

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# The impact of proliferation and cancer stem cell upon the resistance to chemotherapy in salivary mucoepidermoid carcinoma

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## ABSTRACT

**Background and aim:** Mucoepidermoid carcinoma is a common salivary tumor that affects both adults and children. Proliferation is one of the most fundamental biological processes of growth and maintenance of tissue homeostasis. CD-44 may be used as an indicator of aggressive behavior of some human malignancy. Multidrug resistance is one of the major obstacles for successful cancer chemotherapy. The present study was carried out for evaluation of the biological rules and the clinicopathological significance of Ki-67, CD-44 and MDR-1 expression in the different histopathological grades of MECs.

**Patients and methods:** Eighty paraffin embedded MEC tissues were collected and classified to three groups according to their histological grades. Tissue sections were stained with Ki-67, CD-44 and MDR-1 then examined microscopically and analyzed statistically.

**Results:** High grade MEC cases showed the highest expression for Ki-67, CD-44 and MDR-1. Additionally, significant differences were found between the histopathological grades as well as between lymph node stages of the studied cases and the expression of the three utilized markers.

**Conclusion:** Ki-67, CD-44 and MDR-1 can be used to evaluate the degree of differentiation and to predict the prognosis of MECs, furthermore, high grade MEC cases with high proliferative indices might be resistant to chemotherapy.

**Key Words:** Salivary, Mucoepidermoid carcinoma, Ki-67, CD-44, MDR-1, Stem cell

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Mucoepidermoid carcinoma (MEC) accounts for 5%-15% of all salivary tumors and 30%-35% of malignant salivary tumors.<sup>[1]</sup> It is the most common salivary gland malignancy in children.<sup>[2,3]</sup> It is believed to arise from the reserve cells of excretory ducts.<sup>[3]</sup> The stiff growth of MEC with aggravated resistance to therapy is a major clinical challenge that might be correlated with the function of cancer stem cells

(CSCs). However, whether or not cancer stem cells play a role in the pathobiology of salivary MEC has not yet been investigated.<sup>[4-6]</sup> Cell proliferative activity is a reliable prognostic factor in head and neck tumors.<sup>[7]</sup> The most widely practised measurement involves the immunohistochemical assessment of Ki-67 antigen.<sup>[8,9]</sup> Ki-67 is a universal cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor and a proliferative cell marker. It has been useful in predicting clinical aggressiveness in

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various human tumors, including laryngeal carcinoma and determines the recurrence rate after radiotherapy in adenocarcinoma patients.<sup>[10-12]</sup> Recently, stem cell biology concepts have been applied with a new force to the field of cancer biology.<sup>[13]</sup> CSCs are important in the development, invasion, drug resistance, and may also predict treatment outcome of carcinomas.<sup>[14,15]</sup> However, the existence of CSCs, and their phenotypes remain unclear. Also, their putative influence on the behavior of malignant salivary gland neoplasms deserves further investigation.<sup>[16,17]</sup> Segregation of CSCs can be achieved using protein markers that are differentially expressed in stem cells compared to the non-cancer stem cell population. Some studies have reported correlation between CSCs and unregulated expression of CD-44.<sup>[16,18,19]</sup>

Cluster designation-44 (CD-44) is a cell adhesion molecule and acts as the major hyaluronan receptor and as a receptor for many other extracellular matrix (ECM) components such as type I and IV collagens, fibronectin and laminin. It also interacts with signaling molecules such that possess protein tyrosine kinase activity and binds soluble growth factors.<sup>[20]</sup> Tumor cells that express CD44 exhibit a cancer stem-cell behavior.<sup>[16]</sup> CD-44 has been reported to be involved with tumor growth and metastasis and has also been implicated as a cancer stem cell marker in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma.<sup>[21]</sup>

Multidrug resistance (MDR) is one of the major drawbacks for successful cancer chemotherapy.<sup>[22]</sup> Multidrug resistance protein-1 (MDR-1), a membrane-bound energy-dependent efflux transporter, is over expressed in several kinds of multidrug-resistant cell lines. It is P-Glycoprotein and related to multidrug-resistance phenotype of various cancers.<sup>[17,22,23]</sup> In breast cancer, MDR-1 leads to tumor invasion, metastasis and poor clinical outcome.<sup>[24]</sup> Understanding the MEC pathobiology, particularly mechanisms

of resistance to therapy, is critical to improve the survival and the quality of life of MEC patients.<sup>[4]</sup> To the best of our knowledge, the literatures that studied the effects of proliferation and cancer stem cells upon resistance to chemotherapy in salivary MEC are very rare. Therefore, the present study will be a trial to explore the possible roles of Ki-67 (proliferation marker), CD-44 (cancer stem cell marker) in drug resistance of MEC through MDR-1 expression.

