Meta-analysis of the association between APC promoter methylation and colorectal cancer

Zhenyu Ding1,*
Tong Jiang2,*
Ying Piao1
Tao Han1
Yaling Han3
Xiaodong Xie1
*These authors contributed equally to this work

Department of Oncology, General Hospital of Shenyang Military Region, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, Laboratory of Military Health in Cold Region, Center for Disease Control and Prevention of Shenyang Military Region, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, Institute of Cardiovascular Disease, General Hospital of Shenyang Military Region, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, People’s Republic of China

Abstract: Previous studies investigating the association between adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) gene promoter methylation and colorectal cancer (CRC) have yielded conflicting results. The aim of this study was to comprehensively evaluate the potential application of the detection of APC promoter methylation to the prevention and treatment of CRC. PubMed, Embase, and MEDLINE (results updated to October 2014) were searched for relevant studies. The effect size was defined as the weighted odds ratio (OR), which was calculated using either the fixed-effects or random-effects model. Prespecified subgroup and sensitivity analyses were conducted to evaluate potential heterogeneity among the included studies. Nineteen studies comprising 2,426 participants were selected for our meta-analysis. The pooled results of nine studies comprising a total of 740 subjects indicated that APC promoter methylation was significantly associated with CRC risk (pooled OR 5.53; 95% confidence interval [CI] 3.50–8.76; P<0.01). Eleven studies with a total of 1,219 patients evaluated the association between APC promoter methylation and the presence of CRC metastasis, and the pooled OR was 0.80 (95% CI 0.44–1.46; P=0.47). A meta-analysis conducted with four studies with a total of 467 patients found no significant correlation between APC promoter methylation and the presence of colorectal adenoma (pooled OR 1.85; 95% CI 0.67–5.10; P=0.23). No significant correlation between APC promoter methylation and patients’ Dukes’ stage, TNM stage, differentiation grade, age, or sex was identified. In conclusion, APC promoter methylation was found to be significantly associated with a higher risk of developing CRC. The findings indicate that APC promoter methylation may be a potential biomarker for the carcinogenesis of CRC.

Keywords: APC promoter methylation, colorectal cancer, meta-analysis

Introduction
Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most common cancers worldwide and has been estimated as the third most frequently diagnosed cancer in both men and women in the USA. The overall survival rate of patients with CRC is highly dependent upon the stage of the disease at the time of diagnosis. The estimated 5-year survival rate ranges from 85% to 90% for patients with stage I CRC to <5% for patients with stage IV CRC. Although the annual death rate has declined by 3% for CRC in the past 10 years, nearly 142,820 US residents were diagnosed with CRC in 2013. Several risk factors, including obesity, red meat consumption, and cigarette smoking, have been found to be associated with a higher risk of developing CRC. Additionally, genetic and epigenetic alterations play crucial roles in the pathogenesis of CRC.

It has been demonstrated that DNA methylation at CpG islands and its associated silencing of gene expression are important causes of the tumorigenesis of CRC. These epigenetic changes substantially contribute to cellular transformation, particularly if these changes affect the genes that are involved in maintaining genomic stability. Due to the high sensitivity, specificity, and convenience of methylation...
detection methods, mounting evidence has indicated that DNA methylation patterns may be promising biomarkers when predicting one’s risk of developing CRC, as well as for determining patient outcomes. Among the hypermethylated genes that have been identified in CRC, the adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) gene is a well-characterized tumor suppressor gene. The APC gene, which is located at chromosomal band 5q21–q22, comprises 15 exons. Its tumor-suppressing activity is mainly attributed to regulation of the intracellular level of β-catenin within the Wingless signal transduction pathway. It has been demonstrated that APC mutations are one of the earliest events that occur in the initiation and progression of CRC. In addition, previous oncogenetic tree analysis has shown that APC alterations are the first to occur in an independent branch, and these predispose an individual to other gene alterations that occur in the pathways associated with colon tumorigenesis. To date, several studies have evaluated the association between APC promoter methylation and the risk of developing CRC (or the clinical characteristics of CRC) in patients. However, the results of these studies remain a matter of debate. Compared with in silico analyses, which are also dependent upon computer-based statistical analysis methods and have been used in the prediction of disease-associated gene mutation, the design of new drugs, and the analysis of molecular and structural mechanisms, meta-analyses have been widely applied to identify potential sources of disagreement between study results. Therefore, we conducted a meta-analysis to comprehensively evaluate the association of APC promoter methylation with CRC risk and the clinical characteristics observed in CRC patients in order to provide evidence for the future application of APC in the prevention and treatment of CRC.

