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Loss of CSMD1 expression is associated with high tumour grade and poor survival in invasive ductal breast carcinoma

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Abstract CUB and SUSHI multiple domain protein 1 (*CSMD1*) is a candidate tumour suppressor gene that maps to chromosome 8p23, a region deleted in many tumour types including 50% of breast cancers. *CSMD1* has homologies to proteins implicated in carcinogenesis. We aimed to study the expression pattern of the *CSMD1* protein and evaluate its prognostic importance in invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC). An anti-*CSMD1* antibody was developed and validated. The expression pattern of *CSMD1* in normal breast and IDC

samples was investigated by immunohistochemistry in 275 patients. Univariate and multivariate Cox regression analyses were performed. In normal breast duct epithelial cells, luminal, membranous and cytoplasmic *CSMD1* staining was identified. Reduced expression of *CSMD1* was detected in 79/275 (28.7%) of IDC cases. Low *CSMD1* expression was significantly associated with high tumour grade ($P = 0.003$). *CSMD1* expression was associated with overall survival (OS; HR = 0.607, 95%CI: 0.4–0.91, $P = 0.018$) but not with disease-free survival (DFS; HR = 0.81, 95%CI: 0.46–1.43, $P = 0.48$). Multivariate analysis showed that *CSMD1*, together with Nottingham Prognostic Index, was considered an independent predictor of OS (HR = 0.607, 95%CI: 0.4–0.91, $P = 0.018$) but not DFS (HR = 0.84, 95%CI: 0.46–1.5, $P = 0.573$). Reduction of *CSMD1* expression was significantly associated with high tumour grade and decreased OS. Therefore, our results support the idea that *CSMD1* is a tumour suppressor gene and suggest its possible use as a new prognostic biomarker. The membrane expression pattern of *CSMD1* suggests that it may be a receptor or co-receptor involved in the process of signal transduction.

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Introduction

Breast cancer is one of the leading causes of death in women [1, 2]. It is a complex and heterogeneous disease at the molecular level. Abnormal expression of growth factor receptors, cell-cycle regulatory molecules and cell-adhesion proteins frequently occurs [3]. Investigating the

expression and functions of these molecules, and their association with patient outcome, is extremely important to aid the understanding of the disease process and assist in clinical decision-making [4].

CUB and SUSHI multiple domains-1 (*CSMD1*) encodes multiple mRNA transcripts with the largest being 14.3 Kb long. The gene spans over 2 Mb of genomic DNA and contains 71 exons, which encode a 3,565 amino acid protein consisting of 14 CUB domains and 28 SUSHI domains. *CSMD1*'s function is unknown; however, CUB and SUSHI domains are thought to be involved in receptor-ligand interactions. The full-length *CSMD1* protein is predicted to be a membrane protein with an extracellular region containing the CUB and SUSHI domains, a single transmembrane domain and a short cytoplasmic domain that contains a tyrosine phosphorylation site. From these features, one could predict that *CSMD1* is a receptor or co-receptor for unknown ligand(s) and is involved in signal transduction [5, 6].

Many lines of evidence indicate *CSMD1* could be a tumour suppressor gene. Firstly, *CSMD1* spans chromosomal band 8p23, which is known to exhibit frequent deletions in many cancers, including breast cancer [7–15]. Secondly, loss of *CSMD1* has been reported in many cancers. At the DNA level, an array-based comparative genomic hybridization (CGH) study detected the loss of *CSMD1* in a large proportion of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC), lung squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) and breast cancers [16]. At the RNA level, quantitative real-time PCR (qPCR) detected the loss of *CSMD1* expression in HNSCCs and lung SCCs [16], liver [17], colorectal [18] and prostate cancer [19, 20]. Thirdly, *CSMD1* shares homologies with many other proteins playing roles in cancer progression by the virtue of its CUB and SUSHI domains such as SEZ6L and DMBT1. SEZ6L is homozygously deleted in small cell lung cancer cell lines [5, 21, 22], and DMBT1 expression is reduced in malignant brain tumours [23], lung cancer [24] and breast cancer [25]. A variety of developmental proteins have been implicated in carcinogenesis, and CUB and SUSHI domains are also found in many of these, including bone morphogenetic proteins, tolloid, neuropilin and spermathecin [26–29].

