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Genetic variants in the exon region of versican predict survival of patients with resected early-stage hepatitis B virus-associated hepatocellular carcinoma

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Background: The upregulated expression of versican (VCAN) promotes the proliferation, invasion, and metastasis of various types of human cancer cells, including hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) cells.

Patients and methods: In this study, genetic variants in the exon region of VCAN were genotyped by DNA sequencing. Prognostic values of VCAN exon single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) were assessed by Kaplan–Meier with the log-rank test, and univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazard regression model.

Results: A total of 111 patients with resected hepatitis B virus-associated early-stage HCC were collected for genotyping VCAN exon SNPs using Sanger DNA sequencing. Haplotype analysis was performed using Haplovie0.2. Survival data were analyzed using Kaplan–Meier curves and Cox proportional hazards regression analyses. The rs2652098, rs309559, rs188703, rs160278, and rs160277 SNPs were significantly associated with overall patient survival ($p < 0.001$, $p = 0.012$, $p = 0.010$, $p = 0.007$, and $p = 0.007$, respectively). Patients carrying the TAGTG haplotype had a poorer prognosis than those with the most common CGAAT haplotype, after adjusting for tumor size, tumor capsule, and regional invasion (adjusted hazard ratio [HR] = 2.06, 95% CI: 1.27–3.34, $p = 0.003$). Meanwhile, patients with the TAGTG haplotype and a larger tumor size or an incomplete tumor capsule had an increased risk of death, compared with the others (adjusted HR = 3.00, 95% CI: 1.67–5.36, $p = 0.001$; and adjusted HR = 1.99, 95% CI = 1.12–3.55, $p = 0.02$, respectively). The online database mining analysis showed that upregulated VCAN expression in HCC tissues was associated with a poor overall survival of 148 HCC patients.

Conclusion: Genetic variants in the exon region of VCAN were associated with overall survival in patients with resected early-stage hepatitis B virus-associated HCC, and may be a potential prognostic biomarker.

Keywords: versican, single nucleotide polymorphism, hepatitis B virus, hepatocellular carcinoma, survival

Introduction

Liver cancer is a lethal disease, and in 2012 alone, there were an estimated 782,500 new liver cancer cases and 745,500 liver cancer-related deaths occurred in the world.1 To date, 70%–90% of primary liver cancers are hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). The highest incidence of HCC is in Asia, and half of HCC cases occur in China.2 4 The treatment options for HCC patients include hepatic resection, orthotopic liver transplantation, loco-regional chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and systemic or targeting therapy.3 Among them, hepatic resection is the first-line curative treatment, but it is only...
available for early-stage HCC patients; and the vast majority of HCC patients are not suitable for surgery due to hepatitis B virus (HBV)- or hepatitis C virus (HCV)-induced liver cirrhosis or poor liver function. Even after a hepatectomy, there is a 50%–60% chance of tumor recurrence, leading to a poor outcome for patients with HBV-associated HCC. Overall, a large tumor size, multiple tumor lesions, poor tumor cell differentiation, vascular invasion, and degree of inflammation have been associated with a poor HCC prognosis. Thus, identification and evaluation of novel biomarkers could help medical oncologists to select patients for more aggressive or targeted therapy in order to improve the outcome of HCC after surgery.

Versican (VCAN) is a large extracellular matrix proteoglycan that is expressed in majority human tissues. VCAN is localized on human chromosome 5q14.3, covering a genomic sequence of 109.4 kb. VCAN cDNA contains 15 exons and codes a protein with a molecular mass of >1000 kDa, which belongs to the aggrecan/versican proteoglycan family. VCAN protein functions to regulate cell adhesion, proliferation, migration, and angiogenesis; and it plays a central role in tissue morphogenesis and maintenance. Altered VCAN expression is closely related to proliferation, invasion, and metastasis in various types of human cancer cells, including HCC, and upregulated VCAN expression has been associated with a poor prognosis of cervical cancer patients. To date, VCAN has 4 splice variants, that is, V0, V1, V2, and V3, each of which appears to have distinct biological functions. Previous studies also have shown that VCAN genetic polymorphisms are associated with the development of gastric cancer and that altered VCAN expression is associated with outcomes in ovarian, breast, prostate, and gastric cancer. Versican V1 has been shown to promote HCC metastasis, and its expression has been associated with the prognosis of HCC patients after curative resection.

