Serum levels of iCAF-derived osteoglycin predict favorable outcome in pancreatic cancer

Mark P. G. Dings1,2,3 | Paul Manoukian1,2,3 | Cynthia Waasdorp1,2,3 | Judith S. E. Quik1 | Marin Strijker4 | Sophie C. Lodestijn1,2,3 | Sanne M. van Neerven1,2,3 | Leandro F. Moreno1,2,3 | Rodrigo Leite de Oliveira1,2,5 | Bert A. Bonsing6 | Marco J. Bruno7 | Olivier R. Busch4 | Michael Doukas8 | Casper H. van Eijck9 | Nadia Haj Mohammad10 | Ignace H. de Hingh11 | Quintus I. Molenaar12 | Marc G. Besselink4 | Louis Vermeulen1,2,3 | Jan Paul Medema1,2,3 | Hanneke W. M. van Laarhoven1,3,13 | Maarten F. Bijlsma1,2,3

1Center for Experimental and Molecular Medicine, Laboratory of Experimental Oncology and Radiobiology, Amsterdam UMC Location University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
2Oncode Institute, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
3Cancer Center Amsterdam, Imaging and Biomarkers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
4Department of Surgery, Amsterdam UMC Location University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
5CRISPR Expertise Center, Cancer Center Amsterdam, Amsterdam University Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
6Department of Surgery, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands
7Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Erasmus MC-University Medical Center Rotterdam, Rotterdam, The Netherlands
8Department of Pathology, Erasmus MC-University Medical Center Rotterdam, Rotterdam, The Netherlands
9Department of Surgery, Erasmus MC-University Medical Center Rotterdam, Rotterdam, The Netherlands
10Department of Medical Oncology, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands
11Department of Surgery, Catharina Hospital, Eindhoven, The Netherlands
12Department of Surgery, Regional Academic Cancer Center Utrecht, University Medical Center Utrecht and St Antonius Hospital, Nieuwegein, The Netherlands
13Department of Medical Oncology, Amsterdam UMC Location University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Correspondence
Maarten F. Bijlsma, Laboratory for Experimental Oncology and Radiobiology, Center for Experimental and Molecular Medicine, Amsterdam UMC, Cancer Center Amsterdam, Meibergdreef 9, 1105 AZ, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
Email: m.f.bijlsma@amsterdamumc.nl

Abstract
Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) is characterized by abundant stroma, the main cellular constituents of which are cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAFs). Stroma-targeting agents have been proposed to improve the poor outcome of current treatments. However, clinical trials using these agents showed disappointing results.

Abbreviations: CA19-9, carbohydrate antigen 19-9; CAF, cancer-associated fibroblast; CKCL12, platelet factor 12; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; FABP4, fatty acid binding protein 4; GEO, Gene Expression Omnibus; hg38, homo sapiens (human) genome assembly GRCh38; HR, hazard ratio; IL6, interleukin-6; KD, knock-down; MEF, mouse embryonic fibroblast; MHC-II, antigen-presenting major histocompatibility complex class II; mm10, Mus musculus (house mouse) genome assembly GRCm38; OGN, human osteoglycin protein (gene; OGN); Ogn, mouse osteoglycin protein (gene; Ogn); PDAC, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma; PDGFR, platelet-derived growth factor receptor; PDX, patient-derived xenograft; RT-qPCR, quantitative reverse transcription-PCR.

Paul Manoukian and Cynthia Waasdorp shared equally the second authorship position.

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Heterogeneity in the PDAC CAF population was recently delineated demonstrating that both tumor-promoting and tumor-suppressive activities co-exist in the stroma. Here, we aimed to identify biomarkers for the CAF population that contribute to a favorable outcome. RNA-sequencing reads from patient-derived xenografts (PDXs) were mapped to the human and mouse genome to allocate the expression of genes to the tumor or stroma. Survival meta-analysis for stromal genes was performed and applied to human protein atlas data to identify circulating biomarkers. The candidate protein was perturbed in co-cultures and assessed in existing and novel single-cell gene expression analysis from control, pancreatitis, pancreatitis-recovered and PDAC mouse models. Serum levels of the candidate biomarker were measured in two independent cohorts totaling 148 PDAC patients and related them to overall survival. Osteoglycin (OGN) was identified as a candidate serum prognostic marker. Single-cell analysis indicated that Ogn is derived from a subgroup of inflammatory CAFs. Ogn-expressing fibroblasts are distinct from resident healthy pancreatic stellate cells and arise during pancreatitis. Serum OGN levels were prognostic for favorable overall survival in two independent PDAC cohorts (HR = 0.47, P = .042 and HR = 0.53, P = .006). Altogether, we conclude that high circulating OGN levels inform on a previously unrecognized subgroup of CAFs and predict favorable outcomes in resectable PDAC.

KEYWORDS
CAF subtypes, liquid biopsy center, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, stroma

What’s new?
The heterogeneity of cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAFs) in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) with both tumor-promoting and tumor-suppressive properties has recently been recognized. Our study identifies osteoglycin as a distinct marker for an inflammatory and tumor-suppressive CAF subpopulation. The favorable prognostic significance of high serum osteoglycin levels was observed in a cohort of 40 patients with resected PDAC and further validated in a nationwide multicenter cohort of 108 patients. The findings point to osteoglycin as a potential noninvasive biomarker that not only predicts favorable clinical outcomes but also distinguishes a novel CAFs subtype.

