
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Clinical Significance of Joint Detection of Serum VEGF, SIL-2R and HGF in Patients with Primary Hepatocellular Carcinoma before and after Percutaneous Microwave Coagulation Therapy

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Abstract

Objective: To investigate the changes of serum vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), soluble interleukin-2 receptor (SIL–2R) and hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) contents in patients with primary hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) before and after percutaneous microwave coagulation therapy (PMCT) and determine their clinical significance. Materials and Methods: Fasting venous blood (3 mL) from 81 patients with primary HCC diagnosed by pathology was collected in the mornings 1 day before PMCT, and 1 day, 7 days and 1 month after PMCT, and then the serum was separated and stored in -70°C. The contents of VEGF, SIL–2R and HGF were detected by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Results: The serum VEGF, SIL–2R and HGF contents in 81 patients with primary HCC had obviously dynamic changes before and after PMCT. By comparison to 1 day after PMCT with pre-operation, there was no statistical significance regarding VEGF and SIL–2R contents (P>0.05), but HGF content showed significant difference (P<0.01). Compared with pre-operation, VEGF, SIL–2R and HGF contents 7 days and 1 month after PMCT all manifested significant differences (P<0.01). By comparison to 7 days with 1 month after PMCT, there was no statistical significance regarding the VEGF content (P>0.05), whereas SIL–2R and HGF contents showed significant change (P<0.01). Conclusions: The contents of serum VEGF, SIL–2R and HGF have obviously dynamic changes in primary HCC before and after PMCT, and their joint detection is expected to be an effective hematologic evaluation index of PMCT for primary HCC.

Keywords: Primary HCC - percutaneous microwave coagulation therapy - VEGF - IL-2 receptor - HGF

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Introduction

Primary hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is one of the most commonly-encountered malignant tumors in the world (Abdelgawad et al., 2013; Berk et al., 2013; Chittmittrapap et al., 2013; Gupta et al., 2013; Norsa’adah et al., 2013; Hao et al., 2013; Zekri et al., 2013; Cai et al., 2014; El Kassas et al., 2014; Fan et al., 2014; Ji et al., 2014; Jeng et al., 2014; Li et al., 2014; Tang et al., 2014; Wang et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2014). Most small liver cancers (single and diameter ≤5 cm) are in the early stage of liver cancer development, which is crucial to treat the liver cancer in clinic. At present, percutaneous microwave coagulation therapy (PMCT) as a minimally-invasive treatment can technically inactivate the small liver cancer with the diameter ≤5 cm completely one time. Modern imaging examinations have been able to reflect the real situation of tumor tissue necrosis timely, but it still needs to find its hematologic monitoring index (Zhan et al., 2013). In clinic, we are hoping to find a good repeatable, convenient and effective hematologic evaluation index that can reflect the efficacy of PMCT timely. Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) is the most important angiogenesis factor in tumor tissues (Pircher et al., 2014). Studies have shown that both tumor tissue ischemia and necrosis can reduce the secretion of VEGF (Ahluwalia et al., 2012). Tumor occurrence and progression are closely associated with body cellular immunity function. Serum soluble interleukin-2 receptor (SIL–2R) is an important monitoring index which can reflect the body cellular immunity function (Kanazawa et al., 2006). Hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), a multifunctional cytokine, is the most important factor that can promote the liver regeneration. Hu et al. found that serum HGF concentration was increased significantly on day 1 after hepatectomy, suggesting that the process of early liver regeneration was launched after microwave treatment (Hu et al., 1999). This study detected the content changes of serum VEGF, SIL–2R and HGF in patients with primary HCC before and after PMCT by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) in order to provide some hematologic evidences for judging the efficacy of PMCT for primary HCC and prognosis.

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Materials and Methods

General data
A total of 81 patients with primary HCC and undergoing PMCT in our hospital from Nov., 2011 to Oct., 2013 were selected, in which the males and females at the age of 35~84 years were respectively 68 and 13 cases, with the median age of (53.25±11.67) years. All the patients were diagnosed by clinical imaging and serum alpha fetal protein (AFP) detection, and finally confirmed by pathological section. There were no surgical indications or patients to refuse the surgery. According to the standards made in China liver cancer meeting in 2001, the clinical staging of all patients pertain to phase II. There were no patients with portal venous bronchi, hepatic veins or bile duct carcinoma, and all liver functions were Child A. According to CT measurement, the average HCC nodule was (3.78±1.22) cm. All the patients did not receive any other therapies before PMCT, and fill the application form and signed by themselves or their relatives before biopsy and treatment. They did not receive any other therapies during microwave treatment and research.

Methods
Specimen collection: Fasting venous blood (3 mL) from all patients was collected in the morning respectively on 1 day before PMCT, 1 day, 7 days and 1 month after PMCT, and then the serum was separated and stored in -70℃.

Treatment methods: First, apply American-made Bard18G automatic biopsy gun to penetrate into the liver tumor site percutaneously under ultrasound before PMCT, and then take 3~5 pieces of mass and put them in 40% formalin for fixation, finally, send them to inspect; Second, apply KY-2000 type microwave coagulation therapy apparatus (Nanjing Kangyou Company, China) was used to detect the serum HGF concentration in 81 patients with small liver cancer, and the testing steps were carried out strictly in accordance with the kit instructions. The OD value was red at a wavelength of 492nm on the enzyme mark instrument. The standard curve was drawn with OD value and standards respectively as the ordinate and abscissa. Finally, the concentration was inquired according to the OD value of serum samples.

