



Jornal Brasileiro de Patologia e Medicina
Laboratorial

ISSN: 1676-2444

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Sociedade Brasileira de Patologia
Clínica/Medicina Laboratorial

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Jornal Brasileiro de Patologia e Medicina Laboratorial, vol. 41, núm. 5, outubro, 2005, pp.
341-346
Sociedade Brasileira de Patologia Clínica/Medicina Laboratorial
Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

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Galectin-3 immunostaining in thyroid neoplasms

Primeira submissão em 24/06/05
Última submissão em 12/08/05
Aceito para publicação em 01/09/05
Publicado em 20/10/05

Imunomarcção por galectina-3 em neoplasias de tireóide

Marcos Emanuel de Alcântara Segura¹, Albino Verçosa de Magalhães²

key words	abstract
Galectin-3	Although fine-needle aspiration biopsy (FNAB) of the thyroid gland is the most important presurgical proceeding in defining the malignancy of a nodular lesion, it has limitations such as shared cytological morphology between malignant and benign lesions. Galectin-3, a β -galactoside-binding lectin is expressed mainly by malignant thyroid neoplasms. Fifty-seven specimens, including 14 papillary carcinomas, 22 follicular carcinomas and 21 follicular adenomas were tested for immunohistochemical staining against galectin-3. Normal thyroid adjacent to neoplastic tissue was also examined in 48 cases. All cases of papillary carcinoma were cytoplasmic stained, 18 cases of follicular carcinoma were cytoplasmic stained, and one case of follicular adenoma showed nuclear staining. No case of normal thyroid showed immunoreactivity. Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value were respective 88%, 98%, 96%, and 94%. Galectin-3 expression is a valuable evidence of malignancy in cases where cytomorphological features are not conclusive. This immunomediates method could increase diagnosis accuracy for FNAB, thus making surgery indication more precise.
Thyroid	
Papillary carcinoma	
Follicular carcinoma	
Follicular adenoma	

resumo	unitermos
A punção aspirativa por agulha fina de tireóide é o método pré-cirúrgico mais importante na definição da malignidade de uma lesão nodular. Entretanto esse procedimento apresenta limitações, como características morfológicas comuns entre neoplasias malignas e benignas. A expressão de uma lectina ligante de β -galactosídeos chamada galectina-3, aumentada em neoplasias malignas de tireóide, poderia ser utilizada como marcador de malignidade para neoplasias de tireóide. Cinquenta e sete casos, entre eles 14 carcinomas papilares, 22 carcinomas foliculares e 21 adenomas foliculares, foram estudados quanto à expressão da galectina-3 por métodos imuno-histoquímicos. O tecido tireoidiano normal, adjacente ao tecido neoplásico, também foi avaliado em 48 casos. Todos os casos de carcinoma papilar e 18 casos de carcinoma folicular apresentaram marcação citoplasmática; um caso de adenoma folicular apresentou marcação nuclear. Nenhum caso de tecido tireoidiano normal demonstrou imunomarcção. Sensibilidade, especificidade, valor preditivo positivo e negativo foram respectivamente 88%, 98%, 96% e 94%. A expressão da galectina-3 é uma evidência valiosa de malignidade nos casos em que as características citomorfológicas não forem conclusivas. A marcação por imunocitoquímica poderá aumentar a exatidão diagnóstica nos exames citológicos por aspiração de tireóide, tornando a indicação cirúrgica mais precisa.	Galectina-3
	Imuno-histoquímica
	Tireóide
	Carcinoma papilar
	Carcinoma folicular
	Adenoma folicular

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Work developed at the Laboratory of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Universidade de Brasília, and supported by Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq), Fundação de Empreendimentos Científicos e Tecnológicos (FINEP) and Programa Institucional de Bolsas de Iniciação Científica (PIBIC/UnB).

Introduction

Thyroid carcinoma is the most frequent endocrine malignancy. Fine-needle aspiration biopsy (FNAB), scintigraphy, and ultrasonography are procedures currently used on investigation of a nodular lesion. FNAB is the most important method in defining the malignancy of a neoplasm. It shows great diagnostic accuracy for medullary and anaplastic carcinomas, but for papillary carcinoma (the most common) false-negative results are not rare^(13, 23). Nevertheless the FNAB procedure has limitations such as inadequate sampling and shared cytological morphology between malignant and benign lesions^(5, 14, 23). Morphological distinction between hyperplastic adenomatous nodules, well-differentiated follicular carcinomas, and follicular variants of papillary carcinoma is difficult^(2, 4).

