Identification of differentially expressed genes and signaling pathways in ovarian cancer by integrated bioinformatics analysis

Background: The mortality rate associated with ovarian cancer ranks the highest among gynecological malignancies. However, the cause and underlying molecular events of ovarian cancer are not clear. Here, we applied integrated bioinformatics to identify key pathogenic genes involved in ovarian cancer and reveal potential molecular mechanisms.

Results: The expression profiles of GDS3592, GSE54388, and GSE66957 were downloaded from the Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database, which contained 115 samples, including 85 cases of ovarian cancer samples and 30 cases of normal ovarian samples. The three microarray datasets were integrated to obtain differentially expressed genes (DEGs) and were deeply analyzed by bioinformatics methods. The gene ontology (GO) and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathway enrichments of DEGs were performed by DAVID and KOBAS online analyses, respectively. The protein–protein interaction (PPI) networks of the DEGs were constructed from the STRING database. A total of 190 DEGs were identified in the three GEO datasets, of which 99 genes were upregulated and 91 genes were downregulated. GO analysis showed that the biological functions of DEGs focused primarily on regulating cell proliferation, adhesion, and differentiation and intracellular signal cascades. The main cellular components include cell membranes, exosomes, the cytoskeleton, and the extracellular matrix. The molecular functions include growth factor activity, protein kinase regulation, DNA binding, and oxygen transport activity. KEGG pathway analysis showed that these DEGs were mainly involved in the Wnt signaling pathway, amino acid metabolism, and the tumor signaling pathway. The 17 most closely related genes among DEGs were identified from the PPI network.

Conclusion: This study indicates that screening for DEGs and pathways in ovarian cancer using integrated bioinformatics analyses could help us understand the molecular mechanism underlying the development of ovarian cancer, be of clinical significance for the early diagnosis and prevention of ovarian cancer, and provide effective targets for the treatment of ovarian cancer.

Keywords: ovarian cancer, GEO data, integrated bioinformatics, differentially expressed genes

Introduction

The mortality rate of ovarian cancer ranks the first among the malignant tumors that occur in female reproductive organs, and the incidence of this cancer is increasing each year. More than 200,000 new cases of ovarian cancer occur each year in the world, resulting in >140,000 deaths.1 The incidence of ovarian cancer is occult, early diagnosis is difficult, and invasion and metastasis occur easily. When ovarian cancer is detected, the patient is usually at an advanced stage of the disease. The 5-year survival rate of patients with advanced ovarian cancer is only ~20%, but for patients in the early stage, it can reach 85%–90%.2 At present, the commonly used methods
for the early diagnosis and monitoring of ovarian cancer are ultrasonography combined with serum tumor marker assays, but there are some limitations, and the specificity is not high. Computed tomography (CT) and positron emission tomography (PET) can only detect lesions with a volume of ≧1 cm, and they cannot detect early tumor metastasis. At present, the treatment of ovarian cancer includes surgical staging, surgery, reoperation, staging surgery, cytoreductive surgery, postoperative combined chemotherapy, radiotherapy, and biological treatment. In recent years, the clinical diagnosis and treatment of ovarian cancer have improved, but the 5-year survival rate of patients is still 30%. Therefore, it is important to study the cells have a primary or secondary tolerance to radiotherapy be removed effectively by surgery, and the fact that tumor survival rate include its insidious onset, the fact that ovarian cancer is not usually detected at an early stage and cannot be removed effectively by surgery, and the fact that tumor cells have a primary or secondary tolerance to radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Therefore, it is important to study the underlying molecular mechanisms of the malignant biological behavior of ovarian cancer cells and therefore identify more effective early diagnostic techniques and more reliable molecular markers for monitoring recurrence and evaluating prognosis, as well as to explore a more effective way to block and control tumor cell proliferation, metastasis, and the reversal of drug resistance in cancer cells. As an efficient and large-scale technique for acquiring genetic data, gene expression microarrays have been widely used to collect gene chip expression profiling data and to study gene expression profiles in many human cancers. These microarrays provide a new method for studying tumor-related genes and offer promising prospects for molecular prediction, drug-based molecular targeting, and molecular therapy. With the widespread application of gene expression microarray technology, a large amount of data have been published on public database platforms, and integrating these databases can allow a deeper study of molecular mechanisms.

