

Research Paper

Epigenetic Field Cancerization in Gastric Cancer: microRNAs as Promising Biomarkers

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Abstract

Background: The biological role of microRNAs (miRNAs) in field cancerization is unknown. To investigate the involvement of miRNAs in gastric field cancerization, we evaluated the expression profile of ten miRNAs and their diagnostic value.

Methods: We used three groups of FFPE gastric samples: non-cancer (NC), cancer adjacent (ADJ) and gastric cancer (GC). The expression profiles of *hsa-miR-10a*, *-miR-21*, *-miR-29c*, *-miR-135b*, *-miR-148a*, *-miR-150*, *-miR-204*, *-miR-215*, *-miR-483* and *-miR-664a* were investigated using qRT-PCR. The results obtained by qRT-PCR were validated in Small RNA-Seq data from the TCGA database. The search for target genes of the studied miRNAs was performed in the miRTarBase public database and miRTargetLink tool, using experimentally validated interactions. In addition, we also performed the functional analysis of these genes using enrichment in KEGG pathways. The potential as biomarker was evaluated using a receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve and the derived area under the curve (AUC>0.85) analysis.

Results: The miRNAs *hsa-miR-10a*, *-miR-21*, *-miR-135b*, *hsa-miR-148a*, *-miR-150*, *-miR-215*, *-miR-204*, *-miR-483* and *-miR-664a* were up-regulated in ADJ and GC compared to NC ($P<0.03$); and *hsa-miR-21* and *-miR-135b* were up-regulated in GC compared to ADJ ($P<0.01$). *Hsa-miR-148a*, *-miR-150*, *-miR-215*, *-miR-483* and *-miR-664a* were not differentially expressed between GC and ADJ, suggesting that both share similar changes ($P>0.1$). The TS-miR *hsa-miR-29c* was up-regulated in ADJ compared to NC and GC ($P<0.01$); we did not observe a significant difference in the expression of this miRNA between NC and GC. This feature may be an antitumor mechanism used by cancer-adjacent tissue because this miRNA regulates the *BCL-2*, *CDC42* and *DMNT3A* oncogenes. The expression level of *hsa-miR-204* was associated with *Helicobacter pylori* infection status ($P<0.05$). Functional analysis using the genes regulated by the studied miRNAs showed that they are involved in biological pathways and cellular processes that are critical for the establishment of *H. pylori* infection and for the onset, development and progression of GC. *hsa-miR-10a*, *-miR-21*, *-miR-135b*, *-miR-148a*, *-miR-150*, *-miR-215*, *-miR-483* and *-miR-664a* were able to discriminate NC from other tissues with great accuracy (AUC>0.85).

Conclusion: The studied miRNAs are closely related to field cancerization, regulate genes important for gastric carcinogenesis and can be potentially useful as biomarkers in GC.

Key words: miRNA, field cancerization, epigenetic, gastric cancer, biomarker

Introduction

Gastric cancer (GC) is one of the most common and leading causes of cancer death worldwide [1]. It is a complex and aggressive disease in which the five-year survival rates in the early stages of the disease are ~ 85-100% [2-3] and only 5-30% in advanced stages [3-4]. GC is difficult to manage, especially when the disease is diagnosed in advanced stages, which is reflected in high rates of local recurrence of the disease after surgical resection [5-8], which in part may be associated with field cancerization of the affected region or organ [9-10].

The process of field cancerization is characterized by regions surrounding the tumor that, despite presenting the histological appearance of healthy tissue [11], already have genetic and/or epigenetic alterations that make them prone to tumors or local recurrence [12-13].

Field cancerization has been reported in many types of cancers and has been the subject of many reviews in the literature that seek evidence to prove that this is an important component of carcinogenesis [10, 13-19]. Studies of field cancerization in GC have identified many genetic, epigenetic and chromosomal alterations [19-25]. Changes in gene methylation are the most well-studied and documented epigenetic changes associated with field cancerization in GC [19]. There is also evidence that miRNA expression (e.g., *hsa-miR-150*, *hsa-miR-664a* and *hsa-miR483*) is deregulated during this process [21]. The human stomach has miRNAs that are part of the normal expression of this organ [26-27] and that may be deregulated in GC [21, 28-31].

miRNAs play an important role in cellular and tissue homeostasis [32-36] because they are involved in the post-transcriptional regulation of genes that play key roles in development and proper cellular function [37-38]. This class of molecules is closely related to gastric cancer, and their dysregulation can trigger or contribute to initiation, progression, invasion and metastasis in GC [29, 39-41]. The current knowledge about the involvement of miRNAs in field cancerization is incipient; therefore, new studies are necessary to elucidate the biological role of these molecules during this process.

