

# Comprehensive Analysis of the Prognostic Value and Immune Function of Immune Checkpoints in Stomach Adenocarcinoma

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**Background:** Stomach adenocarcinoma (STAD) is one of the most prevalent malignances and ranks fifth in incidence and third in the cancer-related deaths among all malignances. The prognosis of STAD is poor. Immunotherapy based on immune checkpoint blockade is ever-increasingly suggested as the most promising therapy strategy for STAD. However, the prognosis and therapy value of immune checkpoints in STAD is far from clarified.

**Methods:** In our study, bioinformatics methods were performed to explore the expression and prognosis value of immune checkpoints in STAD and their association with immune infiltration. qRT-PCR was performed to verify our result.

**Results:** Most of the immune checkpoints were upregulated in STAD. There were lots of genetic mutations among immune checkpoints in STAD, including missense\_mutation, frame\_shift\_del et al. Interestingly, most of immune checkpoints were associated with drug sensitivity and drug resistance. Moreover, CD274, PVR, LGALS9, ICOSLG and CD70 were associated with the overall survival, post progression survival and first progression in STAD. The univariate and multivariate analysis revealed that CD70, ICOSLG, age, pTNM stage, and radiation therapy were independent factors affecting the prognosis of STAD patients. The expression of ICOSLG and CD70 was correlated with immune cells as well as immune biomarkers, including CD8+ T cells, CD4+ T cells, macrophage, neutrophils and dendritic cells.

**Conclusion:** All in all, our study performed a comprehensive analysis of the prognostic value and immune function of immune checkpoints in STAD, and our result suggested that immune checkpoint ICOSLG and CD70 serve as prognostic biomarkers and associate with immune infiltration in STAD.

**Keywords:** stomach adenocarcinoma, bioinformatics analysis, cancer immunotherapy, immune checkpoint

## Introduction

Stomach adenocarcinoma (STAD) is one of the most prevalent malignances and ranks fifth in incidence and third in the cancer-related deaths among all malignances.<sup>1,2</sup> Every year, approximately 951,600 initially diagnosed patients and approximately 723,100 STAD-related globally.<sup>2,3</sup> Though some risk factors for STAD have been established, the molecular mechanism of the occurrence and progression of STAD is still far from clear.<sup>4</sup> Moreover, the therapeutic measures for STAD are limited and the prognosis for STAD patients are poor, with the overall survival rate of STAD patients in advanced stage of only approximately 12 months.<sup>5</sup> These alarming data suggested the urgent need of new prognostic biomarkers and therapeutic targets for STAD patients.

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Immunotherapy based on immune checkpoint blockade is ever-increasingly suggested as the most promising therapies for STAD in addition to operative treatment, especially for patients with advanced STAD.<sup>6</sup> Until now, various studies have been performed to identify immune checkpoints on a functional level. And many immune checkpoints have been established, including but not limited to PD-L1 (CD274), PD-L2 (PDCD1LG2), CD80, CD86, VTCN1, HHLA2, TNFRSF14, PVR, CD200, LGALS9, ICOSLG, TNFSF9, TNFSF4, CD70, TNFSF18, and CD48.<sup>7-9</sup> Previous studies revealed that immune checkpoint PD-L1 and PD-L2 served as the therapeutic targets in many cancers.<sup>10,11</sup> Moreover, some of these immune checkpoints served as the therapeutic targets in many cancers, including pancreatic cancer and breast cancer.<sup>9,12</sup> Among these immune checkpoints, how many could serve as prognostic biomarkers and immunotherapy targets of STAD were still far from clarified, nevertheless.

In recent years, genomic research has become one of the most reliable means to accelerate the clinical and translational research and treatment of cancer. Accumulating studies have shown that immune checkpoints are closely associated with the immune infiltration, therapeutic effect and the prognosis of many tumor patients.<sup>9</sup> Moreover, immune checkpoints can even be used as tumor biomarkers to predict the prognosis of cancer patients and guide the immunotherapy of cancer patients.<sup>9</sup> Therefore, this study aims to clarify the expression and prognosis of immune checkpoints in STAD and its relationship with immune infiltration, and to propose more suitable strategies to improve the anti-immune performance of STAD by using high-throughput sequencing database.

## Materials and Methods

### TCGA and Oncomine

To analyze the clinical significance of immune checkpoints in STAD, gene expression profile for STAD patients were downloaded from the Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) database (<https://cancergenome.nih.gov/>) and Oncomine (<https://www.oncomine.org/>). In TCGA, TCGA STAD dataset (n=415) were isolated for analysis and corresponding clinical information including gender, tumor grade and survival status of these STAD patients were also downloaded and arranged.

### Gene Expression Analysis

The gene expression of immune checkpoints was analyzed using Oncomine and TCGA STAD dataset (n=415). In oncomine, Student's *T*-test was performed to compare the gene expression of immune checkpoints between normal tissues and STAD tissue with a p-value threshold of 0.05, a fold-change of 2. In TCGA, Student's *T*-test was performed to compare the gene expression of immune checkpoints between normal tissues and STAD tissue. And Kruskal–Wallis test was used to analyze the gene expression of immune checkpoints in normal tissues and different group of STAD tissues. Statistical analyses were performed using R software v4.0.3 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria). P-value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

### Genetic Mutation Analysis

After downloaded the genetic mutation data, transcriptome data, and clinical data from the TCGA database, we analyzed and visualized mutation data using the “maftools” package in R software. Horizontal histogram showed the genes have the higher mutation frequency in STAD patients.

### Drug Sensitivity Analysis

To analyze the correlation of gene expression of immune checkpoints and drug sensitivity, we collected 265 small molecules from Genomics of Drug Sensitivity in Cancer (GDSC). We downloaded the area under the dose–response curve (AUC) values for drugs and gene expression profiles for all cancer cell lines. The Pearson correlation coefficients of transcript levels and AUCs were normalized using Fisher's Z transformation. A Bonferroni-corrected, two-tailed distribution with family-wise error rate less than 0.025 in each tail for z-scored. Pearson correlation coefficients of annotated drug-target pairs were compared to the same number of correlation pairs generated by randomly sampling correlations.

### Enrichment Analysis of Immune Checkpoints

The functional annotation of immune checkpoints was analyzed with Gene Ontology (GO) analysis (biological processes (BP), molecular functions (MF), and cellular components (CC)) and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathway. GO and KEGG pathway

analyses were performed using DAVID and the results were visualized using R software v4.0.3. The P-value was set as 0.05. GO and KEGG pathway analysis were performed using all these immune checkpoints.

## Survival Analysis

The high/low expression group of STAD was distinguished with the medium expression of immune checkpoints. The Kaplan–Meier survival analysis with Log rank test were applied to analyze the survival difference between above two groups. For Kaplan–Meier curves, p-values and hazard ratio (HR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) were generated by Log rank tests. All analytical methods above and R packages were performed using R software version v4.0.3 (The R Foundation for Statistical Computing, 2020). Moreover, univariate and multivariate cox regression analysis was performed to identify the proper terms to build the nomogram. The forest was used to show the P value, HR and 95% CI of each variable through “forestplot” R package. A nomogram was developed based on the results of multivariate Cox proportional hazards analysis to predict the X-year overall recurrence. The nomogram provided a graphical representation of the factors, which can be used to calculate the risk of recurrence for an individual patient by the points associated with each risk factor through ‘rms’ R package.  $p < 0.05$  was considered as statistically significant.

## qRT-PCR

Approved by the Ethics Committee of Beijing Tongren Hospital, we obtained 52 STAD tissues and normal gastric tissues from the patients obtained informed consent. Based on the 2010 American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) staging system, three experienced pathologists evaluated histological diagnosis and tumor grade. TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen) was utilized in the isolation of total RNA of clinical tissues. Following the manufacturer’s instructions, cDNA was synthesized using PrimeScript RT-polymerase (Vazyme). This was followed by the performance of RT-qPCR with SYBR-Green Premix (Qiagen GmbH) using Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) as an internal control. [Supplementary Table 1](#) showed the primers of GAPDH and target genes. The expression of target genes was calculated with the  $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$  method.

## Immune Infiltration

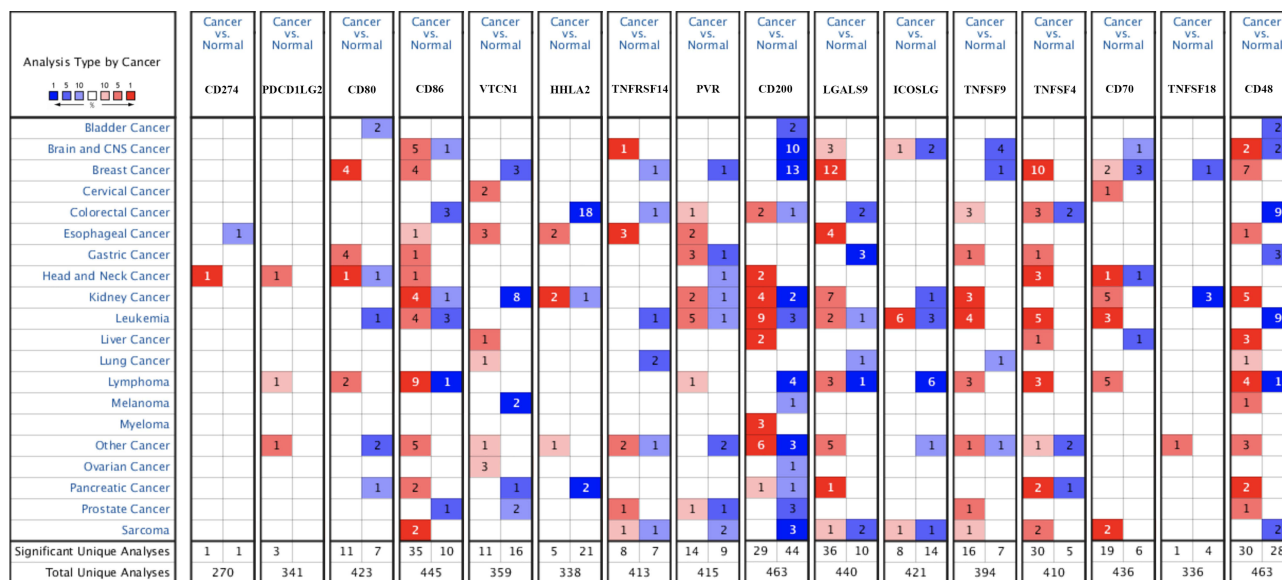
The correlation between gene expression of immune checkpoints and the abundances of six immune infiltrates (B cells, CD4+ T cells, CD8+ T cells, Neutrophils, Macrophages, and Dendritic cells) are estimated by TIMER algorithm. Moreover, “SCNA” module of TIMER 2.0 (<http://timer.cistrrome.org/>) provides the comparison of tumor infiltration levels among tumors with different somatic copy number alterations for immune checkpoints using Two-sided Wilcoxon rank-sum test. Spearman correlation analysis was performed to analyze the gene expression of immune checkpoints and the expression of immune biomarkers. A p-value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