1 INTRODUCTION
Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) has one of the worst prognoses among solid cancers. Late detection and particularly aggressive biology that contributes to early metastatic dissemination are major hurdles to curative therapies. Median survival after diagnosis is about 6 months, and even after surgical resection and adjuvant systemic therapy, patients frequently recur.1

PDAC tumors are characterized by an abundance of stroma, which is now well-recognized as a key contributor to the distinct tumor biology of this disease. The stroma consists of various cell types, such as endothelial and immune cells. However, its main cellular constituents are cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAFs), which are either recruited from distant sites or derived from the activation of resident fibroblasts or stellate cells during disease progression. CAFs participate in active crosstalk with tumor cells and produce a dense extracellular matrix that hampers drug delivery and foils treatment approaches. This led to the concept of stroma-targeted therapies to improve the outcome of current treatment regimens.2 However, despite many attempts, stroma-targeted approaches have been reported to yield disappointing clinical outcomes; this was subsequently investigated by preclinical work that provided explanations behind this phenomenon.3-6

A recent noteworthy discovery is that CAFs are not a homogenous population. Heterogeneity in the PDAC CAF population has been described in the literature as supported by the identification of distinct CAF subgroups that co-exist in the PDAC microenvironment and partake in either tumor-promoting and tumor-suppressive activities.7,8 It is now thought that effective targeting of the stroma in PDAC should be specific against the tumor-promoting fraction of CAFs, thereby sparing tumor-suppressive CAFs, or tumor-suppressive activities of CAFs in general. In PDAC, the most notable CAF subtypes are myofibroblastic CAFs (myCAFs) and inflammatory CAFs (iCAFs). MyCAFs are thought to produce and remodel the extracellular matrix and are located in close proximity to the malignant cells to form a physical barrier and restrain...
invasive growth. In contrast, iCAFs are postulated to be engaged mostly in paracrine signaling, thereby possibly promoting tumor growth.

Current clinical and pathological metrics do not consider CAF heterogeneity and biomarkers for CAF subtypes are not available. Biomarkers, preferably noninvasive, may allow us to predict tumor composition and characteristics at initial diagnosis and to make informed decisions with respect to treatment. As such, we believe that noninvasive biomarkers may be worth incorporating into clinical and histopathological routines. Stromal biomarkers can be used to select patients for treatment strategies that are of limited efficacy in unselected populations. For instance, this could apply to stroma-targeting agents that have recently failed in unstratified phase III trials, or new clinical trials using novel stroma-targeting agents. Here, we aimed to identify noninvasive biomarkers for molecular features in the CAF population that contribute to favorable outcome.

2 | METHODS

2.1 | Gene expression analysis of bulk tissue and meta-analysis

Sequence reads from PDX samples (accession number: E-MTAB-6830) were mapped to the mouse (mm10) and human genomes (hg38) and assigned to either one using Xenofilter. The mapping pipeline was based on and described in more detail in Dijk et al. High confidence stromal genes were identified by calculating mouse-over-human fold change and were cut-off by the following statistical criteria: fold-change $>$ 2 or $<$ -2, and $P < .01$. Multiple hypothesis testing was adjusted using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure. For the meta-analysis, data from publicly available transcriptomic (microarray or RNA-Seq) data sets (E-MTAB-6830, GSE36924, GSE15471, GSE71729, GSE21501, GSE36924, GSE21501, GSE15471, GSE71729, GSE21501, GSE15471, GSE71729, GSE21501, GSE15471, GSE71729, GSE21501, GSE15471, GSE71729, GSE21501, GSE15471, GSE71729, GSE21501) with survival data were downloaded from the data repository Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO). Each data set was scaled to a mean of zero, with a SD of one. For E-MTAB-6830, samples from patients who received adjuvant gemcitabine were excluded. Univariate Cox proportional hazard regression models were evaluated for the top 1000 genes which showed the highest mouse over human fold change. The Metafor R package was used to perform the meta-analysis using a random effect model. Multiple hypothesis testing was adjusted using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure. Proteomics data from plasma were downloaded from The Human Plasma Proteome Draft of 2017 and laser micro-dissected PDAC proteomics dataset PXD011289 and laser capture micro-dissection PDAC RNAseq dataset GSE93326 were downloaded and log2(OGN + 1) gene expression was analyzed.

2.2 | Cell culture

Two mouse embryonic fibroblast (MEF) lines, NIH/3T3 (CVCL_0594) and C3H/10T1/2 (RRID: CVCL_0190), as well as the human pancreatic cancer cell line PANC-1 (RRID: CVCL_0480) were utilized in our study. All cell lines (ATCC, Manassas, VA) were maintained in Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM) containing 8% FCS, L-glutamine (2 mM), penicillin (100 units/mL) and streptomycin (500 μg/mL), in adherence to routine cell culture practices and cultured under normal culture conditions (37°C, 5% CO₂). All human cell lines were STR profiled within the last 3 years. All experiments were performed with mycoplasma-free cells as determined by monthly PCR.

2.3 | Lentiviral gene silencing

Ogn knockdowns (KD) of both MEF lines were generated by short hairpin RNA (shRNA)-mediated gene silencing. Lentivirus was produced by transfecting HEK293T cells with Mission TRC library pLKO transfer plasmids together with the envelope/packaging plasmids pMD2.G, pMDL, and pRSV-REV using Lipofectamine 2000 transfection reagent (Thermo Fisher). Subsequently, virus-containing supernatant was harvested (at 48 and 72 hours), passed through 0.45 μm filters (Millipore, Billerica, MA), concentrated using Amicon Ultra-15 100K centrifugal filter units and used for MEF transduction. The following TRC clones were used for KD generation: TRCN0000109865, TRCN0000109866, TRCN0000109867, TRCN0000109868 and TRCN0000109869. The shc002 scrambled sequence was used as a control. In short, MEFs (60% confluence) were transduced overnight with concentrated lentivirus and 8 μg/mL polybrene (Sigma, St. Louis, MO). Two days after transduction, MEFs were selected and maintained in a culture medium containing 4 μg/mL puromycin (Sigma) for at least two passages before subsequent experimentation was performed. Ogn expression was measured by qRT-PCR to validate knockdown and to determine the most optimal conditions for downstream experiments.

