

# Clinical significance of heat shock proteins in gastric cancer following hyperthermia stress: Indications for hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemoperfusion therapy

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**Abstract.** Heat shock proteins (HSPs) are important factors in the response of cancer cells to thermo- and chemotherapy. Transient hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemoperfusion (HIPEC) therapy results in the upregulation of HSP expression, which may compromise the efficacy of additional anticancer treatments. The aim of the present study was to monitor the kinetics of HSP expression in tumor cells and patients with gastric cancer following HIPEC. Thus, *in vitro* and *in vivo* experiments were conducted to investigate the expression of two HSP family members, HSP70 and HSP90. Cells from two gastric tumor strains were subjected to HIPEC-mimicking treatment, and HSPs expression was analyzed at specific time points up to 48 h. Serum HSP concentrations were analyzed in patients with gastric cancer who had previously received cytoreductive surgery plus HIPEC treatment. The *in vitro* experiments indicated a significant elevation of HSP90 expression in gastric adenocarcinoma cells following hyperthermic treatment. However, HSP70 expression increased from 4 h up to 20 h post-exposure and decreased to normal levels 36 h post-exposure. Analysis of HSPs in serum samples collected from 22 patients with gastric cancer confirmed that serum HSP90 and HSP70 levels increased following HIPEC therapy, peaking at 18 h and returning to normal 24 h post-exposure. It is therefore advisable to apply the second round of HIPEC or chemotherapy at least 24 h following the first treatment to minimize any potential thermoresistance and chemoresistance of tumor cells.

## Introduction

Gastric cancer (GC) is the fourth most common type of cancer worldwide, and is particularly prevalent in developing countries (1-3). GC is associated with a high risk of peritoneal carcinomatosis, which occurs in 5-20% of patients with gastric cancer, and ~50% of patients with potentially curable advanced gastric cancer die from cancer recurrence in the peritoneum (4-6). Furthermore, peritoneal carcinomatosis is associated with rapid progression, and has been demonstrated to significantly decrease overall survival (7). In previous years, multimodal treatments have emerged for patients with peritoneal carcinomatosis. Cytoreductive surgery (CRS) combined with hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemoperfusion (HIPEC) and systemic chemotherapy have been proposed as beneficial treatment methods (8). This treatment has significantly improved the loco regional control of GC and increased patient survival rates (9-11). Generally, hyperthermia is used to induce temperature-dependent necrosis and protein inactivation (e.g., repair enzymes) as opposed to DNA damage. Furthermore, thermal treatment enhances the cytotoxicity of chemotherapeutic drugs (12).

Transient hyperthermia treatment is able to induce the activation of cellular stress responses, specifically the upregulation of the expression of heat shock proteins (HSPs) (13). HSPs constitute a group of proteins induced by heat shock or cellular stress, which are able to inhibit the misfolding and aggregation of proteins in the cell. HSPs are expressed in multiple types of tumor and promote the survival of cancer cells. They have been reported to be involved in the inhibition of apoptosis in human pancreatic, prostate and gastric cancer cells (14). Furthermore, the synthesis and accumulation of HSPs in tumor cells exposed to hyperthermia are able to protect the cells from further heat-associated cytotoxic events (15,16). HSPs are further responsible for the resistance of cancer cells to radiotherapy and chemotherapy, which makes them a novel target for cancer therapy (17,18).

The upregulation of HSPs is closely associated with a transient resistance of cells towards a subsequent second heat shock, which may protect cells against damage induced by a second round of thermotherapy and chemotherapy. Therefore, elucidating the involvement of HSPs in tumor hyperthermia may

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provide evidence to improve the performance of HIPEC-based treatments. In the present study, the expression patterns of the two most well-studied, stress-inducible members of the HSP family, HSP70 and HSP90, were investigated in gastric cancer cells treated with HIPEC to mimic heating. Furthermore, serum levels of these proteins were analyzed in patients with gastric cancer prior to and following CRS plus HIPEC treatment. The results from the *in vitro* experiments indicated that the expression of HSP90 was elevated significantly in gastric cancer cells following hyperthermic treatment. However, the expression of HSP70 was elevated from 4 h up to 20 h post-exposure and decreased to normal levels at 36 h post-exposure. Furthermore, analysis of serum samples collected from 22 patients with gastric cancer who received CRS plus HIPEC demonstrated that serum HSP90 and HSP70 levels increased following HIPEC therapy, peaking at 18 h post-treatment, yet returned to normal levels following 24 h. The present study, which investigated HSP kinetics, aimed to provide evidence to improve the efficacy of therapies that combine the use of hyperthermia and proteasome inhibition, and hence improve the patient outcomes. The results of the present study specifically suggested that conducting a second round of HIPEC or chemotherapy at least 24 h after the first treatment is optimal to minimize any potential resistance of the tumor cells to the thermal or chemical treatments.

