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Prognostic value of MAGEA4 in primary lung cancer depends on subcellular localization and p53 status

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Abstract. Melanoma antigen family A4 (MAGEA4), a cancer/testis antigen, is overexpressed and is thus an immunotherapy target in various malignant tumors, including non-small cell lung cancer. However, whether MAGEA4 induces or inhibits the apoptosis of lung cancer cells remains controversial, as is its prognostic significance, particularly since there is no reliable method with which to detect MAGEA4 specifically. In this study, we optimized assay conditions to detect MAGEA4 based on cells transiently transfected with *MAGEA* genes, and found that MAGEA4 was expressed in four of eight non-small cell lung cancer cell lines, and in 25.4% of clinical lung cancer specimens. We also found that MAGEA4 overexpression decreased apoptosis, as measured by the levels of cleaved caspase-3 in stably transfected 293F cells. Notably, patients with nuclear MAGEA4, but not p53 expression exhibited a significantly poorer survival than those expressing both nuclear MAGEA4 and p53. Indeed, multivariate analysis identified nuclear MAGEA4 as an independent prognostic factor ($P=0.0042$), albeit only in the absence of p53. In this study, to the best of our knowledge, we are the first to demonstrate that the function and prognostic value of MAGEA4 depends on its subcellular localization and on the p53 status.

Introduction

Melanoma antigen family A4 (MAGEA4), a cancer/testis antigen, belongs to a family of genes, MAGEA1 to A12, located on human X-chromosome q28 (1). MAGEA4 is expressed in various malignant tumors, including non-small cell lung carcinoma, but not in adult normal tissues, excluding germ cells (2). Accordingly, MAGEA4 is widely used as a target for cancer vaccine therapy (3,4). The biological function of MAGEA4, however, remains controversial, with some studies suggesting that MAGEA proteins are oncoproteins that promote tumor cell survival (5-7), and others indicating that MAGEA proteins are tumor suppressors that elicit apoptosis (8-10). The fact that different methods are used to assess MAGEA4 expression and subcellular localization in non-small cell lung cancers further complicates this issue (Table I) (6,8,11-14). For example, several reports have suggested that MAGEA overexpression is associated with a poorer overall survival (13,14); however, this association is strongly variable among cohorts, presumably as a result of assay cross-reactivity among MAGEA proteins (Table II) (15,16), or the lack of standard criteria to interpret such assays. In this study, we have now obtained a specific antibody to MAGEA4, and established specific conditions with which to distinguish *MAGEA4* from other *MAGEA* genes by reverse transcriptase-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR), western blot analysis and immunohistochemistry.

Based on this assay, we found that the prognostic significance of MAGEA4 is dependent on its subcellular localization and on the p53 status. These data enhance our understanding of the function of MAGEA4, and help clarify the seemingly contradictory effects of MAGEA4 on apoptosis.

Materials and methods

Patients. Using tissue microarray, we investigated MAGEA4 expression in 240 patients who received surgery for non-small cell lung cancer between 1996 and 2004 at the Department of

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Surgical Oncology, Hokkaido University Hospital, Sapporo, Japan. Patients were classified according to the TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours 7th edition (17). This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Hokkaido University. Informed consent for the use of tissue samples which were stored prior to the establishment of ethics approval, were originally obtained from the patients at the time of surgery. The Hokkaido University Institutional Review Board confirmed that this study was fully ethically compliant and the second informed consent was waived by the ethics committee of our institution.

Cells and cell culture. The 293F and 293FT cells were obtained from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, CA, USA), while the human lung squamous cell carcinoma cell lines, PC10, H226, LK2 and LC-1, were obtained from the Japanese Cancer Research Resources Bank (Ibaraki, Japan), along with lung adenocarcinoma cell lines, A549, REPF-LC-MS, VMRC-LCD and ABC-1. The cells were grown at 37°C in a humidified incubator with 5% CO₂, and in culture medium with 10% fetal bovine serum and 1% penicillin/streptomycin.

Cloning. *MAGEA* genes were amplified from human testis cDNA (Takara Bio, Inc., Tokyo, Japan) using suitable PCR primers and high-fidelity KOD-Plus-polymerase (Toyobo, Tokyo, Japan). Amplicons were then inserted into pcDNA-IRES-GFP vector by restriction enzyme cloning using T4 ligase (Promega, Madison, WI, USA). The vector is a pcDNA3.1(+) plasmid (Invitrogen) that contains an internal ribosomal entry site and green fluorescent protein (GFP) originally synthesized in our previous study (18). Following plasmid amplification in JM-109 competent cells (Takara Bio, Inc.), inserts were confirmed by full sequencing (Hokkaido System Science Co., Ltd., Sapporo, Japan).

Transfection. The 293F or 293FT cells were transfected with the *MAGEA* expression plasmids using Lipofectamine LTX (Invitrogen), following the manufacturer's instructions. Transfection was confirmed by GFP fluorescence. Transfectants were then used to optimize *MAGEA* detection by RT-qPCR, western blot analysis and immunohistochemistry. Untransformed cells were used as negative controls, along with cells transfected with the empty vector. Transfected cells were exposed for 24–48 h to 1 µM cisplatin (Bristol-Myers Squibb, New York, NY, USA) when investigating subcellular localization under cytotoxic conditions.

***MAGEA* detection by RT-qPCR.** Total RNA was extracted from the transfected cells or non-small cell lung cancer cells using TRI reagent (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions, and digested with RQ1 RNase-Free DNase (Promega). cDNA was then reverse transcribed from 2 µg RNA using the Superscript II or Superscript VILO cDNA Synthesis kit (Invitrogen), and digested with Ribonuclease H (Takara Bio, Inc.). *MAGEA4* was then amplified with GoTaq® DNA Polymerase (Promega), using the primers *MAGEA4*_forward, 5'-ATGTCTTCTGAGCAGAAGAGTCAGC-3' and *MAGEA4*_reverse, 5'-TCAGACTCCCTCTTCCTCCTCT-3'. The reaction consisted of pre-heating at 94°C for 5 min and 30 cycles of denaturation at 94°C for 30 sec,

annealing at 60.4°C for 30 sec, extension at 72°C for 1 min, followed by final extension for 5 min at 72°C. Subsequently, *MAGEA4* expression was assessed by quantitative RT-PCR on an ABI PRISM 7000, using Power SYBR®-Green PCR Master Mix (both from Life Technologies/Applied Biosystems, Carlsbad, CA, USA), the internal probe 5'-CTGGAGCATGTGGTCAGGGTCAAT-3' and the reverse primer used in the initial PCR reaction. Expression was normalized to β-actin, which was amplified with the internal probe, 5'-CCAGGCTGTGCTATCCCTGTACGC-3' and reverse primer, 5'-ACCGAGTCCATCACGATGC-3'.

Monoclonal antibody to *MAGEA4*. CB6F1 mice were immunized with human recombinant *MAGEA4*, and clone designated as MCV-1 was affinity-purified with protein G. MCV-1 was selected based on epitope specificities of hybridoma supernatants, as assessed by ELISA. This process was conducted at Mie University, Tsu, Japan, and purified antibody to MCV-1 was supplied by the University.

