Identification of genomic aberrations associated with lymph node metastasis in diffuse-type gastric cancer

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Abstract
Diffuse-type gastric cancer (DGC) is a GC subtype with heterogeneous clinical outcomes. Lymph node metastasis of DGC heralds a dismal progression, which hampers the curative treatment of patients. However, the genomic heterogeneity of DGC remains unknown. To identify genomic variations associated with lymph node metastasis in DGC, we performed whole exome sequencing on 23 cases of DGC and paired non-tumor tissues and compared the mutation profiles according to the presence (N3, n = 13) or absence (N0, n = 10) of regional lymph node metastasis. Overall, we identified 185 recurrently mutated genes in DGC, which included a significant novel mutation at CMTM2, as well as previously known mutations at CDH1, RHOA, and TP53. Noticeably, CMTM2 expression could predict the prognostic outcomes of DGC but not intestinal-type GC (IGC), indicating pivotal roles of CMTM2 in DGC progression. In addition, we identified a recurrent loss of heterozygosity (LOH) of DNA copy numbers at the 3p12-pcen locus in DGC. A comparison of N0 and N3 tumors showed that N3 tumors exhibited more frequent DNA copy number aberrations, including copy-neutral LOH and mutations of CpTpT trinucleotides, than N0 tumors (P = 0.2 × 10−3). In conclusion, DGCs have distinct profiles of somatic mutations and DNA copy numbers according to the status of lymph node metastasis, and this might be helpful in delineating the pathobiology of DGC.

Introduction
Gastric cancer (GC) is the fifth most common cancer and the third leading cause of cancer-related mortality worldwide1,2. Histologically, GCs are classified as gland-forming intestinal-type GC (IGC) and scattered-cell diffuse-type GC (DGC) by the Lauren classification3. The incidence of GC has been appreciably declining for several decades, but the incidence of DGC is constantly increasing in Asia and Western countries4–6. Pathologically, DGC has a massive infiltrative growth pattern with prominent stromal reaction and a propensity for direct serosal invasion and peritoneal carcinomatosis7, which are generally considered an aggressive GC phenotype. However, clinical outcomes of DGC patients are highly variable. Some DGCs show widespread lymph node and distant metastases, while others do not, even in very advanced T stages. Lymph node metastasis is a significant prognostic factor for DGC8,9 and may contribute to its heterogeneous progression. Delineating the underlying mechanisms of DGC with lymph node metastasis is necessary to develop new and more effective clinical strategies for DGC management.

Advances in high-throughput sequencing technologies have identified genome-wide mutations in GC10–14. The Cancer Genome Atlas Project (TCGA) proposed a
molecular classification dividing GC into four subtypes, including Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-infected tumors, tumors with microsatellite instability (MSI), genomically stable tumors, and chromosomally unstable tumors. The genomically stable phenotype is DGC-enriched and includes mutations of RHOA or fusions involving RHO-family GTPase-activating proteins. DGC displays a lower genomic alteration frequency than other subtypes. However, frequent mutations at TP53, ARID1A, CDH1, and RHOA have been noted. Mutations associated with the status of lymph node metastasis in DGC have not been studied thoroughly.

In the present study, by performing whole exome sequencing (WES) analysis of 23 cases of DGC tumors, we compared their mutation profiles and DNA copy number aberrations according to the lymph node metastasis status of N0 (n = 10) and N3 (n = 13). We were able to identify unique aberrations of DNA copy numbers and mutations between N0 and N3 tumors, which might play pivotal roles in DGC progression with lymph node metastasis.

**Materials and methods**

**Patients and samples**

Tumor samples, paired adjacent non-tumor tissues, and clinical data for 23 DGC patients undergoing gastrectomy as a primary treatment option were obtained from Ajou University Hospital, South Korea. Histologically, these tumors were all pure, poorly cohesive carcinomas, showing infiltrative growth and having only a small amount of intra-tumor fibrosis. All samples were collected after obtaining written informed consent from the patients and were frozen at −80 °C until use at the Ajou Human Bio-Resource Bank. The Institutional Review Board of Ajou University Hospital approved the study protocol.