## Materials and methods

**Cell culture and hyperthermic treatment.** Two strains of human gastric adenocarcinoma cell lines, SGC7901 and AGS cells, were purchased from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC; Manassas, VA, USA), for use in the present study. Cells were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM; Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; GE Healthcare, Chicago, IL, USA) and incubated at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO<sub>2</sub> in air. At 80-90% confluency, cells were digested with a 0.25% trypsin solution (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany), and collected by centrifugation at 1,000 x g for 3 min at 37°C. Cells were seeded at a density of 5x10<sup>4</sup> cells/well in 6-well plates in 500 µl DMEM with 10% FBS. Cells were cultured at 37°C for 4 h to allow cells to adhere, followed by cisplatin (3.5 µg/ml; Selleck Chemicals, Houston, TX, USA) treatments for a further 1 h at 41°C. The cisplatin-supplemented medium was replaced with DMEM with 10% FBS and the culture was maintained at 37°C. Cells were collected prior to and following treatment at multiple specific time points (0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44 and 48 h). For immunocytochemical (ICC) analysis of HSPs, coverslips were placed in 6-well plates, and cells at a density of 5x10<sup>4</sup> cells/well were seeded into each well. Following 4 h incubation, the cells were subjected to HIPEC-mimicking hyperthermic treatment as aforementioned. The coverslips were collected and fixed for ICC staining as described below.

**Western blot analysis.** Cells were lysed in radioimmunoprecipitation assay buffer (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology, Nanjing, China). Protein concentration was determined using the bicinchoninic acid kit (Beyotime Institute of

Biotechnology). Proteins were mixed with loading buffer and heated at 70°C for 10 min and 30 µg/lane was separated by using 7.5% SDS-PAGE gels. Electrophoresed proteins were transferred onto polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membranes (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA). The membranes were blocked for 2 h in 5% bovine serum albumin (BSA; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) at 4°C and then incubated overnight at 4°C with the mouse monoclonal antibodies against HSP70 (cat. no. sc-2217), HSP90 (cat. no. sc-33755) and GAPDH (cat. no. sc-69778, 1:1,000; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc., Dallas, TX, USA). The blots were then incubated with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-mouse secondary antibody (cat. no. sc-2005, 1:1,000; Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc.). Finally, bands were visualized by enhanced chemiluminescence (Pierce; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and LabWorks Image Acquisition and Analysis Software 2 (UVP LLC, Upland, CA, USA).

**ICC staining.** Coverslips were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 5 min at room temperature. Following fixation, coverslips were washed with 0.025 mol/l PBS containing 0.3% Triton X-100 (PBST) for 10 min. Endogenous peroxidase activity was inactivated by incubating coverslips in 3% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in methanol for 30 min at room temperature. Following three washes in PBS, antigen retrieval was performed by heating the coverslips in a microwave oven at 121°C for 2 min. The coverslips were cooled at room temperature and washed in PBS, and then incubated with 10% BSA (cat. no. P007, Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology)/PBS Tween-20 for 1 h at room temperature. Following this, coverslips were incubated with mouse monoclonal primary antibodies against HSP70 (cat. no. sc-2217) and HSP90 (cat. no. sc-33755, 1:100; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.) for 30 min at room temperature. Subsequent to washing, the slides were treated with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-mouse immunoglobulin G (IgG; cat. no. sc-12358, 1:1,000; Santa Cruz Biotechnology) for 30 min at room temperature. Following 10 min washing with PBS, sections were incubated with Dako Detection Reagent Envision kit (Agilent Technologies, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, USA) for 5-15 sec at room temperature and were counterstained with hematoxylin for 1 min, followed by dehydration with sequential ethanol washes (75, 80 and 100%) of 1 min each at room temperature. Next, the samples were resin-sealed. Finally, the cells were observed under a Nikon Eclipse 50i light microscope (Nikon, Tokyo, Japan).

**Reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR).** Total RNA was isolated from cells using TRIzol™ reagent (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), following the manufacturer's protocol. A total of 2 µg RNA per sample was reverse transcribed into cDNA using an iScript™ cDNA synthesis kit (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA) according to the manufacturer's protocol. cDNA was used for PCR amplification of *HSP70* and *HSP90* using an iQ™ SYBR®-Green Supermix kit (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.). The qPCRs were repeated a minimum of three times to ensure statistical rigor. Relative quantification of gene expression was performed according to the 2<sup>-ΔΔC<sub>t</sub></sup> method and normalized to the reference gene *GAPDH* (19). Primers are listed in Table I. The cycling conditions for qPCR were as follows: Initial

Table I. Primers used in the present study.

Primer name	Sequence (5'-3')
<i>GAPDH</i> forward	TGTTTCGTCATGGGTGTGAAC
<i>GAPDH</i> reverse	ATGGCATGGACTGTGGTCAT
<i>HSP90</i> forward	ATGGCATGGACTGTGGTCAT
<i>HSP90</i> reverse	GACCCATAGGTTACCTGTGT
<i>HSP70</i> forward	AGTGATGGATGCAACACAGATT
<i>HSP70</i> reverse	CCAATGTCGTGTCAAATGCAG

HSP, heat shock protein.

denaturation at 94°C for 2 min, followed by 40 cycles of 30 sec each at 94°C, 30 sec at 58°C and 30 sec at 72°C, with a final extension phase of 72°C for 7 min.

**Serum collection and analysis.** Serum samples were collected from 22 patients with gastric cancer receiving CRS plus HIPEC at the Cancer Center of Guangzhou Medical University (Guangzhou, China) between April 2009 and December 2014. Patients recruited into the study included 12 men and 10 women aged between 22-65 years, with a median age of 49 years. All patients had been diagnosed with gastric adenocarcinoma. A total of 13 patients were diagnosed with poorly or undifferentiated adenocarcinoma, 7 were diagnosed with highly or moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma, and 2 patients with both types of cancer. All of these patients were diagnosed with stage IV gastric cancer. The present study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Cancer Center of Guangzhou Medical University, and all patients provided written informed consent prior to receiving the treatment.

**Surgical procedures.** All CRS and HIPEC procedures were performed by a designated team of surgical oncologists, an anesthesiologist and operating room staff, led by chief surgeon Dr Shuzhong Cui at the Cancer Center of Guangzhou Medical University (Guangzhou, China). CRS included several visceral resections of the stomach and small intestine. A parietal peritonectomy was also performed. The abdominal exploration was performed under general anesthesia and hemodynamic monitoring, through a midline xiphoid-pubic incision. Once the abdominal wall was open, detailed evaluation of peritoneal carcinomatosis index was conducted, taking into consideration the size and distribution, according to Sugarbaker (20). The characteristics of ascites were also recorded. Following evaluation, maximal CRS was performed, including the resection of the primary tumor with acceptable margins, any involved adjacent structures, lymphadenectomy, peritoneotomies where peritoneal surfaces were associated with the tumor, according to the peritonectomy procedure developed by Sugarbaker (20). A HIPEC was performed immediately following the CRS procedure. Two inflow drainage tubes were placed in the upper abdomen and two out flow tubes for perfusion were placed in the lower abdomen. A 1-3 liter volume of the heated normal saline was circulated at a rate of 600 ml/min for 60 min using the BR-TRG-I Hyperthermic Perfusion Intraperitoneal Treatment

system (Baorui Medical Technology, Co., Ltd., Guangzhou, China) at 43°C with 20 mg fluorouracil (Selleck Chemicals) and 100 mg cisplatin as the chemotherapeutic agent.

**Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).** The serum samples were collected prior to and following HIPEC. HSP70 and HSP90 levels were determined in serum samples using human HSP70 (cat. no. Eh0364) and HSP90 ELISA kits (cat. no. Eh0366) (both from Vipotion Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Guangzhou, China), according to the manufacturer's protocol. Briefly, serum samples were diluted to 1:100 in assay diluent. Diluted samples were added to ELISA assay wells and incubated at 37°C for 40 min. Following rinsing with PBST, anti-HSP70 or anti-HSP90 antibodies were added to each well. The plates were incubated for 40 min at 37°C and rinsed with PBST. Plates were incubated with a polyclonal peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody for 15 min at 37°C. A volume of 100 enzyme substrate was added to each well, and the assay was incubated for 15 min at 37°C. Finally, the plates were measured with a microplate spectrophotometer (VersaMax; Molecular Devices, LLC, Sunnyvale, CA, USA) at an absorbance of 490 nm.

