EXPRESSION OF ras GENES IN HUMAN STOMACH AND THYROID CANCERS: PREPARATION OF ANTI-ras p21 MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

ヒト胃癌及び甲状腺癌における ras 遺伝子発現: 抗 ras p21 モノクローナル抗体の作製と免疫組織化学的検討

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EXPRESSION OF ras GENES IN HUMAN STOMACH AND THYROID CANCERS: PREPARATION OF ANTI-ras p21 MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

ヒト胃癌及び甲状腺癌における ras 遺伝子発現: 抗 ras p21 モノクローナル抗体の作製と免疫組織化学的検討

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SUMMARY

Sixteen clones (RASK-1 to RASK-16) of murine hybridomas producing monoclonal antibodies against ras p21 protein were prepared. The p21 produced by Escherichia coli (E. coli) with an inserted v-Ki-ras gene was used as immunogen. RASK-1 was found to be specific to Ki-ras p21, whereas RASK-2 to -16 reacted with the p21s of Ki-, N-, and Ha-ras genes in both enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) and immunoblotting assays. Binding inhibition assays by ELISA using biotinylated monoclonal antibodies showed that these 16 clones included those binding to several mutually distinct sites on p21.

The expressions of ras p21 in human stomach and thyroid tissues were examined with RASK-3, which reacted with all the Ki-, N-, and Haras p21s, immunohistochemically by the avidin-biotin complex method. Formalin-fixed, paraffinembedded tissues of 101 cases of stomach cancer, 53 cases of noncancer stomach, 74 cases of cancer of the thyroid, and 59 cases of noncancer thyroid were analyzed. In both the stomach and thyroid, cancer cells expressed p21 predominantly. Cells of

要約

v-Ki-ras 遺伝子を組み込んだ大腸菌により産生される p21 を免疫原として、ras p21 蛋白に対するマウスモノクローナル抗体を産生する16個のハイブリドーマクローン(RASK-1~RASK-16)を得た、酵素免疫測定法(ELISA)及びイムノブロッティングアッセイにより、RASK-16 は Ki-ras p21 に特異的であるが、RASK-2~16 のクローンは Ki-, N-17 及び Ha-ras 遺伝子の 18 19 ボベモと反応することが示された。ビオチン化モノクローナル抗体を用いた結合阻害試験をELISAにより解析した結果、18 のクローンのモノクローナル抗体は 19 の同一部位に結合するのではなく、幾つかの異なった部位に結合することが示された。

Ki-, N-及び Ha-ras p21 すべてと反応する RASK-3を用いて、ヒト胃及び甲状腺組織における ras p21 の発現をアビジン-ビオチン複合体法により免疫組織 化学的に検討した。フォルマリン固定、パラフィン包埋した胃癌101症例、非胃癌53症例、甲状腺癌74例及び非甲状腺癌59症例の組織について解析した。胃及び甲状腺いずれも癌細胞においては、p21 が優位に発現していた。種々の良性疾患においては、病変

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cases with various noncancerous disorders as well as certain types of normal cells were also p21 positive. These findings suggest that caution is required in the use of p21 as a cancer marker.

Expression of p21 was noted in moderately to well-differentiated stomach cancer, intestinal metaplasia, and atypical hyperplasia. This finding suggests that the appearance of p21 in these disorders of gastric epithelial cells is associated with their dedifferentiative changes to the p21-positive intestinal epithelial cells. Thus, expression of p21 in moderately to well-differentiated stomach cancer may have occurred prior to malignant transformation and be independent of the transformation process itself.

INTRODUCTION

Activation of ras genes results in either increased production of the normal gene product or production of an aberrant gene product. 1-8 These abnormal expressions of ras gene have been shown to be related to etiology of cancer in various species including humans. 3-8 Two major reasons prompted us to study details of the profiles of expression of ras gene products at the cellular level. The first was that precise information on the cell types expressing p21 is essential in investigations of the functional role of ras gene products in physiological conditions and in the state of oncogenic processing. The second was to answer the question of whether the expression of ras p21 gene products is elevated in certain types of human cancer, and if so, whether expression of ras genes is associated with cellular transformation, and whether ras gene products are useful as marker for cancer diagnosis. Monoclonal antibodies that react with the ras gene product p21 are particularly useful for this purpose since they allow detection of p21 in both tissues and individual cells.9-11

This paper reports the generation of anti-p21 monoclonal antibodies and analyses of p21 expression in human stomach and thyroid tissues.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Antigen. Ki-ras p21, produced in E. coli bearing the plasmid pHN121 containing v-Ki-ras genes (provided by Dr. Hirobumi Nakano, Tokyo Research Laboratories, Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Tokyo¹²) was used as immunogen. The specificities of monoclonal antibodies were examined using the following antigens:

1) Ki-ras p21

細胞及び一部の正常細胞も p21 陽性であった。これらの結果から、p21 を癌のマーカーとして使用するには注意を要するものと考えられる。

中分化~高分化型胃癌,腸上皮化生及び異型上皮巣において、p21 の発現が見られた.胃上皮細胞のこのような病変においてもp21 の発現が見られることから、p21 の発現は胃上皮細胞がp21 陽性である腸上皮細胞へ異分化的変化することと関連していると思われる.それ故、中分化~高分化型胃癌におけるp21 の発現は、細胞が癌へと形質転換をする前に始まっており、p21 の発現そのものは細胞の癌化と直接には関連していないように思われる.

緒言

ras 遺伝子が活性化されると,正常遺伝子産物の 産生の亢進又は突然変異型の遺伝子産物の産生が 引き起こされる.1-8 ras 遺伝子のこのような異常 発現が、ヒトを含む様々な種における癌の病因と 関連していることが示されている.3-8二つの主な 理由から、細胞レベルでの ras 遺伝子産物発現の 概略について詳細な研究を行った。第一の理由は, 生理学的諸条件及び発癌過程における ras 遺伝子 産物の機能的役割を検討する上で, p21 を発現する 細胞型についての正確な情報が不可欠だということ である. 第二の理由は, ras p21 遺伝子産物の発現 頻度が特定の種類のヒト癌において増加するか否か, もし増加するとすれば、ras 遺伝子の発現が細胞の 形質転換と関連しているか否か, 更にras 遺伝子 産物は癌診断のマーカーとして有用であるか否か等 の疑問に答えるため, ということである. ras 遺伝 子産物 p21 と反応するモノクローナル抗体は、組織 及び個々の細胞において p21 を検出できるので、上述 した目的に特にかなうものである.9-11

本報では、抗p21 モノクローナル抗体の産生並びに ヒトの胃及び甲状腺組織におけるp21 の発現に関す る解析について報告する.

