

2000 12



감사의 글

보일 것 없고 부족하기만 한 저에게 언제나 큰 힘이 되어주시는 하나님께 감사를 드립니다. 짧은 시간이었지만 연구를 하는 데 있어서 새로운 눈을 뜨게 해주시고, 부족했던 제가 지금의 저로서 졸업하기까지 많은 기회와 격려를 해주신 김호근 선생님께 깊은 감사를 드립니다. 논문을 마치기까지 많은 조언과 격려를 보내주신 박전한 선생님과 이진성 선생님께 감사 드리며, 뒤늦게 시작한 저의 새로운 출발을 함께 기뻐해주시고 언제나 뒤에서 힘이 되어주신 박상욱 선생님, 이진우 선생님, 그리고 학부 때 교수님이신 김은희 선생님, 김하근 선생님께 감사를 드립니다. 가장 긴 시간을 함께 보내면서, 실험하는 데에 많은 조언과 관심으로 대해 준 김남균 선생님과 항상 미안한 내게 따뜻한 말로 격려해 준 친구 연락이, 배움 만큼이나 소중한 인연을 만난 것에 언제나 고맙고 기뻐할 정진언니, 명진이, 지은이, 그리고 우리 실험실 막내인 승연이에게 깊은 감사와 함께 언제나 발전하는 실험실이 되기를 바라는 맘을 전하고 싶습니다. 함께 시작하고 마치는 것만으로 힘이 되었던 주원이와 승진이, 처음 이곳에 와서 지금에 있기까지 어려울때마다 찾아가도 언제나 따뜻한 도움을 준 김선홍, 박기숙, 이재정, 차지영 선생님께 진심으로 감사드립니다. 힘들때마다 휴식이 되었던 은정언니와 귀여운 동생처럼 웃음을 주었던 은송이, 현정이, 지은이, 바쁘다고 연락없어도 항상 격려해 준 대학친구 은숙이, 윤미, 회정이, 은경이, 수진이, 용석이, 그리고 영미, 화진이, 가장 힘들었을 때 내 마음의 눈물 닦아 준 잊지 못할 윤희언니, 세월만큼이나 소중하고 있는 것만으로 힘이 되어준 가장 오래된 친구인 회정과 영림이, 그리고 마치기까지 많은 소홀함에도 변함없이 따뜻한 회용이와 지면으로 옮기지 못한 저에게 격려를 해주신 많은 분들께 미흡하나마 이 논문으로 고마움을 전하고 싶습니다. 무엇보다도 공부한다고 잘 해드리지 못하는 하나밖에 없는 딸 언제나 큰 사랑으로 믿어주시는 아빠와 엄마, 같이 살면서 제대로 챙겨주지 못해도 불평 없는 오빠와 우리 집 귀여운 막내 준경이에게 이 세상 무엇보다도 소중하고 사랑한다는 말을 이 기회를 빌어 드리고 싶습니다. 그리고 지금을 시작으로 생각하고 배움에 있어서 언제나 겸손하며 감사할 줄 아는 윤희가 될 것을 고마우신 선생님들과 소중한 친구들과 사랑하는 가족 앞에 다짐하고 싶습니다.

저 자 씀

차 례

| | |
|--|----|
| 국문요약 | 1 |
| I. 서론 | 3 |
| II. 재료 및 방법 | 7 |
| 1. 연구재료 | 7 |
| 2. 연구방법 | 8 |
| 가. DNA 추출 | 8 |
| 나. MSI (Microsatellite Instability) 분석 | 8 |
| 다. Sodium bisulfite modification 및 DNA 정제 | 10 |
| 라. CIMP (CpG Island Methylator Phenotype) 분석 | 11 |
| 마. MSP (Methylation-specific PCR) | 13 |
| III. 결 과 | 16 |
| IV. 고 찰 | 24 |
| V. 결 론 | 29 |
| 참고문헌 | 30 |
| 영문요약 | 37 |

그림 차례

| | |
|---|----|
| 그림 1. 위암의 암 발생 기전과 연구계획 모식도..... | 7 |
| 그림 2. CIMP 분석 원리..... | 12 |
| 그림 3. MSP 분석 원리..... | 14 |
| 그림 4. 위암조직의 MSI 분석 결과..... | 16 |
| 그림 5. MSP 를 이용한 위암에서 암 관련 유전자의 메틸화 분석..... | 17 |
| 그림 6. 위암조직에서 MINT 25 의 Bisulfite-PCR 과 제한효소를 이용한 CIMP 분석..... | 19 |

표 차례

| | |
|---|----|
| 표 1. MSI 분석을 위해 사용된 5 개의 표지자..... | 9 |
| 표 2. Bisulfite-PCR 을 위한 primer sequence 및 사용된 제한효소..... | 13 |
| 표 3. MSP 를 위한 primer sequence..... | 15 |
| 표 4. 위암의 유전적 유형에 따른 암 관련 유전자의 메틸화 빈도..... | 20 |
| 표 5. 암 관련 유전자의 메틸화 분석 및 유전적 유형과의 관계..... | 21 |
| 표 6. 위암의 유전적 유형에 따른 5 개의 MINT clone 의 메틸화 빈도..... | 22 |

DNA (methylation) ,
 promoter CpG island 가 ,
 . promoter DNA 가
 , 가
 . DNA 가
 (microsatellite instability, MSI)
 (MSI-) DNA *hMLH1*
 가 , 가
 .
 MSI- *hMLH1* promoter 가
 , MSI-
hMLH1 4 (*p16*, *E-*
cadherin, *Rb*, *VHL*) methylation-specific PCR (MSP) DNA
 , CpG
 island methylator phenotype (CIMP) .
 20 MSI- 18 MSI-
 . MSI- *hMLH1* 가
 (80%), *p16* 10% , *E-cadherin*, *Rb*, *VHL*

가 . MSI- *hMLH1* *p16*
 , *E-cadherin* (11.1%) *Rb* (22.2%) 가
 . CIMP ,
 38 3 가 (CIMP+)가 2
 (5.2%), 2 가 (CIMP-I)가 7 (18.4%),
 1 가 (CIMP-)가 29 (76.4%)
 , 2 CIMP+ MSI- .
 MSI- DNA *hMLH1*

: , *hMLH1*, MSI, CIMP

< >

.

¹⁻³,

가

⁴⁻⁵ DNA

(methylation)

(epigenetical modification)

dinucleotide)

0.5 kb-3 kb

promoter

70% 가

, guanosine 5' cytosine (CpG

CpG dinucleotide

5'

cluster (CpG island)

⁶.

