Methods for evaluating HER2 status in breast cancer: comparison of IHC, FISH, and real-time PCR analysis of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue

Hans Olsson1,2
Agneta Jansson3
Birgitta Holmlund3
Cecilia Gunnarsson2,4

1Molecular and Immunological Pathology, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden; 2Department of Clinical Pathology and Clinical Genetics, Östergötland County Council, Linköping, Sweden; 3Division of Oncology, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden; 4Division of Genetics, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden

Correspondence: Cecilia Gunnarsson
Division of Genetics, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, Linköping University, S-58185 Linköping, Sweden
Email cecilia.gunnarsson@lio.se

Abstract: The human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 gene (HER2) is amplified in approximately 15%–20% of all breast cancers. This results in overexpression of the HER2 protein, which is associated with worse clinical outcomes in breast cancer patients. Several studies have shown that trastuzumab, a monoclonal antibody that interferes with the HER2/neu receptor, can improve overall survival in patients with HER2-positive breast cancer. Immunohistochemistry (IHC), combined with different methods for in situ hybridization, is currently used for routine assessment of HER2 status. The aim of the present study was to determine whether real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) can serve as a supplementary method for evaluation of HER2 status in primary breast cancer. For this purpose, 145 formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded primary breast cancer samples were tested by real-time PCR amplification of HER2, using amyloid precursor protein as a reference. The results were compared with HER2 status determined by fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) and IHC. The specificity, sensitivity, and reproducibility of real-time PCR were evaluated, and a comparison of formalin-fixed and fresh-frozen samples was performed. This showed concordance of 93% between real-time PCR and FISH, and 86% between real-time PCR and IHC. Therefore, we suggest that real-time PCR can be a useful supplementary method for assessment of HER2 status.

Keywords: 17q, breast cancer, HER2, real-time PCR

Introduction

The human epidermal growth factor 2 gene (HER2) is overexpressed and/or amplified in 15%–20% of all breast cancers. Earlier studies have suggested that there is HER2 amplification in up to 30% of patients with breast cancer,1,2 but this higher rate can probably be explained by the selection of patients in those investigations. It has been shown that amplification of HER2 is related to tumor size, lymph nodes metastases, a high S-phase fraction, aneuploidy, and low levels of steroid hormone receptors, and those are factors that might increase the rate of proliferation of tumor cells.3 It has also been reported that angiogenesis and expression of vascular endothelial growth factor increase when HER2 is amplified.3 Furthermore, it has been observed that the degree of HER2 overexpression is higher in early forms of breast cancer than in more advanced invasive carcinomas,4 which suggests that alterations in HER2 alone cannot lead to progression from a relatively benign to a more malignant phenotype in breast tumors.
Several studies have demonstrated a strong correlation between HER2 amplification and resistance to tamoxifen.\(^6\)\(^7\) However, Rydén et al\(^1\) investigated premenopausal estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer patients and noted that determination of HER2 status did provide some prognostic information, but it could not predict the outcome of tamoxifen treatment. Rydén et al also found evidence that HER2 amplification is associated with the rates of response to different chemotherapeutic agents. Retrospectively, the results reported in the literature suggest that HER2 amplification is correlated with response to treatment with anthracyclines, even though this effect may be secondary to co-amplification of topoisomerase II, which is the direct target of these agents.\(^9\)

Patients with HER2-amplified breast cancers have a poorer prognosis in terms of shorter periods without relapse and shorter survival.\(^10\) Anti-HER2 therapy with the humanized monoclonal antibody trastuzumab is effective in both the metastatic and the adjuvant setting, and this agent can improve the response rate and even survival when administered alone or in combination with chemotherapy.\(^5\)

