

EPS8 is a Potential Oncogene in Glioblastoma

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Purpose: In this study, we investigated the expression and function of Epidermal growth factor receptor kinase substrate 8 (EPS8) in glioblastoma (GBM), and further explored the underlying mechanisms that regulate it.

Patients and methods: The expression and potential mechanisms of EPS8 in GBM were evaluated through multiple online public databases. The expression level EPS8 in GBM tissues and cell lines were detected by immunohistochemical staining and Western blot. Then, the prognosis of EPS8 and GBM patients were analyzed. Loss-of-function experiments were conducted to determine the role of EPS8 for the biological behavior of GBM cells. In addition, the tumorigenic ability of nude mice was tested in vivo.

Results: EPS8 is highly expressed in GBM tissues and indicates poor patient prognosis. In cell experiments, EPS8 can promote the proliferation, migration and invasion of GBM cells. In vivo, EPS8 promotes tumor formation in nude mice. EPS8 can activate the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway to function.

Conclusion: EP8S plays a role in the development of GBM and may be a potential therapeutic target for GBM.

Keywords: GBM, EPS8, PI3K/Akt pathway

Introduction

Gliomas are the most common form of tumors in the central nervous system, accounting for approximately 80% of malignant brain tumors.¹ According to the World Health Organization (WHO), gliomas can be classified into four groups (grades I–IV). Among them, glioblastomas (GBM; WHO grade IV) have the highest incidence, accounting for 46.1% of all gliomas.² Gliomas are biologically characterized by invasive and diffuse growth. Therefore, it is difficult to completely remove GBM by surgery, resulting in frequent postoperative relapse. Despite the rapid development of comprehensive anti-tumor models in recent years, effective therapies for treating gliomas remain unsatisfactory. Diverse genetic, epigenetic, and developmental programs drive glioblastoma research, an incurable and poorly understood tumor, but their precise characterization remains challenging.³ Therefore, the present research focused on exploring GBM pathogenesis at the molecular level to identify therapeutic targets.

Epidermal growth factor receptor kinase substrate 8 (EPS8) is a part of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) signaling pathway.^{4,5} EPS8 can act as an adaptor protein to bind several chaperone proteins, forming complexes to regulate multiple signaling pathways.⁶ Physiologically, EPS8 is involved in actin remodeling mediated by growth factors.⁷ Additionally, EPS8 is closely associated with the formation of cell microvilli, cell adhesion, motility, and angiogenesis.^{8–10} EPS8 has been identified as an oncogene in malignant solid tumors.¹¹ Anomalies in EPS8

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expression are involved in malignant progression of solid tumor cells, such as in lung, breast, and pancreatic cancer, as well as, in squamous cell carcinomas.^{12–15} However, studies of EPS8 in GBM are relatively rare, and its regulation mechanisms are unclear. In this study, we investigated EPS8 expression and function in GBM, and further explored underlying regulatory mechanisms.

Materials and Methods

Bioinformatics Analysis

A variety of online databases were used to predict the expression and prognostic significance of *EPS8* in GBM. Gene Expression Profiling Interactive Analysis (GEPIA; <http://gepia.cancer-pku.cn>) was first used to analyze differential expression of *EPS8* mRNA in GBM samples and normal samples. In particular, GEPIA was used to analyze RNA sequencing data from 9736 tumor samples and 8587 normal samples from The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) and Genotype-Tissue Expression (GTEx) programs. In addition, the Chinese Glioma Genome Atlas (CGGA; <http://www.cgga.org.cn>) was used to analyze *EPS8* expression levels in gliomas of different grades to predict their prognostic effect in GBM patients. Notably, the CGGA contains over 2000 samples from Chinese glioma patients, which were used to analyze mRNA expression profiles and prognosis in glioma patients. Finally, Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) was used for signal pathway enrichment analysis, aiming to identify *EPS8*-mediated molecular pathways in GBM.

Tissue Samples

Paraffin-embedded tissues of GBM patients (N = 98) who underwent surgical resection at First Hospital of Lanzhou University between January 2005 and December 2014 were collected. All 98 GBM patients were pathologically diagnosed and had complete clinical data. The mean age of the patients was 46.2 ± 12.1 years (range 35–72 years), with 68 males and 30 females. In addition, three pairs of fresh GBM tissues and adjacent non-tumor tissues were collected for Western blot analysis. None of the enrolled GBM patients received chemotherapy, radiation, or biotherapy before surgery. All patients signed written informed consent. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the First Hospital of Lanzhou University.

Cell Culture and Transfection

GBM cell lines, U251, U87MG, SHG44, and A172 were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection

(ATCC; Manassas, VA, USA). The cells were maintained in RPMI 1640 medium (Invitrogen, Shanghai, China) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 100 U/mL penicillin, and 0.1 mg/mL streptomycin at 37°C with 5% CO₂. Culture medium was changed every other day.

Two different short hairpin RNA (shRNA) target sequences were designed based on the design principles of RNA interference sequences. The target sequences of *EPS8*-shRNA-1 and *EPS8*-shRNA-2 were GGGAGCCACAATGG AACAAGA and GCGAGAGTCTATAGCCAAATC, respectively. The lentiviruses with these target sequences were commercially prepared and packaged (GeneChem, Shanghai, China). Selected GBM cells were infected with lentivirus according to the manufacturer's instructions, followed by puromycin selection (5 µg/mL). *EPS8* knockdown efficiency was assessed by Western blot.

Immunohistochemistry and Evaluation

The streptavidin-peroxidase method was used for immunohistochemistry (IHC). Paraffin-embedded tissue was cut into 5-µm-thick sections, followed by dewaxing and dehydration. Endogenous biotin was blocked with a 3% methanol in H₂O₂ solution, and then a 10% BSA solution was used to block non-specific binding. Subsequently, the sections were incubated with primary antibody (Rabbit Anti-*EPS8* antibody, 1:100; Abcam, Cambridge, MA) at 4°C overnight. The sections were then washed with phosphate buffer saline (PBS), and then incubated with secondary antibody (Zhongshan Golden Bridge Biotechnology, Beijing, China) for 30 mins at 30°C. Finally, 3,3'-diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride was used for visualization, and hematoxylin was added for counterstaining.

