

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Distribution of KRAS and BRAF Mutations in Metastatic Colorectal Cancers in Turkish Patients

Orhan Gorukmez¹, Tahsin Yakut^{2*}, Ozlem Gorukmez², Sebnem Ozemri Sag², Mutlu Karkucak³, Ozkan Kanat⁴

Abstract

The results of this study demonstrate the potential prognostic and predictive values of KRAS and BRAF gene mutations in patients with colorectal cancer (CRC). It has been proven that KRAS and BRAF mutations are predictive biomarkers for resistance to anti-EGFR monoclonal antibody treatment in patients with metastatic CRC (mCRC). We demonstrated the distribution of KRAS (codons 12, 13 and 61) and BRAF (codon 600) gene mutations in 50 mCRCs using direct sequencing and compared the results with clinicopathological data. KRAS and BRAF mutations were identified in 15 (30%) and 1 (2%) patients, respectively. We identified KRAS mutations in codon 12, 13 and 61 in 73.3% (11/15), 20% (3/15) and 6.67% (1/15) of the positive patients, respectively. The KRAS mutation frequency was significantly higher in tumors located in the ascending colon ($p=0.043$). Thus, we found that approximately 1/3 of the patients with mCRC had KRAS mutations and the only clinicopathological factor related to this mutation was tumor location. Future studies with larger patient groups should yield more accurate data regarding the molecular mechanism of CRC and the association between KRAS and BRAF mutations and clinicopathological features.

Keywords: Metastatic colorectal cancer - mutations - BRAF - KRAS - clinicopathological variables

Asian Pac J Cancer Prev, 17 (3), 1175-1179

Introduction

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most common malignancies seen worldwide. It remains an important cause of mortality and morbidity despite the considerable developments in its treatment, and it is the fourth most common cause of cancer-related death worldwide (Brenner et al., 2014). Our improved understanding of CRC biology has led to the development of targeted molecular agents (Friday and Adjei, 2008). However, the use of these agents has generated significant differences in clinical responses. These differences emphasize the need for reliable biomarkers to predict the molecular heterogeneity of colorectal tumors and the therapeutic efficacy (Jean and Shah, 2008).

The epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) pathway is frequently upregulated in CRCs (Venook, 2005). EGFR is a transmembrane tyrosine kinase receptor that controls various cellular responses, such as apoptosis, differentiation, cellular migration and adhesion (Roberts and Der, 2007). EGFR tyrosine kinase and the downstream pathways have crucial roles in CRC carcinogenesis and represent a target for biological therapy in this disease. Various pathways, such as RAS / RAF / MEK / ERK, PI3K/Akt, JAK / STAT and PLC γ , are stimulated by EGFR

signals. Cetuximab or panitumumab are monoclonal antibodies used in clinical practice to target EGFR, and they are chemotherapeutics or adjuvant agents for the treatment of mCRC (Cunningham et al., 2004). These monoclonal antibodies block signaling downstream of EGFR.

One of the downstream pathways is the RAS-RAF-MAPK axis, which has a role in cellular proliferation. Another downstream pathway is the PI3K-PTEN-AKT axis, which is a critical mediator for cellular motility, invasion and survival (Ciardiello and Tortora, 2008). Approximately 35% of CRC tissues have a mutation in KRAS codon 12 or 13, which leads to activation in downstream pathways of EGFR (Di Nicolantonio et al., 2008; Marchoudi et al., 2013). Identifying the KRAS/BRAF genotypes aids in choosing systemic chemotherapy in individuals with advanced stage or recurrent CRC and may identify patients with poor prognosis. The KRAS and BRAF genes are potential prognostic markers and are predictive biomarkers in patients with mCRC treated with anti-EGFR monoclonal antibodies, such as cetuximab and panitumumab. Various retrospective studies have shown that cetuximab is ineffective in patients with KRAS mutations. Thus, KRAS genotype is a helpful predictive biomarker for cetuximab or panitumumab treatments

¹Medical Genetics Unit, Sevket Yilmaz Training and Research Hospital, ²Department of Medical Genetics, ⁴Department of Medical Oncology, School of Medicine, Uludag University, Bursa, ³Medical Genetics Unit, Sakarya Training and Research Hospital, Sakarya, Turkey *For correspondence: tahyakut@gmail.com

of CRC (Yokota, 2012). Moreover, wild type BRAF is needed for a successful response to either cetuximab or panitumumab treatments in patients with mCRC (Di Nicolantonio et al., 2008). In this study, we demonstrated the distribution of KRAS and BRAF gene mutations in patients with mCRC in Turkey. In addition, we compared the clinicopathological data of mCRC patients with the mutational status of KRAS and BRAF in cancerous tissues from these patients.