Mice and tumor xenograft models. CB17/SCID mice were purchased from Charles River Laboratories Japan (Yokohama, Japan). All mice were female, 4–6 weeks of age, and were maintained under specific pathogen-free conditions and were treated under the guidelines of the Hokkaido University Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee. PC10, H226, LK2, LC-1, A549, REPF-LC-MS, VMRC-LCD and ABC-1 cells (5×10⁶) were subcutaneously injected in a volume of 100 µl of phosphate-buffered saline into the left flank region of each mouse. The mice were monitored once every 2 or 3 days after the injection. When the tumor diameter exceeded 10 mm, the mice were sacrificed and the tumors were separated into 2 blocks: one block was frozen using liquid nitrogen to extract proteins for western blot analysis, and the other was immersed in formalin for immunohistochemical analysis. If multiple tumors were developed in a mouse, the largest one was used as a sample. All animal experiments were conducted with the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee approval at that time.

Western blot analysis. Lysates from cell lines and from SCID mouse xenografts were prepared in SDS buffer containing 62.5 mM Tris-HCL (pH 6.8), 2% w/v SDS, 10% glycerol, 50 mM DTT, 0.1% w/v bromophenol blue and 1 mM PMSF. Protein concentration was measured by the Bradford method using a commercial protein assay kit (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA, USA). Heat-denatured cell lysate (10 µg) were electrophoresed in 15% SDS-polyacrylamide gels and were blotted on nitrocellulose membranes. They were probed for 1 h at room temperature with 1:1,000 dilutions of monoclonal antibodies to *MAGEA4* (MCV-1), β-actin (#MAB1501, clone C4; Millipore, Temecula, CA, USA), a control for protein loading, and GFP (#632375, Living Colors GFP Monoclonal Antibody; Clontech, Mountain View, CA, USA), a marker of transfection. The blots were then labeled for 1 h at room temperature with a 1:10,000 dilution of peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (#115-035-003; Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, West Grove, PA, USA) and visualized with ECL Plus Western Blotting Detection Reagents (Amersham Biosciences, Buckinghamshire, UK).

Table I. Previous reports on MAGEA4 expression in non-small cell lung cancer.

Author (Ref.)	Year	Expression rates			Intracellular localization	Association with prognosis
		RT-PCR	WB	IHC		
Gure <i>et al</i> (11)	2005	35%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Groeper <i>et al</i> (12)	2006	18%	NA	74% [57B]	Nucleus/cytoplasm	NA
Peikert <i>et al</i> (8)	2006	60%	38% [6C1]	[6C1] ^a	Nucleus	Apoptosis promotion
Yoshida <i>et al</i> (13)	2006	28%	NA	NA	NA	Poor survival in advanced stage cancers
Shigematsu <i>et al</i> (14)	2010	20%	NA	NA	NA	Poor overall survival

^aTwo staining results are shown, but expression rates are not shown. The parenthetical reference in the WB or IHC column indicates the name of antibody used for detecting MAGEA4 expression. NA, not available; RT-PCR, reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction; WB, western blot analysis; IHC, immunohistochemical staining.

Table II. Sequence homological ratios between MAGEA4 and the other MAGEA family genes.

	MAGEA1	MAGEA2B	MAGEA3	MAGEA12
Homological ratio with MAGEA4 in:				
Nucleotide sequence	87%	82%	83%	83%
Amino acid sequence	75%	68%	69%	69%

We performed nucleotide blast or protein blast searches in the DNA databases available from the National Center for Biotechnology Information using the full length of MAGEA4 base sequence or amino-acid sequence as the query.

Immunohistochemistry. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded cell lines, non-small cell lung cancer xenografts and clinical specimens were evaluated by immunohistochemistry based on streptavidin, biotin and peroxidase. The samples were labeled overnight at 4°C with monoclonal antibodies to MAGEA4 (MCV-1, 2.8 mg/ml) at a dilution of 1:2,000. To stain p53, the samples were labeled for 1 h at room temperature with mouse monoclonal antibodies to human p53 (#M7001, DO-7; Dako Japan, Tokyo, Japan). After washing, the sections were incubated for 30 min at room temperature with peroxidase-labeled goat anti-mouse and anti-rabbit polyclonal IgG (Fab'), and then with Histofine Simple Stain MAXPO (MULTI) (Nichirei, Tokyo, Japan). After further washing, specimens were visualized with freshly prepared 3,3'-diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride supplied with the Histofine SAB-PO (M) kit (Nichirei), counter-stained with hematoxylin and mounted. Secimens probed with a mix of mouse isotype IgG1 and IgG2a (Dako, Glostrup, Denmark) at a dilution of 1:20 were used as negative controls, whereas normal human testis (#T2234260, Paraffin Tissue Section; BioChain, Newark, CA, USA) was used as a positive control. Apoptosis was assessed by immunostaining for cleaved caspase-3, using Autostainer Plus (Dako, Carpinteria, CA, USA) and a rabbit monoclonal antibody to cleaved caspase-3 (Asp175) (5A1E) (#9664; Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA),

which was diluted 1:100 in S2022 Antibody Diluent (Dako). Specimens were then reacted for 60 min at room temperature with the EnVision™ + Dual Link Detection kit (K4063; Dako), a polymer-based detection system with 3',3'-diaminobenzidine as the chromogen. Staining was quantified in five fields per specimen using Aperio Image Scope software (Leica Biosystems, Nussloch, Germany) and averaged.

Tissue microarray. We selected three cancer spots and two non-cancerous spots from paraffin-embedded resected non-small cell lung cancer tissues in each of the 240 patients described above. These specimens were arrayed in a second paraffin block using Tissue Arrayer (Beecher Instruments, Alphelys, Plaisir, France) with a diameter of 0.6 mm. MAGEA4 and p53 staining in 1,200 samples from 240 different tissues was independently assessed by A.F.-K. and the late Dr Masaki Miyamoto. The staining intensity was evaluated by scoring ('-' for 0%; '+' for 1-100%) in both the nucleus and cytoplasm, and we considered staining intensity as positive if any of three cancerous spots indicated positive (+) expression for MAGEA4 or p53. p53 staining was evaluated only with respect to nuclear expression as all specimens expressing cytoplasmic p53 also expressed nuclear p53. A specimen was considered positive if judged by both investigators as positive.

Statistical analysis. The association between MAGEA4 and clinicopathological variables was evaluated using the χ^2 test with StatView J version 5.0 software (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA). Apoptotic levels based on cleaved caspase-3 were compared using the Student's t-test. The overall survival was assessed by Kaplan-Meier analysis and the log-rank test. Uni- and multivariate regression was performed using Cox's proportional hazards model. P-values <0.05 were considered to indicate statistically significant differences.