This study aimed to evaluate the expression profile of ten miRNAs in samples of gastric tissues and their relationship with field cancerization. The miRNAs used were selected from previous studies that suggest their involvement in gastric carcinogenesis [21, 26-28, 30-31]. Our results demonstrate that these miRNAs are significantly deregulated between the investigated groups, suggesting the existence of field cancerization in gastric cancer. In addition, we evaluated the discriminatory ability of these miRNAs

and identified eight promising biomarkers of gastric carcinogenesis.

Material and Methods

Ethics statement

This study was reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee of the Nucleus of Tropical Medicine of the Federal University of Pará (Protocol Number: 1.081.340). All study participants or their legal guardian provided informed written consent in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration of 1964.

Clinical samples

Thirty samples of gastric tissue from patients with non-cancerous gastritis (NC; mean age=51.4 years) were used as controls. The samples of non-cancerous gastritis were as follows: i) seventeen samples of *H. pylori*-negative chronic gastritis and ii) thirteen samples of *H. pylori*-positive chronic gastritis (Table S1). NC biopsies were obtained from patients who underwent upper gastrointestinal endoscopy.

We used paired samples of tissues of gastric cancer (GC; \pm *H. pylori*; mean age=56.3 years; n=20) and adjacent to the tumor (ADJ; \pm *H. pylori*; n=11) from patients with gastric adenocarcinoma (Table S1).

The biopsies were fixed in formalin and paraffin-embedded (FFPE). The pathologist evaluated and confirmed the histopathological characteristics of the studied samples, and for GC cases, Lauren's criteria [42] were used. ADJ and GC biopsies were from patients submitted to gastrectomy. Histological sections of the biopsies were stained with hematoxylin-eosin and cresyl violet for rapid detection of *H. pylori*.

The patients selected for the study were from the University Hospital João de Barros Barreto, Federal University of Pará (Belém City, Pará State, Brazil) and the São Camilo and São Luís Hospital (Macapá City, Amapá State, Brazil).

Total RNA isolation and quantification

Six sections of FFPE tissues with 3 μ m thickness were separated from each histopathologically evaluated block and then deparaffinized to extract total RNA. Total RNA (including miRNA) was extracted with the High Pure miRNA Isolation kit (Roche Applied Science, Mannheim, Germany) using the manufacturer's protocol, and then stored at -80°C until analysis. Total RNA concentration was obtained using the Qubit® 2.0 Fluorometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific) using the Qubit® RNA HS Assay kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction

Approximately 10 ng of total RNA was subjected

to reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction using a TaqMan® MicroRNA Reverse Transcription kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Quantitation of miRNA expression was performed using Taqman® MicroRNA Assays (Thermo Fisher Scientific) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The thermocycling occurred under the following conditions: 30 min at 16°C, followed by 30 min at 42°C, 5 min at 85°C and 5 min at 4°C.

Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) was performed using the TaqMan® Universal PCR Master Mix kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific) following the manufacturer's protocol and the 7500 Real-Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems). The reactions were performed in triplicate and incubated in 96-well optical plates. The thermocycling conditions were as follows: 95°C for 10 min and 40 cycles of 15 s at 95°C and 1 min at 60°C.

After qRT-PCR experiments, the threshold cycle (C_T) data were obtained, and the average values of triplicate reactions were determined (Table S2). The raw data were normalized by the arithmetic mean of the threshold cycles (C_{TS}) of the endogenous controls Z30 and RNU6B (Table S2). The relative expression of the studied miRNAs was obtained by the comparative C_T method, and fold change was obtained by the equation $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_T}$ [43].

Statistical analysis

qRT-PCR

Statistical analysis and graphing were developed in the statistical package R v3.4 (<http://www.r-project.org/>) and RStudio (version 0.99). To evaluate the distribution of the data, we used the Shapiro-Wilk test. One-way ANOVA test was used to evaluate the statistical significance among the groups analyzed. Bonferroni's correction was applied for *post hoc* analysis, where an adjusted P value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RNA-Seq

To validate our results, we analyzed data from 82 samples of small RNA-Seq, downloaded from The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) database. We used paired gastric samples, including 41 adjacent to the tumor and 41 gastric cancer samples. Differential expression analysis of all processed data was performed using DESeq2 library version 1.16.1 [44] in R software, with an expression threshold of 10 counts per miRNA (present at least 10 read counts in at least one of the libraries). To the comparison between adjacent to the gastric cancer (ADJ) and gastric cancer (GC) samples, it was considered statistically significant miRNAs expression with adjusted P values < 0.05 and $|\log_2(\text{fold change})| > 2$.

Receiver operating characteristic (ROC)

Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) and area under the curve (AUC > 0.85) analyses were used to evaluate the discriminatory capacity and biomarker potential of the studied miRNAs. A biomedical statistician revised the statistical analysis used in the study.

