Insulin-like growth factor system gene expression in women with type 2 diabetes and breast cancer

E Nardon, I Buda, G Stanta, E Buratti, M Fonda, L Cattin

Background/Aims: A twofold increased risk for breast cancer has been reported recently for women with late onset diabetes. Most studies showed that there were differences in serum concentrations of insulin-like growth factors and related proteins between women with and without diabetes who have breast cancer. This study investigated the expression of these markers at the cellular level in a cohort of women with and without type 2 diabetes who underwent biopsy because of a breast lump.

Methods: Relative quantitative analysis of specific mRNA sequences was performed after extraction and reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction amplification from formalin fixed and paraffin wax embedded tissues. Sixty seven breast surgical specimens from women with and without diabetes who did not have cancer and from women with and without diabetes who did have cancer were studied for insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I), the IGF-I receptor (IGF-IR), insulin-like growth factor binding protein 3 (IGFBP-3), and oestrogen receptor 1 gene expression.

Results: The expression of IGF-I and IGF-IR was significantly lower in the cancer groups, whereas there was no significant difference for IGFBP-3 between women with and without cancer. Moreover, there was a good correlation between the expression of IGF-I and IGF-IR in women without cancer: this link was still present in breast tissue from patients with diabetes and cancer, whereas it was lost in patients without diabetes but with cancer.

Conclusions: These differences in IGF-I/IGF-IR expression could contribute to the increased risk for breast cancer in women with type 2 diabetes.

Recent epidemiological studies have shown an association between diabetes mellitus and breast cancer: there is a twofold increased risk for breast cancer in women with late onset diabetes. The hyperinsulinaemia seen in late onset diabetes may promote breast cancer because insulin is a growth factor for human breast cancer cells. Some of the mitogenic effects of insulin might result from the structural similarities between insulin and insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I). The structurally and functionally insulin related IGF-I polypeptide is a systemic hormone with mitogenic and anti-apoptotic potential, which can powerfully affect the growth of breast cancer cells, and has been proposed to be involved in breast tumorigenesis. IGF-I is synthesised mainly in the liver, but also in the mammary gland, and acts as an autocrine/paracrine growth factor; the activity of IGF-I involves its cell surface receptor (IGF-IR) and IGF-II. Most of the circulating IGF-I is bound with high affinity to IGF binding protein 3 (IGFBP-3), and only free IGF-I is able to bind to IGF-IR and thus exert its effects. Therefore, IGFBP-3 seems to play a regulatory role in the proliferation of mammary cells because of its inhibitory effect on IGF-1.

Amplification of IGF-I activity may take place at the tissue level in women with chronic hyperinsulinaemia, as a result of altered plasma concentrations of IGFBPs. Many studies have shown that both the insulin receptor and IGF-IR are overexpressed in most human breast cancer cells and in normal tissues from patients with type 2 diabetes. Furthermore, evidence exists of a complex crosstalk between the IGF system and the oestrogen receptor (ESR)—ligand bound ESR enhances both IGF-I and IGF-IR transcription, and IGF-I, in turn, causes transcriptional activation of ESR. Little is known about how these events are affected by the diabetic condition, in which an alteration of the normal ESR status seems to occur.

Insulin-like growth factor I is a systemic hormone with mitogenic and anti-apoptotic potential, which can powerfully affect the growth of breast cancer cells, and has been proposed to be involved in breast tumorigenesis.

With this background in mind, we studied the expression of IGF-I, IGF-IR, IGFBP-3, and ESR1 mRNA in a cohort of women with and without diabetes, who underwent biopsy because of a breast lump. Moreover, we compared IGF-I, IGF-IR, and IGFBP-3 expression with ESR1 expression in normal and cancer tissues of women with and without diabetes. Our hypothesis was that altered expression of IGF-I, IGF-IR, or IGFBP-3 might be connected to the increased susceptibility to breast cancer seen in patients with diabetes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients and samples
Our patients were selected from 1905 consecutive women submitted for breast biopsy from January 1994 to December 1998, in the province of Trieste, Italy. These women were subdivided according to the presence or absence of a positive breast cancer biopsy: 938 women had breast cancer and 967 had a negative biopsy. The individual histological diagnoses were re-examined, both by going back to the clinical reports and through the revision of the single slides. According to the new guidelines of the American Diabetic Association, the study cohort was then subdivided into four groups: women...
with diabetes and a positive breast cancer biopsy (D+/C+), women without diabetes but with cancer (D-/C+), women with diabetes but without cancer (D+/C−), and women without diabetes and without cancer (D-/C−). The molecular study was carried out on random samples of formalin fixed and paraffin wax embedded biopsies, of which 19 were D-/C−, 20 D+/C+, 13 D+/C−, and 15 D-/C−. For those patients with cancer, the analysis was performed both on tumorous and normal peritumorous tissue. In four D+/C+ and five D+/C− cases, there was insufficient peritumorous material to perform the analysis. All the specimens were obtained before chemotherapy.

