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(high microsatellite instability, MSI - H)

DNA

DNA

가

. MSI - H

가

가

DNA

BASC (BRCA1 - associated

genome surveillance complex)

(coding mononucleotid repeat, cMNR)

cMNR

MSI - H

BASC

*hRAD50* (31%),

*BLM* (21%), *hMSH6* (21%)

가

BRCA1, ATM, NBS1

가

. UniGene

10

cMNR

33

, MSI - H

, 가

*MARCKS* (72%),

*FLJ11383* (74%), *TAF1B* (82%)

,

*MARCKS* *FLJ11383*

(biallelic)

가

36%, 21%

*TGF-β RII*, *BAX*, *TCF-4* *MARCKS*

. *hMSH6*, *hRad50*

, puromycin  
 . *hMSH6, hRad50* mRNA가  
 nonsense mediated mRNA decay (NMD)  
*MARCKS* SNU - C4  
 MARCKS  
 가  
 , MSI - H  
 , RNA  
 . RNA

---

: DNA

< >

# I.

1

가

2

(chromosomal instability, CIN)

(microsatellite instability, MSI)

가

3-5

MSI가

DNA

6-9

(high

microsatellite instability, MSI - H)

10-11

MSI

(mucinous

differentiation), , (reduced invasiveness),

12

### DNA

*hMSH2, hMSH3, hMSH6, hMLH1, hMLH3, hPMS1 hPMS2* ,  
MutHLS ,

(Table 1). MutHLS *mutS, mutL, mutH,*

*mutU* , 가

13-15 DNA

MutS

*hMSH2* (human mutS homologue 2), *hMSH6* (GTBP, G/T mismatch binding protein) *hMSH3* , MutL

*hMLH1* (human mutL homologue 1), *hMLH3, hPMS1* (human postmeiotic segregation 1) *hPMS2* .<sup>16</sup>

**Table 1.** Genes encoding enzymes of DNA mismatch repair

<i>E. coli</i>	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	Human	Functions of eukaryotic proteins
MutS	MSH1	-	DNA repair in mitochondria
"	MSH2	MSH2	Single mismatch and small loop repair (with MSH6 to form MutS $\alpha$ ); loop repair (with MSH3 to form MutS )
"	MSH3	MSH3	Loop repair (with MSH2 to form MutS )
"	MSH4	MSH4	Meiosis (with MLH1)
"	MSH5	MSH5	Meiosis (with MLH1)
"	MSH6	MSH6	Single mismatch and small loop repair (with MSH6 to form MutS )
MutL	MLH1	MLH1	Mismatch repair
"	PMS1	PMS1	Mismatch repair (with MLH1 to form MutL )
"	MLH2	MLH2	Not involved in mismatch repair (yeast); evidence ambiguous (humans). Interacts with MLH1 to form MutL
"	MLH3	MLH3	Probably involved in loop repair (with MLH1)
MutH	-	-	-
uvrD	-	-	-
-	Exonuclease 1	Exonuclease 1	Mismatch repair (5' to 3' polarity)
-	RAD27	Dnase IV FEN-1	Mismatch repair (Flap endonuclease)

(hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal carcinoma, HNPCC) 가 DNA

(germline mutation)가 ,

MSI가 ,  
가 .<sup>6-8</sup>

HNPCC DNA *hMLH1*

33%, *hMSH2*가 31%, *hPMS2* *hPMS1* 2%가 , *hMSH6*  
*hMSH3* .<sup>17</sup> HNPCC

*hMLH1* 가 32% , *hMSH2*  
.<sup>18</sup>

MSI (sporadic colorectal carcinoma) DNA HNPCC

. *hMLH1* ,  
.<sup>19-22</sup>

*hMSH3* *hMSH6* MSI 가 ,  
MSI .<sup>23</sup> DNA

가 MSI - H *p53*,  
*k - ras*, *APC*

,<sup>3,4,24-25</sup>

.<sup>26</sup>

(microsatellite) 1 6 가

. CA/GT

24

100,000

.<sup>28</sup>

, DNA

(slippage)

가

MSI

가

가

DNA

MSI,

가

(*TGF-RII, IGFIIR, PTEN*),<sup>29-31</sup>

(*BAX, Caspase*

5),<sup>32,33</sup> DNA

(*hMSH3, hMSH6, MBD4*),<sup>34,35</sup>

(*TCF-4*),<sup>36</sup>

(*2M*)<sup>37</sup>

가

(Table 2).

(biallelic)

가

MSI - H

<sup>38</sup>

가

<sup>39</sup>

MSI

, DNA

가

cMNR

. DNA

MSI

DNA

(*hMSH2, hMSH6, hMLH1, ATM, BLM*), *hRad50 -*

*hMRE11 - NBS1*

, DNA replication factor C

*BRCA1*

DNA

(*BASC,*

*BRCA1 - associated genome surveillance complex*)

<sup>40</sup>

**Table 2.** Target genes for frameshift mutations in MSI - H colorectal carcinomas.

Gene	Chromosomal location	Function	Type of repeat	Proportion of tumors with mutations	Reference
<i>TGF-β RII</i>	3p22	Tumor suppressor	(A)10	100/111 (90%)	[41]
<i>Caspase 5</i>	11q22.2-q22.3	Apoptosis	(A)10	24/39 (62%)	[33]
<i>ACTRII</i>	2q22.2-q23.3	Serine/threonine kinase	(A)8	25/43 (58%)	[42]
<i>BAX</i>	19q13.3-q13.4	Promotes apoptosis	(G)8	21/41 (51%)	[32]
<i>SEC63</i>	6q21	Protein folding and translocation	(A)10, (A)9 in exon 16	21/43 (49%)	[42]
<i>AIM2</i>	1q22	Tumor suppressor	(A)10	20/42 (48%)	[42]
<i>MBD4</i>	3q21-q22	DNA glycosylase, Methyl-CpG binding protein	(A)10	10/23 (43%)	[43]
<i>OGT</i>	Xq13	O-linked glycosylation	(T)10	8/20 (40%)	[44]
<i>hMSH3</i>	5q11-q12	DNA mismatch repair	(A)8	16/41 (39%)	[34]
<i>TCF-4</i>	18q21.1	Transcription factor (Wnt signaling)	(A)9	19/49 (39%)	[36]
<i>WISP3</i>	6q22-q23	Signal transduction (Wnt signaling)	(A)9	11/36 (31%)	[45]
<i>hMSH6</i>	2p16	DNA mismatch repair	(C)8	12/40 (30%)	[34]
<i>RIZ</i>	1p36	Tumor suppressor	(A)8, (A)9 in exon 8	15/51 (27%)	[46]
<i>AXIN2</i>	17q23-q24	Wnt signaling	(GA)4	11/45 (24%)	[47]
<i>PTEN</i>	10q23.3	Tumor suppressor	(A)6 in exon 7, exon8	6/32 (19%)	[31]
<i>BLM</i>	15q26.1	DNA helicase	(A)9	10/63 (16%)	[48]
<i>IGFIIR</i>	6q26	Tumor suppressor	(G)9	3/35 (9%)	[29]

### BASC

(coding mononucleotide repeat, cMNR)

가 . *hRAD50* *BLM* (A)9, *BRCA1*  
(A)8, *hMSH6* (C)8, *NBS1* (A)7, *ATM*  
(T)7 cMNR . *hRAD50*, *ATM*, *NBS1* MSI  
가 가 ,  
가 , cMNR  
. MSI  
cMNR ,  
MSI .  
가 .