Search for target driver genes and functional analysis

The search for target driver genes of the studied miRNAs was performed in the miRTarBase [45] public database (<http://mirtarbase.mbc.nctu.edu.tw/>) using only interactions experimentally validated by strong evidence. One hundred twenty-seven driver genes were prioritized in the searches, all extracted from Table S2A in Vogelstein *et al.* [46]. MiRTarget-Link tool [47] was used to identify genes that are regulated by at least two miRNAs in common among the ten studied.

The functional analysis of the identified target genes was realized using STRING v.10.5 [48], enriched in biological KEGG pathways.

Results

Expression profile of ten miRNAs in the three types of gastric tissues

The miRNAs *hsa-miR-10a*, *-miR-21*, *-miR-135b*, *hsa-miR-148a*, *-miR-150*, *-miR-215*, *-miR-204*, *-miR-483* and *-miR-664a* were up-regulated in ADJ and GC compared to NC ($P < 0.03$; Figure 1; Table S3). *Hsa-miR-21* and *-miR-135b* were also up-regulated in GC compared to ADJ ($P < 0.01$; Figure 1; Table S3). On the other hand, *hsa-miR-148a*, *-miR-150*, *-miR-215*, *-miR-483* and *-miR-664a* were not differentially expressed between ADJ and GC ($P > 0.1$; Figure 1; Table S3), suggesting that both of these tissues share similar changes.

Hsa-miR-29c was significantly up-regulated in ADJ compared to NC and GC ($P < 0.01$; Figure 1; Table S3), while we did not observe a significant difference in the expression of this miRNA between NC and GC (Figure 1; Table S3).

Unsupervised hierarchical clustering of normalized expression of the ten miRNAs studied provided a heatmap that perfectly separated NC from ADJ and GC samples (Figure 2).

Expression of ten miRNAs in small RNA-seq data

To validate the results found by qRT-PCR we analyzed the ten studied miRNAs in the sequencing data from TCGA. *Hsa-miR-21*, *hsa-miR-29c*, *hsa-miR-135b*, *hsa-miR-150*, *hsa-miR-215*, *hsa-miR-483* and *hsa-miR-664a* expression levels were similar between ADJ and GC and corroborate the data found by qRT-PCR (Table S3).

