

Clinical significance of COL1A1 and COL1A2 expression levels in hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma

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Abstract. Alterations in collagen type I $\alpha 1$ (COL1A1) and collagen type I $\alpha 2$ (COL1A2) expression levels have been reported to predict prognosis in various types of cancer. However, the effect of these biomarkers on hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma (HPSCC) is yet to be fully elucidated. The present study aimed to explore the prognostic significance of COL1A1 and COL1A2 expression levels in HPSCC. The expression levels of COL1A1 and COL1A2 in 67 patients with HPSCC were examined using an immunohistochemical assay in a tissue microarray. The associations between COL1A1/COL1A2 expression levels and patient clinicopathological features were analyzed using ANOVA, Pearson's χ^2 or Fisher's exact test. The Cox proportional hazard models and Kaplan-Meier survival analysis with log-rank tests were used to analyze the significance of COL1A1/COL1A2 as prognostic markers for patients with HPSCC. As a result, immunohistochemical staining revealed that COL1A1 was positively expressed in all cases, among which 40.3% were strong positive, while COL1A2 was positively expressed in 76.1% of the HPSCC cases with 6.0% of the samples exhibiting strong staining. Further analysis revealed no significant association between the expression levels of COL1A1/COL1A2 and other clinicopathological features. Cox regression analysis revealed that a high COL1A2 expression level predicted a high locoregional recurrence and a less favorable disease-free survival rate ($P=0.042$ and 0.020 , respectively). Overall, the present study indicated that COL1A2 expression levels may have value as a prognostic indicator in HPSCC.

Introduction

Hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma (HPSCC) is associated with one of the worst prognoses of all types of upper aerodigestive tract cancer based on the U.S. population-based analysis (1,2). Due to a rich network of lymphatic vessels and the late presentation of symptoms, HPSCC is usually detected at an advanced stage (3). Surgery and radiotherapy alone, or in conjunction with chemoradiation, is the standard treatment for HPSCC. However, the overall 5-year survival rate for hypopharyngeal cancer is unsatisfactory (37.5-41.3%) (2). The identification of novel prognostic biomarkers may optimize the risk stratification systems of HPSCC and, thus, may improve clinical decision-making to ultimately improve patient survival.

Type I collagen is an important member of the collagen family, which is a key structural component of the extracellular matrix (4). Type I collagen typically consists of a heterotrimer of two chains of collagen type I $\alpha 1$ (COL1A1) and one chain of collagen type I $\alpha 2$ (COL1A2) (5). Type I collagen is considered to influence tumor invasion and progression (6,7). Recently, abnormal expression levels of COL1A1 and COL1A2 have been reported in several types of cancer (8-10). COL1A2 is downregulated in melanoma and bladder cancer, while COL1A1 and COL1A2 mRNA expression levels are upregulated in colorectal cancer and medulloblastoma (5,10-12). In addition, Misawa *et al* (13) reported that the methylation of the COL1A2 gene was an independent adverse prognostic factor in head and neck cancer (13); however, this group have not investigated the prognostic significance of COL1A2 in hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma, in detail.

In the present study, immunohistochemistry (IHC) was used to evaluate the protein expression levels of COL1A1 and COL1A2 in hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma tissues and to explore the prognostic significance of these proteins in HPSCC.

Materials and methods

Patients and specimens. Between April 2012 and March 2017, 67 patients, who were newly diagnosed with primary HPSCC and underwent radical surgery at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hospital (Guangzhou, China), were enrolled in the present

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study. The mean age of the patients was 58.3 years (range of 41.0-74.0 years) with 97 and 3% males and females, respectively. The cases selected were based on the following criteria: i) No previous malignant disease or a second primary tumor; and ii) no previous history of treatment with radiotherapy, chemotherapy or surgery before HPSCC was diagnosed. The pathological Tumor-Node-Metastasis (TNM) stage was defined based on the 2017 edition of the TNM classification of the American Joint Committee on Cancer (14). All the experiments carried out in this study were approved by The Ethics Committee of Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University (Guangzhou, China).