## 2. PATIENTS AND METHODS

### 2.1 Data retrieval

This retrospective study was carried out on eighty cases of previously diagnosed salivary MECs. All cases were surgically excised. The paraffin embedded blocks were collected from Oral Pathology Department, Faculty of Dentistry, Mansoura University and Pathology laboratory of the Oncology center, Faculty of Medicine, Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt in the period between January 2011 and December 2016. Ten normal salivary gland tissues were used as a control group. All obtained from excised salivary glands with sialolithiasis and chronic sialadenitis.

The clinical data of the studied cases were collected retrospectively from the computerized database of the centers registry regarding age, gender, site, signs, symptoms, lymph node involvement, tumor size, and distant metastasis. The studied cases were evaluated clinically according to TNM staging system of the AJCC.<sup>[25,26]</sup>

### 2.2 Immunohistochemical staining

Serial sections of 4 μm thick were obtained from each paraffin block and stained for haematoxylin and eosin stain to confirm the diagnosis, to assess the presence of the representative tumor in each block and to grade the tumor into low grade, intermediate grade and high grade according to Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) criteria.<sup>[7]</sup>

**Table 1.** Characters of the utilized antibodies in the present study

Immunohistochemical markers	Clone	Dilution	Cellular localization	Source
Ki-67 (Mouse Monoclonal Antibody)	SP6 Immunogen	Ready to use antibody and prediluted in a tris buffered solution at pH 7.4	Nuclear	Master Diagnostica systems, Avda, Conocimiento. Ciencias de la Salud 18016 Granada
CD-44 (Anti Human, Monoclonal, Anti-CD44 standard isoform)	156-3C11		Membranous	
MDR-1 (Mouse, Monoclonal, (P-Glycoprotein)	EP271	Working dilution: 1:50	Membranous and Cytoplasmic	Bio-Genex, Emergo Europe, Molenstraat 15, NL-2513 BH The Hague, The Netherlands.

Sections of 3 - 4  $\mu\text{m}$  thick were obtained from the accurate paraffin block and mounted on positively charged slides (obtained from Bio Genex Laboratory (4600 Caryon Road, San Ramon, UAS, 2015) to be stained immunohistochemically for Ki67, CD44 and MDR-1. The slides were deparaffinized in xylene and rehydrated in descending grades of alcohol into water. Blocking endogenous peroxidase using 3% hydrogen peroxide in methanol for 5 minutes was done followed by washing in PBS. Antigen retrieval was performed with EDTA buffer at pH 9 for Ki-67, while CD-44 and MDR-1 slides were immersed in Citrate buffer solution at pH 6 at 94°C for 25 minutes. Slides were allowed to cool then washed in PBS. The specific antibodies (Ki-67, CD-44 and MDR-1) were applied for 1 hour at room temperature followed by washing in PBS 3 times. The characters of the used antibodies were summarized in Table 1. Immunostaining was performed using the Envision horseradish peroxidase (HRP) Detection System (Dako, Carpinteria, CA) and the procedures were done according to the manufacturer instructions. DAB was used as a chromogen for 5 minutes to visualize the immunoreaction and the slides were counterstained with Mayer's haematoxylin for 1 minute and cover slipped with the mounting media.

