

Aberrant expression of SFRP1, SFRP3, DVL2 and DVL3 Wnt signaling pathway components in diffuse gastric carcinoma

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Abstract. Diffuse gastric carcinoma (DGC) is characterized by poorly cohesive cells, highly invasive growth patterns, poor prognosis and resistance to the majority of available systemic therapeutic strategies. It has been previously reported that the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway serves a prominent role in the tumorigenesis of gastric carcinoma. However, the mechanism underlying the dysregulation of this pathway in DGC has not been fully elucidated. Therefore, the present study aimed to investigate the expression profiles of Wnt antagonists, secreted frizzled-related protein 1 (SFRP1) and secreted frizzled-related

protein 3 (SFRP3), and dishevelled protein family members, dishevelled segment polarity protein 2 (DVL2) and dishevelled segment polarity protein 3 (DVL3), in DGC tissues. The association between the expression levels of these factors and the clinicopathological parameters of the patients was determined. Protein and mRNA expression levels in 62 DGC tumor tissues and 62 normal gastric mucosal tissues obtained from patients with non-malignant disease were measured using immunohistochemical and reverse transcription-quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR) analysis. Significantly lower protein expression levels of SFRP1 ($P < 0.001$) and SFRP3 ($P < 0.001$), but significantly higher protein expression levels of DVL2 ($P < 0.001$) and DVL3 ($P < 0.001$) were observed in DGC tissues compared with in control tissues by immunohistochemistry. In addition, significantly lower expression levels of SFRP1 ($P < 0.05$) and higher expression levels of DVL3 ($P < 0.05$) were found in DGC tissues compared with those in normal gastric mucosal tissues using RT-qPCR. According to correlation analysis between the SFRP1, SFRP3, DVL2 and DVL3 protein expression levels and the clinicopathological characteristics of patients with DGC, a statistically significant correlation was found between the SFRP3 volume density and T stage ($r = 0.304$; $P = 0.017$) and between the SFRP3 volume density and clinical stage ($r = 0.336$; $P = 0.008$). In conclusion, the findings of the present study suggested that the Wnt signaling pathway components *SFRP1*, *SFRP3*, *DVL2* and *DVL3* may be aberrantly expressed in DGC tissues, implicating their possible role in the development of this malignant disease. The present data also revealed a positive relationship between SFRP3 protein expression and the clinical and T stage of DGC.

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Abbreviations: APC, adenomatous polyposis coli; A_t , test area; CDH1, cadherin 1; COD, core diffuse-type of diffuse gastric carcinoma; CTNNB1, β -catenin; DGC, diffuse gastric carcinoma; DVL2, dishevelled segment polarity protein 2; DVL3, dishevelled segment polarity protein 3; EMT, epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition; EP, epithelial phenotype; FFPE, formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded; IGC, intestinal gastric carcinoma; IHC, immunohistochemistry; IQR, interquartile range; lncRNA, long non-coding RNA; miRNA/miR, microRNA; MP, mesenchymal phenotype; nt, nucleotide; Nv, numerical density; Pc, P-value after Bonferroni's correction was applied; qPCR, quantitative PCR; RHOA, ras homolog family member A; SFRP1, secreted frizzled-related protein 1; SFRP3, secreted frizzled-related protein 3; Vv, volume density; WHO, World Health Organization

Key words: diffuse gastric carcinoma, Wnt signaling pathway, SFRP1, SFRP3, DVL2, DVL3

Introduction

Gastric cancer (GC) is the fifth most commonly diagnosed malignancy and the third leading cause of cancer-associated mortality worldwide (1-3). The majority of GC cases (95%) are adenocarcinomas, which can be grouped into the following two major histopathological subtypes using the Lauren classification: Intestinal gastric carcinoma (IGC) and diffuse gastric carcinoma (DGC) (3,4). In the more common IGC

variant, cohesive malignant cells form well-differentiated gland-like structures with expansive growth patterns and well-established sequences of pre-malignant and malignant stages (5-7). By contrast, the DGC subtype is characterized by architectures that do not resemble glandular structures and mainly comprise poorly differentiated cells lacking cohesion, which readily invade adjacent tissues (5-7). In addition, the stages of DGC malignancy remain elusive (5-7). In particular, the DGC subtype is more frequently clinically diagnosed in younger patients, who typically present at advanced stages of the disease (8,9). DGC is characterized by fast rates of progression, higher recurrence frequencies and worse prognoses compared with those of IGC (8,9).

The distinct histological and clinical characteristics of these two GC subtypes are regulated by a complex network of interactions between environmental and endogenous, host-related factors, both of which can have profound effects on disease progression and prognosis (8-13). DGC is specifically associated with somatic or hereditary defects in the cadherin 1 (*CDH1*) gene, which encodes E-cadherin, and is caused by inactivating gene mutations and/or transcriptional silencing by hypermethylation in its promoter site (8,9,13-16). Notably, germline mutations or copy number variations in the *CDH1* gene have been identified in 12-38% of diagnosed hereditary DGC (8,17). Furthermore, in sporadic DGC cases, somatic mutations of the *CDH1* gene are more frequently detected in early-onset than late-onset DGC (18). Additionally, a number of studies have demonstrated the association of variations in the Ras homolog family member A (*RHOA*) gene, such as mutations and amplifications, and changes in its transcriptional activation (resulting in protein upregulation) with specific clinicopathological characteristics of the DGC subtype (17-21).

Both E-cadherin and *RHOA* proteins are functionally involved in the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway, which is essential for embryonic development and postnatal tissue homeostasis (22-25). In the gastrointestinal tract, Wnt signaling is primarily involved in the regulation of epithelial stem cell identity and proliferation, in addition to the maintenance of tissue regeneration following injury (26-28). The aberrant hypo- or hyperactivation of this signaling pathway is associated with various gastrointestinal diseases, including cancer (28-32).

Dysregulation of the Wnt signaling pathway is observed in ~50% of GC cases (29,30,32). Reported mechanisms of Wnt pathway dysregulation include upregulation and functional increase of transcriptional co-activator β -catenin (CTNNB1), Wnt ligands (Wnt 1, 2, 2B, 5a, 6, 8b and 10a), Frizzled receptors (FZD2, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9) and lipoprotein receptor-related protein 6 (29,30,32). In addition, inactivation by allelic loss, gene mutations [CTNNB1, adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) and GSK3 β] or by microRNA (miRNA/miR) targeting APC and/or downregulation (functional decrease) by gene promoter hypermethylation (CDH1, APC, Wnt-inhibitory factor-1, and Dickkopf Wnt-antagonists 1, 2 and 3) of various components of the canonical and non-canonical Wnt signaling pathways have also been observed (29,30,32).

Aberrant expression of the family of secreted frizzled-related proteins (SFRP), namely SFRP1, SFRP2, SFRP3, SFRP4 and SFRP5, which can serve as soluble antagonists of

the Wnt signaling pathway, has been reported in pre-neoplastic gastric lesions, primary GC tissues, GC cell lines, and in blood and stool samples of patients with GC (31,33-46). Since Wnt-targeted genes are typically associated with tumor cell proliferation, tumor growth and inhibition of apoptosis in GC (33-46), restoration of SFRP activities can attenuate Wnt signaling and expression of these related genes, which in turn suppresses GC growth (33-46).

The mammalian dishevelled (DVL) family of proteins function as key mediators of Wnt signals from the plasma membrane to downstream effectors further in the cell (47,48). DVL dysfunction can also result in carcinogenesis by activating the canonical and non-canonical Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathways in several types of cancer, including GC (47,48). The dishevelled segment polarity protein 2 (DVL2) has been reported to be a central component of the Wnt/planar cell polarity signaling pathway, which regulates migration and invasion of tumor cells in GC tissues (48,49). In addition, the role of DVL2 and dishevelled segment polarity protein 3 (DVL3) in the regulation of CTNNB1 protein activation has previously been reported in *Helicobacter pylori*-induced GC (50).

However, it should be noted that in the majority of the aforementioned studies (33-46) investigating the effects of the aberrant expression of SFRP or DVL protein family members, only a small number of DGC cohorts were analyzed. In some cases, information specifically regarding the DGC subtype was missing entirely. Therefore, the present study aimed to investigate the protein and mRNA expression profile of Wnt antagonists SFRP1 and SFRP3/frizzled-related protein B, and dishevelled family members DVL2 and DVL3 in a larger cohort of DGC cases before analyzing the association of their expression levels with the clinicopathological parameters of patients.

Materials and methods

Patients and tissue samples. Retrospectively collected archived formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tumor tissue samples were obtained from 62 treatment-naïve patients with DGC [mean age at diagnosis \pm standard deviation, 63.13 \pm 11.5 years; 36 males (58.1%) and 26 females (41.9%)] who underwent surgical resection for GC between January 2008 and October 2011 at the Department of Pathology, University Hospital Centre (Zagreb, Croatia). Histopathological diagnosis was performed according to the Lauren histological classification and the World Health Organization (WHO) criteria (3,51). With the exception of DGC tumor tissue samples, all other histopathological types of GC were not included in the study (exclusion criteria). Biopsy samples [n=62; mean age at gastroscopy \pm standard deviation, 54.58 \pm 15.65 years; 35 males (56.5%) and 27 females (43.5%)] of the normal gastric mucosa obtained between October 2015 and October 2017 at the Department of Pathology, University Hospital Centre (Zagreb, Croatia) from patients without GC and *H. pylori* infection (exclusion criteria) who underwent gastroscopy at the Department of Gastroenterology, University Hospital Centre (Zagreb, Croatia) were used as the control. The present study protocol, including the use of archival DGC FFPE tissue samples and control FFPE samples obtained from

patients without GC and *H. pylori* infection, was approved by the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of the University Hospital Centre Zagreb (approval no. 02/21/JG, class no. 8.1.-14/93/2; November 1, 2014) and the Research Ethics Committee of the School of Medicine, University of Zagreb (approval no. 380-59-10106-21-111/186, class no. 641/01/21-02/01). The patient demographic (i.e., age at diagnosis and sex) and clinical data (i.e., location of DGC and tumor staging parameters) were retrieved from their corresponding medical records and written informed consent was obtained from all participants involved in the present study.

