Activation of EZH2 and SUZ12 Regulated by E2F1 Predicts the Disease Progression and Aggressive Characteristics of Bladder Cancer

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Abstract

Purpose: Previous study identified E2F1 as a key mediator of non–muscle-invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC) progression. The aim of this study was to identify the E2F1-related genes associated with poor prognosis and aggressive characteristics of bladder cancer.

Experimental Design: Microarray analysis was performed to find E2F1-related genes associated with tumor progression and aggressiveness in the gene expression data from 165 primary patients with bladder cancer. The biologic activity of E2F1-related genes in tumor progression and aggressiveness was confirmed with experimental assays using bladder cancer cells and tumor xenograft assay.

Results: The expression of E2F1 was significantly associated with EZH2 and SUZ12. The overexpression of E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12 enhanced cancer progression including cell colony formation, migration, and invasiveness. Knockdown of these genes reduced motility, blocked invasion, and decreased tumor size in vivo. E2F1 bound the proximal EZH2 and SUZ12 promoter to activate transcription, suggesting that E2F1 and its downstream effectors, EZH2 and SUZ12, could be important mediators for the cancer progression. In addition, we confirmed an association between these genes and aggressive characteristics. Interestingly, the treatment of anticancer drugs to the cells over-expressing E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12 induced the expression of CD44, KL4, OCT4, and ABCG2 known as cancer stem cell (CSC)–related genes.

Conclusions: The link between E2F1, EZH2, and/or SUZ12 revealed that E2F1 directly regulates transcription of the EZH2 and SUZ12 genes. The signature of E2F1–EZH2–SUZ12 shows a predictive value for prognosis in bladder tumors and the E2F1–EZH2–SUZ12-driven transcriptional events may regulate the cancer aggressiveness and chemo-resistance, which may provide opportunity for development of new treatment modalities. Clin Cancer Res; 21(23); 5391–403. ©2015 AACR.

Introduction

Bladder cancer is the sixth most common cancer in men and women populations. In 2013, 72,570 new cases of bladder cancer were diagnosed and 15,210 deaths were due to bladder cancer in the United States (1). This cancer is characterized by 2 histologically distinct subtypes: non–muscle-invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC) and muscle-invasive bladder cancer (MIBC) at initial diagnosis (2). NMIBC is a heterogeneous disease (3), and patients frequently experience disease recurrence and 10% to 30% of them progress to MIBC, which is responsible for most bladder cancer–specific deaths (2). Because MIBC frequently leads to distant metastases (4), a major focus of research has been to understand the mechanisms that promote cancer progression. Although there have been many efforts to construct a robust model to predict progression of NMIBC using clinical information and pathologic classification (3, 5–7), precisely predicting the behavior of heterogeneous NMIBC remains challenging.

Previously, our genome-wide gene expression profile study using microarray technologies successfully identified a gene expression signature that could predict the likelihood of progression of NMIBC (8). Expression of E2F1 was significantly upregulated in the MIBC subtype, strongly indicating that activation of E2F1 might be a critical genetic event in the development of or progression to MIBC (8). Because E2F1 was not uniformly absent in all NMIBCs, we re-examined expression of E2F1 in NMIBCs and subdivided the patients into 2 groups according to the expression level of E2F1. The progression rate in the E2F1-high group was profoundly higher than in the E2F1-low group, showing that E2F1 is strongly associated with NMIBC-to-MIBC progression (8).
In this study, on the basis of gene-to-gene network analysis, we found that the expression levels of EZH2 and SUZ12, binding partners of polycomb complex PRC2 (polycomb repressive complex 2) and direct targets of E2F1, were significantly higher in the E2F1-high subgroup than in the E2F1-low subgroup. Overexpression of several PcG proteins has been associated with many tumors and has also been identified as prognostic indicator in several tumors (9–13). The PRC2 core components are known such as EZH2, SUZ12, EED, and RBBP4 or RBBP7, which catalyze trimethylation of histone H3 lysine 27 (H3K27me3; ref. 14). Several studies reported that PRC2 was overexpressed in numerous cancer types and played a critical role in the aberrant silencing of tumor suppressor genes (15, 16).

