

Mitochondrial DNA Copy Number Variations and Serum Pepsinogen Levels for Risk Assessment in Gastric Cancer

Mehdi Alikhani¹, Samaneh Saberi¹, Maryam Esmaeili¹, Valérie Michel²,
Mohammad Tashakoripour³, Afshin Abdirad⁴, Arezoo Aghakhani⁵, Sana
Eyboosh⁶, Massoud Vosough⁷, Mohammad Ali Mohagheghi⁸, Mahmoud
Eshagh Hosseini³, Eliette Touati² and Marjan Mohammadi^{1*}

¹HPGC Research Group, Medical Biotechnology Department, Biotechnology Research Center, Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran, Iran; ²Institut Pasteur, Unit of Helicobacter Pathogenesis, CNRS UMR2001, 25-28 Rue du Dr Roux, 75724 Paris Cedex 15, France; ³Gastroenterology Department, Amiralam Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; ⁴Cancer Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; ⁵Clinical Research Dept., Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran, Iran; ⁶Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Research Centre for Emerging and Reemerging Infectious Diseases, Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran, Iran; ⁷Department of Regenerative Medicine, Cell Science Research Center, Royan Institute for Stem Cell Biology and Technology, ACECR, Tehran, Iran; ⁸Cancer Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Received 27 January 2021; accepted 13 March 2021; published online 22 August 2021

ABSTRACT

Background: Variations in mtDNA-CN of PBLs, as a potential biomarker for GC screening has currently been subject to controversy. Herein, we have assessed its efficiency in GC screening, in parallel and in combination with sPG I/II ratio, as an established indicator of gastric atrophy. **Methods:** The study population included GC (n = 53) and non-GC (n = 207) dyspeptic patients. The non-GC group was histologically categorized into CG (n = 104) and NM (n = 103) subgroups. The MtDNA-CN of PBLs was measured by quantitative real-time PCR. The sPG I and II levels and anti-*H. pylori* serum IgG were measured by ELISA. **Results:** The mtDNA-CN was found significantly higher in GC vs. non-GC (OR = 3.0; 95% CI = 1.4, 6.4) subjects. Conversely, GC patients had significantly lower sPG I/II ratio than the non-GC (OR = 3.2; CI = 1.4, 7.2) subjects. The combination of these two biomarkers yielded a dramatic amplification of the odds of GC risk in double-positive (high mtDNA-CN-low sPGI/II) subjects, in reference to double-negatives (low mtDNA-CN-high sPGI/II), when assessed against non-GC (OR = 27.1; CI = 5.0, 147.3), CG (OR = 13.1; CI = 2.4, 72.6), or NM (OR = 49.5; CI = 7.9, 311.6) groups. **Conclusion:** The combination of these two biomarkers, namely mtDNA-CN in PBLs and serum PG I/II ratio, drastically enhanced the efficiency of GC risk assessment, which calls for further validations. **DOI: 10.52547/ibj.25.5.323**

Keywords: Biomarkers, DNA copy number variation, Mitochondrial DNA, Stomach neoplasms

Corresponding Author: Marjan Mohammadi

HPGC Research Group, Medical Biotechnology Department, Biotechnology Research Center, Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran, Iran;
Tel.: (+98-21) 66480780; Mobile: (+98-912) 1893667; E-mail: marjan.mohammadi@pasteur.ac.ir or marjan.mohammadi2010@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Gastric cancer, one of the most mortal cancers worldwide, is detected in more than one million individuals annually and claims an

estimated 800,000 lives^[1]. This rate is higher in developing countries, including Iran, where GC is the leading cause of cancer death in males^[1]. Although the incidence and mortality of GC have shown a slight decrease in recent years, mostly due to the

List of Abbreviations:

AUC, area under the curve; **CG**, chronic gastritis; **FHGC**, family history of gastric cancer; **GC**, gastric cancer; **H. pylori**, *Helicobacter pylori*; **mtDNA-CN**: mitochondrial DNA copy number; **PBL**, peripheral blood leukocytes; **ROC**, receiver operating characteristics; **ROS**, reactive oxygen species; **sPG**, serum pepsinogen

improvements in preventive strategies such as maintaining a healthy and physically active lifestyle^[1], the challenge of timely detection of this silent cancer, for effective therapeutic measures, remains. Thus, identification of efficient biomarkers as candidates for inclusion in blood-based GC screening tests, constitutes a critical area of research^[2]. One such strategy can be the quantitation of mtDNA-CN of the PBLs^[3]. Mitochondria with a prokaryotic origin play a critical role in the essential functions of eukaryotic cells, including energy production, balancing ROS, autophagy, senescence, and participation in cell signaling pathways^[4].

Mitochondria copy number can be altered in response to different physiological and stress conditions, such as ROS/oxidative stress^[5]. Therefore, the observed mtDNA-CN variations in the peripheral blood are considered as a reflection of the above-mentioned factors, mostly owed to the elevation of blood ROS level. Nevertheless, our recent meta-analysis has detected some controversies regarding the efficiency of mtDNA-CN in GC screening^[6].

The available blood-based biomarkers, such as carcinoembryonic antigen and CA19-9^[2], routinely used in clinical practice, have low diagnostic accuracies^[7]. Moreover, the diagnostic ability of many other blood-based biomarkers, including circulating tumor cells, certain characteristics of cell-free DNA^[8], various microRNAs, long noncoding RNAs, multiple components of the exosomes, and sPG I/II ratio, remain at research levels^[9]. Of these biomarkers, the combination of sPG I and sPG I/II ratio or sPG I/II ratio alone^[10,11] or plus *H. pylori* serostatus^[12] have long been studied as a noninvasive biomarker for gastric atrophy and cancer screening.

Herein, we have investigated the ability of mtDNA-CN quantitation, in comparison to, and in combination with serum sPG I/II ratio, in GC risk assessment. Our results indicated that the combination of these two noninvasive blood-based biomarkers substantially amplified the strength of GC risk assessment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study population

Our study population included histologically confirmed GC patients (n = 53), as well as non-GC subjects (n = 207). According to the anatomical location, GC tumors were categorized into cardia, noncardia, or mixed GC subtypes. The non-GC group constituted of nonulcer dyspeptic patients, with CG (n = 104) or NM (n = 103). Non-GC patients with the histologic grades of inflammation and atrophy stages

of 0-I and those with II-IV were considered as NM and CG, respectively. We primarily compared GC patients against the non-GC group and then took a step further to compare every two groups (i.e. GC vs. CG, GC vs. NM, and CG vs. NM).

Interview data and sample collection

Using a structured questionnaire, participants were asked for their demographic characteristics, including age, gender, ethnicity (Fars or non-Fars), smoking status (never or ever), and FHGC, in their first-degree relatives (yes/no). Five milliliters of fasting whole blood were taken from each participant, half of which was used for serum collection, and the other half for PBL isolation and DNA extraction. Tissue samples were obtained under gastroscopy or gastric surgery, fixed in formalin, and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. The stained slides were analyzed, by expert pathologists, in a blinded fashion.