Criteria for follicular carcinoma diagnosis are based on demonstration of vascular and capsular invasion⁽¹¹⁾. These criteria can only be fulfilled in histological sections, performed after thyroidectomy. Therefore, on presurgical period, distinction between malignant and benign disease is not accurate using current available methods. This background is responsible for only 10% of resected glands being classified as malignant⁽¹⁵⁾. Patients with inconclusive cytological diagnosis are referred to surgery, and definitive diagnosis is given using the excised gland. This approach has great economical and psychological impact for the patient as well as for the health care providers. The magnitude of this problem may be realized by noting that 4% of Americans between 30 and 60 years have palpable thyroid nodules⁽²⁸⁾.

As a result of the previous considerations, a presurgical marker for thyroid malignancy would be extremely useful for rational decision on clinical observation or surgical intervention, avoiding refer patients with benign lesions to surgery. Galectin-3, a β -galactoside-binding lectin, has been involved in various physiologic and pathologic functions, such as cell growth, cellular adhesion, inflammation, apoptosis, and neoplastic transformation^(1, 12, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 33). Xu *et al.* showed that galectin-3 is over-expressed in follicular and papillary carcinomas of thyroid, but not expressed in non-malignant lesions⁽³²⁾. These findings were corroborated by other authors^(3, 8, 10, 18, 25). In fact, Bartolazzi *et al.*⁽³⁾ have conducted a prospective multicentre study that showed 99% accuracy in differentiating benign and malignant lesions, using immunodetection of galectin-3. Following studies^(6, 9, 20), however, did not show strong relation between thyroid malignancy and galectin-3 expression. Before the application of this method on clinical practice, several trials on the expression of galectin-3, in histological and

cytological samples, should be taken in order to know the sensitivity and specificity of the method in detecting malignant neoplasms. The objective of the present experiment is to describe the prevalence of galectin-3 expression on thyroid neoplasms, and to assay sensitivity and specificity of galectin-3 as a marker for malignant thyroid neoplasms.

Materials and methods

Tissue specimens

Cases were retrieved from the archives of the Departments of Anatomical Pathology of both Hospital Universitário de Brasília (HUB) and Hospital de Base do Distrito Federal (HBDF). Specimens had been routinely fixed in formalin and processed after paraffin embedding. Fifty-seven samples, including 14 papillary carcinomas, 22 follicular carcinomas and 21 follicular adenomas, obtained by thyroidectomy from 1992 to 2000 were selected for analysis. Normal thyroid adjacent to neoplastic tissue was also examined in 48 cases.

Immunohistochemistry

The immunohistochemical procedure followed the method described by Hsu *et al.*⁽¹⁶⁾. Briefly, representative sections of 4 μ m obtained from paraffin blocks were deparaffinized and rehydrated. Endogenous peroxidase was quenched with 3% H₂O₂ diluted in methanol. Sections were incubated overnight in humid chamber with mouse monoclonal antibody anti-galectin-3, clone 9C4 (Novocastrol Laboratories, UK) at 4°C. The dilution used was 1:500. Sections were then incubated with biotinylated secondary antibody (DAKO, USA) for 30 minutes at room temperature. Indirect immunoperoxidase was carried out using a commercially available avidin-biotin staining kit (DAKO, USA). The immunoenzymatic activity was developed with 3,3'-diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride (DAB) solution. Haematoxylin was used for counterstaining.

Grading of stain was established as follows: (0) no positive cells; (+) less than 10% of positive cells; (++) 11%-25% of positive cells; (+++) 26%-50% of positive cells; (+++++) more than 50% of positive cells.

Statistical analysis

Sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values for the immunostaining method were assessed taking histomorphological diagnosis as gold standard. Sensitivity

was defined as the ratio between the number of carcinomas with positive results and the total number of thyroid cancers. Specificity was defined as the ratio between the number of benign and normal thyroid tissues with negative results and the total number of non-malignant tissues. Positive and negative predictive values were respectively calculated as follows: number of carcinomas with positive results divided by the total number of cases with positive results, and the number of benign and normal tissues divided by the total number of cases with negative results. All data were expressed in percentage.