Methods
Search strategy
We conducted a literature search using the PubMed (search updated to October 2014; http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed), Embase, and MEDLINE (search updated to October 2014; http://www.embase.com) databases using the following search terms located in either the title or abstract: (“adenomatous polyposis coli” or APC) and (methylation, hypermethylation, methylated, or hypomethylation) and (“colorectal neoplasms”, “colorectal cancer”, “colon cancer”, “rectal cancer”, “colorectal carcinoma”, “rectal carcinoma”, “colon carcinoma”, “colon neoplasms”, or “rectal neoplasms”). The search was limited to human studies. Additionally, we hand-searched the references of the review articles and, as needed, contacted the first author of a given paper to obtain any missing data.

Study selection
Studies were selected for the current meta-analysis according to the following criteria: they determined APC promoter methylation in specimens of colorectal tissue, blood, plasma, serum, buffy coat, or urine; and they provided sufficient information to evaluate odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs). In addition, when the same author or group reported results that were obtained from the same patient population in more than one article, only the most recent or most informative report was included. Our exclusion criteria were: review articles or conference reports; a lack of information about the degree of APC promoter methylation in patient cases and controls; and when screening for methylation of the APC promoter was conducted in cell lines.

Quality assessment
The assessment of study quality was conducted independently by two reviewers using the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS). The NOS evaluation system consists of three parameters (selection, comparability, and outcome) and assigns a maximum of four points for selection, two points for comparability, and three points for outcome. A NOS score ≥6 indicates a higher quality study, whereas a score ≤6 indicates a lower quality study. Any discrepancies between the two reviewers were settled by a third reviewer.

Data extraction
The data were extracted independently by two authors, and discrepancies were resolved by consensus including a third author. The data were collected using a pilot-tested data extraction form that included the following items: the first author’s name; the year of publication; the number of participants that exhibited APC promoter methylation both among specific cases and controls; the screening methods used; and the demographic and clinical characteristics of the patients. All procedures conformed to the established guidelines for the meta-analysis of observational studies in epidemiology.

Statistical analysis
The meta-analysis was performed using Stata software (version 11; StataCorp LP, College Station, TX, USA). The association between APC promoter methylation and the risk of developing CRC or its clinical characteristics (such as Dukes’ stages, TNM stages, metastasis, differentiation...
grade, as well as differences based on patient sex and age) was measured either by weighted OR by taking into account the 95% CI. We tested for heterogeneity among the studies using the chi-square-based Q-test and the I² statistic of inconsistency. Significant heterogeneity was defined as a chi-square test P-value <0.10 or as an I² statistic >50%.19 We used a random-effects model when significant heterogeneity was observed among the studies; otherwise, we used a fixed-effects model. For a two-tailed significance level of 5%, the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it was false was termed the power, which was defined as 1 – β.

Funnel plots and Egger’s test were used to assess publication bias. Additionally, prespecified subgroup analyses, which included the patients’ ethnicities, as well as the test samples, testing methods, and sample sizes, were conducted to evaluate potential sources of heterogeneity within the studies investigating the association between APC promoter methylation and the risk of CRC or CRC metastasis. Moreover, sensitivity analyses were performed to examine the influence of each study on the pooled OR by serially omitting each individual study and pooling the remaining studies.

Results
Results of the literature search
Figure 1 illustrates the detailed process used for study selection. In summary, a total of 333 articles were initially identified; of these, 268 articles were excluded, either based on duplicate results or because they were deemed to be irrelevant to this meta-analysis after careful review of the titles and abstracts. Among the 65 studies that remained, an additional 46 articles were excluded for various reasons: 31 were review articles; eleven were discarded because screening of APC promoter methylation was performed using cell lines; and four were excluded because of a lack of data on the association between APC promoter methylation and the development of CRC. Thus, 19 articles were ultimately selected for inclusion in the meta-analysis.20–38

Study characteristics
The characteristics of the studies that met all of the established inclusion criteria for the meta-analysis are presented in Table 1. Nine eligible studies presented data on the association between APC promoter methylation and the risk of developing CRC. Eleven studies assessed the correlation of APC promoter methylation with the presence of CRC metastasis. Moreover, sensitivity analyses were performed to examine the influence of each study on the pooled OR by serially omitting each individual study and pooling the remaining studies.

