

# Evaluation of MMP-2, MMP-9, TIMP-1, TIMP-2, NGAL and MMP-9/NGAL complex in urine and sera from patients with bladder cancer

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Received September 24, 2014; Accepted June 22, 2015

DOI: 10.3892/ol.2015.3558

**Abstract.** The identification of biomarkers in urine or serum samples from patients with bladder cancer is urgently required for the development of non-invasive methods for the diagnosis of bladder carcinoma and to facilitate follow-up surveillance, to combat the high progression and recurrence rates of this type of cancer. The current study measured the content of matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2 and -9, as well as tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase (TIMP)-1 and -2 in the urine and sera of 41 patients with bladder cancer by ELISA. The association between levels of MMP-2 and -9 and TIMP-1 and -2, and tumor grade and stage were investigated to verify whether these molecules are involved in tumor differentiation. Statistical analysis of the data revealed that urinary TIMP-1 levels were significantly higher in the high grade group compared with those of the low grade samples ( $P=0.022$ ). The results also revealed a significantly differing distribution of TIMP-1 expression between Ta and T1 stage specimens ( $P=0.040$ ). The corresponding area under the curves (AUCs) were 0.72, with a sensitivity of 0.70 and specificity of 0.75. In addition, neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL) and MMP-9/NGAL complex levels in the sera were measured. All molecules evaluated were detected in the sera of the patients studied. In particular, tumors staged as non-muscle invasive (Ta and T1), demonstrated significantly higher NGAL levels compared with those of muscle invasive ( $>T1$ ) bladder cancer (32.8 ng/ml vs. 16.2 ng/ml;  $P=0.029$ ). The discriminatory ability of NGAL expression was confirmed by receiver

operating characteristic curve analysis that revealed an AUC of 0.75, a sensitivity of 0.88 and a specificity of 0.67. These data indicated that urinary TIMP-1 and serum NGAL may be useful non-invasive biomarkers to provide clinical information for bladder cancer disease management. Multicenter, prospective studies are required to confirm these preliminary results.

## Introduction

Bladder cancer (BCa) is one of the most common urologic malignancies worldwide; with a higher frequency amongst males than females (1). The two major environmental risk factors for BCa are high exposure to tobacco smoke, and occupational exposure to aromatic amines, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and chlorinated hydrocarbons (2,3). Furthermore, exposure to ionizing radiation, a variety of lifestyle choices, occupations, dietary factors, drugs, urologic pathologies, family history and genetic polymorphisms may increase the risk of bladder carcinoma (1-3). There are two clinical phenotypes of bladder carcinoma: Non-invasive and invasive BCa. Non-invasive BCa includes the papillary carcinoma phenotype (Ta) and flat carcinoma *in situ* (cis). Ta bladder carcinoma is superficial and rarely invades the basement membrane or metastasizes, but is associated with a high risk of local recurrence; while invasive bladder carcinoma has a high risk of disease progression, including muscle invasion and metastasis, and mortality. Ta tumorigenesis typically occurs via a molecular pathway that is distinct from that of cis and the invasive cancer phenotype (4). Superficial tumors are generally treated with transurethral tumor resection and intravesical Bacille Calmette-Guérin, whereas invasive tumors are aggressively resected (5). To date, cystoscopy remains the gold standard for the diagnosis of malignancies of the bladder. In addition, examination by cystoscopy is required not only for diagnosis, but also for follow-up. Cytoscopic examination is repeated at 3-month intervals as no other method currently available is sufficiently sensitive and specific. However, cystoscopy is an invasive, relatively costly and uncomfortable diagnostic method, which may also be inconclusive, particularly in the diagnosis of cystitis. Therefore, the development of non-invasive methods for the diagnosis of bladder carcinoma is urgently required. Urinary or circulating biomarkers

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**Key words:** matrix metalloproteinase-2, matrix metalloproteinase-9, tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-1, sera, tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-2, urine, neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin, bladder carcinoma

represent a potential area of interest for the early detection and surveillance of bladder carcinoma due to the high accessibility of samples. Multiple tumor biomarkers have been investigated in this capacity, with variable results (6-9).

