Integrated, Genome-Wide Screening for Hypomethylated Oncogenes in Salivary Gland Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma

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Abstract

Purpose: Salivary gland adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) is a rare malignancy that is poorly understood. To look for relevant oncogene candidates under the control of promoter methylation, an integrated, genome-wide screen was conducted.

Experimental Design: Global demethylation of normal salivary gland cell strains using 5-aza-2’-deoxycytidine (5-aza-dC) and trichostatin A (TSA), followed by expression array analysis was conducted. ACC-specific expression profiling was generated using expression microarray analysis of primary ACC and normal samples. Next, the two profiles were integrated to identify a subset of genes for further validation of promoter demethylation in ACC versus normal. Finally, promising candidates were further validated for mRNA, protein, and promoter methylation levels in larger ACC cohorts. Functional validation was then conducted in cancer cell lines.

Results: We found 159 genes that were significantly re-expressed after 5-aza-dC/TSA treatment and overexpressed in ACC. After initial validation, eight candidates showed hypomethylation in ACC: AQP1, CECRI, CIQR1, C1QR1, CTAG2, P53AIP1, TDRD12, BEX1, and DYNLT3. Aquaporin 1 (AQP1) showed the most significant hypomethylation and was further validated. AQP1 hypomethylation in ACC was confirmed with two independent cohorts. Of note, there was significant overexpression of AQP1 in both mRNA and protein in the paraffin-embedded ACC cohort. Furthermore, AQP1 was upregulated in 5-aza-dC/TSA-treated SACC83. Finally, AQP1 promoted cell proliferation and colony formation in SACC83.

Conclusions: Our integrated, genome-wide screening method proved to be an effective strategy for detecting novel oncogenes in ACC. AQP1 is a promising oncogene candidate for ACC and is transcriptionally regulated by promoter hypomethylation. Clin Cancer Res; 17(13): 4320–30. ©2011 AACR.
Salivary gland adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) is a rare head and neck malignancy, and its molecular underpinnings remain unclear. Our goal was to apply a comprehensive epigenomic screening method to search for oncogene candidates in ACC. Through this screening algorithm, aquaporin 1 (AQP1) emerged as the most promising candidate oncogene. Our data show that the promoter hypomethylation of AQP1 and its associated overexpression are important hallmarks of ACC. To our knowledge, this is the first study pinpointing the contribution of AQP1 hypomethylation to ACC. The screened oncogene candidates, especially AQP1, revealed in this study provide additional mechanistic insights into ACC development that could have future therapeutic implications.

**Materials and Methods**

**Clinical samples**

Primary ACC tissue was obtained via the Johns Hopkins Pathology Department under Johns Hopkins Institutional Review Board approved protocol IRB#92-07-21-01. Tumor tissues from 18 fresh surgical specimens were snap frozen in liquid nitrogen immediately after surgical resection and stored at −196°C until use. A separate cohort of 13 adjacent normal parotid samples were also freshly frozen and utilized for this study for controls. These patients had either benign or inflammatory disease, and the tissue used was distant from the benign lesion. For the paraffin-embedded samples, 16 blocks with high tumor yield were selected and confirmed to be ACC by a head and neck pathologist (W.H.W.). Eight 10-μm slides were cut, and the tumors were manually microdissected to yield at least 80% tumor purity. Again, 18 separate normal parotid tissue samples that had been paraffin embedded were also used after histologic confirmation that no tumor or inflammation was contained within those slides.

**DNA and RNA extraction**

DNA samples were isolated as described previously. The formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) samples underwent deparaffinization using xylene before proceeding to DNA extraction. RNA extraction from paraffin-embedded tissue specimens were conducted with the RecoverAll Total Nucleic Acid Isolation for FFPE Kit (Ambion) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

**Cell strains and cell lines**

Normal salivary gland epithelial cell strains, HPAM1 and HPAF1, were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC; with the kind permission of Dr. Dharam Chopra) and grown according to ATCC instructions. Cells were grown in collagen IV coated flasks (BD Bioscience). The medium used was keratinocyte basal medium (Lonza) supplemented with KGM SingleQuots (Lonza). The ACC cell line, SACC83, was a kind gift from Dr. Osamu Tetsu (personal communication), who conducted the genotyping of the available ACC cell lines. SACC83 was cultured as described previously.

