

The association between NOTCH3 expression and the clinical outcome in the urothelial bladder cancer patients

Ana Ristić Petrović^{1,2*}, Dragana Stokanović³, Slavica Stojnev^{1,2}, Milena Potić Floranović⁴,
Miljan Krstić^{1,2}, Ivana Djordjević¹, Aleksandar Skakić^{5,6}, Ljubinka Janković Veličković^{1,2}

ABSTRACT

Disrupted NOTCH activity is a driving event in urothelial bladder cancer (UBC). After activation by hypoxia, the NOTCH3 receptor participates in tumor cell proliferation, acquisition of the epithelial-mesenchymal transition phenotype, and angiogenesis. The aim was to analyze the association of NOTCH3 expression with histopathological and clinical parameters and to determine its predictive impact on the clinical outcome in UBC patients. The present research included 614 UBC samples incorporated in paraffin tissue microarrays, evaluated by immunohistochemistry for NOTCH3 expression. The accrual period was 4 years, while the follow-up period was 2 years. The membranous expression was semi-quantified (0-3), and the mean degree was 1.81 ± 0.94 . Criteria for semi-quantification, the NOTCH3 expression, were the intensity of the staining and the percentage of positive cells. The samples with negative (0) and weak (1) NOTCH3 immunohistochemical (IHC) score were considered negative, while the samples that showed moderate (2) and strong (3) expression were considered positive. Higher degree of positivity was associated with higher risk of cancer-specific mortality ($p < 0.001$). Independent predictors for cancer-specific mortality were NOTCH3 expression and high stage ($p < 0.001$). NOTCH3 expression was not a statistically significant predictor of recurrence-free survival ($p = 0.816$). This study indicated that NOTCH3 is a predictor of poor outcome, suggesting that the NOTCH3 could be potentially reliable IHC marker for selecting the UBC patients that would require more intensive follow-up, especially if they diagnosed in higher stage, with divergent differentiation in pathological report, and without recurrences which would lead them to more frequent medical assessments.

KEYWORDS: Urothelial bladder cancer; clinical outcome; NOTCH pathway; NOTCH3; immunohistochemistry

INTRODUCTION

The NOTCH pathway plays an important role in tumor cells differentiation and further proliferation. Its involvement in tumorigenesis, tumor growth, and neovascularization is extremely complex and it is defined by tissue type and epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) [1,2]. NOTCH signaling suppresses tumor growth and proliferation in several types of

stratified epithelia [3]. This pathway controls tumor cells fate through interactions between neighboring cells, either leading the tumor cells in unstoppable proliferation or entirely opposite, leading them into apoptosis. Disrupted NOTCH activity is a driving event in urothelial bladder cancer (UBC) and NOTCH pathway mutations are equally common in superficial and invasive tumors [4]. In murine models, genetic inactivation of the NOTCH pathway accelerates bladder cancerogenesis, angiogenesis, and promotes the formation of highly invasive squamous cell carcinomas, with areas of mesenchymal features [5-7]. When it comes to NOTCH3 alterations, including amplification and upregulation, other research has already found that they are highly associated with tumor invasiveness and poor survival. After activation by hypoxia, the NOTCH3 receptor participates in tumor cell proliferation, acquisition of the EMT phenotype, and angiogenesis. Targeting NOTCH3 inhibits the growth of ovarian cancer and induces apoptosis [8]. It has been demonstrated that missense mutations in all NOTCH receptors resulted in loss of expression and aggressive behavior of the UBC [9,10]. However, not enough is known about the role of the NOTCH signaling pathway in UBC, especially regarding the importance of the NOTCH3 receptor.

The aim of this research was to evaluate the immunohistochemical (IHC) expression of NOTCH3 in UBC and to analyze the association of NOTCH3 expression with

¹Center for Pathology, University Clinical Center Niš, Niš, Serbia

²Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Niš, Niš, Serbia

³Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Niš, Niš, Serbia

⁴Scientific Research Center for Biomedicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Niš, Niš, Serbia

⁵Clinic for Urology, University Clinical Center Niš, Niš, Serbia

⁶Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Niš, Niš, Serbia

*Corresponding author: Ana Ristić Petrović, Center for Pathology, University Clinical Center Nis, Blvd. Dr Zoran Djindjic 48, Niš - 18000, Serbia; Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Niš, Blvd. Dr Zoran Djindjic 81, Niš - 18000, Serbia.
E-mail: ana.v.ristic.petrovic@gmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17305/bjbm.2021.6767>

Submitted: 20 November 2021/Accepted: 13 January 2022/

Published online: 24 January 2022

Conflicts of interest: Authors declare no conflict of interest.

Funding: This work was supported by Grant no. 175092 from the Ministry of Education and Science of Serbia.



©The Author(s) (2022). This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

histopathological and clinical parameters, as well as, to determine its predictive impact on the clinical outcome: Cancer-specific, overall, and recurrence-free patients' survival.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The current study included 614 samples from the primary lesion of UBC patients with pathologic stage pT_a to pT₄, who had undergone transurethral resection (TUR), partial resection, or radical cystectomy. All cases were diagnosed at the Center for Pathology, University Clinical Center Niš, Serbia, between March 2006 and December 2010. The study was approved by local ethical committee (12-15637-2/6). The patient's average age was 66.38 ± 10.02 years, with approximately 3 times more male 469 (76.4%) patients. Hematuria was the first sign in 519 patients. The patients were diagnosed in pT_a (31.1%), pT₁ (45.9%), pT₂ (17.3%), pT₃ (3.9%), and pT₄ (1.8%) stage. About 12% of the cases were from the settlements linked to the Balkan endemic nephropathy. In areas where BEN is endemic, the incidence of the urothelial cancer is significantly higher than in non-endemic regions [11]. Occupational exposure to known carcinogens (aromatic amines, nitrosamines, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) was observed in 47 UBC patients. Only several patients were with positive family history for the UBC (2.9%).

