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Proteomic identification of potential markers of myosteatosi s in human urine

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Abstract. Myosteatosi s, the infiltration of fat in skeletal muscle, is associated with lower skeletal muscle density (SMD) as detected by computed tomography (CT). It increases with aging and obesity and is thought to play a role in the aetiology of insulin resistance and type II diabetes. The clinical significance of myosteatosi s in cancer cachexia, however, remains to be determined. Along with demonstrable subcutaneous and visceral lipolysis, myosteatosi s may also be a key component of the syndrome. We aimed to investigate the use of human urine as a non-invasive way to screen for molecular biomarkers of myosteatosi s/reduced SMD using SELDI-TOF mass spectrometry. Pre-operative CT scans of patients undergoing surgery for upper gastrointestinal or hepatopancreaticobiliary cancer were analysed at the level of the third lumbar vertebrae. Myosteatosi s was inferred as the presence of reduced SMD, which was defined as Hounsfield units for skeletal muscle <39.5 (two standard deviations below a normal healthy cohort). Urine was analysed by mass spectrometry using CM10 and IMAC30 SELDI-chips. Peaks observed in the CM10 and IMAC30 chip types, showed marked expressional differences between control and myosteatosi s, were further investigated by mascot SELDI matrix matching. A total of 55 patients was recruited; 31 patients were found to be

myosteatot ic on CT scan. Application of the IMAC30-derived model to the entire cohort showed a sensitivity of 97%, specificity of 71% and an overall correctness of 85%. Application of the CM10 chipset-based model to the entire cohort, showed a 77% sensitivity, 67% specificity and 73% overall correctness. Analysis of the peaks of interest resulted in the identification of significant fragments of cathepsin C, argin, arylsulfatase A and glial fibrillary acidic protein. We identified several potential urinary molecular biomarkers associated with reduced SMD in cancer. Such markers are potentially useful in deriving a clinical screening test for myosteatosi s.

Introduction

Myosteatosi s occurs in two forms: Fat deposition within myocytes (intramyocellular fat) and fat infiltration within the fascia between muscle layers (intermuscular fat) (1), although the latter is excluded by computed tomography (CT) scan analysis. Myosteatosi s increases with aging and obesity, but it may also play a role in the development of human disease (1). The clinical significance of myosteatosi s remains unclear but it appears to be involved in the aetiology of insulin resistance and type II diabetes mellitus through the modulation of both adipokine (e.g., adiponectin) secretion and nutritive muscle blood flow (2).

Cancer cachexia is a severe syndrome of skeletal muscle wasting and lipolysis that appears to develop as part of an aberrant host response to the presence of tumour (3). The clinical consequences of cachexia include increased rates of patient morbidity and mortality, and decreased rates of oncologic response to chemotherapy (4,5). Despite demonstrable subcutaneous and visceral lipolysis during cancer cachexia, myosteatosi s and sequestration of fat into skeletal muscle may be a key component of the syndrome (6). Several pro-inflammatory cytokines (e.g., IL-6 and TNF- α) and adipokines [e.g., zinc- α 2-glycoprotein (ZAG)] are involved in the aetiology of cancer cachexia (7,8). In the past, members of our group have identified increased mRNA expression of ZAG in a proposed lipid mobilising factor, in fat samples from cachectic cancer patients; however, serum ZAG levels were unchanged from controls (9). Visceral adipose tissue is lost more rapidly than subcutaneous adipose tissue during cachexia, suggesting

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Abbreviations: BPS, Biomarker Pattern software; emPAI, exponentially modified protein abundance index; uGI, upper gastrointestinal; OGJ, oesophagogastric junction; PCDMS, ProteinChip Data Manager software; SPA, sinapinic acid

Key words: SELDI-TOF, myosteatosi s, muscle wasting, urine biomarker

differential tissue-dependent responses to the wasting process. Recently, focus has concentrated on the concept of 'fat-muscle crosstalk' in cancer cachexia. Notably, the genetic ablation of lipolytic pathways in adipocytes protects against muscle mass loss in pre-clinical models of cancer cachexia (10). These data support the loss of visceral fat driven by lipolytic mechanisms as an early event in cancer cachexia with a potential effect on skeletal muscle.