Results

Table 1 summarizes the immunohistochemical reaction of galectin-3 in the cases studied.

Expression of galectin-3 in papillary carcinoma – All cases of papillary carcinoma showed strong (++++) or intermediate (++) immunoreaction against galectin-3. Strong cytoplasmic staining was observed in all cases and rare nuclear localization was also observed (**Figure 1**).

Expression of galectin-3 in follicular carcinoma – Eighteen of 22 follicular carcinomas expressed galectin-3 diffusely. Cytoplasmic localization was dominant with frequent luminal surface staining (**Figure 2**).

Expression of galectin-3 in follicular adenoma – Twenty cases of adenomas did not express galectin-3. Only one in 21 cases had a focal (+) immunostaining. This immunoreactive case (**Figure 3**), from a 40-year-old female, showed predominant nuclear expression of galectin-3. Colloid was immunostained in focal areas where follicular cells were positive. Haematoxylin-eosin preparations were revised and no vascular or capsular invasion was detected in this case.

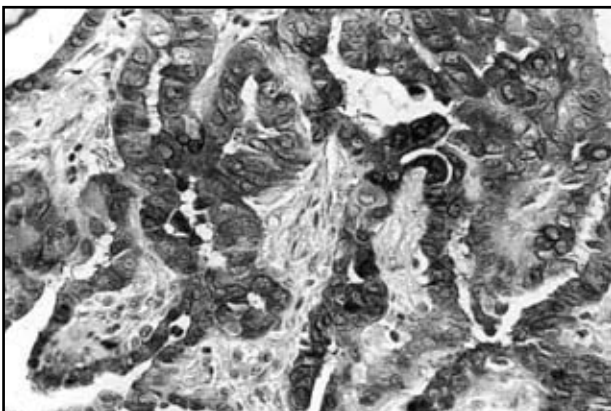


Figure 1 – Papillary carcinoma. Strong cytoplasmic galectin-3 immunostaining. Avidin-biotin immunoperoxidase with hematoxylin counterstain. Magnification x 400

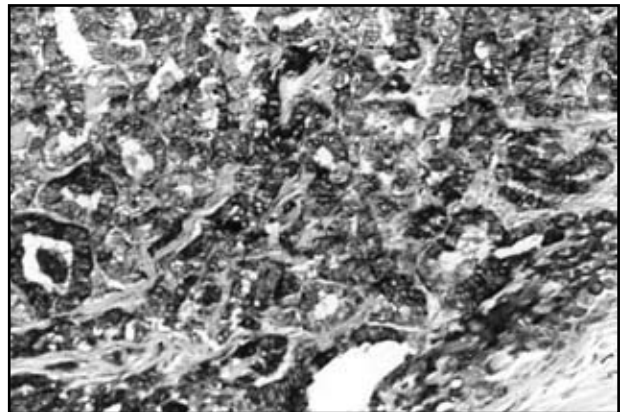


Figure 2 – Follicular carcinoma. Dominant cytoplasmic galectin-3 immunostaining with frequent luminal surface staining. Avidin-biotin immunoperoxidase with hematoxylin counterstain. Magnification x 400

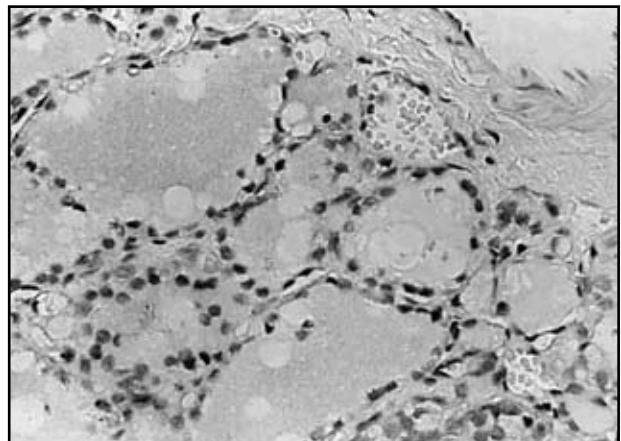


Figure 3 – Follicular adenoma from a 40-year-old female that showed positive galectin-3 immunostaining. Note predominant nuclear expression and colloid immunostaining. Avidin-biotin immunoperoxidase with hematoxylin counterstain. Magnification x 400

Expression of galectin-3 in normal thyroid – Among 57 cases studied, 48 had adequate sampling of normal thyroid tissue for analysis. No expression was observed in normal tissue.