**5-Aza-2′-deoxycytidine and trichostatin A treatment**

We treated normal human salivary gland cell strains (HPAF1 and HPAM1) in triplicate with 5-aza-2′-deoxycytidine (5-aza-dC; Sigma-Aldrich) and trichostatin A (TSA; Sigma-Aldrich) as described previously. Total cellular RNA was isolated using the RNeasy Kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

**Data analysis**

The 5-aza-dC/TSA experiments in 2 normal cell strains were carried out using the Gene-Chip U133plus2.0 Affymetrix Expression Microarray (Affymetrix). Signal intensity and statistical significance were established for each transcript using dChip version 2005. Detailed data analyses were the same as described by Smith and colleagues. Briefly, the cutoff value after 5-aza-dC/TSA treated was 2-fold increased on the basis of the 90% CI. We applied the Cancer Outlier Profile Analysis (COPA; refs. 16, 19) to our Affymetrix expression microarray (Affymetrix) analysis of the primary ACC cohort of 18 patients and 8 normal samples from the University of Virginia.

We ranked target genes from the Affymetrix U133A mRNA expression microarray platform by COPA upregulation at the 90th percentile (from 18 tumors and 8 normal tissues). A second rank list was produced by ranking genes in descending order of the degree of upregulation upon 5-aza-dC/TSA treatment. These 2 sources of information (gene set showing upregulation with 5-aza-dC/TSA and COPA score) were combined by using a rank product. These 2 rankings were combined to rank all targets, and permutation of the data was used to establish significance with a threshold of \(P = 0.005\). This resulted in 159
genes with the presence of CpG island(s) in the promoter region or the first intron, as determined by MethPrimer (20).

**Bisulfite treatment and bisulfite genomic sequencing**
The EpiTect Bisulfite Kit (Qiagen) was used to convert unmethylated cytosine in DNA to uracil according to the manufacturer’s instructions (17). Bisulfite primers, which contain no CG dinucleotides, were designed by MethPrimer to span areas of CpG island(s) in the promoter or first intron (20). Touchdown PCR, PCR products purification, and sequencing conditions were described previously (17).

**Quantitative methylation-specific PCR**
Quantitative methylation-specific PCR (qMSP) was carried out in a 7900 sequence detector (Perkin-Elmer Applied Biosystems) and analyzed by a sequence detector system (SDS 2.3; Applied Biosystems), as previously described (11, 21). The AQP1 primer sequences were forward 5'-GGAGGG-TAGTTGCTGCTCA-3', and reverse 5'-CCTTCGTTGTTTATCC-TAAACC-3'. The AQP1 probe was 5'FAM-5'-AAAACTAAAACGAGTACTTAAT-3'C TAMRA. The β-actin primer sequences were forward 5'-TGGTGATGGAG-GAGGTGGTGAAT-3' and reverse 5'-AACCAATAAAACCC-TACTCCTCCCTAA-3'. The β-actin probe was 5'FAM 5'-ACACCACCCACACAAATACAAAAACA-3'C TAMRA (21). Amplification conditions were as follows: 95°C for 3 minutes followed by 50 cycles at 95°C for 15 seconds and 60°C for 1 minute. Leukocyte DNA from a healthy individual was methylated in vitro with excess SssI methyltransferase (New England Biolabs, Inc.) to generate completely methylated reference standard (threshold cycle value for unmethylated AQP1 expressing plasmid from our laboratory (22) and corresponding negative vectors were transfected by using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen). For the cell proliferation assay, cells numbers were measured at 0, 24, 48, and 72 hours by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8; Dojindo) as described by Glazer and colleagues (15). Absorbance (450–650 nm) was measured by the Spectramax M2e 96-well Fluorescence Plate Reader (Molecular Devices). All growth experiments were carried out in triplicate for all cell lines and vectors. For the soft agar assay, transfected cells were counted, and approximately 2,000 to 5,000 cells were added into each 6-well plate. The bottom layer was composed of 0.5% agar, RPMI +10% FBS, whereas the cells were suspended in a top layer of 0.35% agar, RPMI +10% FBS, and G418 (500 μg/mL). Cells were cultured for 8 to 12 days before analysis.

