Distinct prognostic values of mRNA expression of glutathione peroxidases in non-small cell lung cancer

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Introduction: Glutathione peroxidases (GPxs) constitute an enzyme family which has the ability to reduce free hydrogen peroxide to water and lipid hydroperoxides to their corresponding alcohols, and its main biological roles are to protect organisms from oxidative stress-induced damage. GPxs include eight members in different tissues of the body, and they play essential roles in carcinogenesis. However, the prognostic value of individual GPx in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) remains elusive.

Materials and methods: In the current study, we investigated the prognostic value of GPxs in NSCLC patients through the “Kaplan–Meier plotter” database, wherein updated gene expression data and survival information from a total of 1,926 NSCLC patients are included.

Results: High expression of GPx1 mRNA was correlated with worse overall survival (OS) in adenocarcinoma patients. High expression of GPx2 mRNA was correlated with worse OS for all NSCLC patients. In contrast, high expression of GPx3 mRNA was associated with better OS for all NSCLC patients. High expression of GPx4 mRNA was significantly correlated with worsening adenocarcinoma in these patients. GPx5 mRNA high expression correlated with worsening OS for all NSCLC patients.

Discussion: The current findings of prognostic values of individual mRNA expression of GPxs in NSCLC patients indicate some GPxs may have prognostic value in NSCLC patients, and this needs further study.

Keywords: NSCLC, glutathione peroxidases (GPxs), cancer stem cell, prognosis, KM plotter, hazard ratio

Introduction

Lung cancer remains the leading cause of cancer-related mortality worldwide in both men and women.1,2 Non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) includes adenocarcinoma (ADE) and squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), and accounts for 75–80% of cases of lung cancer. A multidisciplinary approach combining the application of chemotherapy with alternative treatment modalities as well as targeted therapy have aided improvement in survival outcomes. However, success with the above treatment modalities has continually been constrained by various limitations.3,4 Therefore, further investigation on the mechanism of progression, as well as identification of prognostic markers, will help select patients with a higher chance of lung cancer recurrence and provide better prognosis and individualized treatment.

Glutathione peroxidases (GPxs) belong to an enzyme family which has the ability to reduce free hydrogen peroxide to water and lipid hydroperoxides to their...
corresponding alcohols; their main biological roles are to protect organisms from oxidative stress-induced damage.5–8 GPxs include eight members in different tissues of the body with different substrate specificity, and they play essential roles in the protection of the organism from oxidative damage and carcinogenesis.8–10 Reactive oxygen species (ROS)-induced oxidative stress from mitochondrial dysfunction or NADPH oxidase (NOX) overactivation and ectopic expression of antioxidant enzymes were involved in EGFR-mediated tumor progression and drug resistance in malignancies including NSCLC.11,12 However, the prognostic function or NADPH oxidase (NOX) overactivation and (ROS)-induced oxidative stress from mitochondrial dys-

Materials and methods

We used an online database14 to determine the relevance of mRNA expression of individual GPx members to relapse-free survival. The database was established using gene expression data and survival information of 1,926 NSCLC patients downloaded from Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO). Briefly, eight GPx sub-members (GPx1, GPx2, GPx3, GPx4, GPx5, GPx6, GPx7, and GPx8) were entered into the database (http://kmplot.com/analysis/index.php?p=service&cancer=lung) to obtain Kaplan–Meier survival plots in which the number-at-risk is indicated below the main plot. The certain gene mRNA expression above or below the median separates the cases into high and low expression, respectively. HR (95% CIs) and log rank p were calculated and displayed on the webpage.

Results

The GPxs family comprises a total of eight sub-members. Among all the eight GPxs isoenzymes, only GPx8 is not included in the database; GPx6 and GPx7 share the same mRNA in www.kmplot.com.

We first examined the prognostic value of GPx1 mRNA expression in www.kmplot.com. The desired Affymetrix IDs is valid: 200736_s_at (GPx1). Survival curves were plotted for all patients (n=1,926; Figure 1A), for ADE (n=720; Figure 1B), and for SCC (n=524; Figure 1C). High expression of GPx1 mRNA was not found to be correlated with overall survival (OS) for all NSCLC patients followed for 20 years (HR 1.03 [95% CI 0.9–1.16]; p=0.7). However, high expression of GPx1 mRNA was found to be correlated to worsen OS in ADE patients (HR 1.49 [95% CI 1.18–1.89]; p=0.00083), but not in SCC patients (HR 0.81 [95% CI 0.64–1.03]; p=0.082).