## II.

### 1.

1996 12 1999 11  
230 MSI 39 MSI  
24 , 495 MSI 40  
. 39 MSI - H 15 24  
, 34 80 (  $54 \pm 12$  )  
1 가 1 , 2 가 17 , 3 가 10 , 4 가 1  
(splenic flexure) 31 MSI - H  
, 8 MSI - H  
. 40 MSI - H 24  
16 , 36 72 (  $62 \pm 11$  )  
1 가 18 , 2 가 6 , 3 가 7 , 4 가  
9 . 1 (fundus) , 7 (body) , 32  
(antrum)  
70 . cryostat fractionation  
, 가

### 2.

SNU - 1, SNU - 16, SNU - 601, SNU -  
638, SNU - 719 LS174T, HCT - 8, NCI - H747,  
NCI - H508, SNU - C2A, SNU - C4, DLD - 1, HCT116, LOVO, SW480, HT -  
29 , ATCC (American Type Culture Collection;  
<http://www.atcc.org>) (KCLB, Korean Cell Line Bank;



<http://cellbank.snu.ac.kr> . 10%  
 (Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY, USA) 100 U/mL  
 penicillin, 100 µg/mL streptomycin 가 RPMI 1640 (Life  
 Technologies) 5% CO<sub>2</sub> 37 .  
 puromycin (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) 30  
 µg/mL 6 .

### 3. DNA, RNA

Cryostat fractionation ,  
 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 extraction DNA  
 . RNA RNeasy kit (Qiagen,  
 Valencia, CA, USA) .

가 , (1 µg/mL  
 aprotonin, 1 µg/mL leupeptin, 1 µg/mL pepstatin, 1 µg/mL chemostatin, 1  
 mM PMSF) (1 mM sodium vanadate, 1mM sodium  
 fluoride) RIPA (10 mM Tris [pH 7.4], 150 mM NaCl, 1%  
 Na -deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS, 1% Triton X - 100, 1 mM EDTA)

가 PBS 2 RIPA  
 . Bio - Rad protein  
 assay kit (Bio - Rad, Hercules, CA, USA) .

### 4. MSI

MSI 1997 NCI meeting 5  
 (*BAT26*, *BAT25*, *D2S123*, *D5S346*, *D17S250*)

(polymerase chain reaction, PCR)

.<sup>38</sup>

2

MSI - H, 1

MSI - L

, *BAT26* *BAT25* . PCR  
50 ng genomic DNA 20  $\mu\ell$ 가 1.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 20  
pmol , 0.2 mM dATP, dGTP, dTTP, 5  $\mu$ M dCTP, 1  $\mu$ Ci [ -  
<sup>32</sup>P] dCTP (3,000 Ci/mmol; NEN DuPont, Boston, MA, USA), 1 X PCR  
buffer 1.25 U *Taq* polymerase (Life Technologies) 가 . DNA  
(denaturation) 95 5 가 80 10  
*Taq* polymerase 가 , 95  
30 , 55 ~60 30 (annealing) ,  
72 15 (extension) 3 20  
30 , 가 72 5  
. PCR loading buffer  
(95% formamide, 20 mM E`DTA, 0.05% xylene cyanol FF, 0.05%  
bromophenol blue) 95 10 가 ,  
5  $\mu\ell$  7.5 M urea 6%  
loading 60 W 1 30 2 .  
1 Kodak XAR - 5 film  
(Kodak, Rochester, NY, USA) .