**Quantitative reverse transcription PCR**
cDNA synthesis was carried out using random hexamer and oligo(dT) with the SuperScript First-Strand Synthesis Kit (Invitrogen). Subsequent quantitative reverse transcription PCR (qRT-PCR) was carried out with SYBR green and primers designed specifically for AQP1. The AQP1 RT primers are: forward, 5'-TCGCCACGCAGCTCCCTCA-3' and reverse, 5'-CGGATGATCTCGATGCCAGG-3'. PCR conditions were 95°C 5 minutes, 45 cycles of 95°C for 15 seconds, 64°C for 30 seconds. The β-actin RT primers are: forward, 5'-AGTCCTGTTGCCATCAGAAACTA-3' and reverse, 5'-AAGGTTGCGTACAGGTTTTGGT-3'. For all primer sets used for qRT-PCR analysis with SYBR green, we confirmed the specificity of those primer sets in 2 ways: (i) the dissociation curve in qRT-PCR results was single peak and (ii) the PCR products were single, dominant bands in agarose gel by electrophoresis.

**Western blotting**
Whole protein extracts (~40 μg) were electrophoresed in NuPAGE 4% to 12% Bis-Tris gel (Invitrogen) and transferred to a polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane (BioRad), probed overnight at 4°C with the antibody against AQP1 (Abcam), and β-actin (Sigma-Aldrich). The second antibody was ECL Anti-mouse IgG, horseradish peroxidase–linked whole antibody, from sheep (GE healthcare).

**Immunohistochemistry**
Immunostaining was carried out on Bond-Leica autostaining system (Leica Microsystems) using standard immunohistochemistry protocol. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) protocol incorporated heat-induced antigen retrieval with citrate buffer (pH 6.0) followed by peroxide-blocking step and primary antibody incubation for 15 minutes with mouse monoclonal antibody AQP-1 (1 of 22; Abcam, dilution 1:400). Reaction was developed with biotin-free Bond polymer detection system (Leica Microsystems). 3,3'-Diaminobenzidine (DAB) chromogen substrate for used for visualization of reaction. Slides were counterstained with hematoxylin, dehydrated, and cover slipped.

**Transfecting AQP1 expression plasmid in SACC83 and cell proliferation and soft agar assays**
An AQP1 expressing plasmid from our laboratory (22) and corresponding negative vectors were transfected by using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen). For the cell proliferation assay, cells numbers were measured at 0, 24, 48, and 72 hours by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8; Dojindo) as described by Glazer and colleagues (15). Absorbance (450–650 nm) was measured by the Spectramax M2e 96-well Fluorescence Plate Reader (Molecular Devices). All growth experiments were carried out in triplicate for all cell lines and vectors. For the soft agar assay, transfected cells were counted, and approximately 2,000 to 5,000 cells were added into each 6-well plate. The bottom layer was composed of 0.5% agar, RPMI +10% FBS, whereas the cells were suspended in a top layer of 0.35% agar, RPMI +10% FBS, and G418 (500 μg/mL). Cells were cultured for 8 to 12 days before analysis.

**Clinical correlation**
Descriptive statistics were conducted using STATA10 (StataCorp, College Station, Texas). Continuous variables were summarized using means and ranges and compared using a 2-sided Student’s t test. Categorical variables were presented as proportions. Differences in distribution of categorical variables were compared using a χ² test. Differences were considered statistically significant if P < 0.05.