2.4 | Co-culture experiments

Co-cultures were performed in 12-well plates under normal cell culture conditions. PANC-1 cells were seeded with Ogn-KD MEFs or control MEFs at a 2:1 ratio with a total density of 20 000 cells/cm² and cultured for 72 hours. We opted for clone TRCN0000109865 and clone TRCN0000109869 (later referred to as shOgn#1 and shOgn#2, respectively) for co-culture experiments, as these KD MEFs showed the most efficient Ogn silencing.

2.5 | Quantitative RT-PCR

RNA isolation was performed with RNAeasy kit (Macherey Nagel, Düren, Germany) and cDNA was synthesized using Superscript III (Invitrogen). Quantitative PCR (qRT-PCR) was performed using SYBR green reagent and the Lightcycler LC480II system (both from Roche, Basel, Switzerland) following manufacturer guidelines. The comparative threshold cycle (Cp) method was used to calculate transcript levels, which were normalized to B2m, and data were represented as...
fold change to respective scrambled control. The primer pairs used are listed in the following table.

| Mouse primers | Fw | Rv |
|---------------|----|----|
| Ogn           | AAGCACCCGGAATCCTGCTTC | TCGCTCCCGAGAATGTAAGTC |
| B2m           | CTTCAGCTGTCAGCATG | GTCTTTCAGCATTTGGATTC |
| Acta2         | CTCGACAGAGCCAGACACTGAA | AGAGCATAGAGGACAGCA |
| Sparc         | TCCAGCGCCGCACTCTTTT | CAGGTCAGCCGACCTGCA |
| Fn1           | TTCAGCTGTCATTCCCTGAAG | CAGGTCAGCCGACCTGCA |
| Cxcl12        | CCGTCTCTGCGAGCCACAT | TCAGCGGTGCAAATCTGCA |

| Human primers | Fw | Rv |
|---------------|----|----|
| VIM           | TCCGACATTGCAAGGAAGA | ATTCAATCTCAGCGGGCTC |
| B2M           | GTCTTCAGCAGCGACTGTC | CTCAAACTCCATGATGC |

2.6 | FACS analysis

After 72 hours of co-culturing, cells were dissociated using Trypsin-EDTA and resuspended in FACS buffer (PBS with 2% FBS). Cells were stained for N-cadherin surface marker related to EMT, as well as for viability, for 30 minutes at 4°C. Zombie Red was used to discriminate dead cells from live cells and only the latter fraction was considered for subsequent analyses. A gating strategy was used to differentiate between the pancreatic cancer cells, PANC1 cells and the NIH3T3 MEFs; the analysis shown in the figure reflects the PANC1 cell population. The readout was performed on a CytoFlex flow cytometer (Beckman Coulter) and data was processed using FlowJo v.10. The following antibodies/stains were used in this experiment: PE/Cyanine7 anti-human CD325 (N-Cadherin); Zombie Red Fixable Viability Kit (all from BioLegend).

2.7 | Cerulein-induced acute pancreatitis

Methods are described in detail in Lodestijn et al.26 In brief, acute pancreatitis was induced in adult mice (60-70 days old), which received intraperitoneal injections with cerulein (Sigma-Aldrich, C9026) in PBS (50 μg/kg) every hour seven times a day for 2 consecutive days. On the days of cerulein treatment, Metamizol (Sigma-Aldrich, 46232) in PBS (200 mg/kg) was three times orally administered as analgesia. Mice were sacrificed and pancreata were isolated either 9 days (pancreatitis) or 38 days (recovered postpancreatitis) after the last cerulein injection.

2.8 | Tissue isolation and preparation for single-cell RNA-seq

To isolate single pancreatic cells for single-cell RNA seq analysis freshly isolated pancreata of control (n = 4; GSE171731), pancreatitis (n = 2; GSE171731) and postpancreatitis (n = 2), were first minced in small pieces and immediately transferred to 1 mL cold digestion medium (0.5 mg/mL Collagenase P, 10 mM HEPES, 5 mM glucose in HBSS). After processing, the samples were incubated in a water bath at 37°C for 5 minutes at 37°C for digestion. To stop the digestion process 10 mL cold 1% FCS DMEM was added to the samples. Cells were further dissociated by first pipetting them up and down with a P1000 pipet followed by filtering (70 μm filter). After this, cells were centrifuged at 1200 RPM for 3 minutes and the supernatant was removed, the pellet was resuspended in 1 mL cold 1%FCS DMEM.

2.9 | Single-cell RNA-seq library preparation

Single cells were sorted (FACSria, DB), spun down at 720×g for 5 min and supernatant was removed. Cells were diluted in 0.5% BSA/PBS to 500 to 2000 cells/μL. Directly after this, libraries were prepared according to Chromium Next GEM Single Cell 3’ Reagent Kits v3.1 (PN-1000121). Briefly, Gel Beads-in-emulsion (GEMs) were generated by combining barcoded Single Cell 3’ v3.1 Gel Beads, a Master Mix containing cells and Partitioning Oil onto Chromium Next GEM Chip. Immediately after GEM generation, the Gel Bead was dissolved, primers were released, and any co-partitioned cell was lysed. Primers were mixed with the cell lysate and a mastermix containing reverse transcription (RT) reagents. Next, Silane magnetic beads were used to purify the first-strand cDNA from the post-GEM-RT reaction mixture. The full-length cDNA was amplified via PCR to generate sufficient mass for library construction. After end repair, A-tailing, adapter ligation and PCR amplification, the final libraries were ready for sequencing (HiSeq).

