

Activation of IL-8 and its participation in cancer in schizophrenia patients: new evidence for the autoimmune hypothesis of schizophrenia

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Abstract: To investigate the autoimmune mechanisms of schizophrenia, we explored the relationship between schizophrenia and cancer using gene expression data of peripheral blood mononuclear cells from GSE27383 datasets. Gene screening and enrichment analysis using Gene Set Enrichment Analysis were applied to identify possible connections between schizophrenia and cancer. Real-time PCR (quantitative PCR), Western blotting and immunohistochemistry were performed on the brain tissue from both schizophrenia patients and normal controls. The genes for *IL-8*, as well as *PTGS2*, *TPR*, *JUN*, *CXCL1*, *CXCL3*, *CXCL5* and *PARD3* were highly expressed in schizophrenia patients. Cancer and chemokine signaling pathways were enriched in the schizophrenic group, related to the high expression of *IL-8*. Increased expression of *IL-8* was further confirmed by quantitative PCR, Western blotting and immunohistochemistry results. Our results suggest that *IL-8* may participate specifically in the pathophysiological changes that occur in schizophrenia. Additionally, our findings provide novel evidence supporting the autoimmune hypothesis of schizophrenia.

Keywords: bioinformatics, multiple primary cancers, autoimmune disease, cancer pathway, GSEA

Introduction

Schizophrenia is a severe, disabling neuropsychiatric disorder that affects ~1% of the world's population.^{1,2} Although the exact causes of schizophrenia remain unknown, various etiological theories have been proposed to explain the pathogenesis of schizophrenia, including those which focus on developmental and neurodegenerative processes, genetic and environmental hypotheses or neurotransmitter abnormalities.²⁻⁶ In addition to these theories, the autoimmune hypothesis has been connected to several hypotheses explaining the etiopathogenesis of schizophrenia.^{7,8} Although cytokine expression in the brain tissue has been investigated considerably less often because of the limited numbers of brain samples obtained in previous studies, reports of immune activation in schizophrenic patients are generally in good consensus. There is increasing evidence from genomic, blood and in vivo imaging studies which reveal the involvement of immune activation in schizophrenia. Previous studies have reported that genetic regions containing cytokine *IL-1a*, *IL-1b* and *IL-1RA* are significantly associated with the human leukocyte antigen locus in schizophrenia.^{2,6,9} Serum cytokines including *IL-6* and *IL-8* are also significantly increased in schizophrenia patients.¹⁰⁻¹³ Elevated expression of immune-related genes other than cytokines has been found in the dorso-lateral prefrontal cortex of individuals with schizophrenia.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ Brain microglia, which can synthesize and secrete cytokines along with resident immune cells, were found to

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be significantly activated using in vivo positron emission tomography in individuals with schizophrenia.¹⁷⁻¹⁹

Furthermore, subsequent studies have reported the similarities between schizophrenia and some autoimmune diseases. Epidemiological studies have shown an increased risk of developing several autoimmune diseases such as type I diabetes mellitus and thyrotoxicosis.²⁰ One study reported that the prevalence of antithyroid antibodies was almost doubled in both male and female schizophrenia patients.²¹ Levels of autoantibodies against the brain or specific areas of the brain (cerebrum, frontal cortex and septal areas) were found to increase in people with schizophrenia.²²⁻²⁴ Thus, our improved understanding of the immune system has provided more evidence for the autoimmune theory of schizophrenia. Another study showed that autoantibodies extracted and purified from the blood of schizophrenia patients specifically target muscarinic acetylcholine receptor, a neurotransmitter receptor. This indicates that functional autoantibodies are capable of modulating neurotransmission and may play an important role in the pathogenesis of schizophrenia.²⁵ However, to verify the autoimmune hypothesis, more evidence needs to be provided by future investigations.

In recent years, there have been many studies reporting results based on genetic research into schizophrenia, including the discovery of schizophrenia candidate genes and their corresponding pathways. Based on further analysis and verification of known and updated pathways, several pathway databases are currently available for analyzing functional interactions between genes and pathways in schizophrenia. These include the Database for Annotation, Visualization and Integrated Discovery; the Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes; Reactome, Database of Interacting Proteins and ConsensusPathDB.²⁶⁻³⁰ However, in the field of genetic association research, results reported to date have tended to be inconsistent.³¹ Compared to focusing on a single gene or pathway, functional evaluation of entire databases should reveal more information about the pathogenesis of schizophrenia. In this study, we aimed to investigate the autoimmune basis of schizophrenia by conducting a systematic genetic association analysis on data from schizophrenia patients using bioinformatic methods.

