

The Association of Serum 25-Hydroxyvitamin D and Carcinoembryonic Antigen in Locally Advanced Colorectal Cancer With Neoadjuvant Chemoradiotherapy

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Research

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Abstract

Background

We aimed to describe 25-hydroxyvitamin D [25(OH) D] and carcinoembryonic antigen association levels in patients with locally advanced colorectal cancer (LARC) treated with neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy (nCRT).

Methods

Between July 2012 and September 2018, the records of 92 stage II/III colorectal cancer patients with treated with nCRT followed by radical surgery were reviewed retrospectively. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and chemiluminescence immunoassay was used to analyze the patient's carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) and 25(OH) D concentrations in serum.

Results

The serum levels of 25(OH) D in patients were significantly lower than healthy individuals, just like CEA levels were significantly higher than healthy individuals. The serum CEA in pre-nCRT was significantly lower than in post-nCRT patients, while the serum 25(OH) D from pre-nCRT patients was significantly higher than post-nCRT patients. Our results showed that the pre-nCRT CEA and 25(OH) D level is a risk factor of LARC.

Conclusions

Neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy induces a fall in circulating

25(OH) D and carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA). Plasma 25 (OH) D levels is a prognostic biomarker with low 25(OH) D associated with poorer survival. Thus, serum 25(OH) D and CEA levels might be of value in evaluating the pathogenesis and risk of LARC in the future. Moreover, serum CEA or 25(OH) D levels were associated with patient's clinical and pathological features providing data for risk and prognostic prediction.

1. Background

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is a common type of cancer worldwide [1]. In China, the estimated new cases and deaths of CRC were 376300 and 191000, respectively, in 2015 [2]. Neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy (nCRT) has been used as a consensus-based treatment modality for stage II/III colorectal cancer [3]. The move has heightened sphincter preservation rates and lower local recurrence rates, and also down staging of the disease. Accumulating evidence indicates that high levels of circulating vitamin D are an anti-cancer factor, which may reduce the risk of CRC [4–6].

In the human body, vitamin D participates in the metabolism of calcium, phosphorus and other substances, and it is believed to be highly associated with cancer as well as other chronic diseases[7]. Accumulating data suggest that vitamin D deficiency is highly prevalent among patients with CRC. In the liver, vitamin D is converted by 25-hydroxylase into 25 hydroxyl vitamin D3 (25(OH)D3), the main circulating form of vitamin D and the most reliable measurement of an individual's vitamin D status[8].

The neoadjuvant chemo radiotherapy resistance contributes to substantial mortality in advanced colorectal cancer, it would be representatives for alternative or rigorous treatment approaches. So, identifying predictive biomarkers of response in advanced following nCRT would be of significant clinical relevance. Among the biomarkers, Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) is the most useful predictor to estimate the sensitivity of nCRT in colorectal cancer [9]. So far, the expression levels of 25(OH) D and CEA in locally advanced colorectal cancer, and their association with advanced colorectal cancer pathogenesis and risk are still ambiguous. In this study, we analyzed the serum 25(OH) D and CEA levels in pre-and post-neoadjuvant chemo radiotherapy locally advanced colorectal cancer patients and correlated them with clinical features and the risk of locally advanced colorectal cancer.

2. Materials And Methods

2.1 Patients

Ninety two patients diagnosed with locally advanced colorectal cancer were enrolled consecutively in this study in a period of time from July 2012 and September 2018. The diagnosis was made by pathologic examination. During hospitalization; all patients had no outdoor activity and were provided diet without calcium or vitamin D supplements. 75 healthy individuals, aging from 45 to 77 years old, who had regular diet without calcium or vitamin D supplements before blood drawing, were selected as controls with matched ages and genders to the patient group. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Changzhou Cancer Hospital Autonomous Region for the use of human materials.

