Common Variation in Nemo-Like Kinase Is Associated with Risk of Ovarian Cancer

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Abstract

Background: Overexpression of mitotic kinases has been associated with prognosis, histologic grade, and clinical stage in ovarian cancer, but the relationship between inherited variation in these genes and ovarian cancer risk has not been well defined.

Methods: We measured associations between 397 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) from 67 mitotic kinases and invasive epithelial ovarian cancer risk in two case-control studies (n = 671 cases; n = 939 controls). Thirty-six candidate SNPs (P < 0.05) were assessed in a replication analysis consisting of three additional studies (n = 1,094 cases; n = 829 controls).

Results: In initial analysis, thirty-six SNPs were suggestive of association with risk of serous ovarian cancer, all subtypes of ovarian cancer, or both (P < 0.05). Replication analyses suggested an association between rs2125846 in the Nemo-like kinase (NLK) gene and ovarian cancer (serous OR = 1.36, 95% CI: 1.11–1.67, P = 1.77 × 10⁻⁵; all subtypes OR = 1.30, 95% CI: 1.08–1.56, P = 2.97 × 10⁻³). Furthermore, rs2125846 was associated with risk in the combined discovery and replication sets (serous OR = 1.33, 95% CI: 1.15–1.54; all subtypes OR = 1.27, 95% CI: 1.12–1.45).

Conclusions: Variation in NLK may be associated with risk of invasive epithelial ovarian cancer. Further studies are needed to confirm and understand the biologic relationship between this mitotic kinase and ovarian cancer risk.

Impact: An association between SNPs in NLK and ovarian cancer may provide biologic insight into the development of this disease. Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev; 21(3): 523–8. ©2012 AACR.

Introduction

Ovarian cancer has the highest mortality of gynecologic malignancies. Factors associated with ovarian cancer risk include age, family history, fertility drug use, postmenopausal hormone therapy (1), and inherited factors (2–4). Whereas inherited mutations in BRCA1 and BRCA2 account for 50% of ovarian cancer cases in families with 2 or more confirmed cases (5), the remaining unexplained familial and sporadic ovarian cancer risk is likely, in part, attributable to common, low-penetrance alleles (6). Efforts to identify low-penetrance alleles by genome-wide association studies (GWAS) have identified variants in the chromosome 9p22 BNC2 locus (3), a 19p13 locus containing the MER40-encoding gene (7), and in the 2q31 and 8q24 loci (4).

Mitotic kinases are essential components in the regulation of mitosis and cytokinesis, acting upon various structures involved in mitotic entry, progression, and exit. These kinases phosphorylate proteins involved in centromere duplication and separation, chromosome condensation, spindle assembly and fidelity, chromosome segregation, and cytokinesis, as well as have the ability to behave as oncogenes, providing a compelling link between errors in mitosis and oncogenesis (8). Indeed, errors in the choreography of the processes controlled by mitotic kinases disrupt successful division of mammalian cells and can lead to aneuploidy, genetic instability, and cancer. More specifically, alterations in these genes and disorganization of protein products have been implicated in cancer development in mouse models (9) and in multiple human tumor types (8).
Mitotic kinases include members of the Aurora, Polo-like, and Nek families, as well as individual kinases involved in mitotic checkpoints, mitotic exit, and cytokinesis. Within the Aurora kinase family, the overexpression of both AURKA and AURKB has been associated with poor prognosis in epithelial ovarian cancers (10–13). Similarly, overexpression of polo-like kinases, such as PLK1 and PLK2, have also been shown to correlate with prognosis, histologic grade, and clinical stage in ovarian cancer (14–16). Although deregulation of these mitotic kinases has been associated with ovarian cancer prognosis, and one study of polymorphisms found evidence of association with risk and polymorphisms in CDK1, a key mitotic kinase required for entry into mitosis (17), the relationship between alterations in these genes and ovarian cancer risk has not been well studied.

Here we tested the hypothesis that inherited variation in genes encoding mitotic kinases increases the risk of invasive epithelial ovarian cancer. Single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) from 67 mitotic kinase genes were genotyped in 2 ovarian cancer case–control studies followed by replication in 3 additional studies.

Materials and Methods

Study populations

The current hypothesis was tested in a collaborative effort that combined studies of invasive epithelial ovarian cancer from Mayo Clinic (MAY) and the North Carolina Ovarian Cancer Study (NCO). Details of the study protocols have been published previously (refs. 18, 19; Supplementary Table S1). Questionnaire data obtained from all subjects included established risk factors such as demographics, reproductive history, family history of cancer, medical and surgical history, and lifestyle habits. Candidate SNPs (P < 0.05) identified in this discovery population were assessed in a replication study comprised of 3 additional ovarian cancer studies: a case–control study from Brigham and Women’s Hospital (BWH), the Tampa Bay Ovarian Cancer Study (TBO), and the Familial Ovarian Tumour Study (TOR; Supplementary Table S2). Details of these studies have also been previously described (4). We restricted all analyses to subjects who were self-reported whites.