Immunohistochemistry (IHC). Retrieved FFPE DGC and normal gastric mucosa tissue blocks prepared immediately after surgical resection/biopsy procedures (to escape the potential loss of epitopes due to a delayed time to fixation). Briefly, 2-5-mm thick tissue sections were first immersed in 4% formaldehyde (for 48 h at 4°C) followed by dehydration using increasing concentrations of ethanol [for a 1-h incubation in each concentration at room temperature (RT)] and incubation in xylene (3 changes; 1.5 h each at RT), and then embedded in paraffin wax according to a standard procedure (52). Obtained FFPE tissue blocks were first cut into 5- μ m thick sections and placed on silanized glass slides (DakoCytomation; Agilent Technologies, Inc.) for immunostaining. Sections were deparaffinized (3X; 5 min) with xylene (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) and rehydrated in an ethanol (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) gradient and distilled water. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked using 3% hydrogen peroxide for 10 min at RT, followed by heating in a water bath for 20 min at 97°C in Dako REAL Target Retrieval Solution (S2367; Dako; Agilent Technologies, Inc.). After incubation, the slides were washed three times in 1% PBS/5% goat serum (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA). Protein expression levels and cellular localization of SFRP1, SFRP3, DVL2 and DVL3 were determined using rabbit polyclonal antibodies against human SFRP1 (dilution, 1:200; cat. no. sc-13939; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.), SFRP3 (dilution, 1:200; cat. no. sc-13941; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.), DVL2 (dilution, 1:500; cat. no. sc-13974; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.) and DVL3 (dilution, 1:100; cat. no. sc-271295; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.). Following incubation with primary antibodies at 4°C overnight, the slides were incubated with ready-to-use HRP-conjugated secondary antibodies (cat. no. K8024; EnVision Flex/HRP High pH; Dako; Agilent Technologies, Inc.) for 45 min at RT, developed in a 3,3'-diaminobenzidine chromogen solution (Dako; Agilent Technologies, Inc.) and counterstained with ready to use hematoxylin solution (Mayer's, modified; Abcam) for 35 sec at RT. Negative controls underwent the same staining procedure with the exclusion of the primary antibodies. The FFPE tissue sections of renal cell carcinomas were used as a positive control for SFRP1 and SFRP3 protein expression, while FFPE placental tissue sections were used as a positive control for DVL1 and DVL3 protein expression as previously described (53,54). The inclusion of several tissue sections obtained from one placental (female; 35 years of age) and one clear cell renal cell carcinoma (male, 55 years of age) FFPE tissue block to be used as positive controls for IHC staining was approved by the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of the Clinical Hospital 'Sveti Duh' Zagreb, Croatia (approval

no. 01-4685; November 20, 2017), Clinical Hospital 'Mercur' Zagreb; Croatia (approval no. 03/1-11088, December 7, 2017) and the Research Ethics Committee of the School of Medicine University of Zagreb (approval no. 380-59-10106-19-111/181, class 641-01/19-02/01). Renal cell carcinomas and placental tissue FFPE sections were obtained from the Department of Pathology, School of Medicine, University of Zagreb (Zagreb, Croatia) and from the Department of Pathology, Clinical Hospital 'Mercur' (Zagreb, Croatia), respectively. Samples used as positive controls for IHC staining were collected between January and March 2018, and informed consent was obtained from both patients providing the tissue samples. Analysis of the IHC staining parameters was performed using compound light microscopy (Olympus) by two independent observers blinded to the parameters of the experiment.

SFRP1 and SFRP3 protein expression was measured by performing a quantitative stereological analysis of the numerical density (Nv) and volume density (Vv) of their IHC staining pattern, while DVL2 and DVL3 expression in normal gastric mucosa and DGC tissue samples was assessed using the following semi-quantitative scoring method: 0, no staining; 1, positive staining in <10% cells; 2, positive staining in 10-50% cells; and 3, positive staining in >50% of the cells. For the statistical analysis of DVL2 and DVL3 protein expression, the DGC and control groups were subsequently subdivided into the following two groups: i) Positive staining in <10% cells combined with sections with no staining; and ii) positive staining in 10-50% of the cells. For 3 patients there are no data for DVL2 and DVL3 IHC staining due to tissue scarcity. Thus, for this analysis the total number of DGC patients was 59.

Quantitative stereological analysis of SFRP1 and SFRP3 IHC staining. Quantitative stereological analysis of SFRP1 and SFRP3 Nv in the aforementioned IHC samples was performed using a Nikon Alphaphot binocular light microscope (Nikon Corporation) coupled with a Weibel's multipurpose test system with 42 points at a magnification of x400, with a total length of test lines of 1.008 mm and test area (A_t) of 0.0837 mm² for each microscopic field analyzed (53). For each investigated group, an orientation/pilot stereological measurement was performed to first define the number of fields to be tested (55). The Nv of SFRP1- and SFRP3-positive cells was then determined according to the point-counting method and calculated using the following formula: $N_v \times \frac{1}{4}N = A_t \times D$, where N is the number of positive cells on the tested area, and D is the average 'tangent diameter' of the structures (55-57). Subsequently, the SFRP1 and SFRP3 Vv calculation was performed according to the following formula: $V_v = P_f/P_t$, where P_f represents the number of hit test points on the positive cells and P_t represents the number of all test points on the tested area (55).

Reverse transcription-quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR). Total RNA was isolated from five consecutive 5- μ m thick sections of DGC FFPE tissue blocks (n=62), and FFPE tissue blocks of the normal gastric mucosae (n=62) were used as the control. All tissue sections were deparaffinized by incubation in 1.0 ml xylene (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) for 3 min at 50°C followed, by centrifugation three times for 5 min at RT at 12,000 x g each. The supernatant was then discarded, and the pellet was washed three times with 1.0 ml absolute

ethanol. Subsequently, the pellet obtained from tissue sections was incubated in 350 μ l protease K digestion buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0; 1 mM CaCl₂; 0.5% sodium dodecyl sulfate and 500 μ g/ml protease K; all reagents were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) overnight at 55°C. Total RNA was isolated using TRIzol[®] reagent (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) according to the manufacturer's protocol. RNA purity and concentration were evaluated using a NanoDrop 200 spectrophotometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). A total of 1 μ g total RNA from each sample was reverse transcribed using the high-capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription kit (Applied Biosystems; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The mRNA expression levels of *SFRP1*, *SFRP3*, *DVL2* and *DVL3* were determined using a CFX-96 real-time qPCR detection system and a C100 thermal cycler (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.). All qPCR reactions were performed in triplicate using TB Green[™] Premix Ex Taq[™] II (Tli RNaseH Plus PCR master mix; Takara Biotechnology Co., Ltd.). The following thermocycling conditions were used: Initial denaturation at 95°C for 30 sec, followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 5 sec and 60°C for 30 sec. The CFX96 manager software version 3.1, (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.) was used to generate the cycle threshold values and the data were analyzed using the 2^{- $\Delta\Delta$ C_q} method (58). The relative mRNA expression levels of *SFRP1*, *SFRP3*, *DVL2* and *DVL3* were normalized against the mRNA expression levels of the β -actin (*ACTB*) gene as an endogenous control. The specificity of qPCR amplification was confirmed using melting curve analysis. The sequences of the oligonucleotide primers used were as follows: SFRP1 forward, 5'-ATCTCTGTGCCAGCGAGTTT-3' and reverse, 5'-GGC TTCTTCTTCTTGGGGAC-3' [accession no. NM_003012.5; product length, 94 nucleotides (nt)]; SFRP3 forward, 5'-CCT GCCCTGGAACATGACTAA-3' and reverse, 5'-CAGACCTTC GAAGTCTCGAT-3' (accession no. NM_001463.4; product length, 91 nt); DVL2 forward, 5'-TGAGCAACGATGACG CTGTG-3' and reverse, 5'-GCAGGGTCAATTGGCTGGA-3' (accession no. NM_004422.3; product length, 148 nt); DVL3 forward, 5'-ACAATGCCAAGCTACCATGCTTC-3' and reverse, 5'-AGCTCCGATGGGTTATCAGCAC-3' (accession no. NM_004423.4; product length, 109 nt); and ACTB forward, 5'-GGGCATGGGTGAGAAGGATT-3' and reverse, 5'-AGT TGGTGACGATGCCGTG-3' (accession no. NM_001101.5; product length, 101 nt).

In silico analysis of RNA-sequencing (RNA-seq) data from the cancer genome atlas (TCGA)-stomach cancer (STAD) project. The *in silico* analysis of differential gene expression (mRNA levels) of *SFRP1*, *SFRP3*, *DVL2* and *DVL3* between the GC tissue samples and corresponding adjacent normal solid tissue or normal gastric tissue obtained from non-cancerous patients was initially performed using the University of California Santa Cruz (UCSC) Xena browser (<https://xenabrowser.net>; accessed, August 9, 2021) (59).

Firstly, clinical and genetic information of the GC samples (n=580) were derived from TCGA-STAD dataset (<https://xenabrowser.net>; accessed, August 9, 2021) (59). The obtained data were then sub-divided according to the tumor histological classification, where only data corresponding to DGC (tumor and adjacent normal tissues) with no history of neoadjuvant therapy (total number of samples n=75;

DGC n=69; adjacent normal solid tissue n=6) were used. Data corresponding to IGC subtypes and other GC samples that were not histologically specified were excluded from further analysis. Secondly, using the UCSC Xena browser, the so-called TCGA TARGET Genotype-Tissue Expression (GTEx) study analysis of the GC tissues was performed, which contained both the gene expression data for GC tumor tissue (n=414) and gene expression data for normal tissue samples (n=174) obtained from individuals who do not have cancer (<https://xenabrowser.net>; accessed, August 9, 2021) (59). In TCGA TARGET GTEx study analysis, data for the normal adjacent tissues were omitted from the analysis so that the final number of analyzed samples was 588 (59). RNA-seq data corresponding to *SFRP1*, *SFRP3*, *DVL2* and *DVL3* gene expression obtained from TCGA STAD study and TCGA TARGET GTEx study were normalized using the UCSC XENA browser and presented as log₂(norm count + 1) and RNA-seq data (IlluminaHiSeq TCGA Hub) were normalized and presented as log₂(norm count + 1), in which the norm_count refers to RNA-seq by Expectation Maximization values. Gene transcript expression was calculated as transcripts per million (TPM). The following criteria were applied: log₂(fold-change) \geq 2, P<0.05. The expression of *SFRP1*, *SFRP3*, *DVL2* and *DVL3* in tumor and adjacent normal tissues was compared using Welch's t-test (unequal variances t-test), and P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference. Analysis was performed online using the default parameters of the UCSC Xena browser (<https://xenabrowser.net>; accessed, August 9, 2021) (59).

The *in silico* analysis of differential *SFRP1*, *SFRP3*, *DVL2* and *DVL3* gene expression (mRNA levels) between DGC and corresponding adjacent solid normal tissues was also performed using the UALCAN web resource (<http://ualcan.path.uab.edu/analysis.html>; last accessed, August 9, 2021) as previously described (45,60). In this case, the required clinical and genetic information related to the DGC samples was also derived from the TCGA-STAD dataset. Differences in the transcriptional levels of *SFRP1*, *SFRP3*, *DVL2* and *DVL3* were first assessed between the adjacent normal tissue samples (n=34) and all primary GC cases (n=415) and subsequently between the adjacent normal tissue samples and GC histological subtypes [gastric adenocarcinoma non otherwise specified n=155; DGC n=69; signet-ring cell carcinoma (SRCC) GC samples n=12; IGC not otherwise specified n=73; IGC tubular n=76; IGC mucinous n=20, and IGC papillary n=7]. In all cases, comparisons between the groups were performed using the unequal variances t-test as previously described (45,60). The differential analysis of *SFRP1*, *SFRP3*, *DVL2* and *DVL3* transcriptional levels (mRNA) in adjacent solid normal tissues and distinct histological subgroups of GC from the UALCAN dataset was assessed using a t-test, and P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference (60). As a measure of targeted gene expression (*SFRP1*, *SFRP3*, *DVL2* and *DVL3*) UALCAN web resource uses the TPM expression values to generate the visualized representations of gene expression featuring the interquartile range (IQR), including minimum, 25th percentile, median, 75th percentile and maximum values (60). Outliers were excluded from the plot. Analysis was performed online using the default parameters of the UALCAN web resource (<http://ualcan.path.uab.edu/analysis.html>) (60).

Statistical analysis. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS software version 22.0 (IBM Corp.) and GraphPad Prism 5.01 (GraphPad Software, Inc.). Normal distribution was assessed using the Shapiro-Wilk test. Data are presented as counts (n) and percentages (%) for categorical variables and as the mean \pm standard deviation or median and IQR for continuous variables. Statistical analyses were performed using the Fisher's exact test, unpaired independent-samples t-test, Mann-Whitney U test and Kruskal-Wallis test (with Bonferroni post hoc test for multiple comparisons when applicable), as appropriate. The correlations between SFRP1, SFRP3, DVL2 and DVL3 protein expression values and patient clinicopathological data were determined using the Spearman's rank correlation model. All statistical tests were two-sided and intergroup differences with $P < 0.05$ were considered significant and corrected according to the Bonferroni procedure [the corrected P-value threshold for significance (P_c) was as follows: $P_c = 0.05/N$, where N represents the number of independent tests]. All reported P-values were uncorrected unless stated otherwise.