Materials and Methods

Patients

This retrospective study enrolled 50 patients with a histopathologically proven metastatic colorectal cancer diagnosis at the Uludağ University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Genetics. The patients were evaluated for mutations of KRAS codon 12, 13 and 61 and BRAF codon 600. The demographic (age, gender) and histopathological features (tumor localization, growth pattern, histological type, differentiation and clinical grading) were compared with the results of molecular analyses. The local ethics committee approved this study.

Genotyping

The DNA used for sequence analyses were isolated from paraffin embedded colorectal tumor tissues using the QIAmp DNA FFPE Tissue Kit. For KRAS codon 12 and 13 regions the primers were the following: F: 5'-GGTACTGGTGGAGTATTTGATAGTG-3' and R: 5'-TGAAACCCAAGGTACATTTTCAG-3' for codon 61 F: 5'-TTTGTATTAAAAGGTACTGGTGGAG-3' and R: 5'-CCTTTATCTGTATCAAAGAATGGTC-3' primers. For the BRAF codon 600 region the primers were F: 5'-TCTTACCTAAACTCTTCATAATGCTTG-3' and R: 5'-GACTTTCTAGTAACTCAGCAGCATC-3'. The sequences were designed with the primer3 software program (<http://ihg.gsf.de/ihg/ExonPrimer.html>). The related regions were amplified by PCR using H-taq polymerase enzyme and the primers. Standard PCR conditions with 35 cycles were used and the reactions were performed on a 9700 Thermal Cycler (Applied Biosystems). The amplified products were purified by using Zymo Research Sequencing Clean-up Kit (The Epigenetic Company, Irvine, USA). The cycle sequencing was performed with Bigdye Terminator v3.1 Cycle Sequencing Kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, USA) on a 3130 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, USA). The sequence data were analyzed using the sequencing analysis v5.3.1 software program (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, USA) and compared to the reference sequence (GenBank Accession Nos. KRAS; NM_004985.3, NG_007524.1 BRAF; NM_004333.4, NG_007873.2).

Statistical Analyses

The age variable was defined by median (minimum-maximum) values and the categorical variables are shown as numbers and related percentages. The Pearson chi-square and Fisher's exact chi-square tests were used for the comparisons of categorical variables between mutation

groups. The analyses were performed using the SPSS 13.0 (Chicago, IL.) program and $p < 0.05$ was accepted as statistically significant.

Results

Of the 50 mCRC patients enrolled in this study, 29 was male (58%), 21 were female (42%). The male/female ratio was 1.38. The median age of the patients was 58 (30-76) years. The mean age of the male patients was 57 ± 10.98 , and the mean age of the female patients was 54.67 ± 11.45 . The clinicopathological features of the patients with mCRC are shown in Table 1.

KRAS and BRAF mutations were identified in 15 (30%) and 1 (2%) patients, respectively. We found KRAS mutations in codon 12, 13, and 61, in 73.33% (11/15), 20% (3/15) and 6.67% (1/15) of patients, respectively. The codon 12 mutations were found to be the following: 33.33% Gly12Asp (5/15), 26.66% Gly12Val (4/15), 6.67% Gly12Cys (1/15), 6.67% Gly12Ala (1/15). The codon 13 mutations were Gly13Asp (3/15) in 20% of patients (Figure 1). The codon 61 mutation was Gln61His (1/15) and occurred in 6.67% of patients (Figure 2) We detected a heterozygous shift from GTG to GAG in codon 600 of

Table 1. Histopathological Features of the Patients

Histopathologic Features	Number (%)
Tumor Localization	
Ceacum	4 (8)
Ascending colon	8 (16)
Transverse colon	2 (4)
Descending colon	4 (8)
Sigmoid colon	7 (14)
Rectosigmoid colon	5 (10)
Rectum	20 (40)
Histological Type	
Adenocarcinoma	46 (92)
Mucinous adenocarcinoma	4 (8)
Differentiation	
Moderate differentiation	43 (86)
Poor differentiation	7 (14)
Growth Pattern	
Polypoid	5 (10)
Ulceroinfiltrative	10 (20)
Ulserovegetative	30 (60)
Annular	1 (2)
Infiltrative	3 (6)
Ulserative	1 (2)

