

EVALUATION OF SOX2 AS A POTENTIAL STEM CELL MARKER IN BENIGN AND MALIGNANT ODONTOGENIC TUMORS

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Odontogenic tumors (OTs) constitute a wide range of lesions derived from the tooth forming apparatus and its remnants. These tumors are generally benign, yet some are aggressive and have locally invasive behavior with a high rate of recurrence and some are malignant. Tumor stem cells (TSCs) are a unique subpopulation of cells that possess the ability to initiate a neoplasm and sustain self-renewal. Epithelial stem cell (ESC) markers such as sex-determining region Y (SRX)-box 2 (SOX2) are capable of identifying these stem cells which are expressed during the early stages of tooth development.

OBJECTIVES: To evaluate immunohistochemically the expression of the stem cell proliferating marker SOX2 in benign and malignant epithelial odontogenic tumors.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Immunohistochemical (IHC) study using the SOX2 antibody was done on 30 surgical specimens of benign and malignant epithelial OTs as study group and 5 normal tooth germ tissues as a control group.

RESULTS: Malignant OTs biopsies showed intense immune-reactivity to SOX2, while aggressive benign OTs showed medium immune-reactivity with variable intensity. Totally benign tumors were immune-negative. The IHC staining intensity was directly proportional to the state of malignancy of odontogenic tumors. The difference in the expression of SOX2 in malignant and benign OTs was statistically significant. However, the difference in the expression of SOX2 in OTs and control group was not statistically significant in mean of area percent, while it was statistically significant in mean of optical density.

CONCLUSIONS: SOX2 is highly expressed in malignant OTs biopsies. Medium immune-reactivity with variable intensities is seen in aggressive benign OTs.

KEYWORDS: Odontogenic tumors, SOX2, Stem cells, ameloblastic carcinoma.

RUNNING TITLE: Tissue Expressions of SOX2 in OTs.

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INTRODUCTION

Odontogenic tumors comprise a large heterogeneous group of lesions originating from the remnants of odontogenic epithelium or ectomesenchyme (1). They include lesions with hamartomatous nature such as odontomas. Some of benign tumors are aggressive due to their recurrence and bone destruction caused by their substantial growth (1). Malignant neoplasms capable of sending metastasis such as ameloblastic carcinoma, malignant ghost cell tumors and clear cell odontogenic carcinoma (1-3).

Ameloblastoma is the most frequently encountered tumor arising from odontogenic epithelium. It is characterized by a benign but locally invasive behavior with a high recurrence rate (4, 5). The clinical course of

Ameloblastoma is difficult to predict because there are no features to aid in the evaluation of the biological behavior of this tumor (6).

A probable explanation for this could be the presence of stem cells which hypothesizing that odontogenic lesions contain a small population of such cells, that have three important properties which are self-renewal, colony formation and pluripotency (7, 8). Stem cells are unspecialized cells defined as clonogenic cells that have the capacity for self-renewal and the potential to differentiate into one or more mature cellular lineages (9, 10).

Stem cell markers such as the octamer-binding transcription factor 4 (OCT4) and the sex-determining region Y (SRX)-box 2 (SOX2) are capable of identifying these stem cells expressed during the early stages of tooth development (dental papilla and dental lamina cells) (11).

SOX2 is a stem cell marker that can be used as a marker for dental epithelial stem and progenitor cells during tooth renewal and replacement. It is also a specific and sensitive marker for high-grade lesions so it can differentiate easily between malignant, aggressive benign and benign lesions (5).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was performed in the Oral Pathology Department, Faculty of Dentistry, Alexandria University after gaining the approval of the Research Ethics Committee. Thirty surgical specimens were collected from patients diagnosed as benign and malignant epithelial odontogenic tumors included in this study. These cases were collected from the available cases in the Maxillofacial and Plastic Surgery Department as well as retrospective cases from files of Oral Pathology Department, Faculty of Dentistry, Alexandria University. Moreover, five specimens of normal tooth germ were taken from Oral Biology Department, Faculty of Dentistry, Alexandria University as a control group. A written informed consent was obtained from all the patients included in this study and few patients agreed to be photographed before surgery.