2.10 | Single-cell analysis

Fibroblast-enriched single-cell gene expression from KPC mice was downloaded from GSE129455. Our earlier published single-cell gene expression data, available at GSE171731, were utilized and supplemented with novel postpancreatitis data (GSE197908). The gene expression matrices were imported into R and further processed by the Seurat R package27 version 3.2.2. For GSE129455, we in silico isolated CAFs by their markers and subsequently assigned the CAF subtype markers. To identify subclusters in iCAFs, we subset the iCAFs and applied Seurat’s FindClusters with a resolution = 0.1. For GSE171731 and GSE197908, additional steps were applied and later analyzed as one data set. In brief, we filtered <10% of mitochondrial gene expression and >1000 unique gene counts (nFeature RNA) < 4000, and normalized by SCTransform29 with regression for nFeature RNA and the percent mitochondrial genes. In addition, we integrated and harmonized the datasets using the function FindIntegrationAnchors and IntegrateData from the Seurat package. Fibroblast subset was identified based on clusters positive for Sparc. Ogn+ fibroblasts were defined as fibroblasts with >0 expression of...
the Ogn gene. The sequencing coverage and quality statistics for each sample are summarized in Table S6.

### 2.11 Survival analysis with CAF signature

Markers for the iCAF subgroups were identified by FindMarkers from the Seurat package, and retained only genes from stromal origin (all genes with a positive mouse over human fold change). To obtain a signature score, all genes were z-score normalized and averaged per sample. We applied the signature to the TCGA PAAD (n = 178), and retained only the samples with histologically confirmed PDAC and survival data (n = 130). The median summary score was used as a cutoff to generate two groups for survival analysis.

### 2.12 Collection of blood samples

In the BioPAN cohort, serum samples were obtained preoperatively from 40 patients undergoing resection and additional clinicopathological data were obtained from medical records. Samples were collected in the period between November 2011 and December 2014. In the Pancreas-Parel cohort, patients who underwent resection because of nonmetastatic PDAC (or chronic pancreatitis) in the period between March 2015 and December 2017 and whose serum sample was collected less than 30 days before resection were included. Only patients with a tumor located in the pancreas and histologically confirmed PDAC were included in the analysis. Patients with 60-day mortality were excluded, as it was assumed that these deaths were due to postoperative complications.

### 2.13 Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

Serum was obtained by centrifugation of blood according to biobank-specific protocol and stored at −80°C until analysis. Samples from the DPCG and LBC cohort were 5× diluted prior to use. OGN levels were determined using a human Osteoglycin ELISA kit according to manufacturer’s instructions (E-EL-H2163, Elabscience Biotechnology, Houston, MA). Briefly, samples were added to precoated micro-ELISA wells and incubated for 90 minutes at 37°C, followed by a 60 minutes incubation with a biotinylated detection antibody at 37°C. After washing steps, Avidin-Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) conjugate was added for 30 minutes at 37°C, followed by the addition of stop solution. The optical density was measured at 450 and 570 nm using a microplate reader (BioTek Instruments, Inc. Winooski, VT). Prior to analysis, a wavelength correction was performed by subtracting the 570 nm readings from the 450 nm values. OGN serum concentrations were calculated using a 4 Parameter Logistic (4PL) nonlinear regression model.

### 2.14 Statistics

In vitro experimental and in vivo CAF marker comparisons were evaluated by unpaired two-tailed Student’s t test. The correlation between

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**FIGURE 1** Identification of stromal genes associated with favorable prognosis in PDAC. (A) Diagram indicating the analysis workflow to interrogate gene expression specific to the mouse host (stroma), and the grafted human tumor cells. (B) Survival meta-analysis was performed on the top 1000 most stromal-associated genes using a random-effect model. The volcano plot shows the effect size on the x-axis and P-value on the y-axis for each biomarker. The colors indicate the concentrations found in blood by the Human Protein Atlas. (C) Forest plot of hazard ratios (HRs) for the prognostic value of OGN across PDAC gene expression dataset. All seven data sets show a decreased hazard ratio with increasing OGN expression levels.
FIGURE 2  OGN is required for fibroblast activation and marks a distinct iCAF population. (A) Quantification of mOgn expression by qPCR in mouse embryonic fibroblasts (C3H/10T1/2, NIH/3T3) after knockdown. Values were normalized to scrambled control (mean ± SD, n = 3 biological replicates per group). (B) Quantification of stromal activation markers in mOgn-KD MEFs after coculture with human tumor cells using qPCR. Values were normalized to scrambled control (mean ± SD, n = 3 biological replicates per group). (C) As for experiment shown in panel B, showing expression of human Vimentin (hVIM). Data are mean ± SD, n = 3 biological replicates per group, normalized to scrambled control (shc002). (D) As for panels A to C, using PANC-1 cells and NIH/3T3 fibroblasts. Cells were processed for flow cytometry using an antibody against human N-cadherin. In addition, cancer cells were identified on scatter profile. Shown are gMFI, normalized to scrambled control (included in the panel). xData are technical triplicates. (E) UMAP embedding of CAFs from KPC mice, showing heterogeneous expression of mOgn. (F,G) Violin plot of mOgn expression for each CAF subtype, and for each iCAF subcluster, respectively. (H) Kaplan-Meier survival analysis of TCGA PAAD patients based on iCAF.1 signature as identified by stromal gene ranking analysis. The samples were dichotomized by the median. n.s. = not significant, *P < .05, **P < .01, ***P < .001 and ****P < .0001.
clinical pathological characteristics and gene expression with overall survival was evaluated by Kaplan-Meier and log-rank test. The prognostic value of serum OGN was tested with univariate and multivariate Cox regression analysis. CA19.9 was nonlinear in both cohorts and was therefore log-transformed. CA19.9 was dichotomized based on the median. The proportional hazard assumption was checked by Schoenfeld residuals and was met in all Cox regression analyses. A P-value of <.05 was considered statistically significant.

