

# **Digestive tract carcinogenic toxicity in rodent models**

**Suzui M**

*Department of Molecular Toxicology  
Graduate School of Medical Sciences and Medical School  
Nagoya City University*

# Preneoplastic lesions of the colon

---

Aberrant crypt foci (ACF)

$\beta$ -Catenin accumulated crypts (BCAC)

Mucin depleted foci (MDF)

# Tumors of the colon

---

## Epithelial tumors

Polyps                      (a) Hyperplastic                      (b) Adenoma

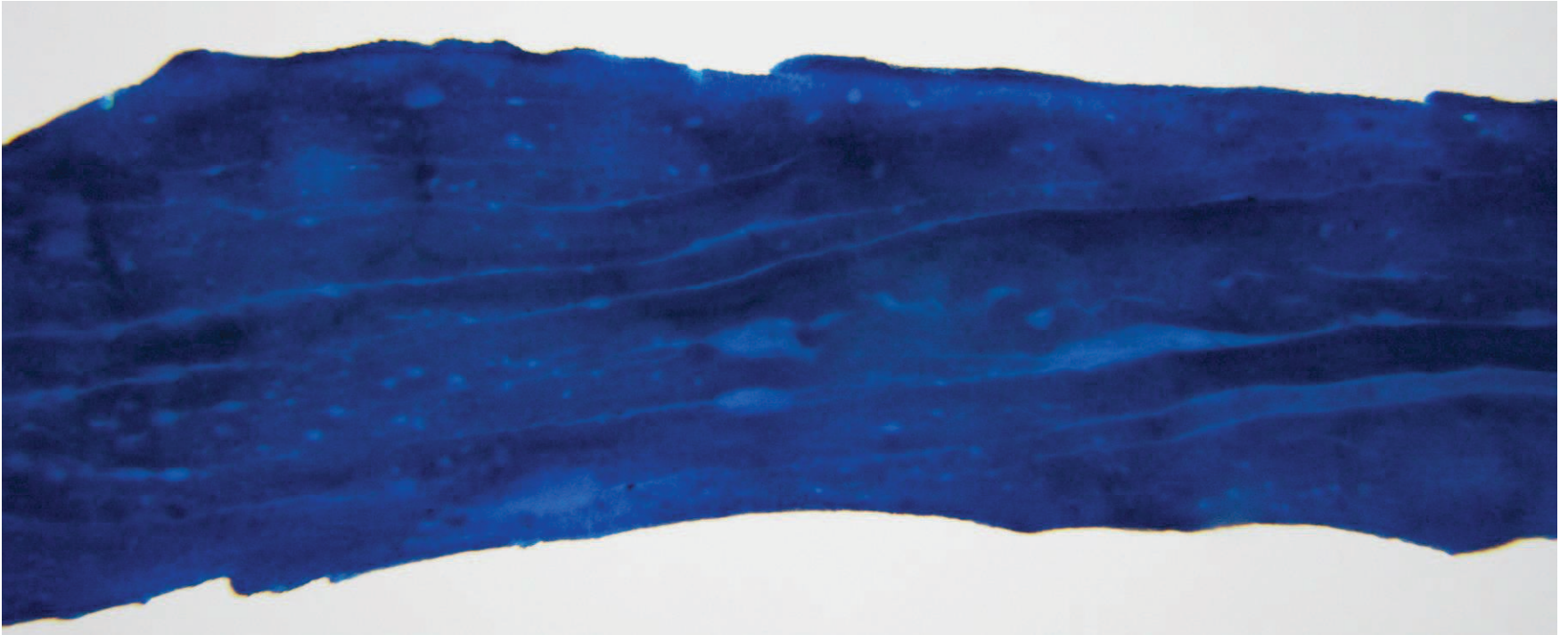
Carcinoma *in situ* (CIS)

Adenocarcinoma

## Non-epithelial tumors

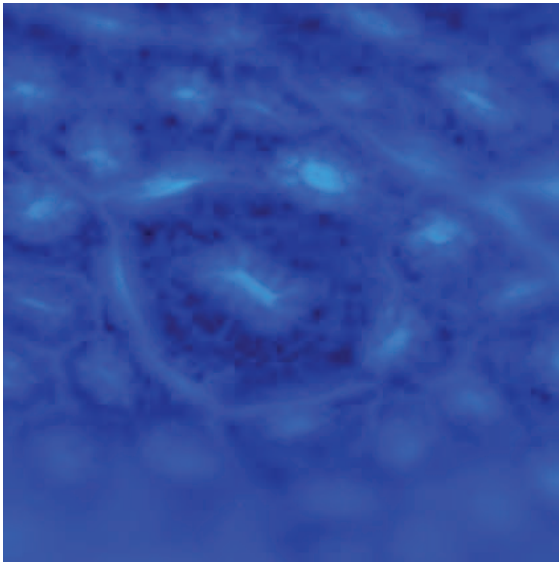
Sarcoma

## Rat colonic mucosa

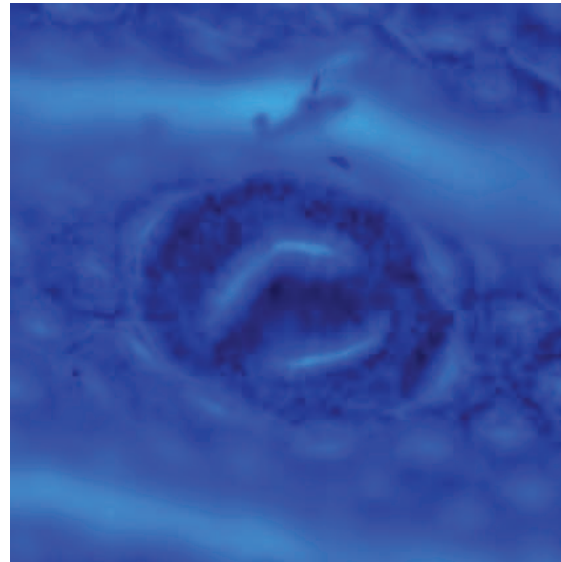


**Methylene blue staining**

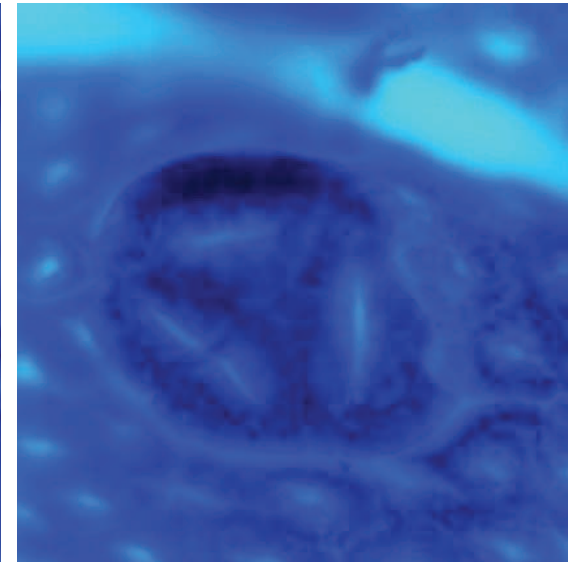
## ACF containing more than two aberrant crypts



1 aberrant crypt



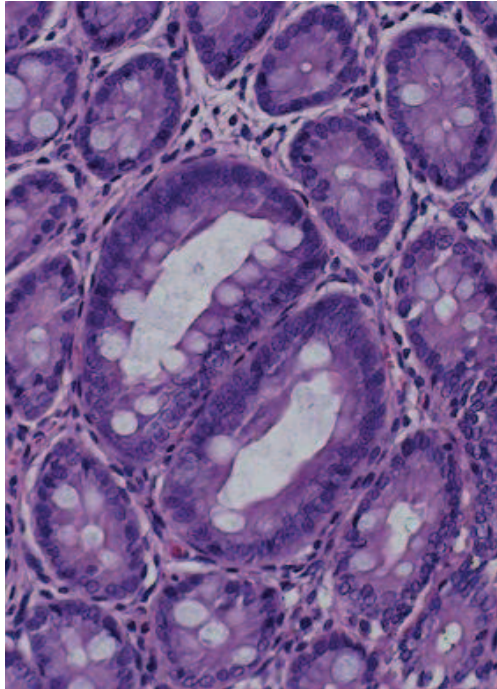
2 aberrant crypts



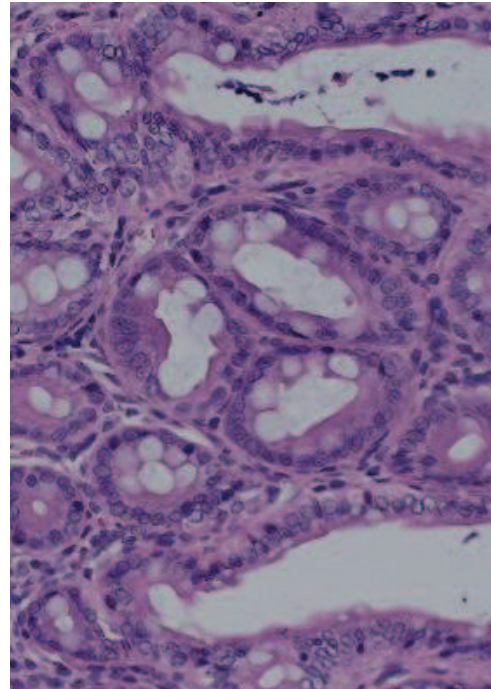
4 aberrant crypts

Methyelene blue staining, rat

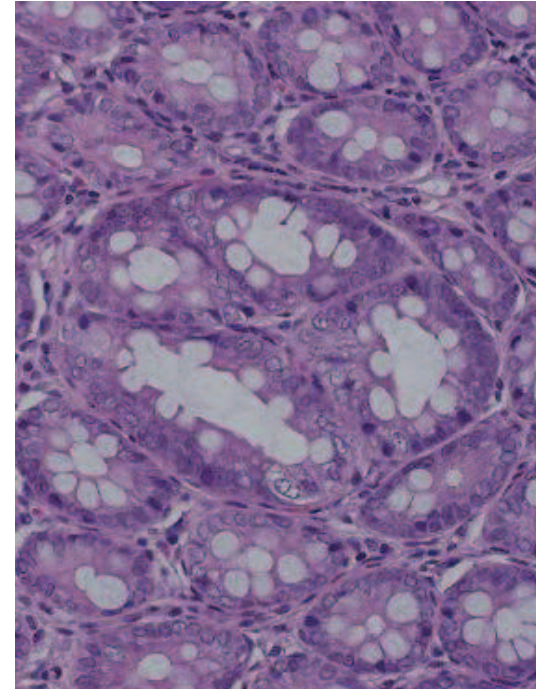
## ACF containing more than two aberrant crypts