材料及び方法

抗原. v-Ki-ras 遺伝子を含むプラスミドpHN121を 有する大腸菌により産生される Ki-ras p21(協和 発酵工業東京研究所の中野博文博士の提供¹²)を免疫 原として使用した.以下の抗原を用いてモノクロー ナル抗体の特異性を検討した. 1)上述の Ki-ras p21, described above; 2) N-ras p21 and Ha-ras p21, produced by E. coli with inserted recombinant N-ras genes or Ha-ras genes (provided by Dr. Toshikazu Matsui, Fujita-Gakuen Health University School of Medicine, Aichi¹³); 3) extracts of rat kidney cells transformed by Harvey or Kirsten murine sarcoma viruses (provided by Dr. Takeo Tanaka, Hiroshima University School of Medicine, Hiroshima¹⁴); and 4) NIH/3T3 cells transformed with the Ha-ras gene from the human urinary bladder cancer cell line EJ.

Human tissues. Paraffin blocks of 10% formalinfixed tissues from the stomach and thyroid, removed at surgery, were obtained from the Department of Pathology, the Japanese Red Cross Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Hospital. The specimens were obtained from 101 cases of stomach cancer, 8 cases of atypical hyperplasia of the stomach (ATP), 15 cases of hyperplastic polyp of the stomach, 13 cases of gastric ulcer, 3 cases of gastritis, and 14 cases of normal stomach. For thyroid tissues, 5 cases of chronic thyroiditis, 2 cases of lymphocytic thyroiditis, 12 cases of follicular adenoma, 2 cases of oxyphilic adenoma, 3 cases of Graves' disease, 2 cases of nodular goiter, 1 case of cyst, 1 case of adenomatous goiter, and 1 case of normal thyroid were used. Similar blocks of thyroid tissues from autopsied cases were obtained at RERF in Nagasaki and Hiroshima. These tissues were from 74 cases of thyroid cancer and 30 cases with normal thyroid.

Preparation of anti-ras p21 monoclonal anti-BALB/c×C57BL/6 F₁ mice were immunized four times with v-Ki-ras p21 at 2-week intervals; the first time subcutaneously with 50 μ g of v-Ki-ras p21 and complete Freund adjuvant, the second time subcutaneously with 100 µg and incomplete Freund adjuvant, and the third and fourth times intraperitoneally with 100 μ g and 200 μ g, respectively. Three days after the last immunization, spleens were removed, and spleen cells were fused with myeloma NS-1 cells as described previously. 15 Culture fluids of the hybridomas were assayed for the presence of anti-ras p21 antibody by ELISA and immunofluorescence (IF) assays. Limiting dilution was carried out twice or three times to obtain monoclonality.

Purification and biotinylation of monoclonal antibodies. Protein A binding IgG antibody was prepared from ascites with an affigel protein A MAPS-II kit (Bio Rad Lab., USA). For biotiny-

2) 組み換え N-ras 遺伝子又は Ha-ras 遺伝子を 組み込んだ大腸菌により産生される N-ras p21及び Ha-ras p21 (愛知県藤田学園保健衛生大学医学部の 松井俊和博士の提供¹³), 3) Harvey 又はKirsten マ ウス肉腫ウイルスにより形質転換されたラット腎臓 細胞抽出物 (広島大学医学部の田中猛夫博士の提 供¹⁴),及び 4) ヒト膀胱癌細胞株 EJ の Ha-ras 遺伝 子により形質転換された NIH/3T3 細胞.

ヒト組織. 外科的に切除された胃及び甲状腺組織の10%ホルマリン固定,パラフィン・包埋ブロックは日本赤十字社長崎原爆病院病理部から入手した.胃の標本は,胃癌101例,胃の異型上皮巣(ATP)8例,胃の過形成性ポリープ15例,胃潰瘍13例,胃炎3例,及び正常胃14例から採取したものである.甲状腺組織採取には,慢性甲状腺炎5例,リンパ球性甲状腺炎2例,濾胞状腺腫12例,好酸性細胞腺腫2例,Graves病3例,結節性甲状腺腫2例,囊胞1例,腺腫様甲状腺腫1例及び正常甲状腺1例が使用された.長崎・広島の放影研で,剖検例(甲状腺癌74例,正常甲状腺30例)から同様の甲状腺組織ブロックを入手した.

抗 ras p21 モノクローナル抗体の作製. BALB/c× C57BL/6 F_1 マウスを 2 週間ごとに v-Ki-ras p21 で 4 回免疫した。最初は v-Ki-vas p21 50 μ g 及 び 完全 Freund アジュバントを皮下投与し, 2 回目には p21 100 μ g と不完全 Freund アジュバントを皮下投与した。3 回目及び 4 回目には,それぞれ 100 μ g と 200 μ g を腹腔内投与した。最終免疫の 3 日後に 脾臓を摘出し,脾細胞を前報で述べたように骨髄腫 NS-1 細胞と融合させた。ELISA 及び免疫 蛍光(IF) 検定法を用いて,ハイブリドーマ培養液に抗 ras p21 抗体が存在するか否かを調べた。限界稀釈法を 2 ~ 3 回行い,クローン化した。

モノクローナル抗体の精製及びビオチン化. Affigel プロテインA MAPS-Ⅱ キット(Bio Rad Lab., USA) を使用して、腹水からプロテインA結合 IgG 抗体を 調整した、抗体をビオチン化するために、抗体を lation, antibodies were dialized against 0.1 M NaHCO₃ (1 mg/ml) and then mixed with N-hydroxysuccinimide biotin (1 mg/ml of dimethylsulfoxide) at room temperature for four hours.

Tar-Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays. get protein (50 µg/ml) was fixed to 96-well immunoplates (Nunc, Denmark), and used as the solid phase. Nonspecific binding of antibodies was blocked by incubation for one hour at room temperature with 5% bovine serum albumin (BSA), and then monoclonal antibodies were introduced and the plates were incubated at room temperature for 45 minutes. After blocking again with 5% BSA, goat antimouse Ig conjugated with peroxidase (Medical and Biological Lab. Co., Japan) was introduced as the second antibody. As substrate o-phenylenediamine was used and absorbance at 492 nm was measured with an automatic ELISA reader SLT210 (SLT-Labinstruments, Austria).

For inhibition assay, hybridoma culture supernatant of each clone was added to 96-well immunoplates with Ki-ras p21 as the solid phase and incubated at room temperature for 45 minutes. Biotinylated monoclonal antibodies (5 μ g/ml) was then added and incubated for another 45 minutes. After washing nonbinding antibodies, peroxidase-labeled avidin-biotin complexes were added. As substrate o-phenylenediamine was used.

