RIMS2 is a differentially expressed gene in brain metastatic 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. We mined published microarray data^{4,5} to compare primary and metastatic tumor transcriptomes for the discovery of genes associated with brain metastasis in humans with metastatic breast cancer. We found that regulating synaptic membrane exocytosis 2, encoded by RIMS2, was among the genes whose expression was most different in the brain metastases of patients with metastatic breast cancer as compared to primary tumors of the breast. RIMS2 mRNA was present at increased quantities in brain metastatic tissues as compared to primary tumors of the breast. Importantly, expression of RIMS2 in primary tumors was significantly correlated with patient distant metastasis-free survival. Modulation of RIMS2 expression may be relevant to the biology by which tumor cells metastasize from the breast to the brain in humans with metastatic breast cancer.

Keywords: breast cancer, metastasis, brain metastases, central nervous system metastases, regulating synaptic membrane exocytosis 2, RIMS2, 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 metastatic tissues to support identification of therapeutic targets, whether they are treatment related or not. We performed a global comparative analysis of primary and metastatic tumors in patients with brain metastatic breast cancer^{4,5}. We discovered differential and increased expression of the gene encoding regulating synaptic membrane exocytosis 2, RIMS2, in brain metastatic tissues of patients with metastatic breast cancer.

Methods

We used datasets GSE10893⁴ and GSE52604⁵ 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 $n=11$ primary breast tumors and $n=3$ brain metastases from patients with breast cancer; analysis was performed using platform GPL885. GSE52604 was generated using Agilent-014850 Whole Human Genome Microarray 4x44K G4112F with $n=10$ normal breast tissues and $n=35$ brain metastases from patients with breast cancer; analysis was performed using platform GPL6480. 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 RIMS2 gene expression was significantly different between primary tumors of the breast and brain 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 RIMS2 mRNA expression levels with distant metastasis-free survival in $n=3951$ breast cancer patients.

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 brain metastasis in human breast cancer in an unbiased fashion and for the discovery of novel therapeutic targets.

RIMS2 is differentially expressed in the brain metastases of patients with brain metastatic breast cancer.

Through blind, systems-level analysis of published microarray data⁴, we identified regulating synaptic membrane exocytosis 2, encoded by RIMS2, as a differentially expressed gene in the breast metastatic tissues of humans with breast cancer (Table 1). When sorting each of the genes expressed in brain metastases based on significance of difference as compared to primary tumors of the breast in patients with breast cancer, RIMS2 ranked 160 out of 17418 total transcripts (Chart 1), equating to 99.1% differential expression. Differential expression of RIMS2 in the brain metastases of patients with metastatic breast cancer was statistically significant (Chart 1; $p=6.27e-04$).

Differential gene expression analyses that utilize primary and metastatic tumor tissues to discover genes associated with metastasis can be challenging due to the relatively heterogeneous cellular composition and constitution of the tumor as compared to normal, untransformed (benign) tissues. Thus, to attempt to validate differential transcriptome-wide differential expression of RIMS2 in brain metastases in human metastatic breast cancer, we queried a second microarray dataset⁵, here comparing normal breast tissues rather than primary tumors of the breast to brain metastases. Again, we identified RIMS2 as a differentially expressed gene in the brain metastatic tissues of patients with breast cancer (Chart 2). When sorting each of the genes expressed in brain metastases based on significance of difference as compared to normal breast tissues, RIMS2 ranked 15664 out of 41093 total transcripts (Chart 2), equating to 61.9% differential expression. Differential expression of RIMS2 in the brain metastases of patients with metastatic breast cancer was statistically significant (Chart 2; $p=3.38e-02$). Thus, differential expression of RIMS2, transcriptome-wide, in the brain metastases of women with metastatic breast cancer was conserved across two independent microarray datasets, both when compared to benign and transformed breast tissues. This suggests that RIMS2 differential expression in human brain metastatic breast cancer is a *bona fide* biological process.

RIMS2 is expressed at higher levels in the brain metastases of patients with metastatic breast cancer.

