

Galectin-3 and β -catenin are associated with a poor prognosis in serous epithelial ovarian cancer

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Purpose: This study was designed to explore the expression levels of Galectin-3 (Gal-3) and β -catenin in serous epithelial ovarian cancer (SEOC), the linkage between their expressions, and the clinicopathological features of SEOC patients.

Patients and methods: Seventy-four SEOC patients' specimens were detected for Gal-3 and β -Catenin expressions using immunohistochemistry, and the association between β -catenin or Gal-3 protein expressions and clinicopathological features, treatment effects, and prognosis were analyzed using SPSS 19.0. Western blot was used to analyze protein expressions of Wnt/ β -catenin pathway in ovarian cancer cell lines.

Results: There was a statistically significant positive correlation between Gal-3 and β -catenin expressions in SEOC ($r=0.304$ and $P=0.001$). Gal-3 expression was related to the grade ($P=0.037$), clinical stage ($P=0.034$), platinum resistance ($P=0.030$), and recurrence ($P=0.001$) in SEOC. There was a significant correlation between β -catenin with recurrence in SEOC ($P=0.035$). Platinum resistance ($P=0.003$) and Gal-3 expression ($P<0.001$) were independent risk factors for poorer overall survival (OS). OS of the strongly positive Gal-3 group was significantly lower than that of the negative and weakly positive groups (log-rank test, $P=0.001$). OS of the positive β -catenin group was lower than that of the negative β -catenin group (log-rank test, $P=0.034$). Downregulating Gal-3 expression attenuated the protein expressions of Wnt/ β -catenin pathway in ovarian cancer cell lines.

Conclusion: Gal-3 might activate Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway in SEOC. Hence, Gal-3 may serve as a prognostic factor for SEOC. Targeting Gal-3 may be a promising new treatment approach for SEOC.

Keywords: galectin-3, serous epithelial ovarian cancer, Wnt/ β -catenin pathway, prognosis

Introduction

Although the incidence of ovarian cancer is low, it is the most lethal tumor of the gynecologic genital tract, while serous epithelial ovarian cancer (SEOC) is the most common type of ovarian cancer. For several decades, pathologists have acknowledged that many lesions diagnosed as serous ovarian tumors are in fact of fallopian tube origin.¹ Every year in the USA, there are ~22,240 new ovarian cancer patients, and approximately 14,070 patients die from this disease.² Due to the lack of specific symptoms in the early stages and the absence of highly sensitive screening methods, most patients with SEOC are diagnosed at advanced stages. Cytoreductive surgery and platinum-based chemotherapy are currently the standard treatment regimens for SEOC. Although the majority of SEOC patients exhibit excellent reactivity to the existing platinum-based chemotherapy regimens, >80% of patients will experience recurrence due to platinum

resistance.³ Upon relapse, patients are classified according to the time since their last treatment with a platinum agent. Patients who relapse within 6 months of completion of initial platinum therapy are considered to have primary platinum resistance. These women have a poor prognosis, and response rates to subsequent lines of therapy range from 7% to 20%.⁴ Therefore, the elucidation of the molecular mechanisms that are involved in the pathogenesis of these neoplasms may improve survival rates through better therapy.

Galectin-3 (Gal-3) belongs to the galectin family. This protein has a conserved amino acid sequence and can specifically recognize β -galactose. Gal-3 is a multifunctional protein that functions in many pathways and is involved in the development and progression of a variety of tumors. It has been shown that Gal-3 may also be associated with chemoresistance *in vitro*.^{5–7} In our previous studies, we reported that Gal-3 might influence the chemosensitivity of SEOC cells through the NF- κ B signaling pathway.⁸ Recently, other studies showed that Gal-3 contains binding sequences for β -catenin,⁹ which is a key protein in the cancer stem cell–Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway.¹⁰ Therefore, the cancer-promoting mechanism of Gal-3 might be associated with the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway. This hypothesis was previously supported by studies on tongue squamous cell carcinoma and colon cancer.^{11,12} However, in SEOC, whether the cancer-promoting and chemoresistance mechanisms of Gal-3 are mediated by the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway is still unknown.

Thus, we aimed to evaluate the correlations between the clinicopathological features and Gal-3 or β -catenin expression in patients with SEOC. Moreover, we assessed the association between Gal-3 and β -catenin to preliminarily investigate the role of Gal-3 in the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway in SEOC.