2.2 Blood sample collection

Fasting blood samples were obtained either the day before nCRT or other treatments (baseline) and on day 14 after nCRT, respectively, using the serum separation tube (BD healthcare). All patients with locally advanced colorectal cancer had paired pre-nCRT and post-nCRT blood samples. The blood samples were transported to the Department of Laboratory Medicine within 30 minutes of collection. The samples were then centrifuged at 1500 g at 4°C for 10 minutes; the serum was collected into a 2 mL of centrifuge tube and stored at - 80°C until analysis.

2.3 Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

CEA was measured by using the Quantizing ELISA Human CEA Immunoassay kit from R & D Systems, in following the manufacturer's instructions. In brief, 100µL of Assay Diluent RD1-19 was added to each well in the microplate; then, 50µL of standard, control, or sample were added per well and covered with the adhesive strip to incubate for 1 hour at room temperature on a horizontal orbital microplate shaker; all

the liquid was aspirated and washed by adding 400 μ L Wash Buffer for 4 times; after the last wash, inverted and blotted against the plate through clean paper towels to drain the remaining wash buffer; added 200 μ L of Human CEA Conjugate to each well and covered with a new adhesive strip to incubate for 2 hours at room temperature on the shaker; repeated the aspiration and wash; then added 200 μ L of Substrate Solution to each well to incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature on the benchtop by protecting from light; following this step, 50 μ L of stop solution was added to stop the color development; and finally, measured the plate immediately on a microplate reader at OD 450 nm.

2.4 Chemiluminescence immunoassay

In clinical laboratory, chemiluminescence immunoassay is widely used to measure serum vitamin D (VD) because of its automatic capability with clinical satisfaction. In this study, serum VD was quantitatively analyzed on a Roche cobas E601 electrochemiluminescence immunoassay platform using a Roche cobas Elecsys Vitamin D total (25Hydroxyvitamin D, REF 05 894 913 190, Roche Diagnostics GmbH) assay kit.

2.5 Statistical analysis

IBM SPSS Statistical 24.0 (SPSS Inc Chicago) was performed for statistical analysis. Differences in basic characteristics of patients were evaluated by using independent samples t test. Paired samples T test was performed to compare the difference in each parameter of paired pre- and post- nCRT serums or 25(OH) D levels. Moreover, Pearson's correlation analysis was applied to evaluate the association between serum CEA and 25(OH) D levels in LARC. The pre- and post- nCRT 25(OH)D and pre- and post- nCRT CEA (\geq median and $<$ median) levels were stratified by using conditional logistic regression (multivariate analysis) to evaluate whether serum CEA or 25(OH)D is a risk factor for LARC, which estimated odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI). A P-value of < 0.05 was considered as statistically significant. Serum 25(OH) D and CEA levels were correlated with clinical and pathological features including age, gender, lesion site, tumor size, lymph node involvement, CRT regimen.

2.6 Ethics statement

The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the

Changzhou Cancer Hospital Autonomous Region for the use of human materials.

3. Results

3.1 Correlation of serum CEA and 25(OH) D levels with clinical-pathological features in LARC patients

The correlation of serum CEA and 25(OH) D levels with clinical pathological features from 92 patients with LARC were summarized as shown in Table 1. Of 92 patients with LARC, there were 39 females and

53 males with ages ranging from 35 to 82 years (a median age of 61 years). In this study, colon was the main lesion site of the tumor (49/92).

According to the parameters we collected, we divided each parameter into two groups, which was analyzed through univariate analysis (displayed in Table 1). In independent samples test, our data showed that the groups, tumor size ≥ 5.0 cm, lymph node involvement, that has no distinctly lower serum post-nCRT CEA levels than the groups ($p \geq 0.05$). As for the levels of pre-nCRT serum 25(OH) D, males, tumor size < 5.0 cm, lymph node invasion groups were significantly higher ($P = 0.005$, $P = 0.008$, $P = 0.049$, respectively). While with post-nCRT 25(OH) D levels, males, lymph node invasion, and tumor size < 5.0 cm had significantly higher levels ($p < 0.05$, respectively). In paired samples test, the post-nCRT CEA concentration of patients were significantly lower than the pre-nCRT CEA levels except the group of lymph node invasion. Most surprisingly, in the standard radiotherapy and chemotherapy regimens, Capecitabine did not change the 25(OH) D levels before and after neoadjuvant chemo radiotherapy.