All IHC sections were independently scored by two pathologists. The intensity of positive staining in cells was divided into four grades: 0 points without staining; 1 point for lightly brown; 2 points for moderately brown; and 3 points for strongly brown. The percentage of positively stained cells was also categorized into four grades: 0 for no staining; 1 for <25%; 2 for 25–75%; and 3 for >75%. Subsequently, the two scores were multiplied to obtain the final score. A score over 5 indicated a high *EPS8* expression, and a score less than or equal to 5 suggested low *EPS8* expression.

Western Blot

Cells were harvested to extract total protein using RIPA lysis buffer (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology, Beijing, China) on ice. Tissue samples were thoroughly ground before adding RIPA buffer. Sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel

electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) was used to separate protein samples, which were later transferred to polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membrane (Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA). After the membranes were blocked with 5% milk, they were incubated with primary antibody (Anti-EPS8 antibody, 1:1500; Abcam) overnight at 4°C. After incubation with the secondary antibody at room temperature for 1 h, an enhanced chemiluminescent (ECL) kit (Biorobot, Shanghai, China) was used for visualization.

Cell Proliferation Assay

Cell counting kit-8 (CCK-8; Dojindo, Kumamoto, Japan) was used to evaluate the proliferative capability of GBM cells. Briefly, cells were seeded into 96-well plates at a density of 2000 cells/per well. After incubation for 0, 24, 48, 72 and 96 hrs, cell proliferation was determined by adding the CCK-8 solution according to the manufacturer's instructions. A microplate reader was used to measure optical density at 450 nm (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA, USA). The assay was conducted in triplicate.

Cell Migration and Invasion Assay

Transwell chambers were used to conduct invasion and migration assays (Corning, NY, USA). Pre-coated Matrigel Transwell chambers (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, USA) were used to assess invasion ability, while Transwell chambers without Matrigel were utilized to determine migration capacity. First, the cells were starved in serum-free medium for 24 hrs. The lower chamber was filled with medium containing 20% FBS as a chemotactic agent. After incubation for 24 hrs, cells that migrated or invaded the bottom of the membrane were fixed with 75% methanol for 30 mins, and then stained with 0.5% crystal violet for 1 h. Finally, the proportion of migrated or invaded cells was calculated.

Wound-Healing Assay

A wound-healing assay was employed to assess the migration ability of GBM cells. Approximately 2×10^5 cells were seeded into 6-well plates and incubated until cell confluency reached 100%. Then, a plastic pipette tip was used to gently scrape the monolayer of cells. The cells were washed three times with PBS and further incubated with serum-free medium at 37°C with 5% CO₂. Cells were observed and images were captured with a microscope at 0 and 24 hrs, followed by calculation of wound-healing rate.

Tumorigenicity Assay in Nude Mice

Experiments with xenograft tumors were performed using 6–7 weeks old BALB/c male nude mice (Charles River; Beijing, China). Nude mice were divided into negative control (NC) group and EPS8-shRNA-2 group. Next, U87MG cells in logarithmic growth phase in the NC and EPS8-shRNA groups were collected, and a cell suspension of 5×10^7 cells/mL was prepared. Then, 0.2 mL of cells was inoculated subcutaneously into nude mice. A clear bulge can be seen at the injection site to indicate successful vaccination. After injection, the volume of subcutaneous tumors in nude mice was measured every 5 days. Nude mice were sacrificed 25 days after inoculation, and tumors were removed for analysis. Animal experiments were conducted under the approval of the Animal Ethics Committee of The First Hospital of Lanzhou University and were performed in accordance with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory animals published by the US National Institutes of Health.

Statistical Analysis

Data are shown as mean \pm standard deviation (SD). Unpaired t-tests were used to determine differences between groups. Correlation between the clinicopathological parameters of patients with glioblastoma and EPS8 was evaluated by the Chi-square test. Kaplan–Meier and log-rank tests were used to assess the correlation between EPS8 expression and survival of GBM patients. Overall survival (OS) and disease-free survival (DFS) were defined as primary outcome measures. SPSS 19.0 software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) and GraphPad Prism 7 (GraphPad Software Inc., San Diego, CA) were used for statistical analysis. A P value <0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

Results

Bioinformatics Prediction

First, EPS8 expression in GBM was predicted through various databases. Based on the TCGA database, GEPIA analysis indicated that *EPS8* mRNA expression was significantly higher in GBM samples than in normal samples (Figure 1A). *EPS8* expression in glioma and GBM was further predicted online in the CGGA database. As a result, *EPS8* expression was significantly increased in GBM compared with other pathological types of glioma (Figure 1B). According to the WHO classification of gliomas, *EPS8* expression was significantly higher in GBM than in other subtypes of glioma (Figure 1C). In addition,