Materials and methods

Ethical approval for the study protocol

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hospital (No. 2016-94). Written informed consent was obtained from all patients.

Human ovarian cancer cell lines and culture

SKOV3 and OVCAR3 cells were purchased from the College of Stomatology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, and cultured respectively in DMEM and 1640 mediums (Gibco, Carlsband, CA, USA), which contained 10% fetal bovine serum (Gibco), at 37°C with 5% CO₂.

Patients and tissue samples

Ninety-four paraffin-embedded, formalin-fixed specimens, which included 74 SEOC tissues and 20 tubal epithelial tissues, were obtained from the Department of Pathology, SunYat-sen Memorial Hospital between January 2008 and January 2011. Fallopian tube epithelial tissues, which served as a control, were obtained at the time of hysterosalpingo-oophorectomy for benign disease including endometrioma, myoma, abnormal uterine bleeding, or pelvic organ prolapse. All patients underwent primary maximum cytoreductive surgery followed by intravenous paclitaxel (135–175 mg/m²) plus carboplatin (AUC 5–6) or cisplatin (70 mg/m²) combination chemotherapy every 3 weeks for 6–8 cycles. Patients were divided into two groups according to their sensitivity to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy. Platinum sensitivity was defined as a platinum-free interval \geq 6 months, and platinum resistance was defined as a platinum-free interval < 6 months.

Immunohistochemistry

Isolated tumors were fixed in 10% neutral-buffered formalin for 48 hours and embedded in paraffin according to standard protocols. Sections (thickness, 5 μ m) were deparaffinized and rehydrated in a graded series of alcohol solutions. For antigen retrieval, the slides were immersed in ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid (1 mmol/L, pH 8.0) and boiled for 15 minutes in a microwave oven. Endogenous peroxidase activity was quenched by immersing the slides in 3% H₂O₂ at room temperature for 10 minutes, and nonspecific binding was blocked by incubation with 5% bovine serum albumin (Gibco) for 30 minutes. Tubal epithelial tissues were used as a negative control because most SEOC actually originate in the fallopian tube. Sections were then incubated with anti-Gal-3 (mouse anti-Gal-3 monoclonal antibody; 1:150 dilution; Abcam, Cambridge, UK) and anti- β -catenin (rabbit β -catenin monoclonal antibody; 1:100 dilution; Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA) antibodies overnight at 4°C. After washing in PBS, the sections were incubated with horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated secondary antibody (Streptavidin-HRP kit, SP-9000, ZSGB Biotech, Beijing, China) at room temperature for 30 minutes. After three washes in PBS, the antibody complexes were stained with 3, 3'-diamino benzidine and then counterstained with hematoxylin. Finally, the slides were dehydrated and evaluated.

Semiquantitative method

The immunohistochemistry (IHC) evaluation of the tissues was conducted by two pathologists who assessed the number

of positive cells and the intensity of staining. Positive results were determined according to a semiquantitative point system. Staining intensity was scored as follows: 0 (negative), 1 (weak), and 2 (strong). The percentage of Gal-3-positive cells was scored as follows: 0 (0%), 1 (1%–25%), 2 (26%–50%), and 3 (>50%). The staining intensity score and the percent stained score were then multiplied to obtain the total score. A total score ≥ 4 was considered a strong expression, a total score < 4 was considered a weak expression, and no detectable staining was considered negative.¹³ β -catenin staining was evaluated according to Maruyama's method.^{14,15} If >10% of cancer cells were positively stained in the cytoplasm and/or nuclei, the cells were considered β -catenin positive. In contrast, cancer cells with only membranous staining were considered β -catenin negative.

Small interfering RNA

Ovarian cancer cells were transferred with scramble small interfering RNA duplexes (sense: 5'-UUCUUCGAACGU-GUCACGUTT-3'; antisense: 3'-ACGUGACACGUUCG-GAGAATT-3') using Lipofectamine 2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) following its protocol. Negative control cells were treated with Stealth RNAi Negative control Duplex (Invitrogen).

