PLAT is differentially expressed in lymph node metastasis in human breast cancer.

Shahan Mamoor, MS¹

¹shahanmamoor@gmail.com

East Islip, NY USA

Metastasis to the brain is a clinical problem in patients with breast cancer¹⁻³. Between the breast and the brain reside the secondary lymphoid organ, the lymph nodes. We mined published microarray data^{4,5} to compare primary and metastatic tumor transcriptomes for the discovery of genes associated with metastasis to the lymph nodes in humans with metastatic breast cancer. We found that plasminogen activator, tissue type, PLAT, was among the genes whose expression was most different in the lymph node metastases of patients with metastatic breast cancer as compared to primary tumors of the breast. PLAT mRNA was present at decreased quantities in lymph node metastases as compared to primary tumors of the breast. Importantly, expression of PLAT in primary tumors of the breast was correlated with patient post-progression survival, in lymph node negative patients but not in lymph node positive patients. Modulation of PLAT expression may be relevant to the biology by which tumor cells metastasize from the breast to the lymph nodes and the brain in humans with metastatic breast cancer.

Keywords: breast cancer, metastasis, brain metastasis, central nervous system metastasis, lymph node metastasis, plasminogen activator, tissue type, PLAT, systems biology of breast cancer, targeted therapeutics in breast cancer.

One report described a 34% incidence of central nervous system metastases in patients treated with trastuzumab for breast cancer². More recently, the NEfERT-T clinical trial⁶ which compared administration of either neratinib or trastuzumab in conjunction with paclitaxel demonstrated that in a randomized, controlled setting, in breast cancer patients treated with neratinib, not only was the incidence of central nervous system recurrence significantly lower, the time to central nervous system metastasis was significantly delayed as compared to patients administered trastuzumab⁶. The alarmingly high rate of central nervous system metastasis described, as well as data, both anecdotal² and from a randomized, controlled setting⁶ illustrating that treatment with trastuzumab may be associated with these events demands an enhanced understanding of the transcriptional makeup of brain and lymph node metastatic tissues to support identification of therapeutic targets, whether they are treatment related or not. The lymph nodes reside between the breast and the brain. We performed a global comparative analysis of lymph node metastatic tumor tissues in patients with metastatic breast cancer, compared to primary tumors and normal breast tissues^{4,5}. We discovered transcriptome-wide differential expression of the gene encoding plasminogen activator, tissue type, PLAT, in lymph node metastatic tissues of patients with metastatic breast cancer.

Methods

We used datasets GSE10893⁴ and GSE124648⁵ for this global differential gene expression analysis of brain metastatic breast cancer in conjunction with GEO2R. GSE10893 was generated using Agilent-011521 Human 1A Microarray G4110A technology with $n=71$ primary breast tumors and $n=7$ lymph node metastases from patients with breast cancer; analysis was performed using platform GPL887. GSE124648 was generated using Affymetrix Human Genome U133A array technology with $n=10$ normal breast tissues and $n=44$ lymph node metastases from patients with breast cancer; analysis was performed using platform GPL96. 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 PLAT gene expression was significantly different between primary tumors of the breast and lymph node metastases in humans with breast cancer using a two-tailed t-test. For Kaplan-Meier survival analysis, we used the Kaplan-Meier plotter online tool⁷ for correlation of PLAT mRNA expression levels with post-progression survival in $n=153$ patients with lymph node positive breast cancer patients and for $n=184$ breast cancer patients with lymph node negative breast cancer.

Results

We performed global comparative transcriptome analysis of metastatic tumor tissues of patients with metastatic breast cancer using published microarray data^{4,5} to describe the transcriptional landscape of metastasis in human breast cancer in an unbiased fashion and for the discovery of novel therapeutic targets.

PLAT is differentially expressed in the lymph node metastases of patients with metastatic breast cancer.

Through blind, systems-level analysis of published microarray data⁴, we identified plasminogen activator, tissue type, encoded by PLAT, as a differentially expressed gene in the lymph node metastatic tissues of humans with breast cancer (Table 1). When sorting each of the genes expressed in lymph node metastases based on significance of difference as compared to primary tumors of the breast in patients with breast cancer, PLAT ranked 164 out of 18034 total transcripts (Chart 1), equating to 99.1% differential expression. Differential expression of PLAT in the lymph node metastases of patients with metastatic breast cancer was statistically significant (Chart 1; $p=1.75e-03$).

We queried a second microarray dataset⁵ to attempt to validate transcriptome-wide differential expression of PLAT in the lymph node metastases of patients with metastatic breast cancer. We again observed PLAT to be among the genes expressed most quantitatively differently in the lymph node metastases of patients with metastatic breast cancer as compared to primary tumors of the breast (Chart 2). When sorting each of the genes expressed in lymph node metastases based on significance of difference as compared to normal breast tissues, PLAT ranked 2418 out of 22283 total transcripts (Chart 2), equating to 89.1% differential expression. Differential expression of PLAT in the lymph node metastases of patients with metastatic breast cancer was statistically significant (Chart 2; $p=1.78e-04$).

