Increased expression of argininosuccinate synthetase protein predicts poor prognosis in human gastric cancer

YAN-SHEN SHAN1*, HUI-PING HSU1*, MING-DERG LAI2, MENG-CHI YEN2,3, YI-PEY LUO4 and YI-LING CHEN5

1Department of Surgery, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University; 2Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan; 3Department of Emergency Medicine, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung; 4Department of Biotechnology, Chia Nan University of Pharmacy and Science; 5Department of Senior Citizen Service Management, Chia Nan University of Pharmacy and Science, Tainan, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Received August 6, 2014; Accepted October 1, 2014

DOI: 10.3892/or.2014.3556

Abstract. Aberrant expression of argininosuccinate synthetase (ASS1, also known as ASS) has been found in cancer cells and is involved in the carcinogenesis of gastric cancer. The aim of the present study was to investigate the level of ASS expression in human gastric cancer and to determine the possible correlations between ASS expression and clinicopathological findings. Immunohistochemistry was performed on paraffin-embedded tissues to determine whether ASS was expressed in 11 of 11 specimens from patients with gastric cancer. The protein was localized primarily to the cytoplasm of cancer cells and normal epithelium. In the Oncomine cancer microarray database, expression of the ASS gene was significantly increased in gastric cancer tissues. To investigate the clinicopathological and prognostic roles of ASS expression, we performed western blot analysis of 35 matched specimens of gastric adenocarcinomas and normal tissue obtained from patients treated at the National Cheng Kung University Hospital. The ratio of relative ASS expression (expressed as the ASS/β-actin ratio) in tumor tissues to that in normal tissues was correlated with large tumor size (P=0.007) and with the tumor, node, metastasis (TNM) stage of the American Joint Committee on Cancer staging system (P=0.031). Patients whose cancer had increased the relative expression of ASS were positive for perineural invasion and had poor recurrence-free survival. In summary, ASS expression in gastric cancer was associated with a poor prognosis. Further study of mechanisms to silence the ASS gene or decrease the enzymatic activity of ASS protein has the potential to provide new treatments for patients with gastric cancer.

Introduction

Gastric cancer is one of the most common malignancies of the gastrointestinal tract in individuals of East Asian countries, such as China, Japan and Korea (1,2). Current surgical strategies and combination chemotherapies used to treat gastric cancer have resulted in a 5-year survival rate of <24% (3,4). Liver metastasis is a common problem in metastatic gastric cancer, and fatal disease can develop, as the 5-year survival rate without surgical treatment is <10% (5). Improved understanding of the possible mechanisms of tumor progression and metastasis is needed to improve clinical outcomes.

Tumor metabolism is a key process in cancer growth and progression (6). Amino acid deprivation is one approach to treat malignant tumors (7). In the present study, we have focused on the biosynthetic enzyme argininosuccinate synthetase (ASS1, also known as ASS). Arginine is synthesized from citrulline by ASS and argininosuccinate lyase (8). ASS, a rate-limiting enzyme, is expressed primarily in the liver and kidneys (9). Decreased expression of ASS has been observed in liver, skin and pancreatic cancer (10-13). Accordingly, arginine depletion therapy with pegylated arginine deiminase (ADI) has been suggested as a potential therapy for these types of cancer (10-12). However, ASS is expressed differentially according to cell type, and therefore, the functional effects of varying levels of ASS expression in different types of tumors remain controversial. Although ASS exhibits markedly different expression phenotypes in gastric cancer, this enzyme may be involved in carcinogenesis (13-15). In the present study, we investigated the expression of ASS in human gastric cancer specimens. We hypothesized that an increased expression of ASS in gastric cancer tissues is associated with a poor outcome for patients. Downregulation of ASS expression is a potential novel approach for systemic therapy for gastric cancer.