Immunohistochemical staining of tissues. avidin-biotin peroxidase complex (ABC) method was employed using Vectastain ABC kits (Vector Labs.). The 4 µm-sections were deparaffinized and immersed in methanol containing 0.3% H2O2 for 30 minutes to eliminate endogenous peroxidase activity. The sections were then washed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), normal horse serum was added and the sections were incubated at room temperature for 20 minutes. The slides were then incubated at room temperature for 40 minutes with anti-p21 monoclonal antibody (10 µg/ml). They were then washed with PBS, and incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes after addition of biotinylated horse antimouse Ig The slides were then washed with PBS again and incubated with peroxidase-labeled ABCs for 60 minutes. After washing with PBS, the slides were treated with 0.05% diaminobenzidine in 0.05 M Tris-HCl (pH 7.2) containing 0.01% H₂O₂ for five minutes, washed and counterstained with

0.1 M NaHCO₃ (1 mg/ml) で透析し, 室温で 4 時 間 N-hydroxysuccinimide biotin (ジメチルスルホキシド 1 ml に 1 mg) と混合した.

酵素免疫測定法、標的蛋白(50 µg/ml)を96穴の免疫プレート(Nunc, Denmark)に固定し、固相として使用した。5 %ウシ血清アルブミン(BSA)を加え、室温で1時間静置し、抗体の非特異的結合を阻害した。次にモノクローナル抗体を添加し、プレートを室温で45分間静置した。5 % BSA で非特異的結合を再び阻害した後、ベルオキシダーゼを結合したヤギ抗マウス Ig(医学・生物学研究所、日本)を2次抗体として加えた。基質としてo-phenylenediamineを用い、492 nm での吸光度を自動 ELISA 読取機 SLT 210(SLT-Labinstruments、Austria)で測定した。

阻害試験のために、各クローンのハイブリドーマ培養上澄を、Ki-ras p21 を固相とする96穴の免疫プレートに添加し、室温で45分間静置した。次にビオチン化モノクローナル抗体(5 µg/ml)を加え、更に45分間静置した。非結合抗体を洗浄した後、ペルオキシダーゼ標識アビジン-ビオチン複合体を加えた。基質としてo-phenylenediamine を用いた。

組織の免疫組織化学的染色。 アビジン・ビオチンペル オキシダーゼ複合体 (ABC) 法は Vectastain ABC キッ ト (Vector Labs.)を用いて行った、厚さ4μm の組織 切片を脱パラフィンし、0.3% H₂O₂ を含むメタノー ルに30分間浸して内因性のペルオキシダーゼ活性を 除去した、次にこの切片をリン酸緩衝食塩水(PBS)で 洗浄し、正常ウマ血清を添加し、室温で20分間静置 した. この標本スライドに抗 p21 モノクローナル抗体 (10 µg/ml)を加えて室温で40分間静置した,次に これを PBS で洗浄し、ビオチン化ウマ抗マウス Ig 抗体を添加した後、室温で30分間静置した、その後 スライドを PBS で再び洗浄し、ペルオキシダーゼ で標識した ABC と共に60分間静置した、PBS で 洗浄後, スライドを0.05% diaminobenzidine 及び 0.01% H₂O₂を含む 0.05 M Tris-HCl(pH 7.2) で 5分間処理し、洗浄後、ヘマトキシリンで核染色 hematoxylin. Monoclonal antibody HPL-2 specific to human platelet was used as control antibody.

Immunoblotting. Extracted protein was separated on 12% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)-polyacrylamide gel, and transferred electrophoretically to nitrocellulose membranes. The membranes were then incubated with monoclonal antibodies at room temperature for one hour. The ABC was used for detection of antibodies by incubation at room temperature for 30 minutes with 4-chloro-1-naphthol as substrate.

RESULTS

Generation of p21 monoclonal antibodies. Culture supernatant of hybridomas prepared as described in the Materials and Methods were screened by ELISA. Hybridomas which gave supernatants that reacted with Ki-ras p21 but not with lysates of E. coli without the inserted v-Ki-ras gene were picked up and monoclonal cells were obtained by the limiting dilution two or three times. In this way, 16 hybridoma clones, RASK-1 to RASK-16, were obtained and their anti-p21 specificities were analyzed by ELISA and immunoblotting assays using p21 of the Ki-, N-, and Ha-ras genes. Figure 1 shows examples of immunoblotting assays with three clones of hybridomas and Table 1 summarizes the results obtained by ELISA and immunoblotting assays. The antibody of RASK-1 was specific to Kiras p21, whereas those of other 15 clones reacted with the p21s of all members of the ras family.

Multiple binding sites of monoclonal antibodies on p21 molecules. Antibody binding inhibition assays were used to determine whether the p21 antibodies of all our clones bound to the same site on p21 molecules. Anti-p21 monoclonal antibodies were biotinylated, and their binding to Ki-ras p21 that had been pretreated with other nonbiotinylated anti-p21 monoclonal antibodies were examined. Table 2 shows the results of inhibition assays with four biotinylated monoclonal antibodies, RASK-3 to RASK-6. Preincubation of p21 on the solid phase with six unlabeled clones, RASK-1 to RASK-6, resulted in inhibitions of the binding of subsequently added biotinylated antibodies in some combinations of antibodies, but not in others. antibodies of the 16 clones, there were at least five groups of clones that bound to mutually distinct sites on p21.

した、ヒト血小板に特異的なモノクローナル抗体 HPL-2を対照抗体として用いた。

免疫ブロッティング. 抽出した蛋白を12%ドデシル硫酸ナトリウム(SDS)-ポリアクリルアミドゲルで分離し、電気泳動法でニトロセルロース膜に移動させた。次にこの膜をモノクローナル抗体と共に室温で1時間静置した。抗体の検出はABC法を用いて、室温で30分間、フィルターを基質の4-chloro-1-naphtholと反応させることにより検出した。

結 果

p21 モノクローナル抗体の産生、「材料及び方法」 での記述どおりに作製したハイブリドーマの培養上 澄を ELISA でスクリーニングし、Ki-ras p21 とは 反応するが、v-Ki-ras 遺伝子を組み込まない大腸 菌抽出液とは反応しない上澄を有するハイブリドーマ を選び、限界希釈法を2~3回行ってモノクローナル 細胞を得た. このようにして, RASK-1 から RASK-16まで16個のハイブリドーマクローンを採取し、その 抗 p21 特異性を Ki-, N- 及び Ha-ras 遺伝子の p21 を用いて ELISA 及び免疫プロッティング法で解析 した、図1に三つのハイブリドーマクローンを用い た免疫プロッティングの例を示し、表1に ELISA 及び免疫ブロッティング法で得た結果の要約を示し た. RASK-1の抗体は Ki-ras p21 に特異的である が、他の15個のクローンの抗体は ras ファミリーの すべての遺伝子の p21 と反応した.

p21 分子上のモノクローナル抗体の多重結合部位. 抗体結合阻害試験を用いて、全クローンの p21 抗体が p21 分子上の同じ部位に結合するのかどうかを調べた. 抗 p21 モノクローナル抗体をビオチン化し、他の非ビオチン化抗 p21 モノクローナル抗体で前処理しておいた Ki-ras p21 との結合度を調べた. 表 2 は、RASK-3 から RASK-6 までの四つのビオチン化モノクローナル抗体についての阻害試験の結果を示したものである. 固相上の p21 を RASK-1 からRASK-6 までの六つの標識していないクローンで前処理した結果、後に添加したビオチン化抗体の結合は幾つかの抗体の組み合わせでは阻害されたが、他の組み合わせでは阻害されなかった. p21 に対する結合部位の相違により16個のクローンの抗体を分けると、少なくとも5種類に分けられた.

