

Research Article

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Effects of Ginger Supplementation on Cell-Cycle Biomarkers in the Normal-Appearing Colonic Mucosa of Patients at Increased Risk for Colorectal Cancer: Results from a Pilot, Randomized, and Controlled TrialJessica Citronberg¹, Robert Bostick^{1,2}, Thomas Ahearn¹, D. Kim Turgeon³, Mack T. Ruffin⁴, Zora Djuric⁴, Ananda Sen⁴, Dean E. Brenner^{3,5,6}, and Suzanna M. Zick⁴**Abstract**

To estimate the effects of ginger on apoptosis, proliferation, and differentiation in the normal-appearing colonic mucosa, we randomized 20 people at increased risk for colorectal cancer to 2.0 g of ginger or placebo daily for 28 days in a pilot trial. Overall expression and distributions of Bax, Bcl-2, p21, hTERT, and MIB-1 (Ki-67) in colorectal crypts in rectal mucosa biopsies were measured using automated immunohistochemistry and quantitative image analysis. Relative to placebo, Bax expression in the ginger group decreased 15.6% ($P = 0.78$) in the whole crypts, 6.6% ($P = 0.95$) in the upper 40% (differentiation zone) of crypts, and 21.7% ($P = 0.67$) in the lower 60% (proliferative zone) of crypts; however, there was a 19% increase ($P = 0.14$) in Bax expression in the upper 40% relative to the whole crypt. While p21 and Bcl-2 expression remained relatively unchanged, hTERT expression in the whole crypts decreased by 41.2% ($P = 0.05$); the estimated treatment effect on hTERT expression was larger in the upper 40% of crypts ($-47.9%$; $P = 0.04$). In the ginger group, MIB-1 expression decreased in the whole crypts, upper 40% of crypts, and lower 60% of crypts by 16.9% ($P = 0.39$), 46.8% ($P = 0.39$), and 15.3% ($P = 0.41$), respectively. These pilot study results suggest that ginger may reduce proliferation in the normal-appearing colorectal epithelium and increase apoptosis and differentiation relative to proliferation—especially in the differentiation zone of the crypts and support a larger study to further investigate these results. *Cancer Prev Res*; 6(4); 271–81. ©2012 AACR.

Introduction

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States (1). Reduced differentiation and deregulated cell-cycle control provide the underlying platform for colon tumorigenesis; therefore, markers of cell-cycle function, proliferation, and differentiation in the colorectal epithelium may serve as intermediate phenotypic biomarkers of risk for CRC and may be modifiable by dietary components.

Ginger root (*Zingiber officinale*) and its main phenolic constituents (gingerols, paradols, zingerone, and shogaols)

have antioxidant (2, 3), anti-inflammatory (4, 5), and anticarcinogenic properties (6, 7). Ginger root can also interfere with several cell signaling pathways that are important in the early development of cancer (6). For example, ginger potentiated apoptotic indexes *in vitro* in different human cell lines through various signaling pathways (8–11). Also, several lines of evidence suggest that [6]-gingerol is effective in suppressing the transformation, hyperproliferation, and inflammatory processes that initiate and promote tumorigenesis (12–15). Despite its anticancer activity *in vitro*, the exact molecular mechanisms by which ginger may exert chemopreventive effects are not fully understood. While one randomized clinical trial found that ginger supplementation reduced PGE2 levels in healthy participants (16), there are no reported human *in vivo* investigations of the effects of ginger on apoptosis, proliferation, and differentiation markers in the normal colonic mucosa of people at increased risk for developing CRCs.

The purpose of this study was to estimate the effects of 2.0 g of daily ginger extract supplementation on a marker of cell differentiation (p21^{waf1/cip1}), 2 markers of apoptosis (Bax and Bcl-2, which, respectively, promote and inhibit apoptosis), and 2 markers of cell proliferation (the MIB-1 epitope of Ki-67 and hTERT) in the normal-appearing

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colonic mucosa of people at increased risk for developing CRC in a pilot, randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled, clinical trial (Supplementary Fig. S1). We hypothesized that ginger supplementation would increase differentiation (i.e., increase p21), decrease proliferation (i.e., decrease hTERT and MIB-1), and increase apoptosis (i.e., increase Bax and decrease Bcl-2).

