Identification of Mucin Depleted Foci in the Human Colon

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Abstract

Aberrant crypt foci (ACF) originally described in rodents treated with colon-specific carcinogens have been identified also in humans at high risk of colon cancer (CRC) and are extensively used as cancer biomarkers. However, studies documenting the heterogeneity of ACF have questioned their precancerous nature. Recently, we described dysplastic foci depleted of mucins (MDF) in the colon of rats treated with colon-specific carcinogens. Like colon tumors, MDFs show activation of Wnt signaling driven by mutations in the β-catenin gene and Apc, a key gene in colorectal carcinogenesis. Because MDFs have been identified thus far only in rodents, we wanted to search for similar lesions in humans. Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) subjects, carrying germ-line mutations in the APC gene, are at high risk of CRC. Therefore, we first searched for MDF-like lesions in unsectioned colon samples from FAP patients and then in patients with sporadic CRC. MDFs were present in the colon of FAP patients (average of 0.0577 lesions/cm²) and at a much lower density in CRC patients (average of 0.0006 lesions/cm²). ACFs were also observed in all patients. Histologic preparations of all the MDFs identified in FAP and CRC consisted of microadenomas at variable grades of dysplasia. The occurrence of MDF-like lesions in high-risk patients provides evidence that these lesions have a counterpart in human pathology and, as observed in rodents, may represent the very early stages of CRC.

Foci of aberrant crypts (ACF), microscopically visible in the unsectioned colon of carcinogen-treated mice, were originally described by Ranjana Bird in 1987 as being related to the early steps of colon carcinogenesis (1). The results of many studies characterizing ACF (2–4) and the demonstration that ACF-like lesions are also present in humans (5, 6) have reinforced the hypothesis that ACFs are precursors of colon cancer (CRC) and have led to their widespread use as biomarkers of colon carcinogenesis (7, 8). However, reports documenting the heterogeneity of ACF and their relationship with cancer not always straightforward (9–12) opened a debate on the validity of ACF as surrogate end points, stressing the need for additional biomarkers more robustly correlated with cancer (12–15). Recently, mucin depleted foci (MDF), formed by dysplastic crypts with scant or absent mucin production, were identified by our group in the colon of rodents treated with azoxymethane or 1,2-dimethylhydrazine (16), which induces CRC through histologic and molecular alterations similar to human carcinogenesis (17). Like ACFs, MDFs are easily identified in unsectioned colon. Moreover, studies carried out by us and others indicate that MDFs are correlated with carcinogenesis and can thus serve as cancer biomarkers in chemoprevention studies (18–21). We documented that MDFs share pathologic and molecular alterations with more advanced lesions, such as Wnt pathway activation, caused in part by mutations in the β-catenin gene (19). Moreover, the fact that MDFs carry mutations in the Apc gene at a frequency similar to tumors (22) reinforces the hypothesis that MDFs are precursors of CRC in rodents. MDFs have been identified thus far only in rodents treated with azoxymethane/1,2-dimethylhydrazine; therefore, we thought it important to show that lesions similar to MDF are also present in humans.

Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) subjects, carrying germ-line mutations in the APC gene, are at high risk of developing CRC (23). Therefore, we began by searching for MDF-like lesions in FAP patients. We also studied patients with sporadic CRC because they are also at risk of developing a second CRC (24). In the same samples in which we searched for MDF-like lesions, we also studied ACF. Histologic analysis of the various lesions identified was then done.
4 patients) and at the University of Florence, Careggi Hospital (Florence, Italy; 19 patients). Two samples were from patients with FAP identified based on family history and clinical manifestations. The first FAP patient was a male aged 38 y with ∼840 adenomatous polyps in the colon (size, 0.8-6 mm) and extracolonic manifestations (fundic gastric polyps and duodenal adenomatous polyps); his mother died of ovary cancer and was also affected with FAP. The second FAP patient was a female (40 y old) presenting ∼320 adenomatous polyps in the colon (size, 3-10 mm) and duodenal polyps; her brother died of CRC (38 y old). The additional colonic samples studied (n = 21) were from patients with sporadic CRC with no familial risk for this disease based on clinical manifestations, age of onset, and family history. A summary of clinical data of patients in the study is presented in Table 1. All cancers in the CRC patients were adenocarcinomas: 9 were located in the right colon and 12 in the left colon (Table 1). Informed consent for the use of the colonic samples was obtained from patients.

