NARFL expression associates with survival in triple negative breast cancer.

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We mined published microarray data (1) to understand the most significant gene expression differences in the tumors of triple negative breast cancer patients based on survival following treatment: dead or alive. We observed significant transcriptome-wide differential expression of nuclear prelamins A recognition factor-like, encoded by NARFL when comparing the primary tumors of triple negative breast cancer patients dead or alive. Importantly, NARFL expression was correlated with distant metastasis-free survival in basal subtype breast cancer, a molecular subtype sharing significant overlap with triple negative breast cancer. NARFL may be of relevance as a biomarker or as a molecule of interest in understanding the etiology or progression of triple negative breast cancer.

Keywords: triple negative breast cancer, TNBC, systems biology of breast cancer, targeted therapeutics in breast cancer, NARFL, nuclear prelamins A recognition factor-like.

Triple negative breast cancer is defined by lack of expression of the receptors for the hormones progesterone and estrogen (PR negative and ER negative), as well as for the human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2 negative) (2, 3). Though not completely identical, triple negative breast cancer shares significant overlap with the basal or basal-like molecular subtype of human breast cancer (3). TNBC is more frequently diagnosed in women of African descent (black women) for reasons not understood, and their disease course is similarly more aggressive than in white women with triple negative breast cancer (2, 3). To understand the transcriptional biology of triple negative breast cancer in an unbiased fashion and at the systems level, we mined published microarray data paired with patient survival data (1), performing comparative transcriptome analysis based on survival at time of data collection: dead or alive. We present here a finding from the results of this analysis.

Methods

We used dataset GSE142102 (1) for this differential gene expression analysis in conjunction with GEO2R. GSE142102 was generated using Affymetrix Human Gene 2.1 ST Array technology; in this analysis, we used data from $n=87$ tumors from TNBC patients that were dead at time of analysis and $n=123$ tumors from TNBC patients that were alive at time of analysis. 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 NARFL expression was significantly different between the primary tumors of TNBC patients that were dead or alive using a two-tailed t -test. For Kaplan-Meier survival analysis, we used the Kaplan-Meier plotter tool (4) for correlation of NARFL mRNA expression levels with distant metastasis-free survival (DMFS) in $n=630$ patients with basal subtype breast cancer.

Results

We performed comparative transcriptome analysis using published microarray data (1) to understand in an unbiased fashion the most significant gene expression differences in the primary tumors of patients with triple negative breast cancer based on survival outcomes.

NARFL is differentially expressed in triple negative breast cancer and negatively correlates with survival.

When comparing primary tumors of 87 live patients with triple negative breast cancer with that of 123 dead TNBC patients we identified nuclear prelamin A recognition factor-like, *NARFL*, as among the most significant transcriptional differences based on survival in human triple negative breast cancer. When ranking each of the transcripts whose expression was measured by microarray based on significance of difference in expression between the tumors of patients dead and alive, NARFL ranked 250 out of 53617 total transcripts, equivalent to 99.5% differential expression (Chart 1). NARFL differential expression in the tumors of patients based on survival outcomes was statistically significant (Figure 1; $p=0.00602255$).

NARFL is expressed at significantly lower levels in the breast tumors of TNBC patients when comparing based on survival.

We obtained exact mRNA expression levels for NARFL from breast tumors of TNBC patients dead and alive to understand the magnitude and direction of NARFL expression change based on survival

outcomes. NARFL was expressed at lower levels in tumors of TNBC patients alive as compared to that of TNBC patients dead (Figure 1). Decreased expression of NARFL in primary breast tumors was statistically significant (Figure 1: $p=0.0086$). NARFL was expressed at 0.23 ± 1.11 arbitrary units (AU) in the primary tumors of TNBC patients dead, while it was expressed at -0.16 ± 0.90 AU in the primary tumors of TNBC patients alive.

NARFL expression correlates with distant metastasis-free survival in basal subtype human breast cancer.

We referenced a bioinformatics tool containing Kaplan-Meier survival data of human breast cancer patients to understand more thoroughly whether a relationship existed between NARFL primary tumor expression and patient survival in human breast cancer. We found that NARFL expression was correlated with distant metastasis-free survival in patients with basal or basal-like human breast cancer, a breast cancer molecular subtype which shares significant overlap with triple negative breast cancer, in the upper quartile; this correlation trended towards statistical significance (Figure 2; log rank p -value: 0.095 for distant metastasis-free survival, hazard ratio: 1.32 (0.95-1.84) (Fig. 2)). NARFL mRNA levels were a negative prognostic indicator in basal subtype breast cancer patients. Median DMFS was 41.64 months for basal subtype patients with low tumor expression of NARFL as compared to 25.6 months for basal subtype patients with high tumor expression of NARFL.

Thus, we found through unbiased comparative transcriptome analysis that NARFL was among the genes whose expression was most significantly different in the primary tumors of triple negative breast cancer patients alive when compared to that of TNBC patients dead, that NARFL was expressed at significantly lower levels in the primary tumors of TNBC patients alive as compared to TNBC patients dead, and that NARFL expression was negatively correlated with distant metastasis-free survival in the basal or basal-like molecular subtype.

Discussion

It is not understood why women of African descent (black women) are diagnosed with triple negative breast cancer more frequently than white women, and why this disease is more aggressive in black women. NARFL may be of relevance as a biomarker in identifying patients who are more likely to survive, perhaps as part of a panel of genes used for prognostic stratification, and the molecule itself may be important to the biology of triple negative breast cancer etiology or more likely its progression. Blind systems-level analyses, like this, can help shed light on the fundamental molecular characteristics of a disease whose racial propensities demand further explanation.

References

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Rank: 250
Probe ID: 16822548
p-value: 0.00602255
t: 2.7465518
B: -3.52
Gene: NARFL
Gene name: nuclear prelamin A recognition factor-like

Chart 1: NARFL is differentially expressed at the transcriptome-level when comparing the primary tumors of TNBC patients dead and alive.

Rank of differential expression, probe ID, *p*-value of global differential expression, *t*, a moderated *t*-statistic, *B*, the log-odds of differential expression between the groups compared, gene and gene name are listed in this chart.

Figure 1: NARFL is expressed at significantly lower levels in the primary tumors of TNBC patients alive as compared to the primary tumors of TNBC patients dead.

The mRNA expression level of NARFL in the primary tumors of TNBC patients dead (left) and in primary tumors of TNBC patients alive (right) is graphically depicted with the result of a statistical test evaluating significance of difference in NARFL expression between the primary tumors of TNBC patients dead and alive, a p -value, listed here: $p=0.0086$.

Figure 2: NARFL expression correlates with distant metastasis-free survival in basal subtype human breast cancer.

Depicted in this Kaplan-Meier plot is the probability of distant metastasis-free survival (DMFS) for $n=630$ breast cancer patients of basal subtype, based on low or high expression of NARFL in patient primary tumors, in the upper quartile. The log rank p-value denoting statistical significance of difference in recurrence-free 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 NARFL 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 NARFL expression: 41.64 months

High NARFL expression: 25.6 months

Chart 2: Median distant metastasis-free survival is superior in basal subtype breast cancer patients with low primary tumor expression of NARFL.

The median DMFS (distant metastasis-free survival) of basal subtype breast cancer patients, with low primary tumor expression of NARFL and high primary tumor expression of NARFL is listed in this chart, in the upper quartile.