Tissue samples were obtained during the radical surgery and were dehydrated at 4°C (70, 80, 90 and 95% ethanol, 3 h for each step, and followed by 100% ethanol twice, 2 h for each step), and vitrified (100% xylene twice, 0.5 h for each step). Subsequently, tissue samples were immersed in melting paraffin at 56-58°C for 0.5 h and three times and then embedded in paraffin.

Tissue microarray construction. The paraffin-embedded tissue blocks were cut into 4- μ m thick sequential sections and the slides were dried, deparaffinized in xylene at 20°C, rehydrated using a graded ethanol series (100, 95, 80 and 70% ethanol followed by ddH₂O, 2 min for each step) and immersed in hematoxylin (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) at 20°C for 10 min followed by ddH₂O for 2 min. Subsequently, the slides were differentiated with acidic ethanol for 15 sec and washed in running water for 30 min. The slides were sequentially immersed in eosin at 20°C for 2 min followed by ddH₂O for 2 min. Finally, the sections were dehydrated (70, 80, 90 and 100% ethanol, 2 min for each step), vitrified (100% ethanol, followed by 50% ethanol and 50% xylene, then 100% xylene) and mounted with resinene (Biosharp Life Sciences). Hematoxylin and eosin-stained slides were reviewed and the tumor zone in the paraffin-embedded specimens was selected for tissue microarray (TMA) construction. Tissue microarrays were constructed in accordance with a previously described method (15). For each case, two cores taken from the selected tumor area were used to construct the TMA. A hollow needle was used to punch and remove bipartite cylinders tissue cores (1.0 mm diameter) from selected donor tissue regions. Further, the punched tissue cores were inserted into a recipient paraffin block with a precisely spaced array pattern, using a manual tissue arraying instrument according to the manufacturer's protocol (Beecher Instruments, Silver Spring, Maryland, USA).

Immunohistochemistry (IHC). IHC was performed using the standard EnVision method (16). The paraffin-embedded tissue blocks were cut into 4- μ m thick sequential sections and the slides were dried, deparaffinized in xylene at 20°C, rehydrated using a graded ethanol series (100, 95, 80 and 70% ethanol and followed by ddH₂O) and immersed in 3% hydrogen peroxide for 10 min at 20°C to block endogenous peroxidase activity. Antigens were retrieved by pressure cooking at 120°C for 3 min in citrate buffer (pH 6). The slides were then incubated with 5% BSA at 20°C for 15 min to prevent the non-specific reaction. Subsequently, the slides were incubated with a primary antibody at 4°C overnight. The slides were sequentially incubated with a secondary antibody for 30 min in an incubator at 37°C and stained with 3,3'-diaminobenzidine.

Finally, the sections were counterstained with Mayer's hematoxylin (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA), dehydrated (70, 80, 90 and 100% ethanol, 2 min for each step), vitrified (100% ethanol, followed by 50% ethanol and 50% xylene, then 100% xylene) and mounted with resinene (Biosharp Life Sciences). A negative control was obtained by replacing the primary antibody with a normal rabbit immunoglobulin G.

The primary antibodies used in the present study were polyclonal rabbit anti-human COL1A2 (cat. no. YT1019; 1:200) and monoclonal mouse anti-human COL1A1 (1:200; cat. no. YM3767) (both ImmunoWay Biotechnology Company).

IHC evaluation. The positively stained cells were brown or yellow in color. Immune reactivity was scored by evaluating the number of positive cells and the positive intensity score using light microscopy at x100 magnification. The percentage of positive tumor cells corresponded to the following scores: i) 0, staining in <1% of tumor cells; ii) 1, staining in 1-25%; iii) 2, staining in 26-50%; iv) 3, staining in 51-75%; and v) 4, staining in >75% of tumor cells. The positive intensity score was defined as follows: i) 0, no expression; ii) 1, weak; iii) 2, mild; iv) 3, moderate; and v) 4, strong. The total score, ranging from 0-16, was obtained by multiplying the proportion and intensity scores. The IHC results were defined as negative with a total score of 0, mild positive with a total score of 1-8 and strong positive with a total score of 9-16. Two researchers who were blinded to the information of the patients performed the scoring. If the results differed, a third researcher would then participate to confirm the score.