Materials and methods

Bioinformatic analysis

Data sources

Microarray data were obtained from the Gene Expression Omnibus database on the National Center for Biotechnology Information website (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo>).

We chose dataset GSE27383 and six cases each from the normal people and schizophrenia patient samples.³² Dataset GSE27383 contains whole-genome peripheral blood mononuclear cell gene expression data from males for both recent-onset schizophrenia patients (<5 years) and normal controls. More details can be found at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE27383>.

Data processing

Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA; <http://www.broadinstitute.org/gsea>) was used to perform enrichment analysis.³³ GSE27383 datasets were divided into two groups: schizophrenia patients and normal controls. Molecular Signatures Database (MSigDB) c5.bp.v5.1, c5.c.c.v5.1 and c5.mf.v5.1 were selected as reference gene sets, including a total of 1,454 biological processes, cellular components and molecular functions. Enrichment of the related gene set was analyzed according to the default statistical methods for weighted enrichment, with the random repeat number set to 1,000, false discovery rate (FDR) <25% and the standardized $P < 0.05$ defined as positive.³⁴

Experiments using brain tissues

Brain samples

Samples of prefrontal cortex were collected from six schizophrenia patients and six controls during autopsy at the Chongqing Engineering Center for Criminal Investigation Technology (Table 1). The six cases of schizophrenia were confirmed by a psychiatrist before their death. All the deceased died of either suicide, homicide or an accident. Both the schizophrenia patients and the controls were confirmed as not having cancer by an anatomical and pathological

Table 1 General information about the deceased patients in this study

Groups	Sex	Age, years	Cause of death
Schizophrenia patients	Male	46	Accident
	Male	32	Accident
	Male	45	Accident
	Male	57	Suicide
	Female	43	Accident
	Female	55	Suicide
Normal controls	Male	35	Accident
	Male	43	Accident
	Male	41	Homicide
	Male	55	Accident
	Male	44	Accident
	Male	59	Accident

Note: This table shows the age, sex and cause of death of the deceased patients from whom brain samples were obtained.

examination. This study was approved by the Chongqing Medical University ethics committee.

Real-time PCR

RNA was extracted from the brain tissues of schizophrenia patients and normal controls using a mirVana miRNA Isolation Kit (Ambion, Austin, TX, USA). A PrimeScript RT Reagent Kit (Takara, Shiga, Japan) was used to perform reverse transcription, followed by quantitative PCR (qPCR) with SYBR Premix Ex Taq II (Takara), using the Step One qPCR system program. Each gene group was assigned three wells, with reduced glyceraldehyde-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) as the control. PCR primer sequences were selected from the PrimerBank (<https://pga.mgh.harvard.edu/primerbank/>). The primer sequences were as follows: GAPDH (GCACCGTCAAGGCTGAGAAC, TGGTGAAGACGCCAGTGGA) and IL-8 (ATGACTTCAAGCTGGCCGTG, GGCCAGCCAGGTCCAGAC).

Immunohistochemistry

Brain tissues of schizophrenia patients and normal controls were first embedded in paraffin, cut into 5 μ m sections and heated at 70°C in the oven for 6 hours. Sections were dewaxed in xylene and brought to water through graded alcohols. IL-8 antibody (1:500; Abcam, Cambridge, UK) and secondary antibody (1:5,000; Abcam) were then added. Sections were rinsed three times with PBS, incubated with 3,3'-diaminobenzidine, stained with hematoxylin and finally fixed with neutral balata.

Western blotting

Total protein from prepared tissues was extracted using RIPA lysis buffer, and the protein concentration was determined using the Bradford assay according to the manufacturer's instructions. A balanced protein was electrophoresed by SDS-PAGE at 150 V for 100 minutes. Then, the protein was transferred to a polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membrane according to the wet transfer method (400 mA, 60 minutes). The PVDF membrane was blocked using evaporated milk and incubated overnight at 4°C with the primary antibody (1:1,000). The PVDF membrane was then incubated for 1 hour at room temperature with the secondary antibody (1:10,000). Lastly, the protein band was developed on the film using a chemiluminescence kit (Sangon Biotech, Shanghai, China).

Statistical analysis

Expression levels of IL-8 in schizophrenia patients and normal controls from the GSE27383 dataset were compared

with *t*-tests using SPSS 17.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). A significance level of $P < 0.05$ was defined as being statistically significant.

