



Evaluation for clinical and prognostic implications of glypican-3 and α -fetoprotein in hepatocellular carcinoma: a new subtype?

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Background: In this retrospective study, we investigated clinicopathological features and prognosis of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) patients applying an immunosubtyping method based on the serum α -fetoprotein (AFP) levels and glypican-3 (GPC3) immunohistochemical expression.

Methods: Two hundred and twenty-nine HCC patients, who had been subjected to hepatectomy and accepted serum AFP and GPC immunohistochemical expression tests, were divided into four groups: AFP⁺GPC3⁺, AFP⁺GPC3⁻, AFP⁻GPC3⁺, and AFP⁻GPC3⁻ groups. During the study, HCC patients' sex ratios, ages, incidence of cirrhosis, clinicopathological features—such as tumor lesion, tumor size, histological grade, vascular invasion, regional lymph node involvement, distant metastasis—and their follow-up time were observed and continuously recorded.

Results: Regarding their clinicopathological features, the four groups only differed in the histological grade with statistical significance. Furthermore, the four subtypes showed statistically significant differences in sex ratios and incidence of cirrhosis. Among the four subtypes, the prognosis was just statistically different between the AFP⁺GPC3⁺ and AFP⁻GPC3⁺ groups, and AFP⁻GPC3⁺ was associated with a better prognosis.

Conclusions: A new HCC subtype could guide the personalized therapy of HCC patients to a certain extent. The four different subtypes resulting from the AFP- and GPC3-based subclassification of HCC, especially for AFP⁺GPC3⁺ and AFP⁻GPC3⁻ groups, were meaningful prognostic markers for HCC.

Keywords: Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC); α -fetoprotein (AFP); glypican-3 (GPC3); subtype; prognosis

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Introduction

Globally, liver cancer ranked sixth for cancer incidence and fourth for cancer deaths in 2015 (1). Most primary liver cancers (70–90%) occurring worldwide are hepatocellular

carcinoma (HCC) (2). Hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) account for an estimated 32% of infection-related cancer cases, mostly liver cancer, in less-developed countries and 19% in more developed countries (3). Until now, different studies have identified on the molecular level

that the expressions of some proteins, such as CD133, OV6, CD44, CD47, CK19, EpCAM, and especially α -fetoprotein (AFP) and glypican-3 (GPC3), are closely associated with the recurrence and survival of HCC patients (4-8). Although great progress has been made in HCC treatment, including curative surgery and nonsurgical treatment, the HCC prognosis remains poor (9). This may be due to the subtype classification based on only one protein, which may be not sufficient to clarify the diagnosis and prognosis of malignant HCC. Consequently, a more precise subtype classification is required to assess HCC patients.

To this goal, several clinical studies have been carried out. For instance, Yamashita *et al.* (10) defined a new subtype based on the expression of EpCAM and AFP. They found that the EpCAM⁺AFP⁺ group showed the poorest prognosis, while the EpCAM⁻AFP⁻ group had a more favorable outcome. Another study based on the immunohistochemical staining for CK19 and GPC3 proved that CK19⁺/GPC3⁺ HCC has the shortest recurrence time compared with other HCC immunophenotypes, such as CK19⁻/GPC3⁺ and CK19⁻/GPC3⁻ (11). However, to the best of our knowledge, HCC classification based on serum AFP levels and GPC3 expression for assessing the prognosis in HCC patients has not been reported to date.

In the present study, we classified an HCC group based on serum AFP levels and GPC3 expression to study the difference between their clinical pathological characteristics and prognosis.

Methods

Study design

Our research was approved by the Ethical Committee of Tongji Hospital, Huazhong University of Science and Technology (Number: S810), and more than 3,000 HCC patients had been subjected to hepatectomy at Tongji Hospital between January 2014 and November 2016.

We carefully screened over the 3,000 medical records. The following entry criteria were applied: (I) all patients were diagnosed for the first time with HCC and had not received any anticancer therapy before the hepatectomy; (II) liver function was classified as Child-Pugh grade A; (III) the surgical resection margin was tumor negative; (IV) all patients were checked for their serum AFP levels and GPC3 expression; (V) patients with other malignancies, serious organ failures, and immunodeficiency diseases were excluded. Finally, only 229 of them were recruited into our study.