Statistical analysis. Qualitative variables were summarized as absolute and relative frequency (percentage). Quantitative variables were summarized as means and standard deviations (mean \pm standard deviation). SPSS software (version 21.0; IBM Corp) was used to perform the analysis. Pearson's χ^2 or the Fisher's exact test were applied to evaluate the association between COL1A1/COL1A2 expression levels and the categorical clinicopathological variables of patients with HPSCC (data not shown). One-way ANOVA was applied to evaluate the association between COL1A1/COL1A2 expression levels with the quantitative variables of the clinicopathological features of patients with HPSCC. If significant association was found, Scheffe post hoc test would be performed (data not shown). The follow-up time was defined as the time period between the day of surgery and the end of follow-up or death. The follow up was conducted in outpatient department. The frequency of follow up was once every 3 months during the first two years, once every 6 months during the third to fifth year, and once every year after 5 years. The follow-up period ranged from 5-61 months, with a median follow-up period of 18 months. Cox proportional hazard models were used to investigate the associations between tumor recurrence/survival rate and certain risk factors. Kaplan-Meier survival analysis was also performed with log-rank tests based on different COL1A2 staining. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Patient characteristics. The characteristics and pathological features of the patients are presented in Table I. Overall, 46/67

Table I. Clinicopathological characteristics of patients with hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma (n=67).

Parameter	Value
Age, years, mean \pm standard deviation	58.3 \pm 8.0
Sex, n (%)	
Male	65 (97.0)
Female	2 (3.0)
Hypertension, n (%)	
Yes	10 (14.9)
No	57 (85.1)
Diabetes Mellitus, n (%)	
Yes	1 (1.4)
No	66 (98.6)
Smoker, n (%)	
Yes	46 (68.7)
No	21 (31.3)
Alcohol consumption, n (%)	
Yes	34 (50.7)
No	33 (49.3)
T classification, n (%)	
T1	8 (11.9)
T2	15 (22.4)
T3	24 (35.8)
T4a	17 (25.4)
T4b	3 (4.5)
Histological grade, n (%)	
G1	24 (35.8)
G2	29 (43.3)
G3	13 (19.4)
G4	1 (1.5)
Lymphovascular invasion, n (%)	
Yes	11 (16.4)
No	56 (83.6)
Margin of removed primary lesion, n (%)	
Clear margin	54 (80.6)
Close margin	11 (16.4)
Involved margin	2 (3.0)
N classification, n (%)	
N0	16 (23.9)
N1	12 (17.9)
N2a	1 (1.5)
N2b	19 (28.4)
N2c	18 (26.8)
N3	1 (1.5)
Stage, n (%)	
I	4 (6.0)
II	3 (4.5)
III	39 (58.2)
Iva	20 (29.9)
Ivb	1 (1.5)

Table I. Continued.

Parameter	Value
Treatment, n (%)	
Sx+CRT	34 (50.7)
Sx+RT	9 (13.4)
Sx+CT	5 (7.5)
Sx	19 (28.4)
T, Tumor; N, node; M, metastasis; Sx, surgery; CRT, chemoradiotherapy; RT, radiotherapy; CT, chemotherapy.	

(68.7%) of the patients were smokers and 34/67 (50.7%) were positive for alcohol consumption. The primary tumors of 44/67 (65.7%) of the patients were staged as T3-4 according to the final pathological results. Histological grades in 53/67 (79.1%) of patients were grade 1 or 2. Excisional margins in 80.6% of the patients were clear margins, whereas those in 3.0% patients were involved margins. The regional lymph node stage of 38 (56.7%) of the patients was N2. The anatomic stage of 89.6% the patients was Stage III-IV. Overall, 71.6% of patients had undergone adjuvant radiotherapy or/and chemotherapy. The 5-year locoregional recurrence and distant metastasis rate were 38 and 50%, respectively. The 5-year overall survival rate was 37%, while the 5-year disease-free survival rate was 22%.

