

WWOX sensitises ovarian cancer cells to paclitaxel via modulation of the ER stress response

Szymon Janczar^{1,2,5}, Jaya Nautiyal^{1,5}, Yi Xiao¹, Edward Curry¹, Mingjun Sun¹, Elisa Zanini¹, Adam JW Paige^{1,3,5} and Hani Gabra^{*,1,4,5}

There are clear gaps in our understanding of genes and pathways through which cancer cells facilitate survival strategies as they become chemoresistant. Paclitaxel is used in the treatment of many cancers, but development of drug resistance is common. Along with being an antimetabolic agent paclitaxel also activates endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress. Here, we examine the role of *WWOX* (WW domain containing oxidoreductase), a gene frequently lost in several cancers, in mediating paclitaxel response. We examine the ER stress-mediated apoptotic response to paclitaxel in *WWOX*-transfected epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) cells and following siRNA knockdown of *WWOX*. We show that *WWOX*-induced apoptosis following exposure of EOC cells to paclitaxel is related to ER stress and independent of the antimetabolic action of taxanes. The apoptotic response to ER stress induced by *WWOX* re-expression could be reversed by *WWOX* siRNA in EOC cells. We report that paclitaxel treatment activates both the IRE-1 and PERK kinases and that the increase in paclitaxel-mediated cell death through *WWOX* is dependent on active ER stress pathway. Log-rank analysis of overall survival (OS) and progression-free survival (PFS) in two prominent EOC microarray data sets (Tothill and The Cancer Genome Atlas), encompassing ~800 patients in total, confirmed clinical relevance to our findings. High *WWOX* mRNA expression predicted longer OS and PFS in patients treated with paclitaxel, but not in patients who were treated with only cisplatin. The association of *WWOX* and survival was dependent on the expression level of glucose-related protein 78 (GRP78), a key ER stress marker in paclitaxel-treated patients. We conclude that *WWOX* sensitises EOC to paclitaxel via ER stress-induced apoptosis, and predicts clinical outcome in patients. Thus, ER stress response mechanisms could be targeted to overcome chemoresistance in cancer.

Cell Death and Disease (2017) 8, e2955; doi:10.1038/cddis.2017.346; published online 27 July 2017

Epithelial ovarian cancer is the most lethal gynaecological malignancy. Use of platinum and taxane-based chemotherapy result in high response rates, but 70% of patients relapse and develop drug-resistant disease.¹ Paclitaxel stabilises microtubule assembly, resulting in a mitotic block of cell cycle leading to apoptosis.² The cytotoxic effects of taxanes are not just because of its antimetabolic function³ but are, in part, mediated by endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress/unfolded protein response (UPR).^{4–8} UPR is a programme initiated by the accumulation of unfolded proteins in ER to re-establish homeostasis by activation of chaperones and translation inhibition.⁹

The *WWOX* (WW domain containing oxidoreductase) gene on chromosome 16q23-24 is located at the same locus as the common fragile site FRA16D.¹⁰ *WWOX* loss increases tumour susceptibility in several mouse models.^{11–13} *WWOX* expression is lost or downregulated in most cancers because of genomic disruption or epigenetic silencing, and recently The Cancer Genome Atlas data sets have highlighted 44 novel somatic mutations in *WWOX* in various cancer types, several of which lead to changes in the protein function.^{14–18} *WWOX* is highly expressed in secretory epithelia, in reproductive,

exocrine and endocrine organs and also in neuronal bodies throughout the central nervous system. Mutations in *WWOX* have been reported in several neurological pathologies.^{18,19}

WWOX is lost in 30% of ovarian carcinomas and this is associated with disease progression, and poor prognosis.²⁰ We previously demonstrated that *WWOX* transfection of PEO1 ovarian cancer cells abolished their *in vivo* tumorigenicity because of altered interaction of tumour cells with surrounding ECM.²¹ This did not correlate with decreased *in vitro* growth or survival, but was as a result of reduced integrin $\alpha 3$ levels.²¹ There was also no effect of *WWOX* on apoptosis following cisplatin exposure.²¹ As standard chemotherapy treatment in ovarian cancer is a combination of platinum and paclitaxel, we examined the impact of *WWOX* transfection on paclitaxel response. We report that *WWOX* transfection into the non-expressing PEO1 ovarian cancer cell line^{21,22} causes sensitisation to paclitaxel, as demonstrated by increased apoptosis following exposure with paclitaxel. This is independent of the antimetabolic function of taxanes, but is related to apoptosis because of ER stress induced by paclitaxel. To mimic the natural course of events involving *WWOX* loss in cancer, we used siRNA knockdown of

¹Department of Surgery and Cancer, Molecular Therapeutics Unit and Ovarian Cancer Action Research Centre, Imperial College London, Hammersmith Hospital, London, UK; ²Department of Pediatrics, Oncology, Hematology and Diabetology, Medical University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland; ³Department of Life Sciences, University of Bedfordshire, Luton, UK and ⁴Clinical Discovery Unit, Early Clinical Development, AstraZeneca, Cambridge, UK

*Corresponding author: H Gabra, Molecular Therapeutics Unit and Ovarian Cancer Action Research Centre, Department of Surgery and Cancer, Institute of Reproductive and Developmental Biology, Hammersmith Hospital, Imperial College, 4th floor, London W12 0NN, UK. Tel: +44 020 8383 4674; Fax: +44 020 8383 5830; E-mail: h.gabra@imperial.ac.uk

⁵These authors contributed equally to this work.

Received 03.8.15; revised 09.6.17; accepted 14.6.17; Edited by R Aqeilan

endogenous WWOX to study its role in paclitaxel-induced cell death in SKOV-3 and OVCAR-4 cell lines. We conclude that (1) both IRE-1 and PERK arms of UPR get activated on exposure of ovarian cancer cells to paclitaxel and active ER stress is a requirement for WWOX-mediated cell death caused by paclitaxel and (2) WWOX expression may predict patient outcome to taxane-based chemotherapy.

Results

WWOX sensitises ovarian cancer cells to paclitaxel. WWOX reconstitution in PEO1 ovarian cancer cells (WWOX-7, WWOX-8) significantly enhanced paclitaxel-mediated cell death (Figures 1a, $P < 0.01$) compared with vector-transfected control cells (Vector-9, Vector-p2). We examined caspase activation, Annexin V positivity and an antibody array to measure the relative levels of apoptosis-related proteins in these cell lines. WWOX transfection significantly increased caspase-3/7 activation following exposure with paclitaxel 24 h at either 8 or 16 nM, as compared with the vector-transfected control lines (Figures 1b, $P < 0.05$). Increased levels of cleaved caspase-3 was observed in WWOX-transfected lines on treatment with paclitaxel (Figure 1c). Following paclitaxel exposure, WWOX-transfected cells also displayed significantly higher levels of early apoptotic cells (Annexin V-positive, PI-negative) (Figures 1d, $P < 0.05$). The antibody array demonstrated no consistent differences in the expression of apoptosis-related proteins in basal conditions, but upon paclitaxel exposure, a lower B-cell lymphoma-extra large (Bcl-xL)/Bcl-2-associated x (Bax) ratio in WWOX-transfected cells was observed (Figure 1e).

Two independent siRNA oligos were used to knockdown WWOX in WWOX-8 cell line. This decreased the apoptotic response to these cells to 8 and 16 nM paclitaxel (not shown) as compared with control transfections (Figures 2a, $*P < 0.05$ and $***P < 0.005$) and cleaved caspase-3 expression (Figure 2b), confirming that paclitaxel chemoresponse is influenced by WWOX expression. In parallel, WWOX status has no impact on cisplatin response (Figure 2c) to complement the previous data generated with stable transfectants.²¹ To mimic the loss/reduction of WWOX as it happens in the course of cancer, we knocked down endogenous WWOX in ovarian cancer cells to monitor the impact on cell survival. We screened several ovarian cancer cells to detect WWOX expression (Figure 2d) and found endogenous protein expression in OVCAR-4, OVCAR-8, SKOV-3 and A2780 cell lines (Figure 2d). siRNA knockdown of WWOX in OVCAR-4 and SKOV-3 cell lines led to (Figure 5b) an improvement in cell survival in both SKOV-3 (Figure 2e, $P = 0.0082$) and OVCAR-4 cell lines (Figure 2f, $P = 0.0022$) on treatment with 50 and 20 nM paclitaxel, respectively.

WWOX-driven differential response to paclitaxel is independent of the antimetabolic action of taxanes, integrin $\alpha 3$ and transforming growth factor- $\beta 1$ levels. We next examined mitotic arrest in paclitaxel-treated cells to determine whether reduced survival following WWOX overexpression was due to an increased proportion of cells arrested in

mitosis (Figure 3a). WWOX status had no impact on the response of PEO1 cells to the kinesin Eg5 inhibitor monastrol, a selective antimetabolic agent²³ (Figure 3b). Thus, the effect of WWOX on paclitaxel response is distinct from the antimetabolic function of taxanes. We hypothesised that a differential response to paclitaxel treatment following WWOX transfection might be due to ITGA3 regulation.²¹ However, we observed no significant impact of ITGA3 knockdown in PEO1 cell line on responses to paclitaxel (Figures 3c and d). We examined the levels of transforming growth factor- $\beta 1$ (TGFB1), which has previously been shown to be a critical mediator of paclitaxel response in ovarian cancer.²⁴ We could not detect measurable levels of secreted TGFB1 in culture medium in PEO1 clones, but quantitative RT-PCR (QPCR) revealed variable TGFB1 levels and no correlation with WWOX expression (Figure 3e).

Paclitaxel induces ER stress response and WWOX determines cell fate in response to prolonged ER stress. Treatment of PEO1 cells with 8 nM paclitaxel led to induction of ER stress, as indicated by upregulation of GRP78 chaperone and phosphorylation of eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2A (eIF2A), as well as c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) and p38 mitogen-associated protein kinase (MAPK) activation²⁵ (Figure 4a and Supplementary Figure 1). Similar changes were observed in a parallel time-course experiment following exposure to tunicamycin, a classic inducer of ER stress²⁵ (Figure 4b). WWOX-transfected cells displayed significantly reduced survival rates when exposed to tunicamycin (200 ng/ μ l) (Figure 4c, $P < 0.005$), whereas WWOX siRNA knockdown increased survival (Figures 4d, $P < 0.01$ and Figure 4e, $P < 0.05$). Thus, WWOX expression directs UPR induced by tunicamycin or paclitaxel towards an apoptotic outcome. WWOX-dependent apoptosis during ER stress was examined in context of MAPK signalling.²⁶ Inhibition of JNK²⁷ abrogated paclitaxel response in WWOX-8 cells (Supplementary Figure 2) but marginally prevented tunicamycin toxicity (Supplementary Figure 3). Inhibition of JNK quite remarkably antagonised the antimetabolic (Supplementary Figure 4) function of taxanes in PEO1 cells. We found no evidence of WWOX-JNK1 interaction in co-immunoprecipitation experiments following exposure with paclitaxel (Supplementary Figure 5 and not shown).