A negative control was tested with each run by omitting the primary antibody. Slides from hyperplastic tonsillar tissues were used as positive controls for Ki-67 and CD-44, while slides from colon carcinoma tissues were used as a positive control for MDR-1. Evaluation of immunohistochemical reaction was done using the Computer Assisted digital image analysis (Digital morphometric study).<sup>[27]</sup>

### 2.3 Statistical analysis

SPSS program version 17 was used for statistical analysis of the data. The descriptive statistics were calculated in the form of Frequency (Number-percent). Quantitative statistics

were calculated in the form of mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD) for parametric data and Median and range (Minimum-maximum) for nonparametric ones. Statistical comparison between the different groups and the significance of difference was tested using one of the following tests; ANOVA test was used to compare between more than two groups of numerical (parametric) data followed by post-hoc turkey. Kruskal Wallis was used to compare between two groups of numerical (non-parametric) data followed by Mann-Whitney for pair wise comparisons. The Mann-Whitney test was used to compare between two groups of numerical (parametric) data. Whereas, Inter-group comparison of categorical data was performed by using chi square test (X2-value). *p* value  $\leq .05$  was considered statistically significant.

## 3. RESULTS

### 3.1 Clinicopathological characteristics of the studied cases

The age range of the studied cases was 13 to 78 years with a mean age of  $48.07 \pm 15.05$ . There was a slight tendency for occurrence among females (55%) with a female to male ratio of 1.22:1. The most common site for the studied cases was the parotid gland (58%), while retromolar area was the least involved site (4%). Tumors of the palate and submandibular glands accounted for 30% and 8% respectively. Stage III was the most common accounting for 37% followed by stage IV, II and I 35%, 25%, 3% respectively. Metastasis was present in only 13%. Regarding regional lymph node involvement, the majority of cases were N1(40%) while N0 and N2 were 37% and 23% respectively. As regard tumor size, 43% of the studied cases were T2 (2-4 cm in diameter) followed by T3, T4 and T1 accounting for 25%, 17% and 15% respectively. Grade III accounted for 45% followed by grade I and II representing 35% and 20% respectively (data not shown in table).

**Table 2.** Association between the histopathological groups of the current study and Ki-67, CD-44 and MDR-1 expression

Variables	Ki-67 Percentage of positive cells			P	Ki-67 Integrated Density			P	CD-44 Percentage of positive cells			P	CD-44 Integrated Density			P	MDR-1 Percentage of positive cells			P	MDR-1 Integrated Density			P
	L	IM	H		L	IM	H		L	IM	H		L	IM	H		L	IM	H		L	IM	H	
HP. Groups				.001				.001				.001				.001				.001				.001
Median	5.7	-58.7	77.5		3.3	3.9	111.3		2.5	7.6	13.4		8.6	177.3	352.3		4	25.5	75.6		1	38.8	45.	
P1		.007				0.4				.02				.001				.02				.007		
P2			.001				.001				0.01				.001				.018					.54
P3			.08				.002				.001			.5					.001					.001

Note. P: Probability, HP: histopathological, L: low grade, IM: intermediate grade, H: high grade, Test used: Kruskalwallis test followed by mann-whitney, P1: significance between low and intermediate grade, P2: significance between low and high grade, P3: significance between high grade and intermediate grade.

**Table 3.** Association between the lymph node groups of the current study and Ki-67, CD-44 and MDR-1 expression

Variables	Ki-67 Percentage of positive cells			P	Ki-67 Integrated Density			P	CD-44 Percentage of positive cells			P	CD-44 Integrated Density			P	MDR-1 Percentage of positive cells			P	MDR-1 Integrated Density			P
	N0	N1	N2		N0	N1	N2		N0	N1	N2		N0	N1	N2		N0	N1	N2		N0	N1	N2	
lymph node group				.009*				.04*				.13				.09				.02*				.15
Median	8.9	-58.7	81.3		59.6	63.2	150.4		.4	7.8	12.7		171.5	167.6	349.6		5.4	28.6	68.5		1.4	38.8	45.7	
P1		.9				.4												.12						
P2			.005			.01												.01						
P3			.007			.07												.15						

Note. P: Probability, Test used: Kruskalwallis test followed by mann-whitney, P1: significance between N0 & N1, P2: significance between N0 & N2, P3: significance between N1 & N2

**3.2 Immunohistochemical evaluation of the used markers**

Considering the expressions of Ki-67, CD-44 and MDR-1, high grade MEC cases showed the highest levels of expression, while the low grade cases had the lowest levels of

expression (see Figure 1). Statistically significant difference was reported between the different histopathological groups in relation to the expression of the three utilized immunohistochemical markers.

