Integrated, Genome-Wide Screening for Hypomethylated Oncogenes in Salivary Gland Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma

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Abstract

Purpose: Salivary gland adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) is a rare malignancy that is poorly understood. To look for relevant oncogene candidates under the control of promoter methylation, an integrated, genome-wide screen was conducted.

Experimental Design: Global demethylation of normal salivary gland cell strains using 5-aza-2′-deoxycytidine (5-aza-dC) and trichostatin A (TSA), followed by expression array analysis was conducted. ACC-specific expression profiling was generated using expression microarray analysis of primary ACC and normal samples.

Results: Next, the two profiles were integrated to identify a subset of genes for further validation of promoter demethylation in ACC versus normal. Finally, promising candidates were further validated for mRNA, protein, and promoter methylation levels in larger ACC cohorts. Functional validation was then conducted in cancer cell lines.

Conclusions: Our integrated, genome-wide screening method proved to be an effective strategy for detecting novel oncogenes in ACC. AQP1 is a promising oncogene candidate for ACC and is transcriptionally regulated by promoter hypomethylation.

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Introduction

Adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) of the salivary gland is an uncommon malignancy, comprising only 1% of all head and neck tumors and 10% of salivary malignancies (1). Typically, ACCs are known for their persistent slow growth, proclivity for perineural invasion, high rate of recurrence, and distant metastasis. Surgical therapy with adjuvant radiation is the mainstay of treatment for all ACCs and often provides excellent locoregional control (2, 3). Many types of combination chemotherapy and molecular therapy have been investigated. However, only limited response has been shown with any regimen to this point (1). The basis of these disappointing results stems from a lack of understanding of the basic biological mechanisms involved in the carcinogenesis of ACC.

Alterations in DNA promoter methylation, including both hypomethylation and hypermethylation, are widely accepted regulatory mechanisms for human carcinogenesis (4). Previous methylation analysis in ACC focused on selected candidate tumor suppressor genes (TSG), such as 14-3-3 sigma, p16, E-cadherin, RASSF1A, and DAPK, etc. (5–11). In this study, we hoped to conduct a comprehensive, genome-wide screen for methylation-regulated oncogene candidates in ACC.

Using a strategy of unmasking epigenetically silenced TSGs in cancer cell lines, our laboratory has successfully identified cancer-associated TSGs in a variety of different human cancers (12, 13). However, there are essentially no well-established cancer cell lines that are presently available for ACC. In a recent report, most previously utilized ACC cell lines were proven to be contaminated with other cell lines upon
Materials and Methods

Clinical samples

Primary ACC tissue was obtained via the Johns Hopkins Pathology Department under Johns Hopkins Institutional Review Board approved protocol IRB#92-07-21-01. Tumor tissues from 18 fresh surgical specimens were snap frozen in liquid nitrogen immediately after surgical resection and stored at −196°C until use. A separate cohort of 13 adjacent normal parotid samples were also freshly frozen and utilized for this study for controls. These patients had either benign or inflammatory disease, and the tissue used was distant from the benign lesion. For the paraffin-embedded samples, 16 blocks with high tumor yield were selected and confirmed to be ACC by a head and neck pathologist (W.H.W.). Eight 10-μm slides were cut, and the tumors were manually microdissected to yield at least 80% tumor purity. Again, 18 separate normal parotid tissue samples that had been paraffin embedded were also used after histologic confirmation that no tumor or inflammation was contained within those slides.

DNA and RNA extraction

DNA samples were isolated as described previously (17). The formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) samples underwent deparaffinization using xylens before proceeding to DNA extraction. RNA extraction from paraffin-embedded tissue specimens were conducted with the RecoverAll Total Nucleic Acid Isolation for FFPE Kit (Ambion) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Cell strains and cell lines

Normal salivary gland epithelial cell strains, HPAM1 and HPAF1, were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC; with the kind permission of Dr. Dharam Chopra) and grown according to ATCC instructions (18). Cells were grown in collagen IV coated flasks (BD Bioscience). The medium used was keratinocyte basal medium (Lonza) supplemented with KGM SingleQuots (Lonza). The ACC cell line, SACC83, was a kind gift from Dr. Osamu Tetsu (personal communication), who conducted the genotyping of the available ACC cell lines. SACC83 was cultured as described previously (17).

