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Stanniocalcin 2 expression is associated with a favourable outcome in male breast cancer

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Abstract

Breast cancer can occur in either gender; however, it is rare in men, accounting for <1% of diagnosed cases. In a previous transcriptomic screen of male breast cancer (MBC) and female breast cancer (FBC) occurrences, we observed that Stanniocalcin 2 (STC2) was overexpressed in the former. The aim of this study was to confirm the expression of STC2 in MBC and to investigate whether this had an impact on patient prognosis. Following an earlier transcriptomic screen, STC2 gene expression was confirmed by RT-qPCR in matched MBC and FBC samples as well as in tumour-associated fibroblasts derived from each gender. Subsequently, STC2 protein expression was examined immunohistochemically in tissue microarrays containing 477 MBC cases. Cumulative survival probabilities were calculated using the Kaplan–Meier method and multivariate survival analysis was performed using the Cox hazard model. Gender-specific STC2 gene expression showed a 5.6-fold upregulation of STC2 transcripts in MBC, also supported by data deposited in Oncomine™. STC2 protein expression was a positive prognostic factor for disease-free survival (DFS; Log-rank; total p = 0.035, HR = 0.49; tumour cells p = 0.017, HR = 0.44; stroma p = 0.030, HR = 0.48) but had no significant impact on overall survival (Log-rank; total p = 0.23, HR = 0.71; tumour cells p = 0.069, HR = 0.59; stroma p = 0.650, HR = 0.87). Importantly, multivariate analysis adjusted for patient age at diagnosis, node staging, tumour size, ER, and PR status revealed that total STC2 expression as well as expression in tumour cells was an independent prognostic factor for DFS (Cox regression; p = 0.018, HR = 0.983; p = 0.015, HR = 0.984, respectively). In conclusion, STC2 expression is abundant in MBC where it is an independent prognostic factor for DFS.

Keywords: male breast cancer; stanniocalcin 2; immunohistochemistry; survival

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No conflicts of interest were declared.

Introduction

Breast cancer (BC) is rare in men, accounting for <1% of diagnosed cases. Treatment is informed by clinical trials conducted in women, however, recent literature suggests that, while similar histologically, there are differences in genomic profiles between genders, which may be exploited therapeutically [1–3].
In our efforts to define biological differences in male breast cancer (MBC) and female breast cancer (FBC), we have previously conducted gene expression analysis in matched MBC and FBC [3]. We observed that Stanniocalcin 2 (STC2) was frequently overexpressed in MBC with indications that this gene showed the greatest fold change between genders. STC2 was identified in 1998, cloned from a human osteosarcoma cDNA library and is related to a secreted glycoprotein found in bony fish, where it plays a role in calcium and phosphate homeostasis [4]. The STC2 gene encodes a 302 amino acid protein, which shares 30–39% homology with its sister molecule STC1 [4–6]. This 56 kDa secreted glycoprotein forms homodimers, and has putative roles in cell survival, dormancy, and metastasis. It has been suggested to function in an autocrine/paracrine manner [5–10].

STC2 is expressed in many mammalian tissues, including kidney, pancreas, intestine, and liver [8,11]. In FBC, STC2 is overexpressed compared to normal human breast tissue [12]. STC2 is oestrogen responsive, is frequently co-expressed with ER [13,14] and is preferentially expressed in breast tumours of luminal phenotype [15]. It is overexpressed in other cancers, including lung [16], ovarian [17] as well as in colorectal and gastric cancer in which it is thought to play a role in cancer metastasis and progression [9,10]. However, in FBC, STC2 expression appears to be a favourable prognostic factor, associated with extended disease-free and overall survival [15,18,19].

As STC2 has not been examined in the context of MBC, the aim of this study was to validate our initial findings, then investigate the expression of STC2 on clinical outcome in a large cohort of MBCs by immunohistochemistry (IHC).

