

KATIA PITON SERRA

**EXPRESSÃO DA COX-2 EM CARCINOMAS DE MAMA
INTRADUCTAIS E INVASORES E SUA RELAÇÃO COM A
EXPRESSÃO DE HER-2, p53 E RECEPTORES DE ESTRÓGENO
E PROGESTERONA**

Dissertação de Mestrado

ORIENTADORA: Prof^a. Dr^a. SOPHIE FRANÇOISE M. DERCHAIN
CO-ORIENTADOR: Prof. Dr. LUIS OTÁVIO ZANATTA SARIAN

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E PROGESTERONA**

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à Pós-Graduação da Faculdade de
Ciências Médicas da Universidade
Estadual de Campinas para obtenção
do Título de Mestre em Ciências da
Saúde, área de Oncologia Ginecológica e
Mamária.

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Símbolos, Siglas e Abreviaturas

AA	Ácido aracdônico
AINH	Antinflamatório não hormonal
bcl-2	Proteína bcl-2
BCL-2	Gene BCL-2
BRCA1	Gene do câncer de mama 1 (<i>breast cancer 1</i>)
BRCA2	Gene do câncer de mama 2 (<i>breast cancer 2</i>)
CA	Califórnia
CAISM	Hospital da Mulher Prof. Dr. José Aristodemo Pinotti - Centro de Atenção Integral à Saúde da Mulher
CCND1	Gene ciclina D1
CDH1	Gene da caderina 1 (cadherin 1)
CEP	Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa
CHEK2	Gene checkpoint homólogo humano 2 (<i>human gene checkpoint homolog</i>)
c-MYC	Gene c-MYC
CNPq	Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico
COX	Enzima ciclooxygenase
COX-1,2	Enzima ciclooxygenase 1 e 2
DAB	3'- Diaminobenzidina
DC	Carcinoma ductal (<i>ductal carcinoma</i>)
DCIS	Carcinoma ductal <i>in situ</i> (<i>ductal carcinoma in situ</i>)

DMSO	Dimetilsulfoxida
DNA	Ácido desoxirribonucleico
e.g.	Por exemplo
EGF	Gene do fator de crescimento epidérmico (<i>epidermal growth factor</i>)
EGFR	Gene do receptor do fator de crescimento epidérmico (<i>epidermal growth factor receptor</i>)
et al.	E colaboradores
FAPESP	Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo
FASE S	Fase de síntese
FISH	Hibridização fluorescente <i>in situ</i> (<i>fluorescent in situ hybridization</i>)
HE	Coloração hematoxilina-eosina
HER 1,2,3,4	Receptor do fator de crescimento epidérmico humano 1,2,3,4 (<i>epidermal growth factor receptor 1,2,3,4</i>)
IDC	Carcinoma ductal invasivo (<i>invasive ductal carcinoma</i>)
i.e.	Ou seja (<i>that is</i>)
IL 1,2	Interleucinas 1 e 2
Ile	Aminoácido isoleucina
ICC	Coeficiente de correlação intraclasse (<i>intraclass correlation coefficient</i>)
IHQ/IHC	Imuno-histoquímica (imunohistochemistry)
INCA	Instituto Nacional de Câncer
INT-2	Gene INT-2
MA	Massachussetts
microRNA	Micro ácido ribonucleico
PBS	Tampão fosfato-salino
p53	Proteína p53
PG	Prostaglandina

PG E2	Prostaglandina E2
PTEN	Gene fosfatase e tensina homóloga (<i>phosphatase and tensin homolog</i>)
RAS	Gene RAS
RE/ER	Receptor de estrógeno (<i>estrogen receptor</i>)
RP/PR	Receptor de progesterona (<i>progesterone receptor</i>)
SERM	Modulador seletivo do receptor de estrogênio
SNA	Sistema nervoso autônomo
SNC	Sistema nervoso central
TMA	Microarranjo de tecidos (<i>tissue microarray</i>)
TNFα	Fator de necrose tumoral alfa
TP16	Gene TP16
TP53	Gene TP53
USA	Estados Unidos da América (<i>United States of America</i>)
Val	Aminoácido valina

Resumo

Introdução: evidências laboratoriais sugerem que a enzima ciclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), é um dos principais componentes da cascata inflamatória. A enzima é responsável pela conversão do ácido araquidônico em prostaglandinas e tromboxanos. Estudos sugerem que a expressão da COX-2 correlaciona-se diretamente com o potencial maligno dos tumores de mama, e essa relação é em parte explicada pelo papel desempenhado pela COX-2 no reforço da neoangiogênese e processos de imortalização celular. Pouco se sabe, no entanto, sobre a relação da expressão da COX-2 com outros marcadores prognósticos e preditivos de tumores de mama como HER-2, p53, e receptores de hormônios (estrogênio [RE] e progesterona [RP]). **Objetivos:** avaliar a relação entre a expressão da COX-2 e da p53, receptores de hormônios e HER-2 nas frações *in situ* e invasivo de carcinomas ductais da mama. **Sujeitos e métodos:** foram incluídas amostras de 87 mulheres com carcinoma invasivo da mama, que tivessem áreas de carcinoma intraductal associadas. A expressão da COX-2, p53 e receptores hormonais foi avaliada por imuno-histoquímica (IHQ), a expressão de HER-2 foi avaliada por IHQ e hibridização fluorescente *in situ* (FISH). Nas análises estatísticas, os níveis de confiança foram ajustados para 5% ($p=0,05$). Na análise univariada, qui-quadrados foram calculados para comparar a expressão dos marcadores tumorais nos componentes *in situ* e invasivo. Coeficiente de correlação intraclasse (ICC) e qui-quadrado foram calculados para avaliar a tabulação cruzada da expressão da COX-2 nos componentes intraductal e invasor. Qui-quadrados foram utilizados para comparar as proporções de tumores *in situ* e invasivos que expressaram cada um dos marcadores tumorais de acordo com a expressão da COX-2. Todas as tabulações foram novamente testadas de forma multivariada, utilizando modelos de regressão logística para avaliar

especificamente a expressão dos marcadores nos componentes intraductal *versus* invasivos e nos grupos formados pela expressão da COX-2. **Resultados:** a COX-2 estava expressa em 44 (61%) dos componentes *in situ* e em 49 (58%) dos componentes invasivos; 44% dos casos expressaram COX-2 em ambos os componentes. Dos componentes invasivos com expressão da COX-2, 17% foram negativos para a enzima no componente intraductal. Em contrapartida, nos tumores que expressaram COX-2 no componente *in situ*, 17% apresentaram resultados negativos para a enzima em seu componente invasivo (ICC 0,29, $p=0,02$). Não houve diferença estatística na expressão da COX-2 ao comparar os componentes intraductal e invasivo dos tumores ($p=0,80$). A expressão da p53 foi maior no componente intraductal (52%), comparada ao invasor (33%) ($p<0,01$). O HER-2 estava superexpresso em 21% na fração *in situ* e 28% no componente invasivo ($p=0,49$); 69% dos componentes intraductais foram positivos para RE. Aproximadamente a mesma proporção (75%) dos tumores invasivos foram também positivos para RE ($p=0,36$). Houve um desequilíbrio marginal na expressão de RP, com maior prevalência deste na forma *in situ* (59% versus 46% no componente invasivo, $p=0,08$). No componente intraductal, houve uma diferença estatisticamente limítrofe da expressão da p53 em tumores que também expressaram COX-2 (66% versus 44% em amostras negativas para COX-2 $p=0,07$). No entanto, a proporção de tumores que expressaram HER-2 ($p=0,73$), RE ($p=0,25$) e RP ($p=0,57$) não diferiu em tumores que expressaram ou não a COX-2. Houve uma proporção ligeiramente maior (84% versus 67%) das amostras RE positivas no grupo de tumores invasivos que expressaram COX-2 ($p=0,07$). Em contrapartida, a expressão de RP não foi relacionada com a da COX-2 ($p=0,22$) na avaliação multivariada. **Conclusões:** a expressão da COX-2 foi semelhante nas frações intraductal e invasora das neoplasias de mama. A expressão da p53 foi marginalmente superior nas frações *in situ* que expressavam COX-2. Na fração invasora, houve maior proporção de tumores expressando receptores de estrógeno entre os que expressaram COX-2.

