

p53, Bcl-2, Ki-67

p53, Bcl-2 and Ki-67 Expression according to Tumor Response after Concurrent Chemoradiation Treatment for Advanced Rectal Cancer

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Purpose: Concurrent chemoradiation treatment (CCRT) for locally advanced rectal cancer is an important modality for curative resection, but its tumor response shows wide spectrum. The aim of study is to investigate any correlation between a related genetic mutations, proliferative index and tumor response after CCRT. **Methods:** A twenty three patients with rectal cancer, which preoperatively staged as over T3N1 or T4 determined by transrectal ultrasonography and MRI. Enrolled patients were given 5 FU 450 mg/m² and leucovorin 20 mg/m² intravenously for 5 days during the first and fifth weeks of radiation therapy (45-54 Gy). 4 weeks after completion of scheduled treatment, surgical resection was performed. Tumor response was classified into CR (complete remission), PR (partial response: 50% of diminution of tumor volume and downstaging), NR (no response). Paraffin-embedded tissues obtained before chemoradiation treatment were studied with immunohistochemical staining of p53, Bcl-2 and Ki-67. The extent of tumor response was correlated with proliferative activity as measured by immunostaining of Ki-67 proliferative antigen and expression of p53 and bcl-2 oncoproteins (less than 10%: negative, 10-25%: +, 25-50%: ++, more than 50%: +++). Ki-67: to count a labeled cells per 1,000 cells). **Results:** All patients were resectable. CR was obtained in 4 (17.4%), PR in 10 (43.3%) and NR in 9 (39.2%). p53 mutation was noted in 16 (70%). p53 mutation was found in NR: 5 (31.3%), PR: 9 (56.2%), CR: 2 (12.5%), respectively. Bcl-2 expression was noted in 11 (48%). NR as in 4 (36.3%), PR: 3 (28.4%) and CR: 4 (36.3%), respectively. Ki-67 labeling index was NR: 615.4±446.2, PR: 663.2±296.4, CR: 765.5±188.3, respectively (CR+PR Vs NR, p=0.029). **Conclusions:** Immunohistochemical Expression of p53 and bcl-2 does not correlate with tumor response after CCRT, but Ki-67 labeling may be useful parameters for good radiosensitive tumor selected for CCRT. (JKSCP 2000;16:436-443)

Key Words: Rectal cancer, Preoperative chemoradiation, Tumor response, p53, Bcl-2, Ki-67

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(: 120-752)
(Tel: 02-361-5562, Fax: 02-313-8289)
(E-mail: namkyuk@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr)
1999 25

10 20%
 가
 Willet⁴
 가
 p53, Bcl-2
 가
 ki-67

immunotech, France) LSAB kit (Dako, Carpinteria, CA, USA) ABC (avidin-biotin complex immunoperoxidase technique)

5 μm
 xylene alcohol
 PBS (phosphate buffer saline)
 peroxidase 3%
 Citrate acid buffer (pH=6.0)
 microwave 25
 PBS 1 : 10 tissue conditioner (LSAB kit: blocking agent) 4
 p53, Bcl-2
 Tris-HCl buffer 1 : 100
 4 . PBS biotinylated
 goat antimouse antibody PBS 1 : 200
 60 PBS
 AEC chromogen 10
 hematoxylin 3 Dako
 glycerol mounting medium

1)

1997 3 1999 3

가
 가
 5 FU 450 mg/m² leucovorin 20
 mg/m² 4,500 5,040 cGy 5

Ki-67 M I B-1 monoclonal antibody
 10% normal
 goat serum 15 1 : 200
 PBS 4 1 : 400
 biotinylated goat antimouse antibody 30
 1 : 200 streptavidin-biotin peroxidase complex
 AEC chromogen
 10 hematoxylin

MRI

4 6

3)

(complete remission),

p53

50%
 가
 (partial remission),
 (no response)

, Bcl-2
 , 10%
 , 10 25% (+), 25
 50% (++) , 50% (+++)
 . Bcl-2

2)

hematoxylin-eosin 가
 . p53 (antimouse antibody, Dako, Carpinteria, CA, USA), Bcl-2 (antimouse antibody, Dako, Carpinteria, CA, USA), Ki-67 (M I B-1,

Bcl-2 (Fig. 1, 2). Ki-67 (×200 or ×400) ocular 10×10 mm grid 1,000 (Fig. 3).

