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A Genetic and Immunohistochemical Analysis of H. Pylori Phenotypes and p27 expression in Adenocarcinoma Patients in Jordan

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Abstract:

Gastric cancer is one of the most prevalent malignant cancers worldwide and specifically, adenocarcinoma. Based on prior research, there is an association between Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) infection and the frequency of duodenal ulcer, distal gastric adenocarcinoma, mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma, and antral gastritis. H. pylori virulence and toxicity factors have been identified that significantly influence the clinical outcomes of H. pylori infection and gastric adenocarcinoma. However, it is unclear exactly how different strains of H. pylori infection affect gastric adenocarcinoma. Current research suggests this involves tumor suppressor genes, like p27, but also H. Pylori toxic proteins. Therefore, we quantified known *H. Pylori* genotypes within adenocarcinoma patients to establish the prevalence of known toxins that include cytotoxin-associ

ated gene A (cagA) and vacuolating cytotoxin A (vacA) within patients of variable diagnosis. This analysis used gastrectomy samples which were validated for DNA viability. The incidence of H. Pylori in adenocarcinoma patients in Jordan was established to be 54.5% positive (ureA gene) with cagA genotype occurrence at 57.1% but also vacA gene ratios 24.7%:22.1%: 14.3%:14.3%. (vacAs1:vacAs2: vacAm1:vacAm2). It is statistically significant that p27 was dysregulated and suppressed within nearly all H. Pylori vacA genotypes but also that according to our analysis that 24.6% of H. Pylori samples analyzed had an a different bacterial genotype and curiously that p27 protein expression was still retained in 12% of tested adenocarcinoma H. Pylori samples which is suggestive that p27 could be used as a prognostic indicator but also that an un-known genotype could be contributing to the regulatory effects of p27 protein within this bacterial and cellular environment.

Keywords: gastric cancer; Helicobacter pylori; cagA; vacA; p27; immunohistochemistry; Gastrectomy tissue samples; fixed paraffin-embedded tissue blocks

Key Contribution: This is the first study to use validated viable gastrectomy tissue samples rather than tissue biopsies which characterized each of the currently defined H. pylori strains in patients with variable gastric cancer diagnosis whilst also comparing with p27 expression.

Conclusions: Based on these results, a reduction in p27 expression in H. pylori-infected men and women of all ages may be associated with the occurrence of gastric adenocarcinomas in those individuals. Therefore, p27 is regarded in such individuals as a key diagnostic marker and a predictor of adenocarcinoma prognosis evaluation and subsequent treatment.

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1. Introduction

Gastric cancer is the third most common cancer-related cause of death worldwide, of which 90–95% are adenocarcinomas [1]. Adenocarcinomas develop from glands of stomach mucosa, or its most superficial layer [1]. However, there are additional cancers that can develop from the stomach, such as leiomyosarcomas, which develop from the muscles that surround the mucosa, and mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphomas, which emerge from the stomach's lymphoid tissue (1). H. pylori was classified as a class 1 carcinogen by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 1994, with epidemiological, clinical, and experimental data demonstrating a link between H. pylori infection and the progression of gastric adenocarcinoma [2]. Patients with H. pylori infection have a 6-fold higher chance of acquiring gastric cancer [3]. As the presence of this bacterium increases infection risk the risk of contracting gastric adenocarcinoma increases [4]. H. pylori possesses virulence factors affecting toxicity and pathogenicity that include cytotoxin–associated pathogenicity island (cagPAI) and vacuolating cytotoxin (vacA). VacA enhances H. Pylori colonization of the gastrointestinal tract as a pore-forming toxin. In addition, cagPAI contains genes that encode cagA (molecular mass 120–140 kDa), affecting components of the intestinal type IV secretion system, through which cagA protein is delivered into host cells upon bacterial attachment [5]. These toxic factors have been proven to be crucial in defining the clinical outcomes of H. pylori infection and the development of gastric adenocarcinoma [5]. Prior laboratory studies have demonstrated the cagA role in carcinogenesis through stimulating aberrant cell proliferation [6]. Over 90% of H. pylori strains occur in southeast Asia with more than 60% of strains from Western populations (including Europe and North America) reported to possess CagA gene [7]. VacA gene produces a toxin (p33 / p55 subunits) known to bind to integrin receptors that can interfere with dendritic cells, macrophages and suppress T cells with resulting differential effects on not only regulatory but effector T cell differentiation that are essential in immune systems of clinically diagnosed cancer patients and may therefore contribute to prolonged microbial infection affecting disease outcome [8]. VacA affects this through the nuclear activation of NF-kB and upregulation of an inflammatory cytokine interleukin-8 (IL-8). presence of various genotypes of the vacA gene has been reported, including s1a, s1b, s2, ml, and m2 strains of H. pylori with unusually variable toxicity [9]. In general, strains of type s1a and m1 produce the most toxin, followed by type s1b and type m2 strains, which generate toxin in moderate amounts, while type s2 and type m2 strains exhibit little to or no vacuolar toxin activity [10,11]. Therefore, characterizing the toxicity of H. Pylori in specific carcinomas allows further knowledge of toxicity factors within clinically vulnerable patients.

