Over-expression of ALG8, alpha-1,3-glucosyltransferase in human endometrial cancer.

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Gynecologic cancers including cancers of the endometrium are a clinical problem¹⁻⁴. We mined published microarray data^{5,6} to discover genes associated with endometrial cancers by comparing transcriptomes of the normal and hyperplastic endometrium to endometrial tumors from humans. We identified ALG8, alpha-1,3-glucosyltransferase, encoded by ALG8, as among the most differentially expressed genes, transcriptome-wide, in cancers of the endometrium. ALG8 was expressed at significantly higher levels in endometrial tumor tissues as compared to the endometrium. Importantly, in human endometrial cancer, primary tumor expression of ALG8 was correlated with overall survival in black patients with low mutational burden. ALG8 may be a molecule of interest in understanding the etiology or progression of human endometrial cancer.

Keywords: endometrial cancer, gynecologic cancers, endometrium, ALG8, ALG8, alpha-1,3-glucosyltransferase, systems biology of endometrial cancer, targeted therapeutics in endometrial cancer.

Endometrial cancer is the most common gynecologic cancer in the developed world¹. Over the last three decades, the incidence of endometrial cancer has increased 21%⁴ and the death rate has increased 100%³. We harnessed the power of independently published microarray datasets^{5,6} to determine in an unbiased fashion and at the systems-level genes most differentially expressed in endometrial tumors. We report here the differential and increased expression of the ALG8, alpha-1,3-glucosyltransferase (ALG8) in human endometrial cancer.

Methods

We utilized datasets GSE63678⁵ and GSE106191⁶ for this global differential gene expression analysis of human endometrial cancer in conjunction with GEO2R. GSE63678 was generated using Affymetrix Human Genome U133A 2.0 Array technology with $n=5$ control endometrial tissues (including $n=4$ uterine myomas and $n=1$ benign cyst) and $n=7$ endometrial cancers (including $n=2$ endometrial adenocarcinomas, $n=3$ mixed endometrioid adenocarcinomas, and $n=2$ adenocarcinomas with squamous differentiation); analysis was performed using platform GPL571. GSE106191 was generated using Affymetrix Human Genome U133 Plus 2.0 Array technology with $n=33$ hyperplastic endometrial tissues and $n=28$ endometrial cancer tissues; analysis was performed using platform GPL570. The Benjamini and Hochberg method of p -value adjustment was used for ranking of differential expression but raw p -values were used to assess statistical significance of global differential expression. Log-transformation of data was auto-detected, and the NCBI generated category of platform annotation was used. A statistical test was performed to evaluate whether ALG8 gene expression was significantly different between control endometrial tissue and endometrial tumor tissue in humans using a two-tailed t-test. For Kaplan-Meier survival analysis, we used the Kaplan-Meier plotter tool⁷ for correlation of ALG8 mRNA expression levels with overall survival in $n=543$ endometrial cancer patients.

Results

We harnessed the power of blind comparative transcriptome analysis using published microarray data^{5,6} to discover in an unbiased fashion genes associated with endometrial cancer in humans.

ALG8 is differentially expressed in endometrial cancer.

We identified ALG8, alpha-1,3-glucosyltransferase, encoded by ALG8, as among the genes most differentially expressed in cancers of the endometrium when compared to benign endometrial tissues (Chart 1). When sorting each of the genes expressed in endometrial tumor tissue based on significance of change in expression as compared to benign endometrial tissue, ALG8 ranked 120 out of 22273 transcripts, equating to 99.5% differential expression (Chart 1). Differential expression of ALG8 in human endometrial cancers was statistically significant (Chart 1; $p=1.18E-04$).

We queried a second microarray data to validate differential expression of ALG8 in endometrial cancer. Here, we observed differential expression of ALG8 when comparing endometrial tumor tissue to hyperplastic endometrial tissue (Chart 2). When sorting each of the genes expressed in endometrial tumor tissue based on significance of change in expression as compared to hyperplastic endometrial tissue, ALG8 ranked 9767 out of 54675 transcripts, equating to 82.1% differential expression (Chart 2). Differential expression of ALG8 in human endometrial cancers trended towards statistical significance (Chart 2; $p=7.68E-02$).

ALG8 is expressed at significantly higher levels in endometrial cancers as compared to benign endometrial tissue.

We obtained exact mRNA expression levels for ALG8 in endometrial tumor tissues and from benign endometrial tissue to evaluate direction and statistical significance of change in expression of ALG8 in human endometrial cancer. ALG8 was expressed at higher levels in endometrial tissue as compared to normal endometrial tissue, and this difference was statistically significant (Figure 1; $p=0.0001$). We calculated a mean fold change of 1.07 in ALG8 mRNA levels in human endometrial cancer, as ALG8 was expressed at 8.44 ± 0.16 arbitrary units (A.U.) in control endometrial tissue but at 9.06 ± 0.16 A.U. in endometrial tumor tissue.

ALG8 expression is correlated with patient survival outcomes in endometrial cancer.

