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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Stromal Expression of CD-10 in Breast Carcinoma and its Association with Estrogen, Progesterone receptors, Her2Neu and Tumor Grade

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In previous studies, role of stromal component in epithelial malignancies has been highlighted. CD10 is a member of metalloproteinase family that breaks down the protein components of extracellular matrix and epithelial tissue remodeling thus playing an important role in carcinogenesis and metastasis.

To evaluate CD 10 expression in breast carcinoma and assess its association with grade of the tumor, ER, PR and Her 2 Neu status.

Methodology: The study was carried in Federal Government Polyclinic Hospital (FGPH) and Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS), Islamabadd. Immunohistochemical panel of CD 10, ER, PR and Her 2 was applied to 171 cases of invasive breast carcinoma. The association of CD 10 and ER/PR status was evaluated.

Results: Among 171 cases of breast carcinoma, 77.8% cases were CD-10 positive. A total of 65.5% of ER negative cases expressed strongly positive CD-10 in the stroma as compared to 37.2% of ER positive cases (P=0.001). In 64.4% of PR negative cases expressed strong positivity of CD-10 in the stroma compared with 37.5% (42/112) PR positive cases (P=0.001). The association of CD-10 with HER-2-NEU was not significant (P=0.749). Association of high-grade tumor with CD 10 was not statistically significant (P=0.258).

Conclusion: It was observed that CD10 expression is associated with negative ER, PR status and with higher grades of the tumors, showing its prognostic significance.

Key Words: Breast cancer, CD 10, Estrogen receptors, HER2neu, Progesterone receptors

Authors' Contribution:	Correspondence:	Article info:	
^{1,2} Conception; Literature research;	Nosheen Nabi	Received: January 31, 2022	
manuscript design and drafting; 2,3 Critical	Email: nosheen.nabi@yahoo.com	Accepted: March 28, 2023	
analysis and manuscript review; 5,6 Data			
analysis; Manuscript Editing.			

Cite this article. Ishaq Q, Nabi N, Khan A Q, Chaudry S S, Ishaq A, Tanwani A K. Stromal Expression of CD-10 in Breast Carcinoma and its Association with Estrogen, Progesterone receptors, Her2Neu and Tumor Grade.J Islamabad Med Dental Coll. 2023; 12(2): 82-87 DOI: https://doi.org/10.35787/jimdc.v12i2.845

Funding Source: Nil Conflict of interest: Nil

Introduction

Breast carcinoma is the second leading cause of cancer related deaths in women. 1 Breast carcinomas make the majority of cases of breast malignancies

while sarcomas arising in breast are rare. Breast carcinomas arise in glandular epithelium so majority of researches are oriented towards carcinogenesis involving glands.² Many research studies have found that stroma plays an equally important role in the

progression of carcinoma by providing suitable environment for invasion and metastasis.³ So the most recent researches, though limited, have been focusing towards new stromal markers for the assessment of prognostic outcomes in invasive breast carcinoma.4-6

CD-10 also known as Neprilysin and Common Acute lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma Antigen (CALLA) is a Metalloproteinase released by myofibroblasts. It causes extracellular matrix (ECM) degradation. Its expression is not constantly observed in the stromal cells of the normal breast. Nonetheless, it has been observed that CD-10 is expressed in the stromal cells of invasive ductal carcinoma and is associated with biological aggressiveness in the form of higher grades and poor outcome. 7 Studies on CD-10 have also demonstrated its correlation with other established markers of prognosis in breast cancer like Estrogen receptors (ER), Progesterone receptors (PR) and Her-2-neu. Results of these studies revealed that CD10 expression correlates strongly with unfavorable prognostic markers like high tumor grade, ER negativity and decreased overall survival. These earlier results lead to the hypothesis that stromal CD10 may be further explored as an independent prognostic marker and may eventually promote development of newer therapeutic strategies.8-11

Present study was planned to evaluate the role of stromal CD10 expression in breast carcinoma and to assess its association with known prognostic factors such as ER, PR and Her2 neu and tumor grade in our local population. The prognostic information would help in individualized treatment planning for better outcomes.

Methodology

This cross-sectional study was conducted in the Department of Pathology, PIMS (affiliated with Shaheed Zulfigar Ali Bhutto Medical University (SZABMU) and FGSH Islamabad from 31st March 2017 to 31st August 2019. In total 171 patients with clinical and histological diagnosis of Invasive Ductal Carcinomas (both ductal and lobular), from age 20-80 years were enrolled in the study. Sample size was calculated according to WHO sample size calculator. Other variants and non-epithelial malignancies were excluded from the study.

