

Discoidin Domain Receptor 1 expression is associated with stroma TGF beta signaling in selected cancers.

Sher X, Wang Z, Schuerpf T, Dillon L, Oravec T, Audoly L, Clifton GT

Introduction

Discoidin Domain Receptor 1 (DDR1) has been implicated in cancer prognosis, invasion, and metastases in multiple tumor types.[1] More recently, DDR1 has also been implicated in immune exclusion.[2] However, the relationship between DDR1 and TGF beta-mediated immunomodulatory pathways is less clear and may vary by tumor type.

Methods

The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) was queried for the association between an 80-gene TFGb pathway activation signature [3] and *DDR1* gene expression in all tumors and by individual histologic types. To further understand role of the DDR1/TGF beta interaction, TGF-beta isoforms (*TGFB1*, *TGFB2*, *TGFB3*) and binding proteins (*LTBP1*, *LTBP3*, *LRRC32*, *NRROS*) were compared to DDR1 expression by indications with a strong/moderate relationship between TGF-beta signature and DDR1 compared to those with a weak or no relationship between the two.

Results

DDR1 gene expression and TGF beta signaling expression are not correlated in a pan-tumor analysis ($r=0.12$). In individual indications, there is a strong relationship ($r>0.75$) in thymoma ($r=0.79$); moderate relationship ($0.75>r>0.5$) in papillary renal cell carcinoma ($r=0.57$), and thyroid cancer ($r=0.52$); a weak relationship ($0.5>r>0.25$) in testicular ($r=0.49$), prostate ($r=0.49$), hepatocellular carcinoma ($r=0.47$), endometrial ($r=0.44$), ovarian, lung squamous cell carcinoma ($r=0.27$), lung adenocarcinoma ($r=0.29$), rectal ($r=0.32$), cholangiocarcinoma ($r=0.36$), cervical ($r=0.36$), head and neck ($r=0.30$), esophageal cancers ($r=0.30$), glioblastoma ($r=0.27$); No relationship (<0.25) in all others. There was a strong, direct relationship ($r=0.76$, Figure 1) between *LTBP3* expression and *DDR1* expression in indications with a strong/moderate correlation between TGF beta signaling signature and *DDR1* and no relationship ($r=0.17$) in those with a weak or no relationship. All other correlations between DDR1 and TGF-beta isoforms or binding proteins were weak or nonexistent ($r<0.5$).

Conclusion

DDR1 expression is correlated with TGF-B signaling expression in multiple cancer types, but with varying strength of correlation. In indications with a strong or moderate relationship, DDR1 is also strongly correlated with latent-transforming growth factor beta-binding protein 3 (LTBP3) gene expression, suggesting a common stromal-mediated interaction.

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