

, p16INK4A p18INK4C

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=ABSTRACT=

Alterations of p16INK4A and p18INK4C, Human Papillomavirus infections and Expression of the Cell Cycle Associated Proteins in Cervical Carcinomas

Kyung Ik Kwon, M.D., Sang Pyo Kim, M.D.*, Seong Il Suh, M.D.[†],
Mi Yeul Hwang, Ph.D.*, Won Ki Baek, M.D.[†], Kun Young Kwon, M.D.*,
Sang Sook Lee, M.D.*, Chi Heum Cho, M.D., Soon Do Cha, M.D.
Departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Pathology, and Microbiology[†],
Keimyung University School of Medicine, Taegu, Korea*

Objective : We analyzed the gene status of p16INK4A, p18INK4C, the expression of cell cycle associated proteins (p16INK4A, p18INK4C, cyclin D1, CDK4, pRb, and p53), and human papillomavirus (HPV) infection to investigate whether the inactivation of these genes participated in carcinogenesis, and to evaluated the expression of cell cycle associated proteins and HPV infections.

Methods : We examined forty-one primary cervical carcinomas (17 adenocarcinomas, 13 keratinizing squamous cell carcinomas, and 11 nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinomas) using PCR, comparative multiplex PCR, PCR-SSCP, methylation-specific PCR, and immunohistochemistry.

Results : Ninety percent of cervical carcinomas showed HPV infection. HPV type 16 was detected in 41% and HPV type 18 was found in 44%. Homozygous deletions at p16INK4A gene were observed in 2 cases, but the mutation of p16INK4A and alterations of p18INK4C gene were not detected. The promoter hypermethylation for p16INK4A in nine cases (31%) of 29 cervical carcinomas was found. Expression of p16INK4A protein was observed in 93% and p18INK4C protein expression was noted in 78%. Positive immunostaining for cyclin D1 was only identified in 5%, whereas positive immunostaining for CDK4 was observed in 95%. Expression of pRb protein was found in 93% and p53 protein in 24% of cervical carcinomas.

Conclusion : These results suggest that high risk HPV infections and methylation of the p16INK4A promoter region seem to play an important role in the pathogenesis of cervical carcinomas. Alterations of p18INK4C gene and cyclin D1-CDK4 pathway does not contribute significantly in the cervical carcinogenesis.

Key Words : p16INK4A, p18INK4C, Human papillomavirus infection, Cell cycle associated protein, Cervical carcinoma

(human papillomavirus, HPV)	¹ HPV7†	HPV
	E6 E7	
	p53 pRb	
	† G1	S
85%		
HPV 16 18		^{2,3}
HPV		.

p16INK4A, cyclin, cyclin dependent kinase
(CDK) 4/6, retinoblastoma (pRb) p53

p16INK4A, cyclin D
CDK4/6, pRb p53
(9p21) p16INK4A G1
S 가 , ,

promoter CpG island (methylation)
가 9-11 p32 cyclin D
CDK4/6 p18INK4C
가 12-14 Cheung 15
93% 1 (loss of heterozygo-
sity) p32 p18INK4C

G1/S checkpoint 가
cyclin D1 CDK 4/6 pRb
pRb 가 G1 S
E2F 16,17 CDK 4/6

CDK pRb
p16INK4A p18INK4C CDK pRb
가 18 p53
가 mutant type p53
p53 wild type p53 p21WAF1
CDK pRb
, apoptosis 19,20

p16INK4A p18INK4C HPV

가 p16INK4A
pRb, cyclin D1, CDK4 p53
HPV

1.

41 . 41 13
28 17 (adenocarcinomas,
AD) 13 (keratinizing squam-
ous cell carcinomas, KSCC) 11
(nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinomas, NSCC)
28-72 46.7
4 가

Ia2 1 , Ib 14 ,
Ib1 10 , Ib2 8 , IIa 5 IIb 3 .