An essential change that occurs in malignancies is tissue invasion; however, the extracellular matrix (ECM) provides a significant barrier to tumor cell invasion. A unique class of matrix degrading enzymes, the matrix-metalloproteinases (MMPs), are able to degrade certain components of the ECM and basement membrane, facilitating tumor cell dissemination. In addition, MMPs have key functions in the maintenance of a supportive local environment that promotes tumor cell growth at the primary and metastatic sites. The ability to degrade type IV collagen, the major component of the basement membrane, is unique to MMP-2 and -9. These MMPs are frequently associated with the malignant phenotype of tumor cells, and their expression has been found to be elevated in several cases of human tumors exhibiting aggressive characteristics and low overall survival (10,11). As a result of their potential and destructive nature, the activities of the MMPs are highly regulated at various levels, including via transcriptional control, secretion from cells as inactive precursors and functional inhibition by the tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinases (TIMPs), of which there are four: TIMP-1, TIMP-2, TIMP-3 and TIMP-4 (12). TIMP-1 binds and inhibits MMPs with 1:1 stoichiometry, binding MMP-9 in particular; while TIMP-2 inactivates MMP-2 specifically. Dysregulation of the balance between MMP and TIMP expression has been suggested to facilitate tumor progression and recurrence in cancer.

A previous study by our group revealed, by gelatin zymography, that urinary MMP-2 and -9 expression was correlated with increased MMP-9 lytic activity in high-grade and advanced-stage bladder cancer (13). In addition, a complex of MMP-9 and human neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL) has been detected in the urine of patients with prostate cancer and BCa (14). NGAL is an acute-phase protein involved in innate immunity, with a crucial role in intracellular iron transport (15). NGAL expression is altered in several benign conditions, including inflammatory, ischemic and metabolic disorders. Furthermore, NGAL is overexpressed in numerous types of tumor (15,16), and its expression is associated with invasive cancer progression (17,18).

In the present study, urinary and serum levels of MMP-2, MMP-9, TIMP-1 and TIMP-2, as well as serum concentrations of NGAL and MMP-9/NGAL complex were evaluated in samples from 41 patients with bladder carcinoma. These levels were compared with tumor grade and stage in order to verify whether these molecules may offer potential as non-invasive biomarkers to provide useful clinical information for bladder cancer disease management.

## Patients and methods

**Patients.** A total of 41 patients were enrolled at the Department of Urology, University of Naples (Naples, Italy) between May 2010 and 2011. Samples of first morning urine and peripheral venous blood were collected prior to surgical or other therapeutic interventions. Standard clinical laboratory criteria and histopathological investigations were used to

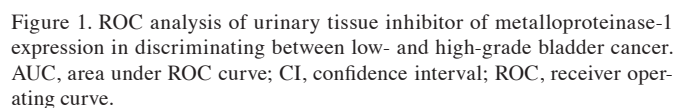
diagnose and confirm the tumor type of each patient. Patient ages ranged from 40 to 86 years (mean,  $71.1 \pm 9.3$  years; median, 72 years), and in total, there were 4 females and 37 males. The tumors were classified by grade and stage according to pTNM classifications (19). All patients included provided written informed consent and the study was approved by the ethics committee of the University of Naples. A total of 40 age-matched, normal, healthy laboratory volunteers were recruited as controls and provided their permission verbally. Healthy volunteers exhibited no sign of illness and their basic laboratory parameter values were confirmed to be within reference limits.

**Urine sample preparation.** The MultistixCombur test (Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany) was used to examine urine samples prior to analysis, and any urine samples that tested positive for leukocytes were excluded due to the presence of confounding leukocyte gelatinases. Microscopic hematuria, which was present in the majority of cancer samples, was not quantified; however, samples exhibiting macroscopic hematuria were excluded. The samples were frozen immediately following collection, and stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  prior to analysis. For further analysis, samples were thawed and 15-ml aliquots of each sample were centrifuged at  $1,000 \times g$  for 10 min at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The supernatant was collected and the levels of MMP-2, MMP-9, TIMP-1 and TIMP-2 were determined by immunoassay.

**Serum.** Peripheral venous blood samples were collected in vacutainers and allowed to clot for 30 min at room temperature, prior to centrifugation at  $1,600 \times g$  for 10 min at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The samples were then divided into aliquots and stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  prior to the determination of MMP-2, MMP-9, TIMP-1, TIMP-2, NGAL and MMP-9/NGAL complex levels by immunoassay. Each aliquot was used only once, in order to prevent enzyme activation due to the freeze-thawing processes.

