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Proteomic analysis of human sonic hedgehog (SHH) Medulloblastoma stem-like cells

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ABSTRACT

Human medulloblastoma (MB) is a malignant brain tumor that comprises four distinct molecular subgroups including Sonic Hedgehog (SHH)-MB group. A leading cause of SHH subgroup is an aberrant activation of the SHH pathway, a developmental signaling that regulates postnatal development of the cerebellum by promoting the mitotic expansion of granule neural precursors (GNPs) in the external granule layer (EGL). Abnormal SHH signaling pathway drives not only SHH-MB but also its cancer stem-like cells (SLCs), which represent a fraction of the tumor cell population that maintain cancer growth and have been associated with high grade tumors. Here, we report the first proteomic analysis of human SHH-MB SLCs before and after Retinoic Acid (RA)-induced differentiation. A total of 994 nLC-MS buckets were statistically analysed returning 68 modulated proteins between SLCs and their differentiated counterparts. Heat Shock Protein 70 (Hsp70) was one of the protein that characterized the protein profile of SLCs. By means of Ingenuity Pathway Analysis (IPA), Genomatix analysis and extending the network obtained using the differentially expressed proteins we found a correlation between Hsp70 and the NF- κ B complex. A key driver of the SHH-MB is cMET whose downstream proliferation/survival signalling is indeed via PI3K/Akt/NF- κ B. We confirmed the results of the proteomic analysis by western blot, underlining that P-p65/NF- κ B activatory complex is highly expressed in SLCs. Taken together these results define new protein feature of SHH-MB SLCs.

KEYWORDS: Shotgun proteomics; molecular features; pathway analysis; medulloblastoma; Hsp70; NF- κ B

INTRODUCTION

Medulloblastoma (MB) is a malignant brain tumor occurring in childhood and adults ¹. Despite multimodal therapy, MB can recur and survivors often develop severe long-term neurological side effects, which have prompted effort to develop new therapeutic strategies ². On the basis of the key developmental signalling pathways which regulates MB cells, in recent years high-throughput studies ³⁻¹⁰ allowed to classify MB into four subgroups (WNT-wingless, SHH-Sonic Hedgehog, Group 3 and Group 4) characterized by distinct mutations as well as different clinical outcomes ^{1, 6, 10, 11}. The heterogeneity of MB subgroups parallels their recently identified distinct cells of origin, whose aberrant development is responsible for tumorigenesis ^{7, 12}.

In normal development, Hedgehog (HH) functions as a morphogen to induce cell identities in the ventral spinal cord and as a mitogen to drive proliferation of granule neural precursors (GNP)¹², a neuronal cell population that undergoes proliferation in the external granule layer (EGL) followed by migration in the internal granule layer (IGL) and differentiation into mature granules during cerebellar development ¹³. Activation of the SHH pathway starts with the interaction of the ligand with the inhibitory receptor Patched1 (Ptch1), which causes the depression of the transmembrane transducer Smoothed (Smo). Following ligand/receptor interaction, Smo migrates to the top of the cilium, a microtubule based organelle, and triggers a series of intracellular events that terminates with the activation of the Gli transcription factors (Gli1, Gli2 and Gli3). The transcriptional targets regulated by SHH/Gli pathway have been in part elucidated and include genes involved in key cellular processes such as cell cycle, survival, migration and metabolism ¹⁴.

HH abnormal activation in GNP leads to the development of one of the four MB subtypes, SHH-MB¹⁵. SHH-MBs are the most common MB type in infants and adults, whereas in children other subgroups are more frequent¹¹. SHH-MBs in infants, children, and adults differ in transcriptome, methylome, and in number and type of mutations constituting a very heterogeneous group of tumors¹⁶. A very recent study showed that SHH-MBs with tumor relapse and poor survival are characterized by active MET kinase signaling¹⁷.

Stem cells or cancer stem-like cells (SLCs) represent a fraction of the tumor cell population which are not only the progenitors that give rise to MB¹² and sustain cancer growth, but have also been associated with poor prognosis in several kinds of tumors^{18, 19} by driving both resistance to therapy and disease relapse^{12, 20}. Molecular characterization of human malignant brain tumors, and in particular SLCs, has identified a broad spectrum of genes and molecular mechanisms inhibiting neuronal and glial differentiation²¹.

We previously described SLCs derived from human SHH-MBs²². Since a thorough understanding of the molecular pathways sustaining MB SLCs is mandatory to design novel specific therapeutic strategies, we decided to investigate proteome features of SHH-MB SLCs and their retinoic acid (RA) differentiated counterparts applying a novel label-free quantitative proteomic analysis based on a double stage approach to maximize the identification capacities of the statistically differential spectral features. Such a technological workflow is different from the already employed data-independent differential profiling well assessed and described^{23, 24}. In fact the two steps allow the increase of the identification capability of MS/MS data by applying a data dependent acquisition approach on a limited number of significant spectral features.

