ANALISIS GEN KOMPARATIF KARSINOMA SEL SKUAMOSA PARU-PARU ANTARA INDIVIDU MEROKOK DAN TIDAK MEROKOK

[Comparative Gene Analysis of Squamous Cell Lung Carcinoma Between Smoking and Non-smoking Individuals]

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ABSTRACT

Squamous cell lung carcinoma (SCC) is a form of non-small cell lung cancer that commonly arises in the primary airway. The development of SCC is closely linked to changes in squamous cells that line the airways, primarily caused by exposure to tobacco smoke. To gain insights into SCC, bioinformatics techniques have been employed to detect biomarkers and analyze gene expression patterns, utilizing data from the Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) database, which was preprocessed for analysis. By employing DESeq2, a differential gene expression analysis method, identified genes showed significant variations in expression between smoking and non-smoking groups among the 11,530 genes examined. Notably, five genes, namely CT45A1, GCGR, TPTE, ABCC2 and PI16, were found to play a significant role in tumor development and were susceptible to under- or over-expression due to smoking. The majority of these genes were found to be underepressed rather than overexpressed. These identified genes hold potential as biomarkers for tumor development and exhibit a strong correlation between smoking history and the development of SCC. However, a limitation encountered during this analysis was the unavailability of data from normal non-tumor patients, which could have facilitated a more comprehensive analysis of differential gene expression. Furthermore this research gives a deeper implementation regarding the molecular mechanisms and genomics underlying SCC development, identifies differentially expressed genes associated with SCC and smoking history and highlights potential biomarkers that warrant further investigation.

Keywords: Squamous cell lung carcinoma, Smoking history, Gene expression analysis, Database, Biomarkers

INTRODUCTION

Squamous Cell Lung Carcinoma

Squamous cells are the thin, flat cells that line many human organs within the respiratory and digestive tracts, such as the lungs. Squamous cell carcinoma, or SCC of the lung, is sometimes referred to as squamous cell lung cancer. Squamous cell lung cancers frequently develop in the main airway, such as the left or right bronchus, or in the middle of the lung. This type of cell line is a non-small cell lung cancer, or NSCLC. According to Sabbula and Anjum (2021), lung squamous cell carcinoma is the second most prevalent type of NSCLC, most notably in females. It affects approximately 400,000 people worldwide, with a majority being identified as current or heavy smokers (Cardona et al., 2020).

The oncogenesis of SCC is known to be due to the squamous cells lining the airways undergoing change. Tobacco smoke, which contains more than 300 hazardous substances and 40 possible carcinogens, is the main cause of cellular change (American Cancer Society, 2020). Keratinization and/or intercellular bridges are characteristics of transformed squamous cells, which frequently show a high level of mutation frequency. Keratinization is often followed by apoptosis: A process which ultimately leads to the progression of tumor in...
patients with SCC (Park et al., 2017).

**Molecular Mechanism and Genomics of Squamous Cell Lung Carcinoma Development**

Lung squamous cell carcinoma frequently develops from the bronchial epithelium of larger and more central airways (basal cells), with most cases occurring in the center of the lung. It can be distinguished by the formation of squamous pearls, individual cell keratinization and intercellular bridges (Yeh et al., 2019). According to Zhu et al. (2020), once a malignant cell mass has become established, it must be able to cope with various environmental stresses in order to grow and spread to other parts of the body (metastasis). These environmental stresses include hypoxic stroma, immunological responses and hostile local cell types. Lung cancer cells have the ability to manipulate their environment, therefore allowing it to build resistance towards the environmental stresses. They can even use certain harmful impacts into signals that will help them grow, turning foes into allies. The metastasis of lung cancer is carried out by very complicated molecular mechanisms and pathways that are intimately linked to physiological processes of growth and recovery (Perlikos et al., 2013).

According to The Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network (2011), a high overall mutation rate of 8.1 mutations per megabase and noticeable genomic complexity are characteristics of lung squamous cell carcinoma (SQCCs). The somatic TP53 mutation is present in virtually all lung SQCCs, much like it is in high-grade serous ovarian cancer. The CDKN2A/RB1, NFE2L2/KEAP1/CUL3, PI3K/AKT, SOX2/TP63/NOTCH1 and PI3K/AKT pathways were also often altered, indicating a common malfunction in cell cycle regulation, response to oxidative stress, apoptotic signaling, and/or squamous cell differentiation. In several instances, pathway changes grouped by expression-subtype, indicating that those subtypes had a biological basis (The Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network, 2012).