Results

Bioinformatic analysis

Microarray dataset GSE27383 was extracted from the Gene Expression Omnibus database, and data from ten schizophrenia patients and ten normal controls were analyzed using GSEA software. Results showed that the *IL-8* expression level was significantly higher in schizophrenia patients than controls ($P = 0.002$; Figure 1B). A heat map of the top 50 differentially expressed genes is shown in Figure 1A. The results from GSEA were ranked according to the normalized enrichment score (NES) and their order suggested that cancer- and chemokine signaling pathway-related genes were enriched in schizophrenia patients with high expression of *IL-8* (Figure 2). On the heat maps (Figures 1A and 2), the expression values are represented as colors, where the range of colors (red, pink, light blue, dark blue) shows the range of expression levels (high, moderate, low, lowest). The enrichment score (ES) reflects the degree to which a gene set is overrepresented at the top or bottom of a ranked list of genes. GSEA calculates the ES by walking down the ranked list of genes, increasing a running-sum statistic when a gene is in the gene set and decreasing it when it is not. The magnitude of the increment depends on the correlation of the gene with the phenotype. The ES is the maximum deviation from zero encountered in walking the list. A positive ES indicates gene set enrichment at the top of the ranked list and a negative ES indicates gene set enrichment at the bottom of the ranked list. The NES is the primary statistic for examining gene set enrichment results. By normalizing the ES, GSEA accounts for differences in gene set size and in correlations between gene sets and the expression dataset; therefore, the NES can be used to compare analysis results across gene sets. The nominal *P*-value estimates the statistical significance of the ES for a single gene set.³⁵

Tables 2 and 3 show the identified genes from the cancer and chemokine signaling pathways. There were 13 core-enriched genes from the cancer pathway and 7 core-enriched genes from the chemokine signaling pathway. *IL-8* appeared in both pathways, meaning that *IL-8* is at the intersection of the cancer and chemokine signaling pathways. The top three genes from the cancer pathway and the top four genes from the chemokine signaling pathway, excluding *IL-8* in both cases, were selected to analyze correlations with *IL-8* expression (Figure 3). The correlation analysis indicated a

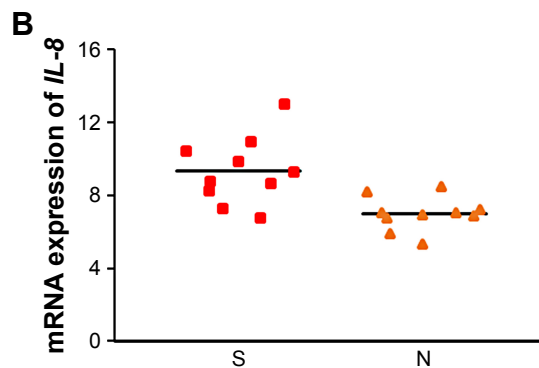
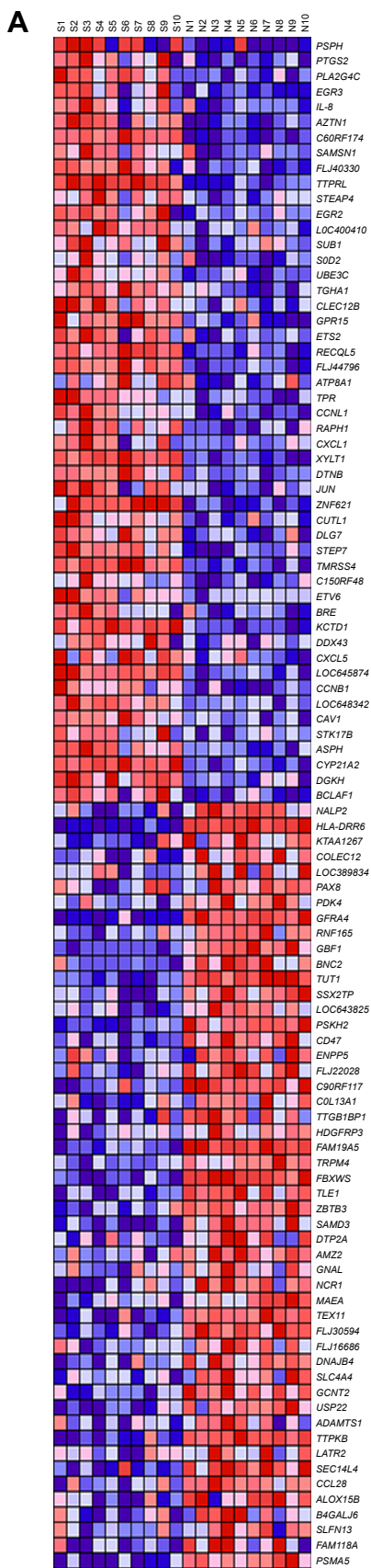


Figure 1 Results of GSEA analysis. S1–S10 refers to the ten samples from schizophrenia patients and N1–N10 refers to the ten samples from controls.