For adequate management of breast cancer patients, it is essential to achieve accurate assessment of HER2 status, which can be done at the DNA, mRNA, or protein level by several different methods. In breast cancer with HER2 amplification, patients who are treated with trastuzumab have a better prognosis, and this underlines the need for highly reproducible and cost-effective methods for evaluating HER2 status. In most cases today, patients are selected for HER2-targeting therapy on the basis of HER2 status determined by immunohistochemistry (IHC) combined with in situ hybridization (ISH). IHC is a staining technique that can be performed on paraffin-embedded or frozen tumor samples, and it is the most widely applied method for determining HER2 status.\(^11\) IHC uses a semi-quantitative scale of positive staining ranging from 0 to 3+. It is inexpensive, fast, and easy to carry out, but there are still some problems with reproducibility.\(^12\) A number of ISH methods, such as fluorescence ISH (FISH) and silver ISH (SISH), can be used to determine HER2 gene amplification. In ISH, the HER2 gene is marked with one probe, and the centromere on chromosome 17 is marked with another as a reference. The HER2 gene signals are quantified and divided by the signal from the chromosome 17 reference probe. In Sweden, ISH is frequently used to evaluate tumor samples that have an IHC score of 2 or 3+. HER2 overexpression is currently defined according to the 2007 ASCO/CAP guidelines in order to achieve reproducible assay performance.\(^13\)\(^14\)

Real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is based on detection of DNA amplification. The HER2 gene is amplified in parallel with a reference gene that has a low risk of copy-number variation in breast cancer, and then the copy-number ratio between HER2 and the reference gene is determined. Real-time PCR is cost-effective, and many samples can be analyzed at the same time.\(^15\)

The aim of the present study was to investigate the usefulness of real-time PCR for evaluating HER2 status in primary breast cancer, and to compare the results with the corresponding findings obtained in IHC and FISH analyses.

### Materials and methods

#### Tumor material

We investigated samples of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) primary breast cancer tumors obtained from the Pathology Department of Linköping University Hospital, Linköping, Sweden. The samples were routine surgical specimens that had been fixed in formalin, processed, and stored according to standard histological protocols. They were collected from 1993 to 2002. During that period, it was not routine practice to perform HER2 testing in all cases of newly diagnosed breast cancer. Thus, the selection of tumor material was based on previous clinical testing of HER2, accomplished either solely by FISH (145 tumors) or by both IHC and FISH (127 tumors). The FISH and IHC analyses were performed and evaluated by standardized routine methods at the central pathology laboratory responsible for all such investigations in this health care region of Sweden. In the real-time PCR series, fresh-frozen tumor samples collected from a subgroup of the cohort (16 tumors) were used for comparison with the FFPE tumor samples. The study was approved by the local medical ethics committee at Linköping University.

#### DNA preparation

On the original slides of each of the samples, a representative area containing tumor cells was marked by a pathologist (HO). Thereafter, three tissue microarray cores (diameter 0.8 mm) were obtained from the corresponding area in each paraffin block, and DNA was isolated using a Puregene\(^\text{®}\) DNA purification kit (Gentra\(^\text{®}\), Minneapolis, MN, USA). The quality and concentration of the DNA were determined using a NanoDrop 1000 spectrophotometer (NanoDrop Technologies, Wilmington, DE, USA).

#### Real-time PCR

Real-time PCR for the target gene HER2 and the reference gene APP, encoding amyloid precursor protein (APP), were
run in triplicate in separate wells. The 15-µL reaction mixture contained 1× TaqMan® Fast Universal PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA), 0.1 µM reverse primer, 0.1 µM forward primer, 0.1 µM probe (all three from Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA), and 15 ng of DNA. An epMotion 5070 (Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany) system was used for automated pipetting of templates and master mixes into a 96-microwell plate. The PCR program started with one cycle at 95°C for 20 seconds. The amplification was run for 40 cycles with denaturation at 95°C for 3 seconds and annealing and extension at 60°C for 30 seconds. The 5′- and 3′-end nucleotides of the probe were labeled with the reporter FAM (6-carboxy-fluorescein) and the quencher dye TAMRA (6-carboxy-tetramethylrhodamine), respectively. All reactions were performed in an ABI Prism® 7700 Sequence Detection System (Applied Biosystems AB, Stockholm, Sweden). The primers and probes used in this analysis are presented in Table 1. The content of the target in tumor samples was quantified by using standard curves to determine a relative measure of the starting amount. Cells of the breast cancer line T47D show normal gene copy numbers at 21q21 and 17q12–21, and those two locations were used as a template for the standard curves. Each sample was normalized on the basis of its content of the reference gene APP; this gene is located at 21q21, which has not been found to exhibit alterations in breast cancer patients. Standard curves for both the target gene and the reference gene for each run were constructed using fivefold serial dilutions ranging from 242.4 to 0.95 ng/µL DNA and 7500 Fast System software (Applied Biosystems AB, Stockholm, Sweden). The theoretical value for the slope was −3.32 because each fourfold dilution in the standard curve had a C_t difference of 2. The standard curves for HER2 and APP had mean slopes of 3.19 and 3.08, with coefficients of variance of 3.9% and 2.4%, respectively. DNA was prepared using a Puregene® DNA purification kit. All samples were run in triplicate. All real-time PCR analyses were performed without knowledge of the HER2 status shown by the FISH and IHC analyses.