Materials and Methods

Participants

Participant recruitment and flow is depicted in Supplementary Fig. S2. Participants were recruited from the surrounding community of Ann Arbor, MI, through fliers posted around University of Michigan, advertisements in local newspapers, and word-of-mouth between June 2009 and January 2010. Eligible participants were healthy male and female volunteers 18 years and older who were considered to be at increased risk for CRC. Increased CRC risk was defined as an individual who either had a first-degree relative with CRC under the age of 60 at diagnosis or who had a previous adenomatous polyp or early (Dukes A, B, or C) colon cancer resected. With the exception of curative surgery for small lesions, such as endoscopically removed cancers, eligible subjects were at least 1 year posttreatment for cancer. Exclusion criteria included lactose intolerance, a current diagnosis of peptic ulcer disease, gastrointestinal bleeding from gastric or duodenal ulcers, gastrin-secreting tumors, a known allergy to ginger, supplement use/therapies that could obscure the ability to detect anti-inflammatory effects, and pregnant or lactating women. Individuals with hereditary non-polyposis colon cancer or familial adenomatous polyposis (HNPCC/FAP), inflammatory bowel disease, or coagulopathy/hereditary hemorrhagic disorders were also excluded. Over the 6-month recruitment period, 42 people were assessed for eligibility, of whom 21 (50%) met all eligibility criteria and were randomized (11 to placebo and 10 to 2.0 g ginger extract).

Participants were asked to avoid all foods containing ginger within 14 days before drug administration. This was confirmed by having participants complete a food checklist to verify that they were not consuming any ginger-rich foods. All participants were reimbursed for their time.

The study was approved by the University of Michigan Institutional Review Board. All study procedures were administered at the University of Michigan Clinical Research Unit (MCRU) after the participant gave written, informed consent.

Ginger intervention

The ginger product used in this study was manufactured by Pure Encapsulations. Pure Encapsulation's ginger (*Zingiber officinale radix*) powder was processed using Good Manufacturing Procedures (GMP). Details on ginger and placebo content and quality control, randomization, toxicity assessment, and adherence were published previously (16). Briefly, the Investigational Drug Service of the University of Michigan (UMIDS) placed placebo and ginger

extract powder into opaque red capsules. Participants were asked to ingest four 250-mg capsules twice daily for a total of 8 capsules. Capsules were standardized to 5% gingerols and the placebo consisted of lactose powder. The dose was chosen based on the highest tolerated in healthy volunteers in a phase I study. The study biostatistician provided the UMIDS with randomization codes. Only the UMIDS staff was aware of participant treatment assignment. Toxicity was assessed weekly by telephone, e-mail, or during clinic visit. Compliance was assessed by pill count. Participants were classified as adherent if the weekly monitoring suggested that 70% or more of the doses were taken as prescribed.

Flexible sigmoidoscopy and tissue collection

Participants underwent 2 flexible sigmoidoscopies, one at baseline and the second within 24 hours of the last ginger/placebo dose on day 28. Participants did not have to be fasting for their visits and did not take a bowel cleansing preparation or enema. Participants were placed in a left lateral decubitus position and a flexible sigmoidoscope was passed at least 15 cm above the anal sphincter. Four tissue samples were taken by opening and pressing the biopsy forceps perpendicular to the mucosal surface with mild pressure. Each biopsy specimen was taken 2 cm or more from other biopsy sites in the distal sigmoid colonic mucosa.

Tissue handling and disposition

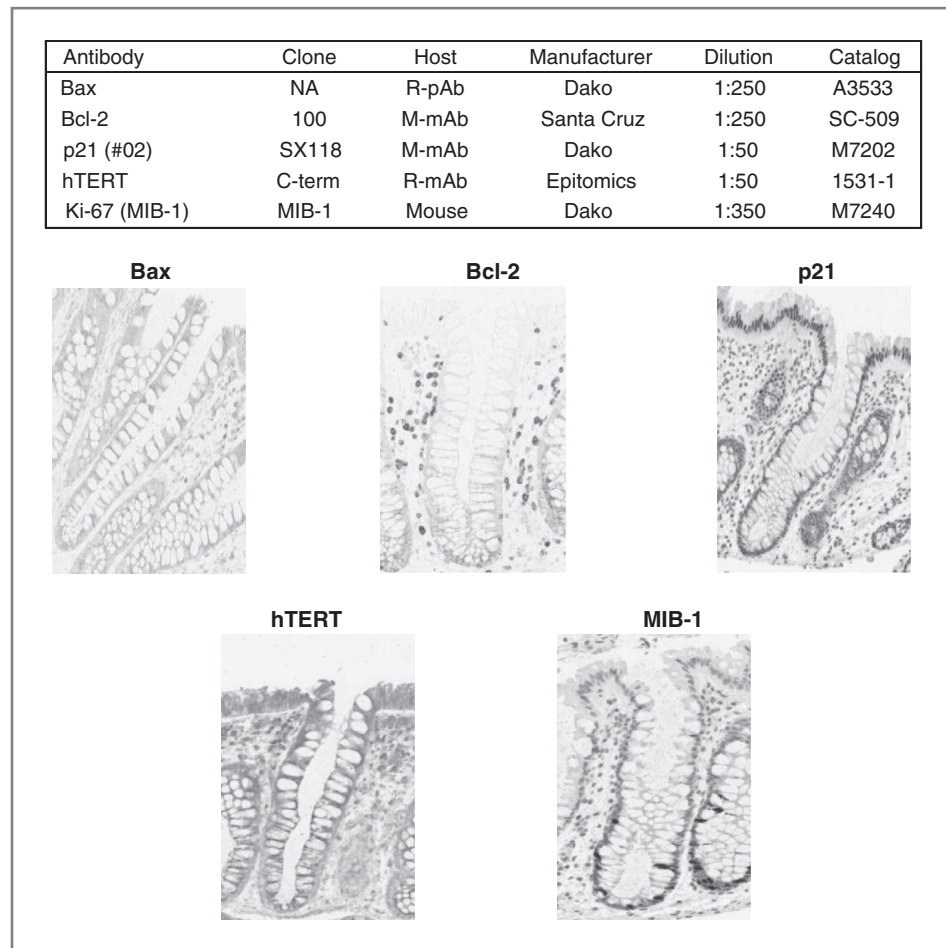
Tissues were handled according to previously reported methods (17, 18). The biopsies were immediately placed in PBS, reoriented under a dissecting microscope and transferred to 10% normal-buffered formalin within 15 minutes, and then transferred to 70% ethanol 24 hours after initial placement in formalin. The paraffin blocks, each containing 4 biopsies, were then cut into 3- μ m-thick sections, with levels 40 μ m apart. Five slides with 3 biopsy levels each were processed and stained within 7 days of being cut, yielding a total of 15 biopsy levels per participant.