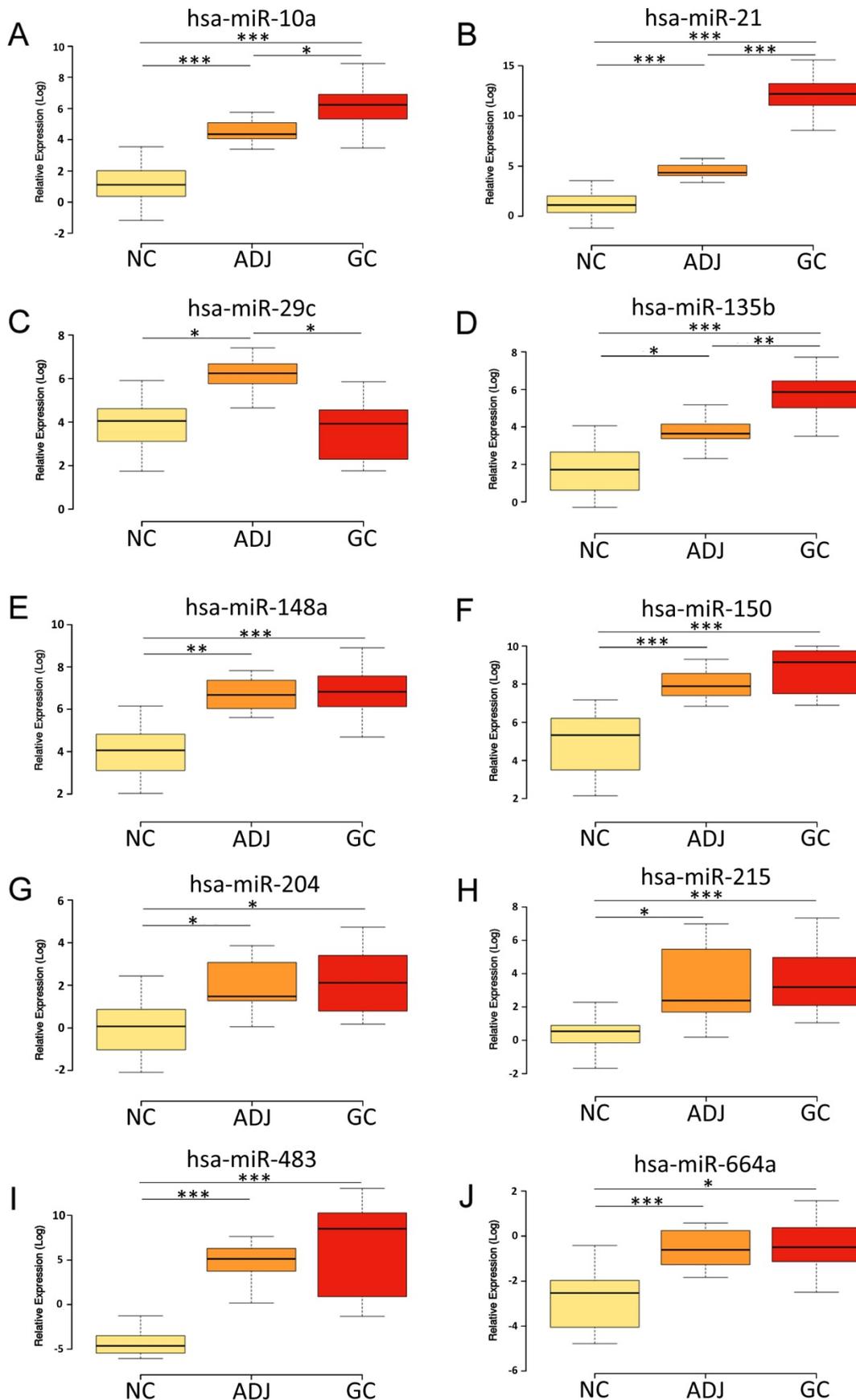


Figure 1 - Expression levels of the studied miRNAs among the non-cancer, cancer-adjacent and gastric cancer groups. A) *hsa-miR-10a*; B) *hsa-miR-21*; C) *hsa-miR-29c*; D) *hsa-miR-135b*; E) *hsa-miR-148a*; F) *hsa-miR-150*; G) *hsa-miR-204*; H) *hsa-miR-215*; I) *hsa-miR-483*; J) *hsa-miR-664a*. NC = Non cancer; ADJ = Adjacent to gastric cancer; GC = Gastric cancer. **P* value < 0.05; ***P* value < 0.001; ****P* value < 0.0001. *P* value adjusted by Bonferroni's correction.

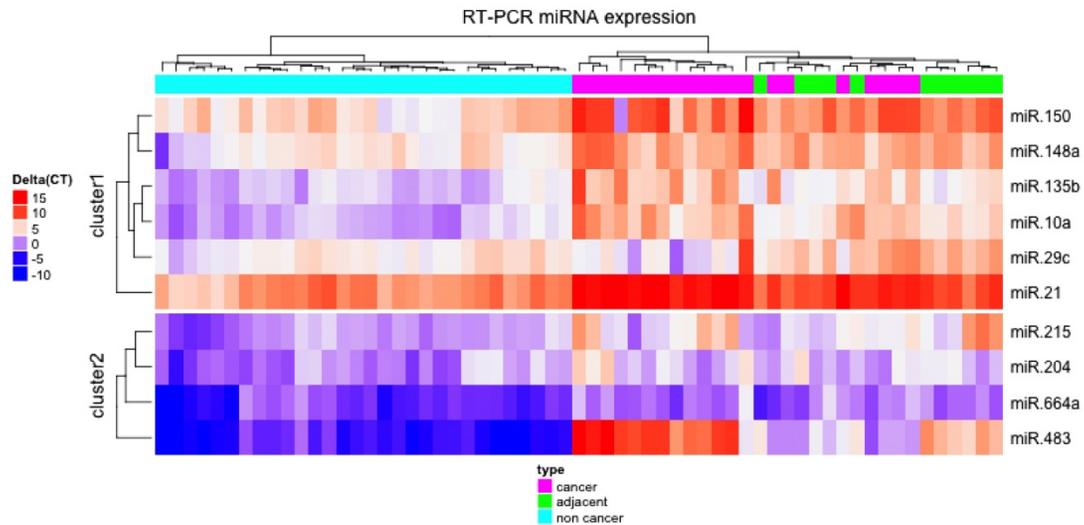


Figure 2. Heatmap of normalized expression of the ten studied miRNAs. The unsupervised hierarchical clustering showed that the miRNAs studied were able to separate non-cancer from cancer-adjacent and gastric cancer tissues.

Three miRNAs (*hsa-miR-10a*, *hsa-miR-148a* and *hsa-miR-204*) have an inverse expression profile of the results found by qRT-PCR (Table S2), we attributed this difference to three possible causes: i) sample sizing used during qRT-PCR analysis; ii) genetic characteristics of the Brazilian population, which has a strong genetic substructure and admixture [49]; and/or iii) due to instability and less representativeness of some miRNAs in FFPE samples [50-51].

Evaluation of biomarker potential of the miRNAs

Because hierarchical clustering analysis demonstrated that ADJ and GC samples are very similar, we grouped them into a single group to assess the discriminatory ability of the studied miRNAs. Eight miRNAs (*hsa-miR-10a*, *-miR-21*, *-miR-135b*, *-miR-148a*, *-miR-150*, *-miR-215*, *-miR-483* and *-miR-664a*) were able to discriminate with great accuracy ADJ and GC from NC tissues (AUC>0.85; Figure 3).

