

# Prognostic value of TIGAR and LC3B protein expression in nasopharyngeal carcinoma

Min Wei\*  
Jinxia Peng\*  
Peng Wu  
Ping Chen  
Hongru Yang  
Yongxia Cui  
Linglin Yang

Department of Oncology, The  
Affiliated Hospital of Southwest  
Medical University, Luzhou 646000,  
People's Republic of China

\*These authors contributed equally to  
this work

**Purpose:** Autophagy, the process responsible for degrading cytoplasmic organelles to sustain cellular metabolism, has been associated with cancer initiation and progression. As TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator (*TIGAR*) is among the important genes that can regulate autophagy, we aimed to investigate the correlation between the expression levels of *TIGAR* and the autophagy-related protein microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3 (*LC3B*), as well as their association with clinical outcomes, in nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) patients.

**Methods:** We detected the expressions of *TIGAR* and *LC3B* in 182 NPC tissue samples via immunohistochemical staining.

**Results:** A significant correlation between *TIGAR* and *LC3B* expressions was identified ( $P=0.045$ ). Moreover, survival analysis showed that *TIGAR*– or *LC3B*+ expression was associated with improved overall survival, local regional failure-free survival, distant failure-free survival, and failure-free survival rates, compared with *TIGAR*+ or *LC3B*– expression, respectively. Meanwhile, when combining *TIGAR* with *LC3B* expression in terms of prognostic value, patients with *TIGAR*+/*LC3B*– expression were significantly disadvantaged with regard to overall survival, local regional failure-free survival, distant failure-free survival, and failure-free survival compared with other groups based on the log-rank test and Cox regression analyses (all  $P<0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** *TIGAR* and *LC3B* may be novel biomarkers for predicting the prognosis of NPC patients and could be utilized as potential targets for future therapeutics aimed at treating NPC patients.

**Keywords:** nasopharyngeal carcinoma, *TIGAR*, *LC3B*, autophagy, prognosis

## Introduction

Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC), a head and neck malignancy, is prevalent in East and South Asia, where it has a high incidence rate of up to 71%.<sup>1</sup> Although the availability of intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) and adjuvant chemotherapy has partially improved the survival rate of patients, there remains a significant fraction of patients who experience clinical therapy failure, due to local recurrence and distant metastasis.<sup>2</sup> Although traditional TNM staging can be used to predict cancer prognosis, it is not very effective. In recent years, studies have focused on biomarkers with potential use in targeted treatment and predicting prognosis. Although several molecular markers have been identified to predict a favorable prognosis in NPC,<sup>3–6</sup> it will be of great value for NPC patients if more potent biomarkers can be identified that not only aid in the prediction of prognosis, but also provide promising therapeutic targets for therapy.

Correspondence: Linglin Yang; Yongxia Cui  
Department of Oncology, The Affiliated  
Hospital of Southwest Medical University,  
25 Taiping Road, Luzhou 646000,  
People's Republic of China  
Tel +86 133 8828 3366;  
+86 186 3693 5951  
Fax +86 083 0316 5396  
Email yanglinglin2003@qq.com;  
cuiyongxia200507025@163.com

Autophagy is a programmed prosurvival mechanism in eukaryotic cells that serves to degrade cytoplasmic organelles in order to sustain cellular metabolism.<sup>7</sup> Recent evidence has suggested that dysfunction in autophagy is associated with a wide range of diseases.<sup>8</sup> Autophagy has dual functions in tumorigenesis: it plays a tumor-suppressive role when autophagic cell death is induced via several mechanisms,<sup>9,10</sup> and a tumor-promoting role by sustaining cancer cell survival in an energy-deficient environment.<sup>11,12</sup> Clinical studies in various types of cancer demonstrated that either low or high expression of autophagy-related proteins was associated with an adverse prognosis.<sup>13–15</sup> Hence, the relationship between autophagy and clinical prognosis remains controversial.

TP53-inducible glycolysis and apoptosis regulator (*TIGAR*), as a target of *P53*, plays an essential role in apoptosis and autophagy.<sup>16,17</sup> It has been reported that *TIGAR* regulates autophagy by regulating the upstream genes of reactive oxygen species (ROS) responses through inhibiting glycolysis, and that this process may be interrupted by ectopic supplementation of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate.<sup>16</sup> *TIGAR* can also regulate intracellular ROS levels by regulating glucose metabolism, and promote cell survival and DNA damage repair in response to DNA damage.<sup>18–20</sup> Previous studies have demonstrated that *TIGAR* is also associated with the regulation of cell cycle and metastasis-related proteins and may play an important role in the proliferation, invasion, and metastasis of tumor cells.<sup>21</sup> Moreover, various investigations have reported that *TIGAR* expression is significantly elevated in human tumors, such as colon cancer, breast cancer, and glioblastoma.<sup>22–24</sup> Therefore, *TIGAR* is likely to play a significant role in oncogenesis and may be a potential therapeutic target for cancer treatment. To the best of our knowledge, the mechanism of action of *TIGAR* in NPC occurrence and development has not yet been clarified, and how *TIGAR* expression level may affect the prognosis of NPC patients also remains unclear.

Microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3 (*LC3B*) is a well-established marker of autophagic activity in cancer cells. The determination of *LC3B* expression is frequently performed by immunohistochemistry. Therefore, in the present study, we detected the expression levels of *TIGAR* and *LC3B* in NPC tissue samples via immunohistochemistry, and investigated the association of *TIGAR* and/or *LC3B* protein expression with clinicopathological features and prognosis using log-rank and Cox regression analyses, with the aim of identifying the relationship between *TIGAR* and *LC3B* expression levels and the clinical outcomes of NPC patients.

## Materials and methods

### Immunohistochemical staining

Immunohistochemical staining was performed with rabbit anti-*TIGAR* (dilution, 1:400; Abcam, Cambridge, UK, ab37910) and mouse anti-*LC3B* (dilution 1:200; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc., Danvers, MA, USA, #3868) antibodies. In the negative control group, the primary antibody was replaced by PBS. Each sample was graded according to the intensity and extent of staining. The intensity of staining was scored as 0 (no staining), 1 (weak staining), 2 (warm staining), or 3 (strong staining). The percentage of positively stained tumor cells was scored as 0 (0%), 1 (1%–25%), 2 (26%–50%), 3 (51%–75%), or 4 (76%–100%). The intensity score  $\times$  the percentage score was used to obtain the final overall score, and the specimens were classified into two groups according to overall score. Samples were considered *LC3B*– with a score of 0–5 or *LC3B*+ with a score of 6–12; samples were considered *TIGAR*– with a score of 0–5, or *TIGAR*+ with a score of 6–12. All slides were assessed independently by two pathologists blinded to patient identity and clinical outcome.