After approval from hospital ethical committee and informed consent, data were collected. The surgical specimen and biopsies were collected, fixed in 10% formalin. After fixation the tissue sections were processed in automatic tissue processor and embedded in paraffin followed by cutting, slide preparation and staining with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stain. Immunohistochemical staining of CD10 was done with monoclonal mouse anti-human CD10 antibody (monoclonal IgG1 colon (56c6) Labvision USA. ER, PR and Her 2 neu was reported according to Allred scoring system while CD10 staining was scored semi quantitatively as negative (less than 10%), weak (either diffuse weak staining or weak or strong focal staining in less than 30% of stromal cells per core) and strong (defined as strong staining of 30% or more of the stromal cells).12 (Figure:1)

The data were analyzed on SPSS version17. For quantitative variables (age) mean and standard deviation was estimated. For qualitative variables

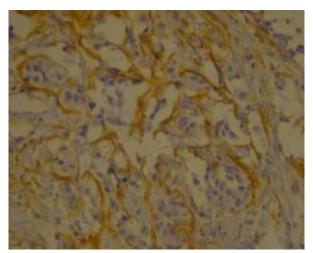


Figure 1: IHC stain with Strong positive CD10 membranous staining in fusiform cells of the stroma (magnification: 400x)

(grade of tumor and ER, PR, Her2 neu and CD 10 expression groups) frequencies and percentages were estimated. Chi square test was applied to assess the association between CD-10 and ER/PR expression and tumor grade. P-value of ≤ 0.05 was taken as statistically significant.

Results

In total 171 patients with median age of 48 years, 170 patients were invasive ductal carcinomas and only one case was invasive lobular carcinoma. Among total of these patients, 8.8% (15/171) of cases were diagnosed with grade I, 71.3% (122/171) grade II and 19.9% (34/171) grade III invasive breast carcinoma. (Figure 2)

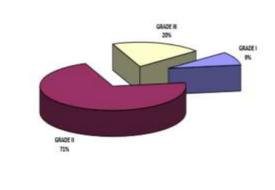


Figure 2. Grading of tumor

n=171

Total number of CD 10 positive cases was 77.8% (133/171). Out of them 31% (53/171) were weak positive and 46.8% (80/171) were strongly positive. A total of 66.1% (113/171) cases were ER positive, 65.5% (112/171) cases were PR positive and 29.2% (50/171) were Her-2-Neu positive. (Table 1)

Our results showed a significant association between ER-negative status and CD-10 expression, 65.5% (38/58) of ER negative cases showed strongly

Table I: Immunohistochemical results of CD 10, ER, PR and Her2 neu (n=171)				
N	1arker	Frequency	Percentage	
ER	Positive	113	66.1	
	Negative	58	33.9	
PR	Positive	112	65.5	
	Negative	59	34.5	
Her 2	Positive	50	29.2	
Neu	Equivocal	38	22.2	
	Negative	83	48.5	
CD 10	Negative	38	22.2	
	Weak	53	31	
	positive			
	Strong	80	46.8	

positive CD-10 expression in the stroma, compared with 37.2% (42/113) ER positive cases (P=0.001). The association between PR and CD-10 was also significant, 64.4% (38/59) of PR negative cases had strongly positive CD-10 expression in the stroma compared with 37.5% (42/112) PR positive cases (p value-0.001) (Table 2)

The association between HER-2-NEU and CD-10 was not significant (Table 3), 47.0% (39/83) of Her-2-neu negative cases expressed strong positivity of CD-10 in the stroma compared with 50.0% (25/50) Her-2neu positive cases (P=0.749). (Table 3)

The association between higher tumor grade and CD-10 expression was also not significant statistically. (Table 4), 55.9% (19/34) of grade III, 45.1% (55/122) of grade II showed strongly positive CD-10 expression in the stroma compared with 40.0% (06/15) grade 1 cases (P=0.258).

