



Aurora-A Mitotic Kinase Induces Endocrine Resistance through Down-Regulation of ER α Expression in Initially ER α + Breast Cancer Cells

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Abstract

Development of endocrine resistance during tumor progression represents a major challenge in the management of estrogen receptor alpha (ER α) positive breast tumors and is an area under intense investigation. Although the underlying mechanisms are still poorly understood, many studies point towards the 'cross-talk' between ER α and MAPK signaling pathways as a key oncogenic axis responsible for the development of estrogen-independent growth of breast cancer cells that are initially ER α + and hormone sensitive. In this study we employed a metastatic breast cancer xenograft model harboring constitutive activation of Raf-1 oncogenic signaling to investigate the mechanistic linkage between aberrant MAPK activity and development of endocrine resistance through abrogation of the ER α signaling axis. We demonstrate for the first time the causal role of the Aurora-A mitotic kinase in the development of endocrine resistance through activation of SMAD5 nuclear signaling and down-regulation of ER α expression in initially ER α + breast cancer cells. This contribution is highly significant for the treatment of endocrine refractory breast carcinomas, because it may lead to the development of novel molecular therapies targeting the Aurora-A/SMAD5 oncogenic axis. We postulate such therapy to result in the selective eradication of endocrine resistant ER α ^{low/-} cancer cells from the bulk tumor with consequent benefits for breast cancer patients.

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Introduction

Approximately, 70% of human breast carcinomas fall into luminal subtypes, which are estrogen receptor alpha (ER α) positive [1]. ER α expression correlates with expression of progesterone receptor (PR), lower tumor grade, response to endocrine therapy, lower grade of aneuploidy, less frequent overexpression of HER-2 oncogene, bone metastases and slower rate of tumor recurrence [2]. Despite the clinical benefit of hormonal treatment in patients with ER α + breast cancer, resistance to first and second-line endocrine therapy remains a major clinical problem [3,4]. The introduction of pure estrogen antagonists such as fulvestrant, to overcome the apparent disadvantage of tamoxifen with its partial agonist properties, did not resolve the endocrine resistance problem [5]. Second-line therapy with other endocrine agents such as aromatase inhibitors produces some beneficial effect but for the most part serves merely to delay onset of endocrine resistance [6]. In pre-clinical and clinical studies, development of

endocrine resistance is associated with an aggressive behavior characterized by high frequency of distant metastases and poses a significant problem that affects negatively the disease-free and overall survival of breast cancer patients [7]. Response to one form of endocrine therapy after resistance to a previous therapy is a historically recognized observation that is the key to management of patients with metastatic disease [8]. Importantly, subsequent responses to serial endocrine therapy tend to be shorter, indicating a gradual shift from "dependence on ER α signaling to alternative escape oncogenic pathways" [9]. Several mechanisms of endocrine resistance have been proposed including: ER α mutations, altered expression of ER α coregulators, ligand-independent activation of ER α by growth factor receptor kinases and down-regulation/loss of ER α expression [3]. Importantly, whereas "acquired resistance" is predominantly the consequence of estrogen-independent activation of ER α in cancer cells still harboring an intact ER α signaling axis, "intrinsic resistance" is mostly likely due to down-regulation/loss of ER α expression leading to endocrine panresistance and tumor

progression and represents a serious challenge for the treatment of ER α + breast cancer patients [3]. For this reason, understanding the oncogenic pathways responsible for the development of resistance to endocrine therapy given before or after primary surgery is imperative to develop innovative therapeutic strategies aimed to suppress or at least delay recurrence and progression of initially ER α + breast tumors.

The discovery that breast carcinomas contain a sub-population of cells harboring stem-like properties (cancer initiating cells) has generated excitement because these cancer initiating cells may represent the source of therapeutic failures, tumor recurrence and poor clinical outcome [10]. It has also been demonstrated that cancer cells that undergo through epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT) acquire a basal CD44⁺/CD24^{low/-} cancer stem-like phenotype with increased capacity for self-renewal, invasion, drug resistance, and tumor progression [11]. Moreover, breast cancer initiating cells display down-regulation of ER α and clonal expansion of these CD44⁺/CD24^{low/-}/ER α ^{low/-} cancer cells may be responsible for tumor recurrence and development of distant metastases of initially ER α + breast carcinomas [12,13]. Aberrant activation of HER-2/MAPK and TGF β /SMAD oncogenic signalings induces EMT and plays an important role in the maintenance of breast cancer initiating cells [14–16]. However, the underlying molecular mechanisms responsible for ER α down-regulation by aberrant activation of HER-2/MAPK and TGF β /SMAD pathways remain elusive and are the subject of ongoing investigation.

