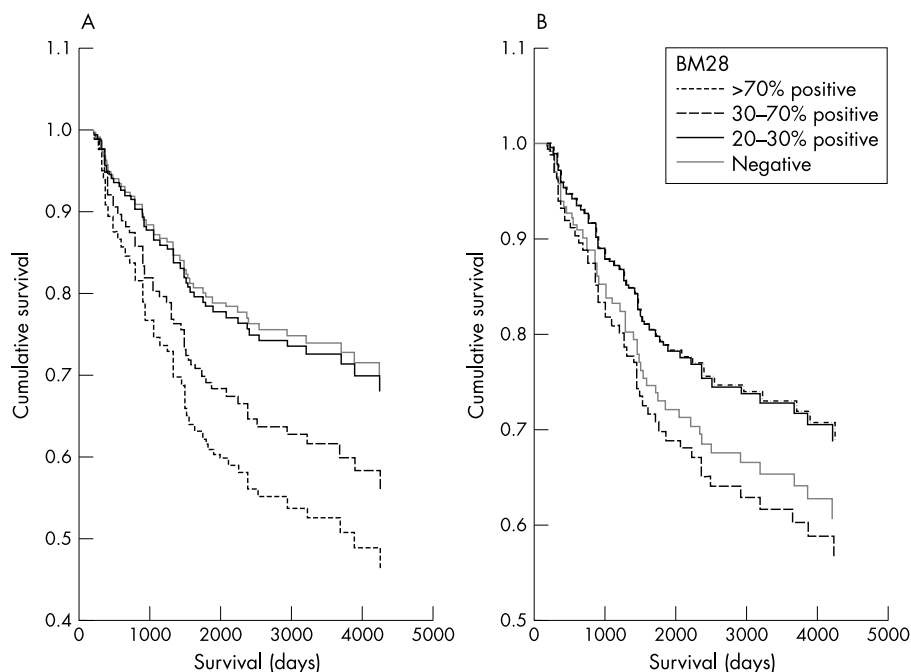


Figure 2 Patient survival according to HsMCM2 expression (A) adjusted for age and (B) adjusted for both age and cyclin A. In (A) there is a clear association between the degree of HsMCM2 protein expression and survival. In (B) such an association does not exist.

"HsMCM2 showed a significant association with survival only if cyclin A expression was excluded from the statistical analysis"

We have previously demonstrated an association between cyclin A expression and patient survival, and because cyclin A is thought to be a proliferation marker, we wanted to evaluate the relation between cyclin A overexpression and the expression of HsMCM2. We found a strong association between HsMCM2 and cyclin A expression. Both of these proteins seem to indicate cell proliferation. However, the independent prognostic value of these two proteins was very different in our series of patients. Cyclin A expression was highly associated with a poor prognosis,³⁰ whereas HsMCM2 showed a significant association with survival only if cyclin A expression was excluded from the statistical analysis. This may reflect the biological differences between cyclin A overexpression and the overexpression of HsMCM2. The cyclin A–cyclin dependent kinase (cdk2) complex forms stable complexes with E2F-1, and this complex phosphorylates E2F-1 bound DP-1, leading to suppression of E2F-1 DNA binding activity. If E2F–DP-1 is not inactivated by cyclin A–cdk2, then E2F-1 activity persists inappropriately during S phase. It has been shown that p53 dependent apoptosis is regulated, at least in part, by binding to E2F. Cyclin A overexpression may interfere with the apoptotic capacity of p53, by competing with p53 at the E2F binding site.³⁶ We think that this mechanism may explain the main differences between the prognostic value of HsMCM2 and cyclin A, because HsMCM2 has not been found to be involved in such a pathway, but reflects only the proliferation status of the tumour cells and, depending on the effect of adjuvant treatment, the impact of cell proliferation on patient prognosis may vary. It is possible that metastatic tumour cells with a high proliferation rate and with intact apoptotic machinery may respond better to adjuvant treatment, whereas metastatic tumour cells without an intact apoptotic machinery and high proliferation rate will lead to poor patient prognosis. This mechanism may explain, in part, the phenomena seen in fig 2.