## Results

### Defining Immune Checkpoints in STAD and Normal Tissue

We firstly detected the level of immune checkpoints in STAD in Oncomine and TCGA database. The results of Oncomine were shown in [Figure 1](#) and [Table 1](#). The data of Oncomine suggested upregulation of CD80, CD86, PVR, TNFSF4, and TNFSF9 in STAD tissues compared with normal tissues ([Figure 1](#) and [Table 1](#)). To be more specific, two datasets indicated that CD80 expression was increased in STAD tissues with a fold change of 2.285 and 3.122 (all  $p < 0.05$ ).<sup>13</sup> DERRICO’s dataset revealed upregulation of CD86 in STAD tissues compared with normal tissues ( $p = 4.93E-13$ ).<sup>13</sup> Moreover, DERRICO’s dataset also suggested that PVR expression was increased in STAD tissues ( $p < 0.05$ ).<sup>13</sup> Another dataset suggested that the expression of TNFSF4 and TNFSF9 were elevated in STAD tissues and the fold change were 3.231 and 2.472, respectively.<sup>14</sup>

We then analyzed the expression of immune checkpoints in STAD using TCGA dataset and the result was present in [Figure 2](#). The data indicated that the level of CD274 ([Figure 2A](#),  $p = 1.22E-03$ ), PDCD1LG2 ([Figure 2B](#),  $p = 2.12E-08$ ), CD80 ([Figure 2C](#),  $p = 7.11E-15$ ), CD86 ([Figure 2D](#),  $p = 9.73E-13$ ), VTCN1 ([Figure 2E](#),  $p = 7.70E-05$ ), TNFRSF14 ([Figure 2G](#),  $p = 0.022$ ), PVR ([Figure 2H](#),  $p = 2.71E-11$ ), CD200 ([Figure 2I](#),  $p = 6.63E-08$ ), LGALS9 ([Supplementary Figure 1A](#),  $p = 0.025$ ), ICOSLG ([Supplementary Figure 1B](#),  $p = 2.61E-07$ ), TNFSF9 ([Supplementary Figure 1C](#),  $p < 1E-12$ ), TNFSF4 ([Supplementary Figure 1D](#),  $p < 1E-12$ ), CD70 ([Supplementary Figure 1E](#),  $p = 1.43E-04$ ) and TNFSF18 ([Supplementary Figure 1F](#),  $p = 2.11E-09$ ) were upregulated

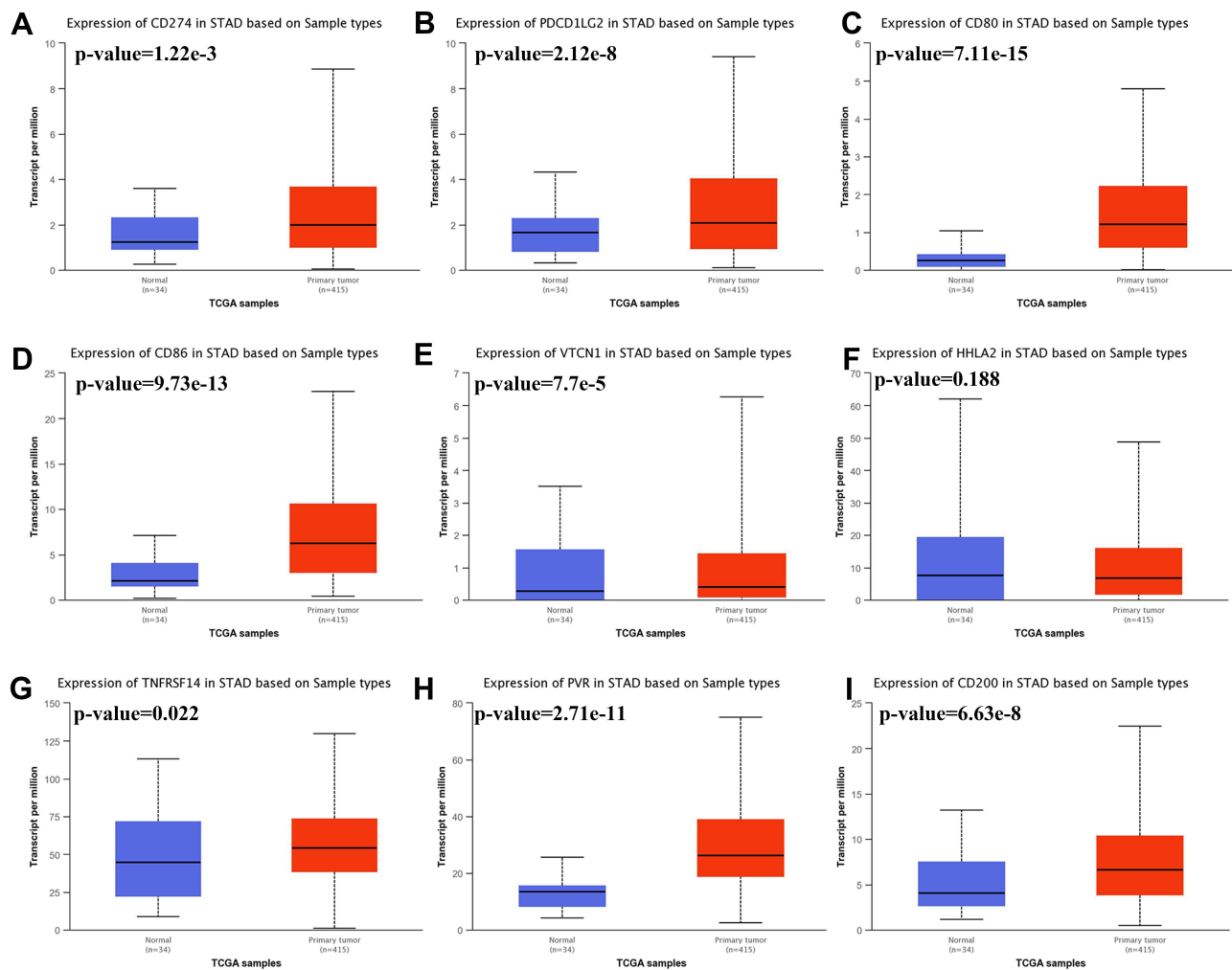


**Figure 1** The mRNA level of immune checkpoints in STAD (Oncomine). The graph shows the numbers of datasets with statistically significant mRNA over-expression (red) or down-regulated expression (blue) of the target gene with a p-value of 0.05 and fold change of 2. The depth of color is related to the differential expression sequence of genes. Saturated red(blue) graph represents top1%, medium saturated red(blue) graph represents top5%, and white red(blue) graph represents top10%.

in tumor tissues in STAD compared with normal tissues. [Figure 1G](#),  $p=0.284$ ) between STAD and normal tissues. However, there is no difference in the expression of [HHLA2](#) ([Figure 2F](#),  $p=0.188$ ) and [CD48](#) ([Supplementary](#) [Figure 1](#),  $p=0.003$ ) between STAD and normal tissues. These evidences demonstrate that the expression of immune checkpoints was extensively altered in STAD.

**Table 1** The mRNA Levels of Immune Checkpoints in STAD Based on the Data of Oncomine

Genes	Cancer Type	Fold Change	P value	Reference
CD274	NA	NA	NA	NA
PDCD1LG2	NA	NA	NA	NA
CD80	Diffuse Gastric Adenocarcinoma	2.285	4.38E-4	PMID: 19081245
	Gastric Mixed Adenocarcinoma	3.122	2.14E-4	PMID: 19081245
CD86	Gastric Mixed Adenocarcinoma	2.313	4.93E-13	PMID:19081245
VTCN1	NA	NA	NA	NA
HHLA2	NA	NA	NA	NA
TNFRSF14	NA	NA	NA	NA
PVR	Diffuse Gastric Adenocarcinoma	2.215	0.003	PMID: 19081245
	Gastric Mixed Adenocarcinoma	2.455	7.27E-4	PMID: 19081245
CD200	NA	NA	NA	NA
LGALS9	NA	NA	NA	NA
ICOSLG	NA	NA	NA	NA
TNFSF9	Gastric Adenocarcinoma	3.231	1.47E-4	PMID: 21132402
TNFSF4	Gastric Adenocarcinoma	2.472	3.04E-4	PMID: 21132402
CD70	NA	NA	NA	NA
TNFSF18	NA	NA	NA	NA
CD48	NA	NA	NA	NA



**Figure 2** The mRNA level of immune checkpoints in STAD. Box plots derived from TCGA STAD dataset comparing the expression of CD274 (A), PDCD1LG2 (B), CD80 (C), CD86 (D), VTCN1 (E), HHLA2 (F), TNFRSF14 (G), PVR (H), and CD200 (I) in STAD tissue and normal tissues.