### Identification of ACF and MDF in unsectioned human colons

Immediately after surgery, macroscopically normal mucosa was gently peeled from the submucosa and muscularis propria layers...
using scissors or a scalpel and pinned flat on a polystyrene board as previously described (19). After fixation in buffered formalin (for at least 24 h), each sample was cut into small segments (~3 x 5 cm) to facilitate microscopic observation.

Colons were stained with high-iron diamine Alcian blue (HID-AB) to identify MDF, but because this procedure precludes subsequent staining with methylene blue (MB) for ACF determination, the colon samples were first stained with MB (0.1%) for 5 to 10 min (1). After ACF determination, colons were kept in formalin and then stained with HID-AB to visualize MDF as described for rats (16), with the following modifications. Briefly, colons were rinsed in distilled water and stained for 1 h at room temperature with HID solution obtained by dissolving simultaneously 120 mg of N-N’-dimethyl-m-phenylene diamine and 20 mg of N-N’-di-methyl-p-phenylene diamine in 50 mL of distilled water and then adding 1.4 mL of 60% ferric chloride. The colons were rinsed thrice in distilled water and stained for 30 min with AB solution (1% Alcian blue in 3% acetic acid). The colons were then rinsed thrice with 80% ethanol followed by distilled water and then observed under a microscope (mucosal side up) to determine MDF. As reported in rodents, MDFs were visible as focal lesions (i.e., there was a clear distinction between normal surrounding crypts and MDF) characterized by the absence, or very limited production, of mucins when compared with surrounding crypts. Elevation of the lesion above the surface of the colon is a frequent feature of MDF. Single crypts without mucus were never considered as an MDF.

Histology of the observed lesions

After identification of MDF and ACF in the unsectioned colons, 37 lesions (11 MDFs and 26 ACFs as defined at the topographic observation at the microscope) were marked with permanent ink (The Davidson Marking System, Bradley Products) as described (19), dissected, and embedded in paraffin in such a way that the crypts could be sectioned longitudinally. Histologic sections (4 μm)
were stained with H&E and evaluated by a pathologist (A. Giannini) unaware of the topographical classification of the lesion. Lesions showing dysplastic features were classified as microadenomas (25, 26) with low or moderate grade of dysplasia (27, 28). Lesions showing no dysplasia were classified as hyperplastic lesions (25, 26) or nondysplastic/nonhyperplastic lesions according to previously described criteria (28–30).

**Results**

**Determination of ACF in colon of FAP and CRC patients**

We first stained the colon samples with MB and determined the presence of ACF. As expected, ACFs were easily visualized in FAP and CRC patients (Fig. 1A and E) and were more numerous in FAP than in CRC patients (Table 2). When considering only CRC patients, the density of ACF was significantly higher in the left colon (sigmoid and descending colon) than in the right colon (ascending and transverse colon; Table 2). After ACF determination with MB, the samples were stained with HID-AB to highlight mucin production and identify any MDF. As reported in rodents (16–19), we found that the HID-AB staining allowed a good visualization of the ACF (in Fig. 1, the first and second columns show the same ACF observed in MB-stained and HID-AB–stained colon, respectively). Moreover, MB did not alter the subsequent HID-AB staining.

**Determination of MDF in the colon of FAP and CRC patients**

In HID-AB–stained samples from FAP patients, it was possible to identify MDF-like lesions (Fig. 2A and D). In the 2 FAP samples, we found a total of 10 MDFs, with a mean multiplicity of 34 crypts per lesion (Table 3). Some of these MDFs were small (i.e., formed by only three to six crypts) and some had gone undetected at the previous observation of the MB-stained colon (4 of 10 lesions, such as the lesion in Fig. 2A). The remaining MDFs were identified as ACFs during the observation with MB (6 of 10 lesions, such as the lesion in Fig. 2D). In FAP patients, the mean density of MDF was 0.0577 lesions/cm², a value ~30 times lower than the ACF density.

Contrary to what was observed in FAP patients, the density of MDF in CRC samples was extremely low (Table 3), only one MDF being observed in the 21 colon samples examined (total area examined, 1,766 cm²). This MDF (Fig. 2G) was observed in a sample of left colon (sigmoid) from a male patient (age, 54 years) operated for adenocarcinoma of the rectum, with no familial risk for CRC. The MDF was formed by ~60 crypts, and had been classified as an ACF in the previous observation with MB. The density of ACF in this colon sample was low (only 2 ACFs being present in ~82 cm² analyzed).