The mitotic kinase Aurora-A plays a key role in breast cancer progression through the development of centrosome amplification and chromosomal instability (CIN) [17–19]. Aurora-A is over-expressed in human breast tumors and is associated with an invasive ER α ^{low/-} basal-like phenotype and poor-prognosis [20,21]. Moreover, it has been demonstrated that estrogen is causally linked via ER α to Aurora-A overexpression, centrosome amplification, CIN, and aneuploidy leading to breast tumors in susceptible mammary gland cells [22]. Nonetheless, the causal role of aberrant Aurora-A kinase activity in the development of endocrine resistance and breast cancer progression through molecular mechanisms that are independent from its mitotic function and CIN remains elusive. Herein we demonstrate a significant and novel non-mitotic role of Aurora-A kinase in the induction of tumor progression of ER α + breast cancer xenografts through activation of EMT and the genesis of CD44⁺/CD24^{low/-} cancer initiating cells [23]. Moreover, these studies revealed a non canonical cross-talk between Aurora-A kinase and SMAD5 oncogenic signaling in promoting EMT and invasiveness. We demonstrate for the first time the causal role of Aurora-A/SMAD5 oncogenic axis in the development of endocrine resistance through down-regulation of ER α expression in initially ER α + breast cancer cells. This contribution is important for the treatment of endocrine refractory breast carcinomas, because it may lead to the development of novel molecular therapies targeting the Aurora-A/SMAD5 oncogenic axis. We postulate such therapy to result in selective eradication of endocrine resistant ER α ^{low/-} cancer cells from the bulk tumor thereby delaying tumor progression with consequent benefits on the progression-free and overall survival of breast cancer patients.

Results and Discussion

Because development of endocrine resistance and progression of ER α + breast tumors is frequently characterized by aberrant activation of MAPK signaling [24], we employed ER α + MCF-7 cells over-expressing a constitutive active Raf-1 oncoprotein

(vMCF-7^{ARaf-1}) as previously described [23,25]. In our previous studies we have showed that vMCF-7^{ARaf-1} cells display MAPK hyper-phosphorylation compared to parental MCF-7 cells, demonstrating a constitutive activation of Raf/MAPK oncogenic signaling. Importantly, constitutive activation of Raf/MAPK signaling conferred higher migratory properties of MCF-7 cells *in vitro*, predictive of an invasive phenotype that was validated *in vivo* through the development of distant metastases in tumor xenograft models. To investigate the extent to which metastatic lesions derived from vMCF-7^{ARaf-1} xenografts displayed ER α down-regulation, we established murine MCF-7 and vMCF-7^{ARaf-1} xenografts. Tumor xenografts were surgically removed 12 weeks after implantation without sacrificing the animals to monitor the development of distant metastases as previously described [25]. As expected, 8 weeks following surgical removal, only vMCF-7^{ARaf-1} xenografts developed frank distant metastases (lung and spleen). Importantly, vMCF-7^{ARaf-1} metastatic lesions showed ER α down-regulation resulting in ER α ^{+/+} cell heterogeneity compared to MCF-7 and vMCF-7^{ARaf-1} primary tumors (Figure 1A). These findings indicate that ER α ^{low/-} cancer cells display more invasive properties over ER α + cancer cells *in vivo* and their clonal expansion may induce tumor progression. To investigate whether vMCF-7^{ARaf-1} primary tumors carried a singular sub-population of cancer cells harboring an ER α ^{low/-} phenotype that was mostly observed in the metastatic lesions described above, we re-cultured cells from primary vMCF-7^{ARaf-1} tumor xenografts (referred to as first generation derived from xenografts, 1GX). Significantly, vMCF-7^{ARaf-1} 1GX cells showed down-regulation of ER α expression due to loss of ER α in ~28% of bulk cancer cells (Figure 1B–C). These findings demonstrate that cancer cells harboring an ER α ^{low/-} phenotype were already present in vMCF-7^{ARaf-1} primary tumors and their clonal expansion may promote the onset of distant metastases during tumor progression. Next we investigated whether down-regulation of ER α expression was causally linked to development of endocrine resistance in vMCF-7^{ARaf-1} 1GX cells. Parental MCF-7 and variant cells were treated *in vitro* with 17- β Estradiol alone or in combination with the anti-estrogen 4-OH-tamoxifen and endocrine sensitivity was determined by analyzing the percentage of cancer cells in the S phase of the cell cycle. vMCF-7^{ARaf-1} 1GX cells displayed the highest resistance to 4-OH tamoxifen compared to parental MCF-7 and vMCF-7^{ARaf-1} cells indicating that down-regulation of ER α induces “*intrinsic resistance*” to conventional endocrine therapy (Figure 1D). Since we have previously shown that tumor progression of vMCF-7^{ARaf-1} 1GX xenografts is causally linked to aberrant Aurora-A kinase activity [23], we tested Aurora-A expression in MCF-7 and variant cells. As demonstrated before, Aurora-A was over-expressed in vMCF-7^{ARaf-1} 1GX cells compared to parental cells (Figure 2A). Next we investigated the causal role of Aurora-A kinase activity in the development of endocrine resistance by employing alisertib, a novel Aurora-A kinase small molecule inhibitor currently being tested in oncology clinical trials [26]. We have previously demonstrated that treatment of breast cancer cells with 1 μ M alisertib selectively inhibits Aurora-A kinase activity [23]. Specifically, our study showed that the transcriptome profile of breast cancer cells treated with alisertib or shRNA targeting Aurora-A displayed ~90% gene expression overlapping demonstrating the high specificity of 1 μ M alisertib for targeting Aurora-A kinase activity. vMCF-7^{ARaf-1} 1GX cells that displayed strong 4-OH tamoxifen resistance were treated with fulvestrant (a selective ER α down-regulator that increases ER α degradation and inhibits estrogen signaling) alone or in combination with alisertib. Combination of fulvestrant with alisertib induced a stronger effect on inhibition of cell proliferation measured by Real-Time Cell Proliferation Assay (Figure 2B). Based on our previous