5-Aza-2′-deoxycytidine and trichostatin A treatment

We treated normal human salivary gland cell strains (HPF1 and HPAM1) in triplicate with 5-aza-2′-deoxycytidine (5-aza-dC; Sigma-Aldrich) and trichostatin A (TSA; Sigma-Aldrich) as described previously (12, 17). Total cellular RNA was isolated using the RNeasy Kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Data analysis

The 5-aza-dC/TSA experiments in 2 normal cell strains were carried out using the Gene-Chip U133plus2.0 Affymetrix Expression Microarray (Affymetrix). Signal intensity and statistical significance were established for each transcript using dChip version 2005. Detailed data analyses were the same as described by Smith and colleagues (16). Briefly, the cutoff value after 5-aza-dC/TSA treated was 2-fold increased on the basis of the 90% CI. We applied the Cancer Outlier Profile Analysis (COPA; refs. 16, 19) to our Affymetrix expression microarray (Affymetrix) analysis of the primary ACC cohort of 18 patients and 8 normal samples from the University of Virginia.

We ranked target genes from the Affymetrix U133A mRNA expression microarray platform by COPA upregulation at the 90th percentile (from 18 tumors and 8 normal tissues). A second rank list was produced by ranking genes in descending order of the degree of upregulation upon 5-aza-dC/TSA treatment. These 2 sources of information (gene set showing upregulation with 5-aza-dC/TSA and COPA score) were combined by using a rank product. These 2 rankings were combined to rank all targets, and permutation of the data was used to establish significance with a threshold of $P = 0.005$. This resulted in 159

Translational Relevance

Salivary gland adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) is a rare head and neck malignancy, and its molecular underpinnings remain unclear. Our goal was to apply a comprehensive epigenomic screening method to search for oncogene candidates in ACC. Through this screening algorithm, aquaporin 1 (AQP1) emerged as the most promising candidate oncogene. Our data show that the promoter hypomethylation of AQP1 and its associated overexpression are important hallmarks of ACC. To our knowledge, this is the first study pinpointing the contribution of AQP1 hypomethylation to ACC. The screened oncogene candidates, especially AQP1, revealed in this study provide additional mechanistic insights into ACC development that could have future therapeutic implications.
genes with the presence of CpG island(s) in the promoter region or the first intron, as determined by MethPrimer (20).

**Bisulfite treatment and bisulfite genomic sequencing**

The EpiTect Bisulfite Kit (Qiagen) was used to convert unmethylated cytosine in DNA to uracil according to the manufacturer’s instructions (17). Bisulfite primers, which contain no CG dinucleotides, were designed by MethPrimer to span areas of CpG island(s) in the promoter or first intron (20). Touchdown PCR, PCR products purification, and sequencing conditions were described previously (17).

**Quantitative methylation-specific PCR**

Quantitative methylation-specific PCR (qMSP) was carried out in a 7900 sequence detector (Perkin-Elmer Applied Biosystems) and analyzed by a sequence detector system (SDS 2.3; Applied Biosystems), as previously described (11, 21). The AQP1 primer sequences were forward 5′-GGAGG-GTAGTTGTTGTCGA-3′, and reverse 5′-CTTCTACGTTATCC- TAAAACG-3′. The AQP1 probe was 6FAM 5′-AAACCCCAACAAACCGTACTAAT-3′ TAMRA. The β-actin primer sequences were forward 5′-TTGTTAGTGAGG-GAGGTTTGA-TAATG-3′ and reverse 5′-ACACAATAAAAACCT- TACTCCCTCCCTAA-3′. The β-actin probe was 6FAM 5′-ACCACACCACACAAATACAAACACA-3′ TAMRA (21). Amplifications conditions were as follows: 95°C for 3 minutes followed by 50 cycles at 95°C for 15 seconds and 60°C for 1 minute. Leukocyte DNA from a healthy individual was methylated in vitro with excess SssI methyltransferase (New England Biolabs, Inc.) to generate completely methylated reference standard (threshold cycle value for methylated gene was determined in the range of sensitivity and reproducibility of the assay based on the amplification of the internal reference standard (threshold cycle value for β-actin of 40). The relative level of methylated DNA in each sample was determined as a ratio of qMSP-amplified gene to β-actin (reference gene) and then multiplied by 100 for easier tabulation (average value of triplicates of the gene of interest divided by the average value of triplicates of β-actin × 100).