No patients had undergone previous chemotherapy or radiation therapy. All tissues required pathology evaluation, and the minimum acceptable percentage of tumor cells was 60%. The presence of EBV or MSI was examined. EBV-encoded small ribonucleic acid in situ hybridization was performed for formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue sections (Ventana Medical Systems, Tucson, AZ, USA). MSI analysis was performed using five microsatellite markers of the Bethesda consensus panel (D2S123, S17S250, D5S346, BAT25, and BAT26). All tumor samples showing the absence of EBV and MSI were included in this study.

**WES and variant calling**

DNA was extracted from the tumors and matched normal gastric tissues using the QIAamp DNA Mini kit according to the manufacturer’s protocol (QIAGEN, Valencia, CA). For targeted exome capture, an Illumina TruSeq exome enrichment kit was used with the given protocol. The captured samples were sequenced as 101-bp paired-end reads using Illumina GAIIx, and an average of 126 million raw reads per sample was obtained. Low-quality bases with Phred scores of ≤20 were masked using the FASTX toolkit (http://hannonlab.cshl.edu/fastx_toolkit/). The masked reads were mapped to the hg19 human reference genome using the Burrows-Wheeler Alignment tool (BWA) with default parameters. PCR duplicates were identified and removed using Picard (http://sourceforge.net/apps/mediawiki/picard/). Average mapping of the sequence reads to the reference genome ranged from 80.27 to 92.82, and the average coverage of the reads was 85.44 × (61.19–106.46) (Supplementary Table S1). Local realignments of indels were performed using the GATK local realignment walker, and the read quality was normalized using the GATK recalibration walker. All variants were annotated using ANNOVAR software.

Expression of the mutation signatures was estimated using the ‘deconstructSigs’ package and the published signatures from the Sanger COSMIC database (http://cancer.sanger.ac.uk/cosmic).

**Copy number analysis**

Estimation of the copy number and ploidy of the tumor samples from the WES data was performed on all the tumor/non-tumor pairs using Sequenza with the default parameters. DNA copy number gains and losses were determined using a cutoff of ±0.2 compared to that of the non-tumors. LOH was determined with a B allele frequency cutoff of less than 0.4. LOH without copy number gain or loss was defined as copy-neutral LOH.

**Identification of significantly deleterious mutations (SDMs)**

We investigated significantly deleterious mutations (SDMs) using four different algorithms for predicting protein functions with default parameters: SIFT (http://sift.jcvi.org/), Polyphen2_HDIV (http://genetics.bwh.harvard.edu/pph2/), LRT (http://www.genetics.wustl.edu/jfflab/lrt_query.html), and MutationTaster (http://www.mutationtaster.org/). SDMs were determined as mutations predicted to have a deleterious mutation by at least three of the four algorithms.

**PCR and Sanger sequencing validation**

The identified sequence variants were validated using PCR reactions and subsequent Sanger sequencing analysis. The specific primers used in the PCR and sequencing reactions are summarized in Supplementary Table S2.

**Functional enrichment analysis of gene sets**

Enriched functions in the mutated gene sets were analyzed using the Gene Ontology (GO) categories and the
KEGG database as implemented in DAVID 6.8 software (https://david.ncifcrf.gov).

**Data availability**

The data supporting the main findings of this study are available from the corresponding authors upon request.

**Cell lines**

Human gastric cancer cell lines Kato III, MKN28, MKN1, MKN45, MKN74, SNU216, SNU601, SNU668, AGS, and NCI-N87 and the prostate cancer cell lines PC3 and LNCap were used. Cell lines were purchased from the Korean Cell Line Bank (KCLB) and were maintained in RPMI 1640 (HyClone, South Lagan, UT, USA) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 1% penicillin, and streptomycin at 37 °C under a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO2. PC3 and LNCap were used as negative and positive controls for CMTM2 expression, respectively.