RESULTS

Label free differential proteomics of SHH-MBs SLCs

Initial studies were performed to evaluate whether the SLCs could be differentiated through the use of RA treatment. After 48 h of treatment, we were able to detect the presence of neuronal and glial markers β 3-Tubulin and Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) respectively. Protein expression of these markers was confirmed both through western blot and immunofluorescence (Fig. 1A, 1B).

The statistical analysis on the molecular features (accurate mass / retention time pairs) extracted from 4 instrumental replicates per condition, returned 518 significantly different target signals at $p < 0.05$ out of 944 total reproducible spectral features included in the statistical evaluation. As shown in the volcano plot in Fig. 2A and Table S1 they result evenly distributed between up and down regulated.

Two untargeted MS/MS acquisitions were imported in ProteinScape together with the Scheduled Precursor List (SPL) acquisitions and the quantitation tables. Database search was performed and the results were merged in a single virtual sample.

Proteins whose expression in RA-treated cells versus SLCs was more than 1.2 times or less than 0.8 fold regulated and that showed a $p < 0.05$ in the difference on the single peptide resulted 68 and they were considered for further processing (Table S2). Data quality was evaluated by checking the analytical performances on the experimental dataset. In Fig. 2B and 2C are reported the distribution of the 'deviation from predicted mass' at 90% confidence in ppm (RMS90) of accepted identifications (blue) paired to the identifications that were not accepted (red) and the distribution of the Mascot score

for protein identification (accepted in blue and not accepted in red). FDR was set to be less than 1 % from the Mascot search engine.

A manual and preliminary inspection of the protein data set confirmed some known evidences and therefore the consistency of the label free shotgun analysis. For example GFAP_HUMAN which is an accepted marker of differentiation was only present in RA-treated cells and G3P_HUMAN Glyceraldehyde 3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (GAPDH) which is known not to vary with differentiation resulted not modulated.

Identification of Protein networks associated with SHH-MBs SLCs

The identified proteins differentially expressed in SHH-MB SLC before and after RA-treatment were used for enrichment analysis. Tools available at Webgestalt were exploited to obtain biological insights from the list. The KEGG enrichment analysis returned metabolic pathway (hsa01100; $\text{adjP}=4.52 \times 10^{-11}$), protein processing in endoplasmic reticulum pathway (hsa04141; $\text{adjP}=3.86 \times 10^{-13}$) and glycolysis/gluconeogenesis pathways (hsa00010; $\text{adjP}=2.25 \times 10^{-8}$) among the most significantly represented (Table S3). In Fig. S1 are reported the histograms showing the results of the GO slim classification tool of Webgestalt Molecular functions, Biological processes and Cellular component. Interestingly the most represented ontology in the category Biological processes is the metabolic process.

The list of differential proteins was also submitted to Bioprofiling. Fig. S2 shows a significant network ($p < 0.005$) model generated by the Protein-Protein Interaction (PPI) spider tool that analyzes gene/protein list using as reference knowledge of physical associations and direct interactions from IntAct database. For the human genome, the reference network covers about 7960 genes involved in approximately 40,000 unique

pairwise interactions. The model returns referenced interactions of the proteins in the dataset allowing 1 missing gene. The resulting model includes 71 interactions. Database evidences for each interaction are reported in Table S4 in the supplementary information.

The proteins resulted significantly deregulated were subsequently submitted to pathway analysis using Ingenuity Pathways Analysis (IPA) in order to assign them to different functional networks. The top canonical pathways represented in the dataset resulted the 14-3-3-mediated Signaling, the Remodeling of Epithelial Adherens Junctions, the Glycolysis I, and Gluconeogenesis I. Activation Z-score predicted among the 'Disease and Bio Functions' that '*cell death of neuroblastoma cell lines*' and '*cell death of tumor cell lines*' are decreased (Table 1).

Furthermore, highly significant networks resulted from IPA analysis (Fig. 3, Fig. S3 and table 2) showed NF- κ B complex and p53 as pivotal players. We selected the potential biological pathway associated to Hedgehog driven cancers and to stemness networks.

In order to endorse the IPA analysis, we generated a network using Genomatix Pathway System (GePS), including differentially expressed proteins as input (Fig. S4). To better evaluate the connections among pathways highlighted by IPA analysis, we included transcriptional downstream targets of differentially expressed proteins in the network. Since tumor cells are cells stressed by a series of stimuli such as hypoxia and oxidative stress we focused our attention on Heat Shock Protein 70 (Hsp70) that resulted over expressed in SLCs. Analysing the network reported in Fig. 3 we noticed that Hsp70 is connected to Akt rather than p53. However, being Akt an upstream regulator of NF- κ B, which is a hub protein in the second significantly represented network, we decided to

further investigate this important complex. Therefore we performed validation experiments by western blot.

Agreement of differential profiling between commercial antibodies and MS data

To evaluate the agreement of the potential results achievable with commercial non-qualified affinity reagents and the specific differential MS analysis, we selected some biologically relevant proteins and by means of western blot analysis, we evaluated their abundance in SHH-SLCs and after differentiation (Fig. 4). The results confirm a good agreement between the two methodologies.