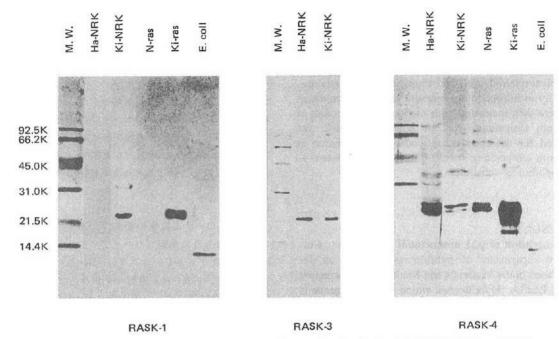


Figure 1. Immunoblotting assays with three anti-p21 monoclonal antibodies, RASK-1, RASK-3, and RASK-4. RASK-1 reacted with Ki-ras p21 but not with N-ras p21, whereas RASK-3 and RASK-4 reacted with the p21s of N-, Ki-, and Ha-ras genes. N-ras, N-ras p21 produced by E. coli; Ki-ras, Ki-ras p21 produced by E. coli; E. coli, extract of E. coli with no inserted ras gene; Ha-NRK, extract of rat kidney cells transformed by Harvey murine sarcoma virus; Ki-NRK, extract of rat kidney cells transformed by murine sarcoma virus. The ABC method was used.

図1 3種類の抗 p21 モノクローナル抗体, RASK-1, RASK-3 及び RASK-4 を用いた免疫プロッティング検定。RASK-1 は Ki-ras p21 と反応したが、N-ras p21 とは反応しなかった。一方、RASK-3 及び RASK-4 は N-, Ki- 及び Ha-ras 遺伝子の p21 と反応した。N-ras, E. coli により産生された N-ras p21; Ki-ras, E. coli により産生された N-ras p21; E. coli, 挿入 ras 遺伝子を持たない E. coli の抽出物;Ha-NRK,Harvey マウス肉腫ウイルスにより形質転換したラット腎臓の細胞抽出物;Ki-NRK,マウス肉腫ウイルスにより形質転換したラット腎臓の細胞抽出物・ABC 法を使用した。

TABLE 1 REACTIVITY OF ANTI-p21 MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES WITH THE ras p21 FAMILY: SUMMARY OF ANLAYSES BY ELISA AND IMMUNOBLOTTING ASSAYS

表 1 ras p21 ファミリーに対する抗 p21 モノクローナル 抗体の反応性: ELISA 及び 免疫プロッティング検定による解析の要約

		p21	
Monoclonal antibody	Ki-ras	N-ras	Ha-ras
RASK-1	++	-	-
RASK-2*	++	+	+
RASK-3	270	1873	7.3
RASK-16	++	++	***

^{*}The reactivities of RASK-2 with N-ras p21 and Ha-ras p21 were weaker than that with Ki-ras p21.

N-ras p 21 及び Ha-ras p 21 に対する RASK-2 の反応は, Ki-ras p 21 に対する反応よりも弱かった.

TABLE 2	BINDING INHIBITION ASSAYS
	表 2 結合阻害試験

* 1111. *	Biotinylated Monoclonal Antibody				
Inhibitor*	RASK-3	RASK-4	RASK-5	RASK-6	
RASK-1	0.6**	0.66	0.78	0.34	
RASK-2	0.38	0.53	0.45	0.04	
RASK-3	0	0.39	0.44	0.03	
RASK-4	0.18	0.19	0	0.03	
RASK-5	0.51	0.65	0.08	0.07	
RASK-6	0.53	0.60	0.59	0.01	
None	0.64	0.70	0.78	0.32	

^{*}Nonbiotinylated monoclonal antibodies were preincubated with Ki-ras p21. 非ピオチン化モノクローナル抗体と Ki-ras p21 を前処理した.

Immunohistochemical studies on stomach and thyroid tissues with anti-p21 monoclonal anti-bodies. The expressions of ras p21 in the stomach and thyroid were analyzed immunohistochemically with one of the anti-ras p21 monoclonal antibodies, that of RASK-3, which reacts equally to p21 of Ki-, N-, and Ha-ras genes.

Expression of p21 in the stomach. Use of wide range of antibody concentration, 10 ng/ml to 100 µg/ml, was initially attempted for immunohistochemistry. Based on consistency and intensity of reactivities, a concentration of 10 µg/ml was chosen. Use of lower concentration of antibody sometimes gave inconsistent results and use of higher concentration sometimes gave nonspecific stainings. The expression of p21 was studied in 101 cancer cases and 53 noncancer cases of the stomach. In many cancer tissues, cancer cells gave a strongly positive reaction, whereas morphologically normal epithelial cells scarcely showed any reaction. Parietal cells and intestinal metaplasia, however, often gave a positive reaction, though chief cells and mucous cells gave an essentially negative reaction. Smooth muscle and ganglion cells consistently gave a positive reaction. In individual cells showing a positive staining reaction, the cytoplasm was always diffusely stained. Examples of immunohistochemical staining are shown in Figure 2. In cases of stomach cancer, the expressions of p21 in cancer cells as well as in morphologically normal epithelial

抗 p21 モノクローナル抗体を用いた胃及び甲状腺組織に関する免疫組織化学的検討. Ki-, N-及びHa-ras 遺伝子の p21 と等しく反応する抗 ras p21 モノクローナル抗体である RASK-3 を用いて、胃及び甲状腺における ras p21 の発現を免疫組織化学的に検討した.

