

Molecular Mechanism of Tumorigenesis and Biomarkers of Opisthorchiasis-associated Cholangiocarcinoma

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Abstract

Definitive relationship has been confirmed between *Opisthorchis viverrini* infection and tumorigenesis of cholangiocarcinoma (CCA), by epidemiological investigation and animal experiments. In the *O. viverrini* endemic area, opisthorchiasis-associated CCA has been becoming a serious public health problem. Understanding of the molecular mechanisms of tumorigenesis of the infection-induced CCA will be helpful to develop new biomarkers for diagnosis and therapy. This review addresses recent progresses in molecular mechanism and biomarker of opisthorchiasis-associated CCA.

Keywords: Tumorigenesis; Opisthorchiasis-associated cholangiocarcinoma

Introduction

O. viverrini is a human liver fluke and mainly endemic in the Lower Mekong Basin, including Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam and Cambodia. The correlation of the high prevalence of *O. viverrini* infection with the high incidence of cholangiocarcinoma (CCA) in endemic areas has suggested the definitive relationship between them. Serious *O. viverrini* infection in endemic area plus the lack of CCA early diagnostic techniques and poor prognosis put the millions of people at the risk of CCA. Moreover, as the second most common primary liver cancer in the non-endemic area of *O. viverrini*, the incidence and mortality of CCA are markedly increasing in recent decades. An unexpected scenario was reported in 2012 that the mortality of CCA of the workers in one printing company in Japan was about 2900 times higher compared with that in the normal population.

CCA is a quite lethal cancer, with a poor prognosis and limitation in therapeutic options. It is usually difficult to make an early diagnosis for CCA, because in its early stages, there are no specific symptoms or physical signs, and abnormal in laboratory examination, as well as tumor markers with high sensitivity and specificity. Moreover, special diagnostic strategy is necessary for the opisthorchiasis-associated CCA because this type of CCA is usually intrahepatic, characterized with the neoplasm in upper hepatoduodenal ligament, and extension into liver and vascular structure. Inability to diagnose CCA early also makes it difficult for therapeutic options, as patients are usually in their advanced stages, with the existence of distant and extensive metastasis when diagnosed. Therefore, it is urgent to delve into the tumorigenesis mechanism and develop novel biomarkers for the diagnosis, prognosis, metastasis and therapy of the CCA. The present study emphasizes on the recent progresses of molecular mechanism of tumorigenesis and biomarkers in opisthorchiasis-associated CCA.

Current Status of *O. viverrini* Prevalence

Adult worm of *O. viverrini* inhabits in the biliary system of final hosts, including human and reservoir (cats and dogs in endemic regions). Individuals are infected by eating raw or uncooked fish, which is intermediate host infected by the metacercariae of *O. viverrini*. The high prevalence of *O. viverrini* infection is associated with the exposure to the infected fish, custom and culture in the local endemic areas. High infective rate of the fish was reported in the endemic areas, for

example, 12.3% in Nakhon Ratchasima and 46.9% in Khon Kaen Province of Thailand [1,2], 14.5% in Lao PDR [3]. The heavy prevalence is considered to be continued from past time, as the first investigation reported a 100% infection of *O. viverrini* in some region of northeast Thailand [4], and even in 1980's, the prevalence was still near 100% in Khon Kaen Province in northeast Thailand, whereas now still the region with the highest prevalence in the world [5-7]. In recent decades, several control programs have been implemented to control the infection. Although improved, the prevalence is still in its high situation. In northeast Thailand, prevalence was 34.6, 15.7 and 16.6% in 1998, 2000 and 2009, respectively, and in some region, the prevalence was as high as 60% [8]. It is estimated there are about 6 million individuals to be infected with *O. viverrini*, but the numbers is considered to be underestimated due to the diagnostic sensitivity.