The genomic localisation, expression pattern and protein homology of *CSMD1* suggest that it is a tumour suppressor gene. In this study, we investigate its role in breast cancer progression. We have generated an anti-*CSMD1* antibody and identified the expression pattern of *CSMD1* in 275 IDC patients with a follow-up period of 152 months. Univariate and multivariate Cox regression analyses have been performed to correlate *CSMD1* expression with OS and DFS. Loss of *CSMD1* expression was associated with high tumour grade and poor survival outcome.

Materials and methods

Patients

All patients gave informed consent to participate in this study, and ethical approval was obtained from the Local Research Ethics Committee of the Leeds Teaching Hospitals (LTH), NHS Trust, Leeds, UK. Paraffin blocks from two independent cohorts of breast cancer cases were retrieved from the archives of the pathology departments of the LTH, NHS Trust. The first cohort containing 50 cases was designated as the training set, and the second cohort containing 446 cases was used as the validation set. These cases were selected from patients presenting between 1987 and 2005. Only patients with IDC of no special type, NST (40 in the training set and 331 in the validation set) were included in the study due to the small numbers of patients with other tumour subtypes. Immunohistochemical data were available on all the 40 patients of the training set. While in the validation set, from 331 cases, immunohistochemical data were available on a maximum of 275 patients due to loss of some tissue microarray (TMA) cores during antigen retrieval and staining, a well-recognised phenomenon associated with TMA immunohistochemistry. Clinical history and tumour characteristics (age, tumour type, size, histological grade, lymph node status and Nottingham prognostic index (NPI)) were available. DFS was defined as the interval (months) from primary surgical treatment to the first loco regional or distant recurrence. OS was taken as time (months) from primary surgical treatment to time of death from breast cancer.

Generation of anti-*CSMD1* antibody

Two peptide sequences HFTSDSNHRRKGFN and QRVTE TLAAWSHDR from the N-terminus of human *CSMD1* were selected as targets for generating a polyclonal antibody. In vitro synthesis of the peptides and immunisation of chickens with keyhole limpet hemocyanine-conjugated *CSMD1* peptides, followed by Ig purification from the egg yolks, were performed by Abcam (Cambridge, UK).

Anti-*CSMD1* antibody validation

Initially, the binding specificity of the anti-*CSMD1* antibody was tested by an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) against the BSA-conjugated peptides stated earlier [30]. Antibody specificity was also confirmed on histological tissue sections by pre-absorption with the peptides. The antibody was diluted to its working concentration and incubated with a tenfold excess of relevant peptide overnight at 4°C before application to the tissue.

For further validation of the specificity and sensitivity of the antibody and to control the effects of formalin fixation

and antigen retrieval, CSMD1 was silenced in the MCF10A cell line (ATCC, Manassas, VA, USA) using short hairpin RNA (shRNA). Cells were plated at 1×10^6 cells/ml in 6-well plates. Next day, they were transfected with pRS vector (HuSHTM, ORIGENE, Rockville, MD, USA) containing shRNA sequences against CSMD1 mRNA using LipofectamineTM 2000 (Invitrogen, Paisley, UK). Transfected cells were selected by incubation in DMEM-F12 media (Invitrogen) that contains 0.5 μ g puromycin (SIGMA–ALDRICH, Dorset, UK) for 2 weeks. To obtain a homogenous cell population and to avoid copy number variation, single cells were plated into the wells of a 96-well plate and grown up to give single-cell colonies. All colonies were then screened by qRT-PCR. Colonies that showed the highest level of knockdown were formalin fixed and paraffin embedded and used as a control for antibody optimisation. To optimise the CSMD1 staining protocol, full sections of paraffin-embedded tissue from both normal and tumour samples were stained using a range of primary antibody dilutions, incubation times and antigen retrieval methods.