Table 1
Correlation of serum CEA and 25(OH) D with clinical-pathological features

Parameters	Toatal (n = 92)	CEA ($\bar{X}\pm S$ mmol/l)		p ^b	25(OH)D ($\bar{X}\pm S$ nmol/l)		p ^b
		pre-nCRT	post-nCRT		pre-nCRT	post-nCRT	
Age(Y)							
≥60	45	24.56±12.7	20.13±10.4	0.036*	52.11±4.2	49.89±7.1	0.037*
<60	47	28.56±11.7	22.14±9.7	0.024*	51.37±3.3	48.92±7.1	0.017*
p ^a		0.059	0.170		0.174	0.257	
Gender							
Female	39	27.35±1.9	25.89±2.4	0.001*	43.62±3.7	40.93±6.4	0.012*
male	53	30.13±6.3	27.94±5.4	0.028*	46.13±4.5	43.35±7.1	0.008*
p ^a		0.014*	0.008*		0.005*	0.048*	
Lesion site							
Colon	49	32.17±5.8	28.87±6.3	0.004*	45.31±3.7	43.26±7.7	0.048*
Rectum	43	30.52±4.7	27.69±5.1	0.004*	44.34±6.1	41.92±5.5	0.028*
p ^a		0.070	0.162		0.183	0.167	
Tumor size							
≥5.0cm	42	55.69±6.5	53.94±5.8	0.098	49.32±5.5	46.17±4.3	0.002*
<5.0cm	50	51.33±7.6	48.69±5.9	0.027*	52.76±8.1	49.86±5.9	0.013*
p ^a		0.002*	0.001*		0.008*	0.0004*	
Lymph node invasion							
YES	38	69.33±8.6	68.13±7.3	0.257	53.12±4.6	50.33±5.2	0.007*
NO	54	68.01±9.6	65.43±5.1	0.042*	51.09±7.1	48.12±7.5	0.018*

Note: P^a represents the comparison of intra-parameter. P^b represents the comparison of CEA and 25(OH) D in pre- and post- nCRT LARC.

Abbreviations: Post-nCRT, post-neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy; Pre-nCRT, pre-neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy.

*Means P < 0.05

Parameters	Total (n = 92)	CEA ($\bar{X} \pm S$ mmol/l)			25(OH)D ($\bar{X} \pm S$ nmol/l)		
		pre-nCRT	post-nCRT	p ^b	pre-nCRT	post-nCRT	p ^b
p ^a		0.250	0.026*		0.049*	0.049*	
CRT regimen							
Capecitabine	40	45.20±5.6	41.81±6.2	0.006*	58.24±9.2	56.21±5.2	0.114
FOLFOX	52	46.22±4.5	43.51±4.3	0.001*	57.81±8.6	54.85±7.7	0.033*
p ^a		0.167	0.071		0.409	0.157	
<i>Note: P^a represents the comparison of intra-parameter. P^b represents the comparison of CEA and 25(OH) D in pre- and post- nCRT LARC.</i>							
<i>Abbreviations: Post-nCRT, post-neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy; Pre-nCRT, pre-neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy.</i>							
<i>*Means P < 0.05</i>							

3.2 Serum CEA and 25(OH) D levels in pre-and post-nCRT LARC patients

Table 2 shows that the serum CEA in pre- and post-nCRT LARC patients was significantly higher than the controls ($P < 0.001$ for both). While serum 25(OH) D in both pre- and post-nCRT LARC patients were significantly lower than the controls ($P < 0.001$ for both). Moreover, the CEA levels in pre-nCRT LARC patients was significantly lower than the post- LARC levels ($P < 0.005$). However, the level of pre-nCRT 25(OH) D was significantly higher than post-nCRT 25(OH) D ($P < 0.005$).