We previously used cross-sectional magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of quadriceps to demonstrate increased intermuscular fat in cancer patients compared with both elderly and young healthy controls (11). We also combined cross-sectional CT at the level of the third lumbar vertebra with ultra-structural analysis of rectus abdominis muscle biopsies by electron microscopy to demonstrate that intramyocellular lipid deposition is increased in cancer patients compared with controls (12). However, whether myosteatorsis is a cause or effect of cancer cachexia remains to be elucidated. Certainly, insulin resistance is a key finding in previous clinical studies of cancer cachexia, with cancer patients demonstrating lower serum insulin and insulin: cortisol ratios, and higher serum glucose (13). Such insulin resistance represents one causative mechanism of skeletal muscle protein depletion in cancer cachexia through a lack of anabolic phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase pathway signalling (13). Myosteatorsis may play an even greater role in the development of cancer cachexia in those patients with obesity in the presence of skeletal muscle depletion, so-called 'sarcopenic obesity'. Previous cross-sectional CT studies showed that it is these individuals that have the worst overall prognosis from advanced lung and pancreatic cancer (14).

In an attempt to identify diagnostic biomarkers of cancer cachexia, we previously showed that MALDI-TOF mass spectrometric (MS) analysis can identify breakdown products of skeletal muscle protein in human urine (15). Furthermore, SELDI-TOF MS was capable of identifying diagnostic markers of upper gastrointestinal (uGI) cancer in the same substrate (16). Therefore, we hypothesised that a SELDI-TOF platform would also be used to identify protein/peptide biomarkers of myosteatorsis in the urine of patients with cancer. The identity of such markers would not only offer insights into the development of myosteatorsis, but also identify high-risk groups among individuals with cancer-associated weight loss.

Materials and methods

Materials. Buffers, gels and SELDI chips were from Bio-Rad (Hemel Hempstead, UK), and all other chemicals were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (Gillingham, UK) unless stated otherwise in the text.

Sample collection. Urine samples were obtained from uGI and hepatopancreaticobiliary (HPB) cancer patients who were undergoing potentially curative surgery approximately 4-6 weeks after the cessation of chemotherapy. Urine samples were collected into a sterile container at induction of anaesthesia. They were snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C until use. The procedures were approved by the local research ethics committee. Written informed consent was obtained.

The study conformed to the standards set by the Declaration of Helsinki.

Myosteatorsis stratification. Skeletal muscle CSA was measured from routine CT scans performed prior to any surgical or oncological intervention. CT scans were recorded within an average of 23 days prior to supplying the urine samples. Digitally stored CT images completed with a spiral CT scanner for initial staging and routine diagnostic purposes were analysed using semi-automated software that permitted specific tissue demarcation using Hounsfield unit thresholds of -29 to $+150$ for skeletal muscles, -150 to -50 for visceral adipose tissue, and -190 to -30 for subcutaneous adipose tissue. Cross-sectional areas (cm^2) were computed for each tissue by summing tissue pixels and multiplying by the pixel surface area. A transverse CT image from the third lumbar vertebrae (L3) was assessed for each scan date and tissue volumes estimated. The muscles in the L3 region contain psoas, erector spinae, quadratus lumborum, transversus abdominus, external and internal oblique, and rectus abdominis. CT images were analysed by a single trained observer, tissue boundaries were manually corrected as needed. Cross-sectional area for muscle was normalized for stature (cm^2/m^2). Cut-off values for low muscularity were based on a CT-based sarcopenic obesity study of cancer patients (i.e., L3 skeletal muscle index: ≤ 38.5 cm^2/m^2 for women and ≤ 52.4 cm^2/m^2 for men) (17) Myosteatorsis was defined by the mean Hounsfield units for skeletal muscle, and values < 39.5 (two standard deviations below a normal healthy cohort) were regarded as myosteatortic.