Notes: (A) Data from ten schizophrenia patients and ten normal controls were extracted from the microarray dataset GSE27383 and analyzed using GSEA. Gene expression differences between the two groups are shown as heat maps of the top 50 DEGs. (B) mRNA expression of *IL-8* in schizophrenia patients (S) and normal controls (N). Expression of *IL-8* mRNA in peripheral blood of schizophrenia patients is significantly increased.

Abbreviations: DEGs, differentially expressed genes; GSEA, Gene Set Enrichment Analysis.

significant positive correlation between *IL-8* and *PTGS2*, *JUN* and *CXCL1*. The rank in the gene list of these genes was <30. *P*-values of correlations between the cancer and chemokine signaling pathways were adjusted using the Bonferroni correction to control for the family-wise error rate (Table 4). Although the FWER *P*-value was >0.05, the goal of GSEA is to generate hypotheses, so the GSEA team recommends focusing on the FDR statistic.³⁵

IL-8 expression in brain tissue

Analysis with qPCR showed that *IL-8* expression was significantly increased in the brain tissue of schizophrenia patients compared to controls (Figure 4A and B). Results from Western blotting showed the same trend. Furthermore, the increased expression of *IL-8* was confirmed in the immunohistochemistry results (Figure 4C).

Discussion

Schizophrenia is a severe, disabling neuropsychiatric disorder whose exact cause remains unknown. With better understanding of the pathogenesis of schizophrenia and increasing research into the immune system, the autoimmune hypothesis has been receiving increasing attention. Despite numerous reports describing immune or autoimmune abnormalities in schizophrenia, the hypothesis that these abnormalities are related to the pathogenesis of the disease is still in question. Thus, we conducted a systematic genetic association analysis of schizophrenia patients to test the autoimmune hypothesis. This analysis identified the genes involved in inflammation

Figure 1 (Continued)