**Table 4.** Correlations between Ki-67, CD-44 and MDR-1 expression and tumor size, regional lymph node involvement, distant metastasis, clinical stage and histopathological grade of the studied MEC cases

Variables	Ki-67		CD-44		MDR-1	
	Percentage of positive cells	Integrated density	Percentage of positive cells	Integrated density	Percentage of positive cells	Integrated density
	r	p	r	p	r	p
Tumor size	.12	.461	.20	.20	.15	.363
Regional lymph node involvement	.40	.011	.380	.016	.28	.08
Metastasis	.21	.18	.259	.106	.12	.456
Clinical stage	.25	.12	.30	.062	.13	.41
Histopathological Grade	.86	<.001	.783	<.001	.912	<.001

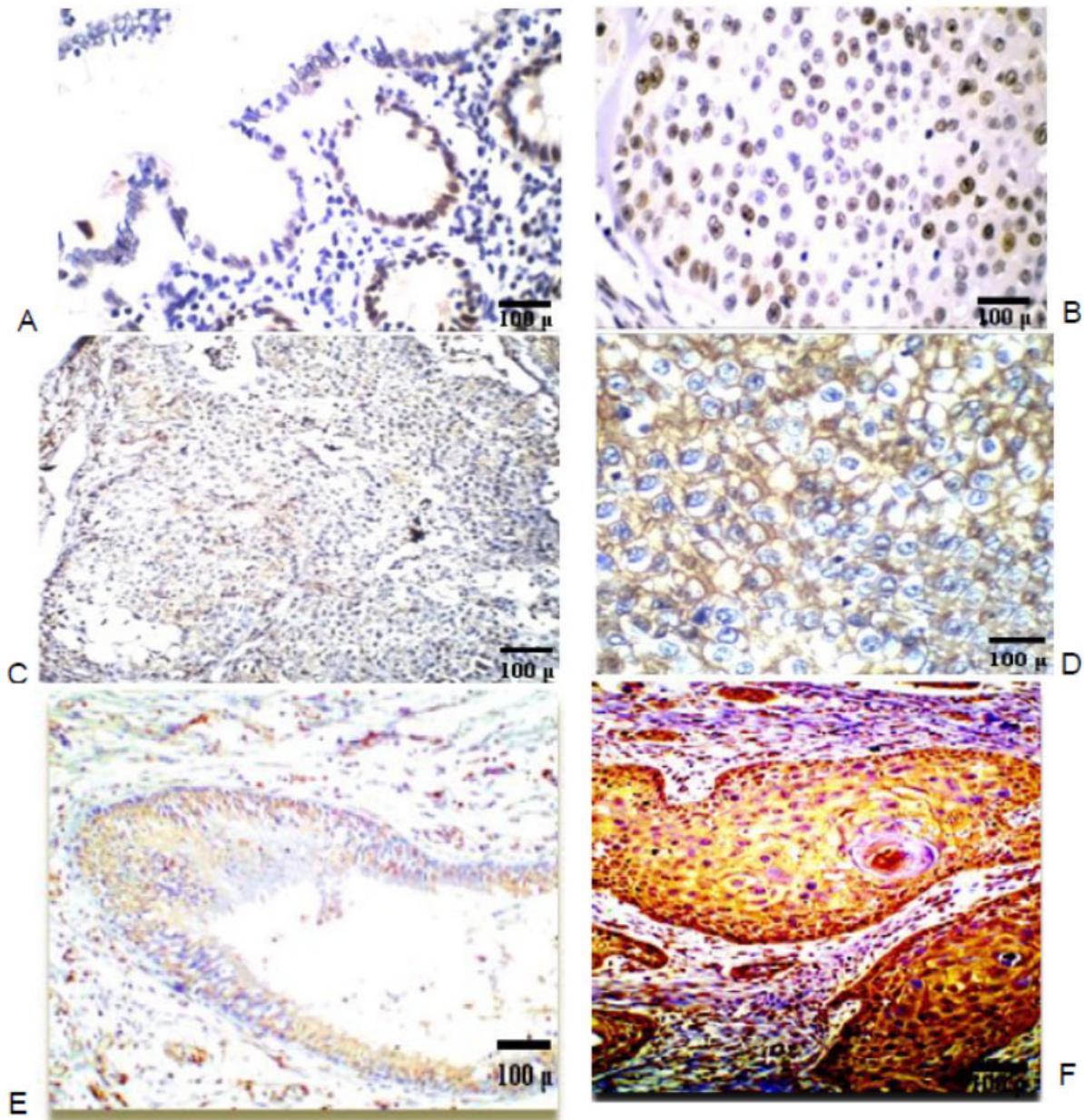
Furthermore, multiple comparison tests showed significant difference between every two histopathological groups in relation to the used antigens (see Table 2). No-significant differences were noted between tumor sizes, clinical stages and metastasis regarding the employed immunohistochemical markers (data not shown in tables). Regarding lymph node involvement, Table 3 shows that there is a significant association between Ki 67 expression (both density and percentage) and lymph node involvement with a significant difference between the different groups. In addition, there was a significant association between the percentage of MDR-1 expression and lymph node involvement with a significant difference only between group N0 and N2. On the other hand, there was no significant association with CD44 expression.