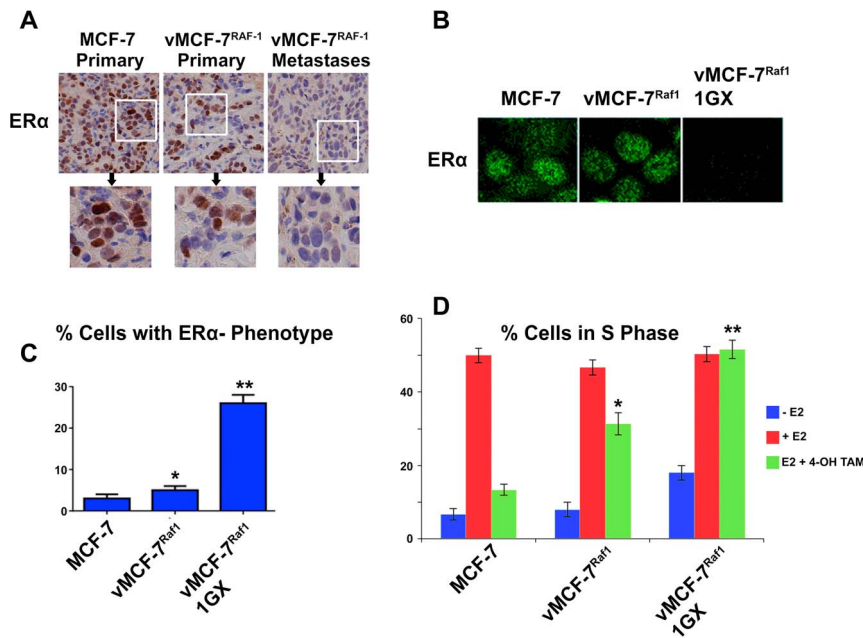


Figure 1. Endocrine Resistant Breast Cancer Cells. (A) Immunohistochemistry staining of low-grade tubular tumors for MCF-7 and high-grade vMCF-7^{ΔRaf-1} Primary and Metastatic tumors. Breast cancer xenografts were stained with a polyclonal antibody targeting the ER α (Abcam, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA). (B) Immunofluorescence analysis showing down-regulation of ER α expression in vMCF-7^{ΔRaf-1} 1GX cancer cells compared to parental MCF-7 and vMCF-7^{ΔRaf-1} cells. (C) Graph showing the percentage of cancer cells harboring an ER α ^{low/-} phenotype from three independent experiments (+/- s.d.; *p<0.0705 vs. MCF-7; **p<0.0001 vs. vMCF-7^{ΔRaf-1}). (D) Graph showing the percentage of cancer cells in the S phase of the cell cycle during starvation from 17- β estradiol and following treatment with 17- β estradiol (10^{-10} M) alone or in combination with 4-OH-tamoxifen (10^{-7} M) for 48 hours from three independent experiments (+/- s.d.; *p<0.0008 vs. MCF-7; **p<0.0009 vs. vMCF-7^{ΔRaf-1}). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0096995.g001

