

Research Article

Chemokine Receptor CXCR3 Correlates with Decreased M2 Macrophage Infiltration and Favorable Prognosis in Gastric Cancer

Fangfang Chen,¹ Jingping Yuan,¹ Honglin Yan,¹ Huan Liu,² and Shuai Yin ^{1,2}

¹Department of Pathology, Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan 430060, Hubei, China

²Department of Pathology, Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan 430071, Hubei, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Shuai Yin; 348318356@qq.com

Received 4 February 2019; Revised 9 April 2019; Accepted 21 April 2019; Published 21 May 2019

Guest Editor: Bin Duan

Copyright © 2019 Fangfang Chen et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Aim. The aim of this study was to explore the correlation of chemokine receptor CXCR3 with M2 macrophage infiltration, various clinicopathological features, and prognosis in patients diagnosed with gastric cancer (GC). **Methods.** Expression of CXCR3 protein and M2 macrophage was evaluated in 156 GC patients and corresponding paracancerous tissues by immunohistochemical (IHC) analysis. **Results.** In our study, 59 (37.82%) showed high expression of CXCR3 protein in 156 GC tissues. Expression of CXCR3 protein was significantly increased in tumor tissues compared with corresponding paracancerous tissues ($P < 0.001$). Overexpression of CXCR3 protein correlated with decreased M2 macrophage infiltration ($P = 0.001$). By analyzing the association between expression of CXCR3 protein and clinicopathological factors of GC patients, we found that high level of CXCR3 protein was significantly correlated with better differentiation ($P = 0.017$), I/II TNM stage ($P = 0.02$), and smaller invasion depth ($P = 0.003$). Moreover, we found through Kaplan-Meier analysis and log-rank test that GC patients with high expression of CXCR3 protein and low M2 macrophage infiltration had better overall survival (OS) and low mortality rate ($P < 0.001$ and $P = 0.024$, respectively). The multivariate survival analysis showed that high expression of CXCR3 protein could serve as a favorable independent biomarker for prognosis in GC patients [hazard ratio (HR): 0.342 (0.204-0.571); $P < 0.001$]. **Conclusion.** Our study indicates that overexpression of CXCR3 protein in GC is associated with decreased M2 macrophage infiltration and improved OS and thus can be further exploited as a biomarker in GC.

1. Introduction

Gastric cancer (GC) is by far the fifth most common malignant tumors all over the world and has high mortality: it was the third-leading cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide [1]. The prognosis of the GC is significantly correlated with the tumor-associated immune cells in tumor immune microenvironment [2]. Tumor-associated immune cells such as natural killer (NK) cells, dendritic (DC) cells, helper T1 (Th1) cells, and cytotoxic CD8 cells in the tumor microenvironment are generally correlated with favorable outcome [3–6]. In contrast, infiltration of B cells, regulatory T (Tregs) cells, and Th2 and Th17 cells promotes tumor development and correlates with a poor prognosis [7–9]. Tumor-associated macrophages (TAMs), expressing M1 and M2 macrophage

phenotypes, also play a crucial role during the tumorigenesis and development of GC [10]. The M1 macrophages can induce apoptosis, reduce proliferation of tumor cells, and inhibit the development of neovascularization. On the contrary, M2 macrophages can promote both tumor growth and metastasis and predict a poor prognosis [11–13].

Chemokine receptors, which are a superfamily of G-protein-coupled receptors, involve in numerous biological processes, including cell adhesion and migration, by binding to their ligands [14]. Furthermore, it has been proved that chemokine receptors participate in tumor growth and progression, such as angiogenesis and metastatic dissemination [15]. CXCR3 belongs to ELR-negative CXC chemokine receptors. A large number of studies indicated that CXCR3 performs different roles in the tumorigenesis and progression

of various cancers. For instance, Shen and his colleagues proved that aberrant expression of CXCR3 might suppress the proliferation and invasion of prostate cancer [16]. Murakami et al. showed that expression of CXCR3 could promote metastasis and predict a poor prognosis in colorectal cancer [17]. And Rezakhaniha et al. have demonstrated that high expression of CXCR3 was significantly related with tumor stage and shorter overall survival in clear cell renal carcinoma [18].

The chemokine receptor CXCR3 has also been known for its indispensable role in tumor immune microenvironment, which could promote the migration, activation, and differentiation of some tumor-associated immune cells [19–21]. In our previous studies, we have demonstrated that the expression of CXCR3 protein in GC was significantly higher than that in adjacent paracancerous tissues and associated with a better prognosis [22]. Furthermore, high expression of CXCR3 protein was closely correlated with the increased recruitment of CD4⁺, CD8⁺ tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs), and dendritic cells, which may partly explain the favorable prognosis in GC [22]. It has been reported that CXCR3 deficiency correlates with infiltration of macrophage M2 and enhances tumor progression in breast cancer [23]. However, the report about the role of CXCR3 in GC has not been widely reported, and the reason why high CXCR3 protein expression correlates with a longer survival and lower mortality rate in GC remains to be determined.

