

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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The association of diabetes mellitus and insulin treatment with expression of insulin-related proteins in breast tumors

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Abstract

Background: The insulin receptor (INSR) and the insulin growth factor 1 receptor (IGF1R) play important roles in the etiology of both diabetes mellitus and breast cancer. We aimed to evaluate the expression of hormone and insulin-related proteins within or related to the PI3K and MAPK pathway in breast tumors of women with or without diabetes mellitus, treated with or without insulin (analogues).

Methods: Immunohistochemistry was performed on tumor tissue of 312 women with invasive breast cancer, with or without pre-existing diabetes mellitus, diagnosed in 2000–2010, who were randomly selected from a Danish breast cancer cohort. Women with diabetes were 2:1 frequency matched by year of birth and age at breast cancer diagnosis to those without diabetes. Tumor Microarrays were successfully stained for p-ER, EGFR, p-ERK1/2, p-mTOR, and IGF1R, and scored by a breast pathologist. Associations of expression of these proteins with diabetes, insulin treatment (human insulin and insulin analogues) and other diabetes medication were evaluated by multivariable logistic regression adjusting for menopause and BMI; effect modification by menopausal status, BMI, and ER status was assessed using interactions terms.

Results: We found no significant differences in expression of any of the proteins in breast tumors of women with ($n = 211$) and without diabetes ($n = 101$). Among women with diabetes, insulin use ($n = 53$) was significantly associated with higher tumor protein expression of IGF1R (OR = 2.36; 95%CI:1.02–5.52; $p = 0.04$) and p-mTOR (OR = 2.35; 95%CI:1.13–4.88; $p = 0.02$), especially among women treated with insulin analogues. Menopause seemed to modified the association between insulin and IGF1R expression ($p = 0.07$); the difference in IGF1R expression was only observed in tumors of premenopausal women (OR = 5.10; 95%CI:1.36–19.14; $p = 0.02$). We found no associations between other types of diabetes medication, such as metformin, and protein expression of the five proteins evaluated.

Conclusions: In our study, breast tumors of women with pre-existing diabetes did not show an altered expression of selected PI3K/MAPK pathway-related proteins. We observed an association between insulin treatment and increased p-mTOR and IGF1R expression of breast tumors, especially in premenopausal women. This observation, if confirmed, might be clinically relevant since the use of IGF1R and mTOR inhibitors are currently investigated in clinical trials.

Keywords: Insulin, Insulin growth factor 1 receptor, Diabetes mellitus, Breast cancer, PI3K pathway, MAPK pathway, mTOR, Immunohistochemistry

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Background

Approximately 10% of women diagnosed with breast cancer have pre-existing diabetes mellitus, which may affect their breast cancer progression, prognosis and treatment options [1–10]. Insulin (and the Insulin Growth Factor axes) appears to be an important factor linking diabetes and breast cancer [11–13]. In patients with diabetes, insulin metabolism is altered [14]. Type 2 diabetes is characterized by insulin resistance, and in earlier stages by hyperinsulinemia (high levels of endogenous insulin). Women with type 2 diabetes are usually treated with non-insulin antidiabetic drugs. If women with type 2 diabetes fail to respond to these glucose-lowering drugs over time, insulin (analogue) treatment is required. Patients with type 1 diabetes are insulin deficient and therefore rely on chronic treatment with insulin (analogues) [14].

Two important intracellular signaling pathways in the regulation of metabolism and cell growth are the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K-AKT) and mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK-ERK) [15]. Both pathways are involved in tumorigenesis and can be activated by insulin. Due to the high homology between the two isoforms of the insulin receptor (INSR-A and INSR-B) and the insulin growth factor 1 receptor (IGF1R), insulin can bind to INSR-A, INSR-B and IGF1R [16]. Insulin analogues are structurally transformed from human insulin and this may result in increased binding affinity towards the IGF1R [17, 18]. Phosphorylation of INSR-B, caused by insulin binding, preferentially induces metabolic signals via the PI3K pathway, while phosphorylation of INSR-A and IGF1R by insulin, predominantly leads to cell growth, and potentially tumor growth, via activation of the MAPK-ERK pathway [19]. One of the downstream proteins important for control of cell growth is mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR), which can be activated by the PI3K or MAPK pathway via respectively extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERK) or protein kinase B (AKT) [16].

In vitro and in vivo studies have shown that endogenous and exogenous insulin can stimulate tumor promotion via INSR and IGF1R. In vitro, insulin analogue stimulation increases proliferation of breast cancer cells due to enhanced IGF1R (and INSR) signaling, while exposure to human insulin showed low mitogenic potential [20]. Chronic treatment with insulin-like compounds (IGF1, insulin AspB10) with strong binding affinity towards the IGF1R, decreased the tumor latency time and showed increased MAPK-ERK signaling in a mammary gland mouse model, while insulin glargine and human insulin treatment did not significantly decrease the time for tumor development compared to the vehicle-treated mice [21].

Insulin might also stimulate tumor promotion via other receptors such as the estrogen receptor (ER) pathway. There is experimental support that insulin interacts

with estrogens and might stimulate tumor growth via the ER pathway [13]. Moreover, estrogens enhance insulin signaling by increased expression and/or functional activity of proteins in the IR/IGF1R pathway, which might result in enhanced proliferation [22]. Previous studies showed that IGF1R expression is higher in estrogen-dependent cell lines [19].

Little is known about diabetes/insulin exposure and protein signaling in tumors in the human setting. We hypothesized that tumors of patients with diabetes mellitus have higher expression of proteins in the insulin signaling pathway, especially among those treated with insulin and/or insulin analogues. Specifically, we aimed to evaluate the expression of (downstream activated) proteins within or related to the PI3K and MAPK pathways.