Gastric histopathology

According to the modified Sydney system^[13], the following gastric specimens were obtained from: (1) the anterior and posterior walls of the proximal corpus (C1–C2 = oxyntic mucosa), (2) the greater and lesser curvatures of the distal antrum (A1–A2 = mucus-secreting mucosa), and (3) the lesser curvature at the incisura angularis (I). The grades (0–IV) of inflammation and stages (0–IV) of atrophy were determined based on the OLGA method of classification^[14,15]. The grading and staging of gastric tumors were carried out using the TNM (T: primary tumor, N: regional lymph nodes, M: distant metastasis) system^[16]. Tumor subtypes were identified as intestinal, diffuse, signet ring cell, or mixed^[17].

H. pylori serostatus

H. pylori-specific IgG antibodies were detected by ELISA assays (Serion ELISA Classic, Germany), following the manufacturers' protocols. *H. pylori*-positive and -negative serum samples were recognized accordingly, and those with borderline titers were repeated.

PBL DNA extraction

The DNA was extracted from the whole blood using the salting-out method^[18].

MtDNA-CN quantification

Quantification of mtDNA-CN was conducted as previously described^[19], using a real-time PCR system (Applied Biosystem 7500, Thermofisher, USA). The 12S ribosomal RNA gene, which is specific for mitochondrial DNA, was amplified using forward and

reverse primers as follows: F: 5'-GCTCGCCAG AACACTACGAG-3'; R: 5'-CAGGGTTTGCTGAAG ATGGCG-3'. For the quantitation of nuclear DNA, 18S rRNA, which is specific to nuclear DNA, the following primers were used: F: 5'-GAGAAACGGC TACCACATCC-3' and R: 5'-GCCTCGAAAGAGTC CTGTAT- 3'. Each reaction contained 5 µl of DNA (40 pg/µl), 0.2 µl of each primer (10 µmol/L), 10 µl of SYBR green master mix, and 4.8 µl of double-distilled water, making a total volume of 20 µl. The amplification reaction was as follows: initial denaturation at 95 °C for 10 minutes, followed by 40 cycles of 95 °C for 15s 60 °C for 1 min, and finally a dissociation step for drawing the melting curve. Samples were analyzed in triplicates. The relative mtDNA-CN was measured using the ΔC_t of average C_t of mtDNA and nuclear DNA [$\Delta C_t = C_{t_nuclear\ DNA} - C_{t_mtDNA}$], as $2^{-\Delta C_t}$.

sPG I and II measurement

Levels of sPG I and II were measured by ELISA assay (BIOHIT, Finland) based on the manufacturer's protocol. The ratio of sPG I to sPG II (sPG I/II) was calculated and reported.

Statistical analyses

The demographic and clinicopathologic characteristics were described for GC, non-GC, CG, and NM groups. All analyses were carried out twice, once comparing GC vs. non-GC cases and again comparing the three groups, i.e., GC, CG, and NM. The normality of the quantitative variables was assessed by the Kolmogorov Smirnov test, and the non-parametric method was used for all statistical analyses, due to skewness of biomarker data. The 95% CI for the proportions was estimated using the Clopper-Pearson method^[20]. Pearson Chi-Square test was used to assess the association between clinical groups and demographic and clinicopathological features. In each study group, mean mtDNA-CN was compared between the above-mentioned categories using the Mann-Whitney U test. MtDNA-CN was also compared between the categories of tumor subsite (cardia/noncardia/mixed), tumor stage (IA/IB/II/IIIA/IIIB/IV), tumor grade (un-differentiated / poorly differentiated/moderately differentiated/well-differentiated), and tumor type (intestinal/diffuse/signet ring cell/mixed), using the Kruskal Wallis test. The same approach was followed in order to compare the mean sPGI/II ratio in the above-mentioned clinicopathologic categories. ROC curve analysis was performed to estimate the AUC and the performance of mtDNA-CN and sPGI/II ratio in discriminating GC from non-GC cases, as well as GC from CG and NM

groups. ROC curve analysis was also used to identify optimum cut-off values, based on the highest sensitivity and specificity rates. To determine the OR for mtDNA-CN and sPGI/II ratio, patients in each group were divided into low and high groups, categorized based on their cut-off values. The sPG and mtDNA-CN were then combined, and patients were labeled as one of the four possible outcomes. The ORs were calculated using multinomial regression analysis, both in crude (without adjusting for the demographic variables) and adjusted (for age, gender, ethnicity, smoking, *H. pylori* serostatus, and FHGC) formats. Statistical tests were considered significant at 0.05 levels. Data were analyzed using SPSS statistics software (version 24) and Graphpad prism (version 8).

Ethical statement

The above-mentioned sampling protocols were approved by the Ethics Committee of Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran (ethical code: IR.PIL.REC.1394.57). Every participant provided a written informed consent, before undergoing interview for their demographic and lifestyle factors, as well as blood and gastric sampling.

RESULTS

The demographic and clinicopathologic characteristics of study participants

Our patient population consisted of 260 subjects, amongst whom 53 were diagnosed with histologically confirmed gastric adenocarcinoma (GC) and the rest (n = 207) with nonulcer dyspepsia, who are herein referred to as non-GC patients. Of the latter group, 104 subjects had some degrees of gastritis and the rest (n = 103) presented with histologically NM. The gastric tumors of the GC patients were mostly located in the noncardia region (71%) and were of the intestinal subtype (51%). GC patients were significantly older than non-GC subjects (59 ± 1 vs. 52 ± 1 ; $p < 0.001$; Table 1). Amongst the non-GC group, CG patients were older than those with NM (54 ± 1 vs. 49 ± 1 ; $p = 0.004$). GC patients were mainly male (74%), with non-Fars ethnicity (85%, Table 1). Most of the GC cases (67%) were *H. pylori*-seropositive, slightly higher but similar to non-GC subjects (57%), amongst whom the CG patients had a significantly higher *H. pylori* seropositivity (71%) than those with NM (42%, $p < 0.001$; Table 1). The majority of GC cases (56%) were ever smokers ($p = 0.001$; Table 1). The mtDNA-CN and sPG I/II ratio were primarily analyzed in various demographic and clinicopathologic subgroups (Table 2). These analyses revealed that GC patients over the age of 60 years had significantly higher

Table 1. The demographic and clinicopathologic characteristics of study participants

