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Tumor-derived trypsin enhances proliferation of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma cells by activating protease-activated receptor-2

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Abstract. In primary malignant liver tumors, trypsinogen-immunoreactivity was present in 70% of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC) specimens, but absent in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) specimens. We suggest the secretion of trypsinogen to be a key difference in biological behavior between ICC and HCC cells. The purpose of this study was to investigate the secretion of tumor-derived trypsin and the expression of its specific receptor, protease-activated receptor-2 (PAR-2), in ICC using cell lines and surgical specimens. The expression of trypsinogen-1 mRNA was observed in three of four ICC cell lines, but none of three HCC cell lines. Western blot analysis detected trypsinogen-1 in serum-free conditioned medium from one of the ICC cell lines positive for the mRNA. Gelatin zymography revealed a gelatinolytic activity for trypsin, the activated form of trypsinogen, in the same conditioned medium. PAR-2 mRNA and protein were observed in ICC cell lines. The proliferative activity of ICC cells was increased by concentrations of trypsin as low as 10 nM, and peaked at 100 nM. The effect of trypsin was suppressed by a serine protease inhibitor, gabexate mesilate. PAR-2 expression was detected in 64% of ICC surgical specimens immunohistochemically. In addition, stroma fibroblasts expressed PAR-2 in 52% of ICC specimens. These results suggest that trypsinogen-1 contributes to the growth of ICC cells and also tumor-associated fibroblasts.

Introduction

Both intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC) and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) are primary malignant liver tumors. ICC is relatively rare, despite being the second most common primary hepatic malignancy after HCC. It reportedly comprises only 5-10% of primary liver neoplasms (1). Even though both these tumor types spread into hepatic parenchyma, they differ in biological behavior. Clinically, ICC frequently recurs despite surgical curative resection (2,3) and adjuvant chemotherapy (4), and has a poor prognosis compared with HCC (5). Histologically, ICC is an adenocarcinoma showing tubular or papillary structures with a variable fibrous stroma (6,7) (Fig. 1A), while HCC consists of tumor cells that resemble hepatocytes (7) (Fig. 1B). The scirrhous type characterized by marked fibrosis is uncommon in HCC (7). We predict that there is an essential difference in growth and progression between ICC and HCC correlated with each cancer cellular characteristics.

Trypsinogen is a digestive enzyme produced by pancreatic acinar cells, and is one of the serine proteases. Trypsin, the activated form of trypsinogen, has the characteristics of activating matrix metalloproteases and also possesses gelatinolytic activity (8). Previous studies have shown that a variety of cancer cell lines and cancer tissues express this enzyme (9-13). Koshikawa *et al* identified 1- and 2-chain forms of trypsinogen-1 (cationic trypsinogen) in a gastric carcinoma cell line (14). Under acidic conditions that prevail in the extracellular space between malignant tumor cells, trypsinogen-1 is spontaneously converted to trypsin (15). We previously reported that when a pancreatic cancer cell line that lacked expression of trypsinogen mRNA was transfected with trypsinogen-1 cDNA, the cells secreted trypsinogen and acquired significantly greater invasive ability (16). In addition, we demonstrated in pancreatic cancer cell lines that hepatic metastasis and invasive ability were correlated with the amount of trypsinogen-1 and were inhibited by a serine protease inhibitor (17). Thus, trypsin

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plays an essential role in facilitating the invasion and metastasis of the cancer cells.

Previous studies have described protease-activated receptor-2 (PAR-2) as one of the G protein-coupled receptors that is activated by trypsin (18-20). PAR-2 activation induces a number of physiologic processes, and its agonist, trypsin is considered a signaling molecule (21). PAR-2 expression has been found in certain human solid tumors, such as gastric, colon and pancreatic cancer (22-26). Furthermore, several studies have suggested that trypsin plays a pivotal role in proliferation and serves as a potent mitogen in PAR2-positive cancer cells (22-26). The proliferative effect of the PAR-2 signal is mediated by the MEK-MAP kinase cascade (23,27).

With regard to ICC and HCC, 70% of ICC specimens expressed trypsinogen but the immunoreactivity was absent in HCC specimens (28). Therefore, we suggest that the relationship between trypsinogen secreted by the cancer cells and its specific receptor, PAR-2, might contribute to the proliferation of ICC cells, revealing a difference in biological behavior between ICC and HCC. Thus, in this study, we examined whether ICC cells secrete trypsinogen-1 and express PAR-2 protein using tissue specimens and cell lines. We also investigated whether the proliferation of ICC cells expressing PAR-2 was enhanced by trypsin.