We then examined the prognostic value of GPx2 mRNA expression in www.kmplot.com. The desired Affymetrix ID is valid: 239595_at (GPx2). High expression of GPx2 mRNA correlated with worse OS for all NSCLC patients (HR 1.63 [95% CI 1.38–1.93]; p=5.1e-09; Figure 2A). However, high expression of GPx2 mRNA was not significantly correlated with worse OS in ADE patients (HR 1.21 [95% CI 0.95–1.54]; p=0.12; Figure 2B) and SCC patients (HR 1.37 [95% CI 1–1.87]; p=0.051; Figure 2C).

Figure 3 shows the prognostic value of GPx3 mRNA expression in www.kmplot.com. The desired Affymetrix ID is valid: 201348_at (GPx3). High expression of GPx3 mRNA correlated with better OS for all NSCLC patients (HR 0.76 [95% CI 0.67–0.86]; p=2e-05; Figure 3A). However, high expression of GPx3 mRNA was not significantly correlated with better OS in ADE patients (HR 0.85 [95% CI 0.69–1.11]; p=0.27; Figure 3B) and SCC patients (HR 0.87 [95% CI 0.69–1.11]; p=0.27; Figure 3C).

Figure 4 shows the prognostic value of GPx4 mRNA expression in www.kmplot.com. The desired Affymetrix ID is valid: 201106_at (GPx4). The curves show that high expression of GPx4 mRNA above or below the median do not separate the cases into significantly different prognostic groups among all NSCLC patients (HR 0.97 [95% CI 0.85–1.1]; p=0.63; Figure 4A). However, high expression of GPx4 mRNA was significantly correlated with worse OS in ADE patients (HR 1.3 [95% CI 1.03–1.65]; p=0.029; Figure 2B), but not in SCC patients (HR 0.98 [95% CI 0.78–1.25]; p=0.9; Figure 4C).

Figure 5 shows the prognostic value of GPx5 mRNA expression in www.kmplot.com. The desired Affymetrix ID is valid: 214648_at (GPx5). GPx5 mRNA high expression was found to be correlated with worse OS for all NSCLC patients (HR 1.19 [95% CI 1.05–1.35]; p=0.0064; Figure 5A). In addition, high expression of GPx5 mRNA was found to be correlated with worse OS in ADE patients (HR 1.57
Figure 1 The prognostic value of GPx1 expression according to the database of Kaplan–Meier plotter. 
Notes: The desired Affymetrix ID is valid: 200736_s_at (GPx1). (A) Survival curves are plotted for all patients (n=1,926). (B) Survival curves are plotted for adenocarcinoma (n=720). (C) Survival curves are plotted for squamous cell carcinoma (n=524). Probability: overall survival.

Figure 2 The prognostic value of GPx2 expression according to the database of Kaplan–Meier plotter. 
Notes: The desired Affymetrix ID is valid: 239595_at (GPx2). (A) Survival curves are plotted for all patients (n=1,145). (B) Survival curves are plotted for adenocarcinoma (n=673). (C) Survival curves are plotted for squamous cell carcinoma (n=271). Probability: overall survival.
Figure 3 The prognostic value of GPx3 expression according to the database of Kaplan–Meier plotter.
Notes: The desired Affymetrix IDs is valid: 201348_at (GPx3). (A) Survival curves are plotted for all patients (n=1,926). (B) Survival curves are plotted for adenocarcinoma (n=720). (C) Survival curves are plotted for squamous cell carcinoma (n=524). Probability: overall survival.

Figure 4 The prognostic value of GPx4 expression according to the database from Kaplan Meier plotter.
Notes: The desired Affymetrix ID is valid: 201106_at (GPx4). (A) Survival curves are plotted for all patients (n=1,926). (B) Survival curves are plotted for adenocarcinoma (n=720). (C) Survival curves are plotted for squamous cell carcinoma (n=524). Probability: overall survival.
Prognostic value of GPx mRNA expression in NSCLC

[95% CI 1.24–1.99]; \( p = 0.00013 \); Figure 5B), but not in SCC patients (HR 1.08 [95% CI 0.85–1.37]; \( p = 0.52 \); Figure 5C).

Figure 6 shows the prognostic value of GPx6 or GPx7 mRNA expression in www.kmplot.com. The desired Affymetrix ID is valid: 213170_at (GPx6 or7). The curves show that high expression of GPx6/7 mRNA above or below the median do not separate the cases into significantly different prognostic groups in all NSCLC patients (HR 1.13 [95% CI 0.94–1.5]; \( p = 0.15 \); Figure 6A), in ADE patients (HR 1.19 [95% CI 0.94–1.5]; \( p = 0.15 \); Figure 6B), as well as in SCC patients (HR 0.95 [95% CI 0.75–1.2]; \( p = 0.67 \); Figure 6C).