To investigate ER stress induced by paclitaxel and the role of WWOX in this context, we carried out analysis of (1) PEO1 cells (Figures 5a) and (2) by knocking down endogenous WWOX expression in SKOV-3 and OVCAR-4 cell lines (Figure 5b). We examined the expression of the two key ER transmembrane kinases IRE-1 and PERK, which activate ER stress responses. Both IRE-1 and PERK showed induction or increase of phosphorylation under the influence of paclitaxel in all cell lines compared with untreated cells. When probed with a phosphorylated IRE-1 antibody, a band at 110 kDa appeared in paclitaxel-treated cells. The identity of this band was confirmed using another antibody detecting total IRE-1 protein (Figures 5a and b). In a control treatment of the cells with thapsigargin (a strong inducer of ER stress), a slightly upward shifted pIRE-1 band was observed (Supplementary Figure 6), suggesting differences in the phosphorylation status of the protein under paclitaxel and thapsigargin treatments. It

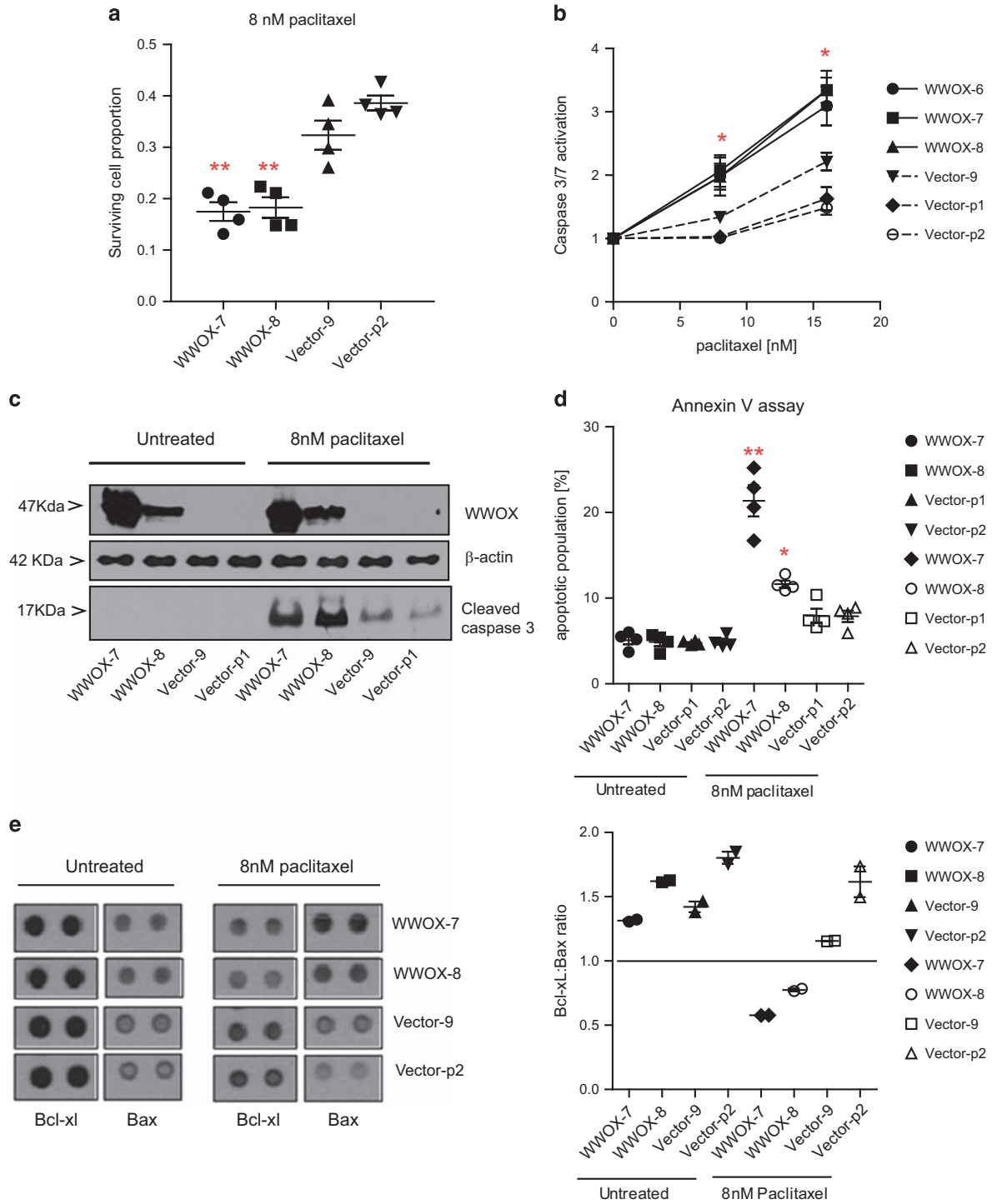
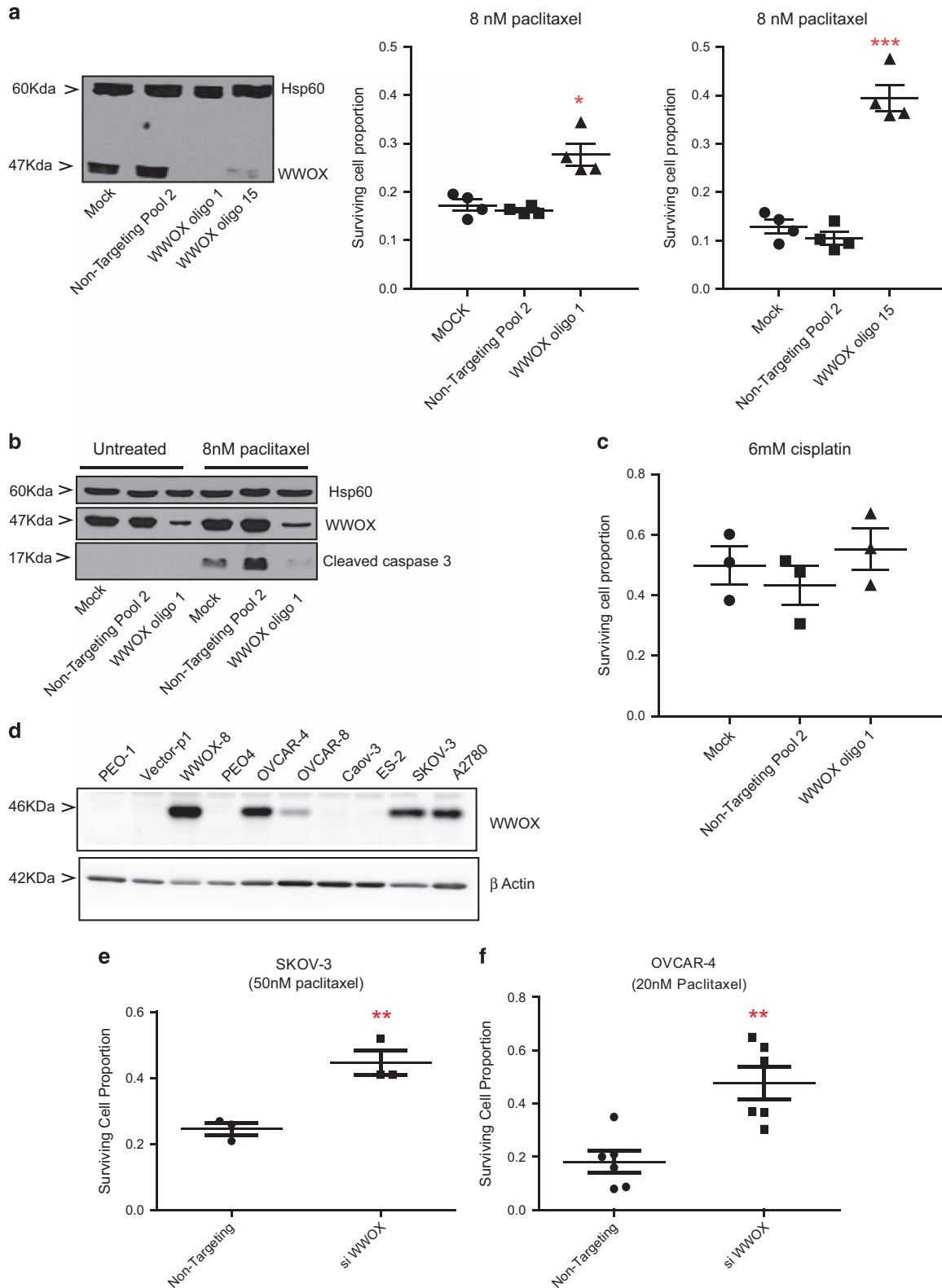


Figure 1 WFOX-transfected PEO1 lines show increased apoptosis following treatment with paclitaxel, compared with vector-transfected lines. **(a)** Relative cell survival following treatment with paclitaxel for 72 h, measured by SRB assay. Means of quadruplicate experiments \pm S.E.M. **(b)** Caspase-3/7 activation following treatment with paclitaxel for 24 h, measured by CaspaseGlo3/7 reagent (Promega). Means of six experiments \pm S.E.M. **(c)** Immunoblot showing activated caspase-3 levels (MAB835 antibody; R&D Systems) following treatment with 8 nM of paclitaxel for 24 h. β -Actin bands (AC15 antibody; Sigma) show equal loading of blot and WFOX immunoblot (antibody gifted by Dr. M Aldaz, MD Anderson Cancer Centre) demonstrates successful knockdown. **(d)** Early apoptotic (Annexin V-positive/propidium iodide (PI)-negative) cells following treatment with paclitaxel for 24 h. Means of quadruplicate experiments \pm S.E.M. **(e)** Left panel: Bcl-xL and Bax probe spots from protein arrays, showing increased Bax and decreased Bcl-xL in WFOX-transfected lines following exposure with paclitaxel for 24 h; right panel: densitometry from protein array shows lower Bcl-xL:Bax ratio in WFOX-transfected cells treated with paclitaxel. Means of two probe spots \pm S.D. (* P <0.05; ** P <0.01)

was noteworthy, however, that the intensity of the pIRE-1 band induced by thapsigargin was less in WWOX-null Vector-9 compared with WWOX-overexpressing WWOX-8 cells indicat-

ing higher levels of ER stress in the latter (Supplementary Figure 6). PERK expression showed a shift from a distinct lower band in untreated conditions to a characteristic fuzzy



upward shifted band/smear after paclitaxel treatment (Figures 5a and b), indicating activation of PERK.^{28,29} A similar response was observed on treating the PEO1 cells with thapsigargin and analysing PERK expression with a different antibody (abcam, Cambridge, UK; ab65142). No changes in

activation of PERK were observed as a result of WWOX status (Figures 5a and b and Supplementary Figure 6). Changes in the phosphorylated status of JNK1/2 in the PEO1 cells with WWOX overexpression were observed, but this was not pronounced in SKOV-3 and OVCAR-4 cells with WWOX knock-