3 | RESULTS

3.1 | Stroma-derived OGN predicts favorable outcomes in PDAC

To identify CAF biomarkers, an unbiased gene expression meta-analysis was performed using stromal genes. To obtain genes that derive exclusively from the stroma, we mapped RNA-seq reads from patient-derived xenografts (PDXs) to the mouse and human genomes (Figure 1A). This segregates the gene expression to the stroma or tumor, respectively. By using stringent statistical criteria, 5360 genes were found to be differentially expressed between the stromal and the tumor compartment, including 1940 genes uniquely expressed in the stroma and 3420 uniquely expressed in the tumor (Figure S1A).

The top 1000 genes associated with stroma were then processed in a survival meta-analysis. The meta-analysis included patients from six cohorts of which gene expression and survival data were available. This revealed 64 genes that were significantly associated with favorable prognosis, and five associated with poor outcomes (Figure 1B). The observation that stromal genes appear to mostly predict favorable rather than poor outcomes underlines the notion that the stroma does not harbor purely tumor-promoting activities. To prepare for clinical translation, we set out to identify a blood-borne stromal biomarker and cross-referenced the results from the meta-analysis with the Human Protein Atlas for protein expression found in blood plasma (indicated by colors in Figure 1B). We reasoned that the likelihood of clinical implementation would be greatest if the biomarker can distinguish a set of patients with a favorable outcome, in whom providing additional treatment may be beneficial. In these analyses, Osteoglycin (OGN), also known as Mincle, showed consistent prognostic power towards favorable outcomes across all six cohorts and was reported to be detectable in serum (Figure 1C). We, therefore, considered OGN (HR = 0.79, P = 8.6 × 10^-5 from the meta-analysis) a likely candidate to follow-up as CAF biomarker. To further validate the stromal origin of OGN, we interrogated laser capture microdissected gene expression and proteomics datasets from PDAC patients (Figure S1B,C). This clearly demonstrated that OGN expression was indeed strictly confined to stromal compartments.

3.2 | OGN is associated with fibroblast activation

OGN is a member of the small leucine-rich proteoglycan family. It exerts various regulatory functions in the extracellular matrix, through both structural and cellular processes, in inflammation and fibrosis. To investigate the role of OGN in the tumor microenvironment, we generated genetic knockdown models for OGN (shOGN) in two mouse fibroblast lines. We co-cultured shOGN fibroblasts with PANC-1 PDAC cells and measured stromal activation markers by species-specific qRT-PCR. This revealed a substantial and consistent reduction of alpha-smooth muscle actin (Acta2), secreted protein acidic and cysteine rich (Sparc) and

![Figure 3](image-url)
fibronectin (Fn1) in the fibroblasts in response to Ogn knockdown (Figure 2B). Similar results were obtained in fibroblast monoculture (Figure S2A). In the cocultured PDAC cells (PANC-1), an upregulation of the EMT markers Vimentin and N-cadherin was observed in response to Ogn knockdown, implying that stromal Ogn expression may contribute to maintaining epithelial cancer cell states in PDAC (Figure 2C,D). We conclude from this that OGN is not only associated with stroma, but that it also contributes to shaping CAF activation status and phenotype.

| Characteristics       | HR (univariable) | HR (multivariable) |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| OGN, log-scale        | 0.73 (0.26-2.02, P = 0.543) | — |
| OGN                   |                  | — |
| Low                   | —                | — |
| High                  | 0.47 (0.23-0.97, P = .042) | 1.06 (0.19-5.85, P = .947) |
| CA19.9, log-scale     | 1.40 (0.95-2.06, P = .087) | — |
| CA19.9                |                  | — |
| Low                   | —                | — |
| High                  | 4.66 (1.42-15.28, P = .011) | 4.83 (0.97-24.14, P = .055) |
| Bilirubin             | 1.29 (0.99-1.67, P = .055) | — |
| Sex                   |                  | — |
| Female                | —                | — |
| Male                  | 1.54 (0.75-3.15, P = .238) | — |
| Age                   | 1.02 (0.98-1.06, P = .244) | — |
| BMI                   | 0.96 (0.85-1.09, P = .564) | — |
| ECOG                  |                  | — |
| 0                     | —                | — |
| 1                     | 0.91 (0.17-5.05, P = .918) | — |
| Adjuvant therapy      |                  | — |
| No                    | —                | — |
| Yes                   | 0.64 (0.27-1.49, P = .301) | — |
| Radicility            |                  | — |
| R0                    | —                | — |
| R1                    | 1.95 (0.95-4.02, P = .068) | — |
| Tumor size            | 1.10 (0.88-1.39, P = .400) | — |
| Location              |                  | — |
| Head                  | —                | — |
| Corpus/tail           | 1.76 (0.75-4.08, P = .192) | — |
| Head and tail         | —                | — |

TABLE 1  Univariate and multivariate survival analysis, BioPAN. A P-value of <.05 was considered statistically significant and is indicated by bold markup.
To relate Ogn expression and CAF heterogeneity, we queried a published single-cell RNA sequencing data set from KPC mice. Three different CAF subtypes were apparent, in line with previous class discovery efforts (Figure S2B). Ogn was significantly higher expressed in iCAFs than in myCAFs or antigen-presenting CAFs (apCAFs; Figure 2F). However, even within the iCAF population, Ogn expression was markedly heterogeneous (Figure 2E). This prompted us to assess whether iCAFs can be further divided into subgroups, and unsupervised clustering of the iCAF population yielded three subclusters (Figure S2C,D). In one of the iCAF subclusters (iCAF.1), Ogn