DNA

DNA가

## 5. PCR

MSI

. PCR

Table 3

**Table 3.** Primers used for the detection of coding mononucleotide repeat length

Gene name	Forward primer	Reverse primer	PCR product length
<i>TGF-β RII</i>	5' - CTTTATTCTGGAAGATGCTGC	5' - GAAGAAAGTCTCACCAGG	73
<i>TAF1B</i>	5' - CCAAATAAAAGCCCTCAACC	5' - TGTCTGACATCATGAAGGTG	115
<i>FLJ11383</i>	5' - GGAAAATTATGAACAGCCACAA	5' - GCAGCCAAATGCTTGTTATG	121
<i>MARCKS</i>	5' - CCGCCTCCTCGACTTCTT	5' - AGCCGCTCAGCTTGAAAGAC	120
<i>AIM2</i>	5' - CCACTCATCGACTGCATCTC	5' - TGGCTTGAATTGGTCCTTTT	102
<i>FLJ11186</i>	5' - GCAAGAACAGCCATCAAGAA	5' - GGAATGATTTGTTGTTTCCTT	143
<i>SEC63</i>	5' - AGTAAAGGACCCAAGAAAAGTGC	5' - TGCTTTTGTTCCTGTTGCTTTG	104
<i>Caspase 5</i>	5' - CAGAGTTATGTCTTAGGTGAAGG	5' - ACCATGAAGAACATCTTTGCCAG	141
<i>TCF6L1</i>	5' - TTGAAAAAGAAATCATGGACA	5' - AATCTCAATTCCTTACCATAAGAAAA	104
<i>KIAA1470</i>	5' - GCATTTGTTCTGGAAGCTCGT	5' - GTGATGAGAAACCGGAGAGAA	143
<i>OGT</i>	5' - TCACTTTTGGCTGGTCAGAG	5' - GGGAGGGAAAGGAGGTAAAG	116
<i>UVRAG</i>	5' - TTTATTTTTAAACATTGTGAGTATG	5' - TTTTTAACTGCAGGCATTCAC	116
<i>KIAA1052</i>	5' - GTCAACTTCTGGGGCCATTA	5' - GAGGCATCCACTGACTCACC	104
<i>SPINK5</i>	5' - TGAGGCGTTTGTTCACTTTG	5' - TGCTCCTGTCTTCATCCTCTT	99
<i>FLJ20139</i>	5' - GCCAACACAAAGTGTCTCCTC	5' - GACTGTTGGATGGATGATGC	89
<i>ATR</i>	5' - GCTTCTGTCTGCAAGCCATT	5' - TGAAAGCAAGTTTTACTGGACTAGG	70
<i>FLJ11222</i>	5' - GCTGCAGAAGACAAACGAAAC	5' - GCAGTGCTCATAAAGCTTCC	106
<i>FLJ13615</i>	5' - GTTGATTATTTTCTTGGCTGAAC	5' - GCACTCTTTTTCTCTTTCTTGA	136
<i>MBD4</i>	5' - 5' - TGACCAGTGAAGAAACAGC	5' - GTTGTGTCTGAGTCTTTGG	138
<i>SYCP1</i>	5' - CCCCTTCACTCTAACAACCC	5' - CACTGATTCTCTGAAATTAACAAATAAC	153
<i>ABCF1</i>	5' - CCTGGGCTTCATTTTCTCAC	5' - CCTGCCTTTTCGGGTATCTC	73
<i>PRKWINK1</i>	5' - AGTTGGTACGGGAGGAGCA	5' - CTGGGAAGCACTGGATTGTT	83
<i>KIAA1268</i>	5' - GTTTCCTCTGTTTTGCAGGA	5' - GACAGCCAGAGGCTACGAAC	90
<i>RFC3</i>	5' - TTTTCTTTGTCCACAGACTCCA	5' - AAGGTGGTAGTTACTTGCAATGG	70
<i>GART</i>	5' - AGTGTGAAGAATGGCTCCC	5' - TGTTCAGATAATTAAGACAGCCAC	82
<i>FLJ20333</i>	5' - GGCAAGGCAGCAAATTTAGA	5' - GCATCTAAGGCACTATTCCAGA	124
<i>DKFZp564C2478</i>	5' - GGAGAGATGCCAAGGTGAAA	5' - GCCTTGGGTTAGGATGACAG	143
<i>PRKDC</i>	5' - GACTCATGGATGAATTTAAAATTGG	5' - TTTGAAAATAACATGTAAATGCATCTC	113
<i>FLJ11712</i>	5' - GGCTAAAGTTGACAAGAGTGGA	5' - GTCAGGAAGGACAACTGAAACA	147
<i>CHD2</i>	5' - CTA TCCCTGTGGACCCTGAA	5' - ACGGTACGACCATCTAAGCA	71
<i>KIAA1096</i>	5' - GGCAAAATGAAGAATGGGAAA	5' - GGAGGTAGAACAATCTCTCCAA	129
<i>MAC30</i>	5' - TGTTCGGGAGCCCTAC	5' - AACCACCCTGTAGGCATCTC	93
<i>HMG2L1</i>	5' - CTCCACACAGATGGGCATAG	5' - CCCCCACCACACTTAAAAGA	103
<i>hRAD50</i>	5' - AACTGCGACTTGCTCCAGAT	5' - CAAGTCCCAGCATTTTCATCA	87
<i>hMSH6</i>	5' - GGGTGATGGTCTATGTGTC	5' - CGTAATGCAAGGATGGCGT	94
<i>ATM</i>	5' - CATGCTGTTACCAAAGGATGC	5' - TCGCACACTGAATAGCCTTG	89
<i>BLM</i>	5' - CTCTGCCACCAGGAAGAATC	5' - ACAGCAGTGCTTGTGAGAAC	153
<i>NBS1</i>	5' - AGCAGACCAACTCCATCAGA	5' - CAGAGACATGAGAGAAGTTATC	81

## 6.

PCR  
100  $\mu\ell$  5 2  $\mu\ell$   
PCR TOPO (Invitrogen,  
Carlsbad, CA, USA) ligation Top 10F  
transformation 5 5 mL LB  
minispin kit (Qiagen) PCR  
DNA Sanger dideoxy chain  
termination method T7 DNA sequencing  
kit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech Inc., Piscataway, NJ, USA)

## PCR

## 7.

1  $\mu\text{g}$  RNA 1  $\mu\text{g}$  random hexamer (Pharmacia, Uppsala,  
Sweden), 1  $\mu\ell$  10mM dNTP, MMLV reverse transcriptase (Life  
Technologies) 200 U 가 , 42 1 , 37 1  
, 65 10 .  
cDNA 30  $\mu\ell$ 가 1.5 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$   
primer primer 0.2 mM dATP, dGTP, dTTP, 5  $\mu\text{M}$   
dCTP, 1  $\mu\text{Ci}$  [  $^{32}\text{P}$ ] dCTP (3000 Ci/mmol; NEN DuPont), 1 X PCR  
buffer 1.25 U *Taq* polymerase (Life Technologies) 가 PCR  
. PCR 7.5 M urea 6%  
, X-ray

PCR 95 5 가 , 80 10  
*Taq* polymerase 가 , 95 2 , 55 30 ,

72 15 3 , 95 30 , 55 30 ,  
 72 15 22 가 72  
 5 . RT - PCR primer BAX BAX - F 5' - TGC  
 TTC AGG GTT TCA TCC, BAX - R 5' - ACT CGC TCA GCT TCT TGG  
 TG; *hMSH6* hMSH6 - F 5' - ATC GCA GTG TTG GAT GTT TT,  
 hMSH6 - R 5' - CGT AAT GCA AGG ATG GCG T; *hRad50*  
 hRad50 - F 5' - AAC TGC GAC TTG CTC CAG AT, hRad50 - F 5' - AAT  
 CAA TTA TGC TTT GCC TCA; *TCF - 4* TCF - 4 - F 5' - GG GAC  
 AAG CAG CCG GGA G, TCF - 4 - R 5' - CAC CTT GTA TGT AGC GAA  
 CGC .

## 8. Western blotting

20  $\mu$ g SDS - PAGE  
 Bio - Rad Western Blotter 2 30 mA  
 PVDF membrane . PVDF membrane 5%  
 TBST (10 mM Tris [pH 7.6], 120 mM NaCl, 0.1% Tween  
 20) 1 , TBST 5 3  
 . membrane 0.5%  
 TBST 1 2 ,  
 4 .  
 membrane 15 TBST 3 , 0.5%  
 TBST AP - conjugated anti -  
 rabbit IgG (Santa Cruz Biotech.) 1 TBST  
 , ECL plus Kit (Amersham Pharmacia)  
 X - Ray .



### III.

#### 1. MSI - H

MSI - H , 39 31 가  
splenic flexure . MSI - H  
(32/40). MSI - H MSI - H  
(22/39 vs. 15/40 p=0.15) (19/39 vs.  
8/40, p=0.11) . MSI - H  
(18/39 vs. 23/40, p=0.43).

#### 2. MSI

5 2  
MSI - H . MSI - H  
, 230 39 (17%)가 ,  
495 40 (8%)가 (P=0.002 <sup>2</sup> - test).

#### 3. MSI *hRad50, BLM, hMSH6, BRCA1, ATM, NBS1*

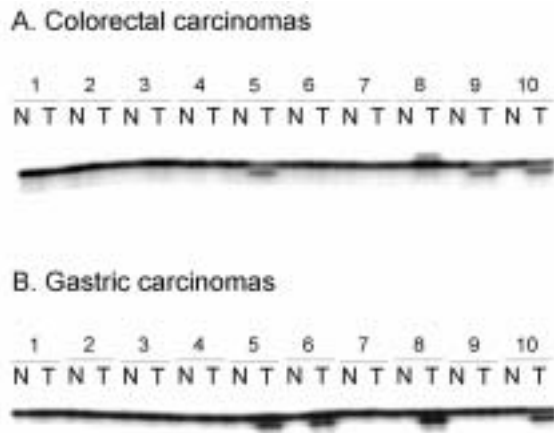
BASC , cMNR  
*hRAD50 BLM (A)9 , BRCA1*  
(A)8, *hMSH6 (C)8, NBS1 (A)7, ATM*  
(T)7 (Table 4).