Chi-square test

p53 Immunohistochemical Staining

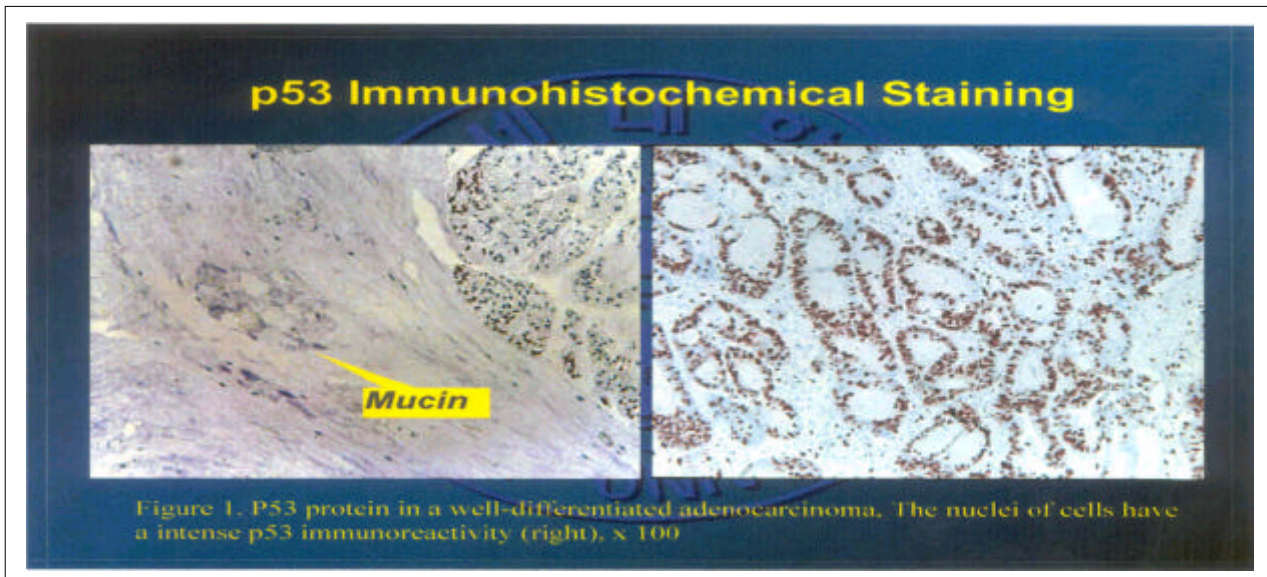


Fig. 1. p53 protein in a well-differentiated adenocarcinoma. The nuclei of cells have a intense p53 immunoreactivity (right), $\times 100$.