Moreover, Sperman’s correlation test yielded a significant

positive correlation between the employed markers and the histopathological groups. Ki 67 and MDR-1 as well showed significant positive correlation with the regional lymph nodes involvement stage, while CD44 didn’t (see Table 4). In addition, significant positive inter-correlation between the utilized markers was detected (see Table 5).

**Table 5.** Correlation between Ki-67, CD-44 and MDR-1 expressions among the studied MEC cases

	CD-44 integrated density expression		MDR-1 expression
	r	p	
Ki-67 integrated density expression	.571	<.0001	.603
			<.0001
CD-44 integrated density expression			.523
			.001



**Figure 1.** (A) Low grade MEC case shows positive nuclear reaction to Ki-67 mainly in the lesional cells which line the cystic cavities in 6% of cells with a median density 3.3 (HRP, DAB  $\times$  400). (B) High grade MEC case shows positive nuclear reaction to Ki-67 in 70% of the epidermoid cells with a median density 111.3 (HRP, DAB  $\times$  400). (C) Low grade MEC case shows weak membranous CD-44 expression in 3% of the lesional cells with a median density 8.6 (HRP, DAB  $\times$  200). (D) High grade MEC case shows extensive membranous CD-44 expression in 95% of cells with a median density 352.3 (HRP, DAB  $\times$  400). (E) Low grade MEC case shows weak membranous and cytoplasmic MDR-1 expression in 15% of the cells lining cystic space with a median density 1 (HRP, DAB  $\times$  200). (F) High grade MEC case shows strong and diffuse membranous and cytoplasmic MDR-1 expression in 95% of the epidermoid cells with a median density 45 (HRP, DAB  $\times$  400).

#### 4. DISCUSSION

Mucoepidermoid carcinoma shows wide and diverse biological behavior,<sup>[28,29]</sup> therefore, MEC demands better understanding of its pathobiology and development of new mechanism-based therapies.<sup>[5,6]</sup> Therefore we tried to find a

role of the proliferation marker (Ki67), the cancer stem cell and adhesion molecule (CD44) and MRD-1 protein in the pathogenesis of MEC.

High grade MEC cases of the present study were showed

higher expression of Ki-67 than intermediate and low grades. This was in consistence with Kaza et al.<sup>[30]</sup> Siddique et al.<sup>[31]</sup> Luukka et al.<sup>[32]</sup> Triantafyllidou et al.<sup>[33]</sup> and Skalova et al.<sup>[34]</sup> who detected progressive increase in Ki-67 immunoreactivity from low to high-grade tumors among their MECs. Moreover, Kaza et al.<sup>[30]</sup> Faur et al.<sup>[35]</sup> as well as Hicks and Flaitz<sup>[36]</sup> evaluated and assessed proliferation of MEC cells, reported that the percentage of Ki-67 immunoreactive tumor cells were prominent among their high grade cases and decreased among their low grade cases. Also, Cardoso et al.<sup>[8]</sup> detected elevation of cell proliferation with the malignancy grade of their MEC cases through the percentage of PCNA positive tumor cells. Concerning Ki-67 expression in the current study, there was significant positive correlation with histopathological grades and regional lymph node involvement. Meanwhile, non-significant correlation was detected with tumor size, metastasis and clinical stage. This is supported with the findings of Bonhin et al.<sup>[37]</sup> and Kim et al.<sup>[38]</sup> who found a significant positive correlation between Ki-67 cell proliferation and histological tumor differentiation of squamous cell carcinoma. In addition, Kim et al.<sup>[38]</sup> stated that Ki-67 expression was significantly associated with lymph node involvement of their studied SCCs. In the same context, Maeda et al.<sup>[39]</sup> reported that PCNA expression had a significant positive correlation with histological grades and lymph node involvement of their studied gastric carcinoma cases. On the other hand, Faur et al.<sup>[35]</sup> found that Ki-67 immunoreactivity was significantly correlated with clinical stage and tumor size of their MECs. Also, Maeda et al.<sup>[39]</sup> detected a significant correlation between PCNA expression and tumor clinical stage as well as with metastasis among their studied gastric carcinomas.