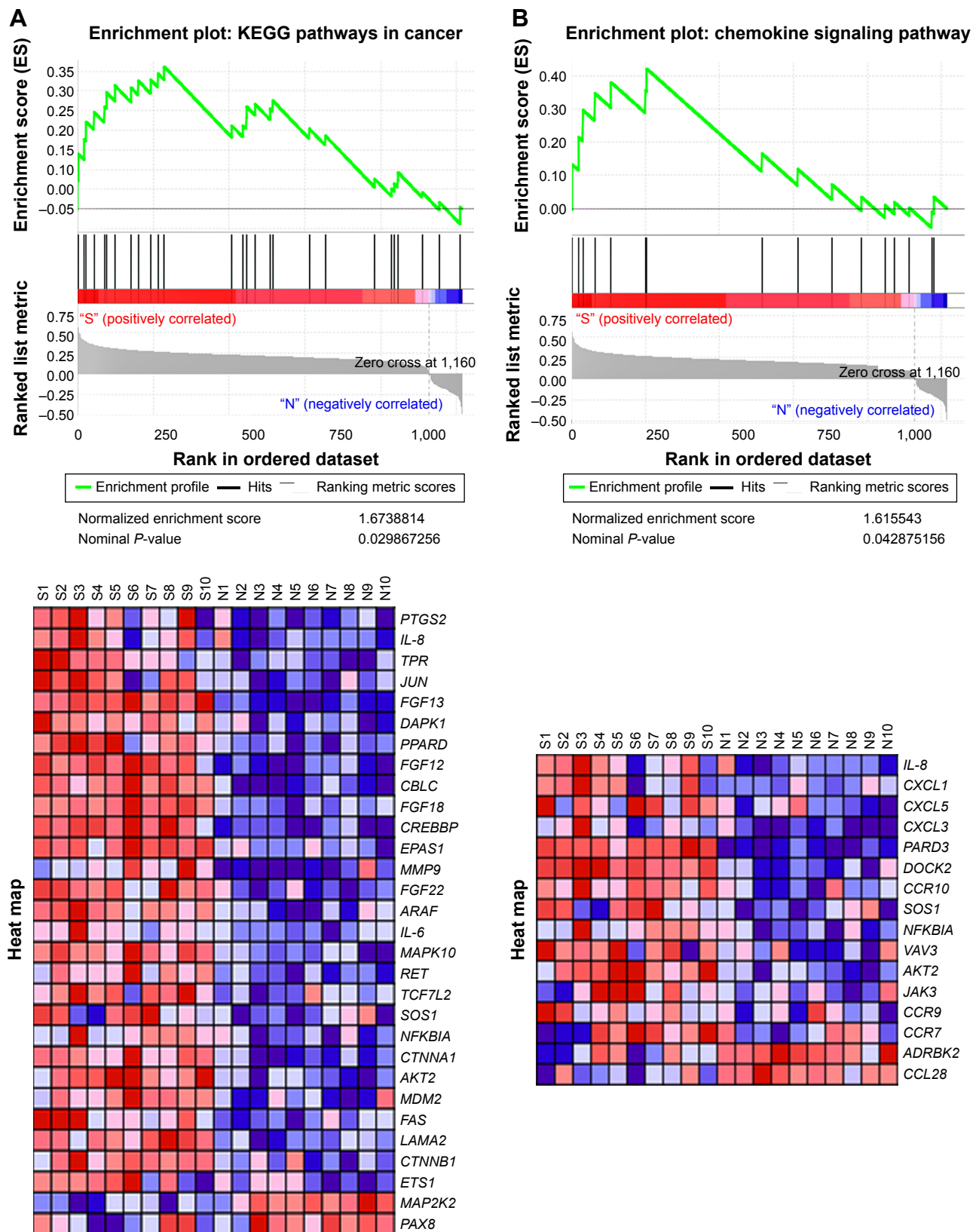


Figure 2 Results of enrichment analysis.

Notes: Gene expression differences between schizophrenia patients and normal controls were ranked according to the NES. In schizophrenia patients, both the cancer pathway (A) and the chemokine signaling pathway (B) were enriched around the increased expression of IL-8 ($P < 0.05$).

Abbreviations: KEGG, Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes; NES, normalized enrichment score.

Table 2 Members of the gene set in the cancer pathway

Gene symbol	Gene location on chromosome	Rank in gene list	Rank metric score	Running ES	Core enrichment
<i>PTGS2</i>	1q31.1	1	0.563	0.0726	Yes
<i>IL-8</i>	4q13.3	4	0.528	0.1399	Yes
<i>TPR</i>	1q31.1	23	0.390	0.1763	Yes
<i>JUN</i>	1p32.1	29	0.378	0.2216	Yes
<i>FGF13</i>	Xq26.3-q27.1	55	0.343	0.2462	Yes
<i>DAPK1</i>	9q21.33	89	0.314	0.2606	Yes
<i>PPARD</i>	6p21.31	96	0.311	0.2963	Yes
<i>FGF12</i>	3q28-q29	124	0.299	0.3136	Yes
<i>CBLC</i>	19q13.32	177	0.282	0.3084	Yes
<i>FGF18</i>	5q35.1	201	0.275	0.3257	Yes
<i>CREBBP</i>	16p13.3	242	0.266	0.3281	Yes
<i>EPAS1</i>	2p21	266	0.261	0.3437	Yes
<i>MMP9</i>	20q13.12	287	0.257	0.3610	Yes
<i>FGF22</i>	19p13.3	510	0.224	0.2111	No
<i>ARAF</i>	Xp11.3	546	0.220	0.2115	No
<i>IL-6</i>	7p15.3	557	0.218	0.2319	No
<i>MAPK10</i>	4q21.3	558	0.217	0.2603	No
<i>RET</i>	10q11.21	586	0.214	0.2664	No
<i>TCF7L2</i>	10q25.2-q25.3	636	0.208	0.2541	No
<i>SOS1</i>	2p22.1	644	0.207	0.2754	No
<i>NFKBIA</i>	14q13.2	765	0.191	0.2035	No
<i>CTNNA1</i>	5q31.2	817	0.184	0.1864	No
<i>AKT2</i>	19q13.2	981	0.160	0.0757	No
<i>MDM2</i>	12q15	1,036	0.147	0.0513	No
<i>FAS</i>	10q23.31	1,045	0.145	0.0638	No
<i>LAMA2</i>	6q22.33	1,056	0.143	0.0744	No
<i>CTNNA1</i>	3p22.1	1,057	0.143	0.0931	No
<i>ETS1</i>	11q24.3	1,137	0.097	0.0420	No
<i>MAP2K2</i>	19p13.3	1,193	-0.151	0.0173	No
<i>PAX8</i>	2q14.1	1,263	-0.325	0.0040	No

Note: A “yes” in the last column (core enrichment) indicates core enrichment of the corresponding gene in the cancer pathway.

Abbreviation: ES, enrichment score.