Summary

Introduction: laboratorial evidence implicates the cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) enzyme as one of the major components of the inflammatory cascade. The enzyme is responsible for the conversion of arachidonic acid in prostaglandins and thromboxanes. Previous research suggests that COX-2 expression correlates directly with the malignant potential of breast tumors, and this relation is, at least in part explained by the role played by COX-2 in the enhancement of the neoangiogenesis and cell immortalization processes. Little is known, however, about the relation of COX-2 expression with other well-established breast tumor prognostic and predictive markers, e.g. HER-2, p53, and hormone (estrogen [ER] and progesterone [PR]) receptors. **Objectives:** to assess the relationship between the expression of COX-2 and that of p53, hormone receptors (estrogen (ER) and progesterone (PR)) and HER-2 in the *in situ* and invasive regions of ductal carcinomas of the breast. **Subjects and methods:** samples from 87 women with invasive carcinoma of the breast with areas of *in situ* carcinoma were included. The expressions of COX-2, p53 and hormone receptors were assessed with immunohistochemistry (IHC); the expression of HER-2 was assessed with IHC and Fluorescent in situ Hybridization (FISH). In statistical analyses, confidence levels were set to 5% ($p < 0.05$). In univariate analysis, chi-squares were calculated to confront the expression of the tumor markers in the *in situ* and invasive components. The intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) and chi-squares were calculated to assess the cross-tabulation of COX-2 expression in the *in situ* versus invasive components. Then, chi-squares were also used to compare the proportions of tumors expressing (individually for the *in situ* and invasive components) each of the tumor markers in the groups formed according to the COX-2 expression. All tabulations were then retested in a

multivariate fashion, using logistic regression models fit specifically for the comparison of marker expression in the *in situ* versus the invasive components, and in the COX-2-positive and negative groups. **Results:** COX-2 was expressed in 44 (61%) of the *in situ* components and in 49 (58%) of the invasive components; 44% of the cases expressed COX-2 in both components. Of the tumors whose invasive components expressed COX-2, 17% were negative for the enzyme in the *in situ* component. By contrast, of the tumors that expressed COX-2 in the *in situ* component, 17% were negative for the enzyme in their invasive component (ICC 0.29; $p=0.02$). There was no statistical difference in COX-2 expression comparing the *in situ* and invasive components of the breast tumors ($p=0.80$). The p53 expression was higher in the *in situ* component (52%), contrasted to that in the invasive (33%) region of the tumors ($p<0.01$). HER-2 was expressed in 21% in the *in situ* component and 28% in the invasive component ($p=0.49$). Sixty-nine percent of the *in situ* components tested positive for ER, and approximately the same proportion (75%) of the invasive components were positive for ER ($p=0.36$). There was a marginal imbalance in PR expression, favoring the *in situ* component (59% versus 46% in the invasive component; $p=0.08$). In the *in situ* component, there was a statistically borderline increase in p53 expression in tumors that also expressed COX-2 (66% versus 44% in COX-2 negative specimens $p=0.07$). However, the proportions of tumors that expressed HER-2 ($p=0.73$), ER ($p=0.25$) and PR ($p=0.57$) did not differ in tumors that expressed or not COX-2 protein. There was a marginally increased proportion (83% versus 66%) of ER-positive specimens in the group of invasive tumors that expressed COX-2 ($p=0.07$). By contrast, PR expression was not related to that of COX-2 ($p=0.22$) in the multivariate assessment. **Conclusions:** the expression of COX-2 was similar in the *in situ* and invasive regions of the breast neoplasms. The expression of p53 was marginally higher in the *in situ* regions that were positive for COX-2. In the COX-2-positive invasive regions, there were a higher proportion of ER-positive tumors.

1. Introdução

O câncer de mama é a segunda neoplasia mais frequente no mundo. De acordo com a Estimativa de Incidência de Câncer no Brasil para 2010, a neoplasia de mama será a segunda mais incidente, com 49.240 casos estimados (1). Na região Sudeste é a mais frequente, com um risco estimado para 2010 de 65 casos novos por 100 mil. O mesmo ocorre nas regiões Sul (64/100.000), Centro-Oeste (38/100.000) e Nordeste (30/100.000). Na região Norte é a segunda neoplasia mais incidente (17/100.000), sendo o câncer de colo uterino a primeira. Também será a principal causa de morte feminina por câncer no Brasil (1).

A origem do câncer de mama é multifatorial, e essa neoplasia é considerada hoje uma doença heterogênea (2). Resulta da interação entre alterações genéticas e epigenéticas com hábitos de vida e o meio ambiente, que terminam por inibir genes supressores e ativar oncogenes, causando desequilíbrio na homeostase celular (3). O modelo “hierárquico” de carcinogênese mamária, atualmente o mais aceito, propõe que o câncer de mama se inicia em uma única célula-tronco na unidade ducto-lobular terminal que, a partir da alteração inicial, se multiplica com instabilidade genômica e susceptibilidade a novos danos no DNA, e assim origina uma das duas linhagens de células neoplásicas: epiteliais luminais ou basais mioepiteliais (4). As mutações podem ser somáticas ou germinativas, e podem ser de quatro tipos: mudança na

sequência de nucleotídeos, alteração do número de cromossomos (aneuploidia), translocação cromossômica e amplificação gênica. Os mecanismos epigenéticos são capazes de “silenciar” genes, sem alterar a estrutura do DNA. Os principais são: hipermetilação do DNA, desacetilação das histonas e ação dos microRNAs (3).

Em relação à iniciação genética, o câncer de mama pode ser esporádico ou familiar. Em 85% das vezes é esporádico, originário de mutações somáticas em ambos os alelos no órgão alvo. Quando é hereditário ou familiar, há presença de uma mutação germinativa, herdada dos pais ao nascimento, presente em todas as células somáticas. Nesse caso é necessária apenas a mutação do outro alelo no órgão alvo para que a doença se desenvolva (4).

A alteração inicial mais frequente, tanto nos cânceres esporádicos como nos familiares, é a inativação dos genes supressores, cujos principais expoentes são: TP53, CDH1, PTEN, BRCA1 e 2, CHEK-2, TP16. Paralelamente ocorre a ativação dos proto-oncogenes em oncogenes na fase de iniciação do câncer, que confere alterações suficientes para que a célula progride para as fases de promoção e progressão da carcinogênese. Os principais proto-oncogenes ativados no câncer de mama são: HER-2, c-MYC, CCND1, INT-2, EGF, RAS e BCL-2 (5). Essa “bagagem” genética determina a agressividade da célula tumoral e seu potencial de metastatização, que será maior ou menor dependendo da interação entre fatores endócrinos, nutricionais e ambientais. Do ponto de vista molecular, essas interações dependem da resposta imunológica do organismo às células iniciadas, da interação dos fatores de crescimento tumorais com o estroma e do microambiente da transição epitélio-mesênquima (3,4).

Hoje algumas alterações genéticas mais conhecidas são utilizadas para determinar prognóstico e tratamento, como a amplificação do oncogene HER-2 e a determinação da positividade para os receptores hormonais de estrógeno (RE) e progesterona (RP). São também usadas para aconselhamento familiar e para estabelecer critérios para seguimento das pacientes portadoras de mutações dos genes BRCA1 e BRCA2 e de seus familiares. Contudo, a busca por novos marcadores que apontem o prognóstico e o tratamento ainda desperta a curiosidade científica.

O HER-2, ou *Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2*, é uma proteína transmembrana membro da família dos *Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor* (EGFR). Essa família é composta por 4 membros: HER-1 ou EGFR, HER-2, HER-3 e HER-4, que estão envolvidos na proliferação celular, angiogênese, em processos de inibição da apoptose e invasão (3). Cada receptor apresenta 4 domínios extracelulares (I, II, III e IV), sendo os domínios I-III e II-IV homólogos. O domínio intracelular é composto por uma tirosina-quinase e outra região composta por sítios de fosforilação. A ligação dos fatores de crescimento ao domínio extracelular desencadeia a dimerização entre receptores. Ocorre então a fosforilação de diferentes sítios do domínio intracelular que desencadeiam reações em cascata. O HER-2 não apresenta ligante natural e o HER-3 não possui tirosina quinase ativa. Assim, necessitam pareamento com outro receptor da família para gerar sinal, sendo o dímero HER-2/HER-3 o que gera maior resposta proliferativa. Além disso, o HER-2 possui outra característica única: sua porção extracelular está sempre na conformação “ativada símile”, pronta a dimerizar (6).