**Table 4.** Frequency of frameshift mutations of the six genes involved in DNA repair in 75 MSI - H gastrointestinal carcinomas

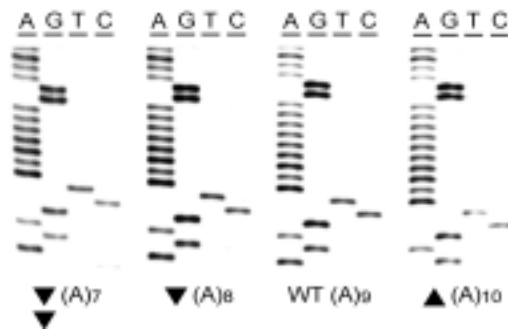
Gene	Type of nucleotide repeat	Incidence of frameshift mutation	
		Colon cancer [N=39] no. (%)	Stomach cancer [N=36] no. (%)
<i>hRAD50</i>	(A) <sub>9</sub>	13 (33)	10 (28)
<i>BLM</i>	(A) <sub>9</sub>	7 (18)	9 (25)
<i>hMSH6</i>	(C) <sub>8</sub>	9 (23)	7 (19)
<i>BRCA1</i>	(A) <sub>8</sub>	1 (3)	0
<i>ATM</i>	(T) <sub>7</sub>	1 (3)	2 (6)
<i>NBS1</i>	(A) <sub>7</sub>	0	0

*hRAD50* 13 MSI - H (33%) 10  
 MSI - H (28%) . *hRAD50* (A)<sub>9</sub>  
 1 2 1  
 (Figure 1),  
 (Figure 2). *BLM* 7  
 MSI - H (18%) 9 MSI - H (25%) .  
*BLM* 1  
 . *hMSH6*  
 9 MSI - H (23%) 7 MSI - H (19%) .  
*BRCA1, ATM, NBS1*  
 . *BRCA1* MSI - H 1 (3%)  
 , *ATM* 1 MSI - H  
 (3%) 2 MSI - H (6%) . *NBS1*  
 MSI - H .





**Figure 1.** Alterations of the coding polydeoxyadenosine mononucleotide repeat numbers of the *hRAD50* gene in the MSI-H colorectal (A) and gastric carcinomas (B). N denotes DNA from normal tissue, T denotes DNA from carcinoma tissue.



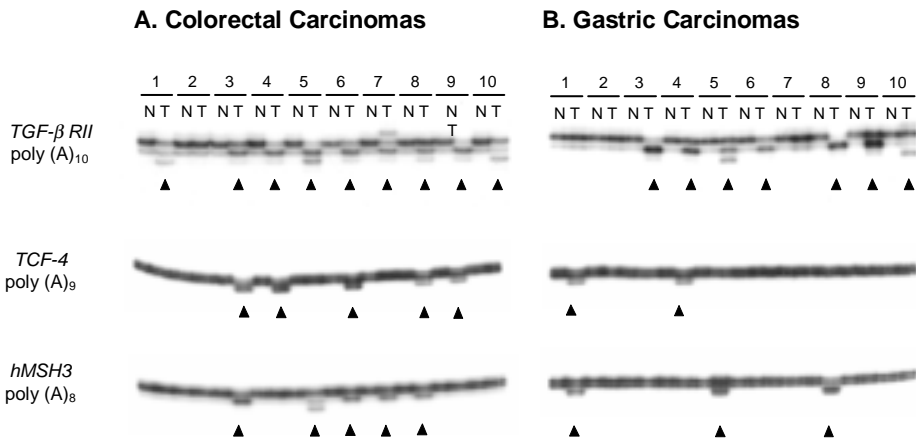
**Figure 2.** Nucleotide sequence analysis of the representative clones of *hRAD50* from MSI-H gastric carcinomas. Arrowheads pointing up or down indicate insertion or deletion of one nucleotide in the polydeoxyadenosine mononucleotide repeats, respectively.

4.

12

MSI-H (Figure 3). *TGF-RII, Caspase 5, ATR, MBD4* 10, *hRad50, TCF-4, BLM,*

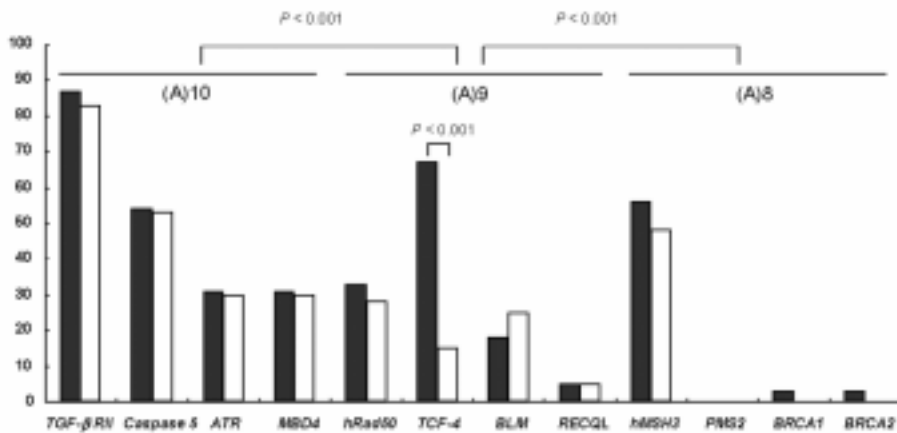
*RECQL* 9 , *hMSH3*, *PMS2*, *BRCA1*, *BRCA2* 8  
 . *TCF-4* 11  
 MSI - H MSI - H . *TCF-4*  
 MSI - H MSI - H  
 (26/39 vs. 6/40,  $p < 0.001$ ) (Table 5).  
 가  
 ( $p < 0.001$ ). MSI - H (A)10  
 2.03 1.95 , (A)9 1.23 0.73, (A)8  
 0.61 0.48 . 가  
 가 (A)10 *TGF-β RII*  
 가, (A)9 *TCF-4* 가, (A)8 *hMSH3*  
 가 가 (Figure 4).



**Figure 3.** Alterations of the coding polydeoxyadenosine mononucleotide repeat numbers of *TGF-βRII*, *hMSH3* and *TCF-4* genes in colorectal (A) and gastric carcinomas (B). In each case, the carcinoma (T) and corresponding normal mucosa tissue (N) are shown. Abnormal bands with base insertion and deletions are indicated (arrowhead).