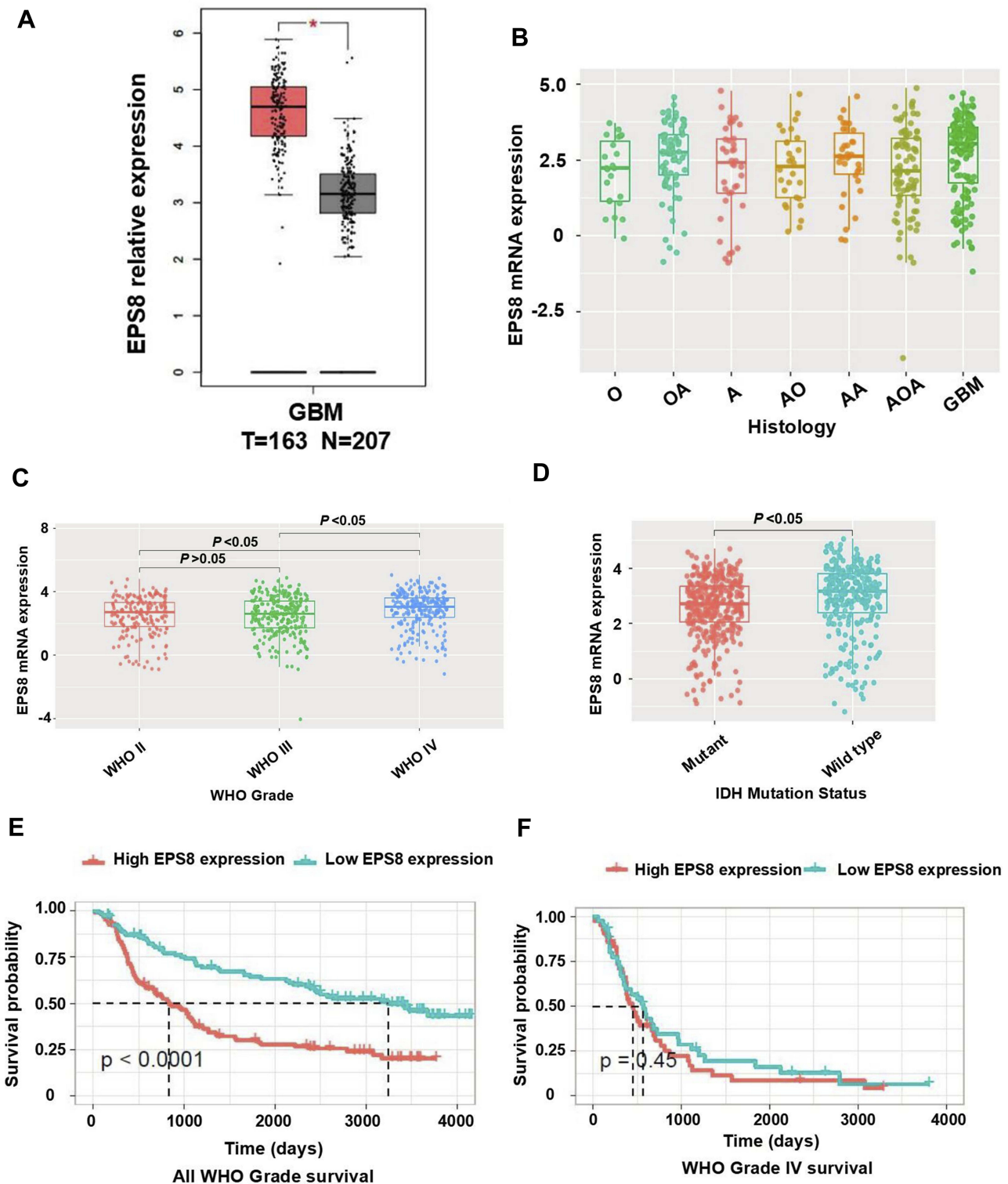


Figure 1 Exploring the expression landscape of EPS8 in GBM based on online tools. **(A)** The expression level of EPS8 mRNA in GBM was higher than normal samples by GEPIA online dataset. **(B)** The expression levels of EPS8 increased by the histopathologic classification. **(C)** The expression levels of EPS8 increased by the WHO grade. **(D)** EPS8 expression was upregulated in the IDH wild-type samples compared with the IDH mutant samples. **(E)** Glioma patients with high expression of EPS8 had a worse prognosis. **(F)** GBM patients with high expression of EPS8 had a worse prognosis. The above data **(B–F)** were from the CGGA database.

Abbreviations: EPS8, Epidermal growth factor receptor kinase substrate 8; GBM, glioblastoma; GEPIA, Gene Expression Profiling Interactive Analysis; O, Oligodendroglioma; OA, Oligoastrocytoma; A, Astrocytoma; AO, Anaplastic oligodendroglioma; AOA, Anaplastic oligoastrocytoma; AA, Anaplastic astrocytoma; WHO, World Health Organization; IDH1, isocitrate.

higher *EPS8* expression was detected in gliomas with wild-type *isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH)* (Figure 1D). Based on prognostic data of glioma patients from the CGGA database, we further analyzed the association between *EPS8* and prognosis of patients with glioma. Consequently, glioma patients with high expression of *EPS8* had a poorer prognosis than those with low expression (Figure 1E). Although the prognosis of GBM patients with low expression of *EPS8* was slightly better than those with high expression, the difference was not statistically significant (Figure 1F).

Correlation Between *EPS8* and GBM

To investigate the importance of *EPS8* in GBM progression, IHC was used to examine its expression in GBM tissues and corresponding adjacent tissues, revealing primarily cytoplasmic localization of *EPS8* protein (Figure 2A and B). High expression rate of *EPS8* found in tumor tissues (57.1%, 56/98) was significantly more prominent than that of corresponding non-tumor tissues (37.8%, 37/98). We also quantified *EPS8* expression by Western blot in three pairs of GBM and corresponding adjacent non-tumor tissues. As shown in Figure 2C, *EPS8* expression in GBM tissues was significantly higher than in non-tumor tissues. Subsequently, the analysis of the association between the clinicopathological features of patients with GBM and *EPS8* expression was performed. The results are summarized in Table 1, where high expression of *EPS8* was closely associated with tumor size and Karnofsky Performance Score (KPS) in GBM patients ($P < 0.05$), but not with gender, age, or tumor location. Intriguingly, our results showed that *EPS8* expression was not related to *IDH* gene mutations in GBM patients, which was not consistent with previous bioinformatics predictions.

The effects of *EPS8* expression on DFS and OS in patients with GBM were assessed by Kaplan-Meier survival (KPS) analysis. Log-rank test results showed that high *EPS8* expression was associated with poor OS and DFS (Figure 2D and E). To further evaluate whether *EPS8* expression was an independent prognostic factor for GBM, both univariate and multivariate Cox regression analysis models were used to assess its prognostic significance. Univariate Cox regression analysis revealed that high expression of *EPS8* was an important factor for OS in GBM patients (Table 2 and Figure 2F). Multivariate Cox regression analysis further showed that, besides tumor size (HR = 1.658, 95% CI: 1.051–2.616, $P < 0.05$) and KPS score (HR = 0.468, 95% CI: 0.303–0.723, $P < 0.05$),

high expression of *EPS8* was also an independent prognostic factor for OS (HR = 1.651, 95% CI: 1.014–2.689, $P < 0.05$) (Table 2 and Figure 2E). Therefore, we further investigated the biological functions and molecular mechanisms of *EPS8* in GBM progression.