**Differential Gene Expression in Squamous Cell Lung Carcinoma**

Cancers are products of uncontrolled several genetic and epigenetic modifications, which can be induced by a variety of factors (Loiselle et al., 2016). In recent years, high throughput gene expression has shown a huge potential in identifying molecular causes of lung carcinogenesis, including in the identification of biomarkers and gene expression profiles of many lung carcinoma types.

A research conducted by Shriwash et al. (2019), identified differentially expressed genes in small and non-small cell lung cancer and found that the differentially expressed genes (DEGs) found in non-small–cell lung cancer were mainly responsible for mitotic nuclear and cell division, enriching KEGG pathway to convert between pentose and glucuronate, as well as increasing cytochrome p450 and enriching gene ontology analysis to glucuronidate xenobiotic. Further testing also showed that 8 genes, including AGR2, ANK3, CSTA, FABP6, FGG, IL33, S100P and TRIM29 are commonly down regulated DEGs in NSCLC, whereas the genes CHL1, CXCL1 and GUSBP8 are commonly upregulated DEGs in NSCLC. Knowing the state of these genes are essential to reach an agreement of which genes affect NSCLC, which would eventually be targets of management and treatment of lung cancer.

The CHL1 gene is cell adhesion molecule L1 like, which serves as a helicase protein in cell cycle, specifically in the interphase stage (Brooker and Berkowitz, 2014). Upregulation of this gene is known to promote metastasis and invasion in many types of cancers. On the other hand, CXCL1 is a cytokine responsible for angiogenesis, tumorogenesis, inflammation and arteriogenesis (Vries et al., 2014). Upregulation of CXCL1 results in a more aggressive tumor as tumorogenesis is promoted, along with enhanced angiogenesis of tumor in metastatic sites. This indicates that CXCL1 partly contributes to the aggressiveness of the cancer.

**Onco Informatics Background Method of Squamous Cell Lung Carcinoma**

The process of utilizing bioinformatics in oncology was done through the detection of biomarkers (Man et al., 2019). A potential lead as to the biomarkers are circular RNA that has been shown to prove of some diagnostic importance in detecting squamous cell lung carcinoma (LUSC) (Wang et al., 2020).

Such data can be found in the Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA): A cutting-edge cancer genomics program, characterizing 20,000 primary cancers of 33 different types (National Cancer Institute, 2022). The program as a whole has amassed 2.5 petabytes of data, all available for public usage (The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA), 2017). The data available in the TCGA repository include clinical information (e.g. smoking history), molecular analyte data, as well as molecular characterization data. TCGA is included as a part of the Genome Data Commons (GDC) - a repository and cancer knowledge base comprising several cancer genome programs for research (NCI Genomic Data Commons, n.d.). The data derived from TCGA can then be subjected to analysis in R: A programming language purposed for statistical analysis.
Objective of Research

The research aims to identify the relationship between smoking history and squamous cell lung cancer development. Therefore, some hypotheses were proposed for this research, which would be no significant correlation were found between smoking history and development of squamous cell lung cancer development. And, there could be significant correlation between smoking history and the development of squamous cell lung carcinoma.

Materials and Method

The methodology utilized was based on previous papers with detection of gene expressions through the steps of retrieving the data, processing the data, and creating a differential analysis from the expressions (Bernard and Agustriawan, 2019; Agustriawan et al., 2021; Ivan, Agustriawan et al., 2021; Ivan, Patricia et al., 2021).

Retrieval of Gene Expression and Clinical Data

The first step was to retrieve the gene expressions of lung squamous cell carcinoma patients from the TCGA database (https://www.cancer.gov/ccg/research/genome-sequencing/tcga) - a cancer genomics program which contains data on 20,000 primary cancers as well as its 33 different types (National Cancer Institute, 2022). The clinical data of the patients can also be extracted from the repository, providing two separate records of gene expressions and patient data. The TCGA assembler tool was utilized in this process to extract data and later conduct the data preprocessing stage.

Data Preprocessing

Preprocessing of data was required to conduct genomic analysis for a number of reasons. Firstly, the procured data needed to be compatible with the analysis tool. Secondly, upper-quartile normalization methods for gene expression were very likely to bias when a gene with high read counts was introduced, emphasizing the need of filtering. Finally, identifiers were required to calibrate the gene expression data to the clinical data (Rahman et al., 2015). Patients were referred to by their TCGA ID, wherein codes 01–09 were listed as tumorous patients while 10 and above were listed as normal patients (National Cancer Institute, n.d.). Hence, the extracted TCGA barcodes of the patients can be identified as either tumorous or normal according to a specific portion in the barcode. The barcode was also used to intersect the gene expression data with the clinical data, as they both use TCGA ID to refer to the same patients. The dataset was then split into smoking and non-smoking groups of both tumorous and normal patients. An R dataframe was constructed for each respective group.