In several prior studies conducted around the world, cagA, vacA s1, and vacA m1 genes, have been thought to play a role in pathogenicity and are linked to gastric cancer [12–14]. The geographic distribution of H. pylori strains varies; for instance, the most common strains in East Asia carry the cagA, vacAs1, and vacAm1 genes [15]. The prevalence of the vacAs1b subtype was approximately 100% in South America, 80% in the Spain and Portugal strains, and very low in East Asia [15]. The mechanism of the development of gastric adenocarcinoma in H. pylori-infected samples has not yet been determined [16]. One proposed mechanism for the development of cancer is the inactivation of the $p27^{KIP1}$ tumor suppressor gene, located on chromosome 12p13 [17,18]. Eukaryotic cells have a network of regulatory proteins affecting cell cycle control, which precisely regulate and control the progression of the cell through the cell cycle [17]. The cell cycle has checkpoints that are crucial components of the control system to prevent malignancies. Activities of the cell cycle checkpoints are governed by cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs), a family of protein kinases that bind to several types of regulator proteins known as cyclins [19]. The p27 protein (often referred to as KIP^1) is a member of the CIP/KIP family of tumor-suppressor proteins [20]. It is a cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) inhibitor that uses biochemical processes to prevent the progression of the cell cycle. Inhibition of CDKs is the mechanism by which p27 inhibits the cell cycle. Cell division, proliferation, and apoptosis are other roles of p27 [21]. In fact, reduced p27 expression has been shown to be a marker of aggressive disease and a poor prognosis in several malignant cancers, including colon, breast, malignant melanoma, liver, stomach, lung, and brain tumors [22]. Furthermore, H. pylori infection in gastric cancer patients has been associated with reduced p27 expression [23]. In this investigation, we sought to identify the relationship between H. pylori infection and p27 expression in gastric cancer tissues in Jordanian patients. We utilized gastrectomy samples rather than tissue biopsies taken from patients with H. pylori that were clinically diagnosed with variable adenocarcinoma grades from hospitals in Jordan. H. Pylori genotypes of each

clinical sample were characterized alongside p27 protein expression confirmed. To ascertain whether this p27 protein was related to the development of gastric cancer in those patients, the level of p27 gene expression was also assessed. To our knowledge, this is the only study that has quantified variable H.Pylori genotypes in adenocarcinoma with confirmation of expression of p27 protein in Jordan.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Sample Collection

In this study, a total of 77 archived histological samples with attached patient demographic and clinical data were obtained over 10 years (between 2003 and 2013) from the pathology department medical records of King Abdullah University Hospital (KAUH) at Jordan University of Science and Technology (Irbid, Jordan) and the Jordanian Royal Medical Services (Amman, Jordan) (Table 1). These clinical samples (n = 77) were examined using fixed paraffin-embedded tissue analysis. All samples were classified as gastric adenocarcinomas and were stored at 25 °C. This study was carried out with consent from the institutional review board of ethics committee at Jordan University of Science and Technology.