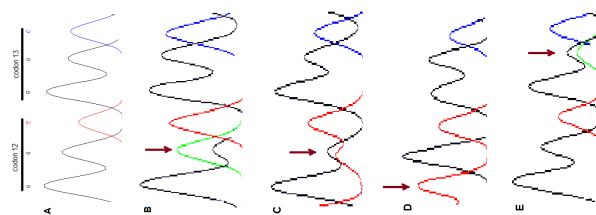


Figure 1. Electropherogram for KRAS codon 12 and codon 13 mutants. A: Wild type codon 12 and codon 13, B: p.G12D, codon 12 GGT>GAT, c.35G>A, C: p.G12V, codon 12 GGT>GTT, c.35G>T, D: p.G12C, codon 12 GGT>TGT, c.34G>T, E: p.G13D, codon 13 GGC>GAC, c.38G>A

Table 2. Correlation of KRAS Mutation Status with Clinical and Histopathological Features

	Wild Type number (%) n=35	Mutation Carrier number (%) n=15	p-value
Age	59 (32-76)	57 (30-70)	0.539
Gender (Male/Female)	21 (60)/14 (40)	8 (53.3)/7 (46.7)	0.900
Tumor Location			
Caecum	2 (5.7)	2 (13.3)	0.574
Ascending colon	3 (8.6)	5 (33.3)	0.043
Transverse colon	2 (5.7)	0 (0)	1,000
Descending colon	4 (11.4)	0 (0)	0.302
Sigmoid colon	6 (17.1)	1 (6.7)	0.659
Rectosigmoid colon	4 (11.4)	1 (6.7)	1,000
Rectum	14 (40)	6 (40)	0.753
Growth Pattern			
Polypoid	3 (8.6)	2 (13.3)	0.629
Ulceroinfiltrative	7 (20)	3 (20)	1,000
Ulcerovegetative	21 (60)	9 (60)	0.752
Annular	1 (2.9)	0 (0)	1,000
Infiltrative	2 (5.7)	1 (6.7)	1,000
Ulserative	1 (2.9)	0 (0)	1,000
Histological Type			
Adenocarcinoma	32 (91.4)	14 (93.3)	1
Musinous adenocarcinoma	3 (8.6)	1 (6.7)	
Grade			
Moderate differentiation	29 (82.9)	14 (93.3)	0.659
Poor differentiation	6 (17.1)	1 (6.7)	

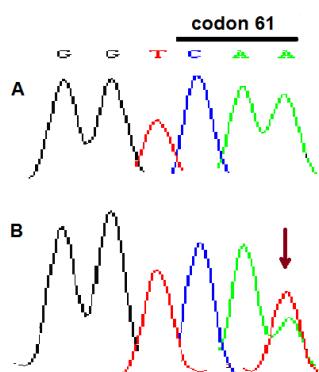


Figure 2. Electropherogram for KRAS Codon 61 Mutation. A: Wild type codon 61, B: p.Q61H, codon 61 CAA>CAT, c.183A>T

the BRAF gene (p.V600E) in one patient (Figure 3).

We compared the clinicopathological features of the patients with KRAS mutations and wild types and found the median age was 59 (32-76) for wild types and 57 (30-70) for patients with mutations. There was no significant difference between the groups in terms of age. We classified the tumor locations into the following sites: caecum, ascending colon, transverse colon, sigmoid, rectosigmoid junction and the rectum. The presence of KRAS mutation was significantly higher in patients with tumors in the ascending colon (p=0.043). The tumors on the right side of the colon (caecum, ascending and transverse colon) are grouped together and compared with those on the left (splenic flexure to rectum). This analysis showed that 50% of the right colon tumors had KRAS mutations, whereas only 22% of the left side tumors had