Western blot analyses

Cells were plated into a six-well plate and extracted into proteins using radio-immunoprecipitation assay and cocktail (Beyotime, Shanghai, China). Twenty-five microliters of protein was loaded and separated by using 8%–10% sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (Beyotime) and transferred to polyvinylidene fluoride membranes (Beyotime). The membranes were blocked with 5% nonfat milk in Tris-buffered saline containing 0.1% Tween-20 for 1 hour at room temperature. The blots were probed with the relevant primary antibodies overnight at 4°C, washed in TBST, and probed with a secondary antibody for 1 hour. All antibodies were bought from Cell Signaling Technology.

Statistical analyses

Statistical analyses were calculated using SPSS 19.0. The cross-table analysis was employed to analyze the differences in the clinicopathologic characteristics between patients with high and low Gal-3 and β -catenin expressions. Overall survival (OS) was calculated according to the Kaplan–Meier method, while the log-rank test was used for comparisons. The Cox proportional hazards regression model was used for univariate and multivariate analyses. The Spearman

correlation analysis was used to analyze the relationship between Gal-3 and β -catenin expressions. A two-sided P -value ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Gal-3 expression in SEOC

To confirm the expression of the Gal-3 protein in SEOC, we performed IHC and detected Gal-3 protein (indicated by yellow-brown granules) in the cytoplasm and nucleus (Figure 1). As shown in Table 1, only 19 cases among the 74 SEOC cases were negative for Gal-3 expression (25.68%), while 55 cases exhibited positive expression (74.32%). The tubal epithelium did not express the Gal-3 protein. These results showed that Gal-3 is not expressed in normal epithelium and that its aberrant positive expression may indicate epithelial neoplasia.

β -catenin expression in SEOC

To identify the expression of the β -catenin protein, IHC was performed in 74 SEOC tissue samples. As shown in Table 1, 37 cases that were negative for β -catenin expression were found among the 74 SEOC patients, which accounted for 50%. β -catenin staining in only the cell membranes represented negative β -catenin expression, while β -catenin staining in the cytoplasm and nucleus represented positive expression. The normal tubal epithelium did not express the β -catenin protein (Figure 1). These results showed that β -catenin was abnormally expressed in the cytoplasm and nucleus in a portion of SEOC tissues, while β -catenin was expressed entirely in the membrane of normal epithelial tissues.

Association of Gal-3 and β -catenin with the clinicopathological features of SEOC

Interestingly, as shown in Table 2, high Gal-3 expression was found to be significantly associated with high clinical stage ($P=0.034$), platinum resistance ($P=0.03$), recurrence ($P=0.001$), and high histological grade ($P=0.037$). We also found that positive β -catenin expression was associated with recurrence ($P=0.035$).

High expression of Gal-3 and β -catenin was associated with a worse prognosis in SEOC patients

The clinicopathological data and the prognosis of the 74 patients were analyzed using univariate variation (Cox regression) analysis. As shown in Table 3, age ($P=0.057$), differentiation (grade) ($P=0.004$), platinum resistance ($P=0.054$),