The accrual period was 4 years, while the follow-up period was 2 years. During that period, patients were monitored for recurrence and mortality.

The histological sections were processed from tissue fixed in 10% formalin by standard procedure and stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). H&E-stained slides were used to assess histological grade (low and high grade), pathological stage (pT), growth of tumor (papillary/solid), the presence of carcinoma *in situ* (CIS), and divergent differentiation within the tumor (i.e., UBC with squamous differentiation and/or with glandular differentiation, and/or with trophoblastic differentiation), according to the WHO criteria [12]. This study included 73 (11.9%) cases of UBC with divergent differentiation, mostly squamous. Squamous differentiation was present in 53 UBCs, glandular in 12 cases, and trophoblastic differentiation in nine cases. Samples from 614 paraffin-embedded tissue blocks were extracted by 2 mm needle and incorporated in tissue microarrays. For constructing the microarrays, we chose the parts of the tumor with maximum of the angiogenic activity, according to microvessel density (established with CD34-positive endothelial cells) and high levels of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and VEGF receptor 1, which we established earlier and published previously [13-16]. Sections from created tissue microarrays were prepared overnight in a thermostat at a temperature of 58°C. After preparation, the

slides were processed in a semi-automatic IHC diagnostic system (Ventana Inc.) and the IHC staining was performed using a rabbit polyclonal antibody to NOTCH3 (ab23426, Abcam, Cambridge, UK) at a concentration of 5 µg/ml. The slides were reviewed independently by three pathologists (ARP, SS, and LjJV). Interobserver discrepancies were resolved using a double-headed microscope. Since there is no validated scoring system for interpreting IHC staining for NOTCH3 and limited previous experience with this biomolecule in UBC, IHC cutoff value was defined according to scientific data that are available. We modified and semi-quantified previously published scoring systems for interpretation NOTCH3 expression [17-19] and other proteins expressed on the membrane [20,21]. Cytoplasmic or nuclear staining was considered non-specific and there were only few UBCs that appeared with aberrant NOTCH3 expression. Due to low number of negative samples, we semi-quantified NOTCH3 expression to assess whether the expression increases with higher tumor stage. Criteria for semi-quantification, the NOTCH3 expression, were the intensity of the IHC staining and the percentage of positive cells.

Intensity scoring was as follows: 0 – for no expression at all; 1 – weak intensity; 2 – moderate intensity; and 3 – strong intensity. In positive samples, the staining pattern on the membrane was uniform. The other criterion was the percentage of positive cells as follows: 0 – no positive cells, 1 – up to 20% of positive cells, 2 – >20-50% of positive cells, 3 – >50-80% of positive cells, and 4 – > 80% of positive cells. Considering both criteria, the final IHC score was as follows: 0-2 = negative (0); 3-4 = mild/weak (1); 5 = moderate (2); and 6-7 = strongly positive (3). The samples with negative (0) and weak (1) NOTCH3 IHC score were considered negative, while the samples that showed moderate (2) and strong (3) expression were considered positive.

Ethical statement

The study was approved by local ethical committee (12-15637-2/6).

Statistical analysis

All analyses were performed with the SPSS statistical package (SPSS v. 20.0, Chicago, USA). Data are presented as mean with standard deviation, for continuous variables, and as absolute numbers, for categorical variables. The association between various patients' and UBCs' characteristics, including NOTCH3 expression, was tested using parametric (Student's t-test, ANOVA, Pearson's test of correlation) or non-parametric tests (χ^2 -test). Cox regression modeling, univariate and multivariate, was performed to determine the predictive value of various independent variables for patients' survival.

The significance of NOTCH3 expression in survival prediction was depicted with Kaplan–Meier curves. $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

IHC staining for NOTCH3 showed that the vast majority of the UBCs expressed NOTCH3 (91.5%), at certain degree. The intensity of the membranous expression was semi-quantified (0-3), and the mean degree was 1.81 ± 0.94 (Figure 1).

NOTCH3 positivity and patients' and UBC's characteristics

Patients' and UBC samples' characteristics, according to NOTCH3 positivity, are shown in Table 1. Due to low number of negative samples, *post hoc* analysis using semi-quantified NOTCH3 staining was performed. The results obtained are presented in Table 2. There was a weak positive correlation between NOTCH3 positivity and patients' age ($p < 0.001$). Furthermore, higher degree of NOTCH3 staining was observed in high-grade tumors ($p < 0.001$), staged pTa and pT1 ($p < 0.001$), and with no history of exposure to known carcinogens ($p < 0.05$).

Overall and recurrence-free survival

The median follow-up in the study group was 45.0 (24.0-64.0) months. During this period, the mortality rate was 42.5%, UBC specific in most of the cases (69.7%). Recurrences occurred in 230 (37.5%) patients, mostly 1 time (58.7%). The median recurrence-free period was 12.0 (0.0-44.0) months. The differences in NOTCH3 expression according to survival are presented in Table 3. There was a weak negative

correlation between NOTCH3 expression and the overall survival ($\rho = -0.103, p < 0.001$) and cancer-specific mortality ($\rho = -0.068, p < 0.05$).