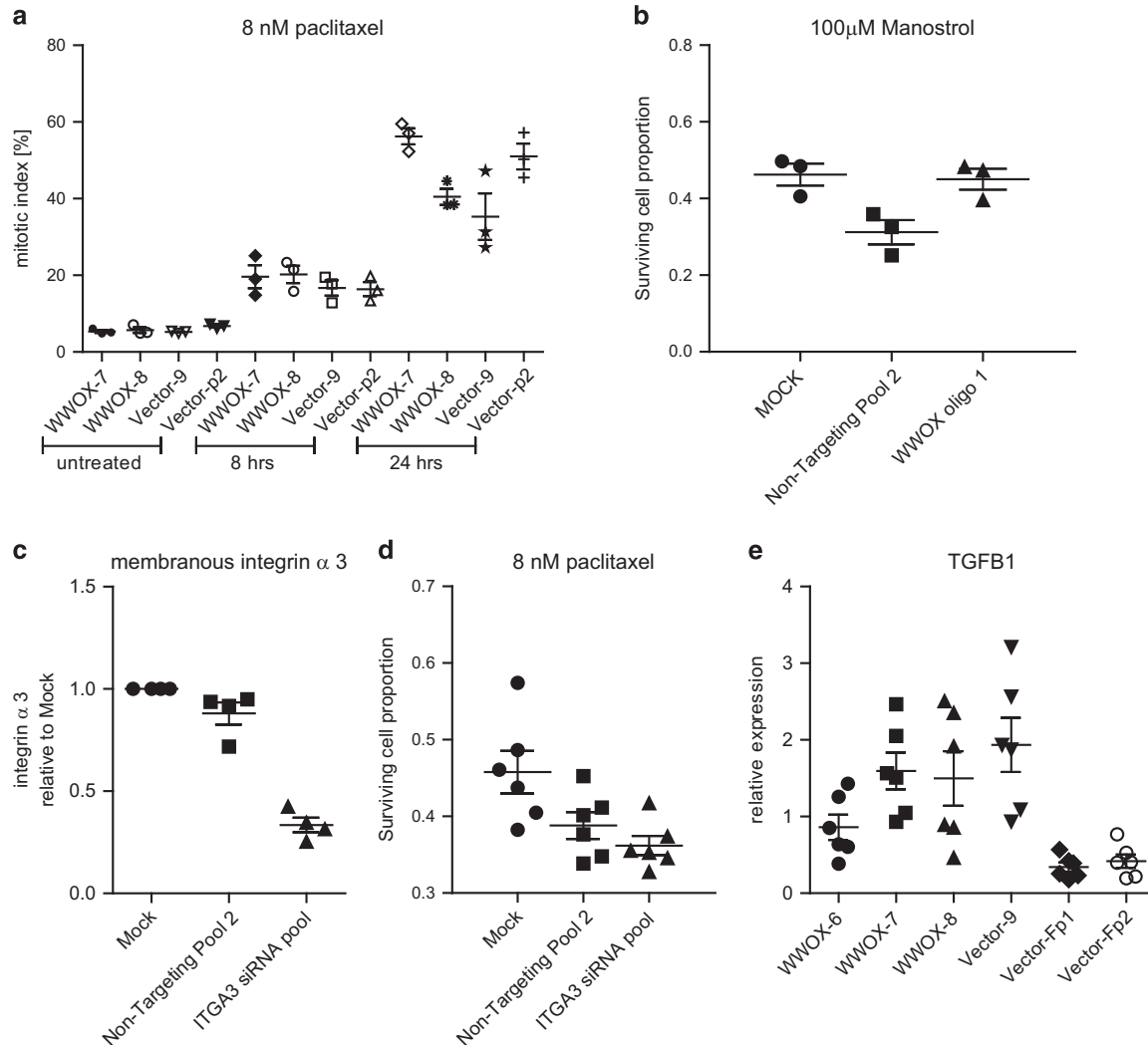


Figure 3 The differential response of WWOX-transfected cells to paclitaxel is not related to the antimitotic action of taxanes, and WWOX-induced apoptosis is independent of ITGA3 and TGFβ1. (a) WWOX transfection does not alter the percentage of mitotic (MPM2 antibody-labelled (Millipore)) cells as determined by FACS following treatment with paclitaxel. Means of triplicate experiments ± S.E.M. (b) WWOX depletion does not alter the cytotoxic response to monastrol. Cell survival following treatment with monastrol for 72 h, measured by SRB assay. Means of triplicate experiments ± S.E.M. (c) ITGA3 expression following siRNA knockdown as measured by FACS, compared with mock-transfected and non-targeting siRNA. Means of quadruplicate experiments ± S.E.M. (d) ITGA3 siRNA knockdown did not affect cell survival following exposure with 8 nM paclitaxel, measured by SRB assay. Means of six experiments ± S.E.M. (e) TGFβ1 mRNA expression is not related to WWOX expression in WWOX- and vector-transfected PEO1 lines. Means of six experiments ± S.E.M. NT, non-targeting siRNA

Figure 2 Knockdown of WWOX in WWOX-transfected PEO1, SKOV-3 and OVCAR-4 cells decreases apoptosis following treatment with paclitaxel compared with non-targeting controls. (a) Relative cell survival following treatment with paclitaxel for 72 h, measured by SRB assay. Means of quadruplicate experiments ± S.E.M. Western blot shows loss of WWOX expression after treatment with WWOX siRNA for 72 h, as compared with mock-transfected and non-targeting cells in PEO1 cells. (b) Immunoblot showing activated caspase-3 levels (MAB835 antibody; R&D Systems) following treatment with 8 nM of paclitaxel for 24 h. Hsp60 (ab46798 antibody; abcam) bands show equal loading of blot, while WWOX blot shows successful knockdown in PEO1 cells. (c) Relative cell survival following treatment with cisplatin for 72 h, measured by SRB assay. Means of triplicate experiments ± S.E.M. (**P* < 0.05; ****P* < 0.005). (d) Immunoblot showing endogenous WWOX expression (ab137726 antibody; abcam) in ovarian cancer cell lines. β-Actin (no. 4970; Cell Signalling Technology) has been used as a loading control. Relative cell survival 72 h after treatment with siWWOX or non-targeting control and 48 h after treatment with 50 and 20 nM paclitaxel in SKOV-3 (e) and OVCAR-4 (f) cells, respectively

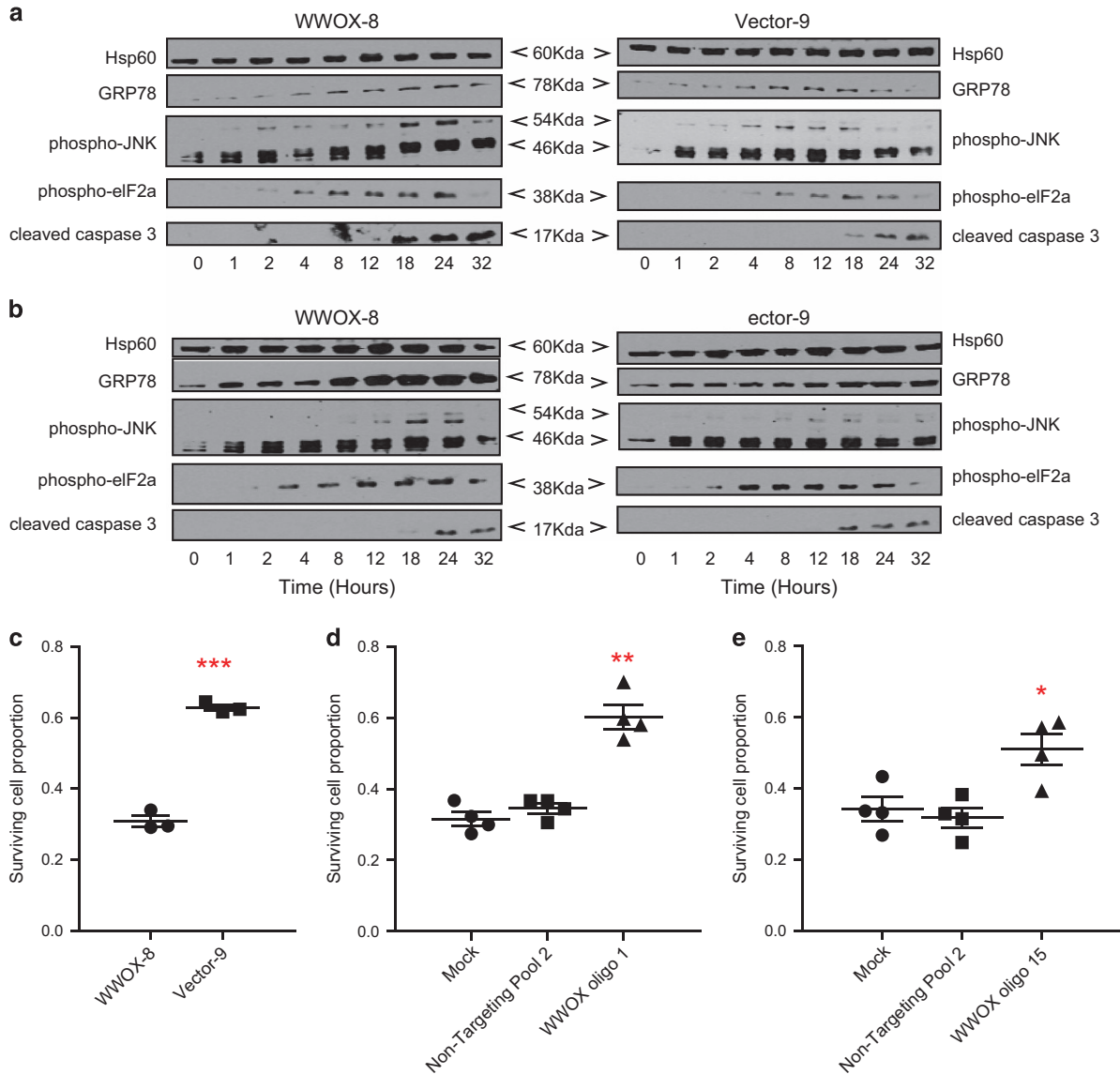


Figure 4 Paclitaxel evokes ER stress in PEO1 cells and WWOX sensitises PEO1 cells to the ER stress inducer tunicamycin. (a) WWOX-8 and control Vector-9 cells were treated with 8 nM paclitaxel or (b) 200 ng/μl tunicamycin. Floating and adherent cells were lysed at 0, 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 18, 24 and 32 h time points and analysed by western blotting. (c) Relative cell survival following treatment with tunicamycin for 48 h, measured by SRB assay. Means of triplicate experiments ± S.E.M. (d and e) Knockdown of WWOX in WWOX-8 cells decreases apoptosis following treatment with tunicamycin, compared with mock-transfected or non-targeting controls. Relative cell survival following exposure with tunicamycin for 48 h, measured by SRB assay. Means of quadruplicate experiments ± S.E.M. (* $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.005$). NT, non-targeting siRNA