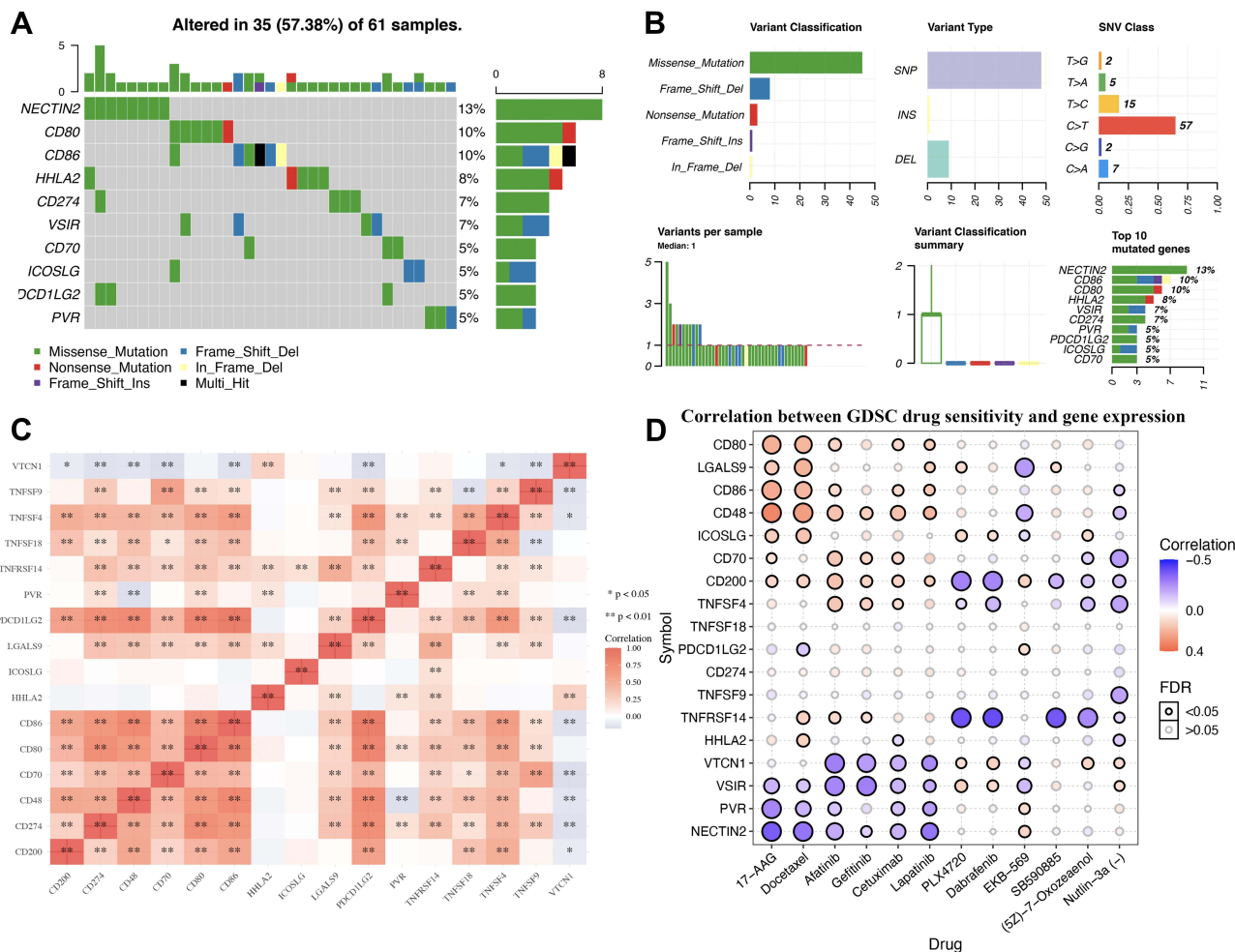
## Gene Mutation Landscape, Correlation and Drug Sensitivity Analysis of Immune Checkpoints in STAD

As shown in Figure 3, oncoplot displays the gene mutation landscape of immune checkpoints in TCGA STAD cohort. Gene mutation landscape of immune checkpoints include missense\_mutation, frame\_shift\_del, nonsense\_mutation, in\_frame\_del, frame\_shift\_ins and multi\_hit (Figure 3A). Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) and C>T mutation was the most common mutation types in variant type and SNV class, respectively (Figure 3B). Among this genes, the top five mutated genes were NECTIN2, CD86, CD80, HHLA2, VSIR and CD273 (Figure 3B). Correlation analysis demonstrated a moderate to high correlation in each member of immune checkpoints (Figure 3C). To verify whether the immune checkpoints could serve as therapy targets, an

important way is to evaluate their association between with existed drug targets. Figure 3D shows the result of drug sensitivity analysis. And the data revealed that the expression of most of immune checkpoints were linked to drug sensitivity (negative correlation) and drug resistance (positive correlation) (Figure 3D).

## Enrichment Analysis of Immune Checkpoints in STAD

In order to clarify the potential function of immune checkpoints in STAD, enrichment analysis including GO and KEGG analysis were performed using all these 16 immune checkpoints. According to the results, these immune checkpoints were mainly related to T cell costimulation, positive regulation of activated T cell proliferation, immune response, negative regulation of interferon-gamma production, T cell

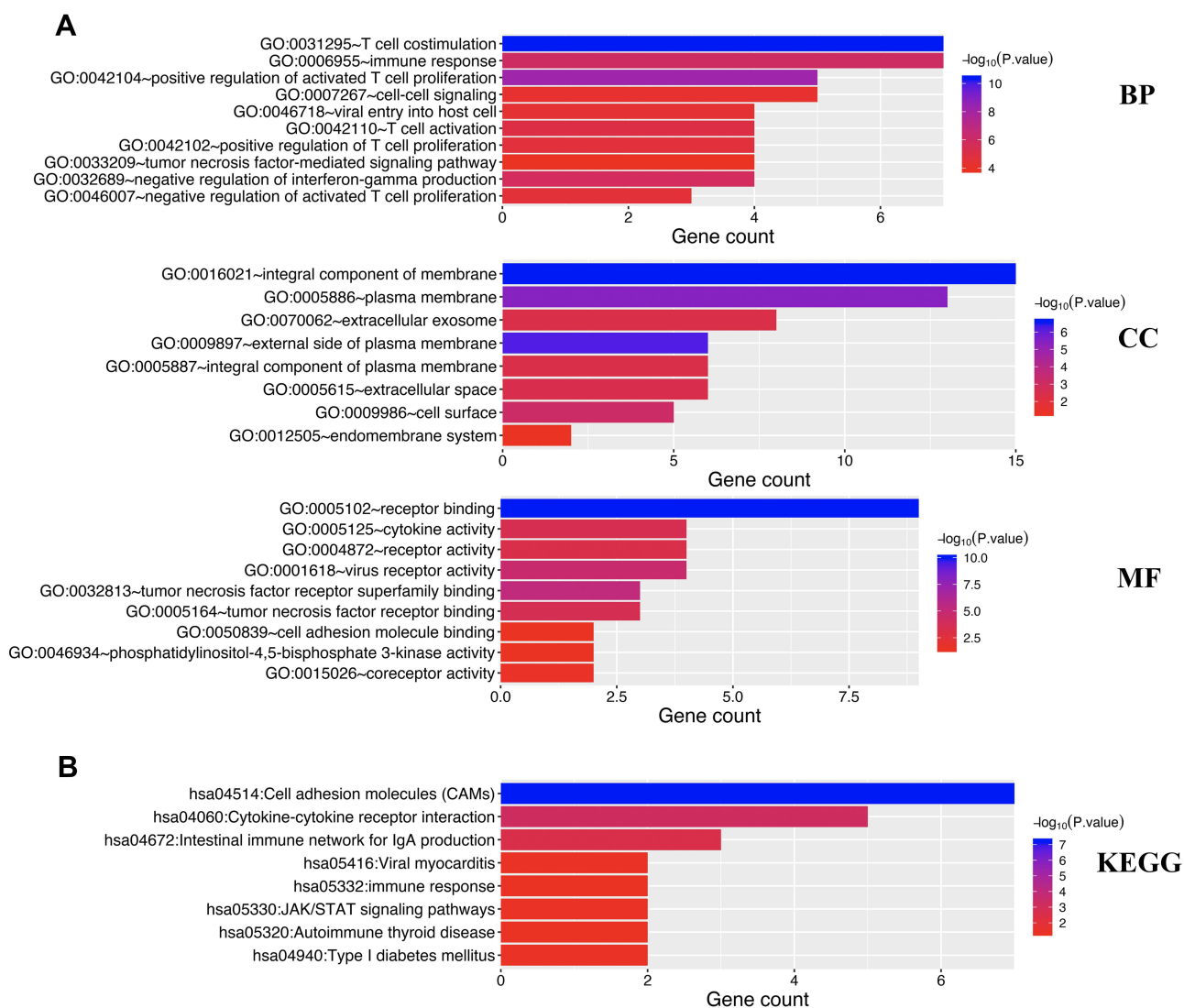


**Figure 3** Genetic mutation landscape and drug sensitivity analysis of immune checkpoints in STAD. **(A)** OncoPrint displaying genetic mutation landscape of immune checkpoints in TCGA STAD cohort. **(B)** Cohort summary plot displaying distribution of variants according to variant classification, type and SNV class. Bottom part (from left to right) indicates mutation load for each sample, variant classification type. **(C)** A heat map of the correlation between each member of immune checkpoints. Red color represents positive correlation, blue color represents negative correlation. **(D)** The correlation between immune checkpoints and drug or small molecules. The Pearson correlation represent the immune checkpoints expression correlates with the drug. The positive correlation means that the gene high expression is resistant to the drug, vice versa. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01.

activation, tumor necrosis factor-mediated signaling pathway, receptor binding, tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily binding, tumor necrosis factor receptor binding, cytokine activity, receptor activity and cell adhesion molecule binding in GO analysis (Figure 4A). Moreover, KEGG pathways analysis revealed that these immune checkpoints were mainly related to cell adhesion molecules (CAMs), Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Intestinal immune network for IgA production, immune response, JAK/STAT signaling pathways (Figure 4B). A PPI network constructed based on these immune checkpoints and revealed that they were associated with T cell costimulation, lymphocyte costimulation, regulation of lymphocyte and leukocyte activation, and T cell activation (Figure 5).