Tissue microarrays construction and immunohistochemistry

CUB and SUSHI multiple domains-1 (CSMD1) was stained on full sections of patient's samples in the training set. Whereas in the validation set, tissue microarrays (TMAs) were constructed from the breast cancer patients using 0.6 mm cores selected from the most representative tumour area. Immunohistochemical analysis of CSMD1 expression was performed with the chicken anti-CSMD1 antibody at a 1:3,000 dilution. TMA sections measuring 4 μ m were deparaffinised in graded alcohols. Endogenous peroxidase activity was inhibited by immersing the sections in 0.5% H₂O₂. Antigen retrieval was carried out by pressure-cooking slides for 90 s in 1% Antigen Unmasking Solution (Vector Laboratories Ltd, Peterborough, UK). A casein incubation (1/2 dilution) was also carried out to reduce non-specific staining (Vector Laboratories). Sections were incubated with the antibody for 2 h at room temperature. Bound antibody was detected with EnVisionTM polymer (DAKO, Ely, Cambridgeshire, UK), using diaminobenzine as the substrate (Sigma, Poole, Dorset, UK). Sections were counterstained with Mayer's haematoxylin (VWR International Ltd, Poole, UK). Negative controls, in which the pre-immune serum was applied, and positive controls of normal breast tissue were included in each batch of immunohistochemistry.

Immunohistochemical evaluation

Cytoplasmic and membranous staining was scored as a percentage of the positive cells in relation to the total number of tumour cells present. Expression status was

dichotomised and the cut-off point that showed the biggest difference between patients groups with regard to survival was chosen. Cases were scored blindly and independently by two authors (M. K. and A. M. S., a specialist consultant breast histopathologist). Discordant results were re-evaluated jointly to reach consensus.

Statistical analysis

Using SPSS version 15.0, Pearson correlation was used to correlate CSMD1 staining as a percentage of the positive cells versus tumour size, age of patient, number of positive nodes, OS time and DFS time as continuous variables. The chi-square test/Fisher exact test or Mann–Whitney *U*-test (non-parametric) was used for comparisons between groups/categorical data as needed. Survival curves were calculated using the Kaplan–Meier method, and differences between groups were analysed by the log-rank test and confirmed by applying Cox regression model. The optimal cut-off for immunohistochemical expression was evaluated by testing different cut-off values versus OS using Kaplan–Meier curves. For systematic modelling, a stepwise multivariable Cox regression model was used, testing the independent prognostic relevance of CSMD1 immunoreactivity. All statistical tests were two-sided, and a $P \leq 0.05$ value was considered statistically significant.

Results

Anti-CSMD1 antibody characterisation

Anti-CSMD1 antibody specificity was confirmed by ELISA (supplementary Fig. 1a). The staining pattern of CSMD1 was abolished when the antibody was incubated in the presence of the peptides it was raised against (supplementary Fig. 1b). To test the validity of the antibody to stain paraffin-embedded tissues, the antibody was tested on paraffin-embedded CSMD1 shRNA stable MCF10A cells that showed very weak staining relative to the control shRNA (supplementary Fig. 1c). Anti-CSMD1 antibody was then optimised to stain paraffin-embedded tissues on full sections. Since the CSMD1 staining was homogenous on full sections, we were able to use it to stain TMAs. Optimal results were identified at a 1:3,000 antibody dilution and pressure cooking for 90 s in unmasking solution for antigen retrieval. The vast majority of normal tissues showed CSMD1 staining providing positive controls.

Patient's characteristics

This study included two groups of patients after excluding non-IDC tumour subtypes, core loss and unscorable cores.