down. To examine upstream events in the ER stress-mediated apoptosis analysis of expression of procaspase and cleaved caspase-2 and -7 was performed. Increase in the expression of cleaved caspase-7 in paclitaxel-treated cells (Supplementary Figure 7) was observed, but this was not influenced by WWOX expression. Subtle increase in the expression of cleaved caspase-2 in paclitaxel-treated WWOX-overexpressing PEO cells and a reduction in SKOV-3 and OVCAR-4 cells on siWWOX was observed (Supplementary Figure 7).

Since the adaptive and maladaptive arms of UPR coexist under ER stress, it is essential to determine which arm is dominant in paclitaxel-induced ER stress and how these are affected by WWOX expression. Thus, cells were treated with paclitaxel alone or in combination with IRE-1 inhibitor KIRA6

and/or PERK inhibitor GSK2656157 and cell viability was analysed. As observed in the earlier results (Figures 1a and 2e, f), WWOX expression sensitised all three cell lines, that is, PEO1 (Figure 5c), SKOV-3 (Figure 5d) and OVCAR-4 cells (Figure 5e) to paclitaxel-induced cell death. Cotreatment of cells with KIRA6 and paclitaxel improved cell viability compared with the paclitaxel-alone group in all cell lines (Figures 5c–e). Combination of PERK inhibitor, GSK2656157, with paclitaxel enhanced cell survival in only SKOV-3 cells (Figure 5d). Notably, in the absence of WWOX in PEO1 cells (Vector-9) or when WWOX expression was knocked down by siRNA in SKOV-3 and OVCAR-4, cells were less sensitive to KIRA6 and GSK2656157 as shown by the blunted effects on cell viability (Figures 5c–e) compared with the respective

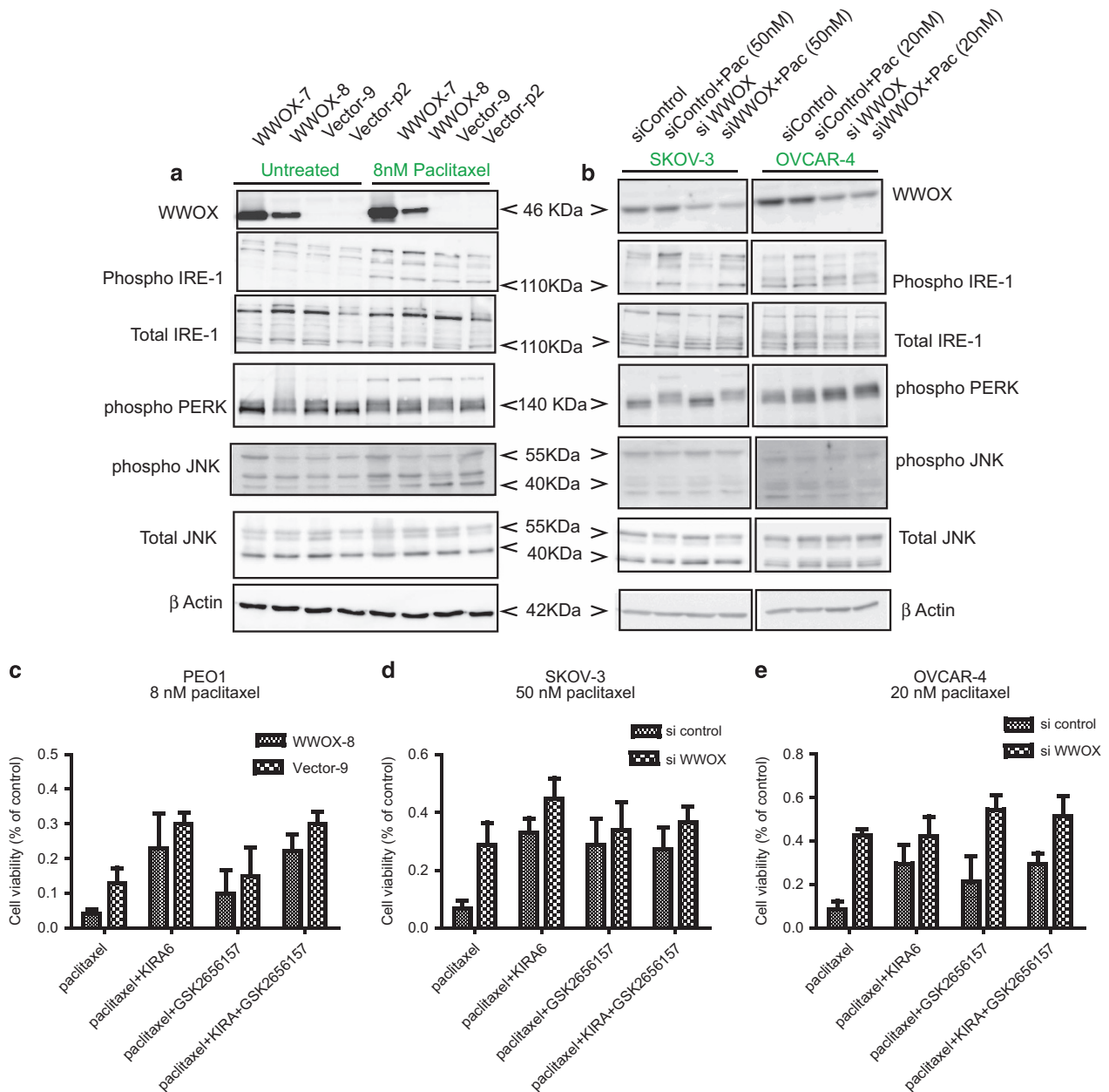


Figure 5 WWOX regulates ER stress through IRE-1 and PERK. Western blots showing the expression of WWOX and ER stress regulators IRE-1 (ab48187 and ab37073 antibodies; abcam), PERK (no. 3192; Cell Signalling Technology), JNK (MAB2076 (Total) and AF1205 (phospho) antibodies; R&D Systems) (a) untreated or treated with 8 nM paclitaxel for 24 h in PEO1 cell lines in the presence or absence of WWOX. (b) SKOV-3 and OVCAR-4 cells, 72 h after treatment with siWWOX or no targeting control and 24 h after treatment with paclitaxel in 50 nM SKOV-3 and 20 nM OVCAR-4 cells. β -Actin has been used as a loading control. Cell viability was measured through SRB assay in (c) WWOX-8 and Vector-9 (d) SKOV-3 (72 h siRNA treatment) and (e) OVCAR-4 cells (72 h siRNA treatment) with IRE-1 inhibitor (KIRA6; 532281; Calbiochem) and PERK (GSK2656157; S7033; Selleckchem) alone or together in combination with paclitaxel. Cells were treated with 1 μ g/ μ l inhibitors 2 h before paclitaxel treatment for 24 h. Triplicate experiments were performed

paclitaxel-alone treated groups. Among the combination treatments, the visible rescue in cell viability on WWOX knockdown was seen in GSK2656157-treated OVCAR-4 cells, indicating that WWOX may not be acting by regulating cell survival through the PERK pathway in this cell line (Figure 5e). To further examine the impact of the IRE-1 and PERK inhibitors with paclitaxel on cell survival, we carried out propidium podide (PI) staining in OVCAR-4 and SKOV-3 cells

treated with paclitaxel alone or in combination with KIRA6 and GSK2656157. Combination of IRE-1 inhibitor KIRA6 with paclitaxel reduced cell death, while combination with the PERK inhibitor GSK2656157 led to no change or slight increase in cell death (Supplementary Figure 8), indicating that the two pathways might have different roles in mediating the response to paclitaxel in these ovarian cancer cell lines (Figure 5 and Supplementary Figure 8).

WVOX expression predicts PFS in paclitaxel-treated ovarian cancer patients. We used data from two large cohorts of primary ovarian tumours to investigate the associations between WVOX expression and clinical outcome to chemotherapy. The data set referred to as ‘TCGA’, featuring over 500 primary tumour samples, was obtained from The Cancer Genome Atlas (<https://tcga-data.nci.nih.gov/tcga/>)³⁰ The data set referred to as ‘Tothill’, featuring nearly 300 primary tumour samples, was obtained from Gene Expression Omnibus (series accession GSE9891).³¹ Raw gene expression data (Affymetrix CEL files) were obtained for each data set and normalised using robust multiarray average (RMA).³²

WVOX expression and OS: Fitting Cox proportional hazards regression models revealed significant association between higher WVOX expression and longer OS in patients treated with platinum in combination with taxane in both TCGA ($n=373$, hazard ratio=0.48, $P=0.036$) and Tothill ($n=194$, hazard ratio=0.53, $P=0.028$) cohorts. In both the cohorts higher expression of WVOX was associated with longer survival times even when the extent of disease after primary surgery was taken into account (TCGA hazard ratio=0.48, $P=0.046$; Tothill hazard ratio=0.67, $P=0.19$), implying that WVOX levels had a clear impact on patient survival. When the patients who received taxanes in the first-line chemotherapy are excluded, the association between WVOX expression and OS was lost (TCGA $n=33$, hazard ratio=1.9, $P=0.64$; Tothill $n=48$, hazard ratio=1.0, $P=0.98$). To illustrate these associations, Figures 6a and c show Kaplan–Meier plots of OS when patients are partitioned into WVOX-high (greater than median expression) and WVOX-low subsets, for the cohorts receiving both platinum and taxane. P -values reported in the figures represent results from log-rank test based on dichotomisation used to draw curves. Figures 6b and d show equivalent Kaplan–Meier plots of OS in patients who received platinum alone. Thus, across independent data sets taxane-specific association between higher WVOX expression and longer patient OS was observed. As WVOX is often deleted in tumours, we investigated the TCGA data set to understand the impact on survival of WVOX expression being classed as detectable or absent relative to normal physiological levels. Using the median expression across normal tissue samples (eight normal samples in TCGA) to estimate population mean, and the median absolute deviation to estimate the population standard deviation, the 10th percentile of expression (extrapolated from a normal distribution across the normal tissues) was used as a cutoff to reflect present *versus* absent WVOX expression in patient samples. Figures 6e and f show that patients who received Taxol showed longer OS in the presence of WVOX compared with the absence of WVOX ($n=373$, $P=0.050$) and this distinction was lost in the absence of Taxol ($n=33$, $P=0.92$).