At present, a large number of studies have been performed on ovarian gene expression profiles, and these studies have screened thousands of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) that may be involved in the development and progression of ovarian cancer. However, the results for the identification of significantly expressed mRNAs are inconsistent or discrepant among different studies due to tissue or sample heterogeneity among each independent experiment, different technological detection platforms, different data processing methods, and the fact that the samples come from different backgrounds. Thus, there are still some limitations in a single-cohort study, and we should integrate their results using an unbiased approach. The integration and analysis of microarray data from several gene expression profiles may resolve these problems and enable the discovery of effective and reliable molecular markers. The RobustRankAggreg (RRA) approach has been specifically designed for the comparison of several ranked gene lists. The RRA method uses a probabilistic model for aggregation that is robust to noise and facilitates the calculation of significance probabilities for all the elements in the final ranking. The RRA method is able to view the ranking of each item in each list, and it compares this ranking with the baseline case where all the preference lists are randomly ordered. The \( P \)-value can represent the rank location and significance of a gene. The higher the gene ranks, the smaller the \( P \)-value is. RRA is a suitable and effective integrative analysis solution for the identification of statistically significant genes. In addition, it is useful when different kinds of genes are obtained by different technology platforms and full rankings of mRNAs are not available.

In this study, we have downloaded three original microarray datasets, GDS3592, GSE54388, and GSE66957 (Cheng et al, unpublished data, 2015), from the NCBI-Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/), which contained a total of 115 samples, with 85 cases of ovarian cancer samples and 30 cases of normal ovarian samples. DEGs in ovarian cancer and normal ovarian samples were screened using the R software, and the gene ontology (GO) pathway enrichment analysis of DEGs was performed on DAVID (https://david.ncifcrf.gov/) and KOBAS-Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathways (http://kobas.cbi.pku.edu.cn/). Then, the STRING online database protein–protein interaction (PPI) network was used to analyze the association of DEGs and discover the molecular interactions involved in tumorigenesis. In conclusion, the DEGs associated with the carcinogenesis and development of ovarian cancer were screened through the GEO database of ovarian cancer and an integrated analysis was conducted. The biological functions and key signaling pathways of these DEGs are discussed, and the encoding protein interaction network was analyzed. Our study provides reliable molecular markers for early detection and prognosis, as well as effective drug targets for treating ovarian cancer.

**Materials and methods**

**Microarray data**

DNA microarray is a new technique that can analyze genome and characteristic map of gene expression. A variety of DNA microarray and DNA chip devices and systems have now been developed and commercialized. DNA microarray analysis includes an oligonucleotide chip, cDNA chip, and
The related operating instruction codes were put into R, and the DEGs in ovarian cancer and normal ovarian samples of the three microarray datasets were analyzed by the limma software package. Samples with a corrected \( P \)-value of \(<0.05\) and log fold change (FC) \(>2\) were considered DEGs. The TXT results were preserved for subsequent analysis.

### Integration of microarray data

The list of DEGs from the three microarray datasets obtained by limma packet analysis was saved as a TXT file. The RRA software package was downloaded, and R was used to run the instruction code. A list of genes that were up- or downregulated in the three chips were used for subsequent analysis. The RRA approach is openly available in the Comprehensive R Network (http://cran.r-project.org/).

### GO and KEGG pathway enrichment analyses of DEGs

The DAVID database (https://david.ncifcrf.gov/) is an essential foundation for the success of any high-throughput gene function analysis. The functional and pathway enrichment of the proteins encoded by candidate genes were analyzed, and these genes were annotated using the DAVID database. GO annotations were performed using a DAVID online tool on the screened DEGs. KEGG pathway analysis of DEGs was performed using the KOBAS online analysis database (available online: http://kobas.cbi.pku.edu.cn/). In this study, we analyzed the DEGs that were significantly up- and downregulated as determined from integrated microarray ovarian cancer data, and a \( P \)-value of \(<0.05\) was considered statistically significant.

### PPI network integration

The STRING database (http://string-db.org/) is a software system that is commonly used to identify the interactions between known proteins and predicted proteins. The results in this database are obtained from experimental data, databases, text mining, and predictive bioinformatics data. In addition, the core of the Cytoscape software is a network. Each node is a gene, protein, or molecule, and the connections between nodes represent the interaction of these biological molecules, which can be used to identify interactions and

### Table 1 Details for GEO ovarian cancer data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>GEO</th>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Tumor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bowen et al (2009)*</td>
<td>Ovarian</td>
<td>GDS3592</td>
<td>GPL570</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeung et al (2017)1^</td>
<td>Ovarian</td>
<td>GSE54388</td>
<td>GPL570</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: GEO, Gene Expression Omnibus.
pathway relationships between the proteins encoded by DEGs in ovarian cancer. The corresponding proteins in the central node may be core proteins or key candidate genes with important physiological regulatory functions.