O gene HER-2 localiza-se no braço longo do cromossomo 17 e está amplificado nos tumores de mama, tanto nos carcinomas ductais invasivos quanto nos intraductais. Nesses, a literatura mostra amplificação em 62% a 81% para o subtipo “comedo” (7). Nos carcinomas invasivos está amplificado em 20% a 30% (3). Está relacionado a fenótipo tumoral mais agressivo e de pior prognóstico, que inclui envolvimento linfático axilar, aneuploidia celular, baixa expressão de receptores hormonais e alta porcentagem de células na fase S do ciclo celular. A anulação da função do HER-2 nos tumores em que está amplificado é o princípio para o tratamento com o anticorpo monoclonal trastuzumabe, que impede a dimerização do receptor por inibição da clivagem da porção extracelular (8,9). A superexpressão do HER-2 também é fator preditivo da resposta ao tratamento quimioterápico com antracicíclicos (10).

Outros fatores preditivos e prognósticos clássicos para o câncer de mama são os receptores hormonais de estrógeno (RE) e progesterona (RP). São os mais importantes marcadores utilizados hoje em dia como preditivos de terapias adjuvantes e são os primeiros a ser pesquisados quando diagnosticado câncer de mama, para definição do tratamento e da resposta ao mesmo (11,12). Também são considerados entre os mais importantes fatores prognósticos para essa patologia. Há mais de 30 anos, estudos bem desenhados vêm mostrando sua importância para definição de tratamento e, atualmente, estão entre os mais expressivos o ATAC (13), que compara o uso de tamoxifeno com inibidores da aromatase, e o STAR (14), que compara o uso de tamoxifeno com o raloxifeno em pacientes com receptores hormonais positivos.

Um marcador associado à agressividade tumoral, mas que ainda não tem valor estabelecido como fator preditivo e prognóstico para o câncer de mama, é a expressão da proteína p53. O gene TP53 é um gene supressor de tumor localizado no braço curto do cromossomo 17 que codifica uma fosfoproteína nuclear, a p53. Em caso de dano adquirido no DNA, a p53 é responsável pela manutenção da integridade do genoma através da indução da apoptose celular (15). Por essa função, o gene TP53 foi apelidado “guardião do genoma” (16). Mutação em um alelo do gene TP53 pode resultar em alteração ou inativação desta função. Mutação do gene TP53 está presente em aproximadamente 20% dos carcinomas de mama (17). Um estudo mostrou presença da p53 em 16% dos carcinomas ductais invasivos e em 18% dos carcinomas ductais *in situ* (7). A proteína p53 normal é praticamente indetectável pela imuno-histoquímica (IHQ) porque apresenta meia-vida curta e está presente em pequena quantidade dentro da célula. Já a superexpressão da p53 detectada por IHQ indica mutação do gene, que leva à produção de formas estáveis e não funcionais da proteína p53 (17). A mutação TP53 está associada a carcinomas familiares (Síndrome de Li-Fraumeni) e tem alta penetrância para câncer de mama em pessoas muito jovens.

Há evidência da associação da mutação TP53 com tumores de comportamento mais agressivo, pior prognóstico e com maior taxa de recidiva local (17). Além de ser um fator prognóstico em potencial, existe associação entre maior sensibilidade das células tumorais que expressam p53 a agentes quimioterápicos (antraciclinas) (18) e à radioterapia (19), sendo também um potencial fator preditivo.

Entre os novos marcadores em evidência nos protocolos de pesquisa se encontra a ciclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), que vem mostrando associação com os marcadores pré-estabelecidos, tanto como fator preditivo quanto prognóstico na carcinogênese mamária (20). A ciclooxygenase (COX) é a enzima-chave que catalisa os dois primeiros passos da conversão de ácido aracídônico (AA) em prostaglandinas (PG) e tromboxanos. Duas formas da COX já foram identificadas, a COX-1, que é expressa na membrana celular de tecidos normais, e a COX-2, que é uma forma induzível da enzima localizada no citoplasma de células de tecidos envolvidos em processos inflamatórios e neoplásicos. Ambas as enzimas possuem estrutura e atividade catalítica semelhantes, apresentando diferença nos genes que as expressam: o gene COX-2 é menor que o gene COX-1. Apesar da semelhança estrutural, expressam diferenças bioquímicas entre as isoformas quanto ao substrato e à seletividade pelos inibidores. Essas diferenças bioquímicas se dão pela substituição de um aminoácido por outro (Ile/Val) em posições-chave na enzima. A COX-2 se localiza na membrana nuclear e no retículo endoplasmático, enquanto a COX-1 apenas nas membranas do retículo endoplasmático. Ambas utilizam o mesmo substrato endógeno (AA) e formam o mesmo produto, pela mesma via catalítica. A maior diferença entre elas está na função fisiopatológica (21).

A atividade da COX-1 é constitutiva, presente em todos os tipos celulares, em concentração constante; já a COX-2 não está presente nas células e, quando induzida, a concentração e atividade da proteína plasmática aumentam e diminuem em período de horas após o estímulo inicial. Os principais estímulos que induzem a síntese de COX-2 são os inflamatórios (induzidos por lipopolissacarídeos

bacterianos, interleucinas (IL) 1 e 2, fator de necrose tumoral-TNF α). As interleucinas 4, 10 e 13 e os corticosteróides induzem o decréscimo da síntese. A COX-1 produz prostaglandinas que mantêm a integridade do epitélio gastrointestinal e o protege de lesões que levam a úlceras e hemorragias. A COX-2, que não está expressa no epitélio gástrico normal, encontra-se aumentada nos adenocarcinomas em humanos, enquanto a COX-1 apresenta níveis teciduais normais nessa mesma situação (21).

No sistema nervoso central (SNC), a COX-1 se distribui por todo o tecido nervoso e está envolvida com funções integrativas complexas, modulação do sistema nervoso autônomo (SNA) e processamento sensorial. O cérebro é dos poucos órgãos em que a COX-2 se expressa constitucionalmente, restrita ao córtex e hipocampo. Também é constitucional na medula espinhal. Essa enzima está envolvida com a transmissão nervosa e de modulação do SNC. Atua no mecanismo da febre, já que a PGE2 envolvida na resposta febril é derivada da COX-2. As citocinas que estimulam os terminais nervosos periféricos e desencadeiam o estímulo doloroso conduzido pela medula espinhal são derivadas da COX-2 (21).

A COX-2, no núcleo celular, estimula a produção da proteína bcl-2, o que inibe a apoptose – efeito contrário se dá quando da inibição da COX-2 por antinflamatórios não hormonais (AINH), porém esse mecanismo ainda não está bem elucidado. O envolvimento da COX-2 em processos neoplásicos está bem evidenciado nos carcinomas colorretais, polipose adenomatosa familiar, carcinomas de mamas e gástricos. Desde a publicação de Vane em 1998 (21), vem aumentando o número de estudos sobre a expressão da COX-2 no tecido mamário (normal ou neoplásico) e sua relação com os fatores preditivos e prognósticos já estabelecidos. Há evidências

de que a COX-2, comumente superexpressa em câncer de mama, estaria envolvida na inibição da apoptose e no prolongamento da vida de células malignas, na angiogênese e nos processos de proliferação e invasão celulares (20, 22, 23), além de estar relacionada à recidiva local após tratamento conservador (24). Há também diferença no padrão de expressão da COX-2 em neoplasias invasoras, carcinoma ductal *in situ* e no tecido normal adjacente a estas lesões. Em alguns estudos, o aumento gradual da expressão enzimática está significativamente relacionado à progressão histológica - desde o tecido normal, passando por hiperplasia ductal, carcinoma *in situ* até a neoplasia invasora. Isto pode significar que a COX-2 está envolvida precocemente na carcinogênese mamária (25, 26, 27).

Não existe consenso na literatura em relação à expressão da COX-2 e dos outros marcadores biológicos preditivos de resposta ao tratamento e evolução da doença, como expressão do HER-2, p53 e receptores de estrógeno (RE) e progesterona (RP). Observou-se uma elevada expressão da COX-2 em tumores com superexpressão de HER2 e presença de p53, e tumores mais indiferenciados (28, 29). Estes fatores estão diretamente relacionados à recorrência e sobrevida. Cho et al., 2006 (26), encontraram uma associação significativa e concordante entre a superexpressão de COX-2, do HER-2 e da p53, sendo essa expressão verificada no mesmo fragmento de tecido tumoral. Howe et al. (30), em 2005 encontraram evidência de que a COX-2 contribui para a carcinogênese mamária induzida pelo HER-2, com redução do risco para câncer de mama através do uso regular de AINH.