Results

Detection of MAGEA4 mRNA. MAGEA4 was detected by RT-qPCR in 293FT cells transfected with MAGEA4 expression plasmid, but not in cells transfected with other MAGEA genes (Fig. 1A). Endogenous MAGEA4 expression was also detected in four (PC10, LC-1, REPF-LCMS and VMRC-LCD)

Table III. Expression of MAGEA family genes in non-small cell lung cancer cell lines by RT-qPCR.

	Squamous cell carcinoma cells				Adenocarcinoma cells			
	PC10	H226	LK2	LC-1	A549	REPF-LCMS	VMRC-LCD	ABC-1
MAGEA1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAGEA2B	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
MAGEA3	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
MAGEA4	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-
MAGEA12	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-

Table IV. Overall results of MAGEA4 expression analyses in non-small cell lung cancer cell lines and MAGEA-specific controls based on the same condition.

	Non-small cell lung cancer cell lines								293FT/pMAGE					
	PC10	H226	LK2	LC-1	A549	REPF-LC-MS	VMRC-LCD	ABC-1	Testis	A1	A2B	A3	A4	A12
RT-PCR	++	-	-	++	-	++	+	-	-	-	-	-	++	-
RT-qPCR	10 ⁻²	-	-	10 ⁻²	-	10 ⁻²	10 ⁻³	-	-	-	-	-	++	-
WB														
MCV-1	++	-	-	++	-	++	+	-	-	++	-	++	+	+
57B	++	-	-	+	-	++	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
6C1	+-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	++	-	-
IHC														
MCV-1	++	-	-	++	-	++	+	-	++	-	+	-	+	+
57B	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	++	+	++	++	++	++
6C1	-	-	-	+-	-	+-	-	-	+	++	+-	-	+	+-

RT-qPCR, reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction; WB, western blot analysis; IHC, immunohistochemical staining.

of eight non-small cell lung cancer cell lines (50.0%, Fig. 1B). The endogenous expression of other *MAGEA* genes was also quantified (Table III).

Evaluation of the anti-MCV-1 antibody. In western blots of 293FT cells transfected with various *MAGEA* genes, the anti-MAGEA4 antibody, MCV-1, crossreacted with MAGEA2B and MAGEA12 (Fig. 1C, upper panel). However, MCV-1 detected only the 37 kDa MAGEA4 protein in the cell lines, as determined by RT-qPCR. The cells endogenously expressed the *MAGEA4* gene, but not MAGEA2B (at 35 kDa) (Fig. 1C, lower panel). Although MCV-1 also crossreacted with MAGEA2B and MAGEA12 when used for immunohistochemistry of the transfected cells (Fig. 2A), the antibody detected only MAGEA4 in MAGEA4-positive cell lines (Fig. 2B). For example, MCV-1 did not stain xenografted LK2 tissue, which was shown to express MAGEA2B, but not MAGEA4 by RT-qPCR (Fig. 1B and Table III). Collectively, these results indicate that MCV-1 specifically detects endogenous MAGEA4 (Table IV).

Subcellular localization of MAGEA4. MAGEA4 was shown to be accumulated in the cytoplasm of transfected 293FT cells, as assessed by fluorescence from the genetically fused

GFP (Fig. 2C and D). However, endogenous MAGEA4 was detected not only in the cytoplasm, but also in the nuclei of xenografts derived from MAGEA4-positive cell lines (Fig. 2B). Notably, exposure for 24–48 h to 1 μ M cisplatin, a cytotoxic anticancer agent, did not alter the intracellular localization of MAGEA4 in transfected 293F cells (Fig. 3).

Cytoplasmic MAGEA4 inhibits apoptosis. Using immunohistochemistry, we examined caspase-3 activation in stably transfected 293F cells to investigate whether MAGEA4 expression induces or inhibits apoptosis in response to genotoxic stress. We found that cells expressing cleaved caspase-3 were significantly fewer in number in the cultures transfected with MAGEA4 than in the cultures transfected with the empty vector, with ($P=0.0078$) or without ($P=0.043$) exposure to cisplatin for 24 h (Fig. 4). These results suggest that MAGEA4 inhibits apoptosis via caspase.

MAGEA4 subcellular localization and prognostic value in clinical non-small cell lung cancers. MAGEA4 was detected in 61 of 240 patients (25.4%); 33 cases in the cytoplasm only, 12 cases in the nucleus only and 16 cases in both the cytoplasm and nucleus (Table V). MAGEA4 expression was significantly associated with male patients, of whom 31% were positive for