2.2. Clinical Samples Processing

Using a microtome, all formalin-fixed tumor specimens that were embedded in paraffin blocks were sectioned into 5-micrometer thick tissue slices (Energy beam science, East Granby, CT, USA). The microtome blade was changed between samples, and its cutting surface was cleaned and sterilized with xylene and absolute ethanol, respectively. 5–10 tissue sections were collected in 1.5 ml sterile eppendorf nuclease free tubes for DNA extraction, and the 5 µm tissue slices were mounted on positively charged slides for immunohistochemistry. To reduce the possibility of contamination, sectioning was done at various times

2.3. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) Staining

To evaluate $p27^{KIP1}$ expression in tissue (s), all tissue section slides were treated with a mouse monoclonal Anti-Human IgG $p27^{KIP1}$ (Clone SX53G8.5 dilution 1:100; Code *M7203;* Dako Cytomation, Denmark) that cross-reacts with $p27^{kip1}$ using a protocol described previously [24]. Slides were deparaffinized with xylene twice, for 5 min each, rehydrated through a series of graded alcohol washes (100% alcohol, for 2 times, 3 min each, and then transferred once through 95%, 70%, and 50% alcohols for 3 min each). Endogenous peroxidase activity was blocked by incubating sections in 3% H_2O_2 solution in methanol at room temperature for 10 min. Then they were rinsed with PBS twice, 5 min each. To reveal the antigenic epitope, we performed antigen retrieval after arranging the slides by pouring 300 mL of 10 mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0 into the staining container and incubating it at 95 °C for 23 min using a pt link pretreatment system (Dako, Agilent, Glostrup, Denmark). We removed the staining container at room temperature and allowed the slides to cool for 20 min. This was followed by washing in Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) twice, 5 min each (Sigma Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA). Then, we drained the blocking buffer from the slides. All the slides were treated with p27 monoclonal antibody (H-1): sx-53G8.5 (Dako Cytomation, Agilent)), diluted 1:100 in Dako antibody diluent, for 45 min at room temperature. We washed the slides with PBS twice, 5 min each, according to the manufacturer's recommendations [24]. The detection was carried out using Dako EnVision®+ Dual Link System-HRP (DAB+) (Dako, Agilent). The Liquid DAB+ Substrate Chromogen System (Dako, Agilent) was used to view the slides, and Mayer's hematoxylin (Polysciences) was used as a counterstain. As a negative control, primary antibodies were excluded. Tonsil and lymphoma patient tissue was used as a positive control. More than 5% of neoplastic cells must exhibit prominent brown nuclear staining for samples to be deemed positive for p27 protein expression. The scoring system used to evaluate the results of immunostaining was described [25]. To verify the initial diagnosis, all samples were examined and confirmed by a licensed pathologist at the pathology division of KAUH. All cells were counted on the slides using a high-power field scanner, and pictures were taken with a digital camera (Olympus model C-5060, Olympus, Tokyo, Japan).

2.4. DNA Extraction

For extracting genomic DNA, 5–10 sections from each block were taken and put into sterile, nuclease-free Eppendorf tubes. Prior to genomic DNA extraction, xylene and paraffin residues from paraffin sections were removed in the pathology lab in accordance with standard operating procedures [26]. To quickly and effectively deparaffinize the tissue, 1 mL of xylene was added to each tube, and the tubes were vortexed violently for 10 s. The mixture was then centrifuged at a full

speed of 4000 rpm for 2 min at room temperature, with the pellet remaining in the tube. This procedure was performed twice. One milliliter of 96% ethanol was added to each pellet, it was vortexed and centrifuged at full speed for 2 min at room temperature, and the supernatant was removed by pipetting. To remove any leftover xylene, this step was repeated. Next, Eppendorf tubes containing the tissue pellets were opened and incubated at 37 °C for 15–30 min until the ethanol evaporated. Each pellet was then subjected to genomic DNA extraction using a QIAamp DNA FFPE Tissue kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) according to the manufacturer's instructions. To ensure DNA purity, the extracted DNA was then eluted, and its concentration assessed using a NanoDrop ND-1000 Spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). For later use, all the DNA extracts were kept in storage at −20 °C. Using an antibody to Ki-67, adjacent sections were immunostained to detect proliferating cells, and apoptotic cells were detected using a terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase-mediated dUTP-biotin nick end labeling assay. Proliferation and apoptotic indices were then calculated as previously mentioned [24].