McCarthy et al., 2006, (31) encontraram uma relação negativa significativa entre a expressão da COX-2 e dos RE e RP em mulheres com carcinoma invasor de

mama. Entretanto, a maioria dos outros estudos não encontrou a mesma associação (25, 27, 28, 32). Há muitas drogas em estudo para atuar tanto na prevenção como no tratamento do câncer de mama. Entre elas estão os moduladores seletivos dos receptores de estrogênio (SERMS), como o tamoxifeno e o raloxifeno; os inibidores da aromatase; e, mais recentemente, os inibidores seletivos da COX-2 - os chamados coxibes - que são mais seletivos para essa enzima e produzem menor incidência de efeitos adversos (20,22). A base molecular para o desenvolvimento da atividade quimioprotetora dos AINH nos processos neoplásicos encontra-se principalmente relacionada com a elevada expressão e produção de COX-2 pelos tecidos tumorais (23, 25, 32).

A COX-2 demonstra ser um marcador para câncer de mama bastante promissor. O estudo de sua expressão nos carcinomas intraductais e invasivos poderá auxiliar a esclarecer seu papel na carcinogênese e na progressão tumoral, e assim ajudar a estabelecer se tem valor como fator preditivo ou prognóstico.

2. Objetivos

2.1. Objetivo Geral

Avaliar a expressão da COX-2 em mulheres com carcinoma ductal invasor, associado a carcinoma ductal *in situ* de mama e sua relação com a expressão do HER-2, dos receptores de estrógeno e progesterona e da p53.

2.2. Objetivos Específicos

Objetivo 1: Comparar a expressão da COX-2 nos carcinomas ductais *in situ* e invasor.

Objetivo 2: Verificar a relação entre a expressão da COX-2 e a expressão do HER-2, dos receptores hormonais de estrógeno e progesterona e da p53 nos carcinomas ductais *in situ* e invasor.

3. Publicação

3.1 Carta de encaminhamento



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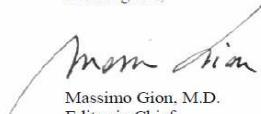
Venice, 18th August 2010

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AU: K. Piton Serra *et al.*, components of

Dear Dr. . Derchain,

Thank you for submitting your manuscript to *The International Journal of Biological Markers*. It has now been sent to the reviewers and I will notify you the outcome in due course.

Kind regards,



Massimo Gion, M.D.
Editor in Chief

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3.2 Artigo

Expression of cyclooxygenase-2 and p53 in neighboring invasive and *in situ* components of breast tumors

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Short summary: COX-2 is equally expressed in the *in situ* and invasive regions of breast carcinomas.

Abstract

Objectives: to assess the relationship between the expression of COX-2 and p53, hormone receptors and HER-2 in the *in situ* (DCIS) and invasive components of ductal carcinomas (IDC) of the same breast. **Subjects and methods:** The expression of COX-2, p53, and hormone receptors was assessed in 87 IDC with areas of DCIS. **Results:** There was no difference in COX-2 expression comparing the *in situ* and invasive components of the tumors. In the *in situ* component, there was a statistically borderline increase in p53 expression in tumors that also expressed COX-2. ER-positive specimens were more common in the group of tumors that expressed COX-2 in the invasive component. **Conclusions:** the expression of COX-2 was similar in the *in situ* and invasive components of the breast carcinomas. COX-2 positivity was marginally related with the expression of p53 in the *in situ* components, and with the ER expression in the invasive components.

Key Words: breast cancer, COX-2, hormonal receptor, p53, HER-2

Introduction

Vast laboratorial evidence lists the cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) enzyme as one of the major components of the inflammatory cascade. The enzyme is responsible for the conversion of arachidonic acid into prostaglandins and thromboxanes¹. Unlike its counterpart cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1), COX-2 can be detected in the cytoplasm only after stimuli by bacterial lipopolysaccharides, interleukins and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α)¹. By inducing the expression of the BCL-2 proteins, COX-2 inhibits apoptosis, and has thus been implicated in the development of several human neoplasms: colorectal, gastric and breast².

Previous research suggests that the expression of COX-2 correlates directly with the malignant potential of breast tumors^{2,3}, and the enzyme is believed to enhance neoangiogenesis and cell immortalization processes^{4,5}. The bulk of evidence also suggests that COX-2 may be implicated in early phases of breast tumor development⁶. Preclinical evidence partially supports the use of COX-2 inhibitors in the prevention and adjuvant treatment of breast cancer^{7,8,9}, but little is known about the relation of COX-2 expression with other well-established breast tumor prognostic and predictive markers, e.g. HER-2, p53, and hormone (estrogen [ER] and progesterone [PR]) receptors. One recent study detected a direct relation between the expression of COX-2, HER-2 and p53 in fragments of ductal carcinomas of the breast². Another report suggests that COX-2 acts synergistically with HER-2 in inducing breast carcinogenesis, and those authors also advocate in favor of regular use of nonsteroidal antiinflammatories (COX-2 inhibitors) as a risk-reducing clinical measure^{10,11}. In the same line of thought, two studies^{12,13} detected a reduced expression of ER and PR in tumors with strong COX-2 staining. However, some other reports contradict those findings^{14,15,16}, leaving room to speculative discussions on the true actions exerted by

COX-2 on the development of breast malignancies and thereby on the potential clinical applications of COX-2 inhibitors.

We thus decided to conduct the present study, in which we concomitantly assess the expression of COX-2 and HER-2, p53 and ER/PR, in samples of breast ductal carcinomas (DC). We restricted this study to high-grade tumors that share *in situ* (DCIS) and invasive (IDC) components, in order to confront the expression of these markers in regions with at distinct stages of malignant development. With this strategy, we may also evaluate the gradient of marker expression across different areas of the same lesions.

Subjects and methods

Patient selection

Eighty-seven samples of high grade (histological grade 2 and 3) breast malignancies harboring regions of DCIS and IDC were selected from women who had been treated with surgery at the breast cancer clinics of the University of Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil, from 2004 to late 2006. All samples were obtained from different women, i.e., each subject contributed with one specimen. Clinical and epidemiological characteristics of the women were retrieved from the patients' medical records. The study protocol has been fully approved by the institution's ethics review board (CEP 087/2008).

Specimens

Slides that were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) from the original paraffin blocks were analyzed for the selection of contiguous areas of DCIS and IDC. The tissue microarray (TMA) was built with both components of each case. Sections from the

TMA were placed on electrically charged slides for immunohistochemical and fluorescent *in situ* hybridization procedures.

Assay methods

Immunohistochemistry (IHC): Sections were deparaffinized with xylol and dehydrated in alcohol series. Washes in hydrogen peroxide were performed, followed by distilled water washes. For antigen retrieval, we used a commercially available pressure cooker (Pascal, supplied by Dako, Carpenteria, CA, USA), in which slides were immersed in citrate buffer pH 6.0 for 30 minutes. The slides were dried at room temperature and washed in distilled water. After that, the sections were incubated in a moist chamber, with the specific primary antibodies at 4°C, overnight (COX-2 clone CX-294, Dako; p53 clone DO-7, Dako; HER-2: clone c-erbB-2 Oncoprotein, Dako; ER: clone 1D5, Dako; PR: clone PgR 636, Dako). The slides were then washed in PBS, pH 7.4. As detection system, the slides were incubated in ADVANCE™ HRP Detection System (Dako) at 37°C for 1 hour, and washed in PBS. After, DAB chromogenic substrate (3'-diaminobenzidine, SIGMA, St Louis, MA, USA) was applied, at the proportion 0.06g to 100ml of PBS, 500µl hydrogen 3% peroxide and 1ml dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) at 37°C for 5 minutes. Finally, the slide was washed in tap water and counterstained with Harris' hematoxylin for 30 at 60 seconds. After being dehydrated, it was mounted in resin (Entellan®, Merck, Darmstadt, Germany). Internal and external, positive and negative controls were used in order to validate the reactions.

Fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH): After deparaffination, the slides were incubated at 56°C and dehydrated in alcohol series. The slides were washed in alcohol and incubated in 2xSSC, at 75°C for 20 minutes. Proteinase K (0.25mg/mL) was used for digestion, at 45°C for 20 minutes. The slides were washed in tap water and dehydrated in alcohol series. The probe HER-2/neu (VYSIS 36-161060) and the slides were denatured at 75°C and at 80°C, respectively, for 5 minutes. Dehydratation was performed. The probe was applied to the slides, which were sealed with rubber cement and placed in the oven at 37°C overnight. Post-hybridization washes were performed in 1.5M Urea/1xSSC for 30 minutes and 2xSSC for 5 minutes. After dehydratation, the slides were counterstained with DAPI and visualized at fluorescence microscope.