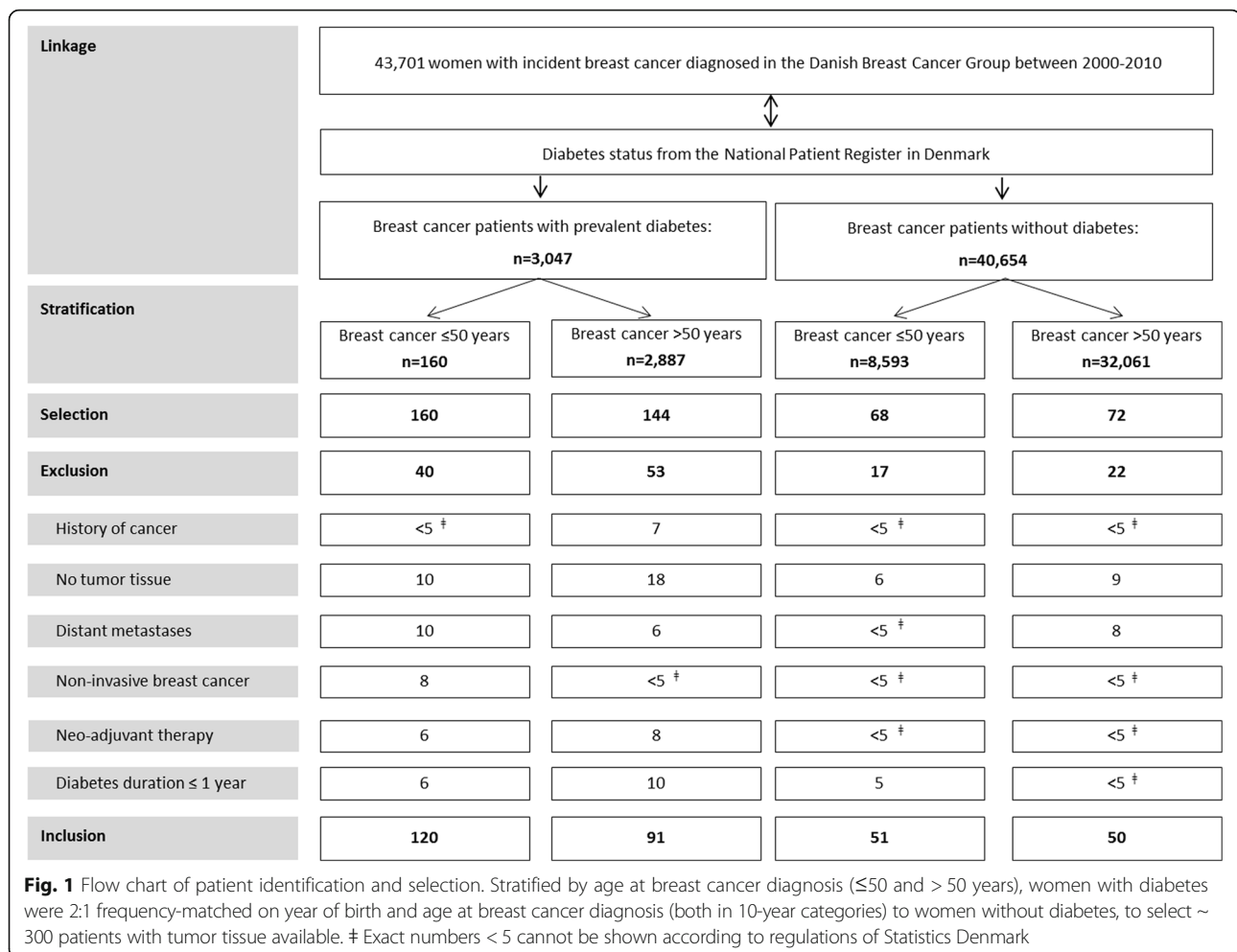
Methods

Study design, patient selection and data collection

We conducted a cross-sectional study with a target population of ~300 breast cancer patients, randomly selected from an existing nationwide hospital-based cohort set up by the Danish Breast Cancer Cooperative Group (DBCG), of women with primary breast cancer ($N = 43,701$) diagnosed between 2000 and 2010 [23]. Details on patient selection and methods of data collection have been described previously [24]. In short, the selected women included breast cancer patients with pre-existing diabetes (exposed) and without diabetes (non-exposed) sampled as follows: we frequently matched by year of birth and age at diagnosis (both in 10-year categories) a random sample of women with diabetes (in strata of age ≤ 50 and > 50 years at breast cancer diagnosis) to women without diabetes (Fig. 1) [24]. To allow analyses of insulin treatment, we included two times as many women with diabetes as women without diabetes. We excluded patients with a history of other cancers, non-invasive or metastasized breast cancer, those treated with neo-adjuvant therapy, patients with diabetes diagnosed ≤ 1 year prior to their breast cancer diagnosis, and patients with no or insufficient tumor tissue. We obtained data from the DBCG database, linkage with the National Patient Register in Denmark, linkage with the Danish Register of Medicinal Products Statistics, and additional information on height, weight and Body Mass Index (BMI) prior to breast cancer diagnosis from electronic medical records [24]. The study protocol was approved by the Science Ethics Committee of the Region Midtjylland in Denmark (M-20110198).

Diabetes treatment classification

As described also previously [24], we classified diabetes status based on medical diagnosis from the Danish National Patient Register; and diabetes duration as time from age of diabetes diagnosis till age of breast cancer



diagnosis. We assigned women with diabetes to a treatment group if at least 2 prescriptions of an antidiabetic drug were prescribed in the period up to one year prior to breast cancer diagnosis. We defined exposure time as time from age of start of the antidiabetic drug till age of breast cancer diagnosis. We classified women with diabetes treated with insulin only as type 1 diabetes, if they had a recorded diagnosis of type 1 diabetes ($n = 21$), or if a medical code was missing but they were under age 30 years at diabetes diagnosis ($n = 4$); all other women with diabetes were classified as type 2. We compared women with diabetes who had a history of treatment with: insulin (human insulin and/or insulin analogues) vs. never treated with insulin; insulin with non-insulin antidiabetic drugs vs. insulin only; insulin analogues vs. human insulin only; any antidiabetic medication vs. diet and exercise only; metformin vs. no metformin. In the analyses comparing insulin and concomitant non-insulin antidiabetic drug users vs. insulin only users, we excluded women who were treated with diet and exercise only. In the analyses comparing metformin vs. no metformin users, we only included women who had a history of treatment with non-insulin antidiabetic drugs.