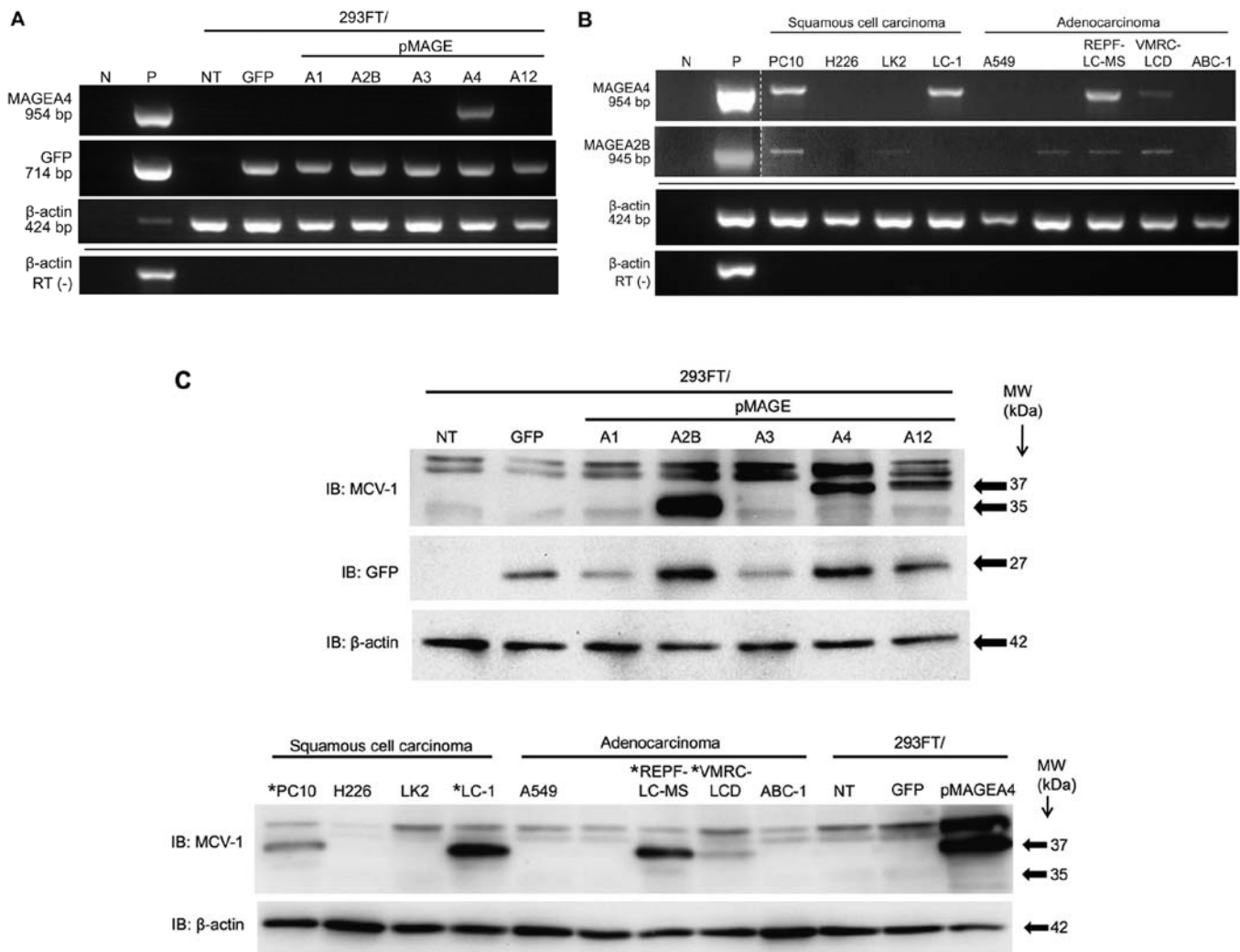


Figure 1. *MAGEA4* expression in transfected cells and non-small cell lung cancer cell lines. RT-PCR of (A) transfected cells and (B) non-small cell lung cancer cells using specific primers for *MAGEA4*, *MAGEA2B*, GFP and β-actin (internal control). Transfection was assessed by GFP expression. *MAGEA4* was expressed in two of four (PC10 and LC-1) squamous cell carcinoma cell lines, and in two of four (REPF-LC-MS and VMRC-LCD) adenocarcinoma cell lines. (C) Western blot analysis of transfected cells (upper panel) and non-small cell lung cancer cells (lower panel) using MCV-1, a monoclonal antibody to *MAGEA4* that crossreacts with *MAGEA2B* and *MAGEA12*. Endogenous *MAGEA4* was detected in PC10 and LC-1 squamous cell carcinoma cell lines, and in REPF-LC-MS and VMRC-LCD adenocarcinoma cell lines. An invalid cell line, that had been reported to be contaminated with an astrocytoma cell line, was originally applied in the empty lane. N, negative control; P, positive control; NT, no treatment; RT (-), reverse transcription without RNA templates; 293FT/pMAGEA, *MAGEA*-transfected cells; IB, immunoblot; MW, molecular weight markers.

MAGEA4, although only 18% of female patients exhibited positivity ($P=0.0251$). *MAGEA4* expression was also associated with squamous cell carcinomas, with *MAGEA4* detected in 47% of cases, but in only 16% of adenocarcinomas ($P<0.0001$). Finally, the positive expression rate was significantly higher in tissues with an advanced pathological stage, being detected in 21, 32 and 34% of patients in stage I, II and III/IV disease ($P=0.0309$), respectively (Table VI). Of note, cytoplasmic *MAGEA4* was also associated with the male sex ($P=0.0049$) and squamous cell carcinomas ($P<0.0001$). However, no significant association was found between nuclear *MAGEA4* expression and clinicopathological variables (Table VI). A representative immunohistochemical analysis of cytoplasmic and nuclear *MAGEA4* expression is shown in Fig. 5A. Of the 240 tumor specimens, 12 (5.0%) exhibited nuclear, but not cytoplasmic *MAGEA4* expression, whereas 33 specimens (13.8%) exhibited cytoplasmic, but not nuclear *MAGEA4* expression. Both the nuclear and cytoplasmic forms were detected in 16 cases

(6.7%, Table V). Patients expressing only nuclear or only cytoplasmic *MAGEA4* exhibited a significantly poorer overall survival ($P=0.0424$ and $P=0.0340$, respectively) (Fig. 5B), than those with neither. Intriguingly, the accumulation of both the nuclear and cytoplasmic forms was not prognostic ($P=0.9101$, Fig. 5B). Therefore, we hypothesized that the intracellular localization of *MAGEA4* was functionally significant, and was thus associated with prognosis.

Association with the p53 status. In light of the link between the *MAGEA4* subcellular localization and prognosis, we also examined the association between p53 and *MAGEA4*, as *MAGEA* proteins have been reported to be in complex with p53 at p53 cognate sites in chromatin (5). The p53 status was immunohistochemically surveyed in clinical specimens (Fig. 6A). p53 expression itself did not have significant prognostic value (Fig. 6B). In addition, there was no difference in survival among patients without nuclear *MAGEA4*,