SNP selection, genotyping, and quality control

Mitotic kinase genes were identified using data from a published study in which the authors carried out an RNA interference–based functional screen in Drosophila (20), from the Gene Ontology database and from the current literature for genes encoding proteins with mitotic kinase function. Discovery tagSNPs (n = 397) were selected on the basis of position within 5 kb of each of the 67 genes (Supplementary Table S3), minor allele frequency (MAF) > 0.05, pairwise linkage disequilibrium (LD) of r² ≥ 0.8 in unrelated white samples within HapMap Consortium release 22 (HapMap, 2003), and the predicted likelihood of successful genotyping using Illumina Golden Gate Assay. These were genotyped as part of a larger investigation of 1,152 SNPs in a variety of pathways using the Illumina GoldenGate assay. Genotyping was attempted on 897 genomic DNA samples from MAY participants, 1,279 whole-genome amplified samples from NCO participants, and 129 duplicate samples for a total of 2,047 unique study participants. We excluded 44 samples with call rates <90% and 22 samples due to study ineligibility, leaving 1,981 samples. The sample call rate was 99.74% and the concordance for the 129 duplicate samples was 100%. Eleven SNPs with significant deviations from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium in controls (P < 0.001), assessed using Pearson goodness of fit or Fisher exact tests, were excluded from analyses.

The replication analyses utilized genotype data from a published GWAS of ovarian cancer (4, 21). TBO and TOR samples were genotyped using the Illumina 610K platform, and BWH samples were genotyped using the Illumina 317K platform. Imputation of approximately 2.5 million SNPs using HapMap data as the reference was carried out for each replication site using MACH, and imputed genotypes were used where observed genotype data were missing.

Statistical analysis

SNP-specific analyses were done to evaluate the association of genotypes at each SNP and serous ovarian cancer risk and risk of all histologic types of ovarian cancer combined. Associations were estimated as ORs with associated 95% CIs using unconditional logistic regression under log-additive genetic models. We also carried out haplotype analyses using Haplostat, for genes with multiple SNPs at P < 0.05, estimating haplotype frequencies for each gene using all SNPs within the gene and then testing the global significance (P < 0.05) for haplotype association with risk using a likelihood ratio test. Individual haplotype associations were evaluated using a log-additive model. All discovery single SNP and haplotype models were adjusted for age, geographic location, body mass index (BMI), oral contraceptive use, hormone replacement therapy (HRT), and parity and age at first birth. Single SNP P < 0.05 was used to select SNPs for replication. All replication analyses were adjusted for age and study center (additional covariate data were not available). Assessment of the most promising SNPs in combined analysis by histologic subtype was done using polytomous logistic regression using control status as the reference outcome. Heterogeneity of SNP associations by histologic subtype was done using polytomous logistic regression using control status as the reference outcome. Heterogeneity of SNP associations by histologic subtype was measured by applying polytomous logistic regression to cases only.

As a conservative approach to adjusting for the large number of statistical tests, we used the following method. First, we sought replication of any SNP with single SNP P value <0.05 in discovery analyses. Second, we used a modified correlation-adjusted Bonferroni adjustment in replication analyses, to account for multiple testing. Recognizing that some correlation due to LD exists between the replication SNPs, we first determined the effective number of independent tests using a principal components based method (22), which indicated that our
Mitotic Kinases and Ovarian Cancer Risk

analysis of the 36 replication SNPs was equal to approximately 35.5 independent tests of hypothesis. Recognizing that any SNP found to be statistically significant in the replication data set, but in the opposite direction of the discovery set result, would not be considered a replication, our replication analyses were based on one-sided tests of hypothesis. Any SNP in the discovery set with a two-sided unadjusted \( P < 0.05 \), statistically significant in the replication set with one-sided adjusted \( P < 1.41 \times 10^{-3} \), and with an estimate in the same direction as in the discovery phase was considered a replication. Finally, for SNPs statistically significant in the replication set using adjusted \( P \) values (\( 1.41 \times 10^{-3} \)), we cautiously interpreted the pooled analysis results using ORs and CIs, but not calculating \( P \) values due to the interpretive complexities of combining such data.