SELDI-TOF-MS. SELDI-chips (CM10 and IMAC30) were prepared for sample application according to the manufacturer's recommendations (16). IMAC30 chips were loaded with 0.1 M CuSO_4 and washed with water. Chips were neutralised with 0.1 M NaHAc (pH 4.0) and washed with water. A further 2 washes with 0.1 M NaHPO_4 were completed. CM10 chips and 0.5 M NaCl were washed twice with 0.1 M NaHPO_4 (pH 4.0). All chips were processed in a bioprocessor-assembly by incubating 0.1 ml urine and 0.1 ml binding buffer [CM10: 0.1 M NaHPO_4 (pH 4.0); IMAC30: 0.1 M NaHPO_4 , 0.5 M NaCl] for 1 h at room temperature. Three washes were completed with 0.2 ml binding buffer for 5 min each at room temperature and 2 washes with 0.2 ml water. Samples were air dried and 2 times 1 ml energy absorbing matrix [sinapinic acid (SPA) in 50% CAN, 0.5% TFA] was added. Air-dried chips were analysed in PCS4000 SELDI-TOF instrument (Bio-Rad) by measuring the $1,000$ to $25,000$ Da range with a laser setting of 2.5 mJ. Spectra was exported as '.xml' files. The SELDI instrument was calibrated using the ProteinChip All-In-one peptide standard (Bio-Rad). Source voltage was set as $25,000$ V and detector voltage as $2,946$ V. Quality control and consistency was ensured by using one random pool of urines on one spot per chip each. Spectral alignments of all quality controls ensured consistency of all spectra.

Data processing. ProteinChip Data Manager software (PCDMS) version 4.1 with integrated Biomarker Wizard cluster analysis (Bio-Rad) was used for analysis. SELDI-TOF-MS traces were split into two groups: Control and myosteatorsis based on CT scan analysis. The baseline was subtracted from

individual m/z traces and profiles were normalised using total ion current, followed by identification of peak clusters using the cluster analysis tool. Peaks were selected in the first pass where the signal to noise (S/N) ratio was >5 and had a valley depth of at least 3. In the second pass the S/N ratio was 2 and the valley depth was also 2. The cluster mass window was set to 0.2% of mass. Clustered peaks were only included if they occurred in at least 10% of all spectra. The resulting P-values, ROC areas, mean and median m/z values, and intensities of the clustered peaks were exported and saved as '.csv' files and used for model building. Heat-maps using Pearson's correlation and principle component analysis plots were calculated to assess global group divisions (i.e., myosteatic and non-myosteatic). A two-sample t-test was used to compare mean normalised intensities between the case and control groups. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Model building and validation. Clustered peak lists were analysed with the Biomarker Pattern software (BPS; Bio-Rad). The m/z versus intensity matrices were analysed using decision tree-analysis, selecting the standard error rule of minimum cost-tree regardless of size. The method used was Gini. V-fold testing was set to 1,000. A total of 20 myosteatic samples and 20 control samples were chosen randomly and used as the learning and testing dataset. The remaining 15 samples were used as the validation dataset for blind-testing. Sensitivity was defined as the probability of predicting myosteatic cases, and the specificity was defined as the probability of predicting non-myosteatic samples.

Peak isolation and identification. Peaks observed in the CM10 and IMAC30 chip-types which show marked expression differences between control and myosteatic samples, or were branching points in the models were further investigated as detailed below: 0.5 ml of urine from positive or negative samples in relation to specific peaks was added to 30 ml CM10 or IMAC30 spin column resins (Bio-Rad). A total of 0.75 ml of binding buffer [0.1 M NaH_2PO_4 (pH 4.0) for CM10 resins and 0.1 M NaH_2PO_4 (pH 7.0) and 0.5 M NaCl for IMAC30 resins] was then added. These were incubated for 1 h at room temperature under constant agitation. Unbound material was removed and the resin was washed 4 times with 0.3 ml binding buffer. Bound material was separated by electrophoresis on a 16.5% Tris-Tricine gel (Bio-Rad) and gel bands in the region of 2 to 10 kDa were excised after Coomassie staining (BioSafe Coomassie; Bio-Rad). Positive and negative samples were chosen on the presence or absence of a specific m/z peak to be identified based on SELDI-TOF-MS analysis. Proteins and peptides from gel bands were digested *in situ* with trypsin, the resulting peptides eluted with ACN, and analysed using LC-MS/MS as previously described (16). Fragmentation spectra were then processed by Xcalibur and BioWorks software (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Loughborough, UK) and submitted to the Mascot search engine (Matrix Science, London, UK) using UniProt/SwissProt (release July 2010, *Homo sapiens*, 18,055 sequences) as the reference database. Mascot search parameters were: Enzyme specificity trypsin, maximum missed cleavage 1, fixed modifications cysteine carbamidomethylation, variable modification methionine oxidation, precursor mass tolerance ± 3 Da, fragment ion