EPS8 Promoted Proliferation, Migration, and Invasion of GBM Cells

EPS8 protein expression in four GBM cell lines was detected by Western blot. As shown in Figure 3A, *EPS8* expression was the highest in U87MG; therefore, the U87MG cell line was used for subsequent functional validation. Lentiviral-mediated shRNA was used to construct a stable cell line with *EPS8* knockdown. *EPS8* expression was significantly down-regulated following infection with two different shRNAs targeting *EPS8*, compared with that of untreated U87MG cells (NC group) (Figure 3B).

CCK-8 assays were further used to assess the effect of *EPS8* on U87MG proliferation. The knockdown of *EPS8* inhibited cell proliferation in U87MG ($P < 0.05$, Figure 3C). Transwell chambers were used to analyze the effects of *EPS8* knockdown on cell migration and invasion, showing decreased cell migration and invasion in U87MG cells ($P < 0.05$, Figure 3D). Moreover, wound healing assays were performed to investigate the effects of *EPS8* knockdown on GBM cell migration, showing significantly decreased U87MG cell motility ($P < 0.05$, Figure 3E).

High Expression of *EPS8* Activated PI3K/Akt Signaling Pathway

We further explored the molecular mechanisms of *EPS8* in GBM progression. Aberrant activation of the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/protein kinase B (PI3K/Akt) signaling pathway is known to promote tumor progression. Previous GSEA analysis suggested that high *EPS8* expression was mainly enriched in the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway (Figure 4A). Therefore, the phosphorylation status of PI3K, Akt, and glycogen synthase 3 beta (GSK-3 β) proteins after *EPS8* knockdown was assessed by Western blot to determine whether the observed phenomenon was caused by decreased PI3K/Akt signaling transduction. Total protein expression of PI3K, Akt, and GSK-3 β was not significantly changed in the two *EPS8*-shRNA U87MG groups compared to NC cells. However, *EPS8* knockdown significantly inhibited levels of phosphorylated PI3K, Akt, and GSK-3 β in U87MG cells (Figure 4B).

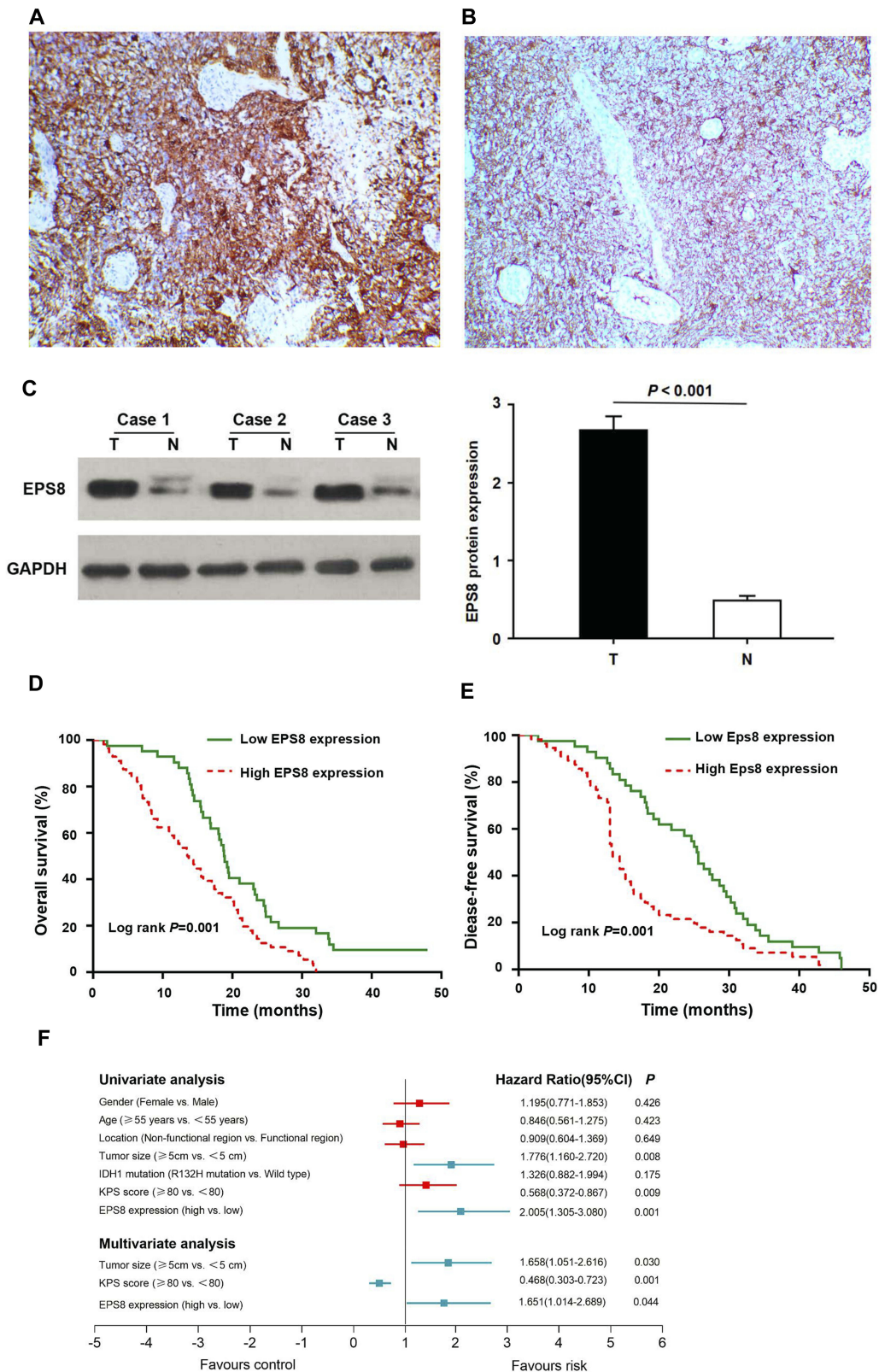


Figure 2 EPS8 is a marker of poor prognosis in patients with GBM. (A) EPS8 expression in GBM tissue. (B) EPS8 expression in corresponding adjacent tissue. (C) The expression level of EPS8 in GBM tissues was higher than that in non-tumor tissues. (D) GBM patients with high EPS8 expression had shorter OS. (E) GBM patients with high EPS8 expression had shorter DFS. (F) The forest map of univariate and multivariable analyses.