The HCC patients' clinicopathological features—lesion, tumor size, histological grade, vascular invasion, regional lymph node involvement, distant metastasis, and clinical stage—were collected by two independent pathologists. Edmondson-Steiner grade was used for subdividing the groups of differentiation: G3 (poorly differentiated) and G4 (undifferentiated) were both classified into high grade group. Clinical stage was evaluated by the sixth edition tumor-node-metastasis (TNM) system (UICC/AJCC, 2010).

Serum AFP levels were evaluated by an electrochemiluminescence immunoassay (E170 Analytics; Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN, USA). And we used a well-defined serum AFP cutoff (400 ng/mL) to classify HCC into AFP-positive and AFP-negative HCC, as described previously (12).

The immunohistochemical procedures for GPC3, including antigen recovery, antibody incubation, and antibody detection, were performed by College of American Pathologist (CAP) and Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (CLIA) accredited certified laboratory. We used anti-GPC3 mouse monoclonal primary antibody (clone GC33, Ventana Medical Systems, Inc. Tucson, AZ, USA) on BenchMark ULTRA to do tissue section staining to detect membrane and cytoplasmic expression. Antigen retrieval followed a primary antibody incubation for 32 minutes at 36 degrees Celsius. Immunoassays were performed with the UltraView Universal DAB Assay Kit. Additionally, each stain contained the appropriate positive and negative controls.

Immunohistochemical analysis

To accurately evaluate the expression of tissue protein GPC3, we adapted the comprehensive scoring scale proposed by Takai *et al.* (13). The scoring system is composed of three elements, including positive cell rate, staining intensity, and staining pattern. The positive cell rate is graded on a scale of 0 to 3: 0 (<5%), 1+ (5–10%), 2+ (10–50%), and 3+ (>50%). Staining scores of 2 and 3 were defined as positive staining, whereas 0 and 1 were defined as negative staining. All pathological sections were reviewed by two independent pathologists according to the guidelines of the World Health Organization (WHO) criteria, 2010 (14). Groups with cytoplasmic/membranous staining for GPC3 are shown in *Figure 1*.