2.5. Detection of H. pylori Virulence Genes

H. pylori virulence genes were detected by PCR amplification. The primers used in this study were described previously (Table 2). The primers targeted the amplification of H. pylori genes and glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) gene to serve as an indicator of DNA extraction validity [27].

Table 1. PCR primers for Helicobacter pylori genes and GAPDH.

Gene	Primer	Sequence	Size *	Ref.
ureA	F	5-GCC AAT GGT AAA TTA GTT-3	411	[28]
	R	5-CTC CTT AAT TGT TTT TAC-3		
cagA	F	5′-AAT ACA CCA ACG CCT CCA AG-3′	400	[29]
	R	5′-TTG TTG CCG CTT TTG CTC TC-3′		
*vacA*s1	F	5′-ATG GAA ATA CAA CAA ACA CAC-3′	259	[30]
	R	5′-CTG CTT GAA TGC GCC AAAC-3′		
*vacA*m1	F	5′-GGT CAA AAT GCG GTC ATG G-3′	290	[30]
	R	5′-CCA TTG GTA CCT GTA GAA AC-3		
*vacA*m2	F	5′-GGA GCC CCA GGA AAC ATT G-3′	352	[30]
	R	5′-CAT AAC TAG CGC CTT GCA C-3′		
*vacA*s2	F	5′-ATG GAA ATA CAA CAA ACA CAC-3′	286	[30]
	R	5′-CTG CTT GAA TGC GCC AAA C-3′		
GAPDH	F	5′-GGC CTC CAA GGA GTA AGA CC-3′	157	[31]
	R	5′-CCC CTC TTC AAG GGG TCT AC-3′		

eraldehyde 3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (GAPDH) Gene

One of the universal housekeeping genes used to assess the integrity of DNA samples is GAPDH. This gene was subjected to PCR. Each PCR reaction with a total volume of 25 µL contained 12.5 µL of PCR master mix (Promega; Madison, WI, USA), 8.0 µL of nuclease free water, 1.0 µL (5 pmol/µL for GAPDH) of each primer, and 2.5 µL of DNA (100 ng/µL). A negative control reaction (containing all components except DNA template) was included. The amplification protocol was run with the thermal profile recommended by the master mix manufacturer; initial denaturation at 95 °C for 5 min, followed by 40 cycles of denaturation at 95 °C for 1 min, annealing at 54 °C for 1 min, and extension at 72 °C for 1 min. The amplification ended with a final extension at 72 °C for 5 min.

2.7. PCR ureA Gene to Confirm H. pylori Identity

PCR for the detection of the *H. pylori ureA* gene was performed in 25 µL volumes as described above, using specific *H. pylori ureA* primers along with positive and negative controls. The amplification protocol was run with the thermal profile recommended by the manufacturer; initial denaturation at 95 °C for 10 min, followed by 35 cycles of denaturation at 94 °C for 1 min, annealing at 47 °C for 1 min, and extension at 72 °C for 1 min.

2.8. PCR for H. pylori Virulence Genes

Samples that were positive for *ureA* gene underwent five PCR cycles to detect the presence of the virulence gene of *H. pylori* (*cagA*, *vacA*s1, *vacA*s2, *vacA*m1, and *vacA*m2). PCR reactions were performed in 25-µL volumes.

Table 2 displays the temperature profile for each gene PCR cycle.

Table 2. PCR protocol for Helicobacter pylori virulence gene amplification

Helicobacter pylori gene	Cycling profile 40x
cagA gene	95°C for 10 min
	95°C for 1min
	61°C for 1 min
	72°C for 1min
	72°C for 10 min
	95°C for 10 min
vacAs1	95°C for 1 min
	54°C for 1 min
	72°C for 1 min
	72°C for 10 min
vacAs2	95°C for 10 min
	95°C for 1 min
	52°C for 1 min
	72°C for 1 min
	72°C for 10 min
vacAm1	95°C for 10 min
	95°C for 1 min
	48°C for 1 min
	72°C for 1 min
	72°C for 10 min
vacAm2	95°C for 10 min
	95°C for 1 min
	52°C for 1 min
	72°C for 1 min
	72°C for 10 min

The resulting amplicons and their corresponding lengths were visualized and documented via gel electrophoresis and analysis (Quantity 1 software, (Bio-rad, CA, USA).