Table 1 summarises the clinical and histological findings of the patients with and without cancer selected for molecular study. Specimens from women without cancer included samples of fibroadenosis, intraductal papillomatosis, fibroadenoma, acute mastitis, and chronic mastitis.

RNA extraction, reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction, and relative quantitation

Total RNA was extracted from formalin fixed, paraffin wax embedded tissue sections from the 67 patients by means of a proteinase K and phenol/chloroform method, as described previously. In breast cancer specimens, a careful microdissection was performed to avoid contamination with normal tissue before extraction. All the specimens were analysed for the expression of β actin, IGF-I, IGFBP-3, and ESR1 mRNA. For each gene, three oligonucleotides were synthesised, two of which were mRNA sense and one of which was antisense. For all the sequences studied, the first sense oligonucleotide spanned the included intron and was used as a probe for the amplified product. Sequence GenBank accession numbers were as follows: β actin, M10277.1; IGF-I, M37484; IGFBP-3, M35878; IGF-IR, M24599; and ESR1, U44768. Oligosequences are available from the authors upon request. For every sequence the initial amount of RNA and amplification conditions being consistent with a linear relation between the log of the target RNA and the log of the amplified product. These conditions were satisfied when using 10 ng of total RNA for β actin and 50 ng for IGF-I with 40 standard polymerase chain reaction cycles, annealing temperature (Tₐ) 55°C; 150 ng for IGFBP-3, 45 cycles, Tₐ 60°C; 250 ng for IGF-IR, 40 cycles, Tₐ 57°C; and 30 ng for ESR1, 33 cycles, Tₐ 54°C. Amplicons were tested by dot blot hybridisation using the second sense oligonucleotide as the probe labelled with [32P]-P[ATP (Amersham, Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire, UK), as described previously. The amount of radioactivity was measured by means of a computerised phosphor imaging system. The results were standardised for each sample against the amount of β actin.

Immunohistochemistry

The primary transcript of the ESR1 gene undergoes several alternative splicing events that yield a range of mRNA isoforms. Immunohistochemical evaluation of ESR1 expression was performed to confirm data obtained at the mRNA level. Immunohistochemistry was carried out on tissue

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<th>Table 1 Clinical and histological findings of subjects</th>
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<tr>
<td>Number</td>
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<td>Mean age in years (SD, range)</td>
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BMI, body mass index (weight in kg divided by height squared in metres). *p<0.001; denotes the statistical difference between normal women and the other groups.
sections from the same blocks used for RNA extraction. Antigen retrieval was achieved by treatment in a microwave oven. The primary antibody was mouse monoclonal anti-ERα protein 1D5 (Dako A/S, Glostrup, Denmark). The secondary biotin conjugated polyclonal antimouse antibody was detected with peroxidase–streptavidin (V vectStain kit; Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, California, USA). Staining was performed with diaminobenzidine as chromogen and H2O2 (DAB kit; Dako A/S). Sections of normal breast epithelium were used as positive controls for immunostaining. Two operators assessed the immunoreactivity in three fields for each slide: the ESR status was scored as the percentage of positively stained cells. This figure was the average number of stained cells counted as a percentage of the total number of epithelial cells counted in three high magnification fields. Readings from the two operators were averaged to account for minor discrepancies arising from individual variability (< 5%). Variability between readings for the three sections for each sample ranged from 2% to 5%.

Statistical analyses
The mean and SD were calculated for each parameter. The relation between variables was tested by the least squares method. The bivariate correlation was tested by the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient. To adjust for the influence of covariates on the outcome variable, ANCOVA was also used. Because most of the data obtained from the relative quantitation of gene expression were not normally distributed, they were logarithmically transformed in the statistical analysis. A value of p < 0.05 (two sided) was chosen as the limit of significance.

RESULTS
Gene expression: relative quantitation
IGF-1 expression was significantly lower in the cancer groups (D−/C+ and D+/C+) than in the control groups (D−/C− and D+/C−) (mean, 769; SD, 235; mean, 1235; SD, 927, respectively; p = 0.001; age and body mass index (BMI) normalised) (fig 1). Moreover, the cancer groups showed a narrower range of expression for IGF-I than did the control groups. IGF-I expression was higher in patients with diabetes and cancer than in those without diabetes but with cancer; however, when the results were adjusted for age and BMI no significant difference was found (mean, 714; SD, 274; mean, 568; SD, 135, respectively; p = 0.73). In normal tissue adjacent to carcinoma, IGF-1 expression was not significantly different between patients with and without diabetes (mean, 903; SD, 708; mean, 615; SD, 111, respectively; p = 0.43) (table 2).