Results

The goal of this analysis was to assess whether common genetic variation in mitotic kinases is associated with risk of invasive epithelial ovarian cancer. To achieve this, we genotyped 397 tagSNPs in 67 genes (Supplementary Table S3) encoding mitotic kinases in 2 case–control studies (Supplementary Table S1). We first restricted our analysis to serous invasive ovarian cancer cases and controls (\( n = 407 \) cases, \( n = 939 \) controls); this selection was based on recent findings from the Ovarian Cancer Association Consortium (OCAC) showing that GWAS associations with serous ovarian cancer were generally stronger than for all histologic subtypes combined, possibly because of refinement of the phenotype under study (4). Twenty SNPs tested were suggestive of association with risk of serous ovarian cancer in a log-additive model (\( P < 0.05 \); Table 1, Supplementary Table S4). These 20 SNPs were located in 13 different genes: CDC7, CDK6, CSNK2A1, SIK3, MAST2, NEK2, NEK4, NEK8, NLK, PRKG2, STK4, TEX14, and TRIB3.

Because 4 of the 13 genes identified in the single SNP serous analysis contained multiple candidate SNPs, we carried out haplotype analyses to better understand the patterns of risk in these genes. CDK6 haplotypes of the 4 SNPs (rs2282990, rs3731348, rs17690388, and rs2282983) were suggestive of association with risk of serous invasive ovarian cancer (global haplotype association \( P = 0.0034 \); Supplementary Table S5a). The first CDK6 risk haplotype was perfectly tagged by the minor allele (A) of rs17690388 and was associated with a decrease in risk of serous ovarian cancer (OR = 0.63, 95% CI: 0.40–0.99; \( P = 0.044 \)). The second CDK6 risk haplotype captured the minor alleles of rs2282990 (T) and rs2282983 (C) and the major allele at rs3731348 (G) and was associated with an increase in serous ovarian cancer risk (OR = 2.42, 95% CI: 1.30–4.50; \( P = 0.0054 \)). SIK3 and TEX14 each contained haplotypes associated with risk of serous ovarian cancer that were captured by variation at single SNPs (Supplementary Table S5b,c). Thus, associations between variation in SIK3 and TEX14 and serous ovarian cancer were best described by the single SNPs rs7928320 and rs12944693. NLK haplotypes were not associated with risk of serous ovarian cancer (Supplementary Table S5d).

Having observed possible associations with serous ovarian cancer, we evaluated whether variation in mitotic kinases was also associated with risk of all histologic subtypes of invasive ovarian cancer. Specifically, we tested all 397 SNPs using a larger group of cases (\( n = 671 \)), comprised of 407 serous (60.8%), 28 mucinous (4.2%), 115 endometroid (17.2%), 50 clear cell (7.5%), and 69 other (10.3%) epithelial ovarian cancers. Twenty-three SNPs were suggestive of association with invasive ovarian cancer in 15 different genes (Table 1, Supplementary Table S4). SNPs in only 6 of these genes were also possible candidates in the serous-only analysis: CDK6, SIK3, NEK4, NLK, STK4, and TEX14.

We next evaluated the 36 SNPs identified as candidates in the discovery phase (unadjusted \( P < 0.05 \) in serous or all subtypes) in a replication study of 1,094 invasive ovarian cancer cases and 829 controls (Supplementary Table S3) using data from a published ovarian cancer GWAS. After adjustment for multiple testing none of these 36 SNPs were statistically significantly associated (\( P < 1.41 \times 10^{-3} \))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Chr</th>
<th>MAF</th>
<th>SNP</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>( P^a )</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>( P^a )</th>
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<td>1.61 (1.22–2.12)</td>
<td>6.7 \times 10^{-4}</td>
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<td>rs2125846</td>
<td>1.35 (1.09–1.66)</td>
<td>6.0 \times 10^{-3}</td>
<td>1.28 (1.07–1.54)</td>
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<td>PLK2</td>
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<td>rs12513877</td>
<td>1.16 (0.88–1.53)</td>
<td>0.285</td>
<td>1.34 (1.08–1.66)</td>
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<td>SIK3</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>rs12944693</td>
<td>1.49 (1.07–2.08)</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>1.52 (1.14–2.04)</td>
<td>4.3 \times 10^{-3}</td>
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*Based on a test for trend.