In this study, we evaluated the association of CXCR3 protein expression with macrophage infiltration, clinicopathologic characteristics, and prognosis in GC patients. Furthermore, we investigated the potential of overexpression of CXCR3 protein as an independent indicator of prognosis in GC patients.

2. Material and Methods

2.1. Patient Tissue Samples. A total of 156 formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded GC tissue samples and their adjacent (≥ 5 cm) nonneoplastic tissue specimens (considered as the normal group) were obtained from the patients diagnosed with GC through histopathologic evaluation on gastroscopic biopsy or surgical tissue specimens. All the patients underwent surgical treatment at Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University in the period from July 2008 to December 2013. There were no any previous chemotherapies, radiotherapies, or other treatments before surgery in these patients. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University and the Ethics Committee of Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University.

The patients were composed of 114 males and 42 females with a median age of 58 (age range, 24–85) years. Among the 156 cases, 69 (44.23%) were classified into intestinal GC and 87 (55.77%) were defined with diffuse GC on the basis of Lauren's classification [24]. In accordance with the AJCC TNM stage classification system [25], 44 (28.21%) patients were classified as stages I and II and 112 (71.79%) as stages III and IV. Moreover, the treatment of stage I and II patients is same, so is the treatment of stages III and IV. Other basic clinicopathologic characteristics, including age,

gender, histological differentiation, tumor diameter, tumor infiltration depth, regional lymph node involvement, and histological differentiation for each patient, were presented in Table 3.

Follow-up started on the date of operation and ended in December 2015 with a median follow-up time of 21.5 months (ranged from 4.5 to 88.5 months). OS was calculated as the period from the date of operation to the end of follow-up or death. We followed-up all the patients by telephone interviews or outpatient clinic visits. At the end of follow-up, 73 patients (46.79%) were alive and 83 (53.21%) died of GC.

2.2. Immunohistochemistry (IHC). A tissue array was used which included one to three tumor samples from each patient. The tissues were fixed in a 10% formaldehyde solution and then embedded in paraffin. Next, the paraffin tissues were cut into 4 μ m-thick sections, dried, dewaxed in xylene, and dehydrated in ascending series of ethanol. Subsequently, paraffin sections were rinsed with PBS (3 \times 5 min) and then blocked with 3% hydrogen peroxide at room temperature for endogenous peroxidase ablation for 10 min. Antigen retrieval was conducted by microwave heating with citrate buffer (pH 6.0) for 20 min. Then the samples were exposed to normal goat serum at room temperature for 20 min to decrease nonspecific antibody binding. The tissue sections were incubated overnight at 4°C with the primary antibody (anti-CXCR3, 1:200, BAO759, WuHan Boster, Wuhan, China; anti-CD163, Ready-to-use, ZM-0428, Beijing Zhongshan Jinqiao Biological Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing, China). After rinsing in PBS, the tissue sections were incubated with horseradish peroxidase-labeled anti-rabbit antibodies at 37°C for 20 min. Then, the tissue sections were rinsed with PBS for 4 times and then dripped with freshly prepared 3,3'-diaminobenzidine (DAB). Microscopically, the staining was terminated when the tissue sections were brown-yellow or brown. Subsequently, all the tissue sections were restained with hematoxylin for about 1 minute. Finally, the slices were dehydrated with ethanol and toluene and then sealed with neutral gum. PBS was used to replace the primary antibody as a negative control.

2.3. Evaluation of Immunohistochemical Staining. The slides were viewed via Olympus BX53 (Tokyo, Japan) microscope. IHC staining was evaluated independently by two pathologists under the double blind condition. CXCR3 was mainly expressed in cytoplasm of tumor cells. CXCR3 immunohistochemical staining in tumor cells was evaluated semiquantitatively as follows: (1) staining intensity: 0 (no staining), 1 (weak staining), 2 (moderate staining), and 3 (strong staining); (2) the extent of staining: 0 ($\leq 5\%$), 1 (6–25%), 2 (26–50%), 3 (51–75%), or 4 (76–100%). Three most representative fields of high magnification (400 \times) were selected to calculate the final score. The final immunohistochemical score was the product of staining intensity and extent: ≤ 1 was low expression; ≥ 2 was high expression.