### Clinical data and treatment

Patient data for this study were gathered between January 2012 and December 2015. This study obtained the ethical approval of Southwest Medical University (reference number: k2017041) and written informed consent was obtained from all patients. All patients were restaged according to the seventh edition of the Union for International Cancer Control/American Joint Committee on Cancer (UICC/AJCC) system.<sup>25</sup> Patients with the following criteria were included: NPC confirmed by pathological diagnosis; no prior history of radiotherapy, chemotherapy, or oncological surgery; Karnofsky score 70; received IMRT at the Affiliated Hospital of Southwest Medical University; and regular follow-up data were available. Patients with the following criteria were excluded: uncontrolled infection; previous receipt of any anticancer therapy; pregnancy or lactation; prior malignancy; or unsuitable for chemotherapy due to a deficiency of the liver, kidney, lung, or heart.

Baseline examinations included thoracic and abdominal computed tomography scans, nasopharyngeal and neck magnetic resonance imaging, nasopharyngeal fiberscope analysis, and bone scanning. All patients were treated with definitive IMRT. The treatment regimens included platinum-based induction chemotherapy and concurrent chemoradiotherapy. The induction chemotherapy consisted of paclitaxel 175 mg/m<sup>2</sup> (day 1) and cisplatin 75 mg/m<sup>2</sup> (day 1), or fluorouracil

1,000 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day through continuous IV infusion for 96 hours and cisplatin 75 mg/m<sup>2</sup> (day 1). Two cycles were administered at 3-week intervals, followed by IMRT performed concurrently with 40 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/week cisplatin.

Target volumes for the nasopharyngeal and nodal regions were defined according to the recommendations of the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements 50,<sup>26</sup> 62,<sup>27</sup> 71,<sup>28</sup> and 83<sup>29</sup> guidelines. The doses prescribed on planning gross tumor volume of nasopharynx, planning gross tumor volume of neck metastasis lymph node, planning clinical target volume of high-risk area, and planning clinical target volume of low-risk area were 70, 70, 64, and 54 Gy (in 33 fractions), respectively. The plan was delivered once daily, with a total of five fractions per week.

## Follow-up and statistical analyses

The duration of follow-up was calculated from the date of diagnosis to the date of death or the date of last follow-up examination for the surviving patients. Generally, after the completion of therapy, patients were followed up every 3 months during the first 2 years, and every 6 months during the next 3 years. The median follow-up time for the entire group was 35 months (range, 17–64 months). Overall survival (OS), failure-free survival (FFS), local regional failure-free survival (LR-FFS), and distant failure-free survival (D-FFS) were calculated from the initial diagnosis to death, disease failure, local regional failure, and distant failure, respectively. For patients who survived until the last follow-up, the duration of survival was censored.

## Statistics

The association between TIGAR and LC3B expression levels and clinicopathological variables was evaluated using the chi-squared test. The correlation between TIGAR and LC3B expression levels was evaluated using Spearman's correlation analysis. Cumulative recurrence, cumulative metastasis, and survival probability were estimated using Kaplan–Meier analysis, and the statistical significance of differences was assessed by the log-rank test. Prognostic factors for survival were identified using univariate and multivariate Cox regression analyses. In all cases, a two-tailed *P*-value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 17 software.<sup>30</sup>

## Results

### Patient characteristics

A total of 182 NPC cases were assessed in our research. The median age of the patients was 48 years (range, 20–73

years). The patients comprised 128 males and 54 females. A total of 48 patients (26.4%) were initially diagnosed at an early stage (Stage I–II) and 134 (73.6%) at an advanced stage (Stage III–IV). The UICC/AJCC T stage was T1–2 for 97 cases (53.3%) and T3–4 for 85 cases (46.7%). Lymph node metastases were absent in 33 cases (18.1%) and present in 149 cases (81.9%). The WHO pathology classification was grade I for 4 cases (2.2%), grade II for 65 cases (35.7%), and grade III for 113 cases (62.1%). The baseline clinical information of the patients is presented in Table 1.

### Association of TIGAR and LC3B expressions with clinicopathological characteristics

Cytoplasmic staining was observed for both LC3B and TIGAR. The tumors from 117 patients were TIGAR+ (64.3%), whereas 65 (35.7%) were TIGAR–. There were 56 LC3B+ (30.8%) and 126 LC3B– (69.2%) tumors (Table 1). In order to investigate whether the expressions of TIGAR and LC3B in NPC were significantly associated with clinical characteristics, chi-squared tests were used to analyze the relationship between clinicopathological parameters and the expressions of TIGAR and LC3B. However, no statistically significant associations were observed with clinicopathological parameters, including sex, age, pathology classification, lymph node metastasis, and TNM stage, for either TIGAR or LC3B expression (all *P*>0.05) (Table 1 and Figure 1).

### Correlation between TIGAR and LC3B expressions in NPC patients

We analyzed the correlation between the expression levels of TIGAR and LC3B. The expression of TIGAR was significantly negatively associated with the expression of LC3B (Spearman's correlation analysis, *R*=–0.149, *P*=0.045, Table 2).<sup>31</sup> Thirty NPC patients presented with TIGAR+/LC3B+ tumors, 26 with TIGAR–/LC3B+, 87 with TIGAR+/LC3B–, and 39 with TIGAR–/LC3B– (Table 2).

### Association of TIGAR and LC3B expressions with clinical outcomes

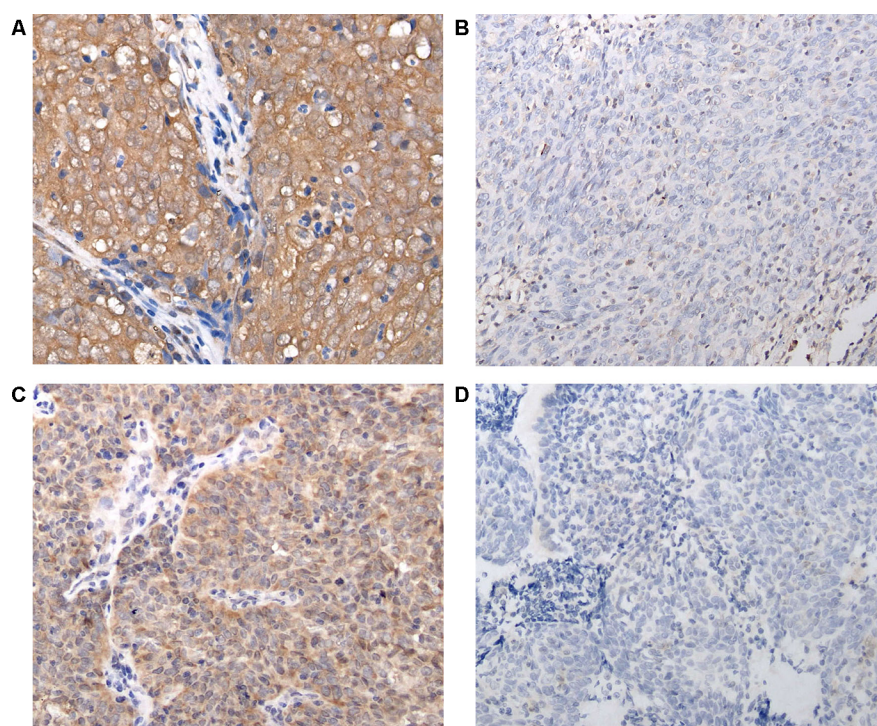
We made a comparison of survival outcomes, including of OS, FFS, LR-FFS, and D-FFS rates, depending on the TIGAR and LC3B expressions status of tumors in NPC patients. As shown in Figures 2–5, NPC patients with TIGAR+ tumors had a relatively poor OS (*P*=0.002), FFS (*P*=0.003), LR-FFS (*P*=0.025), and D-FFS (*P*=0.034) rates compared with those with TIGAR– tumors, as determined by Kaplan–Meier survival analyses and log-rank tests. By contrast, patients