**Transfecting AQP1 expression plasmid in SACC83 and cell proliferation and soft agar assays**

An AQP1 expressing plasmid from our laboratory (22) and corresponding negative vectors were transfected by using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen). For the cell proliferation assay, cells numbers were measured at 0, 24, 48, and 72 hours by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8; Dojindo) as described by Glazer and colleagues (15). Absorbance (450–650 nm) was measured by the Spectramax M2e 96-well Fluorescence Plate Reader (Molecular Devices). All growth experiments were carried out in triplicate for all cell lines and vectors. For the soft agar assay, transfected cells were counted, and approximately 2,000 to 5,000 cells were added into each 6-well plate. The bottom layer was composed of 0.5% agar, RPMI +10% FBS, whereas the cells were suspended in a top layer of 0.35% agar, RPMI +10% FBS, and G418 (500 μg/mL). Cells were cultured for 8 to 12 days before analysis.

**Quantitative reverse transcription PCR**

cDNA synthesis was carried out using random hexamer and oligo(dT) with the SuperScript First-Strand Synthesis Kit (Invitrogen). Subsequent quantitative reverse transcription PCR (qRT-PCR) was carried out with SYBR green and primers designed specifically for AQP1. The AQP1 RT primers are: forward, 5′-TCGCCACGCAGCTTCTCA-3′ and reverse, 5′-CGGATCTTCGAGCCGAGG-3′. PCR conditions were 95°C 5 minutes, 45 cycles of 95°C for 15 seconds, 64°C for 30 seconds. The β-actin RT primers are: forward, 5′-AGTCCGTGCGCATCAAGAACTA-3′ and reverse, 5′-ACTGTGTTGGCCAGTACGGTTTTG-3′. For all primer sets used for qRT-PCR analysis with SYBR green, we confirmed the specificity of those primer sets in 2 ways: (i) the dissociation curve in qRT-PCR results was single peak and (ii) the PCR products were single, dominant bands in agarose gel by electrophoresis.

**Western blotting**

Whole protein extracts (~40 μg) were electrophoresed in NuPage 4% to 12% Bis-Tris gel (Invitrogen) and transferred to a polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane (BioRad), probed overnight at 4°C with the antibody against AQP1 (Abcam), and β-actin (Sigma-Aldrich). The second antibody was ECL Anti-mouse IgG, horseradish peroxidase–linked whole antibody, from sheep (GE healthcare).

**Immunohistochemistry**

Immunostaining was carried out on Bond-Leica autostaining system (Leica Microsystems) using standard immunohistochemistry protocol. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) protocol incorporated heat-induced antigen retrieval with citrate buffer (pH 6.0) followed by peroxide-blocking step and primary antibody incubation for 15 minutes with mouse monoclonal antibody AQP-1 (1 of 22; Abcam, dilution 1:400). Reaction was developed with biotin-free Bond polymer detection system (Leica Microsystems). 3,3′-Diaminobenzidine (DAB) chromogen substrate for used for visualization of reaction. Slides were counterstained with hematoxylin, dehydrated, and cover slipped.

**Clinical correlation**

Descriptive statistics were conducted using STATA10 (StataCorp, College Station, Texas). Continuous variables were summarized using means and ranges and compared using a 2-sided Student’s t test. Categorical variables were presented as proportions. Differences in distribution of categorical variables were compared using a χ² test. Differences were considered statistically significant if P < 0.05.