Variables	Number (%)		<i>p</i> value GC vs. non-GC	Number (%)		<i>p</i> value GC vs. CG	GC vs. NM	CG vs. NM
	GC (n = 53)	Non-GC (n = 207)		CG (n = 104)	NM (n = 103)			
Age (mean \pm SD)	59 \pm 12	52 \pm 12	0.001	54 \pm 12	49 \pm 12	0.010	<0.001	0.004
Age category								
< 60	32 (60)	157 (76)		73 (71)	84 (82)			
\geq 60	21 (40)	49 (24)	0.021	30 (29)	19 (18)	0.214	0.003	0.072
Gender								
Female	14 (26)	104 (50)		56 (54)	48 (47)			
Male	39 (74)	103 (50)	0.002	48 (46)	55 (53)	0.002	0.010	0.297
Ethnicity								
Fars	8 (15)	89 (43)		47 (46)	42 (41)			
Non-Fars	44 (85)	117 (57)	0.001	56 (54)	61 (59)	<0.001	0.001	0.482
H. pylori sero-status								
Negative	17 (33)	89 (43)		29 (28)	60 (58)			
Positive	35 (67)	116 (57)	0.289	74 (72)	42 (42)	0.680	0.010	<0.001
Smoking								
Never	23 (44)	144 (70)		77 (75)	67 (65)			
Ever	29 (56)	62 (30)	0.001	26 (25)	36 (35)	<0.001	0.010	0.181
FHGC								
No	40 (83)	179 (90)		89 (90)	90 (91)			
Yes	8 (17)	19 (10)	0.160	10 (10)	9 (9)	0.275	0.164	0.809
Inflammation grade								
0	-	37 (18)		0 (0)	37 (36)			
I	-	71 (34)		5 (5)	66 (64)			
II	-	72 (35)		72 (69)	0			
III	-	13 (6)		13 (13)	0			
IV	-	14 (7)	-	14 (13)	0	-	-	<0.001
Atrophy stage								
0	-	148 (72)		51 (49)	97 (94)			
I	-	7 (3)		1 (1)	6 (6)			
II	-	34 (16)		34 (33)	0			
III	-	17 (8)		17 (16)	0			
IV	-	1 (1)	-	1 (1)	0	-	-	<0.001
Tumor subsite								
Cardia	12 (24)	-		-	-			
Noncardia	36 (71)	-		-	-			
Mixed	2 (4)	-		-	-			
Tumor stage								
IA	1 (2)	-		-	-			
IB	6 (13)	-		-	-			
II	11 (23)	-		-	-			
IIIA	9 (19)	-		-	-			
IIIB	12 (26)	-		-	-			
IV	8 (17)	-		-	-			
Tumor grade								
Undifferentiated	1 (2)	-		-	-			
Poorly differentiated	19 (41)	-		-	-			
Moderately differentiated	17 (37)	-		-	-			
Well differentiated	9 (20)	-		-	-			
Tumor subtype								
Intestinal	18 (51)	-		-	-			
Diffuse	10 (29)	-		-	-			
Singet ring cell	1 (3)	-		-	-			
Mixed	6 (17)	-		-	-			

Table 2. Distribution of mtDNA and sPG I/II ratio in various demographic and clinicopathologic subgroups

Variables	mtDNA-CN (Mean ± SD)				sPG I/II (Mean ± SD)			
	GC	Non-GC	CG	NM	GC	Non-GC	Gastritis	NM
Age								
< 60	4.1 ± 2.9	2.9 ± 2.4	3.6 ± 2.8	2.4 ± 1.8	5.9 ± 4.7	10.4 ± 5.5	9.1 ± 4.4	11.3 ± 6.2
≥ 60	6.1 ± 3.8	2.7 ± 2.1	3.2 ± 2.2	2.0 ± 1.9	5.8 ± 2.9	8.4 ± 4.5	7.1 ± 4.7	10.4 ± 3.5
p value	0.031	0.643	0.500	0.459	0.939	0.030	0.048	0.517
Gender								
Female	3.7 ± 3.2	2.9 ± 2.0	3.6 ± 2.1	2.2 ± 1.7	4.5 ± 3.2	10.3 ± 5.5	8.8 ± 4.3	11.8 ± 6.2
Male	5.3 ± 3.5	2.8 ± 2.5	3.3 ± 3.0	2.4 ± 1.9	6.2 ± 4.1	9.5 ± 5.1	8.2 ± 4.8	10.5 ± 5.3
p value	0.146	0.737	0.563	0.582	0.261	0.310	0.493	0.267
Ethnicity								
Fars	4.7 ± 2.6	2.8 ± 2.1	3.3 ± 2.3	2.2 ± 1.7	3.3 ± 1.9	9.5 ± 5.2	8.5 ± 4.5	10.4 ± 5.8
Non-Fars	5.0 ± 3.6	2.9 ± 2.4	3.5 ± 2.8	2.4 ± 1.9	6.2 ± 4.0	10.2 ± 5.4	8.5 ± 4.6	11.7 ± 5.7
p value	0.777	0.709	0.699	0.681	0.152	0.319	0.958	0.270
H. pylori serology								
Negative	4.7 ± 3.6	2.8 ± 2.2	3.6 ± 2.4	2.5 ± 1.9	4.8 ± 3.6	11.3 ± 5.3	9.7 ± 5.0	12.1 ± 5.4
Positive	5.0 ± 3.4	2.9 ± 2.4	3.4 ± 2.7	2.0 ± 1.6	5.1 ± 3.4	8.8 ± 5.1	7.2 ± 3.8	10.0 ± 6.2
p value	0.707	0.970	0.918	0.471	0.707	0.003	0.217	0.131
Smoking								
Never	4.7 ± 3.3	2.8 ± 2.2	3.3 ± 2.4	2.2 ± 1.7	6.1 ± 3.4	9.9 ± 5.4	8.3 ± 4.2	11.5 ± 5.9
Ever	5.2 ± 3.5	3.0 ± 2.6	3.8 ± 3.1	2.5 ± 2.0	5.9 ± 3.4	9.9 ± 5.3	9.2 ± 5.5	10.3 ± 5.4
p value	0.644	0.496	0.454	0.443	0.865	0.992	0.421	0.288
FHGC								
No	4.5 ± 3.0	2.9 ± 2.4	3.5 ± 2.7	2.3 ± 1.8	5.4 ± 3.8	9.9 ± 5.5	8.4 ± 4.6	11.3 ± 5.9
Yes	7.7 ± 4.8	2.8 ± 1.9	3.2 ± 1.8	2.4 ± 2.1	6.2 ± 2.3	10 ± 4.5	8.9 ± 4.5	11.3 ± 5.4
p value	0.017	0.949	0.745	0.826	0.586	0.930	0.765	0.980
Inflammation grade								
0	-	1.8 ± 1.3	-	1.9 ± 1.3	-	11.1 ± 6.2	-	11.1 ± 6.2
I	-	2.5 ± 2.0	1.1 ± 0.8	2.6 ± 2.0	-	10.8 ± 4.9	9.4 ± 6.1	10.8 ± 4.9
II	-	3.8 ± 2.6	3.9 ± 2.6	-	-	8.2 ± 5.0	8.3 ± 5.1	-
III	-	2.3 ± 1.6	2.3 ± 1.6	-	-	8.7 ± 2.3	8.7 ± 2.3	-
IV	-	3.0 ± 2.8	3.0 ± 2.8	-	-	12.1 ± 6.5	11.3 ± 6.9	-
p value	-	0.0001	0.029	0.05	-	0.007	0.315	0.761
Atrophy grade								
0	-	2.9 ± 2.2	4.2 ± 2.4	2.3 ± 1.8	-	10.1 ± 5.4	8.5 ± 5.1	10.9 ± 5.5
I	-	2.3 ± 2.1	1.8 ± 0	2.4 ± 2.3	-	10.8 ± 3.5	5.9 ± 0	11.6 ± 3.0
II	-	2.5 ± 2.5	2.5 ± 2.5	-	-	9.1 ± 5.7	8.9 ± 5.8	-
III	-	2.9 ± 2.9	2.9 ± 2.9	-	-	9.4 ± 4.4	9.4 ± 4.4	-
IV	-	3.2 ± 0	3.2 ± 0	-	-	-	-	-
P value	-	0.833	0.042	0.894	-	0.734	0.881	0.758
Tumor subsite								
Cardia	4.6 ± 3.1	-	-	-	4.1 ± 2.9	-	-	-
Non-cardia	4.7 ± 3.3	-	-	-	6.5 ± 4.2	-	-	-
Mixed	4.1 ± 3.9	-	-	-	2.4 ± 0	-	-	-
p value	0.020	-	-	-	0.320	-	-	-
Tumor stage								
IA	7.8 ± 0	-	-	-	5.3 ± 0	-	-	-
IB	3.4 ± 1.9	-	-	-	3.7 ± 2	-	-	-
II	7.1 ± 3.7	-	-	-	5.4 ± 2.8	-	-	-
IIIA	5.8 ± 4.2	-	-	-	7.7 ± 4.4	-	-	-
IIIB	3.4 ± 1.7	-	-	-	5.9 ± 5.0	-	-	-
IV	3.8 ± 1.9	-	-	-	6.2 ± 4.9	-	-	-
p value	0.034	-	-	-	0.683	-	-	-
Tumor grade								
Undifferentiated	5.0 ± 0	-	-	-	11.3 ± 0	-	-	-
Poorly differentiated	3.7 ± 2.1	-	-	-	4.4 ± 4.8	-	-	-
Moderately differentiated	6.1 ± 4.5	-	-	-	5.6 ± 3.2	-	-	-
Well differentiated	5.8 ± 3.2	-	-	-	5.9 ± 3.9	-	-	-
p value	0.168	-	-	-	0.595	-	-	-
Tumor type								
Intestinal	5.3 ± 3.3	-	-	-	5.5 ± 3.2	-	-	-
Diffuse	3.4 ± 2.8	-	-	-	5.7 ± 5.8	-	-	-
Signet ring cell	2.0 ± 0	-	-	-	3.2 ± 0	-	-	-
Mixed	5.1 ± 1.7	-	-	-	2.6 ± 1.3	-	-	-
P value	0.320	-	-	-	0.454	-	-	-