Materials and methods

ICC and HCC specimens. ICC specimens: between December 1998 and October 2008, 25 patients with ICC underwent surgical resection at the Kanazawa University Hospital. ICC was defined as an intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma without any detectable extrahepatic primary tumor. Of the 25 patients, 14 were men and 11 were women, with a mean age of 64.3 (range: 35-84) years. The gross appearance of the cut surface of ICC was categorized into the following types according to the Liver Cancer Study Group of Japan classification system for Primary Liver Cancer (29): mass forming (MF), periductal infiltrating (PI), intraductal growth (IG) and other. Of the 25 patients, 16 (64%) had the MF type of ICC, six (24%) had the MF + PI type, two (8%) had the PI type and one (4%) had the IG type. HCC specimens: between September 2001 and August 2006, 148 patients with HCC underwent surgical resection at the Kanazawa University Hospital. We selected 15 of the 148 patients at random: 11 men and 4 women, with a mean age of 65.7 (range: 52-77) years.

Cell lines and culture conditions. Four ICC cell lines (HuCCCT-1, IHGGK and HuH28 from the Cell Resource Center for Biochemical Research, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan; and CCKS-1 from the Department of Human Pathology, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan) and three HCC cell lines (HuH7 from the Cell Resource Center for Biochemical Research; HepG2 from the Bioresource Center, Tsukuba, Japan; and HLE from the Health Science Research Resources Bank, JCRB Cellbank, Tokyo, Japan) were used. CCKS-1, HuCCCT-1, IHGGK and HuH28 cells were maintained in RPMI-1640 medium (Nissui Pharmaceutical, Tokyo, Japan), whereas HepG2, HLE and HuH7 cells were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (Invitrogen Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) supplemented with 2 mM glutamine (Nissui

Pharmaceutical), 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Nichirei Biosciences Inc., Tokyo, Japan), 100 U/l penicillin and 100 µg/ml streptomycin (Invitrogen Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator.

Antibodies. As primary antibodies, we used a mouse anti-trypsin monoclonal antibody (Nihon Millipore K.K., Tokyo, Japan), and a mouse anti-PAR-2 monoclonal antibody (Santa Cruz, CA, USA).

Chemicals. Active trypsin (trypsin from bovine pancreas, sequencing grade for biochemistry) was obtained from Wako Pure Chemical Industries (Tokyo, Japan).

Immunohistochemistry. Immunostaining of surgically resected ICC and HCC tissues was performed on 10% formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded samples using a streptavidin-biotin-peroxidase method. Briefly, 4 µm-thick sections were mounted on poly-L-lysine-coated glass slides, air-dried, and deparaffinized with graded xylene and alcohol solutions. After treatment by microwave, endogenous peroxidase activity was suppressed with 0.3% hydrogen peroxide and methanol. The sections were treated with 5% hydrogen normal goat serum to block non-specific binding. They were incubated with the mouse anti-trypsin monoclonal antibody (1:300) or mouse anti-PAR-2 monoclonal antibody (1:100) overnight at 4°C. The sections were rinsed in PBS and incubated with biotinylated anti-mouse IgG (Dako Envision System, Dako Japan, Kyoto, Japan) for 60 min followed by peroxidase-labeled streptavidin (Dako Envision System) for 5 min at room temperature. Reaction products were developed in a 0.02% 3,3'-diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride solution containing 0.1% H₂O₂ (Dako Envision System). The cells were counterstained with hematoxylin.

Immunocytochemistry. For the localization of PAR-2 in ICC cells, each cancer cell line was grown on Lab-Tec chamber slides (Nalge Nunc International, New York, NY), and then fixed in a mixture of methanol and acetone (1:1) for 15 min. Immunostaining was performed as reported (24,30). Briefly, the slides were immersed in methanol containing 0.3% H₂O₂ for 30 min, blocked with 3.3% normal goat serum in PBS, and incubated with the mouse anti-PAR-2 monoclonal antibody (1:80) at 4°C overnight. After the sections were washed in PBS, the immunoreactivity was visualized by incubating the sections with anti-mouse IgG antibody conjugated with Alexa Fluor488 (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR) (1:400) for 1 h at room temperature. The sections were counterstained in the nucleus with 100 ng/ml of bisbenzimidazole H33258 (Hoechst 33258) (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO). They were then observed with an immunofluorescence microscope (BX50/BX-FLA, Olympus, Tokyo, Japan).

Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). Total RNA was isolated from each cancer cell line and normal pancreas tissue from surgical specimens by the acid guanidinium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform method (31). RT-PCR was performed as described (24). The following primers were purchased from Takara Bio Inc. (Shiga, Japan): for human trypsinogen-1 (32), forward 5'-ACCACCATGAATCCACC

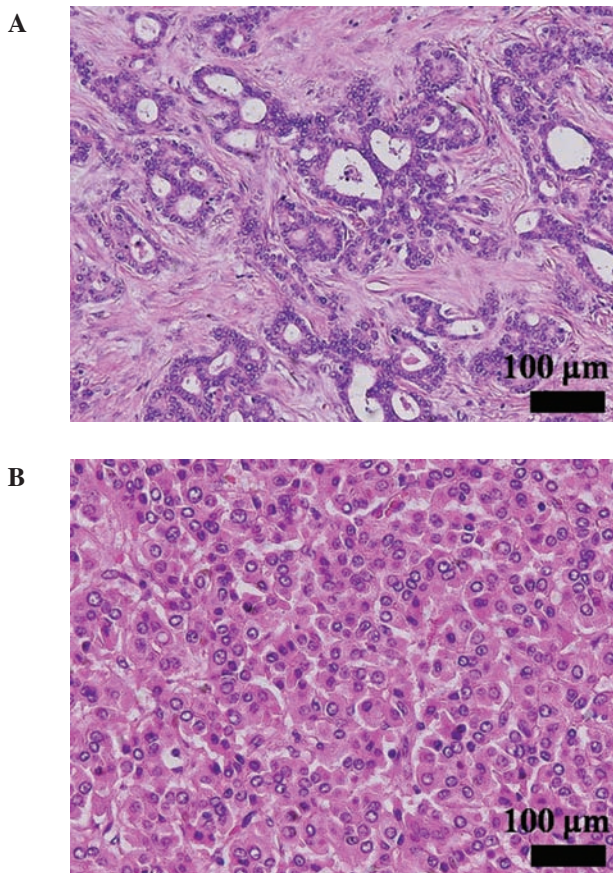


Figure 1. Histological finding of H&E for ICC (A) and HCC (B). (A) ICC is an adenocarcinoma showing tubular or papillary structures with a variable fibrous stroma. (B) HCC consists of tumor cells that resemble hepatocytes.

ACTCCTG-3' and reverse 5'-GCTTTAGCTATTGGCA GCTAT-3'; for PAR-2, forward 5'-CTGACCTCCTCTC TGTCATC-3' and reverse 5'-GGACAGTGACAATGA GTTTG-3'; and for glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH), forward 5'-ACCACAGTCCATGCCA TCAC-3' and reverse 5'-TCCACCACCCTGTTGCTGTA-3'. Amplification of GAPDH was used as a control for sample loading and integrity. The conditions for using Ex Tag polymerase (Takara Bio Inc.) were: denaturation at 94°C for 30 sec, annealing at 54°C for 1 min, and extension at 72°C for 1 min a total of 38 times for trypsinogen-1, and 35 times for PAR-2 and GAPDH.

Gelatin zymography. The preparation and concentration of serum-free conditioned media were performed as reported (14). Briefly, cells were grown to semiconfluence in 100 mm dishes containing 10 ml of RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 10% FBS. The culture was washed twice with PBS and then replaced with serum-free RPMI-1640 medium. After 5 days, the culture medium was titrated with 1N HCl to pH 5.5 or 6.5, because trypsinogen-1 is spontaneously converted to trypsin under acidic conditions (8,15). Then the medium was incubated at 37°C for 3 h. The resulting supernatant was concentrated 50 times using Vivaspın 4 (Sartorius Stedim Biotech GmbH, Goettingen, Germany). The conditioned medium was processed for gelatin zymography as described previously (10,33). Gelatinolytic bands were visualized by staining with

Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250 after incubation in 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5) containing 5 mM CaCl₂ at 37°C for 20 h.

Western blot analysis. Western blotting was performed as described (24). The same conditioned medium was used as in gelatin zymography. The protein concentration of each sample was measured using a BCA protein assay kit (Thermo Scientific, Yokohama, Japan). For SDS-PAGE, 20 µg of protein from each sample was loaded on a 5-20% gradient polyacrylamide gel (e-PAGEL, Atto Corporation, Tokyo, Japan). Proteins were transferred to PVDF membranes (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA), then blocked with commercial gradient buffer (EzBlock, Atto Corporation) at room temperature for 30 min. The membrane was incubated with the mouse anti-trypsin antibody (1:1000) or mouse anti-PAR-2 antibody (1:100) as the primary antibody at room temperature for 1 h. After being washed with commercial gradient buffer (EzWash, Atto Corporation), the membrane was incubated with a horseradish peroxidase-conjugated anti-mouse IgG antibody (ECL Plus Western blotting reagent reagent pack (Amersham, Little Chalfont, UK) for 1 h at room temperature. Detection of chemiluminescence was performed with the ECL Plus Western blotting reagent detection system (Amersham).