**Results**

**Integrative epigenetic approach to screen for epigenetically regulated oncogenes in ACC**

The purpose of this study was to screen for ACC-associated oncogenes silenced by DNA methylation in normal salivary gland cells. We hypothesized that normal cell strains contain methylated genes that are typically repressed in normal
tissues, but that these genes can be re-expressed by pharmacologic manipulation. A subset of these genes would include candidate proto-oncogenes activated by demethylation in human cancers that could be further selected on the basis of primary tumor expression array analysis using integrative methods.

Figure 1 graphically depicts the experimental flow. An integrative rank product was calculated, and using a significance threshold ($P = 0.005$), we identified 254 genes that were significantly differentially upregulated on the basis of epigenetic screening and tissue microarray expression. Initially, an *in silico* approach utilizing MethPrimer was used to confirm the presence of CpG island(s) overlapping or close to the transcriptional start site (TSS) of our top candidates (20). The top 159 significant genes with CpG island(s) (Supplementary Table S1) were selected to be screened via this approach. We then used 5 normal salivary gland tissues to study promoter methylation levels in these 159 targets. Twenty four of 159 promoter regions showed complete methylation at all sequenced CpG sites in all or nearly all of the normal tissues. These 24 candidates were further analyzed by bisulfite genomic sequencing in 5 primary ACCs to search for candidates with promoter hypomethylation. Eight candidates were found to have hypomethylation in primary ACCs, *AQP1*, *CECR1*, *C1QR1*, *CTAG2*, *P53AIP1*, *TDRD12*, *BEX1*, and *DINLT3* (Supplementary Table S2). Among them, *AQP1* was further explored in primary ACC because *AQP1* was methylated in all normal samples (5 of 5), and it was the most hypomethylated candidate in ACC (2 of 5) compared with other candidates (Supplementary Table S2).

**Validating AQP1 hypomethylation in ACC by qMSP with two independent ACC cohorts**

First, we validated DNA methylation changes in the CpG island of *AQP1* in a cohort of 15 paraffin-embedded ACC samples and 18 normal salivary gland tissues (Table 1), using a...
highly efficient and sensitive method, qMSP. qMSP primers and probe were designed in an about 100-bp subregion of the CpG island (Supplementary Fig. S1A and B) containing CpG dinucleotides that showed significantly decreased methylation in ACC versus normals, according to the bisulfite genomic sequencing results (Supplementary Fig. S1B). The qMSP results confirmed significant hypomethylation in the AQP1 in ACC versus normals (Fig. 2A). The mean methylation level in primary ACCs was 27.9 (range: 5.0–52.3), and in normal salivary gland tissue, the mean was 89.6 (range: 39.8–311.2), showing that the ACC samples were significantly hypomethylated (P = 0.001).

We further validated this result in a separate freshly frozen ACC cohort (Table 1) with 16 ACC and 13 normal tissues by qMSP. As expected, significantly decreased methylation levels in AQP1 were found in ACC (mean: 43.8; range: 5.4–114.4) versus normal tissues (mean: 73.8; range: 50.6–111.8, P = 0.008) (Fig. 2B). Among this cohort, 5 ACCs and 5 normals were also used for the initial bisulfite genomic sequencing screening. The qMSP results were consistent with those from bisulfite genomic sequencing.

Of note, there was no significant difference in the qMSP results between the frozen and paraffin-embedded ACC cohorts, 57.2 versus 61.6 (P = 0.72). Therefore, when we combined the qMSP data from 2 ACC cohorts, the decreased methylation of the CpG island of AQP1 was still statistically significant, P < 0.001. In summary, with 2 independent cohorts, we concluded that quantitatively confirmed hypomethylation in the CpG island of AQP1 is a consistent finding for ACC.