results viewing a novel cross-talk between Aurora-A kinase and SMAD5 oncogenic signaling in the development of EMT and breast cancer progression [23], we also analyzed SMAD5 nuclear phosphorylation in vMCF-7^{Raf1} 1GX cells treated with fulvestrant and/or alisertib. Importantly, restoration of endocrine sensitivity was mechanistically linked to suppression of SMAD5 nuclear phosphorylation (Figure 2C), demonstrating the causal role of Aurora-A/SMAD5 oncogenic axis in the development of endocrine resistance in initially ER α + and hormone sensitive breast cancer cells. Significantly, these findings were also validated by performing immunoblotting analysis of vMCF-7^{Raf1} 1GX cells treated with fulvestrant and/or alisertib showing a selective alisertib-induced down-regulation of SMAD5 phosphorylation (Figure 2D). Next we wanted to investigate the causal role of Aurora-A/SMAD5 oncogenic axis in the development of “intrinsic resistance” to conventional endocrine therapy through down-regulation of ER α expression in initially ER α +vMCF-7^{Raf1} cancer cells. We employed a lenti-vector engineered to over-express Aurora-A kinase and we analyzed Aurora-A phosphorylation/activation, ER α and p-SMAD5 nuclear localization in vMCF-7^{Raf1} and vMCF-7^{Raf1/Aurora-A} cells (Figure 3A–B). Our studies showed that aberrant Aurora-A kinase activity induced down-regulation of ER α nuclear localization that was functionally linked to increased SMAD5 nuclear phosphorylation (Figure 3B–C). Importantly, treatment of vMCF-7^{Raf1/Aurora-A} cells with alisertib inhibited Aurora-A phosphorylation, restored ER α nuclear expression and suppressed SMAD5 nuclear phosphorylation (Figure 3B–C). Moreover, the causal role of Aurora-A kinase in the down-regulation of ER α nuclear expression through activation of SMAD5 was validated by employing a dominant negative (DN) Aurora-A construct that abrogated Aurora-A kinase activity (Figure 3B–C). Significantly, over-expression of Aurora-A in parental MCF-7 cells resulted in a

similar phenotype, although vMCF-7^{Raf1/Aurora-A} cells displayed a stronger phosphorylation of nuclear SMAD5 and down-regulation of ER α expression, demonstrating a synergistic cross-talk between MAPK pathway and aberrant Aurora-A kinase activity in the abrogation of ER α signaling (Figure S1). Finally, to investigate the role of SMAD5 as a down-stream target of Aurora-A-induced ER α down-regulation, we engineered MCF-7 over-expressing SMAD5 (Figure 4A). Notably, over-expression of SMAD5 in MCF-7 cells induced down-regulation of ER α nuclear localization demonstrating the causal role of SMAD5 nuclear signaling in the development of breast cancer cells harboring an ER α ^{low/-} phenotype (Figure 4B–C). Taken together, these results indicate that the partial response of endocrine resistant vMCF-7^{Raf1} 1GX cancer cells to fulvestrant is likely due to its effect on the ER α + sub-population that still retains a functional ER α signaling. Inhibition of Aurora-A kinase activity by alisertib impairs SMAD5 nuclear activation and restores ER α expression in the subpopulation of ER α ^{low/-} cancer cells leading to restoration of endocrine sensitivity. Furthermore, our findings are supported by recent studies that have demonstrated that down-regulation of ER α expression is responsible for endocrine therapeutic failure and tumor progression of initially ER α + breast tumors [27]. Although it has already been demonstrated that key transcription factors involved in the development of EMT such as Snail and Slug induce down-regulation of ER α expression in breast cancer cells [28,29], our findings establish a previously unrecognized oncogenic signaling involved in the abrogation of ER α function through activation of the Aurora-A/SMAD5 oncogenic axis. Moreover, vMCF-7^{ΔRaf-1} breast cancer xenografts represent an innovative and useful pre-clinical model to investigate the mechanisms leading to endocrine panresistance and tumor progression based on the clonal expansion of ER α ^{low/-} cancer cells. Importantly, although these studies are based on the vMCF-