| Characteristics | HR (univariable) | HR (multivariable) |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| OGN, log-scale  | 0.51 (0.31-0.85, P = .010) | — |
| OGN             | —               | —                  |
| Low             | —               | —                  |
| High            | 0.53 (0.33-0.83, P = .006) | 0.56 (0.35-0.91, P = .019) |
| CA19.9, log-scale | 1.03 (1.01-1.05, P = .002) | — |
| CA19.9          | —               | —                  |
| Low             | —               | —                  |
| High            | 1.55 (1.00-2.40, P = .047) | 1.40 (0.89-2.19, P = .148) |
| Bilirubin, per 100 | 1.00 (0.78-1.28, P = .999) | — |
| Sex             | —               | —                  |
| Female          | —               | —                  |
| Male            | 1.16 (0.74-1.82, P = .524) | — |
| Age             | 1.03 (1.00-1.05, P = .021) | 1.02 (0.99-1.04, P = .131) |
| BMI             | 0.97 (0.91-1.03, P = .288) | — |
| ECOG            | —               | —                  |
| 0               | —               | —                  |
| 1               | 1.37 (0.86-2.18, P = .190) | — |
| 2               | 1.07 (0.42-2.75, P = .881) | — |
| 3               | 1.55 (0.47-5.07, P = .467) | — |
| Adjuvant therapy | —               | —                  |
| No              | —               | —                  |
| Yes             | 0.69 (0.43-1.11, P = .129) | — |
| Adjuvant therapy, type | —               | —                  |
| Chemotherapy    | —               | —                  |
| Chemoradiotherapy | 1.82 (0.65-5.10, P = .255) | — |
| Radiotherapy    | —               | —                  |
| Neoadjuvant therapy | —               | —                  |
| No              | —               | —                  |
| Yes             | 0.86 (0.48-1.56, P = .625) | — |
| Neoadjuvant therapy, type | —               | —                  |
| Chemotherapy    | —               | —                  |
| Chemoradiotherapy | 0.40 (0.12-1.35, P = .140) | — |
| Radiotherapy    | —               | —                  |
| Radicality      | —               | —                  |
| R₀              | —               | —                  |
| R₁              | 1.69 (1.08-2.65, P = .022) | 1.58 (1.00-2.51, P = .050) |
| Tumor size      | 1.02 (0.99-1.04, P = .266) | — |
| Location        | —               | —                  |
| Head            | —               | —                  |
| Corpus/tail     | 0.87 (0.47-1.60, P = .648) | — |

3.3 OGN is an iCAF marker

To relate Ogn expression and CAF heterogeneity, we queried a published single-cell RNA sequencing data set from KPC mice. Three different CAF subtypes were apparent, in line with previous class discovery efforts (Figure S2B). Ogn was significantly higher expressed in iCAFs than in myCAFs or antigen-presenting CAFs (apCAFs; Figure 2F). However, even within the iCAF population, Ogn expression was markedly heterogeneous (Figure 2E). This prompted us to assess whether iCAFs can be further divided into subgroups, and unsupervised clustering of the iCAF population yielded three subclusters (Figure S2C,D). In one of the iCAF subclusters (iCAF.1), Ogn
expression was most prominent (Figure 2G, Tables S1 and S2). Given that OGN was found to associate with favorable prognosis in patients, we reasoned that—in contrast with the current paradigm—the iCAF.1 subcluster may contribute to favorable outcome. Applying the top 50 stromal marker genes of iCAF.1 to the TCGA-PAAD dataset, a survival difference was observed that supports a tumor-restrictive activity for this subcluster (Figure 2H). To exclude OGN as a colinear factor, we also omitted OGN from the analysis and the results were similar (Figure S2E).

Because OGN is required for fibroblast activation in vitro, we wondered if OGN is involved in such dynamic processes in vivo. This hypothesis is bolstered by earlier findings from single-cell sequencing studies investigating fibroblasts in a nonmalignant setting, in which it was reported that OGN is an upregulated marker preceding myofibroblast differentiation.34-36 Given the association of OGN with the development of fibrosis, we speculated that OGN could be detected as early as the pancreatitis stage. During pancreatitis, pancreatic stellate cells become activated and transit from a quiescent to a proliferative, migratory and fibrogenic cell state. To demonstrate the association between OGN and fibrosis, we queried our single-cell RNA sequencing data set from mice, which contained pancreata from control and cerulein-induced pancreatitis mice, which were supplemented with pancreatitis-recovered samples. For downstream analysis, we analyzed the data sets as one merged set. Unsupervised clustering identified 11 cell clusters (Figures 3A and S3A-C). Using the differentially expressed gene signatures, we attributed clusters to their putative identities. By comparing Ogn expression across all different cell types, we confirmed again that Ogn is solely of stromal origin (Figure S3D). This quality control step illustrates the robustness of dissecting stromal genes using gene expression from PDXs. We observed three distinct fibroblast populations: Fapb4+ pancreatic stellate cells, Pdgfra+ fibroblasts and Pdgfrβ+ fibroblasts (Figure 3B). PDGFRα signaling is generally considered as a driver of fibrosis in multiple other tissues. This is also confirmed by its increased Col1α1 expression in the PDGFRα+ cluster. Within that same cluster, Ogn expression was detected, supporting the idea that OGN is involved in cellular contributions to the extracellular matrix. Considering the OGN+ population kinetics across experimental conditions, we observed a 2-fold increase of Ogn-expressing fibroblasts after pancreatitis induction, and persisted in the days after pancreatitis (Figure 3C) in which tissue architecture was largely restored.26 When ordering cells in pseudotime, we observed an anticorrelation of Fapb4 and Ogn, of which Ogn is solely expressed at the end of the trajectory (Figure 3D). In the dataset, no CAF subtypes could be observed by clustering the signatures. Marker-wise, we observed only two iCAF markers (Col1α1, Clec3b and not Has1 and Il6) present in the premalignant stages, while myCAF and apCAF markers were absent (Figure S4A-D). These data indicate that OGN plays a pivotal role in fibroblast activation and differentiation, and possibly contributes to the early stages of tissue remodeling to restrain injury to the pancreas. Therefore, it can be considered that OGN+ fibroblasts are a distinct subpopulation of CAFs that in fact exist before the malignant transformation of the pancreatic epithelium.