AQP1 is overexpressed in ACC at both the mRNA and protein levels

It is established that gene transcription can be regulated by promoter methylation at the CpG islands (promoter demethylation can reactivate gene transcription). Our qRT-PCR analysis with the paraffin-embedded ACC cohort showed that the AQP1 expression level in ACC showed a mean of 504.1 (range: 158.7–2042.0), whereas that of the normal salivary gland...

Table 1. Clinical and pathologic characteristics of patient populations

| Category                  | Paraffin-embedded samples | Snap-frozen samples |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
|                           | Normal | ACC | Normal | ACC |
| Patients, n               | 18     | 15  | 13     | 16  |
| Age, y, median (range)    | 56 (42–77) | 58.7 (25–83) | 54 (29–81) | 47 (26–68) |
| Sex, n (%)                |        |     |        |     |
| Male                      | 11 (61.1) | 8 (53.3) | 10 (76.9) | 8 (50) |
| Female                    | 7 (38.9) | 7 (46.7) | 3 (23.1) | 8 (50) |
| Smoking status, n (%)     |        |     |        |     |
| Never                     | 9 (50) | 5 (33.3) | 6 (46.2) | 6 (37.5) |
| Former                    | 5 (27.8) | 2 (13.3) | 4 (30.8) | 5 (31.3) |
| Current                   | 4 (23.2) | 7 (46.7) | 3 (23.1) | 4 (25) |
| Unknown                   | 0 (0) | 1 (6.7) | 0 (0) | 1 (6.3) |
| Tumor location, n (%)     |        |     |        |     |
| Parotid                   | –      | 4 (26.7) | –      | 2 (12.5) |
| Submandibular             | –      | 0 (0) | –      | 5 (31.3) |
| Minor                     | –      | 10 (66.7) | –      | 9 (56.3) |
| Other                     | –      | 1 (6.7) | –      | 0 (0) |
| Stage, n (%)              |        |     |        |     |
| I                         | –      | 3 (20) | –      | 5 (31.3) |
| II                        | –      | 4 (26.7) | –      | 3 (18.8) |
| III                       | –      | 1 (6.7) | –      | 2 (12.5) |
| IV                        | –      | 6 (40) | –      | 3 (18.8) |
| Unknown                   | –      | 0 (0) | –      | 3 (18.8) |
| Perineural invasion, n (%)|        |     |        |     |
| Yes                       | –      | 8 (53.3) | –      | 5 (31.3) |
| No                        | –      | 2 (13.3) | –      | 5 (31.3) |
| Unknown                   | –      | 5 (33.3) | –      | 6 (37.5) |
| Local recurrence, n (%)   |        |     |        |     |
| Yes                       | –      | 1 (6.7) | –      | 6 (37.5) |
| No                        | –      | 14 (93.3) | –      | 9 (56.3) |
| Unknown                   | –      | 0 (0) | –      | 1 (6.3) |
| Metastasis, n (%)          |        |     |        |     |
| Yes                       | –      | 9 (60) | –      | 4 (25) |
tissues showed a mean of 132.8 (range: 36.1–498.1), $P < 0.001$. These data showed significantly higher AQP1 mRNA levels in ACC compared with normal tissues (Fig. 3A). In this ACC cohort, 6 samples were not included due to insufficient amounts of RNA extracted from paraffin-embedded samples. These data were also consistent with the microarray results from an independent ACC cohort (from University of Virginia) that was initially used to define the gene lists.

IHC was carried out with a monoclonal antibody against AQP1 (Abcam) of each paraffin-embedded sample. As expected, we found clearly stronger staining of AQP1 in primary ACC than normal tissues (Fig. 3B). In normal salivary gland tissue, AQP1 was seen slightly staining the myoepithelial cells. However, ACC samples showed consistently strong AQP1 staining throughout the entire tumor region in all 16 samples tested.

