Quantitative validation of GJC1 promoter hypermethylation in benign and malignant colorectal tumors

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Abstract

We have previously shown that the gap junction protein γ 1 (GJC1) gene, encoding the connexin-45 protein, is inactivated by promoter hypermethylation in colorectal cancer. This was confirmed in a recent Endocrine-Related Cancer publication analyzing a limited number of samples. The aim of this study was to analyze GJC1 in a larger clinical cohort (n=485) and to assess whether or not the promoter hypermethylation was associated with clinical or pathological features. The methylation of GJC1 was confirmed to be tumor specific and was observed in 33% of colorectal cancers and 12% of adenomas. The methylation was strongly associated with BRAF mutations (P=5.64×10⁻¹³) as well as with proximal tumor location (P=1.42×10⁻³), features compatible with a CpG island methylator phenotype.

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Introduction

Recently, we investigated the promoter DNA methylation status, assessed by qualitative methylation-specific PCR (MSP), of the connexin gene family members in colorectal cancer (Sirnes et al. 2011). The gap junction protein γ 1 (GJC1), encoding the connexin-45 protein, was found to be frequently hypermethylated in primary colorectal carcinomas and unmethylated in normal mucosa samples. Furthermore, methylation of GJC1 was associated with reduced gene expression, and treatment with the demethylating agent 5-aza-2’deoxycytidine led to re-expression of GJC1 in colon cancer cell lines.

GJC1 methylation analysis in a large clinical sample series

In a recent publication in Endocrine-Related Cancer, Mori et al. (2011) confirmed that GJC1 is a potential biomarker for discriminating colorectal cancer patients from controls. The authors used methylated CpG island amplification coupled with microarray analysis and a well-designed data analysis pipeline to identify 169 candidate loci for cancer-specific hypermethylation. GJC1 was among the 14 genes successfully tested with quantitative MSP (qMSP) in a small series of carcinomas (n=51), adenomas (n=9), and normal mucosa (n=54). In that study, the authors pointed out that GJC1, as well as the other identified loci, ‘merit a large-scale independent validation study’ (Mori et al. 2011). In this study, we have used qMSP (forward primer: TATTCGAG-CGTTACGTGTCGC; reverse primer: CGCCTACGCG-EXECGCG; probe: 6FAM-TCGTTTTCGGGTCG-MGB) to analyze test and validation sets of malignant and benign tumors as well as normal mucosa samples, counting altogether 485 samples (Tables 1 and 2). The percentile of the highest percent methylated reference (PMR=3) value across the normal mucosa samples in the test set was used as a fixed threshold for scoring methylation-positive samples in both the test and validation series. Promoter hypermethylation was identified in 12% of the adenomas, 33% of the carcinomas, 2% of the normal mucosa samples taken in distance form the carcinoma, and in none of the normal mucosa
samples obtained from cancer-free individuals (Table 1 and Fig. 1).

In recent years, the CpG island methylator phenotype (CIMP) has been suggested to be an important pathway in the development of colorectal cancer (Toyota et al. 1999, Weisenberger et al. 2006). CIMP-positive tumors are characterized by concordant hypermethylation in several CpG loci and include the majority of sporadic colorectal cancers with a microsatellite unstable (MSI) phenotype. Hence, CIMP tumors are associated with many of the features typical of MSI tumors, such as proximal location and BRAF mutation (Weisenberger et al. 2006, Shen et al. 2007) and have also been associated with improved patient prognosis (Ogino et al. 2009). When comparing the promoter methylation status of GJC1 with genetic and clinicopathological features, we discovered that GJC1 methylation was more common among MSI (29/45, 64%) primary colorectal carcinomas than among MSS tumors (26/124, 21%; \( P = 2.44 \times 10^{-7} \)). In line with the CIMP concept, the GJC1 promoter methylation was in addition significantly associated with proximal tumor location (\( P = 1.42 \times 10^{-3} \); also reported by Mori et al. (2011)), and the presence of BRAF mutations in exon 15 (\( P = 5.64 \times 10^{-13} \)). The mean PMR value in cancers from female patients (12.96) was significantly higher than that seen in male patients (7.07; Student’s \( t \)-test, \( P = 0.026 \)), but no significant difference was seen among normal mucosa samples. In addition, no significant association was seen between DNA methylation and tumor stage or age of the patients.

Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves are well suited to determine whether potential biomarkers can discriminate patient samples from normal controls. In concordance with (Mori et al. 2011), we observe an area under the ROC curve (AUC) of 0.67 (95% confidence interval (CI): 0.61–0.73; \( P = 1.6 \times 10^{-5} \)) for discriminating colorectal carcinomas from normal mucosa samples. Not surprisingly, and probably due to the larger sample series analyzed here (104 adenomas versus nine), the AUC value for discriminating benign tumors from controls was better than previously reported (0.61. 95% CI 0.53–0.68; \( P = 7.3 \times 10^{-3} \); Table 3). Although somewhat improved, these values are still low, and in a diagnostic setting GJC1 would be outperformed by a number of colorectal tumor biomarkers, including VSX2 (AUC 0.93) and the other promising biomarkers identified in the same genome-wide search (Mori et al. 2011). The authors

### Table 1 Frequency and distribution of promoter methylation levels (PMR values) sample material measured by quantitative methylation-specific PCR (qMSP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GJC1</th>
<th>n (%)</th>
<th>Median methylated samples (IQR)</th>
<th>n (%)</th>
<th>Median methylated samples (IQR)</th>
<th>n (%)</th>
<th>Median methylated samples (IQR)</th>
<th>n (%)</th>
<th>Median methylated samples (IQR)</th>
<th>P value*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Test set</td>
<td>0/51 (0%)</td>
<td>– (–)</td>
<td>7/61 (11%)</td>
<td>14.7 (37.7)</td>
<td>20/64 (31%)</td>
<td>22.3 (14.9)</td>
<td>1.9 ( \times ) 10^{-4}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validation set</td>
<td>0/56 (0%)</td>
<td>– (–)</td>
<td>6/43 (14%)</td>
<td>13.3 (32.9)</td>
<td>35/105 (33%)</td>
<td>31.0 (27.2)</td>
<td>2.0 ( \times ) 10^{-10}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined (test and validation)</td>
<td>0/107 (0%)</td>
<td>– (–)</td>
<td>13/104 (12%)</td>
<td>14.7 (36.5)</td>
<td>55/169 (33%)</td>
<td>26.3 (22.0)</td>
<td>6.6 ( \times ) 10^{-14}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IQR, interquartile range (75th percentile–25th percentile); n, number of positive cases; PMR, percent methylated reference.

*Kruskal–Wallis test.

### Table 2 Overview of clinical samples included in this study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Normal mucosa</th>
<th>Normal mucosa from cancer patients</th>
<th>Adenoma</th>
<th>Carcinoma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Test</td>
<td>Validation</td>
<td>Test</td>
<td>Validation</td>
<td>Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median patient age (range)</td>
<td>Deceased colorectal cancer-free individuals, collected at the Institute of Forensic Medicine, University of Oslo, Norway</td>
<td>Colorectal adenoma and carcinoma-free individuals, confirmed by sigmoidoscopy (Thiis-Evensen et al. 1999)</td>
<td>Matching the carcinoma validation series</td>
<td>Individuals attending a population-based screening study (Thiis-Evensen et al. 1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test (n=51)</td>
<td>Validation (n=56)</td>
<td>Test (n=61)</td>
<td>Validation (n=43)</td>
<td>Test (n=64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (22–86)</td>
<td>67 (83–72)</td>
<td>71 (29–93)</td>
<td>67 (62–72)</td>
<td>58 (50–64)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to National legislation all samples belong to approved research biobanks and approvals are given by the Regional Ethics Committee (S-09282c2009/4958 biobank 2781;595151).
point out that although the combination of these markers did not improve the diagnostic accuracy compared with VSX2 alone, this might be achieved by including existing colorectal tumor biomarkers. The recently identified SPG20 (AUC 0.95; Lind et al. 2011b) could be an alternative as well as CNRIP1 (AUC 0.98) and MAL (AUC 0.96; Lind et al. 2008, 2011a).

**Conclusion**

The results by Mori et al. (2011), as well as the quantitative results presented here for a rather large clinical sample series validate our initial findings and pinpoint promoter hypermethylation of GJC1 as a tumor-specific event (Sirnes et al. 2011). In addition to colorectal carcinomas, GJC1 hypermethylation was seen among a small subset of adenomas, indicating that the reduction or loss of GJC1 (connexin-45) protein expression can occur early in the colorectal tumorigenesis. Finally, the promoter methylation was restricted to a specific subgroup of colorectal tumors with CIMP-like features, suggesting a role for connexin-45 in the development of colorectal cancer.

**Declaration of interest**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest that could be perceived as prejudicing the impartiality of the research reported.

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**References**


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**Table 3** Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis of GJC1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>AUC (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRC (n=169)</td>
<td>0.67 (0.61–0.73)</td>
<td>$1.6 \times 10^{-6}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage I and II CRC (n=101)</td>
<td>0.69 (0.62–0.76)</td>
<td>$2.0 \times 10^{-6}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage III and IV CRC (n=68)</td>
<td>0.64 (0.55–0.73)</td>
<td>$1.5 \times 10^{-3}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenoma (n=104)</td>
<td>0.61 (0.53–0.68)</td>
<td>$7.3 \times 10^{-3}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC normal (n=105)</td>
<td>0.51 (0.43–0.59)</td>
<td>$7.8 \times 10^{-1}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ROC curve analysis for the discrimination of tissues from normal mucosa (from colorectal cancer-free individuals). Data are shown for test and validation series combined (lines 1 and 4), and stratified according to tumor stage (lines 2 and 3). AUC, area under the curve; CI, confidence interval; CRC, colorectal cancer.
D Ahmed et al.: GJC1 promoter hypermethylation in CRC


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