Table 1 Tumour characteristics

Variables	Validation set <i>n</i> = 275 (%)
Age	
Median	57
Range	27–92
Age distribution	
<50	91 (33.1)
>50	184 (66.9)
Tumour size (mm)	
Median	20
Range	1–100
Size distribution (mm)	
<20	160 (58.2)
>20	108 (39.3)
Missing	7 (2.5)
Tumour grade	
G1	38 (13.8)
G2	114 (41.5)
G3	123 (44.7)
Lymph node status	
Positive	144 (52.4)
Negative	121 (44)
Missing	10 (3.6)
Nottingham prognostic index	
Good	60 (21.8)
Moderate	139 (50.5)
Poor	64 (23.3)
Missing	12 (4.4)

The first group had 40 patients and is considered as a training set, while the second group had 275 patients and is considered as a validation set. Detailed patient characteristics of the validation set are summarised in Table 1.

We dichotomised the percentage of CSMD1 staining. A cut-off point of 30% showed the most significant difference between the two groups of patients (low and high CSMD1) in overall survival in the validation study and 10% in the training study. There was not enough follow-up information to meet the statistical analysis requirements in the training set. However, in the validation set, during a median follow-up period of 107 months (range, 1–152 months), death occurred in 99/275 patients (36%) and metastasis or/and recurrence occurred in 59/275 patients (21.5%).

CSMD1 expression in normal and tumour breast tissues

CUB and SUSHI multiple domains-1 (CSMD1) expression pattern was determined in breast epithelium by immunohistochemistry on 10 paraffin embedded normal breast samples. The staining pattern of CSMD1 was luminal, membranous and cytoplasmic. Luminal staining is shown

in Fig. 1a. In the tumour samples, CSMD1 expression exhibited both cytoplasmic and cell membrane staining (Fig. 1b, c).

In the training set, low CSMD1 expression was identified in 22/40 (55%). Low CSMD1 expression is shown in an IDC sample (Fig. 1e). While in the validation set, 79/275 (28.7%) of cases showed low CSMD1 expression. Low and high CSMD1 expression in TMA samples with IDC are shown in Fig. 1f–i. The adjacent normal epithelium and blood vessels, which have been used as internal controls, showed high CSMD1 staining in the majority of cases. Interestingly, high CSMD1 expression is observed in the normal tissues, and the intact ducts in the tumour samples exhibit low CSMD1 expression (Fig. 1d).

As chromosome 8p, and in particular 8p23, is frequently deleted in tumours, we wanted to check whether the low CSMD1 expression we were observing in our breast cancer samples was caused by the specific loss of CSMD1 and not simply a consequence of larger non-specific deletions in this region. We did this by retesting a subset of our samples with an antibody raised to MCPH1 (encoded by a neighbouring 8p23 gene (<http://genome.ucsc.edu/index.html>)). In total, 28 samples were stained with both antibodies. Low expression of CSMD1 was detected in 64% of cases (18/28), while low expression of MCPH1 was detected in 25% of cases (7/28). Low expression of both proteins in the same sample was shown in 18% of cases (5/28).

Relation of CSMD1 expression to histological parameters

In each patient sample, the level of CSMD1 expression was correlated with the severity of the disease. Low expression of CSMD1 was significantly associated with higher tumour grade ($P < 0.001$ in the training set and $P = 0.003$ in the validation set). In the training set, low expression of CSMD1 was identified in 4.45% (1/22) in grade 1, 40.9% (9/22) in grade 2 and 54.4% (12/22) in grade 3. In the validation set, low expression of CSMD1 was identified in 21.5% (17/79), 25.58% (21/79) and 51.89% (41/79) in grade 1, 2, and 3, respectively. Low or high CSMD1 expressing tumours did not differ significantly for the distribution of other clinicopathological variables (Table 2).

