

PTEN and MIR-21 Expression in IPMN and PDAC

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Context The prognosis of invasive IPMN is better than for PDAC and many authors believe that IPMNs have distinct genetic and biological characteristics underlying this different clinical behavior. **Objective** Since previous studies correlated miR-21 expression with PTEN levels and worse prognosis in PDAC, we compared PTEN and miR-21 expression in invasive IPMNs and PDACs. **Methods** Ten invasive IPMN and 16 PDAC were evaluated for both PTEN expressions, with a validated immunohistochemistry method: 4 degrees of score (0 absent, 1 weak, 2 moderate, 3 strong). The miR-21 expression, as assessed by PCR in mRNA isolated from laser-microdissected samples. According to the miR21 quantification, all samples were identified as follow: (IPMN-L, IPMN-H, PDAC-L and PDAC-H). Statistical analysis was performed

using ANOVA tests. **Results** IPMNs with high mi-R21 expression presented a negative/weak PTEN cytoplasmic staining, with only few scattered positive cells, while IPMNs characterized by low mi-R21, had a moderate or strong cytoplasmic PTEN expression. This inverse correlation of miR-21 and PTEN expression was also observed in PDAC. However, we observed a significant difference comparing PTEN IPMN-L vs. PDAC-L (P=0.021), IPMN-L vs. IPMN-H (P=0.041) and all groups (P=0.037). **Conclusion** PTEN expression correlated with miR-21 in both invasive IPMNs and PDACs. Moreover, PDAC had significantly higher levels of miR-21 and lower levels of PTEN than IPMNs, suggesting that these biological characteristics might underline the better clinical outcome of IPMN compared to PDAC.