Table 3 Members of the gene set in the chemokine signaling pathway

Gene symbol	Gene location on chromosome	Rank in gene list	Rank metric score	Running ES	Core enrichment
<i>IL-8</i>	4q13.3	4	0.528	0.1324	Yes
<i>CXCL1</i>	4q13.3	26	0.384	0.2143	Yes
<i>CXCL5</i>	4q13.3	40	0.360	0.2964	Yes
<i>CXCL3</i>	4q13.3	80	0.320	0.3475	Yes
<i>PARD3</i>	10p11.22-p11.21	135	0.296	0.3805	Yes
<i>DOCK2</i>	5q35.1	250	0.264	0.3573	Yes
<i>CCR10</i>	17q21.2	256	0.264	0.4211	Yes
<i>SOS1</i>	2p22.1	644	0.207	0.1653	No
<i>NFKBIA</i>	14q13.2	765	0.191	0.1186	No
<i>VAV3</i>	1p13.3	880	0.175	0.0726	No
<i>AKT2</i>	19q13.2	981	0.160	0.0339	No
<i>JAK3</i>	19p13.11	1,059	0.142	0.0090	No
<i>CCR9</i>	3p21.31	1,092	0.134	0.0179	No
<i>CCR7</i>	17q21.2	1,142	0.088	0.0014	No
<i>ADRBK2</i>	22q12.1	1,217	-0.185	-0.0101	No
<i>CCL28</i>	5p12	1,224	-0.195	0.0351	No

Note: A “yes” in the last column (core enrichment) indicates core enrichment of the corresponding gene in the chemokine signaling pathway.

Abbreviation: ES, enrichment score.

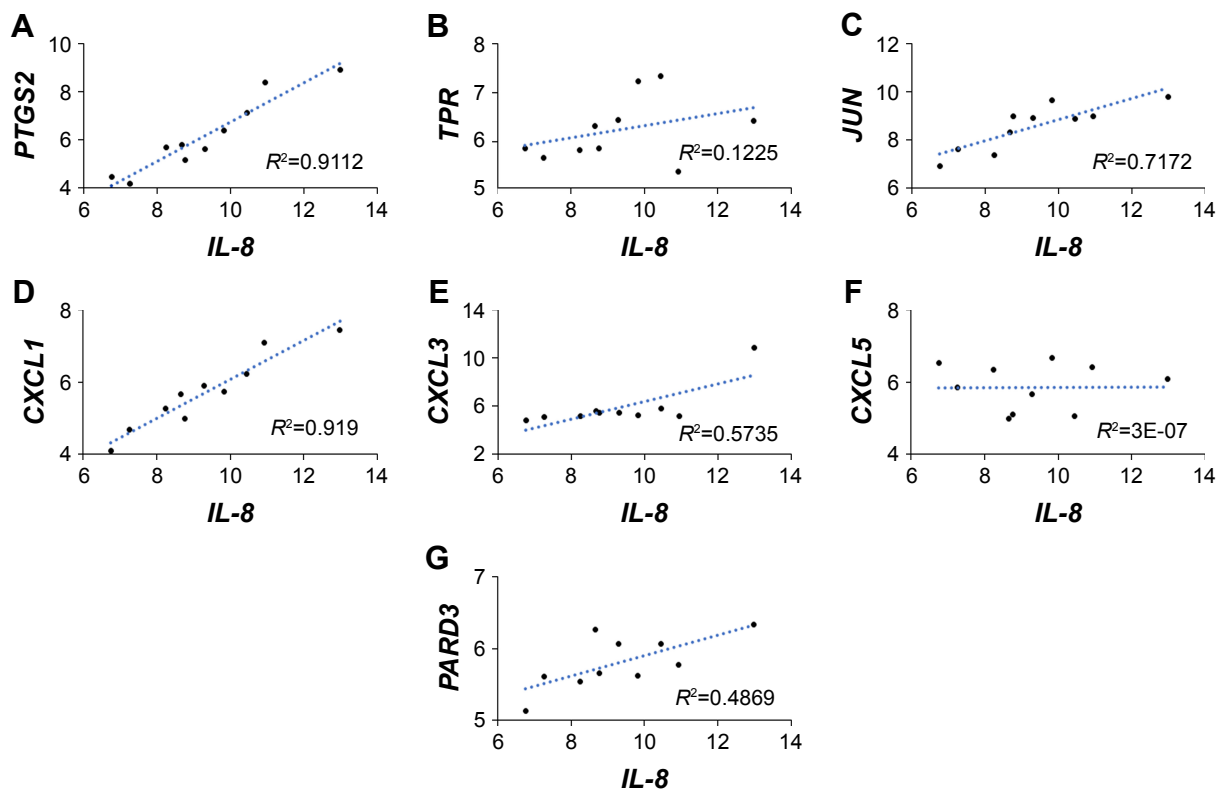


Figure 3 Cancer-related genes and *IL-8*.