Figure 2 presents the overall survival of bladder cancer patients according to NOTCH3 expression (0-3). Each higher degree of positivity is associated with 1.3 times higher risk of mortality ($p < 0.001$).

Cox regression model adjusted for patients age, predicting overall mortality, was created ($\chi^2=297.255, p < 0.001$). Several predictors, identified by univariate modeling, were excluded from the multivariate model due to high colinearity. Four independent predictors were identified. The overall mortality increased 1.2 times with each higher degree of NOTCH3 expression ($p < 0.01$) and 2.1 times ($p < 0.001$) with each higher tumor stage. In contrast, each new recurrence increases survival 1.4 times ($p < 0.001$). Moreover, patients with divergent differentiation cancer had 1.5 times shorter survival ($p < 0.05$) (Table 4).

Concerning cancer-specific survival, each higher degree of positivity was associated with 1.4 higher risk of cancer-specific mortality ($p < 0.001$) (Figure 3).

Cox regression model, predicting cancer-specific mortality, was created ($\chi^2=251.886, p < 0.001$) and adjusted for patients

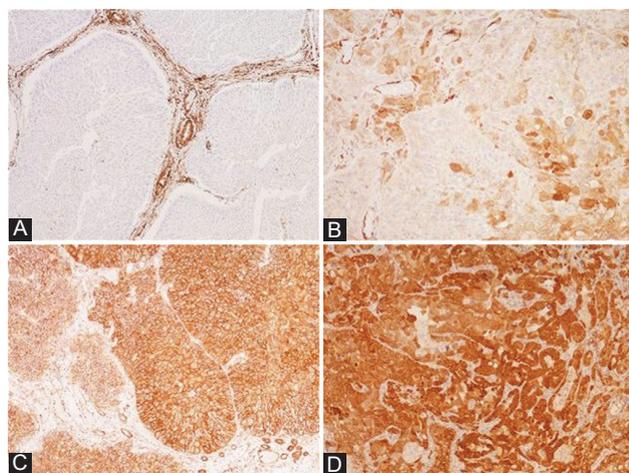


FIGURE 1. NOTCH3 expression in UBC; (A) NOTCH3-positive endothelial cells and NOTCH3-negative (0) tumor cells in pTa UBC ($\times 100$); (B) intermediate, focal NOTCH3 (1) staining in high-grade pT1 UBC ($\times 200$); (C) intermediate, diffuse NOTCH3 (2) staining in low-grade pT1 UBC ($\times 100$); (D) intense, diffuse NOTCH3 (3) staining in pT2 UBC ($\times 200$). UBC: Urothelial bladder cancer

TABLE 1. Histopathological and clinical characteristics of urothelial bladder cancer patients according to NOTCH3 expression

	NOTCH3 negative	NOTCH3 positive	t (p)** or χ^2 (p)*** or Z (p)***
Age (years)	64.04 \pm 10.74	66.58 \pm 9.93	1.71 (0.09)*
Gender (male/female)	40/12	429/133	0.00 (1.00)**
Tumor grade (high)	25	237	0.46 (0.50)**
pT stage			
pTa	16	175	15.33 (0.00)**
pT1	15	267	1.90 (0.06)***
pT2	13	93	
pT3	5	19	
pT4	3	8	
Muscle – invasive UBC (pT2, pT3, pT4)	21	120	8.49 (0.00)**
Divergent differentiation (yes)	6	67	0.00 (1.00)**
CIS (yes)	3	37	0.00 (1.00)**
First sign			
Hematuria	43	476	0.22 (0.97)**
Voiding difficulties	6	54	
Urinary discomfort	1	12	
Ultrasound signs	2	20	
Family history			
None	48	496	1.79 (0.62)**
Urothelial bladder cancer	2	16	
Other malignancies	1	33	
Renal failure	1	17	
Exposure to known carcinogens	4	43	0.00 (1.00)**
Endemic ¹ (yes)	4	70	0.62 (0.43)**

¹Endemic – from settlements linked to BEN. CIS: Carcinoma *in situ*; UBC: Urothelial bladder cancer. Bold - $p < 0.05$

age. NOTCH3 was shown to be an independent predictor of UBC-specific mortality – each higher degree of its expression increased the risk 1.3 times ($p < 0.01$). The other independent predictors of UBC-specific survival were pathological tumor stage (HR = 2.520, $p < 0.001$), divergent differentiation (HR = 1.631, p

< 0.05), and the number of recurrences (HR = 0.515, $p < 0.001$) (Table 5). The same independent predictors were found for the overall mortality as well. After comparing the two models obtained, the predictive value of the number of relapses was higher for overall mortality, while NOTCH3 expression, tumor stage, and cancer divergent differentiation had greater value in predicting UBC-specific mortality.

NOTCH3 expression was not a statistically significant predictor of recurrence-free survival ($p = 0.816$) (Figure 4).