Higher expression of the EZH2 and SUZ12 genes is clearly associated with tumor progression and overall survival (OS) in bladder cancer, but other genes including EED did not show significant level of prediction in this study. Therefore, we investigated the biologic activities of EZH2 and SUZ12, whose expression was significantly associated with poor prognosis and reflected the aggressive characteristics of bladder cancer. Moreover, we examined these genes’ downstream pathways to mediate NMIBC progression, illustrating that E2F1 and EZH2 activated cancer stem cell (CSC) signaling pathways in anticancer drug-treated environments. Thus, we suggest that the transcriptional changes of E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12 clearly predict bladder cancer aggressiveness, as well as anticancer drug resistance.

Materials and Methods

Cell culture

Human bladder cancer cell lines (EI and 5637) were obtained from the ATCC. Other cell lines (UC5 and UC9) were provided by H. Barton Grossman (Department of Urology, University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX; deposited into Public Health England, United Kingdom). The cells in this study were used within 6 months in our laboratory and were obtained from a cell bank that performed cell line characterizations. Cells from ATCC were certificated by the results of the short tandem repeat (STR) DNA profiling assay, cytome B oxidase I assay, and mycoplasma contamination assay. Eleven of UC series cells were characterized by the STR-PCR method and for mycoplasma contamination.

UC5, UC9 (NMIBC cells), and EI (MIBC cells) were cultured in DMEM (HyClone) supplemented with 10% FBS (HyClone) and 1% penicillin/streptomycin (HyClone). 5637 (MIBC) cells were cultured in RPMI-1640 medium (HyClone).

Microarray gene expression profiling

We used a gene expression dataset (GSE13507, n = 256) containing 165 primary patients with bladder cancer in a previous study (8). Among the 165 cancers, 102 were histopathologically proven to be primary NMIBC and remained 63 were primary MIBC [GSE13507; the Korean cohort, n = 165 (102 NMIBCs and 63 MIBCs)]. Clinical data including progression-free survival (PFS), updated in January 2010, were obtained from the Chungbuk National University Hospital.

To validate a prognostic value of the signature, 3 other gene expression datasets of patients with bladder cancer from hospitals of the Swedish southern healthcare region [GSE32894, n = 308 (215 NMIBCs and 93 MIBCs); ref. 17], Skane University Hospital [GSE32548, n = 131 (93 NMIBCs and 38 MIBCs); ref. 18], and University Hospital of Lund [GSE19915, n = 146 (97 NMIBCs and 49 MIBCs); ref. 19] were collected. Among them, MIBC data from GSE32894 and GSE32548 were combined, and a total of 58 MIBCs, whose survival time data were available, were used to assess survival rate of MIBC. Additional gene expression dataset including 19 bladder cancer cell lines was also examined in this study (GSE48277, n = 349). All gene expression datasets (GSE13507, GSE32894, GSE32548, GSE19915, and GSE48277) were freely available at NCBI GEO database.

To estimate prognostic values (PFS of NMIBC and OS of MIBC) of a signature combined with E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12 genes, we adopted a previously developed strategy using the Cox regression coefficient for the genes in the signature [prognostic index (PI); refs. 20, 21]. Additional analysis was carried out as described in Supplementary Methods S1. Gene network–based activation regulator analyses were performed using the Ingenuity Pathway Analysis (IPA) tool.

Plasmid construction and transfection

The plasmid construct was the pcDNA6-V5-His–tagged expression vector with fusion coding sequence (CDS) of E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12 (Invitrogen) genes. Transfection of plasmids was carried out using the jetPRIME reagent (Polyplus Transfection Inc.) at a ratio of DNA to jetPRIME of 1:3 according to the manufacturer’s protocol. The measurement of gene expression at 24 hours posttransfection was normalized with the corresponding empty vectors.

RT-PCR and real-time PCR

The M-MLV Reverse Transcription kit (Beams Biotechnology) along with 3 μg of total RNA and poly(dT) primers were used for synthesis of cDNA. RT-PCR was carried out using an Emerald Amp GT PCR Master Mix (Takara Bio Inc.) to detect the mRNA level of E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12 with primer sets (in Supplementary Methods S2). PCR cycling conditions were 94°C for 2 minutes...