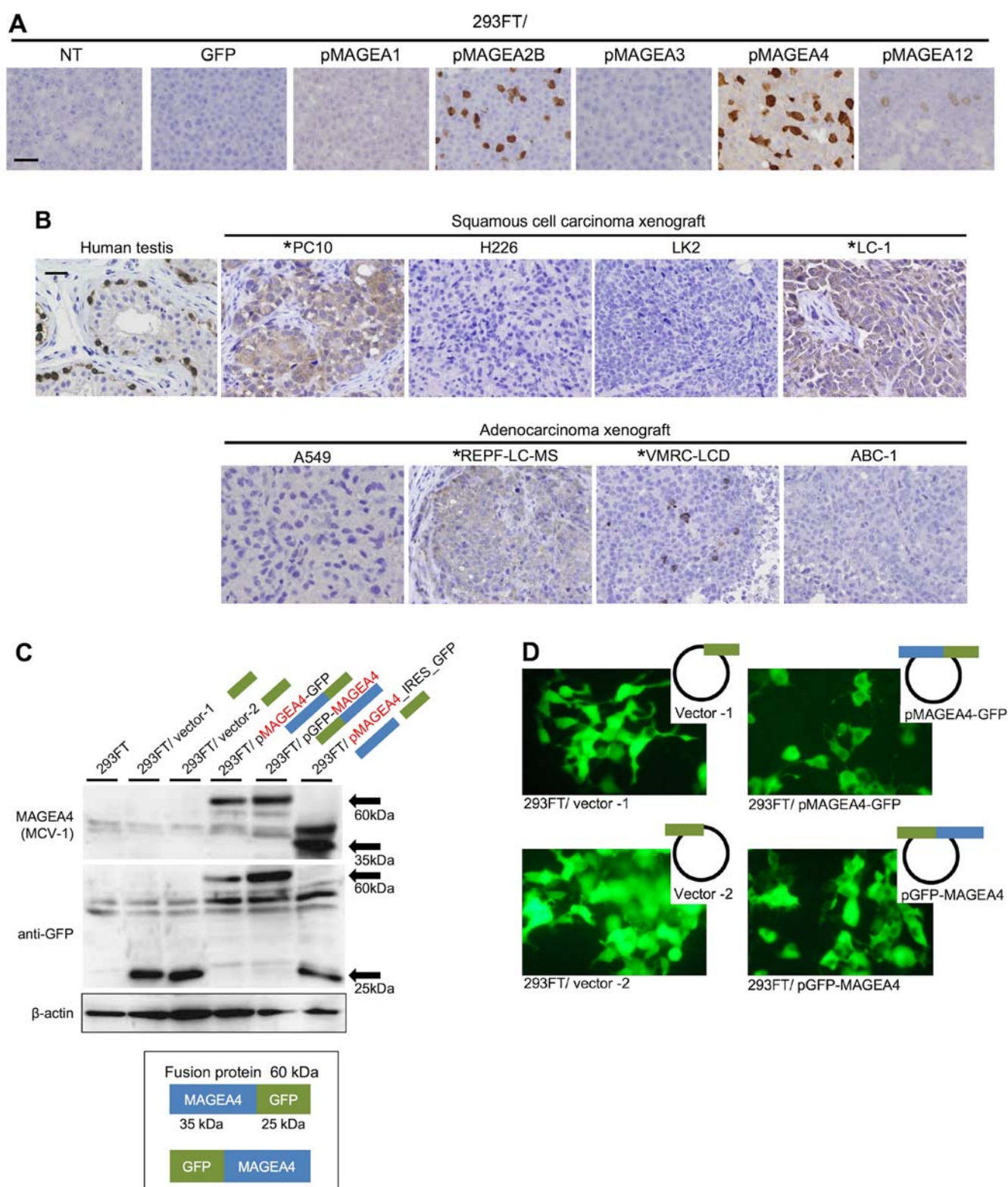


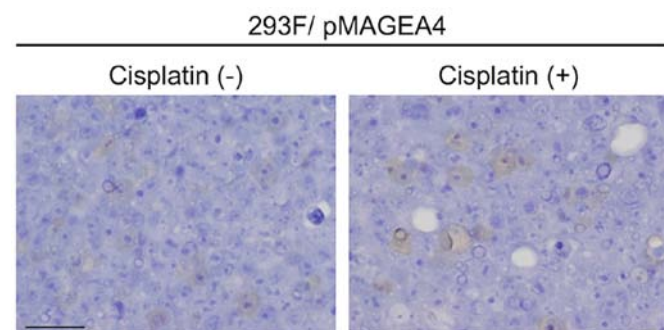
Figure 2. Subcellular localization of MAGEA4. Immunohistochemistry of (A) transfected cells and (B) non-small cell lung cancer cell lines using MCV-1. Endogenous MAGEA4 was detected in the cytoplasm and nucleus of xenografts derived from MAGEA4-positive cell lines, which are marked with asterisks (*). Results were consistent with western blot analysis and RT-qPCR, as shown in Fig. 1. Human testis was used as a positive control. Scale bars, 100 μ m. (C) Western blot analysis and (D) fluorescence microscopy of cells transfected with a MAGEA4-GFP fusion. MAGEA4 accumulated in the cytoplasm of 293FT cells regardless of N-terminal or C-terminal fusion to GFP.

regardless of p53 expression. However, patients with nuclear MAGEA4 expression, but not p53 expression exhibited a significantly poorer survival than others ($P=0.0017$; Fig. 6C, left panel). Conversely, the survival rate was 100% in patients

with nuclear MAGEA4 and p53 expression (Fig. 6C, right panel). Moreover, the patients with lung adenocarcinoma with nuclear MAGEA4 expression, but not p53 expression exhibited a shorter overall five-year survival than patients with

Table V. MAGEA4 expression pattern according to its subcellular localization.

		MAGEA4 in cytoplasm		Total (%)
		-	+	
MAGEA4 in nucleus (%)	-	179 (74.6)	33 (13.8)	212 (88.3)
	+	12 (5.0)	16 (6.7)	28 (11.7)
Total (%)		191 (79.6)	49 (20.4)	240 (100.0)

Figure 3. Representative immunohistochemical images of 293F cells transfected with MAGEA4 expression vector. The protein accumulated in the cytoplasm, and did not respond to the anticancer agent cisplatin, which induces apoptosis. Scale bars, 100 μ m.

other forms of adenocarcinoma ($P=0.0012$, Fig. 7). A similar trend was observed in patients with squamous cell carcinomas, although the difference was not statistically significant ($P=0.1113$).

Uni- and multivariate analysis implied that an advanced pT status ($P=0.0001$), advanced pN status ($P<0.0001$), non-adenocarcinoma histology ($P=0.0436$) and the accumulation of nuclear MAGEA4, but not p53 expression ($P=0.0022$) were significantly associated with a poor prognosis (Table VII). Multivariate analysis also showed that expression of nuclear MAGEA4 but not p53 was an independent prognostic factor in patients with non-small cell lung cancers ($P=0.0116$), as were pT ($P=0.0066$) and pN status ($P=0.0035$, Table VII).

Discussion

Immunohistochemical staining is a standard analysis used to detect specific proteins in tissues, but is limited by issues of sensitivity and specificity. In particular, it is not rare for an antibody used in western blot analysis or immunohistochemistry to crossreact with other proteins. For example, as previously demonstrated, the monoclonal antibody, 57B, which was raised against MAGEA3, stains cells transfected with plasmids encoding multiple MAGEA genes, and preferentially reacts with MAGEA4 in tissue sections (16). In addition, variable results were previously obtained when MAGEA4 was surveyed by RT-PCR, western blot analysis and immunohistochemistry (8,12). These inconsistencies are likely due to the lack of standard criteria to evaluate results and to inadequate assay validation. Accordingly, we have previously highlighted

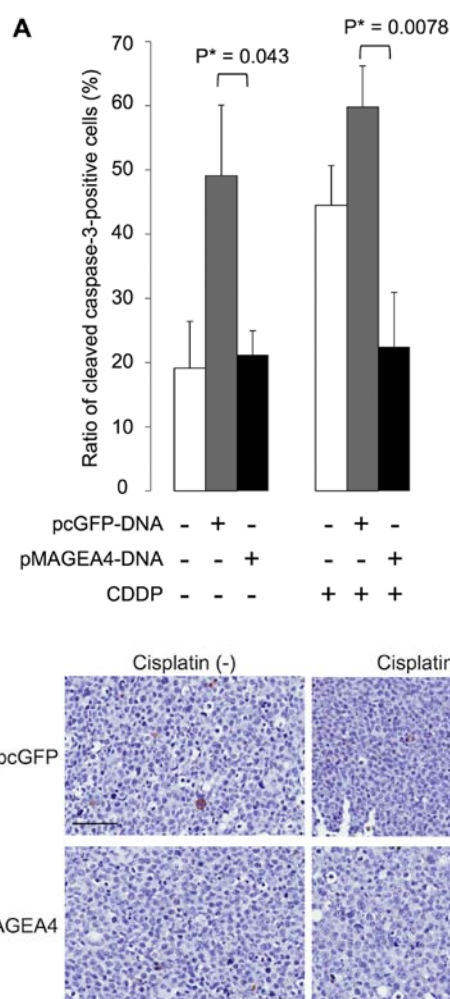


Figure 4. Apoptosis assay by immunostaining for cleaved caspase-3. pcGFP-DNA, empty vector; pMAGEA4-DNA, MAGEA4 expression plasmids. (A) Quantified levels of cleaved caspase-3. Black columns, 293F cells transfected with MAGEA4; gray columns, 293F cells transfected with empty vector containing GFP; white columns, control. Results are the means $\pm$ SEM of five fields. (B) Representative immunohistochemical images of 293F cells transfected with empty vector or MAGEA4. Scale bars, 10 μ m.

the importance of optimizing immunohistochemical staining conditions based on suitable controls (19). Such staining conditions are already established for widely studied proteins, such as p53, but not for many cancer-related proteins. Therefore, we optimized the staining conditions for MAGEA4 in the present study, with a view toward enabling patient selection for clinical trials of cancer vaccines against MAGEA4 (4,20,21). This was achieved by the analysis of cells transfected with MAGEA genes and of xenografted non-small cell lung cancer cell lines.