Follow-up

This study used a telephone follow-up. After surgery, we

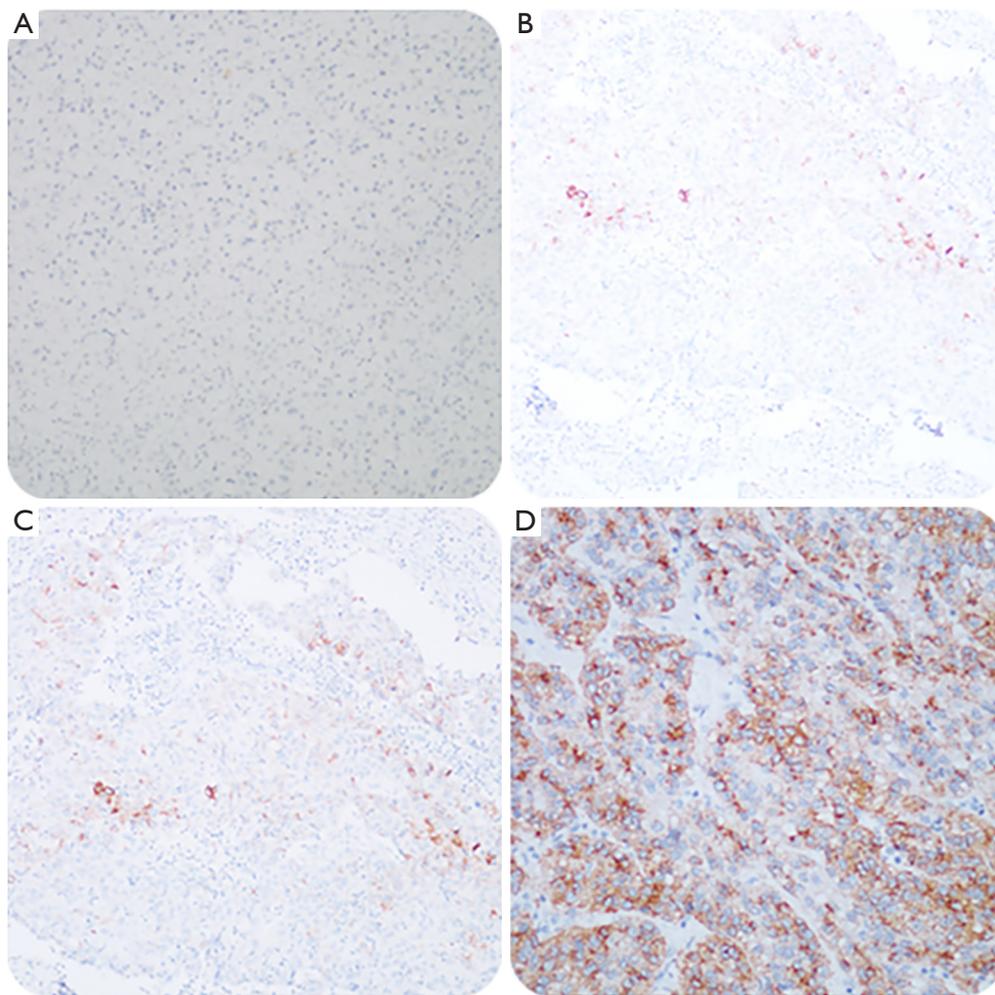


Figure 1 Immunohistochemical analyses of GPC3 in hepatocellular carcinoma patients. Cytoplasmic/membranous staining: (A) GPC3-negative staining: score 0 (<5%); (B) GPC3-negative staining: score 1+ (5–10%); (C) GPC3-positive staining: score 2+ (10–50%); (D) GPC3-positive staining: score 3+ (>50%). Original magnification, $\times 100$. GPC3, glypican-3.

contacted the patients every 3 months in the first year, every 4 months in the second year, and every 6 months in the third year. The follow-up schedule ended on September the 1st, 2017, unless a patient died earlier. Patients who died of other causes were excluded.

Statistical analysis

All analyses were performed using the SPSS 19.0 software (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA). Continuous data are expressed as median (range), distributions of categorical variables were studied by χ^2 tests, and groups were compared by Kruskal-Wallis one-way ANOVA. Overall survival (OS) was defined as the time between surgery and death or September the

1st, 2017 (the last date of follow-up). Survival was estimated by the Kaplan-Meier method, and differences between the curves were evaluated with a stratified log-rank test. Multivariable analyses performed with the Cox proportional hazards model were used to estimate factors associated with the HCC survival time. Two-tailed P values of $P < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

Results

General patient characteristics and clinicopathological features

In this study, 229 eligible HCC patients were included. The

Table 1 General information of HCC patients

Variable	Unit	Value
Age	Years	50 [16–77]
ALT	U/L	30 [7–215]
AST	U/L	30 [9–297]
Total bilirubin	mmol/L	6.5 (1.2–36.5)
Albumin	g/L	39.3 (27.4–50.8)
AFP	ng/mL	180.00 (1.03–80,000.00)
Follow-up	months	16.7 (0.3–48.4)

Data are expressed as median value (range). HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; AFP, α -fetoprotein.

general patient characteristics are summarized in *Table 1* and *Table 2*.

We found that the AFP-positive group (AFP \geq 400 ng/mL), which contained more females than males (P=0.01), showed a lower histological grade (P=0.002). However, no difference was present in the patients' age (\geq 50 or <50 years), tumor number (solitary or multiple), cirrhosis (yes or no), tumor size (\geq 5 or <5 cm), regional lymph node involvement (yes or no), distant metastasis (yes or no) (*Table 2*).

In addition, as shown in *Table 2*, GPC3-positive HCC patients, as identified by immunohistochemistry, exhibited a larger female proportion, whereas no statistical difference was found in other characteristics or clinicopathological features (*Table 2*).