Immunohistochemistry protocol

Slides were immunohistochemically processed using a labeled streptavidin-biotin method for Bax, Bcl-2, p21, hTERT, and MIB-1 (epitope of Ki-67) as summarized in Fig. 1. Slides were not counterstained. After staining, the slides were coverslipped with a Leica CV5000 Coverslipper (Leica Microsystems, Inc.). Baseline and follow-up visit biopsy slides were included in the same staining batch, and each staining batch included both positive and negative control slides.

A quantitative image analysis method ("scoring") was used to evaluate the expression of the biomarkers in the colon crypts, as described previously (17, 18). Briefly, the basic scoring method (Fig. 2) was an image analysis scoring procedure for antigens that were labeled with a wide range of intensities in gradient distributions along the crypt axis. A "scorable" crypt was defined as an intact hemicypt that

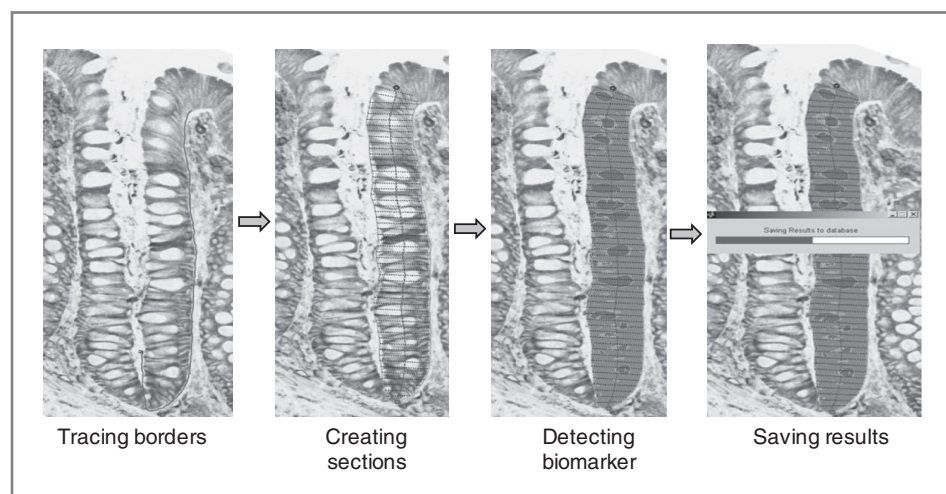
Figure 1. Summary of biomarker immunohistochemical protocols and images (at $\times 200$ magnification) of colon crypts immunohistochemically processed for: Bax, apoptotic marker; Bcl-2, antiapoptotic marker; p21, differentiation marker; MIB-1, proliferation marker (short term); hTERT, proliferation marker (long-term).



extended from the muscularis mucosa to the colon lumen. "Hemicrypts" (one half of a crypt bisected from crypt base to colon lumen) were manually traced by a trained technician and divided by the software into a number of segments corresponding to the average width of colonocytes.

Overall hemicrypt- and segment-specific biomarker labeling optical densities were then calculated by the software and stored into a Microsoft Access database. The goal was to score at least 16 hemicrypts per each biopsy visit, for a total of 32 hemicrypts.

Figure 2. Quantitative image analysis using Aperio Scanscope and CellularEyes software.



Blinded subsets of previously analyzed slides were re-analyzed by the technician during the study to assess intrareader reliability, which was >0.90 for all biomarkers.

Statistical methods and sample size

Balance between treatment groups on baseline characteristics was tested using independent sample *t* tests for continuous variables and Pearson χ^2 and Fisher exact tests, as appropriate, for categorical variables. Slide "scoring" reliability was analyzed using intraclass correlation coefficients.