Translational Relevance

• Non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC) accounts for 80% of bladder cancers, 20% of which experience the progression into muscle-invasive bladder cancer (MIBC) that is responsible for the most cancer-specific deaths. In this study, the activation of E2F1–EZH2–SUZ12 signature was strongly associated with NMIBC-to-MIBC progression. The signature to discriminate distinct molecular subgroups of NMIBC was developed in a training cohort of from 165 patients with bladder cancer and validated in independent cohort. Moreover, we examined E2F1 downstream pathway mediating NMIBC progression and illustrated an association between the overexpression of E2F1–EZH2–SUZ12 and chemoresistance. Thus, we suggest that the transcriptional changes of E2F1–EZH2–SUZ12 clearly predict bladder cancer aggressiveness, as well as anticancer drug resistance. Identification of a high-risk subgroup of patients with NMIBC based on the E2F1–EZH2–SUZ12 signature may improve the application of currently available treatments and provide opportunities for the development of new treatment modalities.
to activate DNA polymerase, followed by 25 to 28 cycles of 94°C for 30 seconds, 58°C for 20 seconds, and 72°C for 40 seconds, and 72°C for 7 minutes for postelongation. Real-time PCR was carried out TOPreal premix SYBR Green (Enzymomics) and β-actin was used as control.

**Western blot analysis**

Proteins from the 5637, EJ, and UICS cells were homogenized in RIPA buffer containing protease inhibitor (Roche), and the protein concentration was determined by using the BCA Assay (Thermo Scientific; ref. 22). The antibodies in immunoblotting were against E2F1 (A300-766A, Bethyl Laboratories), EZH2 (4905, Cell Signaling Technology Inc.) SUZ12 (A302-407A, Bethyl Laboratories), and β-actin (4967, Cell Signaling Technology Inc.). Immunoreactivity was detected using the ECL Detection System (GE Healthcare BioSciences Corp.). Films were exposed at multiple time points to ensure that images were not saturated.

**RNAi assay**

siRNAs targeting E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12 were used: the SMARTpool ON-TARGET plus siE2F1 (L-003259-00; Dharmacon, GE Healthcare BioSciences Corp.), siEZH2 (L-004218-00; Dharmacon), and siSuz12 (L-006957-00; Dharmacon). The SMARTpool ON-TARGET plus siControl nontargeting pool (D-001810-10) was purchased from Dharmacon. Cell were grown on 60-mm dishes and transfected either with control siRNA, siE2F1, siEZH2, or siSuz12 (siRNA; 100 nmol/mL). The cells were analyzed 24 hours posttransfection.

We obtained shRNAs for E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12 from Sigma-Aldrich (MISSION shRNA). Each shRNA for E2F1, EZH2, or SUZ12 was cloned into the pLKO.1-puro vector, using the Polymerase III U6-RNA promoter. A set of 5 shRNAs to each of E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12 was purchased from Dharmacon. Cell were transfected of plasmids was carried out using the jetPRIME transfection reagent (Polyplus Transfection Inc.) according to the manufacturer’s protocol for 12 hours. After transfection, bladder cancer cells in 5637 were seeded (5 × 10⁶ cells) in 6-well plates at a density of 1,000 cells per well, and then cells were incubated for 24 and 48 hours. Ten microliters of MTT (5 mg/mL; Sigma-Aldrich) was added to each well and incubated for 3 hours. At the end of the incubation, the supernatants were removed and 100 μL of dimethyl sulfoxide (Sigma-Aldrich) was added to each well, and absorbance at 490 nm was determined for each well using a Wallac Vector 1420 Multilabel Counter (EG&G Wallac). For each experimental condition, 3 wells were used.

For the colony formation assay, UC9 and EJ cells were transfected either with control shRNA, EZH2, or SUZ12 were effectively decreased. We used nontarget shRNA vector (Cat. No SHC016) as a control and selected stably expressing cells using puromycin (2 μg/mL).