Among the functional network derived from IPA analysis, we deeply analysed the one connected with the cell death of cancer cells and we found that hub proteins in this network are mitogen-activated protein kinase P38 and NF- κ B.

P-p65/NF- κ B activatory complex are highly expressed in SHH-MBs SLCs

Since NF- κ B was one of the central nodes in the network analysis, we further investigated proteins of the NF- κ B pathway by western blot (Fig. 5). We firstly analyzed I κ B α , the principal inhibitory protein of the NF- κ B complex, whose phosphorylation results in ubiquitination, dissociation of I κ B α from NF- κ B, and eventual degradation of I κ B α by the proteasome followed by nuclear translocation of the activated NF- κ B. We found that I κ B α was significantly increased after RA-induced differentiation (Fig. 5). Conversely phosphorylated p65 (P-p65), one of the functional subunit of the NF- κ B complex, was highly expressed in SHH-MB SLCs (Fig. 5) while no change was observed in the expression of total p65 (Fig. 5). These results define an activation of the NF- κ B pathway in SLCs and its inhibition after differentiation.

DISCUSSION

In this study we focused on the proteomic pattern of SHH-MB SLCs and their RA-differentiated counterparts. To perform a differential analysis of the protein repertoire of stem versus RA-treated differentiated MB cells a novel Label Free Differential Proteomics workflow based on the detection of the molecular features was employed.

MB is an aggressive brain tumor ²⁵, which has been stratified into four subgroups ³. Among them, we focused on the SHH-driven MB which is a Hedgehog driven tumor ²⁶ and also represents a high percentage of MB with a bimodal age distribution in infant (less than 3 years old) and adult population ²⁷. The main purpose of this study was to shed light on new proteins potentially involved in the maintenance and/or regulation of cancer stem like cells derived from such tumors.

The employed peptide-centric differential shotgun profiling was achieved by targeting only the differential signals. This approach can provide a deeper view in the repertoire of less abundant proteins allowing peptide fragmentation pattern to be matched with lower false discovery rate. Such a condition is simply provided by the employment of a highly specific MS/MS data dependent acquisition on a limited number of specific differential signals arising from the statistical filtering.

From a total of 994 profiled buckets before and after RA-induced differentiation, we have specifically targeted 554 spectral features from which we identified 68 proteins with significantly altered expression (Table S1 and S2). We provide evidence of a good agreement between MS analysis and western blotting (Fig. 4), thus confirming the quality of the employed antibodies and of the MS data. A large number of proteins significantly increased after differentiation, such as α -enolase, a typical marker of

neuronal terminally differentiated cells, or GFAP, a marker of glial terminally differentiated cells, underlining the origin of the tumor from primitive embryonic neuroepithelial cells able to differentiate both in neuronal or glial tumor cells¹⁵. While others are involved in cytoskeleton remodeling, such as vimentin and β -actin, or in energy metabolism, such as malate dehydrogenase mitochondrial or triosephosphate isomerase.

Since our aim was to identify proteins characteristic of SHH-MB SLCs, we mainly focused on proteins which were down-regulated in SLCs after RA-induced differentiation. There are many proteins involved in amino acid metabolism, such as aldolase A; DNA replication, recombination and repair, such as Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen (PCNA), and cell-to-cell signaling and interaction such as Protein disulfide-isomerase A3.

Among the proteins differentially expressed in SLCs we further investigate Hsp70 (Table S2 and Fig. 4) since it is known to correlate with poor prognosis in many cancers, chemotherapy resistance and tumor invasion²⁸. Hsp70 is a molecular chaperone, member of the heat shock proteins family²⁹, whose production is low or undetectable in unstressed, healthy cells, but strongly increased upon a variety of stresses²⁸, such as free radicals, hypoxia as well as high levels of mutant proteins, which are highly present in the tumor microenvironment³⁰. Furthermore, higher expression of Hsp70 has been reported in large cells MBs compared to classic MBs, and were associated with worse prognosis³¹. On the basis of our IPA (Fig. 3) and Genomatix analysis (Fig. S4), we found that one of the central regulatory molecules in our network was NF- κ B. NF- κ B complex is a family of closely related transcription factors involved in the regulation of a wide variety of biological responses, such as immune response and inflammation, cell

proliferation and survival and growing evidences also support a major role in oncogenesis³². By means of western blot analysis we showed that IKB- α , the NF- κ B complex main inhibitor, and P-p65, one of the NF- κ B functional subunit, were respectively up and down regulated after RA-induced differentiation (Fig. 5), underlining a role of this pathway in SHH-MB SLCs.

Incidentally, a recent study has documented that Foretinib, an orally available multikinase inhibitor, had a dramatic therapeutic effect in SHH-MB, both in vitro and in vivo¹⁷. Its activity was due to the inhibition of MET kinase, a marker of SHH-MB, whose activation triggered multiple downstream effectors cascade, including PI3K/Akt¹⁷. Since Hsp70 promotes tumor cells survival and dissemination²⁸ and activates Akt³³, an upstream regulator of NF- κ B complex³⁴, we hypothesize that Hsp70 could be involved in the biological network maintaining SHH-MB SLCs (Fig. 6).