Data quality
We estimated the quality of the studies using the NOS evaluation system, and the results showed that 15 of the 19 studies were classified as high-quality (NOS score >6) and the remaining four trials were classified as lower-quality. The mean NOS score of the studies was 7. Most of the studies did not use community controls when we conducted an assessment of comparability.

Methylation of the APC promoter and CRC
As shown in Figure 2, the pooled outcome of nine studies comprising 740 subjects indicated that APC promoter methylation was significantly associated with an increased...
Table 1 Characteristics of the studies included in the meta-analysis

| Reference                  | Year | Country    | Race    | Methods          | Sample | CRC metastasis | Colorectal adenoma | Age | Sex | TNM stages | Dukes' stages | Differentiation grade | Study quality |
|----------------------------|------|------------|---------|------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----|-----|------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Pack et al                  | 2013 | Korea      | Asian   | MSP              | Plasma | N              | Y                   | N   | N   | N          | N              | N                     | 6             |
| Kang et al                  | 2012 | Korea      | Asian   | Q-MSP            | Tissue | Y              | N                   | Y   | Y   | N          | N              | N                     | 8             |
| Gay et al                   | 2012 | UK         | Caucasian| Pyrosequencing  | Tissue | Y              | N                   | N   | N   | Y          | N              | Y                     | 8             |
| Leong et al                 | 2011 | UK         | Caucasian| Q-MSP           | Tissue | N              | N                   | N   | N   | N          | N              | N                     | 7             |
| Naghbalhossaini et al       | 2011 | Iran       | Asian   | MSP              | Tissue | Y              | N                   | Y   | Y   | Y          | N              | Y                     | 8             |
| Syed et al                  | 2011 | Kashmir    | Asian   | MSP              | Tissue | N              | N                   | Y   | N   | Y          | Y              | N                     | 8             |
| Kim et al                   | 2010 | Korea      | Asian   | Pyrosequencing   | Tissue | Y              | N                   | N   | N   | Y          | Y              | Y                     | 6             |
| Belshaw et al               | 2010 | UK         | Caucasian| Q-MSP           | Tissue | N              | N                   | N   | N   | N          | N              | N                     | 7             |
| Kamiyama et al              | 2009 | Japan      | Asian   | Q-MSP            | Tissue | N              | N                   | N   | N   | N          | N              | N                     | 8             |
| Derks et al                 | 2006 | European/USA| Caucasian| MSP             | Tissue | N              | N                   | N   | N   | N          | N              | N                     | 5             |
| Lacopetta et al             | 2006 | Australia  | Caucasian| Q-MSP           | Tissue | Y              | N                   | N   | N   | Y          | N              | N                     | 7             |
| Leung et al                 | 2005 | China      | Asian   | MSP              | Serum  | Y              | N                   | N   | N   | Y          | N              | N                     | 9             |
| Chen et al                  | 2005 | Germany    | Caucasian| MSP              | Tissue | Y              | N                   | N   | N   | N          | N              | N                     | 6             |
| Ebert et al                 | 2005 | Germany    | Caucasian| MSP              | Tissue | Y              | N                   | N   | N   | N          | N              | N                     | 6             |
| Kim et al                   | 2005 | Korea      | Asian   | MSP              | Tissue | N              | Y                   | N   | N   | N          | N              | N                     | 8             |
| Brandes et al               | 2005 | Netherlands| Caucasian| MSP             | Tissue | Y              | N                   | N   | N   | N          | N              | N                     | 7             |
| Xu et al                    | 2004 | China      | Asian   | MSP              | Tissue | N              | Y                   | N   | N   | N          | N              | N                     | 8             |
| Lee et al                   | 2004 | Korea      | Asian   | MSP              | Tissue | N              | Y                   | N   | N   | N          | N              | N                     | 7             |
| Lind et al                  | 2004 | Norway     | Caucasian| MSP             | Tissue | Y              | N                   | N   | N   | N          | N              | Y                     | 6             |

Notes: Quality of the studies was assessed using the Newcastle-Ottawa quality assessment scale. A score $\geq$ 6 indicated a higher-quality study, whereas a score $\leq$ 6 indicated a lower-quality study; Y indicates that the study was evaluated for the corresponding prognostic factor; N indicates that the study was not evaluated for the corresponding prognostic factor.