Materials and methods

Ethical approval and patient material

Leeds (East) Research Ethics Committee (06/Q1205/156; 15/YH/0025) granted ethical approval. Initial transcriptomics comparing genders used cases matched for age, size, nodal, and survival status, as described previously [3]. An additional three male and three female age-matched ER+, PR+, HER– ductal carcinomas (fresh-frozen) were used to confirm STC2 gene expression. This was also performed on cultured fibroblasts derived from a further four male and three female samples of the same phenotype, prepared as previously described [20].

Gender comparison of STC2 gene expression

Gene expression data for male and female BCs was obtained using the Almac Breast Cancer DSA™ platform as described previously [3]. Microarray data are available on ArrayExpress (www.ebi.ac.uk/arrayexpress) with accession number E-MTAB-4040. The Oncomine™ platform was used for further data mining. Transcriptomics data were confirmed using qRT-PCR, with reagents from Invitrogen unless otherwise stated. RNA was extracted from fresh-frozen breast tumours and cultured fibroblasts (RNeasy kit, Qiagen Cat #74106, Manchester, UK) according to manufacturer’s instructions. Prior to cDNA synthesis, genomic DNA was removed using the TURBO DNA-free™ kit (#AM1907). Following 90 s centrifugation at 8000 × g, the supernatant was transferred to a fresh Eppendorf. Levels and quality of RNA were assessed using Nanodrop. RNA was then reverse transcribed: 1 μl Random hexamers (50 μM, Invitrogen #N8080127, Paisley, UK), 1 μl of 10 mM dNTP stock (#D7295, Sigma-Aldrich, Poole, UK) were added and incubated for 5 min at 65 °C, then placed on ice for 2 min. Remaining reagents were from SuperScript Reverse Transcriptase kit (Invitrogen #18064014) unless otherwise specified. Per sample, 4 μl 5× first strand buffer, 2 μl 0.1 M dithiothreitol and 1 μl RNase out (Invitrogen #10777019) were added and samples incubated for 5 min at room temperature, then for 2 min at 42 °C. Superscript II enzyme (1 μl) was added to each sample, then samples were heated at 42 °C for 50 min, followed by a 15 min incubation at 70 °C. Samples were placed on ice for 2 min, and cDNA concentration measured using Nanodrop.

For RT-qPCR, each well contained 90 ng cDNA, 10 μl TaqMan (Universal PCR) MasterMix (II), 1 μl primer (TaqMan, x20 Thermo Fisher Scientific, Loughborough, UK #4331182; STC1 (Hs00174970_m1), STC2 (Hs01063215_m1), RPLP0 (Hs99999902_m1)) in a 20 μl reaction volume. cDNA was replaced with dH2O in negative controls.

Reactions were heated to 50 °C for 2 min then 90 °C for 10 min followed by 40 cycles of 95 °C for 15 s, 60 °C for 1 min using a Q55 PCR machine. All reactions were performed in triplicate. The mean values for the replicates for each sample were calculated and expressed as cycle threshold. Gene expression levels of STC2 were expressed as 2−ΔΔCt, in which ΔΔCt was normalised to the Ct value of RPLP0 (loading control) and to a calibrator sample when the assay ran across more than one plate.

Immunohistochemistry

Levels of STC2 were examined by IHC in 477 MBCs represented on tissue microarrays as described...
Clinicopathological characteristics for the IHC cohort

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Number (%)</th>
<th>Mean Follow-Up, Years (Range)</th>
<th>Mean Tumour Size mm (Range)</th>
<th>Mean Age (Range)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Histology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive</td>
<td>419 (68)</td>
<td></td>
<td>21.2 (1–86)</td>
<td>66 (30–97)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCIS</td>
<td>7 (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>15 (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>36 (8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymph Node Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>134 (28)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>147 (31)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>196 (41)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER+</td>
<td>404 (85)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>30 (6)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>43 (9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>352 (74)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>74 (15)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>51 (11)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER2</td>
<td>6* (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>291 (61)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>180 (38)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DCIS, ductal carcinoma in situ.

*Confirmed by FISH/CKISH.