The research protocol was approved by the Ethical Committee of the Faculty of Dentistry, Alexandria University.

The specimens were fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin, processed and embedded in paraffin wax using the conventional procedures. Serial sections of 3-4 μm thickness were placed on glass slides and stained using Hematoxylin and Eosin stains (H&E). Immunohistochemical (IHC) staining using SOX2 antibody (Biocare medical, 4040 Concord CA 94520, USA) was also performed using the Labeled Strept-Avidin Biotin complex method (LSAB). Then, the sections were examined by the image analyzer computer system using the software Leica Qwin 500.

Statistical analysis

The difference in the mean area percent and mean optical density of SOX2 in benign and malignant OTs samples in the different tumors were estimated using the student's t test.

The difference in the mean area percent and mean optical density of SOX2 between OTs and control group were estimated using the student's t test. A (P) value less than 0.05 was considered significant. The values were given as a mean value ± SD (standard deviation).

RESULTS

Clinical Results

The age of the patients included in this study ranged between 6 and 60 years. The mean age was found to be 38.73 ± 20.70. The median age was 45 years. Twenty patients (66.7%) were males and ten patients (33.3%) were females. Twenty lesions of studied cases were found in mandible and ten lesions were found in maxilla (anterior and posterior).

Histopathological Results

The microscopical examination revealed that the thirty cases (30) of the odontogenic tumors consisted of 21 benign odontogenic tumors and 9 malignant odontogenic tumors. The diagnosed cases are summarized in Table 1.

Table (1): Histopathological type of the examined cases of OTs:

Odontogenic tumor	Number of cases
Follicular ameloblastoma	3
Plexiform ameloblastoma	3
Ameloblastic fibroma	3
Compound odontome	1
Ghost cell tumor	1
Pindborg tumor	2
Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor	2
Hybrid tumor	2
Unicystic ameloblastoma	3
Squamous odontogenic tumor	1
Ameloblastic carcinoma	8
Ameloblastic fibrosarcoma	1

Immunohistochemical Results

All cases of normal tooth germ tissues (n=5) showed mild immune-reactivity for SOX2 (Figure 1). Malignant OTs biopsies (n=9) showed both cytoplasmic and nuclear intense immunoreactions. Mild nuclear SOX2 immunosignaling was detected in the aggressive OTs. (Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6)

The IHC staining intensity was found to be directly proportional to the state of aggressiveness of OTs. The malignant OTs showed the highest staining intensity, followed by the aggressive OTs, while negative immune-expression was found in benign OTs.

Comparison between immunoeexpression of control and OTs cases in SOX2

A greater mean optical density was recorded in OTs cases compared to the control cases.

Student's t test revealed that the difference was statistically significant (P>0.05) (Table 3). Similarly, a greater mean area percent was recorded in OTs cases compared to control. However, student's t test revealed that the difference didn't reach the level of statistical significance (P>0.05) (Table 2).

Table (2): Comparison of area percent and optical density of SOX2 in control and OTs cases:

Receptor	Point of comparison	OTs (n=30)	Control (n=5)	P value (Student's test)
SOX2	Optical density			0.012*
	Min. -Max.	3.62 - 54.01	4.45 - 8.37	
	Mean ±SD.	23.24 ± 18.02	6.43 ± 1.58	
	Area percentage			
	Min. -Max.	15.14 - 69.80	30.46 - 36.71	0.637 ns
	Mean ±SD.	40.73 ± 15.86	33.14 ± 2.36	

*Statistically significant, ns=non-significant.

Comparison between immunoeexpression of benign and malignant OTs cases in SOX2

Both area percent and the optical density were greater in malignant OTs (n=9) cases compared to the benign OTs cases (n=21). Student's t test revealed that the difference was statistically significant (P<0.05) (Table 3).