### Prognosis Value of Immune Checkpoints in STAD

The prognosis value of immune checkpoints in STAD is shown in Table 2. Among these immune checkpoints, the expression of CD274, PVR, LGALS9, ICOSLG and CD70 were associated with all the overall survival (OS), post progression survival (PPS), and first progression (FP) in STAD patients. To be more specific, STAD patients with high PVR expression had a poor OS (p=0.011, HR (95% CI) =1.32 (1.06–1.64)), PPS (p=0.0015, HR (95% CI) =1.55 (1.18–2.05)) and FP (p=0.023, HR (95% CI)=1.32 (1.04–1.67)) (Figure 6A and Table 2). Moreover, STAD patients with high



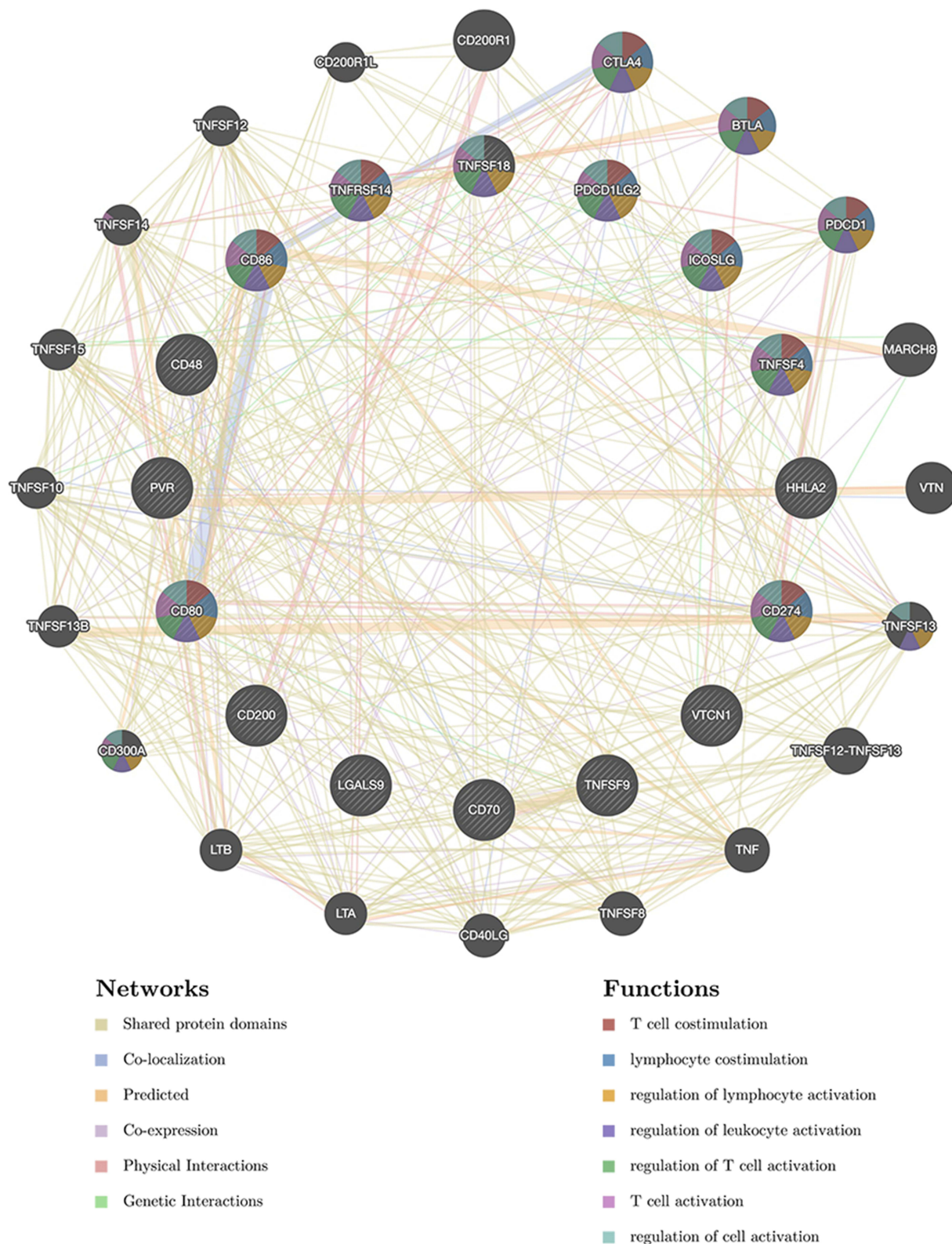
**Figure 4** The enrichment analysis of immune checkpoints in STAD. **(A)** Heatmap of GO enrichment in CC terms, BP terms and MF terms. **(B)** Heatmap of KEGG enriched terms. GO and KEGG pathway analysis were performed using all these 16 immune checkpoints.

LGALS9 expression had a poor OS ( $p=4.9E-8$ , HR (95% CI) =1.6 (1.35–1.91)), PPS ( $p=5.4E-14$ , HR (95% CI) =2.36 (1.88–2.98)) and FP ( $p=2.3E-7$ , HR (95% CI) =1.71 (1.39–2.09)) (Figure 6B and Table 2). High ICOSLG expression STAD patients indicated a poor OS ( $p=0.026$ , HR (95% CI) =1.21 (1.02–1.44)), PPS ( $p=0.00015$ , HR (95% CI)=1.53 (1.23–1.91)) and FP ( $p=0.0028$ , HR (95% CI)=1.36 (1.11–1.66)) (Figure 7A and Table 2). As we could see in Figure 7B and Table 2, STAD patients with high CD70 expression had a poor OS ( $p=0.039$ , HR (95% CI) =1.2 (1.01–1.42)), PPS ( $p=0.00035$ , HR (95% CI) =1.49 (1.2–1.86)) and FP ( $p=0.44$ , HR (95% CI)=1.23 (1.01–1.5)) (Figure 7B and Table 2). We also observed that STAD patients with low

CD274 expression had a poor OS ( $p=0.00029$ , HR (95% CI) =0.67 (0.54–0.83)), PPS ( $p=0.0045$ , HR (95% CI) =0.67 (0.51–0.89)) and FP ( $p=0.0012$ , HR (95% CI) =0.67 (0.63–0.86)) (Figure 7C and Table 2). These data suggested that CD274, PVR, LGALS9, ICOSLG and CD70 might serve as prognostic biomarkers in STAD.

## Building a Predictive Nomogram

We then resorted a nomogram to construct a predictive model, considering clinicopathologic features and potential prognostic biomarkers, to construct a clinically applicable method that could predict the survival probability of a patient. The univariate and multivariate analysis revealed that CD70, ICOSLG, age, pTNM stage, and radiation



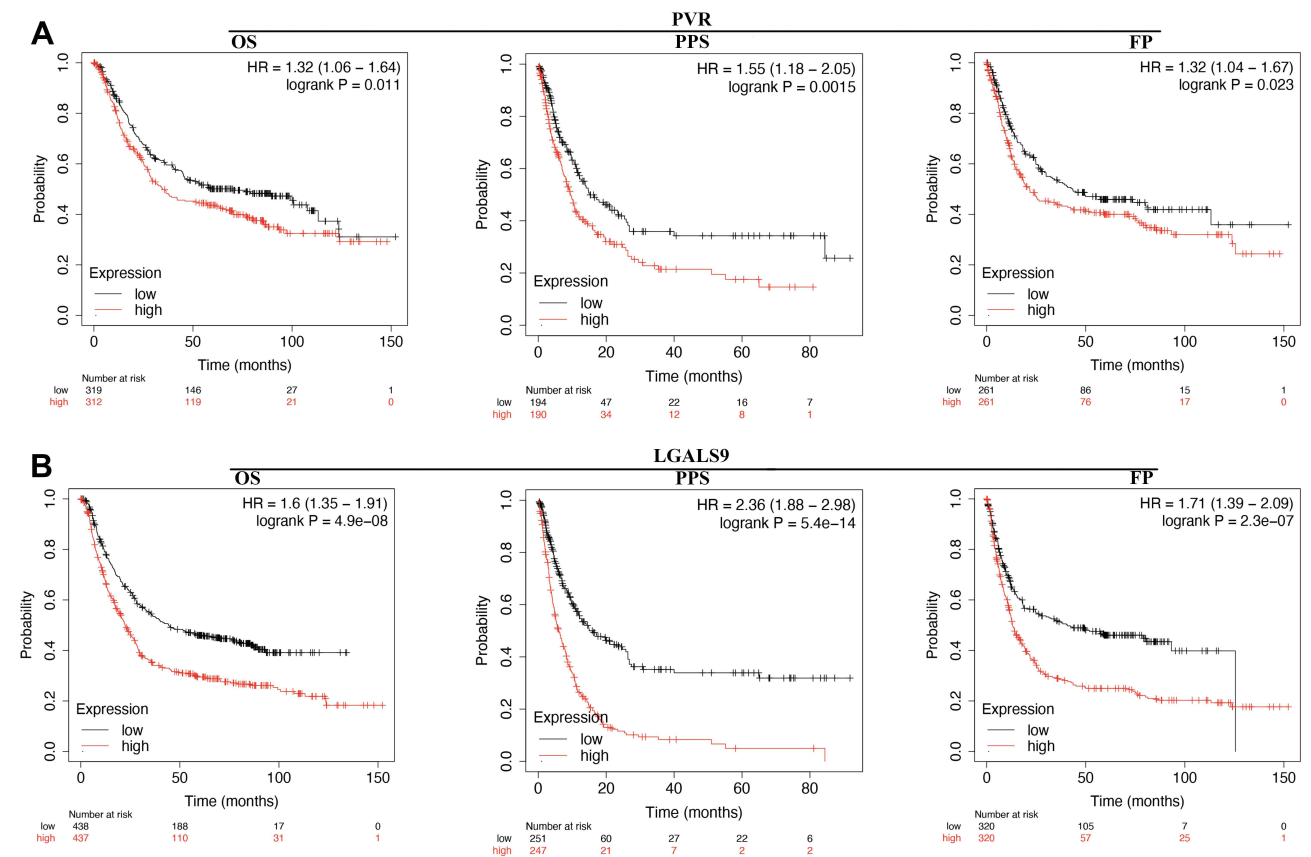
**Figure 5** Protein–protein interaction (PPI) network of immune checkpoints networks. PPI network and functional analysis indicating the gene set that was enriched in immune checkpoints networks. Different colors of the network edge indicate the bioinformatics methods applied: co-expression, website prediction, co-localization, shared protein domains, physical interaction, pathway and genetic interactions. The different colors for the network nodes indicate the biological functions of the set of enrichment genes.