Statistical analysis

Unpaired two tailed t-tests were used for STC2 expression analysis. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves [24] were generated for tumour and stroma.
cells using disease-free survival (DFS; from initial diagnosis to the diagnosis of local or distant recurrence), and used to determine clinically relevant cut-off points for STC2 H-scores. Univariate analysis was then performed: the STC2 H-score data were dichotomised using the identified STC2 cut-off points and associations with both DFS and overall survival (OS; from initial diagnosis to death) were analysed by Log-rank test. Multivariate analysis was also performed using the Cox proportional hazards regression model. Clinicopathological variables included in multivariate analysis were age at diagnosis, node staging, tumour size, ER, and PR status. Patients were censored at the last date they were known to be alive.

Results

Gene expression analysis

Comparing genders, we observed significant upregulation of STC2 in MBC compared to FBC, with a mean fold-change of 5.61 (Figure 1A; \( p = 0.007 \)), with RT-qPCR of independent samples (3 × male; 3 × female) suggesting a similar trend (Figure 1B). While this did not reach statistical significance, higher expression was also seen using RT-qPCR of breast fibroblasts derived from a further four male and three female, age-matched ER+, PR+, HER− ductal carcinomas (Figure 1C) and confirmed by interrogating Oncomine™ (Figure 1D).

STC2 IHC

STC2 staining was predominantly cytoplasmic with occasional foci of plasma membrane immunoreactivity. Representative images are shown in Figure 2A. All samples showed some tumour cell STC2 positivity, and similarly in the stroma weak staining was observed in the majority of cases. The breakdown of staining intensities in tumour and stroma is shown in Figure 2B. In addition, there was a significant positive correlation between STC2 H-scores in the tumour and stroma, (Spearman rank \( \rho = 0.929, p < 0.001 \); Pearson correlation \( R = 0.893, p < 0.001 \)).

Impact of STC2 expression on survival

Cut-offs for high total, tumour, and stroma STC2 immunoreactivity, defined by ROC curve analysis were >90.5, >108.5, and >28.4, respectively (data not shown). By univariate analysis, high-total STC2 as well as in both tumour and stroma individually impacted on DFS but not OS (Figure 3). Cases with high levels of overall STC2, in tumour cells or stroma, had significantly longer DFS (Log-rank; \( p = 0.035, p = 0.017, p = 0.03 \), respectively). For cases where tumour cells had high levels of STC2, OS tended to be longer although this was not significant (Log-rank; \( p = 0.069 \)). There was no significant difference in OS for cases with high compared to low levels of STC2 total or in stroma (Log-rank; \( p = 0.23, p = 0.65 \), respectively).

Multivariate analysis (with covariates patient age at diagnosis, node staging, tumour size, ER, and PR status) showed that total STC2 expression was an independent prognostic factor for DFS but not OS (Cox regression analysis; respectively \( p = 0.018, p = 0.911 \)). Similarly, high STC2 in tumour cells was an independent prognostic factor for DFS, but not OS (Cox regression analysis; respectively \( p = 0.018, p = 0.911 \)).
regression analysis; respectively, $p = 0.015$, $p = 0.822$). Patients with tumours containing stroma with high STC2 tended to have longer DFS, however, this was not significant (Cox regression analysis; $p = 0.218$). Nor was there any relationship between stroma STC2 levels and OS (Cox regression analysis; $p = 0.65$). Data are summarised in Table 2, with significant values in bold underline.

**Discussion**

A number of studies are beginning to show that STC2 expression is a favourable prognostic factor in BC; however, it has not been studied previously in the context of MBC. With growing recognition that male and female BC may not be identical, there is increasing interest in elucidating the biology of MBC, to assist in defining indicators of survival. The key findings in this study were elevated expression of STC2 RNA in male versus female BC and that both total STC2 protein and its expression in tumour cells was an independent predictor of patient survival in MBC.