COL1A1 and COL1A2 expression patterns in HPSCC tissues. Both COL1A1 and COL1A2 expression levels were evaluated in the tumor parenchyma component, which were primarily a cytoplasmic pattern. COL1A1 expression was mildly positive in 40 (59.7%) of the tumors, while 27 (40.3%) of the tumors had a strong COL1A1 expression. COL1A2 did not express in 16 (23.9%) of the tumors, while 47 (70.1%) of the tumors had a mild COL1A2 expression and 4 (6.0%) had a strong COL1A2 expression. Representative immunohistochemical images of COL1A1 and COL1A2 expression in HPSCC tissues are presented in Figs. 1 and 2.

Association of COL1A1/COL1A2 expression levels with the clinicopathological features and survival of the patients with HPSCC. Pearson's χ^2 , Fisher's exact test and one-way ANOVA test revealed no significant associations between COL1A1/COL1A2 expression levels and patient clinicopathological features (data not shown). Univariate cox regression analysis revealed that the expression level of COL1A2 was a significant prognostic factor for locoregional recurrence and disease-free survival rate (P=0.042 and 0.020, respectively). N status was not significantly associated with disease-free survival rate or overall survival rate (P=0.094 and 0.075, respectively). COL1A2 expression levels were not significantly associated with overall survival rate (P=0.052). No other clinicopathological features significantly predicted locoregional recurrence, distant metastasis, disease-free survival rate or overall survival rate (Table II).

The Kaplan-Meier survival curves revealed that the curves were separated between the negative and positive COL1A2 staining curves for locoregional control rate and disease-free survival rate, although Log-rank tests revealed no statistical

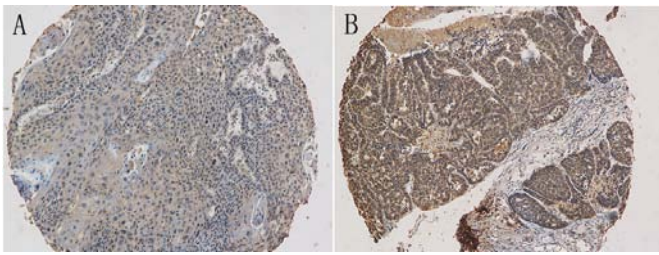


Figure 1. Representative immunohistochemical images with collagen type I α 1 expression levels in hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma. Magnification, x100. (A) Mild staining. (B) Strong staining.

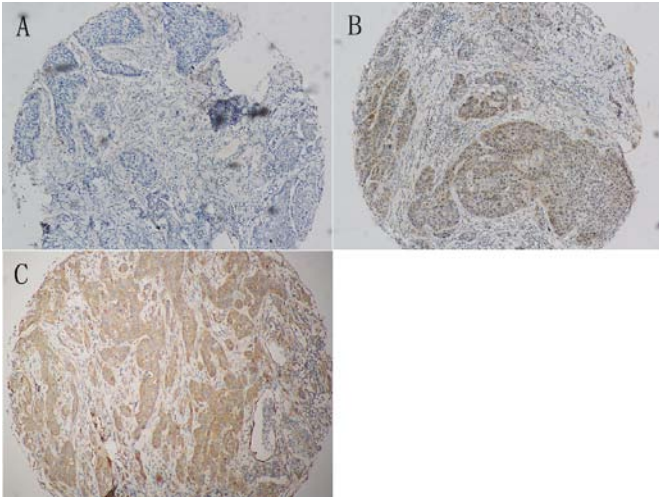


Figure 2. Representative immunohistochemical images with collagen type I α 2 expression in hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma. Magnification, x100. (A) Negative staining. (B) Mild staining. (C) Strong staining.

significance (Fig. 3A-D). As the COL1A2 staining results were calculated as a binary variable in Kaplan-Meier survival analysis using log-rank tests, the test was not as reliable as the Cox regression analysis, in which the COL1A2 staining results were calculated as a continuous variable.