We used CD163 as a marker to evaluate the number of M2 macrophages. M2 macrophages were predominantly located in cell membranes and cytoplasm. Immunohistochemical staining sections were examined at low magnification (100 \times),

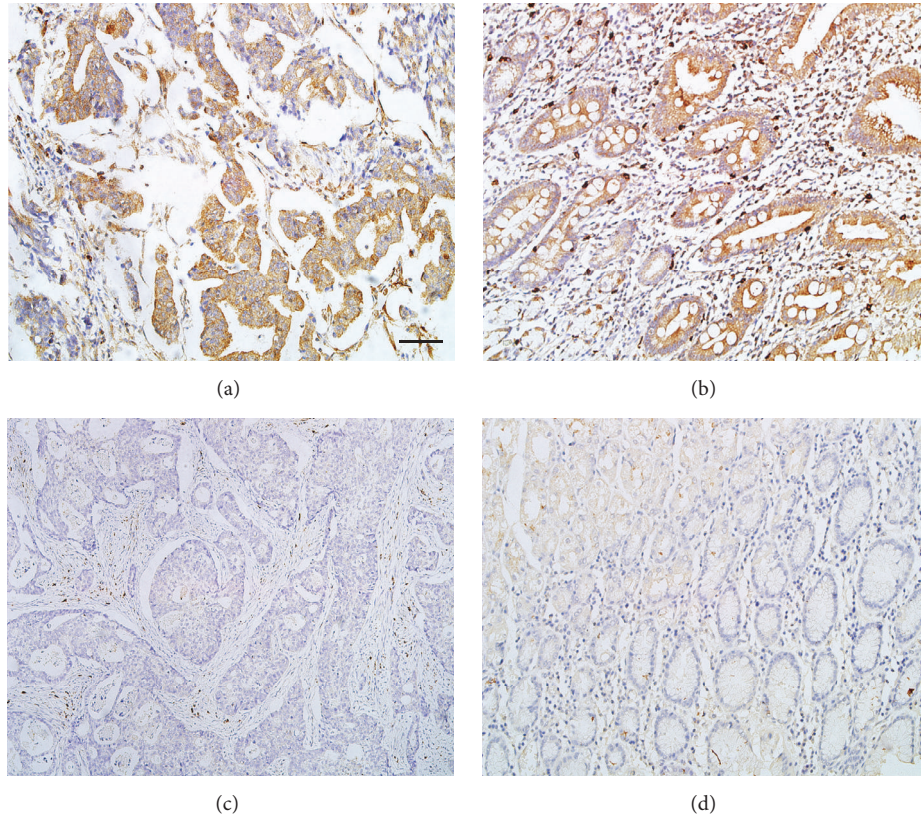


FIGURE 1: Immunohistochemical staining of CXCR3 in gastric cancer (GC) lesions and their corresponding paracancerous tissues. The staining of CXCR3 protein (brown) was mainly located in the cytoplasm of GC tumor cells: (a) high expression of CXCR3 protein in GC; (b) high expression of CXCR3 protein in nonneoplastic tissues; (c) low expression of CXCR3 protein in GC; (d) low expression of CXCR3 protein in nonneoplastic tissues. Scale bar, 50µm.

TABLE 1: The expression of CXCR3 protein in gastric cancer and paracancerous tissues.

	High-CXCR3 expression	Low-CXCR3 expression	P-value
Gastric cancerous tissue (n = 156)	59 (37.82%)	97 (62.18%)	0.001
Paracancerous tissue (n = 156)	26 (16.67%)	130 (83.33%)	

and then the five most representative views of high magnification (400×) were selected to assess the number of CD163-positive macrophages. The two pathologists counted the number of CD163-positive macrophages at each high magnification and then averaged them separately. If the two numbers differ by more than 10 cells per high magnification, they would be counted again after a week until the differences were below 10 cells. According to the median value of CD163-positive macrophages, the cases were divided into two groups of low density and high density.

2.4. Statistical Analysis. SPSS 17.0 software (Chicago, IL, USA) was used to carry out all the statistical analysis. Comparison of CXCR3 protein expression between GC tissues and adjacent paracancerous tissues was evaluated by using Wilcoxon signed-rank tests. Statistical associations of CXCR3 protein expression with clinicopathological features were assessed through the chi-square test. The associations of the expression of CXCR3 protein with M2 macrophages

infiltration and other clinicopathological parameters were analyzed with the nonparametric Spearman rank correlation coefficient. The survival curves were disposed by using the Kaplan-Meier method and log-rank test. We performed univariate and multivariate survival analysis through Cox proportional hazard regression model to assess the independent prognostic factors in GC patients. Hazard ratios (HRs) and their 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated for both univariate and multivariate analyses. Two-tailed *p* values of <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

3. Results

3.1. Expression of CXCR3 in GC Tissues and Paracancerous Tissues. To examine the expression level of CXCR3 protein, we performed IHC on 156 GC tissue and the corresponding paracancerous tissue samples. As shown in Figure 1, CXCR3 protein was mainly localized in the cytoplasm of GC cells. Table 1 showed the results of IHC staining of CXCR3 protein.