**Table I** Relationship between TIGAR and LC3B expressions and clinicopathologic variables in NPC

Variables	N of cases	TIGAR		P-value	N of cases	LC3B		P-value
		n (+)	n (-)			n (+)	n (-)	
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	128	80	48	0.439	128	38	90	0.626
Female	54	37	17		54	18	36	
<b>Age (years)</b>								
≤48	96	61	35	0.825	96	30	66	0.882
>48	86	56	30		86	26	60	
<b>WHO pathology classification</b>								
I (keratinizing)	4	3	1	0.951	4	0	4	0.318
II (nonkeratinizing)	65	41	24		113	33	80	
III (undifferentiated)	113	73	40		65	23	42	
<b>T stage</b>								
T1–2	97	57	40	0.121	97	33	64	0.337
T3–4	85	60	25		85	23	62	
<b>Lymph node metastasis</b>								
N0	33	22	11	0.842	33	15	18	0.06
N1–3	149	95	54		149	41	108	
<b>TNM stage AJCC group (seventh ed)</b>								
I–II	48	30	18	0.861	48	18	30	0.275
III–IV	134	87	47		134	38	96	

**Note:** Statistical analysis was estimated by chi-squared test, and  $P < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

**Abbreviations:** AJCC, American Joint Committee on Cancer; LC3B, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma; TIGAR, TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator; WHO, World Health Organization.



**Figure 1** Immunostaining of TIGAR and LC3B protein expressions in nasopharyngeal carcinoma.

**Notes:** (A) TIGAR+ (×200); (B) TIGAR– (×200); (C) LC3B+ (×200); (D) LC3B– (×200).

**Abbreviations:** LC3B, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; TIGAR, TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator.

**Table 2** The correlation between TIGAR and LC3B expressions

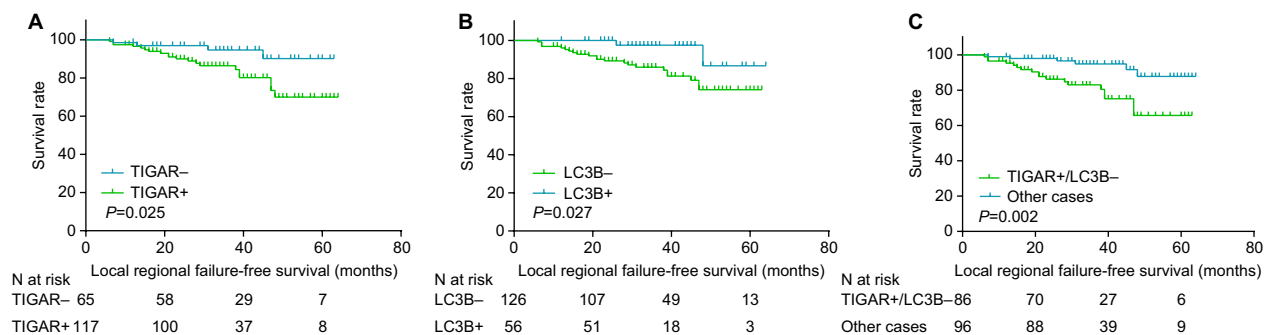
	TIGAR		R	P-value
	+	–		
<b>LC3B</b>				
+	30	26	–0.149	0.045
–	87	39		

**Notes:** Statistical analysis was estimated with Spearman correlation analysis, and  $P < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

**Abbreviations:** LC3B, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; TIGAR, TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator.

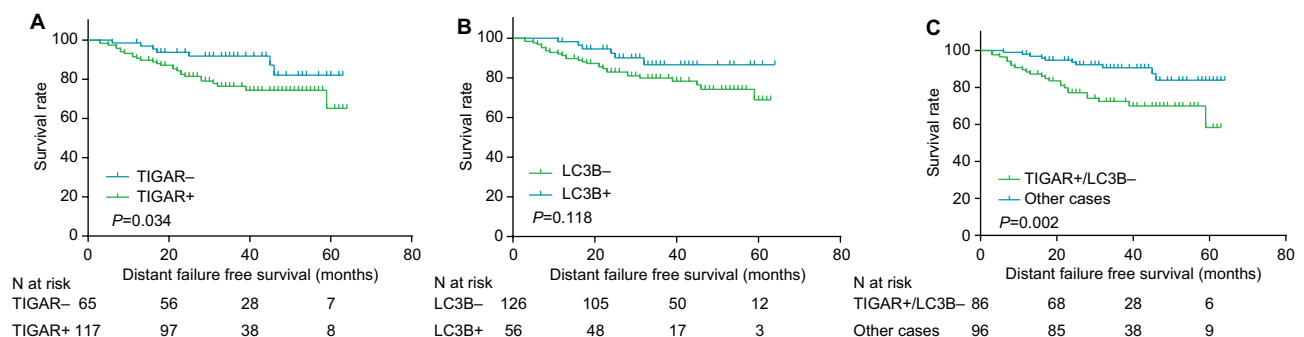
with LC3B– tumors had a relatively poor FFS ( $P=0.015$ ) and LR-FFS ( $P=0.027$ ) rates compared with those with LC3B+. Although the differences in D-FFS ( $P=0.118$ ) and OS ( $P=0.059$ ) were not statistically significant, the trend was toward an association with poorer OS and D-FFS (Table 3).

Tables 4–7 show the results of the univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazards analyses for the association of clinicopathological variables with OS, LR-FFS,

**Figure 2** Correlation of TIGAR and LC3B expressions with LR-FFS time.

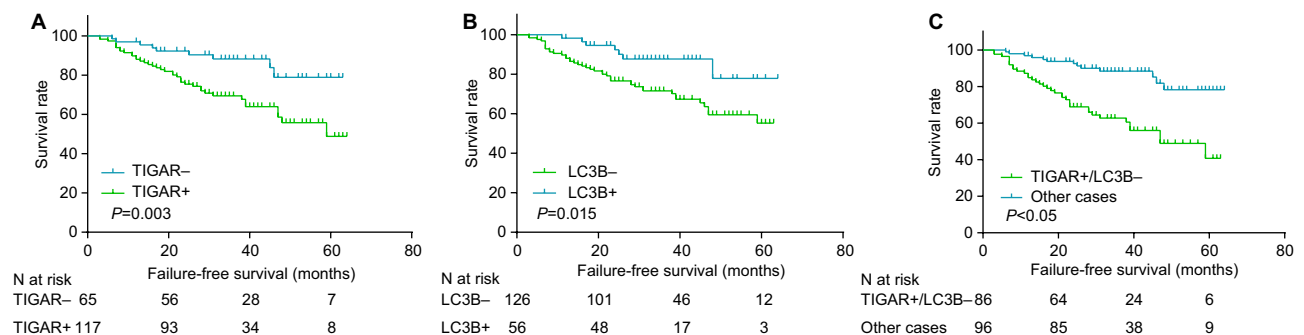
**Notes:** (A) Correlation between TIGAR expression and LR-FFS; (B) correlation between LC3B expression and LR-FFS; (C) correlation between TIGAR and LC3B expressions and LR-FFS.