Cell growth assay. The proliferative effect of active trypsin on ICC cell lines was quantified using the MTS assay according to the manufacturer's instructions. CCKS-1 cells (0.5x10⁴/well) were grown in 96-well plates in medium with 10% FBS for 48 h. The medium was then removed and the cells were subsequently incubated in serum-free medium containing different concentrations (0.1 to 100 nM) of active trypsin or 10% FBS for 72 h. Briefly, at the end of the period of exposure to trypsin, 20 µl of the MTS reagent (CellTiter 96 aqueous solution, Promega, Madison, WI) was added to 100 µl of medium in each well. Cells were further cultured for 3 h and the resultant absorbance was recorded at 490 nm using a 96-well plate reader (EAR 340 AT, SLT, Vienna, Austria).

In some experiments, the proliferation assay was carried out in the presence of both 100 nM active trypsin and different concentrations of a serine protease inhibitor, gabexate mesilate (FOY-007, Ono Pharmaceutical Co., Osaka, Japan). Cancer cells were seeded on 96-well plates in medium with 10% FBS for 48 h. The cells were exposed to 100 nM active trypsin and a concentration of gabexate mesilate (0.01 to 1 mM) for 3 days. The number of cells was counted using the MTS assay.

Data represent the mean ± SD from three different experiments and are expressed as a percentage of the number of cells in untreated controls.

Statistical analysis. Statistical analyses were carried out using Student's unpaired t-test. p<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Detection of tumor-derived trypsinogen/trypsin in ICC and HCC tissues. In 13 of the 25 ICC surgical specimens (54%),

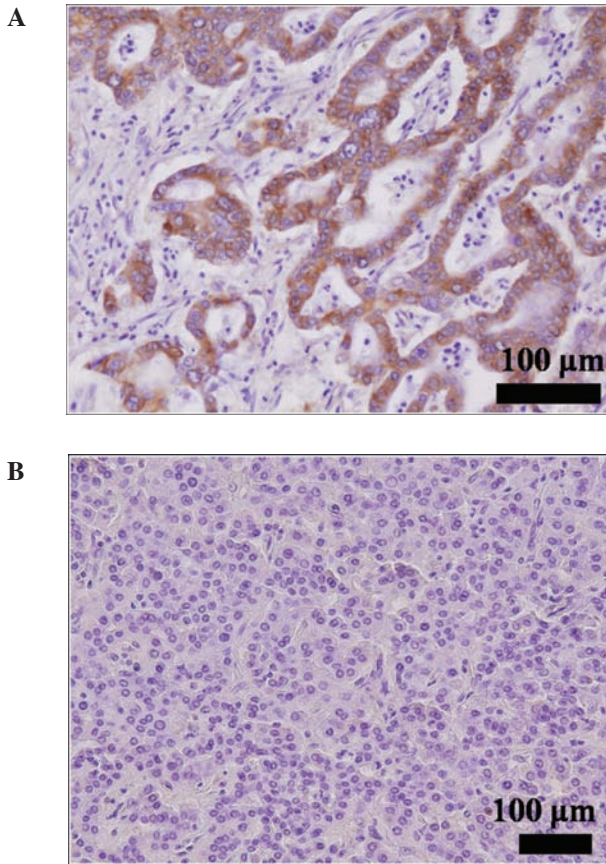


Figure 2. Immunohistochemical staining for trypsin in ICC (A) and HCC (B) tissues. (A) Trypsin was evident in ICC cancer cells which showed tubular structures. (B) HCC tissues. There was no staining in HCC cells.

trypsin was detected in >10% of carcinoma cells by immunohistochemistry (Fig. 2A). Trypsin-immunoreactivity was evident throughout the cytoplasm of ICC cells. In addition, trypsin was weakly expressed in the ICC cancer stroma. However, trypsin was not detected in HCC tissues (Fig. 2B). These results are consistent with those of our previous study (28).

Expression of trypsinogen-1 mRNA in ICC and HCC cell lines. A RT-PCR analysis of trypsinogen-1 was conducted with the ICC and HCC cell lines. Normal pancreas tissue was used as a positive control. Trypsinogen-1 expression at the mRNA level was observed in three of the four ICC cell lines, HUCCT-1, CCKS-1, and HuH28, but none of the three HCC cell lines (Fig. 3). These results confirm that trypsinogen-1 mRNA was expressed specifically in ICC cell lines.