DISCUSSION

NOTCH signaling pathway mediates between hypoxia, EMT, and angiogenesis [22,23]. High levels of tumor hypoxia are associated with higher angiogenic activity and invasiveness through acquisition the EMT phenotype [24]. In a hypoxic environment, NOTCH signaling has been implicated in pericyte recruitment, microvessel sprouting, branching, and finally vessel maturation [25,26]. Considerable studies have shown that activated Notch pathway increases the possibility of metastasis with poor outcome on the basis of involvement in hypoxia, tumor perfusion, and angiogenesis [27,28]. Although Rampias et al. indicated the new tumor suppressor role for the NOTCH pathway, studies have revealed that not all NOTCH receptors have the same involvement in UBC [4].

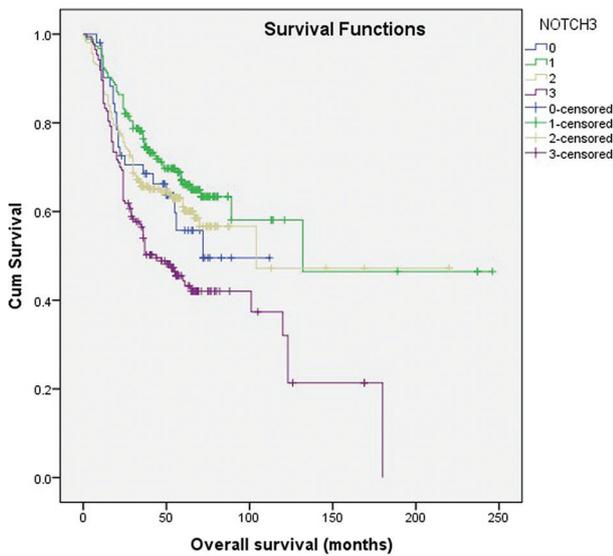


FIGURE 2. Kaplan–Meier survival curves showing overall survival of 614 bladder cancer patients with negative (0=no staining; 1=weak and/or focal staining) and positive (2=diffuse, intermediate staining; 3=strong, diffuse staining) NOTCH3 expression.

TABLE 2. Post hoc analysis with semi-quantified NOTCH3 expression

	NOTCH3 (0)	NOTCH3 (1)	NOTCH3 (2)	NOTCH3 (3)	r (p)* or t (p)** or F (p)***
Age (years)	64.04±10.74	64.59±10.31	66.17±10.14	69.13±8.73	0.18 (0.00)*
Gender (male/female)	40/12	137/47	158/47	134/39	0.49 (0.62)**
Tumor grade (high)	25	52	80	105	1.59 (0.00)**
pT stage					
pTa	16	79	66	30	8.54 (0.00)***
pT1	15	73	103	91	
pT2	13	19	28	46	
pT3	5	9	5	5	
pT4	3	4	3	1	
Muscle – invasive UBC (pT2, pT3, pT4)	21	32	37	52	0.42 (0.67)*
Divergent differentiation (yes)	6	17	21	29	1.81 (0.07)**
CIS (yes)	3	8	12	17	1.83 (0.07)**
First sign					
Hematuria	43	157	174	145	0.24 (0.87)***
Voiding difficulties	6	18	20	16	
Urinary discomfort	1	3	4	5	
Ultrasound signs	2	6	7	7	
Family history					
None	48	166	177	153	1.50 (0.21)***
Urothelial bladder cancer	2	5	10	1	
Other malignancies	1	9	11	13	
Renal failure	1	4	7	6	
Exposure to known carcinogens	4	22	15	6	2.46 (0.01)**
Endemic ¹ (yes)	4	27	18	25	0.51 (0.61)**

¹Endemic – from settlements linked to BEN. CIS: Carcinoma *in situ*; UBC: Urothelial bladder cancer. Bold - $p < 0.05$

TABLE 3. Patients' survival according to NOTCH3 expression

	Mortality (no)	Mortality (yes)	t (<i>p</i>) [§] or χ^2 (<i>p</i>) ^{**}
NOTCH3 expression (yes)	322 (91.2%)	240 (92.0%)	0.03 (0.86) ^{**}
NOTCH3 expression (0-3)	1.69 ± 0.90	1.98 ± 0.97	3.94 (0.00)*
	Cancer-specific mortality (no)	Cancer-specific mortality (yes)	
NOTCH3 expression (yes)	395 (91.4%)	167 (91.8%)	0.00 (1.00) ^{**}
NOTCH3 expression (0-3)	1.72 ± 0.91	2.03 ± 0.97	3.80 (0.00)*
	Recurrence free (yes)	Recurrence free (no)	
NOTCH3 expression (yes)	351 (91.4%)	211 (91.7%)	0.00 (1.00) ^{**}
NOTCH3 expression (0-3)	1.77 ± 0.94	1.84 ± 0.94	0.97 (0.33) [§]

Bold - *p* < 0.05

TABLE 4. Cox regression model of overall survival

	Univariate		Multivariate	
	HR (95% CI for HR)	<i>p</i>	HR (95% CI for HR)	<i>p</i>
NOTCH3 (0-3)	1.30 (1.14-1.49)	0.00	1.20 (1.05-1.37)	0.01
Age (years)	1.05 (1.04-1.07)	0.00	1.05 (1.04-1.07)	0.00
Tumor grade (high vs. low)	4.48 (3.44-5.82)	0.00		
Tumor stage (pTa-T4)	2.18 (1.96-2.43)	0.00	2.13 (1.88-4.42)	0.00
Stadium (invasive vs. superficial)	5.12 (3.99-6.56)	0.00		
Divergent differentiation	1.97 (1.42-2.74)	0.00	1.48 (1.05-2.08)	0.02
CIS	1.61 (1.04-2.49)	0.03	0.70 (0.44-1.10)	0.12
Recurrences (yes)	0.29 (0.21-0.39)	0.00		
Recurrences (N)	0.47 (0.39-0.57)	0.00	0.48 (0.40-0.59)	0.00
Hematuria as 1 st sign	2.05 (1.45-2.90)	0.00	1.27 (0.88-1.83)	0.21
Family history	0.58 (0.37-0.90)	0.02	0.76 (0.48-1.20)	0.23
Therapy ¹	1.88 (1.68-2.10)	0.00		
Exposure to known carcinogens	0.28 (0.13-0.59)	0.00	0.69 (0.32-1.47)	0.34