CpG dinucleotide

, promoter

promoter

methyl-binding protein (MBP)

,

X-

⁷ embryonic development, ⁸ aging, ⁹ imprinting¹⁰

가 ,

가 ,

(unmethylation) promoter

CpG island 가 11-13 .

가 (tumor suppressor gene)

promoter ,

가

.¹³ 가

가 , *Rb*

(*retinoblastoma*) *VHL* (*von Hippel Lindau*) promoter

가 ¹⁴ 가 ¹⁵ , MSI-

(microsatellite instability-positive) (sporadic colorectal

carcinoma) *hMLH1* promoter ,

5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine *hMLH1*

.¹⁶⁻²⁰ ,

(allele) ,

가 ,

.²¹

p16^{INK4A} 가 promoter ,

p16^{INK4A} 가 ,²¹⁻²³ *BRAC1* , 가

가

가 , *BRAC1* promoter
 가 ²⁴⁻²⁷ , DNA
 ,
 .
 DNA DNA
 (mismatch repair gene)가 DNA
¹²⁻¹³ DNA
 DNA
 (microsatellite) MSI- ¹³ MSI-
p53, K-ras, APC
 ,
hMLH1, hMSH2, hMSH3, hMSH6, hPMS2 DNA
*transforming growth factor 1 receptor type II (TGF- RII), insulin-like
 growth factor type II receptor (IGF-RII), BAX*
²⁸⁻³⁰ MSI- HNPCC (hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal carcinomas)
 70%가 *hMLH1, hMSH2* (germ line mutation)가 ,
 , *hMLH1*
 DNA , 70-80%
 가 promoter , *hMLH1*
¹⁶⁻²⁰ DNA
 가 ,

promoter CpG island

, MSI- MSI-
, MSI- 가 DNA

, MSI-
가 (CpG island methylator phenotype-positive;

CIMP+) (CIMP-intermediate; CIMP-I, CIMP-negative; CIMP-

)³¹⁻³³ CIMP+ , DNA

, CIMP+ CIMP-I CIMP-

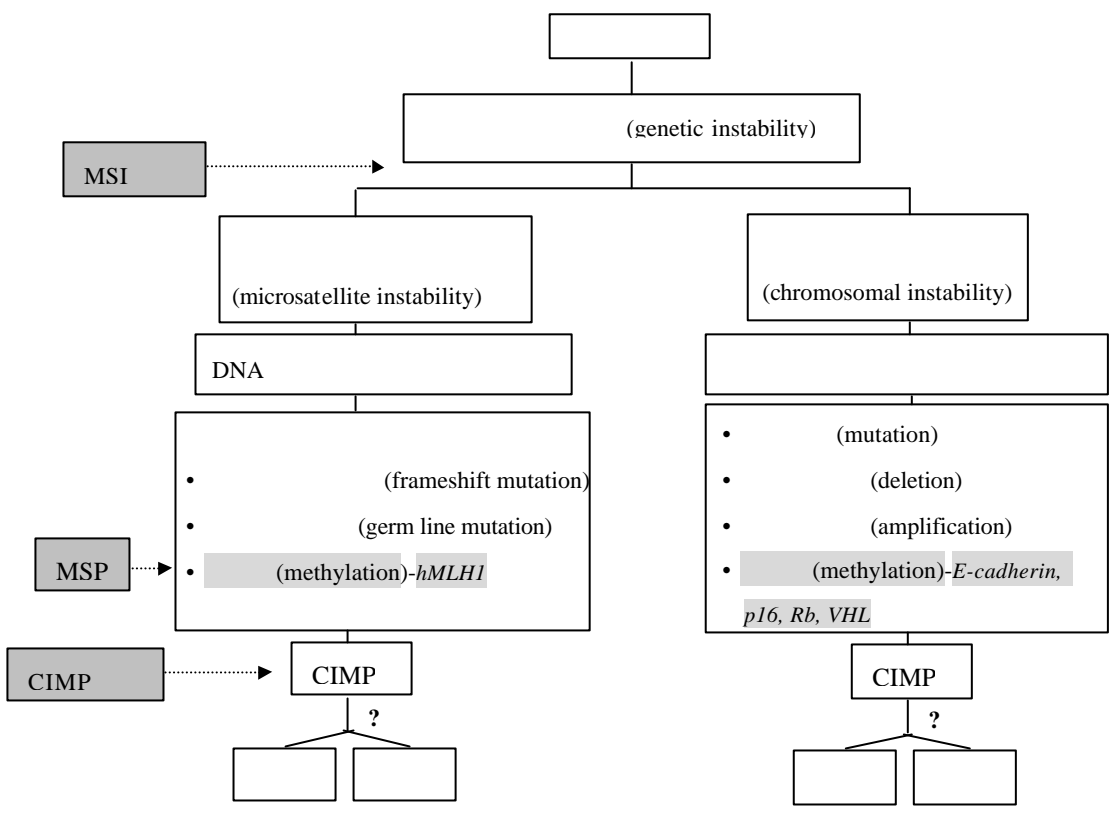
가 가

1.

1996 9 1999 12

210

, 1



1.

2.

가. DNA

, 500 µl lysis buffer (100 mM Tris, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 0.5% SDS, 200 µg/ml proteinase K, 50 mM EDTA) 가 , 50 10 .

, phenol:chloroform:isoamylalcohol (25:24:1) 가

, 13,000 rpm 5

isopropanol 0.2 10 M ammonium acetate

가 30 . 13,000 rpm 5

DNA , DNA TE buffer, pH 8.0 ,

. DNA

-20 .