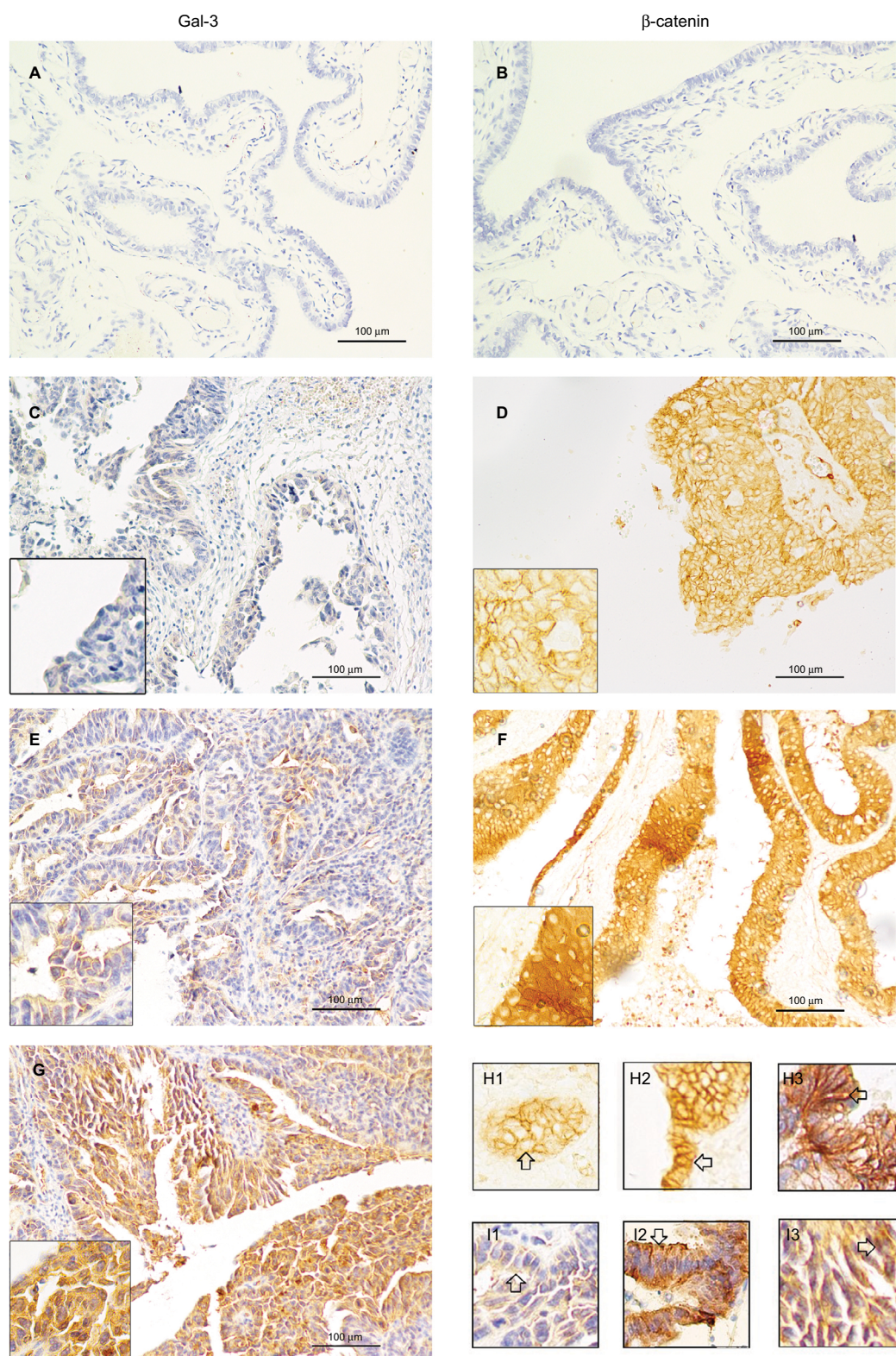


Figure 1 Galectin-3 and β -catenin in surgical specimens of tubal epithelium and SEOC patients. ($\times 200$).

Notes: (A) Negative expression of Gal-3 in tubal epithelium. (B) Negative expression of β -catenin in tubal epithelium. (C) Negative expression of Gal-3 in SEOC. (D) Negative expression of β -catenin in SEOC. (E) Weak positive expression of Gal-3 in SEOC. (F) Positive expression of β -catenin in SEOC. (G) Strong positive expression of Gal-3 in SEOC. (H1) β -catenin is expressed in the cell membrane in SEOC, which is considered negative expression. (H2 and 3) β -catenin is expressed in the cytoplasm and nucleus in SEOC, which is considered positive expression. Gal-3 expressed in the membrane (I1), cytoplasm (I2), and nucleus (I3) of SEOC. The arrows show the negative/positive expression cells.

Abbreviations: Gal-3, galectin-3; SEOC, serous epithelial ovarian cancer.

Table 1 Expressions of Gal-3 and β -catenin in normal ovarian tissue and in SEOC

Groups	N	Gal-3, n (%)			β -catenin, n (%)	
		(-)	(+)	(++)	(-)	(++)
Normal tubal tissue	20	20 (100)	0	0	20 (100)	0
SEOC	74	19 (26)	25 (34)	30 (40)	37 (50)	37 (50)

Abbreviations: Gal-3, galectin-3; N, number of patients; SEOC, serous epithelial ovarian cancer.