WVOX expression and PFS: We further investigated the association between WVOX expression and progression-free survival (PFS) (time of death or disease progression). Figures 7a–d represent Kaplan–Meier curves of PFS for patients partitioned into WVOX-high (greater than median

expression) or WVOX-low. In both TCGA and Tothill cohorts, when patients were treated with platinum and taxane, those with higher WVOX expression had significantly longer PFS than those with lower WVOX (TCGA $n=333$, $P=0.011$; Tothill $n=191$, $P=0.00045$). However, no significant difference in PFS according to WVOX expression was observed in patients who received the platinum alone (Figures 7b and d). We used the TCGA data set to investigate the impact on progression of WVOX expression being classed as detectable or absent relative to normal physiological levels. Corresponding Kaplan–Meier curves in Figures 7e and f show that, in patients treated with platinum and taxane (Figure 7e) but not in patients treated with platinum alone (Figure 7f), this dichotomisation suggests longer PFS in patients with WVOX expression detectable at a level comparable to normal tissue.

WVOX expression influences ovarian cancer molecular subtypes: WVOX expression showed very significant variation in expression levels across the molecular subtypes reported in the Tothill study.³¹ The poor outcome ovarian cancer subtype ‘1’ had lower WVOX expression across three probesets (Figure 8a, $P=0.0035$; left, $P<1\times 10^{-4}$; middle and $P=0.00069$; right), implying that the loss of WVOX expression has a role in development of aggressive characteristics of this subtype of ovarian cancer.

WVOX, associations with ER stress genes and influence on survival: To investigate the clinical relevance of WVOX expression and ER stress genes on survival, we investigated the interaction between a panel of genes transcriptionally upregulated by ER stress (*GRP78*, *XBP1*, *ATF6*, eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2- α kinase 3 (*EIF2AK3*), *ERN1* and DNA damage-inducible transcript 3) and association of WVOX expression. For each of the panel of genes, proportional hazards regression models were fitted to evaluate the additive effects of WVOX and the ER stress gene, and the interaction between the two genes. It was striking that the association between higher WVOX expression and better outcomes (longer OS and PFS) was dependent on the endogenous levels of *GRP78* (Figures 8b–e) but none of the other factors examined (not shown). *GRP78* is the best described marker of ER stress, regarded as a key regulator of multiple arms of the UPR, and transcriptionally regulated via conserved ER stress response elements in its promoter.⁹ We found that the impact of WVOX expression on OS (Figures 8b and c) and PFS (Figures 8d and e) was effectively seen in patients (Tothill data set) who had lower endogenous expression of *GRP78* (Figures 8c and e) and not in those who had higher *GRP78* expression (Figures 8b and d). The patients were split according to *GRP78* expression being above or below the median value. The median was 2.42-fold greater than the minimum value and 3.25-fold lower than the maximum value, making the total range of expression (lowest to highest) 7.89-fold. The samples with high *GRP78* expression likely represent tumours with intrinsic ER stress leading to apoptosis, irrespective of chemotherapy, and it might be speculated that WVOX status has no impact on these tumours, which have activation of proapoptotic pathways before chemotherapy

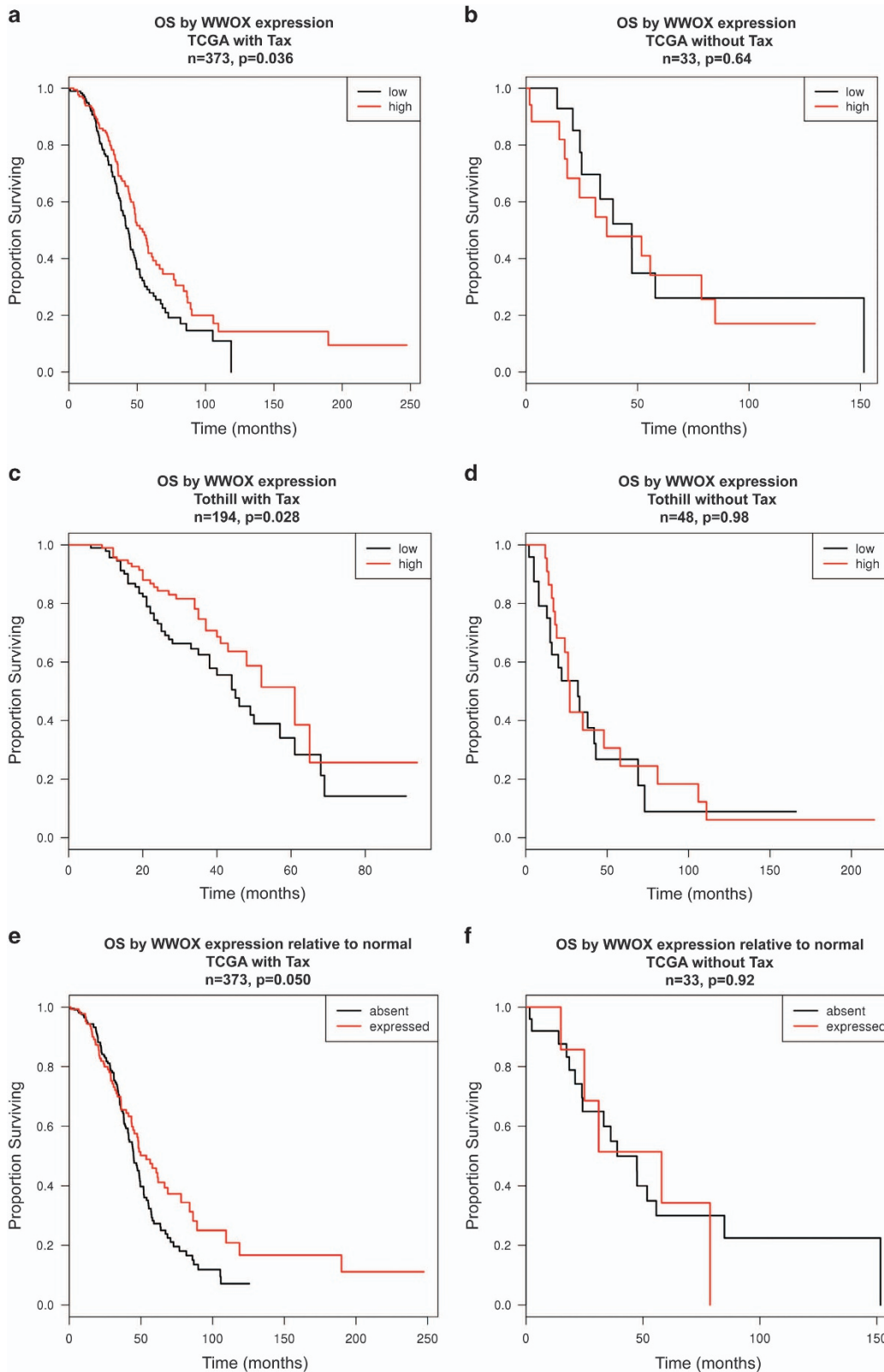


Figure 6 WWOX levels predict OS in taxane-treated ovarian cancer patients. Kaplan–Meier plots to show the effect of WWOX expression on OS in two ovarian cancer cohorts, namely (a) TCGA ($n = 491$) and (b) Tothill ($n = 258$). OS plots of patients in the TCGA cohort treated with platinum alone (d) and taxane+platinum (c) and survival plots in the Tothill data set of patients treated with platinum alone (f) or taxane+platinum (e). Red line represents patients with higher WWOX expression, whereas black line represents patients with lower WWOX expression. (g and h) OS curves when the TCGA data set was analysed, setting a cutoff to reflect the absence or presence of WWOX in patients who received platinum treatment (h) or platinum in combination to paclitaxel (g). Black represents WWOX absence, whereas red line represents WWOX expression