**Table 5.** Characteristics and incidence of frameshift mutations of the 12 target genes in the MSI - H colorectal and gastric carcinomas

Genes	Polyadenosine repeat number	Location	Function of wild - type gene product	% of mutation		p value
				Colon cancer (n=39)	Gastric cancer (n=40)	
<i>TGF-βRII</i>	10	125 - 128	Tumor suppressor	87	83	0.74
<i>Caspase 5</i>	10	49 - 52	Apoptosis	54	53	1
<i>ATR</i>	10	771 - 774	Checkpoint kinase	31	30	1
<i>MBD4</i>	10	310 - 313	DNA glycosylase, Methyl - CpG binding protein	31	30	1
<i>hRad50</i>	9	719 - 722	Cellular response to double strand breaks	33	28	0.75
<i>TCF - 4</i>	9	459 - 462	Transcription factor (Wnt signaling)	67	15	0.001
<i>BLM</i>	9	512 - 515	DNA helicase	18	25	0.63
<i>RECQL</i>	9	38 - 40	DNA helicase	5	5	1
<i>hMSH3</i>	8	381 - 383	DNA mismatch repair	56	48	0.57
<i>PMS2</i>	8	411 - 413	DNA mismatch repair	0	0	
<i>BRCA1</i>	8	652 - 654	Tumor suppressor	3	0	0.99
<i>BRCA2</i>	8	1443 - 1450	Tumor suppressor	3	0	0.99



**Figure 4.** Frequency of frameshift mutations of 12 genes in 39 MSI - H colorectal carcinomas (filled bar) and 40 MSI - H gastric carcinomas (empty bar).

5. MSI - H

가

39 MSI - H 40 MSI - H  
 , MSI - H  
 ,  
 가가 (diffuse type)  
 (2.0) (intestinal type) (3.6) 가 (p=0.02).  
 (4.2 vs. 2.8, p=0.1).  
 MSI - H  
 (Table 6).

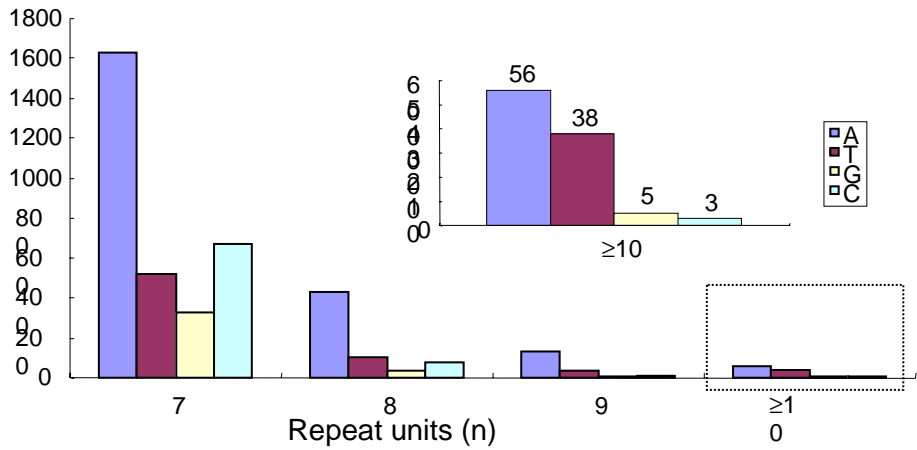
**Table 6.** Frameshift mutations of target genes and clinicopathologic features of the MSI - H colorectal and gastric carcinomas

Type of Tumor	Variables	Categories	Number of cases	Number of frameshift mutations*	p value
Colorectal carcinomas	Site	Right	31	4.16	0.1
		Left	8	2.75	
	Tumor stage	1 & 2	28	3.61	0.09
		3 & 4	11	4.54	
	Differentiation	Well & Moderate	17	3.35	0.1
		Poor	22	4.27	
	Mucin component	Absent	20	3.85	0.94
		Present	19	3.89	
Peritumoral lymphoid reaction	Absent	21	3.57	0.26	
	Present	18	4.22		
Gastric carcinomas	Site	Proximal	8	2.25	0.1
		Distal	32	3.38	
	Tumor stage	1 & 2	24	3	0.5
		3 & 4	22	3.38	
	Differentiation	Well & Moderate	25	3.36	0.32
		Poor	15	2.8	
	Mucin component	Absent	32	3.16	0.96
		Present	8	3.13	
	Peritumoral lymphoid reaction	Absent	17	2.76	0.22
		Present	23	3.43	
Lauren classification	Intestinal	31	3.52	0.01	
	Diffuse	9	1.88		

\* Mean number of frameshift mutations of the 12 examined target genes

6.

UniGene  
 (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/UniGene)  
 7 4071  
 (A 2248, T 690, G 369, C 764)  
 (Figure 5). 102 10  
 (A 56, T 38, G 5, C 3).



**Figure 5.** Distribution of cMNR candidate sequences from UniGene databases. MNRs are illustrated according to repeat length and nucleotide type; the inset displays an enlarged view of cMNRs with a length of 10 or more nucleotides.

7.

EST

가, MSS,

가 가, 10

EST

33

(Figure 6).

33 5 (TAF1B,  
MARCKS, FLJ11186, KIAA1052, FLJ13615) 11  
27 10 , 1 10  
11

MSI - H

(TGF-βRII, AIM2, SEC63, Caspase 5, OGT, ATR, MBD4,  
SYCP1, GART, PRKDC, MAC30),<sup>30,33,42-44</sup> 22

가 (Table 7).

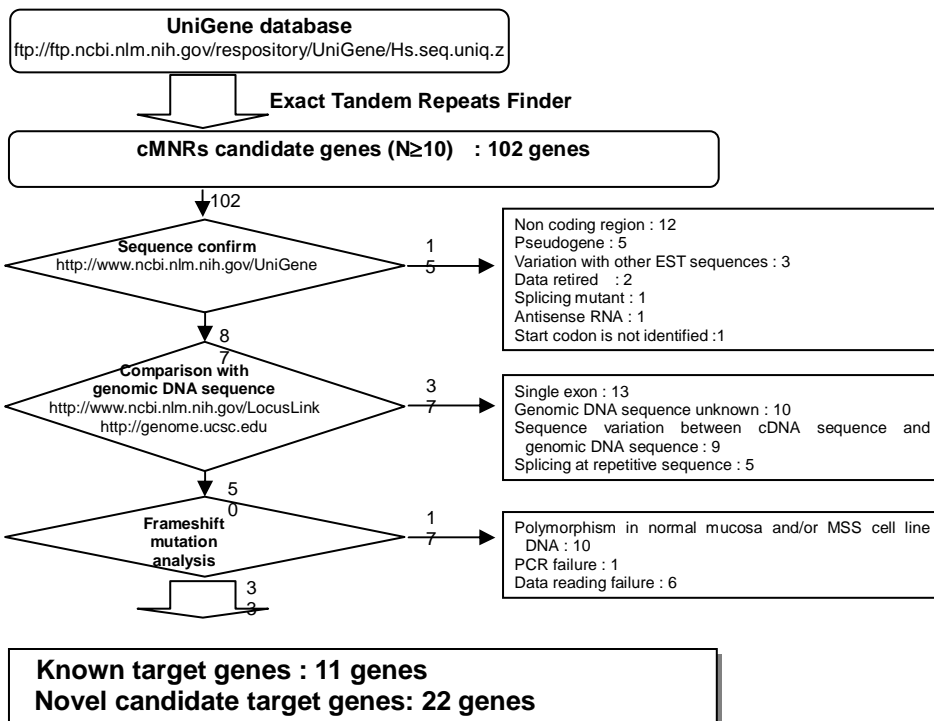


Figure 6. Database search for coding sequences with MNR and confirmation and selection of candidate target genes containing cMNR.