**Abbreviations:** LC3B, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; LR-FFS, local regional failure-free survival; TIGAR, TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator.

**Figure 3** Correlation of TIGAR and LC3B expressions with D-FFS time.

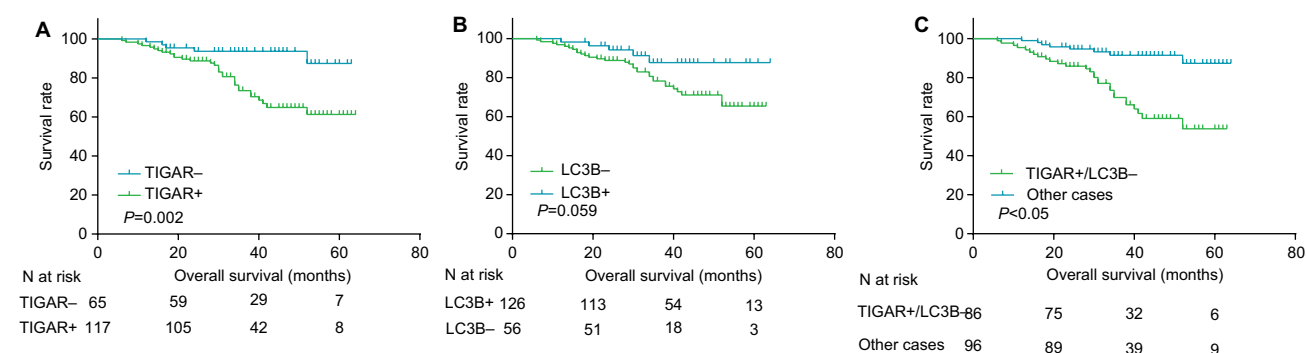
**Notes:** (A) Correlation between TIGAR expression and D-FFS; (B) correlation between LC3B expression and D-FFS; (C) correlation between TIGAR and LC3B expressions and D-FFS.

**Abbreviations:** D-FFS, distant failure-free survival; LC3B, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; TIGAR, TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator.

**Figure 4** Correlation of TIGAR and LC3B expressions with FFS time.

**Notes:** (A) Correlation between TIGAR expression and FFS; (B) correlation between LC3B expression and FFS; (C) correlation between TIGAR and LC3B expressions and FFS.

**Abbreviations:** FFS, failure-free survival; LC3B, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; TIGAR, TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator.



**Figure 5** Correlation of TIGAR and LC3B expressions with OS time.

**Notes:** (A) Correlation between TIGAR expression and OS; (B) correlation between LC3B expression and OS; (C) correlation between TIGAR and LC3B expressions and OS.

**Abbreviations:** LC3B, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; OS, overall survival; TIGAR, TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator.

**Table 3** The correlation between TIGAR and LC3B expressions in outcomes

Variables	OS n (%)	P-value	LR-FFS n (%)	P-value	D-FFS n (%)	P-value	FFS n (%)	P-value
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	101 (78.9)	0.463	108 (84.4)	0.138	102 (79.7)	0.372	90 (70.3)	0.213
Female	45 (83.3)		50 (92.6)		46 (85.2)		43 (79.6)	
<b>Age (years)</b>								
≤48	83 (86.5)	0.038	84 (87.5)	0.79	81 (84.4)	0.219	74 (77.1)	0.204
>48	63 (73.3)		74 (86)		67 (77.9)		59 (68.6)	
<b>WHO pathology classification</b>								
I (keratinizing)	4 (100)	0.586	4 (100)	0.719	4 (100)	0.633	4 (100)	0.441
II (nonkeratinizing)	54 (83.1)		56 (86.2)		54 (83.1)		50 (76.9)	
III (undifferentiated)	88 (77.9)		98 (86.7)		90 (79.6)		79 (69.9)	
<b>T stage</b>								
T1-2	84 (86.6)	0.123	90 (92.8)	0.037	86 (88.7)	0.021	80 (82.5)	0.123
T3-4	62 (72.9)		68 (80)		62 (72.9)		53 (62.4)	
<b>Lymph node metastasis</b>								
N0	84 (86.6)	0.153	90 (92.8)	0.037	86 (88.7)	0.021	80 (82.5)	0.014
N1-3	62 (72.9)		68 (80)		62 (72.9)		53 (62.4)	
<b>TNM stage AJCC group (seventh ed.)</b>								
I-II	39 (81.3)	0.629	46 (96)	0.088	41 (85.4)	0.662	39 (81.3)	0.388
III-IV	107 (79.9)		112 (83.6)		107 (79.9)		94 (70.1)	
<b>TIGAR expression</b>								
(+)	86 (73.5)	0.002	97 (82.9)	0.025	90 (76.9)	0.034	77 (65.8)	0.003
(-)	60 (92.3)		61 (93.8)		58 (89.2)		56 (86.2)	
<b>LC3B expression</b>								
(+)	51 (91.1)	0.059	54 (96.4)	0.027	50 (89.3)	0.118	49 (87.5)	0.015
(-)	95 (75.4)		104 (82.5)		98 (77.8)		84 (66.7)	
<b>TIGAR (+) LC3B(-)/other case</b>								
	58 (67.4)	<0.05	68 (79.1)	0.002	62 (72.1)	0.002	50 (58.1)	<0.05
	88 (91.7)		90 (93.8)		86 (89.6)		83 (86.6)	

**Notes:** Statistical analysis was estimated with log-rank, and  $P < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

**Abbreviations:** AJCC, American Joint Committee on Cancer; D-FFS, distant failure-free survival; FFS, failure-free survival; LC3B, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; LR-FFS, local regional failure-free survival; TIGAR, TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator; OS, overall survival; WHO, World Health Organization.

**Table 4** Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazard analyses of clinicopathologic variables for LR-FFS rate

Variable		Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
		HR	95% Confidence interval	P-value	HR	95% Confidence interval	P-value
Age (years)	≤48 vs >48	0.897	0.402–2	0.791	0.939	0.408–2.165	0.505
Sex	Male vs Female	2.202	0.752–6.443	0.15	1.876	0.611–5.755	0.141
T stage	T1–2 vs T3–4	0.404	0.167–0.976	0.044	0.497	0.178–1.391	0.101
N stage	N0 vs N1–3	0.209	0.028–1.549	0.126	0.229	0.03–1.742	0.081
TNM stage	I–II vs III–IV	0.305	0.072–1.299	0.108	0.55	0.109–2.768	0.094
WHO pathology classification	I			0.941			0.887
	II	0	0	0.983	0	0	0.984
	III	1.159	0.506–2.654	0.727	1.247	0.515–3.021	0.625
TIGAR expression	+ vs –	0.315	0.107–0.921	0.035	0.324	0.11–0.954	0.041
LC3B expression	+ vs –	4.433	1.04–18.88	0.044	4.256	1–18.118	0.05

**Abbreviations:** LC3B, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; LR-FFS, local regional failure-free survival; TIGAR, TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator; WHO, World Health Organization.