**Measurement of MMP-2, MMP-9, TIMP-1, TIMP-2, NGAL and MMP-9/NGAL levels.** MMP-2 and -9, as well as TIMP-1 and -2 levels were detected by ELISA using commercial kits (Biotrak Cell Proliferation ELISA System) obtained from GE Healthcare Life Sciences (Chalfont, UK). These assays were based on a two-site sandwich format, utilizing two antibodies directed against various epitopes of each molecule. The assay for MMP-2 detected pro-MMP-2 (free pro-MMP-2 and pro-MMP-2 complexed with TIMP-2), but not the active form of MMP-2. The assay for MMP-9 recognized pro-MMP-9 (free pro-MMP-9 and pro-MMP-9 complexed with TIMP-1). The assay for TIMP-1 detected free TIMP-1 and TIMP-1 complexed with MMP-9. The assay for TIMP-2 detected free TIMP-2 and TIMP-2 complexed with MMP-2. NGAL and MMP-9/NGAL complex levels were determined with a solid-phase immunoassay, using a commercial kit (Quantikine) from R&D Systems (Minneapolis, MN, USA). The NGAL assay used two monoclonal antibodies specific for two epitopes of lipocalin 2. The MMP-9/NGAL complex assay used monoclonal antibodies against recombinant human NGAL, and was therefore unable to detect recombinant human MMP-9 or NGAL in their free forms. All assays were conducted according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Characteristic	Patients, n (%)
Histological grade	
Low grade (G1)	17 (41.5)
High grade (G3)	24 (58.5)
Tumor stage	
Ta	13 (32.0)
T1	20 (49.0)
T2 or higher	8 (19.0)
Gender	
Female	4 (10.0)
Male	37 (90.0)



All statistical analyses were performed using statistical computing environment R software (version 3.01; R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria).

During a 1-year period, urine and serum samples from a total of 41 patients with bladder cancer were evaluated, and the histopathological characteristics are listed in Table I.

Table II. Descriptive statistics of measured molecules in urine samples of 41 patients with bladder carcinoma.

Parameter	Grade		Stage						
	Low	High	P-value	Ta	Tl	P-value	≤Tl	>Tl	P-value
Age, years <sup>a</sup>	68.65±11.61	72.79±7.11	0.354	72.85±7.78	69.05±10.72	0.328	70.55±9.75	73.25±7.56	0.633
MMP-2 ng/ml <sup>b</sup>	0.81 (0.33-4.92)	1.43 (0.47-2.34)	0.470	1.05 (0.33-1.81)	1.39 (0.47-4.92)	0.821	1.22 (0.33-4.92)	1.41 (0.98-2.05)	0.521
MMP-9 ng/ml <sup>b</sup>	1.30 (0.03-15.90)	1.92 (0.05-21.30)	0.461	0.96 (0.03-15.90)	1.16 (0.03-21.30)	0.485	1.16 (0.03-21.30)	8.12 (0.1-10.30)	0.680
TTIMP-1 ng/ml <sup>b</sup>	1.77 (0.20-46.50)	7.41 (0.60-139.00)	0.022	1.26 (0.30-13.10)	6.92 (0.20-139.00)	0.040	4.41 (0.20-139.00)	7.58 (2.10-44.00)	0.247
TTIMP-2 ng/ml <sup>b</sup>	3.02 (0.33-27.15)	3.23 (0.17-35.60)	0.868	2.08 (0.17-9.66)	6.04 (0.33-35.60)	0.074	3.66 (0.17-35.60)	2.38 (1.73-9.56)	0.624

<sup>a</sup>Data are expressed as the mean ± standard deviation. Groups were compared using Student's t-test for unpaired samples. <sup>b</sup>Data are expressed as the median (range). Groups were compared using the Mann-Whitney U test. MMP, matrix metalloproteinase; TIMP, tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase.

Data are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  standard deviation. Groups were compared using Student's t-test for unpaired samples. <sup>b</sup>Data are expressed as the median (range). Groups were compared using the Mann-Whitney U test. MMP, matrix metalloproteinase; TIMP, tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase.

Table III. Descriptive statistics of the expression levels of MMP-2, MMP-9, TIMP-1, TIMP-2, NGAL and MMP-9/NGAL complex in serum samples from 41 patients with bladder cancer.

Expression	Grade			Stage			
	Low	High	P-value	Ta	T1	≤T1	>T1
MMP-2 ng/ml	1152 (755-1851)	1109 (820-1679)	0.922	1115 (795-1851)	1172 (755-1679)	1120 (755-1851)	1052 (820-1520)
MMP-9 ng/ml	312 (87-595)	263 (44-741)	0.398	312 (105-595)	288 (44-741)	306 (44-741)	232 (116-457)
TIMP-1 ng/ml	164 (72-456)	141 (78-1364)	0.911	163 (72-419)	127 (72-1364)	136 (72-1364)	159 (109-246)
TIMP-2 ng/ml	196 (98-591)	167 (119-307)	0.117	178 (118-405)	178 (98-591)	178 (98-591)	174 (120-242)
NGAL ng/ml	33 (10-126)	26 (7.2-90.2)	0.569	33 (7-126)	34 (8-90)	33 (7-126)	16 (11-39)
MMP-9/NGAL ng/ml	174 (60-520)	130 (49-666)	0.475	197 (49-520)	157 (49-666)	174 (49-666)	113 (82-214)

Data are expressed as the median (range). Groups were compared using the Mann-Whitney U test. MMP, matrix metalloproteinase; TIMP, tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase; NGAL, neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin.