**Table 2** Prognosis Value of Immune Checkpoints in STAD

Immune Checkpoints	Overall Survival		Post Progression Survival		First Progression	
	p-value	HR (95% CI)	p-value	HR (95% CI)	p-value	HR (95% CI)
CD274	0.00029	0.67(0.54–0.83)	0.0045	0.67(0.51–0.89)	0.0012	0.67(0.53–0.86)
PDCD1LG2	0.22	1.14(0.92–1.42)	0.64	1.07(0.81–1.4)	0.053	1.26(1–1.6)
CD80	0.94	1.01(0.81–1.25)	0.15	0.82(0.62–1.07)	0.58	1.07(0.84–1.35)
CD86	0.99	1(0.84–1.18)	0.87	0.98(0.79–1.22)	0.58	0.95(0.77–1.15)
VTCN1	0.046	1.19(1–1.41)	0.84	0.98(0.78–1.22)	0.097	1.18(–0.97–1.45)
HHLA2	0.05	1.18(1–1.4)	0.028	1.28(1.03–1.59)	0.3	1.11(0.91–1.36)
TNFRSF14	0.5	1.06(0.89–1.26)	0.0052	1.37(1.1–1.71)	0.62	1.05(0.86–1.29)
PVR	0.011	1.32(1.06–1.64)	0.0015	1.55(1.18–2.05)	0.023	1.32(1.04–1.67)
CD200	0.46	1.07(0.9–1.26)	0.056	1.24(0.99–1.55)	0.51	1.07(0.88–1.31)
LGALS9	4.9e-08	1.6(1.35–1.91)	5.4e-14	2.36(1.88–2.98)	2.3e-07	1.71(1.39–2.09)
ICOSLG	0.026	1.21(1.02–1.44)	0.00015	1.53(1.23–1.91)	0.0028	1.36(1.11–1.66)
TNFSF9	0.39	1.08(0.91–1.28)	0.27	1.13(0.91–1.41)	0.49	1.07(0.88–1.31)
TNFSF4	0.0035	1.29(1.09–1.53)	0.76	1.03(0.83–1.29)	0.42	1.09(0.89–1.33)
CD70	0.039	1.2(1.01–1.42)	0.00035	1.49(1.2–1.86)	0.044	1.23(1.01–1.5)
TNFSF18	0.00016	1.39(1.17–1.64)	0.23	1.19(0.93–1.45)	0.00045	1.43(1.17–1.75)
CD48	0.074	0.86(0.72–1.02)	0.15	0.85(0.68–1.06)	0.032	0.8(0.66–0.98)

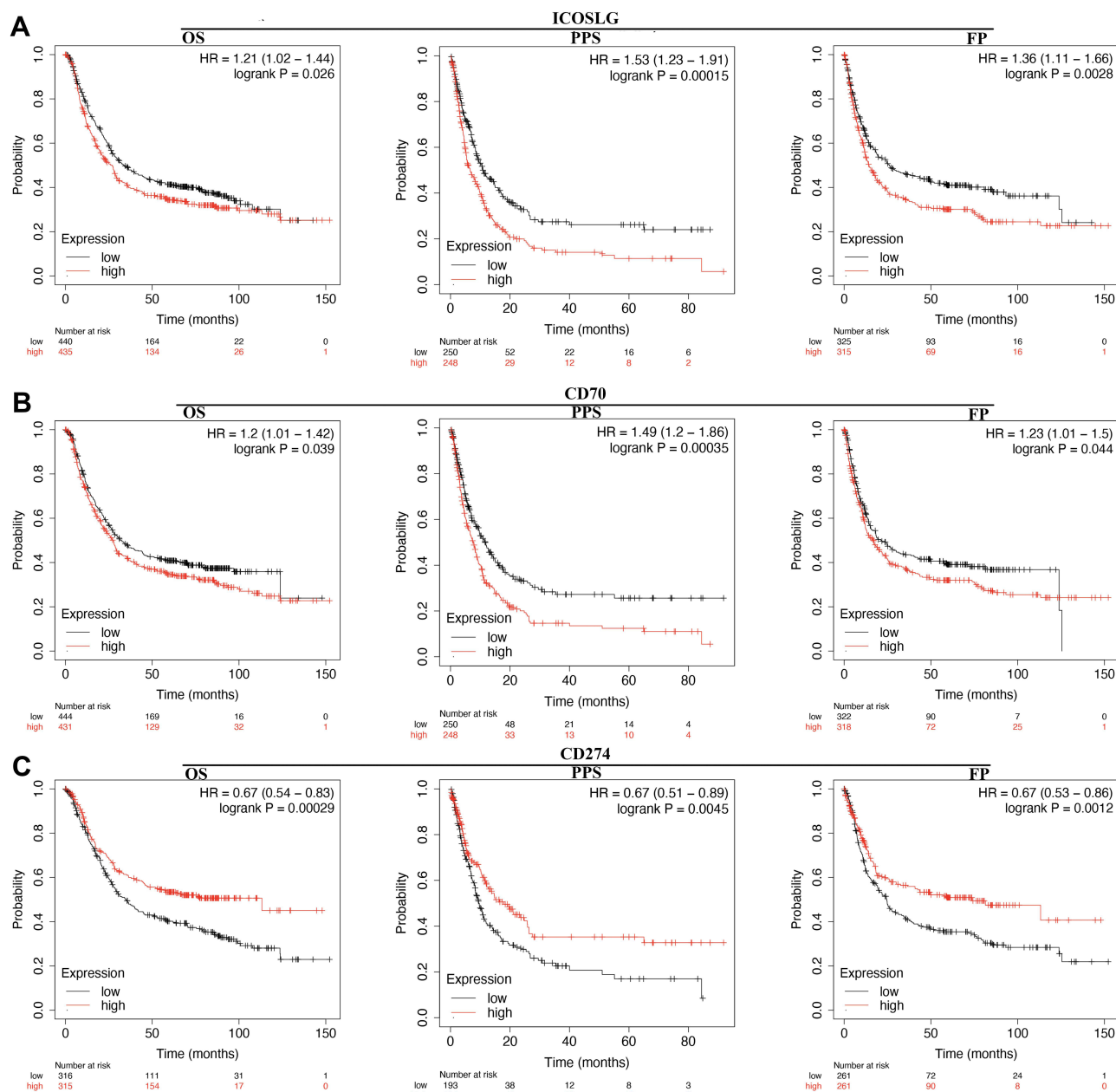
therapy were independent factors affecting the prognosis of STAD patients (Figure 8A and 8B). We generated a nomogram to predict the 1-year, 3-year OS, 5-year OS

rates in the discovery group using the Cox regression algorithm (Figure 8C). The calibration plots for the 1-year and 3-year OS rates were predicted relatively well



**Figure 6** The prognostic value of PVR/LGALS9 in STAD. (A) STAD patients with high mRNA level of PVR had a worse OS, PF and PPS. (B) STAD patients with high mRNA level of LGALS9 had a worse OS, PF and PPS.