**RNA extraction and reverse transcription PCR (RT–PCR)**

Total RNA was isolated using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). cDNA was synthesized from 2 μg of total RNA using the PrimeScript 1st strand cDNA synthesis kit (Takara bio, Shiga, Japan) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. For the nested PCR, CMTM2 external primers were used for the primary amplification, and internal primers were used for the following secondary amplification. The primary PCR product (diluted 1: 50,000) was used as the template in a secondary PCR. The final PCR products were electrophoresed on a 1% agarose gel and were identified by SYBR Safe DNA gel staining (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). β-actin was used as an internal control. The primer sequences are described in the Supplementary Methods.

**Lentivirus transduction**

Detailed procedures are described in the Supplementary Methods.

**Cell viability/proliferation assay**

The cell viability/proliferation assay was performed with the EZ-Cytox assay kit (Daeil Lab Service, Seoul, Korea). The absorbance of the samples was measured using a microplate reader at 450 nm. The experiments were performed in triplicate.

**Transwell invasion/migration assay**

Detailed procedures are described in the Supplementary Methods.

**Statistical analysis**

Differences in the experimental data were compared using the independent Student’s t-test as implemented in the R program (V. 3.2.2.).

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**Results**

**Whole exome sequencing identifies mutation profiles of DGC**

WES analysis was performed on 23 cases of DGC tumors and paired adjacent non-tumor tissues obtained from Ajou University Hospital. To delineate mutations associated with lymph nodal metastasis, DGC samples with the presence (N3, n = 13) or absence (N0, n = 10) of lymph nodal metastasis were examined. The clinical and pathological characteristics of the patients are summarized in Table 1. N3 tumors were more prevalent in males and showed larger tumor size (9.43 ± 4.6 cm) when compared to N0 tumors.

Somatic mutations and indel variants were identified by applying MuTect2 and VarScan 2 (P < 0.01), respectively. To remove possible germline mutations, the variants with mutated allele frequencies of greater than 10% in the paired non-tumor tissues were filtered out. Finally, we determined 1646 somatic mutations and 14 indel mutations (Fig. 1a). These included 185 recurrently mutated genes. TTN (39.13%) and CDH1 (30.43%) exhibited the most frequent mutations in DGC tumors (Fig. 1b, top). When we compared the mutation frequencies with the publicly available DGC data from TCGA (n = 84), similar mutation rates of the recurrent mutations were evident (Fig. 1b, bottom). In addition, we compared the mutation frequencies between the DGC (n = 84) and IGC (n = 191) subgroups. Consistent with previous studies, we found that the recurrent mutations in DGC, such as those in the CDH1, CHL1, RHOA, and TGFBR2 genes, were more frequently mutated in DGC than in IGC tumors (Fisher’s exact test for DGC vs. IGC, P < 0.05). These results support the suggestion that DGC has a distinct mutation profile compared to other subtypes of GC.

**Table 1 Clinical and pathological features of DGC samples**

| N0 DGC | N3 DGC |
|--------|--------|
| Sex (male/female) | 5/5 | 9/4 |
| Age (mean ± S.D.) | 51.8 ± 13.8 | 53.30 ± 12.4 |
| Gross (Borrmann) type (2/3/4) | 0/8/2 | 0/6/7 |
| Tumor Size (cm) (mean ± S.D.) | 4.97 ± 2.1 | 9.43 ± 4.6 |
| Tumor location (cardia/body/antrum) | 2/4/4 | 0/6/7 |
| T Stage (T2/T3/T4) | 1/6/3 | 0/4/9 |
| N stage (No. of metastatic lymph nodes (mean ± S.D.)) | N0 (0 ± 0) | N3 (22.30 ± 14.52) |
| M Stage (M0/M1) | 10/0 | 9/4 |
To pinpoint the most significant mutations, we employed a MutSigCV method and identified CDH1, RHOA, CMTM2, and TP53 as recurrently mutated genes in DGC (Table 2). These mutated genes, except CMTM2, have been noted in DGC. The recurrent mutations of CMTM2 were newly identified and were validated by Sanger sequencing analysis (Supplementary Fig. S1). To address the functional significance of the CMTM2 gene, we first screened CMTM2 mRNA levels in GC cell lines using nested RT–PCR and found that the CMTM2