Univariate and multivariate analyses

In the validation set, low expression of CSMD1 was significantly associated with shorter OS, with an estimated median OS of 65 months (95%CI: 38.8–91.1) compared to 135 months in patients with high CSMD1 expression ($P = 0.01$; Fig. 2). There was no significant association between CSMD1 expression and DFS ($P = 0.48$). However, the mean DFS in patients with low CSMD1 was

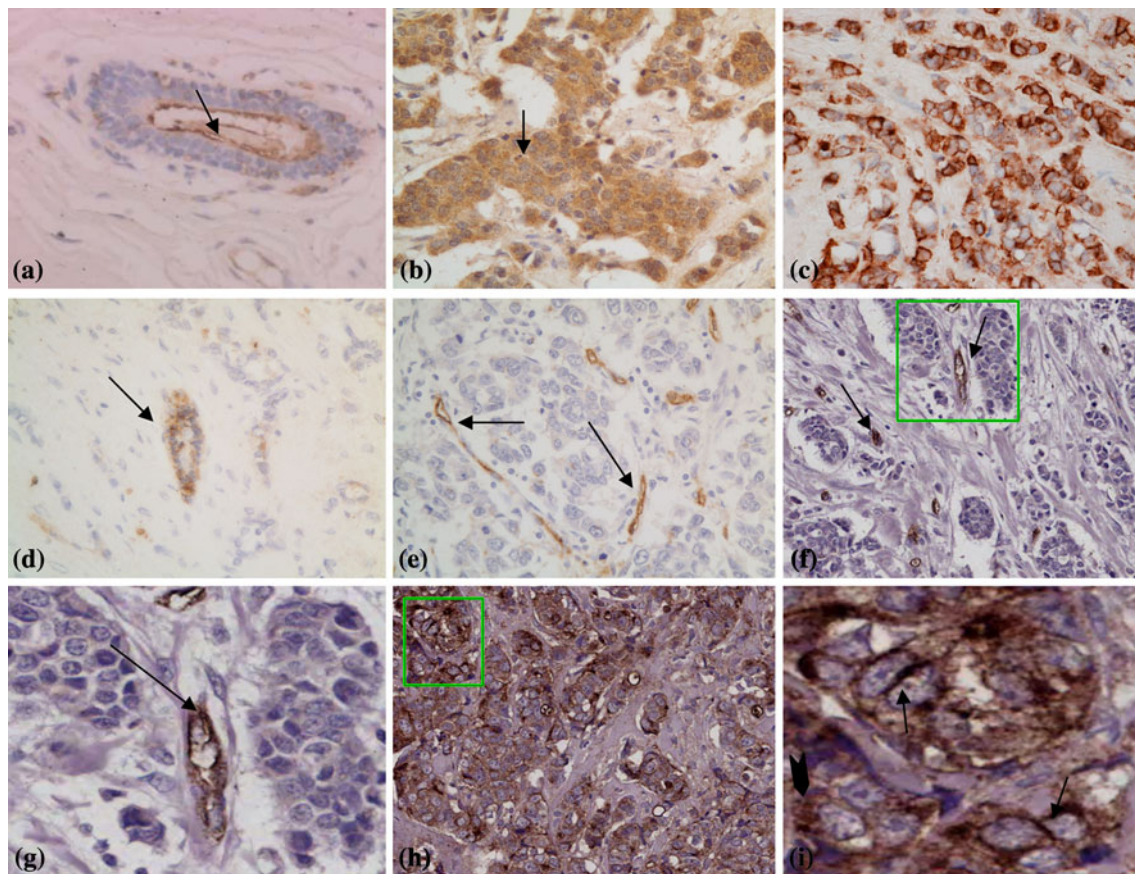


Fig. 1 Immunohistochemical analysis of CSMD1 expression in normal and malignant breast samples. **a** Normal mammary duct showing luminal cytoplasmic expression of *CSMD1* (arrow) ($\times 40$). **b** Invasive ductal carcinoma showing cytoplasmic staining (arrow) ($\times 40$). **c** Invasive ductal carcinoma showing strong membranous staining ($\times 40$). **d** Invasive ductal carcinoma, the malignant cells shows no expression, but the normal duct shows cytoplasmic staining (arrow) ($\times 40$). **e** Invasive ductal carcinoma with no CSMD1 expression. Blood vessels (internal controls) positive expression