**IHC analysis of HER2**

IHC staining for HER2 had been performed on 127 FFPE tumor samples, and this was achieved using the HercepTest™ (Dako, Glostrup, Denmark) exactly as stipulated by the manufacturer. Scoring of the results of HercepTest™ IHC was done according to the instructions at that time period: 0, no staining at all or membrane staining in <10% of cells; 1+, weak or barely perceptible staining in >10% of cells, and only part of the membrane stained; 2+, weak to moderate staining of the entire membrane in >10% of cells; 3+, strong staining of the entire membrane in >10% of cells (Figure 1). In all cases, interpretation was limited to invasive tumor.

**Fluorescence in situ hybridization**

FISH was performed on 4 µm thick sections of FFPE tissue using the Vysis LSI HER2/neu (spectrum red)/CEP 17 (spectrum green) DNA probe (Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, USA) as recommended by the manufacturer. The numbers of red and green signals were counted in a minimum of 60 tumor cell nuclei in each section, and a signal ratio was obtained. A HER2/CEP 17 ratio score of ≤2.0 was classified as unamplified and a score of >2.0 as amplified.

**Statistics**

The relationships between grouped variables were analyzed by the χ² test or Fisher’s exact test. All P-values were

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**Table 1** Design of primers and probes used in real-time PCR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Oligonucleotide</th>
<th>Sequence</th>
<th>Product size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HER2</td>
<td>Forward primer</td>
<td>5′-GGT CCT GGA AGC CAC AAG G-3′</td>
<td>80 bp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reverse primer</td>
<td>5′-GGTT TCC ACC ACA TCC TCT-3′</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Probe</td>
<td>5′-FAM-AAC ACA ACA CAT CCC CCT CCT TGA CTA TCA TCA A-3′</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APP</td>
<td>Forward primer</td>
<td>5′-TTT GTG TGC TCT CCC AGG TCT-3′</td>
<td>72 bp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reverse primer</td>
<td>5′-TGG TCA CTG GTT GGT TGG C-3′</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Probe</td>
<td>5′-FAM-CCC TGA ACT GCA GAT CAC CAA TGT GGT AG-3′</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abbreviations**: APP, encoding amyloid precursor protein; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; PCR, polymerase chain reaction.
two sided, and $P < 0.05$ was considered to be statistically significant. All of the tests were included in the statistical package InStat (GraphPad Software, La Jolla, CA, USA).

**Results**

**Assessment of HER2 status by real-time PCR**

FFPE samples of 145 primary tumors were analyzed by real-time PCR, and the $\text{HER2}/\text{APP}$ ratio ranged from 0.01 to 17.1 (Figure 2). Most tumor cells have two copies of these two genes, with a modal peak at a ratio of 0.80, and thus a “normal” tumor cell will have two copies each of HER2 and APP. HER2 can be considered to be amplified when four or more gene copies are present, and hence a reasonable cut-off value is a ratio of 1.6. This means that a sample with a ratio $<1.6$ is considered negative, and a sample with a ratio $>1.6$ is regarded as positive. Sixteen tumors (collected as a subgroup of the original 145 tumors) were used to compare analysis of formalin-fixed and fresh-frozen samples, and the results obtained by these two approaches were almost identical (91% agreement). To test the reproducibility, we analyzed ten samples three times, and the results were essentially the same each time.

**Comparison of real-time PCR and FISH**

The real-time PCR ratio was $>1.6$ for a majority (82.5%) of the tumors with HER2 amplification demonstrated by FISH, and it was $<1.6$ for all but two (97.8%) of the tumors determined by FISH to be unamplified. The results of some of the FISH tests were difficult to evaluate, and a number of tumors could not be scored and were consequently excluded. Ninety-eight percent of the tumors that were not amplified according to FISH were also negative (ratio $<1.6$) by real-time PCR (specificity), and 83% of those that were shown to be HER2 amplified by FISH were also positive (ratio $>1.6$) by real-time PCR (sensitivity). The results of the comparison are presented in Table 2.