Results
Microarray data information and identification of DEGs in ovarian cancer
The ovarian cancer expression microarray datasets GDS3592, GSE54388, and GSE66957 were standardized, and the results are shown in Figure 1. When the GDS3592 dataset was screened by the limma package (corrected $P$-value $< 0.05$, logFC $> 2$), 839 DEGs were obtained. Among them, 289 downregulated genes and 550 upregulated genes were identified. Overall, 255 DEGs were screened from the GSE54388 dataset, including 96 upregulated genes and 159 downregulated genes. Additionally, 1,498 DEGs were screened from the GSE66957 dataset, including 709 upregulated genes and 789 downregulated genes. The differential expression of multiple genes from the two sets of sample data included in each of the three microarrays is shown in Figure 2. The cluster heatmaps of the top 200 DEGs are shown in Figure 3.

**Figure 1** Standardization of gene expression.  
**Notes:** (A) The standardization of GDS3592 data, (B) the standardization of GSE54388 data, and (C) the standardization of GSE66957 data. The blue bar represents the data before normalization, and the red bar represents the normalized data.
Identification of DEGs in ovarian cancer using integrated bioinformatics

The three ovarian cancer gene expression microarray datasets were analyzed by the limma package and sorted according to logfold-change value and then analyzed by RRA (corrected \( P \)-value < 0.05). The RRA method is based on the hypothesis that each gene is randomly ordered in each experiment. If a gene ranked high in all experiments, then the smaller its \( P \)-value is, the greater the likelihood of differential gene expression. Through rank analysis, we identified 190 DEGs, with 99 upregulated genes and 91 downregulated genes; the DEGs are shown in Table 2. R-heatmap software was used to draw a heatmap of the top 20 up- and downregulated genes, as shown in Figure 4.

GO term enrichment analysis of DEGs

Biological annotation of the DEGs in ovarian cancer identified from an integrated analysis of microarray data was performed using the DAVID online analysis tool, and GO functional enrichments of up- and downregulated genes with a \( P \)-value of < 0.05 were obtained. GO analysis of DEGs was divided into three functional groups, including molecular function, biological processes, and cell composition. The results are shown in Figures 5 and 6. Significant results of the GO enrichment analysis of DEGs in ovarian cancer are shown in Tables 3 and 4. In the biological process group, the upregulated genes were mainly enriched in cell proliferation, regulation of transcription, proteolysis, and epithelial cell differentiation. The downregulated genes were mainly concentrated in ethanol oxidation,
Figure 3 (Continued)
mesenchymal–epithelial cell signaling, and the Wnt signaling pathway. In the molecular function group, the upregulated genes were mainly enriched in DNA binding, transcriptional activator activity, and endopeptidase activity. The downregulated genes were mainly enriched in binding, including oxygen binding, iron ion binding, and calcium ion binding, as well as peptidase activator activity and growth factor activity. In the cell composition group, the upregulated genes were mainly enriched in plasma membranes, extracellular space, extracellular exosomes, and vesicles. The downregulated genes were mainly enriched in the extracellular matrix, extracellular exosomes, and the hemoglobin complex. These results indicate that most DEGs are significantly enriched in cell proliferation, binding, cell cycle regulation, and transcriptional activity.

**KEGG pathway analysis of DEGs**

Using the KOBAS online analysis database ([http://kobas.chi.pku.edu.cn/](http://kobas.chi.pku.edu.cn/)) to analyze the DEGs identified from ovarian cancer.
The disease. Its occurrence and development are complex, and the underlying mechanisms are not yet fully understood. The risk factors for ovarian cancer include age, family history, and genetic predispositions. Early detection and intervention are crucial for improving survival rates. Genetic testing can help identify individuals at high risk, allowing for earlier diagnosis and treatment. Further research is necessary to identify more effective prevention and treatment strategies. Among the significant genes found in the study, genes such as TP53 and BRCA1 are known to play critical roles in the development of ovarian cancer. Understanding the biological processes underlying these genes can provide insights into potential therapeutic targets. The findings of this study contribute to the growing body of knowledge on ovarian cancer and may guide future research and clinical applications.
Figure 4 LogFC heatmap of the image data of each expression microarray.