2.9. Statistical Analysis

All data analyzed using SPSS version 19.0 software (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Pearson's chi-square or Fisher's exact tests were used to analyze the relationship between *H. pylori* infection, virulence genes, and p27 gene expression in the gastric cancer patients analyzed. At $p \leq 0.05$, the results were considered significant.

2.10. Ethical Statement

This study was approved by the University Review Committee for Research on Human of the King Abdullah University Hospital, and the University Research Committee of the Jordan University of Science and Technology.

3. Results

3.1. Demographic and Clinical Data

Patient ages ranged 30 to 98 years at diagnosis; 35 were females, and 42 were males. Of the 77 gastric cancer cases, 39 were differentially diagnosed with diffused type cancer and 38 were diagnosed with intestinal type. Table 3 summarizes the demographic and clinical information for the two patient groups

Table 3. Gastric sample classification.

Sample	Year	Age	Sex	Diagnosis	Type
1	2003	59	Female	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
2	2003	61	Male	moderate chronic gastritis.	Intestinal
3	2003	59	Male	invasive moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
4	2004	76	Male	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
5	2004	54	Male	invasive adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
6	2004	83	Male	invasive moderately to poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
7	2004	84	Male	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
8	2004	43	Male	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
9	2005	50	Female	invasive moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
10	2005	81	Male	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
11	2005	66	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
12	2005	33	Female	invasive differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
13	2005	45	Female	poorly differentiated invasive adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
14	2005	71	Male	invasive moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
15	2005	51	Female	invasive poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
16	2005	44	Female	invasive differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
17	2006	98	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
18	2006	51	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
19	2006	83	Male	poorly differentiated Invasive gastric adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
20	2007	54	Male	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
21	2007	69	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
22	2007	79	Male	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
23	2007	52	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma with ulcerated surface	Intestinal
24	2007	73	Male	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
25	2007	76	Female	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
26	2007	82	Male	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
27	2007	75	Male	poorly differentiated invasive adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
28	2007	47	Male	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma with large area of necrosis	Diffuse
29	2007	67	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
30	2007	77	Male	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
31	2008	37	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
32	2008	52	Female	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
33	2008	71	Male	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
34	2008	30	Female	poorly differentiated gastric adenocarcinoma	Diffuse

35	2008	42	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
36	2009	44	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma with endocrine differentiation	Diffuse
37	2009	48	Male	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
38	2009	52	Male	moderately differentiated ulcerated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
39	2009	58	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
40	2009	75	Male	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
41	2009	46	Male	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
42	2009	77	Female	poorly differentiated gastric adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
43	2010	80	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma reaching subserosa	Intestinal
44	2010	55	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
45	2010	43	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
46	2010	50	Female	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
47	2010	49	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
48	2010	56	male	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
49	2011	75	male	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
50	2011	67	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
51	2011	40	male	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
52	2012	61	male	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
53	2012	32	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
54	2012	62	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
55	2010	68	male	poorly differentiated gastric adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
56	2009	40	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
57	2009	70	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
58	2012	81	male	poorly differentiated gastric adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
59	2008	78	male	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
60	2010	72	male	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
61	2010	45	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
62	2011	70	Female	moderately to poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
63	2012	69	male	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
64	2012	86	male	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
65	2011	68	Female	moderately to poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
66	2010	70	male	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
67	2012	66	male	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
68	2010	52	male	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
69	2010	65	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
70	2012	63	male	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
71	2010	51	male	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
72	2012	58	male	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
73	2012	83	male	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
74	2010	60	male	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
75	2011	50	Female	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse
76	2013	75	male	moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma	Intestinal
77	2012	54	male	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Diffuse

3.2. Immunohistochemistry Results

Demonstrations of the positive immunohistochemistry control, and negative and positive staining performed using antibodies against $p27^{kip1}$ low power (10X), are presented in Figures 1–3. Immunohistochemistry indicated that 56/77 (72.7%) of the gastric cancer samples were negative for *p27* gene expression. Of the 56 negative samples, 27 were from females and 29 from males. Thirty cases of the negative IHC samples were of diffuse-type gastric cancer, while the remaining 26 were intestinal type. No statistically significant difference was reported from either comparison. The correlation between *p27* expression and *H. pylori* genes is shown in the Results section.