**Abbreviations:** HR, hazard Ratio; OS, overall survival; PPS, post progression survival; FP, first progression.



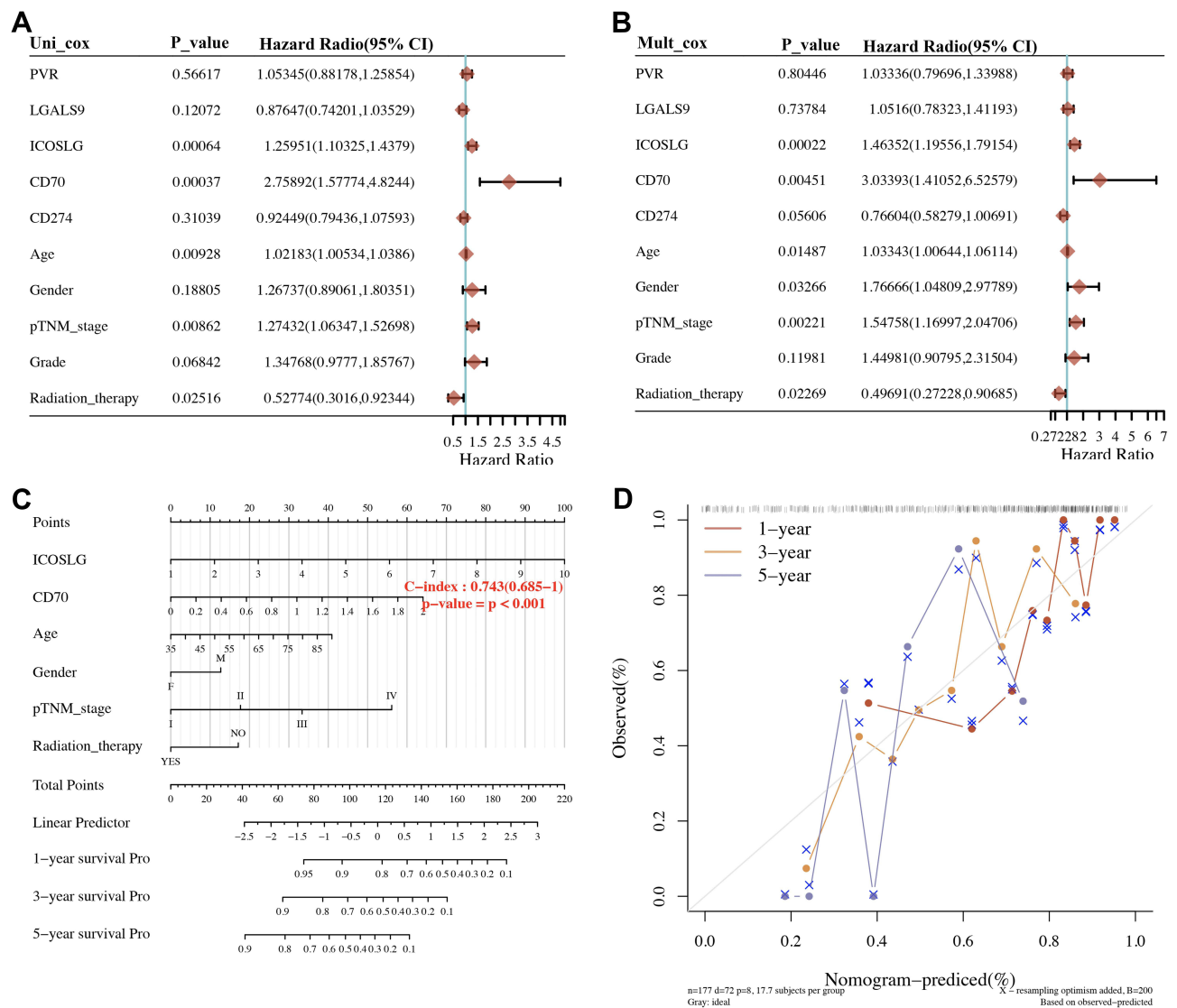
**Figure 7** The prognostic value of LCOSLG/CD70/CD274 in STAD. **(A)** STAD patients with high mRNA level of ICOSLG had a worse OS, PF and PPS. **(B)** STAD patients with high mRNA level of CD70 had a worse OS, PF and PPS. **(C)** STAD patients with low mRNA level of CD274 had a worse OS, PF and PPS. **Abbreviations:** HR, hazard Ratio; OS, overall survival; PPS, post progression survival; FP, first progression.

compared with an ideal model in the entire cohort (Figure 8D).

## Validation of the Expression and Overall Survival of CD70/ICOSLG in STAD

qRT-PCR was conducted to further confirm the expression of CD70/ICOSLG in STAD. As expected, the level of CD70 ( $p = 0.045$ , Figure 9A) and ICOSLG ( $p < 0.001$ , Figure 9D) in STAD samples was upregulated versus

normal tissues. Further analysis revealed that STAD patients with high CD70 expression ( $p = 0.019$ , Figure 9B) and ICOSLG expression ( $p = 0.045$ , Figure 9E) had a poor OS with an AUC of 0.73 (Figure 9C) and 0.702 (Figure 9F), respectively. The univariate and multivariate analysis revealed that CD70, ICOSLG, clinical stage, tumor grade, and nodal metastasis status were independent factors affecting the prognosis of STAD patients (Figure 9G–H).



**Figure 8** Univariate and multivariate cox regression of immune checkpoints in STAD. (A, B) Hazard ratio and P-value of constituents involved in univariate and multivariate Cox regression and some parameters of the immune checkpoints. (C, D) Nomogram to predict the 1-y, 2-y and 3-y overall survival of STAD patients. Calibration curve for the overall survival nomogram model in the discovery group. A dashed diagonal line represents the ideal nomogram, and the blue line, red line and orange line represent the 1-y, 2-y and 3-y observed nomograms.

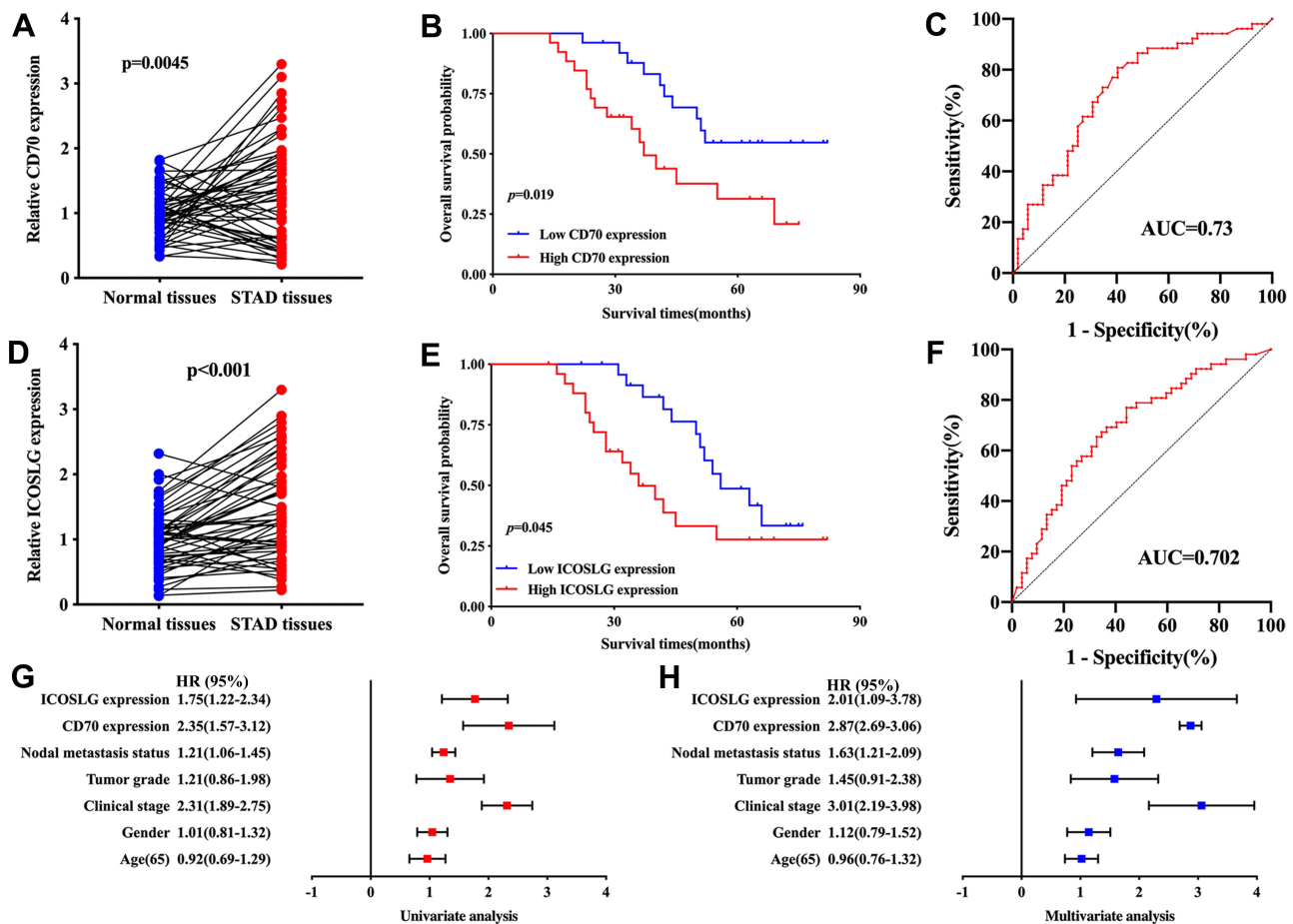
## The Association Between ICOSLG/CD70 and Clinicopathologic Features

Previous study revealed that CD70 and ICOSLG were independent factors affecting the prognosis of STAD patients. CD70 and ICOSLG may serve as prognostic biomarkers in STAD. Thus, CD70 and ICOSLG were select for further analysis. We then analyzed the association between the expression ICOSLG/CD70 and clinicopathologic feature. As shown in Figure 10A, female STAD patients and high tumor grade STAD patients had a high CD70 expression compared with Male STAD patients and low tumor grade STAD patients (all  $p < 0.05$ ). As for

ICOSLG, STAD patients with high clinical stage had a high ICOSLG expression compared with STAD patients with low clinical stage (Figure 10B,  $p = 0.0022$ ).