Matrix Construction of Gene Data

The resulting data was then stored inside a matrix using the package DESeq2 available on R. Genes were internally normalized by the constructed object by dividing each sample by their mean. The differentially expressed genes were filtered as the following criteria:

1. Over 50% of the samples exhibited expression in the selected gene.
2. Original RNA sequencing data has been normalized via trimmed mean of M-values method.
3. Thresholds of Log-fold change over 1.5 and false discovery rate or adjusted p-value of under 0.01 (Yao et al., 2019).

Differential Gene Expression Analysis of Smoking Group

Smoking group was subjected to differential gene expression analysis with the condition of interest being set to tumor development. The results were plotted using DESeq2’s inbuilt function plotMA: A plot purposed for base means and log fold changes.

Differential Gene Expression Analysis of Tumor Development between Tumor and Normal Groups

Another differential gene expression analysis was set for tumor development with the addition of smoking as a factor that accounts for variation. Smoking status was factored in for the purpose of the design. The following design formula was used:

\[ \text{design} = \sim \text{smoking} + \text{tumor} \]

Overlapping of Abnormally Expressed Genes

Genes found to be abnormally expressed in tumor development between tumor and normal groups were then overlapped with genes abnormally expressed in the tumor development of the smoking group. log 2 fold changes were set to two and three for both analyses; respectively, to select the most differentially expressed gene susceptible to smoke and implicated in tumor development. The genes were then sorted according to their log 2 fold change value.

RESULT

Distribution of Patient Data

The collected genomic and clinical data was divided into smoking and non-smoking groups. Data availability could be seen in the appendix. Table 1 displays the distribution of patients in each group.
Table 1. Distribution of patient data (Distribusi data pasien)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Smoker</th>
<th>Non-smoker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tumor</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Differential Gene Expression Analysis between Tumor and Normal Patients in the Smoking Group

Differential gene expression analysis was executed exclusively on smoking patients to discover aberrantly expressed genes in relation to tumor development. To achieve the most aberrant gene expressions from 11,530 genes, the log 2 fold change threshold was set to one. 1,052 genes were identified as underexpressed in smoking tumor patients, compared to a meager 98 overexpressed genes. The adjusted p-value threshold of the analysis was set to 0.01 to reduce instances of false detections of abnormally expressed genes.

Figure 1. Differentially expressed genes including in smoking patients pertaining to tumor development. Log-fold change threshold was set to one and the p-adjusted value threshold was set to 0.01. Abnormally expressed genes are colored in blue. (Gen yang diekspresikan secara diferensial, termasuk pada pasien perokok yang berkaitan dengan perkembangan tumor. Ambang perubahan lipat logaritmik diatur menjadi satu dan ambang nilai p yang disesuaikan menjadi 0,01. Gen yang diekspresikan secara abnormal diwarnai biru).
Differential Gene Expression Analysis of Tumor Development between Smoking and Non-smoking Groups

Differential gene expression analysis was executed to assess the distribution of over- and under-expressed genes accounting for the groups smoking and non-smoking. 174 genes were identified as differentially expressed, with an equal number of overexpressed and underexpressed genes (87 genes each).

Figure 2. Volcano plot of log fold change and -log10(adjusted p-value). Absolute log fold change values above 1 are marked by the vertical red lines. Adjusted p-value above 0.01 is marked by the horizontal red line. (Plot gunung berapi dari perubahan lipat logaritmik dan -log10(nilai p yang disesuaikan). Nilai perubahan lipat logaritmik absolut di atas 1 ditandai dengan garis vertikal merah. Nilai p yang disesuaikan di atas 0,01 ditandai dengan garis horizontal merah).