2.
1) DNA
300 mg
Blin Stafford²¹ DNA
10 mM Tris-1 mM EDTA DNA ultra-
violet spectrophotometer 4

2) HPV
HPV
Toh 22
가 HPV 16 , 18 , 31 ,
33 , 52b 58 E6/E7 open reading
frame (ORF) consensus primer (CP)-S

CP-AS polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
. HPV 16 E7 ORF
specific primer (SP)16-S SP16-AS
HPV 18 E7 ORF

SP18-S SP18-AS
CP-S CP-AS PCR AvaII
HPV 16 (157 81 bp), HPV 18 (172 96 bp),
HPV 33(136 108 bp) , RasI
HPV 31 (119 114 bp), Bgl/II HPV 52b
(175 55 bp), AccI HPV 58 (126
118 bp) . HPV 16 18

Caski HeLa DNA 23
primer Table 1 .

3) PCR p16INK4A P18INK4C

p16INK4A p18INK4C
(homozygote deletion) p16INK4A
exon 1α 2 p18INK4C exon 2 3a-1 primer
PCR

DNA

Table 1. Primer sequence used for this experiment

Primer	Sequence	Reference
HPV		Tch et al. ²²
CP-S	5'TGTCAAAAACGGTTGIGTC3'	
CP-AS	5'GAGCTGTCGCTTAATGCTC3'	
HPV 16		Tch et al. ²²
SP16-S	5'GCAACCAGAGACAACCTGATC3'	
SP16-AS	5'ATTGTAATGGGCTCTGTCG3'	
HPV 18		Tch et al. ²²
SP18-S	5'TCAGCAGCAATTAAGCGACT3'	
SP18-AS	5'CTGAGCTTCTACTACTAGC3'	
PseudoMTAP		
sense	5'AGGACCTCGTITTTATCTCTGA3'	
antisense	5'CTAGCATTTCTTTTCGGGGCTC3'	
p16INK4A exon 1α		Kamb et al. ⁵
sense	5'GAAGAAAGAGGAGGGCTC3'	
antisense	5'GGCTACCTGATTCGAATTC3'	
p16INK4A exon 2		
sense	5'GCTCTGACCATTTCTGTTCTC3'	
antisense	5'CAGATCATCAGTCCACCT3'	
p18INK4C exon 2		Pohl et al. ¹⁴
sense	5'TGATGTCAGGACCTAAAG3'	
antisense	5'CTGAGCGCAGTCTTCC3'	
p18INK4C exon 3a-1		Iolascon et al. ¹²
sense	5'AGGATCTCACCATTCTACTTCTT3'	
antisense	5'GTAAGTGTCAGGAAACCT3'	
APEX		
sense	5'CCTTTCGCAAGTCCCTGAAG3'	
antisense	5'AACCTGTCAGCCAGTGGCAC3'	

p18INK4C exon 2 3a-1 PCR
comparative multiplex PCR exon
primer (control gene)
PCR
14q11.2-14q12 apurinic/aprimidinic end-
onuclease (APEX) annealing
가 62 53 가 touch down
PCR 3 (3q28)
pseudo-MTAP PCR
DNA PCR pri-
mer Table 1

4) PCR-SSCP (single strand conformational polymorph-
ism)
PCR-SSCP Orita²⁴ p16INK4A
exon 2 p18INK4C exon 2 3a-1
, PCR PCR 1 μl
9 μl 98% formamide, 20 mM EDTA, 0.05% brom-
phenol blue, 0.05% xylene cyanol 90
2 6% non denaturing polyacrylamide gel
cooling system 10 TBE buf-
fer 10 watt 16
gel Whatmann filter paper gel dryer