We performed Kaplan-Meier survival analysis to evaluate correlation between ALG8 primary tumor expression and survival outcomes in 543 patients with endometrial cancer. We observed a correlation between primary tumor expression of ALG8 and overall survival in patients with endometrial cancer, in black patients with low mutational burden (Figure 2). ALG8 primary tumor mRNA levels were a negative prognostic indicator in black endometrial cancer patients with low mutational burden, although median OS data do not reflect this. Black patients with low mutational burden whose primary tumors expressed low levels of ALG8 possessed median OS of 33.17 months, while black patients with low mutational burden whose tumors expressed high levels of ALG8 possessed median OS of 36.63 months. This difference in OS based on ALG8 tumor expression in black patients with endometrial cancer with low mutational burden was statistically significant (Figure 2, Chart 3; logrank p -value: 0.031; hazard ratio: 3.19 (1.05-9.72)). ALG8 primary endometrial tumor expression was not correlated with overall survival in black patients with high mutational burden (Figure 2, Chart 3; logrank p -value: 0.99; hazard ratio: 1.01 (0.18-5.51)), nor in white patients with high ((Figure 2, Chart 3; logrank p -value: 0.99; hazard ratio: 1 (0.43-2.33)) or low mutational burden (Figure 2, Chart 3; logrank p -value: 0.12; hazard ratio: 1.7 (0.87-3.31)).

Thus, by mining published microarray data^{5,6} in an unbiased and systematic fashion, we identified ALG8, alpha-1,3-glucosyltransferase, encoded by ALG8, as among the genes whose expression was most different, transcriptome-wide, in the endometrial tumor tissue of patients

1 with endometrial cancer when compared to benign and hyperplastic endometrial tissue; we
2 observed significantly increased expression of ALG8 in endometrial tumor tissue as
3 compared to benign endometrial tissue. Further, we found a correlation between ALG8
4 expression and patient survival outcomes in human endometrial cancer, as overall survival was
5 generally inferior in patients whose tumors expressed higher levels of ALG8 as compared to
6 patients whose tumors expressed lower levels of ALG8, in black patients with low mutational
7 burden, but not in black patients with high mutational burden, nor in white patients with high or
8 low mutational burden.

9 **Discussion**

10 We provided evidence here that ALG8, alpha-1,3-glucosyltransferase is among the genes
11 most differentially expressed in human endometrial cancer, that mRNA for ALG8 is present at
12 significantly increased quantity in endometrial tumor tissue as compared to benign endometrium,
13 and that ALG8 primary tumor expression is correlated with overall survival in black endometrial
14 cancer patients with low mutational burden. These data suggest ALG8 may be of importance to
15 fundamental biological processes that underlie the initiation, progression or maintenance of
16 human endometrial cancer.
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Rank: 120
Probe ID: 203545_at
p-value: 1.18E-04
t: -5.5577734
B: 1.48761
Gene: ALG8
Gene name: ALG8, alpha-1,3-glucosyltransferase

Chart 1: ALG8 is differentially expressed in endometrial cancer when comparing primary endometrial tumors to benign endometrial tissue.

The rank of global differential expression, probe/transcript ID, the *p*-value with respect to differential expression transcriptome-wide, *t*, a moderated *t*-statistic, *B*, the log-odds of differential expression between the groups compared, the gene and gene name are listed in this chart.

Rank: 9767
probe ID: 203545_at
p-value: 7.68E-02
t: 1.7998364
B: -4.44480406
Gene: ALG8
Gene name: ALG8, alpha-1,3-glucosyltransferase

Chart 2: ALG8 is differentially expressed in endometrial cancer when comparing primary endometrial tumors to benign endometrial tissue.

The rank of global differential expression, probe/transcript ID, the *p*-value with respect to differential expression transcriptome-wide, *t*, a moderated *t*-statistic, *B*, the log-odds of differential expression between the groups compared, the gene and gene name are listed in this chart.

Figure 1: ALG8 is expressed at significantly higher levels in the endometrial tumors of patients with endometrial cancer when compared to benign endometrium.

The mRNA expression level of ALG8 in benign endometrial tissue (left) and in primary tumors of the endometrium (right) is graphically depicted; the result of a statistical test evaluating significance of difference in ALG8 expression between benign endometrial tissue and primary tumors of the endometrial tissue is $p=0.0001$.

Figure 2: Correlation between ALG8 primary tumor expression and overall survival in endometrial cancer, in black patients with low mutational burden.

Depicted in this Kaplan-Meier plot is the probability of overall survival for $n=543$ total endometrial cancer patients stratified into two groups, based on low or high expression of ALG8 in patient primary tumors, in black patients with high mutational burden (top left), black patients with low mutational burden (top right), white patients with high mutational burden (bottom left), and white patients with low mutational burden (bottom right). The log rank p -value denoting statistical significance of difference in overall survival when comparing the two groups, as well as hazard ratio for this comparison is listed above. Listed below is the number of patients at risk (number of patients alive) per interval, after stratification based on ALG8 expression; in the first interval, number at risk is number of patients alive; in each subsequent interval, number at risk is the number at risk less those who have expired or are censored.

Low ALG8 expression: 33.17 months

High ALG8 expression: 36.63 months

Chart 3: Median overall survival is generally superior in endometrial cancer patients with low primary tumor expression of ALG8, in black patients with low mutational burden, although median OS does not reflect this.

The median OS (overall survival) of black endometrial cancer patients with low mutational burden, with low primary tumor expression of ALG8 and high primary tumor expression of ALG8 is listed in this chart.