VCAN contains 2 globular domains, that is, the G1 domain (N-terminal; G1-D), possessing the hyaluronan-binding property, and the G3 domain (C-terminal; G3-D), consisting of epidermal growth factor repeats. Another study has reported that the presence of the rs188703 variant allele A and the rs160277 variant allele T is a susceptibility genotype for gastric cancer, while the rs309559 variant allele G and the rs160278 variant allele A are also susceptibility factors in the development of gastric cancer. Therefore, in this study, we assessed 5 different polymorphisms in the exon region of VCAN and then associated them with the prognosis of resected early-stage HBV-associated HCC patients. These genetic polymorphisms in the VCAN exon region lead to changes in the VCAN protein amino acids; thus, we also performed an online database mining analysis to associate VCAN expression in HCC tissues with HCC patient survival. This study will provide insightful information regarding these VCAN single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) as a novel prognostic biomarker for HCC patients.

Patients and methods
Study population
The study protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University (approval no. 2015KY-E-032). The written informed consents were obtained from all the participants enrolled in the study. From January 2005 to September 2013, we collected 111 patients with early-stage HBV-associated HCC among 1150 patients diagnosed with HBV-related HCC from The First Affiliated Hospital, Guangxi Medical University (Nanning, China). All of these 111 patients underwent a hepatectomy and had a confirmed HCC diagnosis based on histopathology. Tumor differentiation was assessed according to the Edmondson–Steiner grading system. Grade I was considered well-differentiated HCC, grades II and III were considered moderately differentiated HCC, and grade IV was considered poorly differentiated HCC. The inclusion criteria for patient enrollment into this study were as follows: 1) patients who tested positive for hepatitis B surface antigen, 2) patients with Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer (BCLC) stage A, and 3) patients with Child–Pugh class A liver disease. The exclusion criteria were as follows: 1) patients with HCV infection and 2) patients with other cancers. The clinicopathological data were collected from the patients’ medical records and are summarized in Table 1.

In this study, radical hepatic resection was defined as the complete removal of the tumor lesion with an incisional margin ≥2 cm and without a visible tumor thrombus in the hepatic vein or in the extrahepatic lymph nodes. These patients were followed up in our outpatient clinic or through a telephone interview every 3 months, and the last follow-up was conducted on September 1, 2014. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University (Nanning, China).

SNP selection, DNA extraction, and genotyping
The SNPs in the VCAN exon region that are responsible for changes in amino acids were selected with a minor allele frequency >5% in the Han Chinese population from the 1000 Genomes Project (March 2012, build GRCh37/hg19). Five SNPs in the VCAN gene exon region (rs2652098, rs309559,
rs188703, rs160278, and rs160277) were identified and assessed in this study.

Tissue samples from HCC lesions were obtained after surgical resection, immediately snap-frozen, and stored at −80°C until needed for DNA extraction. Genomic DNA from the HCC tissue samples was extracted using a TIANamp Genomic DNA Kit (Tiangen Biotech [Beijing] Co., Ltd., Beijing, China), according to the manufacturer’s protocol. VCAN genetic variations were genotyped by Sanger DNA sequencing on an ABI Prism 3100 (Applied Biosystems, Shanghai Sangon Biological Engineering Technology & Services Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China) after polymerase chain reaction amplification using different primers (Table 2). Ten samples were randomly selected for repeated polymerase chain reaction, the DNA sequences were used to validate the genotyping data, and the results showed 100% concordance.
Online mining of VCAN gene expression data
To associate and confirm VCAN expression with HCC patient survival, we searched the online database (GSE14520 [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE14520] in the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database) and obtained a cohort of 148 early-stage HBV-associated HCC patients (BCLC stage A) from Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University (Shanghai, China).29,30 We used this cohort of patients and data as a validated set. These patients were similar to our cohort, with the same inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Statistical analysis
Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium for each SNP was estimated using a goodness-of-fit $\chi^2$-test with one degree of freedom. The linkage disequilibrium between SNPs of the VCAN gene and the haplotype block were conducted using Gabriel’s algorithm in Haploview version 4.2.21 For all of these 5 SNPs, 1 reasonable genetic model (dominant, additive, or recessive models) was used. Overall survival (OS) was defined from the date of the hepatectomy to death or the last follow-up (September 1, 2014). The univariate analysis between clinical predictors and OS was compared using the log-rank test, and $p$-value $<0.1$ were entered into the Cox proportional hazard regression model. A $p$-value $<0.05$ was defined as statistically significant. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 16.0 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