Results

Demographic and clinical characteristics of the patients with DGC. The basal clinical and demographic characteristics of the patients with DGC included in the present study are shown in Table I. No significant difference (DGC: 36 males (58.1%) and 26 females (41.9%); control: 35 males (56.5%) and 27 females (43.5%); $P > 0.999$) was observed in gender distribution between the DGC and control patients group (data not shown). Significant differences were observed between the DGC and control groups in terms of age at the time of surgery/biopsy (DGC, 63.13 ± 11.50 years; control, 54.58 ± 15.65 years, $P = 0.001$; data not shown). However, no difference was observed when this variable was separately analyzed in male and female patient groups (DGC, 64.39 ± 10.45 years for male patients and 61.32 ± 12.91 years for female patients, $P = 0.309$; control, 54.57 ± 16.40 years for male patients and 54.59 ± 14.94 years for female patients, $P = 0.996$; data not shown).

At the time of surgery, 50% of the tumors were localized in the antrum (30.6%) or minor curvature (21.0%; data not shown). In addition, the majority of the DGC cases were either in the T3-T4 (88.7%), N1-N3 (77.4%) and/or M0 (72.6%) clinical stages, indicating advanced stages of disease (Table I).

For 4 patients, clinicopathological data were incomplete.

Protein expression levels of SFRP1 and SFRP3 in the DGC and control tissue samples. IHC analysis revealed higher protein expression levels of SFRP1 and SFRP3 in the normal gastric mucosa compared with the tumor tissue samples. In the normal gastric mucosa samples, SFRP1 protein was mainly localized in the cytoplasm and nuclei of gland cells, while SFRP3 staining was also detected in the plasma membrane (Figs. 1 and 2). Cytoplasmic and nuclear localization of the SFRP1 protein was also detected in the DGC tissue sections, while SFRP3 localization in the DGC tissues was predominantly cytoplasmic, although nuclear and membrane positivity could also be observed (Figs. 1 and 2).

Higher SFRP1 and SFRP3 protein expression in control tissues was also demonstrated using quantitative stereological

Table I. Basic demographic and clinical characteristics of the group of patients with diffuse gastric carcinoma (n=62).

Characteristics	Value
Age, years	63.13 ± 11.50
≤ 60	50.78 ± 7.17
> 60	70.61 ± 5.64
Sex, n (%)	
Male	36 (58.1)
Female	26 (41.9)
T stage ^a , n (%)	
T1-T2	6 (9.7)
T3-T4	55 (88.7)
N stage ^a , n (%)	
N0	13 (21.0)
N1-N3	48 (77.4)
M stage ^a , n (%)	
M0	45 (72.6)
M1	16 (25.8)
Clinical stage ^a , n (%)	
I-II	11 (17.7)
III-IV	50 (80.6)
Location ^a , n (%)	
Proximal	5 (8.1)
Medial	29 (46.8)
Distal	23 (37.1)
Gastric stump/remnant	1 (1.6)

Data are presented as the mean \pm SD for continuous variables and as counts (n) and percentages (%) for categorical variables. ^aFor 4 patients, certain clinicopathological data were incomplete.

analysis. Specifically, the Nv values for SFRP1 [control, $372,732.07$ ($325,775.89-437,725.94$); DGC, $67,516.88$ ($49,371.91-105,720.87$); $P < 0.001$] and SFRP3 [control, $344,669.50$ ($300,769.64-390,305.91$); DGC, $72,657.05$ ($40,774.08-124,892.33$); $P < 0.001$] protein expression were significantly higher in normal gastric mucosa samples compared with DGC tissue samples (Fig. 3). Additionally, a similar trend was identified in Vv analysis (Fig. 3) in terms of both SFRP1 [control, 0.20 ($0.16-0.32$); DGC, 0.07 ($0.04-0.09$); $P < 0.001$] and SFRP3 [control, 0.19 ($0.16-0.27$); DGC, 0.06 ($0.04-0.08$), $P < 0.001$]. These results of Nv and Vv analyses remained significant even after Bonferroni's correction was applied ($P < P_c$; $P_c = 0.05/2 = 0.025$).

When SFRP1 and SFRP3 protein expression values were compared separately among the members of the DGC or control tissue group, no significant difference was observed for either Nv or Vv after Bonferroni's correction was applied (data not shown). However, in both DGC and control tissue samples, slightly higher values for SFRP1 expression were observed compared with those of SFRP3 expression (data not shown). In addition, no statistically significant association was found between the Nv or Vv values of SFRP1 and any of the demographic or clinicopathological

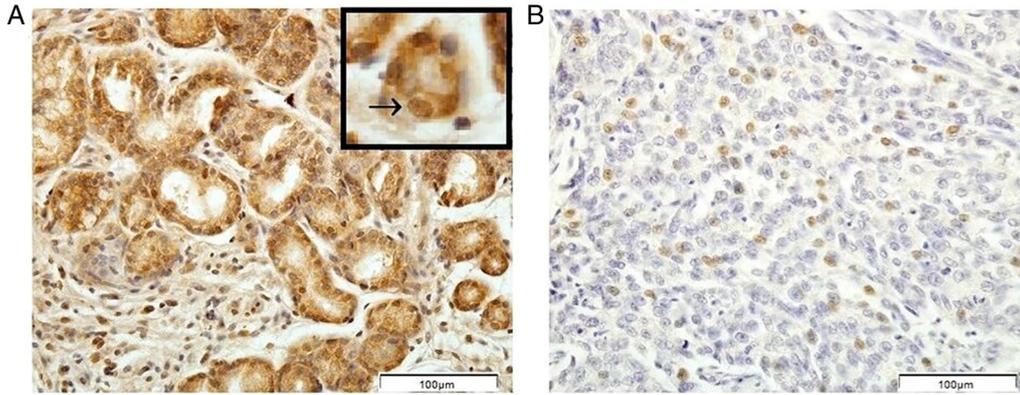


Figure 1. Immunohistochemical pattern of secreted frizzled-related protein 1 protein expression in (A) the biopsy samples of the normal gastric mucosae and (B) tumor tissue samples of patients with diffuse gastric carcinoma. The arrow in the upper box in (A) indicates the nuclear staining. Scale bar, 100 μm .

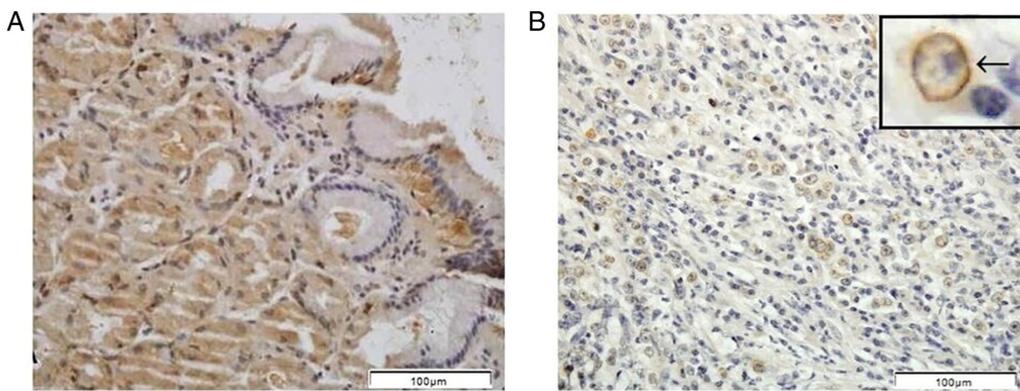


Figure 2. Immunohistochemical pattern of secreted frizzled-related protein 3 protein expression in (A) the biopsy samples of the normal gastric mucosae and (B) tumor tissue samples of patients with diffuse gastric carcinoma. The arrow in the upper box in (B) indicates the cell membrane staining. Scale bar, 100 μm .

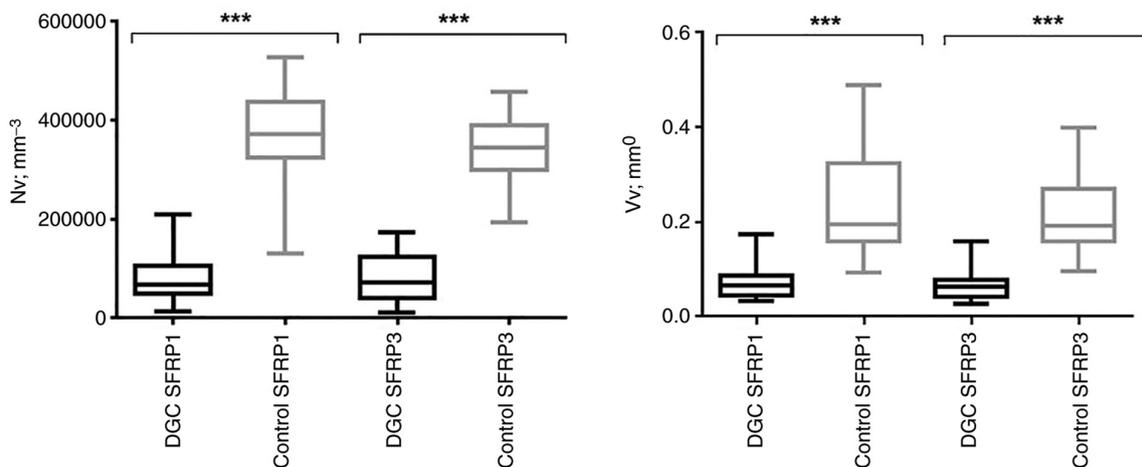


Figure 3. Nv (mm^{-3}) and Vv (mm^0) analysis of SFRP3 and SFRP1 protein immunostaining pattern in DGC and control tissue samples. ***Significant ($<P_c$) P-values ($P < 0.001$; Mann-Whitney U test) after Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons ($P_c = 0.025 = 0.05/2 - \text{number of comparisons}$). DGC, diffuse gastric carcinoma; Nv, numerical density; P_c , Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons; SFRP1, secreted frizzled-related protein 1; SFRP3, secreted frizzled-related protein 3; Vv, volume density.

characteristics analyzed (Table II). By contrast, Vv values of SFRP3 protein expression were significantly associated with T stage ($P = 0.004$; Mann-Whitney U test) and DGC clinical stage ($P = 0.004$; Mann-Whitney U test). In particular, the values of SFRP3 Vv were higher in the T3-T4 group [0.06 (0.05-0.08)]

compared with the T1-T2 stage group [0.04 (0.0328-0.06)], while also being higher in the III-IV group [0.07 (0.05-0.08)] compared with the I-II clinical stage group [0.04 (0.03-0.06)]; Table III]. Therefore, this suggested that higher SFRP3 protein expression levels may be associated with more advanced DGC stages.

Table II. Association between SFRP1 protein expression (numerical and volume density) and demographic and clinical data of patients.