**MTT cell viability assay and soft-agar colonogenic assay**

Cell viability was detected using MTT assay. Cells were seeded in 96-well plates at a density of 1,000 cells per well, and then cells were incubated for 24 and 48 hours. Ten microliters of MTT (5 mg/mL; Sigma-Aldrich) was added to each well and incubated for 3 hours. At the end of the incubation, the supernatants were removed and 100 μL of dimethyl sulfoxide (Sigma-Aldrich) was added to each well, and absorbance at 490 nm was determined for each well using a Wallac Vector 1420 Multilabel Counter (EG&G Wallac). For each experimental condition, 3 wells were used.

For the colony formation assay, UC9 and EJ cells were transfected with expression vector or siRNAs. Trypsin-treated cells were suspended in medium containing DMEM or RPMI-1640 medium with 10% FBS, antibiotics, and 3 mL of 0.35% noble agar (Difco). Cells (1 × 10⁶ cells/well) were plated onto a solidified medium containing 3 mL of 0.7% noble agar in a 60-mm dish. The dishes were incubated at 37°C with 5% CO₂, and fresh medium was added every 4 to 5 days. UC9 were grown for 35 days, and EJ were incubated for 21 days before staining with 0.05% crystal violet. We counted forming colonies (>100 μm in diameter) using microscopy.

**Invasion and migration assays and tumor xenograft assay**

For cell invasion assays, we used a Boyden chamber (NeuroProbe) and membrane (8-μm pore size) precoated with growth factor–reduced Matrigel (BD Biosciences). After 24 hours of transfection, bladder cancer cells in 56.9 μL of medium without FBS were seeded (5 × 10⁴ cell/well) in the upper chamber. In the lower chamber, 27 μL of medium with 0.1% FBS medium (5637, EJ) and 10% FBS medium (UC5, UC9) was added as a chemoattractant. Then, cells were incubated for 12 hours (5637, EJ) and 24 hours (UC5, UC9).

For cell migration assays, the procedure was similar to the cell invasion assay, except Transwell membranes precoated with collagen (Sigma-Aldrich) were used, and cells were incubated for 12 hours (5637, EJ) and 24 hours (UC5, UC9). After staining the membrane using Diff-Quik reagents (Sysmex Co.), cells adhering to the lower surface were counted using a light microscope at 50 × and 200 × magnification and at least 4 wells were selected for each experimental group.

For the tumor xenograft assay, 4-week-old male BALB/c nude mice were obtained from SLC (Japan SLC, Inc.) and maintained under pathogen-free conditions. Knockdown- or overexpressed cells (KD-EJ, 1 × 10⁶ cells; UC5, 2 × 10⁶ cells) were suspended in 100 μL PBS. Cells were injected subcutaneously into both flanks on the top and bottom of mice. Tumor diameters were measured every 3 days for 3 weeks postinjection using digital calipers. Tumor volume in cubic millimeters was calculated using the formula: (L × W²) × 0.52, where L is the maximum length and W is the maximum width.

**Chromatin immunoprecipitation assay**

Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) assay was carried out as previously described (22) with primer sets (in Supplementary Methods S2) for EZH2 and SUZ12 promoter used for the qPCR.

**Chemoresistance assay**

Cells were seeded at a density of 1 × 10⁷ cells per well, and transfection of plasmids was carried out using the jetPRIME reagent (Polyplus Transfection Inc.) according to the manufacturer’s protocol for 12 hours. After transfection, the medium was changed with 0 or 5 μmol/L of mitomycin C (MMC, Sigma) and 10 μmol/L of cisplatin (Dong-A ST) for 12 hours.

**Results**

**Biologic insights into the gene expression signature associated with disease progression**

Using gene expression data of 102 NMIBCs in the Korean cohort (GSE13507; ref. 8), we selected in trans genes correlated with the E2F1 (total 1441 genes by the Pearson correlation test, P < 0.001, r > | 0.4 | ). Gene-to-gene network and upstream regulator analyses were performed using IPA tool displayed several important regulators with their effectors (i.e., gene networks) associated with disease progression of NMIBC (Supplementary Table S1). The path-exploring function of IPA revealed that an interconnection of network hubs composed of E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12 is involved in a signaling pathway strongly associated with NMIBC progression (Fig. 1A). The patients in the Korean cohort were separated into the EH (E2F1 high expression) subgroup and the EL (E2F1 low expression) subgroup (two-sample t test, P < 0.001; Fig. 1B), indicating that activation of E2F1, the most predominant regulator,
might be a key event associated with the progression of NMIBC. 