Discussion

Although the hypopharynx is one of the least common subsites for head and neck cancer, HPSCC has a poor prognosis (5-year survival rate, 37.5–41.3%) (2,17). Since the hypopharynx is rich in highly anastomotic regional lymphatics, HPSCC disseminates into the nodal basins of the neck quickly (18). Thus, these tumors often present at an advanced stage. In published studies, the 5-year survival rates of patients with HPSCC have been reported to range from 24–33% post-surgery alone and from 35–52% for post-combined surgery and radiation therapy (19,20). Advances in treatment techniques may improve the survival rate; however, risk stratification is also important in developing an individualized treatment management schedule. To date, researchers have made efforts to identify prognostic factors, including clinical features (21), cellular adverse factors (22,23) and molecular markers (24,25). This information can be used to identify patients with high-risk HNSCC who may benefit from more aggressive therapy and frequent follow-up following primary treatment.

Recently, the role of the microenvironment in tumorigenesis and tumor progression has been a focus of research. It is hypothesized that epithelial cell functions, including cellular differentiation, migration and invasion, are regulated via interaction with the extracellular matrix (ECM) (26). Type I collagen is a major structural component of the ECM. It has been reported that type I collagen remodeling in the ECM microenvironment accompanies stromal invasion and epithelial tumorigenesis in various types of cancer (27). Type I collagen is composed of an α 1 chain and α 2 chain. Abnormal expression of the α 1 chain and/or α 2 chain impairs the function of type I collagen and tissue homeostasis (5). The role of COL1A2 in various types of cancer remains controversial. On the one hand, Bonazzi *et al* (28) and Mori *et al* (5) reported that COL1A2 was downregulated in melanoma and bladder cancer. On the other hand, COL1A2 was observed to be upregulated in colorectal cancer (11), gastric cancer (29,30), breast cancer (31) and medulloblastoma (12). Koga *et al* (4) reported that COL1A2 methylation was predominantly detected in advanced stage melanoma tumors. Mori *et al* (5) reported that CpG hypermethylation inactivated the COL1A2 gene and promoted the proliferative and migratory activity of bladder cancer. In a study by Misawa *et al* (13), hypermethylation of the COL1A2 promoter occurred with a high frequency and the expression levels of COL1A2 was downregulated in HNSCC cell lines. In addition, disease-free survival rate was significantly less favorable in patients with methylation in COL1A2. However, in the present study, the upregulated expression of COL1A2 was revealed to be associated with a high locoregional recurrence and a less favorable disease-free survival rate in HPSCC. One of the main differences between the two studies was that the present study primarily focused on patients with HPSCC, while Misawa *et al* (13) grouped HPSCC with oropharyngeal, laryngeal and other types of cancer, and HPSCC compiled 25% of cases. This may have resulted in the different conclusion of the two studies.

There were certain limitations to the present study. As a preliminary study, the present study only assessed the expression levels of COL1A1 and COL1A2 using IHC in HPSCC and analyzed the association between the expression levels of COL1A1/COL1A2 and the clinicopathological characteristics, relapse and survival rate of the patients. Yet, previous studies have demonstrated a reciprocal interaction between urothelial carcinoma cells and the stromal compartment, which modulates the epithelial differentiation and progression of bladder cancer via paracrine signaling pathways, such as the Sonic hedgehog and Wnt/bone morphogenic pathways (6,7). The mechanisms via which COL1A2 expression influences the locoregional recurrence and disease-free survival rate in HPSCC, and whether it reacts with other biomarkers, remains unclear; thus, further studies are required to elucidate these mechanisms. In the near future, *in vivo* and *in vitro* experiments should be performed to investigate whether regulation of COL1A2 expression could influence expression of other proteins and affect cancer cell migration, invasion and tumor progression. Due to the relative rarity of hypopharyngeal types of cancer, the patients included in the present study were relatively small in number and certain results should be confirmed in further studies with a larger population size.