**Table 5** Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazard analyses of clinicopathologic variables for D-FFS rate

Variable		Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
		HR	95% Confidence interval	P-value	HR	95% Confidence interval	P-value
Age (years)	≤48 vs >48	0.656	0.333–1.293	0.223	0.688	0.342–1.387	0.251
Sex	Male vs Female	1.431	0.648–3.162	0.376	1.262	0.549–2.899	0.37
T stage	T1–2 vs T3–4	0.438	0.213–0.901	0.025	0.352	0.137–0.904	0.03
N stage	N0 vs N1–3	0.606	0.213–1.723	0.348	0.539	0.185–1.565	0.266
TNM stage	I–II vs III–IV	0.832	0.361–1.919	0.666	1.876	0.645–5.452	0.347
WHO pathology classification	I			0.971			0.99
	II	0	0	0.979	0	0	0.978
	III	0.915	0.444–1.885	0.81	1.054	0.492–2.26	0.891
TIGAR expression	+ vs –	0.419	0.182–0.963	0.041	0.471	0.204–1.092	0.079
LC3B expression	+ vs –	1.993	0.824–4.824	0.126	1.968	0.809–4.791	0.177

**Abbreviations:** D-FFS, distant failure-free survival; LC3B, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; TIGAR, TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator; WHO, World Health Organization.

**Table 6** Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazard analyses of clinicopathologic variables for FFS rate

Variable		Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
		HR	95% Confidence interval	P-value	HR	95% Confidence interval	P-value
Age (years)	≤48 vs >48	0.696	0.396–1.224	0.208	0.699	0.389–1.259	0.118
Sex	Male vs Female	1.524	0.779–2.983	0.218	1.366	0.67–2.785	0.17
T stage	T1–2 vs T3–4	0.485	0.269–0.876	0.016	0.567	0.312–1.032	0.063
N stage	N0 vs N1–3	0.528	0.209–1.335	0.177	0.494	0.191–1.275	0.14
TNM stage	I–II vs III–IV	0.729	0.353–1.507	0.394	1.327	0.545–3.231	0.704
WHO pathology classification	I			0.836			0.94
	II	0	0	0.974	0	0	0.974
	III	0.83	0.451–1.529	0.551	0.891	0.468–1.698	0.727
TIGAR expression	+ vs –	0.35	0.17–0.722	0.004	0.403	0.193–0.84	0.015
LC3B expression	+ vs –	2.591	1.162–5.778	0.02	2.428	1.089–5.412	0.03

**Abbreviations:** FFS, failure-free survival; LC3B, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; TIGAR, TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator; WHO, World Health Organization.

D-FFS, and FFS. TIGAR+ tumors were associated with poor outcomes, including decreased OS ( $P=0.005$ , Table 7), LR-FFS ( $P=0.035$ , Table 4), D-FFS ( $P=0.041$ , Table 5), and FFS ( $P=0.004$ , Table 6) rates. In multivariate analysis,

TIGAR+ was associated with poorer OS ( $P=0.004$ , Table 7), LR-FFS ( $P=0.041$ , Table 4), and FFS ( $P=0.015$ , Table 6), but not with D-FFS ( $P=0.079$ , Table 5). Similarly, LC3B– was associated with a poorer LR-FFS ( $P=0.044$ , Table 4) and FFS

( $P=0.02$ , Table 6) in the univariate and multivariate analyses ( $P=0.05$ , Table 4;  $P=0.03$ , Table 6, respectively), but not with OS ( $P=0.068$  in univariate analysis,  $P=0.057$  in multivariate analysis, Table 7) or D-FFS ( $P=0.126$  in univariate analysis,  $P=0.177$  in multivariate analysis, Table 5). HRs are shown in Tables 4–7.

We also analyzed the relationship between the combinations of TIGAR and LC3B expression patterns and patient prognoses. The patterns assessed were LC3B–/TIGAR+, LC3B+/TIGAR+, LC3B+/TIGAR–, and LC3B–/TIGAR–. The subgroup of LC3B–/TIGAR+ tumors ( $n=87$ ) was associated with poor OS, FFS, LR-FFS, and D-FFS rates (all  $P<0.05$  Tables 8–11; Figures 2C, 3C, 4C, and 5C). By contrast, the LC3B–/TIGAR– ( $n=39$ ), LC3B+/TIGAR+ ( $n=30$ ), and LC3B+/TIGAR– ( $n=26$ ) patterns each had a similarly

favorable prognostic impact (Figures 2C, 3C, 4C, and 5C). HRs are shown in Tables 8–11.

## Discussion

In this study, we investigated the expression levels of TIGAR and LC3B in NPC specimens, and their relationship with OS, LR-FFS, D-FFS, and FFS. Our results showed that negative LC3B expression and positive TIGAR expression were associated with a relatively poor prognosis. We therefore propose that TIGAR and LC3B may be indicators of prognosis in NPC patients.

Previous studies have found that TIGAR is highly expressed in certain tumor cell lines, including U2OS, RKO, and H1299, and regulates their growth and proliferation.<sup>32</sup> Ye et al found that silencing TIGAR by RNA interference in

**Table 7** Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazard analyses of clinicopathologic variables for OS rate

Variable		Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
		HR	95% Confidence interval	P-value	HR	95% Confidence interval	P-value
Age (years)	≤48 vs >48	0.495	0.251–0.978	0.043	0.432	0.218–0.858	0.016
Sex	Male vs Female	1.324	0.622–2.185	0.466	1.085	0.495–2.378	0.917
T stage	T1–2 vs T3–4	0.584	0.295–1.154	0.122	0.455	0.176–1.175	0.44
N stage	N0 vs N1–3	0.435	0.133–1.42	0.168	0.387	0.117–1.28	0.202
TNM stage	I–II vs III–IV	1.2	0.562–2.562	0.638	2.381	0.85–6.664	0.463
WHO pathology classification	I			0.927			0.951
	II	0	0	0.978	0	0	0.977
	III	0.868	0.426–1.768	0.697	0.886	0.42–1.872	0.752
TIGAR expression	+ vs –	0.257	0.1–0.661	0.005	0.25	0.097–0.646	0.004
LC3B expression	+ vs –	2.414	0.937–6.217	0.068	2.521	0.974–6.521	0.057

**Abbreviations:** LC3B, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; OS, overall survival; TIGAR, TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator; WHO, World Health Organization.