mass tolerance ± 0.4 Da. Only Mascot hits with a false discovery rate of <0.05 were taken into consideration. Proteins with ≥ 2 peptide matches were analysed by pattern matching based on SELDI-TOF-MS measured expression levels of peaks of interest (expected abundance in selected samples) and observed presence of proteins. Peptide distribution of identified peptides within a protein as well as calculated molecular mass of identified proteins was used to assess whether breakdown products were likely to account for mass variances between the expected mass and the molecular weight of the full-length protein.

Mascot-SELDI matrix matching. Observed proteins with at least two peptide matches from the LC-MS/MS analysis were further analysed by pattern matching based on SELDI-TOF-MS measured expression levels of peaks of interest (expected abundance in selected samples). This was carried out using software written in-house, which compared observed protein expression patterns in a pre-defined set of samples (LC-MS/MS results) against a matrix of peak patterns (SELDI-TOF clustered peak intensities, where estimated peaks are set to null) in the same set of samples. Scoring was based on sensitivity (percent observed over expected) and specificity (percent not observed over not expected). Results are presented in descending order of cumulative scores.

Results

Patient data. A total of 55 patients (mean age, 64 years) with uGI cancer was stratified according to the presence or absence of myosteatic with 24 being regarded as non-myosteatic (Table I). Data variables, with the exception of plasma CRP, had normal distributions. The non-myosteatic control group was significantly shorter, lighter and older than the Myosteatic group but had similar BMI and weight loss (Student's t-test) and similar CRP (Mann-Whitney U).

Four peak clusters in the IMAC30, and 8 in the CM10 datasets showed statistically significant P-values <0.05 , which indicates a potentially significant difference in the expression levels for a particular protein or peptide cluster.

Decision tree analysis. Decision-tree modelling using the BPS of peak clusters of 20 random samples of each cohort was validated by the remainder of the entire cohort (4 control and 11 myosteatic samples). Decision tree models are shown in Fig. 1A and D. The IMAC30 chipset-based model (Fig. 1A) showed a sensitivity of 100% and a specificity of 25% for the validation dataset, and application of the derived model to the entire cohort showed a sensitivity of 97%, and specificity of 71%. Application of the CM10 chipset-based model (Fig. 1D) to the validation dataset gave a sensitivity of 73%, specificity of 25%, and for the entire cohort the values are 77% sensitivity, 67% specificity.

Statistical analysis of the m/z cluster peaks involved in the models and potential marker peaks showing low P-values are shown in Table II.

Of the 4 peak clusters in the IMAC30-based dataset which had either high model score values, or showed P-values <0.05 , three were upregulated and one downregulated in myosteatic (e.g., m/z 2,540 in Fig. 1B and m/z 4,373 in Fig. 1).

Table I. Demographics of the cohort (n=55).

Characteristics	Non-myosteototic, n=24	Myosteatosi, n=31	Entire cohort, n=55
Mean age (years)	60 (10)	67 (7) ^a	64 (9)
Male:female	18:6	27:4	45:10
Height (cm ²)	168.7 (8.4)	174.8 (7.3) ^a	172.1 (8.3)
Weight (kg)	72.7 (16.5)	82.9 (14.9) ^a	78.4 (16.3)
Weight loss (%)	6.7 (8.8)	5.3 (6.9)	5.9 (7.7)
BMI	25.5 (4.7)	27.2 (4.6)	26.4 (4.7)
CRP (mg/l)	13.5 (34.0)	12.5 (31.9)	12.9 (32.5)
Skeletal muscle mass	47.8 (9.9)	46.2 (7.6)	46.9 (8.6)
Mean HU	45.9 (4.6)	33.6 (4.6) ^a	39.0 (7.7)

Data is mean \pm standard deviation or median (range) for C-reactive protein (CRP). ^aP<0.05, myosteatosi vs. non-myosteatosi (Student's t-test, Mann-Whitney U). BMI, body mass index.