Table (3): Comparison of area percent and optical Density of SOX2 in OTs cases (n=30)

Receptor	Point of comparison	Type of tumor		P value (Student's test)
		Benign (n=21)	Malignant (n=9)	
SOX2	Optical density			<0.001*
	Min. -Max.	3.62-18.26	41.65-54.01	
	Mean ±SD.	12.04±5.05	49.40±3.78	
	Area percentage			
	Min. -Max.	15.14-41.33	53.38-69.80	
	Mean±SD	31.17±5.81	63.04±5.21	

*Statistically significant

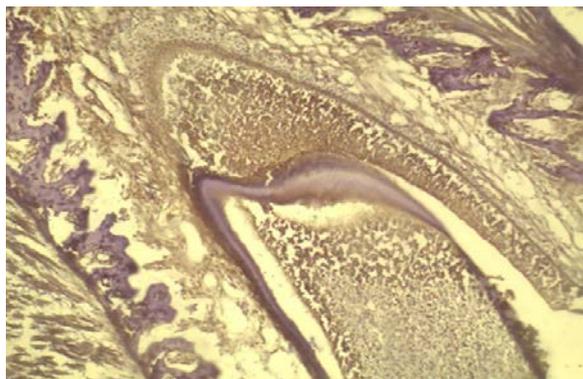


Figure (1): Normal tooth germ Showing mild Immune-reactivity for SOX2 (Immuno stain of SOX2 x200).

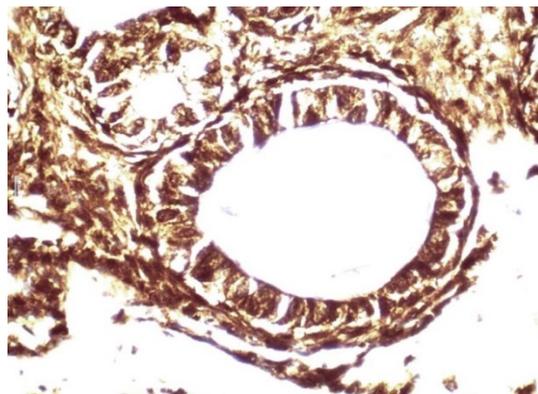


Figure (4): Ameloblastic carcinoma showing severe expression of SOX2 in malignant epithelial cells and loss of normal configuration (x400).

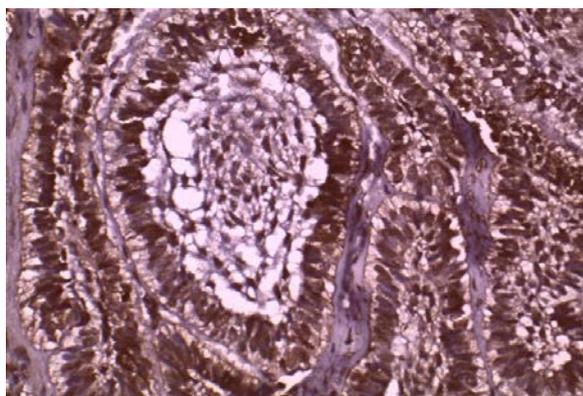


Figure (2): Ameloblastic fibrosarcoma revealing intense nuclear SOX2 immunosignals in the epithelial and spindle cells (x400).

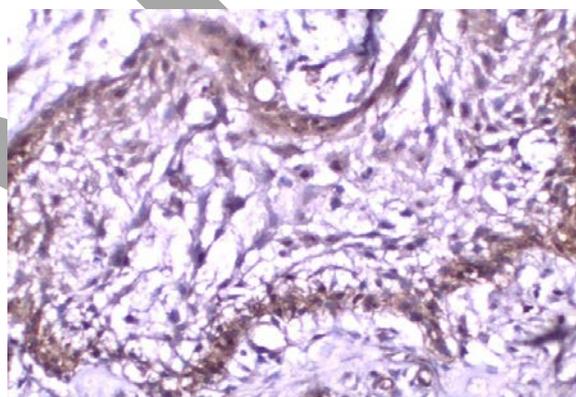


Figure (5): Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor showing mild expression of Sox2 (X400)

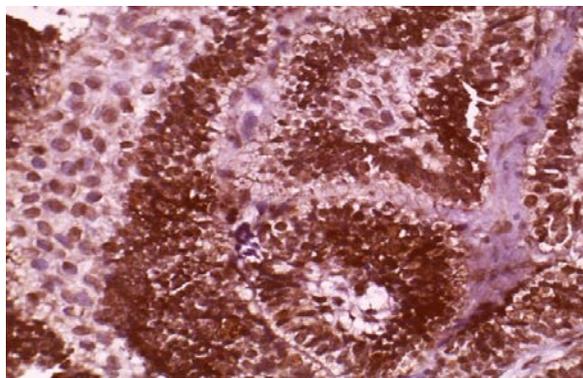


Figure (3): Ameloblastic carcinoma revealing intense nuclear immunosignals of SOX2 in the ameloblast like cells. Faint cytoplasmic reaction is noted. The connective tissue stroma is devoid from any reaction (x400).