Figure 1. Immunohistochemistry staining of positive controls for p27

A-1: Positive control from tonsil tissue section showing cell staining (brown) of tonsil tissue sample. (10x).
A-2: Positive control from lymphoma tissue showing cell nuclei staining (brown) in lymphoma sample. (40x).
Primary antibody anti-p27, secondary antibody anti-Ki67 with peroxidase, DAB chromogen and hematoxylin stain.

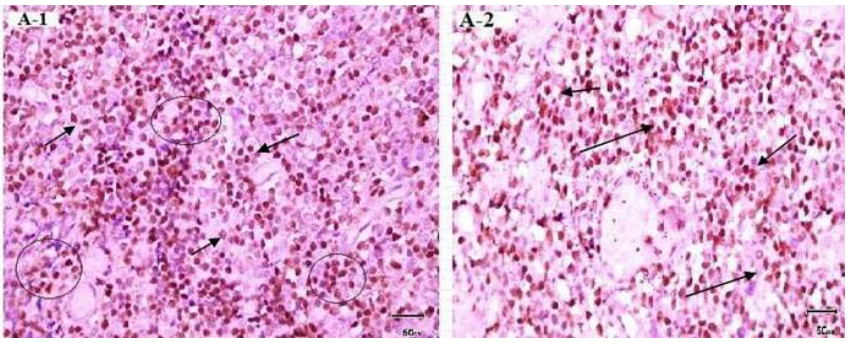


Figure 2. Immunohistochemistry of negative control for P27 expression in cancer tissue:
B-1: Negative control from *H. Pylori* uninfected gastric intestinal adenocarcinoma sample showing nuclei staining only. Low power (10x) view.
B-2: Negative control from *H. Pylori* un-infected gastric diffuse adenocarcinoma showing blue nuclear stain around gastric diffuse adenocarcinoma sample. Low power (10x) view-
No primary antibody, secondary antibody anti-Ki67 with peroxidase, DAB chromogen and hematoxylin stain

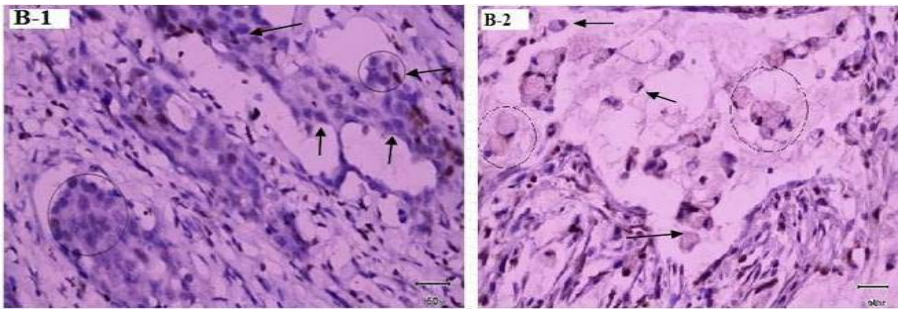
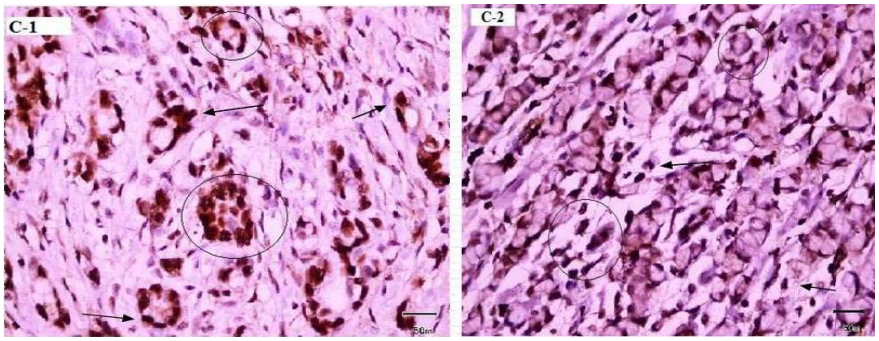