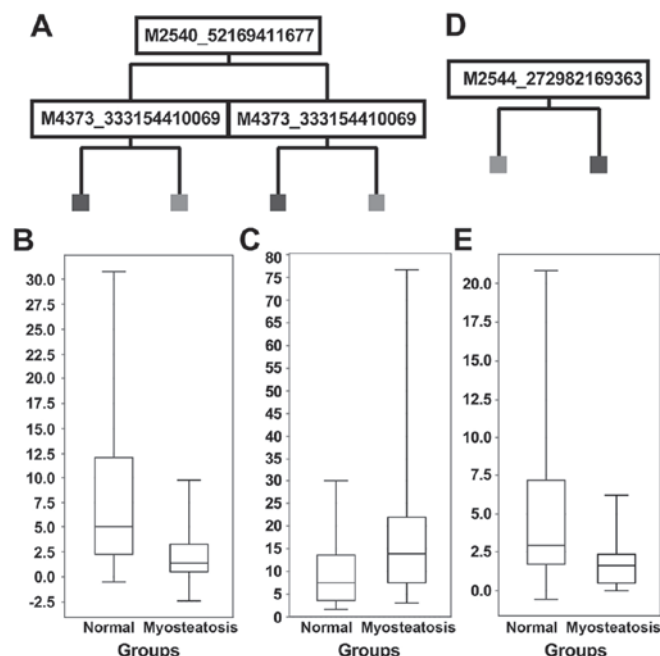


Figure 1. Decision tree analysis models and expression profiles of potential biomarker peaks. Cluster-peaks implicated in the tree-analysis model using the IMAC30 chip-type (panel A) or the CM10 chip-type (D) stratifying myosteatosi (black) and control (grey) were plotted according to their normalized intensity values (B and C and E, y-axis) for peak clusters of m/z 2540 (B), 4373 (C) and 2544 (E).

The CM10-based chipset showed 8 peak clusters of interest, of which one was upregulated, 6 downregulated and one unchanged in myosteatosi (e.g., m/z 2,544; Fig. 1E). All of these clustered peaks, which showed statistical significance from both the IMAC30 and CM10 dataset, were further investigated by enrichment of urinary proteins from 14 (IMAC30) and 22 (CM10) samples each, and excision of gel bands after electrophoresis and LC-MS/MS downstream processing, followed by Mascot searching and identification of proteins contained within the samples as described earlier (15). All lead m/z clusters have P-values <0.05.

Potential markers identified. All potential markers identified by Mascot-SELDI pattern matching are detailed in Table III.

Both the m/z 3,293 and 4,373 from the IMAC30 screen and m/z 3,905 from the CM10 chipset data could not be matched to observed expression patterns, and m/z 19,136 and 22,355 from the CM10 chipset were too far removed from the gel-analysed mass range to assign them to observed protein patterns. Both the m/z 2,540 and 4,022 clusters from the IMAC30 dataset matched Mannan-binding lectin serine protease 2 precursor (MASP2), and the m/z 2,540 peak also matched the expression pattern of gelsolin (GSN). The observed expression patterns of both agrin (AGRN) and dipeptidyl-peptidase 1, also known as cathepsin C (CTSC), matched the m/z 3,934 peak cluster. The downregulated m/z cluster at 2,544 matched to both aryl-sulfatase A (ARSA) and glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) expression profiles. The downregulated m/z 8,874 peak cluster expression profile matched Leucine-rich α -2-glycoprotein precursor (LRG1). The m/z 9,971 cluster was associated with cystatin-B, and the observed histone H2AV (H2AFV) expression correlated with the m/z 7,271 peak. None of the peak clusters show any significant age- or sex-related expression differences.