Tumor block collection and immunohistochemical (IHC) analyses

Formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue samples of the primary tumors were retrieved from different pathology departments in Denmark. Morphology, grade, tumor size, number of positive lymph nodes and clinical tumor subtype, immunohistochemically defined by ER, PR, and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) status, were available from central pathology review [24]. All formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tumor blocks of the primary tumor of each patient were collected, sectioned and hematoxylin and eosin (HE) stained. Two cores of 2 mm were taken from the most representative tumor block of each patient for constructing duplicate Tissue Micro Arrays (TMAs), with one core of each patient on both TMAs. We chose hormone and insulin-related proteins within or related to pathways of interest (MAPK and PI3K) that were previously stained in the Netherlands Cancer Institute and/or reported in scientific articles with IHC application: p-ER, epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), INSR, IGF1R, p-ERK1/2, p-mTOR, phospho-ribosomal protein S6 kinase beta-1

(p-P70S6), and p-AKT. Antibodies for INSR, p-P70S6K, and p-AKT did not show sufficient validity and reliability on human breast tissue; staining was weak or showed variations in staining pattern. Varying dilutions of these antibodies and/or staining procedure (manual versus automated) did not lead to improvement. The antibodies for p-ER, EGFR, IGF1R, p-ERK1/2, and p-mTOR, were all developed and validated on human breast tissue by the Core Facility Molecular Pathology & Biobanking (CFMPB) of the Netherlands Cancer Institute. For each antibody a positive control was included.

Immunohistochemistry was performed on a BenchMark Ultra autostainer (Ventana Medical Systems). Briefly, 3 μ m paraffin sections of TMAs were cut using a microtome, these sections were heated at 75 °C for 28 min, and deparaffinised in the autostainer with 'EZ prep' solution (Ventana Medical Systems). Heat-induced antigen retrieval was carried out using Cell Conditioning 1 (CC1, Ventana Medical Systems) for respectively 36 (p-mTOR), 64 (p-ERK1/2, EGFR, IGF1R) and 92 (p-ER) minutes at 95 °C. Primary antibody incubation times were 16 min (EGFR, IGF1R), 32 min (p-ER) and 1 h (p-mTOR, p-ERK1/2). Details of the used antibodies, dilutions and localization of staining are summarized in Additional file 1: Table S1. Bound antibody was detected using the UltraView Universal DAB Detection Kit (Ventana Medical Systems). Slides were counterstained with Hematoxylin and Bluing Reagent (Ventana Medical Systems).

Scoring of the IHC staining was performed by a breast pathologist (JS). The percentages of stained tumor cells were assessed for P-ER, EGFR, p-ERK1/2 and p-mTOR using a 10% step scale (0–100%). However, only the percentages of tumor cells stained with moderate to strong intensity were taken into account. The low intensity staining was very weak and therefore it was unclear whether the actual tumor cells or the background was stained. We aimed to create a binary variable for a positive and negative staining. The cut-off for ER, PR and HER2 status is clear from daily practice (<http://www.oncoline.nl/borstkanker>) (< 10% is negative). However, for none of the other markers of interest there was a clinically defined cut-off available and we had to define cut-off values based on available literature, median expression levels (Additional file 1: Table S2) and advice of an experienced breast pathologist (JW), before association analyses were carried out. P-mTOR was considered positive if cytoplasmic staining was present in $\geq 40\%$ of the cells. For p-ER and EGFR was decided on a 10% cut-off for a positive nuclear and respectively membrane staining [25, 26]. P-ERK1/2 was considered positive if either nuclear or cytoplasmic staining was present in $\geq 10\%$ of the cells [27]. IGF1R expression was scored negative for no staining or weak partial membrane or cytoplasmic staining and was scored positive if

$\geq 10\%$ of the tumor cells had a moderate or strong complete membrane or cytoplasmic staining [28, 29]. Figure 2 gives an overview of protein expression patterns of all proteins that were stained with moderate to strong staining. For all markers, discordant results between the two cores of each patient were revised and in case of a difference, the highest score was used for the analyses. If one core failed, the value of the remaining core was included in the analysis. Only the invasive part of the tumor, as judged by the pathologist, was considered when scoring the staining. When no (invasive) tumor cells were available, the result of the staining was coded as a missing value. Reporting recommendations for Tumor Marker Prognostic Studies (REMARK) have been followed (Additional file 2: document 1).

Statistical analyses

We hypothesized that diabetes, and in particular insulin use, would be associated with high(er) expression of IGF1R/EGFR and downstream activated proteins p-ERK1/2 and p-mTOR. Our primary analysis was therefore to test whether the expression of these proteins in breast tumors was dependent on diabetes status or insulin use, the latter analysis was restricted to women with diabetes only. We analyzed these markers as a binary factor in a multivariable logistic regression model, using the cut-off value as specified above. For significant findings of continuously scored markers, the proportion of positively stained tumor cells were analyzed as a continuous factor using a zero-inflated binomial (ZIB) model, as the data were not normally distributed. The ZIB model consists of a count component (negative binomial) and a binary component (logistic) and gives parameter estimates for both [30]. We did not perform this analysis for IGF1R since we did not continuously score the proportion of positively stained tumor for IGF1R.