Taken together, our proteomics results define the human SHH-MB SLCs proteins and signalling networks suggesting new key biological players involved in the process of malignancy transmutation.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Materials

Unless otherwise indicated, media and supplements were purchased from Gibco-Invitrogen (Carlsbad, CA) and chemicals were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St Louis, MO).

Culture of SHH SLCs

Human infant (less than 3 years old children) medulloblastoma samples (MB) were collected during surgical resection with the approval of institutional review board as described earlier³⁵. Tissues were collected in Hank's Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS) supplemented with 0.5% glucose and penicillin-streptomycin, grossly triturated with serological pipette and treated with DNase I to a final concentration of 0.04% for 20 min. Subsequently, cell aggregates were mechanically disrupted using pipettes of decreasing bore size to obtain a single cell suspension. After dissociation and centrifugation, cells were cultured as neurospheres in selective medium, DMEM/F12 supplemented with 0.6% glucose, 60 mg/mL N-acetyl-L-cysteine, 2 mg/mL heparin, 20 ng/mL NGF, 20 ng/mL bFGF (Peprotech, Rocky Hill, NJ), 1x penicillin-streptomycin and B27 supplement without vitamin A.

For differentiation studies, neurospheres were mechanically dissociated and plated on D-poly-Lysine coated dishes in differentiation medium (DMEM/F12 with N2 supplement and 2 mg/mL heparin, 0.6% glucose, 60 mg/mL N-acetyl-L-cysteine, containing 1% fetal bovine serum and RA 8 μ M) for 48 h. All samples were prepared in 3 biological replicates for each point.

Protein extraction and digestion

Cells were lysed in Tris-HCl pH 7.6, 50 mM, NaCl 150 mM, EDTA 1 mM, Triton X-100 1% and a protease inhibitors cocktail (SIGMA P8340). Extracted proteins were precipitated in 80% Acetone, ON at -20°C.

Washed protein pellets were subsequently resuspended in a denaturing solution (6M Urea in 100mM Tris – HCl pH 7.8) compatible with trypsin digestion that was conducted as previously described ²³.

Label Free Data Dependent shotgun proteomics analysis

The samples were diluted with an aqueous solution of 0.1% FA, 3% CH₃CN to a final peptide concentration of 0.4 µg/µL and analyzed by nanoLC-MS on a Proxeon EASY-nLCII (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Milan, Italy) interfaced with a maXis HD UHR-TOF mass spectrometer (Bruker Daltonics GmbH, Bremen, Germany). 2 µL of sample were injected for the MS only runs whereas 5 µL for the MS/MS runs. Samples were pre-concentrated on a C₁₈-A1 EASY-ColumnTM (2 cm, 100 µm I.D., 5 µm p.s., Thermo Fisher Scientific) for 1 min at a flow rate of 10 µL/min. Trapped peptides were subsequently separated using a gradient elution on a C₁₈-Acclaim PepMap (25 cm, 75 µm I.D., 5 µm p.s., Thermo Fisher Scientific). Flow rate: 0.3 µL/min, T 20°C ; eluents: A, 0.1% FA in H₂O and B, 0.1% FA in CH₃CN; gradient: from 2 to 45% B in 130 min.

Mass spectrometry data were acquired according to the novel label free quantitation workflow developed by Bruker Daltonics. Briefly, each sample was first acquired in MS mode and in triplicate to detect the ‘molecular features’. Raw data were processed using the software DataAnalysis v. 4.2 to generate a mass list with only exact masses, retention times and intensities. A bucket table was subsequently constructed using ProfileAnalysis v. 2.1 (build 268) and a T-test performed to highlight the statistically

significant differences between the signals detected in each condition. In order to be considered for further processing the molecular features had to satisfy the conditions of satisfactory replication rate (at least in 4 out of 8 total runs, 50 % and at least in 3 out of 4 replicates, 75%) and $p < 0.05$ for the relative signal fold change (two-tailed Student's *t* test). The software automatically generated a list of signals to be included in a scheduled precursor list (SPL) to be targeted in following MS/MS runs. The samples were then acquired in MS/MS mode to obtain sequence information of the differential signals. Raw MS/MS data were also processed with DataAnalysis v. 4.2 to generate the .xml file for further processing database searching. The quantitation tables together with the MS/MS mass lists were imported in ProteinScape v. 3.1.5 474 (Bruker Daltonics GmbH, Bremen, Germany) which was used to perform both protein identifications, protein assessment and linking of the IDs with the bucket tables in order to obtain a list of proteins with the corresponding fold changes. Protein IDs were performed by MASCOT v.2.4.1 algorithm (<http://www.matrixscience.com>), against Uniprot/Swiss-Prot non-redundant database version 2013-08 restricted to Homo sapiens taxonomy (20266 sequences), setting carbamidomethylation of cysteine as fixed modification and oxidation of methionine as variable modification, allowing two missed cleavage. A maximal error tolerance of 10 ppm for the precursors and 0.05 Da for the fragment ions were selected according to the high resolution of the mass analyzer. Protein list compilation and assessment were performed using the ProteinExtractor algorithm implemented in ProteinScape setting the following thresholds: the ion score cut-off to 15.0, the Mascot protein scores to 30 ($p < 0.05$) and Mascot peptide score to 25.