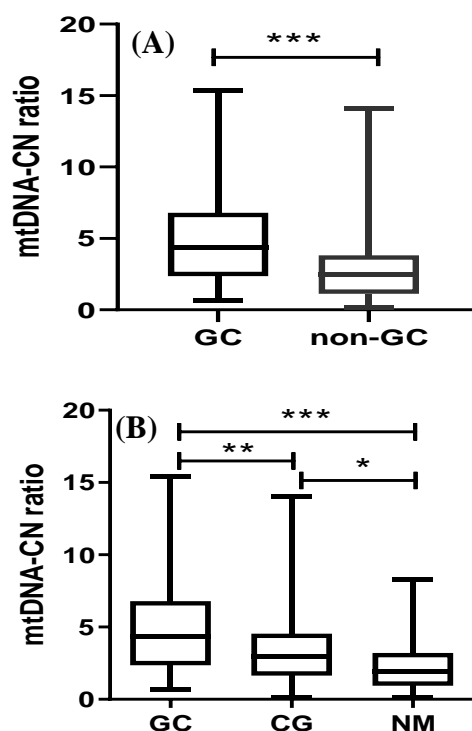


Fig. 1. mtDNA-CN. (A) GC vs. non-GC and (B) amongst the subgroups. *, ** and *** represent statistical significance of <0.05 , <0.01 and <0.001 , respectively.

mtDNA levels (6.1 ± 3.8 vs. 4.1 ± 2.9 ; $p = 0.031$). The same was true for GC patients with FHGC (7.7 ± 4.8 vs. 4.5 ± 3.0 ; $p = 0.017$). The average sPGI/II ratio was lower in non-GC subjects, older than 60 (8.4 ± 4.5 vs. 10.4 ± 5.5 ; $p = 0.030$). In the CG group, this ratio was lower in *H. pylori*-seropositive individuals compared to seronegatives (8.8 ± 5.1 vs. 11.3 ± 5.3 ; $p = 0.003$). Therefore, age, gender, ethnicity, smoking status, and FHGC were considered as potential confounding variables for adjustment, when assessing the ORs.

MtDNA-CN of PBLs

The mtDNA-CN in GC patients was significantly higher than the non-GC subjects (4.9 ± 3.4 vs. 2.8 ± 2.3 ; $p = 0.001$; Fig. 1A). The higher copy number was mainly contributed by the difference observed between GC and NM subjects (2.3 ± 1.8 ; $p < 0.001$) and to a lesser extent by CG patients (3.4 ± 2.6 ; $p = 0.01$; Fig. 1B). Again, mtDNA-CN was slightly higher in CG patients as compared to subjects with NM (2.3 ± 1.8 ; $p = 0.04$, Fig. 1B). ROC curve analysis showed statistically significant diagnostic performances for mtDNA-CN, in discriminating GC from non-GC group, and its subgroups (AUC = 0.64-0.77; Table 3). To assess the risk impact of this biomarker, being associated with each clinical diagnosis, the crude and adjusted ORs (for age, gender, ethnicity, smoking, *H. pylori*, and FHGC) for every two groups were calculated (Table 4). Subjects with high mtDNA content were at threefold increased risk of GC compared to non-GC ($OR_{\text{adjusted}} = 3.0$; $p = 0.004$; Table 4A). This risk was further amplified when GC patients were compared to NM ($OR_{\text{adjusted}} = 5.2$; $p < 0.001$; Table 4C). In addition, those with high mtDNA content were at higher risk of CG, when compared to NM subjects ($OR_{\text{adjusted}} = 2.7$; $p = 0.004$; Table 4D).