The mean optical density of Bax, Bcl-2, MIB-1, hTERT, and p21 labeling in normal colon crypts was calculated for each patient at baseline and 28-day follow-up by summing all the densities from all analyzed crypts from the biopsy specimens and dividing by the number of crypts analyzed. The crypt differentiation compartment was defined *a priori* as the upper 40% of the crypts (differentiation zone), and the crypt proliferation compartment was defined as the bottom 60% of the crypts (proliferation zone). Measures of the within-crypt distributions of the biomarkers were calculated for each patient by taking the mean of the biomarker densities in the upper 40% of crypts and dividing it by the biomarker densities in the whole crypts (Φ_h).

Primary analyses were based on assigned treatment at the time of randomization, regardless of adherence status (intent-to-treat analysis). Treatment effects were evaluated by assessing the differences in biomarker concentration from baseline to the 28-day follow-up visit between the ginger and placebo group by a repeated-measures linear mixed-effects model. The model included the intercept, indicators for treatment group and visit (baseline and follow-up), and a treatment by visit interaction term. As optical density is measured in arbitrary units, to provide perspective on the magnitude of the treatment effects, we also calculated relative effects defined as: (treatment group follow-up mean/treatment group baseline mean)/(placebo group follow-up mean/placebo group baseline mean). The relative effect provides a conservative estimate of the proportional change in the treatment group relative to that in the placebo group, and its interpretation is somewhat analogous to that of an OR (e.g., a relative effect of 2.0 would mean that the proportional change in the treatment group was 2 times that in the placebo group). As the treatment groups were balanced on risk factors at baseline, no adjustment was made for other covariates.

To assess the effects of ginger supplementation on cellular functioning, 2 cell-cycle summary scores were created; summary scores included Bax, Bcl-2, p21, and one marker of proliferation (either hTERT or MIB-1). Scores for each biomarker were based on the percent change in biomarker expression over the treatment period (participant biomarker at follow-up – participant biomarker at baseline)/(participant biomarker at baseline). Percent changes were divided into 7 equal interval categories, which were determined *a priori* ($\leq -75\%$, -75% to -45.1% , -45% to -15.1% , -15% to -15% , 15.1% – 45% , 45.1% – 75% , and $\geq 75\%$), and corresponded to a score ranging from -3 to 3 . The com-

bined cell-cycle score was created for each participant by summing the interval scores of each individual biomarker (Bcl-2, hTERT, and MIB-1 were included with a negative sign as increases in these biomarkers are generally thought to be associated with greater risk for tumorigenesis). As such, positive scores reflect higher levels of apoptosis and/or differentiation relative to proliferation whereas negative scores reflect the opposite balance.

A *post hoc* power analysis to determine the sample size needed in a full-scale study to detect at $P \leq 0.05$ the treatment effects estimated in this pilot study was conducted assuming using a 2-sample *t* test to compare mean changes in biomarker labeling optical densities and statistical power of 0.8.

Statistical analyses were conducted using SAS 9.2 statistical software (SAS Institute Inc.). $P \leq 0.05$ (2-sided) was considered statistically significant. In addition to analyzing cell-cycle scores and overall mean changes in biomarker expression, ratios comparing changes within and between each of the biomarkers were tested. Given that a total of 42 tests were conducted, at least 2 would be expected to be significant by chance alone at the 0.05 level of significance.

Results

Characteristics of study participants

Treatment groups did not differ significantly on characteristics measured at baseline (Table 1). The mean age of participants was 51 years, 35% were male, 75% were white, and 50% had a first-degree relative with CRC under the age

Table 1. Selected baseline characteristics of participants

Characteristics	Ginger N = 10	Placebo N = 10	P ^a
Sex, n (%)			
Men	4 (40)	3 (30)	0.64
Women	6 (60)	7 (70)	
Race, n (%)			
White	8 (80)	7 (70)	0.38
Other ^b	2 (20)	3 (30)	
Age, mean (SD), y	51.1 (11.7)	50.8 (14.6)	0.95
Reason for being high risk for CRCs, ^c n (%)			
First-degree relative	4 (40)	6 (60)	0.47
Previous adenoma	6 (60)	6 (60)	
Previous CRCs	1 (10)	0 (0)	

^aAfrican American, Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native.

^bIndependent sample *t* test or Pearson χ^2 , as appropriate.

^cFirst-degree relative must have had a diagnosis of CRC before the age of 60; prior CRC must have been fully excised and either Duke's A or B. Values add up to $>100\%$ due to participants having several reasons for being at high risk for CRC.

60 at the time of diagnosis. One participant was removed from the study after randomization as they were found to not be at increased risk for CRC. Nine (90%) participants in the ginger group reported an adverse event over the course of the study compared with 4 participants (40%) in the placebo group ($P = 0.06$; Supplementary Table S1). No toxicities greater than NCI Common Toxicity Criteria (v. 4.0) Grade I were reported. Gastrointestinal symptoms, which included bloating, gas, nausea, and heartburn, were the most commonly reported adverse event, occurring in 70% of individuals in the ginger group and 30% of individuals in the placebo group ($P = 0.18$).