Results
Patient characteristics and clinical predictors
In this study, we collected 111 cases of HBV-related HCC with BCLC stage A and Child–Pugh class A liver disease. Their clinicopathological characteristics are summarized in Table 1. In brief, the median patient age was 45 years old, there were 87.4% male patients, 67.6% of patients had a maximum tumor diameter $\geq$10 cm, and 84.7% of patients had liver cirrhosis. Moreover, 52.3% of patients had a low serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) level ($\leq$400 ng/mL), 31.5% of patients had ever smoked tobacco, and 42.3% of patients drank alcohol. Seventy patients (63.1%) underwent a radical hepatic resection, 72 (64.9%) patients received a hepatic resection and adjuvant transarterial chemoembolization (TACE), and 95 (85.6%) patients did not receive adjuvant antiviral treatment.

The median follow-up period was 47 months (range: 10–117 months). During the follow-up, 69 (62.2%) patients had died, including 50 (45.0%) patients who died due to HCC recurrence. Tumor size, tumor capsule, and regional invasion were all associated with the OS of these patients (tumor size, $p=0.024$; tumor capsule, $p=0.001$ with the log-rank test). Patients with a maximum tumor diameter $\geq$5 cm had a 94.0% increased risk of death (hazard ratio [HR] = 1.94, 95% CI: 1.10–3.45). Patients with an incomplete tumor capsule also had a higher risk of death (HR = 1.72, 95% CI: 1.07–2.78). Moreover, patients who were treated with postoperative adjuvant antiviral therapy or adjuvant TACE did not show a decreased risk of death (adjuvant antiviral treatment, $p=0.29$; adjuvant TACE, $p=0.12$ with the log-rank test).

Associations of SNPs with overall patient survival
The Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium data for these 5 SNPs are listed in Table 2. All these 5 SNPs had 3 genotypes, and all

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**Table 2** Primer sequences and HWE of VCAN exon polymorphisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNPs</th>
<th>Primer sequences</th>
<th>Allele</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>HWE p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rs2652098</td>
<td>5′-AGAAGTGCTACCTTGGCCATGA-3′&lt;br&gt;5′-TGTTTCCATCCGTGACACAC-3′</td>
<td>C&gt;T</td>
<td>Ser300Leu</td>
<td>0.035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs309559</td>
<td>5′-AGTACATGAAGAAGCAGACTTAC-3′&lt;br&gt;5′-TTGGTCAATGGCAATCTCTG-3′</td>
<td>A&gt;G</td>
<td>Lys1516Arg</td>
<td>0.069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs188703</td>
<td>5′-AGTCTGAAAGAGGAATGACAGGTCTAC-3′&lt;br&gt;5′-AGCTACTTCTCTTTGCGTTGA-3′</td>
<td>G&gt;A</td>
<td>Arg1826His</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs160278</td>
<td>5′-CACCAAAATTCAAGTGACATACGAGC-3′&lt;br&gt;5′-CCACTACTCTCTCAGAGAGTCGTTAC-3′</td>
<td>A&gt;T</td>
<td>Phe2301Tyr</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs160277</td>
<td>5′-ACCTTCAGAGAATGAGTTGAAACCT-3′&lt;br&gt;5′-TCTTTAGGAATGTTCCAGAAGGAAA-3′</td>
<td>G&gt;T</td>
<td>Asp2937Tyr</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Common allele > the variant allele.