2 aberrant crypts



3 aberrant crypts

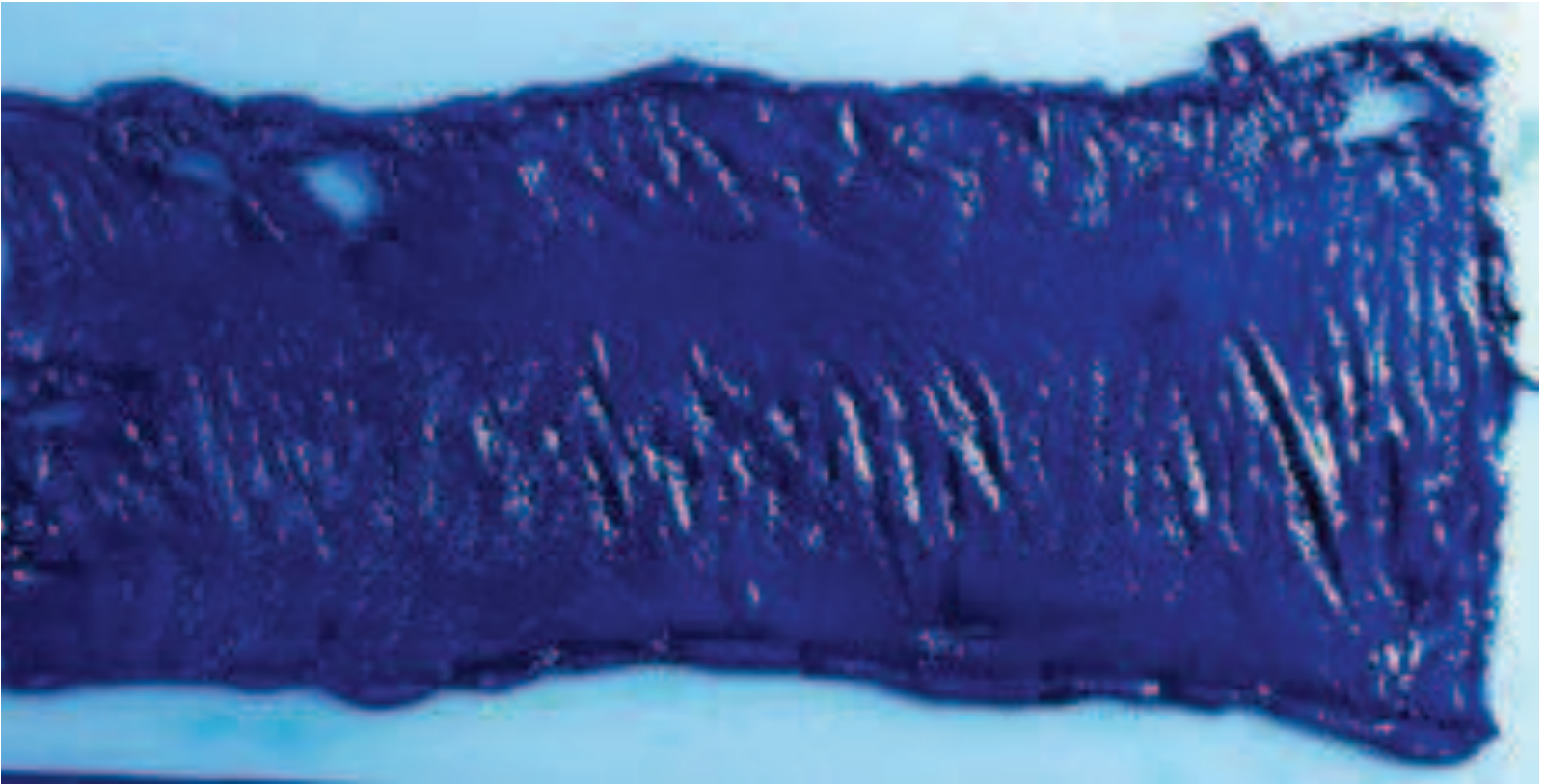


4 aberrant crypts

HE staining, rat

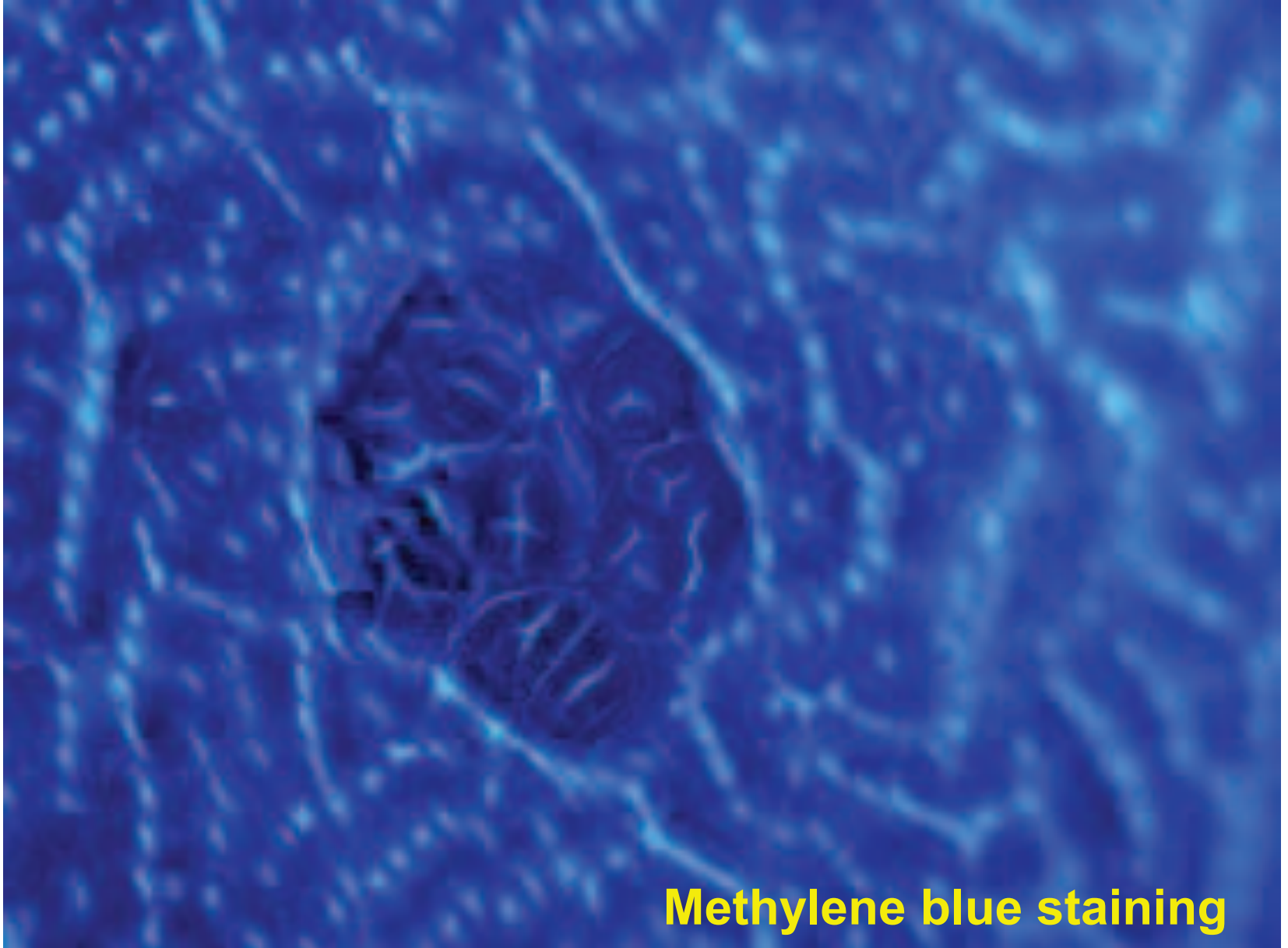


## Human colon mucosa



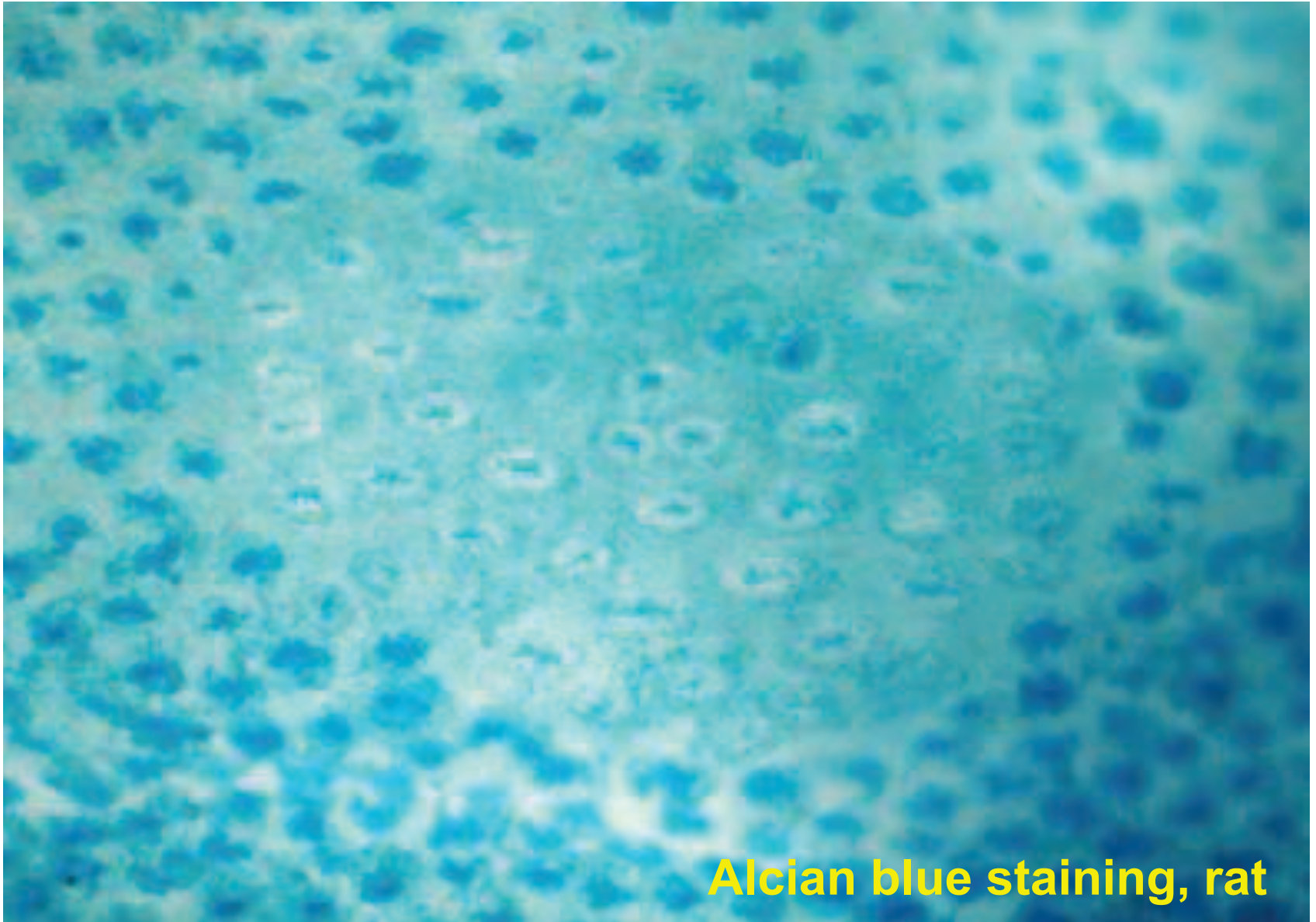
**Methylene blue staining**

## Aberrant crypt foci (ACF) in human colon



**Methylene blue staining**

## Mucin depleted foci (MDF)



Alcian blue staining, rat



# Mutation status of $\beta$ -catenin gene in BCAC/ACF/MDF

Frequency

Mutation

---

**ACF**

**7/30**  
**(23%)**

**$^{32}\text{A} \rightarrow \text{G}$  (Asp  $\rightarrow$  Gly)**

**$^{34}\text{G} \rightarrow \text{T}$  (Gly  $\rightarrow$  Val)**

**$^{36}\text{C} \rightarrow \text{T}$  (His  $\rightarrow$  Tyr)**

Ochiai et al. Am J Pathol 2003  
Suzui et al. J Toxicol Sci 2014 (review)

---

**BCAC**

**10/15**  
**(67%)**

**$^{28}\text{A} \rightarrow \text{T}$  (Gln  $\rightarrow$  His)**

**$^{34}\text{G} \rightarrow \text{A}$  (Gly  $\rightarrow$  Glu)**

**$^{29}\text{C} \rightarrow \text{G}$  (Ser  $\rightarrow$  Cys)**

**$^{34}\text{G} \rightarrow \text{T}$  (Gly  $\rightarrow$  Stop)**

**$^{30}\text{T} \rightarrow \text{C}$  (Tyr  $\rightarrow$  His)**

**$^{41}\text{A} \rightarrow \text{T}$  (Thr  $\rightarrow$  Ile)**

Yamada et al. Cancer Res 2000  
Suzui et al. J Toxicol Sci 2014 (review)

---

**MDF**

**7/28**  
**(25%)**

**$^{32}\text{G} \rightarrow \text{A}$  (Asp  $\rightarrow$  Asn)**

**$^{33}\text{C} \rightarrow \text{T}$  (Ser  $\rightarrow$  Phe)**

**$^{37}\text{C} \rightarrow \text{T}$  (Ser  $\rightarrow$  Phe)**

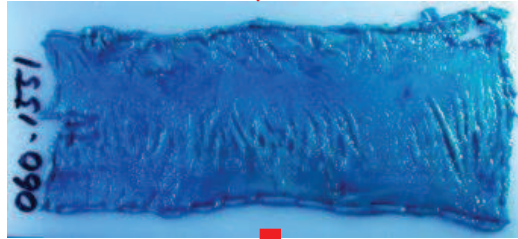
**$^{41}\text{C} \rightarrow \text{T}$  (Thr  $\rightarrow$  Ile)**

Femia et al. Int J Cancer 2005  
Suzui et al. J Toxicol Sci 2014 (review)

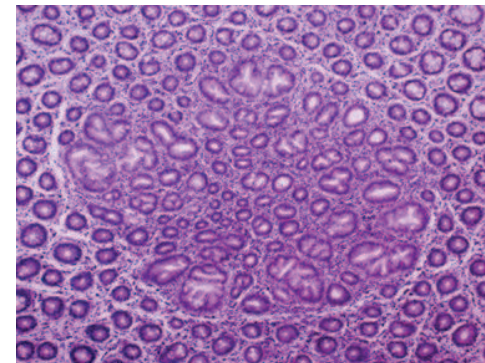
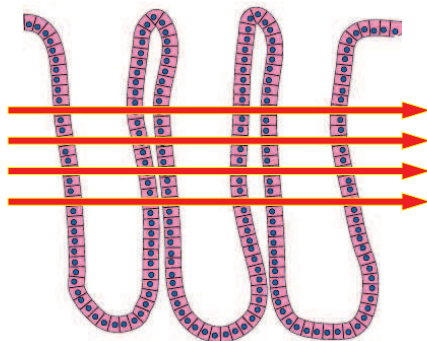
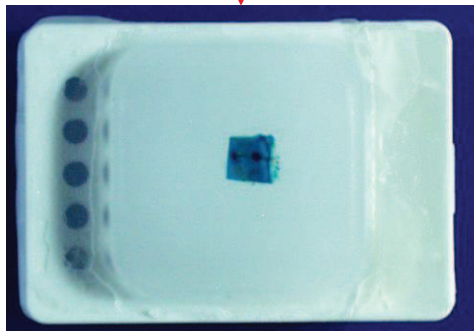
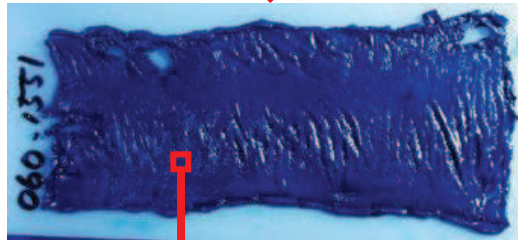
# Procedure of detecting ACF or MDF



**Alcian blue stain**

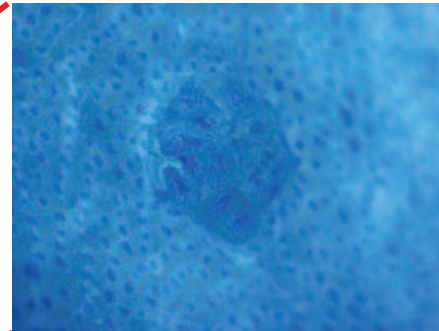


**Methylene blue stain**

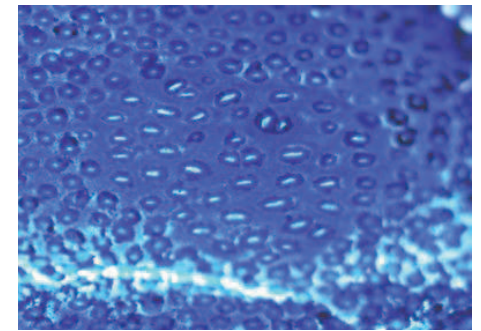
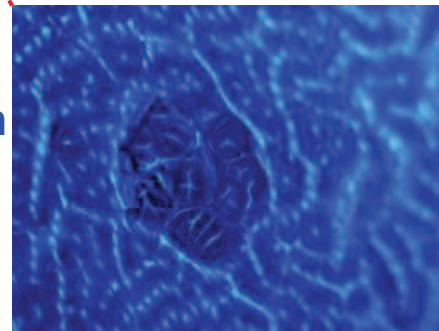
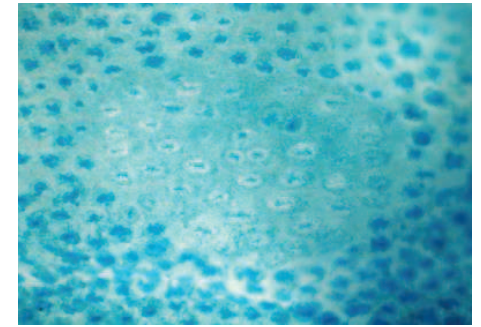