Potential covariates, i.e. year of breast cancer diagnoses, age, menopausal status, BMI and diabetes duration, were individually added to the model and were only included if the beta-estimate for diabetes or insulin changed > 10%. Menopause and BMI changed the beta for diabetes with > 10% in the analyses of p-ER, EGFR, p-mTOR and IGF1R, and the beta for insulin in the analyses of p-ER, EGFR and p-ERK1/2. Therefore, for simplicity and consistency of between marker comparisons, all models were adjusted for menopause and BMI. Though we had previously shown that grade, tumor size, and positive lymph node status were not associated with our outcome of interest [24], we ran full models including these three variables to confirm that our conclusions based on statistically significant findings remained unchanged. For patients with unknown menopausal status ($n = 5$), age over 52 years [31] was used as a proxy for postmenopausal status. As previously described [24], we imputed missing

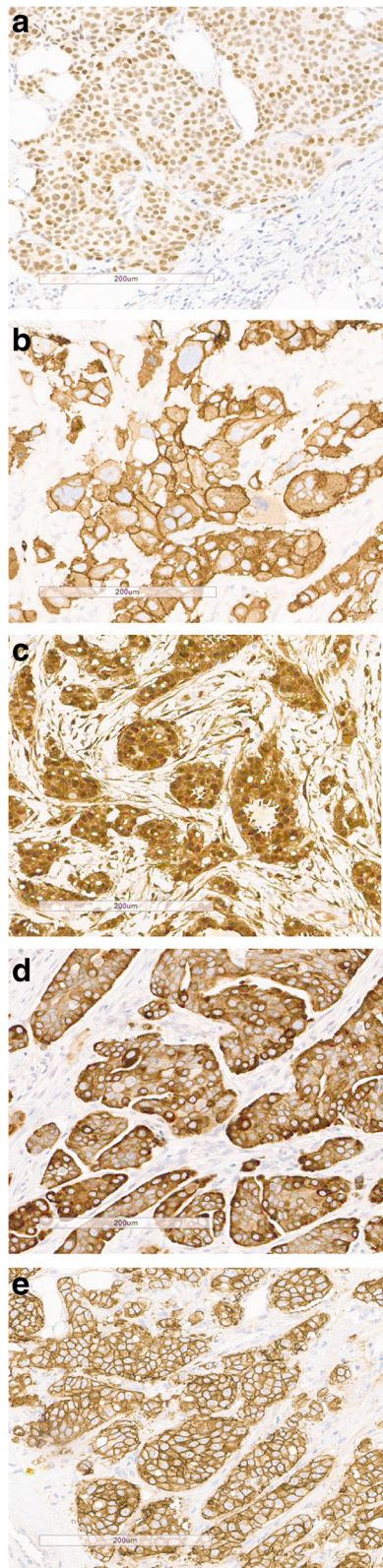


Fig. 2 Patterns of immunohistochemical protein expression. **a** p-ER nuclear staining (70%), **(b)** EGFR membrane staining (100%), **(c)** p-ERK1/2 nuclear/cytoplasmic staining (100%), **(d)** p-mTOR cytoplasmic staining (100%), **(e)** IGFR strong complete membrane/cytoplasmic staining ($\geq 10\%$)

values for BMI ($n = 93$) using Multivariate Imputations by Chained Equations (MICE) [32] in R studio with a predictive mean matching regression model for each analyzed dataset, imputing variables with ascending number of missing values; number of imputations = 10, number of iterations = 25; see (Additional file 1: Table S3). We assumed that data was missing at random and could be imputed because of correlations with other variables (e.g. smoking, alcohol, cardiovascular disease, microvascular disease, income, education, diabetes type, diabetes duration, height, weight).

Modifications of the associations between diabetes status/insulin use and proteins of interest by menopausal status, BMI and ER status were assessed using interactions terms. To exclude potential bias by the inclusion of patients with type 1 diabetes we performed a sensitivity analysis comparing women with type 2 diabetes only to women without diabetes. We also tested for heterogeneity of expression of proteins between tumors of type 1 and type 2 diabetes patients using insulin. A p -value of < 0.05 was defined as statistically significant. SAS Enterprise guide 4.2 for Windows was used for all analyses.

Results

The cross-sectional study consisted of 211 women with diabetes and 101 women without diabetes, all diagnosed with breast cancer and with tumor tissue available (Fig. 1). Patient and breast cancer characteristics at diagnosis have been published in detail previously and have been summarized in Additional file 1: Table S4 and S5. Most women with diabetes were categorized as type 2 (88.2%). Immunohistochemistry could be evaluated in 93–96% of breast tumors, dependent on each marker (Additional file 1: Table S2). In the evaluated tumors, positive protein expression was found in 47% for p-ER, 9% for EGFR, 55% for p-ERK1/2, 59% for p-mTOR and 73% for IGF1R, respectively (Additional file 1: Table S2).

We found no significant differences in tumor expression of any of the selected proteins between women with and without diabetes (Fig. 3, Table 1 and Additional file 1: Table S6). Exclusion of women with type 1 diabetes gave similar results (Fig. 3, Additional file 1: Table S6 and S7). We found no effect modification of any of the proteins by menopause, ER status or BMI). However, because we previously found that menopause modified the association between diabetes and breast cancer subtype, we also presented the results stratified for menopause. After stratification for menopause (Fig. 3, Additional file 1: Table S6