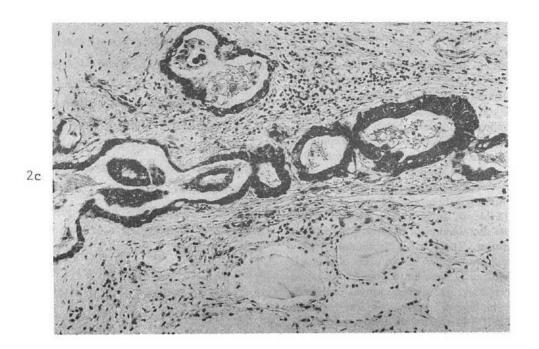
胃における p21 の発現. 免疫組織化学的検討のため に、10 ng/ml から 100 μg/ml という広範な抗体濃度 についてまず調べた. 反応の一貫性及び強度に基づ いて、10 pg/ml の濃度を選択した. これより低い 濃度の抗体を用いるとしばしば結果に一貫性が欠如 し、これより高い濃度を用いるとしばしば非特異的 染色が認められた。胃癌101症例及び非胃癌53症例 について p21 の発現を調べた.多くの癌組織におい て, 癌細胞は強い陽性反応を示したが, 形態学的に 正常な上皮細胞はほとんど反応を示さなかった. 壁 細胞及び腸上皮化生はしばしば陽性反応を示したが, 主細胞及び粘液細胞は主に陰性反応を示した。 平滑 筋及び神経節細胞は一貫して陽性反応を示した. 陽性 の染色反応を示す各細胞においては、細胞質が常に 広汎に染色されていた. 免疫組織化学的染色の例を 図2に示した. 胃癌症例の場合,癌細胞及び形態学 的に正常な上皮細胞におけるp21の発現は同一の

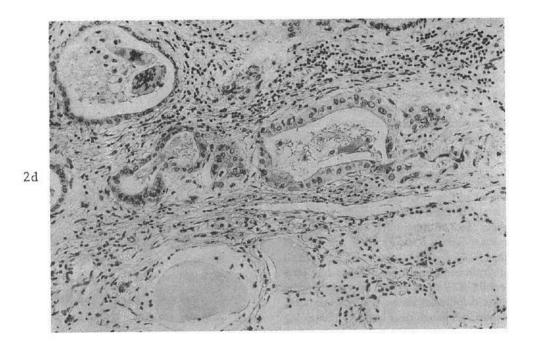
^{**}OD at 492 nm. 492 nm における OD.





Figure 2. Examples of immunohistochemical staining of stomach and thyroid cancers by the ABC method. Each tissue was examined with RASK-3 and control monoclonal antibody, HPL-2. 2a, stomach cancer (RASK-3); 2b, stomach cancer (HPL-2), 2c, thyroid cancer (RASK-3); 2d, thyroid cancer (HPL-2). 図 2 胃癌及び甲状腺癌のABC 法による免疫組織化学的染色例,各組織はRASK-3及び対照モノクローナル抗体,HPL-2で調べた。2a, 胃癌(RASK-3); 2b, 胃癌(HPL-2); 2c, 甲状腺癌(RASK-3); 2d, 甲状腺癌(HPL-2).





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cells were evaluated on the same slide. The 101 cases were classified into five groups on the basis of the frequency of p21-positive cells to the total cells, and results are summarized in Table 3. More than 80% of the cancer cells in 45 cases, and 50% to 80% of those in 24 cases expressed detectable amount of p21. But in all cases, less than 50% of the morphologically normal cells expressed p21. Staining intensity of these p21-positive epithelial cells was in general weaker than that of cancer cells. In 87 cases (86%), normal epithelial cells were virtually p21-negative. Correlation of p21 expression with histological types of stomach cancer was analyzed (Table 4). In general, expression of p21 seems to be more dominant in more differentiated types of cancer. The detailed distribution of p21positive cells was studied in two cases of stomach cancer. Totals of 112 and 84 sections for each case were prepared and p21 expression was evaluated. As shown in Figure 3, cancerous areas strongly expressed p21. In regions of normal epithelium, however, there were sparsely clusters of weakly positive normal epithelial cells, and these clusters showed some tendency to surround the cancerous areas.

Expression of p21 was also examined in 53 non-cancer cases of stomach and results are summarized in Table 5. In 7 of 8 cases of atypical hyperplasia, more than 50% of the epithelial cells were positive, and in 2 of 15 cases of hyperplastic polyp, 5% to 50% of the cells were p21 positive. In three cases of gastric ulcer, epithelial cells expressed p21. These three cases of gastric ulcer showed dominant regenerative patterns of the epithelium with healing of the ulcer and the same regenerating epithelial cells were p21 positive.

Expression of p21 in thyroid. The expression of p21 was analyzed for 74 thyroid cancer cases and 59 noncancer cases of thyroid in the same way as in stomach cancer (Tables 6 and 7). Expression of p21 in more than 50% of cancer cells was observed in all cases of thyroid cancer and that in more than 80% of cancer cells in 69 cases (93%). Morphologically normal thyroid follicular cells were, however, also often p21 positive though their intensity of staining was in general weaker than that of cancerous areas. Some cells were also p21 positive in noncancer thyroid though their frequency was less than that in cancer tissue (Table 7).

スライド上で検討した. 全細胞に対する p21 陽性 細胞の頻度に基づき101例を5群に分類し、結果を 表 3 に要約した、80%以上の癌細胞が検出可能な 量の p21 を発現していたのは45例であり、50%~ 80%の癌細胞が陽性であったのは24例であった.し かし全症例において、形態学的に正常な細胞中 p21 を発現したのは50%未満であった。このようなp21 陽性上皮細胞の染色強度は癌細胞の染色強度よりも 全般的に弱かった. 87例(86%)においては, 正常 上皮細胞はほぼ p21 陰性であった。 p21 の発現と 胃癌の組織型との相関関係について検討した(表4). 全般的に見て, 高分化型の癌ほど p21 の発現がより 顕著なようである. 胃癌 2 症例において, p21 陽性 細胞の詳細な分布について検討した. 各症例につい て合計112切片及び84切片を作製し、p21の発現を 評価した. 図3に示すように, 癌領域が強くp21を 発現した. しかし, 正常上皮領域においては, 弱い 陽性を示す正常上皮細胞集団が散在しており、この ような細胞集団は癌領域を取り囲む傾向を示した.

非胃癌 53症例についても p21 の発現を調べ、その結果を表 5 に要約した.異型上皮巣 8 例中 7 例において,上皮細胞の50 %以上が陽性であり,過形成性ポリープ15 例中 2 例において同細胞の5 %~50%が p21 陽性であった.胃潰瘍 3 例において上皮細胞が p21 を発現した.この3 例では,潰瘍の治癒と共に上皮が顕著な再生パターンを示したが、この再生上皮細胞は p21 陽性であった.

甲状腺における p21 の発現. 甲状腺癌74症例及び非甲状腺癌59症例における p21 の発現を胃癌の場合と同様に解析した(表6及び7).甲状腺癌全例において癌細胞の50%以上に p21 の発現が認められ、そのうち69例 (93%)では癌細胞の80%以上に p21 が発現していた. 形態学的に正常な甲状腺濾胞細胞については、染色強度は全般的に癌領域よりも弱かったが、しばしば p21 陽性であった. 甲状腺良性病変においても幾つかの細胞は p21 陽性であったが、その頻度は癌組織の場合より低かった(表7).

