

ELF-1 expression in nasopharyngeal carcinoma facilitates proliferation and metastasis of cancer cells via modulation of CCL2/CCR2 signaling

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Background: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) is a prevalent malignant tumor in Southeast Asia. The management of NPC has remained a challenge until now. ELF-1 is a member of the ETS family of transcription factors that regulate genes involved in cellular growth. ELF-1 expression has been reported in various cancers and is required for tumor growth and angiogenesis; however, its function in NPC remains unclear. In the present study, we characterized the role and underlying mechanism of ELF-1 in NPC.

Methods: The biological functions of ELF-1 in NPC cells such as proliferation, migration, invasion, and drug resistance were investigated using MTT, BrdU incorporation, and Transwell assays. To gain more insight into the mechanism of ELF-1 in NPC, we analyzed CCL2/CCR2 signaling by Western blotting, ELISA, siRNAs, and CCR2 antagonist.

Results: Gain-of-function of ELF-1 in TW01 and TW04 cells promoted NPC cell proliferation, BrdU incorporation, migration, invasion and cisplatin resistance. By contrast, knock-down of ELF-1 produced opposite results. Overexpression of ELF-1 enhanced the expression of CCL2 via binding to its promoter region and increased the level of the extracellular matrix protein CCL2 in cell culture medium. ELF-1 expression also modulated the downstream targets of CCL2/CCR2 signaling. Most importantly, ELF-1-induced NPC malignant phenotypes were abrogated by a CCR2 inhibitor, implying that the CCL2/CCR2 signaling axis was involved in ELF-1-mediated regulation in NPC.

Conclusion: Our data suggest that ELF-1 plays an oncogenic role in NPC development associated with the CCL2/CCR2 signaling pathway and may therefore be a potential target for NPC therapy.

Keywords: ELF-1, NPC, CCL2

Introduction

Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) occurs in certain geographic areas such as southern China and Southeast Asia, including Taiwan with an incidence of 20–50 cases per 100,000 inhabitants.^{1,2} Many etiological studies have revealed that NPC is positively correlated with multiple factors, such as genetics, viral infections, and environmental factors. At present, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, and chemoradiotherapy are standard treatments for NPC patients.³ Although treatment outcomes have improved with technological developments, the 5-year survival rate of NPC patients remains disappointing.^{4,5} Treatment failure results in local recurrence and distant metastasis, and the principle reason is advanced staging.⁶ Thus, to further understand the molecular mechanisms of NPC progression is crucial for the determination on therapeutic strategy of NPC.

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ETS is member of an evolutionarily conserved family of transcription factor that contain a conserved ETS DNA-binding domain. ETS proteins are ubiquitously distributed in metazoans, some of which are indispensable to life.^{7,8} The ETS protein family participates in widespread biological processes, such as cell cycle control, proliferation, angiogenesis, and differentiation,^{9,10} suggesting that ETS proteins play an important role in cancer progression. ELF-1 is a crucial ETS family member and expressed in specific cell cycle, and during mitotic activation and tumorigenesis.¹¹ ELF-1 expression has been linked to hematopoiesis during embryonic development.¹² ELF-1 may also act as an activator or repressor to regulate transcription of various genes in human cells. In mice, knock-out endogenous of ELF-1 causes abnormalities in the development of natural killer T-cells.^{13–15} Pathologically, ELF-1 expression has been correlated with poor prognoses in ovarian and endometrial cancers.^{16,17} In melanoma, ELF is involved in tumor-induced neo-angiogenesis.¹⁸ However, ELF-1 expression is negatively associated with histological grading in breast cancer.¹⁵ Overall, these results suggest that ELF-1 could be a novel target for cancer therapy.

There is minimal information regarding the role of ELF-1 in NPC. In the present study, we characterized the biological function and potential molecular mechanism of ELF-1 during NPC tumorigenesis.

Materials and methods

Cell lines and cell culture

The TW01 and TW04 cell lines derived from primary nasopharyngeal tumours of untreated NPC patients, which provided by Chin-Tarnng Lin (National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan) and were cultured in an incubator (37°C, 5% CO₂, and saturated humidity) with Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and 100 mg/mL streptomycin and 100 U/mL penicillin. The culture medium was replaced every 2 days. The use of human cell lines was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Chang Gung Memorial Hospital.