**Statistical analysis.** Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS statistical software (version 15.0; SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). *In vitro* experiments were representative of three repeats and data are presented as the mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD). Differences between groups were analyzed using the paired Student's t-test. Statistical differences between groups were assessed using a one-way analysis of variance. Multiple comparisons of the means were performed using the least significance difference test.  $P < 0.05$  was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

## Results

**Expression of HSP70 and HSP90 in tumor cells following hyperthermic treatment.** HSP90 expression was significantly elevated in SGC7901 cells at 0, 12, 32 and 48 h post-hyperthermic treatment compared with pre-treatment levels. However, HSP90 expression was significantly reduced at 16 h post-treatment compared with that prior to treatment (Fig. 1A). HSP70 expression was significantly upregulated in SGC7901 cells compared with pre-treatment levels, up to 8 h following treatment, but significantly decreased thereafter at 12 h post exposure until 48 h (Fig. 1B). In contrast with the results for SGC7901 cells, the transcription levels as a function of time post-treatment were similar for HSP90 and HSP70 in AGS cells; mRNA expression in each case increased following treatment, peaked at 16-20 h ( $P < 0.05$ ), and decreased gradually to pre-treatment levels during the following 24 h (Fig. 1C and D). Furthermore, the maximal HSP70 and HSP90 expression levels in gastric cancer cells subjected to hyperthermic treatment were increased 2- to 4-fold compared with the sham group. In addition, the expression of HSP70 increased at the early time points post-exposure, from 4 to 24 h.

**Analysis of HSP70 and HSP90 protein levels in tumor cells following hyperthermic treatment.** Western blotting and ICC staining were conducted to analyze HSP70 and HSP90

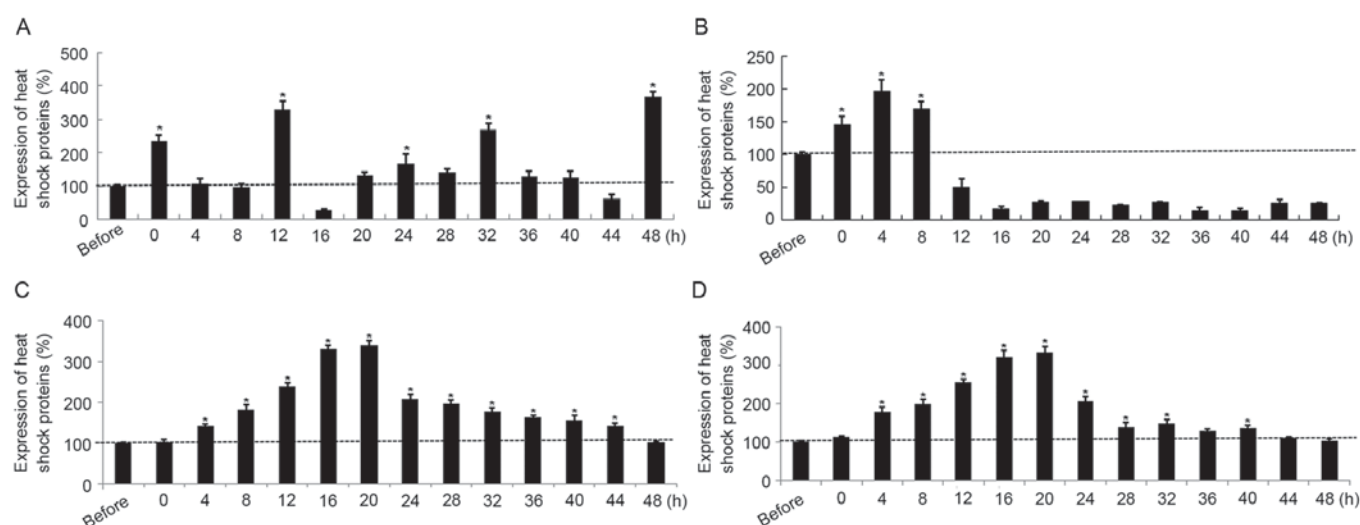


Figure 1. Relative gene expression of (A) *HSP90* and of (B) *HSP70* in SGC7901 cells following hyperthermic treatment. Relative gene expression of (C) *HSP90* and (D) *HSP70* in AGS cells following hyperthermic treatment. \*P<0.05 vs. prior to treatment. HSP90, heat shock protein 90; HSP70, heat shock protein 70.