autoradiography

5) p16INK4A promoter CpG island
Herman²⁵ methylation-specific PCR
가 29
DNA sodium bisulfite, hydroquinone sodium hydr-
oxide deamination
cytosine uracil
Wizard DNA purification kit (Promega Co., USA)
DNA sodium hydroxide desu-
lfonation ethanol PCR
p16INK4A promoter CpG island
가 DNA p16MM-S
(5'TTATTAGAGGGTGGGGCGGATCGC3') p16MM-AS
(5'GACCCCGAACCGCGACCGTAA3') primer
DNA
p16UM-S (5'TTATTAGAGGGTGGGGTGGATTGT3')
p16UM-AS (5'CAACCCCAAACCACAACCATAA3')
primer
6) p16INK4A, p18INK4C, cyclin D1, CDK4, pRb p53
5 μm
60 1 xylene
30% H₂O: 9:1
30 PBS (phosphate buffered
saline, pH 7.2)
1% zinc sulfate
microwave 5 2
가 20 가 1%
(normal horse serum, Vectastain kit, USA) 37
30 30 μl p16(1:100, polycl-
onal, Santa Cruz, CA, USA), p18(1:100, IgG2a mono-
clonal, Santa Cruz, CA, USA), cyclin D1(1:100, IgG2a kappa
monoclonal, DAKO, CA, USA), CDK4(1:100, polyclonal,
Santa Cruz, CA, USA), pRb(1:500, IgG1 monoclonal,
PharMingen, CA, USA) p53(1:100, IgG2b monoclonal,
Novocastra, CA, USA)
coverslip 37 2
PBS (biotinylated anti-mouse IgG,
Vectastain Elite kit, USA) 가 37 30
PBS Avidin-biotin peroxidase complex
(Vector, USA) 1:200

37 30 PBS DAB
(3,3'-diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride)-H₂O₂ 10-
20 Meyer's hematoxylin
. p16INK4A, p18INK4C
pRb
cyclin D1, CDK4 p53

PBS
5%
50%
5-50%
1. HPV
HPV
DNA HPV
CP primer PCR
41 37 (90%) HPV
HPV 16 18
CP primer
SP16 18 primer PCR
HPV 16 17 (41%) HPV 18 18 (44%)
(Fig. 1). 2 CP primer
PCR
HPV 1 HPV 52b

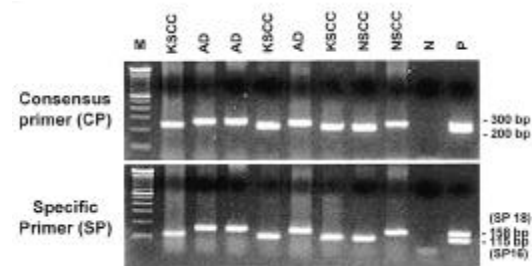


Fig. 1. PCR on DNA samples obtained from the cervical carcinomas. Forty one DNA samples were screened for the presence of HPV using CP-PCR and then CP-positive samples were done for presence of HPV 16 or 18, using SP16 or SP18-PCR. M, molecular size marker; AD, adenocarcinomas; NSCC, nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinomas; KSCC, keratinizing squamous cell carcinomas; N, no template; P, positive control.

Table 2. Results of HPV typing in cervical carcinomas

Tumor types(n)	HPV-16 (%)	HPV-18 (%)	Other types (%)	HPV negative
AD(17)	5	11	0	1
NSCC(11)	4	3	2 [†]	2
KSCC(13)	8	4	0	1
Total(41)	17(41)	18(44)	2(5)	4

AD, adenocarcinomas; NSCC, nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinomas; KSCC, keratinizing squamous cell carcinomas.

[†] one of HPV-52b and one of simultaneous HPV-16 and -33 infection

1 HPV 33 16
(). 17 AD HPV 18 11
가 16 5 1 HPV
. 11 NSCC HPV 16
4 가 , 18 3 , 52b
16 33 1 . 13
KSCC HPV 16 8 가
, 18 4 1 HPV
(Table 2).