**HE stain**

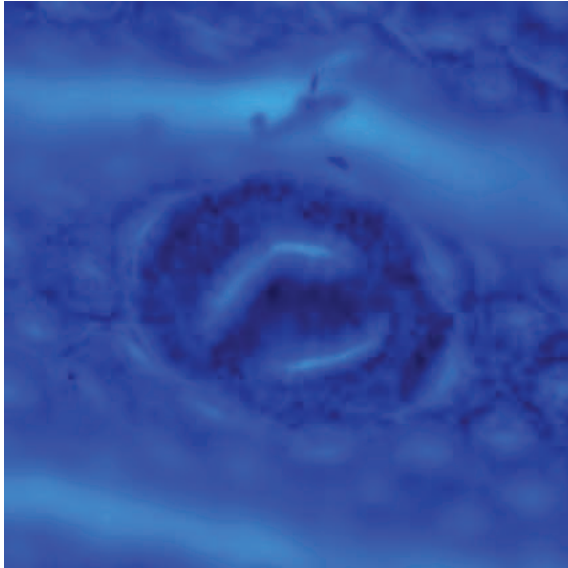
**ACF**



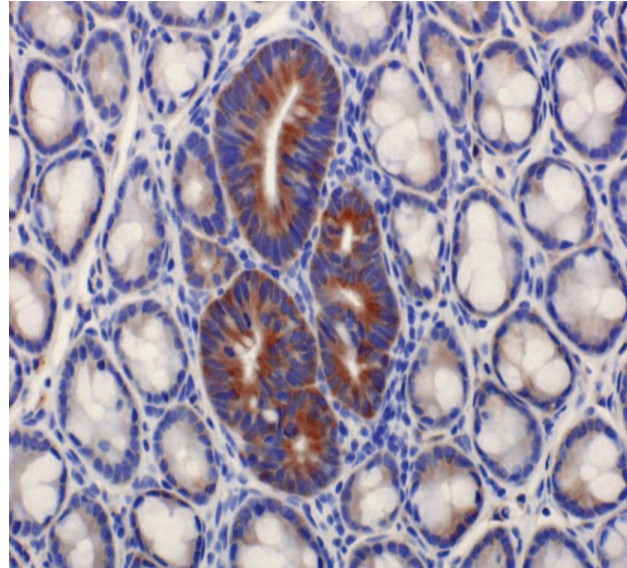
**MDF**



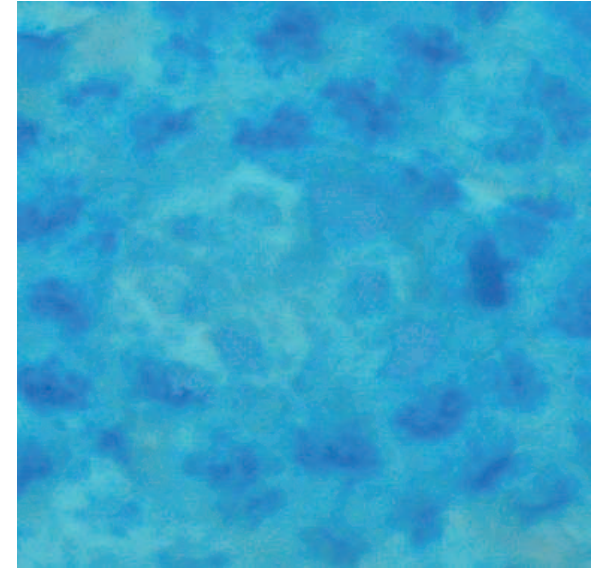
**ACF**



**BCAC**



**MDF**



**ACF: aberrant crypt foci**

**BCAC:  $\beta$ -catenin accumulated crypts**

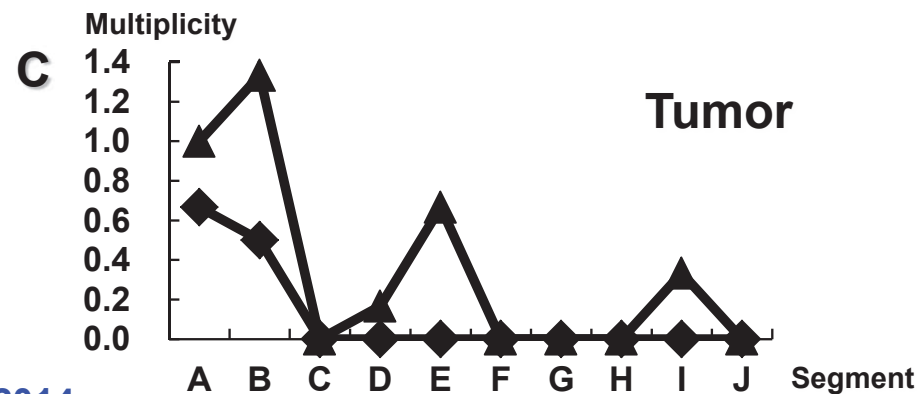
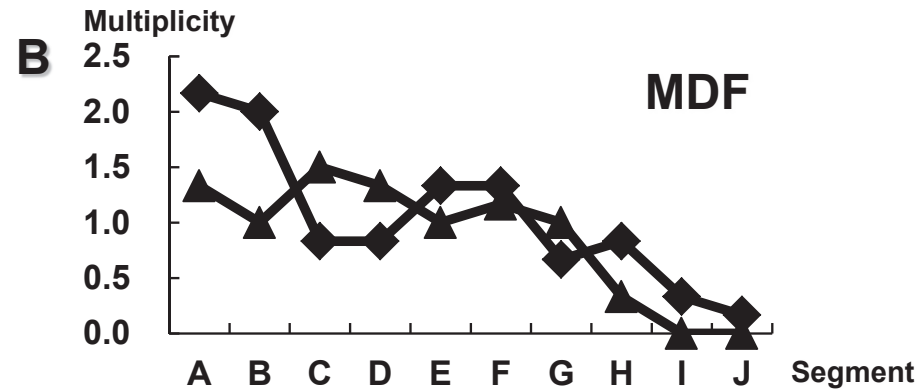
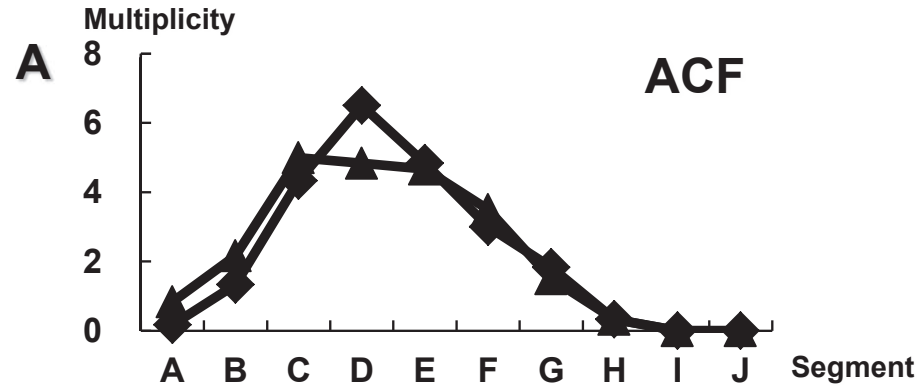
**MDF: mucin depleted foci**

# Summary of preneoplastic lesions in the animal model

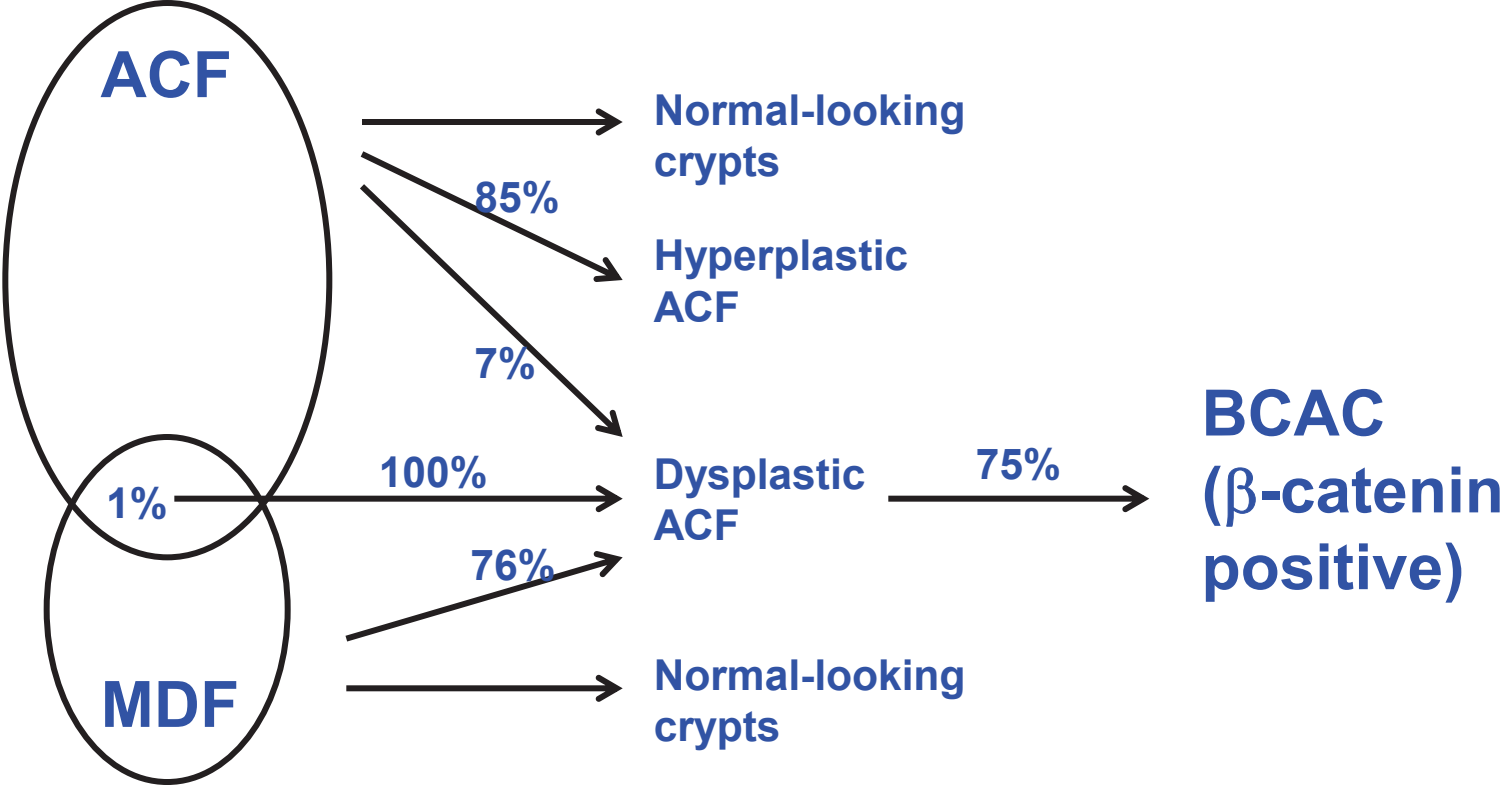
	Staining method	Macroscopic/ microscopic findings
<b>ACF</b>	<b>Methylene blue (0.2%)</b>	<b>Increased cryptical size Thicker epithelial lining Increased pericryptical zone  Hypercellularity of cells with or without dysplasia</b>
<b>BCAC</b>	<b>IHC</b>	<b>Accumulation of cytoplasmic/nuclear <math>\beta</math>-catenin protein</b>
<b>MDF</b>	<b>High-iron diamine Alcian blue (1%, pH2.5)</b>	<b>Foci of crypts with scarce or absent mucin, when colon tissue was stained with HID-AB</b>