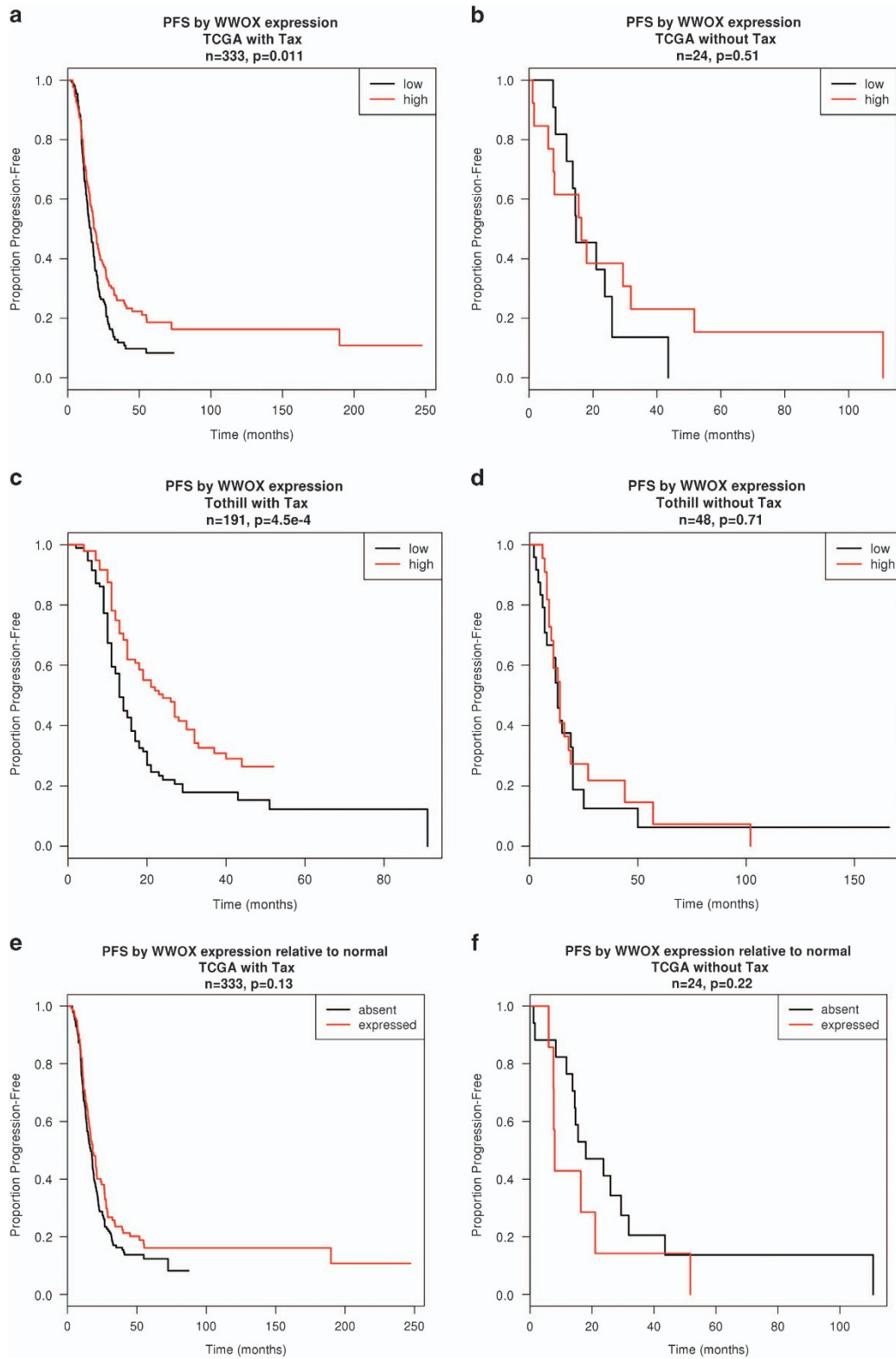


Figure 7 WWOX levels predict PFS in taxane-treated ovarian cancer patients. Kaplan-Meier plots to show the effect of WWOX expression on PFS in two ovarian cancer cohorts namely (a) TCGA ($n = 491$) and (b) Tothill ($n = 258$). PFS plots of patients in the TCGA cohort treated with platinum alone (d) and taxane+platinum (c) and survival plots in the Tothill data set of patients treated with platinum alone (f) or taxane+platinum (e). Red line represents patients with higher WWOX expression, whereas black line represents patients with lower WWOX expression

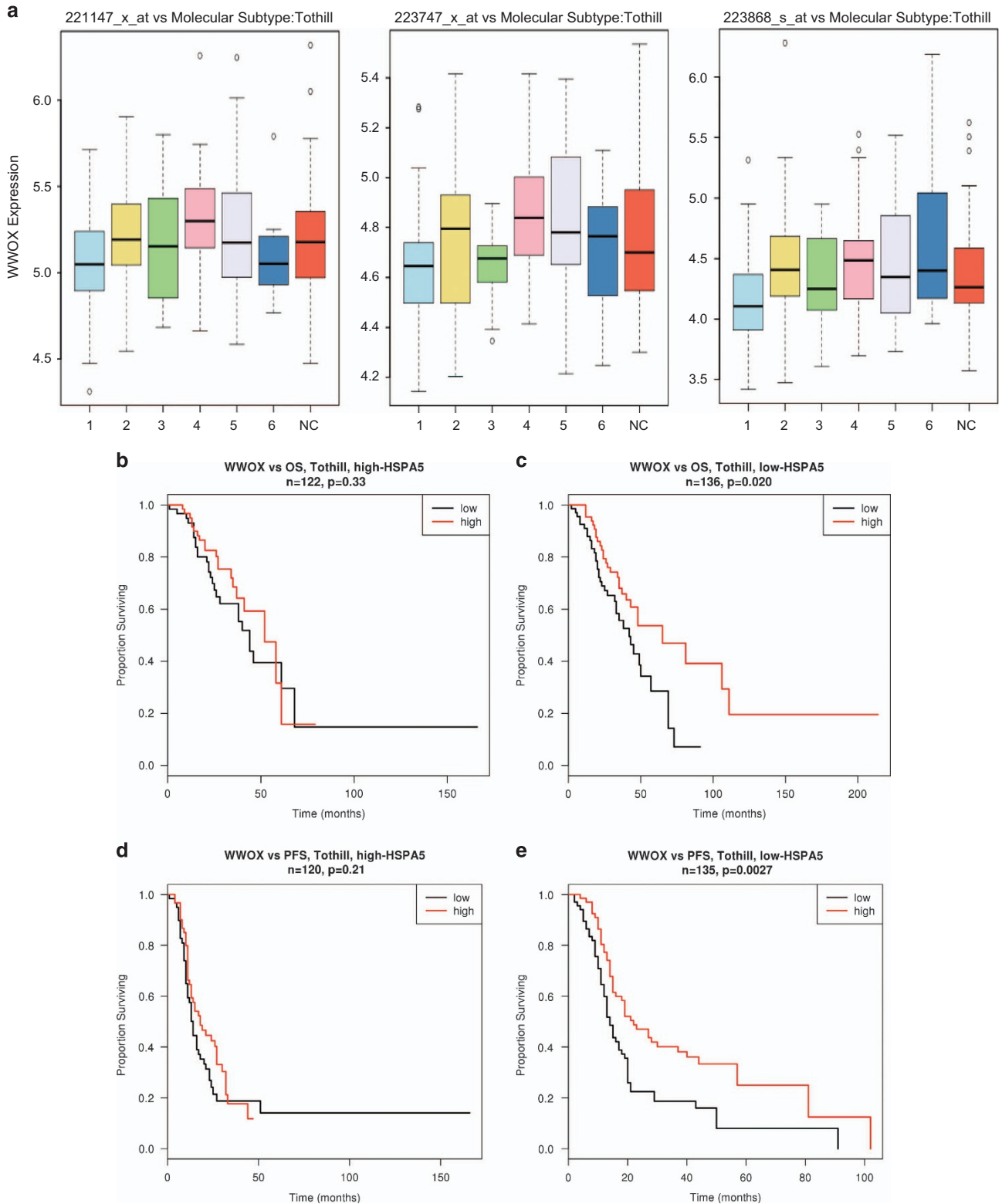


Figure 8 Lower WWOX is characteristic of more aggressive type of ovarian cancer and improved survival through WWOX involves ER stress. **(a)** Box plots to show WWOX expression across three probesets demonstrating in all three that the most aggressive tumour type namely '1' has significantly lower WWOX expression.³¹ Kaplan–Meier plots to show that the effect of WWOX expression on OS **(b and c)** and PFS **(d and e)** was effectively seen in patient cohorts that had lower endogenous expression of GRP78 **(c and e)** and not in those with higher GRP78 expression **(b and d)**

commences. Also, tumours with high GRP78 may represent evolved tumours with intrinsic ER stress, which is more inclined towards a cytoprotective UPR function. Conversely, WWOX appears to strongly affect PFS in the 'low GRP78' tumours, and this may correspond to tumours with intrinsically low, but paclitaxel-inducible, ER stress. These data suggest an inter-relationship between WWOX and the UPR. We could not however detect any interaction between WWOX and GRP78 under the influence of paclitaxel in co-immunoprecipitation assays performed in WWOX-8 cells (Supplementary Figure 9).

Discussion

The combination of platinum and taxanes is the gold standard for chemotherapy in ovarian cancer; however, cure rates remain low. Our data suggest that WWOX regulates taxane response in ovarian cancer by modulating the drug-related ER stress response. One-third of ovarian cancers exhibit loss of WWOX protein²⁰ and these would therefore be expected to respond less to paclitaxel. Turning to the clinical relevance of our findings, WWOX expression levels predicted longer OS and PFS in a population of paclitaxel-treated ovarian cancer patients.

Recently, WWOX has been shown to be responsible for cancer cells' response to chemotherapy on two accounts. WWOX sensitises squamous cell carcinoma cells to apoptosis induced by the antifolate chemotherapeutic agent methotrexate by regulating autophagy responses in cancer cells and absence of WWOX leads to chemotherapeutic drug resistance.³³ A second study demonstrated that WWOX through its WW1 domain interacts with the p53 homologue protein Δ NP63 known to induce chemoresistance in cancer cells. WWOX sequesters Δ NP63 in the cytoplasm, thus changing its cellular location and transactivation of its target genes. WWOX could reverse Δ NP63-induced chemoresistance to cisplatin by sensitising cancer cells to cisplatin-induced cell death.³⁴

ER stress response is also activated in hypoxic or nutrient-deprived tumours,^{9,25,35–38} and thus WWOX loss might be the key to multistep carcinogenesis that enables tumours reaching a macroscopic size to survive under conditions of cellular stress due to stimuli such as hypoxia. WWOX, via its WW domain, physically interacts with hypoxia-inducible factor 1 α subunit and modulates its levels and transactivation functions.³⁹ Multiple myeloma cells are stressed by unfolded protein overload because of their production of monoclonal immunoglobulins. Interestingly, WWOX is frequently lost or undergoes recurrent genomic alterations in multiple myeloma and this is associated with poor outcomes.^{40–46} Tumours resembling human multiple myeloma were also noted in WWOX-deficient mice.¹²

Here, through modulating WWOX expression in ovarian cancer cells we show that WWOX influences paclitaxel-induced cell death through ER stress pathway and an intact IRE-1 arm of UPR is crucial for WWOX to function. The bioinformatics data presented in Figure 8 captured the expression levels of GRP78 to be a determinant and an indicator of WWOX-mediated influences on patient survival. GRP78 activates all arms of ER stress including IRE-1 and

PERK and its expression along with WWOX could be used as a predictive biomarker of patient responses to paclitaxel treatment. WWOX interacts with SCOTIN/SHISA5,⁴⁷ which was recently demonstrated to be a proapoptotic protein involved in ER stress response.^{48,49} With two interaction-rich WW domains and an enzymatic tail, WWOX could be involved in protein transport, act as a chaperone or it may regulate redox status, particularly since WWOX knockout mice display severe metabolic abnormalities.^{50,51} WWOX involvement in ER stress response is consistent with the stress response network hypothesis for common fragile site genes based on the conservation of their loci including the intronic or intragenic fragile site structure that could serve as stress sensors and involvement in stress response already ascribed to WWOX, fragile histidine triad and RAR-related orphan receptor.⁵² In conclusion, our study provides novel insights into the function of the WWOX and suggests that defective proapoptotic signalling during ER stress response associated with loss of WWOX may confer paclitaxel resistance in a proportion of ovarian cancer patients. In general, adaptive UPR mechanisms could be targeted to increase chemotherapy efficacy where that cytotoxic mechanism is mediated by ER stress.