Image analysis

The IHC staining and FISH signals were assessed independently by a single observer, blinded to the clinical and pathological features of the disease. Two TMA sets of each tumor component were used for each marker, i.e. each tumor area was assessed twice. For IHC, in *post-hoc* analysis, if scores differed in the two analyses, the stronger staining was considered. Membranous IHC staining was considered for HER-2 and nuclear staining for ER/PR. HER-2 IHC staining was graded using a four-stain patterns score: 1) 0 (Negative): no staining or membrane staining in <10% of tumor cells; 2) 1+: faint membrane staining in >10% of tumor cells; 3) 2+: weak/moderate complete membrane staining in >10% of tumor cells and 4) 3+: strong complete membrane staining in >10% of tumor cells¹⁷. In FISH analysis, the signals observed were evaluated as <2, 2 or >2, and gain or loss status was inferred from this results. For statistical purposes, a dichotomous final HER-2 status was defined using a combination of the IHC and FISH results, as

described earlier¹⁸. *Positive HER2:* 1) IHC 2+ / FISH positive; or 2) IHC 3+ / FISH negative; or 3) IHC 3+ / FISH positive; or IHC 1+ / FISH positive. *Negative erbB-2:* 1) IHC negative / FISH negative; or 2) IHC 2+ / FISH negative.

The ER/PR continuous percentage of IHC stained nuclei was further categorized according to Allred's criteria¹⁹ in: 1) negative: less than 10% of stained nuclei; 2) 10% to 50% of stained nuclei and 3) >50% of stained nuclei. COX-2 immunoreactivity grading was based on the German ImmunoReactive Score²⁰. Firstly, staining intensity in the cytoplasm was rated on a scale from 0 to 3, with 0 being no staining at all, 1 weak staining, 2 moderate and 3 strong staining. Then, positive and negative cells were counted, with no less than 500 cells as the minimum acceptable count number. The percentage of positive cells was then scored as: no staining as 0; 1–10% as 1; 11–50% as 2; 51–80% as 3; and 81–100% as 4. The final score was calculated by multiplying the score obtained with the staining intensity by that derived from the percentage of positive cells, achieving theoretical results ranging from 0 to 12. A final score of 0 was regarded as negative, 1–4 as weak, 5–8 as moderate and 9 to 12 was considered as strong immunoreactivity. For statistical purposes, negative and weak results were further grouped as “negative” and moderate and strong as “positive”. p53 protein expression was considered positive when 1% or more of the nuclei were stained²¹.

Statistical analysis

All statistical calculations were performed with the R environment for statistical computing²². Confidence levels were set to 5%. In univariate analysis, chi-squares were calculated to confront the expression of the tumor markers in the *in situ* and invasive components. The intraclass correlation coefficient and chi-squares were calculated to assess the cross-tabulation of COX-2 expression in the *in situ* versus in the invasive component. Then, chi-squares were also used to compare the proportions of tumors expressing, individually for the *in situ* and invasive components, each of the tumor markers in the groups formed according to the COX-2 expression. All tabulations were then retested in a multivariate fashion, using logistic regression models that were fit specifically for the comparison of marker expression in the *in situ* versus the invasive components and in the COX-2-positive and negative groups.

Results

Approximately 44% of the women were <50 years old at the moment of diagnosis, and only 22% of the women were 65 years or older when the disease was detected. Forty-nine (59%) cases had compromised lymph nodes; of these, 25 (31%) had 4 or more positive nodes. Forty percent of the tumors measured less than 2.0cm in diameter (invasive component), whereas 17 (22%) were larger than 5.0cm. Almost half (46%) of the cases had stages III-IV breast disease. Thirty-eight percent of the *in situ* components were classified as comedo (Table 1). None of the clinical features of the disease was related to the expression of COX-2 in the tumor samples (data not shown in tables).

COX-2 was expressed in 44 (61%) of the *in situ* components and in 49 (58%) of the invasive components. Forty-four percent of the cases expressed COX-2 in both components (see

bottom of Table 2). Seventeen percent of the tumors that stained positive for COX-2 in the invasive component were negative for the enzyme in the *in situ* component. By contrast, of the tumors that were positive for COX-2 in the *in situ* component, 17% were negative for the enzyme in the invasive component (ICC= 0.29; p= 0.02; bottom of table 2). There was no statistical difference in COX-2 expression comparing the *in situ* and invasive components of the breast tumors (p=0.80). The expression of p53 expression was higher in the *in situ* components (52%), contrasted to that in the invasive (33%) components of the tumors (p<0.01). HER-2 was expressed in 21% of the *in situ* components and in 28% of the invasive components (p=0.49). Sixty-nine percent of the *in situ* and 75% of the invasive components were positive for ER (p=0.36). There was a marginal imbalance in PR expression, favoring the *in situ* component (59% versus 46% in the invasive component; p=0.08) (Table 2).

There was a statistically higher expression of p53 in the *in situ* components of tumors that were positive for COX-2 (66% versus 44% in COX-2 negative specimens; p=0.07). The proportions of tumors that were positive for HER-2 (p=0.73), ER (p=0.25) and PR (p=0.57) did not differ in relation to the expression of COX-2 (Table 3).

Thirty-seven percent of the invasive components were positive for COX-2 and p53, whereas 72% of the COX-2 negative tumors were also negative for p53 (p=0.36). Similarly, 28% of the COX-2 positive tumors were positive for HER-2, and this proportion was approximately the same (26%) in COX-2 negative tumors (p=0.37). There was a marginally increased proportion (84% versus 67%) of ER-positive specimens in the group of tumors that were positive for COX-2 (p=0.07). By contrast, PR expression was not related to that of COX-2 (p=0.22) in the multivariate assessment (Table 4).

Discussion

In our study, similar proportions of the *in situ* and invasive components of ductal carcinomas expressed COX-2, and the marker was detected simultaneously in both components in approximately 40% of the specimens. Most notably, roughly 74% of the specimens that expressed COX-2 in one of the two components in fact expressed the marker in both components. These findings are in complete alignment with the theoretical assumption that, if COX-2 may play a role in the process of tumor formation, this occurs at an early phase of tumorigenesis. The expression of COX-2 was not related to the HER-2 status in neither the invasive nor in the *in situ* component.

The proportion of tumors expressing COX-2 in our report matches the average expression of the marker reported in a pool of other large studies^{5,6,23}. However, our study also examined the expression of the marker in tumors that shared *in situ* and invasive components, which provides additional information regarding the pattern of expression of the marker at different stages of the disease. Another important addition of our study, we examined the expression of the markers in neighboring components of tumors obtained from the same individual, in a large homogeneous set of high-grade specimens. Other studies that compared the expression of COX-2 in different forms of breast disease (from the normal breast tissue to frankly invasive neoplasia) generally used specimens that originated from different individuals, and that were inhomogeneous with regards to tumor grade and other important pathologic and clinical features.

There is general agreement in that a higher proportion of DCIS express COX-2 in comparison to invasive carcinomas^{15,24}. Another common conclusion of previous studies is that the expression of HER-2 increases in parallel to that of COX-2, and the reverse is true for hormone receptors^{2,12,25}. Our results underscore neither of these conclusions, however.

In our sample, COX-2 was expressed similarly in the *in situ* and invasive components of the tumors, and the proportions of HER-2 and ER/PR expression were the same regardless of the COX-2 status. COX-2 is known as a potent oxidizer, and adjacent cellular substrates can be oxidized by the enzyme, leading to DNA damage. Increased levels of COX-2 can also lead to the depletion of arachidonic acid's metabolites, which can lead to reduced cellular apoptosis^{11,26}. For these reasons, we expected a marked relationship between the COX-2 and p53 levels in the invasive tumors, but our data contradicted these expectations. Also, in contrast to what we had expected, we observed a marginally increased proportion of ER-positive specimens in the COX-2-positive invasive components. We must emphasize, however, that we compared *in situ* and invasive regions of the same tumor specimens, originating from the same woman, and we presume that these components most likely stemmed from the same cell clone.

Our study may serve as a comparison of the pattern of expression of COX-2 in different phases of the disease, if we assume that the invasive component originated from the *in situ* disease. It is important to remember that marker expression may be largely affected by the clinical and epidemiological features of the sample. Our sample is comprised of grade II-III histological specimens and advanced cases. The large number of advanced cases is probably a consequence of the inadequate efficacy of the Brazilian public health system screening strategy, and we are unable to avoid this sample bias.