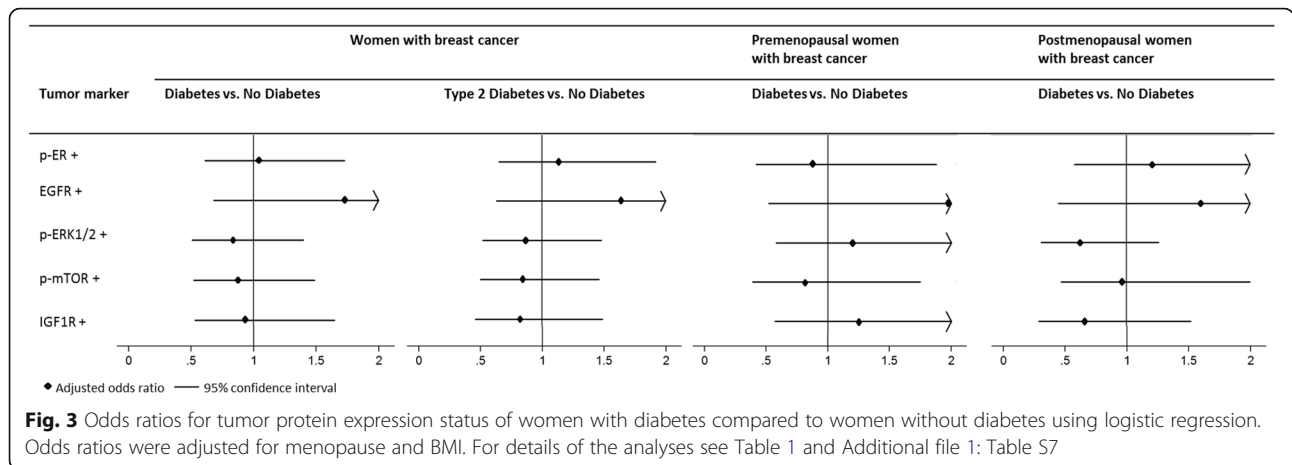


Fig. 3 Odds ratios for tumor protein expression status of women with diabetes compared to women without diabetes using logistic regression. Odds ratios were adjusted for menopause and BMI. For details of the analyses see Table 1 and Additional file 1: Table S7

and S7), we noticed that the direction of the effects of diabetes on p-ER, p-ERK1/2 and IGF1R differed in pre- and postmenopausal women.

Twenty-five percent ($n = 53$) of the women with diabetes were treated with insulin, of which 18 combined insulin with non-insulin antidiabetic drugs (Additional file 1: Table S5). Among the insulin users, 28 were treated with human insulin only and 25 used insulin analogues with ($n = 22$) or without human insulin ($n = 3$). The non-insulin users (75%, $n = 158$) were treated with non-insulin antidiabetic drugs ($n = 74$) or diabetes was controlled by diet and exercise only ($n = 84$). Any insulin use was significantly associated with higher expression of IGF1R (OR = 2.36; 95%CI:1.02–5.52; $p = 0.04$) and p-mTOR (OR = 2.35; 95%CI:1.13–4.88; $p = 0.02$; Fig. 4, Table 2 and Additional file 1: Table S8) in breast tumors. The ORs for IGF1R and p-mTOR additionally adjusted for

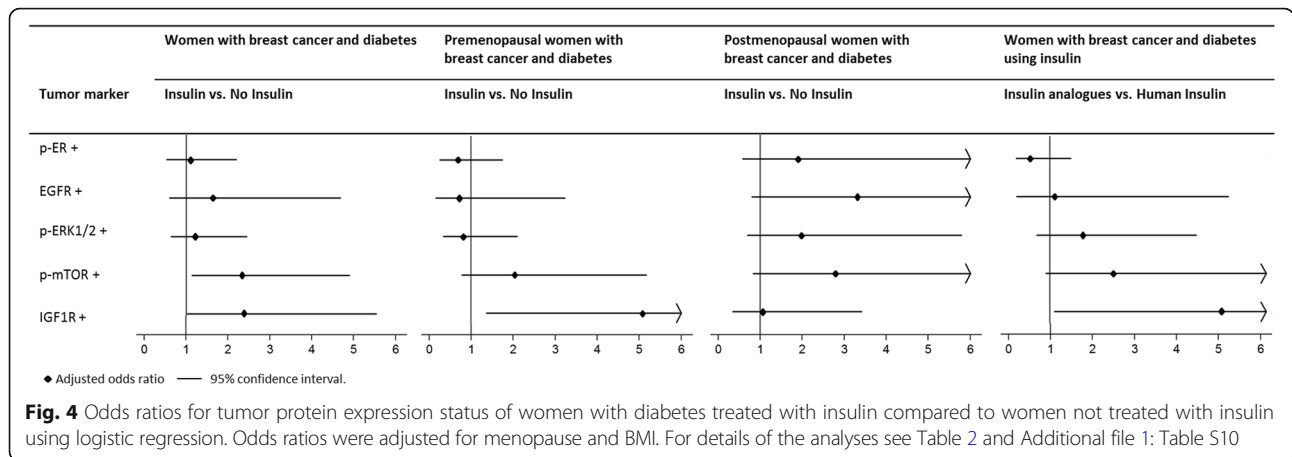
grade, tumor size and positive lymph node status were respectively 2.32 (95%CI:1.02–5.30; $p = 0.05$) and 2.58 (95%CI:0.97–6.81; $p = 0.06$). Additional analyses including the proportion of positively stained tumor cells as a continuous factor (using the ZIB model) gave similar results (data not shown); e.g. in the analyses for p-mTOR, the binary components explained most of the difference (estimate = -1.21, $p = 0.02$), while the count component did not add much (estimate = 0.03, $p = 0.80$). Therefore, the logistic analyses were appropriate and using the data continuously did not improve the model. Expression of IGF1R significantly differed between insulin analogues users ($n = 28$) and users of human insulin only ($n = 25$) (Fig. 4, Additional file 1: Table S8 and S10). Insulin analogue users more often developed tumors that expressed IGF1R compared to human insulin only users (OR = 4.94; 95%CI:1.11–21.92; $p = 0.04$). The OR for p-mTOR was also higher among insulin analogue users, but not significantly different (OR = 2.46; 95%CI:0.91–6.63; $p = 0.08$) (Fig. 4, Additional file 1: Table S8 and S10).

