

Cyclin Dependent Kinase(CDK) Inhibitors

=Abstract=

Expression of Cyclin Dependent Kinase (CDK) Inhibitors in Cervical Carcinoma

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Recent studies have revealed a new family of tumor suppressor genes that directly implicate aberrant cell cycle regulation in tumorigenesis. The general function of these gene products is that they prevent cell cycle progression by directly interfering with cyclin/cyclin dependent kinase (CDK) activation. The importance of these genes is that they are potent inhibitors of CDK and are induced by p53. Among these cell cycle inhibitors, p21^{WAF1/CIP1} and p16 have been thoroughly studied. However, the role of p21^{WAF1/CIP1} and p16 in tumorigenesis of the uterine cervix has been poorly defined. We used immunohistochemical techniques to study the expression of these cell cycle inhibitors in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded cervical tissue to explore the relationship between cyclin/CDK inhibitors and cervical carcinoma. Cervical tissues were analyzed from 46 patients with cervical carcinoma, 30 cases with cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) and 22 control cases who underwent hysterectomy due to benign gynecologic disease at Yonsei University College of Medicine. All CDK inhibitors strongly expressed in the reverse cell hyperplasia and koilocytes, whereas they revealed significantly decreased expression in neoplastic tissues ($p < 0.05$). Normal endocervical cells revealed focal and weak expression to all CDK inhibitors but p16 showed no expression in endocervical adenocarcinoma. P16 revealed higher expressions in cases associated with human papilloma virus (HPV) (t-test, $p < 0.05$) than in cases lacking any type of HPV. Our results were consistent with the concept that underexpression of CDK inhibitors may play an important role in neoplastic transformation in cervical carcinoma.

Keywords: Cyclin dependent kinase (CDK) inhibitors, Cervical carcinoma

.1)

4 1

가

(cell cycle)

cyclin 가 46 ,
cyclin cyclin dependent 30 ,
kinase(CDK) CDK inhibitor
.24) 22
CDK inhibitor (novel ,
tumor suppressor) 가 .
CDK inhibitor ,
가 p21WAF1/CIP1 p16 CDK
CDK inhibitor p21WAF1/CIP1, p14, p15, p16, (immunohistochemical stains)
p27 .23) p21WAF1/CIP1 4 μm .
hematoxylin-eosin
WAF1, CIP1, SDI1 , 4
p53 (activation) p21WAF1/CIP1 microcentrifuge tube polymerase chain reaction
CDK human papilloma virus(HPV) DNA
universal CDK inhibitor .
.6) (low molecular
weight CDK inhibitors) p16 1993 Serrano12) 2.
1994 Tam13) A. (Immunohistochemical
CDK4 cyclinD staining)
가 가 G1 phase (arrest) p21WAF1/CIP1 p16 immuno-
.14)15) histochemical stain poly-L-lysine
가 slide
p21WAF1/CIP1, p16 xylene ,
(protein . 2 10 mM sodium
level) CDK inhibitors citrate, (pH6.0) 가 5 microwave (700
.56) Watt)가 slide
1995 6 1996 3 Dako marker
slide 3% hydrogen peroxide 10
46 , endogenous peroxidase .
30 30 primary antibodies p16(Pharminogen, San
22 CA, USA 1:100) p21WAF1/CIP1(Santa Cruz,
CA, USA, 1:20) 4 .
CDK inhibitor 가 biotinylated goat
antimouse IgG , 30
가 ABC reagent(Dako, Carpinteria, CA, USA)
Hematoxylin Aminoethylcarba-
zole(AEC) chromogen
1. p21 index p16 index
1995 6 1996 3 1000

B. (Polimerase Chain Reaction) 72 DNA thermal cyclor

10 μ m (Perkin Elmer Cetus). PCR 1 ul 2

2 ml xylene 2 ml 100% cycling HPV 16 18 primer

, 80% etha- 3 95 1 , 1 94 , 1

anol, 50% ethanol 10 60 , 1 72 30

. 20 , pellet 10 ml 5 72 1 .

PBS , 800 uL lysis nested PCR primer HPV 16 18 E6

buffer(120 gm Guanidium thiocyanate, 0.1M Tris-HCL region sequence . -globulin(286bp)

(pH 6.4) 100 ml, 0.2M EDTA(pH 8.0) 22 ml, and negative control assay ,

Triton X-100 2.6 ml) . 30 cloned HPV DNA (Table 1).

vortexing 40 uL silica (100% silicon dioxide at ANOVA test, Student t-test

pH 2.0) 10 Fisher's exact test p value가 5%

10 12000 G (P < 0.05).

. 500 uL washing

(120 gm Guanidium thiocyanate, 0.1M Tris-kHCl

100 ml; pH6.4)

800 uL 70% 가 1. p21WFI/CPI p16

2 , 800 uL 23 78 ,

65 10 50 ul 54.3 .

