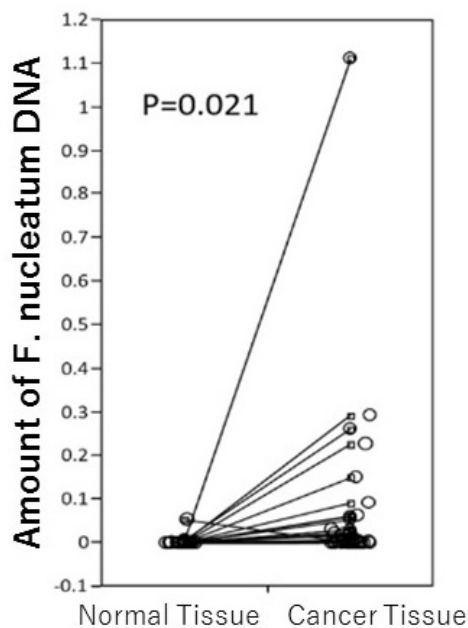


Oral bacterium related esophageal cancer prognosis in Japanese patients

9 December 2016

Image 1



A comparison of *F. nucleatum* DNA content between cancerous and normal tissues shows higher levels of *F. nucleatum* in cancerous tissue. Credit: Professor Hideo Baba

A type of bacterium usually found in the human mouth, *Fusobacterium nucleatum* (*F. nucleatum*), has been found to be related to the prognosis of esophageal cancer in Japanese patients by researchers from Kumamoto University, Japan. The bacteria are a causative agent of periodontal disease and though it can be found among the intestinal flora, it hasn't been the focus of much research until now.

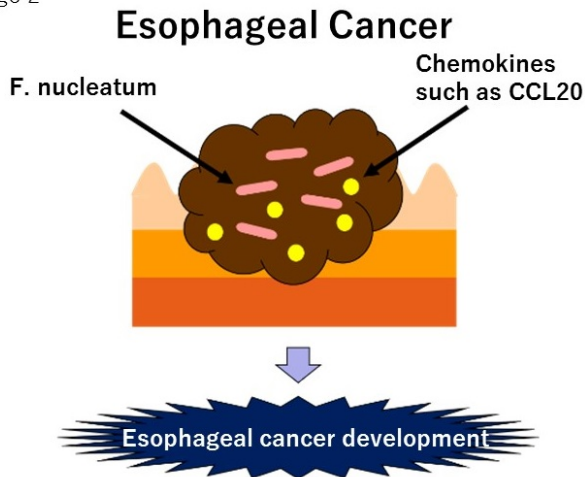
There are hundreds of intestinal bacteria species numbering around 100 trillion in the human body

and they play an important role in maintaining homeostasis. Recently, intestinal bacterial flora has been gaining the attention of researchers due to its association with various cancers, diabetes, obesity, inflammatory bowel disease, and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. A well-known example of this is *Helicobacter pylori*, a bacterium residing in the stomach, which has been linked to stomach cancer.

It was recently reported that *F. nucleatum* was frequently detected in colon cancer tissue, and that it may have an effect on the development of colorectal cancer. This led researchers at Kumamoto University to suspect that *F. nucleatum* also played an important role in [esophageal cancer](#), due to the proximity of the oral cavity to the esophagus, so they began researching that possibility.

Using real-time PCR analysis, they assessed DNA in the cancer tissue of 325 [patients](#) who underwent surgical removal of esophageal cancer at Kumamoto University Hospital and found that 74 out of 325 patients (nearly 23%) had *F. nucleatum* in their [cancer tissues](#). Researchers then compared the after-surgery survival time between patients whose esophageal cancer tissues tested positive for *F. nucleatum* with those that didn't and controlled for survival factors such as age, tobacco use, tumor stage. They found that the group with *F. nucleatum* in their cancer tissues had significantly shorter survival times.

Image 2



Research, on October 21st, 2016.

More information: K. Yamamura et al, Human Microbiome *Fusobacterium Nucleatum* in Esophageal Cancer Tissue Is Associated with Prognosis, *Clinical Cancer Research* (2016). DOI: [10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-16-1786](https://doi.org/10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-16-1786)

Provided by Kumamoto University

F. nucleatum is involved in the development of esophageal cancer via the expression of chemokines.
Credit: Professor Hideo Baba

The researchers further analyzed differences in the genes of patients with esophageal cancer using RNA extracted from the tissues of *F. nucleatum* positive and negative esophageal cancers. They found that a group of genes related to inflammatory cytokines (proteins that promote inflammation) was different in patients with *F. nucleatum* positive esophageal cancer. Detailed analysis of these data revealed that the number of genes of specific chemokines (proteins related to the transport of white blood cells, such as CCL20 and CXCL7) had increased.

"This study suggested that the oral cavity bacterium *F. nucleatum* may be involved in the development and progression of esophageal cancer via chemokines," said Professor Hideo Baba, who lead the research. "It should be noted that it is still unknown whether *F. nucleatum* itself causes esophageal cancer. Further analysis by more institutions, preferably world-wide, is desired since [intestinal flora](#) differs between individuals. In future research, after elucidating the role of *F. nucleatum* in esophageal cancer development in more detail, we should be able to develop new drugs to better treat this form of cancer."

This finding was posted on line in *Clinical Cancer*

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