Over the 4-week trial period, participants in the ginger and placebo groups took 98% and 95%, respectively, of the pills administered at trial onset.

Effects of ginger on the separate and relative expressions of Bax, Bcl-2, p21, hTERT, and MIB-1 in normal colorectal crypts

At baseline, there were no statistically significant differences between treatment groups in Bax, Bcl-2, p21, hTERT, or MIB-1 levels.

Apoptosis markers

There were no statistically significant changes in the whole crypt expression of Bax or Bcl-2 after 4 weeks of treatment, although there was a suggestion that the mean biomarker levels decreased slightly (Table 2). Although Bax expression in the ginger group relative to the placebo group decreased by 15.6% ($P = 0.78$) in the whole crypts, it increased by 19% ($P = 0.14$) in the Φ_h of crypts. There were no statistically significant treatment effects on the expression of Bcl-2 in the whole crypts or in the Φ_h of crypts. After 4 weeks of treatment, the Bax/Bcl-2 ratio decreased 26.6% ($P = 0.62$) in the whole crypts and increased 16.7% ($P = 0.58$) in the Φ_h of crypts, relative to the placebo group.

Differentiation marker

Although p21 expression in the ginger group relative to the placebo group decreased by 18.2% ($P = 0.43$) in the whole crypts, 16.9% ($P = 0.45$) in the differentiation zone, and 53.2% ($P = 0.73$) in the proliferation zone, the p21 labeling index Φ_h increased by 5.7% ($P = 0.33$).

Proliferation markers

The estimated relative treatment effects on MIB-1 expression in the whole crypts, the differentiation zone, and the proliferation zone were decreases of 16.9% ($P = 0.39$), 46.8% ($P = 0.39$), and 15.3% ($P = 0.41$), respectively. Also, MIB-1 expression in the Φ_h of crypts decreased by 35.5% ($P = 0.60$) in the ginger group relative to the placebo group.

In the ginger group, hTERT expression in the whole crypts statistically significantly decreased by 41.2% ($P = 0.05$) relative to the placebo group. The relative change in hTERT expression was slightly more pronounced in the differentiation zone of crypts ($-47.9%$; $P = 0.04$).

Differentiation relative to proliferation

Following 4 weeks of treatment, in the ginger group relative to placebo, the p21/hTERT ratio increased 34.6% ($P = 0.34$) in the whole crypts, 39% ($P = 0.32$) in the differentiation zone of crypts, and 14.2% ($P = 0.18$) in the Φ_h of crypts. The p21/MIB-1 ratio decreased 23.3% ($P = 0.69$) in the whole crypts, 73.6% ($P = 0.55$) in the differentiation zone of crypts, and 192% ($P = 0.38$) in the Φ_h of crypts.

Apoptosis relative to proliferation

In the ginger group relative to the placebo group, the Bax/hTERT ratio increased 82% ($P = 0.22$) in the whole crypts and 25.6% ($P = 0.05$) in the Φ_h of crypts, whereas the Bax/MIB-1 ratio remained relatively unchanged in the whole crypts ($-3.9%$; $P = 0.96$) but increased 127% ($P = 0.48$) in the differentiation zone of crypts and 168% ($P = 0.37$) in the Φ_h of crypts.

Effects of ginger on the cell-cycle score

The effects of ginger supplementation on the "cell cycle scores" are summarized in Table 3. There was no evidence for a treatment effect on the cell-cycle score that included MIB-1 as the proliferation marker. In contrast, the estimated treatment effect on the cell-cycle score that included the long-term proliferation marker, hTERT, was a 74% increase in the ginger group relative to the placebo group (-0.33 vs. -1.30 ; $P = 0.35$).

Discussion

Our results suggest that ginger supplementation may reduce proliferation in the crypts of the normal-appearing colorectal epithelium and increase apoptosis and differentiation relative to proliferation—especially in the differentiation zone of crypts of individuals at increased risk for CRCs. These findings are consistent with previous studies that suggested that the chemopreventive properties of ginger may lie in its ability to regulate cell function and viability (8–11). *In vitro* and animal studies also suggest that ginger and its constituents may act as chemopreventive agents by reducing COX-2 expression (5, 13, 19), increasing immune function (20, 21), lowering the activity of microbial enzymes (β -glucuronidase and mucinase; ref. 22), and blocking angiogenic signals that supply blood to tumor cells (14, 23).