In order to identify significant up- or down-regulation the differentially expressed proteins data set was filtered to a threshold of $\pm 20\%$, hence 1.2-fold, which is typically 2 times higher than the estimated error on the intensity measurement.

Bioinformatics and statistical analysis

The Gene Ontology, the KEGG pathway, the Wikipathway and the disease association enrichment analyses were carried out using the Webgestalt online tools (<http://bioinfo.vanderbilt.edu/webgestalt/>) using the entire *Rattus norvegicus* genome as a reference set. Fisher's exact test with Benjamini & Hochberg adjustment for multiple comparisons was employed to control the threshold of statistical overrepresentation of biochemical pathways. The 10 pathways with the most significant p values were considered. The list of the differential proteins was also analysed with BioProfiling (<http://www.bioprofiling.de/>) to obtain the network enrichment, based on known physical protein-protein interactions (IntAct Database). The significant analyses, $p < 0.01$, were further considered to interpret and discuss proteomics results. The estimate of the p-value provided by the Monte Carlo procedure corresponds to the probability to get a model of the same quality for a random gene list of the same size (random networks statistical environment). Eventually, the enriched network was exported as .xgmml file and visualized and modified by Cytoscape (<http://www.cytoscape.org/>).

Protein network analysis was performed through the use of QIAGEN's Ingenuity® Pathway Analysis (IPA®, QIAGEN Redwood City, www.qiagen.com/ingenuity). IPA constructs hypothetical protein interaction clusters based on the Ingenuity Pathways Knowledge Base. Direct and indirect relationships between the identified proteins were shown as networks on the base of all genes, and endogenous chemicals present in the

Ingenuity Knowledge Network scores are calculated as $-\log(P\text{-value})$ and indicate the likelihood that focus genes (i.e., the identified proteins within a specific network) are clustered together. Biological functions and canonical pathways over-represented among the identified proteins were also assigned to networks stored in the Ingenuity Pathways Knowledge Base. Biological functions and canonical pathways were ranked in accordance to their significance. Significance was evaluated by exact Fisher's test.

The list of differentially expressed proteins was used as input for the Genomatix Pathway System (GePS, v.2.7.0, Genomatix Genome Analyzer, v.3.20715). The Median score (Stem, SLCs: Differentiated, RA) was used as a value of expression. Hsp70 was selected and extended once with transcription factors. Based on this first obtained network, NF- κ B (NFKB1) and TP53 were selected and extended once with transcriptional downstream targets producing the final network.

Western blot densitometry data were expressed as mean \pm S.E.M. of at least three independent experiments, each performed in triplicate. Student t test was performed to evaluate the significance of the differences and experimental data elaborated by means of the GraphPad Prism 5 software (GraphPad Software for Science, San Diego).

Immunochemical Analysis

Cells were lysed in Tris-HCl pH 7.6, 50 mM, deoxycholic acid sodium salt 0.5%, NaCl 140 mM, NP40 1%, EDTA 5 mM, NaF 100 mM, Na pyrophosphate 2 mM and protease inhibitors. For phospho p65, 2 mM Na orthovanadate and 5 mM Na butyrate were also added. Lysates were separated on 8% or 10% acrylamide gel and immunoblotted using standard procedures. Rabbit anti-Hsp70, sc-33575 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, CA), rabbit anti-PCNA, #13110 (Cell Signaling Technology Inc, Danvers, MA); mouse anti-

β 3-Tubulin (TU-20), #4466 (Cell Signaling Technology Inc, Danvers, MA); mouse anti-GFAP, MAB360 (Merck Millipore, Darmstadt), rabbit anti-p65, #3034S (Cell Signaling Technology Inc, Danvers, MA); rabbit anti-phospho p65 (P-p65), #3033S (Cell Signaling Technology Inc, Danvers, MA); mouse anti-GAPDH, ab8245 (AbCam, Cambridge, UK) and HRP-conjugated secondary antisera (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, CA) were used followed by enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL Amersham, Amersham, UK) and images were acquired using BioRad ChemiDoc MP Imaging System (BioRad, Hercules, CA). Densitometric analysis was performed using the BioRad associated Image Lab Software (BioRad, Hercules, CA). Values are expressed as fold over internal control, represented by GAPDH, that doesn't change significantly in the proteome profiles.