In contrast to the general data and clinicopathological features, statistically significant differences (P<0.05) among the four groups were only found in their histological grade, such as the sex ratio (P<0.05) and the incidence of cirrhosis (P<0.05) (*Table 3*). The AFP⁺/GPC3⁺ group contained more females (9.2%) than the AFP⁻/GPC3⁻ group (0%; P=0.031) (*Table 3*). In addition, AFP⁺/GPC3⁺ HCC patients had a higher incidence of cirrhosis (33.6%) than the AFP⁻/GPC3⁺ (10.9%) and AFP⁻/GPC3⁻ groups (2.6%). AFP⁺/GPC3⁺ group exhibited a relatively higher percentages of poorly differentiation (25.3%) than AFP⁻/GPC3⁺ HCC patients (14.8%) (*Table 3*).

Prognosis of HCC patients

Among all 229 HCC patients, there were 4 (1.7%) patients died for other reasons were excluded: suicide or encountered a fortuitous accident. Fifty-two (22.7%) of

the patients rejected the phone call for various reasons or just lost contact (the censored patients). Eventually, all the followed-up HCC patients included: 98 (42.8%) patients in AFP⁺/GPC3⁺ group, 7 (3.1%) patients in AFP⁺/GPC3⁻ group, 94 (41.0%) patients in AFP⁻/GPC3⁺ group, 26 (11.4%) patients in AFP⁻/GPC3⁻ group.

Prognosis of HCC subtypes defined by GPC3 or AFP

We analyzed the prognosis of HCC subtypes defined by GPC3 or AFP by the Kaplan-Meier method. The average survival times of these four subtypes were: 25.7 months for AFP-positive HCC (95% CI: 21.8–29.5 months); 35.5 months for AFP-negative HCC (95% CI: 29.6–41.3 months); 32.3 months for GPC3-positive HCC (95% CI: 28.0–36.6 months); and 29.2 months for GPC3-negative HCC (95% CI: 22.2–26.2 months). Actually, AFP-negative HCC patients lived longer than AFP-positive HCC patients (P=0.006) (*Figure 2*). However, there was no statistical difference among the GPC subtypes (P=0.979) (*Figure 3*).

Prognosis of HCC subtypes defined by GPC3 and AFP

For the four groups, the following average survival times were determined by the Kaplan-Meier method: 21.4 months for AFP⁺GPC3⁺ (95% CI: 18.4–24.5 months); 33.8 months for AFP⁺GPC3⁻ (95% CI: 20.3–47.3 months); 36.5 months for AFP⁻GPC3⁺ (95% CI: 30.4–42.6 months); and 21.2 months for AFP⁻GPC3⁻ (95% CI: 16.6–25.8 months). Only the AFP⁺GPC3⁺ and AFP⁻GPC3⁺ groups were statistically different (P=0.002) (*Figure 4*).

Multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression analysis of risk factors associated with death

According to the analysis above, several factors were entered in the multivariate analysis as shown in *Table 4*. Only age \geq 50 years [hazard ratio (HR) =1.987, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.096–3.262, P=0.011], was independent factors associated with the death to HCC patients.

Discussion

HCC is a highly heterogeneous tumor. It has been found that the expression of some proteins, including AFP and GPC3, is closely associated with the recurrence and survival of HCC patients (4–8). However, AFP is not thought to be the most optimal diagnostic marker for HCC, as only a

Table 2 Comparison of the patients' general data and clinicopathological features regarding the subtypes AFP or GPC3

HCC type (n)	AFP				GPC3			
	AFP ⁺ (n=108)	AFP ⁻ (n=121)	χ^2	P	GPC3 ⁺ (n=196)	GPC3 ⁻ (n=33)	χ^2	P
Cohort			3.008	0.087			0.835	0.451
≥50 years	51	71			102	20		
<50 years	57	50			94	13		
Gender			7.226	0.010*			5.812	0.021*
Male	87	112			166	33		
Female	21	9			30	0		
Lesion			0.529	0.557			0.263	0.680
Solitary	75	90			140	25		
Multiple	33	31			56	8		
Cirrhosis			0.073	0.879			3.955	0.059
No	26	90			94	22		
Yes	82	31			102	11		
Tumor size			0.070	0.892			1.189	0.336
≥5 cm	67	73			117	23		
<5 cm	41	48			79	10		
Histological grade			10.164	0.002*			0.232	0.708
Well and moderate	46	77			104	19		
High	62	44			92	14		
Vascular invasion			1.252	0.327			0.010	0.921
No	91	108			171	28		
Yes	17	13			25	5		
Regional lymph node involvement			0.706	0.627			1.760	0.185
No	107	118			194	31		
Yes	1	3			2	2		
Distant metastasis			3.524	0.088			0.000	1.000
No	101	119			188	32		
Yes	7	2			8	1		