Our results suggest that expression of proliferation markers may decrease in response to ginger supplementation, a finding that is consistent with our hypothesis as well as results from animal models (19, 20) and *in vitro* (21–23) studies. Our strongest indication of a treatment effect on proliferation was the estimated effect on hTERT expression. A decrease in hTERT expression is consistent with previous reports, which found that ginger inhibited hTERT and c-Myc expression in human non-small lung cancer cells (24). While the estimated treatment effect on our other marker of proliferation MIB-1 was not as strong, the estimated effect was more pronounced in the upper sections of the

Table 2. Changes in biomarkers of apoptosis, proliferation, and differentiation in colorectal crypts

Biomarker expression in colorectal crypts ^a	n	Baseline		4-week Follow-up		Absolute treatment effect ^b			Relative treatment effect ^c
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	P ^d	
Bax									
Placebo	10								
Whole crypt		658	333	520	391	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Differentiation zone		240	129	187	158	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proliferation zone		391	211	310	224	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of Differentiation Zone/Whole Crypt (Φ_h)		0.37	0.07	0.35	0.05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ginger	9								
Whole crypt		585	232	390	164	-56	194	0.78	0.84
Differentiation zone		213	109	155	62	-5	79	0.95	0.93
Proliferation zone		348	138	216	106	-50	117	0.67	0.78
Ratio of Differentiation Zone/Whole Crypt (Φ_h)		0.36	0.08	0.40	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.14	1.19
Bcl-2									
Placebo	10								
Whole crypt		539	278	501	255	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Differentiation zone		67	80	59	53	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proliferation zone		498	219	439	212	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of Differentiation Zone/Whole Crypt (Φ_h)		0.11	0.06	0.11	0.05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ginger	10								
Whole crypt		648	236	570	185	-40	152	0.80	0.95
Differentiation zone		54	27	48	21	2	32	0.95	1.01
Proliferation zone		592	223	520	173	-43	131	0.75	1.00
Ratio of Differentiation Zone/Whole Crypt (Φ_h)		0.09	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.50	0.03	0.87	1.03
p21									
Placebo	10								
Whole crypt		355	141	388	148	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Differentiation zone		318	117	360	146	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proliferation zone		37	50	28	22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of Differentiation Zone/Whole Crypt (Φ_h)		0.91	0.10	0.93	0.06	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ginger	10								
Whole crypt		311	124	278	103	-66	82	0.43	0.82
Differentiation zone		286	121	269	100	-59	77	0.45	0.83
Proliferation zone		25	30	9	6	-7	20	0.73	0.47
Ratio of Differentiation Zone/Whole Crypt (Φ_h)		0.90	0.11	0.97	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.33	1.06
hTERT									
Placebo	10								
Whole crypt		2,054	769	2,715	1,114	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Differentiation zone		661	286	896	454	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proliferation zone		1,347	467	1,760	630	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of Differentiation Zone/Whole Crypt (Φ_h)		0.32	0.04	0.32	0.04	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ginger	10								
Whole crypt		2,651	1,084	2,059	683	-1,253	589	0.05	0.59
Differentiation zone		911	405	643	208	-502	223	0.04	0.52
Proliferation zone		1,668	667	1,369	478	-713	359	0.06	0.63
Ratio of Differentiation Zone/Whole Crypt (Φ_h)		0.34	0.04	0.32	0.06	-0.02	0.03	0.57	0.95
MIB-1									
Placebo	10								
Whole crypt		1,388	452	1,571	598	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Differentiation zone		45	51	72	92	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proliferation zone		1,343	420	1,498	514	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of Differentiation Zone/Whole Crypt (Φ_h)		0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(Continued on the following page)

Table 2. Changes in biomarkers of apoptosis, proliferation, and differentiation in colorectal crypts (Cont'd)