Immunofluorescence Analysis

For immunofluorescence studies, neurospheres were plated on D-poly-Lysine coated Lab-Tek chamber slides and allowed to adhere for 3 h. RA-differentiated MB cells (RA) were mechanically dissociated, plated on D-poly-Lysine coated Lab-Tek chamber slides and cultured in differentiating medium for 2 days. Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 min at RT, incubated in permeabilization (0.1% Triton X-100) followed by blocking buffer (5% bovine serum albumin, BSA) and stained overnight with primary antibodies and for 1 h with secondary antibodies, both diluted in blocking solution. Primary antibodies were mouse anti- β 3-Tubulin (TU-20), #4466 (Cell Signaling Technology Inc, Danvers, MA) and mouse anti-GFAP, MAB360 (Merck Millipore, Darmstadt). 488-conjugated anti-mouse secondary antibody was purchased from Molecular Probes (Invitrogen, Eugene, OR). Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst reagent. Coverslips were mounted with fluorescence mounting medium (S3023,

Dako, Carpinteria, CA). Images were acquired with Carl Zeiss microscope (Axio Observer Z1) using Apotome technology and AxioVision Digital Image Processing Software.

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Table 1. IPA results showing the predicted activation Z-score and the molecules involved in the ‘Disease and Bio Functions’.

Categories	Diseases or Functions Annotation	p-Value	Predicted Activation State	Activation z-score	Molecules	# Molecules
Cell Death and Survival	Cell death of neuroblastoma cell lines	3.24E-11	Decreased	-2.897	ATP5A1,CCT2,CCT3,CCT5,CCT7,CT8,ENO1,GAPDH,HSPA1A/HSPA1B,HSPA8,TCPI1,TUBA1A	12
Cell Death and Survival	Cell death of tumor cell lines	2.40E-12	Decreased	-2.178	ALB,ATP5A1,CCT2,CCT3,CCT5,CT7,CCT8,DTYMK,ENO1,FAU,GAPDH,HINT1,HNRNPC,HNRNPK,HP90AB1,HSPA1A/HSPA1B,HSPA5,HSPA8,HSPA9,LGALS1,LMNA,NPM1,PCNA,PKM,PPIA,PRDX1,TCPI1,TUBA1A,TUBB3,VCP,XRCC6,YWHAZ	32

Table 2. IPA results showing the most significantly represented networks and the main involved disease and functions.

ID	Molecules in Network	Score	Focus Molecules	Top Diseases and Functions
1*	ACTB,Actin,ALB,Alpha tubulin,ANXA6,ATP5J,Beta Tubulin,CCT2,CCT3,CCT5,CCT7,CCT8,DPYSL2,ERK,ERK1/2,FAU,HNRNPC,HNRNPK,HNRNPU,HSPA5,Laminin,LGALS1,MAP2K1/2,Mek,p85(pik3r),PPIA,Ras,Rnr,RPS27A,RPSA,TCPI1,TUBB,TUBB4B,VIM,YWHAZ	48	24	Cellular Assembly and Organization, Cell-To-Cell Signaling and Interaction, Reproductive System Development and Function
2	26s Proteasome,Akt,ATP5A1,CALD1,CFL1,cytochrome C,ENO1,estrogen receptor,FABP7,FSH,GAPDH,GFAP,Hsp70,Hsp90,HSP90AA1,HSP90AB1,HSPA8,HSPA1A/HSPA1B,LMNA,NFkB (complex),NPM1,P38 MAPK,PDIA3,PKM,RNA polymerase II,STAT5a/b,STIP1,TUBA1A,TUBA1B,TUBB3,UGP2,VCP,XRCC6,YWHAB,YWHAQ	48	24	Neurological Disease, Psychological Disorders, Cancer
3*	AFP,ALDOA,CCNB2,CD9,CITED1,COTL1,CUL4B,DERL1,EEF2,EEF1A1,ERBB2,FSCN1,GLS,HNRNPU,HSPA9,LAMP2,LDHB,MTBP,MYC,NUDC,OSMR,PDIA6,PFAS,POLD1,PPAT,PRDX1,RNA polymerase I,SET,TNF,TPI1,TUBB2B,TWIST2,VAR,XPB1,YBX3	23	14	Amino Acid Metabolism, Small Molecule Biochemistry, Cell Morphology
4*	AP2B1,ASL,ATP5B,BCAP31,C2,CDK14,CKB,CLTC,E2F4,GART,GRB2,HINT1,Histone h3,IFNG,KIAA0101,Lh,MDH2,PCM1,PCNA,POLD1,POLH,PPARA,PRKCSH,RFC1,RFC3,RPL10,RPL13,RPL26,RPL32,RRM2B,SNX9,ST13,STAMPB,TOM1,TP53	21	13	DNA Replication, Recombination, and Repair, Cancer, Neurological Disease
5	AKT2,APTX,ARRB1,B2M,Collagen Alpha1,Collagen type I,CS,CSF2,DBI,G6PC,Gsk3,H6PD,IDH1,ITGB2,MAPK7,MDH1,MED13,MHC Class II (complex),MSX2,NR3C1,PPARG,PPARGC1B,PRKAR1A,SERPINA1,SFPQ,SLC27A1,SPP1,THRA,TKT,TNFRSF1B,TPM4,TSC22D3,UPP1,VDR,YWHAZ	6	5	Lipid Metabolism, Molecular Transport, Small Molecule Biochemistry
6	DTYMK,MED1	2	1	Nucleic Acid Metabolism, Small Molecule Biochemistry, Organ Morphology
7	PAFAH1B1,PAFAH1B3	2	1	Lipid Metabolism, Small Molecule Biochemistry, Cellular Development

*: Network are connected; the graphical representation presented in figure S3.