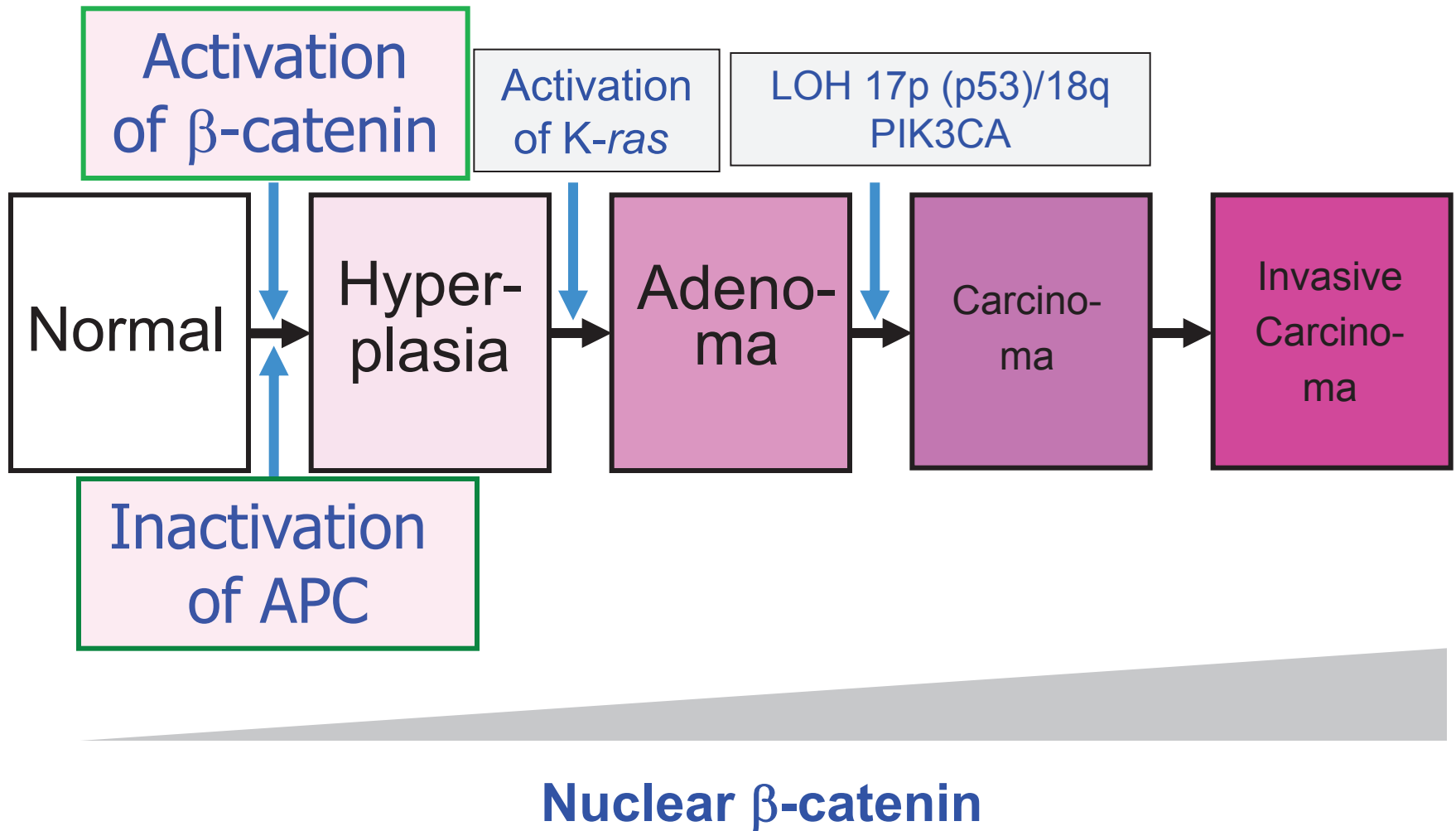
# Distribution of ACF/MDF/tumor



# Possible relationship of preneoplastic lesions



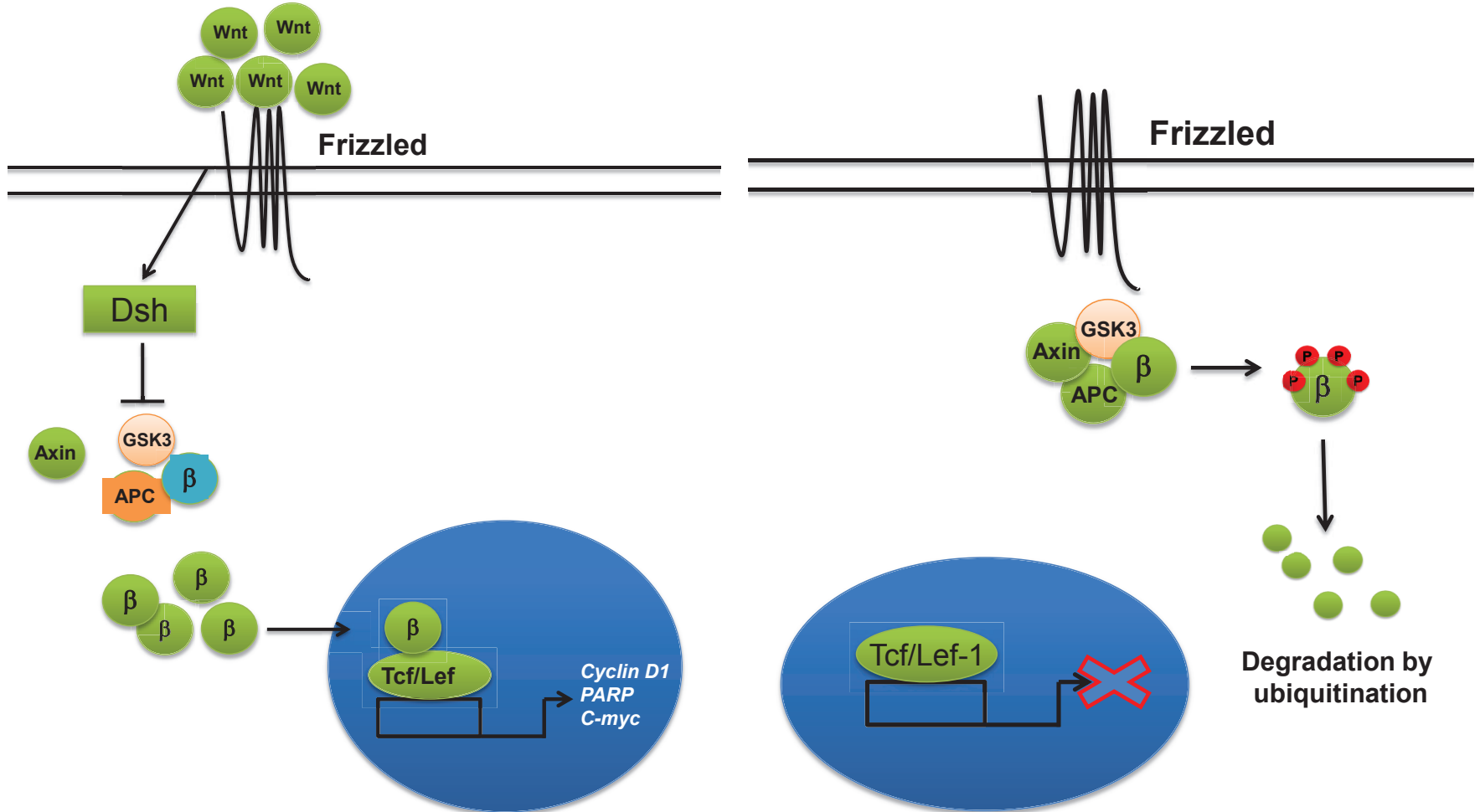
# Multistage model of colon carcinogenesis



# $\beta$ -Catenin-TCF signaling pathway

Carcinoma cell (Wnt ON)

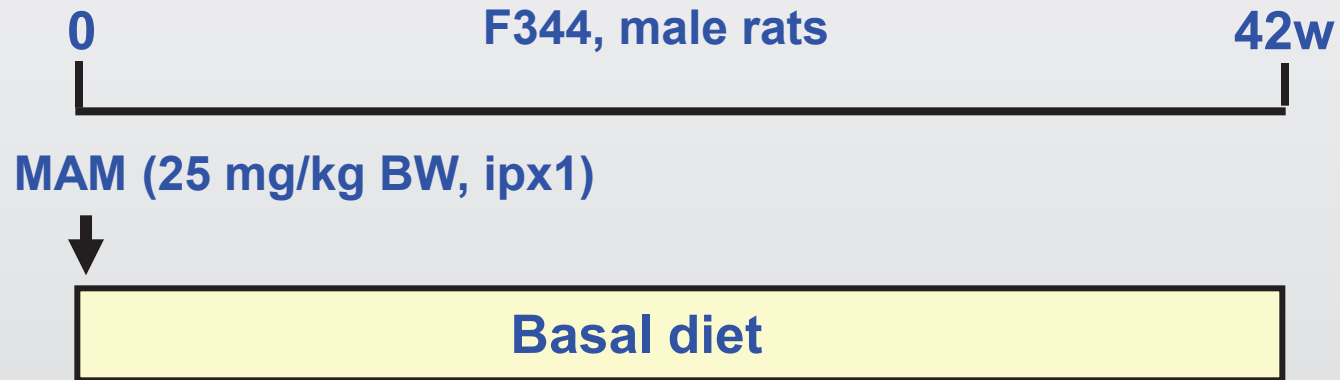
Normal epithelial cell (Wnt OFF)





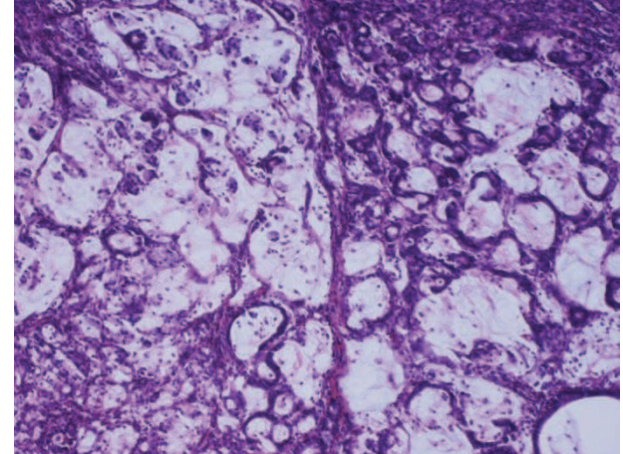
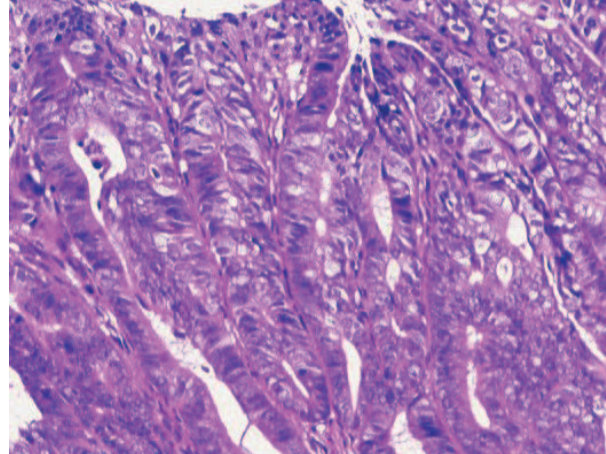
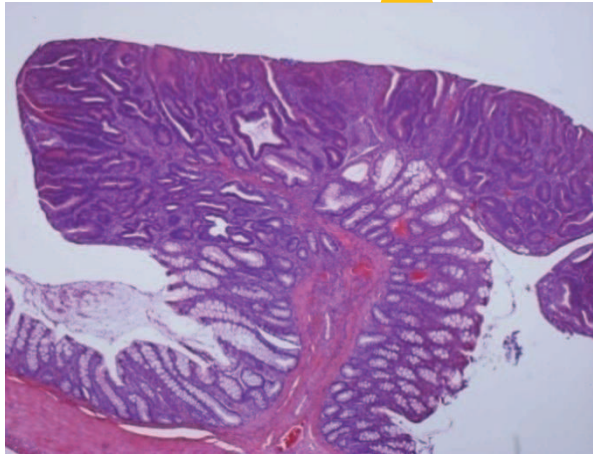
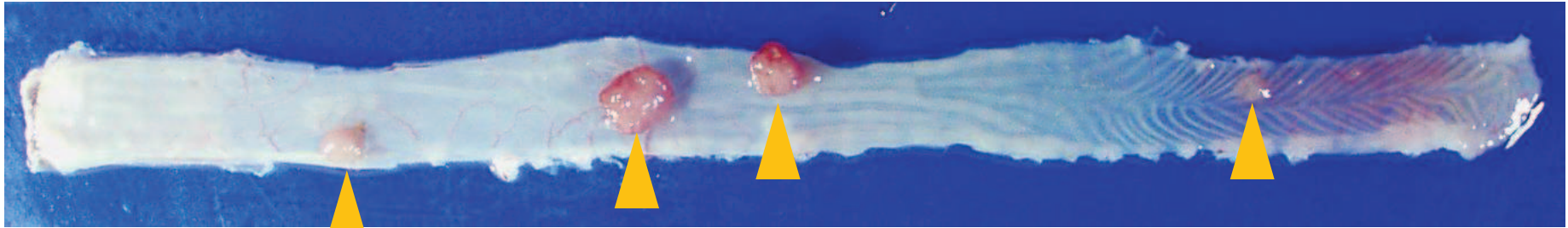
# Carcinogenesis model-1

## Experimental protocol



**MAM: methylazoxymethanol acetate**

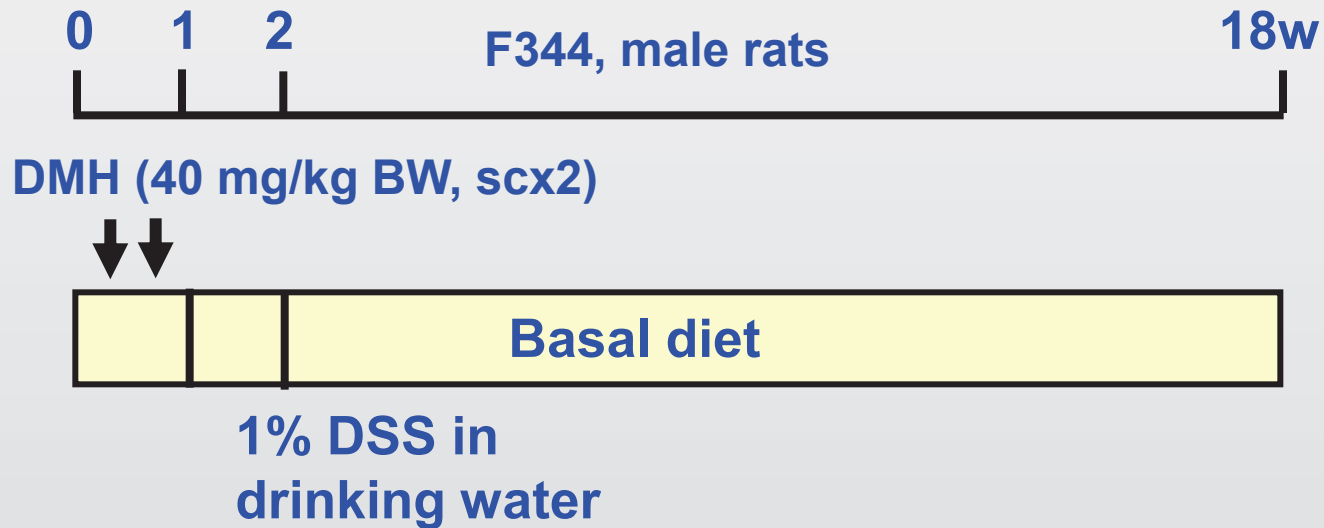
## MAM-induced rat colon carcinoma



*Suzui et al. Mol Carcinog, Cancer Lett, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2002*