The pattern of IGF-IR expression was similar to its ligand: there was a significant difference between the groups with and without cancer after adjusting for age and BMI (mean, 643; SD, 227; mean, 1038; SD, 603, respectively; p = 0.01) (fig

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<th>Table 2</th>
<th>Relative standardised mRNA expression quantitation in the four groups</th>
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<tr>
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<td>No cancer</td>
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<td></td>
<td>No diabetes (15)</td>
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<tr>
<td>IGF-I</td>
<td>1045 (535)</td>
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<tr>
<td>IGF-IR</td>
<td>1360 (1131)</td>
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<tr>
<td>IGFBP3</td>
<td>572 (575)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESR1</td>
<td>132 (68)</td>
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Results are given as mean of counts/minute (SD). The number of samples analysed is given in parenthesis in the headings.
Women with cancer and diabetes expressed higher amounts of IGF-IR than did those with cancer but without diabetes, although this difference was not significant after adjusting for age and BMI (mean, 852; SD, 271; mean, 682; SD, 258, respectively; p = 0.26). In normal tissue adjacent to carcinoma, IGF-IR expression was not significantly different between those with and without diabetes (mean, 1106; SD, 1015; mean, 962; SD, 168, respectively; p = 0.39) (table 2).

No significant differences in IGFBP-3 expression were seen when comparing groups with and without carcinoma (mean, 454; SD, 296; mean, 462; SD, 458, respectively; p = 0.5) or when comparing women with and without diabetes who had cancer (mean, 389; SD, 399; mean, 522; SD, 283, respectively; p = 0.67) (fig 3). In addition, normal tissue from the cancer groups showed no significant difference in IGFBP-3 expression between women with and without diabetes (mean, 327; SD, 271; mean, 506; SD, 524, respectively; p = 0.42) (table 2).

The expression of ESR1 was not significantly different between women with and without diabetes who did not have cancer (mean, 182; SD, 131; mean, 132; SD, 68, respectively). Similarly, there was no significant difference between patients with and without diabetes who had cancer (mean, 460; SD, 334; mean, 485; SD, 305, respectively) (table 2). Analysis of variance of ESR1 expression between groups with and without cancer showed a highly significant difference (p = 0.0002). ESR1 expression at the mRNA level was consistent with data obtained by means of immunohistochemistry, with a good correlation between the two methods (r = 0.774; p < 0.0001).

**Correlation between gene expression**

We found a positive correlation between IGF-I and IGF-IR expression in patients with and without diabetes who did not have cancer (r = 0.765; p = 0.006; r = 0.740; p = 0.005, respectively) (fig 4). In patients with diabetes and cancer, there was also a significant correlation between IGF-I and IGF-IR expression (r = 0.579) (fig 5B), whereas there was no correlation in the tumorous and peritumorous tissues of women without diabetes who had cancer (fig 5A,C). However, we found a strong positive correlation between IGF-I and...
The correlation between IGF-I and IGF-IR expression was present only in patients without cancer, whereas it was lost in women with cancer. This suggests that a deregulation in the expression of the mitogen and its inhibitor at the autocrine/paracrine level may be associated with an increased risk of breast cancer. In our present study, we found no significant correlation between IGF system gene expression and ESR status: this is not surprising because previous studies detected overexpression of the IGF-IR in neoplastic tissues, whereas we found decreased IGF-I/IGF-IR expression in our patients with cancer. As a whole, our results do not agree with most of the experimental evidence collected to date. Nevertheless, recent studies support the methodological approach that we used as a useful means of pointing out autocrine/paracrine mechanisms in normal and neoplastic tissues. In fact, the correlated expression of two genes at the mRNA level suggests a common underlying mechanism of regulation: disruption of this signalling loop can contribute to the cancer phenotype.

In conclusion, our study suggests that the IGF-I system plays a role in the malignant transformation of breast epithelium in women with diabetes. Such findings provide further support for the need for anti-IGF targeted treatment of breast cancer in women with diabetes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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REFERENCES


Take home messages

- Insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I) and IGF-I receptor (IGF-IR) expression was significantly lower in patients with and without diabetes who had cancer, whereas there was no significant difference for IGF binding protein 3 between women with and without cancer.
- There was a good correlation between the expression of IGF-I and IGF-IR in women without cancer and in patients with diabetes and cancer, but not in those patients without diabetes who had cancer.
- These differences in IGF-I/IGF-IR expression might contribute to the increased risk for breast cancer seen in women with type 2 diabetes.

It is possible that this difference in the expression of insulin-like growth factor I and its receptor could be a factor that contributes to the increased risk of breast cancer in women with type 2 diabetes.
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