sPG I/II ratio

Contrary to mtDNA-CN, the mean sPG I/II ratio of GC patients was significantly lower than that of the non-GC subjects (5.8 ± 3.9 vs. 9.8 ± 5.4 ; $p < 0.001$; Fig. 2A). This was owed mostly to the difference observed between GC and NM subjects (10.9 ± 5.4 ; $p < 0.001$; Fig. 2B) and to a lesser extent to CG patients (8.5 ± 4.5 ; $p = 0.01$; Fig. 2B), for whom sPG I/II ratio was also lower than NM subjects ($p = 0.01$; Fig. 2B). ROC curve analysis showed good ability for sPG I/II ratios in discriminating GC from non-GC and its subgroups (AUC = 0.65-0.79), as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. ROC curve for the screening performance of mtDNA-CN and sPGI/II

	AUC	SE	95% CI	<i>p</i> value	Cut-off	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)
mtDNA-CN							
GC vs. non-GC	0.71	0.04	0.63, 0.78	<0.001	3.33	64	70
GC vs. CG	0.64	0.05	0.55, 0.74	0.003			
GC vs. NM	0.77	0.04	0.69, 0.85	<0.001	2.92	72	72
CG vs. NM	0.65	0.04	0.57, 0.72	<0.001			
PGI/II							
GC vs. non-GC	0.74	0.43	0.65, 0.82	<0.001	7.55	63	66
GC vs. CG	0.68	0.05	0.58, 0.79	0.001			
GC vs. NM	0.79	0.04	0.70, 0.87	<0.001	8.16	66	70
CG vs. NM	0.65	0.04	0.57, 72	<0.001			

Table 4. Single and double assessment of mtDNA-CN and sPG I/II ratio in risk screening

Risk variables					OR (95% CI)			
A	mtDNA	sPGI/II	GC	Non-GC	Crude	p value	Adjusted	p value
Single	low	-	19	143	Ref	-	Ref	-
	high	-	34	64	4.0 (2.1, 7.5)	< 0.001	3.0 (1.4, 6.4)	0.004
	-	high	16	130	Ref	-	Ref	-
	-	low	28	74	3.1 (1.6, 6.1)	0.001	3.2 (1.4, 7.2)	0.006
Double	low	high	4	89	Ref	-	Ref	-
	low	low	10	51	4.4 (1.3 to 14.6)	0.017	7.4 (1.6, 33.9)	0.011
	high	high	14	41	7.6 (2.4 to 24.5)	0.001	8.0 (1.9, 34.2)	0.002
	high	low	16	22	15.5 (4.7, 50.8)	< 0.001	27.1 (5.0, 147.3)	< 0.001
B	mtDNA	sPGI/II	GC	CG	Crude	p value	Adjusted	p value
Single	low	-	15	53	Ref	-	Ref	-
	high	-	38	51	2.5 (1.2, 5.2)	0.011	2.0 (0.9, 4.5)	0.114
	-	high	13	48	Ref	-	Ref	-
	-	low	31	54	2.1 (1.0, 4.5)	0.053	2.3 (0.9, 5.6)	0.076
Double	low	high	4	34	Ref	-	Ref	-
	low	low	10	28	3.0 (0.9, 10.7)	0.085	5.6 (1.2, 27.0)	0.033
	high	high	14	32	5.4 (1.6, 18.6)	0.006	6.8 (1.4, 32.9)	0.017
	high	low	16	18	7.6 (2.2, 26.0)	0.001	13.1 (2.4, 72.6)	0.003
C	mtDNA	sPGI/II	GC	NM	Crude	p value	Adjusted	p value
Single	low	-	15	73	Ref	-	Ref	-
	high	-	38	29	6.6 (3.1, 13.7)	<0.001	5.2 (2.2, 12.3)	<0.001
	-	high	13	68	Ref	-	Ref	-
	-	low	31	34	4.7 (2.2, 10.1)	<0.001	3.8 (1.5, 9.7)	0.004
Double	low	high	4	55	Ref	-	Ref	-
	low	low	10	23	6.0 (1.7, 21.0)	0.005	8.5 (1.8, 40.5)	0.007
	high	high	14	19	10.1 (3.0, 34.6)	<0.001	11.7 (2.3, 58.4)	0.003
	high	low	16	5	44.0 (10.6, 183.5)	<0.001	49.5 (7.9, 311.6)	<0.001
D	mtDNA	sPGI/II	CG	NM	Crude	p value	Adjusted	p value
Single	low	-	53	73	Ref	-	Ref	-
	high	-	51	29	2.6 (1.5, 4.6)	0.001	2.7 (1.4, 5.2)	0.004
	-	high	48	68	Ref	-	Ref	-
	-	low	54	34	2.2 (1.3, 3.9)	0.006	1.7 (0.9, 3.2)	0.104
Double	low	high	34	55	Ref	-	Ref	-
	low	low	28	23	2.0 (1.0, 4.0)	0.057	1.5 (0.7, 3.4)	0.303
	high	high	32	19	1.9 (0.9, 4.0)	0.100	1.7 (0.7, 4.0)	0.219
	high	low	18	5	5.8 (2.0, 17.1)	0.001	3.8 (0.9, 15.3)	0.063

*Adjusted for age, gender, ethnicity, *H. pylori* serostatus, smoking, and FHGC. OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval

Subjects with low sPG I/II ratios were at more than threefold increased risk of GC, compared to non-GC ($OR_{\text{adjusted}} = 3.2$; $p = 0.006$; Table 4A). The measured risk of GC vs. non-GC was mostly contributed by the difference between GC vs. NM ($OR_{\text{adjusted}} = 3.8$; $p = 0.004$; Table 4C).

Joint assessment of mtDNA-CN and sPG I/II ratio

Joint assessment of mtDNA-CN-sPG I/II ratio produced the following four groups: (1) low-high (reference group), (2) low-low, (3) high-high, and (4) high-low. The crude and adjusted ORs for GC risk sequentially increased from 7.4 to 27.1 fold for groups 2 to 4, respectively, in comparison to the reference group (Group 1; Table 4A). In every comparison,

double positive subjects (Group 4) were identified at the highest risk, as compared to the other groups, including GC vs. non-GC ($OR_{\text{adjusted}} = 27.1$; $p < 0.001$; Table 4A), GC vs. CG ($OR_{\text{adjusted}} = 13.1$; $p = 0.003$; Table 4B), GC vs. NM ($OR_{\text{adjusted}} = 49.5$; $p < 0.001$; Table 4C), and finally CG vs. NM ($OR_{\text{adjusted}} = 3.8$; $p = 0.063$; Table 4D) groups.