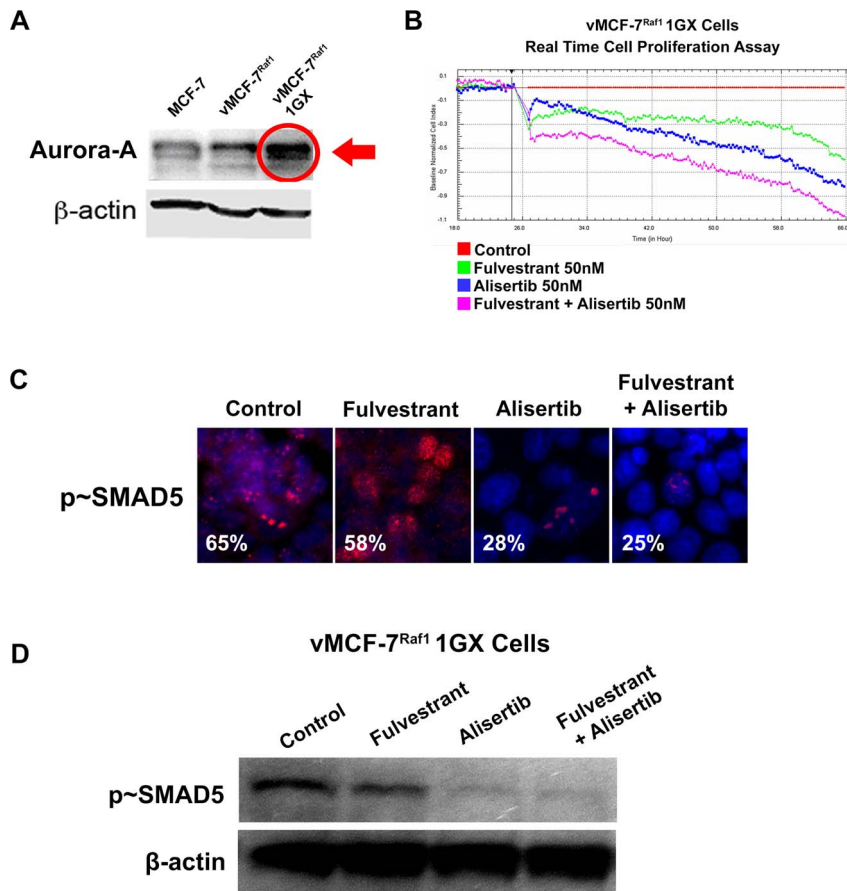


Figure 2. Molecular characterization of endocrine resistant breast cancer cells. (A) Immunoblot analysis showing Aurora-A (Cell Signaling Technology, Boston, MA, USA) over-expression in vMCF-7^{Raf1} 1GX cancer cells compared to parental MCF-7 and vMCF-7^{Raf1} cells. (B) *In Vitro* Real Time Cell Proliferation Assay showing stronger activity of Fulvestrant (50 nM) in combination with alisertib (50 nM) in tamoxifen resistant vMCF-7^{Raf1} 1GX cancer cells. Experiments were performed in triplicate. (C) Immunofluorescence analysis showing inhibition of nuclear SMAD5 (Cell Signaling Technology, Boston, MA, USA) phosphorylation in breast cancer cells treated with alisertib. p~SMAD5 was labeled in red and nuclei were labeled in blue with DAPI. (D) Immunoblot analysis showing selective alisertib-induced down-regulation of SMAD5 phosphorylation. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0096995.g002

7^{ΔRaf1} xenograft model derived from one single cell line, global gene expression analysis have shown that vMCF-7^{Raf1} 1GX cancer cells developed a distinct transcriptome signature characterized by activation of EMT and stemness signalings compared to parental MCF-7 cells [23].

Based on these findings and our published data [23,25], we propose a novel model of endocrine resistance in initially ER α + and hormone sensitive breast cancer cells: aberrant activation of MAPK signaling promotes phosphorylation and stabilization of Aurora-A kinase that in turn induces down-regulation/loss of ER α expression through activation of SMAD5 nuclear signaling leading to endocrine resistance and tumor progression (Figure 5). Because our previous studies have demonstrated the causal role of aberrant Aurora-A kinase activity in the development of CD44⁺/CD24^{low/-} cancer initiating cells [23], we speculate that Aurora-A/SMAD5 oncogenic axis may induce ER α down-regulation by promoting the clonal expansion of CD44⁺/CD24^{low/-} cancer initiating cells that display low levels of ER α . Moreover, because Aurora-A is downstream of MAPK, we believe that molecular targeting of Aurora-A in endocrine resistant breast cancer cells will be more effective than targeting MAPK pathway due to Aurora-A direct effects on the clonal expansion of CD44⁺/CD24^{low/-}/ER α ^{low/-} cancer initiating

cells [23]. However, we don't exclude that patients with endocrine resistant breast tumors could benefit from the combination of MAPK and Aurora-A small molecule inhibitors.

In conclusion, our studies are of important translational relevance because they will lay the groundwork for innovative clinical trials employing small molecule inhibitors of Aurora-A kinase to suppress the Aurora-A/SMAD5 oncogenic axis, restore ER α expression and sensitivity to endocrine therapy for a subset of hormone refractory breast tumors with anticipated benefits on the progression-free and overall survival of breast cancer patients.

Materials and Methods

Human Breast Cancer Cell Lines

The human breast cancer cell line MCF-7 was obtained from ATCC (Manassas, VA, USA). The MCF-7 cells over-expressing the Raf-1 oncoprotein were generated as previously described [23,25]. All cell lines were maintained in EMEM medium containing 5 mM glutamine, 1% penicillin/streptomycin, 20 microgram insulin/ml and 10% FBS at 37C in 5% CO₂ atmosphere.