*, P<0.05. HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; AFP, α -fetoprotein; GPC3, glypican-3.

small proportion of HCC patients presents with an elevated serum AFP (15). Therefore, better markers for diagnosis as well as prognosis have been investigated (16-19).

Recently, Zhang *et al.* detected GPC3 in the liver of fetuses at 18–30 weeks of gestational age, but could not identify GPC3 in any normal adult hepatic tissue (16), in contrast to AFP. These findings attracted our interest, and

we conducted a meta-analysis, which indicated that HCC patients had a higher serum GPC3 level when compared with healthy individuals, but whether GPC3 is an optimal diagnostic marker for HCC and liver cirrhosis remained uncertain (17). Furthermore, Li *et al.* (18) realized that GPC3 might be a serum marker for HCC and could be used to distinguish AFP-negative HCC from cirrhotic

Table 3 Comparison of the patients' general data and clinicopathological features with the subtypes AFP and GPC3

HCC type (n)	AFP ⁺ /GPC3 ⁺ (n=101)	AFP ⁺ /GPC3 ⁻ (n=7)	AFP ⁻ /GPC3 ⁺ (n=95)	AFP ⁻ /GPC3 ⁻ (n=26)	χ^2	P
Cohort					4.695	0.193
≥50 years	46	5	56	15		
<50 years	55	2	39	11		
Gender					10.612	0.009*
Male	80	7	86	26		
Female	21	0	9	0		
Lesion					0.811	0.866
Solitary	70	5	70	20		
Multiple	31	2	25	6		
Cirrhosis					59.704	0.000*
No	24	2	70	20		
Yes	77	5	25	6		
Tumor size					1.370	0.726
≥5 cm	62	5	55	18		
<5 cm	39	2	40	8		
Histological grade					10.237	0.015*
Well and moderate	43	3	61	16		
High	58	4	34	10		
Vascular invasion					2.266	0.497
No	85	6	86	22		
Yes	16	1	9	4		
Regional lymph node involvement					4.898	0.119
No	100	7	94	24		
Yes	1	0	1	2		
Distant metastasis					4.502	0.176
No	94	7	94	25		
Yes	7	0	1	1		

*, P<0.05. There was a significant difference between AFP⁺/GPC3⁺ and AFP⁻/GPC3⁻ group in the analysis of gender comparison (P=0.031). For histological grade, there was a statistically significant difference between AFP⁺/GPC3⁺ and AFP⁻/GPC3⁺ group (P=0.015). Cirrhosis: AFP⁺/GPC3⁺ compared to AFP⁻/GPC3⁺ group (P=0.001), AFP⁺/GPC3⁺ compared to AFP⁻/GPC3⁻ group (P=0.001). AFP, α -fetoprotein; GPC3, glypican-3.

nodules. Another study indicated that high GPC3 immunohistochemical expression is associated with poor OS in HCC patients (19). Consequently, we followed the approach to combine GPC3 with AFP to define a new subtype for the analysis of HCC.

Our previous study has proven that an AFP cut-off value

of 400 ng/mL was a more optimal level for estimating the relationship between AFP levels and survival than a value of 300 ng/mL (12), as recommended in literature (20).