**Table 7.** List and description of genes analyzed

GenBank accession no.	Gene description	Gene name	Type of repeat	Chromosomal location
D50683	Transforming growth factor, beta receptor II	<i>TGF-<math>\beta</math>RII</i>	A(10)	3p22
L39061	TATA box binding protein (TBP) - associated factor, RNA polymerase I, B, 63kD	<i>TAF1B</i>	A(11)	2p25
NM_024938	FLJ11383		A(10)	1
NM_002356	Myristoylated alanine - rich protein kinase C substrate (MARCKS, 80K - L)	<i>MARCKS</i>	A(11)	6q22.2
NM_004833	Absent in melanoma 2	<i>AIM2</i>	A(10)	1q22
NM_018353	FLJ11186		A(11)	14q13.1 - 14q21.3
NM_007214	Endoplasmic reticulum translocon component ( <i>S. cerevisiae</i> ) like	<i>SEC63</i>	A(10)	6q16 - 22
NM_004347	Apoptosis - related cysteine protease	<i>Caspase 5</i>	A(10)	11q22.2 - q22.3
NM_003201	Transcription factor 6 - like 1 (mitochondrial transcription factor 1 - like)	<i>TCF6L1</i>	A(10)	7pter - cen
AB040903	KIAA1470		A(10)	1
NM_003605	O - linked N - acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) transferase (UDP - N - acetylglucosamine: polypeptide - N - acetylglucosaminyl transferase)	<i>OGT</i>	T(10)	X
NM_003369	UV radiation resistance associated gene	<i>UVRAG</i>	A(10)	11q13.5
NM_014956	KIAA1052 protein		A(11)	11
NM_006846	Serine protease inhibitor Kazal type 5	<i>SPINK5</i>	A(10)	5q32
NM_017685	FLJ20139		A(10)	1
NM_001184	Ataxia telangiectasia and Rad3 related	<i>ATR</i>	A(10)	3q22 - 24
NM_018365	FLJ11222		A(10)	15q11.2
NM_025114	FLJ13615		A(11)	12
NM_003925	Methyl - CpG binding domain protein 4	<i>MBD4</i>	A(10)	3q21 - 22
NM_003176	Synaptonemal complex protein 1	<i>SYCP1</i>	A(10)	1p13 - 12
NM_001090	ATP - binding cassette, sub - family F (GCN20), member 1	<i>ABCF1</i>	A(10)	6p21.33
NM_018979	Protein kinase; lysine deficient 1	<i>PRKWNK1</i>	A(10)	12p13.3
AB033094	KIAA1268		A(10)	3
NM_002915	Replication factor C (activator 1) 3 (38kD)	<i>RFC3</i>	A(10)	13q12.3 - q13
NM_000819	Phosphoribosylglycinamide formyltransferase, phosphoribosylglycinamide synthetase, phosphoribosylaminoimidazole synthetase	<i>GART</i>	A(10)	21q22.11
AB037754	FLJ20333 (KIAA1333)		A(10)	14
AL136680	DKFZp564C2478		A(10)	1
U47077	Protein kinase, DNA - activated, catalytic polypeptide	<i>PRKDC</i>	A(10)	8q11
NM_024570	FLJ11712		A(10)	13
NM_001271	Chromodomain helicase DNA binding protein 2	<i>CHD2</i>	A(10)	15q26
AL096857	KIAA1096		A(10)	1
L19183	Differentially expressed in neuroblastoma (MAC30)		A(10)	17q11.2
AL008635	High - mobility group protein 2 - like 1	<i>HMG2L1</i>	A(10)	22q13.1

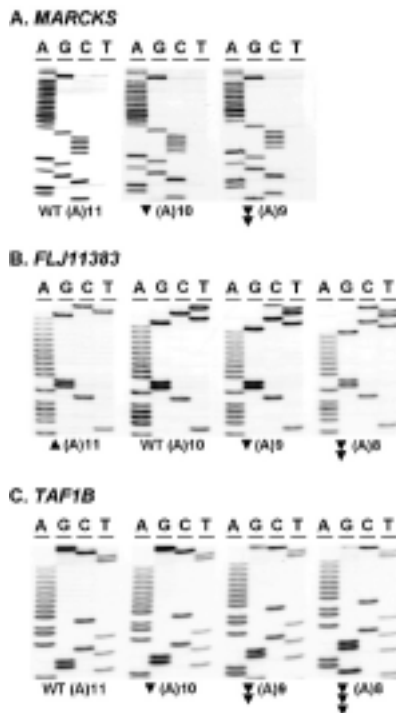
## 8. cMNR

39 MSI - H 8  
 33 . MSI - H  
 , MSS , 3  
 . 39 MSI - H  
 1 1  
 , MSS 가 33  
 11 MSI - H  
 (>40%) . 11 5 *TGF- RII* (85%),  
*AIM2* (67%), *SEC63* (56%), *Caspase 5* (49%), *OGT* (41%) ,  
 MSI - H  
 30,33,42,44  
 6 *TAF1B* (82%), *FLJ11383* (74%), *MARCKS*  
 (72%), *FLJ11186* (64%), *TCF6L1* (49%), *KIAA1470* (44%)  
 8 MSI - H  
 70% 4 *TGF- RII* (52%),  
*FLJ11383* (21%), *MARCKS* (26%) MSI - H  
 , *TAF1B* (3%)  
 (Figure 7, 8, 9).