Biomarker expression in colorectal crypts ^a	n	Baseline		4-week Follow-up		Absolute treatment effect ^b			Relative treatment effect ^c
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	P ^d	
Ginger									
Whole crypt	10	1,432	536	1,346	284	-268	305	0.39	0.83
Differentiation zone		68	68	58	43	-37	42	0.39	0.53
Proliferation zone		1,363	496	1,287	263	-231	275	0.41	0.85
Ratio of Differentiation Zone/Whole Crypt (Φ_h)		0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.60	0.65
Bax/Bcl-2 Ratio									
Placebo									
Whole crypt	10	1.40	0.74	1.38	1.19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Differentiation zone		5.32	2.82	4.88	3.91	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proliferation zone		0.96	0.60	0.97	0.91	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of differentiation zone/whole crypt (Φ_h)		4.16	2.01	3.93	1.74	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ginger									
Whole crypt	9	0.99	0.47	0.72	0.36	-0.26	0.51	0.62	0.73
Differentiation zone		4.82	3.12	3.47	1.56	-0.92	1.95	0.64	0.78
Proliferation zone		0.64	0.27	0.44	0.25	-0.21	0.38	0.60	0.68
Ratio of differentiation zone/whole crypt (Φ_h)		4.64	1.84	5.12	2.00	0.71	1.23	0.58	1.17
Bax/hTERT ratio									
Placebo									
Whole crypt	10	0.37	0.25	0.22	0.19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Differentiation zone		0.43	0.29	0.25	0.25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proliferation zone		0.33	0.23	0.20	0.17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of differentiation zone/whole crypt (Φ_h)		1.16	0.16	1.11	0.21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ginger									
Whole crypt	9	0.23	0.08	0.25	0.25	0.17	0.13	0.22	1.82
Differentiation zone		0.25	0.11	0.29	0.24	0.22	0.15	0.17	2.00
Proliferation zone		0.22	0.07	0.22	0.25	0.14	0.13	0.27	1.73
Ratio of differentiation zone/whole crypt (Φ_h)		1.04	0.15	1.25	0.23	0.26	0.12	0.05	1.26
Bax/MIB-1 ratio									
Placebo									
Whole crypt	10	0.48	0.23	0.32	0.20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Differentiation zone		81.19	156.40	15.44	14.50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proliferation zone		0.49	0.24	0.33	0.22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of differentiation zone/whole crypt (Φ_h)		71.55	143.30	20.03	19.60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ginger									
Whole crypt	9	0.46	0.24	0.29	0.11	-0.01	0.13	0.96	0.96
Differentiation zone		42.25	66.75	18.26	29.01	41.76	57.31	0.48	2.27
Proliferation zone		0.49	0.26	0.31	0.12	-0.02	0.14	0.89	0.94
Ratio of Differentiation Zone/Whole Crypt (Φ_h)		24.60	31.16	18.43	19.24	45.35	49.71	0.37	2.68
p21/hTERT Ratio									
Placebo									
Whole crypt	10	0.18	0.07	0.16	0.07	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Differentiation zone		0.53	0.21	0.47	0.23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proliferation zone		0.03	0.05	0.02	0.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of Differentiation Zone/Whole Crypt (Φ_h)		2.92	0.54	2.92	0.32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ginger									
Whole crypt	10	0.13	0.08	0.15	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.34	1.35
Differentiation zone		0.37	0.26	0.45	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.32	1.39
Proliferation zone		0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.86	0.73
Ratio of Differentiation Zone/Whole Crypt (Φ_h)		2.69	0.36	3.07	0.50	0.38	0.28	0.18	1.14

(Continued on the following page)

Table 2. Changes in biomarkers of apoptosis, proliferation, and differentiation in colorectal crypts (Cont'd)

Biomarker expression in colorectal crypts ^a	n	Baseline		4-week Follow-up		Absolute treatment effect ^b			Relative treatment effect ^c
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	P ^d	
p21/MIB-1 Ratio									
Placebo	10								
Whole crypt		0.28	0.12	0.26	0.11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Differentiation zone		57.13	129.18	15.52	17.56	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proliferation zone		0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of Differentiation Zone/Whole Crypt (Φ_h)		192.44	422.80	53.55	53.07	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ginger	10								
Whole crypt		0.25	0.16	0.21	0.21	-0.03	0.08	0.69	0.87
Differentiation zone		26.76	51.35	12.62	13.91	27.46	44.53	0.55	1.74
Proliferation zone		0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.80	0.54
Ratio of Differentiation Zone/Whole Crypt (Φ_h)		73.76	89.08	59.90	65.26	125.05	139.20	0.38	2.92

NOTE: P values for differences between follow-up visit and baseline visit from mixed model.

^aDifferentiation zone: the upper 40% of the crypts; proliferation zone: the bottom 60% of the crypts.

^bAbsolute treatment effect is the absolute change from baseline to follow-up in the ginger group minus the absolute change from baseline to follow-up in the placebo group from mixed model.

^cRelative treatment effect is defined as: (ginger group follow-up/ginger group baseline)/(placebo follow-up/placebo baseline).

^dP values for difference between each the ginger group and placebo group from mixed model.

colorectal crypts, suggesting that ginger may decrease proliferation in the parts of the colorectal crypts most exposed to bowel lumen carcinogens.

Although we hypothesized that ginger supplementation would increase the apoptosis promotion marker Bax and the differentiation marker p21, our results suggested that ginger reduced Bax and p21 expression. These findings are not consistent with previous *in vitro* (8–11, 25) and animal studies (26, 27), although similar null results were reported in several rodent models (28, 29) and *in vitro* studies of HT-29 and Caco-2 colon tumor cell lines (25, 30). A possible explanation is that the biomarkers used may not have been the best measures of cellular differentiation and apoptosis in normal colorectal crypts. However, p21 is a potent inducer of differentiation in intestinal colonocytes, and its expression is known to be

downregulated during the early stages of colon tumorigenesis (31). Abnormalities in p21 expression have been linked to carcinogenesis (32) and p21 loss is observed in 79% of colon cancer tumors (33, 34). As such, p21 is a viable marker of differentiation and its expression may be considered an intermediate biomarker of risk for CRC. In addition, there is substantial evidence that markers of apoptosis, including Bax and Bcl-2 expression, are plausible candidates for treatable biomarkers of risk for colorectal neoplasms (35, 36).