Notes: The abscissa is the GEO ID, and the ordinate is the gene name. Red represents logFC >0, green represents logFC <0, and the values in the box represent the logFC values.

Abbreviations: FC, fold change; GEO, Gene Expression Omnibus.
Figure 5 GO enrichment analysis of DEGs in ovarian cancer.

Notes: (A) GO analysis divided DEGs into three functional groups: molecular function, biological processes, and cell composition. (B) GO enrichment significance items of DEGs in different functional groups.

Abbreviations: DEGs, differentially expressed genes; GO, gene ontology.
DEG-encoding proteins and to screen the 17 most closely related genes. The DEGs in ovarian cancer were analyzed by GO functional annotation and showed that the upregulated DEGs were mainly involved in the regulation of cell proliferation and gene differentiation in ovarian cancer, transcription, different membranes, membrane raft polarization, proteolysis, and extracellular exosomes, and that the downregulated genes were mainly involved in the positive regulation of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway, oxygen transport, and mesenchymal–epithelial cell signaling, and in the negative regulation of the bone morphogenetic protein signaling pathway, and the cellular response to starvation and TGF-β stimulus. This finding is consistent with the knowledge that cell proliferation and differentiation, mesenchymal–epithelial cell signaling, and the cellular response to starvation and TGF-β play important roles in the tumor development and progression and that ion transport can contribute to cancer-related processes that differ substantially from processed in normal cells.17

The TGF-β signaling pathway is an important intracellular signal transduction pathway involved in the embryonic development, tumorigenesis, wound healing, inflammatory response, and physiological and pathophysiological processes.18 TGF-β can improve the adhesion and motility of tumor cells by promoting the epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) and can inhibit the expression of E-cadherin, damaging the connection between the epithelium and weakening the adhesion of cancer cells. Through the expression of
### Table 3 GO analysis of upregulated genes associated with ovarian cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upregulated</td>
<td>Lateral plasma membrane</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.47E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extracellular space</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.70E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RNA polymerase II core promoter proximal region sequence-specific DNA binding</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.001939897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basolateral plasma membrane</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.002186397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apical plasma membrane</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.003563039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RNA polymerase II core promoter proximal region sequence-specific DNA binding</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.001939897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extracellular space</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.70E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hemoglobin complex</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.001220686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethanol oxidation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.001228863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oxygen transporter activity</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.001536131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oxygen transport</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.001938348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive regulation of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.001941189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heparin binding</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.00461454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Growth factor activity</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.004821586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eye development</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.00769484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oxygen binding</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.016689042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bone morphogenetic protein binding</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.01822392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peptidase activator activity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.041282745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lung-associated mesenchyme development</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.04321623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oligodendrocyte terminal differentiation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.04321623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Structural constituent of myelin sheaths</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0468732</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abbreviation:** GO, gene ontology.

### Table 4 GO analysis of downregulated genes associated with ovarian cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Downregulated</td>
<td>Extracellular region</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1.01E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proteinaceous extracellular matrix</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.001157176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hemoglobin complex</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.001220686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethanol oxidation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.001228863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oxygen transporter activity</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.001536131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oxygen transport</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.001938348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive regulation of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.001941189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heparin binding</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.00461454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Growth factor activity</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.004821586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eye development</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.00769484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oxygen binding</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.016689042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bone morphogenetic protein binding</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.01822392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peptidase activator activity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.041282745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lung-associated mesenchyme development</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.04321623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carbohydrate binding</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.049593778</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abbreviations:** BMP, bone morphogenetic protein; GO, gene ontology.
Table 5 KEGG pathway analysis of DEGs associated with ovarian cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pathway</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Gene count</th>
<th>P-value</th>
<th>Corrected P-value</th>
<th>Genes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wnt signaling pathway</td>
<td>hsa04310</td>
<td>Kegg pathway</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.43E-05</td>
<td>0.00765726</td>
<td>SFRP1, MMP7, SOX17, FZD10, WNT2B, BAMBI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinol metabolism</td>
<td>hsa00830</td>
<td>Kegg pathway</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.000310631</td>
<td>0.015310434</td>
<td>ALDH1A1, AOX1, ADH1C, ADH1B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin B6 metabolism</td>
<td>hsa00750</td>
<td>Kegg pathway</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.000592789</td>
<td>0.015310434</td>
<td>PSAT1, AOX1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathways in cancer</td>
<td>hsa05200</td>
<td>Kegg pathway</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.000664116</td>
<td>0.015310434</td>
<td>CKS2, WNT2B, MECOM, SLC2A1, FGF9, FZD10, FGF13, LPAR3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrosine metabolism</td>
<td>hsa00350</td>
<td>Kegg pathway</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.000743225</td>
<td>0.015310434</td>
<td>AOX1, ADH1C, ADH1B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taurine and hypotaurine</td>
<td>hsa00430</td>
<td>Kegg pathway</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.001662612</td>
<td>0.027916645</td>
<td>GAD1, GGT6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metabolic pathways</td>
<td>hsa01100</td>
<td>Kegg pathway</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.002393892</td>
<td>0.035224406</td>
<td>ALDH1A1, PSAT1, GLDC, GAD1, AOX1, ADH1C, AOX1, ADH1C, ADH1B, FGF13, ATP6V1B1, CSGALNAC1, ADH1B, ADH1C, GFT2, HSD17B2, GGT6, ST6GALNAC1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: DEGs, differentially expressed genes; KEGG, Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes.