**AQP1 was upregulated after 5-aza-dC/TSA treatment in an ACC cell line**

Besides analyzing the ACC cohort samples, we also use the only available putative ACC-derived cell line, SACC83, to study AQP1 methylation and its transcription. SACC83 was suitable for this analysis because AQP1 was unexpectedly methylated and exhibited low expression in this cell line. After 5-aza-dC/TSA treatment, CpG dinucleotide methylation levels were decreased as confirmed by the chromatograph of sequencing results (Fig. 4A) and qMSP, decreased to 46.7% ($\pm$4.6%), $P < 0.001$, shown in Figure 4B. The DNA methylation level of AQP1 in mock-treated SACC83 DNA was assigned as 100% methylation.

We assigned the mRNA level of AQP1 in mock-treated SACC83 DNA as “1.” The levels of AQP1 mRNA were significantly upregulated to 26.0 ($\pm$1.1 in 5-aza-dC/TSA–treated SACC83 DNA, $P < 0.001$ (Fig. 4C). As expected, the AQP1 protein was also re-expressed as shown by Western blotting (Fig. 4D).

**AQP1 promotes cell proliferation and colony formation in SACC83**

Because the putative ACC-derived SACC83 expressed AQP1 at low levels (Supplementary Fig. S2), we transfected an AQP1 plasmid in this cell line to show the oncogenic function of AQP1. Firstly, we found that AQP1 could promote SACC83 proliferation after transient transfection of the AQP1 plasmid. The amount of cells was determined by CCK-8 counts at 0, 24, 48, and 72 hours: the absorbance for AQP1 was 0.44 ($\pm$0.03, 0.47 ($\pm$0.03, 1.13 ($\pm$0.08, and 2.61 ($\pm$0.16, respectively, whereas the absorbance for vector was 0.44 ($\pm$0.02, 0.48 ($\pm$0.03, 0.88 ($\pm$0.03, and 1.64 ($\pm$0.12, respectively (Fig. 5A). The mRNA and protein levels of AQP1 were confirmed to be overexpressed by qRT-PCR and Western blot (Fig. 5B and C). Corresponding quantitative AQP1 mRNA levels (Fig. 5B) and protein levels (Fig. 5C) were also confirmed. Secondly, we observed that AQP1 promotes anchorage-independent growth of SACC83 by soft agar assay. After AQP1 transfection, SACC83 showed larger size colonies than that of vectors (Fig. 5D). The number of colonies were also significantly increased than those of the control vector, 121.7 ($\pm$10.4 in AQP1 versus 7.3 ($\pm$1.5 in vector, $P = 0.002$ (Fig. 5E). Finally, we showed that transfection of
AQPI also significantly promoted anchorage-dependent growth in NCI-H1299 (Supplementary Fig. S8), which has low baseline expression of AQPI (Supplementary Fig. S2). Because no ACC cell lines with high expression of AQPI were available, we used non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) cell lines with variable AQPI expression levels to confirm the function of AQPI. We investigated the oncogenic function of AQPI by silencing its expression in NSCLC cell lines with high AQPI expression (e.g., NCI-H1437 and NCI-H1703; Supplementary Fig. S2). By transiently silencing the expression of AQPI with siRNA mixtures, we found inhibited cell proliferation in both NCI-H1437 (Supplementary Fig. S3A) and NCI-H1703 (Supplementary Fig. S5A), compared with scramble siRNA–treated samples. Each single AQPI siRNA also displayed similar inhibition of cell proliferation (Supplementary Figs. S3C and S5C). However, in NSCLC cell lines with low AQPI expression, for example, NCI-H1299 and NCI-H1944 (Supplementary Fig. S2), transient silencing of AQPI did not show proliferation inhibition (Supplementary Fig. S7A and B). The mRNA levels of AQPI were confirmed by qRT-PCR at each time point after silencing (Supplementary Figs. S3B, D, S5B, D, S7C, and D).

By soft agar assay, we also showed that AQPI inhibited anchorage-independent colony formation in NCI-H1437 and NCI-H1703 in both colony size (Supplementary Figs. S4A and S6A, respectively) and colony number (Supplementary Figs. S4B and S6B, respectively). For the anchorage-dependent colony formation assay, although the number of colonies was significantly decreased with AQPI siRNA transfected NCI-H1437 and NCI-H1703, the size change of colonies was not obvious (Supplementary Fig. S6C and data not shown).