High prevalence of *O. viverrini* was also reported in Lao PDR. A nationwide survey in 2003 showed an average infection of 10.9% in schoolchildren, and in some region of the Mekong River Basin, the prevalence was more than 60-80% [9]. A more recent investigation showed the prevalence as high as 90.9-92% in the lowland areas [10]. It was estimated that there are 2.5 million individuals to be infected, accounting for 37% of the population. Little is known on the prevalence of *O. viverrini* in Cambodian, but recent investigation showed 32.0-44.8% prevalence in Takeo Province [11]. The infection rate of cyprinid fish was as high as 66.7% in some areas [12]. Similarly, in Vietnam, the prevalence has been found to range from 15.2% to 36.9% in some endemic areas [13].

Opisthorchiasis-associated CCA

The habitat of *O. viverrini* is in hepatobiliary tract, bile duct and gallbladder, and opisthorchiasis is caused from mechanical irritation of the fluke and immunopathogenesis induced by their excretory/secretory

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(ES) products that are immunogenic, mitogenic and toxic to the biliary epithelium, which leads to chronic inflammation, desquamation, epithelial and adenomatous hyperplasia, goblet cell metaplasia, periductal fibrosis and granuloma formation [14-16]. About 25% of *O. viverrini* infected cases develops into periductal fibrosis and some of them develops into CCA.

Epidemiological investigation indicated that the CCA morbidity is positively correlated to *O. viverrini* prevalence [17,18]. The highest morbidity of CCA in the world was found in the northeast of Thailand, where is heavy endemic area of *O. viverrini* infection with the highest prevalence in the world [18-21]. The evidence from animal experiment has also confirmed that *O. viverrini* infection could induce occurrence of CCA. Infection with *O. viverrini* only, or administration with NDMA at low concentration in limited time does not induce CCA development, but infection plus NDMA administration does induce CCA development [22]. Now, this is the only animal model of *O. viverrini* infection-induced CCA, and is applied widely. Therefore, *O. viverrini* has been recognized as group 1 carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) of the WHO in 1994, which means the parasitic infection is considered to be a direct risk factor for CCA.

Although CCA is a rare cancer in non-endemic areas, the incidence of *O. viverrini* in endemic areas is extremely higher than that in non-endemic regions [18]. Estimated, in northeast Thailand, 5000 cases of CCA is diagnosed annually [21]. High mortality of liver cancer was observed in northeast Thailand, where nine out of the ten provinces ranked in the top death numbers of liver cancer in Thailand [23].

Molecular Mechanism of Tumorigenesis of Opisthorchiasis-associated CCA

The mechanisms of CCA tumorigenesis induced by *O. viverrini* infection remain vague. It is generally considered that mechanical injury and parasite-derived products are initial causes. The excretory-secretory (ES) products from the adults are immunogenic, mitogenic and toxic. Inflammation induced by these products is linked with hepatobiliary pathology. NOS derived from inflammation by the infection are one of factors to cause the tumorigenesis. It has been demonstrated that *O. viverrini* caused the accumulation of NOS [24]. The accumulated NOS may induce the DNA damage, such as epigenetic changes and genomic instability, which may initiate the tumorigenesis of CCA. The oxidative DNA damage has been observed during *O. viverrini* infection. Infection caused the increase of expression of 8-nitroguanine and 8-oxo-7,8-dihydro-20-deoxyguanosine in the inflammatory cells and epithelial lining of bile duct at inflammatory areas in the liver, which is considered to mediate iNOS dependent DNA damage in intrahepatic bile duct epithelium [24-26]. cDNA microarray analysis indicated that in the animal model of *O. viverrini* infection-induced CCA, the expressions of many genes related to antioxidative enzyme were down-regulated, for example, Idh, Hgd, Gsta, Gss, Prdx6 and Cyp [27]. Some studies have found that the ES products of *O. viverrini* have direct effect on cell proliferation [28], by up-regulating the expression of proliferation factors, such as Pdgf, Tgf and EGF [29].