**Abbreviations:** HWE, Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium; SNP, single-nucleotide polymorphism; VCAN, versican.
of them were significantly associated with overall patient survival after adjusting for tumor size, tumor capsule, and regional invasion according to the Cox proportional hazard regression analyses (Table 3). The rs2652098 SNP was shown to be the most significantly associated with a shorter OS in patients who carried the T allele (CT/TT) than in those with the wild-type CC allele (adjusted HR =2.42, 95% CI: 1.49–3.94, under the dominant genetic model, Table 3).

Haplotype analysis of the association between SNPs and OS of HCC patients

Haplotype analysis of the SNPs rs2652098, rs309559, rs188703, rs160278, and rs160277 identified 1 haplotype block (Figure 1A). Haplo4 TAGTG was associated with a shorter median survival time, compared with those with the most common genotype CGAAT (34.0 vs. 83.0 months, \( p = 0.01 \) with the log-rank test; Figure 1B). After adjusting for tumor size, tumor capsule, and regional invasion, patients with haplotype TAGTG had a significantly increased risk of death, compared with those with the genotype CGAAT (adjusted HR =2.06, 95% CI: 1.27–3.34, \( p =0.003 \); Table 4).

Stratified analysis of the association of VCAN haplotypes with OS of HCC patients

Next, we carried out further stratified analyses by age, gender, AFP level, tumor size, tumor capsule, radical hepatic resection, adjuvant TACE, and adjuvant antiviral treatment to evaluate associations between the haplotype block of VCAN and OS of patients with HBV-associated HCC (Figure 2). Haplo1, Haplo2, or Haplo3 had a significant protective effect in male patients (adjusted HR =0.64, 95% CI: 0.42–0.96, Figure 2) and in patients with serum AFP levels >400 ng/mL (adjusted HR =0.35, 95% CI: 0.20–0.63, Figure 2) and adjuvant TACE (adjusted HR =0.58, 95% CI: 0.36–0.94). Haplo1, Haplo2, or Haplo3 also significantly decreased the death risk in patients without radical hepatic resection (adjusted HR =0.41, 95% CI: 0.20–0.83, Figure 2) and adjuvant antiviral therapy (adjusted HR =0.54, 95% CI: 0.36–0.82, Figure 2).

Combined effects of the VCAN haplotype as well as tumor size and capsule on OS of HCC patients

The combined effects of the VCAN haplotype and clinical features (tumor size and capsule) on the prediction of OS of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNPs</th>
<th>Death/total</th>
<th>Crude HR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Adjusted HR (95% CI)*</th>
<th>( p )-value (adjusted)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rs2652098</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>31/63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>35/42</td>
<td>2.36 (1.45–3.85)</td>
<td>2.39 (1.46–3.90)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>6.19 (0.819–46.81)</td>
<td>5.97 (0.77–46.54)</td>
<td>0.088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.40 (1.48–3.90)</td>
<td>2.42 (1.49–3.94)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs309559</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GG</td>
<td>12/29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>29/44</td>
<td>1.96 (1.00–3.85)</td>
<td>2.09 (1.05–4.15)</td>
<td>0.036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>25/34</td>
<td>2.59 (1.29–5.16)</td>
<td>2.50 (1.24–5.04)</td>
<td>0.011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recessive</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.21 (1.18–4.13)</td>
<td>2.26 (1.19–4.28)</td>
<td>0.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs188703</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>6/17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AG</td>
<td>31/50</td>
<td>2.12 (0.88–5.09)</td>
<td>2.86 (1.16–7.01)</td>
<td>0.022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GG</td>
<td>31/43</td>
<td>3.07 (1.27–7.38)</td>
<td>3.37 (1.38–8.22)</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additive</td>
<td>1.63 (1.14–2.33)</td>
<td>1.58 (1.12–2.24)</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs160278</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>11/28</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT</td>
<td>31/47</td>
<td>2.18 (1.09–4.33)</td>
<td>2.32 (1.15–4.68)</td>
<td>0.018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>25/34</td>
<td>2.81 (1.38–5.73)</td>
<td>2.70 (1.30–5.49)</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.42 (1.26–4.62)</td>
<td>2.47 (1.28–4.77)</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs160277</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>5/16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TG</td>
<td>30/49</td>
<td>2.40 (0.93–6.20)</td>
<td>3.35 (1.26–8.89)</td>
<td>0.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GG</td>
<td>31/43</td>
<td>3.45 (1.34–8.90)</td>
<td>3.87 (1.47–10.13)</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *Adjusted for tumor size, tumor capsule, regional invasion. These \( p \)-values <0.05 were highlighted in bold font.