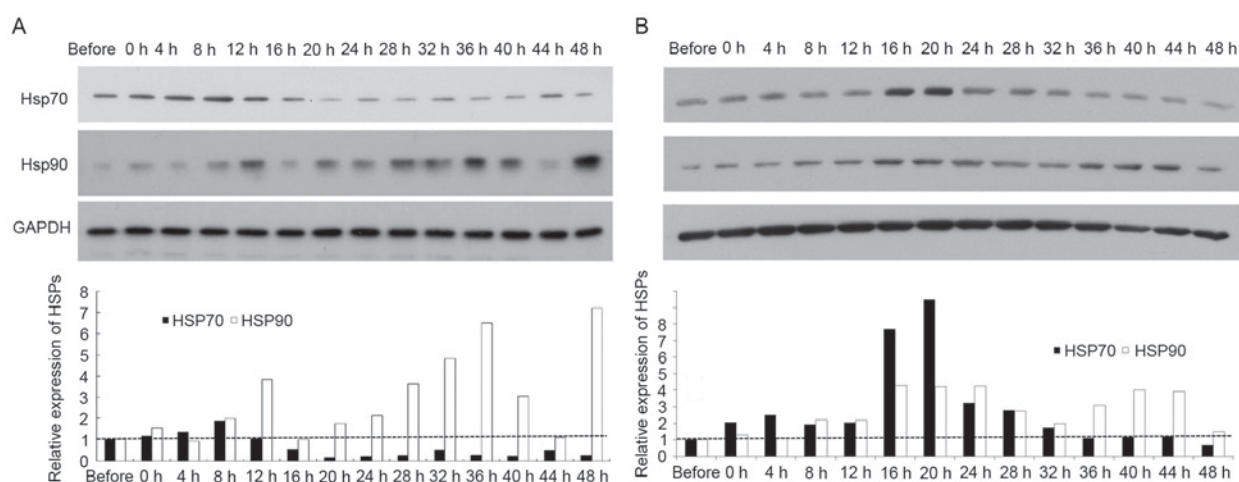


Figure 2. Results of western blotting. HSP90 and HSP70 protein expression were examined in (A) SGC7901 cells and (B) AGS cells, following hyperthermic treatment. P<0.05 vs. prior to treatment. HSP, heat shock protein.

protein levels in SGC7901 and AGS cells following hyperthermic treatment. As presented in Fig. 2A, HSP90 protein levels were significantly increased in SGC7901 cells at 12, 28, 32 and 36 h following hyperthermic treatment, peaking at 48 h. This profile was comparable to that for *HSP90* mRNA levels in SGC7901 cells. HSP70 protein levels in SGC7901 cells were similarly comparable to that for *HSP70* mRNA levels in SGC7901 cells. In AGS cells, HSP70 protein levels were significantly elevated at 4 up to 20 h post exposure and decreased to pre-treatment levels 36 h following treatment (Fig. 2B). HSP90 protein levels significantly increased in AGS cells following hyperthermic treatment, with two high-expression peaks post-treatment, at 16-28 and 36-44 h. The protein levels of HSP70 and HSP90 in gastric cancer cells were determined for hyperthermic stress by ICC staining. The protein expression patterns determined using ICC staining were revealed to be comparable to those described above determined using qPCR and ELISA. A positive HSP70 and HSP90 signal was indicated by a brown stain in fixed cells (Fig. 3). Consistent with the results from western

blotting and qPCR, each type of cancer cell demonstrated no detectable staining corresponding to HSPs prior to treatment. However, cells stained positive for HSPs following hyperthermic treatment. Positive staining was mainly observed in the tumor cell nucleus. The expression of HSP90 and HSP70 increased significantly in SGC7901 and AGS cells following hyperthermic treatment. A number of SGC7901 cells were stained positively for HSP70 and HSP90, immediately following treatment for <8 h. Limited positive staining was observed after 12 h (Fig. 3A and B). Conversely, HSP70 and HSP90 levels in AGS cells were more apparent between 12 and 24 h (Fig. 3C and D). Expression of HSP90 and HSP70 increased significantly following hyperthermic treatment and decreased to an almost normal level 36 h after treatment, although there were differences between SGC7901 and AGS cells.