Abbreviations: EPS8, Epidermal growth factor receptor kinase substrate 8; GBM, glioblastoma; T, tumor tissue; N, non-tumor tissue; OS, Overall survival; DFS, disease-free survival; IDH1, isocitrate dehydrogenase; KPS, Karnofsky Performance Score.

Table 1 Correlation Between the EPS8 Expression and Clinicopathological Features (n = 98)

Features	n	EPS8 Expression		P-value
		Low (n=42)	High (n=56)	
Gender				0.704
Male	68	30 (71.4%)	38 (67.9%)	
Female	30	12 (28.6%)	18 (32.1%)	
Age				0.128
<55	53	19 (45.2%)	34 (60.7%)	
≥55	45	23 (54.8%)	22 (39.3%)	
Location				0.680
Functional region	56	25 (59.5%)	31 (55.4%)	
Non-functional region	42	17 (40.5%)	25 (44.6%)	
Tumor size				0.028
<5 cm	39	22 (52.4%)	17 (30.4%)	
≥5 cm	59	20 (47.6%)	39 (69.6%)	
IDH1 mutation				0.483
Wild type	53	21 (50%)	32 (57.1%)	
Mutant	45	21 (50%)	24 (42.9%)	
KPS score				0.012
≥80	51	28 (66.7%)	23 (41.1%)	
<80	47	14 (33.3%)	33 (58.9%)	

Abbreviations: EPS8, Epidermal growth factor receptor kinase substrate 8; IDH1, isocitrate dehydrogenase; KPS, Karnofsky Performance Score.

EPS8 Promotes Tumor Growth in vivo

To explore the effect of EPS8 on GBM tumor growth in vivo, U87MG cells of the NC and EPS8-shRNA groups were inoculated subcutaneously into BALB/c nude mice. After successful inoculation of U87MG cells, the volume of subcutaneous tumors in nude mice was measured every 5 days. The results showed that both groups of nude mice had tumor formation under the skin. The subcutaneous tumor growth rate in nude mice of the EPS8 group was slower than that of the NC group (Figure 5A). After 25

days, we sacrificed all of the mice and dissected the tumors. We found that the tumor weight of the EPS8 group of mice was significantly lower than that of the NC group (Figure 5B). Therefore, EPS8 knockdown inhibited tumor growth in nude mice.

Discussion

EPS8 is a substrate for receptor tyrosine kinases, and contains an Src homology 3 (SH3) domain, playing an important role in promoting mitotic signaling.¹⁶ The *EPS8* gene is located on chromosome 12q23-q24 in humans.¹⁷ EPS8 protein includes a specific N-terminal phospho-tyrosine-binding domain, a central SH3 domain, and a C-terminal “effector region”.¹⁸ The latter region regulates intracellular EPS8 localization and is sufficient to activate GTPase and Rac to remodel the actin cytoskeleton.¹⁸ EPS8 has been confirmed to enhance the reactivity of epidermal growth factor (EGF), thereby promoting EGF binding to its receptor, EGFR, to activate mitotic signal transmission.¹⁹ Studies have shown that EPS8 forms a Rac-specific guanine nucleotide exchange factor complex with Abi-1 and Sos-1, and that motility and invasiveness of fibrosarcoma cells could be inhibited by suppressing the formation of this complex.^{20,21} A number of studies have also indicated that abnormal EPS8 expression is closely related to biological activity in several types of cancer. Maa et al have reported that EPS8 advances motility and growth of cells in colon cancer by enhancing activity and expression of focal adhesion kinase.²² Welsch et al found that *EPS8* expression is significantly increased in pancreatic cancer, and localizes to F-actin filaments, filopodia, and the tip of the cell advancing front. They also observed that EPS8 knockdown altered cell morphology and the actin-based cytoskeletal structure, attenuating protrusion formation and cell-cell junctions.²³ Moreover, EPS8 is closely associated with growth and

Table 2 Univariate and Multivariable Analyses of Overall Survival

Variables	Univariate			Multivariate		
	HR	95% CI	P	HR	95% CI	P
Gender (Female vs Male)	1.195	0.771–1.853	0.426			
Age (≥55 years vs ≤55 years)	0.846	0.561–1.275	0.423			
Location (Non-functional region vs Functional region)	0.909	0.604–1.369	0.649			
Tumor size (≥5cm vs ≤5 cm)	1.776	1.160–2.720	0.008	1.658	1.051–2.616	0.030
IDH1 mutation (Mutant vs Wild type)	1.326	0.882–1.994	0.175			
KPS score (≥80 vs < 80)	0.568	0.372–0.867	0.009	0.468	0.303–0.723	0.001
EPS8 expression (high vs low)	2.005	1.305–3.080	0.001	1.651	1.014–2.689	0.044

Abbreviations: 95% CI, confidence interval; IDH1, isocitrate dehydrogenase; KPS, Karnofsky Performance Score; EPS8, Epidermal growth factor receptor kinase substrate 8.