Table 2
Serum CEA and 25(OH) D levels in pre-and post- neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy LARC patients and controls

Number	CEA ($\bar{X}\pm S$ mmol/l)			25(OH)D ($\bar{X}\pm S$ nmol/l)		
	pre-nCRT	post-nCRT	P2	pre-nCRT	post-nCRT	P2
Cases(n = 92)	44.56±10.2	30.56±10.2	< 0.005*	51.51±3.2	42.11±5.2	< 0.005*
controls(n = 75)	1.56±2.7			77.58±12.2		
P1	< 0.001*	< 0.001*		< 0.001*	< 0.001*	
<i>Note: P1 represents the difference between patients and controls. P2 represents the difference between pre-neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy CEA or 25(OH) D and post-neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy CEA or 25(OH) D.</i>						
<i>Abbreviations: Post-nCRT, post-neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy; Pre-nCRT pre-neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy</i>						
<i>*Means P < 0.05</i>						

3.3 Serum CEA and 25(OH) D levels and the risk of LARC

So as to understand whether serum CEA and 25(OH) D is a risk factor for LARC, multivariate analysis and conditional logistic regression were performed and the results are displayed in Table 3. The results showed that the pre-nCRT CEA level is a risk factor for LARC (OR = 13.145, CI = 1.71-110.31, P = 0.012), while the post-nCRT 25(OH) D level is a protective factor (OR = 0.083, CI = 0.01–0.84, P = 0.040).

Table 3
Evaluation of pre- and nCRT serum CEA and 25(OH) D as a risk factor in LARC patients

Factor	Regression Coefficient B	OR	CI	Walad χ^2	P	
CEA	Pre-nCRT	2.385	13.145	1.71-110.31	6.151	0.012*
	Post-nCRT	10.331	37908.621	0.00-1.35E + 31	0.072	0.768
25(OH)D	Pre-nCRT	1.693	5.376	0.53–43.31	2.371	0.132
	Post-nCRT	-2.334	0.083	0.01–0.84	4.331	0.040*
<i>Abbreviations: CI, 95% confidence intervals; OR, odds ratios; Post-nCRT post- neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy; Pre-nCRT pre- neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy</i>						
<i>*Means P < 0.05.</i>						

3.4 Correlation between serum CEA and 25(OH) D levels

Our research results demonstrated that there was a weak correlation between both pre-nCRT CEA and post-nCRT CEA with 25(OH) D levels (Table 4, Pearson – .126 and .154, P = .265 and .171, respectively).

Table 4
Comparison between serum CEA and 25(OH) D in LARC by Pearson's correlation analysis

Paired	Pre-nCRT CEA VS 25(OH)D	Post-nCRT CEA VS 25(OH)D
Pearson correlation	– .126	.154
P-value	.265	.171

4. Discussion

Several studies have predicted the sensitivity of nCRT in colorectal cancer. Imaging modalities that were used for evaluation included CT and ERUS[10]. The frequency of vitamin D insufficiency in patients with locally advanced CRC has not been reported in larger studies. Several studies suggested that the expression levels of four biomarkers (p53, VEGF, p21, and Ki67) were significantly correlated with PCR to nCRT (96.3 %). However, this scoring system showed only 46.3% specificity. Her-2, pre-CEA, and post-CEA were also considered as predictors and of their disadvantages [11, 12]. Altered CEA was proved more significant to reflect the sensitivity of colon cancer to chemotherapy than pre- or post-CEA [13, 14]. So, ΔCEA was utilized as a positive control to compare with 25(OH) D level in our study. There is a hypothesis that alteration of vitamin D receptor may change transcriptional control of 1, 25(OH) 2D3 and impact anti-tumor effect of vitamin D [15]. These results suggest that vitamin D plays a role in inhibiting tumorigenesis of CRC. Our results showed that both serologic levels of pre- and post-nCRT CEA in LARC patients were distinctly higher than the healthy controls (Table 2). We also found that pre-nCRT CEA levels was a risk factor for LARC (OR = 13.145, CI = 1.71-110.31, P = 0 .012, Table 3, respectively).