Table 2  List of the significantly mutated genes in DGC

| Gene   | CytoBand | Chr | Position | Ref  | Alt  | AA change | SIFT score* | P-value** |
|--------|----------|-----|----------|------|------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| CDH1   | 16q22.1  | 16  | 68846057 | T    | A    | L343Q     | 0.02 (D)    | 3.30×10^{-6}|
|        |          | 16  | 68842401 | A    | T    | R154S     | 0.002 (D)   |           |
|        |          | 16  | 68842731 | G    | C    | E223Q     | 0.005 (D)   | 0.001 (D)  |
|        |          | 16  | 68844180 | T    | A    | N256K     | 0.001 (D)   |           |
| RHOA   | 3p21.31  | 3   | 49412992 | T    | A    | Y34F      | 0.001 (D)   | 4.34×10^{-3}|
| TP53   | 17p13.1  | 17  | 7578406  | C    | T    | R175H     | 0.005 (D)   |           |
|        |          | 17  | 7578479  | G    | A    | P151S     | 0.002 (D)   |           |
|        |          | 17  | 7577114  | C    | T    | C275Y     | 0.002 (D)   |           |
| CMTM2  | 16q21    | 16  | 66613601 | G    | A    | G31S      | 0.783 (T)   | 6.05×10^{-3}|
|        |          | 16  | 66613531 | G    | T    | K7N       | 0 (D)       |           |

* D Deleterious (score ≤0.05), T tolerated (score >0.05)
** P-value indicates statistical significance for significantly mutated genes identified by MutSigCV
mRNA levels were quite different among cells (Fig. 2a). We selected MKN28 (low CMTM2 expression) and transduced a CMTM2-expressing lentivirus (Fig. 2b). CMTM2-overexpressing MKN28 cells showed significantly reduced proliferation compared to the control ($P < 0.01$; Fig. 2c). However, CMTM2 expression did not...
affect the migration and invasion of cancer cells (Fig. 2d). To address the clinical significance of CMTM2, we analyzed a publicly available database (KM plotter), which contains survival data for 240 cases of DGC and 269 cases of IGC.24 When we stratified the DGC patients into two groups based on the expression levels of CMTM2, the group with lower expression levels of CMTM2 (CMTM2-low, n = 61) exhibited a worse prognostic outcome of overall survival (OS, Hazards ratio (HR) = 2.5, \( P = 2.9 \times 10^{-7} \)) than the group with higher CMTM2 expression (CMTM2-high, n = 179). In contrast, IGC patients did not show a similar prognostic difference according to the expression status of CMTM2 (HR = 1.35, \( P = 0.11 \)). This result suggests that the CMTM2 variation is pivotal in the progression of DGC but not in that of IGC (Fig. 2e).

**Comparison of the mutation patterns between N0 and N3 tumors**

To delineate distinct mutation profiles across DGC subgroups, we compared the mutation profiles of N0 and N3 DGCs. The N0 tumors had 635 mutated genes, while the N3 tumors had 863 mutated genes. Only 101 mutations (7.22%) were common to both N0 and N3 tumors, indicating distinct mutation profiles between the subtypes (Fig. 3a). The N0 and N3 tumors exhibited similar average mutation rates of 69.7 for N0 tumors and 74.31 for N3 tumors (Fig. 3b, Supplementary Fig. S2). Moreover, both N0 and N3 DGCs exhibited similar ratios of nonsynonymous vs. synonymous mutations (Fig. 3b, left) and frequencies of \( C > T \) and \( T > A \) mutations (Fig. 3b, right).