In our current study, we found some differences in the general characteristics and clinicopathological features between the subgroups. We only found a correlation

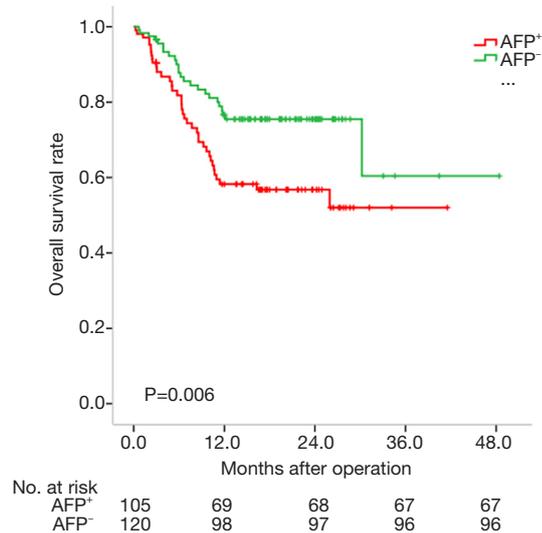


Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier overall survival (OS) analysis of different types stratified by AFP (A) or GPC3 (B) in all 225 hepatocellular carcinoma patients. AFP, α -fetoprotein; GPC3, glypican-3.

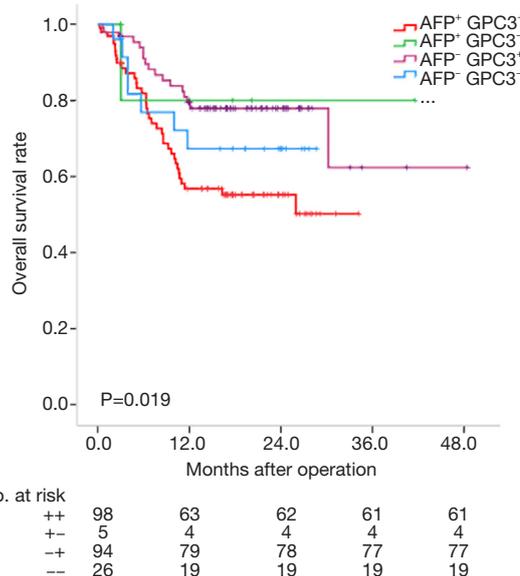


Figure 4 Kaplan-Meier overall survival (OS) analysis of different types stratified by AFP and GPC3 in all 173 hepatocellular carcinoma patients. (“++” represents AFP⁺GPC3⁺; “+-” represents AFP⁺GPC3⁻; “-+” represents AFP⁻GPC3⁺; “--” represents AFP⁻GPC3⁻). AFP, α -fetoprotein; GPC3, glypican-3.

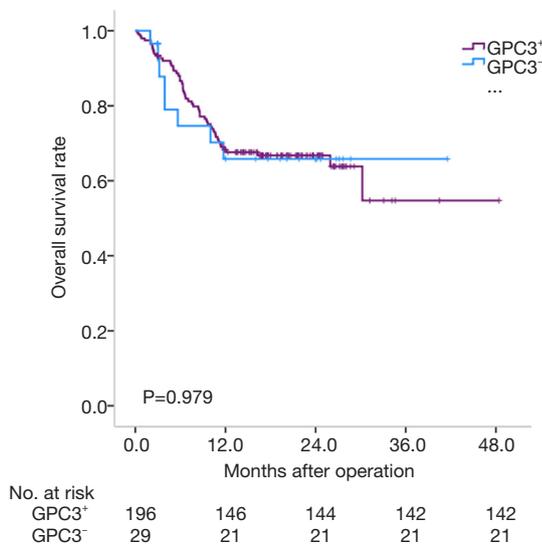


Figure 3 Kaplan-Meier overall survival (OS) analysis of different types stratified by GPC3 in all 225 hepatocellular carcinoma patients. GPC3, glypican-3.