The m/z distribution of individual peaks within a peak cluster shows the expected pattern of a heterogeneous population of urinary molecular species. However, this does not exclude that some peak clusters may consist of more than one unique protein or peptide.

Discussion

In the present study, approximately 42% of patients with uGI cancer were found to have myosteatosi. One potential limitation of this study is that no previously established definition of myosteatosi exists. A value of skeletal muscle density (SMD) 2 SD below the mean in a healthy population was used in a similar manner to definitions for sarcopenia and were selected from values stated in one small study (16). The populations described in other similar studies of skeletal muscle attenuation in healthy individuals are also small, however, and different (although similar) values could be obtained

Table II. Expression profiles of potential biomarker peaks identified in cluster and decision tree-analysis models.

Chip-type	P-value	ROC area	m/z average	m/z STD	Intensity average	Intensity STD	Average fold change in myosteatorsis	Median fold change in myosteatorsis	Frequency % found in control	Frequency % found in myosteatorsis	Sensitivity	Specificity	SELDI normalized intensity cut-off value	Model score
IMAC30	8.80E-04	0.249	2,540.622	0.656	4.710	6.798	0.25	0.26	29	6	77	67	3.796	57
IMAC30	0.010	0.692	4,374.115	2.053	15.006	15.331	1.92	1.89	33	52	90	46	5.330	100
IMAC30	0.031	0.677	3,293.315	1.211	2.959	3.632	2.03	1.54	13	23	97	38	0.187	50
IMAC30	0.038	0.633	4,022.472	3.849	15.242	14.390	1.82	1.32	58	87	23	100	23.359	40
CM10	0.004	0.278	3,935.118	3.023	8.794	11.684	0.44	0.47	42	23	61	83	4.010	46
CM10	0.013	0.293	2,544.214	0.734	3.120	3.819	0.37	0.54	21	3	100	33	6.248	100
CM10	0.032	0.337	3,905.125	1.346	11.689	20.742	0.40	0.72	29	23	68	63	4.555	0
CM10	0.035	0.367	19,135.906	4.947	1.174	1.325	0.50	0.59	42	35	100	25	2.631	0
CM10	0.038	0.323	8,872.941	8.216	6.644	6.701	0.68	0.45	79	45	48	88	2.734	0
CM10	0.040	0.352	9,972.795	5.235	8.391	6.251	0.77	0.62	33	29	77	63	7.948	0
CM10	0.045	0.648	7,271.147	3.684	3.358	6.625	1.12	1.41	17	23	42	92	2.372	0
CM10	0.049	0.633	22,341.029	34,548	0.995	1.077	1.80	1.71	38	61	48	88	1.024	0

depending on the series chosen (18,19). Skeletal muscle attenuation in the form of HU has recently been demonstrated to be associated with adverse outcome in patients with GI and lung cancer independent of BMI, skeletal muscle mass or weight loss (20). Values obtained for increased risk were <33 for individuals with BMI >25 or 41 for those with BMI <25 (20) and so are not dissimilar to the value of 39.5 chosen for all the participants as a cut-off value for this study. Using this definition, HU values were used to divide the cohort into two groups that had similar characteristics in terms of BMI, weight loss and CRP, suggesting that there was no difference between them in conventional measures of cachexia severity (21). The non-myosteatorsis group were slightly older although the difference of seven years is unlikely to be clinically significant.

In this cohort, SELDI-TOF-MS was able to analyse and screen urine from uGI cancer patients for prospective myosteatorsis biomarkers and to establish a proteomic fingerprint pattern which potentially can be used in clinical diagnostics. It was found that both IMAC30 and CM10 are useful chip-types for the analysis of human urine (16), and models based on the analysis of 55 samples were generated from cancer patients. The samples were measured on CM10 and IMAC30 chips, and using the tree-analysis method, statistical models were established with overall sensitivities of 97% (IMAC30) and 77% (CM10) and specificities of 71% (IMAC30) and 67% (CM10) across the entire datasets. Using expression pattern matching, it was possible to assign several proteins identified in urine to the proposed biomarkers.