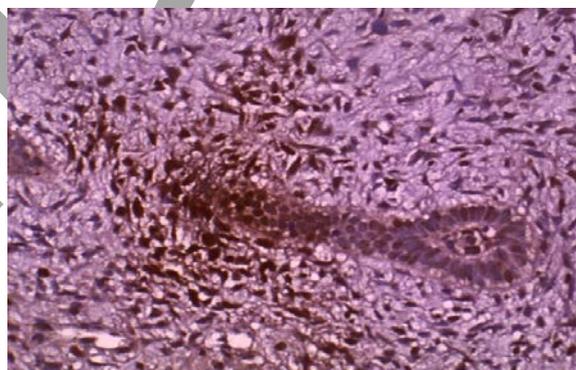


Figure (6): Squamous odontogenic tumor showing negative expression of Sox2 (x400).

DISCUSSION

Embryonic stem cells (ESCs) are defined as cells that have their ability to self-renewal and to differentiate into a variety of adult tissues and cell types. It is generally considered that SOX2, OCT4 and Nanog are key transcription regulators that maintain the pluripotency and self-renewal properties of ESCs (12, 13). Growing data demonstrates that expression of SOX2, OCT4 and Nanog could promote tumor cell growth, anti-apoptosis and metastasis in vitro and in vivo, therefore play an important role in carcinogenesis (14, 15). An important finding was that, these ESCs-associated proteins were highly expressed in various cancers and

contributed to tumor aggressiveness and poor outcome (16, 17).

SOX2 family of transcription factors or sex determining region (SRY) carries a characteristic high-mobility group (HMG) domain that binds DNA in a sequence-specific manner and those proteins, which contain a HMG domain with 50% or higher amino acids in similarity to the HMG domain of SRY are referred to as SOX proteins. SOX factors play a very important role to play in the development, tissue homeostasis, reprogramming, and cancer (12).

SOX2 was investigated in different kinds of neoplastic and preneoplastic lesions all over the body. Such as in the cancer of lung, colon, breast, liver and ovary as well as preneoplastic lesions as polyps of colon and breast adenomas and the effect it has on their clinical and histopathological features (18-22). However, very few studies investigated SOX2 in odontogenic tumors.

In the present work, among the 30 examined cases of odontogenic tumors, 30% were ameloblastomas (9 cases). This coincides with Melrose (23), Kramer et al. (3) and Sciubba et al. (4), who stated that ameloblastoma was the most frequently encountered tumor arising from the odontogenic epithelium.

In the present research, other than the ameloblastoma, 40% (12 cases) (of the odontogenic tumors were benign tumors. These tumors were ameloblastic fibroma (10%) (3 cases), adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (AOT), hybrid tumor and pindborg tumor (6,6%) (2 cases) each, as well as ghost cell tumor, squamous odontogenic tumor and odontoma (1 case) each. This goes with the results of Taylor who mentioned that the second category of their examined series of odontogenic tumors included AOT, pindborg tumor and ghost cell tumor (24).

In the present study, malignant odontogenic tumors (30%) (9 cases) were confined to ameloblastic carcinoma (26,6%) (8 cases) and ameloblastic fibrosarcoma (3,3%) (1 case). There were slight variation in percentage between this study and others studies done on African and Latin American populations. This may be due to differences in the racial and regional distribution of odontogenic tumors. Another difference may also be due to the lack of uniform criteria employed in most of the previously published works, since although some authors used criteria based on WHO classification others used different definitions (24).