The function of MAGEA4 remains controversial. For example, Peikert *et al* (8) reported that exogenous MAGEA4 accumulated in the nucleus, induced caspase-mediated apoptosis and sensitized non-small cell lung cancers to chemotherapeutic agents, implying that MAGEA4 was a tumor suppressor. Consistent with this supposition, MAGEA4 was processed by the proteasome to generate a pro-apoptotic C-terminal fragment that ultimately boosted p53, thereby eliciting apoptosis (10). This process is triggered by low doses of adriamycin, either to maintain cellular homeostasis or initiate apoptosis depending on MAGEA4 expression (22).

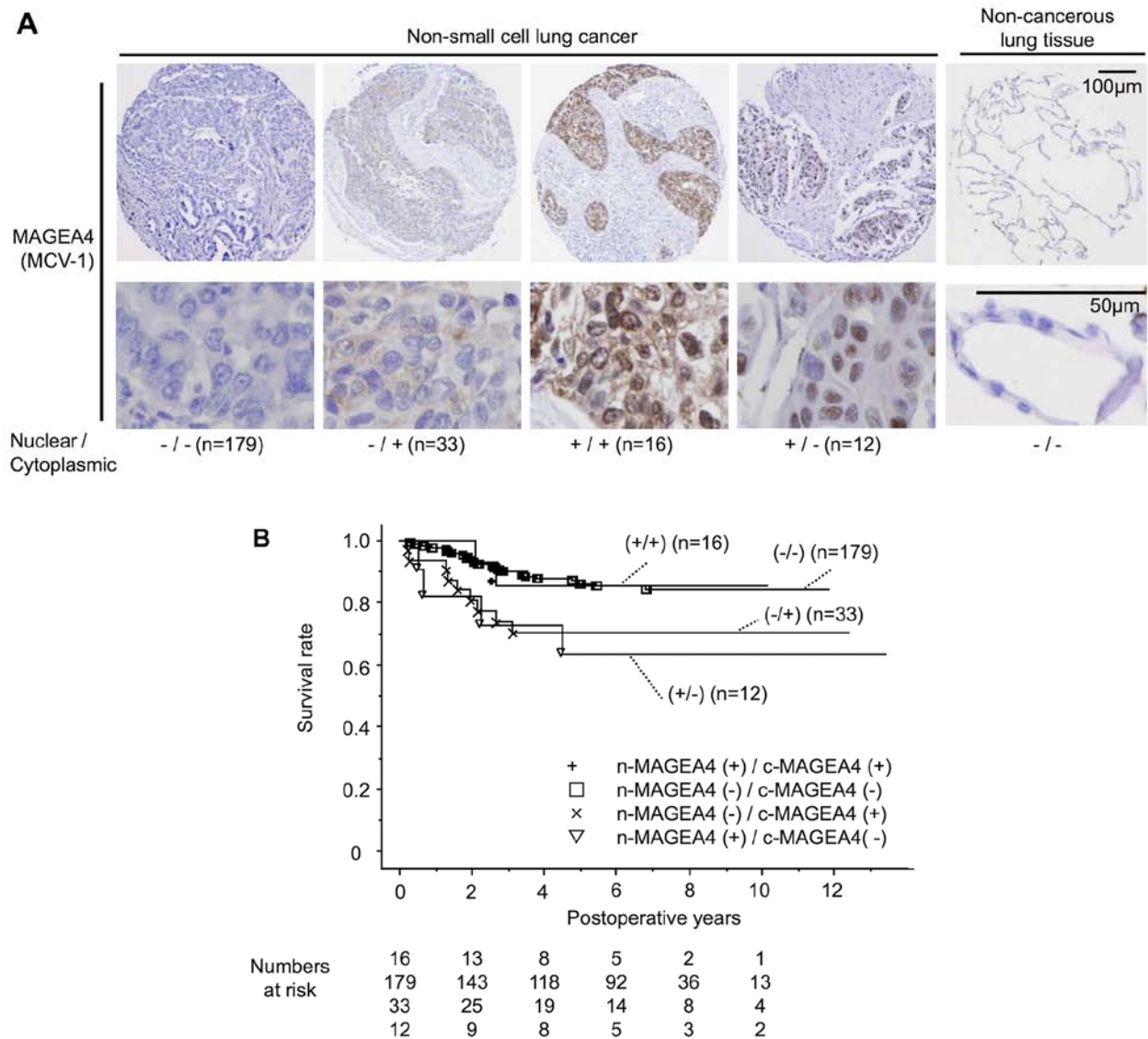


Figure 5. Association between MAGEA4 expression and prognosis from non-small cell lung cancer. (A) Representative examples of MAGEA4 expression in cells probed with MCV-1 and counterstained with hematoxylin, based on which a standard was established to score MAGEA4 staining as positive or negative. Upper panels, low-power field; Lower panels, high-power field. (B) Association between MAGEA4 subcellular localization and non-small cell lung cancer prognosis. Patients with cytoplasmic but not nuclear MAGEA4, or vice versa, exhibited significantly a shorter overall survival than those without MAGEA4 expression ($P=0.0340$ and $P=0.0424$, respectively). However, patients with both nuclear and cytoplasmic MAGEA4 expression had a comparable prognosis as the patients without MAGEA4 expression ($P=0.9101$). n-MAGEA4, nuclear MAGEA4; c-MAGEA4, cytoplasmic MAGEA4.

By contrast, we found that exogenous MAGEA4 expression inhibited apoptosis, particularly under genotoxic stress, as assessed by immunohistochemistry for active (cleaved) caspase-3. This result implies that MAGEA4 favors tumor cell survival, and thus functions as an oncoprotein. Of note, we found that exogenous MAGEA4 expression was accumulated exclusively in the cytoplasm, and was insensitive to cisplatin. We hypothesized that this difference in subcellular localization may explain why our results are contradictory those of Peikert *et al* (8) and others (10,22). Furthermore, the antibody we raised against MAGEA4, MCV-1, recognizes amino acids 71-87 of 318 amino acids, and thus may not react with the pro-apoptotic C-terminal fragment nor show its distribution. Hence, antibodies specific to this fragment may help clarify the function of MAGEA4.

