Differential expression of myosin light chain kinase in human epithelial ovarian cancer.

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Epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) is the most lethal gynecologic cancer (1). We performed discovery of genes associated with epithelial ovarian cancer and of the high-grade serous ovarian cancer (HGSC) subtype, using published and public microarray data (2, 3) to compare global gene expression profiles of normal ovary or fallopian tube with that of primary tumors from women diagnosed with epithelial ovarian cancer or HGSC. We identified the gene encoding myosin light chain kinase, MYLK, as among the genes whose expression was most different in epithelial ovarian cancer as compared to the normal fallopian tube. MYLK expression was significantly lower in high-grade serous ovarian tumors relative to normal fallopian tube. MYLK expression correlated with progression-free survival in patients with ovarian cancer. These data indicate that expression of MYLK is perturbed in epithelial ovarian cancers broadly and in ovarian cancers of the HGSC subtype. MYLK may be relevant to pathways underlying ovarian cancer initiation (transformation) or progression.

Keywords: ovarian cancer, epithelial ovarian cancer, HGSC, high-grade serous ovarian cancer, systems biology of ovarian cancer, targeted therapeutics in ovarian cancer.

The five-year survival rate for women diagnosed with high-grade serous ovarian cancer is between 30-40% and has not changed significantly in decades (4, 5). The development of novel, targeted therapeutics to treat HGSC can be facilitated by an enhanced understanding of the transcriptional behavior of ovarian tumors relative to that of the normal ovary. We mined published and public microarray data (2, 3) to compare global gene expression profiles between human ovarian tumors, including that of the HGSC subtype, and that of normal ovarian and fallopian tissue. We identified the gene encoding myosin light chain kinase, MYLK, as among the most differentially expressed in HGSC tumors of the ovary and in epithelial ovarian cancer broadly. MYLK may be a gene of interest when prioritizing the study of target genes and pathways for the development of novel therapeutic interventions in epithelial ovarian cancer and specifically in high-grade serous ovarian cancers.

Methods

We used microarray data from datasets GSE124766 (2) and GSE126308 (3) for this differential gene expression analysis of epithelial ovarian cancer in conjunction with GEO2R. The Benjamini and Hochberg method of p-value adjustment was used for ranking of differential expression but raw p-values were used for assessment of statistical significance of global differential expression. Log transformation of data was auto-detected, and the NCBI generated category of platform annotation was used. GSE124766 (2) was generated using Agilent-014850 Whole Human Genome Microarray 4x44K G4112F with $n=3$ normal fallopian tube tissue (control) and $n=8$ for tumors from patients with high-grade serous ovarian cancer. GSE126308 (3) was generated using Affymetrix Human Transcriptome Array 2.0 with $n=20$ tumors from high-grade serous adenocarcinoma (HGSC) patients classified as early in disease progression and $n=30$ for tumors from HGSC patients classified as “late” in disease progression; analysis was performed using platform GPL17586.

A statistical test was performed to evaluate whether MYLK expression was significantly different when comparing normal ovarian tissue from control subjects and primary tumors from women diagnosed with HGSC using a two-tailed, unpaired t-test with Welch’s correction. We used PRISM for all statistical analyses (Version 8.4.0)(455). For Kaplan-Meier survival analysis, we used the Kaplan-Meier plotter online tool (6) for correlation of MYLK mRNA expression levels with progression-free survival (PFS) in $n=1435$ ovarian cancer patients.

Results

We mined published and public microarray data (2, 3) to identify differentially expressed genes in epithelial ovarian cancer and specifically in high-grade serous ovarian cancer (HGSC), the type of ovarian cancer responsible for 70-80% of deaths resulting from the most lethal gynecologic malignancy.

MYLK is differentially expressed in ovarian tumors from women diagnosed with HGSC

We identified MYLK as among the genes whose expression was most different when comparing primary HGSC tumors to normal fallopian tube tissue (2) (Chart 1). When sorting all of the transcripts measured by microarray based on change in expression between HGSC and the normal fallopian tube, in this data set, MYLK ranked 43 out of 40481 total transcripts (Chart 1), equating to 99.9% differential expression. Differential expression of MYLK in HGSC tumors was statistically significant (Chart 1; $p=2.91E-07$).

We analyzed a second microarray dataset (3) generated using normal ovarian tissues and tumors

from women diagnosed with epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) to determine whether differential expression of MYLK could be observed in tumors from a different group of patients, which included HGSC tumors.

We found that MYLK was differentially expressed in epithelial ovarian cancers when analyzing based on disease progression (Chart 2). When sorting all of the transcripts measured by microarray based on change in expression between tumors from patients early in disease progression and tumors from patients late in disease progression, MYLK ranked 14339 out of 70523 total transcripts (Chart 2), equating to 79.7% differential expression. Differential expression of MYLK in EOC based on disease progression trended towards statistical significance (Chart 2; $p=6.21E-02$).

MYLK is expressed at significantly lower levels in HGSC when compared to the normal fallopian tubes.

