The role of estrogen receptors isoforms in breast cancer

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ABSTRACT

Background: Estrogen and progesterone receptor (ER/PR) status is an accepted predictive marker in breast cancer. It is well known that breast tumors, which are ER(+) and PR(+) are more likely to respond to endocrine therapy. However, certain percentage of ER(+) and PR(+) tumors do not respond to endocrine therapy. Identification of the second estrogen receptor, named estrogen receptor beta (ERβ), as well as the existence of numerous isoforms/splice variants of both ERα and ERβ, suggests that complex regulation of estrogen action exists. In this study, we analyze does the expression of two ERβ isoforms correlates with ERM/PR status.

Methods: Sixty samples of primary operable breast carcinomas were analyzed for ERα and PR protein levels and for mRNA expression of two ERβ isoforms (ERβ1 and ERβΔ5). ERα and PR proteins were measured by classical biochemical techniques, and ERβ mRNAs were measured by real-time RT-PCR.

Results: Tumors are divided in three groups according to relative level of mRNA for ERβ1 and ERβΔ5. We found that there is no correlation of ERβ1 mRNA expression with ERα and PR protein levels. We confirmed the existence of inverse correlation of ERβΔ5 with PR and of ERβΔ5 with ERα in the group of postmenopausal patients. In the subsets of tumors defined by ERα/PR status, we found that percentage of tumors, which concomitantly expressed high levels of both transcripts, are parallel with those that do not response to tamoxifen treatment.

Conclusion: Inverse correlation of ERα with ERβΔ5 and PR with ERβΔ5 isoform suggests that ERβΔ5 may have inhibitory effect on ERα activity in postmenopausal patients. In addition, we point out that determination of expression profiles of ERα and ERβ isoforms in the defined groups of patient are necessary for elucidating its involvement in endocrine resistance.

KEY WORDS: Breast Neoplasms; Receptors, Estrogen; Receptors, Progesterone; Antineoplastic Agents, Hormonal; Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction

INTRODUCTION

Estrogen receptor (ER) status of breast tumor (expressed as + or – status) is a well-accepted predictor of response to endocrine therapy. In addition, a down-stream marker of functional ER signaling (1), progesterone receptor (PR), is measured in breast cancer (BC) biopsies and surgical samples. Now, it is known that two receptors for estrogen exist: ERα and ERβ, encoded by two different genes: ERα is encoded by gene located on chromosomal loci 6q25.1 (2), and the ERβ is encoded by gene located on loci 14q22-24 (3). The existence of numerous isoforms/splice variants of both ERα and ERβ, suggests that complex regulation of estrogen action exists. The exact biological significance of isoforms and its splice variants of both receptors (ERα and ERβ), is still unclear, but it seems that their existence may have regulatory role in the response to estrogen. Both genes, ERα and ERβ, have complex “system” of multiple promoters and differential splicing in 5′-UTR region (4). Exon deletions or duplications are second mechanism that potentially generates changes in reading frame, and, accordingly, exchanged proteins (5,6). In addition, five ERβ isoforms (designated as ERβ1 - ERβ5) originate by alternative usage of five 5′ exons (7,8). It has been shown that the expression of ERα increases during the process of cancerogenesis, but the expression of ERβ seems to decreases. Estrogen receptor β is under intensive investigation and its role in BC appears to be of predictive value, too. It is reasonable to propose that ER status should now include both receptors, ERα and ERβ.

In this study, we measure expression levels of mRNA of two ERβ variants ERβ1 and ERβΔ5. We also define the cut-off values for ERβ1 and ERβΔ5 mRNA expression in systematic sample of invasive BC. In addition, we compared ERβ status with ERα and PR status. For this purpose, we quantified the expression levels of mRNA of two isoforms of ERβ gene in 60 samples of primary operable BC samples and in adjacent normal tissue by the real-time RT-PCR. This study was performed by using the sensitive and sequence specific assays based on TaqMan methodology. Relative levels of ERβ1 and ERβΔ5 variant were measured by assays designed to detect these transcript at unique regions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Patients

We analyzed 60 samples obtained after surgery from patients with primary breast tumors, hospitalized at the Institute of Oncology and Radiology of Serbia in Belgrade. The study had received Institutional Review Board approval according to the National Health Regulation. Adjacent normal tissues are obtained after total mastectomy. Tissue was stored at liquid nitrogen until RNA and protein isolation. The patients all met the following criteria: primary operable unilateral invasive BC, without previous treatment.
Steroid receptor assay
Steroid receptors, ERβ and PR were measured by a five-point dextrane-coated charcoal assay in a cytosol fraction of frozen tumor tissue as previously described (9).

