LETTER TO EDITOR

ERBB2 (also called HER2) is a 185 kDa transmembrane tyrosine kinase receptor. Overexpression as a result of HER2 gene amplification on chromosome 17q11.2-q12 has been observed in solid tumors including gastric and breast cancers\(^1\). HER2 is amplified in 7%-20% of gastric cancers\(^2-5\). Overexpressed HER2 is a therapeutic target of Trastuzumab, a humanized monoclonal antibody that binds to the extracellular juxtamembrane domain of ERBB2 and inhibits the proliferation and survival of HER2-overexpressing cancer cells\(^6\) (Figure 1).

A critical factor in determining patient eligibility and predicting outcomes of this therapy is the intratumoral heterogeneity of HER2 amplification in gastric adenocarcinomas\(^7\). In adjuvant therapy, precise examination of the resected specimen was possible. In neoadjuvant therapy, endoscopic mucosal biopsy was the only test to know the eligibility of this molecular target study. Recently Ahn et al. compared HER2 expression in 702 paired biopsy and resection specimens of gastric cancer by immunohistochemistry (IHC)\(^8\).

![Figure 1: Gastric mucosal biopsy (A) and HER two brother tests, HER2-IHC (B) and HER2-FISH. Portions of the FISH image was modified.](image_url)
They concluded four fragments should be obtained to minimize the differences in HER2 scores between biopsy and resection specimens. In their study HER2 positivity was decided only by IHC; and their IHC images were consummate and their HER2 positive rates were well acceptable. However, it is well known that there are many unequivocal IHC judgements (2+) not only on surgical materials but also on biopsy specimens. Thus, I think when HER2-positive gastric cancer is suspicious, two brother’s tests, IHC and FISH, are mandatory.

REFERENCES