. MSI

MSI- 1997 NCI (National Cancer Institute)

Consensus Meeting 23 5 (BAT26, BAT25, D2S123,

D5S346, D17S250)³⁴ (polymerase chain reaction, PCR) (1).

| 1. MSI | | 5 | 34 |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Locus | Primer sequence | Chromosome | Repeat |
| BAT 26 | F: 5'-ACTACTTTTGACTTCAGCC-3' | 2p16-2p16 | (A) ₂₆ |
| | R: 5'-AACCATTCAACATTTTAAACCC-3' | | |
| BAT 25 | F: 5'-TCGCCTCCAAGAATGTAAGT-3' | 4q11-13 | (A) ₂₅ |
| | R: 5'-TCTGCATTTTAACTATGGCTC-3' | | |
| D2S123 | F: 5'-AAACAGGATGCCTGCCTTTA-3' | 2p16-21 | (CA) ₁₄ |
| | R: 5'-GGACTTTCCACCTATGGGAC-3' | | |
| D17S250 | F: 5'-GGAAGAATCAAATAGACAAT-3' | 17q11.2-q12 | (CA) ₂₄ |
| | R: 5'-GCTGGCCATATATATATTTAAACC-3' | | |
| D5S346 | F: 5'-ACTCACTCTAGTGATAAATCGGG-3' | 5q21 | (CA) ₂₆ |
| | R: 5'-CAGATAAGACAGTATTACTAGTT-3' | | |

F: forward primer

R: reverse primer

PCR 20 µl 가 50 ng DNA, 0.2 mM dNTP, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 1 pmol/µl sense antisense primer, 1 µCi [-P³²]dCTP (3000 Ci/mmol; NEN DuPont, Boston, MA, USA), 1 unit *Taq* polymerase (GIBCO-BRL, Grand Island, NY, USA), 10 X PCR buffer . thermocycler (Perkin Elmer, Foster City, CA, USA) 95 2 , 55~58 30 , 72 15 25 ,

72 5 1 . PCR 6% polyacrylamide gel 50
 W 2 , gel dryer gel
 , X-ray film .

MSI- , NCI
 2 MSI-H (MSI-
 high), 1 MSI-L (MSI-low),
 MSS (Microsatellite stable) ,³⁴ MSI-H MSI-
 , MSI-L MSS MSI-

. Sodium bisulfite modification DNA

CIMP MSP DNA , MSI- , MSI-
 DNA sodium bisulfite modification ,

. Sodium bisulfite modification DNA 1 µg 가 50 µl
 가 , 5.6 µl 5 N NaOH 가 , 37

15 . 30 µl 10 mM hydroquinone, 520 µl 4
 M sodium bisulfite, pH 5.0 가 .¹⁶ Mineral oil

, 55 16 . Sodium bisulfite

DNA Wizard DNA purification resin (Promega, Madison, WI, USA)

. 50 µl DNA , 5.6 µl
 5 N NaOH 가 37 15 . ,

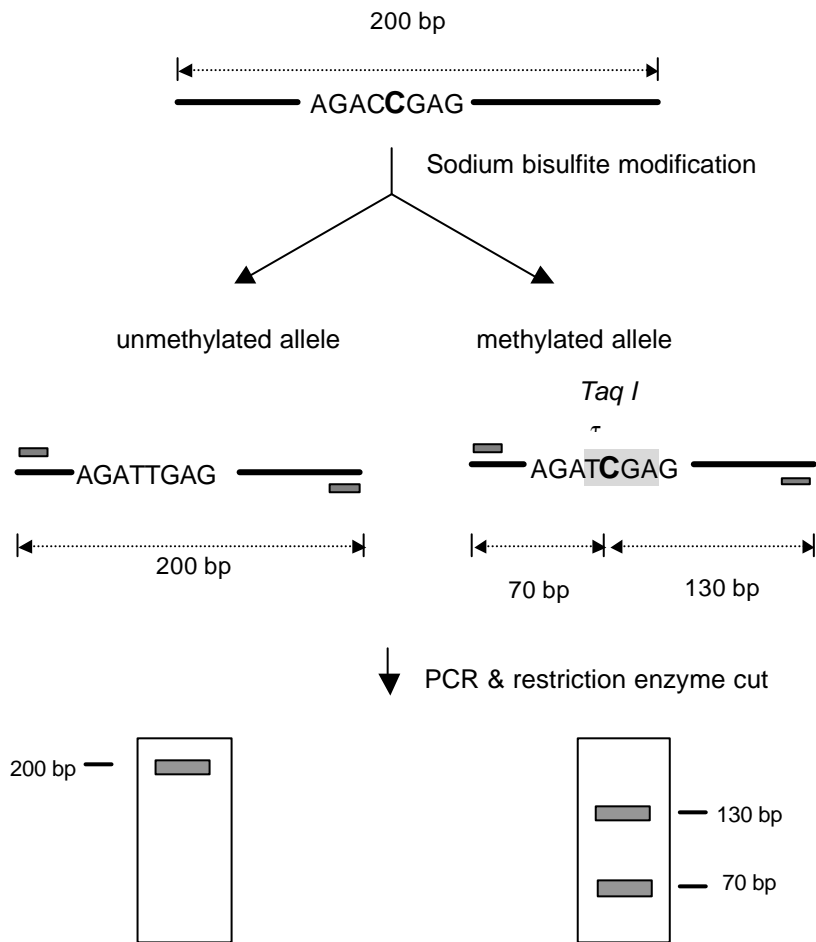
5.5 μ l 10 M ammonium acetate 125 μ l ethanol 가 -20 30
 . 13,000 rpm, 4 15
 DNA . 20 μ l
 , -20 .¹⁶

. CIMP

가 5 clone (MINT 1, 2, 12, 25, 31)
 Toyota ³³ Bisulfite-PCR ()
 2) 3 clone CIMP+, 2
 CIMP-I, 1 CIMP- .
 CIMP

primer 5 MINT clone
 . MINT clone
<http://www.mdanderson.org/leukemia/methylation> (2). Sodium
 bisulfite DNA , 가 20 μ l 가
 100 ng DNA, 0.2 mM dNTP, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 1 pmol/ μ l primer set, 1 unit
Taq polymerase (GIBCO-BRL), 10 X PCR buffer PCR .
 clone
 (2)

.³³



2. CIMP

. Sodium bisulfite

DNA

가

,

| 2. Bisulfite-PCR | | primer sequence | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Clone | Number of CpG | Primer set | |
| MINT 1 | 25 | F: 5'-GGGTTGGAGAGTAGGGGAGTT-3' | <i>Taq I</i> |
| | | R: 5'-CCATCTAAAATTACCTCRATAACTTA-3' | |
| MINT 2 | 26 | F: 5'-YGTTATGATTTTTTTGTTTAGTTAAT-3' | <i>Taq I</i> |
| | | R: 5'-TACACCAACTACCCAACCTC-3' | <i>BstU I</i> |
| MINT 12 | 19 | F: 5'-YGGGTTATGTTTTATTTTTGTGTTT-3' | <i>Mae II</i> |
| | | R: 5'-CTCAAAAAAATCAAACAACCAACCAA-3' | |
| MINT 25 | 37 | F: 5'-TYGGTGTGTTGTAAAGGGTTGGAAT-3' | <i>Rsa I</i> |
| | | R: 5'-CCCRAACTAAAACTAACTCRATA-3' | |
| MINT 31 | 52 | F: 5'-GAYGGYGTAGTAGTTATTTTGTT-3' | <i>Mae II</i> |
| | | R: 5'-CATCACCACCCTCACTTAC-3' | <i>BstU I</i> |