RNA Isolation and cDNA synthesis
The approximately 50–100 mg of tissue frozen in liquid nitrogen was pulverized in cold mortar vessel and extraction of total RNA was performed with acid-phenol guanidine method (10). Quality of RNA preparation was verified on agarose gels stained with ethidium bromide. RNA was dissolved again and concentration was determined spectrophotometrically. Total RNA (1 μg) was reverse transcribed in 20 μl reaction volume with Omniscript RT Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) using the 10 μM random hexamer and 1 μM oligo(15) primer according to manufacturer conditions (reverse transcription was performed 60 min on 37°C).

Real-time PCR analysis
All PCR reactions were performed using a 7000 Sequence Detection System (Applied Biosystems). PCR was carried out in 25 μl reaction volume containing the 1x TaqMan Universal PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems), 1x TaqMan Pre-Designed Gene Expression Assay specific for target transcript sequence and cDNA diluted with water (1:10). Relative quantity of target transcripts ERβ1 or ERβΔ5 in each sample was expressed as an N-fold differences relative to calibrator, or 1x sample, according to equation: N = 2^((ΔΔCt)sample – ΔCtcalibrator), ΔCt values of samples and calibrator were determined by subtracting of average Ct value of target transcripts (ERβ1 and ERβΔ5) from the average Ct value of β-actin gene (endogenous control) (11).

Statistical analysis
Since levels of expression show non-Gaussian distribution, nonparametric tests (Spearman, Mann-Whitney and Chi square) were used for the analysis of correlation with clinical and histopathological parameters.

RESULTS
Relative quantities of ERβ1 and ERβΔ5 mRNA were expressed as n-fold difference in relation to calibrator and normalized to the β-actin as a reference gene. Distributions of RNA expression levels for both transcripts were the same as distribution of ERβ1 expression. For ERβ1 Tu2 group vs. N, p=0.023, and Tu1 group vs. N, p=0.001 (Mann-Whitney, Figure 1. For ERβΔ5 Tu2 group vs. N p=0.006 and Tu1 vs. N, p=0.002 (Mann-Whitney). Expression between “low expression” and “medium expression” groups does not differ significantly neither for ERβ1, nor for ERβΔ5.

Table 1. Expression of ERβ1 and ERβΔ5 mRNA in breast cancer and in healthy mammary tissue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of samples</th>
<th>ERβ1</th>
<th>ERβΔ5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Breast cancer tissue</td>
<td>Healthy mammary tissue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(+) High expressed (Tu3) (34)</td>
<td>12,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>medium expressed (Tu2) (14)</td>
<td>2,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>low expressed (Tu1) (12)</td>
<td>0,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>9,081</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Healthy mammary tissue (N) 108,811 48,694 2,662-358,389

*All values are expressed in relative expression level (n-fold difference in respect to calibrator) and obtained from 100 ng of total RNA.

Expression of ERβ1 and ERβΔ5 mRNA in normal and malignant breast tissue
Concerned with fact that there are no cut-off values for ERβ1 expression of mRNA level, and that ΔCt method of relative quantification is applied, we defined three levels of expression. In this study we classified the BC samples according to expression of ERβ1 and ERβΔ5 mRNA as “low expressed” (Tu1), “medium expressed” (Tu2), and “high expressed” (Tu3). Samples with “high expression” (Tu3) were defined as those with more than threefold differences (in respect to calibrator) were detected; “medium expression” (Tu2) were those between one to threefold differences, and “low expression” (Tu1) were those with less than one fold difference. In the same way, the expression level is defined for ERβΔ5 isoforms in breast cancer and in healthy mammary tissue. For ERβ1 Tu2 group vs. N, p=0.023, and Tu1 group vs. N, p=0.001 (Mann-Whitney, Figure 1. For ERβΔ5 Tu2 group vs. N p=0.006 and Tu1 vs. N, p=0.002 (Mann-Whitney). Expression between “low expression” and “medium expression” groups does not differ significantly neither for ERβ1, nor for ERβΔ5.