# Carcinogenesis model-2

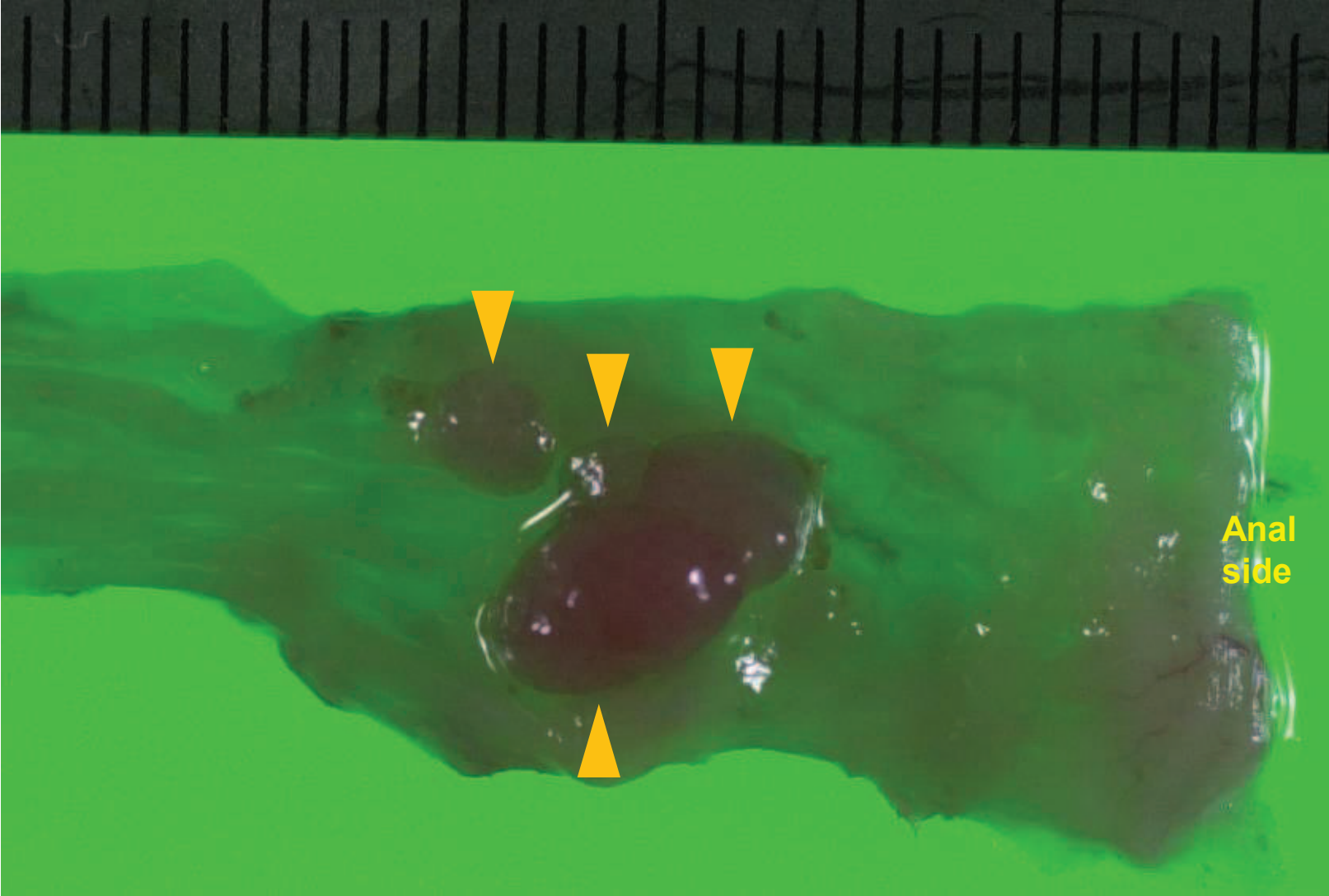
## Experimental protocol



**DMH: 1,2-dimethylhydrazine**

**DSS: dextran sodium sulfate**

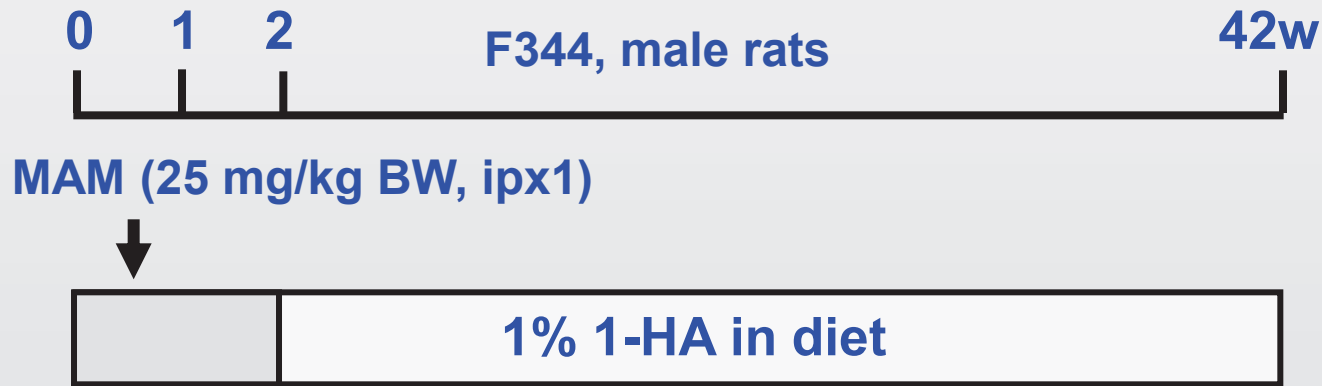
# Colon tumors





# Carcinogenesis model-3

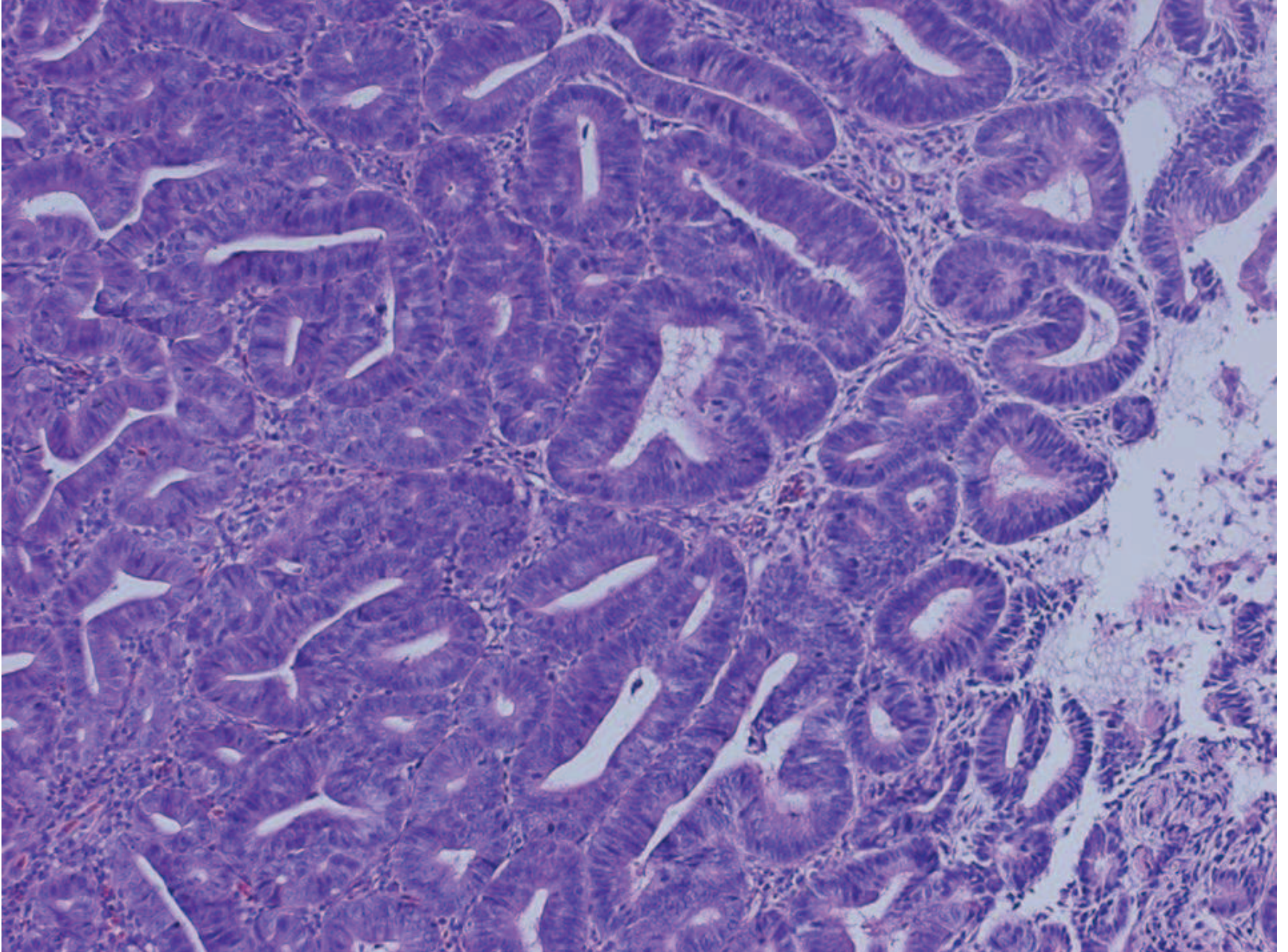
## Experimental protocol



**MAM: methylazoxymethanol acetate**

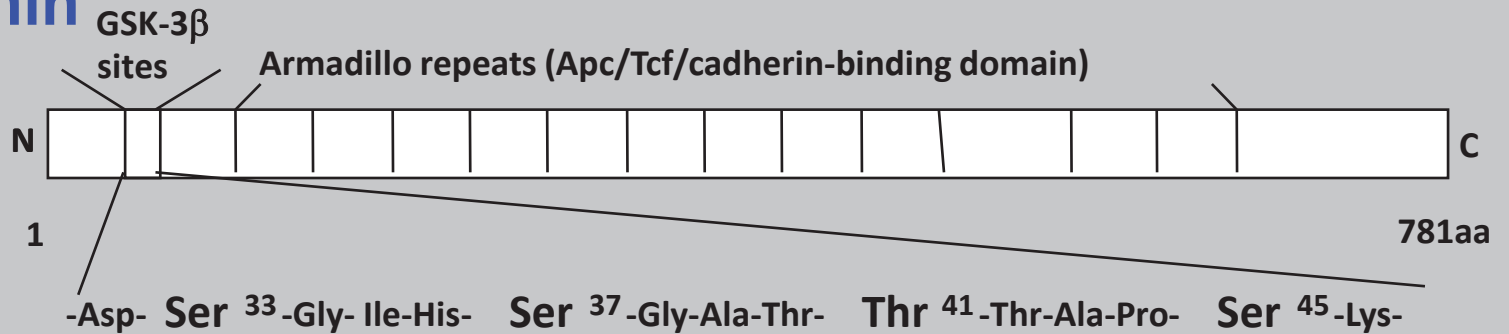
**1-HA: 1-hydroxyanthraquinone**

# Adenocarcinoma

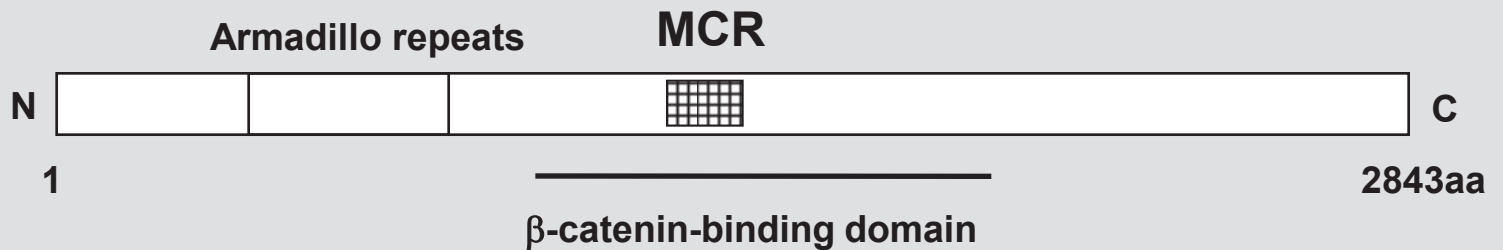


# $\beta$ -Catenin/APC mutations

## $\beta$ -Catenin



## APC



# β-Catenin mutation spectrum in the rat colon tumor

Codon	32	33	34	35	36	37	...	41
Nucleotide	GAT	TCT	GGA	ATC	CAC	TCT		ACC
Amino acid	Asp	Ser	Gly	Ile	His	Ser		Thr
Rat mutation								
PhIP	A <sub>AT</sub>		G <sub>T</sub> A	A <sub>G</sub> C		T <sub>G</sub> T		
MAM	A <sub>AT</sub>		G <sub>A</sub> A					A <sub>T</sub> C
DMH	A <sub>AT</sub>	T <sub>T</sub> T	A <sub>G</sub> A					
DMH+DSS	A <sub>AT</sub>		G <sub>A</sub> A					A <sub>T</sub> C
Human mutation		Tyr <sup>33</sup>						Ala <sup>41</sup>

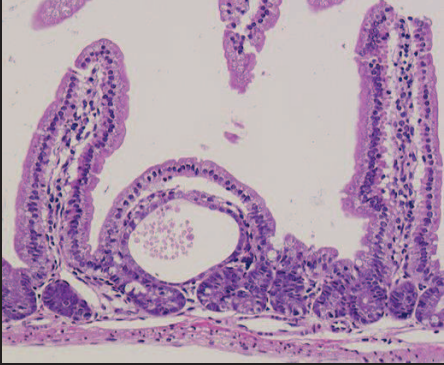
Suzui et al. Mol Carcinog 1999, 2001, Dashwood, Suzui et al. Cancer Res 1998  
 Suzui, Yoshimi. New insights into molecular carcinogenesis 2005  
 Kinjo, Suzui et al. Anticancer Res & J Exp Clin Cancer Res 2006