TABLE 3 EXPRESSION OF p21 IN FORMALIN-FIXED TISSUES OF 101 CANCER CASES OF STOMACH DETERMINED BY THE ABC METHOD

表 3 ABC 法による胃癌 101 例のホルマリン固定組織における p21 の発現度

	Proportion of p21-positive cells (%)					
Tissue	>80	50-80	20-50	5-20	<5	
Cancer*	45 (44%)	24 (24%)	14 (14%)	1 (1%)	17 (17%)	
Noncancer**	0	0	7(7%)	7 (7%)	87 (86%)	

^{*}Morphologically cancerous parts. 形態学的癌部位.

TABLE 4 EXPRESSION OF ras p21 IN STOMACH CANCER: CORRELATION WITH HISTOLOGICAL TYPES OF CANCER

表 4 胃癌における ras p21 の発現:癌の組織型との相関関係

Histological Type*	No. of Cases	Positive**	Partially Positive***	Negative****
Papillary	10	9 (90%)	1 (10%)	0
Tubular				
Well diff.	11	10 (91%)	1(9%)	0
Mod. diff.	31	24 (77%)	2(6%)	5 (16%)
Poorly diff.	37	21 (57%)	7 (19%)	9 (24%)
Mucinous	6	6 (100%)	0	0
Signet ring	6	0	4 (67%)	2 (33%)
Total	101	70	15	16

^{*}Based on the criteria of the general rules for the gastric cancer study by Japanese Research Society for Gastric Cancer. 16

^{**} Morphologically normal epithelium. 形態学的に正常な上皮.

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^{**&}gt;50% of the cells were p21-positive. 細胞の50%以上が p 21 陽性.

^{***5%-50%} of the cells were p21-positive. 細胞の 5 %-50% が p21 陽性.

^{**** &}lt;5% of the cells were p21-positive. 細胞の 5 %未満が p21 脳性.

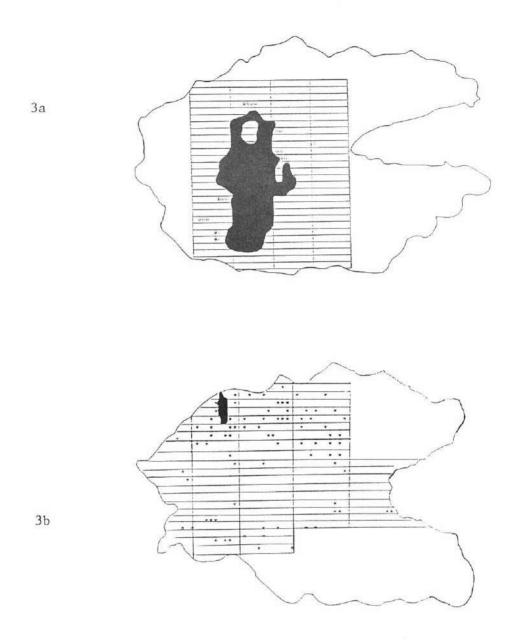


Figure 3. Expression of p21 in cancer stomach. In two cases of stomach cancer, 84 and 112 sections were made for each stomach, and the expression of p21 in all epithelial cells in all sections was examined. RASK-3 was used for the ABC method. Black areas, areas with cancer and strong p21 expression; asterisks, areas with p21-positive normal epithelial cells.

図3 胃癌における p21 の発現. 胃癌 2 例の各々について、84及び112個の組織切片を作製し、全組織切片におけるすべての上皮細胞での p21 の発現状況を調べた. ABC 法では RASK-3 を用いた. 黒の領域、癌が存在し、p21 発現度の高い領域、星印、p21 陽性の正常上皮細胞領域.

TABLE 5 EXPRESSION OF p21 IN FORMALIN-FIXED TISSUES OF 53 NONCANCER CASES OF STOMACH DETERMINED BY THE ABC METHOD

表 5 ABC 法による非胃癌53症例のホルマリン固定組織におけるp21 の発現度

Tissue	No. of cases	Positive*	Partially Positive*	Negative*
Atypical hyperplasia (ATP)	8	7 (88%)	0	1 (13%)
Hyperplastic polyp	15	0	2 (13%)	13 (87%)
Ulcer	13	2 (15%)	1(8%)	10 (77%)
Gastritis and Others	17	0	3 (18%)	14 (82%)

^{*}As described in Table 4.

TABLE 6 EXPRESSION OF p21 IN FORMALIN-FIXED TISSUES OF 74 THYROID CANCER CASES DETERMINED BY THE ABC METHOD 表 6 ABC 法による甲状腺癌 74症例のホルマリン固定組織における p21 の発現

	Positive Cells (%)					
Tissue	>80	50-80	20-50	5-20	<5	
Cancer	69 (93%)	5 (7%)	0	0	0	
Noncancer*	2(3%)	6 (8%)	20 (28%)	24 (33%)	20 (28%)	

^{*} The total number of cases is 72, because in two cases no noncancerous parts were observed.

TABLE 7 EXPRESSION OF p21 IN FORMALIN-FIXED TISSUES OF 59 NONCANCER CASES OF THYROID DETERMINED BY THE ABC METHOD 表 7 ABC 法による非甲状腺癌 59例のホルマリン固定組織における p21 の発現

Tissue	No. of Cases	Positive*	Partially Positive*	Negative*
Adenoma	14	8 (57%)	5 (36%)	1(7%)
Thyroiditis and Other Goiters	15	4(27%)	8 (53%)	3 (20%)
No primary disease of the thyroid	30	5 (17%)	19 (63%)	6 (20%)

^{*}As described in Table 4.

表4の記述どおり.

表4の記述どおり、

²例で非癌部位が認められなかったため、症例総数は72である。

Specificity of immunohistochemical staining. Antibody-binding inhibition assays with biotiny-lated RASK-3 were used to confirm that tissue staining with RASK-3 was specific. Preincubation of sections with nonbiotinylated RASK-3, but not with control monoclonal antibody HPL-2, reduced the reactivities of biotinylated RASK-3 with stomach and thyroid cancer cells (data not shown).

DISCUSSION

The 16 clones of anti-p21 monoclonal antibodies produced in this work show differences in reactivity; one clone, RASK-1, reacted only with Ki-ras p21. but not with other N-ras or Ha-ras p21, whereas the other 15 clones reacted with p21s of all the Ki-, N-, and Ha-ras gene family. The antibodies produced by these clones were, however, composed of several groups which bound to distinct sites of molecules, and thus the binding of antibody of one clone does not interfere with the binding of others. These characteristics of our antibodies allowed us to examine the expressions of total ras p21 and Ki-ras only, and also to apply multiple antibodies for various serological analyses such as sandwich assays for detection of p21. Since all anti-p21 antibodies could detect p21 in 10% formalin-fixed tissues, we could use them to examine expression of p21 in large numbers and various types of tissues fixed with 10% formalin and embedded in paraffin wax.