Figure 3. Differentially expressed genes including TP53, KRAS and MYC genes between smoking and non-smoking groups in tumor development. Gene expressions are plotted for the normalized mean number of overlapping reads (counts) in patient and log 2 fold change as X and Y axes respectively. Abnormally expressed genes are colored in blue. P-adjusted value is set to one. (Gen yang diekspresikan secara diferensial, termasuk gen TP53, KRAS dan MYC, antara kelompok perokok dan bukan perokok dalam perkembangan tumor. Ekspresi gen ditampilkan untuk jumlah rata-rata ternormalisasi dari bacaan (hitungan) yang tumpang tindih pada pasien, dengan log perubahan lipat 2 sebagai sumbu X dan Y masing-masing. Gen yang diekspresikan secara abnormal diwarnai biru. Nilai p yang disesuaikan diatur menjadi satu).
Figure 4. Volcano plot of log fold change and \(-\log_{10}(\text{adjusted p-value})\). Log fold change values above 1 and under 1 are marked by the vertical red lines. Adjusted p-value above 0.01 is marked by the horizontal red line. (Plot Gunung Berapi dari perubahan lipat logaritmik dan \(-\log_{10}(\text{nilai p yang disesuaikan})\). Nilai perubahan lipat logaritmik di atas 1 dan di bawah 1 ditandai dengan garis merah vertikal. Nilai p yang disesuaikan di atas 0,01 ditandai dengan garis merah horizontal).

Figure 5. Venn diagram for the number of smoking-susceptible and tumor-causing genes along with their overlap. (Diagram Venn untuk jumlah gen yang rentan terhadap merokok dan gen penyebab tumor beserta tumpang tindihnya).

Overlapping of Genes Susceptible to Smoking History and Involved in Tumor Development

Genes identified as abnormally expressed in the previous two analyses were then overlapped to implicate tumor-inducing smoke-susceptible genes. A total of 33 genes were initially identified for their involvement in tumor development and susceptibility to smoking. However, for the purpose of comprehensive analyses of the most differentially expressed genes, the results were filtered down to five by introducing an absolute log fold change threshold value of 2.
Table 2. Differentially expressed genes involved in tumor development and susceptible to smoking. Absolute log 2 fold change minimum value was set to 2 for tumor involvement analysis (Figure 1) and smoking susceptibility analysis (Figure 3). (Gen yang diekspresikan secara berbeda yang terlibat dalam perkembangan tumor dan rentan terhadap merokok. Nilai mutlak minimum perubahan 2 kali lipat log ditetapkan menjadi 3 untuk analisis keterlibatan tumor (Gambar 1) dan 3 untuk analisis kerentanan merokok (Gambar 3)).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Base Mean</th>
<th>Log 2 Fold Change (LFC)</th>
<th>Standard Error of LFC</th>
<th>Wald Test Value</th>
<th>Adjusted P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CT45A1</td>
<td>279.92</td>
<td>-5.02</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>-5.31</td>
<td>9.27e-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCGR</td>
<td>14.09</td>
<td>-2.87</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>-4.75</td>
<td>6.87e-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPTE</td>
<td>10.41</td>
<td>-2.84</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>-4.27</td>
<td>3.31e-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABCC2</td>
<td>152.12</td>
<td>-2.81</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>-5.61</td>
<td>2.56e-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI16</td>
<td>15.18</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>1.41e-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 shows the found genes along with their LFC values, with CT45A1, GCGR, TPTE and ABCC2 being all underexpressed and PI16 being overexpressed.

Figure 6. Scatter plot of log 2 fold change vs. Wald test value of genes. The five implicated genes are colored in blue. (Plot sebar perubahan log 2 kali lipat vs nilai uji gen Wald. Lima gen yang terlibat diwarnai dengan warna biru).

Figure 6 plots gene expressions based on their Wald test value and log 2 fold change. Wald test value is utilized to represent statistical evidence for the abnormal expression of genes. From the figure, four are noticeably underexpressed, while one is overexpressed.
DISCUSSION
Identification of Genes Susceptible to Smoking

Figure 1 displays the genes abnormally expressed in smoking vs nonsmoking patients. It was found that a large majority of genes were underexpressed and this could be explained by the nitrosamine metabolism pathway being affected by the individual’s smoking habit which inhibits the breakdown of harmful compounds in the cigarette (Tu et al., 2018). Furthermore, a small amount of genes were also overexpressed because the DNA repair pathways are constantly trying to repair DNA that may have been altered by the deleterious effects of the cigarette compounds (Laporte et al., 2018). However, the trend is mostly in the underexpression which could cause mechanisms meant to repress tumors or cancer to also be underexpressed, hence causing the increase in likelihood of developing cancer (Yukimatsu et al., 2019). Moreover, the overexpression of the DNA repair pathway could mean the failed attempts at repairing DNA damage, as such promoting further deleterious mutations (Majidinia and Yousefi, 2017).