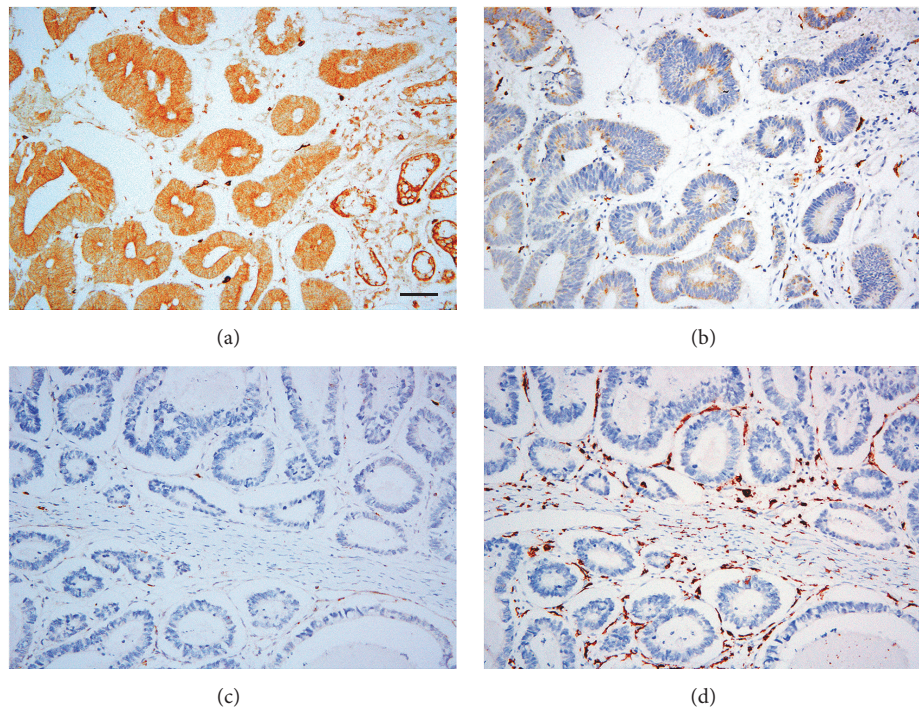


FIGURE 2: Immunohistochemical staining for CXCR3 and CD163 (M2 macrophage) in GC lesions: high expression of CXCR3 protein (a) with less M2 macrophage infiltration (b); low expression of CXCR3 protein (c) with more M2 macrophage infiltration (d). Scale bar, 50µm.

TABLE 2: The expression of CXCR3 protein and CD163 infiltration in paracancerous tissues.

	High-CXCR3 expression (n = 26)	Low-CXCR3 expression (n = 130)	P-value
CD163			
High	17 (17.35%)	81(82.65%)	0.767
Low	9 (15.52%)	49 (84.48%)	

Of 156 GC samples, 59 (37.82%) showed high expression of CXCR3 protein and 97 (62.18%) showed low expression. In paracancerous tissues, 26 (16.67%) showed high expression of CXCR3 protein, and 130 (83.33%) showed low expression. The chi-square test showed that level of CXCR3 was significantly increased in GC tissues ($P < 0.001$).

3.2. Correlation between CXCR3 Protein Expression with M2 Macrophages Infiltration and Clinicopathological Parameters in GC Tissues. As shown in Figure 2, immunohistochemical staining of CD163 revealed diffuse staining in the membranes and cytoplasm of M2 macrophages. Table 2 showed that there was no significant association between expression of CXCR3 protein and M2 macrophages infiltration in adjacent normal tissues ($P = 0.767$). In contrast, high expression of CXCR3 protein was inversely associated with M2 macrophages infiltration in GC tissues ($r = -0.286$, $P = 0.001$). Furthermore, low expression of CXCR3 protein was detected in 62.18% (97/156) of GC tissues, which was significantly associated with poorer differentiation ($P = 0.017$), more advanced (III/IV) TNM stage ($P = 0.02$), and deeper invasion depth ($P = 0.003$), but not with other examined clinicopathological parameters, including gender ($P = 0.483$), age ($P = 0.303$),

Ki67 expression ($P = 0.173$), tumor diameter ($P = 0.248$), lymph node metastasis ($P = 0.143$), or Lauren's classification ($P = 0.716$) in tumor samples.

3.3. Correlation Analysis of the Overall Survival Rate with the Expression of CXCR3 Protein, M2 Macrophages Infiltration, and Other Parameters. As shown in Figure 3(a), OS of GC patients with high CXCR3 protein expression was significantly improved ($P < 0.001$). Similarly, low expression of M2 macrophages also correlated to a better prognosis in GC patients (Figure 3(b), $P = 0.024$). Univariate analyses of predictive factors for OS in GC patients were performed by Cox proportional hazards regression model (Table 4). In this analysis, both TNM stage and tumor infiltration depth were significantly associated with OS of GC patients ($P = 0.004$ and $P = 0.005$, respectively). However, Lauren's classification, tumor diameter, lymph node metastasis, differentiation, and age had no significant correlation with OS in GC patients ($P > 0.05$) (Table 4). Moreover, a multivariate Cox proportional hazard model was performed to identify which of the above factors were independent prognostic factors for GC. The results showed that the expression of CXCR3 protein could serve as an independent prognostic parameter for OS of

TABLE 3: Correlation analysis of the expression of CXCR3 with M2 macrophage infiltration and the clinicopathologic parameters.