2. p16INK4A p18INK4C

CDK p16INK4A p18INK4C
comparative multiplex PCR
pseudo-MTAP PCR
DNA HPV 52b
NSCC 2 (5%) p16INK4A
(Fig. 2) p18INK4C
(Fig. 3).
PCR-SSCP
p16INK4A exon2 가
HL60 mobility shift가
().

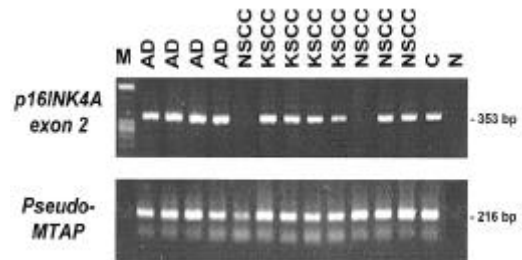


Fig. 2. Detection of homozygous deletions of p16INK4A gene is noted in the cervical carcinomas. M, molecular size marker; AD, adenocarcinomas; NSCC, nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinomas; KSCC, keratinizing squamous cell carcinomas; C, normal DNA control; N, no template.

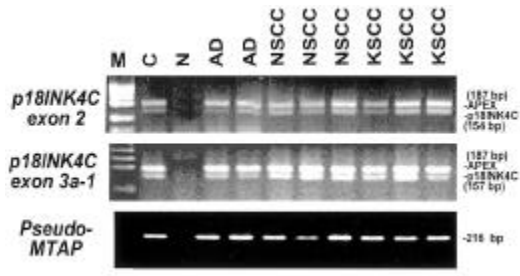


Fig. 3. Comparative multiplex PCR for p18INK4C exon 2 and exon 3a-1 (154 bp and 157 bp) and control (APEX gene fragment, 187 bp). No homozygous deletion of p18INK4C gene is noted in the cervical carcinomas. M, molecular size marker; C, normal DNA control; N, no template; AD, adenocarcinomas; NSCC, nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinomas; KSCC, keratinizing squamous cell carcinomas.

3. p16INK4A promoter CpG island

p16INK4A promoter 가 29 methylation-specific PCR 가 9 (31%) 가 4 AD, 2 KSCC 3 NSCC (Fig. 4).

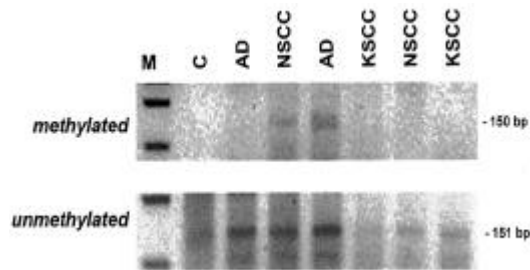


Fig. 4. Methylation-specific PCR analysis of the p16INK4A promoter in the cervical carcinomas was performed. Reverse images of the ethidium bromide stained gels are displayed. M, molecular size marker; C, bisulfite treated DNA obtained from fibroblast; AD, adenocarcinomas; NSCC, nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinomas; KSCC, keratinizing squamous cell carcinomas.

4. p16INK4A, p18INK4C, cyclin D1, CDK4, pRb p53

AD 13 p16INK4A 24 (59%), 14 가 3 p16INK4A

2 p16INK4A promoter 가

9 6 HPV p16INK4A HPV 16 17 15 (88%) 18 18 (100%)

p18INK4C 가

12 25 (61%) HPV 16 18

7 9 HPV 16 17 13 (76%) 18 13 (73%) (Table 3, Fig. 5). Cyclin D1 2 (5%)

CDK4 30 39 (95%)

(Table 4, Fig. 5). pRb HPV 38 (93%) HPV 4

3 , 1 p53 17 31 (76%) 10 (24%)