Great progresses have been made in determining the molecular mechanism of the tumorigenesis of opisthorchiasis-associated CCA, by using animal model. Utilizing the CCA model, a systemic cDNA microarray analysis listed up the candidate genes that may be involved in tumorigenesis, including the genes related to cell proliferation, differentiation and transformation, cell growth and cycle regulation,

apoptosis, DNA repair, cytoskeletal structure, metabolic enzymes, tumor suppressor and oxidative reduction response [27]. Several signal pathways were identified to be likely involved in the tumorigenesis.

Proliferation, differentiation and transformation are the key characterizations in tumorigenesis process. Study in *O. viverrini* infection-induced CCA in animal model revealed the genes related to cell proliferation, differentiation and transformation may play role in the tumorigenesis of the CCA, for example, S100a6, Anxa2, Pdgfa, Frat1, Lifr, Npdc1, Enc1, Cgref1, Tgfb2, Klf4, Maff, Jun1 and Cebp1 [27]. Correspondingly, some of *O. viverrini*-derived factors have been identified to promote the proliferation of host cell, for example, granulatin-like growth factor [30] and glutathione S-transferase [31].

NFkB signaling pathway is one of the important pathways to involve in inflammation-induced carcinogenesis. There were up-regulated expressions of NFkB, NFkB1a, NFkB1b, and the cycle regulatory gene cyclin D1, cyclin E, and CDK4 during tumorigenesis of *O. viverrini* infection-induced CCA in animal model [27]. Moreover, ES from *O. viverrini* induced Ikb degradation and activated NF-kB nuclear translocation [32].

RB pathway plays important role in controlling G1/S transition in the cell cycle. This pathway includes the four key genes of RB1, p16^{INK4}, cyclin D1 and CDK4. Inactivation of RB pathway was found in various kinds of human cancers. Alternation of the expression of the genes was observed in *O. viverrini* infection-induced CCA animal model, and human CCA. The expressions of RB1 and p16^{INK4} were down-regulated, and the expressions of cyclin D1 and CDK4 were up-regulated during the development of CCA [33].

c-Ski is a repressor of TGF-β signal pathway. As an oncogene, c-Ski was characterized by its ability in cell differentiation and transformation. C-Ski protein levels and subcellular localization were found to correlate with clinicopathological parameters and tumor progression in several human malignancies. In the tumorigenesis of *O. viverrini* infection-induced CCA in animal model, the kinetic expression of c-ski and TGF-β signal pathway genes was corresponding to the time-dependent development of the CCA, suggesting that c-ski is likely involved the tumorigenesis as a repressor of TGF-β signaling pathway, through inhibiting the pathway-induced growth barrier [34].

More recently, it was reported that PDGF signaling pathway may play important roles in opisthorchiasis-associated CCA tumorigenesis [35,36]. PDGF/PDGFR complex engages several well known signaling pathways, and plays the pivotal roles in cell proliferation, differentiation, transformation, invasion and survival. In *O. viverrini* infection-induced CCA animal model, the expression of Pdgfa and its receptor Pdgfra was found to be up-regulated during tumorigenesis [27,35]. Further analysis indicated that these factors were up-regulated in human CCA tissue (84.6%), collected from heavy endemic area of *O. viverrini*. Positive PDGFA immunohistochemical staining was significantly correlated with status, stage and survival rate of CCA. Moreover, the serum level of PDGFA in CCA patients was significantly higher than that in healthy control, suggesting its potential as prognostic and diagnostic markers [36]. These studies indicated that PDGF signaling pathway likely involves in tumor angiogenesis, maintenance of the tumor microenvironment, and implication in the development and metastasis of the CCA, as in other tumors [37-39].