The secretion of tumor-derived trypsinogen/trypsin in the supernatant of cultured ICC cells. To examine whether trypsinogen-1 was secreted extracellularly and convertible to the active form trypsin, we performed Western blotting and gelatin zymography with serum-free conditioned medium prepared from an ICC cell line, CCKS-1, positive for trypsinogen-1 mRNA. The Western blot analysis revealed two bands at 23 and 25 kDa (Fig. 4). These bands were well consistent with those reported for the activated forms of 2- and 1-chain trypsinogen-1, respectively (14). Gelatin zymography

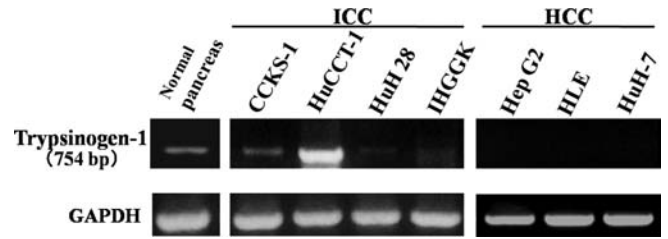


Figure 3. RT-PCR analysis of ICC and HCC cell lines for trypsinogen-1. Three ICC cell lines, CCKS-1, HuCCT-1 and HuH28, expressed trypsinogen-1. One of the ICC cell lines, IHGGK, and the three HCC cell lines, HepG2, HLE and HuH-7, did not express this enzyme. Normal human pancreas was used as a positive control. Amplification of GAPDH gene expression was used as a control for sample loading and integrity.

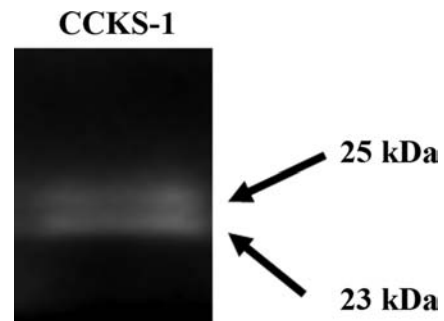


Figure 4. Western blot analysis for trypsin secreted into the medium from CCKS-1 cells (positive for trypsinogen-1 mRNA). The medium showed two bands (23 and 25 kDa) well consistent with the activated forms of 2- and 1-chain trypsinogen-1.

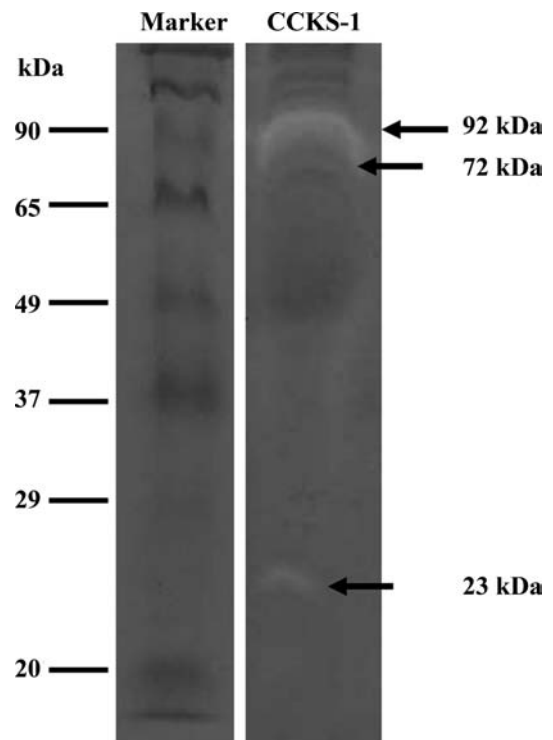


Figure 5. Zymographic analysis for proteolytic enzymes secreted into the medium from CCKS-1 cells (positive for trypsinogen-1 mRNA). Gelatinolytic activity at a molecular weight of ~23 kDa corresponding to trypsin appeared in the conditioned medium of CCKS-1 cells. Additional gelatinolytic activity, consistent with MMP-2 (72 kDa) and MMP-9 (92 kDa), was present in the same medium.

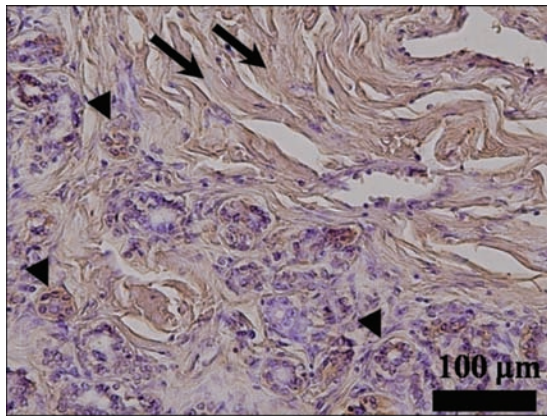


Figure 6. Immunohistochemical staining for PAR-2 in ICC tissues. ICC cells (arrowheads) and stromal fibroblasts (arrows) expressed PAR-2. The immunostaining of PAR-2 was diffuse in the cytoplasm of ICC cells. ICC stromal fibroblasts were also homogeneously positive for PAR-2.