(Table 5, Fig. 5). p53 10 7 가 HPV 16

KSCC HPV 18 HPV

AD p53 HPV 4 2 가 , 2

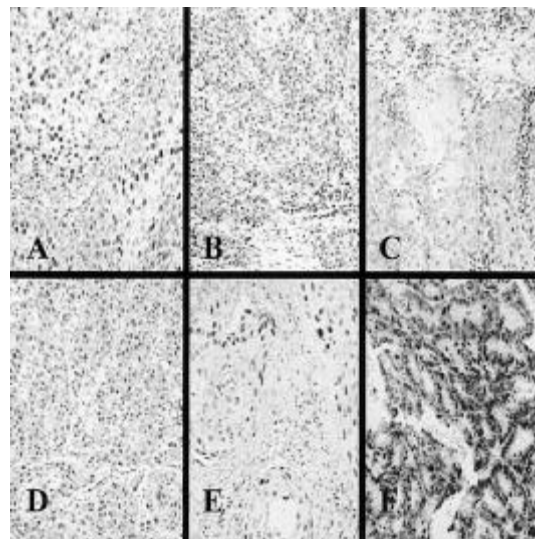


Fig. 5. Immunohistochemistry for (A) p16 (>50%), (B) p18 (>50%), (C) cyclin D1 (<5%), (D) CDK4 (>50%), (E) p53 (5-50%), and (F) pRb (5-50%). Nuclear staining is present (ABC method. A-F, original magnification x100).

Table 3. Results of immunohistochemical analysis of p16 and p18 in association with HPV types and histological subtypes

HPV types(n)	Diffuse po. p 16/p 18	Focal/scattered po. p 16/p 18	Negative p 16/p 18
HPV 16(17)	9(A,3; N,2; K,4)/ 9(A,4; N,1; K,4)	6(A,2; N,1; K,3)/4(A,1; N,1; K,2)	2(A,0; N,1; K,1)/4(A,0; N,2; K,2)
HPV 18(18)	11(A,9; N,1; K,1)/10(A,7; N,1; K,2)	7(A,2; N,2; K,3)/3(A,1; N,0; K,2)	0(A,0; N,0; K,0)/5(A,3; N,2; K,0)
Other types (2)	1(A,0; N,1; K,0)/ 2(A,0; N,2; K,0)	0(A,0; N,0; K,0)/4(A,0; N,0; K,0)	1(A,0; N,1; K,0)/0(A,0; N,0; K,0)
HPV negative (4)	3(A,1; N,1; K,1)/ 4(A,1; N,2; K,1)	1(A,0; N,1; K,0)/0(A,0; N,0; K,0)	0(A,0; N,0; K,0)/0(A,0; N,0; K,0)
Total (41)	24(A,13; N,5; K,6)/25(A,12; N,6; K,7)	14(A,4; N,4; K,6)/7(A,2; N,1; K,4)	3(A,0; N,2; K,1)/9(A,3; N,4; K,2)

A, adenocarcinomas; N, nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinomas; K, keratinizing squamous cell carcinomas; Po, positive.

Diffuse, >50% immunoreactive for tumor nuclei; Focal/scattered, 5-50% immunoreactive for tumor nuclei; Negative, <5% immunoreactive for tumor nuclei.

Table 4. Results of immunohistochemical analysis of cyclin D1 and CDK 4 in association with HPV types and histological subtypes

HPV types(n)	Diffuse po. p 16/p 18	Focal/scattered po. p 16/p 18	Negative p 16/p 18
HPV 16(17)	0(A,0; N,0; K,0)/11(A,3; N,1; K,7)	1(A,0; N,0; K,1)/5(A,2; N,2; K,1)	16(A,5; N,4; K,7)/1(A,0; N,1; K,0)
HPV 18(18)	0(A,0; N,0; K,0)/14(A,10; N,1; K,3)	1(A,0; N,0; K,1)/4(A,1; N,2; K,1)	17(A,11; N,3; K,3)/0(A,0; N,0; K,0)
Other types (2)	0(A,0; N,0; K,0)/ 2(A,0; N,2; K,0)	0(A,0; N,0; K,0)/0(A,0; N,0; K,0)	2(A,0; N,2; K,0)/0(A,0; N,0; K,0)
HPV negative (4)	0(A,0; N,0; K,0)/ 3(A,1; N,1; K,1)	0(A,0; N,0; K,0)/0(A,0; N,0; K,0)	4(A,1; N,2; K,1)/1(A,0; N,1; K,0)
Total (41)	0(A,0; N,0; K,0)/30(A,14; N,5; K,11)	2(A,0; N,0; K,2)/9(A,3; N,4; K,2)	39(A,17; N,11; K,11)/2(A,0; N,2; K,0)