In the future, COX-2 inhibitors may enter clinical practice as a prophylactic medication against different types of cancer. These drugs are also being tested in the adjuvant setting in the treatment of metastatic breast cancer⁹. However, not all data support a chemopreventive effect of COX-2 inhibitors. These equivocal clinical findings somewhat mimic the discrepant laboratorial reports on the relation between the expression of COX-2

and that of other molecules known for their association with tumor development and prognosis. Also, the anticancer effects of COX-2 inhibitors in mice, which strongly implicated COX enzymes in the development of breast cancer, have not been demonstrated in human subjects²⁶. Long-run prospective studies are being undertaken in order to test those effects, but current evidence shows that NSAIDS and Coxibs are unlikely to be useful beyond their current use in young patients with familial adenomatosis⁸. Our study suggests that the relationship between the COX-2 and HER-2, p53 and steroid receptors may be too weak to be detectable using immunohistochemistry and FISH assays. This weak relationship may be the biological answer to the question as to why the clinical response to COX inhibitors was so faint in the studies completed up until recently.

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Conflict of interest statement: the authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Ethical Approval: The study protocol has been fully approved by the institution's ethics review board (CEP 087/2008).

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Table 1 - Key clinical characteristics of the women and pathological features of the disease

Characteristic	N (%)
Age	
<50	37 (44)
50-65	29 (34)
≥65	19 (22)
Unknown	2
Status of the axilla	
Negative	35 (41)
1-3 LN	24 (28)
4+	25 (31)
Unknown	3
Tumor size	
<2.0 cm	33 (40)
2.0 to 5.0 cm	32 (38)
>5.0 cm	17 (22)
Unknown	5
Disease stage	
I-II	46 (54)
III-IV	37 (46)
Unknown	4
<i>In situ component</i>	
Comedo component	
No	53 (62)
Yes	30 (38)
Unknown	4

Table 2 - Expression of tumor markers in the *in situ* and invasive regions of the breast tumors

	<i>In situ</i> (%)	Invasive (%)	p	p adjusted
COX				
Neg	29 (39)	36 (42)		
Pos	44 (61)	49 (58)	0.86	0.80
Unknown	14	2		
P53				
Neg	40 (48)	58 (67)		
Pos	43 (52)	28 (33)	0.01	<0.01
Unknown	4	1		
HER2				
Neg	68 (79)	61 (72)		
Pos	17 (21)	23 (28)	0.35	0.49
Unknown	2	3		
ER				
Neg	27 (31)	21 (25)		
Pos < 50%	11 (12)	14 (15)		
Pos >= 50%	49 (57)	52 (60)	0.55	0.36
Unknown	0	0		
PR				
Neg	35 (41)	46 (54)		
Pos < 50%	29 (32)	21 (24)		
Pos >= 50%	23 (27)	20 (22)	0.23	0.08
Unknown	0	0		

Percent cross tabulation of COX-2 expression in the tumor components

<i>In situ</i> component	Invasive component		ICC	p
	Negative	Positive		
Negative	22%	17%	0.29	0.02
Positive	17%	44%		
Probability of COX-2*				
Probability of COX-2**				

*Probability of expressing COX-2 in both components, given that the enzyme is expressed in the invasive component

** Probability of expressing COX-2 in both components, given that the enzyme is expressed in the *in situ* component

Table 3 - Expression of the tumor markers as related to COX-2 status in the *in situ* component

	COX-2		P	p adjusted
	Neg (%)	Pos (%)		
P53*				
Neg	15 (56)	15 (34)		
Pos	12 (44)	29 (66)	0.13	0.07
HER2**				
Neg	21 (78)	33 (75)		
Pos	6 (22)	11 (25)	0.98	0.73
ER***				
Neg	11 (38)	10 (23)		
Pos < 50%	2 (7)	5 (11)		
Pos >= 50%	16 (55)	29 (66)	0.35	0.25
PR****				
Neg	10 (34)	18 (41)		
Pos < 50%	13 (45)	11 (25)		
Pos >= 50%	6 (21)	15 (34)	0.18	0.57

* Note: 71 cases had data available on COX-2 and p53

** Note: 71 cases had data available on COX-2 and HER2

*** Note: 73 cases had data available on COX-2 and ER

****Note: 73 cases had data available on COX-2 and PR

Table 4 - Expression of the tumor markers as related to COX-2 status in the invasive component

	COX-2				
	Neg	(%)	Pos	(%)	P
p53*					
Neg	26	(72)	31	(63)	
Pos	10	(28)	18	(37)	0.52
					0.36
HER2**					
Neg	26	(74)	34	(72)	
Pos	9	(26)	13	(28)	0.95
					0.37
RE***					
Neg	12	(33)	8	(16)	
Pos < 50%	7	(19)	6	(12)	
Pos >= 50%	17	(48)	35	(72)	0.07
					0.07
RP****					
Neg	22	(61)	22	(45)	
Pos < 50%	10	(28)	11	(22)	
Pos >= 50%	4	(11)	16	(33)	0.06
					0.22

* Note: 85 cases had data available on COX-2 and p53

** Note: 82 cases had data available on COX-2 and HER2

*** Note: 85 cases had data available on COX-2 and ER

**** Note: 85 cases had data available on COX-2 and PR

Figure 1: Expression of COX-2 (A), p53 (B), HER2 (C), ER (D) and PR (E) in the *in situ* components of the breast tumors.

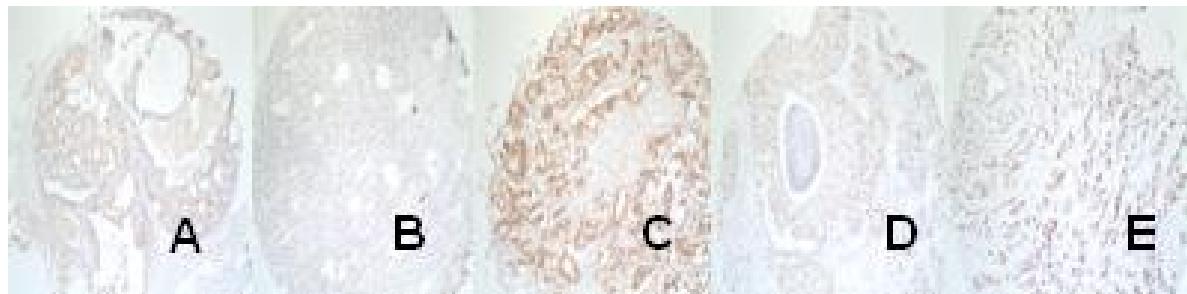
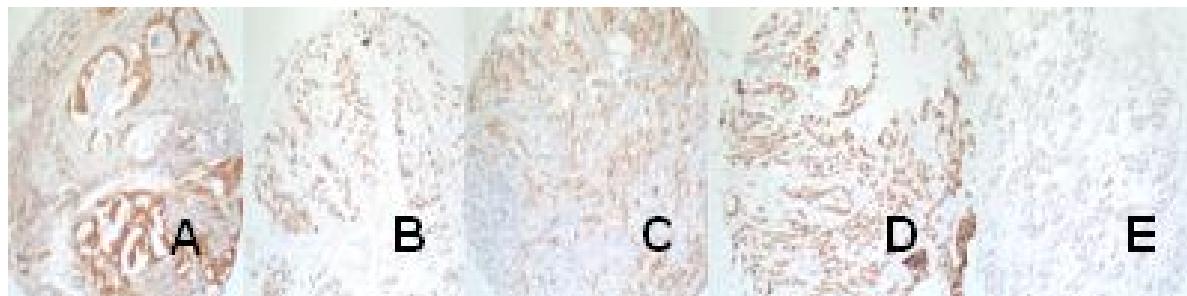


Figure 2: Expression of COX-2 (A), p53 (B), HER2 (C), ER (D) and PR (E) in the invasive components of the breast tumors.



4. Conclusões

- 1.** A expressão da COX-2 foi semelhante nas frações *in situ* e invasoras das neoplasias de mama.

- 2.** A expressão do p53 foi marginalmente superior nas frações *in situ* que expressaram COX-2. Na fração invasora, houve maior proporção de tumores expressando receptores de estrógeno entre os que expressaram COX-2.

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6. Anexos

6.1. Anexo 1 – Parecer do Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa - CEP

FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS
COMITÊ DE ÉTICA EM PESQUISA

 www.fem.unicamp.br/pesquisa/etica/index.htm

CEP, 25/03/08.
(Grupo III)

PARECER CEP: Nº 087/2008 (Este nº deve ser citado nas correspondências referente a este projeto)
CAAE: 0063.0.146.000-08

I - IDENTIFICAÇÃO:

PROJETO: "AVALIAÇÃO DA EXPRESSÃO DA COX-2 EM CARCINOMAS DE MAMA DUCTAIS INVASOR E IN SITU E SUA RELAÇÃO COM A EXPRESSÃO DE HER2, MUTAÇÃO P53 E RECEPTORES DE ESTRÓGENO E DE PROGESTERONA".