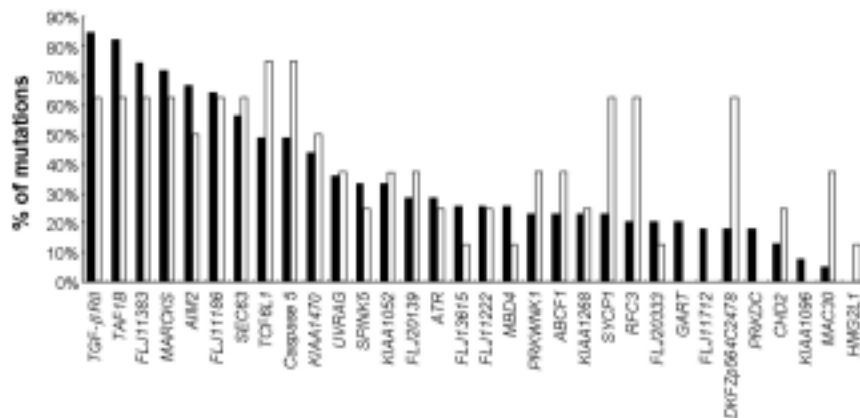


**Figure 7.** Alterations of the cMNR number of the *MARCKS*, *FLJ11383* and *TAF1B* genes in MSI - H colorectal carcinomas. N, DNA from normal mucosal tissue; T, DNA from carcinoma tissue. Lanes 1 - 20 represent PCR products derived from paired tissues of MSI - H colorectal carcinomas. Lanes 21 - 31 represent PCR products derived from cell lines. LS - 174T, HCT - 8, NCI - H747, SNU - C2A, SNU - C4, DLD - 1, HCT - 116 and LOVO cell lines are MMR - deficient cell lines and the 3 remainings are MMR - proficient.





**Figure 8.** Nucleotide sequence analysis of the representative clones of *MARCKS*, *FLJ11383* and *TAF1B* from MSI - H colorectal carcinomas. Arrowheads pointing up or down indicate insertion or deletion of one nucleotide in the polydeoxyadenosine repeats, respectively. WT denotes wild type.



**Figure 9.** Frequency of frameshift mutations of 33 genes in 39 MSI - H colorectal carcinomas (dark bar) and 8 MMR - deficient cell lines (white bar). Four genes, *TGFβ - RII*, *TAF1B*, *FLJ11383* and *MARCKS*, showed mutational rates of more than 70% in MSI - H colorectal carcinomas.

9.

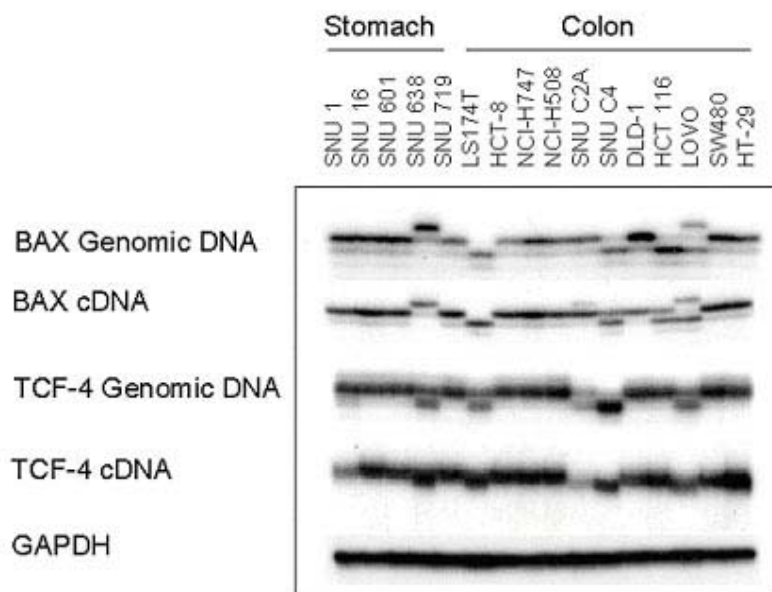
가

*TGF-β*, *RII*, *BAX*, *hRad50*, *hMSH3*, *hMSH6*,

*TCF-4*, RT-PCR

SNU - 1, SNU - 638, LS174T, HCT - 8, NCI - H747,  
SNU - C2A, SNU - C4, DLD - 1, HCT116, LOVO

*TGF-β*, *RII*, *BAX*, *TCF-4* (Figure 10).



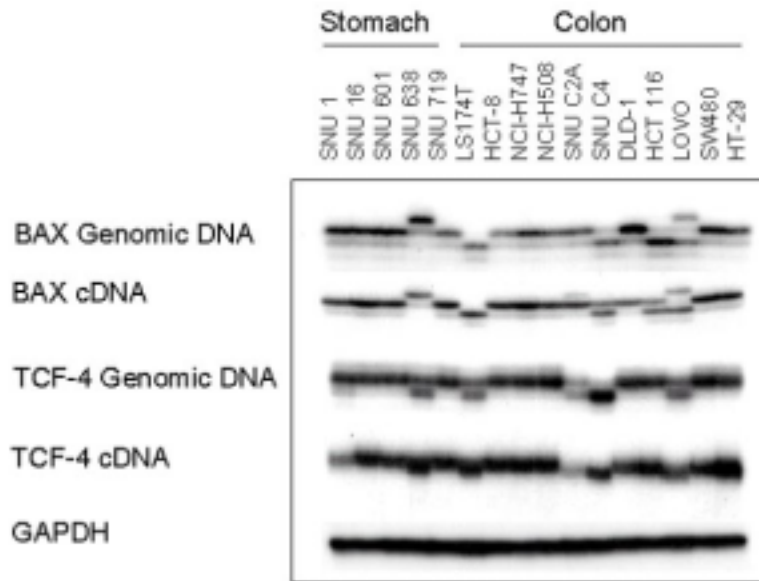
**Figure 10.** Analysis of frameshift mutations and expression profiles of *BAX*, and *TCF-4* in 16 cell lines. SNU - 1, SNU - 638, LS - 174T, HCT - 8, NCI - H747, SNU - C2A, SNU - C4, DLD - 1, HCT - 116 and LOVO cell lines are MMR - deficient cell lines and the remaining 6 are MMR - proficient.

*hMSH3*, *hMSH6*, *hRad50*

(Figure 11). *hMSH3*, *hMSH6*, *hRad50*

가

NMD, puromycin, RT-PCR, *hMSH3*, *hMS6*, *hRad50*, 가  
 puromycin (Figure 11).



**Figure 11.** Frameshift mutation and expression profiles of hRAD50 and hMSH6 in 16 cell lines and stabilization of the mutant mRNA with puromycin. RT - PCR analysis of total RNA isolated from cell lines before or after treatment with 30  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  puromycin for 3 hours. Arrowheads indicate stabilized mutant transcripts after treatment with puromycin.

10.

RT - PCR, NMD, *MARCKS*, Western blot, *MARCKS*, 가, SNU - C4, LOVO, MARCKS, 65Kd, (Figure 12). MARCKS, 가, SNU - C4



IV.