¹Therapy: TUR < TUR + BCG vaccine < partial cystectomy < radical cystectomy. CIS: Carcinoma *in situ*. Bold - *p* < 0.05

TABLE 5. Cox regression model of UBC-specific survival

	Univariate		Multivariate	
	HR (95% CI for HR)	<i>p</i>	HR (95% CI for HR)	<i>p</i>
NOTCH3 (0-3)	1.37 (1.17-1.62)	0.00	1.25 (1.07-1.46)	0.01
Age (years)	1.05 (1.03-1.06)	0.00	1.04 (1.02-1.06)	0.00
Tumor grade (high vs. low)	7.88 (5.78-11.34)	0.00		
Tumor stage (pTa-pT4)	2.51 (2.21-2.84)	0.00	2.52 (2.18-2.92)	0.00
Stage (muscle – invasive vs. superficial)	7.44 (5.52-10.04)	0.00		
Divergent differentiation	2.23 (1.54-3.25)	0.00	1.63 (1.10-2.41)	0.01
CIS	1.78 (1.08-2.93)	0.02	0.68 (0.40-1.14)	0.14
Recurrences (yes)	0.33 (0.23-0.48)	0.00		
Recurrences (N)	0.50 (0.40-0.62)	0.00	0.52 (0.41-0.65)	0.00
Exposure to carcinogens	0.29 (0.12-0.71)	0.01	1.12 (0.45-2.80)	0.81
Hematuria as first sign	2.35 (1.59-3.49)	0.00	1.38 (0.91-2.09)	0.13
Therapy ¹	2.66 (2.28-3.10)	0.00		

¹Therapy: TUR < TUR + BCG < partial cystectomy < radical cystectomy. CIS: Carcinoma *in situ*. Bold - *p* < 0.05

NOTCH1 expression is decreased in UBC, suggesting a tumor-suppressive role. On the contrary, it has been demonstrated that NOTCH2 acts as an oncogene that promotes cell proliferation, aggressiveness, and metastasis through EMT, cell cycle progression, and maintenance of stemness [6]. NOTCH3 is activated by chronic hypoxia and it is widely expressed throughout tumor angiogenesis [29]. In ovarian cancer, NOTCH3 overexpression induces EMT, chemoresistance, and is associated with poor overall survival [30,31].

The present study showed that NOTCH3 expression correlates with UBC-specific mortality. Zhang et al. found that high NOTCH3 expression was associated with poor patient

survival, which is in accordance with our results. Recent studies showed that NOTCH3 knockdown decreases UBC growth *in vivo*. Decreased NOTCH3 expression sensitizes urothelial cancer cells to cisplatin. Moreover, Zhang et al. suggested that decreasing the expression of NOTCH3 using histone deacetylase inhibitors is likely to become an effective therapeutic strategy for UBC [32].

NOTCH3 acetylation/deacetylation represents a key regulatory switch in the control of NOTCH signaling and might represent a suitable drug target for NOTCH3 sustained UBC. Targeting NOTCH3 is proposed as new promising therapy in other cancers as well [33-35].

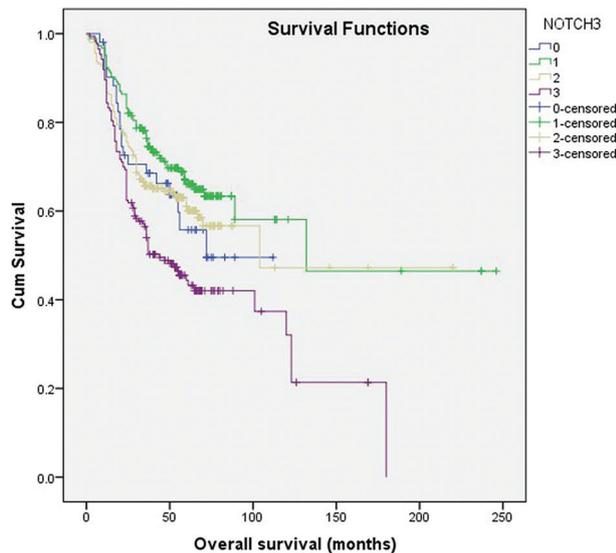


FIGURE 3. Kaplan–Meier survival curves showing cancer-specific survival of 614 bladder cancer patients with negative (0=no staining; 1=weak and/or focal staining) and positive (2= intermediate, diffuse staining; 3=strong, diffuse staining) NOTCH3 expression.