3.4 Serum levels of OGN are prognostic

To investigate whether OGN can be used as a noninvasive biomarker for the abundance of this tumor-restraining CAF population, an ELISA for OGN was performed on 40 preoperatively collected serum samples from patients with resectable PDAC (Table S3). A threshold of 40.1 ng/mL was determined by AUC of the ROC curve to dichotomize high and low serum expression of OGN, based on survival status at the time of analysis (Figure 4A). The analysis of clinical data identified low serum OGN level as a factor for survival in univariate analysis, which was not found to be independent in multivariate analysis (Table 1). In a larger cohort from the nationwide pancreatic biobank with 108 PDAC patients, we validated the prognostic power of serum OGN (Table S4). In addition, a more optimal cutoff point in this cohort was found at 55.4 ng/mL (Figure 4B). The multivariate Cox regression, revealed that reduced OGN is an independent factor for survival (HR = 0.56, P = .019, Table 2) after adjustment for other significant preoperatively available predictors. OGN serum levels were also compared to 22 healthy controls (Table S5). Mean serum OGN did not differ significantly between PDAC patients and healthy controls (73.4 ng/mL vs 57.1 ng/mL, respectively). However, some PDAC patients showed very high values; up to eight times the mean value of healthy controls. Together, we take the above to show that serum OGN is not a PDAC-detecting biomarker, but that its presence does inform the abundance of a particular subset of CAFs with importance for PDAC prognosis.

4 DISCUSSION

PDAC is a highly aggressive malignancy against which limited therapeutic options exist. Failed clinical trials with stroma targeting agents forced the research community to revise the prevailing view of the stroma as strictly supportive of neoplastic growth and therapy resistance. In the presented work, we identified a noninvasive iCAF biomarker, OGN, that is able to predict favorable outcomes. Notably, OGN was not only prognostic at the mRNA level, but we also demonstrated in two independent cohorts, totaling 148 patients, that high serum levels of OGN were associated with a favorable prognosis. Increased serum OGN levels are likely derived from a specific iCAF subcluster, which already arises after premalignant injuries to the pancreas. Indeed, studies confirmed pro-tumorigenic properties on CAF subpopulations, and associated them with iCAFs by either CXCL12 or IL6 positivity.38,39 In our study, however, we found evidence that iCAFs may harbor both tumor-supportive and tumor-restrictive
properties. We identified three subpopulations of iCAFs, one of which is marked by OGN expression and is most associated with favorable prognosis.

OGN is a small leucine-rich proteoglycan that is involved in various cellular processes, such as development, cell proliferation by expression-based regulation and collagen fibrinogenesis via direct binding and cross-linking of collagen fibers.\textsuperscript{32} Several interaction partners for OGN have been reported, for instance from proteomics analysis of binding partners but many of these are for instance intracellular proteins that would not be expected reflect a biologically meaningful interaction.\textsuperscript{40} In the InnateDB database, CellphoneDB includes a reported interaction with the HLA-DRB1 gene, a beta chain of the antigen-presenting major histocompatibility complex class II (MHCII) molecule.\textsuperscript{41,42} Based on this, OGN may be expected to be involved in immune responses. However, given the effects observed in our co-culture experiments (from which immune cells are entirely absent; Figure 2A-D), a nonimmune related interaction of OGN should exist.

In novel single-cell sequencing datasets containing fibroblasts, OGN is increasingly detected as a marker for a fibroblast subpopulation. In human intestinal development, OGN-high cells are annotated as fibroblast progenitors which later differentiate into pericytes, smooth muscle cells and myofibroblasts.\textsuperscript{35} Slightly more related to PDAC stroma, in human kidney fibrosis it was found that the presence of myofibroblast differentiation is preceded by OGN-high fibroblasts.\textsuperscript{34} Similar results were found in murine skin wounds, which revealed extensive fibroblast heterogeneity and that OGN-positive cells precede those expressing contractile genes such as Acta2 and Tgfn in pseudo-time.\textsuperscript{36} Our data support the observed OGN dynamics. In the pancreatitis mouse model, we indeed saw an increased population of OGN\textsuperscript{+} fibroblasts that lacked any actual CAF subtype markers, suggesting that OGN may be a sort of CAF precursor marker that persists after the cells adopt a CAF phenotype. This trend was also found in data from KPC mice, in which we detected a specific subcluster of iCAFs which were positive for OGN. Merging the observations, this suggests that myCAFs, apCAFs and the remaining iCAF subclusters differ from these OGN\textsuperscript{+} fibroblasts. Although a link between OGN and TGF-β signaling has been suggested\textsuperscript{32} (and could be inferred from the effects of shOgn on Acta2, a TGF-β responsive gene), we were unable to find consistent correlations between the two in bulk and single-cell gene expression data (data not shown).

Mice genetically deficient for Ogn were generated two decades ago and are used to study various diseases.\textsuperscript{43} Although these mice were never studied in a cancer context, they could provide clues and help generate hypotheses as to why stromal OGN contributes to favorable prognosis, and whether this is driven by its association with a particular iCAF subcluster. Ogn-null mice do not show developmental or other phenotypic abnormalities to their wild-type counterparts. However, reduced skin fragility was detected by altered fibrinogenesis in Ogn-null mice.\textsuperscript{32} In a myocardial infarction model, Ogn-null mice prevented cardiac dilatation and dysfunction through infarct collagen strengthening.\textsuperscript{44} This suggests that OGN is mostly required in disease processes to which fibroblast activation contributes. Our data in shOgn fibroblasts complement this idea in which Ogn depletion leads to fibroblast deactivation. Altogether, a bigger picture emerges in which OGN functions as a structural regulator and affects the stromal composition by tissue remodeling to ultimately influence the outcome of PDAC.