Abbreviations: HBV-associated HCC, hepatitis B virus-associated hepatocellular carcinoma; HR, hazard ratio; SNP, single-nucleotide polymorphism; VCAN, versican.
Figure 1 Association of VCAN SNP haplotypes with OS of patients with resected early-stage HBV-associated HCC.
Notes: (A) Patterns of LD plot for 5 selected VCAN SNPs. The value within each diamond represents the pairwise LD (correlation, measured as $r^2$ values) between these 5 SNPs defined by the upper left and the upper right sides of the diamond. One block was identified based on the LD patterns. (B) Kaplan–Meier curves of OS stratified by haplotype (TAGTG) and other haplotypes in patients with resected early-stage HBV-associated HCC.
Abbreviations: HBV-associated HCC, hepatitis B virus-associated hepatocellular carcinoma; LD, linkage disequilibrium; OS, overall survival; SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism; VCAN, versican.

Table 4 Associations between VCAN haplotypes and OS of patients with resected early-stage HBV-associated HCC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Haplotypes</th>
<th>Death/total (2n)</th>
<th>MST (months)</th>
<th>Adjusted HR (95% CI)$^a$</th>
<th>p-value (adjusted)$^a$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haplo1</td>
<td>CGAAT</td>
<td>34/62</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haplo2</td>
<td>CGGAG</td>
<td>32/51</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1.26 (0.78–2.04)</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haplo3</td>
<td>CAGTG</td>
<td>48/59</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.47 (0.94–2.28)</td>
<td>0.091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haplo4</td>
<td>TAGTG</td>
<td>33/40</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2.06 (1.27–3.34)</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: $^a$Adjusted for tumor size, tumor capsule, and regional invasion. Haplotype analysis included rs2652098, rs309559, rs188703, rs160278, and rs160277 SNPs. These P-values <0.05 were highlighted in bold font.
Abbreviations: HBV-associated HCC, hepatitis B virus-associated hepatocellular carcinoma; HR, hazard ratio; MST, median survival time; OS, overall survival; VCAN, versican.

Figure 2 Stratified analysis of the association between VCAN haplotypes (TAGTG haplotype vs. other haplotypes) and OS of patients with resected early-stage HBV-associated HCC.
Abbreviations: AFP, alpha-fetoprotein; HBV-associated HCC, hepatitis B virus-associated hepatocellular carcinoma; OS, overall survival; TACE, transarterial chemoembolization; VCAN, versican.
patients with early-stage HBV-associated HCC are shown in Table 5. In brief, compared with patients with Haplo1, Haplo2, or Haplo3 and a small tumor size (≤5 cm), those with Haplo4 and a large tumor size (>5 cm) had a significantly increased risk of death (adjusted HR = 3.00, 95% CI: 1.67–5.36, p < 0.001, Table 5; Figure 3) after adjusting for tumor size, tumor capsule, and regional invasion (excluding the stratified factor in each stratum). Similarly, patients with Haplo4 and an incomplete tumor capsule had a significantly increased risk of death, compared with patients with Haplo1, Haplo2, or Haplo3 and a complete tumor capsule (adjusted HR = 1.99, 95% CI: 1.12–3.55, p = 0.020, Table 5; Figure 3).