Table II: Association of CD 10 with ER and PR expression					
CD-10 Expression	PR STATUS		<u>Total</u>	<u>p-value</u>	
	Positive (n=112)	Negative (n=59)			
Negative	38 (33.9%)	0 (0%)	38 (22.2%)		
Weak Positive	32 (28.6%)	21 (35.6%)	53 (31.0%)	0.001	
Strong Positive	42 (37.5%)	38 (64.4%)	80 (46.8%)		

Table III: Association of Her 2 Neu with CD 10 Expression					
CD-10	HER-2-NEU STATUS				P-Value
Expression	Positive	Equivocal	Negative	Total	
	(n=50)	(n=38)	(n=83)		
Negative	12	7	19	38	
	(24.0%)	(18.4%)	(22.9%)	(22.2%)	
Weak	13	15	25	53	0.749
positive	(26.0%)	(39.5%)	(30.1%)	(31.0%)	
Strong	25	16	39	80	
positive	(50.0%)	(42.1%)	(47.0%)	(46.8%)	

Table IV: Association of tumor grade with CD 10 expression					
	Tumor Grade				
CD-10	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Total	P-Value
Expression	(n=15)	(n=122)	(n=34)	(n=171)	
Negative	6	28	4	38	
	40.0%	23.0%	11.7%	22.2%	
Weak	3	39	11	53	
Positive	20.0%	32.0%	32.4%	31.0%	0.258
Strong	6	55	19	80	
Positive	40.0%	45.0 %	55.9%	46.8%	

Discussion

The stromal involvement in carcinogenesis is important as it provides the microenvironment which facilitates in tumor invasive properties.¹³ Studying this interaction between epithelium and stroma can be helpful in finding the prognostic markers and novel therapeutic agents. CD-10 is a stromal marker studied in invasive breast carcinomas and its association with other well established prognostic markers was evaluated.14 In our study, we found that majority of cases (77.8%) were CD-10 positive. Ulaganathan S. et al assessed CD-10 expression in 30 women and reported CD10 positivity in stroma of 22 (73%) cases. 15 Makretsov NA. et al in the similar type of study reported that 79% (205/258) cases were CD-10 positive. 16

Stromal CD-10 expression was found to be negatively associated with ER and PR expression, which was statistically significant (P=0.001) and positively associated with tumor grade, which was also fairly strong (P=0.258). Chattopadhyay M et al. also demonstrated similar results i.e. positive correlation between CD-10 and tumor grade and negative correlation with ER (P<0.05). However, they also demonstrated statistically significant correlation between CD10 expression and Her-2 neu positivity.¹⁷ The possible explanation of CD-10 positivity and its association with ER and PR negativity in the present study may be attributed to the ability of CD-10 as a part of an independent signaling pathway which leads to down-regulation of ER, PR expression in the tumor cells, or may lead to differentiating of tumor cells which lack ER and PR receptors expression. Results of another study, reported by Jana SH, et al, are guite similar to our results. They demonstrated significant association between stromal CD-10 expression and increasing tumor grades, worse prognosis and ER negativity (P<0.05). They did not find any significant association between CD-10 expression and PR and Her-2-neu expression status (P>0.05).¹⁸

Devi ABV, et al in his study demonstrated significant association of stromal expression of CD10 with increasing size of tumor, higher grades, lymph node positivity and poor prognosis (P<0.05 in all cases). In the present study similar trend was observed for tumor grades, however, we did not determine the association with tumor size and lymph node status. 19 Louhichi T et al concluded in his study that CD 10 positivity is related to high tumor grade.²⁰ Since majority of cases in our study population were Her 2-neu negative, therefore, the results did not reach statistically significant conclusion.

Results of present study, and substantial evidence in the literature suggest a significant role of stromal CD10 in invasive breast carcinoma pathogenesis and prognosis. We conclude that CD10 expression correlates strongly with well-established negative prognostic markers that is ER/PR negativity, and higher tumor grade. This indicates that CD10 can be used as independent marker indicating poor prognosis and predicting response to chemotherapy. It may prove to be a potential target for development of novel therapies.

Conclusion

Present study showed that in women with invasive breast carcinoma, expression of CD-10 in stroma was found to be significantly associated with ER and PR negative status. It may be used as potential prognostic marker and a target for development of new therapeutic drugs.

Limitations

There are few limitations of the present study:

- We were not able to follow the patients for longer durations, so the exact implications of study results on long term survival could not be determined. Secondly, the sample size was relatively smaller. A similar study with large sample size and follow up of patients is recommended.
- Most cases in our study population were grade II, we recommend more studies with larger sample size to find associations with all grades of tumor.
- We did not take the tumor size and lymph node metastases into account to measure their association with CD 10 status in the present study. It is thus recommended to look into association of these variables with CD-10 in future trials.

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