Table II. Univariate Cox regression analysis results for clinicopathological characteristics of patients with hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma.

Clinicopathological characteristic	Locoregional recurrence		Distant metastasis		Disease-free survival rate		Overall survival rate	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
Age	1.027 (0.964-1.094)	0.414	1.014 (0.920-1.117)	0.784	1.009 (0.963-1.057)	0.713	1.007 (0.953-1.063)	0.811
Sex	21.326 (0.000- 8.272x10 ⁶)	0.641	20.923 (0.000-2.178x10 ¹³)	0.829	0.834 (0.111-6.243)	0.859	0.582 (0.076-4.444)	0.602
T classification	0.804 (0.491-1.317)	0.386	1.098 (0.479-2.518)	0.825	0.790 (0.536-1.166)	0.235	0.934 (0.591-1.477)	0.770
Histological grade	1.044 (0.535-2.038)	0.899	2.508 (0.583-10.791)	0.217	1.347 (0.783-2.317)	0.282	1.479 (0.722-2.834)	0.238
Lymphovascular invasion	1.716 (0.474-6.207)	0.410	2.962 (0.489-17.940)	0.237	1.508 (0.560-4.065)	0.417	0.781 (0.178-3.430)	0.743
Margin of removed primary lesion	1.137 (0.717-1.804)	0.585	0.865 (0.274-2.728)	0.805	1.191 (0.828-1.713)	0.347	1.321 (0.901-1.936)	0.154
N classification	1.182 (0.848-1.648)	0.323	1.051 (0.651-1.698)	0.837	1.240 (0.964-1.596)	0.094	1.319 (0.972-1.789)	0.075
Hypertension	0.760 (0.169-3.417)	0.721	2.927 (0.557-15.384)	0.205	0.923 (0.341-2.498)	0.875	0.501 (0.114-2.192)	0.359
Smoking	3.548 (0.460-27.352)	0.224	0.520 (0.092-2.924)	0.458	1.047 (0.390-2.813)	0.927	0.960 (0.313-2.948)	0.943
Alcohol consumption	1.647 (0.552-4.918)	0.371	1.263 (0.227-7.013)	0.789	1.562 (0.686-3.558)	0.288	1.809 (0.675-4.846)	0.239
Chemotherapy	1.246 (0.426-3.639)	0.688	1.954 (0.349-10.946)	0.446	1.541 (0.685-3.469)	0.296	1.005 (0.393-2.570)	0.992
Radiotherapy	0.805 (0.277-2.339)	0.690	0.999 (0.182-5.490)	0.999	0.926 (0.413-2.073)	0.851	0.616 (0.243-1.562)	0.308
COL1A1	1.000 (0.866-1.154)	0.996	1.008 (0.779-1.304)	0.954	0.957 (0.857-1.069)	0.440	0.997 (0.857-1.114)	0.732
COL1A2	1.197 (1.006-1.425)	0.042 ^a	1.106 (0.801-1.525)	0.541	1.175 (1.026-1.345)	0.020 ^a	1.168 (0.998-1.365)	0.052

^aP<0.05. COL1A1, collagen type I α 1; COL1A2, collagen type I α 2; CI, confident interval; HR, hazard ratio.