If cell differentiation and apoptotic markers are valid intermediate biomarkers of risk for CRC, interpretation of both marker expression and influence of ginger supplementation on marker expression may differ based upon stage of carcinogenesis progression. Chemopreventive agents whose influences are confined to a specific stage of colorectal tumorigenesis could have been missed using the current study population. For example, ginger may influence p21 expression in individuals with a family history of CRC (and those without prior adenomas or CRC), but this finding would be obscured in the current study population, which also includes individuals with a previously resected adenomatous polyp or CRC. In addition, the relatively short length of the study may have been insufficient for ginger to produce any measurable changes within the colonic mucosa.

There are other possible explanations for our finding, including chance—especially considering the pilot study's small sample size—and nontransferability of *in vitro* and animal model results to human models; all previous studies were either *in vitro* or animal experimental studies and the

Table 3. Changes in cell-cycle score

	n	Treatment effect Mean \pm SD
Cell-cycle score (w/MIB-1)		
Placebo	10	-0.70 \pm 2.63
Ginger	9	-0.78 \pm 3.31
Cell-cycle score (w/hTERT)		
Placebo	10	-1.30 \pm 2.87
Ginger	9	-0.33 \pm 1.22

NOTE: P value is based on an independent samples t test.

chemopreventive effects of ginger observed in these studies may not necessarily translate to decreased CRC risk in humans. In addition, previous studies focused on the effects of ginger on tumor rather than normal cells. As such, ginger's anticarcinogenic effects may be confined to active cancer cell lines or may be expressed differently in normal human cells.

While both the Bax/Bcl-2 ratio and p21 expression decreased in the treatment group, relative to the placebo group, our results suggest that ginger "normalized" the distribution of Bax and p21 expression in the crypts. Animal studies and preliminary evidence in humans suggest that an upward shift in the proliferative zone of normal colonic mucosa is a precursor for colon neoplasia (37, 38). Furthermore, patients with a history of sporadic adenoma (39–41) and those with a family history of CRCs (40, 42, 43) were found to have an increased proliferation rate and an upward (luminal) extension of the proliferation zone. Thus, "normalization" of the distributions of cell-cycle activities in the crypt may be an integral mechanism by which ginger may suppress the initiation of colorectal carcinogenesis in individuals at increased risk for CRCs.

Apoptosis and proliferation occur through tightly regulated processes. As such, decreased apoptosis may simply reflect decreased proliferation. Our results indicated a positive correlation between Bax and both hTERT and MIB-1. The positive correlation between apoptosis and proliferation indices suggests that apoptosis may reflect not only cell death but also proliferation activity. This finding, which is in agreement with previous studies using rodent models (44, 45), suggests that a link exists between the 2 pathways and may, in part, be explained by cell-cycle sequence: apoptosis primarily occurs in the late G₁ and G₂ phases but not in the G₀ and M phases (46).

This trial highlights the importance of studying all major-cell cycle functions when assessing the impact of certain chemopreventive agents. The processes of apoptosis, differentiation, and proliferation are intricately correlated; research focusing strictly on 1 or 2 phenotypic cell markers will most likely not provide enough information to accurately describe the status of key systems within colonocytes whose malfunction can lead to the development of CRCs.

This study had several limitations and strengths. Proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis markers are not proven biomarkers of risk for colon cancer; however, substantial basic science literature supports an important role for cell-cycle functioning in colon carcinogenesis. Given that the endpoints investigated were intermediate markers of risk, this study cannot prove that ginger-mediated reductions in proliferation will translate to actual reductions in colon cancer risk. The study design also provided neither estimates of the rapidity of a response to ginger nor whether an effect would be apparent with prolonged use. Furthermore, given the small sample size of the pilot, randomized, controlled trial, the study had limited statistical power; thus, our findings

may have been due to chance. A *post hoc* sample size analysis using markers that would be suitable for a future trial indicated that a sample size ranging from 16 participants (hTERT) to 432 participants (Bcl-2) would be required to detect a statistically significant difference in biomarker levels between treatment groups. Also, the small size did not allow us to conduct additional subgroup analyses by risk type (e.g., family history, previous adenoma, previous CRCs). Also, this study would need to be further replicated in larger studies and among several independent groups. On the other hand, this study, to the best of our knowledge, is the first randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled trial to have assessed the effects of ginger on apoptosis, proliferation, and differentiation markers in the normal-appearing colorectal epithelium. Also, there was high protocol adherence by study participants, and the study was strengthened by the use of automated immunohistochemical staining and novel quantitative image analysis procedures and high biopsy analysis reliability.

In summary, these preliminary results suggest that 2.0 g ginger extract taken daily may reduce proliferation in the crypts of normal-appearing colorectal epithelium and increase apoptosis and differentiation relative to proliferation—especially in the differentiation zone of crypts and support a full-scale clinical trial to further investigate these results.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

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Cancer Prevention Research

Effects of Ginger Supplementation on Cell-Cycle Biomarkers in the Normal-Appearing Colonic Mucosa of Patients at Increased Risk for Colorectal Cancer: Results from a Pilot, Randomized, and Controlled Trial

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