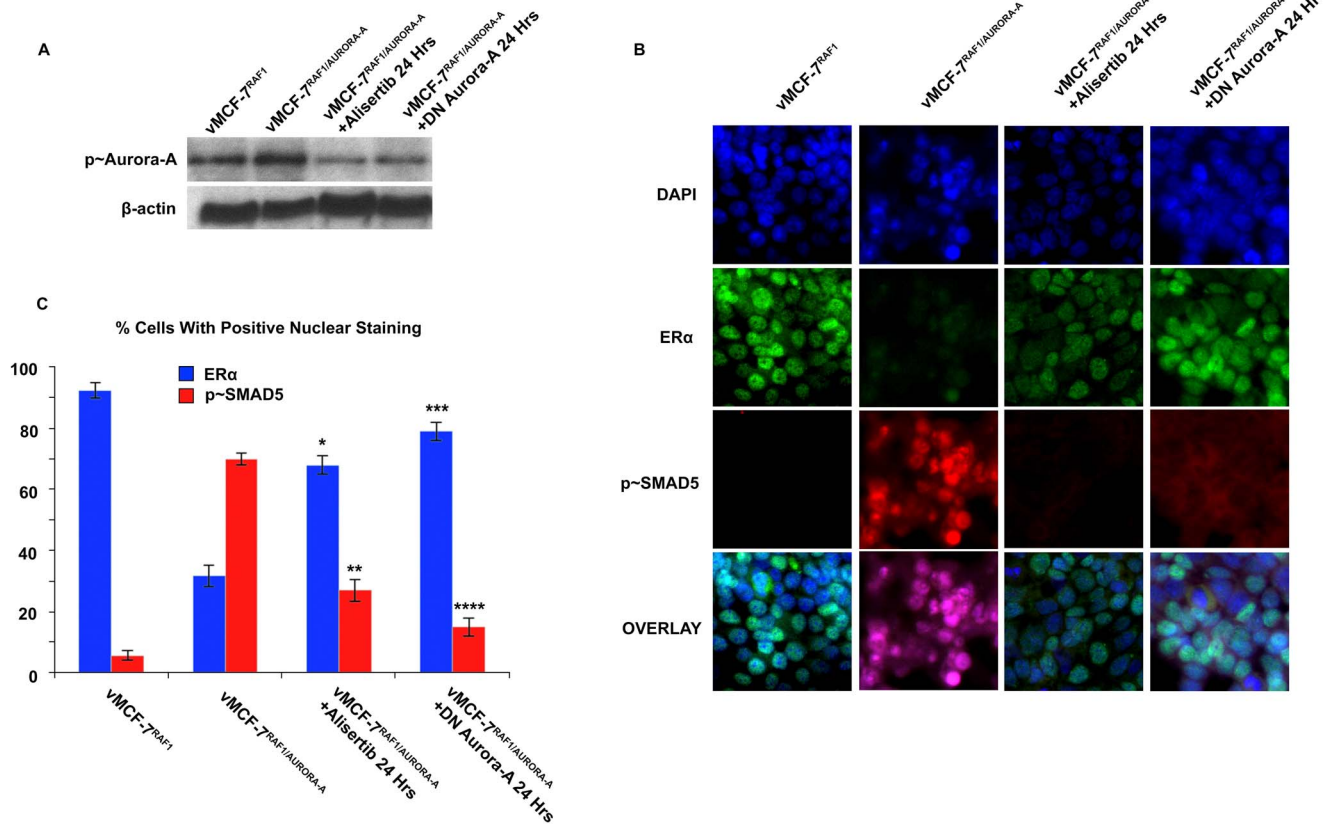


Figure 3. Mechanistic Linkage Between Aurora-A Over-expression, SMAD5 Activation And ER α Down-Regulation In Initially ER α + Breast Cancer Cells. (A) Immunoblot analysis showing p~Aurora-A in breast cancer cells. (B) Immunofluorescence analysis showing that Aurora-A-induced ER α down-regulation is linked to p~SMAD5 nuclear activation. ER α (Abcam, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA) was labeled in green, p~SMAD5 (Cell Signaling Technology, Boston, MA, USA) was labeled in red and nuclei were labeled in blue with DAPI. (C) Graph showing the percentage of cells expressing ER α and p~SMAD5 in breast cancer cells. Experiments were performed in triplicate (\pm s.d.; * $p < 0.0083$ vs. vMCF-7^{ΔRaf-1/Aurora-A}, ** $p < 0.0048$ vs. vMCF-7^{ΔRaf-1/Aurora-A}, *** $p < 0.0083$ vs. vMCF-7^{ΔRaf-1/Aurora-A}, **** $p < 0.0021$ vs. vMCF-7^{ΔRaf-1/Aurora-A}). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0096995.g003