	High-CXCR3 expression (n = 59)	Low-CXCR3 expression (n = 97)	P value
CD163			0.001
High	22 (37.29%)	62 (63.92%)	
Low	37 (62.71%)	35 (36.08%)	
Gender			0.483
Male	45 (76.27%)	69 (71.13%)	
Female	14 (23.73%)	28 (28.87%)	
Age			0.303
< 58	33 (55.93%)	46 (47.42%)	
≥58	26 (44.07%)	51 (52.58%)	
Diameter (cm)			0.248
< 5	33 (55.93%)	45 (46.39%)	
≥5	26 (44.07%)	52 (53.61%)	
Ki67			0.173
<10%	9 (15.25%)	8 (8.25%)	
≥10%	50 (84.75%)	89 (91.75%)	
Lymph node metastasis			0.143
No	19 (32.20%)	21 (21.65%)	
Yes	40 (67.80%)	76 (78.35%)	
Differentiation			0.017
Well-moderately	21 (35.59%)	18 (18.56%)	
Poorly	38 (64.41%)	79 (81.44%)	
Invasion depth			0.003
T1/T2	15 (65.22%)	8 (34.78%)	
T3/T4	44 (33.08%)	89 (66.92%)	
TNM stage			0.02
I+II	23 (38.98%)	21 (21.65%)	
III+IV	36 (61.02%)	76 (78.35%)	
Lauren's classification			0.716
Intestinal	25 (42.37%)	44 (45.36%)	
Diffuse	34 (57.63%)	53 (54.64%)	

T1, tumor invades lamina propria, muscularis mucosae, or submucosa; T2, tumor invasion of the muscularis propria; T3, tumor invasion subserosal connective tissue; T4, tumor invasion serosal or adjacent structures.

GC patients [hazard ratio (HR): 0.342 (0.204-0.571); $P < 0.001$; Table 4]. Concurrently, depth of invasion was also an independent prognostic factor for GC.

4. Discussion

Although some prognostic biomarkers have been identified, more new biomarkers are still needed to elucidate the GC progression and predict the treatment responses and prognosis of GC patients. In this study, we reported that the overexpression of CXCR3 protein in GC is associated with decreased M2 macrophage infiltration and a relatively better prognosis. This is the first study reporting the clinical potential of the association between CXCR3 and M2 macrophages in GC.

CXCR3, a seven-transmembrane G-protein-coupled receptor (GPCR), is considered a putative receptor for the inducible chemokine ligands CXCL9/MIG, CXCL10/IP10, CXCL11/ITAC/IP9, CXCL4/PF4, and its variant

CXCL4L1/PF4V1. In tumor tissue, CXCR3 has been found to be expressed in the cancer cells, peritumoral stromal cells, vasculum, and recruited leucocytes, which could regulate tumor growth, migration, invasion, angiogenesis, and immunity, thus directly or indirectly participating in tumor progression. In the present study, we found that CXCR3 protein was primarily located in the cytoplasm of tumor cells in GC tissues. The relative expression of CXCR3 protein in GC tissues was significantly higher than that in corresponding paracancerous tissues, and the high expression of CXCR3 protein was inversely associated with more malignant phenotypes including poor tumor differentiation, TNM stage, and depth of tumor invasion. Such results are similar to those previously reported [26, 27]. Furthermore, by the multivariate analysis, we found that overexpression of CXCR3 protein in GC tissues could be an independent better prognostic factor for GC patients. Consistent with this result, it has been showed that high

TABLE 4: Univariate and multivariate analyses of predictive factors for the overall survival in GC patients.

	n	Univariate		Multivariate	
		P-value	Hazard ratio, 95% CI	P-value	Hazard ratio, 95% CI
CXCR3 expression		0.001	0.306 (0.184-0.51)	0.001	0.342 (0.204-0.571)
High	59				
Low	97				
M2 macrophage		0.024	1.633 (1.068-2.589)		
High	84				
Low	72				
Age		0.093	1.447 (0.94-2.27)		
<58	79				
≥58	77				
Lauren's classification		0.223	1.309 (0.848-2.021)		
Intestinal	69				
Diffuse	87				
Diameter (cm)		0.96	1.011 (0.658-1.554)		
<5	78				
≥5	78				
Invasion depth		0.004	3.111 (1.429-6.733)	0.024	2.482 (1.130-5.449)
T1/T2	23				
T3/T4	133				
TNM stage		0.005	2.113 (1.251-3.569)		
I+II	44				
III+IV	112				
Lymph node metastasis		0.104	1.530 (0.917-2.553)		
No	40				
Yes	106				
Differentiation		0.151	1.455 (0.872-2.428)		
Well-moderately	39				
Poorly	117				

expression of CXCR3 was associated with a favorable prognosis in clear cell renal carcinoma and prostate cancer [28, 29]. Therefore, these data suggested that CXCR3 has the potential of being a favorable prognostic marker in GC.