Figure 1. Three groups of breast cancers according to expression of ERβ1 isoform mRNA (Tu1, Tu2 and Tu3) compared with healthy mammary tissue (N)
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Figure 2. Three groups of breast cancers according to expression of ERβΔ5 isoform mRNA (Tu1, Tu2 and Tu3) compared with healthy mammary tissue (N).

Correlation of ERβ1 and ERβΔ5 mRNA expression with the status of ERα and PR

We examined does the expression status of ERβ1 and ERβΔ5 mRNAs correlates with ERα/PR status. According to ERα status 36 samples were positive (≥ 10 fmol/mg of total cytosol proteins) and 24 were ERα-negative. According to PR status, 20 samples were PR-positive (≥ 20 fmol/mg of total cytosol proteins) and 40 were PR-negative. Analysis of association between ERα and PR protein levels shows no correlation with expression of the wild type of estrogen receptor beta (ERβ1).

We found correlation between ERβ1 and ERβΔ5 mRNA expression with clinical samples of BC, according to expression of ERβ1 mRNA, measured by qRT-PCR and ERα measured by ligand binding assay. Other authors also report (in immunohistochemical studies) that there is no correlation between ERα and ERβ expression on protein level (13,14). The absence of correlation of ERβ1 expression with clinical and histopathological parameters (our unpublished results), indicates that its expression level could be an independent predictive marker in BC, but its predictive value remains to be established.

Interestingly, little is known about expression of ERβΔ5 in the clinical samples. Deletions of fifth exon results in frame shift in reading frame of protein, generating five alternative amino acids, and stop codon after them, which results in truncated protein without ligand binding domain. In cell transfection studies (16), it was shown that ERβΔ5 truncated protein possesses dose dependent, inhibitory activity against and ERα in 293T cell line. A similar activity, also in eukaryotic cell culture system, has its counterpart, ERαΔ5 variant against the ERα on ERE reporter genes.

Our finding of inverse correlation of ERβΔ5 with PR and with ERα in postmenopausal patients are in concordance with in vitro study of Inoue and coworkers (16) and may reflect the inhibitory activity of this truncated protein in vivo against transcriptional activity of ERα receptor. Inverse variation of ERα and ERαΔ2 was also reported by Saji and coworkers (17). Their data, together with our result that ERβΔ5 are in inverse correlation with PR in vivo suggest that high expression of some ERβ isoforms may underlie the emergence of ERα-positive/PR-negative tumors. Inverse association between expression of ERβΔ5 variant and levels of PR protein may be the consequence of inhibition of estrogen-induced activity of ERα by hetero-dimerization with truncated protein encoded by Δ5 splice variant as proposed by Inoue (16). Our finding that this inverse correlation comes from postmenopausal subset of patients, points out that this inhibitory activity might be detectable in vivo only when levels of circulating estrogen is low. In addition, we found that in the subsets of patients defined by the ER/PR status, percentage of concomitantly “highly expressed” ERβ1 and ERβΔ5, are parallel to the established percentages of endocrine unresponsive patients. Poola and coworkers (15) recently published similar results where they show that two isoforms of ERβ receptor (β1 and β5) are highly expressed in ERα-negative tumors. Biochemical explanation for this occurrence is that in the absence of ERα the ERβ can be mediator of estrogen signaling as suggested by Poola (15). Moreover, there are data that tamoxifen may have agonistic effect on ERβ in HeLa cells and BC cell lines. At the same time, high level of ERβΔ5 variant (which dimerizes with ERα (16)) may suppress the ERα activity. Although it is widely documented that the decreased expression of ERβ correlates with tumor emergence and progression, the role of this receptor in tamoxifen resistance remains unclear.

Our approach in defining of ERβ1 mRNA positive and negative is based on comparison between normal and malignant tissue is justified, since we obtained results comparable with data obtained in immunohistochemical studies. This approach may be helpful in future studies dealing with clinical significance of ERβ1.

In conclusion, we point out the necessity for analyzing the complete isoform profiles of ERβ, ERα and PR in clinical samples, since it is possible that one pattern of isoforms expression may be a cause of tamoxifen resistance and the other might be a marker of sensitivity.

Note

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REFERENCES