N-cadherin, interstitial characteristics can develop, and the invasion and metastasis of tumor cells from the primary site is facilitated. Therefore, the abnormal expression of TGF-β is closely related to tumorigenesis and cancer progression.

Furthermore, the enriched KEGG pathways of DEGs included the Wnt signaling pathway, metabolic pathways, and pathways in cancer. Recent study has shown that the Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway can promote ovarian cancer resistance by promoting the EMT in ovarian cancer. Bodnar et al. found that the activation of the Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway could promote the proliferation and differentiation of ovarian cancer cells, inhibit apoptosis, and promote the growth of ovarian cancer. Multiple levels of negative modulators are involved in the Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway. The DEGs that are closely associated with the Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway in ovarian cancer were determined using the Cytoscape method, with SFRP1, MMP7, SOX17, FZD10, WNT2B, BAMBI, SOX17, FZD10, and MMP7 expressions upregulated and SFRP1, BAMBI, and WNT2B downregulated. Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) are closely related to tumor invasion and metastasis. The overexpression of MMPs can significantly promote the invasion and metastasis of tumor cells. MMP7 is an important member of the MMP family that can degrade the extracellular matrix,
including the basement membrane, and inhibit the defense against tumor invasion and metastasis, thus increasing the invasive capacity of the tumor.\textsuperscript{23} The FZD10 gene is a member of the Frizzled gene family, which encodes the receptor protein of the Wnt pathway and plays an important role in the pathway. A study has found that BRMS1L mediates FZD10 silencing by promoting the recruitment of HDAC1 in the FZD10 promoter region and the acetylation of histone H3K9, thereby inhibiting the migration, invasion, and adhesion of breast cancer cell lines.\textsuperscript{24} Another study found that silencing the expression of FZD10 in ovarian cancer cells could significantly increase the sensitivity to chemotherapy drugs, but the specific mechanism was not clear.\textsuperscript{25} Our study suggests that FZD10 is closely related to Wnt and tumor-related pathways, which can provide a theoretical basis for further studies. SFRP1 is a Wnt antagonist that competes with the Frizzled protein receptor for Wnt ligands and can block Wnt signal transduction.\textsuperscript{26} Therefore, when SFRP1 is

---

**Figure 8** PPI network.

**Notes:** Circles represent genes, lines represent the interaction of proteins between genes, and the results within the circle represent the structure of proteins. Line color represents evidence of the interaction between the proteins.

**Abbreviation:** PPI, protein–protein interaction.
downregulated, it can promote the activation of the Wnt signaling pathway and the proliferation of tumor cells and accelerate the occurrence and development of tumors. The downregulation of BAMBI can promote tumor invasion and metastasis. Overexpression of BAMBI can reduce the TGF-β-induced EMT, and the invasion and migration of tumor cells and can slow tumor growth.27 A large number of studies have reported that WNT2B is upregulated in a variety of tumor tissues and is capable of activating the β-catenin-independent Wnt signaling pathway.28,29 However, in our study, we found that the expression of WNT2B was downregulated in ovarian cancer, suggesting that it requires further detection in tissue samples to identify its expression patterns and explore the molecular mechanism underlying its role in ovarian cancer. Detecting these pathways and the expression of related molecules can help predict the occurrence and development of tumors.