DISCUSSION

Our study is the first to report the combination efficacy of mtDNA-CN and sPGI/II for discriminating GC from non-GC (CG and NM) patients. Results showed an elevation of mtDNA-CN in GC compared

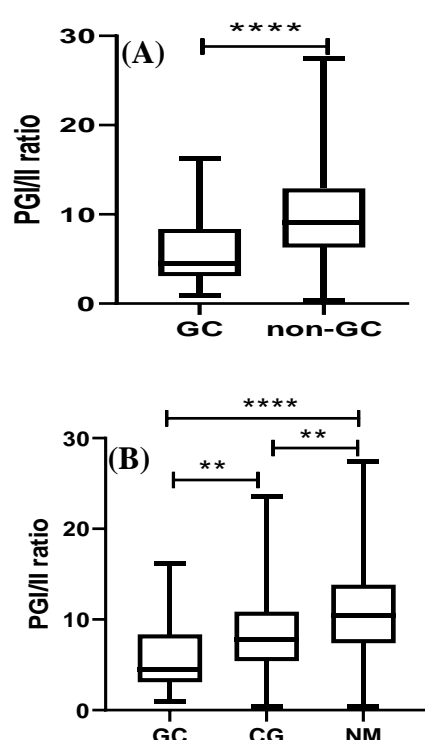


Fig. 2. Serum PGI/II ratio. (A) GC vs. non-GC and (B) amongst the subgroups. ** and **** represent statistical significance of <0.01 and <0.001 , respectively.

to non-GC and also in CG in comparison with NM. Our data support the potential of the mtDNA-CN assay as a noninvasive biomarker for GC screening, especially when combined with sPGI/II.

In different types of cancer, changes in PBL mtDNA have emerged as a potent noninvasive biomarker associated with cancer risk^[21]. In this study, variations in mtDNA content of PBLs were evaluated as a biomarker for gastric tissue alterations, including tumor and gastritis. The fact that PBL mtDNA can reflect tissue changes is not yet clear, but there are many hypotheses for this process. For instance, an elevated blood ROS level has been proposed as a cause^[19,22]. This elevation can in turn lead to perturbations in the function of mitochondria^[23] or activation of phagocytic leukocytes^[24], which may ultimately affect the mtDNA-CN in blood leukocytes^[25]. Other participating factors, such as activated immune cells^[26,27] and genetic defects/alterations affecting mitochondrial genome^[28], as well as demographic factors, such as age^[29] and smoking^[30], may be involved in mtDNA-CN variations. In the present report, a significant increase was observed in mtDNA-CN in GC patients aged over 60 years. On the other hand, a substantial increase in the mtDNA-CN of gastritis patients, compared to the

NM group, implies the participation of activated leukocytes as proposed previously^[26,27]. Moreover, this elevation was divergent with varying grades of inflammation.

Our data, with the ability of mtDNA-CN in dissociating GC from non-GC patients, are consistent with previous reports on Mexican^[19] and Chinese patients^[26]. Also, compared to other cancers of the gastrointestinal tract, our data are in line with reports on Indian^[31] and Chinese CRC^[32], as well as American oral cancer patients^[33]. On the contrary, there are studies that have reported lower mtDNA-CN in the PBLs of gastric^[34] and esophageal^[35] cancers. Observing no significant differences in mtDNA-CN between healthy and cancer patients has also been reported in CRC^[36] and GC^[37,38]. These discrepancies could be due to various confounding factors, such as the stage of cancer, which we have discussed in our recent meta-analysis on the mtDNA-CN in gastrointestinal cancers^[6]. Overall, the meta-analysis results showed higher mtDNA-CN in gastrointestinal cancers, as reported in case-control studies. On the contrary, the mtDNA-CN was found to be lower in patients prior to cancer development, as reported in nested case-control studies^[37,39,40]. Consistently, lower mtDNA levels were observed in the gastric mucosa of mouse models, which developed chronic inflammation and preneoplastic lesions, such as dysplasia^[41]. Intriguingly, in the present study, the Spearman's correlation test indicated a negative association between mtDNA-CN and stage of atrophy in CG patients ($R^2 = -0.364$; $p < 0.001$). These data suggest that mtDNA-CN may be elevated in gastritis, suppressed prior to cancer establishment, and again raised following cancer initiation. However, the exact mechanisms of this dynamic change during gastric carcinogenesis remain unclear.

Our analysis indicated that there are variations amongst the DNA extraction methods, used. Amongst these approaches, the use of spin column-based nucleic acid purification kits, remains the method of choice. The second most frequently used methods included the phenol-chloroform and salting-out methods^[6]. Gue *et al.*^[42] compared two silica-based column kits, with the phenol-chloroform-isoamyl alcohol extraction methods^[42]. They demonstrated that the former method had the least degree of intra-sample variation. These authors also reported loss of mtDNA, following serial passage of genomic DNA through the kits' columns. Their results emphasize taking into account the type of DNA extraction method, when evaluating the resultant mtDNA-CN variations. Another source of variation can be the sequence of primers, used for nuclear and mitochondrial amplification. Choosing appropriate

primers for this purpose can profoundly impact the outcome of mtDNA quantitation^[5].

sPG/PGII ratio is also considered as a valuable noninvasive biomarker for the detection of gastric atrophy, as a preneoplastic lesion^[43]. Our data showed decreased sPG/II levels in GC compared to non-GC, and its power of discrimination *via* this biomarker was consistent with previous reports, as summarized by Huang *et al.*^[44]. The sPG I and II logically reflect the status of gastric mucosa, as they are secreted by the chief cells of gastric glands^[45]. Although the reported efficacy of sPG for GC screening are substantial, some discrepancies are observed^[45].

We have previously reported the added value of sPG in combination with *H. pylori* for GC screening^[12]. In the present study, we have probed the effectiveness of the combination of sPG with mtDNA-CN. This combination led to substantially higher ORs in discriminating GC from non-GC subjects. Considering the improvement in the performance was highly remarkable, this strategy may be promising as a complementary test for sPG/II measurement. Nonetheless, because of the wide CI, mostly due to the relatively small sample sizes in each group, these findings need to be confirmed in larger populations.

The combined efficiency of biomarkers has formerly been reported for GC screening. For instance, Sasazuki *et al.*^[46] have combined the *H. pylori* infection status with CagA and sPG levels, which more than doubled the efficiency of GC risk estimation. In another study, sPG status was combined with barium digital radiography, which yielded a highly effective GC screening, in different GC subgroups^[47]. The combination of sPG levels with miR-101-3p^[48] and high sensitive C-reactive protein^[49] also showed promising results for distinguishing between atrophic gastritis and GC and increasing the sensitivity of GC screening from 61% to 73%.

The strengths of our study include the sub-stratification of patients according to endoscopic and histologic observations. Furthermore, every analysis was carefully adjusted for multiple potentially confounding demographic factors. The limitations, however, include the small sample sizes, in the combined risk groups.