Abbreviations: CRC, colorectal cancer; MSP, methylation-specific polymerase chain reaction; Q-MSP, quantitative real-time MSP; TNM, tumor-node-metastasis.
risk of developing CRC (pooled OR 5.53; 95% CI 3.50–8.76, \( P < 0.01 \); power 1.0). Eleven studies comprising 1,219 patients evaluated the association between \( APC \) promoter methylation and CRC metastasis, and the pooled OR was 0.80 at a 5% significance level with 5% power (95% CI 0.44–1.46, \( P = 0.47 \); Figure 3). Four studies assessed the association between \( APC \) promoter methylation and the presence of colorectal adenoma, and the pooled OR was 1.85 at a 5% significance level with 94% power (95% CI 0.67–5.10, \( P = 0.23 \); Figure 4). We also evaluated the association between \( APC \) promoter methylation and patient age, patient sex, TNM stage, Dukes’ stage, and differentiation grade, and no

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**Figure 2** Meta-analysis of the association between \( APC \) promoter methylation and the risk of colorectal cancer. The circles and horizontal lines correspond to the study specific OR and 95% CI. The sizes of the data markers indicate the weight of each study in the analysis. The diamond represents the pooled OR and its 95% CI; the result was obtained using a fixed-effect model.

**Abbreviations:** CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio.

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**Figure 3** Meta-analysis of the association between \( APC \) promoter methylation in samples of colorectal cancer and samples of colorectal cancer metastasis. The circles and horizontal lines correspond to the study specific OR and 95% CI. The sizes of the data markers indicate the weight of each study in the analysis. The diamond represents the pooled OR and its 95% CI; the result was obtained using a random-effect model.

**Note:** Weights are from random effects analysis.

**Abbreviations:** CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio.
significant association was identified between \textit{APC} promoter methylation and these specific parameters (Table 2).

We conducted subgroup analyses to further explore the potential effects of the adopted screening methods, the ethnicities of the study populations, the testing materials used, and the study sample sizes on the association of \textit{APC} promoter methylation with the risk of CRC (Table 3). When the studies were stratified according to ethnicity, the combined OR was 4.54 (95% CI 1.89–10.92; \( P \leq 0.01 \)) for studies conducted with Asian populations and 10.03 (95% CI 3.44–29.19; \( P \leq 0.01 \)) for studies conducted with Caucasian populations. Subgroup analyses of the testing materials used suggested that the exposure rate of \textit{APC} promoter methylation in CRC tissues was higher than that in normal tissues (pooled OR 4.13; 95% CI 2.39–7.15; \( P \leq 0.01 \)). In addition, a significant correlation between \textit{APC} promoter methylation and the risk of developing CRC was detected in studies that used both methylation-specific polymerase chain reaction (pooled OR 8.04; 95% CI 4.22–15.32; \( P \leq 0.01 \)) and Q-MSP (pooled OR 3.07; 95% CI 1.52–6.16; \( P \leq 0.01 \)). Moreover, the overall outcome was not significantly altered by the sample size in the subgroup analysis.

The subgroup analyses, which were stratified according to the methylation screening methods adopted, the ethnicity of the study population, the testing materials used, and the study sample sizes, were conducted to detect potential clinical heterogeneity among the studies that investigated the association between \textit{APC} promoter methylation and CRC metastasis (Table 4). None of these factors significantly affected the overall outcome of the association between \textit{APC} promoter methylation and CRC metastasis.