M2 macrophages are considered to be essential immune cells that play a critical role in tumor growth, angiogenesis, and metastasis. Previous studies indicated that higher density of M2 macrophages in tumor were closely associate with tumor progression and poor prognosis [30]. Moreover, high density of M2 macrophages was correlated with a poor prognosis in patients with GC [10]. CXCR3 has long been known to promote the migration, activation, and differentiation of some immune cells in tumor microenvironment and has been shown to play an important role in neoplastic diseases. It has been demonstrated that CXCR3 deficiency showed increased proportion of Th2 cells, resulting in high level of IL-4 [31]. Moreover, anti-inflammatory mediators such as IL-4 could induce macrophage M2 polarization [32, 33]. Furthermore, Steve et al. revealed that CXCR3 deficiency displayed increased IL-4 production and M2 polarization in the tumors [23]. Thus, it is possible that overexpression of CXCR3 might decrease proportion of Th2 cells and IL-4 level, reducing M2 macrophage infiltration. In our present study,

we demonstrated that decreased M2 macrophage infiltration was associated with the overexpression of CXCR3 protein, thus supporting the view that CXCR3 may act as an important role in the progression of GC via suppressing M2 macrophage polarization and promoting antitumor immunity [23]. Moreover, elevated expression of CXCR3 protein in GC tissues also correlated with a more favorable prognosis, which may be contributed at least in part to the low M2 macrophages infiltration. In addition, we have found that high expression of CXCR3 protein was closely correlated with the increased recruitment of CD4⁺, CD8⁺ tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs), and dendritic cells in our previous study [22]. In this study, we have observed that overexpression of CXCR3 protein was closely correlated with decreased M2 macrophage infiltration. Therefore, CXCR3 may associate with less M2 macrophages, greater dendritic cells, CD4⁺, and CD8⁺ TILs infiltration, thereby resulting in an improved OS in GC.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, we demonstrated that CXCR3 was overexpressed in GC patients and inversely associated with poor tumor differentiation, TNM stage, and depth of tumor

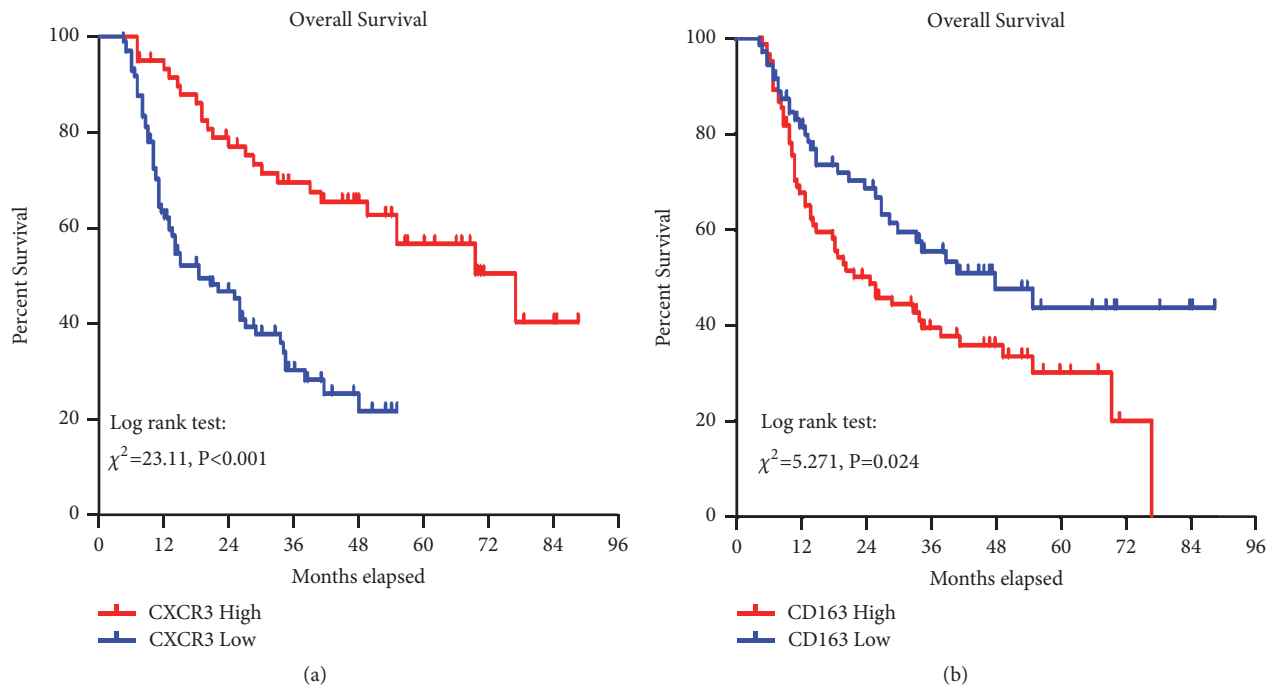


FIGURE 3: Correlation analysis of CXCR3 and M2 macrophage expression levels with OS: (a) patients with high expression of CXCR3 protein in tumors had longer OS (log-rank test, $P<0.001$); (b) low M2 macrophage infiltration in tumors correlates with longer OS (log-rank test, $P=0.024$).