Statistical data analysis
SPSS 13.0 statistical software was used to analyze the laboratory data expressing with the mean ± standard deviation (x±s). q test was applied for pairwise comparison, one-way analysis of variance with repeated measurements for comparison among groups. P<0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

Results

Degree of tumor necrosis
The ultrasound imaging or enhanced MRI was conducted in 81 patients 1 month after microwave treatment, and the results showed that all of them had no residual carcinoma and recurrence of liver inside and outside.

Changes of serum VEGF, SIL–2R and HGF contents at different time points before and after PMCT

The serum VEGF, SIL–2R and HGF contents in 81 patients with primary HCC had more obviously dynamic changes before and after PMCT. By comparison to 1 day after PMCT with pre-operation, there was no statistical significance regarding VEGF and SIL–2R contents (P>0.05), but HGF content showed significant difference (P<0.01). Compared with pre-operation, VEGF, SIL–2R and HGF contents 7 days and 1 month after PMCT were all manifested significant differences (P<0.01). By comparison to 7 days with 1 month after PMCT, there was no statistical significance regarding the VEGF content (P>0.05), whereas SIL–2R and HGF contents showed significant difference (P<0.01).

Discussion
As a minimally-invasive treatment method for liver cancer, PMCT has achieved a very good therapeutic effect in clinic after almost 20-year development (Xiong et al., 2014).
higher than 7 days after treatment, which might be related to the inhibition of IL-2 function caused by the existence of cancer-induced abnormal immune reaction after treatment (Hombach et al., 2012), suggesting that the comprehensive treatment like combined immunotherapy may be obtain a better therapeutic effect.

The regenerative process of liver cells is influenced by multiple factors, including the factors respectively promoting and inhibiting the liver cell regeneration to maintain the starting and ending balance of liver regeneration (Fulop et al., 2001). HGF is the most important growth factor that promotes the liver regeneration in the process of liver regeneration. It has an effect of promoting mitosis on the liver cells when its concentration reaches as small as 1 ng/ml, and this effect comes up to the largest when the concentration is 5~10 ng/ml. It can be activated rapidly in the repair of liver injury. Miyata et al. measured the serum HGF concentrations in 43 patients who accepted partial liver resection before and after treatment, and compared with the weight of removed liver tissue. The results confirmed that HGF immediately went up after the liver resection, and then went down. Besides, the serum maximum HGF concentration was associated with the weight of resected liver tissue (Miyata et al., 1996). HGF can not only promote the liver regeneration, but also can promote the movement of liver cancer cells and make tumor cells tend to spread. It can stimulate the formation of tumor blood vessels in the body and promote tumor growth and diffusion by promoting epithelial hyperplasia and activities. Meanwhile, HGF can also play the role through its receptor c-Met. C-Met as the product coded by oncogenes can exert the effect of simulating the liver cell growth after in combination with HCG. The results in this study revealed that the serum HGF concentration 1 day after PMCT went up significantly compared with pre-operation, and reached the peak 7 days after PMCT, with statistical significance, illustrating that the process of early liver regeneration starts after microwave treatment, and mesenchymal cells secrete HGF for repair. This repair 1 month after treatment can make it restore to the level before treatment. However, increased HGF concentration may accelerate the metastasis and recurrence of liver cancer if micrometastasis is accompanied. The reason lies in HGF receptor c-Met has a high expression rate in the liver cell tissue of liver cancer (Aydemir et al., 2012), and a small amount of HGF can stimulate the growth of micrometastatic lesions.

In a word, how to reduce or eliminate high VEGF and SI-2R levels in serum of patients with tumors and make the body immune system perform the normal function may be a new way for the prevention and control of malignant tumors. Hence, monitoring the serum VEGF and SI-2R levels in serum of patients with tumors can inhibit the proliferation of T lymphocytes and monocytes. Recent studies have shown that SIL–2R is produced by the activation of T lymphocytes and monocytes. SIL–2R is a chain of IL–2R, is an important immune inhibitor with the relative molecular mass (Mr) of 4 500.

It can bind to IL–2R with the SIL–2 on the cell membrane competitively, consume IL–2 around the activated T cells, and inhibit the differentiation and proliferation of activated T cells. High SIL–2R level in patients with tumors can inhibit the proliferation of T cells. The proliferation of T cells will be reinforced if serum SIL–2R level is reduced (Eller et al., 2009). The research results in this study revealed that serum SIL–2R level went down significantly after effective treatment, suggesting that microwave treatment can improve the body immune function except that the thermal effect damages the tumor cells. Serum SIL–2R level in patients with primary HCC 7 days after PMCT was decreased markedly by comparison to PMCT before, considering that the reduced tumor load after treatment decreases the number of activated lymphocytes induced by tumors in vivo, weakens the number of infiltrative lymphocytes inside tumors and lowers SIL–2R release, consequently leading to reduction of SIL–2R level, which can indirectly reflect the disease outcome. It can be concluded that detection of serum SIL–2R level is conductive to evaluating the efficacy. The serum SIL–2R level 1 month after treatment was notably higher than 7 days after treatment, which might be related to the inhibition of IL-2 function caused by the existence of cancer-induced abnormal immune reaction after treatment (Hombach et al., 2012), suggesting that the comprehensive treatment like combined immunotherapy may be obtain a better therapeutic effect.
References