Notes: (A–G) GSEA results showed that the expression levels of several cancer-related genes, including *PTGS2*, *TPR*, *JUN*, *CXCL1*, *CXCL3*, *CXCL5* and *PARD3*, were significantly increased in schizophrenia patients and that the increased expression of each was correlated with the increased expression of *IL-8*.

Abbreviation: GSEA, Gene Set Enrichment Analysis.

and cancer, specifically genes coding for *IL-8*, *PTGS2*, *TPR*, *JUN*, *CXCL1*, *CXCL3*, *CXCL5* and *PARD3*, all of which showed increased expression in schizophrenia patients. Furthermore, we also observed that cancer- and chemokine signaling pathway-related genes were enriched in schizophrenia patients who had high expression of *IL-8*. We further confirmed the increased expression of *IL-8* by performing qPCR, Western blotting and immunohistochemistry. This implies a novel, important connection between schizophrenia and cancer that provides further evidence for the autoimmune hypothesis.

Autoimmune diseases and cancer are both induced by disruption of the balance between the capacity to recognize

and fight exogenous molecules and the capacity to avoid autoreactivity.³⁶ Although autoimmunity in cancer is yet to be thoroughly investigated, increasing numbers of studies suggest that aggravated autoimmune responses play a crucial role in manifestation of cancer. Autoantibody targets such as *IGHG4*, *CRYM*, *EFCAB2*, *STAT6*, *HDAC7A* and *CCNB1* were significantly deregulated across all grades of meningioma.³⁷ In cancer, both active and passive immunotherapies have been tested with promising results, which is similar to the immunotherapies applied to several autoimmune diseases.^{38–41} Building on our understanding of autoimmunity in cancer, in this paper, we have provided further evidence of the autoimmune hypothesis of schizophrenia by revealing a novel connection between schizophrenia and cancer.

In this study, we analyzed microarray data from the GSE27383 dataset to screen for susceptibility genes in schizophrenia and found that the expression of *IL-8* was increased in schizophrenia. Our results confirm the role of *IL-8* in pathological processes underlying schizophrenia. Previous studies have mainly focused on the nonspecific

Table 4 *P*-values and FWER *P*-values for gene sets

Pathway	<i>P</i> -value	FWER <i>P</i> -value
Chemokine signaling pathway	0.030	0.387
Cancer pathway	0.043	0.498

Notes: *P*-values were adjusted using the Bonferroni correction to yield the FWER *P*-value. FWER *P*-values >0.05 indicate nonsignificant effects. According to the user guide of GSEA software, the software development team suggest the use of FDR and NES, instead of FWER, for evaluate the results of GSEA.

Abbreviations: FWER, family-wise error rate; GSEA, Gene Set Enrichment Analysis.

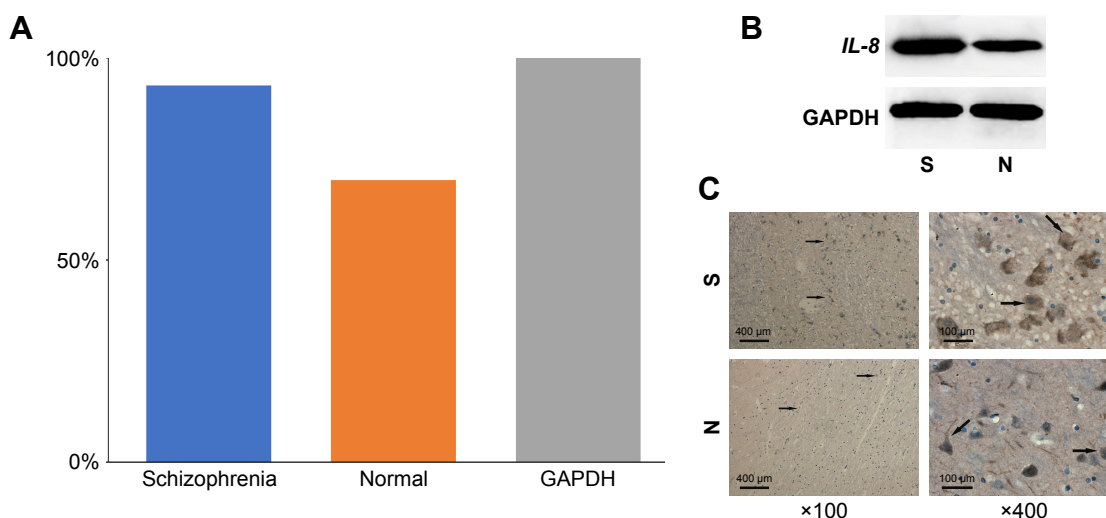


Figure 4 Increased expression of IL-8 among schizophrenia patients.