Table 2 Relationship between Gal-3 and β -catenin expressions and the clinicopathological features of 74 patients with SEOC (cross-table analysis)

Clinicopathologic variable	N	Gal-3 expression, n (%)			P-value	β -catenin expression, n (%)		P-value
		(-)	(+)	(++)		(-)	(+)	
Age								
>50 years	34	11 (33)	13 (38)	10 (29)	0.134	17 (50)	17 (50)	0.998
≤50 years	40	9 (22)	11 (28)	20 (50)		20 (50)	20 (50)	
Stage								
I	10	6 (60)	4 (40)	0	0.034	7 (70)	3 (30)	0.113
II	8	2 (25)	2 (25)	4 (50)		5 (63)	3 (37)	
III	44	10 (23)	14 (32)	20 (45)		20 (45)	24 (55)	
IV	12	1 (8)	5 (42)	6 (50)		5 (42)	7 (58)	
Grade								
Low grade	11	6 (55)	1 (9)	4 (36)	0.037	8 (73)	3 (27)	0.095
High grade	63	13 (21)	24 (38)	26 (41)		29 (46)	34 (54)	
Recurrence								
Yes	40	4 (10)	10 (25)	26 (65)	0.001	15 (38)	25 (62)	0.035
No	34	15 (44)	15 (44)	4 (12)		22 (65)	12 (35)	
Platinum resistance								
Yes	13	0	3 (23)	10 (77)	0.030	4 (31)	9 (69)	0.221
No	61	19 (31)	22 (36)	20 (33)		33 (64)	28 (36)	

Note: Data in bold indicate $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: Gal-3, galectin-3; N, number of patients; SEOC, serous epithelial ovarian cancer.

Table 3 Univariate and multivariate analyses for the OS of patients with SEOC (Cox proportional hazards regression model)

Variable	Univariate analyses			Multivariate analyses		
	HR	95% CI	P-value	HR	95% CI	P-value
Age	0.422	0.174–1.027	0.057			
Stage	1.696	0.791–3.635	0.174			
Grade	0.201	0.068–0.593	0.004			
Recurrence	0.000	0.00–0.000	0.920			
Platinum resistance	0.421	0.175–1.010	0.054	0.343	0.169–0.696	0.003
CA125	1.000	1.0000–1.000	0.116			
Gal-3	9.538	2.169–41.933	0.003	17.773	4.346–72.689	<0.001
β -catenin	2.482	0.825–7.469	0.106			

Note: Data in bold indicate variables used to do multivariate analyses.

Abbreviations: Gal-3, galectin-3; HR, hazard ratio; OS, overall survival; SEOC, serous epithelial ovarian cancer.

and Gal-3 expression ($P=0.003$) were factors that affected the OS of SEOC patients. Further multivariate analysis showed that platinum resistance and Gal-3 expression were statistically significantly correlated with OS.

As shown in Figure 2, high Gal-3 expression was significantly associated with a poor prognosis. The OS of the patients whose tumors were strongly positive for Gal-3 was

significantly lower than that of the patients whose tumors were weakly positive and negative for Gal-3 (log-rank test, $P=0.001$). Expression of β -catenin was significantly associated with a poor prognosis (log-rank test, $P=0.034$). SEOC patients with positive expression of Gal-3 and β -catenin have a worse prognosis, and Gal-3 expression and platinum resistance are independent risk factors for OS.