Materials and methods

Patients. The present study used formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections of tissue samples from 11 patients with gastric adenocarcinoma. These patients were randomly
selected at the National Cheng Kung University Hospital (NCKUH) between February, 2001 and May, 2006. Immunohistochemical analysis of ASS expression was performed in accordance with the following methods. Fresh specimens were collected from 35 patients with gastric adenocarcinoma who underwent radical resection at the NCKUH between August, 2003 and August, 2008. A total of 35 pairs of cancerous and matched adjacent normal gastric mucosa tissues were collected. The surgeries were performed by the same surgeon (Professor P.W. Lin). Patients with stage IV cancer who underwent palliative surgery, those who received conservative treatment, and those with gastric cancer arising from other cell types were excluded. Patients who refused to donate samples were also excluded. The demographics of the patients and the histopathological features of the tumors were collected by a retrospective review of each patient's medical chart. The pathological staging was in accordance with the tumor, node, metastasis (TNM) staging system of the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) staging manual (16). The specimens were preserved in the Human Biobank within the Research Center of Clinical Medicine of the NCKUH.

All the patients provided written informed consent, and the study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of NCKUH (IRB number: ER-97-148).

**Immunohistochemical analysis of ASS expression.** Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections of gastric cancer and normal stomach were used. Sections (4 µM) were cut from each tissue array block. The sections were deparaffinized and dehydrated. After the sections were subjected to antigen retrieval in an autoclave, immunohistochemical staining was performed by incubating the sections overnight with a mouse anti-human argininosuccinate synthetase antibody (BD Transduction Laboratories, San Jose, CA, USA). The sections were then incubated with an avidin-biotin complex reagent (Dako, Carpinteria, CA, USA) and the final color was developed with 3-amino-9-ethyl carbazole (AEC) (Zymed Laboratories, Inc., San Francisco, CA, USA). The sections were counterstained with hematoxylin. The immunoreactivity of the ASS protein was assessed by using a semiquantitative method and scaled according to the immunoreactive score (IRS) of Remmele and Schicketanz (17). The sections were divided into four categories on the basis of the IRS scores.
which ranged from 0 to 12: negative, weak, mild, and strong. Dr H.P. Hsu assessed the lesions.

**Western blot analysis of ASS expression.** Total cell lysates were prepared and analyzed by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis as previously described (18). Immunodetection was performed by using the HRP-based SuperSignal chemiluminescent Substrate (Pierce, Rockford, IL, USA). For quantification, the bands were measured with the AlphaImager 2200 system (Alpha Innotech, San Leandro, CA, USA) and the densities of the ASS bands were normalized to those of the β-actin bands. ASS expression was quantified and described as a ratio to β-actin expression (the ASS/β-actin ratio).

**Statistical analysis.** In the present study, we conducted a search of the Oncomine database (http://www.oncomine.com) (19) to systematically assess the expression level of the ASS gene in gastric cancer. In addition, we used the online biomarker validation tool SurvExpress (http://bioinformatica.mty.itesm.mx:8080/Biomatec/SurvivaX.jsp) (20) to identify information on the gene expression from mRNA datasets of gastric cancer. The P-value was calculated by using Pearson's linear correlation. Data were presented as mean ± SD. All statistical analyses were carried out by using SPSS version 12.0 (SPSS Institute, Chicago, IL, USA). Univariate analysis between categorical variables was performed by using the Chi-square test. Continuous variables that did not follow the normal distribution were compared by using the non-parametric Mann-Whitney or the Kruskal-Wallis test. The association between ASS expression and recurrence-free survival of patients with gastric cancer was assessed by using the Kaplan-Meier method, and the significance was tested by using the log-rank test. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant result.

**Results**

**Transcriptome analysis of ASS expression.** To determine the clinical relevance of ASS in human gastric cancer, we analyzed the expression profile of ASS in the Oncomine cancer microarray database (Table I). We compiled information on the expression of ASS in normal and cancerous gastric tissues from all of the microarray studies in the database (21-27). Eight studies demonstrated that ASS expression was signifi-
Significantly increased in several types of gastric cancer, such as gastric intestinal-type adenocarcinoma (GITA), diffuse gastric adenocarcinoma (DGA) and gastric mixed adenocarcinoma (GMA) (Table I) (21,22,24-26). In addition, three studies demonstrated that GITAs had a significantly higher expression of ASS than did DGAs (Table I) (22,23,27).