*Serum levels of HSP70 and HSP90 in patients with GC.* To dissect the function of HSPs during HIPEC therapy, the expression profile of HSP70 and HSP90 in patients with GC



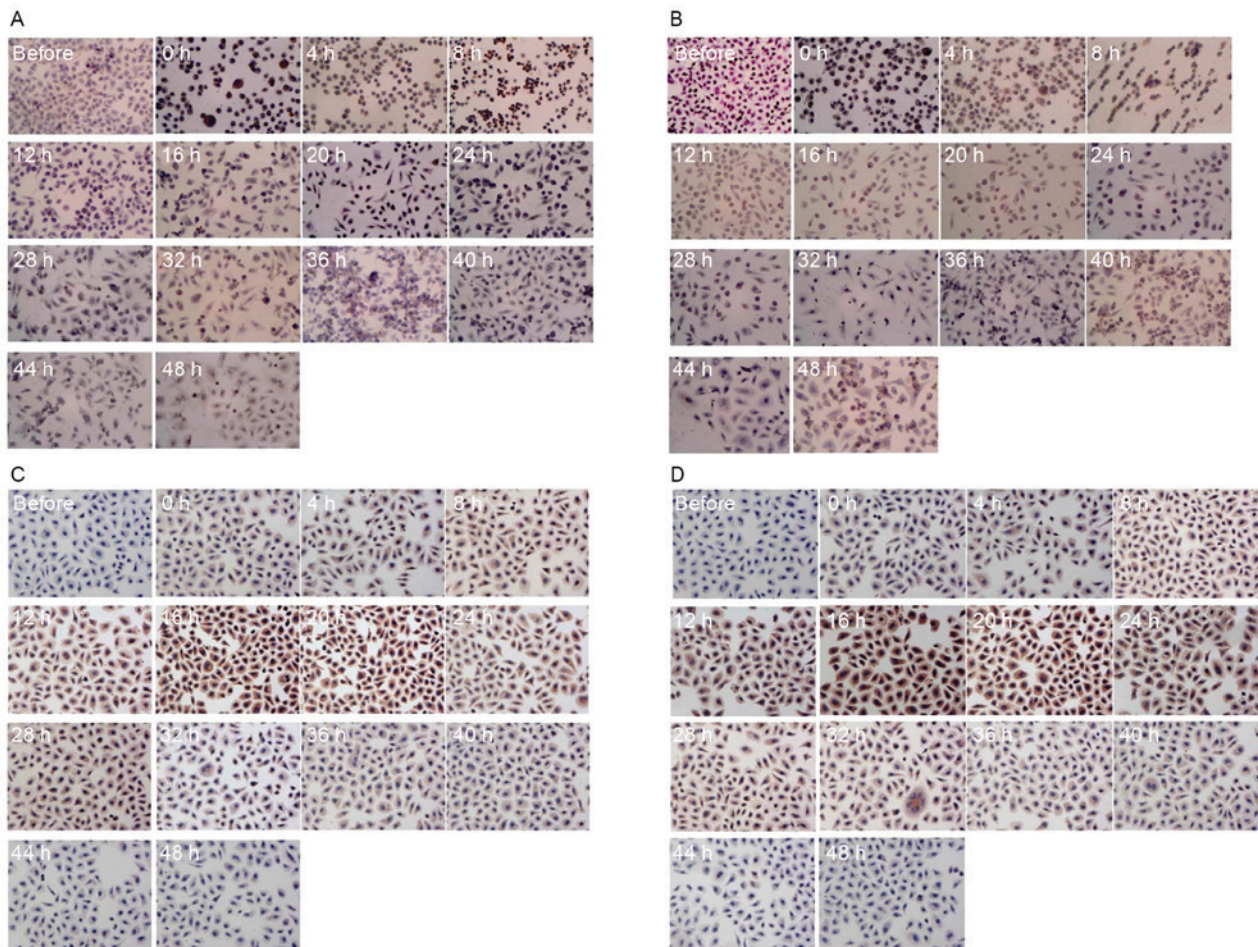


Figure 3. Results of immunocytochemistry. Immunocytochemical staining of (A) HSP70 and (B) HSP90 in SGC7901 cells; and (C) HSP70 and (D) HSP90 in AGS cells following hyperthermic treatment. Positive HSP staining is indicated by brown staining of the cell (magnification, x100). HSP, heat shock protein.