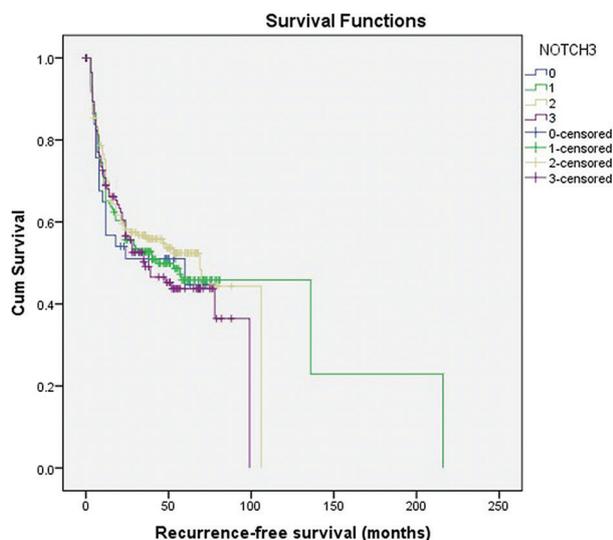


FIGURE 4. Kaplan–Meier survival curves showing recurrence-free survival of 614 bladder cancer patients with negative (0=no staining; 1=weak and/or focal staining) and positive (2=intermediate, diffuse staining; 3=strong, diffuse staining) NOTCH3 expression.

Over 90% of our specimens showed a certain degree of NOTCH3 expression, suggesting that the NOTCH3 has relevant role in UBC. Up to date, the most reliable prognostic parameters in histopathological report are histological grade, presence of lymphovascular invasion, and concomitant CIS [36-38]. Regardless of the fact that the UBCs with divergent differentiation behave more aggressively, we did not find a statistical association between divergent differentiation and NOTCH3 expression. Nevertheless, the divergent differentiation had impact on the survival, both overall and UBC-specific survival. We evaluated the intensity of NOTCH3

expression in a semi-quantitative manner, which revealed that higher degree of NOTCH3 expression was observed in high-grade tumors and higher degree of positivity associated with higher risk of mortality. We identified NOTCH3 as an independent predictor of poor outcome. Our results indicate that NOTCH3 could be used as a marker of the UBC-specific mortality risk. Consistent with published data, we determined that NOTCH3 expression is associated with patients' age, grade, and stage [39,40]. Better overall survival was found to be in association with recurrent disease and among patients treated with TUR followed with BCG vaccine instillation. In agreement with our results, Thiel *et al.* showed that the BCG treatment reduces the long-term risk of recurrence and progression in high-risk non-muscle invasive UBC patients [41].

Furthermore, our results showed that the number of recurrences during the follow-up period was a better predictor of cancer-specific survival compared to being recurrence free. As a potential survival predictor, we included total number of recurrences. We have found out that a higher number of recurrences lower the risk of death, each one by 40%. Even though it would be expected to observe more recurrences in patients with longer survival, we suppose that the recurrences were the reason for more frequent doctor-patient interaction and better overall treatment, leading to longer survival. Among all parameters analyzed, solely, the incidence of recurrences was associated with the increased risk of new occurrences. Similar findings were published recently [42]. Greater number of recurrences during the follow-up period was associated with lower tumor stage and positive family history. Unfortunately, in this study, NOTCH3 expression was not a statistically significant predictor of recurrence-free survival. Our results indicate that NOTCH3 expression could be a prognostic IHC marker for the UBC patients clinical follow-up, contributing to a more individual approach by selecting the patients who need to undergo control cystoscopy after a shorter time interval.

CONCLUSION

This study indicated that the NOTCH3 is a predictor of poor outcome, suggesting that the NOTCH3 could be potentially reliable IHC marker for selecting the UBC patients that would require more intensive follow-up – especially if they are diagnosed in higher stage, with divergent differentiation in pathological report, and without recurrences which would lead them to more frequent medical assessments. Understanding the role of the NOTCH pathway, the interplay between NOTCH receptors, and their importance in the UBC could bring about new possibilities for better controlling one of the most prevalent cancers in urology.