**Results**

**Integrative epigenetic approach to screen for epigenetically regulated oncogenes in ACC**
The purpose of this study was to screen for ACC-associated oncogenes silenced by DNA methylation in normal salivary gland cells. We hypothesized that normal cell strains contain methylated genes that are typically repressed in normal
tissues, but that these genes can be re-expressed by pharmacologic manipulation. A subset of these genes would include candidate proto-oncogenes activated by demethylation in human cancers that could be further selected on the basis of primary tumor expression array analysis using integrative methods.

Figure 1 graphically depicts the experimental flow. An integrative rank product was calculated, and using a significance threshold \( P = 0.005 \), we identified 254 genes that were significantly differentially upregulated on the basis of epigenetic screening and tissue microarray expression. Initially, an in silico approach utilizing MethPrimer was used to confirm the presence of CpG island(s) overlapping or close to the transcriptional start site (TSS) of our top candidates (20). The top 159 significant genes with CpG island(s) (Supplementary Table S1) were selected to be screened via this approach. We then used 5 normal salivary gland tissues to study promoter methylation levels in these 159 targets. Twenty four of 159 promoter regions showed complete methylation at all sequenced CpG sites in all or nearly all of the normal tissues. These 24 candidates were further analyzed by bisulfite genomic sequencing in 5 primary ACCs to search for candidates with promoter hypomethylation. Eight candidates were found to have hypomethylation in primary ACCs, \( AQP1, CECR1, C1QR1, CTA2, P53AIP1, TDRD12, BEX1, \) and \( D1NL3 \) (Supplementary Table S2). Among them, \( AQP1 \) was further explored in primary ACC because \( AQP1 \) was methylated in all normal samples (5 of 5), and it was the most hypomethylated candidate in ACC (2 of 5) compared with other candidates (Supplementary Table S2).

Validating \( AQP1 \) hypomethylation in ACC by qMSP with two independent ACC cohorts
First, we validated DNA methylation changes in the CpG island of \( AQP1 \) in a cohort of 15 paraffin-embedded ACC samples and 18 normal salivary gland tissues (Table 1), using a

![Diagram](https://example.com/diagram.png)
highly efficient and sensitive method, qMSP. qMSP primers
and probe were designed in an about 100-bp subregion of the
CpG island (Supplementary Fig. S1A and B) containing CpG
dinucleotides that showed significantly decreased methyla-
tion in ACC versus normals, according to the bisulfite genomic
sequencing results (Supplementary Fig. S1B). The qMSP
results confirmed significant hypomethylation in the
AQP1 in ACC versus normals (Fig. 2A). The mean methylation level
in primary ACCs was 27.9 (range: 5.0–52.3), and in normal
salivary gland tissue, the mean was 89.6 (range: 39.8–311.2),
showing that the ACC samples were significantly hypomethy-
lated (P = 0.001).

We further validated this result in a separate freshly frozen
ACC cohort (Table 1) with 16 ACC and 13 normal tissues by
qMSP. As expected, significantly decreased methylation levels
in AQP1 were found in ACC (mean: 43.8; range: 5.4–114.4)
versus normal tissues (mean: 73.8; range: 50.6–111.8), P =
0.008 (Fig. 2B). Among this cohort, 5 ACCs and 5 normals were
also used for the initial bisulfite genomic sequencing screen-
ing. The qMSP results were consistent with those from
bisulfite genomic sequencing.

Of note, there was no significant difference in the qMSP
results between the frozen and paraffin-embedded ACC
cohorts, 57.2 versus 61.6 (P = 0.72). Therefore, when we
combined the qMSP data from 2 ACC cohorts, the decreased
methylation of the CpG island of AQP1 was still statistically
significant, P < 0.001. In summary, with 2 independent cohorts,
we concluded that quantitatively confirmed hypomethylation
in the CpG island of AQP1 is a consistent finding for ACC.