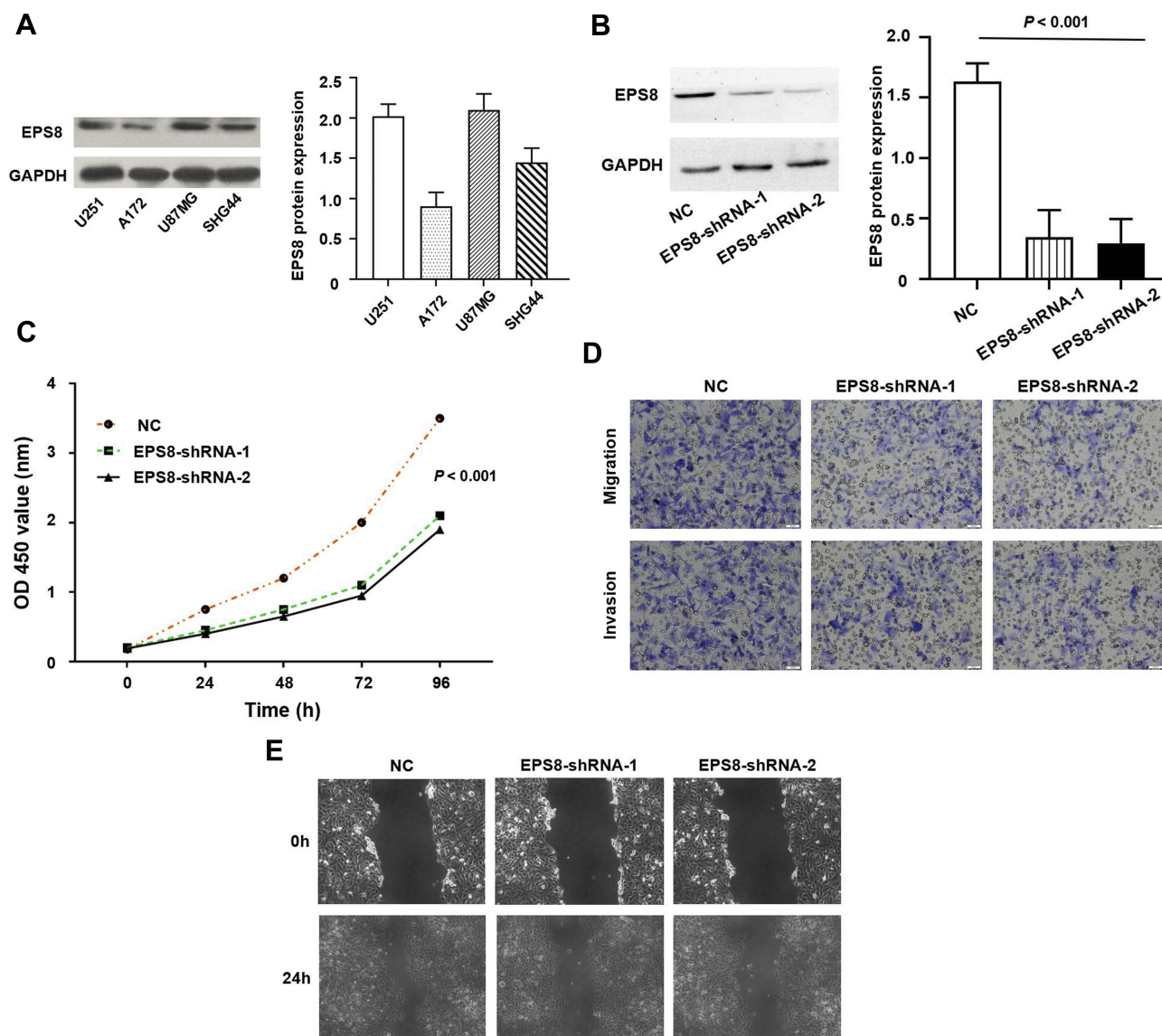


Figure 3 EPS8 regulated the malignant biological behavior of GBM cells. **(A)** The expression level of EPS8 was detected in GBM cells by Western blot. **(B)** It was confirmed by Western blot that EPS8 was effectively inhibited in U87MG cells. **(C)** CCK-8 assay showed that silencing EPS8 expression can inhibit the proliferation of U87MG cells; **(D)** Transwell assay showed that silencing EPS8 expression can inhibit the migration and invasion of U87MG cells; **(E)** Wound healing assay showed that silencing EPS8 expression can inhibit the migration of U87MG cells.

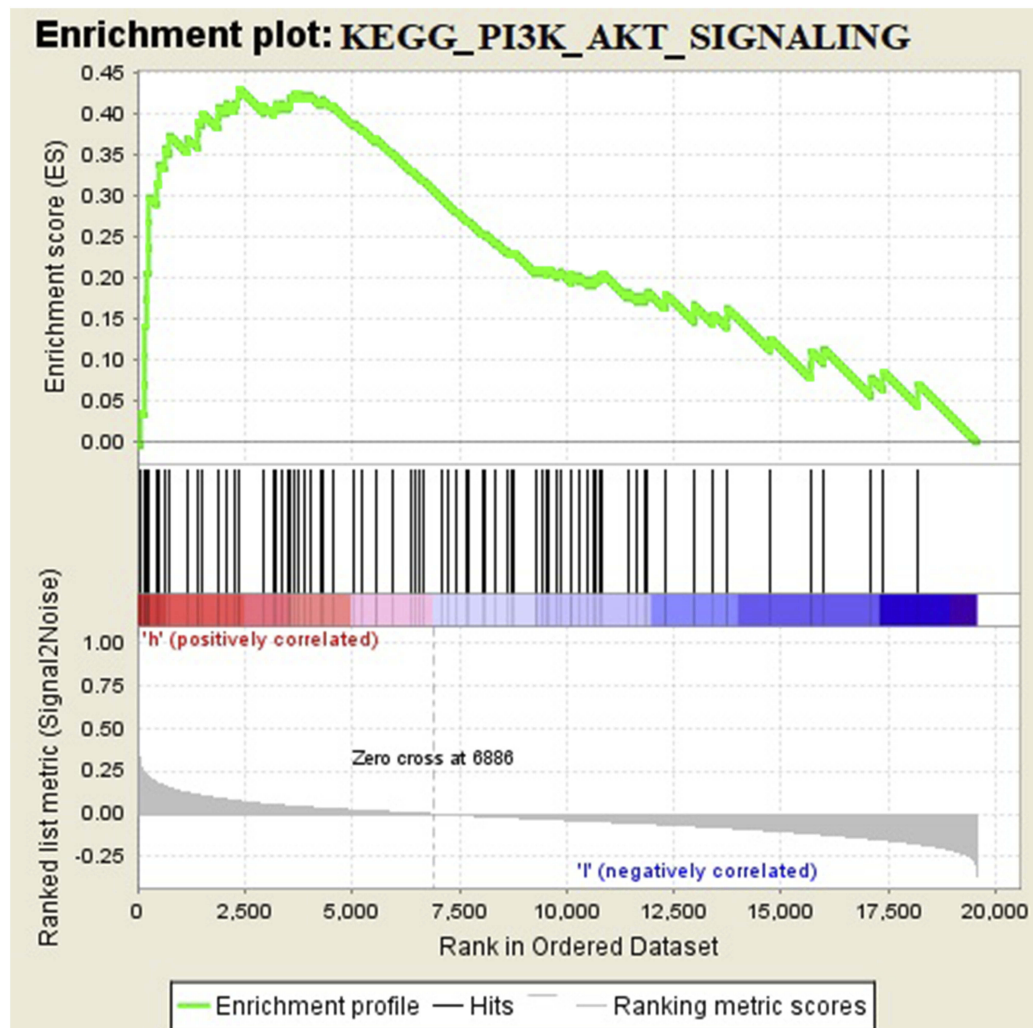
Abbreviations: EPS8, Epidermal growth factor receptor kinase substrate 8; GBM, glioblastoma; CCK-8, Cell Counting Kit-8; NC, untreated U87MG cells.