### Association of VCAN expression with OS of patients with early-stage HBV-associated HCC

Since these VCAN SNPs could alter the amino acids in VCAN protein, we retrieved data on the Fudan cohort from GSE14520 in the NCBI GEO database. These 148 cases of early-stage HBV-associated HCC (BCLC stage A) were divided into 2 groups according to the VCAN expression levels in tumor tissues, that is, the high VCAN expression group (n = 76), in which the VCAN expression levels were above the median value, and a low VCAN expression group (n = 72), in which the VCAN expression levels were below the median value. Our data showed that a low VCAN expression was associated with a better overall patient survival than a high VCAN expression (p = 0.013 with the log-rank test; Figure 4).

### Table 5 Joint-effects analysis of VCAN haplotypes and clinicopathological characteristics from patients with resected early-stage HBV-associated HCC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Death/total</th>
<th>Crude HR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Adjusted HR (95% CI)</th>
<th>p-value (adjusted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Haplo1/Haplo2/Haplo3 + Tumor size ≤5 cm</td>
<td>23/57</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Haplo4 + Tumor size ≤5 cm</td>
<td>8/11</td>
<td>2.13 (0.95–4.77)</td>
<td>2.23 (1.00–5.00)</td>
<td>0.051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Haplo1/Haplo2/Haplo3 + Tumor size &gt;5 cm</td>
<td>91/125</td>
<td>2.19 (1.39–3.47)</td>
<td>1.95 (1.22–3.11)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Haplo4 + Tumor size &gt;5 cm</td>
<td>25/29</td>
<td>3.55 (2.01–6.28)</td>
<td>3.00 (1.67–5.36)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Haplo1/Haplo2/Haplo3 + Complete tumor capsule</td>
<td>57/105</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Haplo4 +Complete tumor capsule</td>
<td>17/22</td>
<td>1.95 (1.13–3.35)</td>
<td>1.91 (1.11–3.30)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Haplo1/Haplo2/Haplo3 + Incomplete tumor capsule</td>
<td>57/77</td>
<td>1.78 (1.22–2.59)</td>
<td>1.36 (0.92–2.03)</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Haplo4 +Incomplete tumor capsule</td>
<td>16/18</td>
<td>2.61 (1.49–4.58)</td>
<td>1.99 (1.12–3.55)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:** *Adjusted for tumor size, tumor capsule, regional invasion (excluding the stratified factor in each stratum). Haplotype analysis included rs2652098, rs309559, rs188703, rs160278, and rs160277 SNPs. These P-values < 0.05 were highlighted in bold font.*

**Abbreviations:** HBV-associated HCC, hepatitis B virus-associated hepatocellular carcinoma; HR, hazard ratio; VCAN, versican.

### Discussion

In the current study, we genotyped 5 different SNPs in the VCAN exon region and associated them with the clinicopathological and survival data of patients with resected early-stage HBV-associated HCC (classified as BCLC A and Child-Pugh class A). Our data showed that rs2652098, rs309559, rs188703,
rs160278, and rs160277 were significantly associated with the clinicopathological and survival data of these patients. These 5 SNPs had strong linkage disequilibrium; however, compared with the other 4 VCAN SNPs, rs2652098 was more representative as a potential biomarker for OS of these patients after adjusting for the clinicopathological features. Moreover, haplotype analysis of the association between these 5 SNPs and overall patient survival showed that patients with the TAGTG haplotype had the worst prognosis. In addition, our online data mining analysis showed that a low VCAN expression in HCC tissues was associated with a better OS of HCC patients. Clinicopathological features, like tumor size, tumor capsule, and regional invasion, were also associated with the OS of these patients. Further studies will confirm the usefulness of these 5 VCAN SNPs in predicting the prognosis of resected HCC.