Immunohistochemical analysis of ASS expression in human gastric cancer. To confirm that ASS protein was expressed in human gastric cancer, we used immunohistochemistry to determine the expression in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections of whole-mount specimens. We detected ASS expression in 11 specimens (100%) from patients with gastric cancer. The protein was localized primarily to the cytoplasm of the normal and cancerous gastric epithelial cells. Examples of the expression in gastric cancer specimens are shown in Fig. 1. In a specimen from stage II cancer, we observed focal ASS expression with heterogeneity (Fig. 1C and D). Strong expression of ASS was also detected in a specimen from stage III cancer (Fig. 1E and F).

Western blot analysis of ASS expression in clinical samples and the relationship between expression and clinicopathological parameters. We used western blots to quantify the expression of ASS in gastric cancer tissues and paired normal tissues. Quantitative analysis of ASS protein expression was achieved by normalizing the expression to that of β-actin. Fig. 2A shows the relative expression of ASS, described as the ASS/β-actin ratio, for three pairs of tissue (the results for all samples are shown in Fig. 2B). Our analysis determined that ASS expression in 19 (54%) tumor tissue samples was greater than that in the matched normal tissue samples.

We also investigated the clinicopathological characteristics of NCKUH patients with gastric cancer (Table II) and the association between these factors and ASS expression. Although the relative expression of ASS in the tumor samples was not associated with gender, age or poor predictors of histopathological factors, a higher tumor/normal ratio of relative ASS expression was associated with several clinical features (Table III; Fig. 3). First, the tumor/normal ratio of ASS expression was positively correlated with tumor size (R²=0.2032, P=0.007) (Fig. 3A). Second, stage II, but not stage III, cancer was correlated with a higher tumor/normal ratio of ASS expression (P=0.031) (Fig. 3B). However, one extreme value in a stage II cancer may have had substantial influence on our results (Fig. 3B). Third, while not statistically significant, the tumors that exhibited perineural
invasion tended to have a higher tumor/normal ratio of ASS expression (P=0.072) (Fig. 3C). Taken together, these results suggested that ASS is involved in tumorigenesis and that it may regulate the invasive potential of gastric cancer. Kaplan-Meier survival analysis of patient outcomes. To determine whether ASS expression is correlated with outcome, we used the Kaplan-Meier method to construct survival curves. The relative expression of ASS in cancer cells and the tumor/normal ratio of ASS expression were compared with the clinical outcomes and cancer recurrence of patients with gastric cancer (Table IV). The increased expression of ASS in cancer cells and the tumor/normal ratio of ASS expression did not correlate with recurrence (Table IV). To analyze the rela-

Table III. Correlation of ASS expression in cancer cells and the tumor/normal ratio of ASS expression with histopathological data of patients with gastric cancer.