between the immunohistochemical expression of GPC3 and the sex ratio ($P=0.021$), while the serum AFP levels was related to the histological grade of HCC, for the reason that there was a statistically significant difference between AFP⁺/GPC3⁺ and AFP⁻/GPC3⁺ group. Also, the serum AFP levels and the four subtypes exhibited additional differences

in their clinicopathological features besides the gender differences. However, Yu *et al.* (21) found that, in HCC, GPC3 was highly expressed and was positively correlated with tumor size and liver cancer pathological grading, Unfortunately, that is in conflict with our conclusion. As for the discrepancy in conclusion, we can only consider that it may be due to the lack of awareness of physical examination and the inability to diagnose diseases early in Hubei, China, Furthermore, our study showed that in the diagnosis of HCC, the four subtypes were better markers than AFP levels and GPC3 expression in HCC patients who had cirrhosis. We found that different subtypes were associated with differences in the cirrhosis incidence, which was not correlated with AFP levels and GPC3 expression, and the result is consistent with other research (22). In combination with a previous study, which indicated that simultaneous testing of serum GPC3 and AFP could improve the diagnostic accuracy and sensitivity for early HCC (23,24), we conclude that the newly defined subtype, to some extent, could be an optimal marker for the diagnosis of HCC.

In fact, our study was the first research to analyze the prognosis of HCC patients classified by serum AFP levels and GPC3 immunohistochemical expression. At the beginning, we analyzed prognostic data based on the

Table 4 Multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression analysis

Characteristic	HR	95.0% CI	P value
AFP positive	0.476	0.056–4.031	0.496
GPC3 positive	0.520	0.207–1.311	0.166
AFP ⁺ and GPC3 ⁺ vs. AFP ⁻ and GPC3 ⁻	1.561	0.673–3.622	0.299
Gender: male	0.862	0.408–1.821	0.698
Age ≥50 years	1.987	1.096–3.262	0.011*
Cirrhosis	1.174	0.613–2.249	0.629

*, P<0.05. We analyzed all the single variables, and then made a comprehensive analysis of meaningful variables. AFP, α -fetoprotein; GPC3, glypican-3; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

subtypes defined by GPC3 or AFP and found that AFP-negative HCC patients lived longer than the AFP-positive group (P=0.001). The relationship between AFP and the prognosis of HCC patients was consistent with our previous studies (12). However, we observed no statistical difference between the GPC subtypes. Other studies reported two conflicting results. On the one hand, some researchers claimed that positive GPC3 expression contributes to a poorer OS of HCC patients compared to negative GPC3 expression (25,26). On the other hand, Kaseb and Jeon independently supported that the immunohistochemical expression level of GPC3 is not correlated with the OS of HCC patients (27,28), which is consistent with our study.

Then, after we concluded prognostic data based on the subtypes defined by GPC3 and AFP, we found that AFP⁻GPC3⁺ group showed the longest survival time, followed by AFP⁺GPC3⁻ group and group AFP⁺GPC3⁺, while group AFP⁻GPC3⁻ had the poorest prognosis. Unfortunately, Only the AFP⁺GPC3⁺ and AFP⁻GPC3⁺ groups were statistically different (P=0.001). The result clearly showed that AFP⁺GPC⁺ was a relatively qualified subtype and could lead to a worse prognosis.

After the analysis the results of multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression and the survival data, it was apparently that GPC3 immunohistochemical expression cannot affect the prognosis of HCC patients alone. However, interestingly, when we found that there was such a markedly distinction in survival between AFP positive group and AFP negative group, the distinction disappeared when the factor GPC3⁻ was added into the equation. Moreover, the average survival time for AFP⁻GPC3⁻ group was very similar to group AFP⁺GPC⁺. What's more, most of the published prognostic studies suggest that both AFP⁻

and GPC3⁻ lead to shorter survival in patients with HCC, whereas our study did the opposite. We can assume that AFP⁻GPC3⁻ subtype could be a special one, and AFP⁻GPC3⁻ led to a relatively poorer prognosis.

In conclusion, even though our study had some limitations. The small sample size, the single-center design, as well as the inaccurate follow-up method and the relatively low follow-up rate affected the reliability of our results to a certain extent. We still defined a new classification system for subclassifying HCC based on AFP and GPC3 into four different prognosis subtypes. And they could be meaningful indicators that are instructive for prognosis to a certain extent. Meanwhile, the new HCC subtype could guide the personalized therapy of HCC patients.

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Footnote

Conflicts of Interest: All authors have completed the ICMJE uniform disclosure form (available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/tcr-19-1803>). The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. Our research was approved by the Ethical Committee of Tongji Hospital, Huazhong University

of Science and Technology (No. S810).

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