

Supplementary Materials: RKIP: A Key Regulator in Tumor Metastasis Initiation and Resistance to Apoptosis: Therapeutic Targeting and Impact

Apostolos Zaravinos, Benjamin Bonavida, Ekaterini Chatzaki and Stavroula Baritaki

Table S1. Reported signaling modules whose modification by RKIP contributes to inhibition of metastasis initiation in various cancer types. PF, Preliminary Findings; CSC, Cancer Stem Cells; PDAC, Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma; GCA, Gastric Cardia Adenocarcinoma; HCC, Hepatocellular Carcinoma; CRC, Colorectal Adenocarcinoma; NSCLL, Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer; LN, Lymph Node; NPC, Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma; IDC, Invasive Ductal Carcinoma; TNBC, Triple Negative Breast Cancer; TAM, Tumor Associated Macrophages; OVCA, Ovarian Carcinoma; LAC, Lung Adenocarcinoma.

Signaling Module	Cancer Type	Mechanism	Effect	References
MAPK/Myc/Lin28/let-7	Breast	↓ Let-7 targets	↓ Invasion Intravasation Bone metastasis	[18,105–107]
Lin28 (MAPK-independent)	Esophageal	GRK-2, MMP-14	Invasion LN metastasis	[147]
MAPK/let-7/HMGA2	Breast	↓ CDC2, LOX, OPN, miR-29, miR-200, Snail, Slug, Twist,	↓ EMT, invasion	[14,18,106,110, 113,114,109]
	Breast	↑ TET1, HOXA	Invasion/Intravasation	[14,112]
Let-7/BACH1	Breast	↓ CXCR4, MMP-1	Extravasation Bone metastasis	[63,106,111]
<u>Let-7 independent modules</u>				
MAPK/HMGA2	Glioma	MMP-2, MMP-9	Invasion, Migration	[152]
	TNBC	TAM recruitment CCL5, TNFR2, PRGN	Invasion, Intravasation	[101,160]
miR-98/HMGA2	Glioma	HMGA2 targets	Invasion	[115]

miR-185/HMGA2	Breast		HMGA2 targets	Invasion	[116]
Raf-1/MEK/ERK1/2	PDAC NPC CRC HCC OVCA	↓	ERK1/2 targets	Migration, invasion Invasion	[84] [46] [19,21,202] [127,226] [230]
Raf-1/MEK/ERK2	Breast		MMP-13	Invasion	[102]
Raf-1MEK/ERK2/AP-1	Breast Melanoma		MMP-1 AP1-targets	Invasion Invasion	[151] [58]
NF-κB	Breast CRC Melanoma HCC Melanoma GCA	↓ ↑	MMPs MDA-9/ c-Src/FAK T-cell response	Invasion Invasion, Migration Invasion, Metastasis LN metastasis	[19,125] [127] [129] [163]
NF-κB/Snail, Twist	Prostate Breast CRC	↓ ↓	EMT markers Epithelial markers CSC markers EMT markers	EMT Migration Invasion EMT Invasion, Migration	[15,52,62,120,123, 128,130,131,243] [21,140]
NF-κB/YY1/Snail	Prostate Breast	↓	EMT Invasion markers	EMT Invasion	PF, [134–138]
c-Src /STAT3	Prostate Breast Gastric	↓	Muc1, CXCR4, VEGF ?	Angiogenesis Migration, Invasion LN metastasis	[97] [98]

JAK/STAT3	NSCLC	?	Invasion	[99]
	NPC	EMT-markers	EMT/Invasion/Migration	[145]
AMPK/mTORC1/STAT3	Prostate	ANXA7/ ANXA7 GTPase	Metastasis	[144]
Notc1/NICD	Cervical	↓ Snail, EMT markers	↓ EMT	[153–156]
	Stomach			
GSK3β/Snail	CRC	↓ β-catenin, Snail, Slug	↓ EMT	[92]
PI3K/Akt (with or without PTEN involvement)	Melanoma	↓ Snail, YY1, MMPs	↓ Migration	PF, [40]
	Prostate		Invasion	PF, [137]
	Neuroblastoma	CD31, N-myc, vimentin	Angiogenesis	[242]
Unidentified modules	Gastric		↓ Angiogenesis	[57]
	IDC		Invasion	[35]
	TNBC	↓ MMP-1, MMP-2	Migration	[10]
	Prostate		Vascular Invasion	[17]
	PDAC		EMT	[232]
	LAC	miR-27a	EMT	[68]

Table S2. Reported signaling modules whose modification by RKIP contributes to inhibition of therapeutic resistance in various cancer types. PF, Preliminary Findings; IS, Immunosurveillance; IT, Immunotherapy; MTIs, Microtubule Inhibitors; PDT, Photodynamic Therapy; CSC, Cancer Stem Cells; MDR, Multi-Drug Resistance; B-NHL, B-cell Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma; HCC, Hepatocellular Carcinoma; CRC, Colorectal Adenocarcinoma; NPC, Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma; LAC, Lung Adenocarcinoma; GCA, Gastric Cardia Adenocarcinoma; NSCLL, Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer.

Signaling Module	Cancer Type	Mechanism	Effect	Ref.
NF-κB (direct effect)	Prostate	↑ PARP, caspase 8, FLIP	↓ Chemo-resistance	[27]
	Breast			
	Prostate	↓ anti-apoptotic proteins	Chemo-resistance	[22,34,123,
		↑ pro-apoptotic proteins	TRAIL-resistance	124,138]
	GCA	T-cell responses	Resistance to host IS	[163]

NF-κB/Snail	Prostate	↓ ↑ Bcl-xL, XIAP, cyt-C, caspases-8 /9,	↓ Chemo-resistance TRAIL-resistance Resistance to PDT TRAIL resistance Chemo-resistance	[22,34,123,124 165,29] [177] [140]
NF-κB/YY1	CRC	↓ CSC markers, MDR1, ABCG2, anti- apoptotic proteins	↓ Chemo-resistance TRAIL/FasL-resistance	[22,28– 30,33,34,124,138,139,172,173,18 3,184,189] [74,215]
NF-κB/YY1	B-NHL prostate	↓ ↑ Snail, Bcl-2/Bcl-xL, Mcl-1 DR5, Fas	↓ Chemo-resistance TRAIL/FasL-resistance	[22,28– 30,33,34,124,138,139,172,173,18 3,184,189] [74,215]
NF-κB.../PTEN	B-NHL	↓ Snail, pAkt	↓ TRAIL-resistance Chemoresistance	
Raf-1/MEK/ERK1/2	Prostate Breast HCC CRC NPC B-NHL Melanoma	↓ AP-1 anti-apoptotic targets ERK-anti-apoptotic targets Bcl-xL ↑ T-cell response genes	↓ Chemo-resistance Chemoresistance Chemo-resistance Radio-resistance Chemo-resistance Resistance to DC IT	[27] [58,200] [202] [164,201] [32] [162]
PI3K/Akt	NPC neuroblastoma	↓ Akt-anti-apoptotic targets Bcl-2, cyclin D1, CDK4	↓ Radio-resistance Resistance to apoptosis	[201] [242]
Shh/Gli1	NSCLC	↓ Snail CSC markers and function	↓ Radio-resistance	[168,169]
c-Src/IL-6/ or Jak1/2-activated STAT3	Breast Prostate	↑ ↓ Stathmin MT stabilization	↓ Resistance to MTIs	[4,97]
Unidentified modules	LAC	↓ miR-27a anti-apoptotic targets	↓ Chemo-resistance	[68]

	Cervical	Bcl-2	 Resistance to apoptosis	[241]
--	----------	-------	---	-------