In the present work, the radiographic appearance of the examined cases revealed a wide range of radiolucencies. All types of ameloblastoma except the unilocular type revealed multilocular radiolucencies (honey combed or soap bubble appearance) and in many cases an impacted lower wisdom is associated with the radiolucent defect, while in case of the unicystic ameloblastoma, well defined unilocular radiolucency appeared. The pindborg tumor and AOT appeared as a mixed radiolucent and radiopaque lesion. Furthermore, ameloblastic carcinoma is more aggressive with ill-defined margins and cortical destruction. This is in accordance with the radiographic pictures mentioned by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2017 and many text books (11).

In this immunohistochemical study, SOX2 showed intense nuclear and cytoplasmic expression of 30% of the examined odontogenic tumors (malignant), where it showed mild expression in atypical ameloblastoma (aggressive) this may be due to showing some degree of cytologic atypia, increased cellularity and loss of ameloblastic differentiation in focal areas. SOX2 was not expressed in the other benign odontogenic tumors.

As control, 5 specimens of normal tooth germs taken from Oral Biology Department, Faculty of Dentistry, Alexandria University have been examined for the presence of SOX2. All were moderately stained with SOX2. This agrees with the results reported in the work done by Kero et al. (25) Juuri et al. (26). In our study, we observed a similar pattern, with SOX2 expression usually being restricted to the cells in inner and outer enamel epithelium layers, suggesting that SOX2 protein plays a role in maintaining the physiologic turnover of dental lamina. Additionally, SOX2 was detected in budding epithelium at the distal region of the third molar. This is the site for the formation of a fourth molar that most humans have lost in the course of evolution. Contradictory results were found by Jumana et al. (25).

In our study, we found that majority of ameloblast like cells in examined cases of ameloblastoma were negative for SOX2, while some revealed mild expression of SOX2 marker. This goes with the results of Qiao et al. (27) which found the expression of SOX2 to be proportional to the progression of the disease in their study conducted on transforming oral mucosa. They stated that in focal areas that showed some degree of cytologic atypia, increased cellularity, and loss of ameloblastic differentiation, SOX2 was strongly positive in aggregation of tumor cells. This may be due to the locally invasive behavior of ameloblastoma.

On the other hand, Juuri et al. (26) stated that SOX2 is highly expressed in ameloblastomas and in the dental lamina and its fragments associated with the developing third molar. However, in our work we only detected mild to moderate expression of SOX2 in atypical ameloblastoma.

In the current study, 30% of the ameloblastomas were of the unicystic type. They all showed mild immunosignals to the SOX2 marker. The reaction was mainly in the ameloblast like cells in both luminal and intraluminal subtypes suggesting a less aggressive behavior. This is in accordance with results of Sandra et al. (28). They reported that the proliferation index of the unicystic type of ameloblastoma is lower than in the conventional ameloblastomas. Thus it was believed to be clinically less aggressive and successfully treated by enucleation and curettage.

They interestingly stated that all of the peripheral layers of ameloblastomatous follicles were stained intensely by SOX2. Moreover, some investigators suggested that the growth of ameloblastoma occurs mostly in the peripheral parts of the neoplastic islands, in the cells that morphologically resemble preameloblasts or

ameloblast-like cells (28). This explains the positive reaction to SOX2 in the two cases of AOT.

In our study, two cases of hybrid tumor were investigated. One of them showed positive immunoreactivity to SOX2 with variable intensities and the other case showed negative expression of SOX2. When we do further research, we found that the positive case was recurrent hybrid tumor with aggressive behavior. To most of our knowledge, no research was performed on stem cell marker in hybrid tumor.

The mixed odontogenic tumors are tumors which consist of both neoplastic epithelial components and neoplastic ectomesenchymal components. Ameloblastic fibroma is a mixed tumor composed of proliferating ameloblastic follicles within a cellular primitive stroma. Both the fibromatous portion of the tumor and ameloblastic follicles showed negative expression of SOX2. As far as we know, no work was done on the significance of stem cell markers in the pathogenesis of ameloblastic fibroma.