Characteristics	SFRP1 numerical density, mm ⁻³	P-value	SFRP1 volume density, mm ⁰	P-value
Age, years		0.982		0.732
≤60	67516.88 (50290.35-133088.83)		0.06 (0.05-0.09)	
>60	69045.04 (50622.22-104887.33)		0.07 (0.05-0.09)	
Sex		0.260		0.607
Male	64321.64 (47951.80-94815.37)		0.07 (0.05-0.08)	
Female	70712.12 (48831.65-163443.63)		0.07 (0.05-0.12)	
T stage ^a		0.878		0.714
T1-T2	73490.59 (49804.12-116279.07)		0.06 (0.04-0.09)	
T3-T4	67516.88 (50290.35-106971.19)		0.07 (0.05-0.09)	
N stage ^a		0.109		0.214
N0	104748.41 (56541.91-151982.44)		0.07 (0.05-0.10)	
N1-N3	63071.32 (44995.82-100233.39)		0.06 (0.05-0.08)	
M stage ^a		0.688		0.605
M0	70573.20 (51957.43-106137.65)		0.07 (0.05-0.09)	
M1	61245.30 (44995.82-143369.18)		0.06 (0.05-0.11)	
Clinical stage ^a		0.866		0.735
I-II	67794.73 (50290.35-149203.97)		0.06 (0.05-0.09)	
III-IV	67516.88 (49788.68-105304.10)		0.07 (0.05-0.09)	
Location ^a		0.769 ^b		0.271 ^b
Proximal	94468.06 (48623.27-156983.69)		0.07 (0.05-0.14)	
Medial	60848.55 (43483.09-116140.15)		0.05 (0.04-0.08)	
Distal	67794.73 (55291.60-101692.09)		0.07 (0.05-0.10)	
Gastric stump/remnant	61126.39 (NA)		0.07 (NA)	

^aFor 4 patients, certain clinicopathological data were incomplete. Statistical analysis was performed using the Mann Whitney U test or ^bKruskal-Wallis test with Bonferroni's post hoc test for multiple comparisons as specified. Data are presented as the median (interquartile range). NA, not applicable; SFRP1, secreted frizzled-related protein 1.

Protein expression levels of DVL2 and DVL3. Positive IHC staining for DVL2 and DVL3 in the normal gastric mucosa and DGC tissues was found mainly in the cytoplasm of gland cells (Figs. 4 and 5). In control tissues, both DVL2 and DVL3 proteins exhibited mostly weak (1+; DVL2, 56.9%; DVL3, 63.8%) to moderate (2+; DVL2, 27.6%; DVL3, 34.5%) staining, while no staining (IHC=0) was detected in 15.5% (DVL2) and 1.7% (DVL3) of the cases (data not shown). Furthermore, a predominantly weak (1+; DVL2, 44.1%; DVL3, 11.9%) to moderate (2+; DVL2, 55.9%; DVL3, 88.1%) staining pattern was also observed in DGC. However, negative DVL2 and DVL3 staining patterns were not observed in the analyzed DGC tissue sections (data not shown). No staining pattern with >50% stained cells (IHC=3+) could be observed in any of the analyzed DGC or control tissue sections (data not shown). Therefore, for the statistical analysis of DVL2 and DVL3 protein expression, the DGC and control groups were subsequently subdivided into the following two groups: i) Positive staining in <10% cells combined with sections with no staining; and ii) positive staining in 10-50% of the cells.

The protein expression levels of DVL2 (P<0.001) and DVL3 (P<0.001) were significantly higher in DGC tissues compared with in control tissue sections (Fig. 6), which

remained significant even after Bonferroni's correction was applied (P_c=0.05/3=0.017).

When the protein expression values of DVL2 and DVL3 were compared separately among the members of the DGC or control tissue group, no statistically significant difference was observed. However, in both DGC and control tissue samples, slightly higher DVL3 protein expression values were observed compared with those of DVL2 (data not shown). No statistically significant association was observed between either DVL2 or DVL3 protein expression and any of the clinicopathological parameters of the patients with DGC analyzed in the present study (Table IV).

mRNA expression levels of SFRP1, SFRP3, DVL2 and DVL3 in DGC and control tissue samples. To measure the mRNA expression levels of SFRP1, SFRP3, DVL2 and DVL3, RT-qPCR was performed using RNA isolated from the DGC and normal gastric mucosa tissue samples. SFRP1, SFRP3, DVL2 and DVL3 were found to be transcriptionally active in both DGC and control tissue samples. However, contrary to observations made from IHC staining, RT-qPCR analysis only revealed significantly higher (2.81-fold; P<0.05) expression levels of SFRP1 mRNA in the control tissues and significantly

Table III. Association between SFRP3 protein expression (numerical and volume density) and demographic and clinical data of patients.

Characteristics	SFRP1 numerical density, mm ⁻³	P-value	SFRP1 volume density, mm ⁰	P-value
Age, years		0.527		0.409
≤60	80297.85 (39454.31-127809.73)		0.07 (0.04-0.08)	
>60	62932.40 (40774.08-120933.01)		0.06 (0.04-0.08)	
Sex		0.120		0.949
Male	72657.05 (53832.90-138993.08)		0.06 (0.04-0.08)	
Female	68350.42 (34036.29-118571.30)		0.07 (0.04-0.08)	
T stage ^a		0.067		0.004
T1-T2	43622.02 (26673.34-72379.21)		0.04 (0.03-0.06)	
T3-T4	77241.53 (43622.02-128643.27)		0.06 (0.05-0.08)	
N stage ^a		0.346		0.167
N0	56125.14 (36953.68-113361.67)		0.06 (0.04-0.07)	
N1-N3	75018.75 (44663.94-132185.82)		0.06 (0.05-0.08)	
M stage ^a		0.342		0.787
M0	66405.49 (37648.30-119335.39)		0.06 (0.04-0.08)	
M1	79603.23 (53693.98-131977.44)		0.06 (0.05-0.08)	
Clinical stage ^a		0.141		0.004
I-II	53068.82 (34175.21-104470.56)		0.04 (0.03-0.06)	
III-IV	78769.69 (46747.80-129824.12)		0.07 (0.05-0.08)	
Location ^a		0.350 ^b		0.059 ^b
Proximal	66405.49 (43344.17-104053.79)		0.06 (0.03-0.06)	
Medial	72795.98 (39593.23-125864.80)		0.07 (0.05-0.83)	
Distal	80297.85 (43622.02-139201.47)		0.06 (0.04-0.08)	
Gastric stump/remnant	174210.22 (NA)		0.031 (NA)	

^aFor 4 patients, certain clinicopathological data were incomplete. Statistical analysis was performed using the Mann Whitney U test or ^bKruskal-Wallis test with Bonferroni post hoc test for multiple comparisons as specified. Data are presented as the median (interquartile range). NA, not applicable; SFRP3, secreted frizzled-related protein 3.

higher (1.99-fold; $P < 0.05$) expression levels of *DVL3* mRNA in the DGC tissue samples (Fig. 7). Although *SFRP3* and *DVL2* mRNA expression was slightly higher in the control and DGC tissue samples, respectively, no statistical significance was observed. In addition, no statistically significant difference between the DGC and control tissue samples was observed in terms of the mRNA expression levels of the *ACTB* gene used as the reference control (data not shown).

Correlation analysis. Spearman's correlation analysis among all cases combined (DGC + control) revealed the following negative and statistically significant correlations: i) SFRP1 Nv and DVL2 ($r = -0.310$; $P = 0.001$) or DVL3 ($r = -0.470$; $P < 0.001$) protein expression; ii) SFRP1 Vv and DVL2 ($r = -0.209$; $P = 0.024$) or DVL3 ($r = -0.390$; $P < 0.001$) protein expression; iii) SFRP3 Nv and DVL2 ($r = -0.339$; $P < 0.001$) or DVL3 ($r = -0.480$; $P < 0.001$) protein expression; and iv) SFRP3 Vv and DVL2 ($r = -0.252$; $P = 0.006$) or DVL3 ($r = -0.431$; $P < 0.001$) protein expression (data not shown). Furthermore, a positive but not significant correlation was found between DVL2 and DVL3 expression ($r = 0.157$; $P = 0.090$).

In terms of the clinicopathological data, statistically significant correlations were found only between SFRP3 Vv

and tumor tissue T stage ($r = 0.304$; $P = 0.017$), in addition to between SFRP3 Vv and clinical stage ($r = 0.336$; $P = 0.008$) in DGC tissues, but this was not confirmed for SFRP3 Nv values (T stage: $r = 0.227$, $P = 0.078$; clinical stage: $r = 0.174$, $P = 0.179$). Statistically significant correlations between the SFRP3 Vv values and T stage ($r = 0.357$; $P = 0.005$), in addition to between SFRP3 Vv and clinical stage ($r = 0.368$; $P = 0.003$), were also found in a separate analysis of the DGC group (data not shown). In the DGC subgroup, there was also a negative but not significant correlation between DVL2 and DVL3 protein expression ($r = -0.220$; $P = 0.094$; data not shown).

In silico analysis of RNA-seq data from TCGA-STAD project.

To verify the experimental findings from the IHC and RT-qPCR analyses, *in silico* analysis of *SFRP1*, *SFRP3*, *DVL2* and *DVL3* gene expression (mRNA levels) in GC tissues based on publicly available RNA-seq data derived from TCGA-STAD project was performed. Using the web-based UCSC Xena browser analysis of target gene expression was first performed on the selected paired samples of tumor and adjacent normal tissues of DGC cases without a history of neoadjuvant therapy (Fig. 8A-E), in line with the patients with DGC recruited for the present study.

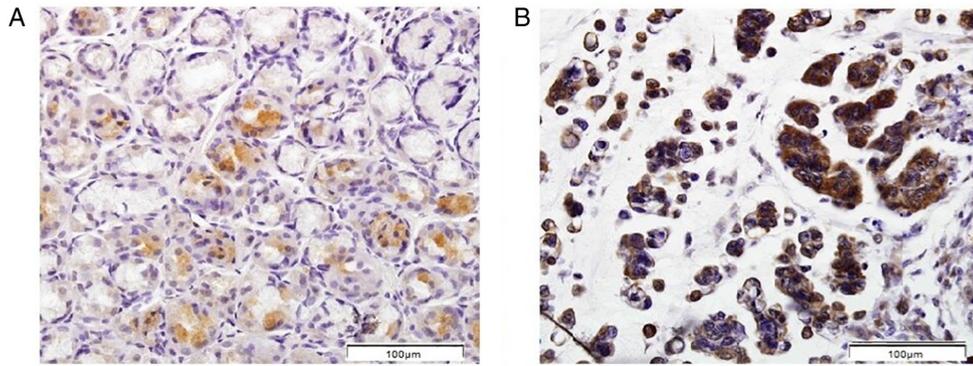


Figure 4. Immunohistochemical pattern of dishevelled segment polarity protein 2 protein expression. (A) Normal gastric mucosae and (B) tumor tissue samples of patients with diffuse gastric carcinoma. Scale bar, 100 μm.

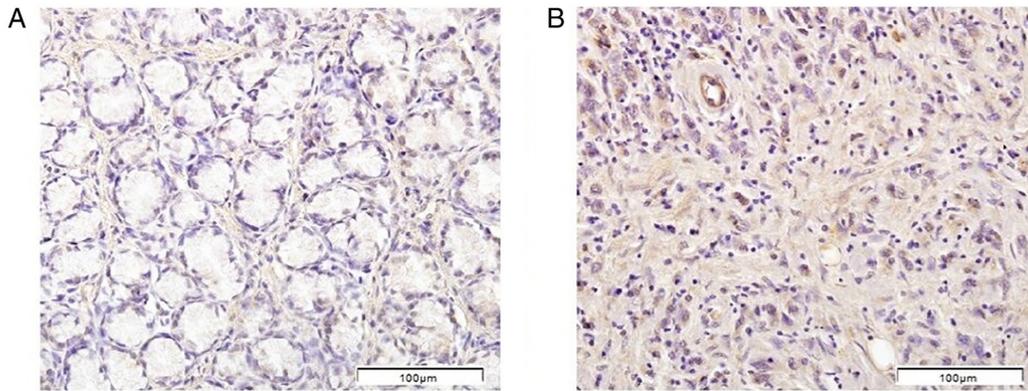


Figure 5. Immunohistochemical pattern of dishevelled segment polarity protein 3 protein expression. (A) Normal gastric mucosae and (B) tumor tissue samples of patients with diffuse gastric carcinoma. Scale bar, 100 μm.