Expression of galectin-3 by stromal cells – Some stromal cells, such as nerve fibers, fibroblast, smooth muscle, inflammatory cells, and endothelial cells showed scattered immunoreaction.

Statistical analysis – Data showed sensitivity of 88%, specificity of 98%, positive predictive value of 96% and negative predictive value of 94% (**Table 2**).

Discussion

Current presurgical methods are not able to differentiate follicular adenoma from follicular carcinoma. No clinical, ecographic or scintigraphic features are reliable

Table 1 Immunohistochemical expression of galectin-3 according to histological classification

Histological diagnosis	Total	Negative	Positivity				Positive (%)
			+	++	+++	++++	
Papillary carcinoma	14	0	0	1	0	13	100
Follicular carcinoma	22	4	0	2	4	12	81
Follicular adenoma	21	20	1	0	0	0	4,7
Normal thyroid	48	48	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2 Statistical evaluation of galectin-3 expression

Variable	Percentage (%)
Sensitivity	88
Specificity	98
Positive predictive value	96
Negative predictive value	94

for labeling a follicular lesion as malignant or benign^(29, 31). Although FNAB report is the most important indication for surgery, this procedure has limitations with sampling and overlapping morphological features between benign and malignant neoplasms. An FNAB report as suspect follicular nodule refers a patient to surgery, but many patients in this case will have benign diseases on paraffin preparations. A rational presurgical evaluation of these nodules would prevent surgical risk, lifetime hormone reposition and hospital cost.

In this histological study galectin-3 was specifically expressed by malignant neoplasm, showing that this molecule could be used as an adequate marker for malignant follicular cells. Our data corroborate previous works^(4, 8, 10, 18, 25, 32) that found consistent expression of galectin-3 by papillary carcinomas, some negative results for follicular carcinomas, and erratic expression by adenomas. High percentages for sensitivity, specificity and predictive values, obtained by our study suggest that galectin-3 expression by a follicular cell may be used as marker for its malignancy.

Adenomas expressing galectin-3, as described above, have been classified by previous works as carcinomas without morphological evidence of capsular and vascular invasion^(4, 7, 8, 25). Thus, a new possibility of detecting early thyroid cancer can be accomplished with galectin-3 immunostaining test. However more investigation is certainly

needed to certify if this finding is a true or a false positive result.

Cytoplasmic galectin-3 expression was found only in carcinomas, and therefore it may be considered an evidence of malignancy. Nuclear staining was not consistently associated with malignant neoplasm and should not be a marker for cancer, until more data are available. Cytoplasmic predominance expression of galectin-3 has been related to progression of normal tissue to adenoma and carcinoma in the colon carcinoma model⁽²²⁾. Our data and previous studies suggest that the same pattern of cellular staining can be used with thyroid neoplasm.

Galectin-3 may play an important role in malignant transformation, especially in cell adherence and metastasis. Several works have associated this molecule with metastasis capability^(26, 27) and malignant transformation^(30, 34).

Our work supports previous findings that this immunodiagnostic method is a simple, cheap and important diagnostic support in distinguishing malignant and benign thyroid neoplasm. Before application of this method on cytological samples, histological data should be gathered for knowledge of diagnosis statistics.

The immunocytochemical method is preferred to other molecular biology-based methods. Because of constitutional stromal expression of galectin-3, methods like immunoblotting show false-positive results⁽³²⁾. Morphological evaluation associated with immunocytochemical staining with galectin-3 should be the best approach for presurgical evaluation for thyroid nodules.

Acknowledgments

We thank Dr. Fernando Schmitt (Instituto de Patologia e Imunologia Molecular da Universidade do Porto [IPATI-MUP]) for reviewing and suggestions. We are also indebted to Dr. Luciana Naves (Universidade de Brasília) and Dr. Maria Teresa de Godoy Moraes for valuable supporting.

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