SOX2 is one of the most cancer-specific proteins identified to date, being upregulated in almost all human tumors. This was in accordance with the studies conducted by some authors that stated that SOX2 is expressed in many cancer/tumor-initiating stem cells (25), and that it involved in several steps of tumor formation (22,29,30). Moreover, an increased copy number of SOX2 has been identified in many cancers, including oral cancer (31, 32). We suggest that SOX2 is associated with proliferation of the tumor epithelium in odontogenic tumors and that ameloblastic carcinoma may originate from SOX2 positive cells. That would agree well with the recent demonstration of a stem-cell origin of tumors in other epithelial organs: the intestinal crypt stem cells give rise to intestinal adenomas (33) and hair follicle stem cells contribute to tumor development in epidermis (34). In light of these findings and the established functions of SOX2 in embryonic, adult, and cancer/tumor stem cells, we suggest that SOX2 regulates stem-cell maintenance in odontogenic epithelium.

In the present work, 9 cases of malignant odontogenic tumor (30%) were examined for the presence of SOX2 protein. Among those, one case was ameloblastic fibrosarcoma (3%), which showed intense immunosignals to SOX2 in both the ameloblastic and sarcomatous portion of the tumor. Which indicate its aggressive behavior and due to this, it could be diagnosed as an ameloblastic carcinosarcoma. Similarly, a study performed by Mary et al. showed intense expression of SOX2 in the sarcomatous portion and weak expression in the ameloblastic portion (35).

Diagnostic dilemma in ameloblastic lesions often arises in two scenarios: (1) the cytologic atypia and loss of ameloblastic differentiation are intermediate, and cannot be easily categorized into either aggressive ameloblastoma (AA) or ameloblastic carcinoma (AC); or (2) depending on the relative extent of the cytologic atypia and high-grade transformation, confusing overlapping histologic features exist between AA and AC (36). The histologic features of AA fall into the intermediate category compared with AB

and AC. The criteria used to establish a diagnosis of AA in this study included (1) focal loss of classic ameloblastic differentiation; (2) increased crowding and cytologic pleomorphism (but no area should show a mitotic count of 2 or more per high-power field); and (3) absence of angiolymphatic or perineural invasion.

The term ameloblastic carcinoma (AC) refers to malignant odontogenic neoplasm with histologic features of ameloblastoma with overtly malignant cytologic features, regardless of the presence or absence of metastasis (37). Features of malignancy would include nuclear pleomorphism, readily identified mitotic activity mitoses in a high power field in a high grade area (2), focal necrosis and nuclear hyperchromatism (38). AC is rare with 100 cases in the literature (36, 38, 39). The demographics of AC are similar to ameloblastoma, located most often in the posterior mandible and both genders affected equally, but AC is primarily seen in the elderly. The majority of AC appears to develop de novo, but rare cases develop in pre-existing ameloblastoma (recurrent) (36, 38).

In our present study, 8 cases of ameloblastic carcinoma (26%) were examined for the presence of SOX2 protein. All of them showed an intense SOX2 immune-staining pattern. SOX2 overexpression was observed in both the nuclei and the cytoplasm of all of the ameloblastic follicles. These results were in consistency with the studies conducted by Qiao et al. (27) and Banerjee A et al. (40). In their work on ameloblastic carcinoma, showed that SOX2 was observed in 100% of the tumor tissue samples in cases of ameloblastic carcinoma (40). In our study, we consistently found strong nuclear and cytoplasmic positivity of SOX2 in AC.

Multiple studies detected high levels of SOX2 produced by the tumor cells in different types of malignancy. Lei et al. (30) reported the expression of SOX2 protein within cases of ameloblastic carcinoma. Qiao et al. (27) found the expression of SOX2 to be proportional to the progression of the disease in their study conducted on ameloblastic carcinoma. In our study, we consistently found strong nuclear and cytoplasmic positivity of SOX2 in AC, in comparison with only scattered positivity in the benign counterparts. Therefore, we concluded that SOX2 staining could serve as a useful marker to highlight areas undergoing high-grade transformation in an atypical ameloblastoma.

CONCLUSIONS

SOX2 could be a specific and sensitive marker for high-grade ameloblastic neoplasms. SOX2 is detected immunohistochemically in malignant and aggressive OTs biopsies. The intensity of its expression is directly proportional to the state of aggressiveness of the OTs. SOX2 could have great promise in research involving induced pluripotency, an emerging and very promising field of regenerative medicine.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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