**Table 8** Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazard analyses of clinicopathologic variables for LR-FFS rate

Variable		Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
		HR	95% Confidence interval	P-value	HR	95% Confidence interval	P-value
Age (years)	≤48 vs >48	0.897	0.402–2	0.791	0.946	0.412–2.173	0.635
Sex	Male vs female	2.202	0.752–6.443	0.15	1.854	0.61–5.638	0.218
T stage	T1–2 vs T3–4	0.404	0.167–0.976	0.044	0.458	0.188–1.118	0.086
N stage	N0 vs N1–3	0.209	0.028–1.549	0.126	0.179	0.024–1.325	0.092
TNM stage	I–II vs III–IV	0.305	0.072–1.299	0.108	0.535	0.106–2.686	0.419
WHO pathology classification	I			0.941			0.912
	II	0	0	0.983	0	0	0.983
	III	1.159	0.506–2.654	0.727	1.211	0.505–2.906	0.668
Correlation between TIGAR and LC3B	TIGAR(+) LC3B(–)/other case	3.86	1.53–9.373	0.004	3.561	1.394–9.098	0.008

**Abbreviations:** LC3B, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; LR-FFS, local regional failure-free survival; TIGAR, TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator; WHO, World Health Organization.

**Table 9** Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazard analyses of clinicopathologic variables for D-FFS rate

Variable		Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
		HR	95% Confidence interval	P-value	HR	95% Confidence interval	P-value
Age (years)	≤48 vs >48	0.656	0.333–1.293	0.223	0.67	0.334–1.347	0.152
Sex	Male vs female	1.431	0.648–3.162	0.376	1.263	0.553–2.886	0.332
T stage	T1–2 vs T3–4	0.438	0.213–0.901	0.025	0.505	0.244–1.045	0.066
N stage	N0 vs N1–3	0.606	0.213–1.723	0.348	0.506	0.175–1.463	0.244
TNM stage	I–II vs III–IV	0.832	0.361–1.919	0.666	1.812	0.628–5.227	0.367
WHO pathology classification	I			0.971			0.997
	II	0	0	0.979	0	0	0.978
	III	0.915	0.444–1.885	0.81	1.027	0.481–2.193	0.944
Correlation between TIGAR and LC3B	TIGAR(+)LC3B(–)/other case	3.021	1.444–6.32	0.003	2.744	1.303–5.777	0.008

**Abbreviations:** D-FFS, distant failure-free survival; LC3B, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; TIGAR, TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator; WHO, World Health Organization.

**Table 10** Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazard analyses of clinicopathologic variables for FFS rate

Variable		Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
		HR	95% Confidence interval	P-value	HR	95% Confidence interval	P-value
Age (years)	≤48 vs >48	0.696	0.396–1.224	0.208	0.699	0.389–1.259	0.128
Sex	Male vs female	1.524	0.779–2.983	0.218	1.366	0.67–2.785	0.263
T stage	T1–2 vs T3–4	0.485	0.269–0.876	0.016	0.532	0.291–0.972	0.04
N stage	N0 vs N1–3	0.528	0.209–1.335	0.177	0.438	0.173–1.105	0.08
TNM stage	I–II vs III–IV	0.729	0.353–1.507	0.394	1.285	0.529–3.118	0.52
WHO pathology classification	I			0.836			0.092
	II	0	0	0.974	0	0	0.974
	III	0.83	0.451–1.529	0.551	0.946	0.509–1.758	0.861
Correlation between TIGAR and LC3B	TIGAR(+)LC3B(–)/other case	3.694	1.957–6.97	5.50E–05	3.639	1.918–6.906	5.50E–05

**Abbreviations:** FFS, failure-free survival; LC3B, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; TIGAR, TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator; WHO, World Health Organization.

**Table 11** Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazard analyses of clinicopathologic variables for OS rate

Variable		Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
		HR	95% Confidence interval	P-value	HR	95% Confidence interval	P-value
Age (years)	≤48 vs >48	0.495	0.251–0.978	0.043	0.454	0.228–0.905	0.025
Sex	Male vs female	1.324	0.622–2.185	0.466	1.069	0.489–2.338	0.962
T stage	T1–2 vs T3–4	0.584	0.295–1.154	0.122	0.46	0.181–1.164	0.101
N stage	N0 vs N1–3	0.435	0.133–1.42	0.168	0.387	0.117–1.28	0.202
TNM stage	I–II vs III–IV	1.2	0.562–2.562	0.638	2.402	0.862–6.692	0.094
WHO pathology classification	I			0.927			0.954
	II	0	0	0.978	0	0	0.977
	III	0.868	0.426–1.768	0.697	0.89	0.423–1.874	0.759
Correlation between TIGAR and LC3B	TIGAR(+)LC3B(–)/other case	4.285	1.95–9.416	2.91E–04	4.338	1.944–9.677	2.26E–04

**Abbreviations:** LC3B, microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3; OS, overall survival; TIGAR, TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator; WHO, World Health Organization.

Hep-G2 cells decreased TIGAR mRNA and protein levels and thereby inhibited cell proliferation, by inducing apoptosis and autophagy ( $P<0.001$ ).<sup>19</sup> Cheung et al reported that TIGAR was dispensable in normal cell proliferation and development,

but played a critical role in tumor generation; notably, they observed that deficient TIGAR expression reduced tumor burden and increased survival time in an intestinal adenoma mouse model.<sup>22</sup> This indicates that TIGAR contributes to

tumor progression and may be a potential therapeutic target for cancer treatment. In addition, high TIGAR expression has been identified in colon tumors,<sup>19</sup> breast cancer,<sup>24</sup> and glioblastoma,<sup>23</sup> which suggests that upregulated TIGAR expression may contribute to cancer development.

Our previous study showed that TIGAR expression was elevated in NPC tissues, and silencing *TIGAR* by lentivirus-shRNA led to a decreased rate of tumor cell growth, proliferation, migration, and invasion, followed by an increase in the apoptosis rate of NPC cells.<sup>33</sup> This indicated that TIGAR plays an important role in the growth, proliferation, and metastasis of NPC. In the present study, the relationship between TIGAR expression and the OS, LR-FFS, D-FFS, and FFS rates of NPC patients was evaluated via univariate and multivariate Cox regression analyses. The results showed that the TIGAR+ group is associated with a poorer outcome than the TIGAR– group. These findings suggest that TIGAR overexpression may be related to the prognosis of NPC, which is consistent with the previous reports.<sup>19,22–24</sup>

LC3B immunostaining has been reported to be generally higher in the majority of human cancer tissue types compared with their normal counterparts,<sup>34,35</sup> including in head and neck cancer,<sup>15</sup> esophageal adenocarcinomas,<sup>13,36</sup> and early stage non-small-cell lung cancer.<sup>37</sup> LC3B expression has also been demonstrated to be associated with cancer prognosis. In the present study, we used a univariate analysis to identify that the LC3B+ group had improved LR-FFS and FFS rates ( $P=0.027$  and  $P=0.015$ , respectively, Table 3) and tended toward improved D-FFS and OS, compared with the LC3B– group. Multivariate Cox proportional hazards analysis confirmed that LC3B expression was associated with LR-FFS and FFS. This was in accordance with the results of Schl  fli et al.<sup>37</sup> However, LC3B expression was not significantly associated with D-FFS. This may be due to the small sample size employed in the study. As autophagy has been reported to be related to cancer development, a large number of studies have studied the correlation between autophagy-related proteins and cancer prognosis. The results of research by Shereen Elmashed et al<sup>38</sup> showed that a globular pattern of LC3B+expression predicted a better outcome in esophageal adenocarcinoma. Previous staining for LC3B has shown a cytoplasmic distribution,<sup>34,39</sup> but here we failed to detect obvious distinctions among the LC3B staining patterns. The differences in antibody, cancer type, tumor stage, or tumor genetic context may account for such results.<sup>11,40</sup>