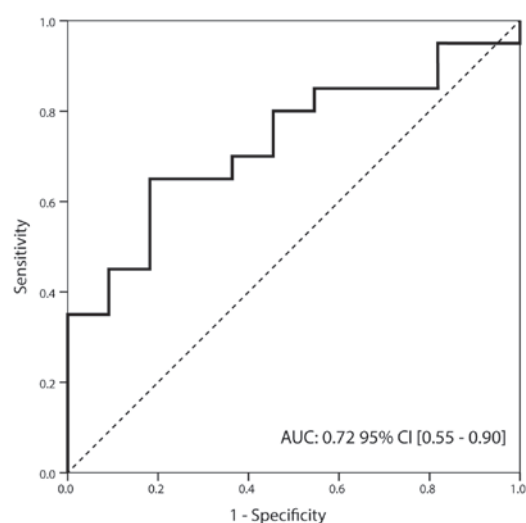


Figure 2. ROC analysis for urinary tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-1 in discriminating between Ta and T1 stage bladder cancer. AUC, area under ROC curve; CI, confidence interval; ROC, receiver operating curve.

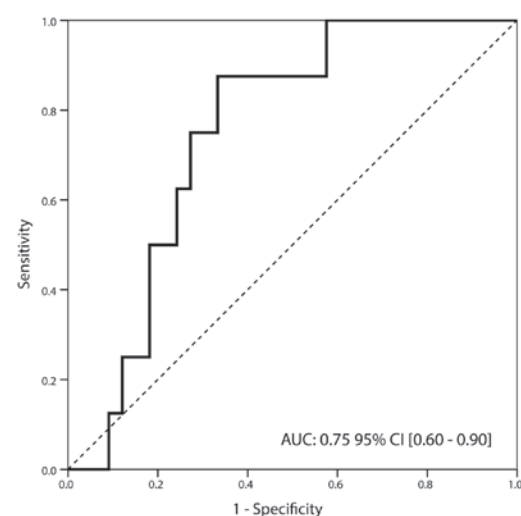


Figure 3. ROC receiver operating curve analysis for serum neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin in discriminating between non-muscle invasive (stage Ta or T1) and muscle invasive (stage ≥T2) bladder cancer. AUC, area under ROC curve; CI, confidence interval; receiver operating curve.

Levels of MMP-2 and -9, as well as their inhibitors TIMP-1 and -2 were determined in urine samples from patients and normal controls. The four molecules were undetectable in the urine samples from all normal controls. By contrast, MMP-2 and -9 were detected in urine samples from 26 of 41 (63%) and 25 of 41 (61%) patients with BCa, respectively. In patients with detectable MMP-2 and -9, the median urinary MMP-2 concentration was 1.27 ng/ml, and the median urinary MMP-9 concentration was 1.30 ng/ml. By contrast, TIMP-1 and TIMP-2 were detectable in the majority of urine samples from patients with BCa analyzed (95 and 83%, respectively), and the median values were 5.48 and 3.13 ng/ml, respectively. The specimens were divided into histological groups according to grade, low grade (G1) and high grade (G3); and according to T category, Ta, T1 and T2 or higher (Tables II and III).



As shown in Table II, urinary TIMP-1 values were significantly higher in the G3 group than those of the low-grade specimens (7.41 [0.6-139] ng/ml vs. 1.77 [0.2-46.5] ng/ml;  $P=0.022$ ). The corresponding AUC was 0.72 (95% CI, 0.54-0.89), with a sensitivity of 0.70 and a specificity of 0.75 at a cut-off value of 4.95 ng/ml (Fig. 1). Furthermore, TIMP-1 also demonstrated significantly different expression between Ta and T1 stage specimens (1.26 [0.3-13.1] ng/ml vs. 6.92 [0.2-139] ng/ml;  $P=0.040$ ). The corresponding AUC was 0.72 (95% CI, 0.55-0.90) with a sensitivity and specificity of 0.70 and 0.75 at a cut-off value of 4.95 ng/ml, respectively (Fig. 2). Conversely, no significant difference was identified in urinary TIMP-2 concentration between low- and high-grade specimens, or among various tumor stages.

