Differential expression of tenomodulin in cancers of the breast.

Shahan Mamoor, MS¹

¹shahanmamoor@gmail.com

East Islip, NY 11730

Breast cancer affects women at relatively high frequency¹. We mined published microarray datasets^{2,3} to determine in an unbiased fashion and at the systems level genes most differentially expressed in the primary tumors of patients with breast cancer. We report here significant differential expression of the gene encoding tenomodulin, TNMD, when comparing primary tumors of the breast to the tissue of origin, the normal breast. TNMD mRNA was present at significantly lower quantities in tumors of the breast as compared to normal breast tissue. Analysis of human survival data revealed that expression of TNMD in primary tumors of the breast was correlated with post-progression survival in patients with luminal B subtype cancer, demonstrating a relationship between primary tumor expression of a differentially expressed gene and patient survival outcomes influenced by PAM50 molecular subtype. TNMD may be of relevance to initiation, maintenance or progression of cancers of the female breast.

Keywords: breast cancer, TNMD, tenomodulin, systems biology of breast cancer, targeted therapeutics in breast cancer.

Invasive breast cancer is diagnosed in over a quarter of a million women in the United States each year¹ and in 2018, breast cancer was the leading cause of cancer death in women worldwide⁴. While patients with localized breast cancer are provided a 99% 5-year survival rate, patients with regional breast cancer, cancer that has spread to lymph nodes or nearby structures, are provided an 86% 5-year survival rate^{5,6}. Patients with metastasis to distant sites, like the brain, are provided a 27% 5-year survival rate^{5,6}. Understanding how primary tumors are most transcriptionally different from the tissue from which they originate, the breast, can facilitate development of novel diagnostic and therapeutics to promote early detection and enhanced treatment, and contribute to efforts to prevent progression to metastatic stages. We mined published microarray data^{2,3} to understand at the transcriptome level and in an unbiased fashion genes most differentially expressed in primary tumors of the breast as compared to normal breast tissue. Tenomodulin emerged as among the most differentially expressed genes in cancer of the female breast.

Methods

We utilized datasets GSE42568² and GSE109169³ for this global differential gene expression analysis of female breast cancer. GSE42568 was generated using Affymetrix Human Genome U133 Plus 2.0 array technology with $n=17$ normal breast tissue biopsies and $n=104$ primary breast tumor biopsies from patients with breast cancer; analysis was performed using platform GPL570; the majority of patients whose tumors were analyzed were age 50 or older. GSE109169 was generated using Affymetrix Human Exon 1.0 ST Array technology with $n=25$ normal breast tissue and $n=25$ tumors of the breast; analysis was performed using platform GPL5175. The tissues whose expression was profiled in this dataset are paired tissues (25 tumors matching 25 breast tissues from 25 patients). 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 TNMD expression was significantly different between primary breast tumors and normal breast tissue using a two-tailed t-test. For Kaplan-Meier survival analysis, we used the Kaplan-Meier plotter online tool⁷ for correlation of TNMD mRNA expression levels with post-progression survival (PPS) in $n=77$ patients with basal-like subtype cancer, $n=128$ patients with luminal A subtype cancer, $n=148$ patients with luminal B subtype cancer, and $n=92$ patients with HER2+ cancer.

Results

We performed discovery of genes associated with breast cancer in females by mining two independently published microarray datasets^{2,3}.

TNMD is differentially expressed in primary tumors of the breast.

Studying the global gene expression profiles of 104 breast cancers from patients aged 31 to 89 revealed that the gene encoding tenomodulin, TNMD, was among the genes most differentially expressed in tumors of the breast in human breast cancer (Chart 1). When sorting each of the genes expressed in tumors of the breast based on significance of difference as compared to normal breast tissue, TNMD ranked 122 out of 54675 total transcripts, equating to 99.8% differential expression (Chart 1). Differential expression of TNMD in female breast cancer was statistically significant (Chart 1; $p=1.12\text{E-}29$).

Analysis of a second microarray dataset³, here studying global gene expression patterns in the tumors of 25 patients with early-onset breast cancer, again revealed significant differential expression of TNMD in human breast cancer (Chart 2). When sorting each of the genes expressed in the tumors of patients with breast cancer based on significance of difference as compared to normal breast tissue,

TNMD ranked 1911 out of 19076 total transcripts, equating to 90.0% differential expression (Chart 2). Differential expression of TNMD in the tumors of patients with breast cancer was statistically significant (Chart 2; $p=5.34E-07$). These data suggested that differential expression of TNMD was not an artifact of a single microarray dataset, nor was it strictly associated with early-onset breast cancer, rather a general feature of cancers of the breast.

TNMD is expressed at significantly lower levels in breast tumors as compared to the breast.

We obtained exact mRNA expression levels for TNMD from the breast and from breast tumors to understand the magnitude and direction of TNMD expression change. TNMD was expressed at lower levels in tumors of the breast as compared to normal breast tissue (Figure 1). Decreased expression of TNMD in primary breast tumors was statistically significant (Figure 1: $p<0.0001$). TNMD was expressed at 6.64 ± 2.24 arbitrary units (AU) in normal breast tissue, while it was expressed at 2.51 ± 0.69 AU in tumors of the breast. We calculated a mean fold change of 0.38 in TNMD mRNA levels when comparing primary tumors of the breast to normal breast tissues.

TNMD expression correlates with survival outcomes in luminal B subtype human breast cancer.