**AQP1 is overexpressed in ACC at both the mRNA and
protein levels**

It is established that gene transcription can be regulated by
promoter methylation at the CpG islands (promoter demethy-
lation can reactivate gene transcription). Our qRT-PCR anal-
ysis with the paraffin-embedded ACC cohort showed that the
AQP1 expression level in ACC showed a mean of 504.1 (range:
158.7–2,042.0), whereas that of the normal salivary gland

**Table 1. Clinical and pathologic characteristics of patient populations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Paraffin-embedded samples</th>
<th>Snap-frozen samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>ACC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients, n</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, y, median (range)</td>
<td>56 (42–77)</td>
<td>58.7 (25–83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex, n (%)</td>
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<td>11 (61.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7 (38.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking status, n (%)</td>
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<td>9 (50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Former</td>
<td>5 (27.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current</td>
<td>4 (23.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumor location, n (%)</td>
<td>Parotid</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Submandibular</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage, n (%)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>–</td>
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<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perineural invasion, n (%)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Local recurrence, n (%)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metastasis, n (%)</td>
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<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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tissues showed a mean of 132.8 (range: 36.1–498.1), P < 0.001. These data showed significantly higher AQP1 mRNA levels in ACC compared with normal tissues (Fig. 3A). In this ACC cohort, 6 samples were not included due to insufficient amounts of RNA extracted from paraffin-embedded samples. These data were also consistent with the microarray results from an independent ACC cohort (from University of Virginia) that was initially used to define the gene lists.

IHC was carried out with a monoclonal antibody against AQP1 (Abcam) of each paraffin-embedded sample. As expected, we found clearly stronger staining of AQP1 in primary ACC than normal tissues (Fig. 3B). In normal salivary gland tissue, AQP1 was seen slightly staining the myoepithelial cells. However, ACC samples showed consistently strong AQP1 staining throughout the entire tumor region in all 16 samples tested.

**AQP1 was upregulated after 5-aza-dC/TSA treatment in an ACC cell line**

Besides analyzing the ACC cohort samples, we also use the only available putative ACC-derived cell line, SACC83, to study AQP1 methylation and its transcription. SACC83 was suitable for this analysis because AQP1 was unexpectedly methylated and exhibited low expression in this cell line. After 5-aza-dC/TSA treatment, CpG dinucleotide methylation levels were decreased as confirmed by the chromato-graph of sequencing results (Fig. 4A) and qMSP, decreased to 46.7% (±4.6%), P < 0.001, shown in Figure 4B. The DNA methylation level of AQP1 in mock-treated SACC83 DNA was assigned as 100% methylation.

We assigned the mRNA level of AQP1 in mock-treated SACC83 DNA as "1." The levels of AQP1 mRNA were significantly upregulated to 26.0 ± 1.1 in 5-aza-dC/TSA–treated SACC83 DNA, P < 0.001 (Fig. 4C). As expected, the AQP1 protein was also re-expressed as shown by Western blotting (Fig. 4D).