RNA extraction and Q-RT-PCR

TRIzol reagent and Superscript III Reverse Transcriptase (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) were used to extract total RNA and perform reverse transcription, respectively. Q-RT-PCR was performed using an ABI 7500 Real-Time

PCR System (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA) and an SYBR Green PCR Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). The relative mRNA expression levels were quantified using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ method following normalization with endogenous levels of the reference mRNA GAPDH. All reactions were performed in triplicate for each sample.

Cell transfection

NPC cells were transfected with pCMV6 or pCMV6-ELF-1 using Lipofectamine 2,000 (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The transfected cells were treated with G418 (Calbiochem, La Jolla, CA, USA) for approximately 2 weeks, to select drug-resistant colonies, which were collected, expanded, and identified. The two ELF-1 siRNA sequences were 5'-CACTTCAAATAGGAATCAAC-3' and 5'-TGCCGTAATTGTGGAACATCT-3'.

Western blot analysis

Whole-cell lysates were extracted and lysed in RIPA buffer. Total protein was extracted, and protein concentration was quantified using a BCA protein assay kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). Protein was separated by SDS-PAGE and electrophoretically transferred to nitrocellulose membranes. The primary antibodies used in this study were as follows: anti-DDK (1:2,000), anti-ELF-1 (1:1,000), anti-CCL2 (1:1,000), and anti- β -actin (1:5,000; Cell Signaling Technology, USA) was used as the loading control. Immunoreactive bands were visualized using ECL detection reagent. All data analyses were repeated three times independently.

Cell proliferation and growth inhibition assays

Cell proliferation was evaluated using the MTT assay according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, we seeded approximately 1,000 cells in 200 μ L medium into 96-well plates, which were cultured for the indicated days. We then added 20 μ L MTT solution to the plates, and the cells were incubated for an additional 4 hrs. The optical density of each well was measured with an enzymatic reader at 490 nm. All data analyses were independently repeated three times. For the growth inhibition assays, 5,000 cells/well were plated into 96-well and cultured for 24 hrs. Next day, cisplatin concentrations from 5 μ M to 40 μ M or DMSO were added into each well. The MTT reagent was added after additional 48 hrs incubation at 37°C.

Transwell invasion and migration assay

The cells were then harvested, resuspended (5×10^4 cells/well) in 200 μ L of serum-free medium, and placed in the upper compartment of a Transwell chamber with or without Matrigel. The lower compartment was filled with 500 μ L of DMEM and 10% FBS. After 24 hrs of incubation, cells that penetrated through the Matrigel membrane were fixed with methanol and stained with 0.05% Crystal Violet. Six random fields of cells were counted in each well using a microscope at a magnification of $\times 100$. All data analyses were independently repeated three times.

Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) analysis

The ChIP assay was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. ELF-1 and IgG antibodies were used to immunoprecipitate the protein-DNA complexes. Q-PCR was performed using primers designed to amplify the region of the CCL2 promoter. The primers were as follows: forward 5'-TGTTTACACAATCCTACAGTTCTGC-3' and reverse 5'-TTACCTTCAGGCCACATTCC-3'.

Dual-luciferase reporter assay

Cells were transfected with pGL3 or pGL3-CCL2 containing the firefly luciferase reporter using Lipofectamine 2,000 transfection reagent and harvested 48 hrs after transfection. Luciferase activities were analyzed using the Dual-Luciferase Reporter Assay System according to the manufacturer's protocol. Each experiment was performed in triplicate.

Statistical analysis

All analyses were performed using the GraphPad prism 5.0 software. Student's *t*-test and one-way ANOVA were used for the comparison of significant differences between more than two groups. Data are presented as the mean $\pm$ standard deviation. Differences were considered significant at $P < 0.05$.

Results

ELF-1 overexpression promoted NPC cell growth

To investigate the role of ELF-1 in NPC, gain-of-function of ELF-1 in TW01 and TW04 cells was established. As shown in Figure 1A and D, the protein expression profiles of exogenous ELF-1 were determined in both cell lines by Western blotting. We then investigated if ELF-1 overexpression influenced cell growth using MTT and BrdU incorporation assays. The MTT assay showed that ELF-1-TW01 and

ELF-1-TW04 transfectants exhibited significantly increased the cell proliferation compared to the vehicle control (Figure 1B and E). We further determined the effect of ELF-1 on DNA synthesis in TW01 and TW04 cells. The BrdU incorporation assay indicated that ELF-1 overexpression in NPC cells was at least 2.0-fold higher than that of vector control groups (Figure 1C and F). Collectively, these results showed that ELF-1 overexpression promoted NPC proliferation.