Helicobacter pylori infection influence on miRNA expression

Only *hsa-miR-204* was differentially expressed among the analyzed samples regarding *H. pylori* infection status. *Hsa-miR-204* was up-regulated in GC compared to *H. pylori*-positive gastritis (*P* value <0.004; Figure 4). This miRNA was not differentially expressed between *H. pylori*-negative gastritis and GC (Figure 4). These data corroborate studies showing that *H. pylori* infection can modulate the expression of *hsa-miR-204* in gastric tissues [52-55].

MiRNAs, target genes and functional role

One hundred twenty seven driver genes were used during searches within the public miRTarBase database, of which 28 are direct targets of the studied miRNAs (Table S4A). Nine miRNAs regulate ten oncogenes and eighteen tumor suppressors (Table S4A). The *PTEN* tumor suppressor is

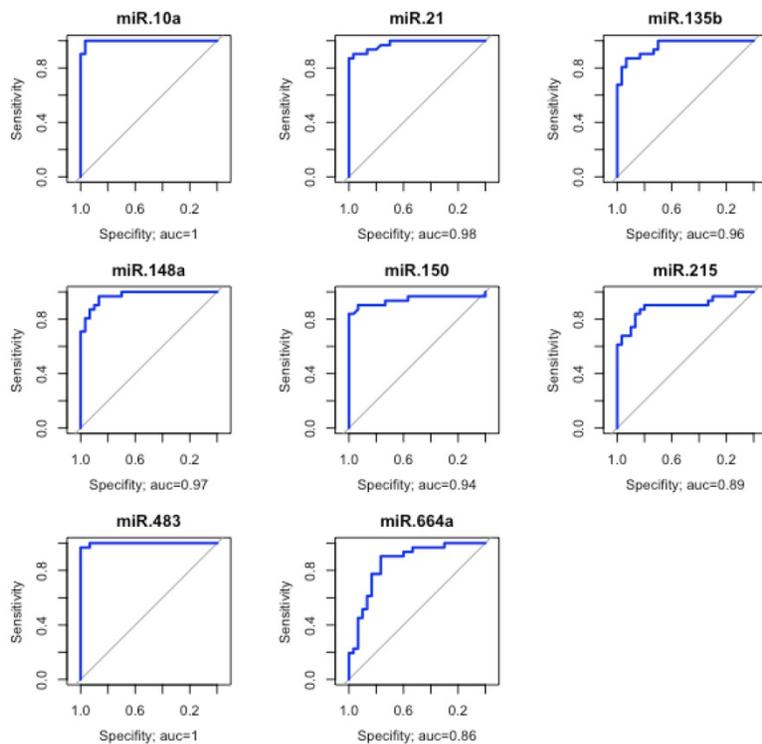


Figure 3. Evaluation of the discriminatory performance of eight miRNAs. These eight miRNAs were able to discriminate the non-cancer from the other tissues with great accuracy. The area under the curve (AUC>0.85).

a common target of *hsa-miR-10a*, *-miR-21* and *-miR-29c*, and the *BCL-2* oncogene is a common target of *hsa-miR-21*, *-miR-29c*, *-miR-148a*, *-miR-150* and *-miR-204* (Table S4A). Gene enrichment analysis showed that these genes are involved in 62 biological pathways (Table S5), of which we selected eighteen important pathways for GC (Figure 6A).

The search for target genes using the miRTargetLink tool provided fourteen genes (Table S4B) that are regulated by at least two miRNAs among the ten studied ones. The enrichment analysis using these fourteen genes demonstrated that they participate in 44 biological pathways (Table S6), from which we selected nineteen important pathways for the establishment and development of GC (Figure 5B). Interestingly, the two enrichment analyzes basically point to the same biological pathways (Figure 5A-B), reinforcing the biological role of these target genes.

Studies shows that five miRNAs analyzed in this study (*hsa-miR-21*, *-miR-135b*, *-miR-148a*, *-miR-150* and *-miR-204*) have their expression levels changed by *H. pylori* [56-59]. To assess the biological role of five miRNAs that may undergo influence on their expression levels during *H. pylori* infection, we performed enrichment in biological KEGG pathways using a 199 experimentally validated target genes (Table S7). These genes are involved in 88 biological pathways (Table S8), from which we selected 19 pathways important for the establishment and progression of *H. pylori* infection (Figure 6).

Discussion

In this study, we evaluated the expression profile of ten miRNAs in three different groups of FFPE gastric samples, aiming to test the involvement of these molecules in field cancerization in GC and its biomarker performance.