NOTE: Results based on 671 cases (407 serous) and 939 controls. Adjusted for age, geographic location, BMI, oral contraceptive (OC) use, HRT, and parity/age at first birth. MAF among controls.
with risk of serous or overall ovarian cancer in the replication study (Table 2, Supplementary Tables S6 and S7); however, rs2125846 (NLK) showed similar associations with risk of both serous and all subtypes of ovarian cancer and was thus explored further. The G allele of rs2125846 was associated with a 1.36-fold increased risk of serous ovarian cancer (95% CI: 1.11–1.67, $P = 1.77 \times 10^{-3}$) and with a 1.30-fold increased risk of all subtypes (95% CI: 1.08–1.56, $P = 2.97 \times 10^{-3}$). Combining discovery and replication studies, rs2125846 was again associated with risk of serous and all subtypes of ovarian cancer (serous OR = 1.33, 95% CI: 1.15–1.54; all subtype OR = 1.27, 95% CI: 1.12–1.45), with consistent associations across analyses (Fig. 1). Risk estimates were also similar across histologic subtypes ($P$-heterogeneity $= 0.75$; Supplementary Fig. S1). However, our power to detect associations with subtypes of ovarian cancer was limited due to small sample sizes, and this result should be interpreted with caution.

**Discussion**

In an analysis of genes encoding kinases required for normal cell division, we have identified a SNP, rs2125846, in the Nemo-like kinase (NLK) locus that is associated with risk of ovarian cancer. This SNP showed a very similar influence on risk of ovarian cancer in the discovery and replication studies (OR = 1.35) and was also associated with risk of the serous subtype (combined OR = 1.33) and all subtypes (combined OR = 1.27) of ovarian cancer.
It is important to interpret this association with caution, as the rs2125846 association did not retain significance after adjustment for multiple testing in the replication phase. However, we have identified a biologically interesting candidate ovarian cancer SNP that warrants replication in larger studies of ovarian cancer.

NLK is a mitogen-activated protein kinase-like kinase belonging to the serine/threonine kinase superfamily. Studies in C. elegans have shown that NLK is involved in the cancer-related Wnt/beta-catenin signalling pathway (23, 24). Furthermore, NLK has been shown to inhibit several transcription factors such as NF-kB, Smads, AP1, and p53 (24, 25). Several functional studies have found a relationship between NLK expression and various cancer types. A prostate cancer study showed in cell lines that NLK expression is decreased in metastases compared with normal prostate epithelium and that overexpression of NLK induces apoptosis, particularly among androgen receptor–expressing cells (24). Similarly, overexpression of NLK was shown to induce apoptosis in colon cancer cell lines (26). Finally, NLK is upregulated in hepatocellular carcinomas, and disruption of NLK inhibits hepatocellular carcinoma cell growth (27). However, there are currently no functional data for the intrinsic NLK SNPs identified in this study. In addition, no associations for NLK variants have been identified in candidate gene studies or GWAS of cancer.

Overall, we report on the evaluation of the contribution of inherited variation in mitotic kinases to ovarian cancer risk. These results warrant further investigation in independent studies of ovarian cancer to understand the biological relationship between NLK and ovarian cancer risk.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest
No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

Grant Support
The work was supported by NIH grants R01 CA122340, R01 CA128976, R01 CA88668, R01 CA122443, R01 CA106414, P50 CA136393, U19 CA148112, U.S. Department of Defense Ovarian Cancer IDEA award W91XWH-10-1-0341, Alberta Cancer Research Institute Projects 23965 and 24258, the Canadian Institutes of Health Research MSI1-67734, the American Cancer Society Grant CRTG-00-196, and a Celma Mastry Ovarian Cancer Foundation Grant. The Ovarian Cancer Association Consortium is supported by a grant from the Ovarian Cancer Research Fund. The costs of publication of this article were defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. This article must therefore be hereby marked advertisement in accordance with 18 U.S.C. Section 1734 solely to indicate this fact.

Received August 17, 2011; revised November 29, 2011; accepted December 20, 2011; published OnlineFirst January 17, 2012.

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30. Carcinomas, and disruption of lines (26). Finally, NLK is upregulated in hepatocellular receptor–expressing cells (24). Similarly, overexpression NLK normal prostate epithelium and that overexpression of types. A prostate cancer study showed in cell lines that NLK induces apoptosis, particularly among androgen receptor–expressing cells (24). Furthermore, NLK has been shown to inhibit several transcription factors such as NF-kB, Smads, AP1, and p53 (24, 25). Several functional studies have found a relationship between NLK expression and various cancer types. A prostate cancer study showed in cell lines that NLK expression is decreased in metastases compared with normal prostate epithelium and that overexpression of NLK induces apoptosis, particularly among androgen receptor–expressing cells (24). Similarly, overexpression of NLK was shown to induce apoptosis in colon cancer cell lines (26). Finally, NLK is upregulated in hepatocellular carcinomas, and disruption of NLK inhibits hepatocellular carcinoma cell growth (27). However, there are currently no functional data for the intrinsic NLK SNPs identified in this study. In addition, no associations for NLK variants have been identified in candidate gene studies or GWAS of cancer.


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