In most cases of stomach cancer and in all cases of thyroid cancer, cancer cells were strongly p21 In many cases, a variety of normal positive. cells, such as parietal, smooth muscle, and ganglion cells, and also thyroid follicular cells were also found to express ras p21. However, normal epithelial cells, chief cells, and mucous cells of the stomach were mostly p21 negative. Thor et al17 reported the similar findings and suggested that many of the cell types with enhanced ras p21 expression have been associated with ion exchange functions and/or produce hormone products which effect ion exchange mechanisms in effector organ to maintain homeostasis within the normal physiologic range. Chesa et al18 also reported using immunohistochemical analyses with anti-ras p21 monoclonal antibodies that in many cell lineages, well-differentiated cells usually express p21 more than poorly differentiated cells. It was noted by Furth et al19 that relationship between expression of p21 and maturation of normal cells is different 免疫組織化学的染色の特異性. ビオチン化 RASK-3 を用いた抗体結合阻害試験を行い, RASK-3 による組織染色が特異的であるかどうか検討した. 非ビオチン化 RASK-3 で組織切片を前処理したところ,ビオチン化 RASK-3 と胃及び甲状腺癌細胞との反応は低下したが,対照モノクローナル抗体 HPL-2 での前処理では反応の低下は起こらなかった(データ示さず).

考察

本研究で産生された抗 p21 モノクローナル抗体の 16個のクローンの反応性は異なっている. すなわち, RASK-1 クローンは Ki-ras p21 にのみ反応し、他の N-ras 又はHa-ras p21 とは反応しなかったが、その 他の15個のクローンは Ki-, N-, 及び Ha-ras 遺伝 子ファミリーすべての p21 と反応した. しかし, こ れらのクローンから産生された抗体は p21 分子に 対する結合部位が異なる幾つかのグループから成って おり、したがって、一つのクローンの抗体の結合は 他の抗体の結合を阻害しない. 我々の抗体にはこれ らの特徴があるため、全ras のp21及びKi-ras の みの発現を調べたり, また, p21 検出のためにサン ドイッチ検定など種々の血清学的検定に幾つかの クローンの抗体を同時に用いることも可能であった. すべての抗p21 抗体が10%ホルマリン固定組織中の p21 を検出できたので、それらを用いて、10%ホル マリンで固定され、パラフィンワックスに包埋され た多数の種々の組織におけるp21の発現を調べる ことができた.

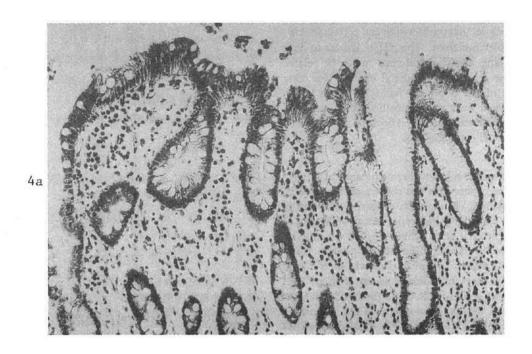
胃癌症例の大部分並びに甲状腺癌全症例において癌 細胞は強い p21 陽性を示した.多くの症例において, 壁細胞、平滑筋細胞及び神経節細胞等の種々の正常 細胞並びに甲状腺濾胞細胞も ras p21 を発現する ことがわかった.しかし、胃の正常上皮細胞、主細 胞及び粘液細胞はほぼ p21 陰性であった. Thor ら17 は同様の所見を報告し, ras p21 の発現亢進がみら れる細胞型の多くはイオン交換機能と関連している か,若しくは,正常な生理的領域内に恒常性を維持 するためのエフェクター器官におけるイオン交換機序 に影響を与えるホルモンを産生することを示唆した. Chesa ら¹⁸も、抗ras p21 モノクローナル抗体 を 用いた免疫組織化学的解析を行い, 多くの細胞系に おいて, 高分化細胞の方が低分化細胞よりも通常 p21 を多く発現すると報告した. Furth ら19 は p21 の 発現と正常細胞の成熟度との関係が細胞系間で異な ることを指摘し、p21 が細胞増殖と特定の細胞機能 among the cell lineages, suggesting that p21 has a role in both cellular proliferation and certain specialized cellular functions. The p21 is known to have GTP-binding capacity and thus might be related to cellular regulation of adenyl cyclase like other members of the G protein family. ^{20–22} In highly differentiated cells with specified functions, p21 may be dominantly expressed because it participated in critical cellular functions.

A crucial question is whether dominance of p21 expression in cancer cells is a consequence of cellular transformation. In stomach cancer, expression of p21 was apparently higher in cancer cells than in normal epithelial cells. This tendency was marked in moderately to well-differentiated cancers. Similar results were reported by Noguchi et al²³ who studied 96 cases of stomach cancer with anti-p21 monoclonal antibody, RAP-5, produced by Hand et al.9 The results, however, were not necessarily confirmed by Ohuchi et al24 who analyzed 44 cases of stomach cancer with the same RAP-5 antibodies. They observed essentially no correlation of histological types of stomach cancer with p21 expression by immunohistochemical analyses, and the observation was also confirmed by directbinding liquid competitive radioimmunoassay and in situ hybridization. Reasons for this discrepancy are unclear. Possibilities may include differences of races for sample donors, methodologies, way of evaluation, and also antibodies. In situ hybridization to clarify this issue is ongoing in our laboratory.

Moderately to well-differentiated types of stomach cancer have been considered to originate from epithelial cells of the stomach. There is also circumstantial evidence that these types of cancer may appear via intestinal metaplasia. 25-27 Interestingly, our analyses showed that p21 expression is marked in moderately to well-differentiated cancer, intestinal metaplasia, and atypical hyperplasia, but not in normal epithelial cells or hyperplastic polyps, a part of which was also the case in the report by Ohuchi et al.24 These results may indicate that expression of p21 in epithelial cells of the stomach has increased as a consequence of cellular changes to premalignant status such as intestinal metaplasia and atypical hyperplasia. Alternatively, all these p21positive gastric epithelial cells share morphological and other cellualr characteristics with p21-positive epithelial cells of the intestine, as shown in Figure 4. From the pattern of p21 distribution observed の両方に関与していることを示唆した。p21 は GTP 結合能を有することが知られており、したがって、Gプロティン系の他の蛋白と同様アデニル酸シクラーゼの細胞性調節と関連している可能性がある.²⁰⁻²² p21 は重要な細胞機能に関与しているので、持定の機能を有する高分化細胞に主に発現すると考えられる.