Cystatin-B is described as a protein that can stimulate cancer cell growth both *in vitro* and *in vivo* and recently has been shown to be a potential prognostic marker for lung cancer (22). However, this molecule has no direct known association with skeletal muscle wasting but has been shown to be associated with total fat mass, percentage body fat, abdominal fat and body fat distribution as measured by DEXA in a recent study examining cardiovascular risk factors in children (23).

MASP2 matched the m/z 2,540 and 4,022 clusters from the IMAC30 dataset; however, m/z 2,540 was shown to be downregulated, and m/z 4,022 upregulated. It is a possibility that this could be an indicator that fragmentation states are altered in myosteatorsis by for example, lower quantities of other proteases, such as CTSC a lysosomal protease associated with proteolysis after muscle trauma (24), which we found to be associated with the downregulated m/z 3,934 cluster peak. It has been shown in previous studies to play a role in protein degradation and turnover particularly in the later stages of muscle wasting following disuse (25). Exercise injuries in mouse models have shown upregulation of CTSC in skeletal muscle (26), and our observed downregulation of the associated m/z cluster may indicate a dysfunction in muscle repair.

The downregulated m/z peak of 2,540 also matched the expression pattern of GSN, which is an actin-filament modulating protein and can be found in smooth and skeletal muscle cells, as well as a secreted form in plasma (27). Reported downregulation of GSN in breast cancer cells, ovarian carcinomas, and melanomas suggests that this molecule acts as a tumour suppressor (28). Underexpression of GSN has been shown to increase inflammation in MS and encephalitis. It has already been reported that recombinant human gelsolin

Table III. Potential biomarkers identified.

m/z peak	Regulation	Protein ID	Protein name	Mass (Da)	Mascot score	Average number of peptides	Average emPAI	Percentage of sequence coverage	Expected percentage of sequence coverage	Mascot-SELDI matrix matching scores
2,540	Down	GELS_HUMAN MASP2_HUMAN	Gelsolin precursor Mannan-binding lectin serine protease 2 precursor	85,698 75,702	118 65	6.9 9.3	0.16 0.13	8.8 6.3	3.0 3.4	60 / 77 60 / 77
4,022	Up	MASP2_HUMAN	Mannan-binding lectin serine protease 2 precursor	75,702	65	9.3	0.13	6.3	5.3	50 / 100
3,934	Down	CATC_HUMAN	Dipeptidyl-peptidase 1 precursor/cathepsin C	51,854	105	3	0.11	4.8	7.6	66 / 76
2,544	Down	AGRIN_HUMAN ARSA_HUMAN GFAP_HUMAN	Agrin precursor Arylsulfatase A precursor Glial fibrillary acidic protein	214,846 53,588 49,937	45 25 61	8.7 2 4	0.03 0.07 0.07	2.8 4.7 11.2	1.8 4.7 5.1	55 / 76 50 / 94 50 / 88
8,874	Down	A2GL_HUMAN	Leucine-rich α -2-glycoprotein precursor	38,178	90	7.9	0.25	12.4	23.2	66 / 100
9,971	Down	CYTB_HUMAN	Cystatin-B	11,197	77	7.4	1.57	41.7	89.1	100 / 100
7,271	-	H2AV_HUMAN	Histone H2AV	13,509	30	2.3	0.29	13.7	53.8	100 / 100

Mascot-identified protein expressions in 14 samples for the IMAC30 chipset, and 22 samples in the CM10 chip-type in the 2 to 10 kDa range were compared with the expected expression pattern found by SELDI in the same samples. The regulation refers to the measured differences of peak intensities (up, upregulation; down, downregulation; -, not significant). The Mascot-SELDI matrix matching scores were calculated as percentages for sensitivity and specificity. emPAI, exponentially modified protein abundance index.

(rh-p-GSN) can remit some inflammatory diseases in the animal model, such as burn injury, middle cerebral artery occlusion, and sepsis (29). The association of GSN and apoptosis has been deeply researched. Full-length GSN, and the C-terminal half of GSN are generally considered as having anti-apoptotic function (29).