In our study, the expression levels of TIGAR and LC3B were significantly correlated ( $R=-0.149$ ,  $P=0.045$ , Table 2). Therefore, we further combined the expression patterns of

TIGAR and LC3B to analyze the relationship between their combined expression status and NPC outcomes. Kaplan–Meier survival analysis demonstrated that patients with TIGAR+/LC3B– tumors had a relatively poor OS, FFS, D-FFS, and LR-FFS rates (all  $P<0.05$ , Table 3). The univariate and multivariate analyses also demonstrated a statistically significant relationship between LC3B–/TIGAR+ and OS, FFS, D-FFS, and LR-FFS rates. Thus, TIGAR+ and LC3B– expressions were associated with a relatively poor prognosis.

TIGAR+ alone was associated with a poor outcome in terms of D-FFS according to Kaplan–Meier survival analysis, log-rank test, and univariate Cox proportional hazards analysis ( $P=0.034$ , Table 3), but multivariate Cox proportional hazards analysis showed that TIGAR was not an independent prognostic factor ( $HR=0.471$ ,  $P=0.079$ ; Table 5) for D-FFS. In contrast, Cox proportional hazards analysis showed the combination of TIGAR+/LC3B– expression to be an independent prognostic factor ( $HR=2.744$ ,  $P=0.008$ ; Table 9) for D-FFS. A previous study showed that the relationship between autophagy-related proteins and cancer prognosis was significantly different between various tumor types and cohorts.<sup>41</sup> Moreover, autophagy is a dynamic process, which is positively or negatively regulated at several levels by autophagy-related proteins.<sup>41</sup> Therefore, combining two or more autophagy-related proteins may better predict the role of autophagy in tumor development. In summary, combining data regarding the expression of TIGAR and LC3B in tumor tissue may have a more significant prognostic value than the expression of either protein alone.

A recent study reported that TIGAR could affect cancer cell survival and exert a dual role in anticancer therapy through regulating apoptosis and autophagy. *TIGAR* silencing resulted in increased LC3B, and conversely, overexpression of TIGAR correlated with decreased levels of LC3B.<sup>16</sup> This suggested that TIGAR has a negative correlation with LC3B, and that the expression of TIGAR plays an anti-autophagy role in cancer cells, in accordance with the current study revealing a significant relationship between TIGAR and LC3B expression in NPC ( $P=0.045$ ,  $R=-0.149$ , Table 2). Xie et al<sup>42</sup> reported that TIGAR silencing increased the activation of autophagy and could inactivate the mTOR pathway induced by epirubicin. Furthermore, in vivo suppression of TIGAR expression reduced tumorigenicity. Ting Ma et al<sup>43</sup> revealed that *TIGAR* knockdown could increase physalutin-induced apoptosis and autophagy-related cell death. These studies imply that the *TIGAR* gene through its protein inhibition of autophagy plays a significant role in cancer progression.

In summary, the role of autophagy is complex and paradoxical in tumorigenesis. Most studies support that autophagy can support cell survival in response to different stress conditions during cancer progression and treatment. Some studies have also found that defects in autophagy could promote tumor development. Previous study by our group showed that the autophagy activity and apoptosis rate of NPC cells were enhanced after silencing of *TIGAR*.<sup>33</sup> Hence, we speculated that the autophagy process regulated by TIGAR may suppress the development of NPC cells. However, we still do not know the exact autophagy-related regulatory mechanism involved in the development of NPC, and thus will focus on this potential regulatory mechanism underlying pharyngeal cancer development in further research.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, TIGAR was frequently expressed in NPC tissues, and positive TIGAR expression was revealed to be associated with poor prognosis. These findings indicate that TIGAR is associated with the development of NPC, and may be a potential therapeutic target. We also examined the different expression patterns of TIGAR and LC3B in NPC tumors; TIGAR+ and LC3B– expressions were significantly associated with relatively poor prognosis in NPC, alone and in combination. The results of this study implied that TIGAR and LC3B may be a novel molecular target in the therapy for NPC.

## Acknowledgments

This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, grant number NSCF81201784. We thank Jun Liu for the technical assistance and Shaozhi Fu for providing helpful comments on the manuscript. We would like to acknowledge the staff at the Department of Oncology, the Affiliated Hospital of Southwest Medical University, for collecting the follow-up data. In addition, we thank Yan Tang for the assistance in statistics and data analyses.

## Author contributions

All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and critically revising the paper, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work. MW was responsible for designing the research regime based on the current data, and analyzing and interpreting data and writing the manuscript. JP was involved in acquiring data and helping to analyze data. PW made contributions to data acquisition and gave some suggestions in the writing of the manuscript. PC directed the conception and design of the research. HY helped to acquire data and

directed analysis of data. YC was involved in revising the manuscript. LY put forward the study concept and provided critical advice on the experimental design. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