Our data showed overexpression of *hsa-miR-10a*, *-miR-21*, *-miR-135b*, *-miR-148a*, *-miR-150*, *-miR-204*, *-miR-215*, *-miR-483* and *-miR-664a* in ADJ and GC compared to NC tissues (Figure 1; Table S3). These results support previous studies [21, 28-31], which demonstrate the up-regulation of many of these miRNAs in GC. These miRNAs regulate 18 driver genes (tumor suppressor genes; Table S4A), including *APC* [60], *RUNX1* [61], *EP300* [62-63], *KLF4* [64-65], *PTEN* [66-67], *TP53* [68], *RB1* [69], *SMAD2* [70-71] and *SMAD4* [72-73], which have already been reported to be down-regulated in GC. Studies has shown that *hsa-miR-10a*, *-miR-21*, *-miR-135b*, *-miR-148a*, *-miR-150*, *-miR-215* and *-miR-483* regulate important processes for the establishment and progression of gastric tumors, such as cell cycle progression, migration, proliferation, invasion, apoptosis and metastasis [56, 61, 74-81].

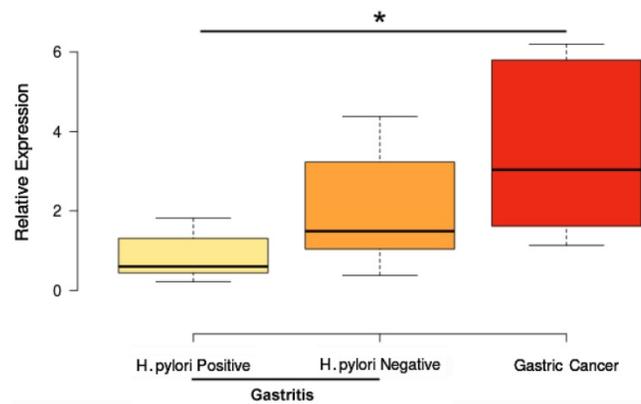


Figure 4. Influence of *H. pylori* infection on *hsa-miR-204* expression. *P value<0.05. P value adjusted by Bonferroni's correction.

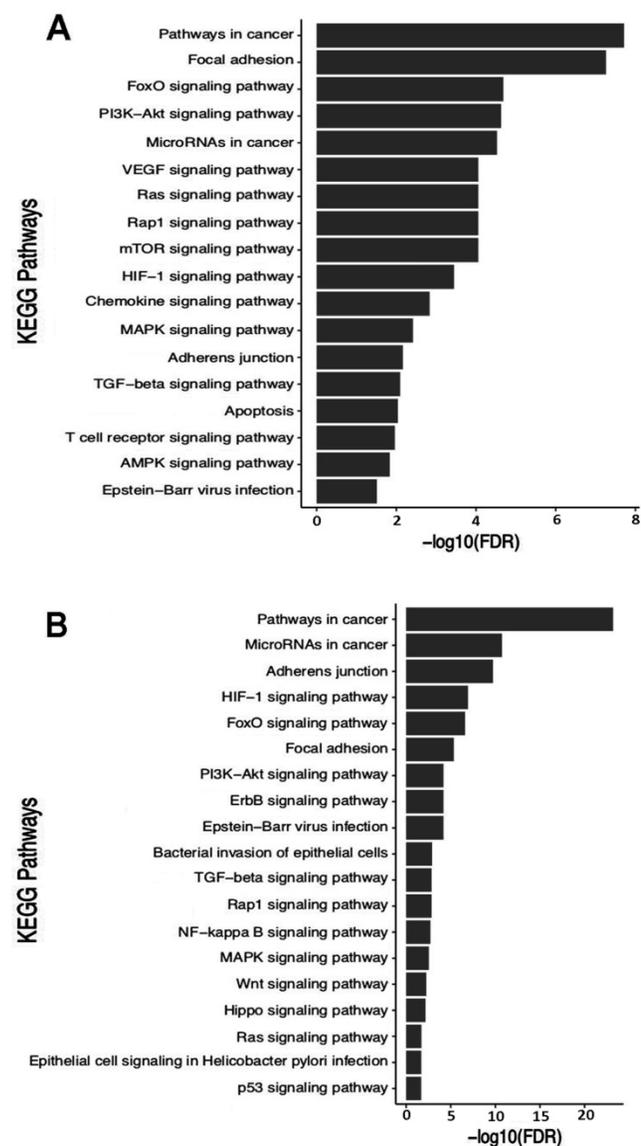


Figure 5. Functional enrichment in KEGG pathways using the target genes of the studied miRNAs. In highlight pathways relevant for establishment and progression of GC. A) Enrichment using driver genes. Information based on table SA2 in Vogelstein et al. [46]. B) Enrichment using genes provided by the miRTargetLink tool.