**Histologic analysis of the observed ACF and MDF**

After identification of ACF and MDF in the unsectioned colon, all observed MDFs (11 lesions) and a representative sample of the ACF (26 lesions) were marked with permanent ink and sectioned for histopathology. The results indicated (Table 4) that all the MDFs in FAP patients were microadenomas with low-grade dysplasia (Fig. 2B and E), whereas the only MDF found in the CRC sample was a microadenoma of moderate dysplasia (Fig. 2H). The histologic analysis of the 26 ACFs (Table 4) showed that all the ACFs from FAP patients (17 samples) were microadenomas with low grade of dysplasia. On the contrary, of the nine ACFs from CRC patients, only one was a microadenoma with a low degree of dysplasia (Fig. 1G), the others being either nondysplastic/

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**Table 2. ACF density in FAP and CRC patients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>ACF/cm² [total number of ACF in each category]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAP (2)*</td>
<td>1.585 ± 0.261 (274)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right colon (9)*</td>
<td>0.031 ± 0.022 (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left colon (12)*</td>
<td>0.109 ± 0.081† (110)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC (21)*</td>
<td>0.07 ± 0.073† (134)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In parenthesis, the number of patients in each category.
†P < 0.001 versus FAP patients.
‡P < 0.05 versus right colon (ascending and transverse) with t test for unpaired samples.

**Table 3. Characteristics of MDF-like lesions in FAP and CRC patients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients</th>
<th>Total MDF</th>
<th>Crypts/lesion</th>
<th>Crypts/MDF (mean ± SD)</th>
<th>MDF/cm²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAP #1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>33.4 ± 33.5</td>
<td>0.0577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAP #2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.0006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0.0006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not seen as ACF in MB-stained colon.
nonhyperplastic (Fig. 1C) or hyperplastic lesions. Interestingly, the only ACF classified as a microadenoma (Fig. 1E-H) was identified in the same CRC patient in whom we identified the MDF.

Discussion

This is the first report showing that MDF-like lesions are present in humans, notably in subjects at high risk of developing CRC, such as FAP patients, and at a much lower density in CRC patients. All the MDFs identified, either in FAP or CRC patients, were dysplastic at histology. We also found that some of the MDFs observed in FAP patients were formed by few crypts (three to six crypts), an observation in line with previous reports on the presence of minute adenomas formed among those analyzed in CRC patients was dysplastic, whereas the others were hyperplastic or nonhyperplastic. Among the MDFs observed in FAP patients, <10% of the lesions found to be dysplastic (i.e., in this CRC patient, MDF identified 50% of the lesions identified as ACFs with MB) that was also dysplastic (19). Interestingly, the paucity of MDF in CRC patients makes them unsuitable for identification of MDF in vivo, although these lesions might be rare.

At present, the methodology available for identifying MDF requires fixation and a staining of the tissue, which unfortunately is unsuitable for identification of MDF in vivo; moreover, the paucity of MDF in CRC patients makes them probably unsuitable as cancer biomarkers. However, the fact that all the MDFs identified, even if classified as ACFs with MB, were dysplastic raises the possibility of development of this technique for detecting some early dysplastic lesions also in vivo, although these lesions might be rare.

In conclusion, the occurrence of MDF-like lesions in FAP patients at high risk of CRC and their rare occurrence in sporadic CRC patients prove that these lesions, identified thus far only in rodents treated with colon carcinogens, have a counterpart in human pathology. Therefore, MDF may represent in humans, as in rodents, an early step in the process of carcinogenesis. Their characterization and identification in vivo may be relevant as early pathologic alterations in CRC.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

Acknowledgments

We thank Mary Forrest for revision of the English.

| Table 4. Histology of MDF and ACF identified at the topographical observation |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| **Lesion** | **Group** | **Diagnosis** |
| MDF | FAP (10) | Microadenomas with a low grade of dysplasia (10) |
| | CRC (1) | Microadenoma with a moderate grade of dysplasia (1) |
| ACF | FAP (17) | Microadenomas with a low grade of dysplasia (17) |
| | CRC (9) | Microadenoma with a low grade of dysplasia (1) |
| | | Hyperplastic lesion (1) |
| | | Non-hyperplastic/non-dysplastic lesions (7) |

*Numbers in parenthesis are the number of samples analyzed for histology in each category.*
References


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