We then extracted exact mRNA expression levels for the differentially expressed MYLK transcript from both normal fallopian tube tissue and from epithelial ovarian tumors. MYLK was expressed at significantly lower levels in high-grade serous ovarian cancers when compared to the normal fallopian tube (Figure 1; $p<0.0001$). We calculated a mean fold change of 0.78 in MYLK expression when comparing HGSC tumors to normal fallopian tissue, as MYLK was expressed at 16.15 ± 0.29 arbitrary units (AU) in the fallopian tubes but at 12.66 ± 0.55 AU in tumors of the ovary.

MYLK tumor expression is correlated with survival outcomes in patients with ovarian cancer.

We performed Kaplan Meier survival analysis (6) to evaluate whether MYLK tumor expression correlated with survival outcomes in patients with ovarian cancer. MYLK primary tumor expression was correlated with progression-free survival (PFS) in patients with ovarian cancer, in the lower quartile and in the lower tertile (Figure 2)

MYLK expression was a negative prognostic indicator in patients with ovarian cancer, in the lower quartile. While median PFS was 22 months for ovarian cancer patients with low tumor expression of MYLK, median PFS was 19.23 months for ovarian cancer patients with high tumor expression of MYLK (Chart 3). Correlation of PFS with MYLK tumor expression in patients with ovarian cancer, in the lower quartile, was statistically significant (Figure 2: log rank p-value: 0.044; hazard ratio: 1.16 (1-1.35)).

MYLK expression was also a negative prognostic indicator in patients with ovarian cancer, in the lower tertile. While median PFS was 22 months for ovarian cancer patients with low tumor expression of MYLK, median PFS was 19.13 months for ovarian cancer patients with high tumor expression of MYLK (Chart 3). Correlation of PFS with MYLK tumor expression in patients with ovarian cancer, in the lower tertile, was statistically significant (Figure 2: log rank p-value: 0.032; hazard ratio: 1.16 (1.01-1.33)).

MYLK primary tumor expression was not correlated with progression-free survival in the upper tertile (Figure 2: log rank p-value: 0.12; hazard ratio: 1.11 (0.97-1.27)), or in the upper quartile (Figure 2: log rank p-value: 0.16; hazard ratio: 1.11 (0.96-1.28)).

Thus, we found using published and public microarray data (2, 3) that MYLK was among the genes most differentially expressed in tumors from women with high-grade serous carcinomas, and in epithelial ovarian cancer broadly. MYLK expression was significantly lower in HGSC tumors when compared to the normal fallopian tubes, and MYLK tumor expression was correlated with progression-free survival in patients with ovarian cancer.

Discussion

Transcriptional profiling of HGSC in a Cancer Genome Atlas integrated genomic analysis

classified HGSC into four subtypes based on gene clustering: immunoreactive, differentiated, proliferative, and mesenchymal (7). We sought to describe the transcriptional landscape of epithelial ovarian cancers in an unbiased fashion by using published and public microarray data from primary tumors of women diagnosed with HGSC compared to transcriptome data from normal ovarian and fallopian tube tissue (2, 3). In both datasets analyzed (2, 3), MYLK was among the genes whose expression changed most significantly when comparing normal gynecological tissue to ovarian tumors, from women with epithelial ovarian cancer as well as specifically from women with HGSC. MYLK may be a molecule of relevance in understanding transformation or disease progression in human epithelial ovarian cancer.

References

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Rank: 43
Probe ID: A_23_P143817
p-value: 2.91E-07
t: 10.3621756
B: 7.19535
Gene: MYLK
Gene name: myosin light chain kinase

Chart 1: MYLK is differentially expressed in high-grade serous ovarian carcinomas (HGSC).

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

Rank: 14339
Probe ID: TC03001713.hg.1
p-value: 6.21E-02
t: -1.91
B: -4.16888
Gene: MYLK
Gene name: myosin light chain kinase

Chart 2: MYLK is differentially expressed in epithelial ovarian cancers when comparing tumors based on degree of disease progression - “early” versus “late”.

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

Figure 1: MYLK is expressed at significantly lower levels in HGSC tumors when compared to normal fallopian tube.

The mRNA expression of MYLK in normal fallopian tube tissues (left) and in the primary tumors of patients with HGSC (right) is represented with mean mRNA expression level marked and the result of a statistical test evaluating the significance of difference in MYLK expression between the normal fallopian tube and primary tumors from patients with HGSC, a *p*-value, listed above.

Figure 2: MYLK tumor expression correlates with progression-free survival in patients with ovarian cancer.

Depicted in this Kaplan-Meier plot is the probability of progression-free survival (PFS) for n=1435 patients, in the lower quartile (top left), in the lower tertile (top right), in the upper tertile (bottom left), and in the upper quartile (bottom right), based on primary tumor expression of MYLK (low and high). The log rank *p*-value denoting statistical significance of difference in progression-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 MYLK 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.

Lower quartile

Low MYLK expression: 22 months

High MYLK expression: 19.23 months

Lower tertile

Low MYLK expression: 22 months

High MYLK expression: 19.13 months

Chart 3: Progression-free survival is superior in ovarian cancer patients with low tumor expression of MYLK.

The median progression-free survival of $n=1435$ ovarian cancer patients based on stratification into low or high tumor expression of MYLK is listed in this chart, in the lower quartile and in the lower tertile.