MSI - H

, , , DNA  
가  
. 가 MSI - H ,  
, MSI T

<sup>12,50</sup>

MSI - H

가  
가 , MSI - H  
가 .<sup>51</sup> , *TGF- RII*  
T

<sup>52</sup> MSI - H

가

cMNR

MSI - H

. DNA

BASC

cMNR

*hRAD50, BLM, BRCA1, hMSH6, NBS1, ATM* , MSI - H

가

*hRad50*

. hRad50

coiled - coil

가

ATP

DNA

. hRad50

752

BRCA1

가

<sup>53</sup> hRad50

hMRE11

NBS1

(homologous recombination),

(nonhomologous end joining),

(meiotic recombination)

<sup>54,55</sup>

DNA

hRad50 - hMRE11 - NBS1

.<sup>54</sup> hRad50 - hMRE11 - NBS1

가

Nijmegen breakage syndrome

.<sup>56</sup> hRad50

, MSI - H

hRad50

12

MSI - H

, *TCF - 4*

11

MSI - H

MSI - H

. *TCF - 4*

MSI - H

MSI - H

. *TCF - 4*

APC/ -

catenin/*TCF - 4*

APC

- cateinin

.<sup>57</sup>

가

가

가

가

가

10

. 11

5

10

(55% vs. 31%).

*MARCKS, FLJ11383, TAF1B*

MSI - H

가

*TGF - RII*

, *TGF - RII,*

*MARCKS, FLJ11383*

가

가

MARCKS (Myristoylated alanine - rich C kinase substrate)

<sup>58</sup> MARCKS

PKC 가 ,  
MARCKS  
, MARCKS 가 ,  
MARCKS PKC ,  
<sup>59</sup> MARCKS 가  
, <sup>60</sup> MARCKS  
(choroidal melanoma)  
<sup>61</sup> MARCKS PKC  
effector domain

152/156

*MARCKS*  
MARCKS ,  
MARCKS  
*TAF1B FLJ11383* 가 ,  
가 *MARCKS*  
가  
TAF1B (TAFI63) RNA  
TIF - 1B/SL1 subunit  
FLJ11383

, *TGF-βRII, BAX, TCF-4 MARCKS*  
, *hMSH3, hMSH6, hRad50*  
. *hMSH6, hRad50*

가 puromycin

mRNA

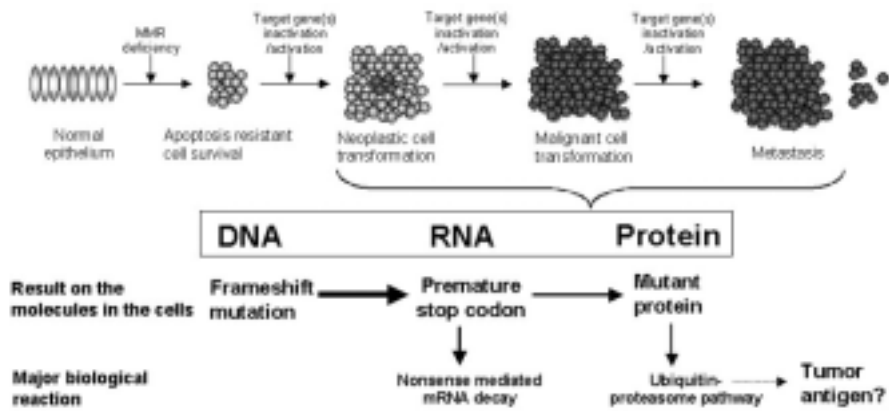
premature stop NMD

<sup>62-64</sup> MSI - H

premature stop NMD

, *TGF-βRII, BAX, TCF-4 MARCKS*

가 , 가 가 .  
 가 MARCKS BAX  
 , Western blotting  
 가  
 , 가  
 BAX (~6 Kd)  
 MARCKS MARCKS  
 MSI - H  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 MSI - H 가  
 가  
 (Figure 14).



**Figure 14.** Molecular carcinogenesis pathway and major biological reaction processes to abolish the aberrant products resulting from the frameshift mutation of coding sequences of target genes in MSI - H tumors.



V.

MSI - H

, DNA

BASC

cMNR

, UniGene

cMNR

MSI - H

BASC

*hRAD50* (31%), *BLM*

(21%), *hMSH6* (21%)

가 , *BRCA1*,

*ATM*, *NBS1*

가

. *UniGene*

10

cMNR

33

, MSI - H

, 가

*MARCKS* (72%), *FLJ11383*

(74%), *TAF1B* (82%)

, *MARCKS* (26%) *FLJ11383*

(21%)

가

*TGF- RII*,

*BAX*, *TCF- 4*

*MARCKS*

*hMSH3*, *hMSH6*,

*hRad50*

RNA

가

MSI - H

RNA

RNA

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## Abstract

# Identification of novel target genes in high microsatellite instability colorectal and gastric carcinomas and investigation of mutant gene products expression

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Tumors with high microsatellite instability (MSI-H) are caused by defects in DNA mismatch repair genes and progress with by accumulating frameshift mutations in coding microsatellite sequences of various cancer-related genes including tumor suppressor genes, apoptosis-related genes and DNA repair genes. The mutant products from frameshift mutations in target genes containing nucleotide repeat sequences can be used for diagnosis or immune therapy in MSI-H tumors. So, it is essential to identify various target genes and validate the expression of mutant gene products in MSI-H tumors. Initially, frameshift mutations of genes which in a large complex named BASC (BRCA1-associated genome surveillance complex), that serves as a sensor for DNA damage were examined. Furthermore, a number of genes containing cMNR were identified by genome-wide systematic database search and the frameshift mutations in these repetitive sequences in MSI-H colorectal carcinomas are investigated. Expression of mutant transcripts and proteins were also examined.

Frequent mutations in genes forming a BACS complex were found in *hRAD50* (31%), *BLM* (21%), *hMSH6* (21%), however rare mutations in *BRCA1* (1%) and *ATM* (4%), and no mutation in *NBS1* were found. Thirty - three genes which containing cMNR with a length of 10 or more nucleotides were identified by a systematic database search. The most frequently mutated novel genes in MSI - H colorectal carcinomas were *MARCKS* (72%), *FLJ11383* (74%) and *TAF1B* (82%). Biallelic inactivation in *MARCKS* (26%) and *FLJ11383* (21%) was also frequent in the MSI - H colorectal carcinomas.

Expression of mutant transcripts were identified in *TGF- $\beta$ RII*, *BAX*, *TCF - 4* and *MARCKS* genes. Mutant transcripts of *hMSH3*, *hMSH6* and *hRad50* genes were nearly undetectable. However, these transcripts were identified in the presence of the translation inhibitor puromycin, implying that mutant *hMSH6* and *hRad50* mRNAs are degraded, possibly by the mechanism of nonsense mediated mRNA decay. SNU - C4 cell, which contains biallelic mutant *MARCKS* allele, did not express the detectable amount of *MARCKS* protein. However, mutant *MARCKS* protein was protected from proteolysis by adding specific proteasome inhibitors.

In conclusion, we identified several target genes in MSI - H tumors and their mutant products were eliminated in RNA or protein level. Taken together, these data demonstrate the mechanism of evoking intense immune reaction and also explain the immune escape mechanism in a subset of MSI - H tumors.

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Key Words: DNA mismatch repair, microsatellite instability, coding mononucleotide repeats, frameshift mutation, colorectal carcinoma.