Notably, endogenous MAGEA4 was accumulated in the cytoplasm and nucleus of xenografted non-small cell

lung cancer cell lines and of resected clinical specimens. Importantly, exclusively nuclear or exclusively cytoplasmic MAGEA4 was indicative of a poor prognosis, whereas MAGEA4 accumulation in both compartments was associated with a favorable prognosis similar to that of MAGEA4-negative patients. Collectively, these findings indicate that to better understand the function and prognostic value of MAGEA4, it is critical to examine not only mRNA expression but also subcellular localization.

Some studies have shown that endogenous MAGEA proteins inhibit the apoptosis of cancer cells in association with wild-type p53, and contribute to tumor aggressiveness (5,23). For example, suppression of class-1 MAGE (A, B and C) induces apoptosis in p53 wt/wt HCT116 cancer cells, but not in p53^{-/-} cells, implying that the anti-apoptotic effects of MAGEA proteins depend on p53 (23). MAGEA proteins also block p53 binding to cognate sites in chromatin, suppressing

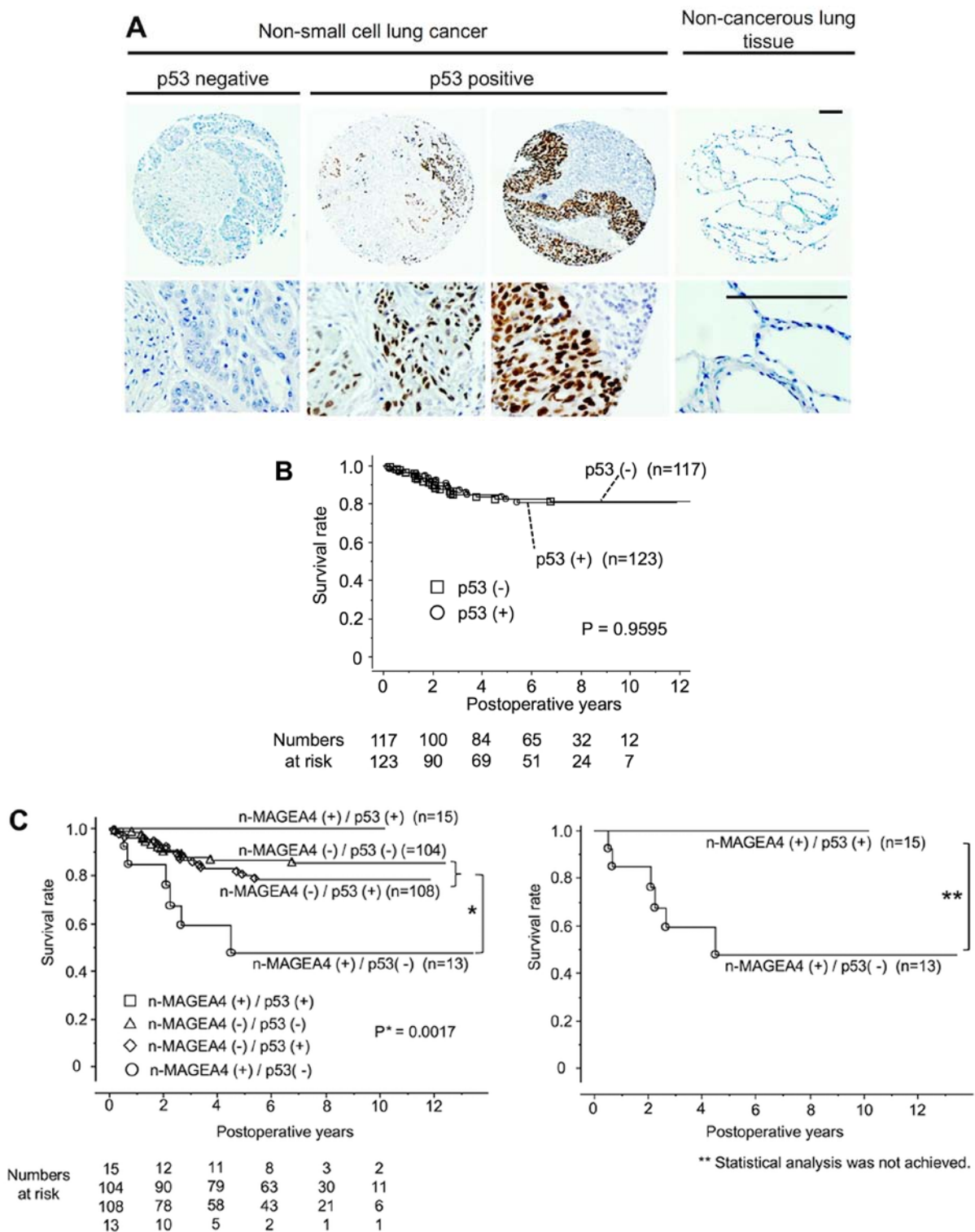


Figure 6. Association between survival and the expression of MAGEA4 and p53. (A) Representative examples of p53 expression. Upper panels, low-power field; lower panels, high-power field. Scale bars, 100 μ m. (B) Kaplan-Meier analysis of overall survival in patients with non-small cell lung cancer stratified by p53 status. There was no statistically significant difference in survival between patients with p53-positive and p53-negative tumors. (C) Patients with nuclear MAGEA4 expression, but not p53 expression exhibited a significantly worse prognosis than others ($P=0.0017$, left panel), whereas those with both nuclear MAGEA4 and p53 expression had a higher survival rate. However, statistical significance was not achieved as there were no deaths during follow-up among patients with both nuclear MAGEA4 and p53 expression (right panel). n-MAGEA4, nuclear MAGEA4.

cell death (5). Accordingly, we found that the accumulation of nuclear MAGEA4 in the absence of p53 resulted in a significantly shorter survival, and was an independent indicator of poor prognosis in non-small cell lung cancers. Therefore, nuclear MAGEA4 may inhibit the apoptosis of cancer cells

by suppressing wild-type p53, or by enhancing malignant progression via p53-independent pathways. Finally, our data clearly indicate that the accumulation of nuclear MAGEA4 together with p53 are associated with the apoptosis of cancer cells and with a better prognosis.

Table VI. Clinicopathological characteristics for the tissue microarray analysis according to MAGEA4 expression.