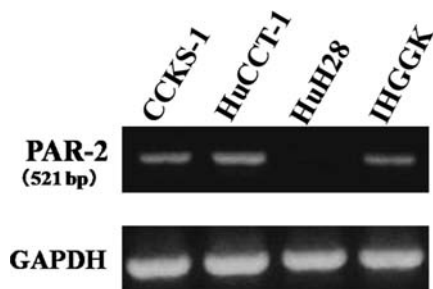


Figure 7. RT-PCR analysis of ICC cell lines for PAR-2. Three ICC cell lines, CCKS-1, HuCCT-1 and IHGGK, expressed PAR-2. One of the ICC cell lines, HuH28, did not express PAR-2. Amplification of the GAPDH gene was used as a control for sample loading and integrity.

showed a gelatinolytic band with a molecular weight of ~23-25 kDa corresponding to trypsin (Fig. 5). This band was consistent with that reported for the activated form of trypsinogen-1 (14,16). In addition, the supernatant exhibited gelatinolytic activity with bands at ~72 and 92 kDa. Similar bands were reported previously: the first protease corresponding to MMP-2, the second, to MMP-9 (34). There was no difference in the results whether the medium was titrated to pH 5.5 or 6.5 (data not shown).

Detection of PAR-2 expression in ICC tissues. In 17 of the 25 ICC surgical specimens (68%), PAR-2 was detected in >10% of carcinoma cells by immunohistochemistry (Fig. 6). PAR-2-immunoreactivity was evident throughout the cytoplasm of ICC cells. In addition, the cancer stroma showed expression of PAR-2 in 13 of the 25 ICC specimens (52%) (Fig. 6).

Expression of PAR-2 mRNA and protein in ICC cell lines. We examined the expression of PAR-2 mRNA in ICC cell lines using RT-PCR. The mRNA was observed in three of four ICC cell lines, HUCCT-1, CCKS-1, and IHGGK (Fig. 7). To quantify the expression of PAR-2 protein, we

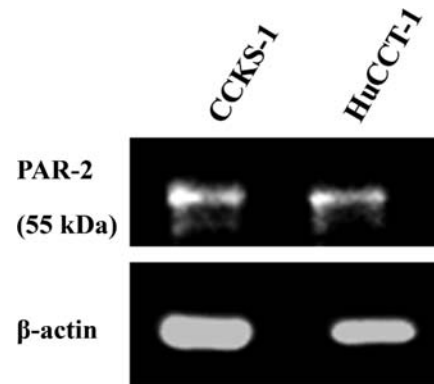


Figure 8. Western blot analysis of ICC cell lines (positive for PAR-2 mRNA) for PAR-2. Two ICC cell lines, CCKS-1 and HuCCT-1, showed a band of ~55 kDa corresponding to the known molecular weight of PAR-2.

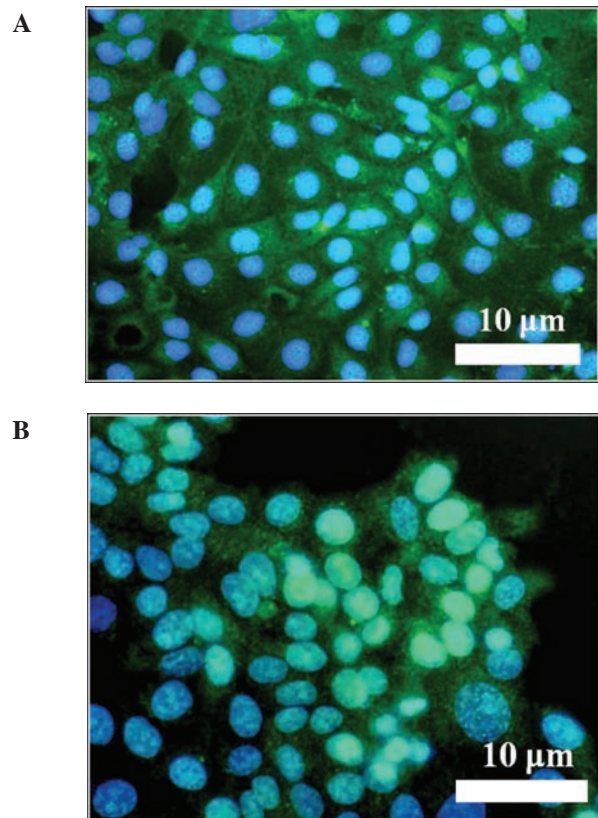


Figure 9. Fluorescence immunocytochemistry for PAR-2 in ICC cell lines. CCKS-1 (A) and HuCCT-1 (B) were incubated with anti-PAR-2 monoclonal antibody. PAR-2-immunoreactivity (green) was present predominantly in the cytoplasm in both cell lines.