(arrows) ($\times 40$). **f** Invasive ductal carcinoma TMA showing low level of CSMD1 expression. Blood vessels showing positive expression (arrows) ($\times 20$). **g** Invasive ductal carcinoma TMA (magnification of box in **f**) showing low level of CSMD1 expression with positive expression in the blood vessels (arrow) ($\times 40$). **h** Invasive ductal carcinoma TMA showing high level of CSMD1 expression ($\times 20$). **i** Invasive ductal carcinoma TMA (magnification of box in **f**) showing high level of CSMD1 expression in both cell membranes (arrows) and cytoplasm (arrow head) ($\times 40$)

108.7 months (95%CI: 93.4–123.9) compared to 120 months (95%CI: 110.9–128.1) of those who highly express CSMD1 (Fig. 3). Univariate analysis showed significant association between CSMD1 expression and OS (HR = 0.607, 95%CI: 0.4–0.91, $P = 0.018$; Table 3) but not with DFS (HR = 0.81, 95%CI: 0.46–1.43, $P = 0.48$; Table 4).

A multivariate Cox regression model was carried out to examine the prognostic impact of CSMD1 expression on OS and DFS in relation to other established clinicopathological and tumour-biological factors such as tumour grade, lymph node status and NPI. CSMD1, together with NPI, appeared to be independent predictors of OS (HR = 0.6, 95%CI: 0.3–0.9, $P = 0.03$; Table 3). However, unlike tumour grade, CSMD1 was not shown to be an independent predictor of DFS (HR = 0.84, 95%CI: 0.46–1.5, $P = 0.573$; Table 4).

Discussion

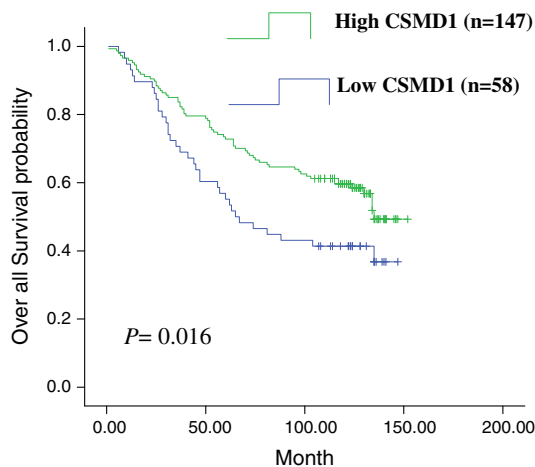
The short arm of chromosome 8p is frequently deleted in a wide range of cancers including breast cancer [7–15]. Interestingly, 8p23 deletions are associated with poor survival in patients with various types of cancers including breast cancer [10, 13, 14, 20, 31–35]. The properties of *CSMD1* make it one candidate for the putative 8p23 tumour suppressor genes [5]. In this study, we have undertaken the first investigation of the role of CSMD1 in breast cancer. We have developed an anti-CSMD1 antibody and investigated its protein distribution in normal and malignant breast tissues.

The specificity of our anti-CSMD1 antibody was confirmed by ELISA and incubation in the presence/absence of the peptides it was raised against. Unfortunately, our antibody is not suitable for western blot analysis. However,