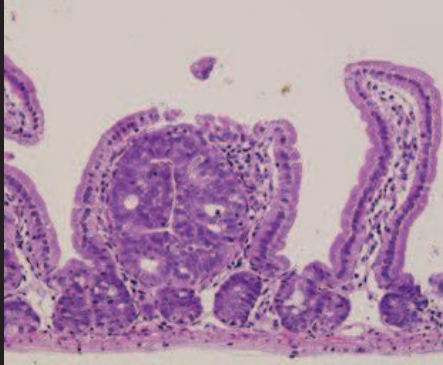
# Carcinogenesis process of Min mouse



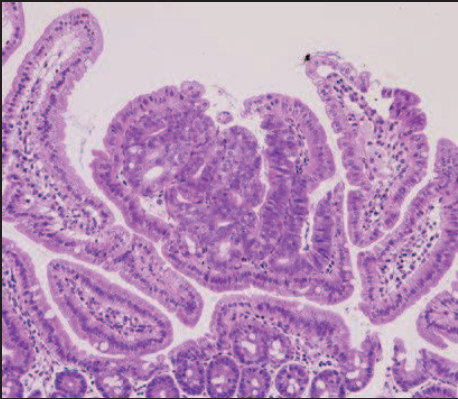
**Normal mucosa**



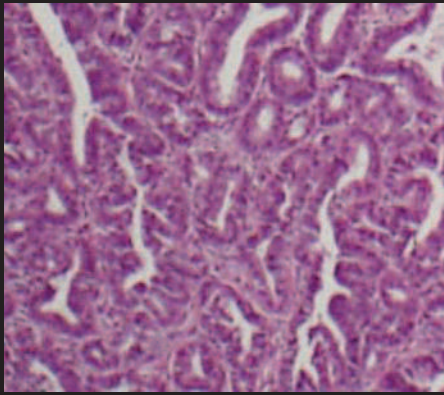
**Unicryptic adenoma**



**Unicryptic adenoma (advanced)**



**Microadenoma**



**Adenoma**



# Carcinogenesis model-4

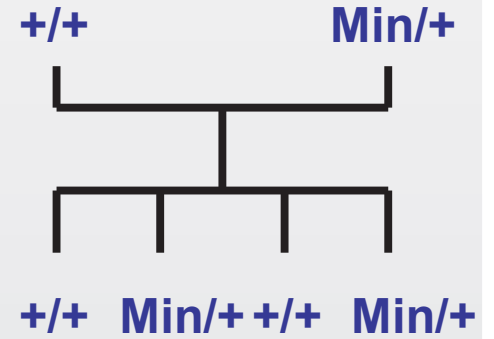
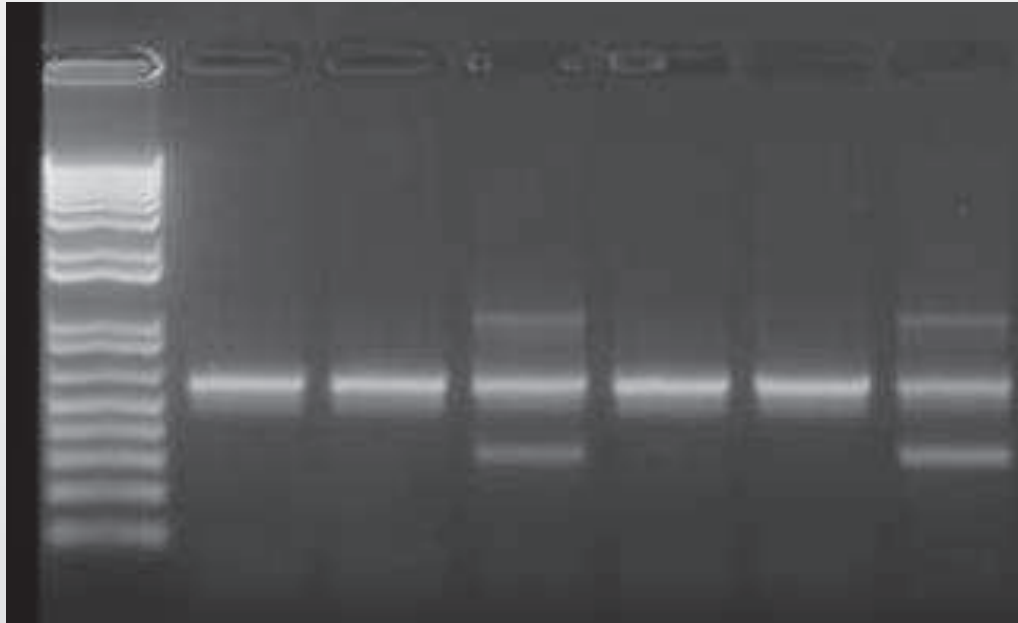
## Experimental protocol



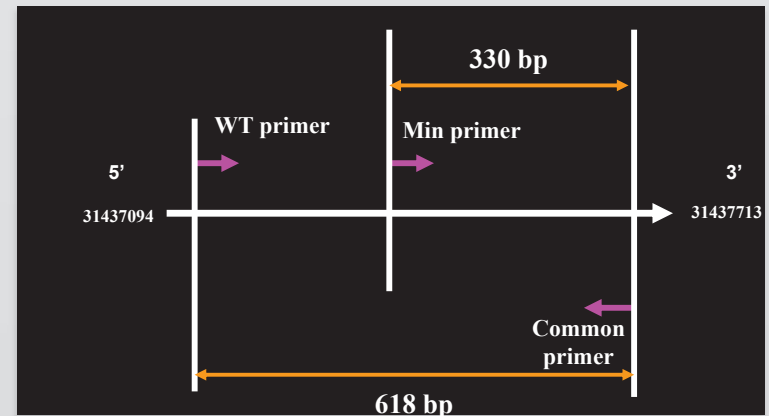
**AOM: azoxymethane**

# Genotyping of Min mice

+/+    +/+    Min/+    +/+    WT    Min



618-bp  
330-bp



## Incidence of colon tumors in AOM-treated Min mice

Treatment	Incidence			
	Total	Ad	CIS	Adc
AOM	14/15	5/15	5/15	14/15*
None	10/15	4/15	2/15	6/15

	Multiplicity			
	Total	Ad	CIS	Adc
AOM	2.2±1.4*	0.3±0.4	0.3±0.4	1.6±1.0*
None	1.0±0.9	0.4±0.8	0.1±0.3	0.4±0.7

# Appendix

## Digestive tract carcinogenic toxicity in rodent models

Suzui M

*Department of Molecular Toxicology  
Graduate School of Medical Sciences and Medical School  
Nagoya City University*