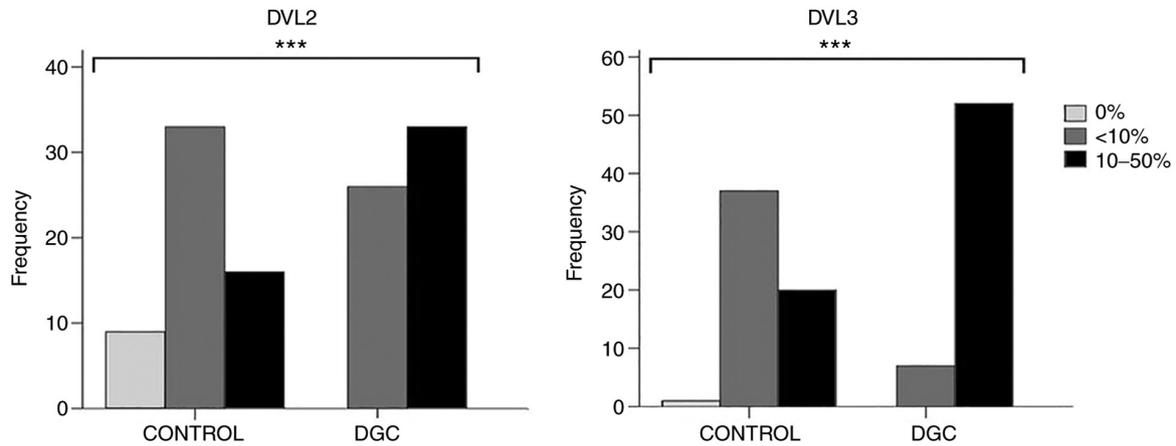


Figure 6. Differential protein expression of DVL2 and DVL3 between the DGC and control tissue samples. ***Significant P-values ($P < 0.001$; Fisher's exact test). Fig. 6 was generated using SPSS software version 22.0. DGC, diffuse gastric carcinoma; DVL2, dishevelled segment polarity protein 2; DVL3, dishevelled segment polarity protein 3.

Similar to the results of the present study, the expression levels of *SFRP1* ($P < 0.001$) were significantly lower in the primary tumor tissues compared with in solid adjacent normal tissues (Fig. 8F). By contrast, no statistically significant difference was observed for *SFRP3* ($P = 0.171$) and *DVL3* ($P = 0.125$), while, opposite to the results of the present study, *DVL2* ($P = 0.005$) was expressed at significantly lower levels in the primary

tumor tissues compared with the solid adjacent normal tissues (Fig. 8F).

Since the normal solid tissues adjacent to the tumor tissues may, even if they appear histologically normal under the microscope, present transcriptionally and translationally unique intermediate states (morphologically normal but molecularly altered cells) between non-tumor-bearing healthy

Table IV. Association between the DVL2 and DVL3 protein expression values and demographic and clinical data of the patients.

Characteristics	DVL2		P-value	DVL3		P-value
	<10%	10-50%		<10%	10-50%	
Age ^a , years			0.416			0.085
≤60	11 (42.3)	10 (31.3)		0 (0.0)	21 (40.4)	
>60	15 (57.7)	23 (68.7)		7 (100.0)	31 (59.6)	
Sex ^a			0.791			0.687
Male	14 (53.8)	20 (60.6)		5 (71.4)	29 (44.2)	
Female	12 (46.2)	13 (39.4)		2 (28.6)	23 (55.8)	
T stage ^{a,b}			0.393			>0.999
T1-T2	4 (15.4)	2 (6.3)		0 (0.0)	6 (11.5)	
T3-T4	22 (84.6)	30 (93.7)		6 (100.0)	46 (88.5)	
N stage ^{a,b}			0.535			>0.999
N0	7 (26.9)	6 (18.8)		1 (16.7)	12 (23.1)	
N1-N3	19 (73.1)	26 (81.3)		5 (83.3)	40 (76.9)	
M stage ^{a,b}			>0.999			>0.999
M0	19 (73.1)	24 (75.0)		5 (83.3)	38 (73.1)	
M1	7 (26.9)	8 (25.0)		1 (16.7)	14 (26.9)	
Clinical stage ^{a,b}			0.193			0.583
I-II	7 (26.9)	4 (12.5)		0 (0.0)	11 (21.2)	
III-IV	19 (73.1)	28 (87.5)		6 (100.0)	41 (78.8)	
Location ^{a,b}			0.518			>0.999
Proximal	1 (4.0)	4 (13.3)		0 (0.0)	5 (10.2)	
Medial	12 (48.0)	14 (46.7)		3 (50.0)	23 (46.9)	
Distal	11 (44.0)	12 (40.0)		3 (50.0)	20 (40.8)	
Gastric stump/remnant	1 (4.0)	0 (0.0)		0 (0.0)	1 (2.0)	

Statistical analysis was performed using the Fisher's exact test. Data are presented as counts (n) and percentages (%) of valid cases that correspond to the upper (Dvl2 and DVL3) variables in the table. ^aFor 3 patients there are no data for DVL2 and DVL3 immunohistochemical staining due to tissue scarcity. ^bFor 4 patients, certain clinicopathological data were incomplete. DVL2, dishevelled segment polarity protein 2; DVL3, dishevelled segment polarity protein 3.

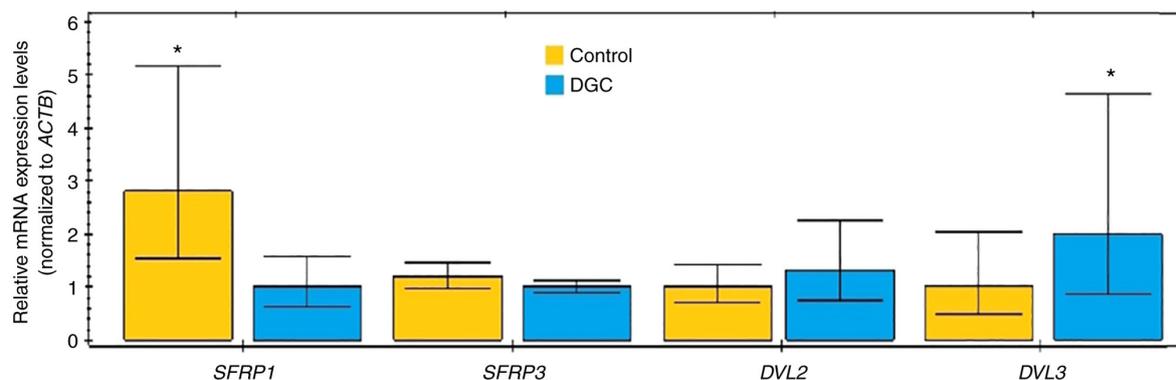


Figure 7. Reverse transcription-quantitative PCR analysis of differential mRNA expression of *SFRP1*, *SFRP3*, *DVL2* and *DVL3* between DGC and control tissue samples ($P < 0.05$; Mann-Whitney U test). Fig. 7 was generated using GraphPad Prism 5.01 statistical software. ACTB, β -actin; DGC, diffuse gastric carcinoma; DVL2, dishevelled segment polarity protein 2; DVL3, dishevelled segment polarity protein 3; SFRP1, secreted frizzled-related protein 1; SFRP3, secreted frizzled-related protein 3.

tissues and nearby tumor tissues (61), so-called 'TCGA TARGET GTEx study analysis' of the GC tissue was also performed (Fig. 9), which included expression data for both

solid adjacent normal tissues and normal tissues obtained from individuals with no malignant disease (59,62,63). The data for the solid adjacent normal tissue were omitted from

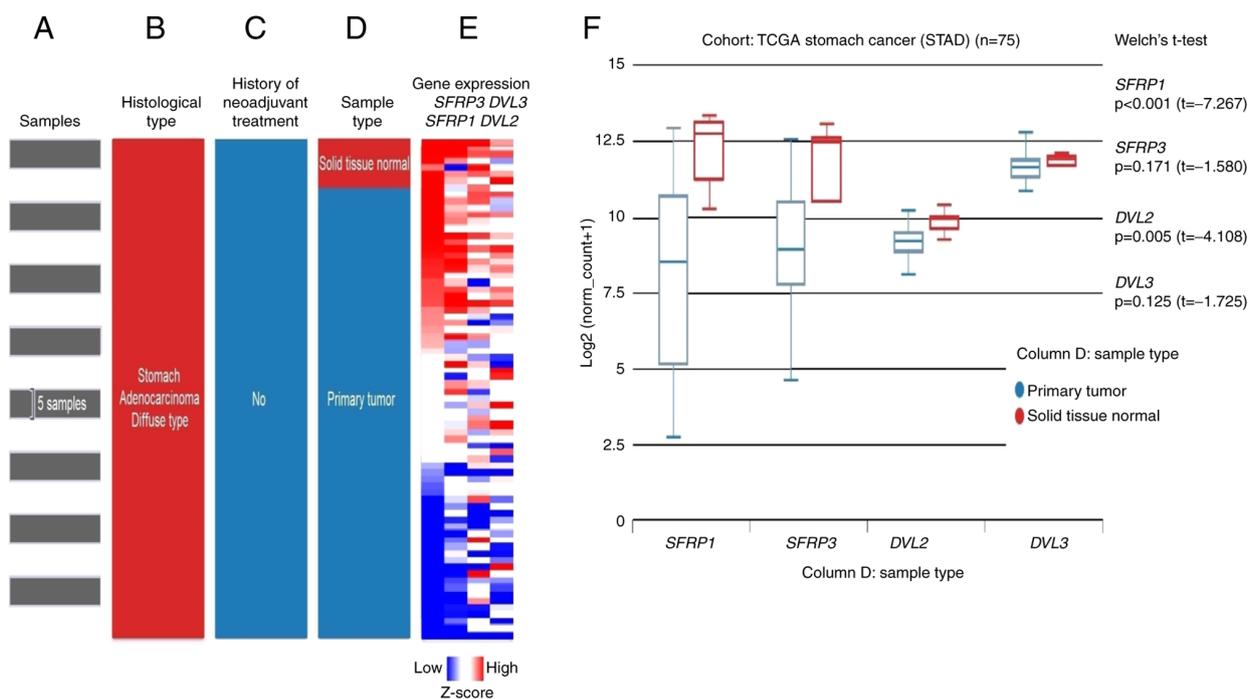


Figure 8. *In silico* analysis of RNA-seq data from TCGA-STAD project revealing the differential expression of SFRP1, SFRP3, DVL2 and DVL3 between the normal adjacent tissue samples and primary DGC tissue samples. (Left) Selection of TCGA-STAD samples: (A) GC samples used for study, (B) histological type, (C) history of neoadjuvant therapy and (D) sample type. (E) Heatmap of RNA-seq expression z-scores computed for differentially expressed SFRP1, SFRP3, DVL2 and DVL3 genes in adjacent solid tissue normal samples and gastric cancer tumor tissues with DGC histological subtype present in the TCGA database obtained from the UCSC Xena web-based tool. The differentially expressed genes were screened using the following criteria: Adjacent normal solid tissue vs. primary diffuse gastric carcinoma. $\log_2(\text{fold-change}) \geq 2$, $P < 0.05$. P-values were calculated by performing an unpaired t-test with Welch's correction (unequal variances t-test). The low to high scale underneath column E represents the gene expression Z-score. (F) Association between the SFRP1, SFRP3, DVL2 and DVL3 gene expression and tissue types (primary DGC tumor tissue and adjacent normal tissue). RNA-seq data (IlluminaHiSeq TCGA Hub) were normalized and presented as $\log_2(\text{norm_count} + 1)$, in which the norm_count refers to RNA-seq by Expectation Maximization values. Gene transcript expression was calculated as transcripts per million. UCSC Xena browser was used to generate this figure. DGC, diffuse gastric carcinoma; DVL2, dishevelled segment polarity protein 2; DVL3, dishevelled segment polarity protein 3; RNA-seq, RNA-sequencing; SFRP1, secreted frizzled-related protein 1; SFRP3, secreted frizzled-related protein 3; STAD, stomach cancer; TCGA, The Cancer Genome Atlas; UCSC, University of California Santa Cruz.

this analysis (Fig. 9C). In this case, the grouping of GC cases based on their histological subtypes was not possible and the obtained data, therefore, corresponded to overall GC cases and not specifically to the DGC subtype itself (Fig. 9A-F).