Functional enrichment analysis of the mutated genes demonstrated that distinct functions were enriched in the N0 and N3 tumors. The N0 tumors were enriched with cell adhesion (enrichment scores, ES = 5.02) and transport (ES = 2.11)-related genes, while the N3 tumors exhibited enriched mutations in cell development (ES = 4.14; Supplementary Table S3). This result also supports the view that the different mutation profiles between N0 and N3 tumors might play functional roles in the heterogeneous progression of DGC.

To further address the distinct mutation profiles in DGC, we performed a mutation signature analysis as described in the Materials and Methods. Mutation signature 1 was prevalently enriched in both N0 and N3 tumors. This signature is highly prevalent in various cancer types.25 We also found that mutation signature 17 was present in N3 tumors (14.82%) but not in N0 tumors (Fig. 3c), which may imply that mutation signature 17 is associated with tumor progression to lymph node metastasis. Mutation signature 17 has been found in various cancer types including gastric cancer,19 but its etiology remains unknown.25

Next, we performed mutation spectrum analyses for triple nucleotides to determine the characteristics of the mutation profiles. All the DGCs had frequent mutations of \( C > T \) at the NpCpG site (where N = A, T, G, or C; Fig. 3d), which is a congruent observation with the prevalent presentation of mutation signature 1. We also found that the N3 tumors had frequent \( T > C \) and \( T > G \) mutations at CpTpT sites, but the N0 tumors did not. This may support our result that N3 tumors, but not N0 tumors, exhibit mutation signature 17. To validate our findings, we also evaluated DGC data from TCGA. We obtained 43 cases of DGC with information on lymph nodal metastasis. N0 DGCs (n = 20) had 4369 mutated genes, N3 DGCs (n = 23) had 2218 mutated genes, and 881 mutations were commonly found in both subgroups (Fig. 3e). Differing from our data, DGC in the TCGA data exhibited frequent \( T < A / C > T \) mutations (23.82%; Fig. 3f). Preferential presentation of mutation signature 1 was not observed in the TCGA data (Fig. 3g). However, consistent with our data, mutation signature 17 including frequent \( T > C \) and \( T > G \) mutations at the CpTpT site was preferentially presented in the N3 tumors but not in the N0 tumors (Fig. 3g, h). Taken together, these findings suggest that mutation signature 17 is indicative of lymph nodal metastasis of DGC.

**Identification of N3 tumor-specific recurrent mutations**

To pinpoint driver mutations for metastatic DGC, we identified significantly deleterious mutations (SDMs) using prediction algorithms for mutation effects on protein functions, as described in the Materials and Methods. This revealed 32 genes with recurrent SDMs, including previously known recurrent mutations, such as CDH1, TP53, and RHOA (Fig. 4a).10,15,23,26,27 Of these, 6 mutations were N0-specific and 10 were N3-specific. Interestingly, previously known cancer genes including TP53, ARID1A, NCOA2, and RHOA were recurrently mutated, particularly in N3 tumors. We validated 7 out of 10 N3 tumor-specific mutations (i.e., DYNC2H1, ARID1A, ATP10A, KYLH30, MYT1L and RHOA) by Sanger sequencing analysis (Fig. 4b). In addition, combining our AU and TCGA data allowed the additional identification of recurrent mutations in genes in N3 tumors including TP53, FAT4, MEGF8, SLITRK2, SVIL, and ZNF467, in which mutations were not frequent in N0 tumors (Fisher’s exact test for N0 vs. N3, \( P < 0.05 \); Fig. 4c). In particular, higher mutation rates of TP53 (22.22%, \( P = 0.006 \)) and FAT4 (25%, \( P = 0.025 \)) were observed in N3 tumors. Supporting our finding, FAT4 has a tumor suppressive function and is associated with lymph node metastasis and poor prognostic outcomes in gastric cancer.28,29 We suggest that these N3-specific mutations may play critical roles in DGC progression to lymph nodal metastasis.
Aberrant DNA copy number alterations in DGC