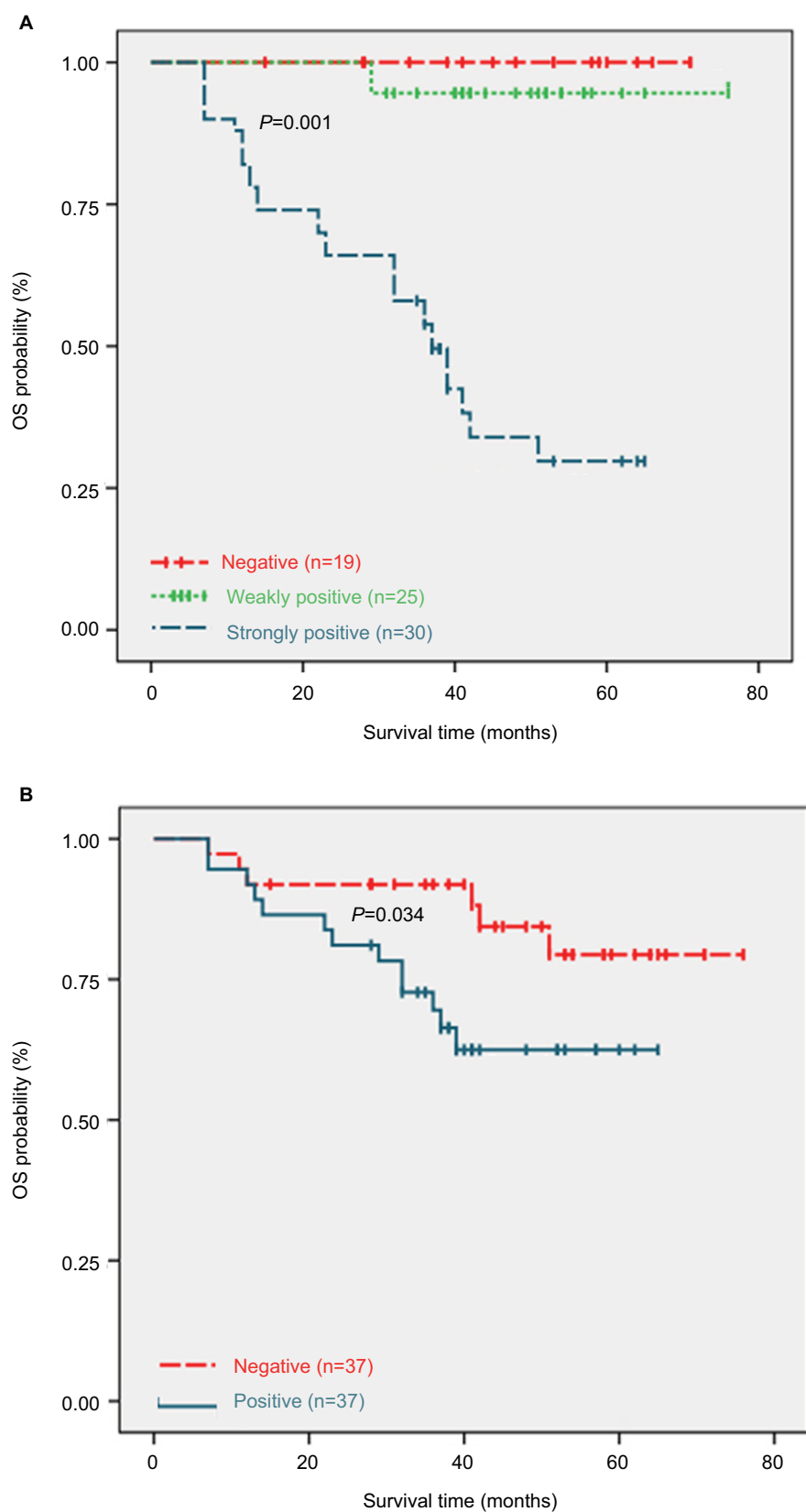


Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier OS curves of the patients.

Notes: (A) Patients with strong positive expression of Gal-3 had a significantly poorer OS than those with weak positive and negative expressions (log-rank test, $P=0.001$). (B) Patients with β -catenin-positive SEOC tended to have a poorer OS (log-rank test, $P=0.034$).

Abbreviations: Gal-3, galectin-3; OS, overall survival; SEOC, serous epithelial ovarian cancer.

The correlation of Gal-3 and β -catenin expression in SEOC

To determine whether the expression of Gal-3 and that of β -catenin are correlated in SEOC, we performed statistical analysis using Spearman correlation analysis and found (Table 4) that the expression of Gal-3 and β -catenin showed a significant positive correlation in SEOC ($r=0.304$ and $P=0.001$). The results showed that β -catenin expression was positive when Gal-3 expression was stronger. Similarly, when Gal-3 expression was weakly positive or negative, β -catenin expression decreased accordingly or was undetectable.

Downregulating Gal-3 expression attenuates the protein expressions of Wnt/ β -catenin pathway in ovarian cancer cell lines

Western blot analyses were conducted after downregulation of Gal-3 in SKOV3 and OVCAR3 cells. The results showed the expression of β -catenin was decreased, and the downstream molecules of Wnt/ β -catenin pathway – c-myc and cyclin D1 – were attenuated (Figure 3).