E2F1 was interconnected with another gene network hub composed around EZH2 that was interconnected with SUZ12 network (Fig. 1A). EZH2 was more highly expressed in the EH subgroup than in the EL subgroup (two-sample t test, \( P < 0.001 \); Fig. 1B). The expression of SUZ12 was also significantly
Figure 2. Alternative expression of E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12 regulates invasion and migration in bladder cancer. A and B, effects of overexpression of E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12 genes in UC9 cells. A, cells overexpressing pE2F1, pEZH2, or pSUZ12 compared with cells with control vector (pcDNA6). Upregulation of mRNA and protein expression were detected by RT-PCR and Western blotting. B, cell overexpressing E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12 showed increased cell migration and invasion. C and D, effects of knockdown (KD) of E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12 genes in EJ cells. C, downregulation of mRNA and protein expression was detected in cells with siE2F1, siEZH2, or siSUZ12 compared with cells with control (scRNA). Downregulated E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12 cells showed reduced invasion and migration. Data are presented as mean ± SD for 3 independent experiments (original magnification, 200×). *** P < 0.001.
higher in the EH subgroup than in the EL subgroup (two-sample t test, \( P < 0.001; \) Fig. 1B).

The PFS analysis in NMIBCs \((n = 102)\) using a signature combined with \(E2F1, EZH2,\) and \(SUZ12\) (the 3-gene signature) showed a significant difference of progression rates in NMIBC between poor- and good-prognosis subgroups \((P = 0.008; \) Fig. 1C, left). To validate a prognostic value of the signature of 3 genes in NMIBC progression, we tested the signature in independent patient cohorts \((\text{GSE32894, GSE32548, and GSE19915}).\) Because all validation cohorts did not contain PFS time data, we alternatively validated the signature by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis comparing PI scores and NMIBC progression events. High or moderate area under curve (AUC) values were observed in all 3 patient cohorts \((\text{AUCs} = 0.71, 0.59, \text{and} 0.65 \text{in GSE32894, GSE32548, and GSE19915, respectively; Supplementary Fig. S1}),\) indicating that the 3-gene signature would be highly associated with NMIBC progression. Using PI scores, patients were divided into 2 groups (poor- or good-prognosis), in which proportions of disease progression were also assessed. Significant differences of progression between poor and good prognosis groups were obtained from the datasets except for GSE32548 \((\text{Fisher exact test}: \ P < 0.001, \text{and} P = 0.459, \text{and} P = 0.049 \text{in GSE32894, GSE32548, and GSE19915, respectively).\) However, the ratios of disease progression in the poor-prognosis group