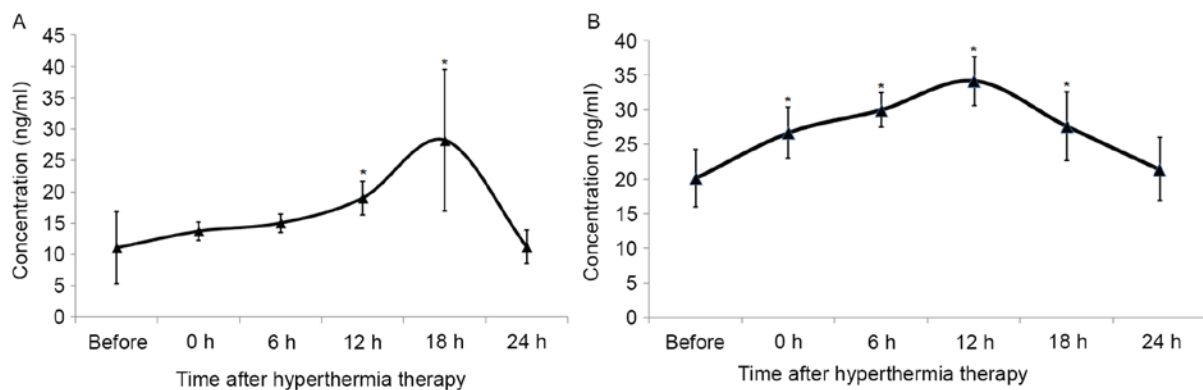


Figure 4. Serum levels of (A) HSP90 and (B) HSP70 within 24 h of HIPEC therapy. \* $P<0.05$  vs. prior to treatment. HSP, heat shock protein.

exposed to hyperthermia was examined. The serum levels of HSP70 and HSP90 prior to and following HIPEC therapy were analyzed. The concentration of serum HSP90 increased following HIPEC therapy, peaking at 18 h post-HIPEC therapy, and returned to normal levels by 24 h post exposure (Fig. 4A). There were no statistical differences observed between concentrations prior to treatment and those at 0, 6 and 24 h. The serum concentration of HSP70 increased immediately following treatment, peaking at 12 h, and decreasing to normal levels by 24 h post-HIPEC therapy (Fig. 4B).

## Discussion

Gastric cancer is one of the most prevalent types of cancer globally, and is particularly common in developing countries (1-3). Despite outstanding advances in medical technology and anti-cancer therapies, the overall 5-year survival rate of patients with resectable gastric cancer remains poor, due to a high risk of lymphatic spread, hematogenous metastasis and peritoneal metastasis (21). It is widely accepted that direct mechanical contamination, spontaneous tumor rupture, local peritoneal

trauma and laparoscopic surgery are the major predisposing factors for peritoneal metastasis (22,23). Thus, depletion of peritoneal disseminated cancer cells may improve the outcome for patients with gastric cancer. HIPEC is an effective method for killing disseminated cancer cells in the peritoneal cavity, since hyperthermia is able to enhance the efficacy and penetration of multiple anticancer drugs. Furthermore, CRS plus HIPEC is now considered a standard treatment for several peritoneal carcinomas including colorectal and ovarian cancers (24,25).

Although this multimodal approach improves the locoregional control of gastric cancer and ultimately increases the survival of patients with this disease, HIPEC treatment results in the activation of cellular stress responses; specifically, the expression of HSPs, rendering tumor cells partially thermotolerant and chemotolerant (13). Thus, elucidating the function of HSPs in tumor hyperthermia may further improve the performance of HIPEC-based treatments. In the present study, HSP70 and HSP90 expression patterns were investigated in gastric cancer cells that were subjected to hyperthermic treatments. Furthermore, serum concentrations of HSPs were also analyzed in patients with gastric cancer who had received cytoreductive surgery plus HIPEC treatment. The results from the *in vitro* experiments indicated that HSP90 was significantly elevated in gastric cancer cells following hyperthermic treatment. However, HSP70 expression increased at 4 up to 20 h post exposure and decreased to a normal pre-treatment level by 36 h post exposure. In addition, serum samples collected from 22 patients with gastric cancer who had received CRS plus HIPEC, confirmed that serum HSP70 and HSP90 levels increased and peaked at 18 h, yet returned to normal levels 24 h post exposure. The present study that investigated HSP kinetics may provide evidence to improve the efficacy of therapies that combine hyperthermic treatments, and hence improve the outcome of patients. Furthermore, these results indicated that decreased HSP70 or HSP90 protein levels may enhance the sensitivity of these cancer cells to CRS plus HIPEC.