Discussion

Our study showed that Gal-3 was highly expressed in SEOC, was correlated with platinum resistance and recurrence, and was an independent risk factor for prognosis. These findings suggest that Gal-3 may be a novel predictor of platinum resistance and poor prognosis in patients with SEOC. β -catenin was also extensively expressed in SEOC and was positively correlated with Gal-3 expression. Western blot analyses on SEOC cell lines showed that Gal-3 could regulate Wnt/ β -catenin pathway, which together suggests that Gal-3 might activate Wnt/ β -catenin pathway in SEOC.

Gal-3 is expressed in a variety of malignant tumors, including gastric cancer, colon cancer, and liver cancer.^{16–18} Gal-3 is also highly expressed in SEOC; however, the correlation between its expression and the clinicopathological features of the disease is currently controversial. Our study

showed that Gal-3 was correlated with FIGO (International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics) stage, grade, platinum resistance, and recurrence. The study conducted by Lee et al indicated that Gal-3 expression was correlated with tumor histology.¹⁹ However, there were no differences in Gal-3 expression in comparisons among benign, borderline, and malignant mucinous and serous tumors. Brustmann showed that Gal-3 expression was not significantly correlated with the FIGO stage and grade.²⁰ Also, the expression of Gal-3 gradually decreased in ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma, borderline serous cystadenoma, and serous cystadenoma. These two results were different from the results of our study, which might be due to the sample size. Kim et al suggested that Gal-3 was a significant independent risk factor for the prognosis of ovarian cancer.²¹ They had performed IHC in 71 ovarian cancer patients' tissue samples and found that there was no significant correlation between Gal-3 and chemosensitivity. But, in vitro experiments showed that downregulation of Gal-3 could enhance sensitivity to paclitaxel treatment. We believe that the contrary results are due to the nonhomogeneity of the tissue samples. The 71 samples include serous, endometrioid, and mucinous ovarian carcinoma, but it is well known that Gal-3 expresses differently in these three types of carcinomas. SEOC is the most

Table 4 The relationship between Gal-3 and β -catenin in SEOC (Spearman correlation analysis)

Variable	Gal-3, n (%)			P-value	Correlation coefficient
	–	+	++		
β -catenin				<0.001	0.304
–	14 (38)	13 (35)	10 (27)		
+	5 (14)	12 (32)	20 (54)		

Abbreviations: Gal-3, galectin-3; SEOC, serous epithelial ovarian cancer.

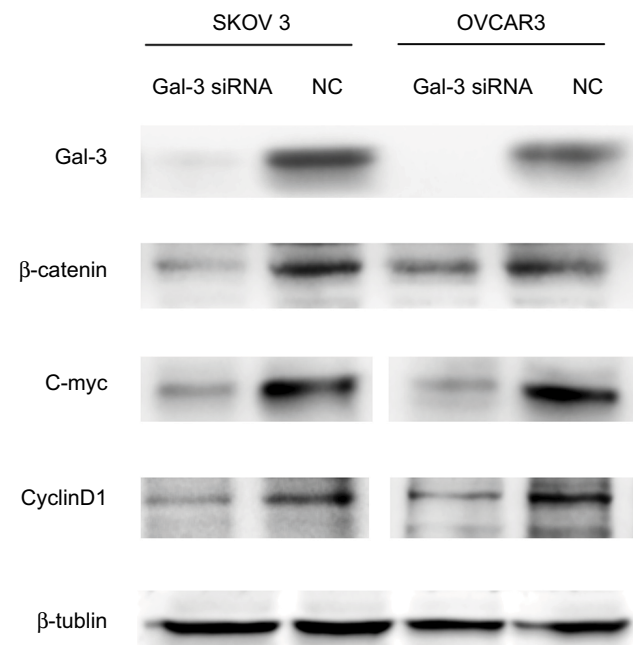


Figure 3 Protein expressions of Wnt pathway molecules after downregulation of Gal-3 in ovarian cancer cell lines.

Notes: Downregulating Gal-3 expression attenuates β -catenin expression in ovarian epithelial cancer cells SKOV3 and OVCAR3; c-myc and cyclin D1 which are both downstream proteins in Wnt pathways are downregulated.

Abbreviations: Gal-3, galectin-3; NC, negative control; siRNA, small interfering RNA.

common type of ovarian cancer, so we focused on SEOC patients' samples and selected SEOC cell lines in our research to avoid nonhomogeneity and bias in different histological types of ovarian carcinoma.