REFERENCES

- [1] Li Y, Lin K, Yang Z, Han N, Quan X, Guo X, et al. Bladder cancer stem cells: Clonal origin and therapeutic perspectives. *Oncotarget* 2017;8(39):66668-79. <https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.19112>
- [2] Maraver A, Fernandez-Marcos PJ, Cash TP, Mendez-Pertuz M, Dueñas M, Maietta P, et al. NOTCH pathway inactivation promotes bladder cancer progression. *J Clin Invest* 2015;125(2):824-30. <https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI78185>
- [3] Porcheri C, Meisel CT, Mitsiadis T. Multifactorial contribution of Notch signaling in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. *Int J Mol Sci* 2019;20(6):1520. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms20061520>
- [4] Rampias T, Vgenopoulou P, Avgeris M, Polyzos A, Stravodimos K, Valavanis C, et al. A new tumor suppressor role for the Notch pathway in bladder cancer. *Nat Med* 2014;20(10):1199-205. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nm.3678>
- [5] Goebell P, Knowles M. Bladder cancer or bladder cancers? Genetically distinct malignant conditions of the urothelium. *Urol Oncol* 2010;28(4):409-28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.urolonc.2010.04.003>
- [6] Hayashi T, Gust KM, Wyatt AW, Goriki A, Jäger W, Awrey S, et al. Not all NOTCH is created equal: The oncogenic role of NOTCH2 in bladder cancer and its implications for targeted therapy. *Clin Cancer Res* 2016;22(12):2981-92. <https://doi.org/10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-15-2360>
- [7] Lobry C, Oh P, Aifantis I. Oncogenic and tumor suppressor functions of Notch in cancer: It's NOTch what you think. *J Exp Med* 2011;208(10):1931-5. <https://doi.org/10.1084/jem.20111855>
- [8] Hu W, Liu T, Ivan C, Sun Y, Huang J, Mangala LS, et al. Notch3 pathway alterations in ovarian cancer. *Cancer Res* 2014;74(12):3282-93. <https://doi.org/10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-13-2066>
- [9] Yuan X, Wu H, Xu H, Xiong H, Chu Q, Yu S, et al. Notch signaling: An emerging therapeutic target for cancer treatment. *Cancer Lett* 2015;369(1):20-7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.canlet.2015.07.048>
- [10] Tamagnone L, Zacchigna S, Rehman M. Taming the notch transcriptional regulator for cancer therapy. *Molecules* 2018;23(2):431. <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules23020431>
- [11] Stefanovic V, Polenakovic M, Toncheva D. Urothelial carcinoma associated with Balkan endemic nephropathy. A worldwide disease. *Pathol Biol (Paris)* 2011;59(5):286-91. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.patbio.2009.05.002>
- [12] Humphrey PA, Moch H, Cubilla AL, Ulbright TM, Reuter VE. The 2016 WHO classification of tumours of the urinary system and male genital organs-Part B: Prostate and bladder tumours. *Eur Urol* 2016;70(1):106-19. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eururo.2016.02.028>
- [13] Ristic-Petrovic A, Stokanovic D, Stojnev S, Potic-Floranovic M, Djordjevic I, Jankovic-Velickovic LJ. An immunohistochemical analysis of HIF1 alpha and VEGFR1 in high grade T1 bladder cancer. *Virch Arch* 2019;475(1):S183.
- [14] Ristic-Petrovic A, Stojnev S, Stokanovic D, Potic-Floranovic M, Velickovic A, Krstic M, et al. An immunohistochemical analysis of angiogenesis in bladder cancer occurring in settlements linked with Balkan endemic nephropathy. *Virch Arch* 2018;473(1):S185.
- [15] Ristic-Petrovic A, Stojnev S, Stokanovic D, Krstic M, Velickovic A, Kostic J, et al. Immunohistochemical evaluation of angiogenic activity in non-invasive (pTa) bladder cancer. *Virch Arch* 2017;471(1):S266.
- [16] Ristic-Petrovic A, Stojnev S, Stokanovic D, Conic I, Krstic M, Stojanovic S, et al. Predictive impact of angiogenesis and hypoxia related markers in urothelial bladder cancer. *Virch Arch* 2016;469(1):S15-6.
- [17] Krikelis D, Pentheroudakis G, Goussia A, Siozopoulou V, Bobos M, Petrakis D, et al. Profiling immunohistochemical expression of NOTCH1-3, JAGGED1, cMET, and phospho-MAPK in 100 carcinomas of unknown primary. *Clin Exp Metastasis* 2012;29(6):603-14. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10585-012-9474-4>
- [18] Strati T, Kotoula V, Kostopoulos I, Manousou K, Papadimitriou C, Lazaridis G, et al. Prognostic subcellular Notch2, Notch3 and Jagged1 localization patterns in early triple-negative breast cancer. *Anticancer Res* 2017;37(5):2323-34. <https://doi.org/10.21873/anticancer.11570>
- [19] Tripathi R, Rath G, Jwanja P, Sharma S, Singhal P, Bhambhani S, et al. Clinical impact of de-regulated Notch-1 and Notch-3 in the development and progression of HPV-associated different histological subtypes of precancerous and cancerous lesions of human uterine cervix. *PLoS One* 2014;9(6):e98642. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0098642>
- [20] Latif Z, Watters AD, Dunn I, Grigor KM, Underwood MA, Bartlett JM. HER2/neu overexpression in the development of muscle-invasive transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder. *Br J Cancer* 2003;89(7):1305-9. <https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.bjc.6601245>
- [21] Zhu H, Zhou X, Redfield S, Lewin J, Miele L. Elevated Jagged-1 and Notch-1 expression in high grade and metastatic prostate cancers. *Am J Transl Res* 2013;5(3):368-78.
- [22] Kang HW, Kim WJ, Yun SJ. The role of the tumor microenvironment in bladder cancer development and progression. *Transl Cancer Res* 2017;6(4):744-58.
- [23] Tian Q, Xue Y, Zheng W, Sun R, Ji W, Wang X, et al. overexpression of hypoxia-inducible factor 1 α induces migration and invasion through Notch signaling. *Int J Oncol* 2015;47(1):2:728-38. <https://doi.org/10.3892/ijo.2015.3056>
- [24] Boström PJ, Thoms J, Sykes J, Ahmed O, Evans A, van Rhijn BW, et al. Hypoxia marker GLUT-1 (Glucose Transporter 1) is an independent prognostic factor for survival in bladder cancer patients treated with radical cystectomy. *Bladder Cancer* 2016;2(1):101-9. <https://doi.org/10.3233/BLC-150033>
- [25] Goriki A, Seiler R, Wyatt AW, Contreras-Sanz A, Bhat A, Matsubara A, et al. Unravelling disparate roles of NOTCH in bladder cancer. *Nat Rev Urol* 2018;15(6):345-57. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41585-018-0005-1>
- [26] Andersson ER, Lendahl U. Therapeutic modulation of Notch signalling-are we there yet? *Nat Rev Drug Discov* 2014;13(5):357-78. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrd4252>
- [27] Donnem T, Andersen S, Al-Shibli K, Al-Saad S, Busund LT, Bremnes RM. Prognostic impact of Notch ligands and receptors in nonsmall cell lung cancer: Coexpression of Notch-1 and vascular endothelial growth factor-A predicts poor survival. *Cancer* 2010;116(24):5676-85. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cncr.25551>
- [28] Sahlgren C, Gustafsson MV, Jin S, Poellinger L, Lendahl U. Notch signaling mediates hypoxia-induced tumor cell migration and invasion. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2008;105(17):6392-7. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0802047105>
- [29] Danza G, di Serio C, Ambrosio MR, Sturlì N, Lonetto G, Rosati F, et al. Notch3 is activated by chronic hypoxia and contributes to the progression of human prostate cancer. *Int J Cancer* 2013;133(11):2577-86. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ijc.28293>
- [30] Gupta N, Xu Z, El-Sehemy A, Steed H, Fu Y. Notch3 induces epithelial-mesenchymal transition and attenuates carboplatin-induced apoptosis in ovarian cancer cells. *Gynecol Oncol* 2013;130(1):200-6. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ygyno.2013.03.019>
- [31] Park JT, Chen X, Trope CG, Davidson B, Shih Ie M, Wang TL. Notch3 overexpression is related to the recurrence of ovarian cancer and confers resistance to carboplatin. *Am J Pathol* 2010;177(3):1087-94. <https://doi.org/10.2353/ajpath.2010.100316>
- [32] Zhang H, Liu L, Liu C, Pan J, Lu G, Zhou Z et al. Notch3 overexpression enhances progression and chemoresistance of urothelial carcinoma. *Oncotarget* 2017;8(21):34362-73. <https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.16156>
- [33] Capaccione KM, Pine SR. The Notch signaling pathway as a