Bcl-2 Immunohistochemical Staining

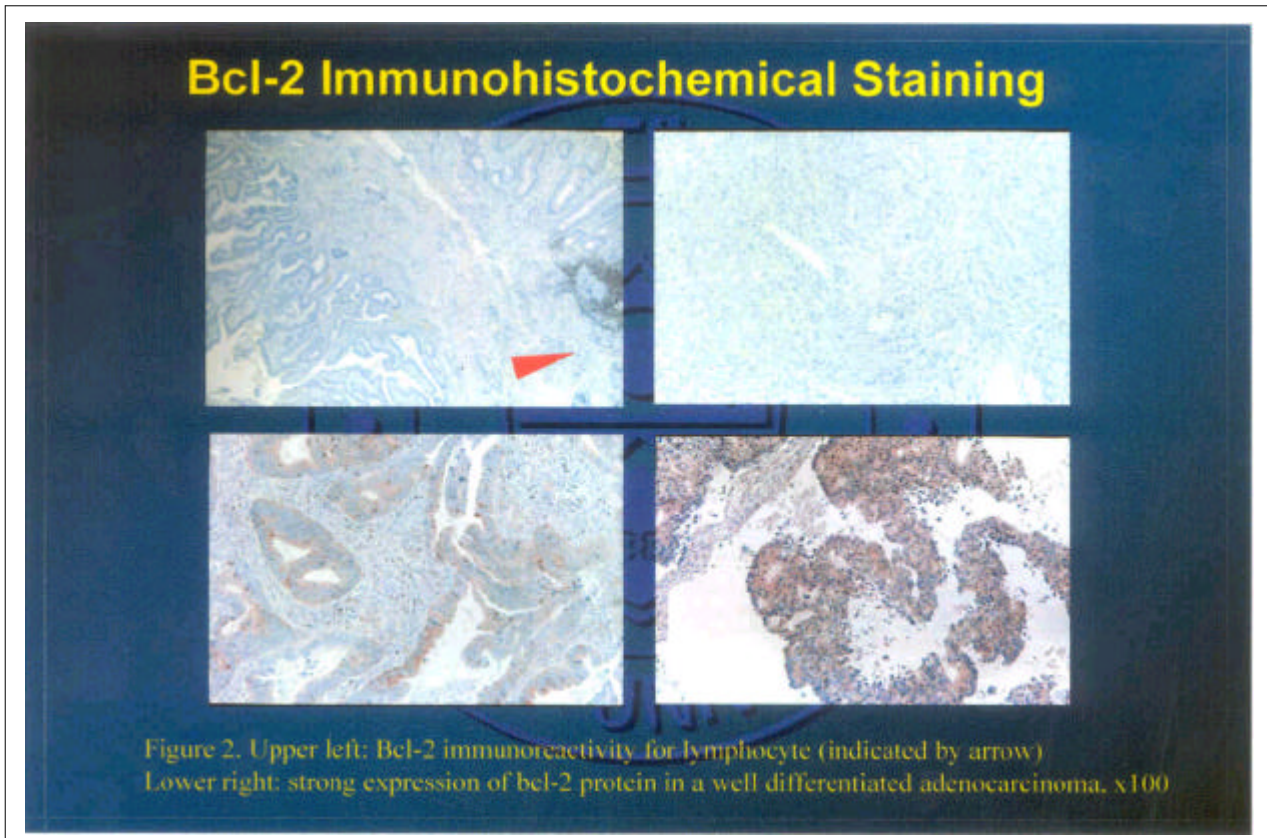


Fig. 2. Upper left: Bel-2 immunoreactivity for lymphocyte (indicated by arrow). Lower right: strong expression of bel-2 protein in a well differentiated adenocarcinoma. $\times 100$.

Ki-67 Labeling Index
Counts of labelled cell per 1000 cells



Fig. 3. Low number of ki-67 positive cells (left) and high percentage of ki-67 stained cells: note prominent nucleolar positivity in a tumor cells (right), × 100.

Table 1. Tumor response after preoperative chemoradiation

Tumor response	No. of patients (%)
CR	4 (17.3)
PR	10 (43.4)
NR	9 (39.3)
Total	23 (100.0)

CR = Complete remission; PR = Partial response (50% diminution of tumor volume); NR = No response.

Table 2. p53 status of rectal cancer before concurrent chemoradiation treatment

p53*	NR	PR	CR	Total
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
(+)	5 (31.3)	9 (56.2)	2 (12.5)	16 (70)
(-)	4 (60)	1 (11.4)	2 (28.5)	7 (30)

CR = Complete remission; PR = Partial response (50% diminution of tumor volume); NR = No response.

*p = 0.638 between p53 status and tumor response.

1) 23 patients: 4 (17.3%) complete remission, 10 (43.4%) partial response, 9 (39.3%) no response (Table 1).

2) p53 status: 16/23 (70%) p53 positive, 7/23 (30%) p53 negative. Among p53 positive: 9/16 (56.2%) CR, 5/16 (31.3%) PR, 2/16 (12.5%) NR. Among p53 negative: 7/7 (100%) NR, 0/7 (0%) CR, 0/7 (0%) PR.

가 , 4 (60%)가 . p53 가 (p=0.683)(Table 2).

3) Bcl-2 status: 11 (48%) Bcl-2 positive, 4 (36.3%) Bcl-2 negative, 3 (28.4%) Bcl-2 unknown. Among Bcl-2 positive: 7 (58.3%) CR, 4 (41.7%) PR. Among Bcl-2 negative: 1 (25%) CR, 3 (75%) PR. Among Bcl-2 unknown: 0/3 (0%) CR, 3 (100%) PR. (p=0.799)(Table 3).

4) p53, Bcl-2 intensity: p53 positive, Bcl-2 positive; p53 positive, Bcl-2 negative; p53 negative, Bcl-2 positive; p53 negative, Bcl-2 negative.

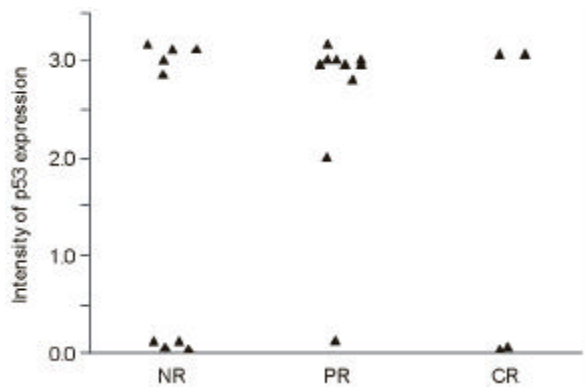


Fig. 4. Correlation between p53 expression and tumor response after CCRT in rectal cancer. CR: Complete remission, PR: Partial response, NR: No response.