Menopause seemed to modify the association between insulin and IGF1R expression ($p = 0.07$) and the difference in IGF1R expression between tumors of insulin and non-insulin users was only observed among premenopausal women with diabetes (OR = 5.10; 95%CI:1.36–19.14; $p = 0.02$; Fig. 4, Additional file 1: Table S9 and S10). The same results were found when we additionally adjusted for grade, tumor size and positive lymph node status (OR = 5.08; 95%CI:1.24–20.86; $p = 0.02$). We found no significant interaction between insulin use and ER status ($p \geq 0.15$) or BMI ($p \geq 0.20$). However, because the origin of the present breast cancer subtype classification is largely based on ER status; we confirmed that results were similar if analyses were stratified by ER-status (Additional file 1: Table S9 and S10). Adjustment for ER status in the multivariable model did also not materially change the estimates, but adjustment for breast cancer subtype (Luminal A/Luminal B/HER2-positive/triple negative)

Table 1 Odds ratios for tumor protein expression status of women with diabetes compared to women without diabetes

Dependent variable ^a	Independent variable of exposure			
	Diabetes vs. No Diabetes		Diabetes vs. No Diabetes	
	crude OR (95% CI)	P	adjusted OR ^b (95% CI)	P
p-ER +	0.84 (0.51–1.37)	0.48	1.03 (0.61–1.73)	0.92
EGFR +	1.44 (0.59–3.52)	0.43	1.72 (0.68–4.33)	0.25
p-ERK 1/2 +	0.84 (0.52–1.37)	0.48	0.84 (0.51–1.40)	0.51
p-mTOR +	0.81 (0.49–1.33)	0.40	0.88 (0.52–1.49)	0.64
IGF1R +	0.90 (0.52–1.56)	0.70	0.94 (0.53–1.65)	0.82

^aLogistic regression for tumor IHC marker as the dependent variable, with a negative staining of the tumor marker as reference category. ^bAdjusted for menopause (pre/post) at breast cancer diagnosis and BMI closest measure prior to breast cancer diagnosis (continuous). Women with diabetes were matched on age at breast cancer diagnosis to women without diabetes. p-ER Phosphorylated estrogen receptor, EGFR Epidermal growth factor receptor, p-ERK Phosphorylated extracellular signal-regulated kinase, p-mTOR Phosphorylated mechanistic target of rapamycin, IGF1R Insulin growth factor 1 receptor, OR Odds Ratio, CI Confidence Interval



led to slightly stronger associations of insulin with IGF1R (OR = 2.78; 95%CI:1.09–7.09; $p = 0.03$) and p-mTOR (OR = 3.42; 95%CI:1.43–8.17; $p = 0.006$), with more expression of IGF1R and p-mTOR in triple negative, and less expression in HER2 positive tumors. We found no significant heterogeneity between tumor expression of the proteins of interest between diabetes type 1 and type 2 insulin users, except for p-ER (type 1 vs. type 2: OR = 0.28; 95%CI:0.08–0.95; $p = 0.04$) (Additional file 1: Table S8 and S10), but after adjustment for menopause and BMI this difference was non-significant.

We observed no statistically significant differences between expression of any of the proteins among tumors of women with diabetes treated with a combination of insulin and non-insulin-antidiabetic drugs compared to

insulin-only users, nor did we find differences between tumors of women with diabetes treated with any diabetes medication compared to women with diabetes treated with diet and exercise only. In our study, 69% ($n = 51$) of the women treated with non-insulin antidiabetic drugs only were treated with metformin (Additional file 1: Table S5). We did not find a significant decreased effect of p-mTOR activation in tumors of metformin users ($n = 51$) compared to non-insulin antidiabetic drug users not treated with metformin ($n = 23$) (OR = 0.57; 95%CI:0.21–1.56; $p = 0.27$), nor did we find differences in any of the other proteins.

Table 2 Odds ratios for tumor protein expression status of women with diabetes treated with insulin compared to women not treated with insulin

Dependent variable ^a	Independent variable of exposure			
	Insulin ^b vs. No Insulin ^c		Insulin ^b vs. No Insulin ^c	
	crude OR (95% CI)	P	adjusted OR ^d (95% CI)	P
p-ER +	1.13 (0.38–2.19)	0.73	1.08 (0.53–2.19)	0.82
EGFR +	1.84 (0.69–4.91)	0.22	1.67 (0.60–4.67)	0.33
p-ERK 1/2 +	1.31 (0.68–2.53)	0.42	1.24 (0.63–2.44)	0.54
p-mTOR +	2.41 (1.18–4.93)	0.02	2.35 (1.13–4.88)	0.02
IGF1R +	2.47 (1.07–5.67)	0.03	2.36 (1.02–5.52)	0.04

^aLogistic regression for tumor IHC marker as the dependent variable, with a negative staining of the tumor marker as reference category. ^bWomen with diabetes treated with insulin (analogues) regardless the use of concomitant noninsulin antidiabetic drugs. ^cWomen with diabetes treated only with diet and exercise and users of noninsulin antidiabetic drugs only. ^dAdjusted for menopause (pre/post) at breast cancer diagnosis and BMI closest measure prior to breast cancer diagnosis (continuous). p-ER Phosphorylated estrogen receptor, EGFR Epidermal growth = factor receptor, p-ERK Phosphorylated extracellular signal-regulated kinase, p-mTOR Phosphorylated mechanistic target of rapamycin, IGF1R Insulin growth factor 1 receptor, OR Odds Ratio, CI Confidence Interval

Discussion

We found no strong evidence that p-ER, EGFR, p-ERK1/2, p-mTOR, or IGF1R are differently expressed in breast tumors of women with and without diabetes. We showed that insulin treatment is associated with higher IGF1R and p-mTOR tumor expression in women with diabetes. Among insulin users, IGF1R was significantly more often expressed in tumors of women treated with insulin analogues compared to women treated with human insulin only. We found no strong evidence for an association between other types of diabetes medication, such as metformin, and any of the proteins that were assessed.