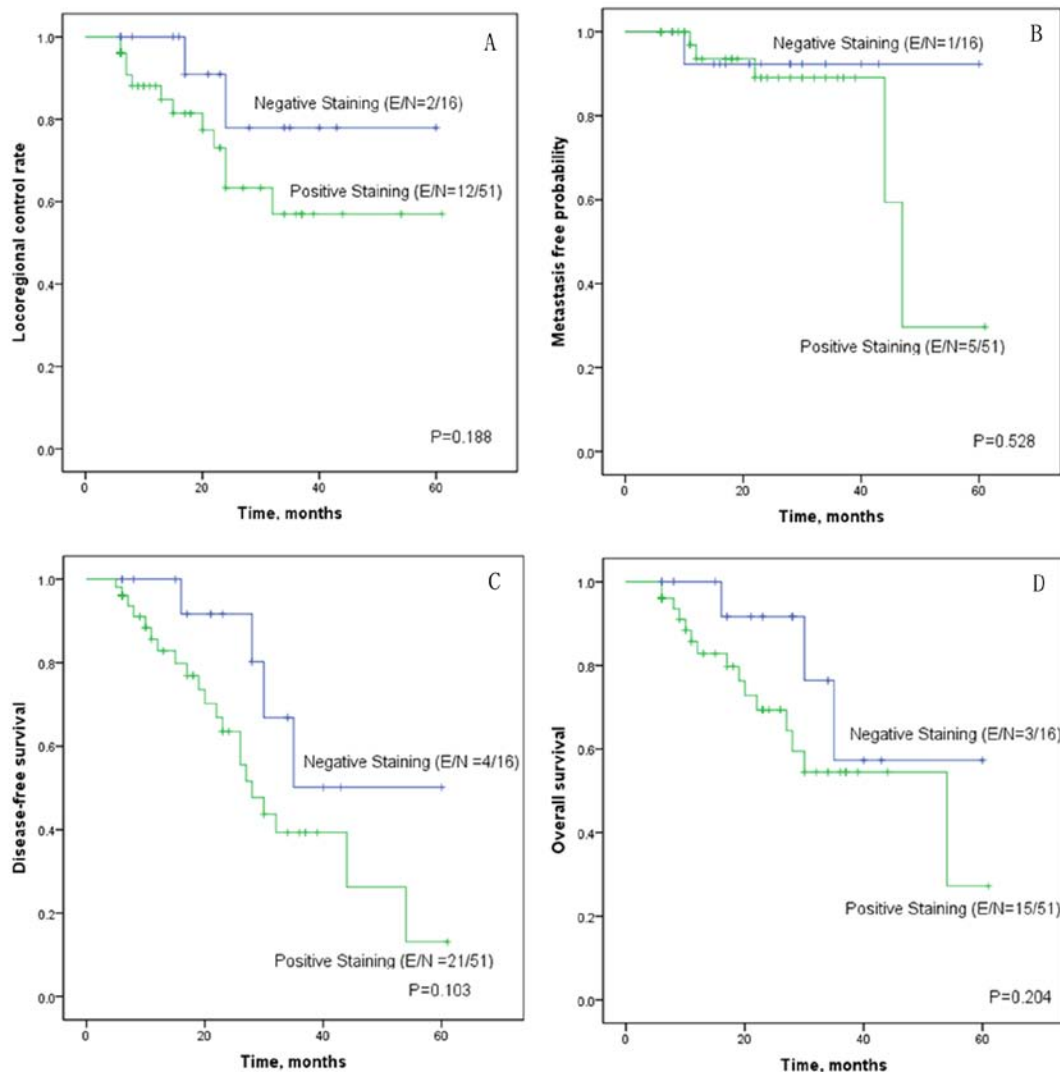


Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier survival plots for patients with hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma. Survival plots show (A) locoregional control rate, (B) distant metastasis-free probability, (C) disease-free survival rate and (D) overall survival rate according to collagen type I α 2 staining results. E/N indicates the number of events/total number of patients. The number of events refers to the number of the cases having locoregional relapse (A), distant metastasis (B), locoregional relapse/distant metastasis/death (C), and death (D), respectively.

In conclusion, the expression levels of COL1A2 have value as a prognostic factor of HPSCC in risk stratification and may assist in individual clinical management for patients with HPSCC in the future.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

PL and PT designed the study, analyzed the data and wrote the manuscript. JP and LL acquired the general data of the patients and assisted in the analysis of data. GH and YS performed tissue microarray construction, immunohistochemical staining and scoring. YZ was involved in designing the study, analyzing the data and reviewing the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The present study was approved by The Ethics Committee of Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University (approval no. SYSEC-KY-KS-2018-155). Patients who participated in this research had complete clinical data. Written informed consent was provided by the patients or their guardians.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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