## References

- Melvin LK, Chua J, Hui EP, Chan ATC. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Lancet*. 2016;387(10022):1012–1024.
- Ahmadloo N, Kani A-A, Mohammadianpanah M, et al. The efficacy and safety of induction chemotherapy with docetaxel, cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil (TPF) in treating patients with locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *EJENTAS*. 2012;13(3):107–112.
- Griffin S, Walker S, Sculpher M, et al. Cetuximab plus radiotherapy for the treatment of locally advanced squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck. *Health Technol Assess*. 2009;13(Suppl 1):49–54.
- Zhou Y, Shi D, Miao J, et al. PD-L1 predicts poor prognosis for nasopharyngeal carcinoma irrespective of PD-1 and EBV-DNA load. *Sci Rep*. 2017;7:43627.
- Zhao Y, Shen L, Huang X, et al. High expression of Ki-67 acts a poor prognosis indicator in locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*. 2017;494(1–2):390–396.
- Ali SM, Yao M, Yao J, et al. Comprehensive genomic profiling of different subtypes of nasopharyngeal carcinoma reveals similarities and differences to guide targeted therapy. *Cancer*. 2017;123(18):3628–3637.
- Mizushima N, Levine B, Cuervo AM, Klionsky DJ. Autophagy fights disease through cellular self-digestion. *Nature*. 2008;451(7182):1069–1075.
- Levine B, Kroemer G. Autophagy in the pathogenesis of disease. *Cell*. 2008;132(1):27–42.
- Kroemer G, Levine B. Autophagic cell death: the story of a misnomer. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*. 2008;9(12):1004–1010.
- Kimura T, Takabatake Y, Takahashi A, Isaka Y. Chloroquine in cancer therapy: a double-edged sword of autophagy. *Cancer Res*. 2013;73(1):3–7.
- White E. Deconvoluting the context-dependent role for autophagy in cancer. *Nat Rev Cancer*. 2012;12(6):401–410.
- White E. The role for autophagy in cancer. *J Clin Invest*. 2015;125(1):42–46.
- Adams O, Dislich B, Berezowska S, et al. Prognostic relevance of autophagy markers LC3B and p62 in esophageal adenocarcinomas. *Oncotarget*. 2016;7(26):39241–39255.
- Niklaus M, Adams O, Berezowska S, et al. Expression analysis of LC3B and p62 indicates intact activated autophagy is associated with an unfavorable prognosis in colon cancer. *Oncotarget*. 2017;8(33):54604–54615.
- Liu JL, Chen FF, Lung J, et al. Prognostic significance of p62/SQSTM1 subcellular localization and LC3B in oral squamous cell carcinoma. *Br J Cancer*. 2014;111(5):944–954.
- Bensaad K, Cheung EC, Vousden KH. Modulation of intracellular ROS levels by TIGAR controls autophagy. *Embo J*. 2009;28(19):3015–3026.
- Kumar B, Iqbal MA, Singh RK, Bamezai RN. Resveratrol inhibits TIGAR to promote ROS induced apoptosis and autophagy. *Biochimie*. 2015;118:26–35.
- Zhang H, Gu C, Yu J, et al. Radiosensitization of glioma cells by TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator knockdown is dependent on thioredoxin-1 nuclear translocation. *Free Radic Biol Med*. 2014;69(7):239–248.
- Ye L, Zhao X, Lu J, Qian G, Zheng JC, Ge S. Knockdown of TIGAR by RNA interference induces apoptosis and autophagy in HepG2 hepatocellular carcinoma cells. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*. 2013;437(2):300–306.
- Yu HP, Xie JM, Li B, et al. TIGAR regulates DNA damage and repair through pentose phosphate pathway and Cdk5-ATM pathway. *Sci Rep*. 2015;5:9853.

21. Al-Khayal K, Abdulla M, Al-Obeed O, et al. Identification of the TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator in various stages of colorectal cancer patients. *Oncol Rep.* 2016;35(3):1281–1286.
22. Cheung EC, Athineos D, Lee P, et al. TIGAR is required for efficient intestinal regeneration and tumorigenesis. *Dev Cell.* 2013;25(5):463–477.
23. Sinha S, Ghildiyal R, Mehta VS, Sen E. ATM-NFκB axis-driven TIGAR regulates sensitivity of glioma cells to radiomimetics in the presence of TNFα. *Cell Death Dis.* 2013;4(5):e615.
24. Won KY, Lim SJ, Kim GY, et al. Regulatory role of p53 in cancer metabolism via SCO2 and TIGAR in human breast cancer. *Hum Pathol.* 2012;43(2):221–228.
25. Edge SB, Compton CC. The American Joint Committee on Cancer: the 7th edition of the AJCC cancer staging manual and the future of TNM. *Ann Surg Oncol.* 2010;17(6):1471–1474.
26. ICRU. *Prescribing Recording and Reporting Photon Beam Therapy.* ICRU report 50. Bethesda, MD: International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements; 1993:3–18.
27. ICRU. *Prescribing Recording and Reporting Photon Beam Therapy (Supplement to ICRU Report 50).* ICRU report 61. Bethesda, MD: International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements; 1999:4–20.
28. ICRU. *Prescribing Recording and Reporting Photon Beam Therapy.* ICRU report 71. Bethesda, MD: International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements; 2004:25–34.
29. ICRU. *Prescribing Recording and Reporting Photon Beam Therapy Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy (IMRT).* ICRU report 83. International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements; 2010;10(1):1–34.
30. Richards RJ. Responsibility for statistical analyses. *Endocr Pract.* 2003;9(4):329.
31. Wang JY, Wu T, Ma W, et al. Expression and clinical significance of autophagic protein LC3B and EMT markers in gastric cancer. *Cancer Manag Res.* 2018;10:1479–1486.
32. Bensaad K, Tsuruta A, Selak MA, et al. TIGAR, a p53-inducible regulator of glycolysis and apoptosis. *Cell.* 2006;126(1):107–120.
33. Zhao M, Fan J, Liu Y, et al. Oncogenic role of the TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator in nasopharyngeal carcinoma through NF-κB pathway modulation. *Int J Oncol.* 2016;48(2):756–764.
34. Chen S, Jiang YZ, Huang L, et al. The residual tumor autophagy marker LC3B serves as a prognostic marker in local advanced breast cancer after neoadjuvant chemotherapy. *Clin Cancer Res.* 2013;19(24):6853–6862.
35. Suman S, das TP, Reddy R, et al. The pro-apoptotic role of autophagy in breast cancer. *Br J Cancer.* 2014;111(2):309–317.
36. Wang Y, Wang C, Tang H, et al. Decrease of autophagy activity promotes malignant progression of tongue squamous cell carcinoma. *J Oral Pathol Med.* 2013;42(7):557–564.
37. Schlöffli AM, Adams O, Galván JA, et al. Prognostic value of the autophagy markers LC3 and p62/SQSTM1 in early-stage non-small cell lung cancer. *Oncotarget.* 2016;7(26):39544–39555.
38. Elmashed S, O'Donovan TR, Kay EW, et al. LC3B globular structures correlate with survival in esophageal adenocarcinoma. *BMC Cancer.* 2015;15(1):1–12.
39. Wu DH, Jia CC, Chen J, et al. Autophagic LC3B overexpression correlates with malignant progression and predicts a poor prognosis in hepatocellular carcinoma. *Tumour Biol.* 2014;35(12):12225–12233.
40. Joshi S, Ryan KM. Autophagy chews Fap to promote apoptosis. *Nat Cell Biol.* 2014;16(1):23–25.
41. He Y, Zhao X, Subahan NR, Fan L, Gao J, Chen H. The prognostic value of autophagy-related markers beclin-1 and microtubule-associated protein light chain 3B in cancers: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Tumour Biol.* 2014;35(8):7317–7326.
42. Xie JM, Li B, Yu HP, et al. TIGAR has a dual role in cancer cell survival through regulating apoptosis and autophagy. *Cancer Res.* 2014;74(18):5127–5138.
43. Ma T, Zhang Y, Zhang C, Luo JG, Kong LY. Downregulation of TIGAR sensitizes the antitumor effect of physa pubenolide through increasing intracellular ROS levels to trigger apoptosis and autophagosome formation in human breast carcinoma cells. *Biochem Pharmacol.* 2017;143:90–106.

## Cancer Management and Research

### Publish your work in this journal

Cancer Management and Research is an international, peer-reviewed open access journal focusing on cancer research and the optimal use of preventative and integrated treatment interventions to achieve improved outcomes, enhanced survival and quality of life for the cancer patient. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/cancer-management-and-research-journal>

Dovepress

a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.