In the current study, we first retrieved SNP data on VCAN exonic polymorphisms with amino acid changes from the NCBI dbSNP database (GRCh37.p13) and found rs2652098 (C>T, Ser300Leu), rs309559 (A>G, Lys1516Arg), rs188703 (G>A, Arg1826His), rs160278 (T>A, Phe2301Tyr), and rs160277 (G>T, Asp2937Tyr) for genotyping. To date, there are no reports on these VCAN SNPs being associated with HCC outcome. Our current study demonstrated that these VCAN exonic polymorphisms were associated with the clinicopathological and survival data of patients with resected early-stage HBV-associated HCC. Haplo4 TAGTG (constituted by rs2652098T, rs309559A, rs188703G, rs160278T, and rs160277G) was associated with a poorer prognosis than those with the most common genotype CGAAT. A previous study has revealed that rs188703G and rs160277G can increase the susceptibility to intestinal-type gastric cancer.42 rs188703, rs160278, and rs160277 are localized on exon 8 of the VCAN gene that codes the GAG-beta domain (G3 domain) of VCAN protein. The GAG-beta domain is associated with enhanced cell proliferation and activation of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) signaling pathway;9 thus, blockade of the GAG-beta domain activity can reduce cell proliferation and EGFR pathway activation as well as reduce susceptibility to cancer development.9 Thus, several studies have indicated that targeting VCAN protein expression or activity could be used as a potential tumor therapeutic strategy.10,32–34 For example, VCAN G3 has been shown to enhance cancer cell resistance to chemotherapeutic agents, but a selective EGFR inhibitor has been demonstrated to reverse its resistance.10,11,32,35 Furthermore, VCAN G3 is able to enhance tumor angiogenesis by formation of a complex together with vascular endothelial growth factor via directly binding to fibronectin.11

Our current study also showed that HCC patients with Haplo4 and a larger tumor size or an incomplete tumor capsule had a poorer OS than those with Haplo1, Haplo2, or Haplo3 and a smaller tumor size or a complete tumor capsule. A previous study using PolyPhen prediction (Polymorphism Phenotyping at http://genetics.bwh.harvard.edu/pph/) has shown that rs160277 can affect the function or structure of VCAN protein through transcriptional regulation.36 Meanwhile, both rs188703 and rs160277 can affect the function or structure of the GAG-beta domain to interfere with cell proliferation and activation of the EGFR pathway. Overall, the use of these VCAN genetic polymorphisms combined with clinical characteristics might be better at predicting the survival of these early-stage HBV-associated HCC patients after a hepatectomy. However, VCAN, a large chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan, is a major component of the extracellular matrix.37,38 Expression of VCAN protein is associated with cell growth and differentiation;39 in addition, it is associated with invasion and metastasis of different tumors.11–14,40–45 VCAN also plays an important role in transforming growth factor (TGF)-β-mediated tumor cell invasion and metastasis.46,47 TGF-β-induced VCAN expression is able to activate the nuclear factor-κB signaling pathway and upregulate the expression of CD44, matrix metalloproteinase 9, and the hyaluronan-mediated motility receptor in ovarian cancer.47 VCAN G3 has been shown to promote growth, migration, and metastasis of mouse mammary tumor cells through the upregulation of EGFR signaling.48 Indeed, detection of VCAN expression can predict tumor metastasis and progression.49,50 Our current data also showed that increased VCAN expression was associated with a poorer OS of HCC patients. Recently, Xia et al found that FoxQ1 promotes HCC metastasis by transactivation of VCAN expression.51 In addition, they also demonstrated that VCAN expression

![Figure 4 Kaplan–Meier curve prediction of poor OS of patients with resected early-stage HBV-associated HCC stratified by high VCAN expression.](image-url)
contributes to a poorer overall patient survival and higher recurrence rates of HCC. Similarly, human cervical cancer patients with positive VCAN expression had lower OS rates. Thus, further studies will confirm whether detection of VCAN SNPs or protein expression is more useful in predicting the survival of HCC patients.

Of note, our study does have potential limitations. First, as an SNP study, the sample size was small and a fraction of the clinical data was missing. Second, there was a lack of functional characterizations between these SNPs and VCAN expression or activity.

Conclusion
Our current study provided a proof-of-principle to associate VCAN rs2652098, rs309559, rs188703, rs160278, and rs160277 SNPs with a poor OS of patients with resected early-stage HBV-associated HCC, even after adjusting for other clinicopathological features, such as tumor size, tumor capsule, or regional invasion. Our current data also confirmed that a low VCAN expression was associated with a better OS of HCC patients than a high VCAN expression. However, future studies are needed to validate our current findings and clarify the underlying mechanisms.

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

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