DNA copy number aberration was estimated from WES data of the paired tumor and non-tumor tissues. Previously, DGC is known as a genomically stable (GS) subtype in TCGA. Indeed, we identified only 17 CNAs from 6 samples (26.08%) (Fig. 5a). Recurrent copy number gains were found at 1q21.2–1q23.2 in N3 tumors of AUGC23 and AUGC01. This region encoded some oncogenes, such as ARNT, MLLT11, MUC1, and NTRK1, which may contribute to the progression of DGC. Recurrent copy number losses were found at 7q31.31-36.3 in N0 (AUGC11) and N3 (AUGC17) tumors. Copy number gains were also found at 5p, 7p, 7q, 8p, 8q, and 18p, while copy number losses were found at 5q, 7q, 9p, 18p, and 18q. When we compared the CNVs between N0 and N3 tumors, N3 tumors exhibited more frequent aberrations of DNA copy number (5 of 13, 38%) than did N0 tumors (1 of 10, 10%). We also estimated loss of heterogeneity (LOH) by calculating allelic copy numbers from WES data. N3 tumors exhibited more frequent...
copy-neutral LOH (7.62 per sample) than did N0 tumors (4.1 per sample, Fig. 5b). This result suggests that the N3 tumors had more frequent genomic aberrations than N0 tumors. Notwithstanding this difference between N0 and N3 tumors, we observed recurrent copy-neutral LOHs at 3p12.3-11.1 in both N0 and N3 tumors (Fig. 5c). This chromosomal locus included many tumor-suppressor genes, such as ROBO1, ROBO2, CADM2, VGLL3, and EPHA3 (Fig. 5d). Thus, we suggest that the copy-neutral LOH at 3p12.3-11.1 might play pivotal roles in tumor progression, as described elsewhere.

Discussion

In the present study, by performing WES in DGCs, we identified 185 recurrently mutated genes, including CDH1, RHOA, TP53, and CMTM2. CDH1, RHOA, and TP53 were frequently mutated in DGCs, and a mutation of CDH1 (E-cadherin) in DGC has been shown previously. Dysregulation of E-cadherin contributes to tumor invasion and progression. Somatic mutations of RHOA are highly specific to DGC and are absent in IGC. Indeed, RHOA mutations have been found in up to 25.3% of DGCs in Japan, 15% in DGCs from TCGA data, and 14.3% in DGCs in a Hong Kong population. However, the frequency of RHOA mutations in DGC appears to be quite low in Koreans. No RHOA mutation was found in the 14 cases of DGCs, and we found only two RHOA mutations in DGC (8.6%). Thus, the frequencies of RHOA mutations differ significantly across studies from Eastern and Western countries, reflecting the heterogeneity of DGCs with diverse genetic backgrounds.

In addition to the previously known mutations, we found a novel mutation at CMTM2 (Table 2), and for the first time, we demonstrated its effect on cellular proliferation. CMTM2 is a member of a chemokine-like factor superfamily that regulates vesicular transport or membrane apposition events in the endoplasmic reticulum. The DGC patients with lower CMTM2 expression had a shorter overall survival (Fig. 2). Indeed, other CMTM family genes (e.g., CMTM3, CMTM4, CMTM7, and CMTM8) have tumor suppressive functions. For example, knockdown of CMTM3 can promote gastric cancer metastasis through the activation of STAT3/Twist1/EMT. Thus, we suggest that CMTM2 mutations may play a pivotal role, especially in DGC progression.

Profiling of DNA copy number aberrations in DGC might identify recurrent copy-neutral LOH at the 3p12-pcen region, which harbors many tumor-suppressor genes. For example, ROBO1 and ROBO2 at 3p12.3 are regulators of axon guidance, and the expression levels of these genes are frequently suppressed by methylation and/or LOH in many cancer types. CADM2 and VGLL3 at 3p12.1 also have tumor suppressive functions. Collectively, these results imply that the tumor-suppressor genes at 3p12-pcen are impaired by copy-neutral LOH in DGC.