In the current work, high grade MEC cases had the highest CD-44 expression. This is consistent with the findings of Binmadi et al.<sup>[40]</sup> whose high grade MEC cases revealed moderate to strong CD-44 expression. On the contrary, Rodrigo et al.<sup>[41]</sup> found reduction of CD-44 expression in their poorly differentiated SCC cases. They hypothesized that the lack of a functional CD-44. Also, Jang et al.<sup>[42]</sup> did not observe any correlations between CD-44 expression and age, tumor size, clinical stage as well as lymph node involvement of their studied breast cancer cases which is consistent with our results. On the opposite hand, Spafford et al.<sup>[43]</sup> found that CD-44 was correlated positively with regional lymph node involvement. These discrepancies could be explained by Rodrigo et al.<sup>[41]</sup> on the basis of site, number of analyzed cases, clinical and histopathological tumor grade, extension of lymph node dissection, staining methods, used antibodies,

and differences in staining evaluation.

The highest expression of MDR-1 was among high grade studied MEC cases, while the lowest expression was in low grade cases. These findings were statistically significant. Similarly, Furusaka et al.<sup>[44]</sup> reported high percentage of MDR-1 in intermediate and high grades of malignancy. On the contrary, Yang et al.<sup>[45]</sup> found that MDR-1 was not expressed in breast carcinoma cells; they suggested that it did not play a significant role in multidrug resistance of breast cancer.

In the current work, MDR-1 expression was positively correlated with regional lymph node involvement and histopathological grades. This agrees with Li<sup>[46]</sup> who found that MDR-1 was expressed in the different histological grades of laryngeal SCC and showed significant positive correlation with lymph node. In addition, Lu et al.<sup>[47]</sup> noted that MDR-1 was significantly correlated positively with lymph node in their studied invasive ductal breast cancer cases.

In the current study, regarding MDR-1 expression, no correlations were reported between tumor sizes, clinical stages and metastasis, this contradicts with Li<sup>[46]</sup> who found that MDR-1 expression was significantly correlated to the clinical stage and metastasis in laryngeal SCC cases.

In the present work, significant positive correlation between the utilized immunohistochemical markers (Ki-67, CD-44 and MDR-1) was noted. This could be interpreted by; Booth et al.<sup>[48]</sup> and Dowsett et al.<sup>[9]</sup> who deduced that Ki-67 is important for determining prognosis of the tumors, prediction of resistance to chemotherapy.<sup>[9]</sup> Furthermore, Soave et al.<sup>[16]</sup> Li et al.<sup>[18]</sup> and Al-Hajj et al.<sup>[19]</sup> reported that CD-44 unregulated expression had a correlation with CSCs, which are important indrug resistance of carcinomas.<sup>[49]</sup>

In addition, Yildiz et al.<sup>[50]</sup> reported that CD-44 expression was connected with a high rate of cell proliferation and poor prognosis. Also, Misra et al.<sup>[51]</sup> stated that MDR in cancer cells could be regulated by hyaluronan, which is the major ligand for the CD-44 receptor.

## 5. CONCLUSION

This study suggested that Ki-67, CD-44 and MDR-1 can be used to evaluate the degree of differentiation, to predict the prognosis of MEC cases and to detect the resistant cases to chemotherapy.

## CONFLICTS OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE

No potential conflicts of interest are disclosed.

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