Insulin treatment was only associated with IGF1R expression in tumors of premenopausal women with diabetes. We have indications that this difference between pre- and postmenopausal women is related to hormonal difference related to tumor subtype because previously, we found that premenopausal women with breast cancer and diabetes more often develop tumors that do not express hormonal receptors (especially among women with type 1 diabetes) [24]. In ER-negative tumors we see a tendency towards higher IGF1R expression (Additional file 1: Table S10) and in multiple regression analyses adjusting for breast cancer subtype it was confirmed that IGF1R

was more expressed in triple negative tumors. This might indicate that in women with tumors not expressing hormone receptors, the IGF1R signaling pathway might be an alternative way of breast cancer development, since this type of tumor is not dependent on the common ER/PR-signaling. We also found that ER is more often phosphorylated in women using insulin with type 2 diabetes compared to type 1 diabetes, which is in line with our previous findings that type 2 diabetes insulin users had more often ER-positive tumors compared to women with type 1 diabetes [24]. It has been suggested that phosphorylation of ER (at Ser¹¹⁸) indicates that the ER signaling pathway in breast cancer is intact and that it is correlated with responsiveness of breast cancer to tamoxifen [26]. We did not find an association between metformin use and p-mTOR or any other of the examined proteins, while it has been suggested that metformin can decrease INSR and IGF1R signaling and can inhibit mTOR [33].

It should be noted that the specific proteins we investigated, especially IGF1R, are involved in signaling pathways that interfere with other growth factor receptor pathways such as ER, PR and EGFR. Therefore, expression of these proteins should be interpreted in the context of breast cancer subtype [29]. In our study, adjustment for ER status did not materially change the results and adjustment for breast cancer subtype led to slightly stronger associations of insulin with IGF1R and p-mTOR. We found no interaction between insulin use and ER status and we confirmed that results were similar when analyzed by ER-status.

As far as we know, two previous studies in humans, with small sample size ($n = 39-40$), examined protein or gene expression of the IGF1, IGF2, IGFBP3, INSR, IGF1R and downstream targets IRS1, IRS2 and mTOR in women with or without type 2 diabetes [34, 35]. Both studies found no association between these proteins and diabetes, which is in line with our findings, except for IGF1R protein expression that was found to be significantly higher in women with diabetes [35]. Since these studies had no data on insulin treatment among women with diabetes and the duration and severity of diabetes might differ between studies, it is hard to explain differences between their results and ours. In vitro studies have shown that the PI3K signaling pathway [36–39] and the MAPK pathway [36, 37] are significantly upregulated after stimulation of insulin analogues compared to human insulin. In mammary gland tumors of mice, expression of IR, IGF1R and p-AKT was significantly higher in insulin or insulin analogues-treated compared to vehicle-treated mice, while expression of p-ERK was only increased among tumors of mice treated with insulin analogues [21]. Our results suggest that treatment with insulin and insulin analogues increases signaling via mTOR. However, since the relationship between IGF1R

expression and downstream activation of the m-TOR pathway is not consistent in pre- and postmenopausal women, these findings suggest that insulin use may increase p-mTOR independently of increased IGF1R expression. Since we could not stain p-AKT and the PI3K and MAPK pathway interacts with many other proteins/pathways, we can only speculate about the actual signaling pathways involved. .

A strength of our study is that data were collected from a randomly selected group of women, based on data of comprehensive Danish biobanks, included medication history at least 5 years prior to breast cancer diagnosis from prescription records. We expect that this resulted in a patient selection that was minimally affected by several forms of bias, such as survival, selection or ascertainment bias, as discussed previously [24]. All stainings were validated and performed in one centre and scored by the same experienced breast pathologist, to prevent inter-laboratory and inter-observer variability [40, 41] and to assure quality and completeness of the data. We scored staining intensity and percentage positive tumor cells, and used the continuous expression data to validate our binary analyses. Median expression levels in our study corresponded with median expression levels and cut-offs used in previous studies examining these proteins [25–29]. The percentages of positive expression for p-ER, EGFR, p-ERK1/2, p-mTOR and IGF1R were also in line with previous published data, using similar population selection, IHC methods, and assessment criteria in primary invasive breast tumors [26, 27, 29, 35, 42]. Additionally, effects estimates were adjusted for potential confounders and analyzed for potential effect modifiers and are therefore less likely to be distorted by the presence of other factors.

We had limited power to study differences of tumor protein expression among insulin users in women with type 1 and type 2 diabetes and between insulin analogues users and human insulin only users. Moreover, the 95% confidence intervals around the presented estimates are wide and might be subject to change. Therefore we have to interpret both our positive and null results with caution and we recommend others to confirm our findings in a larger dataset.

Another important point that we need to address is that in patients with type 2 diabetes treatment choices for the management of diabetes are based on the severity of the disease. Although diabetes duration did not change the beta-estimate for diabetes or insulin with > 10% for any of the proteins, we had no power to investigate duration/dose of insulin exposure and the effect on tumor protein expression. There is a (small) chance that our findings are subject to confounding by indication; severe diabetes and not insulin is related with increased p-mTOR and IGF1R expression. Furthermore, many

other factors, such as the nutritional/metabolic status [43, 44] and endogenous insulin levels [45–47] of the patients, which are interrelated with the severity of diabetes and diabetes treatment, might influence mTOR signaling. Unfortunately, we could not adjust for this in the analysis since we had no information on the metabolic status and c-peptide levels of the patients. Altogether, this makes it extremely hard to disentangle the true association between insulin treatment and IGF1R/mTOR expression.

Although the majority of insulin users had prescriptions of insulin over several years prior to breast cancer diagnosis (mean: 8.4 years), we cannot guarantee the sequence of events (insulin exposure and subsequent tumor promotion) because of the potential lag time in the detection of the tumor. However, tumor size (an important factor for detection) was not related to diabetes status or insulin exposure, so it is unlikely that the associations we observed were due to reverse causation.

Due to the small frequencies of tumors that expressed EGFR, we could not interpret the results of this receptor. Unfortunately, antibodies targeting staining of the INSR and other proteins in the PI3K and MAPK pathway (such as AKT and p-P70S6K) did not work on our series of human breast tumor samples, as explained in the methods. Furthermore, we could not examine the phosphorylation state of the INSR compared to the IGF1R since there is only a non-specific p-INSR/p-IGF1R antibody available yet. BMI was collected from the medical records of the patients and were incomplete. However, since we had extensive data on variables correlated with BMI, we were able to impute missing values using multiple imputations. Although the ratios for observed and imputed BMI were similar, BMI could still be misclassified for some patients. At last, we considered that embedding and storage of tissue blocks may have been different between pathology laboratories, and this could have affected the results of the staining. However, this would only have confounded the analyses if diabetes status or insulin use would have been differentially distributed between laboratories or years of diagnosis, and this was not the case (Additional file 3: Figure S1).