Identification of the Abnormally Expressed Genes
Numerous genes have been found to express improperly in smokers, and smoking is known to have major effects on gene expression. A notable abnormally expressed gene when an individual smokes is the CYP1A1 gene, which is involved in the metabolism of toxins, especially toxic materials that can be found in cigarettes (Zajda et al., 2017). Another aberrant gene is NRF2, a transcription factor that plays a role in cellular defense against oxidative stress due to smoking. On the other hand, numerous genes may exhibit aberrant patterns of expression when a person develops a tumor. One such gene that is improperly expressed when someone develops a tumor is the TP53 gene. According to Greathouse et al. (2018), this gene is a tumor suppressor gene that is crucial in preventing tumor development. Many different malignancies, including lung cancer, exhibit TP53 mutations or aberrant expression. Another example of a gene that is commonly associated with abnormal expression in tumor development is KRAS and MYC, which are oncogenes that regulate cell growth and cell division by maintaining their proliferation (Bouillez et al., 2016). Therefore, the mutation of one or both genes can lead to overexpression that will result in angiogenesis and resistance to cell death. Our analysis shows that the CT45A1, GCGR, TPTE, ABCC2 and PI16 genes are susceptible to abnormal expression when exposed to smoking and are among the most abnormally expressed in the development of squamous cell lung carcinoma.

CT45A1
The CT45A1 gene, also known as cancer/testis antigen family 45 member A1 is present in the testis and various types of cancer. CT45A1 is absent in normal lung tissue and is overexpressed in cell lung cancer, making the gene a marker for lung cancer (Zhou, 2019). This is proven by multiple studies; one is according to the research by Tang et al. (2017), where the CT45A1 was positive in multiple lung cancer cells and negative in normal cells. CT45A1 gene overexpression showed an increase in oncogenic and metastatic genes, which promote cell invasion, metastasis, tumorigenesis and stemness (Shang et al., 2014). On the other hand, silencing the gene showed a reduced migration and invasion of the cancer cells. This is due to the fact that CT45A1 diminishes the ERK/CREB signaling pathway, causing the suppression of the lung cancer invasion, metastasis and proliferation. In addition, the result showed that CT45A1 has the strongest correlation between smoking and tumor growth and the degree of CT45A1 gene expression among other genes that were analyzed.

GCGR
The GCGR gene is a protein-coding gene that is involved in blood glucose regulation. The glucagon receptor is mostly found in the kidneys and liver. Mutations of the GCGR gene cause diseases like Hypoglycemia, Type 2 diabetes, Mahvash diseases (NIH, 2023). Not a lot of studies talk about how smoking impacts the GCGR gene. However, one study discovered the GCGR gene is expressed in epicardial adipose tissue, that is linked to genes that promote FFA (Free Fatty Acid) transport and is lower in former or non-smokers (Alexis et al., 2023). Another study found that a genetic mutation affecting the glucagon gene (GCGR) from smoking can increase the chance of developing type 2 diabetic mellitus (T2DM) (Li et al., 2014). Furthermore, the results showed that the GCGR gene is eight times under-expressed when there is a tumor and four times under-expressed for smoking. This further proves that the expression level of the GCGR gene is heavily correlated with both tumor development and smoking.

TPTE
Lung cancer is only one of the malignancies that exhibit abnormal expression of the transmembrane phosphatase with tensin homology (TPTE) gene. A protein restricted to germ cells called TPTE is excessively expressed in human malignancies of the liver, prostate, and lung (Cao et al., 2020). Only the copy on chromosome 21
appears to be expressed out of the copies of the TPTE gene that are present on chromosomes 13, 15, 21, 22 and Y. The PTEN gene-related transmembrane tyrosine phosphatase known as the TPTE gene may function in signal transduction pathways (Forés-Martos et al., 2015). However, PTEN differs from TPTE in that it has an N-terminal extension made up of three transmembrane domains. PTEN has phosphatase activity, while TPTE does not and it is unknown what biological purpose it serves (Kuemmel et al., 2015). Male individuals with lung adenocarcinoma who do not smoke had noticeably more mutations than female patients including in the TPTE gene (Levy et al., 2023). However, the findings revealed that smoking causes a four times increase in TPTE gene expression, whereas tumors cause an eight times increase. This demonstrates the strong correlation between smoking and tumor growth and the degree of TPTE gene expression.