- mediator of tumor survival. *Carcinogenesis* 2013;34(7):1420-30. <https://doi.org/10.1093/carcin/bgt127>
- [34] Chen X, Stoeck A, Lee SJ, Shih Ie M, Wang MM, Wang TL. Jagged1 expression regulated by Notch3 and Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathways in ovarian cancer. *Oncotarget* 2010;1(3):210-8. <https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.127>
- [35] Rodilla V, Villanueva A, Hevia AO, Moreno AR, Majada VF, Grilli A, et al. Jagged1 is the pathological link between Wnt and Notch pathways in colorectal cancer. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2009;106(15):6315-20. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0813221106>
- [36] Stojnev S, Krstić M, Janković Veličković LJ, Ristić Petrović A, Milojković M, Jovanović I, et al. Impact of Ki-67 and E-cadherin expression on lymphovascular invasion in upper urinary tract urothelial carcinoma. *Vojnosanit Pregl* 2015;72(11):982-8. <https://doi.org/10.2298/vsp140605101s>
- [37] Ristić-Petrović A, Stokanović D, Krtinić D, Potić-Floranović M, Stojnev S, Janković-Veličković LJ. An immunohistochemical analysis of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 1 in high grade T1 bladder cancer with concomitant carcinoma *in situ*. *Acta Med Med* 2019;58(4):5-11.
- [38] Thomas DE, Kaimakliotis HZ, Rice KR, Pereira JA, Johnston P, Moore ML, et al. Prognostic effect of carcinoma *in situ* in muscle-invasive urothelial carcinoma patients receiving neoadjuvant chemotherapy. *Clin Genitourin Cancer* 2017;15(4):479-86. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clgc.2016.11.009>
- [39] Pan CC, Chang YH, Chen KK, Yu HJ, Sun CH, Ho DM. Prognostic significance of the 2004 WHO/ISUP classification for prediction of recurrence, progression, and cancer-specific mortality of non-muscle-invasive urothelial tumors of the urinary bladder: A clinicopathologic study of 1,515 cases. *Am J Clin Pathol* 2010;133(5):788-95. <https://doi.org/10.1309/AJCP12MRVVHTCKEJ>
- [40] Wang Q, ZG Ji, Li H, Fan H, Chen Z, Shi B, et al. Clinicopathologic comparison of urothelial bladder carcinoma in young and elder patients. *Pathol Oncol Res* 2016;22(1):67-70. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12253-015-9968-x>
- [41] Thiel T, Ryk C, Renström-Koskela L, Steineck G, Schumacher MC, Wiklund NP, et al. Intravesical BCG treatment causes a long-lasting reduction of recurrence and progression in patients with high-risk non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer. *World J Urol* 2019;37(1):155-63. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00345-018-2375-7>
- [42] Osterman CK, Alanzi J, Lewis JD, Kaufman EL, Narayan V, Boursi B. Association between symptomatic versus asymptomatic recurrence and survival in bladder cancer. *Clin Genitourin Cancer* 2018;16(3):235-9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clgc.2017.11.001>

Related articles published in BJBMS

1. [Prognostic significance of survivin, \$\beta\$ -catenin and p53 expression in urothelial carcinoma](#)
Serkan Senol et al., BJBMS, 2015
2. [Prognostic value of aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 \(ALDH1\) in invasive breast carcinomas](#)
Hale Demir et al., BJBMS, 2018
3. [Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 \(HER-2\) status evaluation in advanced gastric cancer using immunohistochemistry versus silver in situ hybridization](#)
Nuray Kepil et al., BJBMS, 2017