Materials and Methods

Cell lines. The PEO1 ovarian cancer cell line (derived within our previous laboratory in University of Edinburgh) is homozygously deleted for WWOX exons 4–8 and lacks WWOX protein expression. We developed independent stable WWOX- and vector-transfected lines as described previously.^{21,22} Cells were maintained in RPMI containing 10% FCS, 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 μ g/ml streptomycin (and 3 μ g/ml blasticidin for stably transfected cells) and cultured at 37 °C, 5% CO₂. PEO1 line derivatives were recently authenticated by confirming the presence of a specific homozygous deletion within WWOX by RT-PCR; the presence of plasmid vector by blasticidin selection; and that WWOX was expressed in WWOX-transfected lines, but null in vector-transfected lines by qRT-PCR and immunoblotting.^{21,22}

Growth curves. Log-phase cells (6×10^3 per well) were seeded into 96-well plates. Following 24 h incubation, media were replaced with media containing paclitaxel, cisplatin, monastrol, tunicamycin, SP600125, KIRA6 or GSK2656157. Monastrol and SP600125 were obtained from Tocris Bioscience (Bristol, England, UK) and tunicamycin from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA), KIRA6 from Calbiochem (San Diego, CA, USA) and GSK2656157 from Selleckchem (Houston, TX, USA). Cells were quantified by sulforhodamine B (SRB) assay.

Caspase-3/7 activation assays. Log-phase cells (1.5×10^4 per well) were seeded into 96-well plates. Following 24 h incubation, media were replaced with media containing paclitaxel. Caspase-3/7 activity was measured after 24 h of drug exposure with CaspaseGlo3/7 Assay Kit (Promega, Fitchburg, WI, USA).

Annexin V apoptosis assays. Log-phase cells (2.5×10^5 per well) were seeded into 6-well plates. Following 24 h incubation, media were replaced with media containing paclitaxel. After 24 h of drug exposure, floating and adherent cells were collected and Annexin V measured by flow cytometry using TACSTM Annexin V-FITC Apoptosis Detection Kit (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN, USA).

Measuring mitotic index. Cells were plated and treated as for Annexin V assays. Following drug exposure, the cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde, blocked with 1% BSA and permeabilized with 1 \times BDPPerm/Wash solution (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA). Cells (2×10^5) were stained with 1:100 dilution of anti-MPM2 antibody (Millipore, Leicester, UK), followed by incubation with 1:500 dilution of secondary fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-conjugated antibody (Sigma-Aldrich). Cells were analysed by fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) and the percentage of MPM2-positive cells was designated as mitotic index.

RNAi transfections. A total of 2.5×10^5 cells were incubated in 6-well plate for 24 h. One hundred microlitres of 2 μ M ITGA3 siRNA SMARTpool, WWOX

siRNA SMARTpool (Dharmacon, Lafayette, CO, USA), oligo 1, 15 or non-targeting oligonucleotide pool 2 (Perbio, Helsingborg, Skane Lan, Sweden) were mixed with 100 μ l of Optimem media and incubated for 5 min. Three microlitres of Dharmafect transfection reagent 1 (Perbio) was incubated with 197 μ l Optimem media for 5 min, combined with relevant siRNA solution for 20 min, mixed with medium and added to cells. To measure the level of ITGA3 knockdown, cells were collected 72 h post transfection, fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde and blocked with 1% BSA. Cells (2×10^5) were stained with 1:100 dilution of ITGA3 antibody (Millipore), followed by incubation with 1:500 dilution of secondary FITC-conjugated antibody (Sigma) and analysed by FACS.

Quantitative RT-PCR. QRT-PCR was conducted as described previously.¹⁹ Primer sequences: TGFBI (5'-ATGGGGACTGTCATGGATG-3' and 5'-TGTAGA CTCCTTCCCGTTG-3'), PPIA (5'-CTGCACTGCCAAGACTGA-5' and 5'-GCCAT TCCTGGACCCAAA-3'), TUBA1B (5'-GCCAAGCGTGCCCTTTGTC-3' and 5'-CACCAACCTCTCATAATCC-3').

Protein arrays. Cells were plated and treated as for Annexin V assays. Cell lysates from three experiments (100 μ g protein each) were combined, incubated with human apoptosis protein or phosphoprotein arrays (ARY009 and ARY003; R&D Systems) and processed as per the manufacturer's protocol. The films were scanned with transmission-mode scanner and pixel densities analyzed with ImageQuant (GE Healthcare, Chicago, IL, USA).

Western blotting. Western blotting was conducted according to standard protocols. The antibodies used in this study were as follows: rabbit anti-WVVOX (a kind gift of Dr. M Aldaz, MD Anderson Cancer Centre, Houston, TX, USA) and ab137726 antibody (abcam), rabbit anti- β -actin (no. 4970; Cell Signalling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA), rabbit anti-Hsp60 (abcam; ab46798), rabbit anti-cleaved (Asp175) caspase-3 (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN, USA; 269518), mouse caspase-2 (no. 2224; Cell Signalling Technology), rabbit caspase-7 (no. 9492; Cell Signalling Technology), rabbit anti-phospho-eIF2A (Cell Signalling Technology; 9721), mouse anti-GRP78 (474421; R&D Systems), mouse anti-JNK1/JNK2 252323, MAB2076 and rabbit AF1205 (phospho-JNK) (R&D Systems), rabbit anti-phospho (T183/Y185)-JNK (AF1205), rabbit IRE-1 (ab48187 and ab37073; abcam) and PERK (no. 3192; Cell Signalling Technology).

Co-immunoprecipitation. The cells were cultured on 15-cm Petri dishes and collected when they reached 70–80% confluence (when using PEO1 stable transfectants the medium with blasticidin was replaced with media without the drug 24 h before plating for the experiment). The cells were washed with ice-cold PBS, and detached with a cell scraper into 5 ml volume of fresh PBS, centrifuged and lysed immediately or stored as a pellet in -80°C . Cells collected from each dish were lysed in 400 μ l of the following buffer for 30 min on ice (0.5–1% Triton X or 0.5–1% NP40, 10% glycerol, 150 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH = 7.2), 0.2 mM Na_3VO_4 , 50 mM NaF, 2 mM EDTA, 1 mM PMSF, supplemented with 100 U/ml aprotinin, 10 μ g/ml leupeptin and 1 μ g/ml pepstatin). The lysates were centrifuged at 13 000 r.p.m. at 4°C for 20 min and the supernatant was transferred to a new tube. The supernatant in each tube was precleared by incubation for 1 h with 10 μ l of Protein A/G UltraLink Resin (Pierce, Waltham, MA, USA; no. 53132). Two micrograms of a relevant or control antibody as appropriate was added to each precleared sample and incubated at 4°C on a circular shaker for 3–6 h. Subsequently, 10 μ l of the resin was added to each sample and incubated at 4°C on a circular shaker for 3 h to overnight. The beads pellets were washed four times with the lysis buffer and resuspended in 30 μ l of 1xPAGE loading buffer (Fermentas, Waltham, MA, USA; no. R0611), 76 supplemented with DTT to the final concentration of 100 mM and boiled at 95°C for 5 min. The immunoprecipitates were analysed by immunoblotting as described above.

Bioinformatics and statistical analysis. The TCGA data set, featuring over 500 primary tumour samples, was obtained from The Cancer Genome Atlas (<https://tcga-data.nci.nih.gov/tcga/>). The 'Tohill' data set featuring nearly 300 primary tumour samples was obtained from Gene Expression Omnibus (series accession GSE9891). Raw gene expression data (Affymetrix CEL files) were obtained for each data set and normalised using RMA.³² Statistics derived from Cox proportional hazards models were used to evaluate the quantitative association between a unit increase of some measure of term(s) of interest and either PFS time or OS time. Dichotomisation of patient cohorts into higher-than-median expression of a gene of interest and lower-than-median expression of the gene of interest was carried out for the purposes of illustrating effects in Kaplan–Meier plots. Statistical

significance of differences in survival curves were evaluated using log-rank tests. Linear models were fitted with LIMMA to derive F-statistics to assess the variation of a given probe's measured gene expression levels across samples grouped according to the categorical clinical variables 'residual disease following primary surgery' and 'molecular subtype'.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements. This work was funded by Ovarian Cancer Action (A Paige, H Gabra). We are grateful for support from the National Institute for Health Research Imperial Biomedical Research Centre, the Imperial Experimental Cancer Medicine Centre and the Cancer Research UK Imperial Centre at Imperial College London.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