In line with the RT-qPCR data of the present study and aforementioned *in silico* UCSC Xena browser analysis performed on the paired samples of tumor and adjacent normal tissues, the expression levels of SFRP1 ($P < 0.001$) were significantly higher in normal gastric tissue samples compared with in tumor GC tissues, while no difference was observed for SFRP3 ($P = 0.476$) expression (Fig. 9G). By contrast, the expression levels of DVL2 ($P = 0.02$) and DVL3 ($P < 0.001$) were significantly higher in the GC tissue samples than in normal gastric tissue samples (Fig. 9G).

Data from TCGA-STAD project were also used for the analysis of SFRP1, SFRP3, DVL2 and DVL3 gene expression between the DGC tumor tissue and adjacent solid normal tissue samples using the UALCAN web browser (Figs. 10 and 11).

The expression levels of SFRP1 were significantly lower in both primary GC tumors ($P < 0.001$) and DGC tumor tissues ($P < 0.05$) compared with in the adjacent solid normal tissue samples (Fig. 10A and B). Additionally, the expression levels of SFRP3 were significantly lower in overall cohort of primary GC tumors ($P < 0.05$) compared with in the adjacent solid normal tissue samples (Fig. 10C). However, no significant

difference in SFRP3 expression was detected between the tissues of DGC tumor subtype and the adjacent solid normal tissue samples (Fig. 10D).

Significantly higher expression levels of SFRP1 were also detected in SRCC of the stomach ($P > 0.05$; group IV in Fig. 10B) compared with those in the adjacent solid normal tissue samples, while no significantly different expression of either SFRP1 or SFRP3 gene expression was detected between the DGC and SCRR histological subtypes (Fig. 10B and D).

Previously, this histologic subtype of gastric adenocarcinoma was, by Lauren's classification, considered as a part of the DGC type or designated as infiltrative, undifferentiated or high-grade GC subtype as defined by Nakamura, Ming and International Union Against Cancer classification systems, respectively (4,64-66). At present, in the WHO classification of gastrointestinal tumors, the SRCC type is defined as a poorly cohesive carcinoma (51).

The expression levels of DVL3 were significantly higher in both primary GC tumors ($P < 0.001$) and DGC tumor tissues ($P < 0.001$) compared with levels in the adjacent solid normal tissue samples (Fig. 11C and D). By contrast, DVL2 expression was significantly higher in primary GC samples ($P < 0.05$) compared with in the adjacent solid normal tissue samples, while no significant difference in DVL2 expression was detected between the DGC tumor tissues and the adjacent

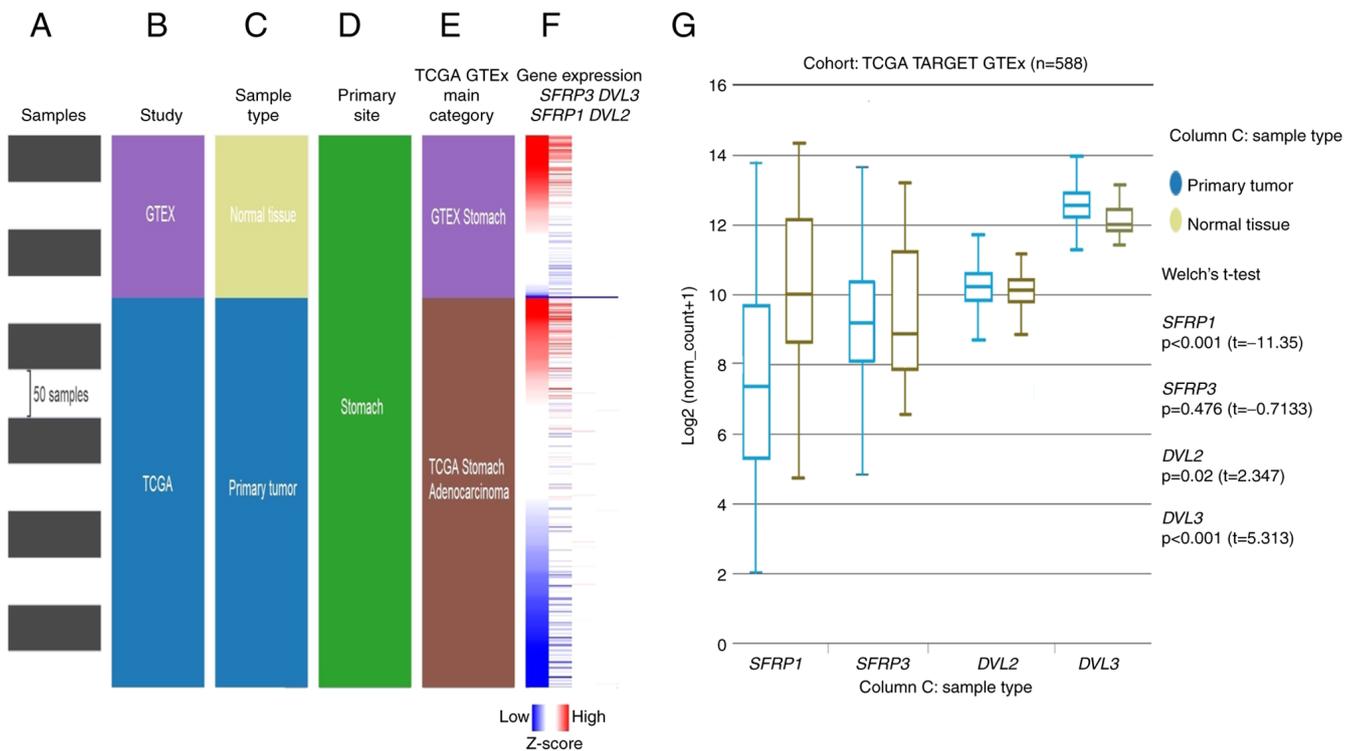


Figure 9. *In silico* analysis of RNA-seq data from TCGA TARGET GTEx study. (Left) Selection of TCGA TARGET GTEx samples: (A) Samples used for the study, (B) study type, (C) sample type, (D) primary site and (E) the main category. (F) Heatmap of RNA-seq expression Z-scores computed for differentially expressed *SFRP1*, *SFRP3*, *DVL2* and *DVL3* genes in normal tissue samples and GC tumor tissues presented in TCGA TARGET GTEx study database and obtained by the UCSC Xena web-based tool. The differentially expressed genes were screened using the following criteria: Adjacent normal tissue samples vs. primary GC. [$\log_2(\text{fold-change}) \geq 2$, $P < 0.05$]. P-values were calculated by performing an unpaired t-test with Welch's correction (unequal variances t-test). The red to blue scale represents the gene expression Z-score. (G) Correlation between the target gene expression (*SFRP1*, *SFRP3*, *DVL2* and *DVL3*) and tissue types (primary diffuse gastric carcinoma tumor tissue and adjacent normal tissue). RNA-seq data (IlluminaHiSeq TCGA Hub) were normalized and presented as $\log_2(\text{norm count} + 1)$, in which the norm_count refers to RNA-seq by Expectation Maximization values. Gene transcript expression was calculated as transcripts per million. UCSC Xena browser was used to generate this figure. *DVL2*, dishevelled segment polarity protein 2; *DVL3*, dishevelled segment polarity protein 3; GTEx, Genotype-Tissue Expression; RNA-seq, RNA-sequencing; *SFRP1*, secreted frizzled-related protein 1; *SFRP3*, secreted frizzled-related protein 3; STAD, stomach cancer; TCGA, The Cancer Genome Atlas; UCSC, University of California Santa Cruz.

solid normal tissue samples (Fig. 11A and B). Significantly higher expression levels of *DVL3* were also detected in the SRCC histological subtype samples ($P < 0.01$; group IV in Fig. 11D) compared with the adjacent solid normal tissue samples. No significantly different expression levels of either *DVL2* or *DVL3* gene expression were detected between the DGC and SCRR histological subtypes (Fig. 11B and D).

Discussion

The data presented in the current study revealed significantly lower protein expression levels of *SFRP1* and *SFRP3* and higher protein expression levels of *DVL2* and *DVL3* in DGC tissues compared with in the control tissues. In addition, significantly lower *SFRP1* mRNA expression and higher *DVL3* mRNA expression in DGC tissues were also demonstrated using RT-qPCR analysis. A significant association was also identified between the *SFRP3* Vv and T stage, as well as between *SFRP3* Vv and clinical stage of the disease, implicating a possible pathological role of dysregulated *SFRP3* expression in more advanced stages of DGC.

Consistent with the results of the present study, downregulated (loss of activity) expression of *SFRP* family members has been previously documented in various

malignant diseases, including GC (33-46). Dysregulation is primarily caused by promoter hypermethylation-dependent gene silencing, although histone modifications and mRNA 'inhibition' by regulatory miRNAs may also be involved (33-46). Zhao *et al* (67) previously reported that loss of the *SFRP1* gene in primary GC tumor tissues and GC cancer cell lines is associated with hypermethylation in its promoter region. In addition, the promoter hypermethylation rate observed in the previous study was higher in GC tissues compared with in their corresponding adjacent non-tumor tissues (67). The consequent loss of *SFRP1* expression was also associated with the pathological stage and lymph node involvement in the GC cases analyzed, suggesting an association between dysregulated *SFRP1* expression and poor prognosis (67). Associations between *SFRP1* downregulation in DGC tissue and higher DGC histological grade, worse patient prognosis or worse metastatic lymph node status have also been reported in other previous studies (36,68,69).