To further determine the correlation of individual GPx with other clinicopathological features, we determined their correlation with the smoking status (Table 1), clinical stages (Table 2), and chemotherapy (Table 3) of NSCLC patients. As shown in Table 1, high expression of GPx5, GPx6, or GPx7 mRNA was correlated with worse OS in never-smoked NSCLC patients. From Table 2, it is apparent that GPx2, GPx3, GPx6, or GPx7 are significantly associated with clinical stages of NSCLC patients. From the data in Table 3, it is evident that none of the GPxs are significantly associated with NSCLC patients, with or without chemotherapy, probably due to the relatively limited number of patients.

Discussion

Changes in GPx levels in several types of tumor have been reported. GPx1 was reported to prevent oxidative DNA mutations and, thus, GPx1 may prevent tumorigenesis.\(^2\) Overexpressed GPx1 reduced tumor growth, which indicates that it has a role in protecting against tumorigenesis.\(^3\) The dual role of GPx2 in tumorigenesis has been reviewed recently.\(^9,31\) Overexpression of GPx2 was observed in several tumors,\(^32,33\) including lung cancer,\(^34\) indicating that GPx2 may be an oncogene. GPx3 is considered to be a novel tumor suppressor, as hypermethylation of GPx3 was detected in tumor samples from patients with Barrett’s esophagus\(^35–37\) as well as in endometrial\(^38\) and prostate cancers,\(^39\) and downregulation of GPx3 was generally correlated with worse prognosis. Moreover, GPx4 is considered to be a tumor suppressor, because it is downregulated in pancreatic\(^40\) and breast cancers.\(^40\) In
addition, GPx4 overexpression reduced fibrosarcoma cell growth.41 So far, there are no reports on the role of GPx5, -6, -7, and -8 in tumorigenesis. With the exception of GPx3, all GPx members were reported to be associated with the

Table 1 Correlation of GPx mRNA expression with smoking status of NSCLC patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GPxs</th>
<th>Smoking status</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>HR (95% CI)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GPx1</td>
<td>Never smoked</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>1.45 (0.83–2.54)</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smoked</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>1.01 (0.82–1.24)</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPx2</td>
<td>Never smoked</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>0.74 (0.33–1.67)</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smoked</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1.18 (0.78–1.76)</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPx3</td>
<td>Never smoked</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>1.05 (0.6–1.82)</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smoked</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>0.86 (0.7–1.06)</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPx4</td>
<td>Never smoked</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>1.55 (0.88–2.73)</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smoked</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>0.93 (0.76–1.15)</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPx5</td>
<td>Never smoked</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>2.39 (1.33–4.29)</td>
<td>0.0027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smoked</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>1.15 (0.94–1.42)</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPx6/7</td>
<td>Never smoked</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>2.35 (1.31–4.22)</td>
<td>0.0032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smoked</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>1.11 (0.91–1.37)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: GPxs, glutathione peroxidases; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer.

Table 2 Correlation of GPx mRNA expression with clinical stages of NSCLC patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GPxs</th>
<th>Clinical stages</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>HR (95% CI)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GPx1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>1.29 (0.98–1.29)</td>
<td>0.066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>1.17 (0.81–1.69)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>1.09 (0.63–1.88)</td>
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<tr>
<td>GPx2</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>1.52 (1.11–2.08)</td>
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<td>II</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>1.08 (0.69–1.7)</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1.29 (0.64–2.59)</td>
<td>0.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>GPx3</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>0.63 (0.48–0.83)</td>
<td>0.00083</td>
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<td>II</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>1.28 (0.89–1.85)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>III</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>1.08 (0.62–1.87)</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPx4</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>1.25 (0.95–1.64)</td>
<td>0.11</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>1.26 (0.87–1.82)</td>
<td>0.22</td>
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<td>III</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>1.36 (0.79–2.36)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPx5</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>1.28 (0.98–1.68)</td>
<td>0.072</td>
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<td>1.57 (1.09–2.27)</td>
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<td>III</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.7 (0.4–1.21)</td>
<td>0.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>GPx6/7</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>1.81 (1.37–2.38)</td>
<td>1.9e–05</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>1.28 (0.89–1.85)</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>III</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.81 (0.47–1.4)</td>
<td>0.45</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: GPxs, glutathione peroxidases; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer.
prognosis of tumor patients. For example, increased GPx1 expression was significantly associated with poor prognosis in oral SCC42 and laryngeal SCC.41 In contrast, loss of GPx1 expression was associated with aggressiveness and poor survival in patients with gastric cancer.43 Furthermore, GPx2 overexpression was correlated with poor prognosis in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma45 and gastric cancer.46 In contrast, loss of GPx1 expression was significantly associated with poor prognosis in patients with esophageal SCC.47 The distinct different prognostic values of GPx1 and GPx2 in different types of cancer patients have not been well explained so far.48