The combination of high mtDNA-CN and low sPG I/II ratio enhanced the efficiency of GC, as well as CG, risk assessment, substantially. Our study provides the lead for further investigations and validation of joint assessment of mtDNA-CN and sPG I/II ratio in larger studies, including subjects of various geographic origins, which could potentially result in the development of high performance, yet noninvasive, GC screening tools.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project was supported by an ACIP (Pasteur International Concerted Action) grant (ACIP2015-10) from Institut Pasteur Paris; and Grant #833 from Pasteur Institute of Iran, as partial fulfillment of MA Ph.D. dissertation (code: TP-9347).

CONFLICT OF INTEREST. None declared.

REFERENCES

1. Bray F, Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Siegel RL, Torre LA, Jemal A. Global cancer statistics 2018: Globocan estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries. *A cancer journal clinicians* 2018; **68**: 394-424.
2. Matsuoka T, Yashiro M. Biomarkers of gastric cancer: Current topics and future perspective. *World journal of gastroenterology* 2018; **24**(26): 2818-2832.
3. Hurtado-Roca Y, Ledesma M, Gonzalez-Lazaro M, Moreno-Loshuertos R, Fernandez-Silva P, Enriquez JA, Laclaustra M. Adjusting MtDNA quantification in whole blood for peripheral blood platelet and leukocyte counts. *PLoS one* 2016; **11**(10): e0163770.
4. Javadov S, Kozlov AV, Camara AK. Mitochondria in health and disease. *Cells* 2020; **9**(5): 1177.
5. Malik AN, Czajka A. Is mitochondrial DNA content a potential biomarker of mitochondrial dysfunction? *Mitochondrion* 2013; **13**(5): 481-492.
6. Alikhani M, Touati E, Karimipoor M, Vosough M, Eybpoosh S, Mohammadi M. Dynamic changes of mitochondrial DNA copy number in gastrointestinal tract cancers: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Cancer investigation* 2021; **39**(2): 163-179.
7. Căinap C, Nagy V, Gherman A, Cetean S, Laszlo I, Constantin AM, Căinap S. Classic tumor markers in gastric cancer. Current standards and limitations. *Clujul medical* 2015; **88**(2): 111-115.
8. Kim K, Shin DG, Park MK, Baik SH, Kim TH, Kim S, Lee SY. Circulating cell-free DNA as a promising biomarker in patients with gastric cancer: Diagnostic validity and significant reduction of cfDNA after surgical resection. *Annals of surgical treatment and research* 2014; **86**(3): 136-142.
9. Ye DM, Xu G, Ma W, Li Y, Luo W, Xiao Y, Liu Y, Zhang Z. Significant function and research progress of biomarkers in gastric cancer. *Oncology letters* 2020; **19**(1):17-29.
10. Mansour-Ghanaei F, Joukar F, Baghaee M, Sepehrimanesh M, Hojati A. Only serum pepsinogen I and pepsinogen I/II ratio are specific and sensitive biomarkers for screening of gastric cancer. *Biomolecular concepts* 2019; **10**(1): 82-90.
11. Cho EJ, Kim HK, Jeong TD, Ko DH, Bae SE, Lee JS, Lee W, Choe JW, Chun S, Jung HY, Min WK. Method evaluation of pepsinogen I/II assay based on

- chemiluminescent immunoassays and comparison with other test methods. *Clinica chimica acta* 2016; **452**: 149-154.
12. Eybpoosh S, Talebkhan Y, Saberi S, Esmaeili M, Oghalaie A, Ebrahimzadeh F, Karimi T, Abdirad A, Nahvijou A, Mohagheghi MA, Hosseini ME, Mohammadi M. Age-specific gastric cancer risk indicated by the combination of helicobacter pylori sero-status and serum pepsinogen levels. *Iranian biomedical journal* 2015;**19**: 133-142.
 13. Dixon MF, Genta RM, Yardley JH, Correa P. Classification and grading of Gastritis: The updated Sydney system. *The american journal of surgical pathology* 1996; **20**(10): 1161-1181.
 14. Rugge M, De Boni M, Pennelli G, De Bona M, Giacomelli L, Fassan M, Basso D, Plebani M, Graham DY. Gastritis OLGA-staging and gastric cancer risk: A twelve-year clinico-pathological follow-up study. *Alimentary pharmacology and therapeutic* 2010; **31**(10): 1104-1111.
 15. Rugge M, Genta RM, Fassan M, Valentini E, Coati I, Guzzinati S, Savarino E, Zorzi M, Farinati F, Malfertheiner P. OLGA gastritis staging for the prediction of gastric cancer risk: A long-term follow-up study of 7436 patients. *American journal of gastroenterology* 2018; **113**(11): 1621-1628.
 16. Sobin L H, Fleming I D. TNM classification of malignant tumors, fifth edition (1997). Union Internationale Contre le Cancer and the American Joint Committee on Cancer. *Cancer* 1997; **80**(9): 1803-1804.
 17. Lauren P. The two histological main types of gastric carcinoma: Diffuse and so-called intestinal-type carcinoma. An attempt at a histo-clinical classification. *Acta pathologica et microbiologica scandinavica* 1965; **64**: 31-49.
 18. Miller SA, Dykes DD, Polesky HF. A simple salting out procedure for extracting DNA from human nucleated cells. *Nucleic acids research* 1988; **16**(3): 1215.
 19. Fernandes J, Michel V, Camorlinga-Ponce M, Gomez A, Maldonado C, De Reuse H, Torres J, Touati E. Circulating mitochondrial DNA level, a noninvasive biomarker for the early detection of gastric cancer. *Cancer epidemiology biomarkers and prevention* 2014; **23**(11): 2430-2438.
 20. Puza B, O'Neill T. Generalised clopper-pearson confidence intervals for the binomial proportion. *Journal of statistical computation and simulation* 2006; **76**(6): 489-508.
 21. Afrifa J, Zhao T, Yu J. Circulating mitochondria DNA, a noninvasive cancer diagnostic biomarker candidate. *Mitochondrion* 2019; **47**: 238-243.
 22. Lee HC, Wei YH. Mitochondrial biogenesis and mitochondrial DNA maintenance of mammalian cells under oxidative stress. *International journal of biochemistry and cell biology* 2005; **37**(4): 822-834.
 23. Chatterjee A, Dasgupta S, Sidransky D. Mitochondrial subversion in cancer. *Cancer prevention research* 2011; **4**(5): 638-6354.
 24. Robinson JM. Reactive oxygen species in phagocytic leukocytes. *Histochemistry and cell biology* 2008; **130**(2): 281-297.
 25. Bouchez C, Devin A. Mitochondrial biogenesis and mitochondrial reactive oxygen species (ROS): A complex relationship regulated by the cAMP/PKA signaling pathway. *Cells* 2019; **8**(4): 287.
 26. Weinberg SE, Sena LA, Chandel NS. Mitochondria in the regulation of innate and adaptive immunity. *Immunity* 2015; **42**(3): 406-417.
 27. Banoth B, Cassel SL. Mitochondria in innate immune signaling. *Translation research* 2018; **202**: 52-68.
 28. Nissanka N, Minczuk M, Moraes CT. Mechanisms of mitochondrial DNA deletion formation. *Trends in genetics* 2019; **35**(3): 235-244.
 29. Lee HC, Lu CY, Fahn HJ, Wei YH. Aging- and smoking-associated alteration in the relative content of mitochondrial DNA in human lung. *Febs letters* 1998; **441**(2): 292-296.
 30. Li Z, Zhu M, Du J, Ma H, Jin G, Dai J. Genetic variants in nuclear DNA along with environmental factors modify mitochondrial DNA copy number: A population-based exome-wide association study. *BMC genomics* 2018; **19**(1): 752.
 31. Kumar B, Bhat ZI, Bansal S, Saini S, Naseem A, Wahabi K, Burman A, Kumar GT, Saluja SS, Rizvi MMA. Association of mitochondrial copy number variation and T16189C polymorphism with colorectal cancer in North Indian population. *Tumor biology* 2017; **39** (11): 1010428317740296.
 32. Qu F, Liu X, Zhou F, Yang H, Bao G, He X, Xing J. Association between mitochondrial DNA content in leukocytes and colorectal cancer risk. *Cancer* 2011; **117**(14): 3148-3155.
 33. He Y, Gong Y, Gu J, Lee JJ, Lippman SM, Wu X. Increased leukocyte mitochondrial DNA copy number is associated with oral premalignant lesions: An epidemiology study. *Carcinogenesis integrative cancer research* 2014; **35**(8): 1760-1764.
 34. Sun Y, Gu J, Ajani JA, Chang DW, Wu X, Stroehlein JR. Genetic and intermediate phenotypic susceptibility markers of gastric cancer in hispanic americans: A case-control study. *Cancer* 2014; **120**(19): 3040-3048.
 35. Xu E, Sun W, Gu J, Chow WH, Ajani JA, Wu X. Association of mitochondrial DNA copy number in peripheral blood leukocytes with risk of esophageal adenocarcinoma. *Carcinogenesis integrative cancer research* 2013; **34**(11): 2521-2524.
 36. Thyagarajan B, Guan W, Fedirko V, Barcelo H, Tu H, Gross M, Goodman M, Bostick RM. No association between mitochondrial DNA copy number and colorectal adenomas. *Molecular carcinogenesis* 2016; **55**(8): 1290-1296.
 37. Liao LM, Baccarelli A, Shu XO, Gao YT, Ji BT, Yang G, Li HL, Hoxha M, Dioni L, Rothman N, Zheng W, Chow WH. Mitochondrial DNA copy number and risk of gastric cancer: A report from the Shanghai women's health study. *Cancer epidemiology biomarkers and prevention* 2011; **20**(9): 1944-1949.
 38. Jiang J, Zhao JH, Wang XL, Di J, Liu ZB, Li GY, Wang MZ, Li Y, Chen R, Ge RL. Analysis of mitochondrial DNA in Tibetan gastric cancer patients at high altitude.