H2O 65 10 . CIN 20 , CIN 5 , CIN 4 .

(aliquot of crude lysate and purified DNA) stage

ethidium bromide . 가 19 가 . ,

2 ul template DNA, primer 10 pmole (2 39 , 5 .

ul), 4 ul(10 mM) dNTP, 0.1 ul(0.2 unit) Taq , 18

polymerase, 5 ul 10 \times buffer 34.9 uL , 28 . HPV 16

. nested PCR cycling 98 31

. outer primer cycling(31.6%

) 3 95 1 , 1 94 , 1.5 50 1 ,

, 2 72 35 가 5 10 (30.0%), 20 (51.3%),

Table 1. Oligonucleotides used as E6 type-specific HPV-16 and HPV-18 primers

Primer	HPV type	sequence (5' ----- 3')	Exon	size(bp)
Consensus		+ACCGAAAACGGTTGAACCGAAAACGGT -AATAATGTCTATATTCACCTAATTE6 307	E6	307
Type-specific	16	+ATGTTTCAGGACCCACAGGA -CCTCACGTCGCAGTAACTGTE6124	E6	124
	18	+ATGGCGCGCTTTGAGGATCC -GCATGCGGTATACTGTCTCT	E6	188

Note. Sequences obtained from EMBL database

HPV 18 E6 10
(10.2%),
, 1
(3.3%), 6 (SCC) (15.4
(60%)
HPV DNA 16 18 41
p21WAF1/CIP1 p16
(Fig. 1).
(CIN) grade 1 koilocyte
, high-grade CIN
, random p21WAF1/CIP1 p16
grade 7
p21WAF1/CIP1 p16 intranuclear
(Fig. 2).
, p21WAF1/CIP1 p16
p21WAF1/CIP1 p16
p21WAF1/CIP1
, p16
(Fig. 3).

Fig. 1. Immunoreactivity of p16 CDK inhibitor in normal cervical epithelium. All layers except basal epithelium stained with anti-p16 CDK inhibitor antibody (ABC method, 100 \times).

p21WAF1/CIP1 p16
(Table 2),
CIN (P < 0.05) p21 p16 (P < 0.05)

Fig. 2. Immunoreactivity of CDK inhibitors in cervical neoplasia. Immunoreactivity was markedly decreased in high grade CIN.

Fig. 3. Immunostaining for CDK inhibitors in invasive cervical carcinoma. Invasive carcinoma showed markedly decreased expression. Adenocarcinoma stained strongly with p21WAF1/CIP1.

Table 2. Expression of CDK Inhibitors in study group

Group	No. of cases	p21 index(%)*	p16 index(%)*
Control	22	64.6 \pm 0.3	62.7 \pm 1.4
CIN	30	29.8 \pm 3.5**	32.1 \pm 7.6**
Carcinoma	46	44.3 \pm 5.1***	26.2 \pm 5.5***

*mean \pm SE

**p < 0.05(control vs. CIN)

***P < 0.05(control vs. carcinoma)

Note. CIN, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia

2.

CDK p21WAF1/CIP1

p21WAF1/CIP1 p16
(Table 3).

CDK

Table 3. Expression of p21WAF1/CIP1 and p16 in patients with cervical carcinoma according to age and menopausal status

	No. of cases	p21 index(%) (Mean \pm SE)	p16 index(%) (Mean \pm SE)
Age(year)			
< 50	17	44.7 \pm 7.1	32.2 \pm 9.5
50	29	51.2 \pm 6.3	21.9 \pm 6.7
Menopause			
Premenopause	18	42.3 \pm 6.6	30.2 \pm 9.6
Postmenopause	28	56.2 \pm 7.2	22.7 \pm 5.2

3.

(stage) p21WAF1/CIP1 p16
stage p21 index p16 index
38.1%, 27.0% stage p21 index
p16 index가 51.3%, 33.0%

p21WAF1/CIP1 p16

stage

가 , CDK

(Table 4).

Table 4. Expression of p21WAF1/CIP1 and p16 in patients with cervical carcinoma according to clinical stage

Stage	No. of cases	p21 index(%) (Mean \pm SE)	p16 index(%) (Mean \pm SE)
	18	38.1 \pm 7.9	27.0 \pm 9.5
	19	51.3 \pm 6.9	33.0 \pm 7.5
	7	68.0 \pm 9.6	45.4 \pm 9.6
	2	44.1 \pm 7.7	8.3 \pm 5.9

4.

p21WAF1/CIP1 p16

HPV

가 4 cm , 4 cm

, CDK

CDK

가 (Table 5). p21WAF1/CIP1 HPV

HPV

p16

Table 5. Expression of p21WAF1/CIP1 and p16 in patients with cervical carcinoma according to lesion size and HPV 16/18 positivity