Nojima *et al* (33) previously documented that overexpression of *SFRP1* could attenuate Wnt signaling transduction, inhibit cell proliferation and induce apoptosis in GC tumor cells. This supports the hypothesis that *SFRP1* inactivation can contribute to Wnt-induced GC cell proliferation and invasion (33). However, concomitant alteration of the cellular

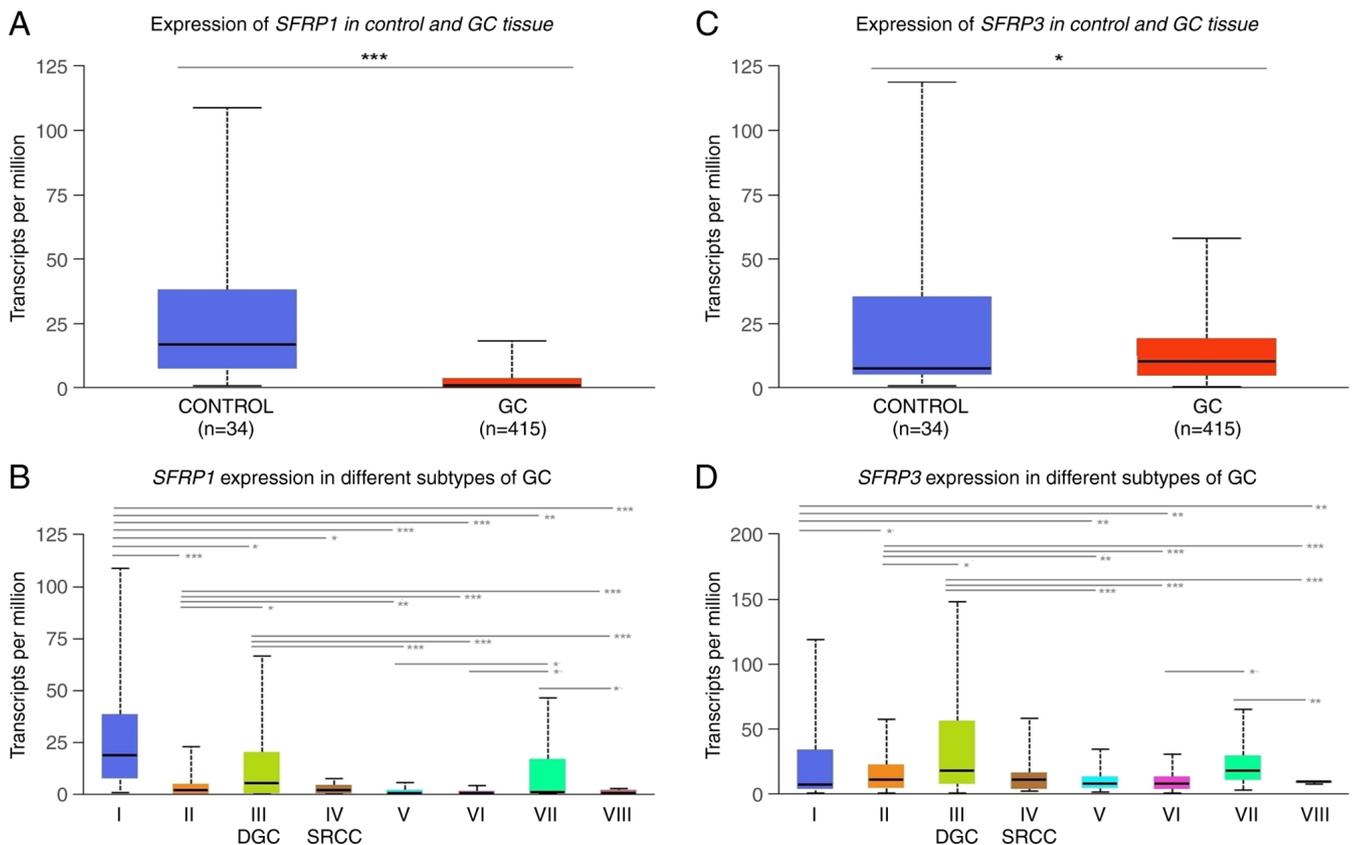


Figure 10. *In silico* analysis of RNA-sequencing data from TCGA-STAD project using the UALCAN web resource revealing the differential expression of *SFRP1* and *SFRP3* in normal adjacent solid tissues and primary DGC tumor tissue samples. (A and C) Differential expression of *SFRP1* and *SFRP3* between the control and GC tissue samples. (B and D) Differential expression of *SFRP1* and *SFRP3* between the control and GC tissue samples and histological GC subtypes. I, adjacent normal tissue, n=34; II, gastric adenocarcinoma not otherwise specified, n=155; III, DGC, n=39; IV, SRCC GC samples, n=12; V, IGC not otherwise specified, n=73; VI, IGC tubular, n=76; VII, IGC mucinous, n=20; and VIII, IGC papillary, n=7. The differential analysis of *SFRP1* and *SFRP3* transcriptional levels (presented as transcripts per million) in adjacent normal solid tissues and different histological subgroups of GC from the UALCAN dataset was assessed by t-test. $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference. *** $P < 0.001$, ** $P < 0.01$, * $P < 0.05$. The figure was generated using the UALCAN web resource. DGC, diffuse gastric carcinoma; GC, gastric cancer; IGC, intestinal gastric carcinoma; *SFRP1*, secreted frizzled-related protein 1; *SFRP3*, secreted frizzled-related protein 3; SRCC, signet-ring cell carcinoma; STAD, stomach cancer; TCGA, The Cancer Genome Atlas.

transcriptional profile and activation of other oncogenic pathways via the dysregulation of *SFRP1*, including hedgehog and $TGF\beta$ /Smad3, is equally possible (46,70-73).

The tumor-suppressing potential and epigenetic regulation (promoter methylation and histone code changes) of *SFRP* gene expression in human GC tissues and GC cell lines are supported further by the *in vitro* findings of Shin *et al* (35). They were among the first to report the role of histone code alterations in the regulation of *SFRP* gene expression (35). In their *in vitro* experiments, treatment of human GC cell lines with sodium butyrate, a well-known histone deacetylase inhibitor, resulted in both promoter demethylation and histone modification, thus promoting the activation of *SFRP1* gene expression (35). GC is characterized by increased methylation in the promoter regions of *SFRP1*, *SFRP2* and *SFRP5* genes (32-45). In addition, this form of increased methylation has also been frequently observed in cases of severe *H. pylori* infection, suggesting that infection can serve as an initial trigger for these observed epigenetic changes (36,39,74). Therefore, these previous findings strongly support the role of DNA methylation as a primary mechanism of epigenetic *SFRP1* silencing, which promotes the tumorigenesis and progression of GC.

Accumulating evidence suggests that various non-coding regulatory miRNAs, including miR-27a, miR-196a-1, miR-208a and miR-206, also serve a prominent role in the activation of the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway by inactivating *SFRP1*, which induces GC cell proliferation, migration, invasion and metastasis (46,75-80). In addition, long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) are also emerging as key players in mediating this process (81). For example, in lncRNA maternally expressed gene 3 may function as a competing endogenous RNA by sponging miR-208a, which promotes GC progression by targeting *SFRP1* (82). Therefore, it is likely that the lower levels of *SFRP1* expression observed in the present study are a consequence of transcriptional inactivation by DNA methylation or other related epigenetic mechanisms, such as lncRNA/miRNA interference.

Some previous reports suggested that *SFRP1* activation may also promote tumor growth (44,81,83,84). Qu *et al* (81) reported that increased expression levels of *SFRP1* in DGC can lead to increases in cell proliferation and invasion, in addition to being positively associated with poor prognosis. Furthermore, *SFRP1* upregulation observed in this previous study was associated with activation of the $TGF\beta$ signaling pathway (81). The possible oncogenic function of *SFRP1*

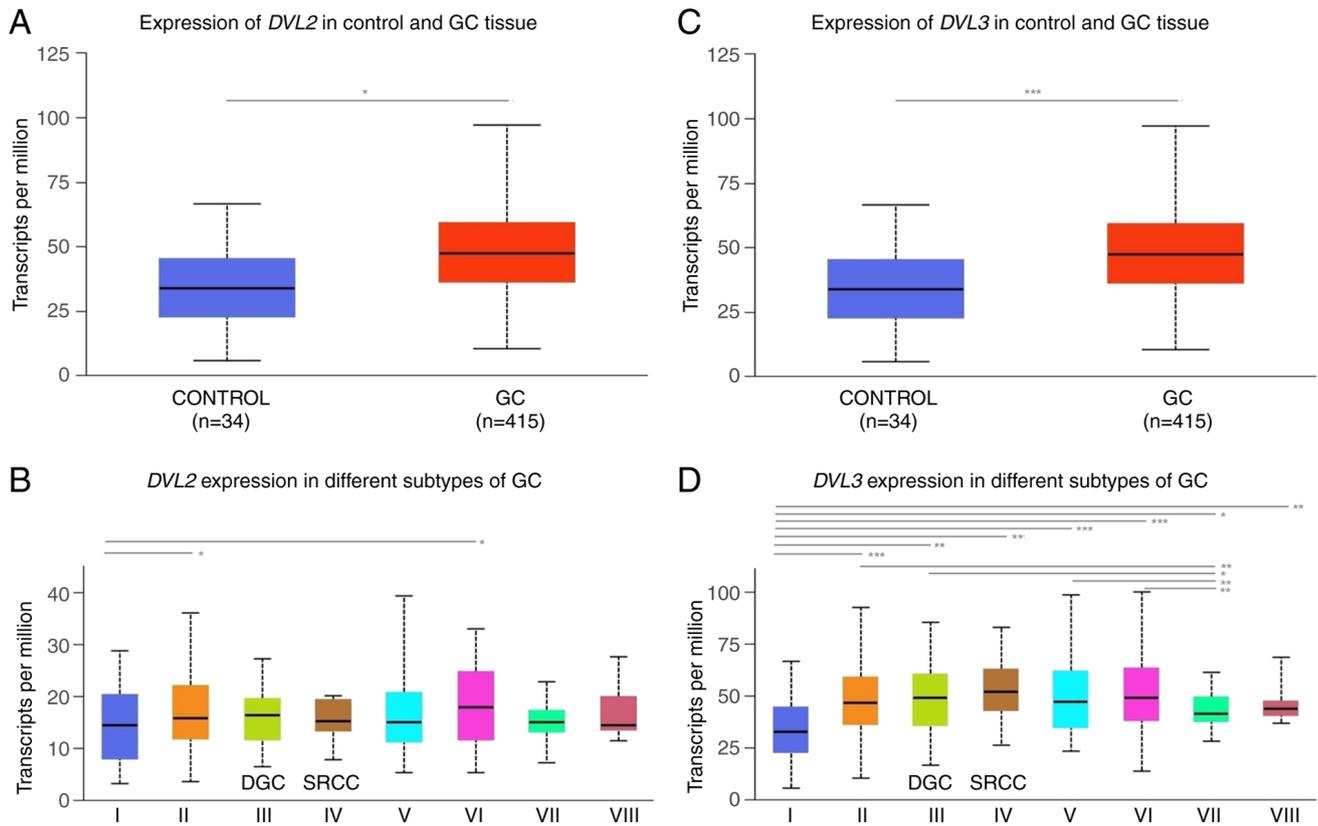


Figure 11. *In silico* analysis of RNA-sequencing data from TCGA-STAD project using the UALCAN web resource revealing the differential expression of *DVL2* and *DVL3* in normal adjacent solid tissue and primary DGC tumor tissue samples. (A and C) Differential expression of *DVL2* and *DVL3* between the control (normal adjacent solid tissue samples) and GC tissues. (B and D) Differential expression of *DVL2* and *DVL3* between the control and GC tissue samples and histological GC subtypes. I, adjacent normal tissue, n=34; II, gastric adenocarcinoma not otherwise specified, n=155; III, DGC, n=39; IV, SRCC GC samples, n=12; V, IGC not otherwise specified, n=73; VI, IGC tubular, n=76; VII, IGC mucinous, n=20; and VIII, IGC papillary, n=7. The differential analysis of *DVL2* and *DVL3* transcriptional levels (presented as transcripts per million) in adjacent normal solid tissues and different histological subgroups of GC from the UALCAN dataset were assessed t-test. $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference. *** $P < 0.001$, ** $P < 0.01$, * $P < 0.05$. The figure was generated using the UALCAN web resource. DGC, diffuse gastric carcinoma; *DVL2*, dishevelled segment polarity protein 2; *DVL3*, dishevelled segment polarity protein 3; GC, gastric cancer; IGC, intestinal gastric carcinoma; SRCC, signet-ring cell carcinoma; STAD, stomach cancer; TCGA, The Cancer Genome Atlas.

upregulation and activation of GSK3 β /Rac family small GTPase 1/TGF β signaling in human GC cell lines has also been reported by Peng *et al* (73). In addition, Kim *et al* (44) reported that SFRP1 expression in DGC tumor tissues is increased, particularly in the core diffuse-type (COD). It was found to be associated with mediating epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT)-associated functions, such as cell adhesion/migration or the TGF β signaling pathway (44).