HSP90 has been demonstrated to bind and stabilize immature client proteins, a number of which are conformationally unstable proteins involved in signal transduction pathways, important in cell development, growth, and survival. Such proteins include trans-membrane tyrosine kinases, signaling proteins, tumor suppressors and cell-cycle regulators (14). Therefore, HSP90 alters protein activity and participates in cell cycle regulation, thus altering cellular behavior to enhance proliferation (26). HSP90 was expressed in all *in vitro* experiments in the present study, which is in accordance with its chaperone function. High levels of HSP90 protein are able to contribute to the stabilization and refolding of proteins, impaired by hyperthermic treatment. However, variable levels of HSP90 expression may have a feedback effect on regulating its own expression, in order to inhibit its further accumulation.

In contrast with HSP90, HSP70 has been revealed to promote cell survival by interfering with apoptosis. HSP70 is considered to be a classic apoptotic inhibitor, blocking the intrinsic and extrinsic pathways induced by oxidative damage, chemotherapeutics, radiation and heat-induced stress. Furthermore, HSP70 is able to inhibit p21- and p53-dependent senescence pathways, thereby rescuing cancer cells from apoptosis (17,27). However, HSP70 expression is relatively low in normal cells compared

with cancer cells, which suggests that HSP70 expression is crucial for cancer cell survival, but may not be required for non-neoplastic cell survival under normal conditions (28). The *in vitro* experiments in the present study demonstrated that HSP70 was transiently expressed in cancer cells following hyperthermic treatment. The expression of HSP70 prior to and 24 h following hyperthermic treatment was relatively low. Similar results were also observed in patients receiving HIPEC treatment, whose serum HSP70 concentration levels peaked 12 h following treatment and decreased 24 h post-exposure. The results from the present study suggested an anti-apoptotic function for HSP70 in response to heat-induced stress.

Considering the multiple ways that HSPs aid cell survival, it was anticipated that the HSPs induced by the first round of HIPEC treatment compromised the efficacy of the following HIPEC treatment. HSPs therefore represent promising targets for drugs that aim to increase the effectiveness of cancer thermo- and chemotherapy. Based on the results from the present study, delaying chemotherapy or a second round of a HIPEC treatment for ~24 h post-round one HIPEC treatment is highly recommended. HSPs inhibitors, which have already received considerable attention, are also potential targets with benefits for use in the clinic as adjuncts to HIPEC therapy. Due to the transient high expression of HSPs in cancer cells, HSP vaccines may also be promising adjuncts to HIPEC therapy.

Previous studies have revealed that HSPs are induced by hyperthermia (27). For example, in investigations by Cui *et al* (29), the expression of HSP70 and HSP90 was significantly upregulated in nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells, which peaked at 4 h post-heat treatment, followed by a decrease to normal levels at 24 h post-exposure. Miyagawa *et al* (30), further demonstrated that the expression of HSP70 and HSP90 were upregulated in melanoma cells, reaching a peak within 4-8 h following hyperthermia. In addition, it was further demonstrated that inhibition of HSP70 and HSP90 sensitizes melanoma cells to hyperthermia. Furthermore, in patients with peritoneal carcinomatosis from various primary tumors, HSP90 gene expression was upregulated immediately following HIPEC therapy (31). The aforementioned results are consistent with the results of the present study, which demonstrated substantial increases in the serum concentrations of HSP70 and HSP90 from patients immediately following HIPEC treatment. However, HSP70 and HSP90 expression levels in these patients peaked at 18 h, and returned to initial levels 24 h post-exposure. These inconsistencies with results from the present study may be due to a number of factors. In the present study, cisplatin was added as a chemotherapeutic agent to the perfusate, whilst other previous reports investigated the effects of hyperthermia alone. In addition, in the former two studies, HSP70 and HSP90 expression in cancer cells were measured, whilst serum concentrations were measured in the present study. Expression levels from *in vitro* experiments may therefore differ from those in patients. Furthermore, the expression of HSP70 and HSP90 increased following HIPEC in a time-dependent manner, which was investigated for the first time in the present study.

In conclusion, the present study is the first to demonstrate that HSP70 and HSP90 are upregulated, then decrease to normal, pre-treatment levels within 24 h of applying the HIPEC procedure, in tumor cells. It is therefore advisable to apply the second round of HIPEC or chemotherapy at least 24 h



following the first treatment to minimize any potential thermo-resistance and chemoresistance of tumor cells. Furthermore, the use of co-inhibitors for HSP70 and HSP90 as adjuncts to HIPEC therapy should be considered for future clinical studies. For future studies, having analyzed the effects of the HIPEC procedure on HSPs expression, the further aim is to elucidate the functions of HSPs in HIPEC therapy.

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