In our research, the serum concentration of pre-nCRT CEA was much lower than the post-nCRT level (Table 2), while the concentration of pre-nCRT 25(OH)D was much higher than the post-nCRT level (P < .001, Table 2). It seems that CEA and 25(OH) D had an inverse association with the disease progression. However, there was no significant correlation between these two markers in the serum by Pearson's correlation analysis (Table 4) in our study. Perhaps the small sample volumes reduce the relationship between CEA and 25(OH) D. Due to the limitations of patient management in our hospital; we were unable to measure the serum CEA and 25(OH) D levels at multiple time points in this study.

Many studies found that there is an inverse association between serum 25(OH) D and the risk of CRC [16–18]. We found that both serologic levels of pre- and post- nCRT 25(OH) D in patients with LARC were significantly lower than in healthy individuals. Our research of univariate analysis showed that the serum concentration of pre- and post-nCRT 25(OH) D in male patients and tumor size < 5.0 cm were significantly higher (Table1). A potential explanation could be that a more advanced stage of disease and/or larger tumor size is accompanied with more inflammation, which may lead to lower 25(OH) D3 levels [19, 20]. It could be that the absorption of vitamin D from diet and supplements is impaired due to subclinical

mucositis induced by chemotherapy [21, 22]. Andersen et al found that the inverse association between serum 25(OH) D and CRC was more prominent in females than males [6]. A meta-analysis including 1248 cases of CRC suggested that 25(OH) D had stronger inverse associations with colon than with rectal tumors [23]. However, in our study, the serum concentration of pre- and post-nCRT 25(OH) D in rectal and colon tumors were not statistically significant. The serum concentration of pre- and post-nCRT CEA in groups of tumor size \leq 5.0 cm and lymph node invasion patients not significantly reduced.

A report suggests that low vitamin D levels were found in most cases of breast cancer with advanced tumor stage, large tumors, and positive lymph nodes[24]. In line with our results, the study of Fakhri and colleagues observed a threefold higher risk of having vitamin D deficiency in CRC patients[25]. In line with our results, the study of Isenring and colleagues also reported a decrease in 25(OH) D levels in cancer patients receiving chemotherapy [26]. The lower 25(OH)D3 levels and/or the steeper decrease in 25(OH)D3 levels in patients receiving chemotherapy can be induced by changes in lifestyle due to chemotherapy or by chemotherapy directly[27]. The study of Churilla et al., found a higher prevalence of vitamin D deficiency in stage III of disease[28]. But, Some studies show that no difference in the 25(OH) D levels from baseline to six-month follow-up between patients who did and did not receive chemotherapy (P = 0.26), suggesting that chemotherapy may not have the deleterious effects on 25(OH)D levels that we ascribed to increased photosensitivity and potential for gastrointestinal toxicities [29]. And furthermore, Song et al. have found that the associations between vitamin D deficiency and CRC in a large nested case-control study remain valid after adjustment for inflammatory markers [30].

Conclusions

In conclusion, our study found that there was a relationship between serum 25(OH) D and CEA in LARC. Thus, serum 25(OH) D and CEA levels might be of value in determining the pathogenesis and risk of LARC and requires further study.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study was conducted according to the guidelines laid down in the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Changzhou Cancer Hospital Autonomous Region for the use of human materials. All participants provided informed consent prior to participation.

Consent for publication

All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets during and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing of interest.

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Authors' contributions

All authors contributed to the study conception and design and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. Data collection were performed by Jing Shi, Yong qi Zhang, Hong Ye, Xiang He, and analysis were performed by Litao Yu. Material preparation and the first draft of the manuscript were written by Litao Yu. And all authors commented on previous versions of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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