Comparison of the N0 and N3 tumors revealed distinct aberrations of DNA copy numbers and somatic mutational patterns between the subtypes. The N3 tumors.

Fig. 4 Comparison of recurrent mutations in N0 and N3 tumors. a A heatmap showing 32 recurrent SDMs in DGC. A bar plot indicating mutations of N0 (red) and N3 (blue) tumors. Rows are ordered by the differential frequency between N0 and N3 subgroups. b N3 tumor-specific SDMs that were validated by the Sanger sequencing method. The read alignments were evaluated using Integrated Genome Browser (IGV) software. c A heatmap showing recurrently mutated genes in N3 tumors (Fisher’s exact test for N0 vs. N3, P < 0.05) compared to those in N0 tumors collected from our data and TCGA data.
exhibited more frequent DNA copy number aberrations than did the N0 tumors (see Fig. 5). GC patients with lymph node metastasis are reported to have more frequent DNA copy number gains and losses than patients without metastasis. In addition, integrating the analysis of CNA and mutation profiles allowed us to identify N3 tumors with recurrent copy-neutral LOHs at 6p (PBX2, AIF1, ZFP57, and PGBD1), 9p (ACER2, DEND4C, CCDC171, PTPRD, and GLIS3), and 17p (TP53, RAII, and SENP3), although this analysis did not allow us to identify N0 tumors with these features.

Mutational signature analysis also revealed unique features. N3 tumors preferentially had mutation signature 17 with frequent T > C and T > G mutations at the CpTpT site, but the N0 tumors did not. Recurrent T > G mutations at TpT dinucleotides converting CpTpT to CpGpT have been found in esophageal adenocarcinomas and GCs. We also identified significantly deleterious
mutations (SDMs) including some in previously known cancer genes (e.g., TP53, ARID1A, NCOR2, and RH0A). Frequent mutations of TP53 have been shown in DGCs. ARID1A, encoding a member of the SWI-SNF chromatin remodeling family, has been suggested to act as a tumor-suppressor gene by regulating the cell cycle or promoting apoptosis in various cancers. Recently, inactivating protein or protein deficiency of ARID1A have frequently been observed in gastric cancers. In addition, a mutation of DYNC2H1 was newly identified as an N3-specific SDM. Mutations of DYNC2H1 have been associated with the progression of fibromuscular dysplasia and short-rib polydactyly syndrome; however, its cancer-related functions have not been elaborated thoroughly. In addition, an integrated analysis of our data and the TCGA data identified additional N3-specific recurrent mutations (i.e., TP53 and FAT4). FAT4, a cadherin-related protein, has been proposed to have a tumor-suppressor role, and its mutation has been noticed in GC. Silencing of FAT4 promoted cell proliferation, invasion, and migration in GC cells. Moreover, the downregulation of FAT4 expression has been associated with lymph node metastasis and poor survival in GC patients. We suggest that these differential mutations between N0 and N3 tumors may play crucial roles in DGC progression; thus, they warrant further elucidation.

In conclusion, in this study, we demonstrated somatic mutations and DNA copy number aberrations of DGCs that differ according to the presence or absence of lymph node metastasis. Our analysis can provide an enhanced roadmap for delineating the heterogeneous genomic and clinical progression of DGCs, which might be helpful in developing precision diagnostics and targeted therapeutics for DGC.

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Authors’ contributions
H.G.W. and D.L. designed the study. H.G.W. supervised the exome sequencing. J.-H.C. and H.G.W. performed computational analyses. D.L. and Y.B.K. carried out the pathology review. M.K.J. performed experiments for validating the mutations. J.M.A. and W.J.B. performed functional experiments. S.-U.H. coordinated sample acquisition and provided clinical information. J.-H.C., H.G.W., and D.L. wrote the manuscript. J.-H.C, Y.-B.K, H.G.W., and D.L. were involved in critical review and discussion.

Conflict of interest
The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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