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**Figure 3.** Effect of alternative expression of \(E2F1, EZH2,\) and \(SUZ12\) on cell proliferation and tumorigenesis. A, UC9 cells overexpressing \(E2F1, EZH2,\) or \(SUZ12\) showed significantly higher cell proliferation and cell viability than that of empty vector-transfected cells \((\text{pcDNA6; left). The siE2F1, siEZH2, or siSUZ12-KD EJ cells showed decreased cell proliferation and cell viability (right). B, tumor volume from xenografted nude mice with control shRNA, shE2F1, shEZH2, or shSUZ12 cell lines. Injection of shE2F1, shEZH2, or shSUZ12 cell lines showed a significant decrease in tumor growth compared with control-treated groups. Volumes of tumors dissected from the sacrificed mice \((*, P < 0.01).\) The decreased RNA and protein levels from the resected tumors are represented in right. C, tumor volume from xenografted nude mice with transfected UC5 cells with control pCDNA, pE2F1, pEZH2, or pSUZ12 overexpression vector. Injection of transfected pE2F1, pEZH2, or pSUZ12 cell lines showed a significant increase in tumor growth compared with control pCDNA groups. Volumes of tumors dissected from the sacrificed mice \((**, P < 0.01).\) The increased RNA and protein levels from the resected tumors are represented in right.
Figure 4. E2F1 regulates the expression of EZH2 and SUZ12 by directly binding to their promoter region. A, the E2F1-binding site on the promoter region of EZH2 or SUZ12 was confirmed by luciferase assay in 5637 cells after cotransfection with pE2F1 and a plasmid (EZH2-pro or SUZ12-pro) containing a fragment of the promoter region of EZH2 or SUZ12. B, putative binding sites for E2F1 were found in the promoter regions of EZH2 (−710/−701, −248/−240, and −80/−72) and one site in SUZ12 (−429/−421). ChIP-qPCR analyses were performed in untreated UC5 and 5637 cells (C), whereas it was examined in 5637 cells with transfected pcDNA or pE2F1 (D) using the E2F1 antibody. C, the top 2 represent fold enrichment with E2F1 antibody compared with IgG in the promoter regions of EZH2 and SUZ12 versus NTS region in untreated UC5 and 5637 cells, and the bottom shows the relative binding in 5637 cells compared with UC5 cells. D, the top 2 represent fold enrichment with E2F1 antibody compared with IgG with the pcDNA or pE2F1 activities in 5637 cells, and the bottom shows the relative binding in the pE2F1 activities versus pcDNA controls. Data represent the mean ± SE of 3 independent experiments. *, P < 0.05 (t test).
(21.3%, 12.2%, and 22.2%) were still higher than in the good-prognosis group (5%, 5.8%, and 7%) in all 3 validation cohorts (GSE32894, GSE32548, and GSE19915), respectively (Supplementary Fig. S1). In addition to MIBC progression, we also assessed OS of MIBC using the 3-gene signature. The OS of MIBC (n = 63) in the poor-prognosis subgroup was also significantly worse than that in the good-prognosis subgroup (P = 0.021; Fig. 1C, right). For validation in OS of MIBC, we tested the signature in an independent combined cohort with GSE32894 and GSE32548, in which the survival rate of MIBC in the poor-prognosis subgroup classified by the signature of 3 genes was significantly worse than that in the good-prognosis subgroup (P = 0.044; Supplementary Fig. S2A).

To provide comparative results with other signatures, we additionally illustrated Supplementary Fig. S2 and described a comparative analysis between the signatures in "Comparison of other signatures with the three-gene signature" subsection in Supplementary Text S1. Because a previously published signature for signatures with the three-gene signature.
vectors to drive a luciferase reporter gene in transient cotransfections with an E2F1 expression plasmid in 5637. Ectopic E2F1 strongly upregulated transcription from the both promoters in the 5637 (Fig. 4A). To determine the in vivo interaction of E2F1 with 3 potential E2F1-binding sites in the EZH2 promoter region or 1 potential E2F1-binding site in the SUZ12 promoter region (Fig. 4B), ChIP assays were performed using an E2F1 antibody. The appropriate EZH2 and SUZ12 promoter regions were immunoprecipitated with the E2F1 antibody (Fig. 4C and D). ChIP-qPCR analyses revealed that PCR fragments containing the potential E2F1-binding site at 3 regions in the EZH2 promoter and 1 region in the SUZ12 promoter were markedly increased in DNA samples from E2F1-transfected cells compared with DNA from pcDNA-transfected cells (Fig. 4C and D). No detectable band was observed in the control IgG precipitations.

To further define the mechanistic link between E2F1 and EZH2 or SUZ12, we tested whether expression levels of EZH2 or SUZ12 showed a transient change in E2F1-overexpressing UC9 (pE2F1, Fig. 5A, left) and in siE2F1-treated EJ (siE2F1, Fig. 5A, right). These experiments demonstrated that the overexpression of E2F1 activity induced EZH2 and SUZ12 expression, and the loss of E2F1 activity reduced EZH2 and SUZ12 expression (Fig. 5A). Consistent with the ChIP assays, these results suggest that E2F1 directly regulates transcription of the EZH2 and SUZ12.

To assess whether the lack of E2F1 is complemented by EZH2 or SUZ12 in cancer progression, we independently overexpressed the EZH2 or SUZ12 in E2F1-KD cells. In both E2F1-KD cells (shE2F1 #1 and shE2F1 #2), mRNA expression of EZH2 or SUZ12 was reduced compared with controls (shCon), whereas it was effectively restored by EZH2 or SUZ12 overexpression (Fig. 5B). Then, to verify whether the invasion ability of E2F1 was also rescued by EZH2 or SUZ12, we determined the level of invasion of E2F1-KD cells and cells overexpressing EZH2 or SUZ12 in E2F1-KD cells. E2F1-KD decreased invasion ability, which was significantly restored by EZH2 or SUZ12 overexpression (Fig. 5C and D).