PESQUISADOR RESPONSÁVEL: Kátia Piton Serra

INSTITUIÇÃO: CAISM / UNICAMP

APRESENTAÇÃO AO CEP: 04/03/2008

APRESENTAR RELATÓRIO EM: 25/03/09 (O formulário encontra-se no site acima)

II - OBJETIVOS

Avaliar a expressão da COX-2 em peças de mastectomia e quadrantectomia de mulheres com carcinoma ductal invasor, associado a carcinoma ductal *in situ* de mama e sua relação com a expressão do HER2, da mutação p53 e dos receptores de estrógeno e progesterona.

III - SUMÁRIO

Serão incluídos os blocos de parafina de 96 mulheres com carcinoma ductal invasivo associado a carcinoma *in situ*. A avaliação da expressão da COX-2, p53, HER2 e receptores de estrogênio e progesterona será realizada por imunohistoquímica. Será aplicado modelo de regressão logística, ajustado para as categorias patológicas, para avaliar uma possível relação entre carcinoma ductal *in situ* e carcinoma ductal invasor de mama e a expressão de COX-2. Um modelo linear generalizado, também ajustado para a avaliação patológica, será utilizado para determinar correlações possíveis entre a expressão de p53, HER2, RE e Rpg e a expressão da proteína COX-2.

IV - COMENTÁRIOS DOS RELATORES

Trata-se de um projeto de mestrado que aborda assunto de relevância dentro do tema escolhido. O projeto apresenta-se bem redigido, com metodologia atualizada, englobando publicações recentes em imunoistoquímica. Os critérios de inclusão, exclusão estão bem definidos; cálculo do tamanho amostral e análise estatística muito são pertinentes ao estudo. Os aspectos éticos estão abordados de forma clara, o estudo em questão não acarretará riscos e não implicarão em quaisquer modificações no tratamento da doença. O orçamento é detalhado e apresenta a mais nova aquisição de reveladores de alta sensibilidade em imunoistoquímica.

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COMITÊ DE ÉTICA EM PESQUISA

 www.fcm.unicamp.br/pesquisa/etica/index.html

V - PARECER DO CEP

O Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa da Faculdade de Ciências Médicas da UNICAMP, após acatar os pareceres dos membros-relatores previamente designados para o presente caso e atendendo todos os dispositivos das Resoluções 196/96 e complementares, resolve aprovar sem restrições o Protocolo de Pesquisa, bem como ter aprovado a dispensa do Termo do Consentimento Livre e Esclarecido, assim como todos os anexos incluídos na Pesquisa supracitada. O conteúdo e as conclusões aqui apresentados são de responsabilidade exclusiva do CEP/FCM/UNICAMP e não representam a opinião da Universidade Estadual de Campinas nem a comprometem.

VI - INFORMAÇÕES COMPLEMENTARES

O sujeito da pesquisa tem a liberdade de recusar-se a participar ou de retirar seu consentimento em qualquer fase da pesquisa, sem penalização alguma e sem prejuízo ao seu cuidado (Res. CNS 196/96 – Item IV.1.f) e deve receber uma cópia do Termo de Consentimento Livre e Esclarecido, na íntegra, por ele assinado (Item IV.2.d).

Pesquisador deve desenvolver a pesquisa conforme delineada no protocolo aprovado e descontinuar o estudo somente após análise das razões da descontinuidade pelo CEP que o aprovou (Res. CNS Item III.1.z), exceto quando perceber risco ou dano não previsto ao sujeito participante ou quando constatar a superioridade do regime oferecido a um dos grupos de pesquisa (Item V.3.).

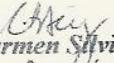
O CEP deve ser informado de todos os efeitos adversos ou fatos relevantes que alterem o curso normal do estudo (Res. CNS Item V.4.). É papel do pesquisador assegurar medidas imediatas adequadas frente a evento adverso grave ocorrido (mesmo que tenha sido em outro centro) e enviar notificação ao CEP e à Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária – ANVISA – junto com seu posicionamento.

Eventuais modificações ou emendas ao protocolo devem ser apresentadas ao CEP de forma clara e sucinta, identificando a parte do protocolo a ser modificada e suas justificativas. Em caso de projeto do Grupo I ou II apresentados anteriormente à ANVISA, o pesquisador ou patrocinador deve enviá-las também à mesma junto com o parecer aprovatório do CEP, para serem juntadas ao protocolo inicial (Res. 251/97, Item III.2.e)

Relatórios parciais e final devem ser apresentados ao CEP, de acordo com os prazos estabelecidos na Resolução CNS-MS 196/96.

VII - DATA DA REUNIÃO

Homologado na III Reunião Ordinária do CEP/FCM, em 25 de março de 2008.


Prof. Dra. Carmen Silvia Bertuzzo
PRESIDENTE DO COMITÊ DE ÉTICA EM PESQUISA
FCM / UNICAMP

6.2. Anexo 2 – Ficha para coleta de dados

Ficha I_____|

Iniciais I_____| HC I_____|_____|_____|

Ficha I_____|

Idade: I_____| anos completos

Estado menstrual: menopausa I_____| menacme I_____| ignorado I_____|

Paridade GI_____|IPI_____|IAI_____|

Estádio: I_____|

Número da biópsia: _____ **Bloco selecionado:** _____

Carcinoma invasor (tipo histológico): ductal lobular outros: _____

Grau final:

Grau histológico: I II III

Grau nuclear: 1 2 3

Índice mitótio: escore 1 2 3 () mit/10CGA

Componente de carcinoma in situ: ductal lobular

Grau nuclear: 1 2 3

Tipos: sólido aderente comedo micropap cribriforme

Papilífero outros: _____

Marcadores no carcinoma in situ

COX-2: pontuação final |__|__| inconclusivo |__|

HER2: |__|__| cruzes inconclusivo |__|

p53: : |__|__|% de células coradas inconclusivo |__|

Receptor de estrógeno: |__|__|% de células coradas inconclusivo |__|

Receptor de progesterona: : |__|__|% de células coradas inconclusivo |__|

Marcadores no carcinoma invasivo

COX-2: pontuação final |__|__| inconclusivo |__|

HER2: |__|__| cruzes inconclusivo |__|

p53: : |__|__|% de células coradas inconclusivo |__|

Receptor de estrógeno: |__|__|% de células coradas inconclusivo |__|

Receptor de progesterona: : |__|__|% de células coradas inconclusivo |__|

6.3. Anexo 3 – Apresentação de pôster




Expression of cyclooxygenase-2 and p53 in neighboring invasive and *in situ* components of breast tumors

Katia Piton Serra¹, Luis Otávio Sarian¹, Raquel Mary Rodrigues-Pereira¹, José Vassallo^{1,2}, Fernando Augusto Soares¹, Glauco Aparecida Pinto¹, Isabela Werneck da Cunha¹, Yuriko Shinzato¹, Sophie FM Derchain¹.

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2. Hospital do Câncer A Camargo, Fundação Antonio Prudente - São Paulo, Brazil

Introduction:

Evidence suggests that COX-2 may be implicated in early phases of breast tumor development. Although, preclinical evidence exists partially supporting the use of COX-2 inhibitors in the prevention and adjuvant treatment of breast cancer, little is known about the relation of COX-2 expression with other well-established breast tumor prognostic and predictive markers, e.g. HER-2, p53, and hormone (estrogen [ER] and progesterone [PR]) receptors.

Objectives:

To assess the relationship between the expression of COX-2 and that of p53, hormone receptors (estrogen (ER) and progesterone (PR)) and HER-2 in the *in situ* (DCIS) and invasive components of ductal carcinomas (IDC) of the same breast, and to compare these expressions between the two histological components.

Subjects and Methods:

The expressions of COX-2, p53, and hormone receptors were assessed with immunohistochemistry (IHC) in 87 patients with IDC with areas of DCIS. IHC and Fluorescent *in situ* hybridization (FISH) were used to assess HER-2 status. The intraclass correlation coefficient and chi-squares were calculated to assess the cross-tabulation of COX-2 expression in the *in situ* versus invasive components. Logistic regression models fit specifically for the comparison of marker expression in the DCIS versus IDC and the COX-2 positive and negative groups.