The sensitivity analyses showed that the pooled ORs were not significantly affected following the sequential exclusion of each study (Figures S1–S3). In addition, pooling the data of

Table 2 Meta-analysis of the association between \textit{APC} promoter methylation and the clinical characteristics of patients with colorectal cancer

| Case type/control type | Studies (n) | Cases/controls | OR (95% CI) | Test of heterogeneity | \( P \) | Power (1 – \( \beta \)) |
|------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|------|-------------------|
| Age (years)            |            |                |             |                       |      |                   |
| \( \geq 60 < 60\)       | 3          | 150/146        | 1.11 (0.16–7.55) | \( P \leq 0.01 \) | 0.001 | 87.4 0.91 0.48 |
| Sex                    |            |                |             |                       |      |                   |
| Male/female            | 6          | 402/320        | 1.42 (1.00–2.02) | \( P = 0.50 \) | 0.001 | 0.051 0.83 |
| TNM stage              |            |                |             |                       |      |                   |
| I + III + IV           | 4          | 312/217        | 1.12 (0.70–1.80) | \( P = 0.97 \) | 0.001 | 0.64 0.34 |
| Dukes’ stage           |            |                |             |                       |      |                   |
| A + B/C + D           | 4          | 194/163        | 0.98 (0.20–4.87) | \( P = 0.001 \) | 90.1 | 0.98 0.14 |
| Differentiation grade  | Poor/moderate or well | 4 | 117/480 | 0.87 (0.49–1.57) | \( P = 0.30 \) | 18.2 | 0.66 0.99 |

\( P \) for heterogeneity. The statistical heterogeneity was assessed using Cochran’s test. \( P \leq 0.1 \) was considered to indicate significant heterogeneity across the studies; \( I^2 \) for heterogeneity; the \( I^2 \) statistic was also calculated using Cochran’s test. \( P > 0.50 \) was considered to indicate significant heterogeneity across the studies. \( P \) for meta-analysis. \( P < 0.05 \) was considered to indicate a significant association between \textit{APC} promoter methylation and the risk of colorectal cancer using fixed-effect or random-effect models.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; TNM, tumor-node-metastasis.
Table 3 Subgroup analyses of APC promoter methylation and the risk of colorectal cancer stratified according to the previously defined study characteristics

| Subgroup analysis       | Studies (n) | Cases/controls | OR (95% CI)           | Test of heterogeneity | P* | Power (1 – β) |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----|---------------|
|                         |             |                |                       |                       |    |               |
| Race                    |             |                |                       |                       |    |               |
| Asian                   | 5           | 399/154        | 4.54 (1.89–10.92)     | 0.06                  | 56.3 | P<0.01 | 1.0 |
| Caucasian               | 4           | 121/66         | 10.03 (3.44–29.19)    | 0.20                  | 27.3 | P<0.01 | 0.99 |
| Testing materials       |             |                |                       |                       |    |               |
| Tissue                  | 8           | 460/160        | 4.13 (2.39–7.15)      | 0.30                  | 17.0 | P<0.01 | 1.0 |
| Plasma                  | 1           | 60/60          | 9.90 (3.87–25.32)     | –                     | –   | P<0.01 | 1.0 |
| Testing methods         |             |                |                       |                       |    |               |
| MSP                     | 5           | 313/128        | 8.04 (4.22–15.32)     | 0.75                  | 0.001 | P<0.01 | 1.0 |
| Q-MSP                   | 4           | 207/92         | 3.07 (1.52–6.16)      | 0.17                  | 40.2 | P<0.01 | 1.0 |
| Sample size             |             |                |                       |                       |    |               |
| <100                    | 5           | 160/71         | 7.44 (2.75–20.11)     | 0.74                  | 0.001 | P<0.01 | 1.0 |
| ≥100                    | 4           | 360/149        | 4.86 (2.90–8.17)      | 0.04                  | 63.9 | P<0.01 | 0.96 |

Notes: *P* for heterogeneity. The statistical heterogeneity was assessed using Cochran’s test. P<0.05 was considered to indicate significant heterogeneity across the studies. *P* for heterogeneity. The I² statistic was also calculated using Cochran’s test. P>50% was considered to indicate significant heterogeneity across the studies. *P* for meta-analysis. P<0.05 was considered to indicate significant association between APC promoter methylation and the risk of colorectal cancer using fixed-effect or random-effect models.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; MSP, methylation-specific polymerase chain reaction; Q-MSP, quantitative real-time MSP.

the high-quality studies during the sensitivity analyses did not significantly change the overall results of the meta-analysis.