**AQP1 promotes cell proliferation and colony formation in SACC83**

Because the putative ACC-derived SACC83 expressed AQP1 at low levels (Supplementary Fig. S2), we transfected an AQP1 plasmid in this cell line to show the oncogenic function of AQP1. Firstly, we found that AQP1 could promote SACC83 proliferation after transient transfection of the AQP1 plasmid. The amount of cells was determined by CCK-8 counts at 0, 24, 48, and 72 hours: the absorbance for AQP1 was 0.44 ± 0.03, 0.47 ± 0.03, 1.13 ± 0.08, and 2.61 ± 0.16, respectively, whereas the absorbance for vector was 0.44 ± 0.02, 0.48 ± 0.03, 0.88 ± 0.03, and 1.64 ± 0.12, respectively (Fig. 5A). The mRNA and protein levels of AQP1 were confirmed to be overexpressed by qRT-PCR and Western blot (Fig. 5B and C). Corresponding quantitative AQP1 mRNA levels (Fig. 5B) and protein levels (Fig. 5C) were also confirmed. Secondly, we observed that AQP1 promotes anchorage-independent growth of SACC83 by soft agar assay. After AQP1 transfection, SACC83 showed larger size colonies than that of vectors (Fig. 5D). The number of colonies were also significantly increased than those of the control vector, 121.7 ± 10.4 in AQP1 versus 7.3 ± 1.5 in vector, P = 0.002 (Fig. 5E). Finally, we showed that transfection of
AQP1 also significantly promoted anchorage-dependent growth in NCI-H1299 (Supplementary Fig. S8), which has low baseline expression of AQP1 (Supplementary Fig. S2). Because no ACC cell lines with high expression of AQP1 were available, we used non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) cell lines with variable AQP1 expression levels to confirm the function of AQP1. We investigated the oncogenic function of AQP1 by silencing its expression in NSCLC cell lines with high AQP1 expression (e.g., NCI-H1437 and NCI-H1703; Supplementary Fig. S2). By transiently silencing the expression of AQP1 with siRNA mixtures, we found inhibited cell proliferation in both NCI-H1437 (Supplementary Fig. S3A) and NCI-H1703 (Supplementary Fig. S5A), compared with scramble siRNA–treated samples. Each single AQP1 siRNA also displayed similar inhibition of cell proliferation (Supplementary Figs. S3C and S5C). However, in NSCLC cell lines with low AQP1 expression, for example, NCI-H1299 and NCI-H1944 (Supplementary Fig. S2), transient silencing of AQP1 did not show proliferation inhibition (Supplementary Fig. S7A and B). The mRNA levels of AQP1 were confirmed by qRT-PCR at each time point after silencing (Supplementary Figs. S3B, D, S5B, D, S7C, and D).

By soft agar assay, we also showed that AQP1 inhibited anchorage-independent colony formation in NCI-H1437 and NCI-H1703 in both colony size (Supplementary Figs. S4A and S6A, respectively) and colony number (Supplementary Figs. S4B and S6B, respectively). For the anchorage-dependent colony formation assay, although the number of colonies was significantly decreased with AQP1 siRNA transfected NCI-H1437 and NCI-H1703, the size change of colonies was not obvious (Supplementary Fig. S6C and data not shown).

**Clinical correlation**

As discussed, there was no significant difference in the qMSP data between the paraffin-embedded and freshly frozen cohort. Thus, these groups were combined for subsequent analyses. There were significant differences for the AQP1 expression levels and the qMSP data between tumor and normal (P < 0.001). AQP1 hypomethylation did not correlate with smoking status, margin status, perineural invasion, or stage.

Overall, neither AQP1 expression nor AQP1 methylation status were associated with differences in overall survival. Because of the small sample size and relatively few numbers of events, it was not statistically viable to draw accurate conclusions for the risk of locoregional recurrence or the development of distant metastasis. Larger cohort studies would be necessary to better address this question.

**Discussion**

ACC of the salivary gland is an unusual malignancy with little known about its carcinogenesis. Here, we employed a new screening strategy by using normal salivary gland cell
strains and primary ACC tumors to search for novel, methylation-regulated oncogene candidates in ACC. This comprehensive epigenomic screening method has been well established and successfully applied for screening novel candidate genes in many types of human cancers (12, 13, 15, 16). Using this technique, we found 8 oncogene candidates for ACC. Among those oncogene candidates, some of them had been previously correlated with human cancers. C1QR1 was associated with breast cancer risk (23). CTAG2 (cancer/testis antigen 2) was expressed in a wide variety of cancers including melanoma (24), breast cancer (25), bladder cancer (26), and prostate cancer (27). P53AIP1 is a component of p53-mediated apoptosis (28); its expression was correlated with better survival in patients with NSCLC (29). BEX1 was proposed to be a TSG candidate in malignant glioma and its transcription was found to be influenced by promoter methylation (30). In this study, we focused on AQP1, as it appeared to be the most promising candidate for ACC.