performed Western blot analysis using a specific monoclonal antibody against human PAR-2. Two ICC cell lines, CCKS-1 and HuCCT-1 which expressed PAR-2 mRNA, showed a band of ~55 kDa corresponding to the known molecular weight of PAR-2 (Fig. 8).

Expression and cellular localization of PAR-2 protein in ICC cell lines. To confirm the cellular localization of PAR-2 in ICC cell lines, we performed immunofluorescence microscopy using the mouse anti-PAR-2 antibody and negative

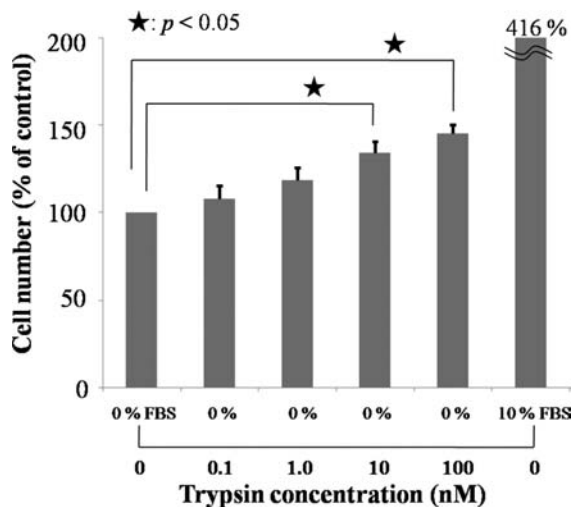


Figure 10. ICC cancer cells were treated with different concentrations (0.1-100 nM) of PAR-2 activator, trypsin or 10% FBS, and the proliferative effect was quantified by the MTS assay. Trypsin induced a dose-dependent increase in proliferative activity. The graph shows representative data for CCKS-1 cells. Results are the mean \pm SD for three different experiments.

control antibodies. Cancer cells were detected by the presence of blue nuclei, PAR-2-immunoreactivity was green. PAR-2 was intense in both CCKS-1 (Fig. 9A) and HuCCT-1 (Fig. 9B) cells and was observed in the entire cytoplasm. These results were consistent with the level of PAR-2 expression determined by Western blotting.

Effect of trypsin on the growth of ICC cell lines. To examine the effect of the PAR-2 activator, trypsin, on the growth of ICC cells, CCKS-1 was treated with either active trypsin (0.1 to 100 nM) or 10% FBS, and proliferative activity was quantified by the MTS assay. In CCKS-1 cells which showed immunoreactivity to PAR-2, 3 days of treatment with active trypsin induced a significant increase in cell number (Fig. 10). The MTS assay showed a dose-dependent increase in proliferative activity, and the effect induced by 100 nM active trypsin was almost 35% of that induced by 10% FBS. At higher concentrations ($\geq 1 \mu\text{M}$), the cancer cells detached from the plastic culture dishes, and the proliferation assay was no longer reliable.

In addition, we determined whether trypsin-induced proliferation in ICC cells was inhibited by gabexate mesilate, a potent inhibitor of serine protease. CCKS-1 cells were cultured with various concentrations of gabexate mesilate for 3 days, and cell numbers were counted by the MTS assay. Gabexate mesilate completely inhibited the 100 nM trypsin-induced proliferative response at a concentration of 0.1 mM (Fig. 11). Recent studies found that gabexate mesilate at 0.01 mM and 0.1 mM did not have a significant effect on the proliferation of colon and pancreatic cancer cell lines, whereas at a concentration of 1 mM, the number of cells was markedly reduced after 3 days of culture (35,36). Therefore, we suggested that gabexate mesilate (0.01 and 0.1 mM) had no cytotoxic effect. These results demonstrate that the suppressive effect of gabexate mesilate on cell growth resulted from inhibition of trypsin, not from non-specific cytotoxicity.