We performed Kaplan-Meier survival analysis to study relationships between tumor TNMD mRNA expression levels and survival outcomes in patients with breast cancer. We observed a correlation between TNMD expression and post-progression survival (PPS) in patients with luminal B subtype breast cancer which was statistically significant (Figure 2; log rank p -value: 0.04 for post-progression survival, hazard ratio: 0.65 (0.43-0.98) (Fig. 2)). TNMD mRNA levels were a positive prognostic indicator in luminal B subtype breast cancer patients. Median PPS was 30.41 months for luminal B patients with low tumor expression of TNMD while median PPS was 56.16 months for luminal B patients with high tumor expression of TNMD (Chart 3). TNMD primary tumor expression was not correlated with post-progression survival in basal-like breast cancer (Figure 2; log rank p -value: 0.19 for PPS, hazard ratio: 0.69 (0.39-1.21) (Fig. 2)), luminal A subtype breast cancer (Figure 2; log rank p -value: 0.42 for PPS, hazard ratio: 0.82 (0.5-1.34) (Fig. 2)) or in HER2+ breast cancer (Figure 2; log rank p -value: 0.84 for PPS, hazard ratio: 1.05 (0.65-1.71) (Fig. 2)).

Thus, through comparative transcriptome analysis of primary tumors of the breast and normal breast tissue, we found that differential expression and down-regulation of TNMD was among the most significant transcriptional features in primary tumors from patients with breast cancer. TNMD expression in primary tumors of the breast was correlated with post-progression survival in patients with luminal B subtype disease, with mRNA levels of TNMD a positive prognostic indicator for luminal B breast cancer patients.

Discussion

Invasive breast cancer is a medical problem with a 27% 5-year survival rate for women whose disease has spread to distant sites^{5,6}. To facilitate understanding of the basic transcriptional differences between primary tumors of the breast and the tissues from which these tumors originate, normal breast tissues, we performed comparative transcriptome analysis using two independently published microarray datasets^{2,3}, providing evidence here that differential expression of tenomodulin, encoded by TNMD, is a defining transcriptional feature of human breast cancer: in patients diagnosed after age 50, and in early onset-breast cancer. TNMD was expressed at significantly lower levels in primary tumors from patients with breast cancer as compared to normal breast tissue. Importantly, in patients with luminal B subtype breast cancers, expression of TNMD was correlated with post-progression survival. Tenomodulin and the molecular processes to which it pertains to may be relevant to the initiation or progression of human breast

1	cancer.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	

References

1. DeSantis, C.E., Ma, J., Goding Sauer, A., Newman, L.A. and Jemal, A., 2017. Breast cancer statistics, 2017, racial disparity in mortality by state. *CA: a cancer journal for clinicians*, 67(6), pp.439-448.
2. Clarke, C., Madden, S.F., Doolan, P., Aherne, S.T., Joyce, H., O'driscoll, L., Gallagher, W.M., Hennessy, B.T., Moriarty, M., Crown, J. and Kennedy, S., 2013. Correlating transcriptional networks to breast cancer survival: a large-scale coexpression analysis. *Carcinogenesis*, 34(10), pp.2300-2308.
3. Chang, J.W., Kuo, W.H., Lin, C.M., Chen, W.L., Chan, S.H., Chiu, M.F., Chang, I.S., Jiang, S.S., Tsai, F.Y., Chen, C.H. and Huang, P.H., 2018. Wild-type p53 upregulates an early onset breast cancer-associated gene GAS7 to suppress metastasis via GAS7–CYFIP1- mediated signaling pathway. *Oncogene*, 37(30), pp.4137-4150.
4. Bray, F., Ferlay, J., Soerjomataram, I., Siegel, R.L., Torre, L.A. and Jemal, A., 2018. Global cancer statistics 2018: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries. *CA: a cancer journal for clinicians*, 68(6), pp.394-424.
5. ACS Cancer Facts & Figures 2019.
<https://www.cancer.net/cancer-types/breast-cancer/metastatic/statistics>.
6. Survival Rates for Breast Cancer. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/breast-cancer/understanding-a-breast-cancer-diagnosis/breast-cancer-survival-rates.html>
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: 122
Probe ID: 220065_at
p-value: 1.12E-29
t: 1.52E+01
B: 56.9475576
Gene: TNMD
Gene name: tenomodulin

Chart 1: TNMD is differentially expressed in the primary tumors of patients with breast cancer.

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.

Rank: 1911
Probe ID: 3984445
p-value: 5.34E-07
t: 5.73
B: 5.808548
Gene: TNMD
Gene name: tenomodulin

Chart 2: TNMD is differentially expressed in the primary tumors of patients with early-onset human breast cancer.

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: TNMD is expressed at significantly lower levels in primary breast tumors as compared to normal breast tissue.

The mRNA expression level of TNMD in normal breast tissue (left) and in primary tumors of the breast (right) is graphically depicted with the result of a statistical test evaluating significance of difference in TNMD expression between normal breast tissue and primary tumors of the breast, a p -value, listed above.

Figure 2: TNMD expression correlates with post-progression survival in patients with luminal B subtype breast cancer, but not in patients with basal, luminal A, or HER2+ subtype cancer.

Depicted in this Kaplan-Meier plot is the probability of post-progression survival (PPS) for $n=77$ patients with basal-like breast cancer (upper left), $n=92$ patients with HER2+ breast cancer (upper right), $n=128$ patients with luminal A breast cancer (lower left) and $n=148$ patients with luminal B breast cancer (lower right) stratified into two groups, based on low or high expression of TNMD 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 TNMD 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.

Luminal B patients

Low TNMD expression: 30.41 months

High TNMD expression: 56.16 months

Chart 3: In luminal B subtype breast cancer, median post-progression survival is superior in patients with high primary tumor expression of TNMD.

The post-progression survival of $n=148$ luminal B subtype breast cancer patients based on stratification into low or high tumor expression of TNMD is listed in this chart.