We constructed a PPI network of protein encoded by DEGs and identified the following 17 closely related genes: HBB, ZWINT, WNT2B, SPP1, HBA2, NUF2, ALDH1A1, FZD10, MMP7, MUC16, MUC1, OMD, OGN, AOX1, ADH1B, HBG2, and TTK. The proteins encoded by these genes are key nodes in the PPI network. Pathway enrichment analysis revealed that the genes were mainly involved in the Wnt signaling pathway, retinol metabolism, pathways in cancer, and metabolic pathways. Endo et al found that ZWINT was overexpressed in breast cancer cell lines and could promote tumor cell growth, and that the degradation of ZWINT negatively regulated cell proliferation. Increasing evidence shows that SPP1 is closely related to the tumorigenesis and metastasis of tumors.30 A high expression of SPP1 was detected in tumor tissues, such as colon cancer, gastric cancer, prostate cancer, and breast cancer.31–33 NUF2 is expressed in a variety of malignancies and plays an important role in tumorigenesis and progression.34 NUF2 is highly expressed in epithelial ovarian cancer and is involved in many characteristics, such as the metastasis, invasion, division, and proliferation of cancer cells.35 However, the specific molecular mechanisms underlying the abnormal expression of NUF2 in tumorigenesis and progression remain to be studied.

In recent years, acetaldehyde dehydrogenases (ALDHs) have been found to play an important role in tumor cell metabolism and tumorigenesis. Among them, ALDH1 is closely related to tumor cell stemness. Among the numerous ALDH1 families, aldehyde dehydrogenase 1A1 (ALDH1A1) is one of the important members of the superfamily. The physiological function of ALDH1A1 is to participate in the metabolism of retinoic acid and promote the activation of the metabolic pathway of retinoic acid. In recent years, the role and function of this molecule in malignant tumors have attracted research attention. Studies have reported that ALDH1A1 is highly expressed in ovarian cancer cells and is involved in the resistance to chemoradiotherapy in ovarian cancer, resulting in recurrence and metastasis.36 Another study reported that ALDH1A1 is the target molecule of β-catenin and β-catenin knockdown can disrupt ovarian cancer spheroid formation, cell viability, and tumor growth and metastasis.37 Therefore, developing more specific ALDH1A1 inhibitors could increase chemotherapy effectiveness in ovarian cancer.

MUC16 is an important tumor marker for the early diagnosis of epithelial ovarian cancer. It is widely used in clinical practice. A study found that 80% of patients with ovarian cancer had elevated serum MUC16 levels.38 In addition, The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) effort aimed at ovarian cancer found that both the amplification of the gene encoding MUC16 and the expression of MUC16 mRNA are closely related to the poor prognosis of patients with ovarian cancer, suggesting that the abnormal increase of tumor marker MUC16 in ovarian cancer plays an important role in the development and progression of ovarian cancer.

The Wnt signaling pathway is an important signaling pathway in biological development and tumorigenesis. β-Catenin is the major effector of the Wnt signaling pathway. After silencing MUC1, the levels of E-cadherin and E-cadherin/β-catenin complexes were elevated, and the expression levels of nuclear β-catenin, cyclin D1 (cyclinD1), and c-myc were decreased.40 In renal cell carcinoma, MUC1-C and β-catenin interact with the promoter region of SNAIL and increase SNAIL transcription, thereby facilitating the EMT of tumor cells.41 In recent years, MUC1-N monoclonal antibodies, MUC1-C peptides, and MUC1 vaccines have been extensively studied in preclinical, experimental, and clinical trials.

Osteomodulin (OMD) plays an important role in the extracellular matrix in tooth and cartilage tissue and is reportedly involved in bone mineralization.42 Osteoglycin (OGN) is a member of proteoglycans (PGs) called small leucine-rich PGs (SLRPs), which are a group of extracellular matrix molecules related in structure and function that are involved in matrix assembly, the regulation of cellular growth, and migration.43 OGN, also known as osteoinductive factor, plays an important role in maintaining normal bone tissue.44 As an extracellular matrix molecule, OGN is involved in the formation and regulation of extracellular matrix and has a potential impact on tumor cell metastasis. In vivo experiments have shown that OGN is involved in the regulation of collagen
fiber formation associated with tumor metastasis, suggesting that OGN may inhibit tumor metastasis by a number of mechanisms.\textsuperscript{45} MMPs are important regulators of extracellular matrix metabolism and are closely related to tumor metastasis.\textsuperscript{46} Future studies should focus on the relationship between OGN expression and MMPs secreted by tumor cells.