invasion. Our data also elucidated that high expression of CXCR3 protein correlated with less M2 macrophages infiltration and independently associated with better OS in GC patients, suggesting that CXCR3 may be associated with the infiltration of several types of immune cells in the immune microenvironment of GC, especially with M2 macrophages. Subsequently, such regulation promotes antitumor immunity, thus affecting the prognosis of GC. Therefore, the expression of CXCR3 protein may be further exploited as a potential prognostic marker in GC.

Data Availability

The data used to support the findings of this study are included within the article.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgments

The present study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant no. 31600866), Science and Technology Planning Project of Wuhan (Grant no. 2017060201010172), and Guidance Foundation of Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University (Grant no. RMYD2018M27).

References

- [1] R. L. Siegel, K. D. Miller, and A. Jemal, "Cancer statistics, 2017," *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, vol. 67, no. 1, pp. 7–30, 2017.
- [2] B. W. Kang, J. G. Kim, I. H. Lee, H. I. Bae, and A. N. Seo, "Clinical significance of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes for gastric cancer in the era of immunology," *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology*, vol. 9, no. 7, pp. 293–299, 2017.
- [3] M. Tewari, S. Sahai, R. R. Mishra, S. K. Shukla, and H. S. Shukla, "Dendritic cell therapy in advanced gastric cancer: a promising new hope?" *Surgical Oncology*, vol. 21, no. 3, pp. 164–171, 2012.
- [4] W.-J. Chang, Y. Du, X. Zhao, L.-Y. Ma, and G.-W. Cao, "Inflammation-related factors predicting prognosis of gastric cancer," *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, vol. 20, no. 16, pp. 4586–4596, 2014.
- [5] H. J. Li, Z. B. Shen, Y. H. Sun et al., "Association of T helper cell 1 cytokines expressions with prognosis of gastric cancer patients," *Chinese Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery*, vol. 15, pp. 618–621, 2012.
- [6] D. Rosso, M. P. Rigueiro, P. Kassab et al., "Correlation of natural killer cells with the prognosis of gastric adenocarcinoma," *Arquivos Brasileiros De Cirurgia Digestiva*, vol. 25, pp. 114–117, 2012.
- [7] K. Lee, H. Hwang, and K. T. Nam, "Immune response and the tumor microenvironment: how they communicate to regulate gastric cancer," *Gut and Liver*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 131–139, 2014.
- [8] M. Schwartz, Y. Zhang, and J. D. Rosenblatt, "B cell regulation of the anti-tumor response and role in carcinogenesis," *Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer*, vol. 4, no. 1, p. 40, 2016.
- [9] Z. Su, Y. Sun, and H. Zhu, "Th17 cell expansion in gastric cancer may contribute to cancer development and metastasis," *Immunologic Research*, vol. 58, no. 1, pp. 118–124, 2014.
- [10] S. Yin, J. Huang, Z. Li et al., "The prognostic and clinicopathological significance of tumor-associated macrophages in patients with gastric cancer: A meta-analysis," *Plos One*, vol. 12, no. 1, Article ID e0170042, 2017.