| Characteristics                  | ASS expression\(^a\) in cancer cells (n=35) | Tumor/normal ratio of ASS expression\(^a\) (n=35) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
|                                  | Median (range) | P-value | Median (range) | P-value |
| All patients                     | 0.65 (0.73)\(^b\) |         | 1.13 (0.74)\(^b\) |         |
|                                  | 0.39 (0.02-3.74)\(^c\) | 0.459   | 1.01 (0.38-3.79)\(^c\) | 0.699   |
| Gender                           |                |         |                |         |
| Female                           | 0.32 (0.11-1.36) |         | 1.02 (0.38-2.61) |         |
| Male                             | 0.50 (0.02-3.74) |         | 1.01 (0.47-3.79) |         |
| Histological differentiation     |                |         |                |         |
| Well or moderate                 | 0.50 (0.02-3.74) |         | 1.03 (0.42-3.79) |         |
| Poor                             | 0.34 (0.06-1.72) |         | 0.97 (0.37-1.65) |         |
| WHO classification               |                |         |                |         |
| Tubular                          | 0.50 (0.02-3.74) | 0.856   | 1.03 (0.42-3.79) | 0.570   |
| Mucinous                         | 0.30            |         | 0.76           |         |
| Poorly-differentiated            | 0.35 (0.06-1.72) | 0.791   | 1.08 (0.48-1.65) | 0.274   |
| Signet-ring cell                 | 0.32 (0.28-0.54) |         | 0.73 (0.38-1.17) |         |
| Lauren's classification          |                | 0.471   |                | 0.724   |
| Intestinal                       | 0.48 (0.02-3.74) |         | 1.02 (0.42-3.79) |         |
| Diffuse                          | 0.33 (0.06-0.70) |         | 1.11 (0.52-1.65) |         |
| Mixed                            | 0.50 (0.30-1.36) |         | 0.85 (0.38-3.01) |         |
| Borrmann's classification (type) |                | 0.401   |                | 0.882   |
| I                                | 1.31 (0.50-2.12) |         | 2.24 (0.69-3.79) |         |
| II                               | 0.32 (0.02-3.74) |         | 1.04 (0.42-1.68) |         |
| III                              | 0.35 (0.08-1.72) |         | 1.01 (0.38-3.01) |         |
| IV                               | 0.89 (0.06-1.36) |         | 1.01 (0.53-2.61) |         |
| Lymph node metastasis            |                | 0.907   |                | 0.815   |
| Negative                         | 0.32 (0.06-3.74) |         | 0.94 (0.38-3.79) |         |
| Positive                         | 0.42 (0.02-1.72) |         | 1.02 (0.47-3.01) |         |
| Depth of invasion                |                | 0.747   |                | 0.396   |
| Lamina propria (T1a)             | 0.32 (0.30-0.33) |         | 0.72 (0.50-0.94) |         |
| Submucosa (T1b)                  | 0.50 (0.31-3.74) |         | 0.69 (0.38-1.37) |         |
| Muscularis propria (T2)          | 0.91 (0.02-1.41) |         | 0.79 (0.47-1.72) |         |
| Subserosa (T3)                   | 0.40 (0.08-2.12) |         | 1.24 (0.48-3.79) |         |
| Serosa (T4a)                     | 0.39 (0.21-1.72) |         | 1.01 (0.52-1.40) |         |
| Adjacent organ (T4b)             | 0.26 (0.06-1.24) |         | 0.94 (0.53-2.61) |         |
| Lymphovascular tumor emboli      |                | 0.970   |                | 0.924   |
| Negative                         | 0.32 (0.06-3.74) |         | 0.94 (0.42-3.79) |         |
| Positive                         | 0.42 (0.02-1.41) |         | 1.02 (0.38-2.61) |         |

\(^a\)Expression of ASS protein is presented as the ratio of the expression of ASS to that of β-actin, as determined by western blotting. \(^b\)Data presented are the mean (SD). \(^c\)Data presented are the median (range). ASS, argininosuccinate synthetase; WHO, World Health Organization; n, number; SD, standard deviation.
To analyze the association of ASS expression with survival and risk, we used the online biomarker validation tool SurvExpress (20). This program derives Kaplan-Meier curves and risk groups on the basis of differences in expression. Low- and high-expression groups are shown in green and red, respectively. We determined that the expression of ASS in 57 samples of stomach AD from The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) dataset was not correlated with survival (Fig. 5A).

Figure 4. Kaplan-Meier analysis of the impact of ASS expression on recurrence-free survival in patients with gastric cancer. The expression of ASS is presented relative to that of β-actin (the ASS/β-actin ratio). The median of the ASS/β-actin ratio for all samples of gastric cancer was used as the cut-off point to create two groups: patients with a higher expression (dashed line) and those with lower expression (solid line). Patients with an increased expression of ASS had a trend toward poorer survival than patients with a lower expression (P=0.1789). ASS, argininosuccinate synthetase.
However, the survival risk curves derived for each group demonstrate that the expression of ASS was significantly increased in the high-risk group ($P=7.84\times10^{-14}$) (Fig. 5B). In summary, the overexpression of ASS in gastric cancer is predictive of a poor prognosis. Further studies are needed to determine the manner in which ASS contributes to carcinogenesis.

**Discussion**

The expression and possible roles of ASS in stomach cancer have not yet been investigated. To the best of our knowledge, the present study is the first to analyze ASS protein expression in gastric cancer. Additionally, no analyses of the correlations...
between clinicopathological features and prognosis of gastric cancer and ASS expression have been performed. We demonstrated that the tumor/normal ratio of ASS expression was correlated with large tumor size and advanced TNM stage. Tumors with a higher expression of ASS exhibited perineural invasion and patients with these tumors had a poorer prognosis.