It is notable that the p value and HR of HsMCM2 in relation to patient survival changed significantly when cyclin A overexpression was included in the survival analysis (p = 0.041; HR, 1.32 when cyclin A overexpression was not included; p = 0.79; HR = 0.96 when cyclin A overexpression was included). This indicates that the lack of an independent significant association between HsMCM2 expression and patient survival cannot be explained simply by the sample size of the patients included in our study, and that HsMCM2 expression is probably not associated with cancer specific death.

We also found that HsMCM2 expression was highly associated with cyclin D3, cyclin E, and histology grade when these parameters were analysed one by one (one way ANOVA). However, all the parameters, except the expression of cyclin A, lost their significant association with HsMCM2 when they were analysed in a multivariate statistical model (linear regression), indicating that cyclin D3, cyclin E, and histology grade affect the association of each other with the expression of HsMCM2, whereas the association between HsMCM2 expression and cyclin A may be independent of the other parameters included in the analyses. Nevertheless, the expression of HsMCM2 also showed a borderline association with histology grade in a multivariate model (p = 0.09). This may indicate that there is an association between HsMCM2 expression and histology grade, but the patient material included in this study is insufficient to explore this association.

Immunoreactivity for HsMCM2 was seen more frequently than for cyclin A. This may result from different sensitivities of the two antibodies, but we believe that it reflects the biologi-

Take home messages

- The expression of cyclin A is independently associated with HsMCM2 expression, histology grade, and Ki-67
- The expression of HsMCM2 is associated with poor patient survival, although it loses its prognostic value when adjusted for cyclin A

cal differences between these two proteins. HsMCM2 is expressed in high amounts in all replicating cells, whereas this may not be the case for cyclin A.

In summary, in our study we demonstrate an independent significant association between the expression of HsMCM2 and the expression of cyclin A in breast carcinoma tissue. HsMCM2 expression showed a tendency towards poor prognosis in this series of patients, but failed to reach a significant association with patient survival.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The excellent technical assistance of GB Pedersen and E Hellesylt is greatly acknowledged.

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ECHO

Autophagocytosis of enterocyte brush borders is a feature of MID



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An ultrastructural study has suggested that microvillus inclusion bodies (MIBs) seen in one form of intractable diarrhoea affecting infants arise from increased autophagocytosis of brush borders of enterocytes, and not from disrupted intracellular biosynthetic processes.

No differences were apparent in antibody labelled actin or villin in patients or controls. Biosynthetic labelling showed normal functioning of intracellular processing and transport of the brush border enzyme sucrase-isomaltase (SI). Finally, MIBs took up extracellular cationised ferritin and ovalbumin. Both were endocytosed from the apical surface of enterocytes and then accumulated inside MIBs. The MIBs stained positive for SI protein but did not contain lysosome associated membrane protein.

Frozen thin sections of ileum from four children with microvillus inclusion disease (MID) were double labelled with primary antibody to actin and villin components of the cytoskeleton and immunogold. Sections of biopsy specimens from two patients were incubated with cationised ferritin or ovalbumin before processing to examine endocytosis. Biopsy material from one patient was incubated in organ culture with radiolabelled methionine, then treated to disrupt the membranes. After treatment with antibody against SI protein the precipitate was analysed for SI precursors and mature SI protein.

The events leading to villus atrophy of enterocytes, a prominent feature of MID, are not known for certain but seem to involve MIBs. Accumulation of electron dense secretory granules at the apex of crypt epithelial cells has led to a suggestion that MIBs may result from some defect in intracellular biosynthesis. Components of the cytoskeleton were said to be involved too.

▲ *Gut* 2002;**51**:514-521.



Association between histology grade, expression of HsMCM2, and cyclin A in human invasive breast carcinomas

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J Clin Pathol 2003 56: 368-373

doi: 10.1136/jcp.56.5.368

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