We obtained exact mRNA expression levels for RIMS2, in primary tumors of the breast and in brain metastasis of patients with brain metastatic breast cancer to determine direction and statistical significance of change in RIMS2 expression in brain metastatic tissues. We observed significantly higher expression of RIMS2 in the brain metastases of patients with breast cancer as compared to primary tumors of the breast: RIMS2 was expressed -0.30 ± 0.38 arbitrary units (AU) in primary tumors of the breast, while it was expressed at 1.23 ± 1.11 AU in brain metastatic tissues. The difference in RIMS2 mRNA levels between primary tumors of the breast and brain metastatic tissues was statistically significant (Figure 1; $p=0.001403$).

RIMS2 expression is significantly correlated with survival outcomes in human breast cancer.

We performed Kaplan-Meier survival analysis⁷ in $n=3951$ breast cancer patients in total, to evaluate whether RIMS2 tumor expression was correlated with survival outcomes in breast cancer. We observed a statistically significant correlation between primary tumor expression of RIMS2 and distant metastasis-free survival (DMFS) in patients with breast cancer (Figure 2). Patients whose primary tumors expressed low levels of RIMS2 possessed median DMFS of 236.22 months, while patients whose tumors expressed high levels of RIMS2 possessed median DMFS of 222.81 months. This difference in DMFS based on RIMS2 tumor expression in patients with breast cancer was statistically significant (Figure 2, Chart 3; logrank p -value: 0.03; hazard ratio: 1.24 (1.02-1.5)).

Thus, by mining published microarray data^{4,5} in an unbiased and systematic fashion, we identified regulating synaptic membrane exocytosis 2, encoded by RIMS2, as among the genes whose expression was most different, transcriptome-wide, in the brain metastases of patients with breast cancer, both when compared to primary tumors of the breast and to normal breast tissues; we observed significantly increased expression of RIMS2 in brain metastases as compared to primary tumors of the breast. Further, we found a significant correlation between RIMS2 expression and patient survival outcomes, as distant metastasis-free survival was significantly greater in patients whose primary tumors expressed lower levels of RIMS2 as compared to patients whose primary tumors expressed higher levels of RIMS2.

Discussion

We provided evidence here that regulating synaptic membrane exocytosis 2, encoded by RIMS2, is among the genes whose expression is most different in the brain metastases of patients with brain metastatic breast cancer, that RIMS2 mRNA is present at significantly increased quantities in brain metastatic tissues as compared to primary tumors of the breast, and that primary tumor RIMS2 expression is significantly correlated with patient survival outcomes in human breast cancer. Evaluation of the effects of genetic depletion of RIMS2 in mouse models of metastatic breast cancer on metastasis to the central nervous system is merited. Modulation of RIMS2 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

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Rank: 160
Probe ID: 1709
p-value: 6.27e-04
t: -4.32
B: -0.1357
Gene: RIMS2
Gene name: regulating synaptic membrane exocytosis 2

Chart 1: RIMS2 is differentially expressed in brain metastatic breast cancer when comparing brain 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: 15664
probe ID: A_24_P222000
p-value: 3.38e-02
t: -2.1859217
B: -4.436391
Gene: RIMS2
Gene name: regulating synaptic membrane exocytosis 2

Chart 2: RIMS2 is differentially expressed in brain metastatic breast cancer when comparing brain metastases to normal breast tissues.

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: RIMS2 is expressed at significantly higher levels in the brain metastases of patients with metastatic breast cancer when compared to primary tumors of the breast.

The mRNA expression level of RIMS2 in primary tumors of the breast (left) and in brain metastases of women with metastatic breast cancer (right) is graphically depicted; the result of a statistical test evaluating significance of difference in RIMS2 expression between primary tumors of the breast and brain metastases, a *p*-value, is $p=0.001403$.

Figure 2: Significant correlation between RIMS2 primary tumor expression and distant metastasis-free survival in patients with breast cancer.

Depicted in this Kaplan-Meier plot is the probability of distant metastasis-free survival for $n=3951$ total patients stratified into two groups, based on low or high expression of RIMS2 in patient primary tumors. The log rank p -value denoting statistical significance of difference in distant metastasis-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 RIMS2 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 RIMS2 expression: 236.22 months

2 High RIMS2 expression: 222.81 months

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4 **Chart 3: Median distant metastasis-free survival is inferior in patients with low primary tumor expression of RIMS2.**

5 The median DMFS (distant metastasis-free survival) of patients with low primary tumor expression of
6 RIMS2 and high primary tumor expression of RIMS2 is listed in this chart, for $n=3951$ breast cancer
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