Therefore, these reported dual tumor-promoting and tumor-suppressing roles of SFRP1 in GC render its true function controversial at present, and further study is required. However, the SFRP1 expression and/or functional profile can vary depending on the stage of development, disease status or heterogeneity/cellular structure within the particular tumor tissue histology (8,9,44).

SFRP3 is an important antagonist of the Wnt signaling pathway (84,85). It reduces the activity of tissue metalloproteinases, inhibits the activity of β -catenin and inhibits EMT transition (44,84). Qu *et al* (86) previously detected SFRP3 expression in adenocarcinoma tissues of the intestinal type and pre-cancerous lesions (intestinal metaplasia and dysplasia), while detecting weak or no SFRP3 expression in the adjacent normal gastric mucosa (86). SFRP3 expression in this previous study

cohort was found to be stronger in IGC compared with in DGC and mix-type GC tissue samples (86). In addition, its expression was also positively associated with higher IGC differentiation grades (86). However, no significant association between SFRP3 expression and other clinicopathological features, including age, sex, tumor size, TNM stage and metastasis, was detected in this previous study (86). Furthermore, protein expression and transcriptional activity of SFRP3 were significantly higher in GC cell lines compared with in immortal gastric epithelial cell lines (87). Overexpression of SFRP3 also led to the inhibition of cell proliferation both *in vitro* and *in vivo* (86). In addition, SFRP3 overexpression could inhibit tumorigenesis and induce apoptosis in the SGC7901 GC cell line, which is otherwise, in its normal condition, characterized by lower SFRP3 expression (87). Based on these findings, Qu *et al* (86) suggested that SFRP3 may serve a dual role in the normal gastric mucosa and malignant GC tumor tissues, where its expression likely represents an early event during the tumorigenesis of IGCs and a differentiation marker for GC carcinogenesis (86). A recent study by Qin *et al* (88) also revealed higher SFRP3 expression in GC compared with normal gastric tissue samples, which was negatively associated with the expression levels and subcellular localization of β -catenin, suggesting a tumor suppressor role of

SFRP3. In their study cohort, membrane-localized β -catenin tended to exist in the high SFRP3 expression GC group, while nuclear localization of β -catenin was detected in the low SFRP3 expression group (88). In addition, a tumor suppressor role of SFRP3 has also been suggested by Byun *et al* (87). However, this previous study reported positive SFRP3 expression in normal gastrointestinal tissues but not in GC tissue specimens of different histological types (87).

DVL proteins serve an important role as mediators of signaling transduction in both canonical and non-canonical Wnt signaling pathways (47,48). Increased DVL expression has been reported in various malignant tissues, such as brain and lung tumors, breast cancer, colon adenocarcinoma, hepatoblastoma, and lymphoma (89-93). However, data remain limited in terms of their expression profile in GC tissues of varying histological types. Furthermore, the majority of data available are associated with the role of DVL-mediated protein-protein interactions in distinct GC cell lines, some of which accompany aberrant DVL2 expression (49,94-99).

Similar to the results of the present study, Demirci *et al* (100) reported increased DVL2 expression in GC and intestinal metaplasia tissues compared with in normal gastric mucosa tissues with no detectable endoscopic or histopathological lesions (100). Furthermore, in this previous study cohort, DVL2 expression was higher in patients with metastatic disease compared with in their non-metastatic counterparts (100). DVL2 upregulation was also detected in DGC compared with the non-diffuse subtype (100).

Similar to SFRP proteins, DVL2 and DVL3 have also been found to be aberrantly expressed in GC with *H. pylori* infection (50), where they may mediate *H. pylori*-induced phosphorylation of low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 6 and nuclear β -catenin accumulation (50).

Epigenetic regulation of the *DVL2* gene by DNA methylation has also been previously reported in GC (101). According to Chong *et al* (101), the aberrant methylation of *DVL2* is associated with the DGC variant or mixed GC tumor-type but not with the IGC type (101). Specifically, the *DVL2* gene has been demonstrated to be hypomethylated in both tumor tissues and adjacent normal tissues of the IGC variants but to be hypermethylated in the mixed-GC type and DGC phenotypes (101). This is contradictory to the data in the present study, which revealed higher expression levels of DVL2 in the DGC tissue samples, possibly due to the different molecular backgrounds of the tumor tissue samples in the DGC cohorts analyzed.

It is important to note that DGC tumor tissues may exhibit great case-by-case and intratumor heterogeneity with distinct genetic and epigenetic backgrounds, a characteristic that is reflected in their classification in terms of specific prognostic and histological subtypes (8,9,44). Therefore, the determination of their molecular signature is of utmost clinical importance for the prediction of the overall response to therapy and disease outcome. However, previous attempts to associate the molecular subtypes obtained with the main GC subtypes provided ambiguous results (8,102-104). Oh *et al* (105) previously reported that the DGC subtype is more likely to exhibit a mesenchymal phenotype (MP) and a higher stromal or non-tumor content compared with GC, exhibiting a more epithelial phenotype (EP) (105). However,

a subsequent genome-wide survey of the gene expression data revealed that the MP molecular subtype is biologically and clinically distinct from Lauren's histological classification of DGC, with only a small number of genes common to both MP and Lauren's tumor subgroups (105).

In TCGA cohort of GC tissue samples, Oh *et al* (105) found lower expression levels of *SFRP1* and *SFRP3*, as well as lower *SFRP2* and *SFRP4* expression levels, in EP compared with the MP molecular subtype. Due to the inverse relationship between DNA methylation and mRNA expression observed, this decreased transcriptional activity of all *SFRP* isoforms found in the EP tumor subtype is likely to be mediated by promoter hypermethylation (105). Similarly, a previous investigation of DGC RNA-seq data also revealed the transcriptional downregulation of *SFRP1* and *SFRP5* in DGC (106). However, RNA-seq-based transcriptome analysis of distinct DGC tissue subtypes (normal-like, intestinal-type-like and COD subgroups) performed by Kim *et al* (44) revealed higher transcriptional activity of *SFRP1* and *SFRP2* in the COD-type subgroup compared with that in the intestinal-type-like cluster of DGC tissues.

Further *in silico* analysis of TCGA-STAD RNA-seq data performed in the present study using the UCSC Xena browser revealed higher gene expression levels of *SFRP1* and *DVL2* in adjacent normal solid tissues compared with those in primary DGC, while no statistically significant changes were observed for *SFRP3* and *DVL3* expression. Similar to the previously published data by Liu *et al* (45), significant downregulation of the expression levels of *SFRP1* in the adjacent normal solid tissues compared with that in primary DGC was also demonstrated in the present study using the UALCAN web-based analysis tool. In this analysis, the expression levels of *SFRP1* were also higher in the adjacent normal tissue samples compared with in overall GC samples. However, no significant changes were observed in *SFRP3* gene expression between adjacent normal solid tissues and primary DGC tissues. By contrast, UALCAN analysis performed in present study revealed higher DVL3 expression in DGC tumor tissues compared with in adjacent normal tissue samples, while no significant difference in DVL2 gene expression between the adjacent normal tissue samples and DGC tissues was detected. However, significantly higher expression levels of *DVL2* were revealed in overall primary GC cases compared with in adjacent solid normal tissue samples. In line with the RT-qPCR data of the present study, the present *in silico* TCGA TARGET GTEx data analysis revealed higher expression levels of *SFRP1* in normal gastric tissue samples compared with in tumor GC tissues, while no difference in *SFRP3* expression was observed. By contrast, the UALCAN web-based analysis of TCGA-STAD RNA sequencing data performed in the present study revealed higher gene expression levels of *DVL2* and *DVL3* were detected in the GC tissue samples compared with the normal gastric tissues.

The observed discrepancy in *SFRP1*, *SFRP3*, *DVL2* and *DVL3* gene expression values between RT-qPCR results of the present study, and *in silico* analysis of RNA-seq data from TCGA-STAD project performed using the UCSC Xena browser and UALCAN web-based data analysis tool could be explained by the differences in specific DGC cohorts (tumor grade, nodal metastasis status and clinical stage of this malignant disease) used for the analysis. As aforementioned, DGC tumor tissues may exhibit great case-by-case and

intratumor heterogeneity, which is reflected in specific oncogenic molecular profiles underlying their distinct histologic subtypes (8,9,44,107-109).

There are several limitations of the present study. The sample size of the present study was moderate. In addition, the majority of DGC cases in the present patient cohort were diagnosed during the advanced clinical stages of the disease (stage III or IV). The effect of either SFRP1 and SFRP3 or DVL2 and DVL3 expression on DGC was also not analyzed. Further studies are required to pinpoint their downstream targets and/or clinically relevant cellular processes they may regulate.

In conclusion, the results of the present study demonstrated that important components of the Wnt signaling pathway are aberrantly expressed in the DGC subtype, suggesting an important role of these components in the development of DGC. The present data also revealed a positive relationship between the SFRP3 protein expression levels and the clinical or T stage of the DGC cases. Further large-scale studies and molecular analysis aimed at confirming the obtained results and deciphering the exact functional role of SFRP3 and other Wnt signaling components in the development of this malignant disease are warranted.

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Availability of data and materials

The demographic and clinical characteristics of patients with diffuse gastric carcinoma and immunohistochemistry and reverse transcription-quantitative PCR datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request. The datasets generated and/or analyzed during the current study are available in the UCSC Xena (<https://xenabrowser.net>) and UALCAN (<http://ualcan.path.uab.edu/analysis.html>) databases.

Authors' contributions

MS, ZK, APD, IB and KGR made substantial contributions to conception, design, and acquisition of data. FP, MS, TNM, IB and LS made contribution to analysis and interpretation of data. FP, MS, TNM, ZK and LS have been involved in drafting the manuscript and revising it critically for important intellectual content. TNM, FP, ZK and LS confirm the authenticity of all the raw data. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The present study was conducted according to the guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki. The use of retrospectively collected archival diffuse gastric carcinoma formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue samples and control FFPE tissue samples obtained from patients without gastric cancer and *H. pylori* infection was approved by the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of the University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia (approval no. 02/21/JG, class no. 8.1.-14/93/2; November 01, 2014) and the Research Ethics Committee of the School of Medicine, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia (approval no. 380-59-10106-21-111/186, class no. 641/01/21-02/01). The inclusion of several tissue sections, obtained from one placental and one clear cell renal cell carcinoma FFPE tissue block, used as positive controls for immunohistochemical staining was approved by the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of the Clinical Hospital 'Sveti Duh', Zagreb, Croatia (approval no. 01-4685; November 20, 2017), Clinical Hospital 'Merkur' (approval no. 03/1-11088; December 7, 2017) and the Research Ethics Committee of the School of Medicine University of Zagreb (approval no. 380-59-10106-19-111/181, class 641-01/19-02/01 and approval no. 380-59-10106-21-111/18, class no. 641-01/21-02/01). Renal cell carcinomas and placental tissue FFPE sections were obtained from the Department of Pathology, School of Medicine University of Zagreb (Zagreb, Croatia) and from the Department of Pathology, Clinical Hospital 'Merkur', Zagreb, Croatia, respectively. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants involved in the present study.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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