ABCC2
On chromosome 10q24, the adenosine triphosphate (ATP)-binding cassette subfamily C member 2 (ABCC2) gene, commonly known as the multidrug resistance-associated protein 2 (MRP2), encodes the human canalicular multispecific organic anion transporter (Wu et al., 2018). It was discovered that ABCC2 was overexpressed in a number of human malignancies. Additionally, cisplatin (DDP)-resistant A549 cells (A549/DDP) showed increased ABCC2 expression. Increased ABCC2 expression was substantially related to progression-free survival in lung cancer from 982 samples, according to research by Chen et al. (2021). These findings imply that lung cancer patients with greater levels of ABCC2 have a worse prognosis. Changes in ABCC2 in asthmatics who smoke may be both advantageous for controlling oxidative stress and harmful for decreasing the intracellular bioavailability of pharmacological medicines (Aguiar et al., 2019). In addition, according to the findings, smoking increases ABCC2 gene expression by four times, whereas tumors increase it by eight times. The degree of ABCC2 gene expression and tumor development are strongly correlated, as shown by the result.

PI16
PI16 belongs to the superfamily of cysteine-rich secretory proteins, antigen 5 and pathogenesis-related 1 proteins (CAP), also commonly known as peptidase inhibitor 16, PSPBP, or CRISP-1 (Hazell et al., 2016). In a research by Paxson et al. (2013), it was shown that lung-derived mesenchymal stromal cells possess extremely high quantities more than 200-fold of a rare gene that is identified as PI16. For pulmonary matrix fibroblasts, PI16 is one of the most highly discriminatory extracellular expressing genes, but its transcript levels are modest (Xie et al., 2018). Therefore according to research by Pradhan et al. (2021), fibroblasts exhibit high levels of many genes, including PI16, SFRP1 and IGF2, which are similar to the adventitial fibroblasts observed in mouse lungs. Therefore, the results show that tumors raise PI16 gene expression by eight times, whilst smoking increases it by four times. The results demonstrate a substantial correlation between tumor development and PI16 gene expression levels.

CONCLUSION
Lung squamous cell carcinoma has been associated with substances contained within cigarettes. A differential gene expression analysis was conducted on smoking and non-smoking patients to investigate smoking-induced changes in gene expression and the genes involved in tumor development. 702 genes were found to be susceptible to abnormal expression when an individual smokes, whereas 124 genes were identified to be correlated to tumor development when taking into account an individual’s smoking history. 33 of these identified genes overlapped, with CT45A1, GCGR, TPTE, ABCC2 and PI16 being both susceptible to smoking and abnormally expressed in tumor development. The identified genes can serve as biomarkers for tumor development and exhibit a significant correlation between smoking history and tumor development. The limitation encountered in this analysis was the nonavailability of normal non-tumor patients, as such a more extensive differential gene expression analysis could be possible if the data is available. Future research could use a more extensive database and conduct differential gene expression analysis using other more conservative approaches.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
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REFERENCE


Appendix A
Data Availability
The data for this study was acquired from clinical and sequencing reads dataset found in the Genomic Data Commons portal at https://portal.gdc.cancer.gov/projects/TCGA-LUSC.

Appendix B
Genes Susceptible to Smoking History and Involved in Tumor Development
33 genes were marked as statistically significant when overlapping genes susceptible to smoking history and genes involved in tumor development. Absolute log fold change threshold was set to 2 and p-adjusted value threshold was set to 0.1.

Table 2. Differentially expressed genes involved in tumor development and susceptible to smoking. (Gen yang diekspresikan secara diferensial yang terlibat dalam perkembangan tumor dan rentan terhadap merokok).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene Name</th>
<th>Entrez ID</th>
<th>baseMean</th>
<th>log2FoldChange</th>
<th>IfcSE</th>
<th>stat</th>
<th>pvalue</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CT45A1</td>
<td>54146 6</td>
<td>279.9182953</td>
<td>-5.024736212</td>
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<td>-5.305287298</td>
<td>1.12E-07</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTAG1B</td>
<td>1485</td>
<td>118.8325932</td>
<td>-4.383071499</td>
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<td>FAM133A</td>
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<td>58.78405481</td>
<td>-3.958665031</td>
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<td>-6.307294593</td>
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<td>GABRA5</td>
<td>2558</td>
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<td>0.0101879670</td>
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<td>5.78E-05</td>
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<td>GCGR</td>
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<td>-2.868083179</td>
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Table 2. Differentially expressed genes involved in tumor development and susceptible to smoking.

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