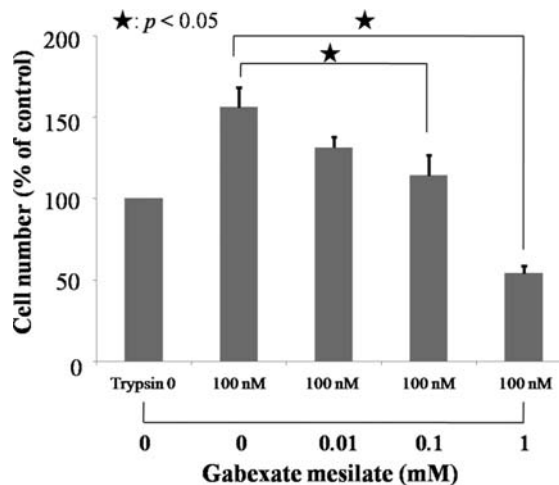


Figure 11. Effect of gabexate mesilate, a potent inhibitor of serine protease, on the trypsin-induced proliferative response. Gabexate mesilate completely inhibited the 100 nM trypsin-induced proliferative response at a concentration of 0.1 mM in CCKS-1. Results are the mean \pm SD for three different experiments.

Discussion

Active trypsin, produced and secreted by cancer cells, plays an essential role in facilitating invasion and metastasis by digesting components of the extracellular matrix (8-14,16,17). At the same time, the contribution of PAR-2 and the effect of active trypsin on signaling pathways influencing malignant tumors are still being studied (22-27). With regard to tumor-derived trypsin in primary malignant liver tumors, our previous study demonstrated trypsinogen immunoreactivity in ICC tissues but not in HCC tissues (28), and Lempinen *et al* (37) suggested that serum trypsinogen-2 was a useful marker for diagnosing patients with cholangiocarcinoma, superior to serum CA19-9 and CEA. However, the secretion of trypsinogen in primary malignant liver tumors is still unknown. Furthermore, PAR-2 expression in primary malignant liver tumors has not been examined.

In the present study, we showed that trypsinogen-1 was secreted in serum-free conditioned medium of an ICC cell line by Western blotting and detected active trypsin by gelatin zymography in the same medium. On the other hand, by RT-PCR, the expression of trypsinogen-1 was not detectable in HCC cell lines. In addition, PAR-2 was detected in ICC cell lines by RT-PCR and Western blotting. Also, ICC cell lines showed PAR-2-immunoreactivity throughout the cytoplasm. We further demonstrated that trypsin at a concentration as low as 10 nM enhanced proliferative activity in ICC cells. The activity peaked at a concentration of 100 nM. These results are consistent with those in our previous study on PAR-2-positive pancreatic cancer cell lines (24). The enhanced proliferation was suppressed by gabexate mesilate, a potent inhibitor of serine protease. Given that trypsin induced the proliferation of PAR-2-positive human pancreatic, colon, gastric, breast and cervical cancers *in vitro* (22-27), we suggest that trypsin secreted by ICC cells has the same effect on PAR-2-positive ICC cells in an autocrine manner. This study is the first indication of the enhancement of proliferative

activity by trypsin in PAR-2-positive ICC cells. These results show the secretion of trypsinogen to represent a novel difference in biological behavior between ICC and HCC.

ICC shows a variable fibrous stroma, but 74.2% of ICCs occur in normal liver (5). On the other hand, fibrotic change is uncommon in HCC, but 80.3% of HCCs arise from fibrotic liver (5). Based on these results, the degree of fibrosis in the primary liver tumor may not correlate well with the degree of fibrosis in the background hepatic parenchyma. We suggest that there is a fibrotic mechanism independent of the background hepatic parenchyma in primary liver tumor, especially in ICC. The stroma has been thought to passively support tumor development and progression, and there is increasing evidence that the stroma activity contributes to the growth and invasion of malignant tumors (38,39).

In our study, PAR-2-immunoreactivity was observed in 52% of ICC stromas including tumor-associated fibroblasts. The involvement of PAR-2 in the cancer stroma has recently begun to be elucidated. Two previous studies demonstrated that stromal fibroblasts expressed PAR-2 in pancreatic cancer and breast cancer (40,41). Interestingly, researchers have also reported that PAR-2 is a potential factor in the pathogenesis of several inflammatory diseases, fibrotic disease in clinical studies (42,43) and experimental studies (44,45). Our results suggest that in the ICC microenvironment, exposure to trypsin induced the proliferation of fibroblasts on PAR-2 stimulation, while in the non-exposed HCC microenvironment it did not. Trypsin may have not only an autocrine effect on PAR-2-positive cancer cells but also a paracrine effect on PAR-2-positive tumor-associated fibroblasts. Although the mechanism of fibrosis in ICC is still poorly understood, its worth investigating the influence of trypsin and PAR-2 on tumor-associated fibroblasts.

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