Elevated E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12 expression is related to sphere formation and chemoresistance in bladder cancer cells

Recent investigations demonstrated that tumorigenicity and tumor progression are driven by CSC characteristics, and the expression of EZH2 was consistently upregulated in CSCs (24–26). It also has been reported that SUZ12 is important for the function of CSCs, and ectopic expression of SUZ12 in transformed cells is sufficient to generate CSCs (27, 28). To elucidate the relationship between the E2F1–EZH2–SUZ12 signature and the CSC characteristics, we analyzed the ability of sphere formation and chemoresistance in bladder cancer cells.

Figure 5.
E2F1 controls expression of EZH2 and SUZ12 in bladder cancer cells. A, E2F1KD decreases the expression of EZH2 and SUZ12 in bladder cancer cells. Left, UC9 cells show upregulation of EZH2 and SUZ12 by E2F1 overexpression. Right, EJ cells show underexpressed EZH2 and SUZ12 expression with E2F1-targeted siRNA (siE2F1) compared with scrambled control (scRNA). B, E2F1KD (shE2F1) leads to downregulation of EZH2 and SUZ12 when compared with controls (shCon). Downregulation was suppressed by pcDNA–EZH2 or -SUZ12 overexpression vectors, but not by pcDNA empty vector. C, representative images of entire invaded and stained chambers are shown. Decreased invasion of EJ cells with E2F1-targeted shRNA (shE2F1 #1, #2) compared with scrambled shRNA (NTS). Reduced invasive ability was effectively suppressed by EZH2 (+pEZH2) or SUZ12 (+pSUZ12) overexpression but not by pcDNA empty vector. D, results shown on the graph represent means ± SD of 3 independent experiments. *, P < 0.05; **, P < 0.01; ***, P < 0.001.
Figure 6.
Colonies formation ability and CSC signatures were compared between cells with alternative expressed E2F1, EZH2, or SUZ12 vector and control cells. A, representative images of colony formation of UC9 bladder cancer cells transfected with pcDNA6-V5-His-empty vector and pcDNA6-V5-His-E2F1, -EZH2, or -SUZ12 overexpression vectors. Quantitative analysis of colony numbers is shown as a graph that counted colonies larger than 100 μm in diameter. B, the number of colonies was reduced in EJ cells treated with siE2F1, siEZH2, or siSUZ12 compared with cells treated with siControl. C, UC9 transfected with pcDNA, pE2F1, pEZH2, or pSUZ12 and EJ treated with siE2F1, siEZH2, or siSUZ12 were treated with MMC (5 μmol/L, top) and cisplatin (10 μmol/L, bottom). UC9 cells transfected with pE2F1, pEZH2, or pSUZ12 showed significantly higher cell viability than that of empty vector–transfected cells (pcDNA) by the MTT assay. Controversially, EJ cells treated with siRNA represented significantly lower cell viability than control (scRNA).

CSC signatures were analyzed under anticancer drug-treated conditions. UC9 cells (transfected with pcDNA, pE2F1, pEZH2, or pSUZ12) and EJ cells (treated with scRNA, siE2F1, siEZH2, and siSUZ12) were treated with 5 μmol/L MMC. Values are the mRNA expression levels in MMC-treated cells relative to untreated cells. Results shown on the graph represent means ± SD of 3 independent experiments. *, P < 0.05; **, P < 0.01; †††, P < 0.001.
Colonies of cells were determined after the treatment of 5 μmol/L MMC (Fig. 6C, top) and 10 μmol/L cisplatin (Fig. 6C, bottom). Overexpression of E2F1, EZH2, or SUZ12 in UC and UC5 significantly increased the viability compared with control, whereas the depletion of E2F1, EZH2, or SUZ12 in the invasive EJ cells by each siRNAs decreased viability compared with control (Fig. 6C and Supplementary Fig. S8). Furthermore, mRNA levels of CD44, KLF4, OCT4, and ABCG2 known as CSC markers (29–32) significantly affected in under MMC- or cisplatin-treated conditions in bladder cancer cells with altered E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12 expression than in matched control group (Fig. 6D and Supplementary Fig. S7).