- Molecular and clinical oncology* 2015; **3**(4): 875-879.
39. Huang B, Gao YT, Shu XO, Wen W, Yang G, Li G, Courtney R, Ji BT, Li HL, Purdue MP, Zheng W, Cai Q. Association of leukocyte mitochondrial DNA copy number with colorectal cancer risk: Results from the shanghai women's health study. *Cancer epidemiology; biomarkers and prevention* 2014; **23**(11): 2357-2365.
 40. Yang K, Li X, Forman MR, Monahan PO, Graham BH, Joshi A, Song M, Hang D, Ogino S, Giovannucci EL, De Vivo I, Chan AT, Nan H. Pre-diagnostic leukocyte mitochondrial DNA copy number and colorectal cancer risk. *Carcinogenesis integrative cancer research* 2019; **40**(12): 1462-1468.
 41. Chatre L, Fernandes J, Michel V, Fiette L, Avé P, Arena G, Jain U, Haas R, Wang TC, Ricchetti M, Touati E. Helicobacter pylori targets mitochondrial import and components of mitochondrial DNA replication machinery through an alternative VacA-dependent and a VacA-independent mechanisms. *Scientific reports* 2017; **7**(1): 15901.
 42. Guo W, Jiang L, Bhasin S, Khan SM, Swerdlow RH. DNA extraction procedures meaningfully influence qPCR-based mtDNA copy number determination. *Mitochondrion* 2009; **9**(4): 261-265.
 43. Tong Y, Wu Y, Song Z, Yu Y, Yu X. The potential value of serum pepsinogen for the diagnosis of atrophic gastritis among the health check-up populations in China: A diagnostic clinical research. *BMC gastroenterology* 2017; **17**(1): 88.
 44. Huang YK, Yu JC, Kang WM, Ma ZQ, Ye X, Tian SB, Yan C. Significance of serum pepsinogens as a biomarker for gastric cancer and atrophic gastritis screening: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS one* 2015 ; **10**(11): e0142080.
 45. Kim N, Jung HC. The role of serum pepsinogen in the detection of gastric cancer. *Gut and liver* 2010; **4**(3):307-319.
 46. Sasazuki S, Inoue M, Iwasaki M, Otani T, Yamamoto S, Ikeda S, Hanaoka T, Tsugane S. Effect of helicobacter pylori infection combined with CagAa and pepsinogen status on gastric cancer development among Japanese men and women: A nested case-control study. *Cancer epidemiology, biomarkers and prevention* 2006; **15**(7): 1341-1347.
 47. Ohata H, Oka M, Yanaoka K, Shimizu Y, Mukoubayashi C, Mugitani K, Iwane M, Nakamura H, Tamai H, Arii K, Nakata H, Yoshimura N, Takeshita T, Miki K, Mohara O, Ichinose M. Gastric cancer screening of a high-risk population in Japan using serum pepsinogen and barium digital radiography. *Cancer science* 2005; **96**(10): 713-720.
 48. Zeng W, Zhang S, Yang L, Wei W, Gao J, Guo N, Wu F. Serum miR-101-3p combined with pepsinogen contributes to the early diagnosis of gastric cancer. *BMC medical genetics* 2020; **21**(1): 28.
 49. Chung HW, Kim JW, Lee JH, Song SY, Chung JB, Kwon OH, Lim JB. Comparison of the validity of three biomarkers for gastric cancer screening: Carcinoembryonic antigen, pepsinogens, and high sensitive C-reactive protein. *Journal of clinical gastroenterology* 2009; **43**(1): 19-26.