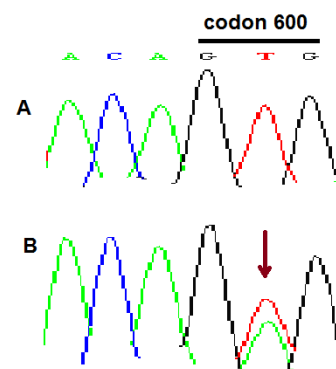


Figure 3. Electropherogram for BRAF Codon 600 Mutation. A: Wild type codon 600, B: p.V600E, codon 600 GTG>GAG, c.1799T>A

the same mutation (P=0.085). The frequencies of KRAS codon 12 mutations were 54.5% and 45.5% in the right and left colon, respectively. The frequencies of KRAS codon 13 mutations were 33.3% and 66.7% in the right and left colon, respectively. There was no statistically significant relationship between codon 12 and 13 mutations and the tumor locations. We did not find other significant associations between KRAS mutation and the patients' clinicopathological characteristics (Table 2).

Discussion

Although the discovery of KRAS mutations affects individual treatment regimens in metastatic CRC patients, the KRAS mutation type and aberrations of related proteins, such as BRAF, are also important for patient

selection and study outcomes (Patel and Karapetis, 2013). Cetuximab and panitumumab are the major therapies used against EGFR in patients with CRC. These drugs bind to EGFR and inhibit tumor growth, invasion and angiogenesis. However, gene mutations involving BRAF and KRAS in the EGFR pathway abolish the response to anti-EGFR treatment in patients with CRC. Thus, these gene aberrations are predictive markers for failure of EGFR targeted therapies (Chang *et al.*, 2013).

In previous studies, KRAS mutations were found in 40% of the patients with CRC, and the most frequent mutation type was the missense point mutation. The point mutation regions of the KRAS gene are mostly found in codon 12 and 13 (~80% and ~17%, respectively), and the other regions are less affected (Brand and Wheeler, 2012; Marchoudi *et al.*, 2013; Patel and Karapetis, 2013; Ferreira *et al.*, 2014). Zlobec *et al.*, (2010) found KRAS gene (codon 12 or 13) mutations in 30.1% of 404 CRC patients. Ferreira *et al.* (2014) found KRAS codon 12 and 13 mutations in 31.9% of 8234 mCRC patients. They detected the Gly12Asp (GGT>GAT) mutation on codon 12 most frequently and Gly13Asp (GGC>GAC) mutation on codon 13. Chang *et al.* (2013) found mutations in KRAS codon 12 and 13 in 35.76% of 165 CRC patients and did not find mutations in codon 61. They found that the majority of the mutations occurred in codon 12 and the most frequent mutation in codon 12 was reported to be GGT>GAT. Shen *et al.* (2013) found KRAS mutations in 35.9% of 676 CRC patients and these mutations were in codon 12, 13 and 61 at frequencies of 25.7%, 6.8% and 2.1%, respectively. The most frequent mutations in codon 12 and 13 were G12D and G13D, respectively. Tong *et al.*, (2014) found KRAS mutations in 44.5% of 1506 patients and these mutations were in codon 12, 13 and 61 at frequencies of 75.1%, 19.3% and 2.5%, respectively. The most frequent mutation in codon 12 was G12D and the most frequent mutation in codon 13 was G13D. Ozen *et al.* (2013) found KRAS mutations in 49.05% of 53 CRC patients, and these were in codon 12, 13 and 61 with frequencies of 65.38%, 26.93% and 7.69%, respectively. We detected KRAS mutations in 30% of the patients with mCRC, and these were in codon 12, 13 and 61 at frequencies of 73.33%, 20% and 6.67%, respectively. We found the Gly12Asp (GGT>GAT) mutation in codon 12 to be the most frequent mutation by 33.33% and the Gly13Asp (GGC>GAC) mutation is the only mutation found in patients who have codon13 mutations. We detected a KRAS mutation in codon 61 in one patient (Gln61His, CAA>CAT). Our results are compatible with data reported in the literature.