A, adenocarcinomas; N, nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinomas; K, keratinizing squamous cell carcinomas; Po, positive.

Diffuse, >50% immunoreactive for tumor nuclei; Focal/scattered, 5-50% immunoreactive for tumor nuclei; Negative, <5% immunoreactive for tumor nuclei.

Table 5. Results of immunohistochemical analysis of pRb and p53 in association with HPV types and histological subtypes

HPV types(n)	Diffuse po. p 16/p 18	Focal/scattered po. p 16/p 18	Negative p 16/p 18
HPV 16(17)	0(A,0; N,0; K,0)/0(A,0; N,0; K,0)	16(A,5; N,4; K,7)/7(A,0; N,0; K,7)	1(A,0; N,0; K,1)/10(A,5; N,4; K,1)
HPV 18(18)	0(A,0; N,0; K,0)/0(A,0; N,0; K,0)	17(A,10; N,3; K,4)/0(A,0; N,0; K,0)	1(A,1; N,0; K,0)/18(A,11; N,3; K,4)
Other types (2)	0(A,0; N,0; K,0)/0(A,0; N,0; K,0)	2(A,0; N,2; K,0)/1(A,0; N,1; K,0)	0(A,0; N,0; K,0)/1(A,0; N,1; K,0)
HPV negative (4)	0(A,0; N,0; K,0)/0(A,0; N,0; K,0)	3(A,0; N,2; K,1)/2(A,0; N,1; K,1)	1(A,1; N,0; K,0)/2(A,1; N,1; K,0)
Total (41)	0(A,0; N,0; K,0)/0(A,0; N,0; K,0)	38(A,15; N,11; K,12)/10(A,0; N,2; K,8)	3(A,2; N,0; K,1)/31(A,17; N,9; K,5)

A, adenocarcinomas; N, nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinomas; K, keratinizing squamous cell carcinomas; Po, positive.

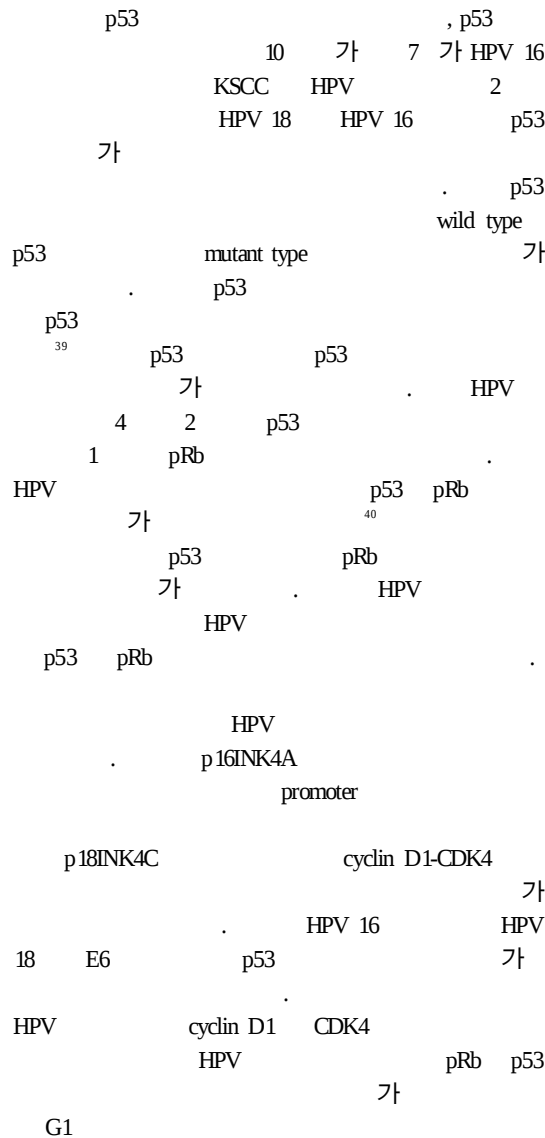
Diffuse, >50% immunoreactive for tumor nuclei; Focal/scattered, 5-50% immunoreactive for tumor nuclei; Negative, <5% immunoreactive for tumor nuclei.