Table 2 Clinicopathological parameters in relation to CSMD1

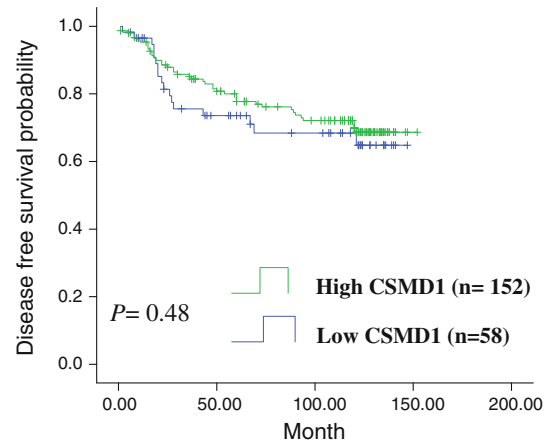
Variables	CSMD1 expression ^a		P value
	Low n (%)	High n (%)	
Age distribution			
<50	24 (30.37)	67 (34.18)	0.54
>50	55 (69.62)	129 (65.81)	
Size distribution (mm)			
<20 mm	50 (65.78)	110 (57.29)	0.20
>20 mm	26 (34.21)	82 (42.70)	
Tumour grade			
G1	17 (21.51)	21 (10.7)	0.003
G2	21 (26.58)	93 (47.4)	
G3	41 (51.89)	82 (41.83)	
Lymph node status			
Positive	34 (45.94)	87 (45.54)	0.95
Negative	40 (54.05)	104 (54.45)	
Nottingham prognostic index			
Good	21 (28.76)	39 (20.52)	0.31
Moderate	34 (46.57)	105 (55.26)	
Poor	18 (24.65)	46 (24.21)	

^a 30% cut-off was used to dichotomise CSMD1 expression into low and high groups

**Fig. 2** Comparison of overall survival based on CSMD1 status in the validation set

we have silenced CSMD1 in a breast cell line (MCF10A) using shRNA and shown that these cells show a much weaker staining pattern with the CSMD1 antibody in comparison with control cells.

In normal breast duct epithelial cells, luminal, membranous and cytoplasmic CSMD1 staining was observed. In the tumour cells, membranous and/or cytoplasmic CSMD1 staining was identified. The luminal and cytoplasmic expression may represent expression and/or secretion of protein(s) encoded by alternatively spliced *CSMD1* transcripts. The cytoplasmic CSMD1 expression may

**Fig. 3** Comparison of disease-free survival based on CSMD1 status in the validation set

alternatively represent internalisation of the full-length CSMD1 protein. Indeed, the cytoplasmic tail of CSMD1 contains a receptor internalisation motif (FENPMYDT/RN motif) that could potentially mediate clathrin-dependent endocytosis [36]. The CSMD1 membrane-staining pattern is consistent with the presence of a transmembrane domain and is in agreement with its putative role as a receptor or co-receptor playing a role in signal transduction.

In samples that contained both normal and tumour tissues, we observed higher CSMD1 expression in the normal tissues and intact ducts in comparison with the surrounding tumour cells. This raises the question of whether reduction of CSMD1 expression is a consequence or a cause of the disrupted tissue morphology. Studies on the rat ortholog of CSMD1 have shown that CSMD1 expression is low in brain regions exhibiting high levels of cell proliferation and very high in regions of neuronal differentiation, suggesting that CSMD1, like neuropilin and other neuronal growth cone proteins, may be involved in mechanisms of signal transduction, substrate adhesion and/or motility that help guide axons towards their synaptic targets during development [22].

Initially, we recorded low CSMD1 expression in 55% (22/40) of the training set. Our larger validation set also showed a reduction in CSMD1 expression, however: the percentage loss dropped to 28.7% (79/275). Our results agree with other studies that report reduced *CSMD1* mRNA expression in prostate cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, HNSCCs and lung SCC [17, 19, 20].

In this study, we evaluated the protein expression of CSMD1 in breast cancer but have not experimentally determined the way in which the *CSMD1* gene may be lost or inactivated. Epigenetic modification of the genomic DNA preceding the first exon of *CSMD1* has been shown to be associated with its silencing in squamous cancers [37], and aberrant splicing and point mutations have also been shown

Table 3 Univariate and multivariate analyses of overall survival in the validation set

Variable	Univariate (<i>P</i> value)	HR (95%CI)	Multivariate (<i>P</i> value)	HR (95%CI)
Grade				
G1 vs. G2 vs. G3	0.000	1.78 (1.28–2.45)	0.34	1.2 (0.79–1.97)
Lymph node status				
Negative vs. positive	0.009	1.79 (1.16–2.76)	0.947	0.98 (0.53–1.8)
NPI				
Good vs. moderate vs. poor	0.000	2.09 (1.53–2.87)	0.015	1.96 (1.14–3.36)
CSMD1				
High vs. low ^a	0.018	0.607 (0.4–0.91)	0.03	0.6 (0.3–0.9)