In the present study, IHC analysis detected high expression of ASS in specimens from stage II and III gastric cancers. Consistent with these findings, analysis via western blotting revealed that a higher tumor/normal ratio of relative ASS expression was associated with tumor growth. Expression of ASS, as assessed by IHC, was not associated with malignant histological predictors or with poor clinical outcomes. The results of our analysis of the Oncomine database suggest that the expression of ASS was significantly increased in cancerous tissues (21-27). A limitation of our results is the lack of specimens from advanced, stage IV, or metastatic tumors. Despite these methodological issues, our results are consistent with the hypothesis that an elevated expression of ASS protein is associated with tumor progression.

The Kaplan-Meier method was used to evaluate the impact of ASS expression on disease-specific survival of patients. As ASS expression in normal stomach interfered with our evaluation of IHC staining, we performed western blot analysis of normal and gastric cancer tissues. Our data show that an elevated expression of ASS was significantly associated with tumor size and with a trend towards poor recurrence-free survival. The association between ASS expression and recurrence was independent of other well-known prognostic factors such as histological differentiation and World Health Organization (WHO) classification. Moreover, an increased expression of ASS in tumors was associated with perineural invasion. Metastatic gastric cancer often develops resistance to chemotherapeutic agents. In a previous study, microarray analysis revealed a significantly downregulated expression of ASS in patients with osteosarcoma who developed pulmonary metastases (28). Therefore, our results suggest that high levels of ASS expression correlate with the outcome of gastric cancer patients and that overexpression may affect cancer metastasis.

The prognosis of gastric cancer is poor and the 5-year survival rate is <10% (29). Inflammation is a critical component of tumor development. Persistent Helicobacter pylori infection has been associated with increased risk of gastric cancer (30). It has been shown that inflammation and innate immunity are associated with the development of cancer (31,32). In a recent study, it was determined that hepatic ASS is released into the circulation at very high levels in the endotoxin model of acute liver injury. This result suggests that ASS is a biomarker for inflammation (31). Increased ASS expression is associated with tumor growth at an early stage. Proinflammatory cytokines such as TNF-α and IL-1β are known to regulate ASS expression in some cancer cell lines (32,33). The multistep pathogenesis of gastric carcinoma includes superficial gastritis distal to the cardia, chronic gastritis with multifocal atrophic areas, intestinal metaplasia, dysplasia, neoplastic transformation and invasive carcinoma (32). One of these steps, the development of intestinal metaplasia, is influenced by inflammation (33). Histologically, 2 major types of gastric AD exist in the Lauren classification: intestinal and diffuse (32). Tumor cells from intestinal ADs are well differentiated and associate with intestinal metaplasia in neighboring mucosa, while those of diffuse ADs are poorly differentiated. In this study, we characterized ASS expression in gastric cancer and determined that expression was correlated with tumor progression and metastasis. Future studies should be conducted to investigate the effects of ASS silencing or overexpression in gastric cancer.

Given the results of the present study, we suggest that determining the status of ASS expression in tumor samples may be beneficial in the selection of patients for novel anticancer drug therapies. Hepatocellular carcinoma, malignant melanoma, malignant pleural mesothelioma, prostate and renal cancers are arginine auxotrophic (13). The downregulation of ASS in a tumor results in the inability to synthesize arginine for growth. Arginine depletion is a targeted therapy for various types of cancer that lack ASS expression, as dietary restriction of arginine can inhibit metastatic growth of tumor cells (34). ADI catabolizes arginine to citrulline and ammonia. A pegylated form of ADI (ADI-PEG20) has been used as an anticancer drug in clinical trials (35-37). Therefore, since gastric cancer is characterized by the overexpression of ASS, we suggest that using RNA silencing technology to downregulate ASS expression and ADI-PEG20 to deprive a tumor of arginine may inhibit tumor cell growth. Evaluating the level of ASS expression in gastric cancer is an important precursor to determining the type of therapy to use.