metastasis of malignant tumors, such as cervical cancer, oral squamous cell carcinoma, and ovarian cancer.^{24–26}

Studies concerning EPS8 in GBM are rare. A Chinese study reported that the rate of EPS8 overexpression in high-grade glioma tissues was significantly higher than that in normal brain tissues by IHC, and plays a tumor-promoting role through extracellular receptor kinase (ERK) and Akt/ β -catenin pathways.²⁷ Cattaneo et al used small interfering RNA (siRNA) to silence EPS8 expression in GBM cell lines, and subsequent in vitro assays showed that *EPS8* silencing effectively inhibited GBM cell migration and

invasion.²⁸ In this study, our research direction and hypotheses were first established through bioinformatics. Differential expression of EPS8 was further confirmed in clinical samples comparing GBM and non-tumor tissues, which is consistent with results reported by Ding et al.²⁷ Statistical analysis showed that EPS8 was closely related to the clinicopathological features, including tumor size and KPS score in GBM patients. A clinical predictive model revealed that GBM patients with high EPS8 expression had shorter survival time, and that EPS8 is an independent risk factor for prognosis in GBM patients. In vitro assays were

A



B

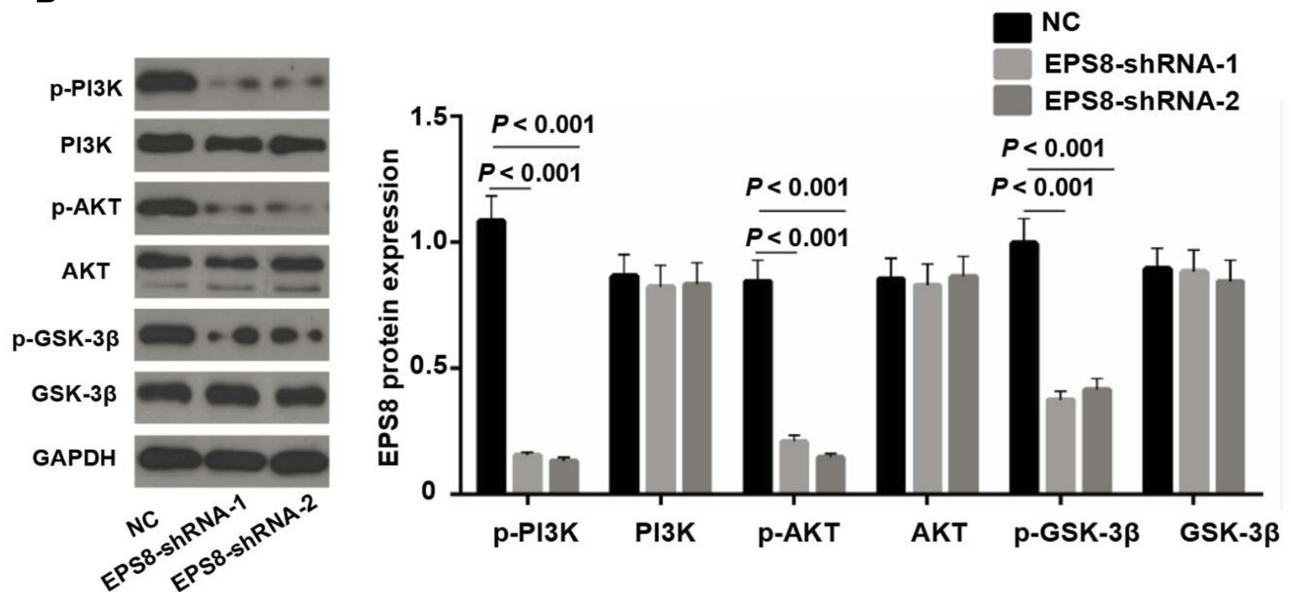


Figure 4 High expression of EPS8 activated PI3K/Akt signaling pathway. **(A)** Abnormal expression of EPS8 was mainly enriched in PI3K/Akt signaling pathway by GSEA analysis. **(B)** Western blot analysis of PI3K/Akt signaling pathway-related proteins in each group.

Abbreviations: EPS8, Epidermal growth factor receptor kinase substrate 8; GSEA, Gene Set Enrichment Analysis.