AQP1 is a water channel protein that belongs to the water channel family of transmembrane proteins. AQP1 has been known to be involved in cell migration and proliferation and overexpressed in various types of human cancers (31), such as cholangiocarcinoma (32), glioma (33), laryngeal carcinoma (34), hemangioblastoma (35), choroid plexus tumors (36), colorectal cancer (37), lung cancer (22), and mammary carcinoma (38). Similar to previous reports, we found significant overexpression of AQP1 in ACC versus normal salivary gland tissues at both the mRNA and protein levels. AQP1 was shown to stimulate cell proliferation and anchorage-independent growth in a lung cancer model (22). This is consistent with our observations for the lung cancer cell lines tested. We showed that forced overexpression of AQP1 could enhance both cell proliferation and colony formation in SACC83. We also showed that silencing AQP1 could inhibit cell proliferation and colony formation in NSCLC cell.
lines with high expression of AQP1. Because of the toxicity of transfection reagents, we were unable to show the oncogenic effects of AQP1 in promoting cell proliferation in the normal salivary gland epithelial cell strains, HPAM1 and HPAF1.

Besides its function as a water channel, AQP1 has been recently suggested as an O2 transporter (40). AQP1 could facilitate loss of O2 in cytoplasm and stabilize O2-dependent hypoxia-inducible transcription factor (HIF). Therefore, HIF-dependent proangiogenic factors, such as VEGF, would be upregulated (41–43). Tumor hypoxia has been one of the most intensively studied features of the tumor microenvironment (44). As AQP1 is not known to be one of the classical oncogenic drivers, its upregulation in ACC might fit the picture of a slow-growing and relatively indolent tumor.

Our data showed that hypomethylation in the CpG island of AQP1 was characteristic of ACC, as validated by 2 independent ACC cohorts. This characteristic of ACC was supported by overexpression of AQP1, which has been shown to promote carcinogenesis in many types of tumors. These observations were consistent with the widely accepted regulatory scheme: promoter hypomethylation can upregulate the transcription of the downstream gene. We confirmed that after genome-wide demethylation of the SACC83 cell line, AQP1 is significantly re-expressed, implying that the promoter status of AQP1 plays a significant role in modulating its expression. This finding is consistent with a recent report that suggested the transcription of AQP1 is epigenetically regulated (45).

The methylation levels or expression levels of AQP1 might be promising, noninvasive diagnostic markers for ACC. As we had a relatively small ACC cohort in this study, further studies with larger and independent ACC cohorts would be helpful to validate the value of this potential biomarker for ACC. Further statistical analyses in a larger cohort would also help clarify its association with local recurrence and/or the development of distant metastases.

One of the limitations of this study is the lack of well-established ACC cell lines, which is due to the rare nature of this disease, as well as its slow growth pattern. In a recent report, most previously used ACC cell lines were proven to be contaminated with other cell lines upon genotyping (14). The only available putative ACC-derived cell line, SACC83, showed unexpectedly low expression of AQP1. It is unclear whether ACC is of myoepithelial origin, and it is not proven whether SACC83 could represent the myoepithelial origin for ACC. Therefore, our current SACC83 cell line data could tentatively shed light on potential oncogenic roles of AQP1 in ACC carcinogenesis, though not necessarily in an ACC specific fashion. In-depth functional analysis can only be
conducted once viable cell line models have been produced and validated.

In summary, by using a genome-wide screening for oncogene candidates under the control of promoter hypomethylat-

tion, we identified AQP1 as a novel oncogene candidate in salivary gland ACC.

We found hypomethylation and overexpression of AQP1 are hallmarks of ACC. Furthermore, we showed that silen-
cing of AQP1 inhibited cancer cell growth and that the expression of AQP1 was regulated by promoter demethyla-
tion. These findings support AQP1 as having a mechanistic role in the development of ACC and offer a potential novel therapeutic target.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

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