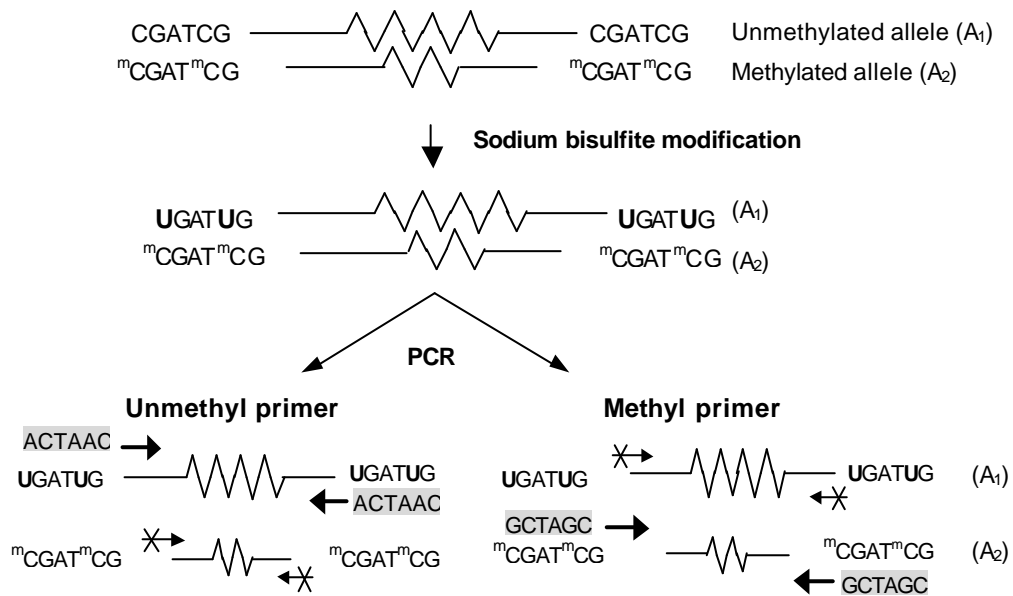
F: forward primer

R: reverse primer

MINT : methylated in tumors

. MSP

Sodium bisulfite DNA , *hMLH1*, *p16*, *E-cadherin*, *Rb* *VHL*
 primer (3) PCR , (3).



3. MSP

. DNA sodium bisulfite ,
 cytosine uracil , cytosine .

primer set PCR

. 35

PCR 가 20 μl 가 100 ng DNA, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 20 pmol primer set, 1 unit *Taq* polymerase (GIBCO-BRL), 10 X PCR buffer

, , 2% agarose gel 120 V 30

3. MSP primer sequence

| Gene | | Primer set | Annealing Temp () | Genomic position |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <i>hMLH1</i> ¹⁷ | U | F 5'-AGTTGAAGGAAGAATGTGAGTAT-3' | 61 | -711 |
| | | R 5'-CAAATAACCCCTACCACAAACA-3' | | |
| | M | F 5'-GAATAACCCCTACCACGAACG-3' | 63 | -711 |
| | | R 5'-GAATAACCCCTACCACGAACG-3' | | |
| <i>p16</i> ³⁵ | U | F 5'-TTATTAGAGGGTGGGGTGGATTGT-3' | 60 | +167 |
| | | R 5'-CAACCCCAAACCACAACCATAA-3' | | |
| | M | F 5'-TTATTAGAGGGTGGGGCGGATCGC-3' | 65 | +167 |
| | | R 5'-GACCCCGAACCGCGACCGTAA-3' | | |
| <i>E-cadherin</i> ³⁵ | U | F 5'-TAATTTTAGGTTAGAGGGTTATTGT-3' | 53 | -210 |
| | | R 5'-CACAACCAATCAACAACACA-3' | | |
| | M | F 5'-TTAGGTTAGAGGGTTATCGCGT-3' | 57 | -205 |
| | | R 5'-CACAACCAATCAACAACACA-3' | | |
| <i>Rb</i> ³⁶ | U | F 5'-GGGAGTTTTGTGGATGTGAT-3' | 55 | -141 |
| | | R 5'-ACATCAAAACACACCCCA-3' | | |
| | M | F 5'-GGGAGTTTCGCGGACGTGAC-3' | 55 | -141 |
| | | R 5'-ACGTCGAAACACGCCCG-3' | | |
| <i>VHL</i> ³⁵ | U | F 5'-GTTGGAGGATTTTTTGTGTATGT-3' | 60 | -118 |
| | | R 5'-CCCAAACCAAACACCACAAA-3' | | |
| | M | F 5'-TGGAGGATTTTTTGCGTACGC-3' | 60 | -116 |
| | | R 5'-GAACCGAACGCCGCGAA-3' | | |

U: unmethylated-specific primer

M: methylated-specific primer

F: forward primer

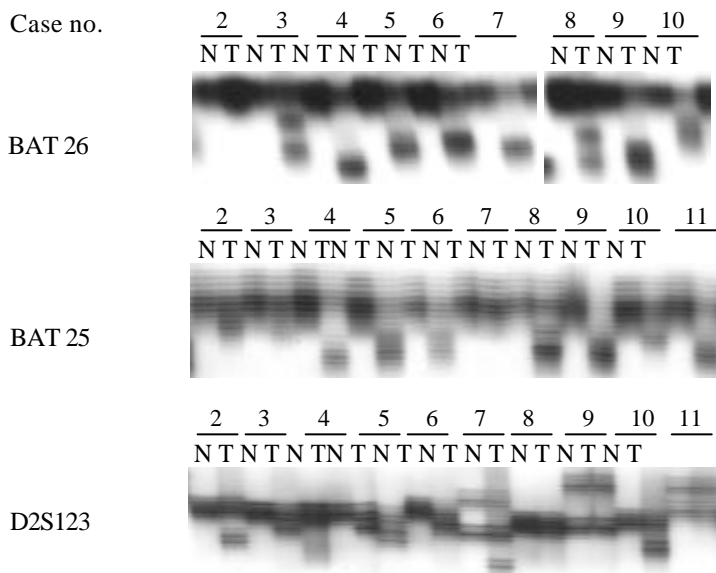
R: reverse primer

III.

1. MSI-

210 5 , 20

(9.5%) MSI- (4).



4. MSI . genomic DNA

, 5 (BAT26, BAT25, D2S123, D5S346, D17S250)

PCR , PCR 6% polyacrylamide gel .