Tong *et al.* (2014) found KRAS mutations to be significantly higher in the female and right colon tumors. Furthermore, they detected more frequent mutations in codon 12 in the left colon and codon 13 mutations were more frequent in the right colon. The location of KRAS mutations may be related to different molecular pathways in patients with CRC in the left or right colon. The right and left colon tumors are distinct tumoral structures due to their epidemiological, clinicopathological and molecular biological features. Right colon cancer is associated with female gender, advanced age, advanced stage and

poorly differentiated mucinous histological type (Lin *et al.*, 2006; Benedix *et al.*, 2010; Pai *et al.*, 2012; Rosty *et al.*, 2013). However, no relationship was established with mucinous histology in our study. The presence of higher microsatellite instability and KRAS mutations are frequent molecular characteristics of right colon cancers. Chromosomal instability and TP53 mutations are more frequent in left-sided tumors (Buil, 1990; Soong *et al.*, 2000; Iacopetta, 2002; Sugai *et al.*, 2006). The cause of the differences between left and right-sided colon adenocarcinomas remains ambiguous. The differences may be multifactorial and could involve embryological origin and the effects of chemical and bacterial luminal microenvironments (Tong *et al.*, 2014). Yokota *et al.* (2011) found KRAS gene (codon 12 and 13) mutations in 34.5% of 229 advanced stage and relapsed CRC patients and showed the frequency of right colon localization was significantly higher in patients with tumors harboring KRAS codon 13 mutations. Samowitz *et al.* (2000) detected KRAS mutation in 31.8% of 1413 patients with colon cancer and found that these mutations were more frequent in the proximal (right) colon compared to the distal (left) colon. We also found KRAS mutations are significantly more frequent in the ascending colon and the mutation frequency was higher in tumors of the right colon compared to the left.

BRAF gene mutations could be used as a biomarker for anti-EGFR monoclonal antibody resistance. The BRAF gene mutation ratios vary from 1.7 to 13%. Chang *et al.*, (2013) detected BRAF gene (V600E) mutations in 4.24% of patients. Shen *et al.* (2013) found BRAF mutation in 6.96% of patients and V600E mutations 1.8% of patients. Ozen *et al.* (2013) found no BRAF mutation in their patients. However, Yokota *et al.* (2011) found mutations of the BRAF gene (codon 600) in 6.5% of patients. They found that the BRAF mutation carriers had right colon tumors significantly more frequently and stated that BRAF gene mutation status was a strong prognostic factor in advanced stage and relapsed CRC patients. Zlobec *et al.* (2010) detected V600E mutation in a 12% of cases and indicated that this mutation was a poor prognostic factor for CRC patients with tumors in the right colon. These differences between studies may stem from ethnic heterogeneity, study design differences and the characteristics of the patients enrolled in the studies. We detected BRAF gene V600E mutation in 2% (n=1) of cases in our study. However, we could not associate the V600E mutation with clinicopathological parameters because of the low number of cases with this mutation.

In this study, we found KRAS and BRAF mutations in 30% and 2% of patients, respectively. We found that KRAS mutations are related to tumors of the ascending colon. Future studies of larger patient groups would provide more accurate information regarding the relationship between KRAS and BRAF mutations and the clinicopathological features in patients with CRC.

References

Benedix F, Kube R, Meyer F, *et al* (2010). Comparison of 17,641 patients with right- and left-sided colon cancer: differences in