Many studies have shown that the protein expression of the ADH1B gene is downregulated in many tumors.\textsuperscript{47,48} Compared with levels in normal tissues, the mRNA levels of ADH1B in colorectal cancer tissues were low.\textsuperscript{49} The risk of residual lesions in patients with high-grade ovarian cancer after cytoreductive surgery is closely related to the high expression of ADH1B.\textsuperscript{50} HBB is one of the globin strands of hemoglobin, whose basic function is to transport oxygen.\textsuperscript{51} A study found that the expression of HBB proteins in a rat model of ovarian cancer was significantly lower, which suggests that it can be used for early diagnosis and disease detection, and as a treatment target.\textsuperscript{52} Thus, ADH1B and HBB are negatively correlated with patient outcome. This conclusion is also consistent with previous studies reporting that HBB and ADH1B are biomarkers for early detection and found in other microarrays retrieved from oncomine.\textsuperscript{53}

The important role of protein kinases in cellular activity has received increased attention. Protein kinases can phosphorylate target proteins deliver and amplify signals, and then regulate the activities of normal epithelial cells, inflammatory cells, tumor cells, and other cells, such as proliferation, migration, apoptosis, and metastasis.\textsuperscript{54} TTK kinase is a dual-specificity kinase that can phosphorylate tyrosine and serine/threonine residues and is critical for the recruitment of SAC proteins to unattached kinetochores, mitotic checkpoint complex (MCC) formation, and mitotic arrest.\textsuperscript{55} Studies have reported that TTK is overexpressed in many cancers, such as breast cancer, lung cancer, prostate cancer, and liver cancer.\textsuperscript{56–59} Another report showed that TTK is a favorable prognostic biomarker associated with triple negative breast cancer (TNBC) survival, and a high level of TTK expression predicts good survival and may safely spare the patient from adjuvant chemotherapy. A low level of TTK activates B-Raf/ERK signaling, which contributes to the invasiveness of cancer cells and poor survival of patients with TNBC.\textsuperscript{60}

\section*{Conclusion}

We downloaded multiple microarray datasets from the NCBI GEO database and integrated three microarray datasets. Then, we used R software and bioinformatics analysis to further investigate these datasets. We have identified 190 candidate DEGs, which may be involved in the progression of ovarian cancer. Among them, 99 genes were upregulated and 91 genes were downregulated. Using R software, we identified the top 20 most significantly up- and downregulated genes that could be the most related to the occurrence and development of ovarian cancer. By analyzing the GO and KEGG pathways, we found that DEGs were mainly enriched in the Wnt signaling pathway, metabolic pathways, and pathways in cancer, which provide a theoretical basis for studying the biological processes of ovarian cancer. We successfully constructed a PPI network of DEGs in epithelial ovarian cancer and screened several key genes encoding proteins in the network that are involved in the process of ovarian cancer in the form of molecular populations. Further study of this network would be beneficial for understanding the interaction between DEGs. These findings improve our understanding of the pathogenesis of ovarian cancer and the occurrence and development of the underlying molecular mechanisms. Our study has important clinical significance for the early diagnosis and treatment, as well as the prevention, of ovarian cancer and provides effective targets for the treatment of ovarian cancer. However, further molecular biological experiments are required to confirm the function of the identified genes associated with ovarian cancer.

\section*{Acknowledgments}

This work was supported by the Independent Research Project of Wuhan University (grant no 413000117) and the National Natural Science Foundation of China (grant no 81302273).

\section*{Disclosure}

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

\section*{References}

8. Vosa U, Kolde R, Vilo J, Metspalu A, Annilo T. Comprehensive meta-

ing supports the hypothesis that human ovarian surface epithelia are multipotent and capable of serving as ovarian cancer initiating cells. BMC Med Genomics. 2009;2:71.


49. Chiang CP, Jao SW, Lee SP, et al. Expression pattern, ethanol-
metabolizing activities, and cellular localization of alcohol and aldehyde dehydrogenases in human large bowel: association of the functional polymorphisms of ADH and ALDH genes with hemorrhoids and col-