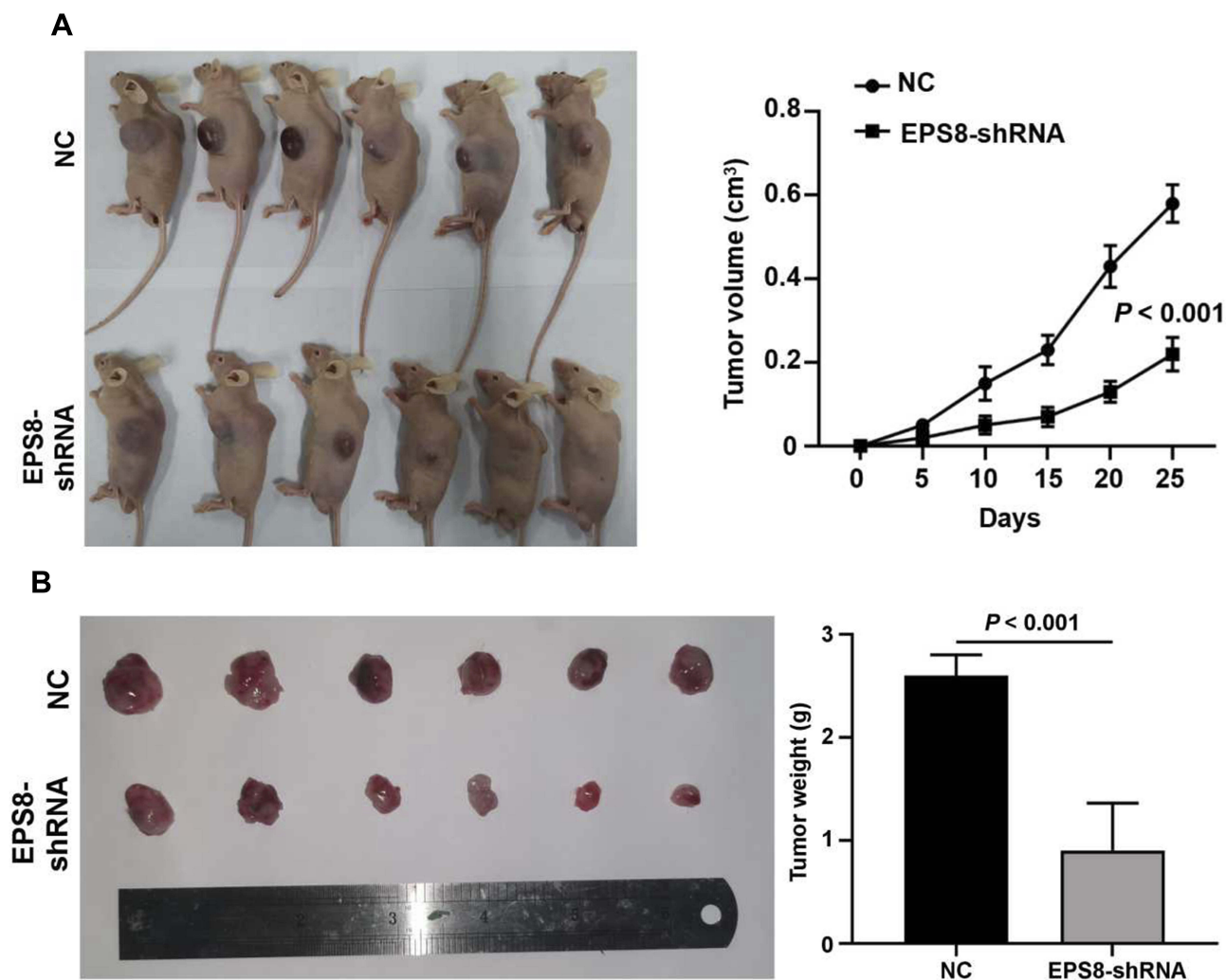


Figure 5 In the xenograft tumors of nude mice, knockdown of EPS8 inhibits tumor growth. (A) The growth curve of the transplanted tumor in nude mice. (B) Comparison of tumor weight after 25 days.

Abbreviation: EPS8, Epidermal growth factor receptor kinase substrate 8.

critical to this study. Lentiviral-mediated shRNA was used to effectively silence EPS8 expression in GBM cells. As a result, EPS8 knockdown suppressed cell proliferation, migration, and invasion of U87MG cells, which was similar to results reported by Cattaneo et al.²⁸ In vivo experiments showed that EPS8 can promote tumor growth. The above findings further support that EPS8 promotes GBM progression.

In this study, we also focused on the mechanism by which EPS8 played in GBM progression. Outcomes from GSEA analysis indicated a close association between *EPS8* and PI3K/Akt signaling. The PI3K/Akt signaling pathway plays an important role in GBM progression. Zheng et al found that interleukin 17A (IL-17A) promotes migration and invasion of GBM by activating the PI3K/Akt signal transduction.²⁹ Using an open-access data set in the TCGA database containing 608

GBM samples, Park et al analyzed and validated that the PI3K/Akt pathway is critical for predicting the prognosis of GBM patients.³⁰ In addition, EPS8 has been implicated in regulating proliferation, apoptosis, and chemosensitivity of BCR-ABL-positive cells via the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway in chronic myeloid leukemia.³¹ Therefore, we further examined changes in the expression of related molecules in the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway. Western blot confirmed that EPS8 promoted tumor formation by activating the PI3K/Akt pathway in GBM progression.

Conclusion

In conclusion, our study provides new evidence for clinical and biological significance of *EPS8* in GBM. Our data showed a high expression of *EPS8* in GBM, which has been identified as a predictive marker for the prognosis of GBM patients.

Notably, we have found that EPS8 promotes malignant biological behavior of GBM by activating the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway. However, further study of the mechanisms involved is needed. In addition, patient-derived xenografts (PDX) can provide more evidence for this study. We conclude that EPS8 may be a potential therapeutic target for GBM.

Acknowledgment

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Author Contributions

Gang Yang and Quan-lin Guan conceived this study and took responsibility for the quality of the data. Yong-bin Lu acquired data and played an important role in interpreting the results. Gang Yang performed the data analysis and wrote the manuscript. Quan-lin Guan played an important role in modifying the paper. All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting or revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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