PLAT is expressed at lower levels in the lymph node metastases of patients with metastatic breast cancer.

We obtained exact mRNA expression levels for PLAT, in primary tumors of the breast and in lymph node metastases of patients with metastatic breast cancer to determine direction and statistical significance of change in PLAT expression in lymph node metastatic tissues. We observed significantly decreased expression of PLAT in the lymph node metastases of patients with breast cancer as compared to primary tumors of the breast: PLAT was expressed at 0.43 ± 1.68 arbitrary units (AU) in primary tumors of the breast, while it was expressed at -1.66 ± 1.37 AU in lymph node metastatic tissues (Figure 1). The difference in PLAT mRNA levels between primary tumors of the breast and lymph node metastases was statistically significant (Figure 1; $p=0.00212$).

PLAT expression is correlated with survival outcomes in human breast cancer.

We performed Kaplan-Meier survival analysis⁷ in $n=153$ lymph node positive breast cancer patients and $n=184$ lymph node negative breast cancer patients, to evaluate whether PLAT tumor expression was correlated with survival outcomes in breast cancer and whether lymph node status influenced correlation of PLAT tumor expression with survival outcomes in human breast cancer. We observed a correlation between primary tumor expression of PLAT and post-progression survival (PPS) in lymph node negative breast cancer, in the lower survival tertile (Figure 2). Lymph node negative patients whose primary tumors expressed low levels of PLAT possessed median PPS of 50.33 months, while lymph node negative patients whose tumors expressed high levels of PLAT possessed median PPS of 68.96 months. This difference in PPS based on PLAT tumor expression in lymph node negative patients with breast cancer trended towards statistical significance (Figure 2, Chart 3; logrank p -value: 0.083 (hazard ratio: 0.69 (0.46-1.05))). PLAT primary tumor expression was not correlated with post-progression survival in lymph node positive patients (Figure 2, Chart 3; logrank p -value: 0.79; (hazard ratio: 1.06 (0.69-1.65))).

We also observed a correlation between primary tumor expression of PLAT and distant metastasis-free survival (DMFS) in all breast cancer patients ($n=2765$ patients) (Figure 3). Patients whose primary tumors expressed low levels of PLAT possessed median DMFS of 45.07 months, while patients whose tumors expressed high levels of PLAT possessed median DMFS of 122 months. This difference in DMFS based on PLAT tumor expression in patients with breast cancer was statistically significant (Figure 3, Chart 4; logrank p -value: $1.4e-08$ (hazard ratio: 0.64 (0.55-0.75))).

Thus, by mining published microarray data^{4,5} in an unbiased and systematic fashion, we identified PLAT as among the genes whose expression was most different, transcriptome-wide, in the lymph node metastases of patients with breast cancer, when compared to primary tumors; we observed significantly decreased expression of PLAT in lymph node metastases as compared to primary tumors of the breast. Further, we found a correlation between PLAT primary tumor expression and patient post-progression survival, in lymph node negative patients but not in lymph node positive patients, as well as distant metastasis-free survival in all breast cancer patients.

Discussion

We provided evidence here that plasminogen activator, tissue type, encoded by PLAT, is among the genes whose expression is most different in the lymph node metastases of patients with metastatic breast cancer as compared to primary tumors of the breast, that PLAT mRNA is present at significantly decreased quantities in lymph node metastatic tissues as compared to primary tumors of the breast, and that primary tumor PLAT expression is correlated with post-progression survival in human breast cancer, in lymph node negative patients but not in lymph node positive patients, as well as distant metastasis-free survival in all breast cancer patients. Evaluation of the effects of genetic depletion of PLAT in mouse models of metastatic breast cancer on metastasis to the lymph nodes and to the central nervous system is merited. Modulation of PLAT expression may be relevant to the processes by which breast cancer cells exit the breast, enter the vasculature and/or lymphatics, reside in the lymph nodes, evade immune clearance, breach the blood-brain barrier and colonize the brain.