AGRN, which also matched the same m/z cluster as CTSC. It is a component of the basal lamina on the surface of muscle fibres of the neuromuscular junction, and defects in this gene perturbs the maintenance of the neuromuscular junction (30), whereas an overexpression in a laminin-deficient mouse model increases muscle integrity and regenerative capacity (31). The observed downregulation in the CM10-chipset based model could be related to a dysfunction of muscle regeneration. Conflicting with the downregulation observed herein, however, is the finding that the agrin fragment (CAF) has recently been identified as being elevated in the serum of a series of 73 older volunteers with sarcopenia compared with age matched controls (32). A decrease in CAF has also been associated with improvement of hand grip strength and muscle mass in patients who were undergoing rehabilitation for acute stroke (33). It is possible that this could reflect different mechanisms of wasting in aging and cancer whereby muscle regenerative ability is diminished in cancer but maintained in aging.

The downregulated m/z cluster at 2,544 matched to both ARSA and GFAP expression profiles. Mutations in ARSA can cause demyelination and GFAP is associated with central nervous system disorders (27) and chronic neuropathies (32).

The downregulated m/z 8,874 peak cluster expression profile matched LRG1, which is a secreted protein and has been postulated as a biomarker of ventricular dysfunction and heart failure (34). The reported upregulation associated with heart disease is in contrast with our observed downregulation of this marker, and its role in myosteatosis remains unclear. H2AFV expression correlated with the m/z 7,271 peak. Some members of the histone H1 family have been reported to be involved in cell survival in breast cancer cells and H1.2 was identified as an apoptogenic factor (34). The measured SELDI-MS-based slight upregulation could be an indication of elevated apoptosis in general, and a specific role in muscle function, cancer or fat infiltration remains unclear.

With the exception of AGRN and CTSC, the poor associations of some of these markers with known mechanisms of muscle wasting casts some doubt over the specificity of these results to changes in muscle quality in terms of intramyocellular lipid. One possibility is that some of the markers listed above might also be associated with other factors, such as cancer type. The cohort here included patients with cancers of both oesophagogastric and pancreatic origin and the presence of unrecognised specific markers for these cancer types might skew any interpretation of the results (35,36).

Additional potential limitations are that there may be effects on skeletal muscle HU other than intracellular lipid. A clear association between intramyocellular lipid and Hounsfield units has been demonstrated in healthy individuals (37) and also in patients with cancer cachexia. We have previously shown that the number and size of intramyocellular lipid droplets is increased in the presence of cancer and increases further with weight loss/loss of adipose mass in other body compartments (12). Oedema has been shown to

be an additional influence on mean Hounsfield unit of skeletal muscle in patients with cancer that would not be present in healthy volunteers (38). While a number of potential markers indicated such as CTSC, AGRN and arylsulphatase A may be associated with muscle or neuromuscular wasting several of these proteins are non-specific or cancer specific. This may indicate that the models are describing both muscle wasting and additional factors, potentially including cancer progression or nutritional states unrecognised or not assessed in this cohort. The potential influence on mean Hounsfield units in patients with cancer by factors other than intramyocellular lipid also requires to be explored further.

In conclusion, stratification and pattern matching allowed us to search for specific myosteatosis-related biomarkers in the urine of cancer patients using SELDI-TOF mass spectrometry. We observed a downregulation of fragments of CTSC, argin, ARSA and GFAP all of which may play a role muscle wasting. Further investigation of specific assays monitoring expression levels in our proposed biomarkers would help translate our findings into the clinical setting. Investigations using a larger cohort would also confirm their validity.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

HH carried out the SELDI TOF-MS and contributed to the manuscript. AM undertook the patient assessments and helped with the manuscript. RJES and JM wrote and critically revised the manuscript. AC did the confirmatory mass spectrometry analysis. KCHF and JAR designed the project and JAR gave final approval for the version to be published.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Ethics approval was obtained from the Lothian Research Ethics Board and all patients provided written, informed consent.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors have declared no conflict of interest.

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