Clinical correlation

As discussed, there was no significant difference in the qMSP data between the paraffin-embedded and freshly frozen cohort. Thus, these groups were combined for subsequent analyses. There were significant differences for the AQPI expression levels and the qMSP data between tumor and normal ($P < 0.001$). AQPI hypomethylation did not correlate with smoking status, margin status, perineural invasion, or stage.

Overall, neither AQPI expression nor AQPI methylation status were associated with differences in overall survival. Because of the small sample size and relatively few numbers of events, it was not statistically viable to draw accurate conclusions for the risk of locoregional recurrence or the development of distant metastasis. Larger cohort studies would be necessary to better address this question.

Discussion

ACC of the salivary gland is an unusual malignancy with little known about its carcinogenesis. Here, we employed a new screening strategy by using normal salivary gland cell

![Figure 3. AQPI is overexpressed in ACC versus normal salivary gland tissues. A, increased mRNA levels of AQPI in ACC versus normal salivary gland tissue by qRT-PCR ($P < 0.001$; Student's t test). Error bars indicate the SD. B, increased protein levels of AQPI in ACC versus normal salivary gland tissues by immunohistochemistry. All ACC samples showed stronger staining than normal salivary gland tissues. Representative pictures in normal and ACC with both 10× and 40× magnification of originals are shown. In normal salivary gland tissue, a low level of AQPI stained only in the myoepithelial cells. However, ACC samples showed consistently strong AQPI staining throughout the entire tumor region in all 16 samples tested.](image-url)
strains and primary ACC tumors to search for novel, methylation-regulated oncogene candidates in ACC. This comprehensive epigenomic screening method has been well established and successfully applied for screening novel candidate genes in many types of human cancers (12, 13, 15, 16). Using this technique, we found 8 oncogene candidates for ACC. Among those oncogene candidates, some of them had previously correlated with human cancers. C1QR1 was associated with breast cancer risk (23). CTAG2 (cancer/testis antigen 2) was expressed in a wide variety of cancers including melanoma (24), breast cancer (25), bladder cancer (26), and prostate cancer (27). P53AIP1 is a component of p53-mediated apoptosis (28); its expression was correlated with better survival in patients with NSCLC (29). BEX1 was proposed to be a TSG candidate in malignant glioma and its transcription was found to be influenced by promoter methylation (30). In this study, we focused on AQP1, as it appeared to be the most promising candidate for ACC.

AQP1 is a water channel protein that belongs to the water channel family of transmembrane proteins. AQP1 has been known to be involved in cell migration and proliferation and overexpressed in various types of human cancers (31), such as cholangiocarcinoma (32), glioma (33), laryngeal carcinoma (34), hemangioblastoma (35), choroid plexus tumors (36), colorectal cancer (37), lung cancer (22), and mammary carcinoma (38). Similar to previous reports, we found significant overexpression of AQP1 at protein level after 5-aza-dC/TSA induced demethylation in SACC83. AQP1 was shown to stimulate cell proliferation and anchorage-independent growth in a lung cancer model (22). This is consistent with our observations for the lung cancer cell lines tested. We showed that forced overexpression of AQP1 could enhance both cell proliferation and colony formation in SACC83 cell lines. We also showed that silencing AQP1 could inhibit cell proliferation and colony formation in NSCLC cell lines. AQP1 meth. levels were assessed by bisulfite genomic sequencing. A, bisulfite genomic sequencing results are shown in the chromatograph for mock-treated (top) and 5-aza-dC/TSA–treated SACC83 DNA (bottom). B, confirmation that 5-aza-dC/TSA treatment can induce demethylation by qMSP (P < 0.001). C, by qRT-PCR, the mRNA level of AQP1 was significantly upregulated due to 5-aza-dC/TSA induced demethylation in SACC83 (P < 0.001). D, by Western blotting, we confirmed the upregulation of AQP1 at protein level after 5-aza-dC/TSA induced demethylation in SACC83. 5-Aza-dC/TSA- or mock-treated samples were loaded in the same amount as indicated by β-actin. All statistical comparisons were conducted with Student’s t test. All error bars indicate the SD.
lines with high expression of AQP1. Because of the toxicity of transfection reagents, we were unable to show the oncogenic effects of AQP1 in promoting cell proliferation in the normal salivary gland epithelial cell strains, HPAM1 and HPAF1.