	No. of cases	p21 index(%) (Mean \pm SE)	p16 index(%) (Mean \pm SE)
Lesion size			
< 4 cm	12	27.4 \pm 7.4	38.4 \pm 6.6
4 cm	34	24.6 \pm 8.5	22.1 \pm 9.2
HPV 16/18			
Negative	15	49.9 \pm 8.7	12.2 \pm 5.4
Positive	31	40.7 \pm 6.3	35.2 \pm 8.0*

*p < 0.05

5.

p21WAF1/CIP1

p16

p21WAF1/CIP1

p16

(p < 0.05). 39

CDK

(large cell keratinizing type)

(large cell nonkeratinizing type)

(Table 6).

Table 6. Expression of p21WAF1/CIP1 and p16 in patients with cervical carcinoma according to cell type and subtype

	No. of cases	p21 index(%) (Mean \pm SE)	p16 index(%) (Mean \pm SE)
Cell type			
Squamous	39	46.5 \pm 5.2	38.6 \pm 6.1
Adenocarcinoma	5	64.2 \pm 5.9	2.9 \pm 1.9*
Adenosquamous	2	46.2 \pm 12.7	19.4 \pm 7.6
Subtype			
LCNK	20	35.6 \pm 7.6	28.5 \pm 8.7
LCK	19	60.4 \pm 6.3	28.8 \pm 8.8

*p < 0.05(squamous vs adenocarcinoma)

Note. LCNK, large cell nonkeratinizing; LCK, large cell keratinizing

.19,20) 16KDa p16 cyclin/CDK
 . P16 CDK4
 CDK4
 cyclin D subunit
 .21,23) p21WAF1/CIP1 (uni-
 versal regulator) cyclin-dependent kinase
 4 .22)
 p16 cyclin D-dependent kinase complex
 G1-cyclin cyclin dependent
 kinase(CDK)
 (cell cycle) G1 phase S-phase
 .24) Cyclin D .21,62)
 wild-typed Rb pRb CDK parabasal
 lower level intermediate level
 G1 phase G1
 , G1 phase CDK
 G1/S phase, S phase negative regulation
 가 S phase 가
 .18,19) G1 cyclin p21WAF1/CIP1 p16
 HPV 2) 가
 cyclin D1 CDK
 , cyclin E
 HPV TGF- (transforming growth factor-)
 cyclin E DNA p53
 , cyclin D , HPV cyclin/CDK DNA
 down regulation p53 p21WAF1/CIP1 가
 . p53 p21WAF1/CIP1
 가 cyclin/CDK
 G1
 . (loss of hetero-
 cyclin/cyclin dependent kinase(CDK) zygoty)
 . 가 .16,23) p16
 p21 WAF1, CIP1, SDA1, MDA6, CAP20 .24,26)
 6p , , ,
 .32) P21WAF1/CIP1 , p16
 CDK 19,20) p53 .14,15,27,28)
 DNA .18) p21WAF1/CIP1 immunohistochemical
 G1/S CDK-cyclin .29,30)

CDK (CIN) , p21^{WAF1/CIP1} p16 (ICC) (, ,) 가 . p21^{WAF1/CIP1} CDK 가 ,4

p21^{WAF1/CIP1} .

p16 HPV 가 . Cyclin D HPV pRb oncoprotein E2F가 , pRb S-phase binary p16-CDK4 가 . p16 negative feedback loop CDK4 down regulation 12,16,34,35 pRb가 p16 가 CDK4 가 . 9,12,16,34,35 pRb p16 . 12,16,35 p21^{WAF1/CIP1} HPV

p21^{WAF1/CIP1} 53% 84% .

p21^{WAF1/CIP1} 가 G1 cyclin p16 cyclin D가 p16 cyclin D1 CDK4 cyclin D subunit 2,12,13 p16 cyclin D 가 , CDK4 가 . p21^{WAF1/CIP1} p16

p21^{WAF1/CIP1} CDK (malignant potential) .

가 . , CDK

1995 7 1996 3

30

22

(immunohistochemistry)

1. p21 index 7† 64.6% 44.3% (p < 0.05).

p16 index 62.7% 26.2% 32.1% (p < 0.05).

2. p21 index 38.1%, 51.3%, 68.0%, 44.1% p16 index

3. CDK inhibitor 4 cm (n=29) p21 index p16 index 7† 24.6%, 22.1% 4 cm (n=27) 27.4%, 38.4%

4. (HPV 16/18) (n=31) p16 index 35.2%, (n=15) 12.2%

5. p21WAF1/CIP1 p16

cyclin dependent kinase

(CDK) inhibitor underexpression

CDK inhibitor

가

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