**Comparison of real-time PCR and IHC**

In the comparison of HER2 status determined by real-time PCR and IHC, all cases that were positive by real-time PCR (ratio $>1.6$) had an IHC score of 2+ or 3+, whereas the tumors that were negative by real-time PCR (ratio $<1.6$) showed any of the different IHC scores (0, 1+, 2+, or 3+). No tumors with an IHC score of 0 or 1+ had a real-time PCR ratio above 1.2. Real-time PCR and IHC identified the tumors as belonging to the same group in 86% of the cases. Furthermore, 94% of IHC-negative tumors (0, 1+, and 2+) were also negative (ratio $<1.6$) by real-time PCR (specificity), and 69% of the IHC-positive tumors (3+) were also positive by real-time PCR (sensitivity). The results of the comparison are presented in Table 3.

**Comparison of IHC and FISH**

A majority of tumors with an IHC score of 3+ were FISH amplified (three out of 42 IHC 3+ samples were referred to as being FISH unamplified). The majority (94%) of the cases

![Figure 2: Histogram of the frequencies of HER2/APP ratios in tumor samples analyzed by real-time PCR (n = 145). Abbreviations: APP, encoding amyloid precursor protein; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; PCR, polymerase chain reaction.](image-url)
Table 2 Comparison of HER2 status detected by real-time PCR and FISH, including the intermediate results (n = 145)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FISH</th>
<th>Real-time PCR</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio &lt; 1.2</td>
<td>Ratio ≥ 1.2 but &lt; 1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not amplified</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excluded</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amplified</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
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Table 3 Comparison of HER2 status detected by real-time PCR and by FISH (n = 133)

<table>
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<th>FISH</th>
<th>Real-time PCR</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative (ratio &lt; 1.6)</td>
<td>Positive (ratio &gt; 1.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not amplified</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amplified</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 Comparison of HER2 status detected by real-time PCR and by IHC (n = 127)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IHC</th>
<th>Real-time PCR</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio &lt; 1.2</td>
<td>Ratio ≥ 1.2 but &lt; 1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1+</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>87</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion

In this study, we evaluated the possibility of using real-time PCR to determine HER2 status in FFPE breast tumors. We found 93% concordance between the results of real-time PCR and FISH. By comparison, Gjerdrum et al reported the corresponding rate to be 83% in their analysis of micro-dissected tumors, and those authors suggested that real-time PCR might serve as a supplement to FISH and IHC, or even as an alternative method. Similar results were obtained by Schlemmer et al in an investigation using fresh-frozen breast cancer tissue and real-time PCR. Most tumors are stored as FFPE tissue specimens, and thus methods that allow the use of such samples are useful in the clinical diagnostic setting as well as in research. We found substantial agreement between the results of real-time PCR performed on FFPE tissue and on fresh-frozen breast tumors. This indicates that DNA fragmentation may not be a significant problem, if PCR amplicons are kept relatively short.

Real-time PCR is a fairly rapid technique that does not require any sophisticated models to interpret the results. Furthermore, it is cost-effective, and many samples can be analyzed simultaneously. One drawback is related to the presence of non-malignant cells in the tumor sample, which leads to a much smaller quantity of amplified genes compared to what might be achieved in the absence of this dilution factor. Theoretically, it should be possible to eliminate this problem by using laser capture microdissection to isolate tumor cells, although that seems to be contradicted by a study in which Williams et al obtained similar results for microdissected and non-microdissected tumor samples in a comparative analysis. To improve the options for a representative tumor sample, we tested an approach in which a pathologist initially examined tumor sections and on each slide marked a representative area with a high percentage of malignant cells. Thereafter, samples were taken from the same area in the corresponding paraffin blocks, although the exact proportions of malignant cells were not known. Lenhard et al found good correlation between the results of IHC, FISH, and real-time PCR, even though the tumor cell content was as low as 20% in some of the samples they analyzed, which indicates that dilution of malignant cells with normal tissue is seldom a serious problem in evaluation of HER2 status.