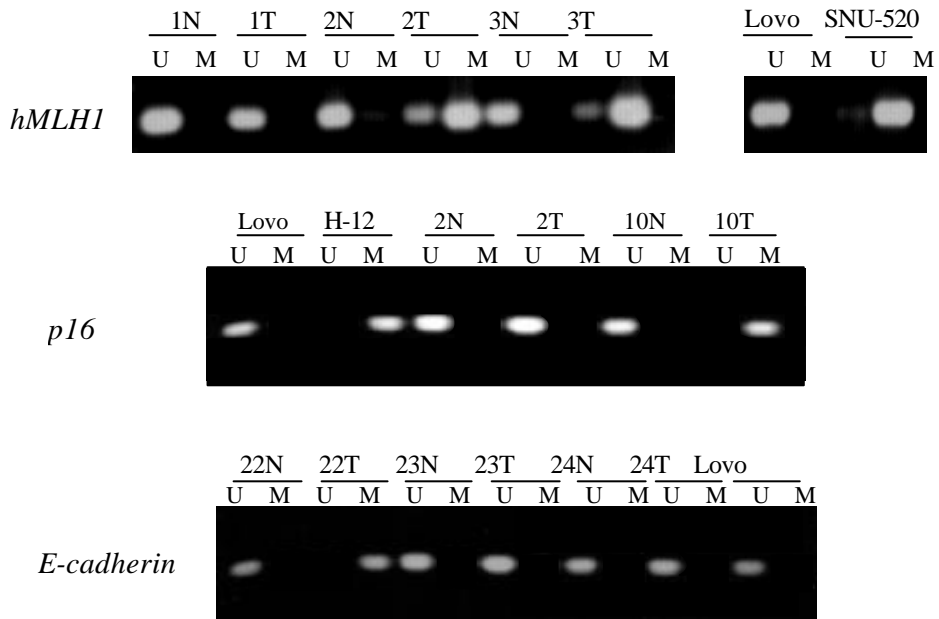
(N) (T)

, MSI- .

2. MSI

hMLH1, p16, E-cadherin, Rb, VHL

MSP



5. MSP

Sodium

bisulfite

DNA

(U; unmethylated)

(M; methylated)

primer

PCR

, PCR

2% agarose gel

(LoVo) *hMLH1, E-cadherin, p16*

(SNU-520) *hMLH1*

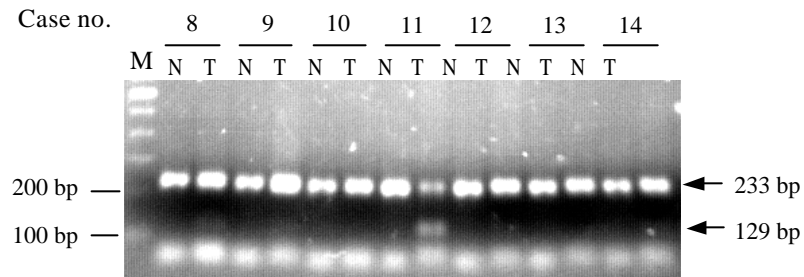
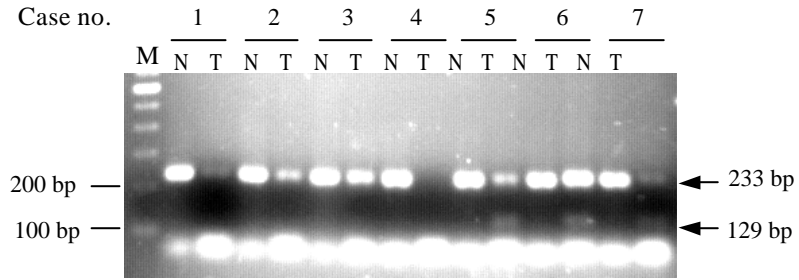
, H-12 *p16*

MSI MSP
 , MSI- , *hMLH1* 가 (80%,
 16/20), *p16* 10% (2/20) , *E-cadherin*, *Rb*, *VHL*
 가 . , MSI-
 , MSI- *E-cadherin*
 (11.1%, 2/18) *Rb* (22.2%, 4/18) 가 (5,
 4). *hMLH1* *p16* 가
 [*hMLH1* (17%, 3/18), *p16* (5.5%, 1/18)], *VHL* MSI

3. CIMP

, MSI- 20
 MSI- 18 PCR
 5 MINT clone .
 DNA sodium bisulfite , cytosine
 , cytosine uracil
 ,
 (2). , clone
 (MINT 1, 2, 12, 25, 31) PCR .
 , 38 2 (5.2%) CIMP+, 7 (18.4%)

CIMP-I, 29 (76.4%) CIMP- (6, 4).



6. MINT 25 Bisulfite-PCR CIMP
 . Sodium bisulfite modification (N) (T) DNA
 Bisulfite-PCR MINT 25 clone , , *Rsa* I
 2% agarose gel . Case no. 5, 6, 7, 8, 11
 129 bp ,

2 CIMP+ *p16* *hMLH1* (50%)

가 (4). CIMP-I
 CIMP- *hMLH1* 가 50% 71.4% , *hMLH1*
 가 CIMP .

4.

| Tumor Phenotype | Number of positive cases (%) | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| | <i>hMLH1</i> | <i>p16</i> | <i>E-Cadherin</i> | <i>Rb</i> | <i>VHL</i> |
| <u>CIMP status</u> | | | | | |
| CIMP + (n=2) | 1 (50) | 1 (50) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| CIMP-I (n=7) | 5 (71.4) | 1 (14.3) | 0 (0) | 1 (1) | 0 (0) |
| CIMP - (n=29) | 13 (44.8) | 1 (3.4) | 2 (6.9) | 3 (10.3) | 0 (0) |
| <u>MSI status</u> | | | | | |
| MSI-positive | | | | | |
| (n=20) | 16 (80) | 2 (10) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| MSI-negative | | | | | |
| (n=18) | 3 (17) | 1 (5.5) | 2 (11.1) | 4 (22.2) | 0 (0) |

n : number of cases

38 , MSI status
 CIMP 5 .