Tumor Xenografts and Immunohistochemistry

Procedures established by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee based on US NIH guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals were followed for all experiments. Four-week-old non-ovariectomized female NCR/Nu/Nu nude mice were anesthetized by exposure to 3% isoflurane and five mice per each group were injected subcutaneously with 2×10^6 MCF-7 or vMCF-7^{ΔRaf-1} cancer cells suspended in 50 μ l of 50% Matrigel (BD Bioscience, Bedford, MA, USA). Tumor localization and growth was monitored using the IVS imaging system from the ventral view 10 min after luciferin injection. After 12 weeks, mice were killed and xenograft tumors were processed for histology, and immunohistochemistry analyses. Paraffin-embedded tumor tissues were stained with ER α antibody (Abcam, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA) as previously described [23]. To re-establish cultures from IGX explants, primary tumors tissues were excised from killed animals, minced using sterile scissors, transferred to complete culture medium and fibroblast-free tumor cell lines were established by serial passages in culture. Animals were examined everyday and body weight and primary tumor size were measured at least 1–2 times per week. Consistent distress and potential pain (>1 day) were alleviated by euthanasia. If some of the animals were losing greater than 10% of their body weight, if blood was consistently observed in the urine or around the genitals of the mice, the mice were appropriately euthanized. When typical signs

of distress including labored breathing and inactivity were consistently observed for >1 day, the animals were appropriately euthanized. When the primary tumor was >2 cm, the animals were sacrificed. Animals were euthanized using Pentobarbital (IP 100 mg/kg) followed by cervical dislocation. The Mayo Clinic Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) approved this study.

Fluorescence Microscopy

Cells were fixed in absolute methanol at -20°C for 10 min, blocked in 5% normal goat serum, 1% glycerol, 0.1% BSA, 0.1% fish skin gelatin, 0.04% sodium azide and incubated with primary antibodies. Primary antibodies against the proteins ER α (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Delaware Avenue Santa Cruz, CA, USA) and P~SMAD5 (Cell Signaling Technology, Boston, MA, USA) were followed by secondary antibodies conjugated with Alexa 488 or Alexa 568 (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR, USA). Images were digitally recorded at multiple focal planes using a Zeiss Axiovert 200 M fluorescence microscope and analyzed as maximum projections. Results are derived from three independent experiments. Nuclear staining counting was performed employing the *ImageJ Software*, experiments were performed in triplicate.