Results:

Table 1 - Key clinical characteristics of the women and pathological features of the disease	Table 2 - Expression of tumor markers in the <i>in situ</i> and invasive regions of the breast tumors																																																																																																																																																																						
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*Probability of expressing COX-2 in both components, given that the enzyme is expressed in the invasive component
**Probability of expressing COX-2 in both components, given that the enzyme is expressed in the *in situ* component

Table 3 - Expression of the tumor markers as related to COX-2 status in the *in situ* component

	COX-2		p adjusted		
	Neg	Pos	(%)	(%)	
p53*	36 (72)	31 (63)	0.36		
	10 (28)	18 (37)	0.52		
HER2**	26 (74)	34 (22)	0.37		
	9 (26)	13 (28)	0.95		
ER***	12 (33)	8 (16)	0.07		
	7 (19)	6 (12)	0.07		
	Pos >= 50%	37 (48)	35 (72)	0.07	
PR****	22 (61)	22 (45)	0.22		
	10 (28)	11 (22)	0.06		
	Pos >= 50%	4 (11)	16 (33)	0.06	

* Note: 71 cases had data available on COX-2 and p53
** Note: 71 cases had data available on COX-2 and HER2
*** Note: 73 cases had data available on COX-2 and ER
**** Note: 73 cases had data available on COX-2 and PR

Table 4 - Expression of the tumor markers as related to COX-2 status in the invasive component

	COX-2		p adjusted		
	Neg	Pos	(%)	(%)	
p53*	15 (56)	15 (34)	0.13		
	12 (44)	29 (66)	0.07		
HER2**	21 (78)	33 (22)	0.73		
	6 (22)	11 (25)	0.96		
ER***	11 (38)	10 (23)	0.25		
	5 (14)	5 (11)	0.57		
	Pos < 50%	13 (45)	11 (25)	0.35	
	Pos >= 50%	6 (21)	15 (34)	0.18	
PR****	10 (34)	18 (41)	0.57		
	5 (14)	7 (17)	0.57		
	Pos < 50%	13 (45)	11 (25)	0.35	
	Pos >= 50%	6 (21)	15 (34)	0.18	

* Note: 85 cases had data available on COX-2 and p53
** Note: 82 cases had data available on COX-2 and HER2
*** Note: 85 cases had data available on COX-2 and ER
**** Note: 85 cases had data available on COX-2 and PR

Figure 1: Expression of COX-2 (A), p53 (B), HER2 (C), ER (D) and PR (E) in the *in situ* components of the breast tumors.

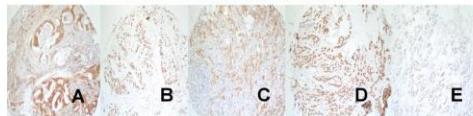
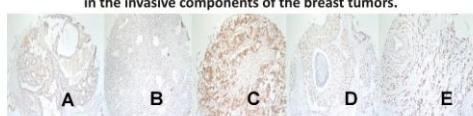


Figure 2: Expression of COX-2 (A), p53 (B), HER2 (C), ER (D) and PR (E) in the invasive components of the breast tumors.



Conclusion:

The expression of COX-2 was similar in the *in situ* and invasive components of the breast carcinomas. COX-2 positivity relates marginally with the expression of p53 in the *in situ* component, and with the ER expression in the invasive components.

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This study was funded by the Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo – FAPESP, grants 2008/08536-9; Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico – CNPq, grants 307988/2008 and 308068/2008-4.

**III Encontro Internacional de
Patologia Investigativa**

**XIII Jornada de Patologia do
Hospital A.C.Camargo**



Certificamos que

Serra KP, Sarian LO, Peres RMR, Vassallo J, Soares FA, Pinto GA, Cunha IW, Shinzato JY, Derchain SFM
ticipou do "III Encontro internacional de Patologia Investigativa do Hospital A. C. Camargo e XIII Jornada
nacional de Patologia", realizado no Anfiteatro José Ermírio de Moraes no Hospital AC Camargo – São Paulo – SP, no
período de 04 a 07 de agosto de 2010, na qualidade de
**Autor(es) do Pôster: Expression of cyclooxygenase-2 and p53 in neighboring invasive and in situ
components of breast tumors.**

São Paulo, 07 de agosto de 2010.



Dr. Fernando Soares

Diretor do Depto. de Anatomia Patológica (Coordenador do evento)



Centro de Tratamento, Ensino e Pesquisa em Câncer



Luedi Vicari
Gestora Executiva de Ensino

6.4. Anexo 4 - artigo publicado na Revista Brasileira de Ginecologia e Obstetrícia (RBGO)

[Rev Bras Ginecol Obstet.](#) 2009 Sep;31(9):461-7

[ErbB-2 expression and hormone receptor status in areas of transition from in situ to invasive ductal breast carcinoma]

[Article in Portuguese]

[Peres RM](#), [Derchain SF](#), [Heinrich JK](#), [Serra KP](#), [Pinto GA](#), [Soares FA](#), [Sarian LO](#).

Programa de Tocoginecologia, Faculdade de Ciências Médicas, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, SP, Brasil.

Abstract

PURPOSE: to evaluate the expression of erbB-2 and of the estrogen and progesterone (ER/P) hormonal receptors in the transition regions between the in situ and the invasive fractions of ductal breast neoplasia (ISDC and IDC, respectively).

METHODS: Eighty-five cases of breast neoplasia, containing contiguous ISDC and IDC areas, were selected. Histological specimens from the ISDC and the IDC areas were obtained through the tissue microarray (TMA) technique. The erbB-2 and the ER/PR expressions were evaluated through conventional immunohistochemistry. The McNemar's test was used for the comparative analysis of the expressions of erbB-2 protein and the ER/PR in the in situ and invasive regions of the tumors. The confidence intervals were set to 5% ($p=0.05$). Intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC) were calculated to assess the cross-tabulation agreement of the erbB-2 and the ER/PR expression in the ISDC and the IDC areas.

RESULTS: the erbB-2 expression has not differed between the ISDC and the IDC areas ($p=0.38$).

Comparing the two areas in each case, there was agreement in the expression of erbB-2 (ICC=0.64), PR (ICC=0.71) and ER (ICC=0.64). Restricting the analysis to tumors with the in situ component harboring necrosis (comedo), the ICC for erbB-2 was 0.4, compared to 0.6 for the whole sample. In this select group, the ICC for PR/ER did not differ substantially from those obtained with the complete dataset: as for the ER, ICC=0.7 (versus 0.7 for the entire sample) and for PR, ICC=0.7 (versus 0.6 for the entire sample).

CONCLUSIONS: our findings suggest that the erbB-2 and the ER/PR expressions do not differ in the contiguous in situ and invasive components of breast ductal tumors.

PMID: 19876578 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] Free Article

6.5. Anexo 5 - artigo publicado no International Journal of Biological Markers (Int J Biol Markers)

[Int J Biol Markers](#). 2009 Oct-Dec;24(4):238-44

Comparative evaluation of the erbB2 and hormone receptor status of neighboring invasive and in situ components of ductal carcinomas of the breast.

[Peres RM](#), [Serra KP](#), [Derchain SF](#), [Yoon JH](#), [Pinto GA](#), [Alvarenga M](#), [Soares FA](#), [Heinrich JK](#), [da Cunha IW](#), [Vassallo J](#), [Sarian LO](#).

CAISM Women's Hospital, University of Campinas UNICAMP, Campinas, Brazil.

Abstract

BACKGROUND: It remains unknown whether erbB2 expression and hormone receptor status predict the invasive potential of ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) of the breast.

OBJECTIVES: To examine erbB2 and estrogen/progesterone receptor (ER/PR) status in the precise areas where DCIS turns into invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC).

SUBJECTS AND METHODS: Eighty-seven cases of breast malignancies harboring contiguous regions of DCIS and IDC were selected. Separate histological samples from the DCIS and the neighboring IDC were obtained using tissue microarrays. The erbB2 and ER/PR statuses were assessed using immunohistochemistry (erbB2 and ER/PR) and fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH - only erbB2).

RESULTS: The expression of erbB2 did not differ in the DCIS and IDC components of the breast tumors ($p=0.35$). There was good agreement in sample-by-sample comparisons of erbB2 (intraclass correlation coefficient [$ICC=0.78$]), PR ($ICC=0.61$) and ER ($ICC=0.70$) expression in the DCIS and IDC components.

CONCLUSION: Our findings suggest that the expressions of erbB2 and ER/PR do not differ in the contiguous regions from DCIS to IDC.

PMID: 20108215 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]