The results of our study should, however, be interpreted in light of several limitations. First of all, lineage connectivity between CAF subtypes and OGN\textsuperscript{+} fibroblasts was implicated by the results of the two analyzed data sets, but future lineage tracing experiments are required to map the CAF differentiation trajectory. Second, we did not use a chronic pancreatitis mouse model, which is the main risk factor for PDAC, but an acute pancreatitis model. Long-term inflammation can possibly affect OGN dynamics. However, OGN\textsuperscript{+} fibroblasts persist during cancer which makes it likely that acute pancreatitis suffices as a model to study OGN dynamics. Third, we failed to identify a standardized cut-off value for OGN serum, which prevents definitive conclusions on how to use OGN as a biomarker for prognostication. Strengths of our study that mitigate some of these limitations, however, include (a) the use of a comprehensive meta-analysis approach to identify a novel prognostic biomarker with fidelity, (b) in combination with experiments and analyses to explain OGNs biological function in various steps of PDAC development and (c) the ability to validate the prognostic power of serum OGN in an independent cohort.

To sum up, with the use of a meta-analysis approach we identified OGN as a favorable outcome biomarker in patients with resectable PDAC, both in tissue gene expression as well as serum samples. OGN is a distinct marker for a particular subset of PDAC iCAFs and plays a critical role in fibroblast activation and differentiation in both the premalignant and malignant pancreas, and may function to limit injury to the pancreas by tissue remodeling in stages as early as pancreatitis. In the future, OGN-lineage tracing experiments should rule out whether OGN fibroblasts form the common cell of origin for various CAF subtypes. For future clinical application, OGN should be investigated in prospective studies to understand its role in specific stages of PDAC, and in relation to different treatment strategies. As a proxy for a tumor-restraining constituent in the stroma, it should also be considered to stratify patients in future stroma-targeting randomized controlled trials.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS
The work reported in the study has been performed by the authors unless clearly specified in the text. Mark P. G. Dings, Maarten F. Bijlsma: Design research. Mark P. G. Dings, Cynthia Waasdorp, Paul Manoukian, Judith S. E. Quik, Marin Strijker, Sophie C. Lodestijn, Sanne M. van Neerven, Leandro F. Moreno, Rodrigo Leite de Oliveira, Bert A. Bonsing, Marco J. Bruno, Olivier R. Busch, Michael Doukas, Casper H. van Eijck, Nadia Haj Mohammad, Ignace H. de Hingh, I. Quintus Molenaar, Marc G. Besselink, Louis Vermeulen, Jan Paul Medema, Hanneke W. M. van Laarhoven, Maarten F. Bijlsma: Data interpretation, analysis, generation and/or collection. Jan Paul Medema, Hanneke W. M. van Laarhoven, Maarten F. Bijlsma. Wrote the paper: Mark P. G. Dings, Maarten F. Bijlsma.

Laurenza F. Bijlsma: Supervised the project.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
The authors would like to thank the patients for participating, and to the Liquid Biopsy Center, Mai Tran, Melissa Fidder, Dr Michiel Pegtel for sample acquisition and logistical support. Funding was provided by KWF Dutch Cancer Society, the AMC Foundation, the CCA Foundation, H2020-MSCA-ITN 861196 PRECODE and Oncode.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST
Maarten F. Bijlsma has received research funding from Celgene, Frame Therapeutics and LeadPharma, and has acted as a consultant to Servier. Hanneke W. M. van Laarhoven has served as a consultant for BMS, Dragonfly, Lilly, Merck, Nordic Pharma and Servier, and has received unrestricted research funding and/or study medication from Bayer, BMS, Celgene, Janssen, Incyte, Lilly, Merck, Nordic Pharma, Philips, Roche and Servier, and has been a speaker for Astellas and Novartis. Jan Paul Medema has acted as a consultant to AbbVie. Louis Vermeulen received consultancy fees from Bayer, MSD, Genentech, Servier and Pierre Fabre. None of these parties were involved in the design of our study or drafting of the study. The other authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
The gene expression data set from PDAC PDX are available at E-MTAB-6830. The single-cell RNA-sequencing data from KPC mice are available GSE129455. The single-cell RNA-sequencing data from control and cerulein-induced pancreatitis data are available at GSE171731. The novel postpancreatitis single-cell RNA-sequencing data generated in our study is available in GEO under accession number GSE197908. All other data from the current study are available from the authors on reasonable request.

ETHICS STATEMENT
For the BioPAN and the Liquid Biopsy Center, the collection of material was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Amsterdam UMC, location Academic Medical Center (AMC 2014_181, AMC 2018_167, respectively). The study was approved by the Dutch Pancreas Biobank scientific committee. For the PancreasParel, the use of residual material from an earlier issuance for which local approvals were obtained was accepted by the Dutch Pancreatic Cancer Group committee. In all cases, written informed consent was received from all participants. The REMARK criteria were followed in the writing of this tumor marker prognostic study.

ORCID
Mark P. G. Dings https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8509-0006
Maarten F. Bijlsma https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6627-3229

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION
Additional supporting information can be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of this article.

How to cite this article: Dings MPG, Manoukian P, Waasdorp C, et al. Serum levels of iCAF-derived osteoglycin predict favorable outcome in pancreatic cancer. Int J Cancer. 2023;152(3):511-523. doi:10.1002/ijc.34276