## ICOSLG/CD70 Were Correlated with Immune Infiltration in STAD

Immune infiltration is an independent predictor of sentinel lymph node status and survival in cancers.<sup>15-17</sup> We then also explore the correlation between the expression of ICOSLG and CD70 and immune infiltration in STAD. As shown in Figure 11A, the expression of ICOSLG was positively correlated with the abundance of CD8+ T cells



**Figure 9** Validation of the expression and overall survival of CD70/ICOSLG in STAD. (A) the level of CD70 in STAD and normal tissues. OS curve of STAD patients with high/low CD70 expression (B) and ROC curve evaluating the predicting performance (C) in STAD. (D) the level of ICOSLG in STAD and normal tissues. OS curve of STAD patients with high/low ICOSLG expression (E) and ROC curve evaluating the predicting performance (F) in STAD. (G, H) Univariate and multivariate analysis considering CD70 and ICOSLG expression as well as clinical characters.

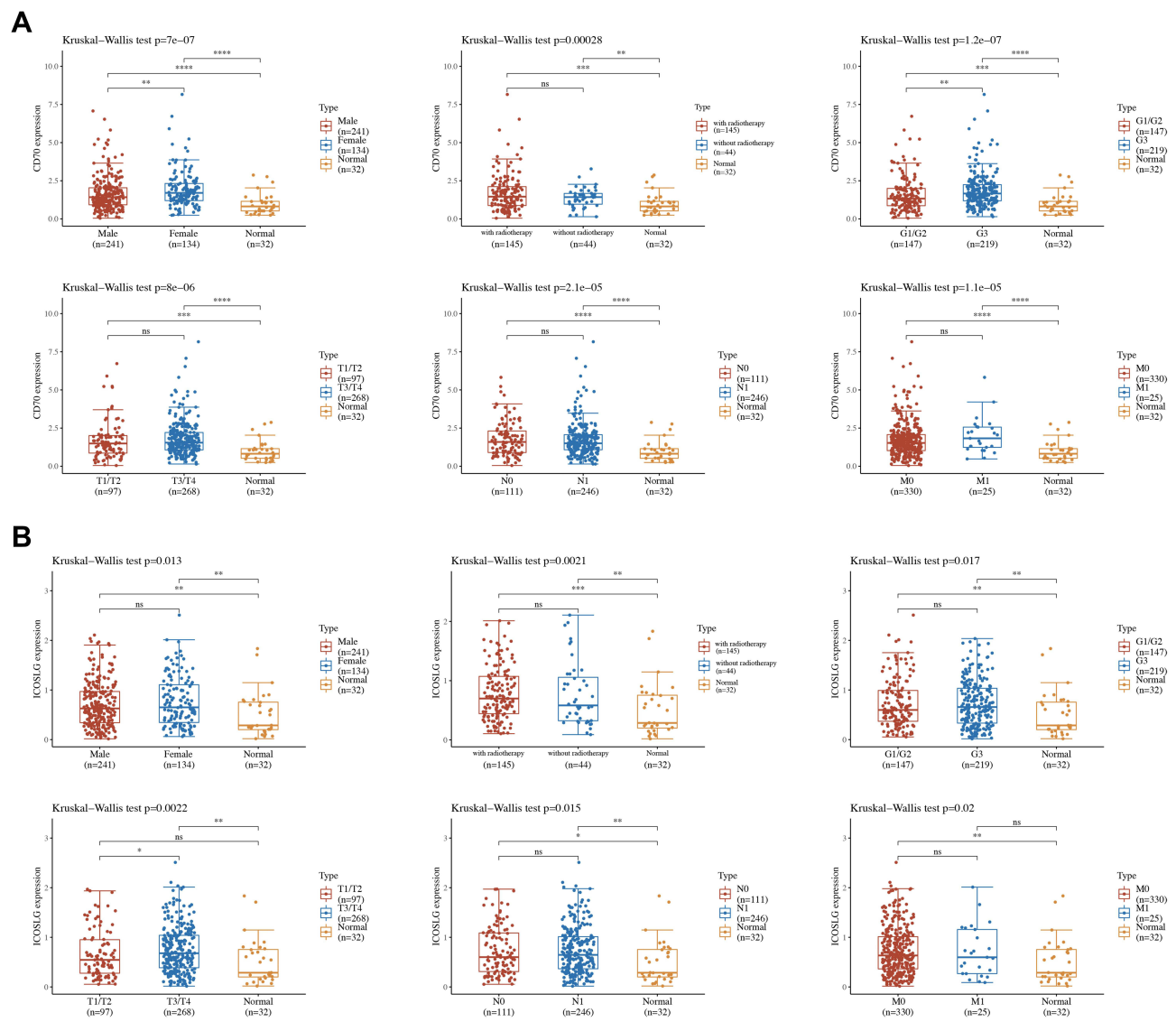
(Cor=0.293,  $p=6.3E-9$ ), CD4+ T cells (Cor=0.304,  $p=1.45E-9$ ), B cell (Cor=0.235,  $p=3.94E-6$ ), Macrophage (Cor=0.234,  $p=4.28E-6$ ), Neutrophils (Cor=0.258,  $p=3.51E-7$ ) and Dendritic cells (Cor=0.36,  $p=4.57E-13$ ). Moreover, the expression of CD70 was correlated with the abundance of CD8+ T cells (Cor=0.328,  $p=6.22E-11$ ), CD4+ T cells (Cor=0.163,  $p=1.50E-3$ ), B cells (Cor=0.225,  $p=1.02E-5$ ), Macrophage (Cor=0.364,  $p=2.67E-13$ ), Neutrophils (Cor=0.29,  $p=8.55E-9$ ) and Dendritic cells (Cor=0.462,  $p=1.79E-21$ ) (Figure 11B). Further analysis revealed that SCNA of ICOSLG (Figure 11C) and CD70 (Figure 11D) could partially inhibit the immune infiltration in STAD.

The association between ICOSLG and CD70 expression and gene markers of tumor-infiltrating immune cells was also analyzed. These gene markers of tumor-infiltrating immune cells included markers of CD8+ T cells, T cells (general), B cells, monocytes, TAMs, M1

macrophages, M2 macrophages, neutrophils, natural killer (NK) cells, dendritic cells (DCs), T-helper 1 (Th1) cells, T-helper 2 (Th2) cells, follicular helper T (Tfh) cells, T-helper 17 (Th17) cells, Tregs, and exhausted T cells. As a result, CD70 expression show positive correlation with most biomarkers of these immune cells while ICOSLG expression show positive correlation with certain biomarkers of these immune cells (Figure 11E and F and Table 3). These evidences indicated that CD70 and ICOSLG played a vital role in immune escape in the STAD microenvironment.

## Discussion

Immune checkpoints were associated with immune-related adverse events, thus affecting the clinical outcomes of cancer patients.<sup>18</sup> Increasing evidences have shown that certain immune checkpoints could serve as prognostic biomarkers or the in some cancers, including renal cell

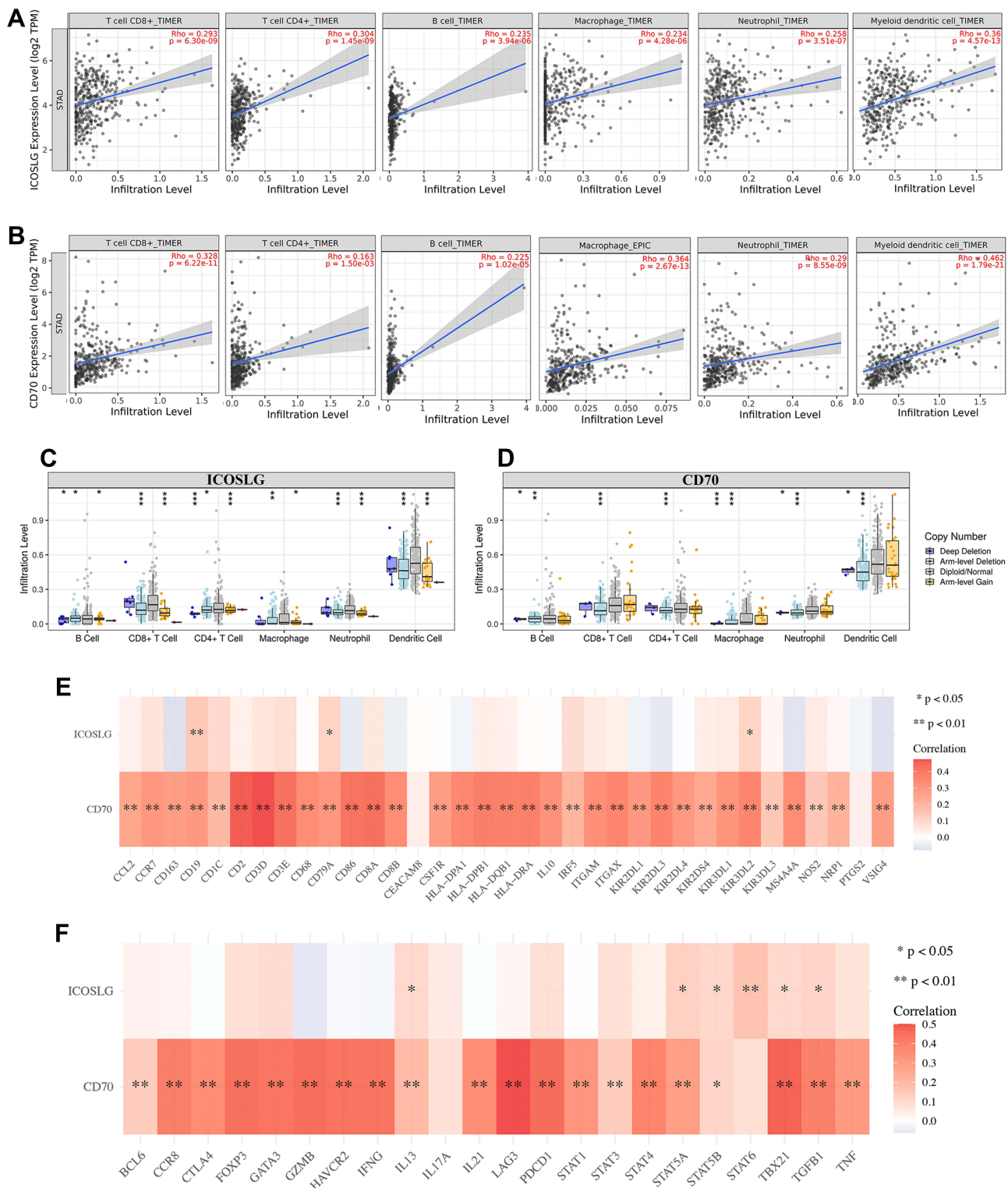


**Figure 10** The expression of immune checkpoints in the subtypes of STAD tissues and normal tissues. **(A)** The expression distribution of subtypes of STAD tissues and normal tissues. **(B)** The expression distribution of subtypes of STAD tissues and normal tissues. The horizontal axis represents different groups of samples, the vertical axis represents the gene expression distribution, where different colors represent different groups, and the upper left corner represents the significance  $p$ -value test method. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $p < 0.0001$ .