Multivariate analysis: *n* = 195; deceased = 90, censored = 105, missing = 80

^a 30% cut-off was used to dichotomise CSMD1 expression into low and high groups

Table 4 Univariate and multivariate analyses of DFS in the validation set

Variable	Univariate (<i>P</i> value)	HR (95%CI)	Multivariate (<i>P</i> value)	HR (95%CI)
Grade				
G1 vs. G2 vs. G3	0.000	3.9 (2.27–6.7)	0.003	2.72 (1.4–5.26)
Lymph node status				
Negative vs. positive	0.000	3.8 (1.99–7.46)	0.057	2.26 (0.97–5.25)
NPI				
Good vs. moderate vs. poor	0.000	3.41 (2.21–5.26)	0.167	1.6 (0.82–3.11)
CSMD1				
High vs. low ^a	0.48	0.81(0.46–1.43)	0.573	0.84(0.46–1.5)

Multivariate analysis: total *n* = 200; deceased = 57, censored = 143, missing = 75

^a 30% cut-off was used to dichotomise CSMD1 expression into low and high groups

to lead to loss of *CSMD1* in a variety of cancers [16, 18]. However, deletion of the genomic region encompassing *CSMD1* is probably the most common mechanism. Chromosome 8p12-ptel deletions are commonly found in multiple cancers and intragenic homozygous deletions in *CSMD1* have been reported in oral SCC [11]. Similarly, array-based CGH studies have detected loss of *CSMD1* in HNSCCs, lung SCC and breast cancers, cutaneous SCC and basal cell carcinomas. While we believe deletion of *CSMD1* is the most common mechanism of inactivation, we wanted to rule out that we were detecting random deletion of 8p23. To prove this, we stained a cohort of our IDCs with an antibody for a neighbouring protein, MCPH1. A far higher proportion of samples showed low *CSMD1* expression compared to MCPH1 and only 18% of these cases showed reduced expression of both proteins, indicating that reduction of *CSMD1* expression is specific.

Our results revealed that low *CSMD1* expression was significantly associated with high tumour grade in both our sample sets. In the validation set, reduction of *CSMD1* expression was significantly associated with shorter OS. This agrees with other studies that have reported an association between loss of the 8pter–p23 region or *CSMD1*

and poor survival and high stage disease in prostate, bladder and head and neck cancer patients. This suggests that *CSMD1* may be a marker of advanced stage disease and disease recurrence [20, 32, 33, 35].

Multivariate Cox regression model showed that *CSMD1* expression and NPI both appeared to be independent predictors of OS. This result agrees with a study in supraglottic SCC where allelic loss at 8p23 appears to be a statistically significant independent predictor of poor prognosis [13]. However, unlike tumour grade, *CSMD1* expression was not shown to be an independent predictor of DFS. This result is in contrast to an earlier study of prostate cancer that showed that loss at 8p23.2 is a predictive indicator of postoperative recurrence independent of stage and grade [19]. Further large confirmatory studies are warranted to determine the potential use of *CSMD1* expression assessment of clinical practice in breast and other cancer types.

In summary, the predominant staining pattern of *CSMD1* was identified on the luminal epithelial cells, which supports the idea that *CSMD1* may be a receptor or co-receptor involved in the process of signal transduction. Moreover, the high *CSMD1* expression levels observed in the well-differentiated tumours compared to the poorly

differentiated areas, suggests that *CSMD1* may play a role in cell morphogenesis and/or cell differentiation and duct formation. Reduction of *CSMD1* expression was recorded in almost a third of breast carcinoma cases and significantly associated with high tumour grade and decreased OS. Together with the multivariate analysis, which identified *CSMD1* as an independent prognostic factor for OS, the present results provide clinical evidence to support the idea that *CSMD1* is a tumour suppressor gene, which may prove to be a new prognostic biomarker.

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