	Total n=240	MAGEA4 expression			Cytoplasmic MAGEA4			Nuclear MAGEA4		
		+	-	P-value	+	-	P-value	+	-	P-value
		n (%)	n (%)		n (%)	n (%)		n (%)	n (%)	
Sex										
Male	144	44 (31)	100 (69)	0.0251	38 (26)	106 (74)	0.0049	18 (12)	126 (88)	0.6223
Female	96	17 (18)	79 (82)		11 (11)	85 (89)		10 (10)	86 (90)	
Age (years)										
≥65	138	30 (22)	108 (78)	0.1280	23 (17)	115 (83)	0.0937	17 (12)	121 (88)	0.7143
<65	102	31 (30)	71 (70)		26 (25)	76 (75)		11 (11)	91 (89)	
Histological type										
ADC	158 (66)	25 (16)	133 (84)	<0.0001^a	16 (10)	142 (90)	<0.0001^a	13 (8)	145 (92)	0.0509 ^a
SqCC	68 (28)	32 (47)	36 (53)		30 (44)	38 (56)		13 (19)	55 (81)	
Other	14 (6)	4 (29)	10 (71)		3 (21)	11 (79)		2 (14)	12 (86)	
pStage										
I	146	30 (21)	116 (79)	0.0309^b	24 (16)	122 (84)	0.0567 ^b	15 (10)	131 (90)	0.4023 ^b
II	50	16 (32)	34 (68)		14 (28)	36 (72)		4 (8)	46 (92)	
III, IV	44	15 (34)	29 (66)		11 (25)	33 (75)		9 (20)	35 (80)	

^aP-value was assessed by Fisher's extended exact test; ^bP-value was assessed by the χ^2 test. pStage II-IV compared to pStage I. Numbers in bold indicate statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). ADC, adenocarcinoma; SqCC, squamous cell carcinoma; pStage, pathological stage.

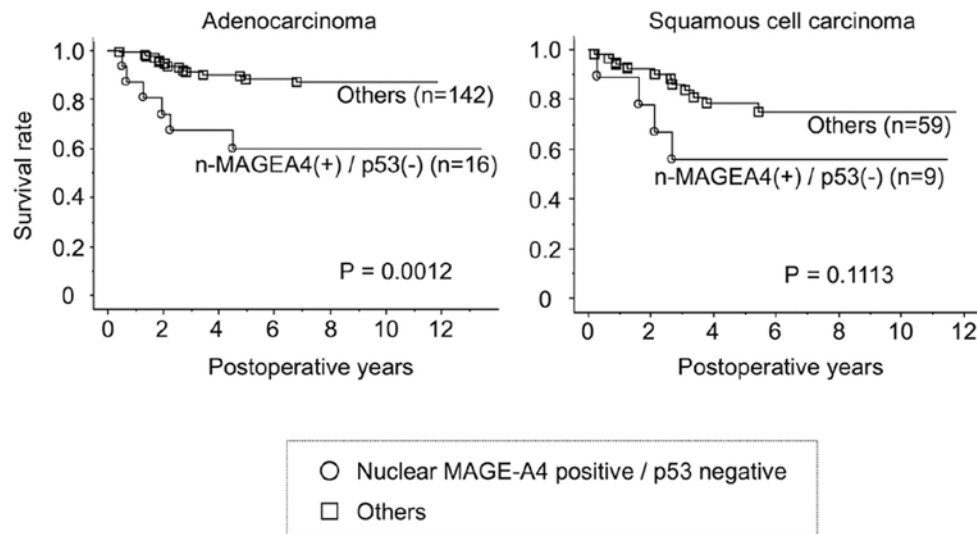


Figure 7. Kaplan-Meier analysis of patients with adenocarcinoma (left panel) and squamous cell carcinoma (right panel) of the lung, and stratified by expression of nuclear MAGEA4 and p53. n-MAGEA4, nuclear MAGEA4.

We noted that the DO-7 antibody we used to detect p53 reacts with both mutant p53 and overexpressed wild-type p53 (24), and hence we could not confirm whether p53-positive cells were expressing mutant p53 or overexpressing wild-type p53. p53 was detected in 108 of 212 cases without nuclear MAGEA4 (50.9%), a rate consistent with previous surveys investigating mutant p53 as a prognostic factor in lung cancer (25). Nevertheless, we found that p53 itself may be of little prognostic value in non-small cell lung cancer (Fig. 6B), differently from previous surveys (25,26). Although we speculate that cells without nuclear MAGEA4 expression probably

express mutant p53, whereas cells with nuclear MAGEA4 expression probably overexpress wild-type p53, a more comprehensive study is warranted in order to fully evaluate the association between MAGEA4 and p53.

It should also be noted that the major purpose of this study was to enable accurate patient selection for cancer vaccine therapy against MAGEA4, not to show the potential for MAGEA4 as a marker in patients with non-small cell carcinoma. We demonstrated that 25.4% of patients with lung carcinoma, and up to 47% of those with lung squamous cell lung carcinoma have the potential to benefit from vaccine therapy.

Table VII. Prognostic factors in Cox's proportional hazards model in non-small cell lung cancer (n=231^a).

Variables	Risk ratio	Univariate 95% CI	P-value	Risk ratio	Multivariate 95% CI	P-value
Age (years)						
≥65/<65	1.650	0.829-3.286	0.1540			
Sex						
Male/female	1.927	0.951-3.906	0.0687			
pT						
pT2-4/pT1	5.025	2.203-11.494	0.0001 ^b	3.333	1.399-7.937	0.0066 ^b
pN						
pN1-2/pN0	4.274	2.217-8.197	<0.0001 ^b	2.755	1.395-5.435	0.0035 ^b
Histology						
ADC/non-ADC	1.949	1.019-3.717	0.0436 ^b	1.497	0.773-2.899	0.2318
Nuclear MAGEA4 (+) p53 (-)						
Yes/no	3.953	1.642-9.524	0.0022 ^b	3.155	1.292-7.692	0.0116 ^b

^aAvailable cases for TNM evaluation; ^bstatistical significance (P<0.05). CI, confidence interval; ADC, adenocarcinoma.

In conclusion, whereas MAGEA4 expression by itself may be indicative of a poor prognosis, the prognostic value entirely depends on its subcellular localization and on the p53 status. Indeed, the accumulation of nuclear MAGEA4 expression without p53 expression is significantly associated with a poor survival, implying that MAGEA4 inhibits apoptosis and increases tumorigenesis. However, the accumulation of both p53 and nuclear MAGEA4 is indicative of favorable prognosis, suggesting the induction of apoptosis via a MAGEA4/p53 pathway. Although the mechanistic basis of the association between p53 and MAGEA4 remains unknown, our data may help to resolve the controversy over whether MAGEA4 promotes or inhibits apoptosis. Our observations may also help clarify the role of MAGEA4 in non-small cell lung carcinogenesis.

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Availability of data and materials

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article.

Authors' contributions

AFK performed the experimental design, most of the experiments and analysis, drafted manuscript, and was involved in the conception and design of the study. TK analyzed the data, performed the statistical analysis, and contributed to the writing of manuscript. TA contributed to the preparation for the tissue microarray. NK, MI, KT and TT conducted some supporting experiments. TN and SH supervised the study and were involved in the conception and design of the study. YH, KK, YM were involved in collecting tissue samples and accessing clinical databases. HI, SK and HS participated in the planning/design of the experiments and supplied the antibodies. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Hokkaido University. Informed consent for the use of tissue samples which were stored prior to the establishment of ethics approval, were originally obtained from the patients at the time of surgery. The Hokkaido University Institutional Review Board confirmed that this study was fully ethically compliant and the second informed consent was waived by the ethics committee of our institution. All animal experiments were conducted according to the guidelines of the Hokkaido University Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee with the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee approval.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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