carcinoma, STAD, non-small cell lung cancer and triple-negative breast cancers.<sup>19,20</sup> However, the specific role of these immune checkpoints in the prognosis and therapy of STAD were still far from clarified. Therefore, this study aims to clarify the expression and prognosis of these immune checkpoints and their relationship with immune infiltration in STAD.

We first clarified the expression of these immune checkpoints in STAD. As a result, most of these immune checkpoints were altered in gene expression in STAD, including CD274, PDCD1LG2, CD80, CD86, VTCN1, TNFRSF14, PVR, CD200, LGALS9, ICOSLG, TNFSF9, TNFSF4, CD70 and TNFSF18. These expression-altered

immune checkpoints may play a significant role in the oncogenesis and progression of STAD. We then performed functional enrichment analysis based on these immune checkpoints to clarify the potential function of gene. The results indicated that these immune checkpoints were mainly associated with immune response, negative regulation of interferon-gamma production, T cell activation, tumor necrosis factor-mediated signaling pathway, cell adhesion molecules (CAMs), Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, JAK/STAT signaling pathways. Interestingly, these functions were involved in the carcinogenesis, progression and tumor immune escape in STAD. Previous have indicated that JAK/STAT signaling pathways played



**Figure 11** The correlation between immune checkpoints and immune infiltration (TIMER). **(A)** The correlation between ICOSLG expression and the abundance of CD8+ T cells, CD4+ T cells, Macrophage, Neutrophils and Dendritic cells. **(B)** The correlation between CD70 expression and the abundance of CD8+ T cells, CD4+ T cells, Macrophage, Neutrophils and Dendritic cells. **(C)** the correlation between SCNA of ICOSLG and immune cell infiltration. **(D)** the correlation between SCNA of CD70 and immune cell infiltration. **(E, F)** The correlation between immune checkpoints and the expression of immune biomarkers in STAD. Red color represents positive correlation, blue color represents negative correlation. \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01, \*\*\*P < 0.001.

**Abbreviation:** SCNA, somatic copy number alterations.

**Table 3** Correlation Analysis Between CD70/ICOSLG and Gene Biomarkers of Immune Cells in STAD

Description	Biomarkers	CD70		ICOSLG	
		Cor	P-value	Cor	P-value
CD8+ T cell	CD8A	0.43	**	0.06	0.25
	CD8B	0.33	**	0.04	0.47
T cell (general)	CD3D	0.47	**	0.06	0.22
	CD3E	0.42	**	0.08	0.11
	CD2	0.46	**	0.04	0.46
B cell	CD19	0.29	**	0.14	**
	CD79A	0.30	**	0.11	*
Monocyte	CD86	0.42	**	-0.05	0.32
	CD115(CSF1R)	0.28	**	0.003	0.94
TAM	CCL2	0.25	**	0.03	0.51
	CD68	0.33	**	0.01	0.83
	IL10	0.32	**	-0.007	0.89
M1 Macrophage	INOS (NOS2)	0.15	**	0.05	0.33
	IRF5	0.20	**	0.19	**
	COX2(PTGS2)	0.04	0.445	-0.02	0.65
M2 Macrophage	CD163	0.28	**	-0.07	0.13
	VSIG4	0.28	**	-0.07	0.15
	MS4A4A	0.33	**	-0.06	0.21
Neutrophils	CD66b (CEACAM8)	0.04	0.418	0.007	0.89
	CD11b (ITGAM)	0.33	**	0.15	**
	CCR7	0.30	**	0.07	0.18
Natural killer cell	KIR2DL1	0.29	**	-0.03	0.54
	KIR2DL3	0.37	**	-0.05	0.31
	KIR2DL4	0.29	**	0.05	0.91
	KIR3DL1	0.31	**	0.005	0.33
	KIR3DL2	0.36	**	0.12	*
	KIR3DL3	0.15	**	0.02	0.64
	KIR2DS4	0.24	**	0.04	0.39
Dendritic cell	HLA-DPBI	0.38	**	0.05	0.33
	HLA-DQBI	0.38	**	0.04	0.48
	HLA-DRA	0.38	**	0.008	0.87
	HLA-DPAI	0.36	**	-0.03	0.59
	BDCA-1(CD1C)	0.19	**	0.12	*
	BDCA-4(NRP1)	0.21	*	0.02	0.71
	CD11c (ITGAX)	0.36	**	0.04	0.45
Th1	T-bet (TBX21)	0.48	**	0.11	*
	STAT4	0.39	**	0.04	0.45
	STAT1	0.33	**	-0.001	0.97
	IFN-g (IFNG)	0.44	**	-0.02	0.70
	TNF-A (TNF)	0.30	**	0.07	0.17
Th2	GATA3	0.43	**	0.10	0.06
	STAT6	0.087	0.09	0.17	**
	STAT5A	0.29	**	0.13	**
	IL13	0.20	**	0.10	*

(Continued)

**Table 3** (Continued).

Description	Biomarkers	CD70		ICOSLG	
		Cor	P-value	Cor	P-value
Tfh	BCL6	0.14	**	0.04	0.49
	IL21	0.34	**	-0.005	0.91
Th17	STAT3	0.14	**	0.12	**
	IL17A	0.08	0.12	0.12	*
Treg	FOXP3	0.44	**	0.09	0.10
	CCR8	0.40	**	0.03	0.56
	STAT5B	0.11	*	0.11	*
	TGFb (TGFB1)	0.40	**	0.11	*
T cell exhaustion	PD-1 (PDCD1)	0.46	**	0.11	*
	CTLA4	0.36	**	0.13	**
	LAG3	0.50	**	0.03	0.64
	TIM-3 (HAVCR2)	0.44	**	-0.01	0.82
	GZMB	0.45	**	-0.06	0.24

Notes: \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ .

a vital role in tumor cell proliferation, cycle, and apoptosis in STAD.<sup>21</sup> T cell activation is an important mechanism in anti-tumor immunity.<sup>22,23</sup>

Another important finding of our study is that CD274, PVR, LGALS9, ICOSLG and CD70 may serve as prognostic biomarker in STAD and associated with the overall survival (OS), post progression survival (PPS), and first progression (FP) of STAD patients. Actually, these immune checkpoints have been suggested as prognostic other types of cancers. CD70 was a prognostic biomarker in malignant pleural mesothelioma predicting a worse prognosis.<sup>24</sup> Another study suggested LGALS9 and TGFBR1 as novel biomarkers for the prognosis of pancreatic cancer.<sup>25</sup> Li et al found that ICOSLG act as prognostic biomarker in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma associated with an unfavorable overall survival.<sup>26</sup> In colorectal cancer, CD274 was suggested as prognosis biomarker and it could predict the response to anti-PD-1 therapy.<sup>27</sup> Our study firstly clarified the prognosis of CD274, PVR, LGALS9, ICOSLG and CD70 in STAD. Moreover, univariate and multivariate analysis were performed and demonstrated that CD70, ICOSLG, age, pTNM stage, and radiation therapy were independent factors affecting the prognosis of STAD patients.

Our study also clarified the correlation between the expression of ICOSLG and CD70 and immune cells as well as immune biomarkers, including CD8+ T cells, CD4+ T cells, Macrophage, Neutrophils and Dendritic cells.

Interestingly, these immune cells play an important role in tumor immune infiltration, anticancer immunity and prognosis. CD8+ T cells, as one of the primary effector cells of anticancer immunity, is a potential prognostic indicator of gastric cancer.<sup>28</sup> Previous study also suggested that T Cells Modified with CD70 as an alternative cellular vaccine for antitumor immunity.<sup>29</sup> Another study found that CD70 could tumor migration and macrophage infiltration in gliomas.<sup>29</sup> Therefore, ICOSLG and CD70 may also exert a vital function in immunotherapy of STAD.

Some limitations could be found in our study. Firstly, most analysis was performed at mRNA level but not protein level and gene level. Furthermore, it would be better to validate our results by performing vivo and in vitro experiments. Immune checkpoints included in our study are incomplete. Moreover, the method of our study is not innovative enough and these bioinformatic analyses are applicable to any other cancer type.

All in all, our study performed a comprehensive analysis of the prognostic value and immune function of immune checkpoints in STAD, and our result suggested that immune checkpoint ICOSLG and CD70 serve as prognostic biomarkers and associate with immune infiltration in STAD.

## Data Sharing Statement

The analyzed data sets generated during the study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

## Funding

There is no funding to report.

## Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest for this work.

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