The funnel plot (Figure S4) and Egger’s test did not reveal significant publication biases in the current meta-analysis (CRC risk, Egger’s test, *P* =0.48; CRC metastasis status, Egger’s test, *P* =0.85; colorectal adenoma status, Egger’s test, *P* =0.85).

### Discussion

The main findings of this meta-analysis indicated that APC promoter methylation was significantly associated with a higher risk of developing CRC. Additional subgroup analyses of the adopted methylation screening methods, ethnicities of the study populations, the testing materials used, and the

Table 4 Subgroup analyses of APC promoter methylation and colorectal metastasis stratified according to previously defined study characteristics

| Subgroup analysis       | Studies (n) | Cases/controls | OR (95% CI)           | Test of heterogeneity | P* | Power (1 – β) |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----|---------------|
|                         |             |                |                       |                       |    |               |
| Race                    |             |                |                       |                       |    |               |
| Asian                   | 5           | 350/265        | 0.58 (0.19–1.79)      | 0.001                 | 81.1 | P=0.34 | 0.08 |
| Caucasian               | 6           | 344/260        | 1.04 (0.52–2.09)      | 0.02                  | 63.7 | P=0.91 | 0.03 |
| Testing materials       |             |                |                       |                       |    |               |
| Tissue                  | 10          | 674/500        | 0.81 (0.44–1.51)      | 0.001                 | 75.4 | P=0.52 | 0.09 |
| Plasma                  | 1           | 20/25          | 0.61 (0.05–7.20)      | –                     | –   | P=0.69 | 0.04 |
| Testing methods         |             |                |                       |                       |    |               |
| MSP                     | 7           | 256/223        | 0.67 (0.18–2.03)      | 0.001                 | 72.8 | P=0.42 | 0.03 |
| Q-MSP                   | 2           | 182/117        | 0.94 (0.58–1.55)      | 0.49                  | 0.001 | P=0.81 | 0.08 |
| Pyrosequencing           | 2           | 256/185        | 1.23 (0.75–2.02)      | 0.79                  | 0.001 | P=0.42 | 0.01 |
| Sample size             |             |                |                       |                       |    |               |
| <100                    | 7           | 256/223        | 0.61 (0.18–2.03)      | 0.001                 | 81.1 | P=0.42 | 0.04 |
| ≥100                    | 4           | 438/302        | 1.08 (0.76–1.53)      | 0.78                  | 0.001 | P=0.68 | 0.03 |

Notes: *P* for heterogeneity. The statistical heterogeneity was assessed using Cochran’s test. P<0.1 was considered to indicate significant heterogeneity across the studies. *P* for heterogeneity. The I² statistic was also calculated using Cochran’s test. P>50% was considered to indicate significant heterogeneity across the studies. *P* for meta-analysis. P<0.05 was considered to indicate significant association between APC promoter methylation and the risk of colorectal cancer using fixed-effects or random-effects models.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; MSP, methylation-specific polymerase chain reaction; Q-MSP, quantitative real-time MSP.
sample sizes did not significantly alter the overall results. Both the overall and subgroup analyses regarding the association between APC promoter methylation and CRC metastasis suggested that APC promoter methylation was not significantly associated with the presence of CRC metastasis. Furthermore, this meta-analysis did not identify a significant association between APC promoter methylation and CRC adenoma, patient age, patient sex, TNM stage, Dukes’ stage, or differentiation grade.

It is well known that CRC has relatively low 5-year survival rate worldwide.1 However, CRC is curable in >90% cases if detected at an early stage.39 Therefore, the development and improvement of early screening methods are essential to increasing the survival rate and clinical outcomes for patients with CRC. In addition, the excision of precancerous polyps under early screening programs is one of the most effective methods used to decrease the incidence and mortality rate of CRC.3,40,41 It has been suggested that the fecal occult blood test, a commonly used screening method for CRC, can decrease CRC-related mortality by 20% when conducted every 2 years;42 however, the fecal occult blood test still has a comparatively low detection rate for early-stage CRC and precancerous lesions.43 Although other screening tests such as colonoscopy, flexible sigmoidoscopy, and virtual colonoscopy are more robust, they are partially limited by their relatively high cost, complex preparation procedures, and low compliance rates in the screening and surveillance of CRC.44 Therefore, the identification of CRC biomarkers has attracted more attention and may hold great potential as a new screening method for the prevention and subsequent treatment of CRC.7