5.

| Case no. | <i>hMLH1</i> | <i>p16</i> | <i>E-cadherin</i> | <i>Rb</i> | <i>VHL</i> | MSI status | CIMP status |
|----------|--------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 | μ | l | μ | μ | μ | + | - |
| 2 | l | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | - |
| 3 | l | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | - |
| 4 | μ | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | - |
| 5 | μ | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | - |
| 6 | l | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | - |
| 7 | l | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | - |
| 8 | l | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | - |
| 9 | l | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | I |
| 10 | l | l | μ | μ | μ | + | I |
| 11 | l | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | - |
| 12 | l | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | + |
| 13 | l | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | - |
| 14 | l | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | - |
| 15 | l | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | I |
| 16 | μ | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | + |
| 17 | l | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | I |
| 18 | l | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | - |
| 19 | l | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | - |
| 20 | l | μ | μ | μ | μ | + | - |
| 21 | μ | μ | μ | l | μ | - | - |
| 22 | μ | μ | l | μ | μ | - | - |
| 23 | l | μ | μ | μ | μ | - | - |
| 24 | μ | μ | μ | l | μ | - | I |
| 25 | μ | μ | μ | μ | μ | - | - |
| 26 | l | μ | l | μ | μ | - | - |
| 27 | μ | μ | μ | l | μ | - | - |
| 28 | μ | μ | μ | l | μ | - | - |
| 29 | μ | μ | μ | μ | μ | - | - |
| 30 | μ | l | μ | μ | μ | - | - |
| 31 | μ | μ | μ | μ | μ | - | - |
| 32 | l | μ | μ | μ | μ | - | - |
| 33 | μ | μ | μ | μ | μ | - | - |
| 34 | μ | μ | μ | μ | μ | - | - |
| 35 | μ | μ | μ | μ | μ | - | - |
| 36 | μ | μ | μ | μ | μ | - | I |
| 37 | μ | μ | μ | μ | μ | - | - |
| 38 | μ | μ | μ | μ | μ | - | I |

○: unmethylated case ●: methylated case I: intermediate case

4. CIMP MSI MINT clone

5 clone

, CIMP+ 2 3 clone

CIMP- 29 6 clone

23 5 clone

6. 5 MINT clone

| Tumor Phenotype | Number of positive cases (%) | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | MINT 1 | MINT 2 | MINT 12 | MINT 25 | MINT 31 |
| CIMP status | | | | | |
| CIMP + (n=2) | 2 (100) | 2 (100) | 1 (50) | 1 (50) | 0 (0) |
| CIMP-I (n=7) | 5 (71.4) | 1 (14.3) | 1 (14.3) | 4 (57.1) | 1 (14.3) |
| CIMP - (n=29) | 3 (10.3) | 1 (3.4) | 0 (0) | 2 (6.9) | 1 (3.4) |
| MSI status | | | | | |
| MSI-positive (n=20) | 7 (35) | 4 (20) | 2 (10) | 5 (25) | 1 (5) |
| MSI-negative (n=18) | 3 (16.7) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 2 (11.1) | 1 (5.6) |

n : number of cases

clone, 26.3% (10/38, MINT 1), 10.5% (4/38, MINT 2), 5.3% (2/38, MINT 12), 21.1% (8/38, MINT 25), 5.3% (2/38, MINT 31), MINT 1 MINT 25 가 (6)., CIMP MSI, 2 CIMP+가

MSI- , 7 CIMP-I 5 가 MSI- , 2 가 MSI- ,
MSI- MSI- 가 .

IV.

(modification) (genetic modification)
(epigenetic modification) ,
,
가
,
,
2,4,5
MSI- 10% , *p53, ras*
, DNA
가 ³⁷⁻³⁸ *RBI,*
p15, p16, BRCA1, VHL, H19, HIC-1, GSTP E-cadherin
DNA *hMLH1, MGMT* (O6-methyl guanine-DNA
methyl transferase), *THBS1,*
ER, PGR 가 ^{14,15,21-23,36,39-43} MSI-
hMLH1 가 , *hMLH1*
(microsatellite) 가
,
¹⁶⁻²⁰
, MSI- 가
hMLH1 ,

. . . ,
 , MSI-
 ,³⁷⁻³⁸
 . MSI- DNA
 ,
 CIMP
 , MSI- *hMLH1* (80%, 16/20)
 가 , 가
 , MSI- *hMLH1* *p16* ,
E-cadherin (11.1%, 2/18) *Rb* (22.2%, 4/18) 가 .
 MSI- *hMLH1* [(70%),⁴⁵ (90%),⁴⁶ (80%)⁴⁷]
 . MSI- *E-cadherin*^{32,48} *p16*^{2,32,49} 가
 , *E-cadherin* , *p16*
 10% 15%³² 50%⁴⁹
 . MSI- *hMLH1*
 . 가
 가 ³¹⁻³³ , CpG island

가 6 clone (MINT 1, 2, 12, 17, 27, 31)
 , 6 clone 3 CIMP+,
 2 CIMP-³²
 5 clone (MINT 1, 2, 12, 25, 31)
 , CIMP (CIMP+, CIMP-I,
 CIMP-)³³, *p53*, *K-ras*, *p16*
 , CIMP

가³²
 CIMP *p16*
 , *p16* 가 50% (CIMP+), 14.3% (CIMP-I), 34% (CIMP-)

CIMP+ *p16* 가
 , 가

, 38 (MSI- 20 , MSI- 18) , 2
 CIMP+ , CIMP MSI , 2 CIMP+가
 MSI- , MSI- *hMLH1* 가 가
 (80%). CIMP *hMLH1* ,

CIMP *hMLH1* 가 MSI-
hMLH1
 MSI 가 . MSI-

MSI- , MSI- DNA
hMLH1 가 , MSI-
DNA
, MSI- *hMLH1* 가
MSI- 16,17,19,20
. , *hMLH1* 70%
, CIMP MSI-
, ^{32,33} CIMP
. , Ueki ⁵⁰
, MSI- pancreatic adenocarcinoma 50% *hMLH1*
, *hMLH1* 가 MSI- 가 CIMP+ , *hMLH1* 가
CIMP . , Toyota ³²
, 5 MSI- 3 *hMLH1* , 3
CIMP+ , 2 MSI- CIMP-
. , *hMLH1* , MSI-
CIMP . ,
CIMP+ 가 MSI-
, *hMLH1* 가 MSI- CIMP
. ,
, *hMLH1* 가 MSI-

가 , CIMP
가 ,
가
DNA 가
가
,
(alkylating agent) ,⁵¹
가 demethylating agent ,

52

V.