# **Normal structure of gastrointestinal (GI) tract**

**1. Tongue**

**2. Esophagus**

**3. Stomach**

**4. Small/large intestine**



**GI tract (rat)**

**Duodenum**

**Small intestine**

**Cecum**

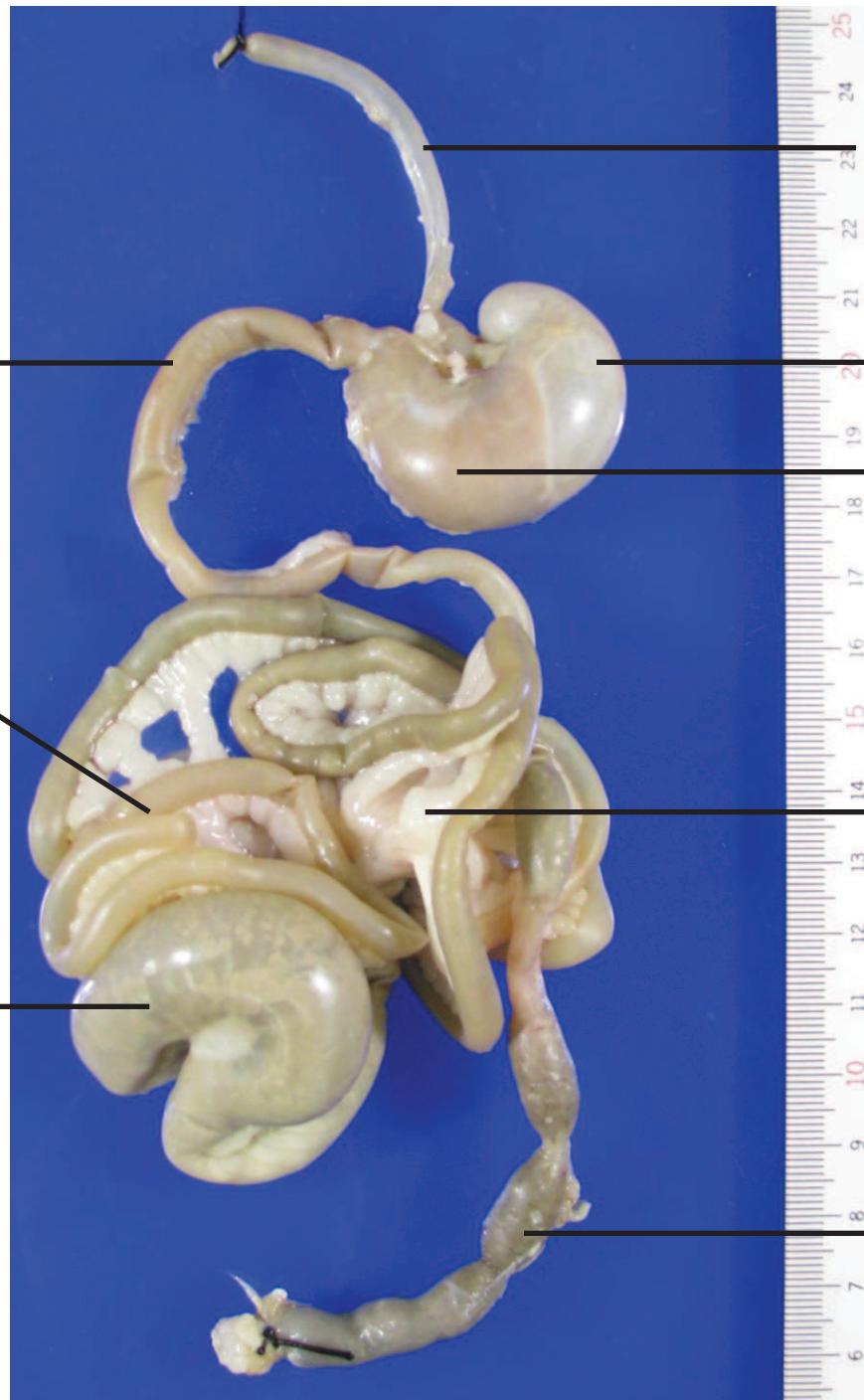
**Esophagus**

**Forestomac**

**Glandular  
stomach**

**Mesentery**

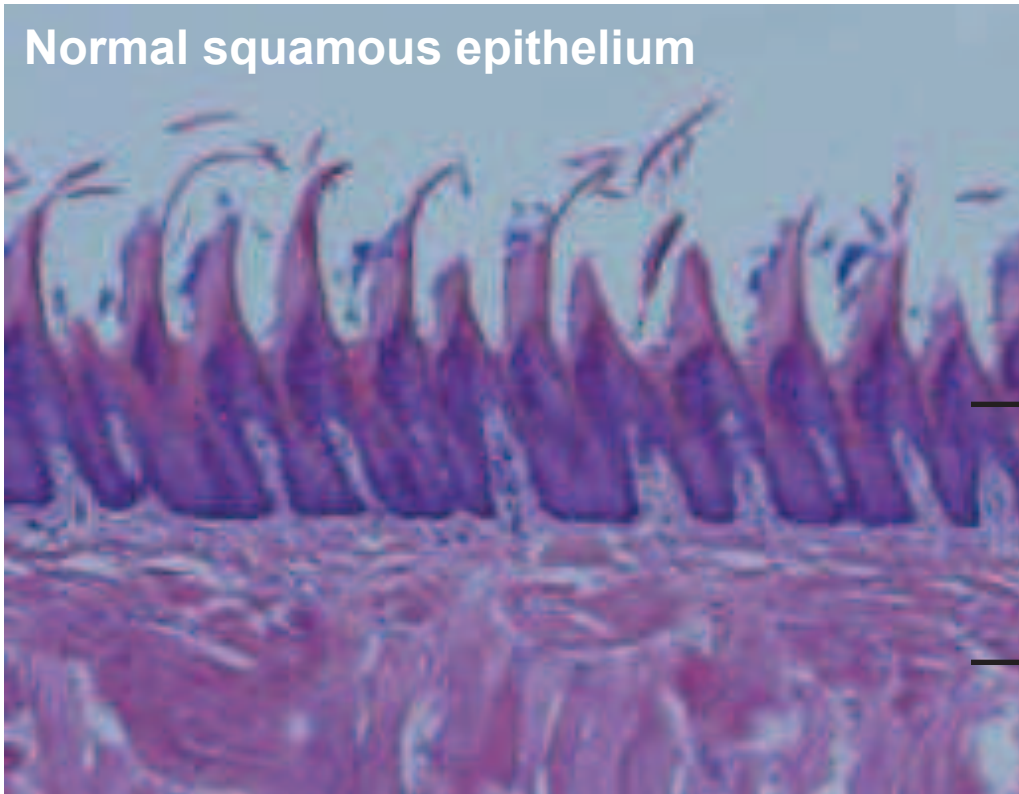
**Colon**



## Tongue (rat)



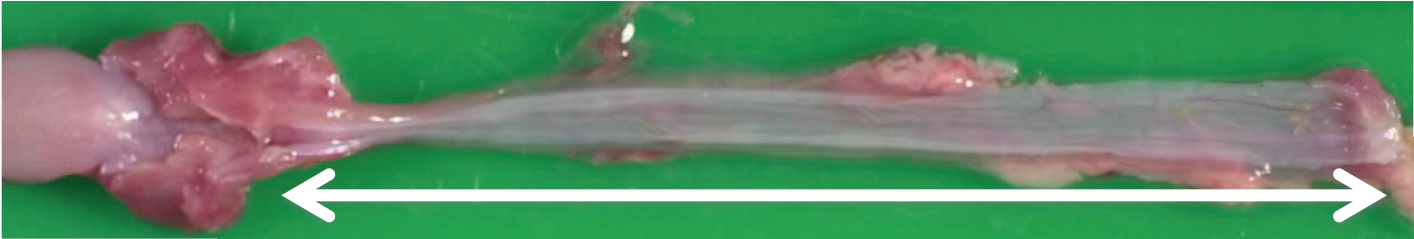
Normal squamous epithelium



Squamous  
epithelium

Muscular layer

# Esophagus (rat)



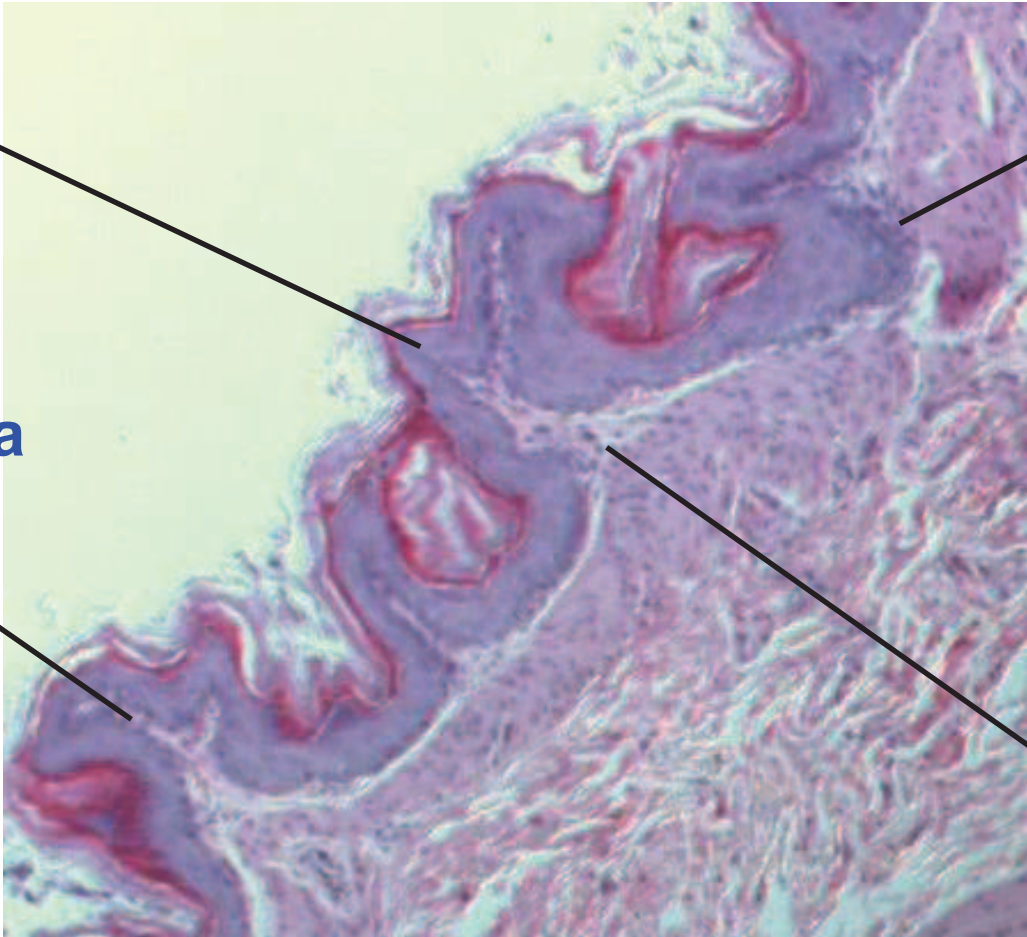
**Stratified squamous epithelium**

**Lamina propria mucosa**

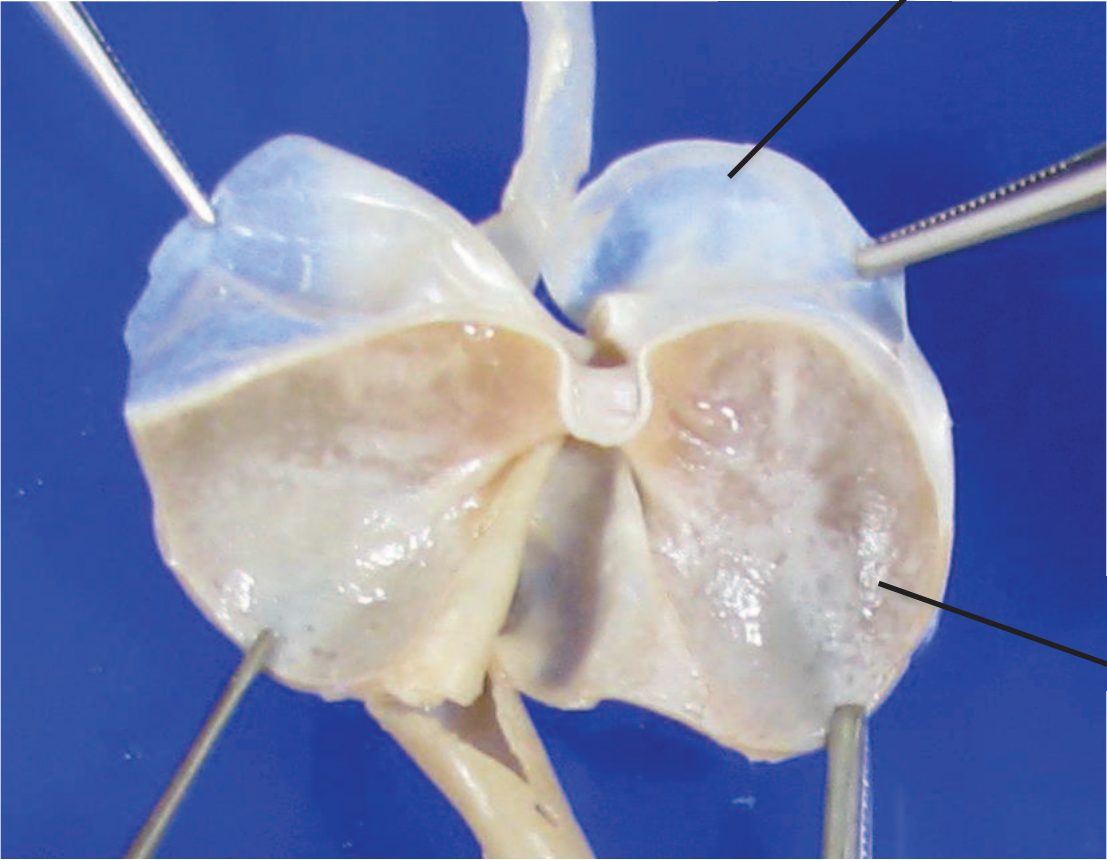
**Lymphatic follicle**

**Muscularis propria**

**Submucosa**



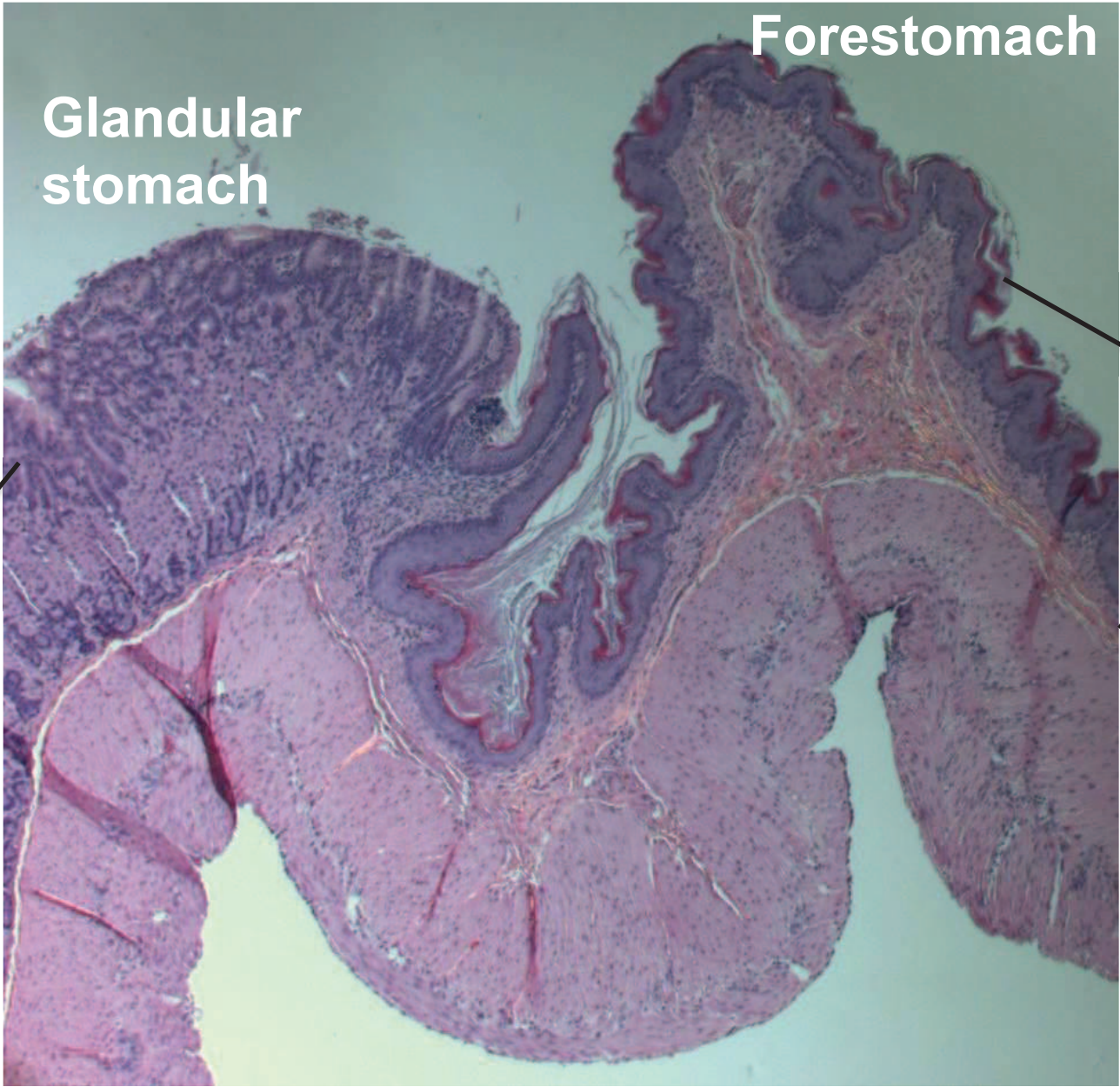
# Stomach (rat)