In conclusion, to the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to examine the expression of ASS protein in gastric cancer. Our results demonstrate that ASS is overexpressed in human gastric carcinoma and that expression of this enzyme correlated with tumor growth and invasion. Thus, ASS expression is a valuable prognostic indicator for gastric cancer.

Acknowledgements

The present study was supported by the Grant NSC100-2320-B041-006 from the National Science Council, and the Grant DOH 101-TD-C-111-003 from the Department of Health, Executive Yuan, Taiwan. We are grateful for the support from the Human Biobank, the Research Center of Clinical Medicine and the National Cheng Kung University Hospital.

References

1. Alberts SR, Cervantes A and van de Velde CJ: Gastric cancer: epidemiology, pathology and treatment. Ann Oncol 14 (Suppl 2): ii31-ii36, 2003.
2. Roder DM: The epidemiology of gastric cancer. Gastric Cancer 5 (Suppl 1): 5-11, 2002.
3. Jamal A, Siegel R, Ward E, Murray T, Xu J and Thun MJ: Cancer statistics, 2007. CA Cancer J Clin 57: 43-66, 2007.
4. Yoo CH, Noh SH, Shin DW, Choi SH and Min JS: Recurrence following curative resection for gastric carcinoma. Br J Surg 87: 236-242, 2000.
5. Sakamoto Y, Ohyama S, Yamamoto J, et al: Surgical resection of liver metastases of gastric cancer: an analysis of a 17-year experience with 22 patients. Surgery 133: 507-511, 2003.
6. Kroemer G and Pouyssegur J: Tumor cell metabolism: cancer's Achilles' heel. Cancer Cell 13: 472-482, 2008.
7. Pinheiro JPV and Boos J: The best way to use asparaginase in childhood acute lymphatic leukaemia - still to be defined? Br J Haematol 125: 117-127, 2004.
8. Morris SM Jr: Enzymes of arginine metabolism. J Nutr 134: 2743S-2747S; discussion 2765S-2767S, 2004.
9. Freytag SO, Beaudet AL, Bock HG and O'Brien WE: Molecular structure of the human argininosuccinate synthetase gene: occurrence of alternative mRNA splicing. Mol Cell Biol 4: 1978-1984, 1984.
10. Ensor CM, Holtsberg FW, Bomalaski JS and Clark MA: Pegylated arginine deiminase (ADI-SS PEG20,000 mw) inhibits human melanomas and hepatocellular carcinomas in vitro and in vivo. Cancer Res 62: 5443-5450, 2002.
11. Feun LG, Marini A, Walker G, et al: Negative argininosuccinate synthetase expression in melanoma tumours may predict clinical benefit from arginine-depleting therapy with pegylated arginine deiminase. Br J Cancer 106: 1481-1485, 2012.
12. Bowles TL, Kim R, Galante J, et al: Pancreatic cancer cell lines deficient in argininosuccinate synthetase are sensitive to arginine deprivation by arginine deiminase. Int J Cancer 123: 1950-1955, 2008.
13. Delage B, Fennell DA, Nicholson L, et al: Arginine deprivation and argininosuccinate synthetase expression in the treatment of cancer. Int J Cancer 126: 2762-2772, 2010.
14. Wu MS, Lin YS, Chang YT, Shun CT, Lin MT and Lin JT: Gene expression profiling of gastric cancer by microarray combined with laser capture microdissection. World J Gastroenterol 11: 7405-7412, 2005.
15. Szlosarek PW, Grimshaw MJ, Wilbanks GD, et al: Aberrant regulation of argininosuccinate synthetase by TNF-alpha in human epithelial ovarian cancer. Int J Cancer 121: 6-11, 2007.
16. Edge SB and Compton CC: The American Joint Committee on Cancer: the 7th Edition of the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual and the Future of TNM. Ann Surg Oncol 17: 1471-1474, 2010.
17. Remmele W and Schicketzan KH: Immunohistochemical determination of estrogen and progesterone receptor content in human breast cancer. Computer-assisted image analysis (QIC score) vs. subjective grading (IRS). Pathol Res Pract 189: 862-866, 1993.