Galectin-1 functions in cell adhesion, proliferation, differentiation, and has been demonstrated to be involved in tumor progression and metastasis. Study has indicated that the expression of galectin-1, at both mRNA and protein levels, was greatly elevated with the tumor

progression of opisthorchiasis-associated CCA in animal model and human CCA. The location of the increased expression further suggested the involvement of galectin-1 in the CCA tumorigenesis, as the increased expression of the protein was mainly located in the epithelium of extensively proliferated and hyperplasia small bile ducts at early stage of CCA development, and in the extensive tumor stroma tissues at later stage, in both model animals and human CCA cases [40].

Biomarkers of Opisthorchiasis-associated CCA

Conventional serum markers, such as Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) and carbohydrate antigen 19-9 (CA19-9), are now used in the diagnosis of malignancies including in CCA. However, these markers are limited in diagnosis of CCA due to their insufficient sensitivity and specificity. Recent years, the progress has been made on the development of biomarkers of opisthorchiasis-associated CCA. Sripa et al. [41] reported that an elevation of plasma level of IL-6 in patients is associated with a significant increase in the risk of opisthorchiasis-associated CCA and advanced periductal fibrosis, which is also linked to high risk of CCA. *O. viverrini* infection alone did not cause the increase of IL-6 levels, as revealed by low level IL-6 in *O. viverrini* infected individuals without advanced periductal fibrosis or CCA, suggesting IL-6 may be a novel biomarker for diagnosis and monitoring the response to therapies in the lethal pathology induced by *O. viverrini* infection.

Variability of animal model of *O. viverrini* infection-induced CCA enhances the development of revealing tumorigenesis mechanism and exploring novel biomarkers for CCA. Several potential biomarkers have been identified in the animal model. PDGFA and PDGFRA were reported to be elevated in the animal model and the tumor tissue of CCA cases [36]. Cox regression multivariate analysis indicated that positive immunostaining of PDGFA had a higher likelihood of risk of death, and the serum level in CCA patients was higher than in healthy individuals, suggesting its potential as a prognostic and diagnostic marker. The anti-cancer drug sunitinib malate inhibited the proliferation of CCA cell by suppressing PDGFRA signaling pathway, suggesting its potential as a target of therapy. Similarly, the increased expression galectin-1 was observed during tumorigenesis of *O. viverrini* infection-induced CCA, and in the tumor stroma of CCA cases [40]. High positive rate of immunostaining and correlation with stage, metastasis and cumulative overall survival indicated that galectin-1 is likely involved in the tumorigenesis, and expected to serve as a tumor stroma marker in diagnosis and prediction of metastasis and poor prognosis of the opisthorchiasis-associated CCA.

Many other biomarkers were also found to be promising as candidate markers of opisthorchiasis-associated CCA recently, for example hydroxyproline as a diagnostic marker [42], ECPKA and its autoantibody as biomarkers [43], oxysterols (OSBP2 and OSBPL-7) as molecular markers for the identification of CCA metastasis in the bloodstream [44], and ANXA2 as prognostic marker [45].

Silsirivanit et al. [46] and Sawanyawisuth et al. [47] reported a novel CCA antigens, an unidentified glycan epitope on MUC5AC and designated as CCA-associated carbohydrate antigen (CCA-CA), which was found to be up-regulated at early stage in CCA development, suggesting the possibility of this antigen as an early diagnostic and prognostic marker of CCA.

Perspective

Great progresses have been made in revealing molecular mechanisms of tumorigenesis and developing biomarkers for diagnosis,

prognosis and therapy, particularly in recent years; but they are still primitive. By utilizing new developed techniques in the research of opisthorchiasis-associated CCA, it will accelerate the progress to identify new biomarkers. More important, it is unlike other type cancers, opisthorchiasis-associated CCA has its animal model which does closely mimic human CCA, which provides a desirable platform to deeply explore the mechanisms of opisthorchiasis-associated CCA. Taken together, it is believed that demystification of tumorigenesis of opisthorchiasis-associated CCA and development of applicable biomarkers for the early diagnosis and therapy will be promising in the future.

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