**Forestomach**

**Glandular stomach**





**Forestomach**

**Glandular  
stomach**

**Stratified  
squamous  
epithelium**

**Muscularis  
mucosa**

**Muscularis  
propria**

**Columnar  
epithelium**

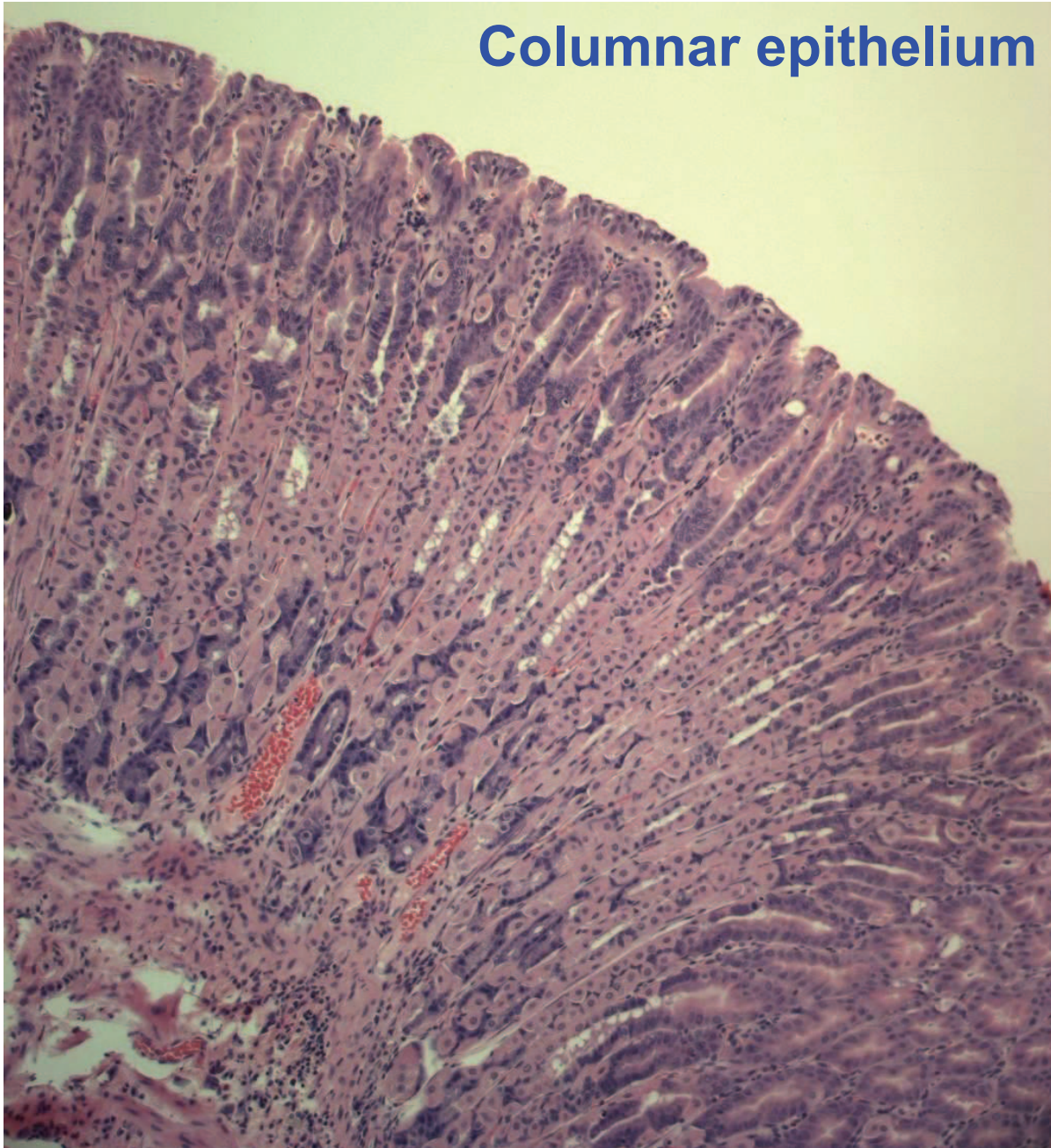


# Columnar epithelium

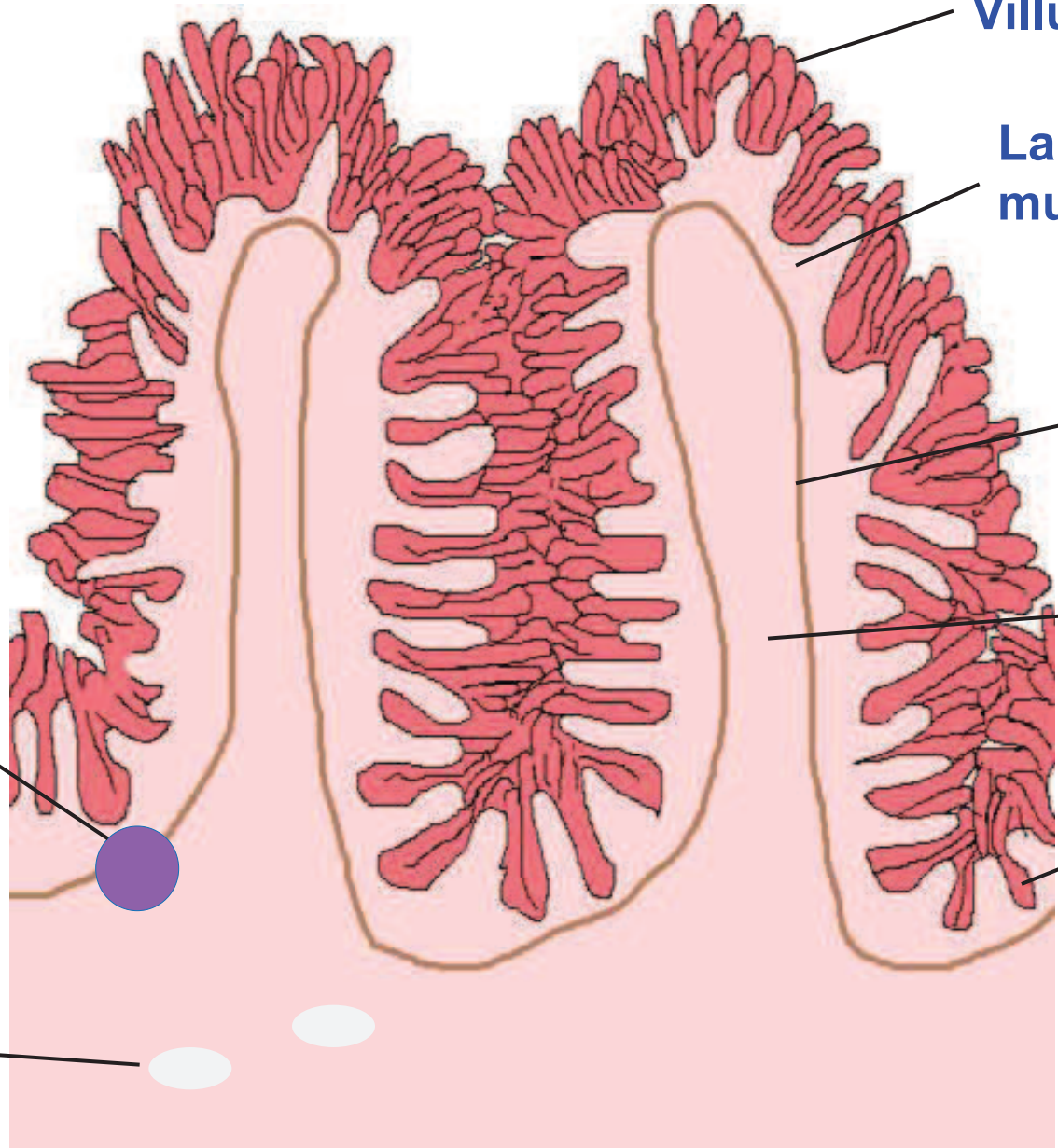
Parietal cells

Chief cells

Submucosa



**Small intestine**



**Villus**

**Lamina propria mucosa**

**Muscularis mucosa**

**Submucosa**

**Crypt**

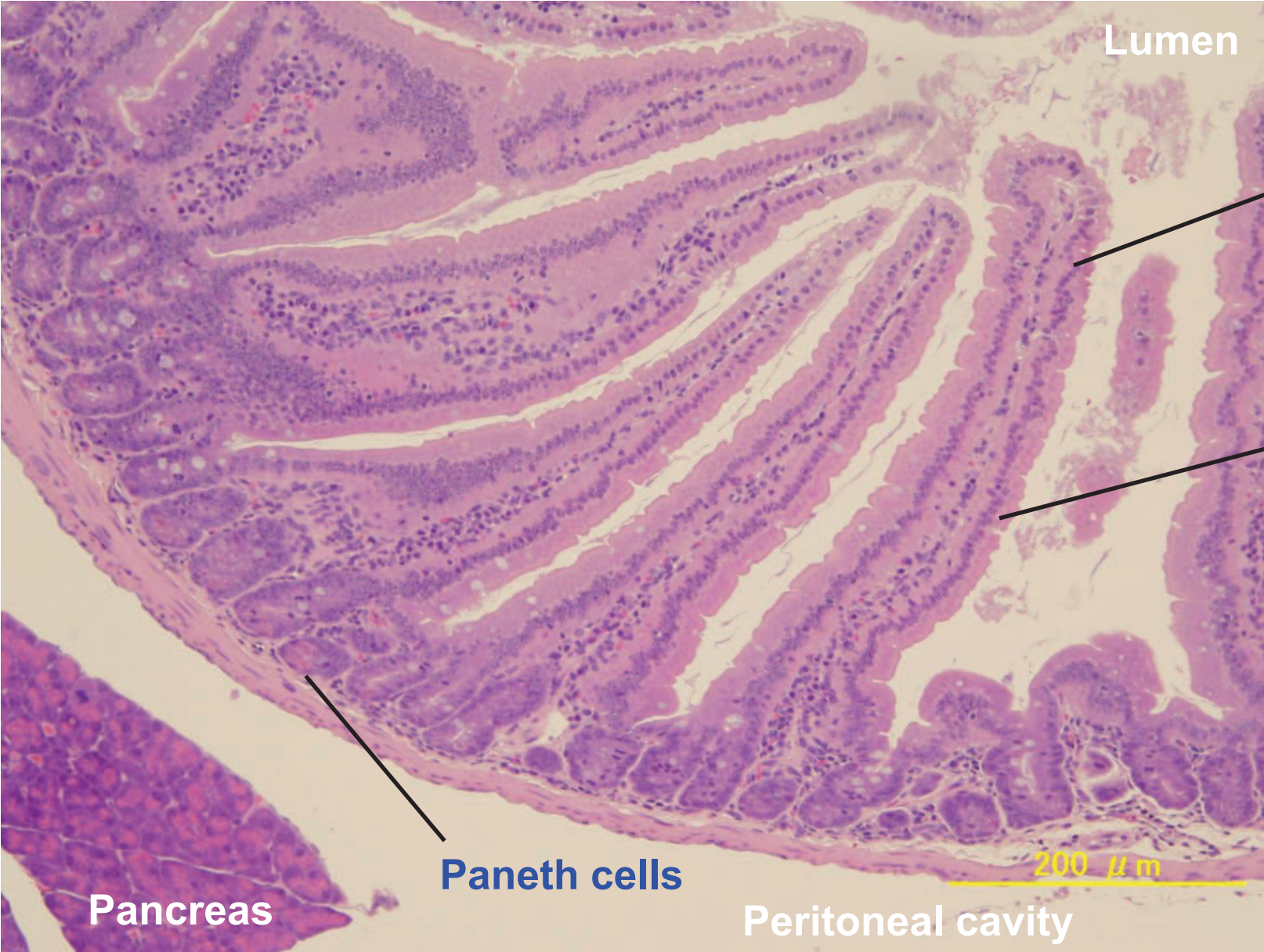
**Muscularis propria**

**Lymphatic follicle**

**Myenteric plexus**



# Small intestine (mouse)



Lumen

Villus

Crypt

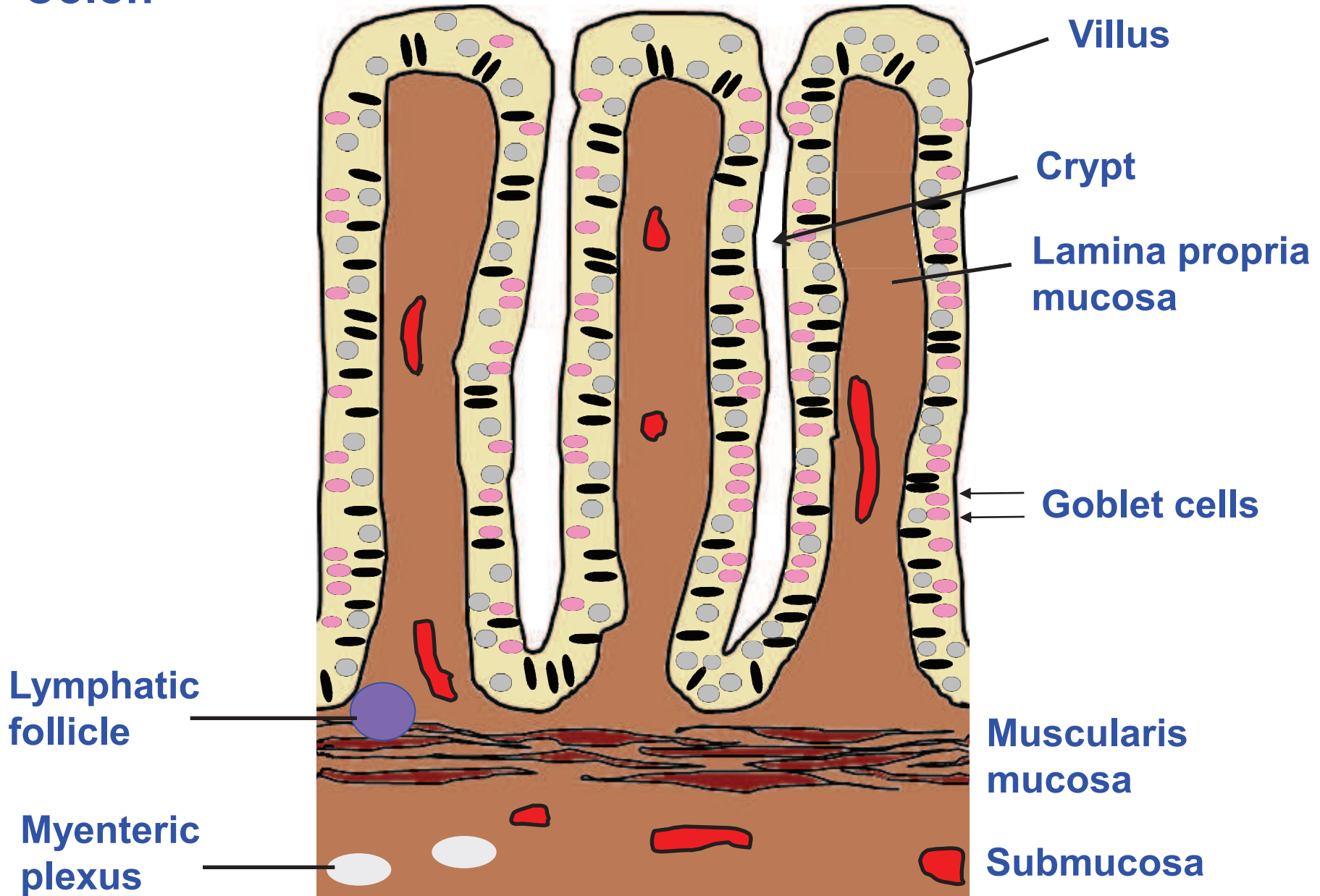
Paneth cells

200 μm

Pancreas

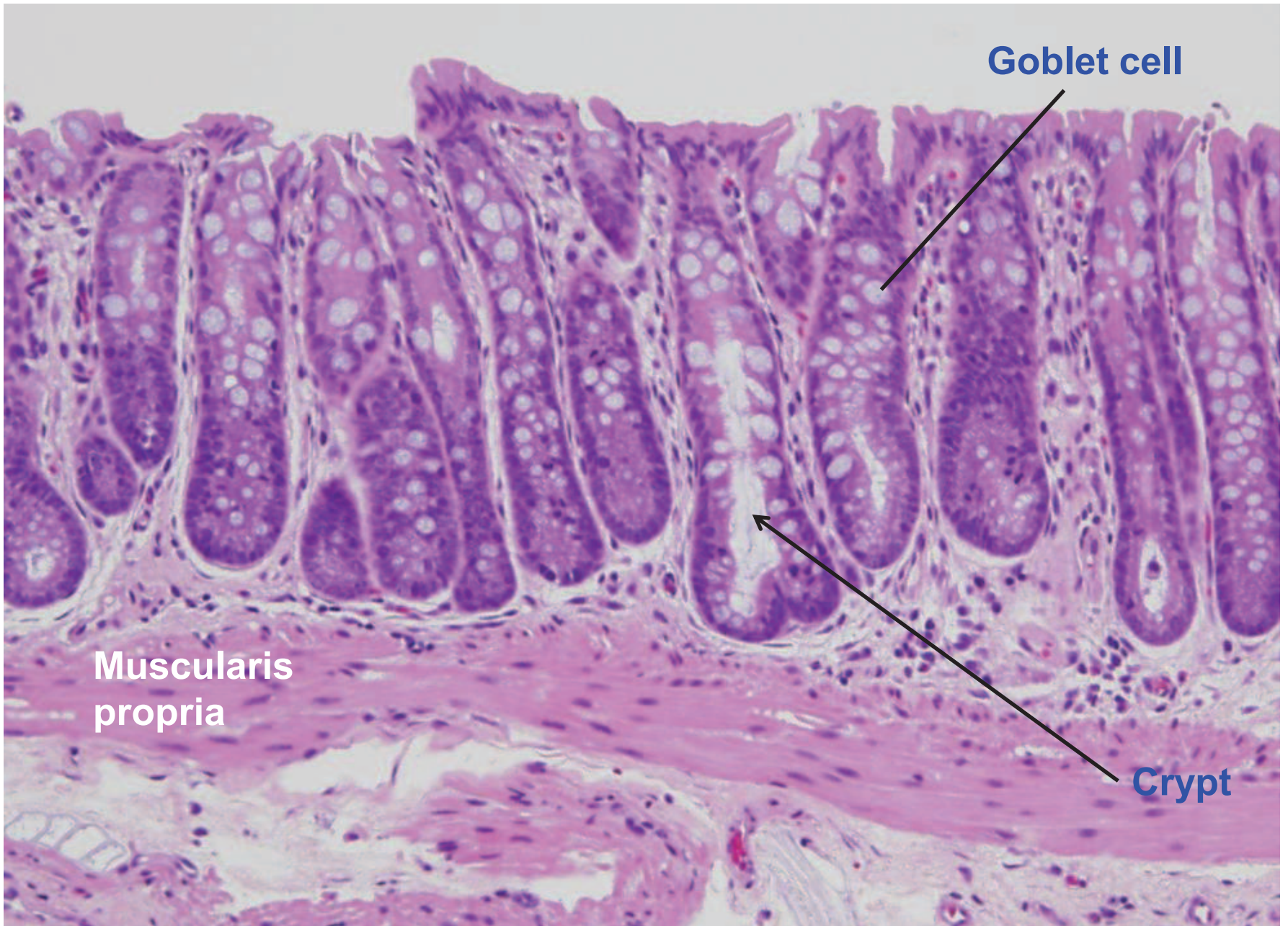
Peritoneal cavity

# Colon





# Colon (rat)



Goblet cell

Muscularis  
propria

Crypt