- epidemiology, perioperative course, histology, and survival. *Diseases Colon Rectum*, **53**, 57-64.
- Brand T, Wheeler D (2012). KRAS mutant colorectal tumors: past and present. *Small GTPases*, **3**, 34-9.
- Brenner H, Kloor M, Pox C (2014). Colorectal cancer. *Lancet*, **383**, 1490-502.
- Buflin J (1990). Colorectal cancer: evidence for distinct genetic categories based on proximal or distal tumor location. *Ann Internal Med*, **113**, 779-88.
- Chang Y, Chang S, Yeh K, et al (2013). RAS, BRAF, and TP53 gene mutations in Taiwanese colorectal cancer patients. *Onkologie*, **36**, 719-24.
- Ciardello F, Tortora G (2008) Drug therapy: EGFR antagonists in cancer treatment. *New Engl J Med*, **358**, 1160-74.
- Cunningham D, Humblet Y, Siena S, et al (2004). Cetuximab monotherapy and cetuximab plus irinotecan in irinotecan-refractory metastatic colorectal cancer. *New Engl J Med*, **351**, 337-45.
- Di Nicolantonio F, Martini M, Molinari F, et al (2008). Wild-type BRAF is required for response to panitumumab or cetuximab in metastatic colorectal cancer. *J Clin Oncol*, **26**, 5705-12.
- Ferreira C, Aran V, Zalberg-Renault I, et al (2014). KRAS mutations: variable incidences in a Brazilian cohort of 8,234 metastatic colorectal cancer patients. *Bmc Gastroenterol*, **14**.
- Friday B, Adjei A (2008). Advances in targeting the Ras/Raf/MEK/Erk mitogen-activated protein kinase cascade with MEK inhibitors for cancer therapy. *Clin Cancer Res*, **14**, 342-46.
- Iacopetta B (2002). Are there two sides to colorectal cancer? *Int J Cancer*, **101**, 403-8.
- Jean G, Shah S (2008). Epidermal growth factor receptor monoclonal antibodies for the treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer. *Pharmacotherapy*, **28**, 742-54.
- Lin J, Chang S, Wang H, et al (2006). Distinctive clinicopathological features of Ki-ras mutated colorectal cancers. *J Surgical Oncol*, **94**, 234-41.
- Marchoudi N, Joutei H, Jouali F, et al (2013). Distribution of KRAS and BRAF mutations in Moroccan patients with advanced colorectal cancer. *Pathologie Biologie*, **61**, 273-6.
- Ozen F, Ozdemir S, Zemheri E, et al (2013). The proto-oncogene kras and braf profiles and some clinical characteristics in colorectal cancer in the turkish population. *Genetic Testing Molecular Biomarkers*, **17**, 135-9.
- Pai R, Jayachandran P, Koong A, et al (2012). BRAF-mutated, microsatellite-stable adenocarcinoma of the proximal colon: an aggressive adenocarcinoma with poor survival, mucinous differentiation, and adverse morphologic features. *American J Surgical Pathol*, **36**, 744-52.
- Patel G, Karapetis C (2013). Personalized treatment for advanced colorectal cancer: KRAS and beyond. *Cancer Manage Res*, **21**, 387-400.
- Roberts P, Der C (2007). Targeting the Raf-MEK-ERK mitogen-activated protein kinase cascade for the treatment of cancer. *Oncogene*, **26**, 3291-310.
- Rosty C, Young J, Walsh M, et al (2013). Colorectal carcinomas with KRAS mutation are associated with distinctive morphological and molecular features. *Modern Pathol*, **26**, 825-34.
- Samowitz W, Curtin K, Schaffer D, et al (2000). Relationship of Ki-ras mutations in colon cancers to tumor location, stage, and survival: A population-based study. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*, **9**, 1193-7.
- Shen Y, Wang J, Han X, et al (2013). Effectors of epidermal growth factor receptor pathway: the genetic profiling of KRAS, BRAF, PIK3CA, NRAS mutations in colorectal cancer characteristics and personalized medicine. *Plos One*, **8**.
- Soong R, Powell B, Elsaleh H, et al (2000). Prognostic significance of TP53 gene mutation in 995 cases of colorectal carcinoma: influence of tumour site, stage, adjuvant chemotherapy and type of mutation. *Eur J Cancer*, **36**, 2053-60.
- Sugai T, Habano W, Jiao Y, et al (2006). Analysis of molecular alterations in left- and right-sided colorectal carcinomas reveals distinct pathways of carcinogenesis - Proposal for new molecular profile of colorectal carcinomas. *J Molecular Diagnostics*, **8**, 193-201.
- Tong J, Lung R, Sin F, et al (2014). Characterization of rare transforming KRAS mutations in sporadic colorectal cancer. *Cancer Biology Therapy*, **15**, 768-76.
- Venook A (2005). Epidermal growth factor receptor-targeted treatment for advanced colorectal carcinoma. *Cancer*, **103**, 2435-46.
- Yokota T (2012). Are KRAS/BRAF mutations potent prognostic and/or predictive biomarkers in colorectal cancers? *Anti-Cancer Agents in Medicinal Chemistry*, **12**, 163-71.
- Yokota T, Ura T, Shibata N, et al (2011). BRAF mutation is a powerful prognostic factor in advanced and recurrent colorectal cancer. *British J Cancer*, **104**, 856-62.
- Zlobec I, Bihl M, Schwarb H, et al (2010). Clinicopathological and protein characterization of BRAF- and K-RAS-mutated colorectal cancer and implications for prognosis. *Int J Cancer*, **127**, 367-80.