The diagram illustrates a complex network of interactions between various proteins and pathways. Key nodes include HPV, E7, E6, p53, pRb, E2F, G1, CDK, CDK4/6, p21WAF1, and others. Edges are labeled with numbers 1-30 and percentages like 50% and 90%.

- , p16 p18 -

(59%) 14 (34%)
p16INK4A 2
. p16INK4A promoter
가 9 6
. Sano³⁶
p16INK4A
p16INK4A
promoter 가
. HPV 18
p16INK4A
HPV 16
p16INK4A
18 18 15 (88%)
가 가
. HPV 가
. p16INK4A 가
p18INK4C 가
12-14
p18INK4C
. Comparative multiplex PCR
p18INK4C
exon2 exon3a-1
p18INK4C
. PCR-SSCP mobility shift
가
9
. (22%) p18INK4C
p16INK4A p18INK4C
promoter 가
. Cyclin D1 CDK4/6
CDK4/6
cyclin D1 CDK4³⁷
cyclin D1 CDK4
cyclin D1 5%
CDK4 95%
cyclinD1-CDK4 가
. Cyclin D1
HPV
E7 pRb cyclin D1-CDK4/6-
pRb cyclinD1 가
E2F G1 S
. 93%
pRb E7 . p53
. p53
31 (76%)
10 HPV E6
ubiquitin .³⁸ HPV 18 AD

HPV 16 18
37 16 17
. HPV 16 18
가 가
. 1
17 AD 11 (65%) HPV 18
KSCC 13 8 (62%)
HPV 16 AD KSCC
HPV 가
Zehbe Wilander³¹
HPV AD
. HPV
HPV 16 18
32,33 가
CDK 가
. 9p21 p16INK4A
가 가^{5,9,10}
p16INK4A CDK4/6
G1
p16INK4A
. DNA p16INK4A exon 1α
exon 2 PCR . DNA
3 pseudo-
MTAP PCR HPV 16
52b NSCC 2 p16INK4A
. p16INK4A exon2
PCR-SSCP 가 HL60 mobi-
lity shift mobi-
lity shift band .
p16INK4A
가 promoter 가
. 11,34
promoter 29 9
(31%) promoter 가
Wong³⁵
. p16INK4A
AD 13 24



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				HPV		p16INK4A		p18INK4C	
D1, CDK4		p53						pRb, cyclin	
		: 41				PCR, comparative multiplex PCR, PCR-SSCP, methylation-specific			
PCR									
		: HPV		90%		, HPV 18		44%	
p16INK4A				5%		promoter		HPV 16 41%	
p16INK4A				p18INK4C				29 9 (31%)	
		93% 78%		. Cyclin D1		5%		, p16INK4A p18INK4C	
		pRb		93%		. p53		CDK4 95%	
								24%	
		: HPV		가		p16INK4A promoter			
가				, p18INK4C		cyclin D1-CDK4			
		: p16INK4A, p18INK4C,							