18. Shaw YE, Fang JH, Lai MD, et al: Establishment of an orthotopic transplantable gastric cancer animal model for studying the immunological effects of new cancer therapeutic modules. Mol Carcinog 50: 739-750, 2011.
19. Rhodes DR, Yu J, Shanker K, et al: ONCOMINE: a cancer microarray database and integrated data-mining platform. Neoplasia 6: 1-6, 2004.
20. Aguirre-Gamboa R, Gomez-Rueda H, Martinez-Ledesma E, et al: SurvExpress: an online biomarker validation tool and database for cancer gene expression data using survival analysis. Plos One 8: e74250, 2013.
21. Cho JY, Lim JY, Cheong JH, et al: Gene expression signature-based prognostic risk score in gastric cancer. Clin Cancer Res 17: 1850-1857, 2011.
22. D’Errico M, de Rinaldis E, Blasi MF, et al: Genome-wide expression profile of sporadic gastric cancers with microsatellite instability. Eur J Cancer 45: 461-469, 2009.
23. Förster S, Gretschel S, Jons T, Yashiro M and Kemmner W: THBS4, a novel stromal molecule of diffuse-type gastric adenocarcinomas, identified by transcriptome-wide expression profiling. Mod Pathol 24: 1390-1403, 2011.
24. Wang J, Yang YH, Wang AQ, et al: Immunohistochemical detection of the Raf kinase inhibitor protein in nonneoplastic gastric tissue and gastric cancer tissue. Med Oncol 27: 219-223, 2010.
25. Deng NT, Goh LK, Wang HN, et al: A comprehensive survey of genomic alterations in gastric cancer reveals systematic patterns of molecular exclusivity and co-occurrence among distinct therapeutic targets. Gut 61: 673-684, 2012.
26. Chen X, Leung SY, Yuen ST, et al: Variation in gene expression patterns in human gastric cancers. Mol Biol Cell 14: 3208-3215, 2003.
27. Ooi CH, Ivanova T, Wu J, et al: Oncogenic pathway combinations predict clinical prognosis in gastric cancer. PLoS Genet 5: e1000676, 2009.
28. Kobayashi E, Masuda M, Nakayama R, et al: Reduced argininosuccinate synthetase is a predictive biomarker for the development of pulmonary metastasis in patients with osteosarcoma. Mol Cancer Ther 9: 535-544, 2010.
29. Oriditura M, Galizia G, Sforza V, et al: Treatment of gastric cancer. World J Gastroenterol 20: 1635-1649, 2014.
30. Huang JQ, Sridhar S, Chen Y and Hunt RH: Meta-analysis of the relationship between Helicobacter pylori seropositivity and gastric cancer. Gastroenterology 114: 1169-1179, 1998.
31. Cao MD, George TJ, Prima V, Nelson D and Svetlov S: Argininosuccinate synthetase as a novel biomarker for inflammatory conditions. Biomarkers 18: 242-249, 2013.
32. Conteduca V, Sansonno D, Lauletta G, Russi S, Ingravallo G and Dammacco F: H. pylori infection and gastric cancer: State of the art (Review). Int J Oncol 42: 5-18, 2013.
33. Bornschein J, Kandulski A, Selgrad M and Malfetaner J: From gastric inflammation to gastric cancer. Dig Dis 28: 609-614, 2010.
34. Gonzalez GG and Byus CV: Effect of dietary arginine restriction upon ornithine and polyamine metabolism during two-stage epidermal carcinogenesis in the mouse. Cancer Res 51: 2932-2939, 1991.
35. Feun L, You M, Wu CI, et al: Arginine deprivation as a targeted therapy for cancer. Curr Pharm Des 14: 1049-1057, 2008.
36. Izzo F, Marra P, Beneduce G, et al: Pegylated arginine deiminase treatment of patients with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma: Results from phase I/II studies. J Clin Oncol 22: 1815-1822, 2004.
37. Ascierto PA, Scala S, Castello G, et al: Pegylated arginine deiminase treatment of patients with metastatic melanoma: results from phase I and II studies. J Clin Oncol 23: 7660-7668, 2005.