The expression of MMP-2 and -9, their inhibitors TIMP-1 and -2, NGAL and the MMP-9/NGAL complex were determined in sera samples. These six molecules were detected in the sera of all patients studied. In particular, tumors staged as non-muscle invasive (Ta and T1) exhibited significantly higher NGAL levels compared with those of muscle invasive BCa (32.8 [7.2-126] ng/ml vs. 16.2 [11.2-39] ng/ml;  $P=0.029$ ). The discriminatory ability of NGAL expression was confirmed by ROC curve analysis that revealed an AUC of 0.75, (95% CI, 0.60-0.90) and a sensitivity and specificity of 0.88 and 0.67 at a cut-off value of  $\leq 26.1$  ng/ml, respectively (Fig. 3).

## Discussion

In BCa, the recurrence of treated tumors and the progression of tumors to a higher stage and grade represents a significant risk. Tumor stage and histological grade are strong prognostic factors and provide information useful for the selection of appropriate therapeutic modalities. However, clinical staging is currently imperfect, resulting in significant discrepancies between clinical and pathological stage (20). A potential strategy for the improvement of this limitation is the identification of biomarkers in urine or serum samples, whose levels are indicative of tumor forms and are able to be used to monitor disease progression. The current study aimed to detect biomarkers in the urine and serum of patients with bladder cancer, to differentiate between low- and high-grade tumors and/or among T stages. MMPs and their inhibitors have frequently been investigated in human bladder tissues, and their elevated expression in BCa tissue at the messenger RNA (mRNA) and protein levels have previously been associated with advanced tumor stage, grade and decreased survival rate (21). Studies have reported that TIMP-1 is a multifunctional protein with a variety of functions independent of MMP inhibition (22). In particular, it has been demonstrated that TIMP-1 is able to stimulate growth in a wide range of cell lines, including fibroblasts and epithelial cells, and is correlated with tumor cell proliferation and angiogenesis (23). By immunohistochemical analysis, Miyata *et al* (24) revealed that TIMP-1 expression was associated with high T stage and poor prognosis in transitional cell carcinoma of the upper urinary tract. The results of the present study demonstrated that urinary TIMP-1 values were able to differentiate between low- and high-grade BCa, and between Ta and T1 stage. To the best of our knowledge, there are currently few publications available regarding the detection of TIMP-1 in urine

for BCa diagnosis, and these have reported variable results. In particular, Durkan *et al* (25) found that urinary TIMP-1 values were significantly higher in patients with cancer than those of normal volunteers, with higher values in samples from patients with T2-T4 tumors than those of patients with cis Ta/T1 tumors; but identified no significant variation in expression with tumor grade. By contrast, Monier *et al* (26) reported that the median value of urinary TIMP-1 was significantly lower in T1-T4 stage patients than that observed in Ta stage specimens.

Furthermore, the present study identified an association between NGAL serum levels and BCa stage. Muscle-invasive BCa ( $>T1$ ) was able to be differentiated from non-muscle invasive BCa ( $\leq T1$ ). Until now, NGAL has been investigated primarily as an inflammatory factor and marker of kidney damage (15). However, recent studies have indicated that NGAL has potential role in cancer development and that it may have pro-oncogenic or anti-oncogenic functions. In particular, it has been reported that the NGAL mRNA transcript and protein levels were higher in bladder cancer tissues than those in their normal counterparts (27). Accordingly, 50.5% of cases displayed NGAL transcript levels higher than the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 'normal' values, suggesting its role as a diagnostic marker (27). These are in agreement with the results of previous investigations in which NGAL and MMP-9 were overexpressed in urothelial bladder carcinomas, suggesting their role as early diagnostic markers for this tumor type (14). Monier *et al* (26) found reduced protein levels of NGAL in urine samples from patients with BCa, suggesting that reduced levels of this protein may be used as an indicator of tumor progression. To the best of our knowledge there have been no previous studies regarding the detection of NGAL in the serum of patients with bladder carcinomas. Therefore the present association between sera NGAL and bladder tumor stage has not previously been reported.

In conclusion, taking these observations together, it was suggested that the determination of urinary TIMP-1 and serum NGAL may provide clinicians with additional quantitative and objective information regarding the differentiation of bladder tumors. However, due to the small sample size of the present study, these conclusions may not be transferable to the general population and therefore require further evaluation to validate their diagnostic potential.

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