Figure legends

Figure 1. SHH-MB SLCs before and after RA-induced differentiation. Western Blot (A) and Immunofluorescence (B) analysis of neuronal (β 3-Tubulin) and glial (Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein, GFAP) markers in SLCs and RA-treated cells. Exposure to RA for 48h induced a strong increase of both differentiation markers. In (A) Glycerinaldehyde 3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (GAPDH) was used as internal control. In (B) magnification 40X, bars 5 μ m.

Figure 2. A: Volcano plot showing the distribution of significantly differential signals detected in the MS only chromatographic runs; thresholds are set to $p < 0.05$ and fold change limit of 1.3. B: peptide identification statistics RMS90[ppm] error distribution, accepted in blue and not accepted in red, centered around 6 ppm; C: mascot score distribution of the identified peptides.

Figure 3. Graphical representation of the most significant IPA Network (Network # 2; score = 48). NF- κ B complex results in a pivotal position. The connection between Hsp70 and Akt is also evident.

Figure 4. Confirmation of protein spots by Western Blot. (A) Western Blot analysis of Heat Shock Protein 70 (Hsp70), Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen (PCNA) and α -enolase in SLCs and in 48h RA-treated cells. GAPDH was used as control for equal protein load. (B) Densitometric analysis confirmed the significant differential expression observed by proteomic analysis. The protein expression, normalized to GAPDH expression, represents the mean \pm SEM from three independent experiments. * denotes $p < 0.05$ versus SLCs.

Figure 5. RA-induced differentiation regulated NF- κ B pathway activation. (A) I κ B- α , P-p65 and p65 expression was analyzed by means of Western Blot after 48h RA-induced cell differentiation. (B) Densitometric analysis showed a significant increase in I κ B- α expression, while P-p65 was significantly reduced after RA treatment. Total p65 levels did not change after differentiation. Protein expression was normalized by GAPDH. The data represent mean \pm SEM from three independent experiments. * denotes $p < 0.05$ versus SLCs.

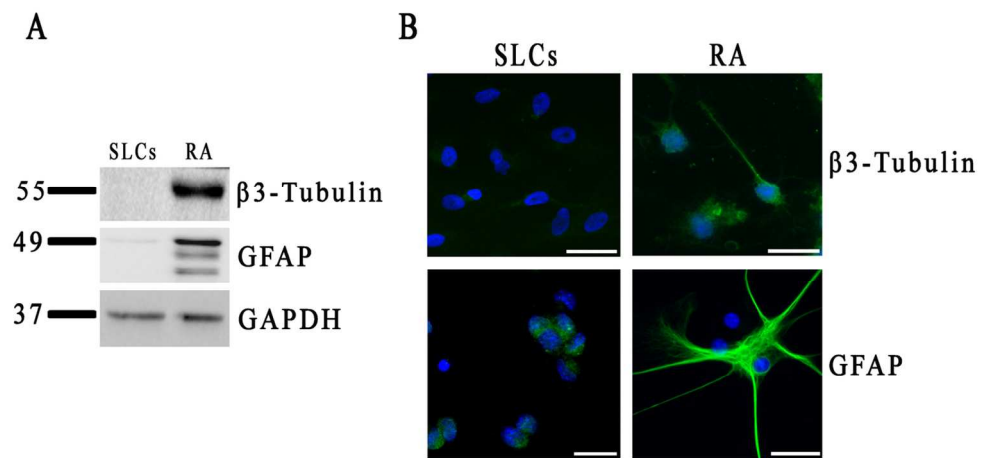
Figure 6. Hypothesis of the role of Hsp70 in SHH-MB SLCs. A variety of stresses (reactive oxygen species, hypoxia, elevated temperature, altered pH) activate Hsp70. Hsp70 induces Akt, which acts as an upstream regulator of NF- κ B complex (classical pathway), leading to p65 phosphorylation and its nuclear translocation and resulting in the deregulation of proliferation and survival.