Using cell line models, it has been suggested that the association between STC2 expression and favourable outcome may be a result of its ability to repress invasive behaviour [25]. Hou et al. [25] found enhanced migration, motility, and expression of the transcription factors Slug and Twist in BC cell lines where STC2 was silenced, which following radiation were also more anti-apoptotic compared to non-silenced control cells. Similarly, Raulic et al. [5] noted a reduction in cell motility when BC cell lines were stably transfected with STC2, as well as decreased cell viability after serum withdrawal and reduced proliferation. This finding may be unique to BC as, in other cancers, including neuroblastoma [26], lung [16], ovarian [17], and gastric cancer [9], STC2 expression has been reported to promote metastasis and is thought to be a poor prognostic factor. These seemingly opposing roles of STC2 again indicate its ability to mediate its effects through different signaling pathways dependent on the cellular context, possibly through dysregulation of calcium and phosphate dependent signaling [25].

In a study of 72 paired primary and metastatic BCs [7], STC2 expression was significantly higher in primary tumours that showed late relapse, leading the authors to suggest that STC2 may be involved in tumour dormancy. This is of particular interest in BC, a disease known for its tendency to recur many years after a patient has been in remission. Formation of distant metastases is believed to be an early event in BC.
Figure 3. Kaplan–Meier survival curves showing impact of STC2 staining H-score in tumour and stroma on patient prognosis. High STC2 H-scores in tumour cells (A), stroma (C) and total (E) were associated with longer DFS ($p = 0.017$, $p = 0.03$, $p = 0.035$, respectively), but had no significant impact on OS for tumour (B), stroma (D) or total (F) ($p = 0.069$, $p = 0.65$, $p = 0.23$). Grey line, high STC2 H-score; black line, low STC2 H-score, Log-rank test. Cases were dichotomised by STC2 H-score: H-score cut-off point was 108.5 for tumour cells (DFS $n = 28$ low, $n = 23$ high; OS $n = 76$ low, $n = 73$ high); 28.4 for stroma (DFS $n = 16$ low, $n = 35$ high; OS $n = 49$ low, $n = 100$ high) and 90.5 for total staining (DFS $n = 28$ low, $n = 23$ high; OS $n = 77$ low, $n = 72$ high). HR, hazard ratio, followed by confidence intervals shown in brackets.
Table 2. Multivariate analysis of STC2 expression in MBC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>DFS Total</th>
<th>OS (Tumour)</th>
<th>OS (Stroma)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>HR (CI)</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STC2 (tumour)</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.002</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.09 (1.03–1.15)</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.002</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.02</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.054 (0.98–1.13)</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.018</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tumour size</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.018</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.059 (0.98–1.13)</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.018</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ER</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.018</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.01 (0.99–1.02)</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.018</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PR</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.018</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.007 (0.99–1.02)</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.018</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Node staging</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.018</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.007 (0.99–1.02)</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.018</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cl: 95% confidence interval; DFS: disease-free survival; HR: hazard ratio; OS: overall survival. Significant values are in bold underline.
FBC, where elevated STC2 expression was associated with longer OS and DFS [15,18,19,30]. However, in our study, there was a reduction in its significance on multivariate compared to univariate analysis. This might be explained by the fact that we were unable to obtain complete clinicopathological data from some centers that contributed cases for our TMAs; as some of this was necessary for multivariate analysis, a note of caution is warranted.

It has been additionally reported that STC2 is associated with ER+ FBC [13], supported by our findings that fibroblasts from ER+ MBC, or FBC expressed higher levels of STC2 compared to those from ER− breast tumours. As exemplified in the two largest reported studies on MBC, which examined thousands of patients, ER expression is very common in MBC [3,31], hence it is not surprising to see the same association.

In summary, while overexpressed in male compared to female BC, STC2 appears to be a good prognostic factor, irrespective of gender.

Acknowledgements

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Author contributions statement

VS conceived experiments, CCG, MPH, AC, and SSR carried out experiments. AD, VS, and CCG carried out data analysis. SSR and SJ provided clinical data. JLI, GC, LBJ, RK, ADB, MM, EP, JK, AMS, and AMH provided patient material. CCG and VS wrote the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

References