**Discussion**

According to the success of recent genome-wide gene expression profile studies (33–35), we previously reported a prognostic signature for predicting the progression of superficial tumors to invasive ones (8). The higher biologic activity of E2F1 suggests that it may be the major driving force during the progression of bladder cancer. Gene network analyses of the signature revealed that E2F1 and its downstream effectors EZH2 and SUZ12 could be important mediators for the invasive and metastatic progression of superficial tumors (Fig. 1). Consistent with other cancers, the relationship between cancer progression and the overexpression of these genes was observed (36–41). Recently, Santos and colleagues (42) also reported that the increased tumor recurrence and progression in patients with NMIBC is associated with increased E2F and EZH2 expression.

Overexpression of EZH2 and SUZ12 is directly controlled by E2F1 (Fig. 4), and their expression is associated with poor prognosis and indicative of invasion and metastasis in many cancers (Figs. 2 and 3). Our results show that these prognostic molecules can predict the likelihood of progression of NMIBC. Furthermore, unequal distribution of expression patterns reflecting activation of E2F1 in subgroups (EL, EH) with different progression rates supports the notion that distinct molecular features of the tumor govern the clinical phenotypes of NMIBC. As a result, we speculate that the overexpression of E2F1–EZH2–SUZ12 may play a role in proliferation, migration, and invasion of cancer cells.

It has been known that CSC characteristics may lead to cancer aggressiveness, chemoresistance to anticancer drugs, and a high risk of recurrence in patients with cancer (29, 31, 32, 43). Recent reports suggest that tumorigenicity and tumor progression is driven by CSC characteristics, and CSCs which are the downstream targets of the E2F1–EZH2–SUZ12 downstream targets with the characteristics of CSCs. To identify the characteristics of CSCs, the abilities of sphere formation and chemoresistance were determined. The capacity of sphere formation is determined by both the proliferation rate and cell adhesion ability and has been used to identify the characteristic of CSCs in the previous studies (44–46). In this study, overexpression of E2F1–EZH2–SUZ12 increased the formation of large sphere, and the depletion of these genes decreased the formation of large sphere, which suggest that these genes might play important roles in sphere formation. Also, an increase in viability of the E2F1–EZH2–SUZ12–overexpressing cells under the treatment of MMC or cisplatin reflects that E2F1, EZH2, or SUZ12 might be related with resistance of the cells to anticancer drug. In addition, the activation of stem cell–like molecules (CD44, OCT4, KLF4, and ABCG2) was detected in bladder cancer cells overexpressing E2F1, EZH2, and SUZ12. Moreover, the activation of ABCG2 and CD44 could be related to the chemoresistance of the cells and, consequently, enriching CSCs by drug treatment might induce cancer aggressiveness (30, 47, 48).

We would suggest that the activation of EZH2 and SUZ12 expression under the control of E2F1 might play a role in switch in the development of bladder cancer according to tumor microenvironment. If the tumor microenvironment is favorable for cancer growth, the overexpression of E2H2–SUZ12 signature by E2F1 regulation contributes to the proliferation and invasiveness of bladder cancer cells. However, under the condition of anticancer drug treatment, the EZH2–SUZ12 signature by E2F1 control might activate CSCs signatures. As results, overexpressed E2F1–EZH2–SUZ12 cells have significantly higher capacities for sphere formation and activate the stem cell–like molecules when cells were put on an anticancer drug-treated condition.

Taken together, the elevated E2F1–EZH2–SUZ12 expression in bladder cancer cells might play important roles in proliferation, migration, and invasiveness. Moreover, the enrichment of cells with the characteristics of CSCs by overexpression of these genes might play critical roles in chemoresistance and tumorigenicity, which might be associated with poor prognosis of bladder cancer cells. Therefore, our findings show that a prognostic molecular signature, E2F1–EZH2–SUZ12, can predict the likelihood of progression of NMIBC. Furthermore, our study could provide useful information to predict an individual’s risk of progression and to establish a suitable chemotherapy for disease.

**Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest**

No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

**Authors’ Contributions**

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