Notes: “S” means schizophrenia patients and “N” means normal control. IL-8 was found to be significantly increased in the prefrontal cortex of schizophrenia patients according to results from PCR; the X axis represents different groups and the Y axis represents the relative percentage of GAPDH (A), Western blotting (B), and immunohistochemistry (C).

Abbreviation: GAPDH, glyceraldehyde-phosphate dehydrogenase.

association of chemokines, including IL-8, IL-6, interferon- γ and macrophage inflammatory protein 1 gamma, with psychiatric disorders.^{42–44} However, growing evidence suggests that specific cytokines may play a role in many neurobiological processes that are potentially relevant to psychiatric disorders, beyond their classical chemotactic functions. In a recent study, upregulation of IL-8 in the anterior cingulate cortex was reported to be involved in prefrontal synaptic transmission.⁴⁵ Moreover, immune reactivities mediated by IL-8 have important implications for autoimmune diseases.⁴³ IL-8 may also participate in the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases by mediating the formation of neutrophil extracellular traps.⁴⁶ In agreement with these findings, our results suggest that IL-8 specifically participates in the pathophysiological changes accompanying schizophrenia, but further investigation is required to confirm this.

In addition, we found that the expression levels of several genes were increased in schizophrenia patients. Among all the candidate genes, *IL-8* and several cancer-related genes, including *PTGS2*, *TPR*, *JUN*, *CXCL1*, *CXCL3*, *CXCL5* and *PARD3*, were further analyzed to examine the correlations based on GSEA enrichment results. The correlation analysis indicated that a significant positive correlation existed between *IL-8* and *PTGS2* and between *JUN* and *CXCL1*. *PTGS2* has been reported to be overexpressed in cancers and is thought to regulate cancer cell migration and invasion, since these processes are inhibited by knocking down COX-2-overexpressing cancer cells.^{47,48} Likewise, *JUN* has been reported to be related to cancer.^{49–51} *CXCL1* was found to be

critical to metastasis and cancer growth in many cancers.⁵² Moreover, cancer- and chemokine signaling pathway-related genes have been enriched in schizophrenia in this study, indicating a strong relationship between schizophrenia and cancer.

The connection between schizophrenia and cancer has also been reported in several previous studies. Epidemiological studies show that schizophrenia patients suffer a lower incidence of lung and bladder cancer and that the decreased risk of cancer is related to increased duration and age of onset of schizophrenia.^{53–55} Recent genetic research has also reported some correlations between schizophrenia and cancer, including a shared protein transcription pathway.^{56,57} Thus, different kinds of cancers might develop through the same protein pathway. This would explain why multiple primary cancers are not common.^{58–60} By comparing the hallmarks, emerging hallmarks and enabling characteristics of melanoma to schizophrenia, Brown et al proposed that schizophrenia is a condition of attenuated tumorigenesis.⁶¹ Assuming that the pathophysiology of schizophrenia can be considered as resembling that of a tumor due to the shared protein pathway, schizophrenia and cancer may compete at the level of these pathways as they develop in individual patients. Other studies have shown that the risk of a second primary cancer is increased after treatment of the first primary cancer.^{62–64} This may be because pathogenic factors have not been removed, whereas the pathways have been released after the first primary cancer was suppressed or resected. At present, the pathophysiological processes

underlying schizophrenia are still unknown, so schizophrenia is treated using antipsychotics and psychological interventions.⁶⁵ This may indicate that the pathogenic factors underlying schizophrenia are not removed by such treatments and that pathways shared between schizophrenia and cancer are occupied by schizophrenia. This would explain why schizophrenia patients have a low risk of cancer development.^{66,67}

Although the results of our study are promising, we fully acknowledge its limitations. Firstly, due to the limited amount of brain tissue we were able to obtain for the study, we failed to fully confirm overexpression of IL-8 in the brain tissue from schizophrenia patients. Secondly, the specific autoimmune response involved in the pathological process underlying schizophrenia has not yet been investigated.

Further studies are warranted to find more specific autoantibodies from schizophrenia patients. With the discovery of specific antibody-mediated autoimmune responses, more effective treatments and novel strategies for immunotherapy will likely be created for schizophrenia patients in the future.

Conclusion

This study is one of the first comprehensive investigations of schizophrenia patients to explore the autoimmune mechanisms underlying schizophrenia and its relationship with cancer. Our results confirm overexpression of IL-8 in schizophrenia patients and reveal novel connections between schizophrenia and cancer. In addition, by providing a novel understanding of the autoimmunity of cancer, we further clarify the autoimmune basis of schizophrenia.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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