- Vaughan S, Coward JI, Bast RC Jr, Berchuck A, Berek JS, Brenton JD et al. Rethinking ovarian cancer: recommendations for improving outcomes. *Nat Rev Cancer* 2011; **11**: 719–725.
- Jordan MA, Wilson L. Microtubules as a target for anticancer drugs. *Nat Rev Cancer* 2004; **4**: 253–265.
- Shi J, Orth JD, Mitchison T. Cell type variation in responses to antimitotic drugs that target microtubules and kinesin-5. *Cancer Res* 2008; **68**: 3269–3276.
- Swanton C, Marani M, Pardo O, Warne PH, Kelly G, Sahai E et al. Regulators of mitotic arrest and ceramide metabolism are determinants of sensitivity to paclitaxel and other chemotherapeutic drugs. *Cancer Cell* 2007; **11**: 498–512.
- Liao PC, Tan SK, Lieu CH, Jung HK. Involvement of endoplasmic reticulum in paclitaxel-induced apoptosis. *J Cell Biochem* 2008; **104**: 1509–1523.
- Mhaidat NM, Alali FQ, Matalqah SM, Matalqa II, Jaradat SA, Al-Sawalha NA et al. Inhibition of MEK sensitizes paclitaxel-induced apoptosis of human colorectal cancer cells by downregulation of GRP78. *Anticancer Drugs* 2009; **20**: 601–606.
- Boehmerle W, Splittgerber U, Lazarus MB, McKenzie KM, Johnston DG, Austin DJ et al. Paclitaxel induces calcium oscillations via an inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor and neuronal calcium sensor 1-dependent mechanism. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2006; **103**: 18356–18361.
- Mhaidat NM, Thorne R, Zhang XD, Hersey P. Involvement of endoplasmic reticulum stress in docetaxel-induced JNK-dependent apoptosis of human melanoma. *Apoptosis* 2008; **13**: 1505–1512.
- Kim I, Xu W, Reed JC. Cell death and endoplasmic reticulum stress: disease relevance and therapeutic opportunities. *Nat Rev Drug Discov* 2008; **7**: 1013–1030.
- Bednarek AK, Laffin KJ, Daniel RL, Liao Q, Hawkins KA, Aldaz CM. WVVOX, a novel WW domain-containing protein mapping to human chromosome 16q23.3-24.1, a region frequently affected in breast cancer. *Cancer Res* 2000; **60**: 2140–2145.
- Aqeilan RI, Trapasso F, Hussain S, Costinean S, Marshall D, Pekarisky Y et al. Targeted deletion of Wvvox reveals a tumor suppressor function. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2007; **104**: 3949–3954.
- Ludes-Meyers JH, Kil H, Nunez MI, Conti CJ, Parker-Thornburg J, Bedford MT et al. WVVOX hypomorphic mice display a higher incidence of B-cell lymphomas and develop testicular atrophy. *Genes Chromosomes Cancer* 2007; **46**: 1129–1136.
- Abdeen SK, Salah Z, Maly B, Smith Y, Tufail R, Abu-Odeh M et al. Wvvox inactivation enhances mammary tumorigenesis. *Oncogene* 2011; **30**: 3900–3906.
- Aqeilan RI, Croce CM. WVVOX in biological control and tumorigenesis. *J Cell Physiol* 2007; **212**: 307–310.
- Dias EP, Pimenta FJ, Sarquis MS, Dias Filho MA, Aldaz CM, Fujii JB et al. Association between decreased WVVOX protein expression and thyroid cancer development. *Thyroid* 2007; **17**: 1055–1059.
- Chang NS, Hsu LJ, Lin YS, Lai FJ, Sheu HM. WW domain-containing oxidoreductase: a candidate tumor suppressor. *Trends Mol Med* 2007; **13**: 12–22.
- Yang J, Cogdell D, Yang D, Hu L, Li H, Zheng H et al. Deletion of the WVVOX gene and frequent loss of its protein expression in human osteosarcoma. *Cancer Lett* 2010; **291**: 31–38.
- Aldaz CM, Ferguson BW, Abba MC. WVVOX at the crossroads of cancer, metabolic syndrome related traits and CNS pathologies. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 2014; **1846**: 188–200.
- Chang HT, Liu CC, Chen ST, Yap YV, Chang NS, Sze CI. WW domain-containing oxidoreductase in neuronal injury and neurological diseases. *Oncotarget* 2014; **5**: 11792–11799.
- Nunez MI, Rosen DG, Ludes-Meyers JH, Abba MC, Kil H, Page R et al. WVVOX protein expression varies among ovarian carcinoma histotypes and correlates with less favorable outcome. *BMC Cancer* 2005; **5**: 64.
- Gourley C, Paige AJ, Taylor KJ, Ward C, Kuske B, Zhang J et al. WVVOX gene expression abolishes ovarian cancer tumorigenicity *in vivo* and decreases attachment to fibronectin via integrin alpha3. *Cancer Res* 2009; **69**: 4835–4842.

22. Gourley C, Paige AJ, Taylor KJ, Scott D, Francis NJ, Rush R *et al*. WWOX mRNA expression profile in epithelial ovarian cancer supports the role of WWOX variant 1 as a tumour suppressor, although the role of variant 4 remains unclear. *Int J Oncol* 2005; **26**: 1681–1689.
23. Mayer TU, Kapoor TM, Haggarty SJ, King RW, Schreiber SL, Mitchison TJ. Small molecule inhibitor of mitotic spindle bipolarity identified in a phenotype-based screen. *Science* 1999; **286**: 971–974.
24. Ahmed AA, Mills AD, Ibrahim AE, Temple J, Blenkiron C, Vias M *et al*. The extracellular matrix protein TGFBI induces microtubule stabilization and sensitizes ovarian cancers to paclitaxel. *Cancer Cell* 2007; **12**: 514–527.
25. Ferri KF, Kroemer G. Organelle-specific initiation of cell death pathways. *Nat Cell Biol* 2001; **3**: E255–E263.
26. Chang NS, Doherty J, Ensign A. JNK1 physically interacts with WW domain-containing oxidoreductase (WOX1) and inhibits WOX1-mediated apoptosis. *J Biol Chem* 2003; **278**: 9195–9202.
27. Bennett BL, Sasaki DT, Murray BW, O'Leary EC, Sakata ST, Xu W *et al*. SP600125, an anthranyprazolone inhibitor of Jun N-terminal kinase. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2001; **98**: 13681–13686.
28. Harding HP, Zhang Y, Ron D. Protein translation and folding are coupled by an endoplasmic-reticulum-resident kinase. *Nature* 1999; **397**: 271–274.
29. Novoa I, Zhang Y, Zeng H, Jungreis R, Harding HP, Ron D. Stress-induced gene expression requires programmed recovery from translational repression. *EMBO J* 2003; **22**: 1180–1187.
30. Cancer Genome Atlas Research N. Integrated genomic analyses of ovarian carcinoma. *Nature* 2011; **474**: 609–615.
31. Tothill RW, Tinker AV, George J, Brown R, Fox SB, Lade S *et al*. Novel molecular subtypes of serous and endometrioid ovarian cancer linked to clinical outcome. *Clin Cancer Res* 2008; **14**: 5198–5208.
32. Irizarry RA, Hobbs B, Collin F, Beazer-Barclay YD, Antonellis KJ, Scherf U *et al*. Exploration, normalization, and summaries of high density oligonucleotide array probe level data. *Bioinformatics* 2003; **4**: 249–264.
33. Tsai CW, Lai FJ, Sheu HM, Lin YS, Chang TH, Jan MS *et al*. WWOX suppresses autophagy for inducing apoptosis in methotrexate-treated human squamous cell carcinoma. *Cell Death Dis* 2013; **4**: e792.
34. Salah Z, Bar-mag T, Kohn Y, Pichiorri F, Palumbo T, Melino G *et al*. Tumor suppressor WWOX binds to DeltaNp63alpha and sensitizes cancer cells to chemotherapy. *Cell Death Dis* 2013; **4**: e480.
35. Feldman DE, Chauhan V, Koong AC. The unfolded protein response: a novel component of the hypoxic stress response in tumors. *Mol Cancer Res* 2005; **3**: 597–605.
36. Rao RV, Ellerby HM, Bredesen DE. Coupling endoplasmic reticulum stress to the cell death program. *Cell Death Differ* 2004; **11**: 372–380.
37. Ma Y, Hendershot LM. The role of the unfolded protein response in tumour development: friend or foe? *Nat Rev Cancer* 2004; **4**: 966–977.
38. Healy SJ, Gorman AM, Mousavi-Shafaei P, Gupta S, Samali A. Targeting the endoplasmic reticulum-stress response as an anticancer strategy. *Eur J Pharmacol* 2009; **625**: 234–246.
39. Abu-Remaileh M, Aqeilan RI. Tumor suppressor WWOX regulates glucose metabolism via HIF1alpha modulation. *Cell Death Differ* 2014; **21**: 1805–1814.
40. Nagoshi H, Taki T, Hanamura I, Nitta M, Otsuki T, Nishida K *et al*. Frequent PVT1 rearrangement and novel chimeric genes PVT1-NBEA and PVT1-WWOX occur in multiple myeloma with 8q24 abnormality. *Cancer Res* 2012; **72**: 4954–4962.
41. Chesi M, Bergsagel PL, Shonukan OO, Martelli ML, Brents LA, Chen T *et al*. Frequent dysregulation of the c-maf proto-oncogene at 16q23 by translocation to an Ig locus in multiple myeloma. *Blood* 1998; **91**: 4457–4463.
42. Krummel KA, Roberts LR, Kawakami M, Glover TW, Smith DI. The characterization of the common fragile site FRA16D and its involvement in multiple myeloma translocations. *Genomics* 2000; **69**: 37–46.
43. Jenner MW, Leone PE, Walker BA, Ross FM, Johnson DC, Gonzalez D *et al*. Gene mapping and expression analysis of 16q loss of heterozygosity identifies WWOX and CYLD as being important in determining clinical outcome in multiple myeloma. *Blood* 2007; **110**: 3291–3300.
44. Walker BA, Leone PE, Jenner MW, Li C, Gonzalez D, Johnson DC *et al*. Integration of global SNP-based mapping and expression arrays reveals key regions, mechanisms, and genes important in the pathogenesis of multiple myeloma. *Blood* 2006; **108**: 1733–1743.
45. Agnelli L, Mosca L, Fabris S, Lionetti M, Andronache A, Kwee I *et al*. A SNP microarray and FISH-based procedure to detect allelic imbalances in multiple myeloma: an integrated genomics approach reveals a wide gene dosage effect. *Genes Chromosomes Cancer* 2009; **48**: 603–614.
46. Zhan F, Hardin J, Kordsmeier B, Bumm K, Zheng M, Tian E *et al*. Global gene expression profiling of multiple myeloma, monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance, and normal bone marrow plasma cells. *Blood* 2002; **99**: 1745–1757.
47. Ludes-Meyers JH, Kil H, Bednarek AK, Drake J, Bedford MT, Aldaz CM. WWOX binds the specific proline-rich ligand PPTY: identification of candidate interacting proteins. *Oncogene* 2004; **23**: 5049–5055.
48. Bourdon JC, Renzing J, Robertson PL, Fernandes KN, Lane DP. Scotin, a novel p53-inducible proapoptotic protein located in the ER and the nuclear membrane. *J Cell Biol* 2002; **158**: 235–246.
49. Terrinoni A, Ranalli M, Cadot B, Leta A, Bagetta G, Voudsen KH *et al*. p73-alpha is capable of inducing scotin and ER stress. *Oncogene* 2004; **23**: 3721–3725.
50. Aqeilan RI, Hassan MQ, de Bruin A, Hagan JP, Volinia S, Palumbo T *et al*. The WWOX tumor suppressor is essential for postnatal survival and normal bone metabolism. *J Biol Chem* 2008; **283**: 21629–21639.
51. Ludes-Meyers JH, Kil H, Parker-Thornburg J, Kusewitt DF, Bedford MT, Aldaz CM. Generation and characterization of mice carrying a conditional allele of the Wwox tumor suppressor gene. *PLoS ONE* 2009; **4**: e7775.
52. Smith DI, McAvoy S, Zhu Y, Perez DS. Large common fragile site genes and cancer. *Semin Cancer Biol* 2007; **17**: 31–41.



Cell Death and Disease is an open-access journal published by **Nature Publishing Group**. This work is licensed under a **Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License**. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in the credit line; if the material is not included under the Creative Commons license, users will need to obtain permission from the license holder to reproduce the material. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

© The Author(s) 2017

Supplementary Information accompanies this paper on Cell Death and Disease website (<http://www.nature.com/cddis>)