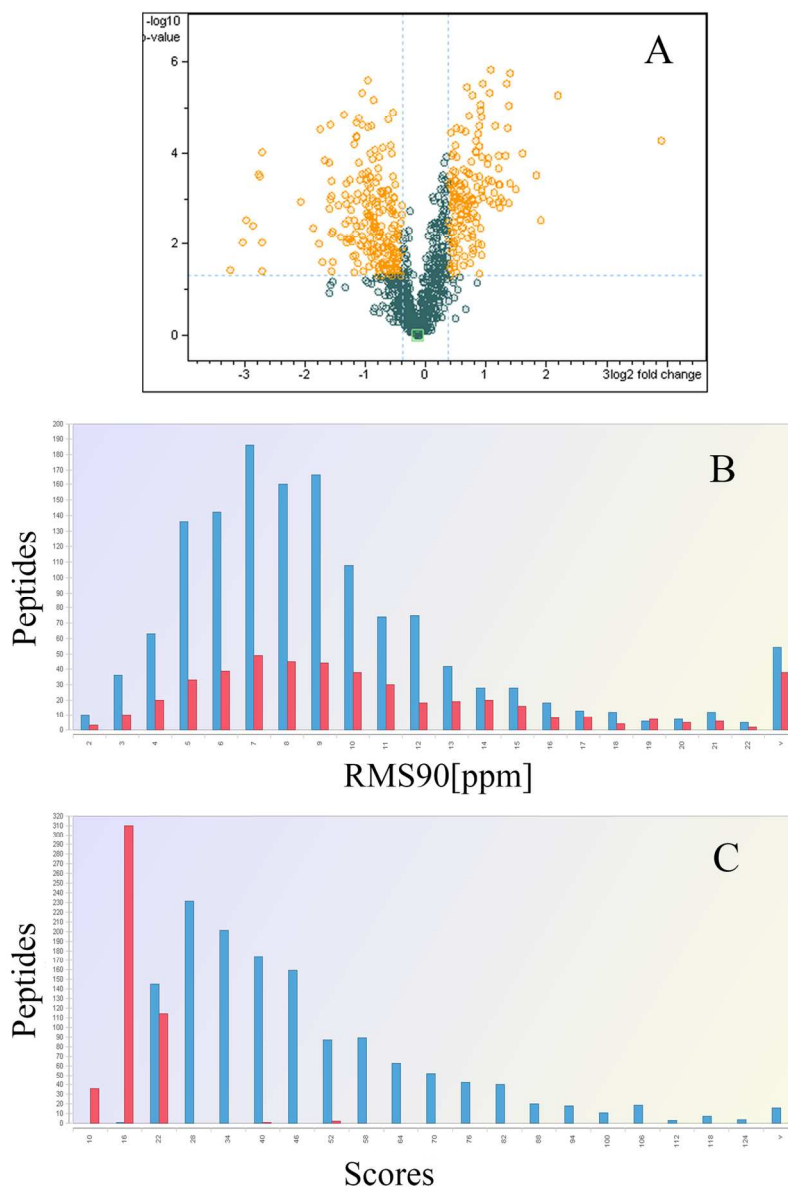
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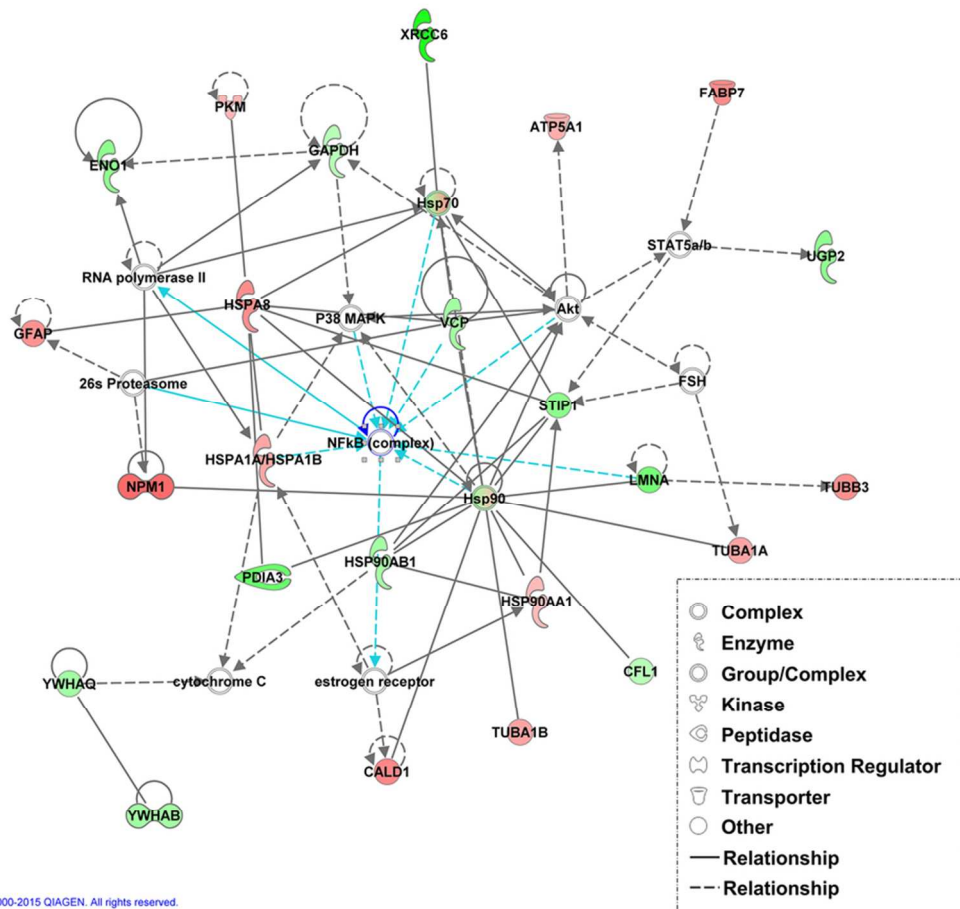
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