Figure 3. Immunohistochemical Expression of p27 and Ki67 in Cancer Cells

C-1: Immunohistochemical detection of p27 and Ki67 expression. Low power (10x) view of clear positive (brown stain) in epithelium of *H. Pylori* infected gastric intestinal adenocarcinoma sample.
C-2: Immunohistochemical detection of $p27^{kip1}$p27 and Ki67 expression. Low power (10x) view of clear positive (brown stain) in epithelium of *H. Pylori* infected of gastric diffuse adenocarcinoma sample.
Primary antibody anti-p27, secondary antibody anti-Ki67 with peroxidase, DAB chromogen and hematoxylin stain.



3.3. PCR Results

All samples were positive for GAPDH, indicating that the test samples contained high-quality DNA and were suitable for further analysis. Regarding the ureA gene, 42 out of 77 samples were positive for the H. pylori ureA gene; however, no correlation between the gene's presence and the cancer type or gender was found. The majority of samples (37/42) positive for the ureA gene were negative for p27 protein expression (Table 4), which means that the p27 protein was suppressed significantly ($p < 0.05$) in almost all gastric cancer samples that were positive for H. pylori infection. The incidences of virulence genes and their combinations are summarized in table 4.

Table 4. Association between PCR of ureA gene and IHC results of p27 expression

***P27* expression**	***H. pylori* Detection**		**Total**
	Negative *ureA* gene	**Positive *ureA*** gene	
IHC Negative for *p27*	19	37	56
IHC Positive for *p27*	16	5	21
Total	35	42	77
Statistical significance	*p value* >0.05	*p value* <0.05	*p value* <0.05

Table 5. H. pylori (ureA+) (vacA+), genotypes in gastrectomy tissue samples.

Genotype	**Prevalence (%)**
vacA s1 (n=77)	19 (24.7%)
vacA s2 (n=77)	17 (22.1%)
vacA m1 (n=77)	11 (14.3%)
vacA m2 (n=77)	11 (14.3%)
ureA-vacA- (n=77)	19 (24.6%)

No significant correlations between any gene occurrence, gender, or type of gastric cancer were found in this histological analysis (data not shown). All virulence genes demonstrated positive relationships (p-value < 0.05) with protein p27 expression based on IHC and PCR data (Table 6).

Table 6. Associations of virulence genes with p27 gene expression.

Positive Virulence gene	P27 expression		P value
	Positive	Negative	
cagA (n=24)	1	23	<0.05
vacAs1 (n=19)	1	18	<0.05
vacAs2 (n=17)	3	14	<0.05
vacAm1 (n=11)	0	11	<0.05
vacAm2 (n=11)	0	11	<0.05

4. Discussion

H. pylori is one of the most common bacterial infections in humans that may progress to gastritis, duodenal ulcers, peptic ulcer disease (PUD), gastric adenocarcinoma, and mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma [2]. In the current study, we investigated the potential correlation between *H. pylori* infection and gastric adenocarcinoma in a Jordanian population. Although several studies have been conducted in Jordan to investigate the relationship between *H. pylori* infection and gastric cancer [32–35], to the best of our knowledge, this is the first study of its kind in the Middle East to look at the prevalence of *H. pylori* in patients with gastric cancer using gastrectomy samples rather than biopsies.

Seventy-seven samples of adenocarcinoma gastrectomy, formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue samples were collected from the archives of the Pathology Department at Jordanian Royal Medical Services and King Abdullah University Hospital (KAUH) (Amman and Irbid cities, respectively) (Table 1). The samples were examined for the presence of past *H. pylori* infection, the prevalence of cagA and vacA allelic subtypes, and their correlation with one another, as well as with the expression of the tumor suppressor protein, p27.