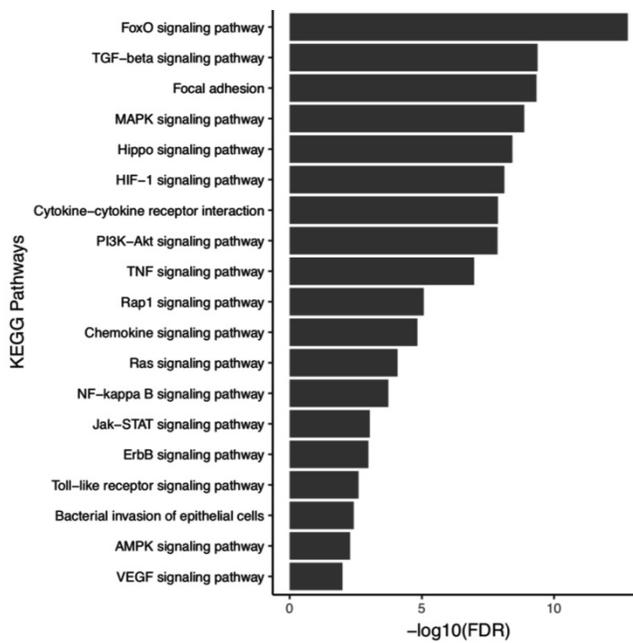


Figure 6. Functional enrichment in KEGG pathways using the target genes of the five miRNAs associated to *H. pylori* infection. In highlight some KEGG pathways relevant for establishment and progression of infection.

Gene enrichment analysis in KEGG pathways revealed that these miRNAs regulate genes involved in the FoxO, PI3K-Akt, HIF-1, Ras, Rap1, ErbB, TGF- β , AMPK, MAPK, Wnt, mTOR signaling pathways, and Epstein-Barr Virus and *H. pylori* infections (Figure 5A-B). These pathways control the tissue and/or organ homeostasis and, when deregulated, can contribute to the development and progression of GC.

When ADJ was compared to GC, we observed that the expression levels of *hsa-miR-10a*, *-miR-148a*, *-miR-150*, *-miR-215*, *-miR-483* and *-miR-664a* were very similar, and both tissues differed significantly from NC tissue (Figure 1; Table S3). These results suggest that the adjacent tissue has alterations similar to those found in tumors, which makes it prone to onset tumors and/or local recurrence. These findings also corroborate the existence of field cancerization in gastric cancer and lead us to agree with Assumpção *et al.* [82], who argue that the use of adjacent tissue for comparison purposes can lead to biases regarding the true gene expression profile associated with GC. Thus, the use of ADJ tissue as a control should be performed with caution in studies that evaluate gene expression in GC because ADJ tissue already has epigenetic changes that are present in the tumor. This characteristic clearly distinguishes ADJ from a truly normal tissue.

When evaluating the differences in expression of *hsa-miR-21* and *hsa-miR-135b* among the investigated groups, we observed that they were smaller between NC and ADJ tissues (3.87-fold; 3.31-fold) than between ADJ and GC (10.39-fold; 9.04-fold) or

between NC and GC (40.19-fold; 29.96-fold) tissues (Table S3). Thus, unlike that observed for the other miRNAs, the expression of *hsa-miR-21* and *hsa-miR-135b* in ADJ is more similar to NC than to GC tissues. The similarity between these two tissues can be attributed to the fact that the NC samples are composed of gastritis and, like the ADJ tissues, are under the influence of an intense inflammatory process.

Studies have shown that IL-6 cytokines, through STAT3 activation (signal transducers and activators of transcription 3) [83-84], induce the expression of *hsa-miR-21* [84-87] and *hsa-miR-135b* [88] oncomiRs, miRNAs that inhibit the expression of tumor suppressor genes. IL-6 is a pro-inflammatory cytokine that is expressed in gastric tissues submitted to intense or chronic inflammatory processes, such as gastritis [89-90] and GC [89-91]. These two miRNAs were found to be down-regulated in healthy gastric tissues [31, 92], where IL-6 activity is lower or non-existent [89]. Thus, we hypothesized that high expression level of *hsa-miR-21* and *hsa-miR-135b* in gastritis samples (NC) are a consequence of high levels of IL-6 expression. This complex interaction network induced by the inflammatory process can alter the microenvironment of the healthy gastric tissue, providing an environment prone to the appearance of epigenetic alterations (e. g., miRNA deregulation) that contribute to the development of this type of tumor.

Studies demonstrated that *H. pylori* infection can inhibit the expression of *hsa-miR-204* [52-55]. Although *hsa-miR-204* demonstrates dual role (TS-miR or oncomiR) in different types of cancer [93], its ability to suppress the migration/invasion and proliferation of gastric cancer cells [54] suggests that it acts as a tumor suppressor miRNA in GC. *HOXA10* [94], *SOX4* [54] and *IL-11* [95] are targets of this miRNA. The over-expression of these genes in GC promotes migration, invasion, proliferation and mesenchymal epithelial transition in GC cells [54, 96-99]. Curiously, Zhou *et al.* [54] identified over-expression of *SOX4* as a consequence of down-regulation of *hsa-miR-204* during *H. pylori* infection. Thus, the *HOXA10*, *SOX4* and *IL-11* genes may have their levels of expression increased in gastric tissues affected by *H. pylori* infection (e.g., chronic gastritis), as a consequence of *hsa-miR-204* suppression.