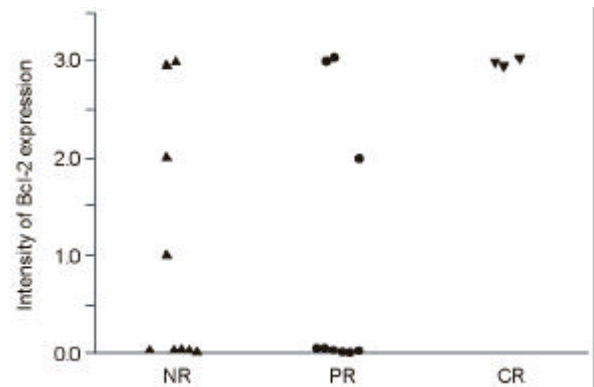


Fig. 5. Correlation between Bcl-2 expression and tumor response after CCRT in rectal cancer. CR: Complete remission, PR: Partial response, NR: No response.

Table 3. Bcl-2 status of rectal cancer before concurrent chemoradiation treatment

p53*	NR N (%)	PR N (%)	CR N (%)	Total N (%)
(+)	4 (36.3)	3 (28.4)	4 (36.3)	11 (48)
(-)	5 (41.7)	7 (58.3)	0	12 (52)

CR = Complete remission; PR = Partial response (50% diminution of tumor volume); NR = No response.

*p = 0.799 between Bcl-2 status and tumor response.

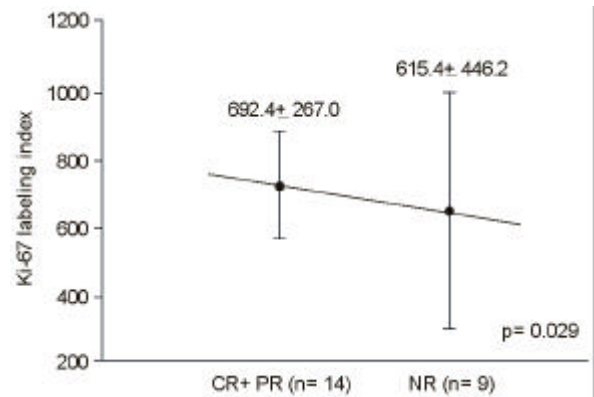


Fig. 6. Correlation between Ki-67 labeling index and tumor response after CCRT in rectal cancer. CR+PR: Complete remission+partial response, NR: No response.

9 p53
5 (++) 10
p53 9 가 (Fig. 4). 9
Bcl-2 4 2 , 1 ,
1 . 10 Bcl-2 2
가 , 1 가 . 4
Bcl-2 (Fig. 5).

5) **Ki-67**
labeling index (mean ± SD)
615.4 ± 446.2, 663.2 ± 296.4,
765.5 ± 188.3 ()
) 692.4 ± 267.0, 615.4 ± 446.2
(p=0.029)(Fig. 6).

가 가 가
60 79%
90% 30%
1-3
4-6
가 Willet 4

FU

Fu 5 (apop-
tosis) p53, p21 가

p53, p21
p21
p53, p21 (cell cycle) (apoptosis) , 가
p21 (cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors) p53
G1
7.8
p53 가
가 9-11 p53
9
p53 가
가 10-12 p53
13-15 Sakakura 6 5 Fluorouracil
p53
p53
radioresistant가 4/7 (57.1%), intermediately sensitive 7/13 (53.9%), radiosensitive가 3/8 (37.5%)
p53
가
가
p53
p53 70%
11/14 (78%),
5/9 (55%) 가
Ki-67 proliferative antigen
가
가
Lanza 16 ki-67 index 45
index
가
, Du 17 maltoma ki-67 index가
ki-67
. Bcl-2
50%
human follicular lym-

phoma
p53 ,
. 18,19 bcl-2
. 20
bcl-2 expression
가
가
. 21 Oefner 21 bcl-2 expression
bcl-2
가
가
bcl-2가
, ,
가 가 22,23 Krajews-
ka 24 bcl-2
. bcl-2 expression bcl-x
protein expression 가 . Bcl-2가
가 Bcl-
XL expression 24,25
Bcl-2 family gene member Bax
gene . Bax
Bcl-2/Bax ratio가
. 26 Bax gene expres-
sion Bcl-2 expression 가
. Bcl-2 expression
DNA Bax
protein Bax Bcl-2 expres-
sion 가
Bax
Bcl-2 11/23 (48%), 7/11
(63.6%), 7/12 (58.2%) 가
(+ + +) 4
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Bax
lambous 27 p53, bcl-2 Bax
Bax
가 Bcl-2 Bax
가
Bcl-2 family Bax expression
Bcl-2
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Bax

Bcl-2/Bax ratio
 Bcl-2
 가
 가
 60%
 , Ki-67
 Bcl-2
 가
 가

가
 Bcl-2 family Bax
 Bcl-2
 Bcl-2 family
 p53, Bcl-2
 p53 Bcl-2
 가
 Ki-67

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