- 38 (20 MSI-, 18 MSI-) ,
DNA promoter
, CIMP
, MSI- 가
1. MSI- 9.7% .
 2. MSI- *hMLH1* 가 (80%, 16/20),
 3. MSI- .
 4. MSI- MSI- CIMP 가 .
 5. MSI- *hMLH1* CIMP
.
hMLH1 promoter MSI-
hMLH1
가 MSI-

1. Todd R, Wong DT. Oncogenes. *Anticancer Res* 1999;19:4729-46.
2. Devereux TR, Risinger JI, Barrett JC. Mutations and altered expression of the human cancer genes: what they tell us about causes. *IARC Sci Publ* 1999;146:19-42.
3. Sedlacek Z, Mares J, Goetz P. Tumor suppressor genes. *Cas Lek Cesk* 1997;136:11-6.
4. Jones PA, Rideout WM 3d, Shen JC, Spruck CH, Tsai YC. Methylation, mutation and cancer. *Bioessays* 1992;14:33-6.
5. Laird PW, Jaenisch R. DNA methylation and cancer. *Hum Mol Genet.* 1994;3:1487-95.
6. Ng HH, Bird A. DNA methylation and chromatin modification. *Curr Opin Genet Dev* 1999;9:158-63.
7. Panning B, Jaenisch R. RNA and the epigenetic regulation of X chromosome inactivation. *Cell* 1998;93:305-8.
8. Li E, Beard C, Jaenisch R. Targeted mutation of the DNA methyltransferase gene results in embryonic lethality. *Cell* 1992;69:915-26.
9. Ahuja N, Li Q, Mohan AL, Baylin SB, Issa J. Aging and DNA methylation in colorectal mucosa and cancer. *Cancer Res* 1998;8:5489-94.
10. Li E, Beard C, Jaenisch R. Role for DNA methylation in genomic imprinting. *Nature* 1993;366:362-5.

11. Jone PA. DNA methylation errors and cancer. *Cancer Res* 1996;56:2463-67.
12. Baylin SB, Herman JG, Graff JR, Vertino PM, Issa JPJ. Alterations in DNA methylation : a fundamental aspect of neoplasia . *Adv Cancer Res* 1998;72:141-96.
13. Jones PA, Laird PW. Cancer epigenetics comes of age. *Nat Genet* 1999;21:163-7.
14. Stirzaker C, Millar DS, Paul CL, Warnecke PM, Harrison J, Vincent PC, et al. Extensive DNA methylation spanning the Rb promoter in retinoblastoma tumors. *Cancer Res* 1997;57:2229-37.
15. Herman JG, Latif F, Weng Y, Lerman MI, Zbar B, Liu S, et al. Silencing of the tumor suppressor gene by DNA methylation in renal carcinoma. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1994;91:9700-4.
16. Herman JG, Umar A, Polyak K, Graff JR, Ahuja N, Issa J, et al. Incidence and functional consequences of hMLH1 promoter hypermethylation in colorectal cancer. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1998;98:6870-5.
17. Kane MF, Loda M, Gaida GM, Lipman J, Mishra R, Goldman H, et al. Methylation of the hMLH1 promoter correlates with lack of expression of hMLH1 in sporadic colon tumors and mismatch repair-defective human tumor cell lines. *Cancer Res* 1997;57:808-11.
18. Thibodeau SN, French AJ, Roche PC, Cunningham JM, Tester DJ, Lindor NM, et al. Altered expression of hMSH2 and hMLH1 in tumors with microsatellite instability and genetic alterations in mismatch repair genes. *Cancer Res* 1996;56:4836-40.
19. Herman JG, Umar A, Polyak K, Graff JR, Ahuja N, Issa JP, et al. Incidence and

- functional consequences of hMLH1 promoter hypermethylation in colorectal carcinoma. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1998;95:6870-5.
20. Deng G, Chen A, Hong J, Chae HS H, Kim YS. Methylation of CpG in a small region of the hMLH1 promoter invariably correlates with the absence of gene expression. *Cancer Res* 1999;59:2029-33.
 21. Myohanen SK, Baylin SB, Herman JG. Hypermethylation can selectively silence individual p16INK4a alleles in neoplasia. *Cancer Res* 1998;58:591-3.
 22. Herman JG, Merlo A, Mao L, Lapidus RG, Issa JP, Davidson NE, et al. Inactivation of the CDKN2/p16/MTS1 gene is frequently associated with aberrant DNA methylation in all common human cancers. *Cancer Res* 1995;55:4525-30.
 23. Merlo A, Herman JG, Mao L, Lee DJ, Gabrielson E, Burger PC, et al. 5'CpG island methylation is associated with transcriptional silencing of the tumour suppressor p16/CDKN2/MTS1 in human cancers. *Nat Med* 1995;1:686-92.
 24. Xu CF, Solomon E. Mutations of the BRCA1 gene in human cancer. *Semin Cancer Biol* 1996;7:33-40.
 25. Esteller M, Silva JM, Dominguez G, Bonilla F, Matias-Guiu X, Lerma E, et al. Promoter hypermethylation and BRCA1 inactivation in sporadic breast and ovarian tumors. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2000;92:564-9.
 26. Dobrovic A, Simpfendorfer D. Methylation of the BRCA1 gene in sporadic breast cancer. *Cancer Res* 1997;57:3347-50.
 27. Catteau A, Harris WH, Xu CF, Solomon E. Methylation of the BRCA1 promoter region in sporadic breast and ovarian cancer: correlation with disease

- characteristics. *Oncogene* 1999;1:1957-65.
28. Markowitz S, Wang J, Myeroff L, Parsons R, Sun L, Lutterbaugh F, et al. Inactivation of the type II TGF-beta receptor in colon cancer cells with microsatellite instability. *Science* 1995;268:1336-8.
 29. Souza RF, Appel R, Yin J, Wang S, Smolinski KN, Abrraham JM, et al. Microsatellite instability in the insulin-like growth factor II receptor gene in gastrointestinal tumours. *Nat Genet* 1996;14:255-7.
 30. Rampino N, Yamamoto H, Ionov Y, Li Y, Sawai H, Reed JC, et al. Somatic frameshift mutations in the *BAX* gene in colon cancers of the microsatellite mutator phenotype. *Science* 1997;275:967-9.
 31. Toyota M, Ho C, Ahuja N, Jair KW, Li Q, Ohe-Toyota M, et al. Identification of differentially methylated sequences in colorectal cancer by methylated CpG island amplification. *Cancer Res* 1999;59:2307-12.
 32. Toyota M, Ohe-Toyota M, Ahuja N, Issa JP. Distinct genetic profiles in colorectal tumors with or without the CpG island methylator phenotype. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2000;97:710-5.
 33. Toyota M, Ahuja n, Suzuki H, Itoh F, Ohe-Toyota M, Imai K, et al. Aberrant methylation in gastric cancer associated with the CpG island methylator phenotype. *Cancer Res* 1999;59:5438-42.
 34. Dietmeter W, Wallinger S, Bocker T, Killmann F, Fishel R, Ruschoff J. Diagnostic microsatellite instability: definition and correlation with mismatch repair protein expression. *Cancer Res* 1997;57:4749-56.