重要な問題は、p21 が癌細胞に主に発現するのは 細胞の形質転換の結果であるか否かということであ る. 胃癌においては、p21 の発現は正常上皮細胞より も癌細胞に明らかに多く認められた。この傾向は 中分化~高分化型癌に顕著であった。 Hand らºに より産生された抗 p21 モノクローナル抗体, RAP-5 を用いて胃癌96例の検討を行った野口ら23も同様の 結果を報告した. しかし, 同じ RAP-5 抗体を用いて 胃癌44例を解析した大内ら24は、この結果を必ずし も確認してはいない. 大内らは, 免疫組織化学的解 析により、胃癌の組織型とp21 の発現の間に基本的に は相関関係を認めなかった. この観察結果は直接 的結合液体競合ラジオイムノアッセイ及び in situ hybridization によっても確認された. この不一致の 原因は不明であるが、考えられるものとして は、標本 供与者の人種, 検定方法, 評価方法及び抗体におけ る差異などが挙げられる.この問題を解明するため, 当研究室で in situ hybridization を実施中である.

中分化~高分化型胃癌は胃上皮に由来すると考えられてきた。また,この種の癌が腸上皮化生から生ずることを示す情況証拠もある.25-27 興味深いことに,我々の解析によれば,p21 の発現は中分化~高分化型癌,腸上皮化生及び異型上皮巣に顕著であるが,正常上皮細胞または過形成ポリープには顕著ではなかった。このような所見の一部は大内ら24 の報告にも認められた。これらの結果は,腸上皮化生及び異型上皮巣等のような前癌状態への細胞の変化の結果,胃上皮細胞におけるp21 の発現が増加することを示唆していると考えられる。換言すれば,図4に示すごとく,これらp21 陽性胃上皮細胞はすべて腸のp21 陽性上皮細胞と同様の形態学的及びその他の細胞学的特徴を示す。本研究で観察されたp21 の



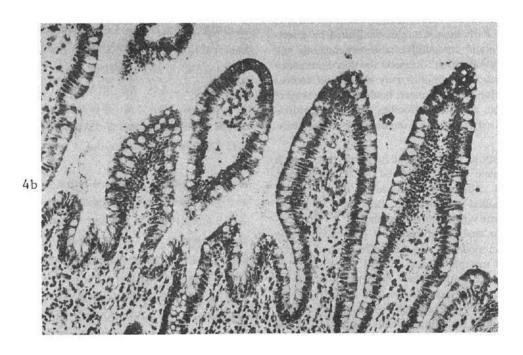


Figure 4. Expression of p21 in intestinal metaplasia and intestinal epithelial cells. RASK-3 was used for the ABC method. 4a, intestinal metaplasia; 4b, epithelial cells of normal intestine.

図 4 腸上皮化生及び腸上皮細胞における p21 の発現。ABC 法では RASK-3 を用いた。4a, 腸上皮化生; 4b, 正常な腸の上皮細胞。

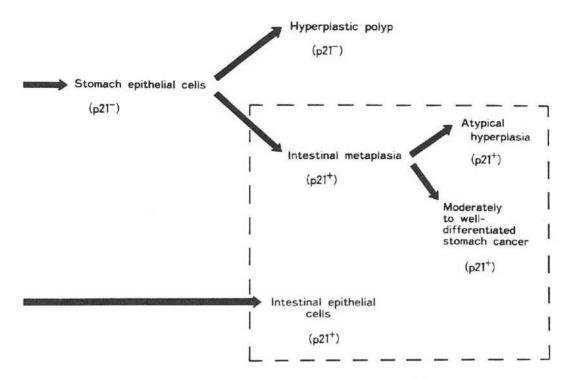


Figure 5. Pathways of cellular changes and expression of p21.
図 5 細胞の変化及び p21 発現の経路.

in the present study we may illustrate pathways of cellular changes as shown in Figure 5. If this were the case, moderately to well-differentiated cancer, atypical hyperplasia, and intestinal metaplasia start to express p21 as a consequence of their metaplastic changes to intestinal epithelial cells. Expression of p21 by these differentiated cancers is therefore preexistent to cytological transformation. This interpretation may support the view of Chesa et al¹⁸ that p21 is related to cellular differentiation rather than to the maintenance of transformed phenotypes.

Reservations are necessary in the interpretations of other types of stomach cancer and thyroid cancer in the same way. Our monoclonal antibodies reacted with products of both protooncogenes and activated genes. The pattern of p21 expression by activated ras genes might be unique and different from that by protooncogenes, which cannot be distinguished with currently available anti-p21 monoclonal antibodies including ours.

Detailed analysis showed no dominant clustering of p21-positive normal epithelial cells. Cells showing

分布パターンに基づいて、図5のように細胞性変化の経路を図示できる。この図が正しいとすれば、中分化~高分化型癌、異型上皮巣及び腸上皮化生は、腸上皮細胞への化生性変化の結果p21を発現し始めることになる。したがって、これらの分化型癌によるp21の発現は、細胞学的形質転換より以前に生ずる。この解釈は、p21が形質転換した表現型の維持より、むしろ細胞分化と関連しているとする Chesa ら18 の見解を支持するものであろう。

他の病型の胃癌及び甲状腺癌を同様に解釈することは控えなければならない。我々のモノクローナル抗体は原癌遺伝子と活性化遺伝子の両方の産物と反応した。活性化 ras 遺伝子による p21 の発現パターンは、原癌遺伝子によるものとは異なり独特なものかもしれないが、我々の抗体を含め、現在利用可能な抗 p21 モノクローナル抗体では鑑別できない。

詳細な解析を行っても, p21 陽性正常上皮細胞の大きな集団は認められなかった. p21 を弱く発現している

weak expression of p21 seemed to surround cancerous areas, though the reason for this is unknown.

There are reports on p21 expression observed by the immunohistochemical staining in cancers of the colon, 9,28-30 mammary gland, 9,17,31 prostate, 32 urinary bladder, 33 thyroid, 34 and stomach. 23,24 In general, expression of p21 in cancer cells was found to be greater than that in benign or normal cells. There are, however, reports of no significant difference between the expressions of p21 in cancer cells and normal cells in the colon. 29,30 These results and ours suggest that precaution is required in the use of p21 as a cancer marker.

Thus we conclude that further investigations are needed on greater numbers and types of tissues with antibodies that are specific for the Ki-, N-, and Ha-ras gene products, respectively, and for point mutation sites of the proteins.

細胞が癌領域を取り囲んでいるように思われたが, その理由は不明である.

結腸癌, 9,28-30 乳癌, 9,17,31 前立腺癌,32 膀胱癌,33 甲状腺癌³⁴ 及び胃癌^{23,24} において,免疫組織化学的染色によって p21 の発現が観察され,報告されている。全体的に見て,癌細胞における p21 の発現頻度は良性又は正常細胞の場合より高かった。しかし,結腸については,癌細胞と正常細胞の p21 発現に有意差はないとする報告がある。^{29,30} これらの研究結果及び我々の結果を考慮すると,p21 を癌マーカーとして使用する際には注意が必要である。

したがって、著者らは Ki-, N- 及び Ha-ras 遺伝子 産物のそれぞれに特異的な抗体、並びに各蛋白の 点突然変異部位に特異的な抗体で、多くの様々な 組織について更に検討しなければならないと結論 する.

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