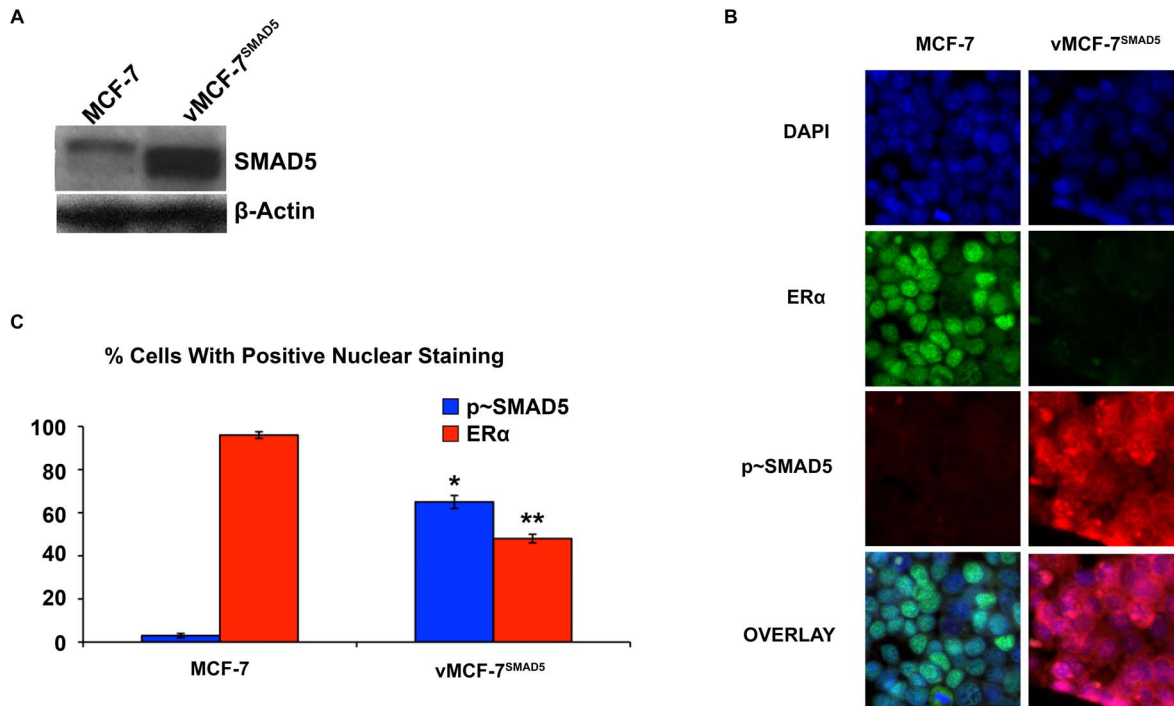


Figure 4. Role Of SMAD5 Over-Expression In ER α Down-Regulation. (A) Immunoblot analysis showing parental and MCF-7 cells engineered to over-express SMAD5. (B) Immunofluorescence analysis showing that SMAD5 over-expression induces ER α down-regulation in ER α +MCF-7 cells. ER α (Abcam, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA) was labeled in green, p-SMAD5 (Cell Signaling Technology, Boston, MA, USA) was labeled in red and nuclei were labeled in blue with DAPI. (C) Graph showing the percentage of cells expressing p-SMAD5 and ER α in vMCF-7^{SMAD5} and parental cells. Experiments were performed in triplicate (+/- s.d.; *p<0.0001 vs. MCF-7; **p<0.0001 vs. MCF-7). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0096995.g004

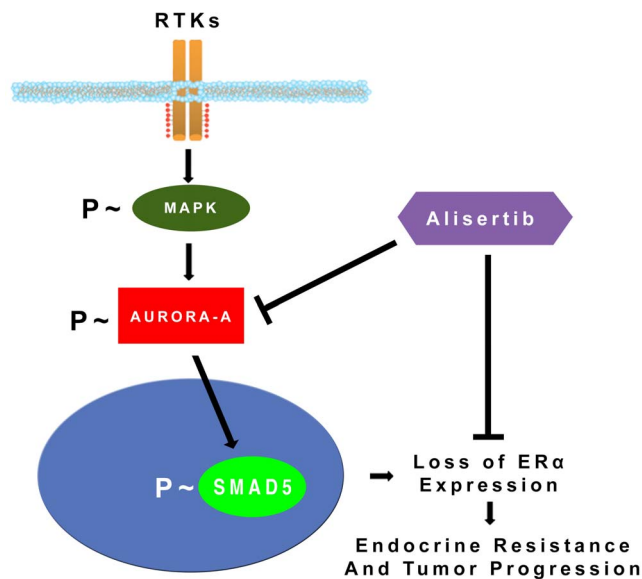


Figure 5. Model of endocrine resistance and breast cancer progression. Aberrant activation of MAPK signaling stabilizes and activates Aurora-A kinase that in turn induces down-regulation/loss of ER α expression through phosphorylation and activation of SMAD5 nuclear signaling leading to endocrine resistance and tumor progression. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0096995.g005

Endocrine Resistance Studies

For endocrine resistance studies, breast cancer cells were cultured in phenol-red free medium with 5% FBS for 48 hours. Following starvation from 17- β estradiol, cells were treated with 17- β estradiol (10^{-10} M) alone or in combination with 4-OH-tamoxifen (10^{-7} M) for 48 hours. Results are derived from three independent experiments (+/- s.d.). Cell cycle profile was performed by FACS as earlier described [23]. For *In Vitro* real time cell proliferation assay we employed the xCELLigence technology (ACEA). Following 48 hours starvation from 17- β estradiol, cells were treated with Fulvestrant (50 nM) and/or Alisertib (50 nM). Results are derived from three independent experiments.

Immunoblot and Lenti-Vector Expression Studies

Immunoblot and lenti-vector expression studies were performed as previously described [23]. Antibodies employed for the immunoblot analysis were the followings: Aurora-A and P-SMAD5 (Cell Signaling Technology, Boston, MA, USA). The Dominant Negative (DN) Aurora-A vector was kindly provided by Dr. Lomberk (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN).

Supporting Information

Figure S1 Role Of Aurora-A Over-Expression In ER α Down-Regulation. (A) Immunoblot analysis showing parental and MCF-7 cells engineered to over-express Aurora-A. (B) Immunofluorescence analysis showing that Aurora-A over-expression induces partial ER α down-regulation and SMAD5 nuclear phosphorylation in ER α +MCF-7 cells. ER α (Abcam, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA) was labeled in green, p-SMAD5 (Cell

Signaling Technology, Boston, MA, USA) was labeled in red and nuclei were labeled in blue with DAPI. (C) Graph showing the percentage of cells expressing p~SMAD5 and ER α in vMCF-7^{SMAD5} and parental cells. Experiments were performed in triplicate (+/- s.d.). (TIF)

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: MO JLS JI EG ABD JM MG. Performed the experiments: MO SZ JH ABD. Analyzed the data: MO CL TH JI MG AD ABD. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: ABD JM JH GAL. Wrote the paper: MO ABD.