Real-time PCR is an efficient and reproducible method that can be standardized. Techniques that are to be used to determine HER2 status must be fast, reproducible, and cost-effective, and some studies have indicated that IHC and ISH do not fulfill these requirements. The advantage of both IHC and ISH is that it is possible to determine whether the analyzed samples contain invasive breast cancer tissue. Notwithstanding, there is evidence that IHC and FISH offer insufficient reproducibility, as demonstrated by a study.
showing that approximately 20% of IHC and FISH assays of HER2 carried out in small, local pathology laboratories prove to be incorrect when the same specimens are re-evaluated in a high-volume central laboratory. However, Fernández et al compared IHC and FISH assessments of HER2 status performed at different pathology laboratories in Sweden, and their results showed high reproducibility and few errors. In our investigation, there was rather low concordance between the FISH and IHC results, which might be explained by differences in HER2 staining due to disparities in the length of storage of the tissue blocks, the type of fixative used, the fixation time, and the processing conditions.

It should also be kept in mind that real-time PCR reflects gene amplification, whereas IHC shows protein expression. In our study, there was 86% concordance between real-time PCR and IHC, and the sensitivity was only 69%. The results of earlier attempts to compare expression of HER2 are conflicting. Bergqvist et al used fresh-frozen breast cancer tissue and RNA expression profiles and found slightly higher sensitivity compared to IHC/ISH, and Cuadros et al concluded that measuring mRNA expression is not a suitable alternative to the traditional IHC/FISH methods. On the other hand, Lehmann-Che et al observed good correlation between IHC and Q-RT-PCR when using fresh-frozen tissue. However, RNA is susceptible to degradation and fragmentation, and the method used to prepare the cDNA, as well as the tumor dilution of normal cells, can result in different outputs. Some studies have shown better agreement between IHC and real-time PCR than was observed in our study, but various aspects of the analyzed tumors might have differed between the investigations. Dissimilarities in the results might also depend on the use of different primers and probes in the real-time PCR, or different antibodies in IHC. In general, the methods must be more robust and valid to be clinically valuable. Earlier studies have used mRNA, and if fresh-frozen tissue is to be evaluated in the future, it will be necessary to change routine practice at many pathology departments.

In the majority of cases, overexpression of HER2 protein indicates amplification of the HER2 gene, which might also reflect polysomy of chromosome 17. In an attempt to eliminate that, we used FISH with a dual probe system comprising one centromeric probe and one HER2 probe.

It can be difficult to definitively determine HER2 status by FISH, and Wolff et al have reported that the same applies to assessment of HER2 status by IHC. However, it is obvious that the results of HER2 analysis are derived from continuous data and, in some cases, will inevitably fall into a “gray zone”.

There are variations in the intermediate ranges of both IHC and FISH, and patients with such results constitute a poorly studied subgroup in which it is not certain whether anti-HER2 therapies will be successful. Ithimakin et al recently proposed that treatment with trastuzumab has the potential to help patients with HER2-negative luminal breast cancer because HER2 is expressed in breast cancer stem cells in non-amplified tumors and thus targeting this cell population with trastuzumab may be beneficial. This new observation regarding HER2 implies that there are different mechanisms of HER2 expression, and it is possible that patients with intermediate results can be regarded as a subgroup that would benefit from anti-HER2 therapy. However, for testing HER2 in the future, it may be more appropriate to use an additional technique or a combination of methods. Essentially, the main goal is to identify one or more techniques that can achieve optimal selection of patients that will benefit from anti-HER2 therapy with trastuzumab. This agent targets the HER2 protein, although studies have shown that analysis of expression of the HER2 gene has a greater predictive value, and Mass et al have suggested that, compared to a positive IHC assay, positive FISH results can better identify patients who will benefit from trastuzumab therapy.

**Conclusion**

The present results show that real-time PCR can be used to detect HER2 amplification in DNA from FFPE breast cancer tissue. Accordingly, in the future this method may prove to be useful in combination with, or as an alternative to, the IHC and FISH assays that are in broad clinical use today. However, due to the limited size of our study, it will be necessary to confirm our results in a larger study that also includes information about the response to anti-HER2 therapy.

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**Disclosure**

The authors declare no conflicts of interest in this work.

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