Several reports exist about the liver changes associated with mRNA expression of GPx5 in NSCLC cell lines and/or tumor tissues; however, the prognostic value of mRNA expression of GPx5 in NSCLC patients has not been reported. KM plotter is a widely used database containing gene expression data and survival information.17 Until now, a number of genes, such as ALDH1, GLI1, ITIH5, CK2, RAI14, and GREB1, have been identified and validated by KM plotter in lung,16,28,52,53 breast,19–28,54 gastric,55,56 and ovarian cancers.28,57,58 Using KM plotter, we determined the prognostic value of individual GPx mRNA in NSCLC patients. High expression of GPx1 mRNA was not correlated with OS for all NSCLC patients followed for 20 years. However, high expression of GPx1 mRNA was correlated with worse OS in ADE patients (HR 1.49 [95% CI 1.18–1.89]; p=0.00083). High expression of GPx2 mRNA correlated with worse OS for all NSCLC patients (HR 1.63 [95% CI 1.38–1.93]; p=5.1e-09). In contrast, high expression of GPx3 mRNA correlated with better OS for all NSCLC patients (HR 0.76 [95% CI 0.67–0.86]; p=2e-05). High expression of GPx4 mRNA was significantly correlated with worse OS in ADE patients (HR 1.3 [95% CI 1.03–1.65]; p=0.029). High expression of GPx5 mRNA correlated with worse OS for all NSCLC patients (HR 1.19 [95% CI 1.05–1.35]; p=0.0064). High expression of GPx6/7 mRNA was not correlated with OS for all NSCLC patients. GPx8, as a novel member belonging to the GPx family, has been identified in a phylogenetic analysis in amphibia and mammals.49 GPx8 is a membrane protein, lung-abundant enzyme, and is detected in the endoplastic reticulum.60 However, little is known about its role. In addition, individual GPx may interact among themselves and finally affect the prognosis of NSCLC patients. However, the KM plotter cannot be used to analyze the impact between the various isoforms of GPx. Moreover, the KM plotter cannot be used to analyze the correlation between isoenzyme expression.

Nicotine can regulate a number of biological functions such as cell proliferation, invasion, inflammation, apoptosis, and angiogenesis.62 Through inducing the secretion of stem cell factors, nicotine is able to regulate the growth and metastasis of NSCLC.63 There is no evidence about the direct correlation between nicotine and GPx expression in NSCLC. However, nicotine treatment may significantly impact the expression of GPx1 in peripheral blood lymphocytes,64 rat kidneys,65 as well as in a novel cell line – Danio rerio gill (DrG) – derived from the gill tissue of zebrafish.66 Furthermore, nicotine treatment was reported to significantly impact the expression of GPx4, GPx6, and GPx7 in rat brain.67 In this report, we observed that high expression of GPx5, GPx6, or GPx7 mRNA correlated with worse OS in never-smoked NSCLC patients. There are a number of reports about the prognostic values of GPx mRNA in tumor patients. For example, loss of GPx1 expression was associated with tumor aggressiveness and poor survival in patients with gastric cancer.45 GPx2 overexpression indicates poor prognosis in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma,45 gastric cancer,46 and urothelial carcinomas of the upper urinary tract and urinary bladder.68 However, patients with prostate cancer with high GPx2 expression on the biopsy specimen had significantly lower prostate-specific antigen (PSA), recurrence-free survival, and OS than those without any GPx2 expression.69 Downregulation of GPx3 significantly correlated with poor prognosis in hepatocellular carcinoma,70 cervical cancer,71 and gallbladder cancer.72 GPx3 is considered to be a novel tumor suppressor, because hypermethylation of the GPx3 promoter was detected in tumor samples from patients with Barrett’s esophagus35–37 as well as endometrial38 and prostate cancers,39 and downregulation of GPx3 was generally associated with a poor prognosis. However, so far, no prognostic significance of GPx3 protein

### Table 3 Correlation of GPx mRNA expression with chemotherapy of NSCLC patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GPxs</th>
<th>Chemotherapy</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>HR (95% CI)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GPx1</td>
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<td>310</td>
<td>1.12 (0.81–1.57)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>1.11 (0.73–1.67)</td>
<td>0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPx2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.35 (0.06–1.93)</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1.89 (0.56–6.35)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.31 (0.87–1.98)</td>
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<td>GPx4</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>1.01 (0.73–1.42)</td>
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</table>

**Abbreviations:** GPxs, glutathione peroxidases; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer.
expression in NSCLC patients has been reported. The current findings of prognostic values of individual mRNA expression of GPxs in NSCLC patients indicate some members of the GPx family may also have prognostic values in NSCLC patients, and this needs further study.

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

References

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