35. Herman JG, Graff JR, Myohanen S, Nelkin BD, Baylin SB. Methylation-specific PCR: A novel PCR assay for methylation status of CpG islands. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1996;93:9821-6.
36. Simpson DJ, Hibberts NA, Mcnicol AM, Clayton RN, Farrell WE. Loss of pRb Expression in pituitary adenomas is associated with methylation of the RB1 CpG island. *Cancer Res* 2000;60:1211-6.
37. Liu B, Nicolaides NC, Markowitz S, Willson JK, Parsons RE, Jen J, et al. Mismatch repair gene defects in sporadic colorectal cancers with microsatellite instability. *Nat Genet* 1995;9:48-66.
38. Moslein G, Tester DJ, Linder NM, Honchel R, Cunningham JM, French AJ, et al. Microsatellite instability and mutation analysis of hMSH2 and hMLH1 in patients with sporadic, familial and hereditary colorectal cancer. *Hum Mol Gent* 1996;5: 1245-52.
39. Merlo A, Herman JG, Mao L, Lee DJ, Gabrielson E, Burger PC, et al. 5'CpG island methylation is associated with transcriptional silencing of the tumour suppressor p16/CDKN2/MTS1 in human cancers. *Nat Med* 1995; 1:686-92.
40. Dobrovic A, Simpfendorfer D. Methylation of the BRCA1 gene in sporadic breast cancer. *Cancer Res* 1997;57:3347-50.
41. Herman JG, Latif F, Weng Y, Lerman MI, Zbar B, Liu S, et al. Silencing of the VHL tumor-suppressor gene by DNA methylation in renal carcinoma. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1994;91:9700-4.
42. Li Q, Ahuja N, Burger PC, Issa JP. Methylation and silencing of the

- Thrombospondin-1 promoter in human cancer. *Oncogene* 1999;18:3284-9.
43. Ottaviano YL, Issa JP, Parl FF, Smith HS, Baylin SB, Davidson NE. Methylation of the estrogen receptor gene CpG island marks loss of estrogen receptor expression in human breast cancer cells. *Cancer Res* 1994;54:2552-5.
 44. Romanov GA, Vanyushin BF. Methylation of eiterated sequences in mammalian DNAs. Effects of the tissue type, age, malignancy and hormonal induction. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1981;653:204-18.
 45. Wheeler JM, Loukola A, Aaltonen LA, Mortensen NJ, Bodmer WF. The role of hypermethylation of the hMLH1 promoter region in HNPCC versus MSI+ sporadic colorectal cancers. *J Med Genet* 2000;37:588-92.
 46. Salvesen HB, MacDonald N, Ryan A, Iversen OE, Jacobs IJ, Akslen LA, et al. Methylation of hMLH1 in a population-based series of endometrial carcinomas. *Clin Cancer Res* 2000;6:3607-13.
 47. Bevilacqua RA, Simpson AJ. Methylation of the hMLH1 promoter but no hMLH1 mutations in sporadic gastric carcinomas with high-level microsatellite instability. *Int J Cancer* 2000;87:200-3.
 48. Tamura G, Yin J, Wang S, Fleisher AS, Zou T, Abraham JM, et al. E-Cadherin gene promoter hypermethylation in primary human gastric carcinomas. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2000;92:569-73.
 49. Shim YH, Kang GH, Ro JY. Correlation of p16 hypermethylation with p16 protein loss in sporadic gastric carcinomas. *Lab Invest* 2000;80:689-95.
 50. Ueki T, Toyota M, Sohn T, Yeo CJ, Issa JP, Hruban RH, et al. Hypermethylation of

- multiple genes in pancreatic adenocarcinoma. *Cancer Res* 2000;60:1835-9.
51. Nyce J, Leonard S, Canupp D, Schulz S, Wong S. Epigenetic mechanisms of drug resistance: drug-induced DNA hypermethylation and drug resistance. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1993;90:2960-4.
52. Jarrard DF, Kinoshita H, Shi Y, Sandefur C, Hoff D, Meisner LF, et al. Methylation of the androgen receptor promoter CpG island is associated with loss of androgen receptor expression in prostate cancer cells. *Cancer Res* 1998;58:5310-4.

Abstract

DNA methylation of cancer-related genes in gastric cancer with microsatellite instability

Yun Hee Kim

Brain Korea Project 21

The Graduate School, Yonsei University

(Directed by Associate Professor Hoguen Kim)

DNA methylation is one of the epigenetic modifications, and cancers often exhibit an aberrant methylation of gene promoter regions that is associated with loss of transcriptional activity. Recently aberrant methylation is found in many tumors and can be associated with the inactivation of tumor suppressor gene expression. As an example for the role of DNA methylation in carcinogenesis, studies of sporadic gastric cancer exhibiting microsatellite instability demonstrated a high frequency of promoter region hypermethylation of *hMLH1*, a member of mismatch repair genes. However, it remains to be determined whether this methylation is only gene specific - methylation rather than a global methylation of the genome.

To characterize the mechanism responsible for frequent methylation of *hMLH1*

promoter in gastric cancer exhibiting MSI, we examined the promoter regions coding for *hMLH1* and tumor suppressor genes (*p16*, *E-cadherin*, *Rb*, *VHL*) by methylation - specific PCR (MSP) method. In addition, CpG island methylator phenotype (CIMP) was determined to define the methylation status of the genome in 38 cases of gastric cancers (20 cases of MSI-positive, 18 cases of MSI-negative).

In MSI-positive tumors, most frequent methylation was observed in *hMLH1* (80%) and *p16* (10%) but no methylation was found in *E-cadherin*, *Rb*, *VHL*. In MSI-negative tumors, *hMLH1* and *p16* methylation showed rare but frequent methylation was observed in *Rb* (22.2%), *E-cadherin* (11.1%). In addition, of the 38 cases, 2 cases (5.2%) were CIMP+, 7 cases (18.4%) were CIMP-I, and 29 cases (76.4%) were CIMP-, and all of the CIMP+ cases were MSI-positive. In conclusion, these results suggest that *hMLH1* methylation was gene specific event in gastric cancer with MSI.

Key Words : methylation, *hMLH1*, MSI, CIMP