Other four miRNAs analyzed in this study (up-regulated: *hsa-miR-21* and *-miR-135b*; down-regulated: *hsa-miR-148a* and *-miR-150*) can be modulated and aid in the establishment and progression of *H. pylori* pathogenesis. For example, overexpression of *hsa-miR-21* [56-57] and *hsa-miR-135b* [57-58] is induced

during *H. pylori* infection. *Hsa-miR-21* is able to alter the homeostasis of the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway, leading to imbalance between apoptosis and cell proliferation in GC [100]. The expression of *hsa-miR-135b* is induced by the activation of the NF- κ B signaling pathway (proinflammatory signaling), which is induced by *H. pylori* infection or by the activation of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α). This miRNA reduces KLF4 activity causing inhibition of apoptosis and increases resistance to cisplatin [58]. *H. pylori* infection is also capable of inducing the down-regulation of *hsa-miR-148a* [59] and *hsa-miR-150* [57, 101]. *Hsa-miR-148a* inhibits the activity of MMP-7, a matrix metalloproteinase responsible for inducing migration and invasion of GC cells by E-cadherin cleavage [59]. Studies suggest that *hsa-miR-150* is involved in the development of MALT gastric lymphoma associated with *H. pylori* infection by acting on DNA mismatch repair pathway [57, 101].

Our functional analysis using genes regulated by the five miRNAs (*hsa-miR-21*, *-miR-135b*, *-miR-148a*, *-miR-150* and *-miR-204*) associated with *H. pylori* infection demonstrated that these genes are involved in important pathways for the establishment and promotion of infection and GC (e.g., MAPK, HIF-1, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, PI3K-Akt, TNF, Rap1, Chemokine, NF-kappa B, Jak-STAT, ErbB, Toll-like receptor, Bacterial invasion of epithelial cells, AMPK and VEGF signaling pathways). These pathways regulate cell cycle, inflammation, immune response, migration, proliferation, growth, survival, apoptosis, differentiation, transcription and cell adhesion. In this context, *H. pylori* infection can modulate these pathways by creating a complex cascade of deregulation that provides an epigenetically and genetically altered microenvironment (field cancerization) useful to its establishment, which over time favors and contributes to gastric carcinogenesis.

We observed that the expression of *hsa-miR-29c* was higher in ADJ than in NC and GC (Figure 1; Table S3). This expression profile is very similar to that reported for healthy gastric tissues [26-27, 30-31]. Since *hsa-miR-29c* induces apoptosis, inhibits cell growth and invasion and suppresses metastasis in GC [102-105], we speculate that this tissue utilizes the overexpression of this TS-miR as an antitumor mechanism.

The use of FFPE samples in clinical routine has become an easy low-cost practice to preserve the histological integrity of the tissue for long periods of time. However, this method decreases the quality and integrity of nucleic acids (DNA and RNA) and some miRNAs may lose integrity and representativeness in this type of sample [50-51]. Treece et al. [106] were able to identify 13 miRNAs differentially expressed in

samples preserved in FFPE of gastric adenocarcinoma and that have potential in classifying gastric cancer subtypes. We were able to identify 10 miRNAs with good representativeness in this type of samples. The ROC curve and AUC analyses identified *hsa-miR-10a*, *-miR-21*, *-miR-135b*, *-miR-150*, *-miR-148a*, *-miR-215*, *-miR-483* and *-miR-664a* as GC biomarkers because they showed high accuracy (AUC>0.90; Figure 3) in discriminating NC tissues from other tissues (ADJ and GC). Thus, these miRNAs can be considered potentially useful as biomarkers for GC. Future studies using a larger number of patients are necessary to validate the utility of these markers, especially for the Brazilian population where GC cases are elevated.

Recently Vidal et al. [25] identified the involvement of circular RNAs in gastric field cancerization, however, further studies are needed to address and evaluate the role of these non-coding RNAs in this process. Among the ten miRNAs studied, only three (*hsa-miR-150*, *hsa-miR-483* and *hsa-miR-664a*) had been validated and associated with this model of carcinogenesis [21]. Our study is significant and adds new data on the epigenetics of gastric field cancerization since we validated and demonstrated the involvement of seven new miRNAs. Thus, we demonstrate that miRNAs are closely related to field cancerization in GC and can be potentially useful as biomarkers, therapeutic targets and for the predictive purposes of occurrence and/or recurrence of this type of tumor.

Supplementary Material

Supplementary figures and tables.

<http://www.jcancer.org/v10p1560s1.xls>

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Competing Interests

The authors have declared that no competing interest exists.

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