The present meta-analysis indicated that the percentage of APC promoter methylation in specimens of CRC was significantly higher than in normal samples, which is consistent with the result of a previous meta-analysis of APC promoter methylation and prostate cancer.45 These findings suggest that APC promoter methylation may be a valuable biomarker for CRC carcinogenesis. In addition, that methylated DNA can be detected with a high degree of sensitivity and specificity provides evidence that this methodology may be helpful in disease diagnosis and risk stratification.7,46 Thus, testing for APC promoter methylation may be useful as a practical method for CRC screening. However, we did not identify a significant association between APC promoter methylation and CRC metastasis, Dukes’ stage, TNM stage, or differentiation grade, which suggests that this method may be inappropriate for use when predicting the developmental stage of CRC. This needs to be further evaluated by additional high-quality studies.

The evaluation of heterogeneity among studies is an essential requirement when performing a meta-analysis.47 In this meta-analysis, heterogeneity among the studies was detected using the chi-square-based Q-test and the I² test. Following a systematic assessment, we found no significant heterogeneity between the studies that had investigated the association between APC promoter methylation and the risk of developing CRC. Subgroup analyses were conducted to evaluate the clinical heterogeneity of the included studies that investigated the association between APC promoter methylation and the risk of developing CRC or CRC metastasis, and no significant heterogeneity was found. In addition, sensitivity analyses were performed to explore the effects of individual studies and study quality on each overall outcome, and no single sensitive study was found in this meta-analysis. Publication bias has also been considered a major concern for a robust meta-analysis. Thus, we used the funnel plot and Egger’s test to estimate the influence of publication bias, and no significant publication bias was identified in our study. The aim of a meta-analysis is to aggregate information in order to achieve higher statistical power in the study. However, problems associated with low statistical power may exist even after combining the included studies in the meta-analysis. Therefore, we performed a test to evaluate the statistical power of the pooled results. The power of the positive results of this meta-analysis ranged from 0.96 to 1.0, indicating that these positive results are credible.48,49

The present meta-analysis has several limitations. First, we could not rule out the effects of potential confounders such as xenoestrogens, folate, and diet on the findings of this meta-analysis due to a lack of information presented for both the case and control groups in the studies that were reviewed. Second, the meta-analysis was based on data from observational studies, which may have some potential recall and selection biases that we could not rule out. Third, although no significant publication bias was found in this investigation, null findings may not have been published in the analyzed studies that had considered APC promoter methylation as a secondary outcome. In addition, the power value was lower than 0.8 in part of the overall and subgroup analyses of the meta-analysis with negative results. This indicated that the combined sample size was still too small to yield statistical power, even when we pooled the results of the included studies.43,49 Therefore, these results need to be bolstered by additional high-quality studies with larger sample sizes in the future.
Conclusion
In conclusion, APC promoter methylation was found to be significantly associated with the risk of developing CRC, which suggested that APC promoter methylation may be a promising biomarker for the early screening of CRC. In addition, this meta-analysis did not find a significant association between APC promoter methylation and CRC metastasis, colorectal adenoma status, patient age, patient sex, TNM stage, Dukes’ stage, or differentiation grade. The conclusions of the current study need to be evaluated further through well-designed prospective studies with larger sample sizes. In addition, findings might be more convincing if the studies can effectively rule out the potential effects of various confounding factors.

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Author contributions
All authors contributed to the data analysis and the drafting and revising of the paper, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary materials

Meta-analysis estimates, given named study is omitted

![Figure S1](image1.png)

Figure S1 Sensitivity analyses of the association between APC promoter methylation and the risk of colorectal cancer. Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Meta-analysis estimates, given named study is omitted

![Figure S2](image2.png)

Figure S2 Sensitivity analyses of the association between APC promoter methylation in samples of colorectal cancer and samples of colorectal cancer metastasis. Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.
Figure S3 Sensitivity analyses of the association between APC promoter methylation in samples of colorectal cancer and colorectal adenoma. Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Figure S4 Funnel plot for the evaluation of the potential publication bias in the association between APC promoter methylation in samples of colorectal cancer and samples of colorectal cancer metastasis. Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio; SE, standard error.