Besides its function as a water channel, AQP1 has been recently suggested as an O2 transporter (40). AQP1 could facilitate loss of O2 in cytoplasm and stabilize O2-dependent hypoxia-inducible transcription factor (HIF). Therefore, HIF-dependent proangiogenic factors, such as VEGF, would be upregulated (41–43). Tumor hypoxia has been one of the most intensively studied features of the tumor microenvironment (44). As AQP1 is not known to be one of the classical oncogenic drivers, its upregulation in ACC might fit the picture of a slow-growing and relatively indolent tumor.

Our data showed that hypomethylation in the CpG island of AQP1 was characteristic of ACC, as validated by 2 independent ACC cohorts. This characteristic of ACC was supported by overexpression of AQP1, which has been shown to promote carcinogenesis in many types of tumors. These observations were consistent with the widely accepted regulatory scheme: promoter hypomethylation can upregulate the transcription of the downstream gene. We confirmed that after genome-wide demethylation of the SACC83 cell line, AQP1 is significantly re-expressed, implying that the promoter status of AQP1 plays a significant role in modulating its expression. This finding is consistent with a recent report that suggested the transcription of AQP1 is epigenetically regulated (45).

The methylation levels or expression levels of AQP1 might be promising, noninvasive diagnostic markers for ACC. As we had a relatively small ACC cohort in this study, further studies with larger and independent ACC cohorts would be helpful to validate the value of this potential biomarker for ACC. Further statistical analyses in a larger cohort would also help clarify its association with local recurrence and/or the development of distant metastases.

One of the limitations of this study is the lack of well-established ACC cell lines, which is due to the rare nature of this disease, as well as its slow growth pattern. In a recent report, most previously used ACC cell lines were proven to be contaminated with other cell lines upon genotyping (14). The only available putative ACC-derived cell line, SACC83, showed unexpectedly low expression of AQP1. It is unclear whether ACC is of myoepithelial origin, and it is not proven whether SACC83 could represent the myoepithelial origin for ACC. Therefore, our current SACC83 cell line data could tentatively shed light on potential oncogenic roles of AQP1 in ACC carcinogenesis, though not necessarily in an ACC specific fashion. In-depth functional analysis can only be

Figure 5. AQP1 promotes cell growth and colony formation by soft agar assay in SACC83. A, AQP1 promotes cell proliferation in SACC83 after transient transfection. CCK-8 absorbance indicates the amount of cells at each time point. B, AQP1 mRNA levels were increased after transfection by qRT-PCR. FC, fold change, calculated by the expression levels of AQP1 divided by those in empty vector transfection. C, AQP1 protein levels were increased after transfection by Western blotting. A, AQP1; V, vector. D, AQP1 promotes anchorage-independent growth of SACC83 as shown by the size of colony in the soft agar assay. E, AQP1 increased the number of colonies formed in the soft agar assay. Error bars in A, B, and E indicate the SD of these triplicate assays.
conducted once viable cell line models have been produced and validated.

In summary, by using a genome-wide screening for oncogene candidates under the control of promoter hypermethylation, we identified AQP1 as a novel oncogene candidate in salivary gland ACC. We found hypermethylation and overexpression of AQP1 are hallmarks of ACC. Furthermore, we showed that silencing of AQP1 inhibited cancer cell growth and that the expression of AQP1 was regulated by promoter demethylation. These findings support AQP1 as having a mechanistic role in the development of ACC and offer a potential novel therapeutic target.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

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