- [11] X. Wang, J. Jiang, and C. Wu, "Prognostic significance of tumor-associated macrophage infiltration in gastric cancer: a meta-analysis," *Genetics and Molecular Research*, vol. 15, no. 4, 2016.
- [12] J. Zhang, Y. Yan, Y. Yang et al., "High infiltration of tumor-associated macrophages influences poor prognosis in human gastric cancer patients, associates with the phenomenon of EMT," *Medicine*, vol. 95, no. 6, Article ID e2636, 2016.
- [13] M. Wu, W. Lee, K. Hua, M. Kuo, M. Lin, and F. Mattei, "Macrophage infiltration induces gastric cancer invasiveness by activating the β -catenin pathway," *Plos One*, vol. 10, no. 7, Article ID e0134122, 2015.
- [14] T. San-Miguel, S. Pinto, L. Navarro et al., "Expression of the chemokine receptors CXCR3, CXCR4, CXCR7 and their ligands in rhabdomyosarcoma," *Pathology & Oncology Research*, vol. 21, no. 4, pp. 1191-1199, 2015.
- [15] Y. Ma, S. Adjemian, L. Galluzzi, L. Zitvogel, and G. Kroemer, "Chemokines and chemokine receptors required for optimal responses to anticancer chemotherapy," *Oncol Immunology*, vol. 3, no. 1, Article ID e27663, 2014.
- [16] D. Shen and X. Cao, "Potential role of CXCR3 in proliferation and invasion of prostate cancer cells," *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Pathology*, vol. 8, pp. 8091-8098, 2015.
- [17] T. Murakami, K. Kawada, M. Iwamoto et al., "The role of CXCR3 and CXCR4 in colorectal cancer metastasis," *International Journal of Cancer*, vol. 132, no. 2, pp. 276-287, 2013.
- [18] B. Rezakhaniha, B. Dormanesh, H. Pirasteh et al., "Immunohistochemical distinction of metastases of renal cell carcinoma with molecular analysis of overexpression of the chemokines CXCR2 and CXCR3 as independent positive prognostic factors for the tumorigenesis," *IUBMB Life*, pp. 629-633, 2016.
- [19] M. Liu, S. Guo, and J. K. Stiles, "The emerging role of CXCL10 in cancer," *Oncology Letters*, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 583-589, 2011.
- [20] M. E. Mikucki, D. T. Fisher, J. Matsuzaki et al., "Non-redundant requirement for CXCR3 signalling during tumoricidal T-cell trafficking across tumour vascular checkpoints," *Nature Communications*, vol. 6, no. 1, article no. 7458, 2015.
- [21] H. Ohtani, Z. Jin, S. Takegawa, T. Nakayama, and O. Yoshie, "Abundant expression of CXCL9 (MIG) by stromal cells that include dendritic cells and accumulation of CXCR3+ T cells in lymphocyte-rich gastric carcinoma," *The Journal of Pathology*, vol. 217, no. 1, pp. 21-31, 2009.
- [22] F. Chen, S. Yin, L. Niu et al., "Expression of the chemokine receptor CXCR3 correlates with dendritic cell recruitment and prognosis in gastric cancer," *Genetic Testing and Molecular Biomarkers*, vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 35-42, 2018.
- [23] S. Oghumu, S. Varikuti, C. Terrazas et al., "CXCR3 deficiency enhances tumor progression by promoting macrophage M2 polarization in a murine breast cancer model," *The Journal of Immunology*, 2014.
- [24] P. Laurén, "The two histological main types of gastric carcinoma: diffuse and so-called intestinal-type carcinoma," *APMIS-Acta Pathologica, Microbiologica et Immunologica Scandinavica*, vol. 64, no. 1, pp. 31-49, 1965.
- [25] K. Washington, "7th edition of the AJCC cancer staging manual: stomach," *Annals of Surgical Oncology*, vol. 17, no. 12, pp. 3077-3079, 2010.
- [26] C. M. Ohri, A. Shikotra, R. H. Green, D. A. Waller, and P. Bradding, "Chemokine receptor expression in tumour islets and stroma in non-small cell lung cancer," *BMC Cancer*, vol. 10, 2010.
- [27] S. Ganghammer, J. Gutjahr, E. Hutterer et al., "Combined CXCR3/CXCR4 measurements are of high prognostic value in chronic lymphocytic leukemia due to negative co-operativity of the receptors," *Haematologica*, vol. 101, no. 3, pp. e99-e102, 2016.
- [28] T. Klatte, D. B. Seligson, J. T. Leppert et al., "The chemokine receptor CXCR3 is an independent prognostic factor in patients with localized clear cell renal cell carcinoma," *The Journal of Urology*, vol. 179, no. 1, pp. 61-66, 2008.
- [29] M. L. Nagpal, J. Davis, and T. Lin, "Overexpression of CXCL10 in human prostate LNCaP cells activates its receptor (CXCR3) expression and inhibits cell proliferation," *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA) - Molecular Basis of Disease*, vol. 1762, no. 9, pp. 811-818, 2006.
- [30] Y. Komohara, Y. Fujiwara, K. Ohnishi, and M. Takeya, "Tumor-associated macrophages: potential therapeutic targets for anti-cancer therapy," *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*, vol. 99, pp. 180-185, 2016.
- [31] J. Huang, Z. Li, X. Yao et al., "Altered Th1/Th2 commitment contributes to lung senescence in CXCR3-deficient mice," *Experimental Gerontology*, vol. 48, no. 8, pp. 7170-726, 2013.
- [32] D. Laoui, K. Movahedi, E. van Overmeire et al., "Tumor-associated macrophages in breast cancer: distinct subsets, distinct functions," *The International Journal of Developmental Biology*, vol. 55, no. 7-9, pp. 861-867, 2011.
- [33] A. Sica and A. Mantovani, "Macrophage plasticity and polarization: in vivo veritas," *The Journal of Clinical Investigation*, vol. 122, no. 3, pp. 787-795, 2012.