The accumulation of β -catenin in the cytoplasm and nucleus is a common event in malignant tumors, as β -catenin is a key protein in the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway. Increased intracellular expression and nuclear translocation of β -catenin are indicators of activation of the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway.^{22,23} Bodnar et al showed that strong positive expression of β -catenin on the cell membrane was an independent risk factor for shorter progression-free survival (PFS) and poorer OS in patients with advanced epithelial ovarian cancer while the research included only 24 cases of SEOC, which in our study was 74.²² Their further multivariate analysis showed that only resistance to first-line chemotherapy was an adverse independent prognostic factor for OS. In our study, the definition of "positive expression" of β -catenin was quite distinct from Bodnar's. We took intracellular and nuclear translocation of β -catenin as "positive expression" instead of membrane expression. Lee et al studied β -catenin expressions in high-grade and low-grade SEOC, respectively, and found a statistically significant correlation between β -catenin nuclear localization and high-grade SEOC.²⁴ Due to the limited sample size, there were no significant differences of OS between patients with or without β -catenin nuclear staining. Also, they did not study the linkage between β -catenin expression and the clinicopathological features such as recurrence, chemoresistance, and stage. In our study, positive β -catenin expression (cytoplasmic and nuclear staining) was associated with recurrence. β -catenin was primarily expressed in the cytoplasm, nucleus, and cell membrane, with slight expression in the nuclear envelope, while in normal tubal epithelial cells, there was only membrane staining. All these findings suggest that the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway is abnormally activated in SEOC, especially in recurrent cases.

Studies showed that Gal-3 might regulate β -catenin in tongue squamous cell carcinoma, colon cancer, and thyroid cancer.^{11,12,25} Nevertheless, Ahmed et al proposed a negative correlation between Gal-3 and β -catenin expressions in brain meningioma.²⁶ However, their definition of "positive staining" of β -catenin was very different from that in our study. Membranous staining was deemed negative in our study, and this may be the reason for the inconsistent results. To date, no relevant reports have been published on SEOC. For the first time, we performed a preliminary investigation into the relationship between Gal-3 and β -catenin in SEOC.

Bivariate Spearman correlation analyses revealed a positive correlation between Gal-3 and β -catenin expressions ($r=0.304$ and $P=0.001$). The correlation coefficient between the two molecules was not sufficiently high, but the trend was statistically obvious and may be due to the small sample size. Downregulating Gal-3 expression in SKOV3 and OVCAR3 cells attenuated the protein expressions of Wnt/ β -catenin pathway and indicated that Gal-3 may mediate Wnt/ β -catenin pathway in SEOC.

We speculated that Gal-3 could cause an accumulation of β -catenin in the cytoplasm and nucleus, then Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway was activated and its downstream molecules were upregulated. Given the widespread transcriptional activity of c-myc and its multiple oncogenic roles, Gal-3 may contribute to tumor proliferation, transformation, invasion, and metastasis.²⁷ Alteration of cyclin D1 induces tumor cell G1/S phase transition, promotes proliferation, and attenuates cell apoptosis.²⁸ Losing control of G1/S phase transition is the key step of the cancer. Kornmann et al first reported that inhibition of cyclin D1 not only suppressed cancer cell growth but also potentiated the antiproliferative effect of cisplatin.²⁹ So, we speculated that Gal-3 could mediate resistance to first-line chemotherapy via Wnt/ β -catenin pathway, which in turn resulted in recurrence and patient death.

There are no clinical tests or results on urine or serum Gal-3 levels in SEOC patients. Due to the lack of a test kit, the application of Gal-3 in clinical diagnoses is also limited. Our future research will be focused on two aspects: 1) the mechanism and interactions of Gal-3 and Wnt/ β -catenin pathway molecules in vitro and in vivo and 2) serum tests of Gal-3 levels in SEOC patients and comparison with CA125, HE4 in sensitivity and specificity in diagnosis of SEOC.

Conclusion

We demonstrated that Gal-3 and β -catenin are overexpressed in SEOC, and Gal-3 is associated with platinum resistance and a poor prognosis. In addition, Gal-3 might mediate the abnormal activation of the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway in SEOC. Hence, Gal-3 might become an effective indicator for the prediction of recurrence and platinum resistance in SEOC, and targeting Gal-3 may be a promising new treatment approach for SEOC.

Acknowledgments

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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