Conclusions

We found that insulin treatment in women with diabetes is associated with p-mTOR tumor expression, and in premenopausal women with IGF1R tumor expression. However, more research is needed to confirm our findings and to explore the role of insulin signaling in breast cancer initiation and/or promotion in patients with diabetes, especially among those using insulin or insulin analogues. This observation, if confirmed, might be clinically relevant since currently the use of IGF1R and mTOR inhibitors are investigated among breast cancer patients in clinical trials

[19, 48, 49]. IGF1R and mTOR inhibitors might interfere with glucose metabolism and iatrogenic diabetes has been reported as side effect of IGF1R inhibitors. Therefore monitoring for hyperglycemia and dyslipidemia is important and the use of these inhibitors might be limited in patients with diabetes [50, 51].

Additional files

Additional file 1: Table S1. Antibodies used for immunohistochemical assays. **Table S2** Overview of the number of positively stained and unevaluable immunohistochemical markers; with for the evaluable cores the median percent of tumor cells with moderate to strong protein expression. **Table S3.** Average Body Mass Index of breast cancer patients in subgroups of menopausal status, in the ten imputed datasets (% (n)). **Table S4.** Characteristics of breast cancer patients with and without diabetes and of insulin and non-insulin users. **Table S5.** Patient characteristics and medication use among women with type 1 and type 2 diabetes. **Table S6.** Numbers and proportions of tumor protein expression status of women with diabetes, type 2 diabetes and without diabetes in all women and in subgroups of menopausal status. **Table S7.** Odds ratios for tumor protein expression status of women with type 2 diabetes compared to women without diabetes, and of women with and without diabetes in subgroups of menopausal status. **Table S8.** Number and proportion of tumor protein expression status of women with type 1 and type 2 diabetes treated with insulin (human and analogues) and without insulin. **Table S9.** Number and proportion of tumor protein expression status of women with diabetes treated with insulin and without insulin in subgroups of menopausal status and ER tumor status. **Table S10.** Odds ratios for tumor protein expression status of women with diabetes; treated with insulin analogues compared to women treated with human insulin; type 1 compared to type 2 insulin users; treated with insulin compared to women not treated with insulin in subgroups of menopausal status and in subgroups of ER tumor status. (DOCX 88 kb)

Additional file 2: Document 1. REMARK checklist. (PDF 68 kb)

Additional file 3: Figure S1. Diabetes status stratified by pathology laboratories (%). (PNG 38 kb)

Abbreviations

AKT: Protein kinase B; BMI: Body mass index; CFMPB: Core Facility Molecular Pathology & Biobanking; CI: Confidence interval; DBCG: Danish Breast Cancer Cooperative Group; EGFR: Epidermal growth factor receptor; ERK: Extracellular signal-regulated kinases; HE: Hematoxylin and eosin; HER2: Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; IGF1R: Insulin growth factor 1 receptor; IHC: Immunohistochemical; INSR: Insulin receptor; MAPK: Mitogen-activated protein kinase; MICE: Multivariate Imputations by Chained Equations; mTOR: Mammalian target of rapamycin; ER: Oestrogen receptor; P-: Phosphorylated; PI3K: Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase; PR: Progesterone receptor; P70S6: Ribosomal protein S6 kinase beta-1; TMA: Tissue Micro Array; ZIB: Zero-inflated binomial

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the Departments of Pathology in Denmark for retrieving the tumor tissue and the Danish Breast Cancer Cooperative Group and Statistics Denmark for access to their databases. We thank Peer Christiansen, president of the Danish Breast Cancer Society, for helping with the acquisition of the data and we thank Jacob Starup Linde for his contribution to the data collection from the electronic medical records. We acknowledge the NKI-AVL Core Facility Molecular Pathology & Biobanking for the development and staining of the antibodies.

Funding

The research leading to the results of this study has received funding from the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme (FP-7) under grant agreement number 282526, the CARING project. The funding source had no role in study design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation or writing of the report.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets supporting the conclusions of this article cannot be shared due to restrictions as described in Danish Law (Persondataloven: <https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=828>). The anonymized data can only be analyzed on the server of Statistics Denmark. Data requests should follow the official procedure of statistics Denmark; see <http://www.dst.dk/en/TilSalg/Forskningservice> and needs approval from Statistics Denmark.

Authors' contributions

HKB contributed to the data collection, analyzed the data, and wrote the manuscript. VJ retrieved the tumor blocks and constructed the TMAs. IH from the CFMPB developed and validated the antibodies and stained the tumor tissue. JW, JS and HKB scored the IHC stainings. MKS, MLDB and PV designed the study, and contributed to data management strategies, the interpretation of the results, and reviewed and edited the manuscript. ADB, BtB, IH, JS, JW, MTB, VJ, reviewed and edited the manuscript and contributed to the interpretation of the results. All authors approved the final version of the manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study protocol was approved by the Science Ethics Committee of the Region Midtjylland in Denmark (M-20110198). The Science Ethics Committee of the Region Midtjylland in Denmark approved that informed consent for this study was not obtained; however, all women had the possibility to opt-out from research through the nation-wide registry. Tumor tissue of the women had been collected for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes around the time of breast cancer diagnosis. This tissue is stored in biobanks and may be used for research ('secondary use') as long as coded and anonymous to the researcher. No tissue was used against the will of the patients (women who opt-out with regard to tissue use for future scientific purposes were excluded (<http://sundhedsdatastyrelsen.dk/da/registre-og-services/vaevsanvendelsesregisteret>)); no risk was posed to the women as the tissue had already been removed; and tumor tissue and data were anonymous for the researcher".

Consent for publication

Not applicable

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Received: 14 February 2017 Accepted: 29 January 2018

Published online: 27 February 2018

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