We confirmed the presence of *H. pylori* in 42 out of 77 (54.5%) gastrectomy samples, using PCR amplification of the ureA gene (Table 5), while the cagA virulence gene was detected in these samples in 57.1% (24/42) of cases. A total of 42 samples positive for the ureA gene were further processed for the amplification of cagA and vacA alleles (s1, s2, m1, m2) (Table 5). According to our study, the predominant vacA genotypes of patients with *H. pylori* infection in the Jordanian population were s1: 24.7%, s2: 22.1%, m1: 14.3%, and m2 positive: 14.3%. On the other hand, we investigated the link between the expression of p27 and *H. pylori* infection. Our results showed that 56/77 (72.7%) of gastric adenocarcinomas tested negative for p27 expression (Table 6) (Figure 3). Furthermore, 37 of 42 gastric adenocarcinoma tissue samples that were positive for ureA were also negative for p27 expression, with a significant correlation (*p*-value 0.05) (Table 4). Studies showed that cagA positivity rates and their clinical outcomes differ from one country to another and among different population groups within the same country [36].

In general, the cagA prevalence rate has been found to be 50–60% in Middle Eastern countries [37,38]. In our study, the cagA prevalence rate was 57.1%, whereas 100% of *H. pylori* strains in East Asian countries are cagA-positive [39]. From our results, we can demonstrate that virulent *H. pylori* strains associated with adenocarcinoma often carry cagA, as more than half of the cases under study were positive for the *H. pylori* strain carrying the cagA gene. Our results agree with those of a study performed in Japan, Korea, the United States, and Colombia that reported that the cagA genotypes were predominant [36,37,38–42]. The different combinations of vacA s and m regions identify the virulence characteristics of the *H. pylori* strain. It has been shown that type s1m1 strains produce higher cytotoxin activity in vitro than type s1m2 strains, whereas the s2m2 strains do not produce detectable amounts of the cytotoxin and thus are considered less virulent [43]. Therefore, it is significant to identify the vacA profiles of the isolated strains and then evaluate the subtype combinations, together with the clinical outcome of the patient. According to the results of our study, the predominant genotype was found to be vacAm1s1—unlike in other Middle Eastern countries, e.g., the predominant subtype was reported to be vacAm1s2 in Turkey [38]; but similar

to the results of published reports from other countries like South Africa [41] and Mexico [44]. The study of genotypes in four different countries reported that the vacAs1ml genotypes were predominant in Japan, Korea, the United States, and Colombia [36]. The same study reported a higher prevalence of the vacA s1 than the vacA s2 genotype. A study from Germany showed the most frequent allelic combinations were s1m2: 47.7%, s1m1: 35.4%), and s2m2: 15.4% [42]. Our results showed that 72.7% of gastric adenocarcinoma samples were negative for p27 expression, which means that the lack of p27 expression can be an essential change during gastric carcinogenesis. More recent research indicates differential resistance of anti-microbial therapeutics worthy of further investigation between cagA positive and vacA positive pylori [45].

Our results confirm a strong correlation between the presence of H. pylori in gastric adenocarcinoma and a lack of p27 expression as 37 out of 42 samples with positive ureA were negative for p27 expression with a significant association ($p = 0.001$). This result is consistent with a study done in vitro by Shirin et al., who found a strong correlation between the presence of H. pylori and the inhibition of p27 immunoexpression [46]. Although prior studies have indeed found a correlation between different carcinoma types and expression of p27, we believe this is the first study to document this using validated viable gastrectomy samples. Therefore, this method of ascertaining individual phenotypes is viable to determine historical H. Pylori strains.

4. Limitations

PCR testing of unknown phenotypes

5. Conclusion

We concluded that the suppression of p27 expression and H. pylori infection were correlated. Several earlier studies demonstrated a positive correlation, and their results are all consistent with one another. Interestingly 24.6% of H. Pylori genotypes sampled were unknown and 12% retained positive p27 protein expression indicating that it is possible that certain H. Pylori unknown phenotypes could play a positive regulatory role in p27 protein expression which remains requiring elucidation. The expression of the vacA genotype does not; however, appear to be associated with the inhibition of p27. The absence of p27 expression was found to have a propensity for the cagA (+) H. pylori genotype, despite the negative correlation. In order to firmly establish this association and pave the way for new perspectives for diagnosis, additional research is necessary.

Supplementary Materials: The following supporting information can be downloaded at: Figure S1-14: title; Table S1-S12:

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