References

1. Lin, N.U., Amiri-Kordestani, L., Palmieri, D., Liewehr, D.J. and Steeg, P.S., 2013. CNS metastases in breast cancer: old challenge, new frontiers.
2. Bendell, J.C., Domchek, S.M., Burstein, H.J., Harris, L., Younger, J., Kuter, I., Bunnell, C., Rue, M., Gelman, R. and Winer, E., 2003. Central nervous system metastases in women who receive trastuzumab-based therapy for metastatic breast carcinoma. *Cancer*, 97(12), pp.2972-2977.
3. Tsukada, Y., Fouad, A., Pickren, J.W. and Lane, W.W., 1983. Central nervous system metastasis from breast carcinoma autopsy study. *Cancer*, 52(12), pp.2349-2354.
4. Weigman, V.J., Chao, H.H., Shabalin, A.A., He, X., Parker, J.S., Nordgard, S.H., Grushko, T., Huo, D., Nwachukwu, C., Nobel, A. and Kristensen, V.N., 2012. Basal-like Breast cancer DNA copy number losses identify genes involved in genomic instability, response to therapy, and patient survival. *Breast cancer research and treatment*, 133(3), pp.865-880.
5. Sinn, B.V., Fu, C., Lau, R., Litton, J., Tsai, T.H., Murthy, R., Tam, A., Andreopoulou, E., Gong, Y., Murthy, R. and Gould, R., 2019. SET ER/PR: a robust 18-gene predictor for sensitivity to endocrine therapy for metastatic breast cancer. *NPJ breast cancer*, 5(1), pp.1-8.
6. Awada, A., Colomer, R., Inoue, K., Bondarenko, I., Badwe, R.A., Demetriou, G., Lee, S.C., Mehta, A.O., Kim, S.B., Bachelot, T. and Goswami, C., 2016. Neratinib plus paclitaxel vs trastuzumab plus paclitaxel in previously untreated metastatic ERBB2-positive breast cancer: the NEfERT-T randomized clinical trial. *JAMA oncology*, 2(12), pp.1557-1564.
7. Györfy, B., Lanczky, A., Eklund, A.C., Denkert, C., Budczies, J., Li, Q. and Szallasi, Z., 2010. An online survival analysis tool to rapidly assess the effect of 22,277 genes on breast cancer prognosis using microarray data of 1,809 patients. *Breast cancer research and treatment*, 123(3), pp.725-731.

Rank: 164
Probe ID: 8268
p-value: 1.75e-03
t: 3.2399853
B: -1.2839
Gene: PLAT
Gene name: plasminogen activator, tissue type

Chart 1: PLAT is differentially expressed in lymph node metastatic breast cancer when comparing lymph node metastases to primary tumors of the breast.

The rank of global differential expression, the 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: 2418
Probe ID: 201860_s_at
p-value: 1.78e-04
t: 4.018873
B: 0.175799
Gene: PLAT
Gene name: plasminogen activator, tissue type

Chart 2: PLAT is differentially expressed in lymph node metastatic breast cancer when comparing lymph node metastases to normal breast tissues.

The rank of global differential expression, the 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: PLAT is expressed at significantly lower levels in the lymph node metastases of patients with metastatic breast cancer when compared to primary tumors of the breast.

The mRNA expression level of PLAT in primary tumors of the breast (left) and in lymph node metastases of women with metastatic breast cancer (right) is graphically depicted; the result of a statistical test evaluating significance of difference in PLAT expression between primary tumors of the breast and lymph node metastases, a p -value, is $p=0.00212$.

Figure 2: PLAT primary tumor expression is correlated with post-progression survival in human breast cancer, in lymph node negative patients but not in lymph node positive patients.

Depicted in these Kaplan-Meier plots is the probability of post-progression survival in $n=153$ lymph node positive patients (**left**) and $n=184$ lymph node negative patients (**right**), based on low or high expression of PLAT in patient primary tumors, in the lower survival tertile. The log rank p -value denoting statistical significance of difference in post-progression 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 PLAT 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.

Lymph node negative patients

Low PLAT expression: 50.33 months

High PLAT expression: 68.96 months

Chart 3: In lymph node negative breast cancer patients, median post-progression survival is inferior in patients with low primary tumor expression of PLAT.

The median PPS (post-progression survival) of patients with low primary tumor expression of PLAT and high primary tumor expression of PLAT is listed in this chart, for $n=184$ patients with lymph node negative breast cancer, in the lower survival tertile.

Figure 3: PLAT primary tumor expression is correlated with distant metastasis-free survival in human breast cancer.

Depicted in this Kaplan-Meier plot is the probability of distant metastasis-free survival in $n=2765$ patients with breast cancer, based on low or high expression of PLAT in patient primary tumors. The log rank p -value denoting statistical significance of difference in post-progression 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 PLAT 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.

1 Low PLAT expression: 45.07 months

2 High PLAT expression: 122 months

3 **Chart 4: Median distant metastasis-free survival is inferior in patients with low primary tumor**
4 **expression of PLAT.**

5 The median DMFS (distant metastasis-free survival) of patients with low primary tumor expression of
6 PLAT and high primary tumor expression of PLAT is listed in this chart, for $n=2765$ patients with breast
7 cancer.
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28