ELF-1 inhibition prevented NPC cell proliferation

To further validate the results of Figure 1, we knocked down the expression of ELF-1 in human NPC cell lines. Figure 2A and D showed that the protein levels of ELF-1 were significantly reduced in cells transfected with siRNA targeting ELF-1 compared with the negative control. Using the same panel, we examined whether ELF-1 knockdown affected the growth of NPC cells. The data indicated that cell proliferation and BrdU incorporation in siELF-1-TW01 and siELF-1-TW04 cells were remarkably inhibited (Figure 2B, C, E, and F), suggesting that ELF-1 expression is required for NPC proliferation.

ELF-1 expression affected NPC cell motility

Next, the effects of ELF-1 on cell migration and invasion were investigated. Transwell assays with or without Matrigel coating were performed to examine the influence of ELF-1 on NPC cell motility. Compared to the vehicle control, high expression of ELF-1 in TW01 and TW04 cells dramatically increased the migratory and invasive abilities of NPC cells (Figures 3A, B and S1A). By contrast, compared with the negative control group, siELF-1 cells exhibited decreased migration and invasion (Figures 3C, D and S1B). Taken together, these results suggested that ELF-1 expression is important for NPC cell motility.

ELF-1 expression affected the response to cisplatin in NPC cells

To assess the role of ELF-1 in response to the chemotherapeutic drug cisplatin, we used ELF-1-overexpressing NPC cells to assess viability. Using the MTT assay, TW01 and TW04 cells expressing gain-of-function of ELF-1 were shown to exhibit increased resistance to the genotoxic drug, cisplatin in a dose-dependent manner compared with the vehicle control (Figure 3E and F). To confirm these results, we knocked down endogenous ELF-

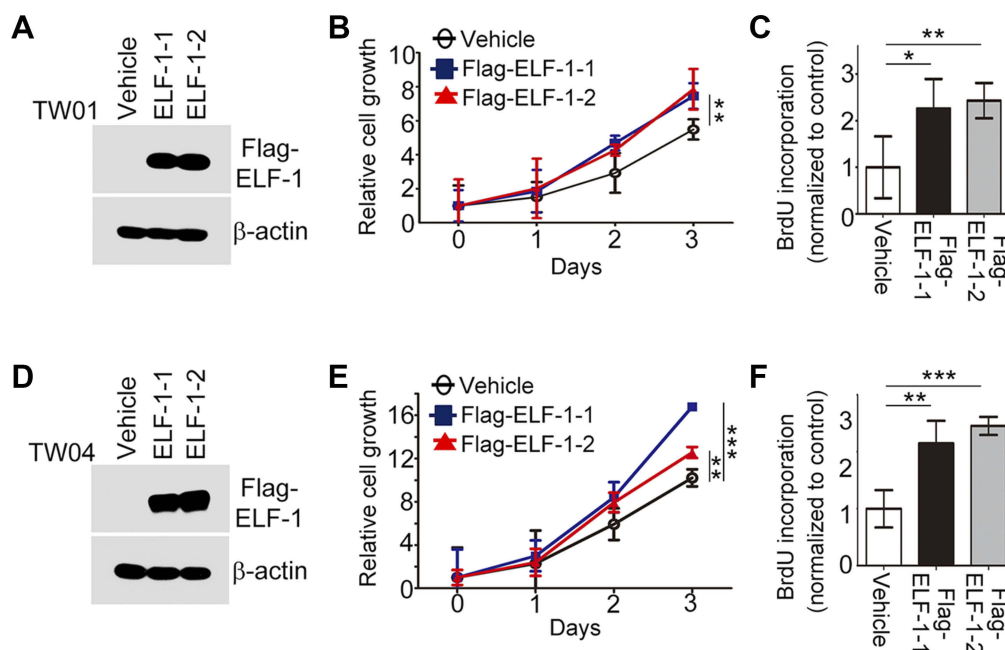


Figure 1 ELF-I overexpression promoted NPC proliferation. (A and D) Western blot analyzed the ELF-I expression in ELF-I-TW01 and ELF-I-TW04 cells. β -actin was used as the loading control. (B and E) Cell growth of ELF-I NPC transfectants was assayed using the MTT assay. (C and F) The BrdU incorporation assay was performed to assess the proliferation of ELF-I transfectants and the vehicle control. The results are expressed as the mean $\pm$ SD of triplicate wells in three independent experiments. * p <0.05; ** p <0.01; *** p <0.001.

Abbreviations: BrdU, bromodeoxyuridine; MTT, 3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma; SD, standard deviation.

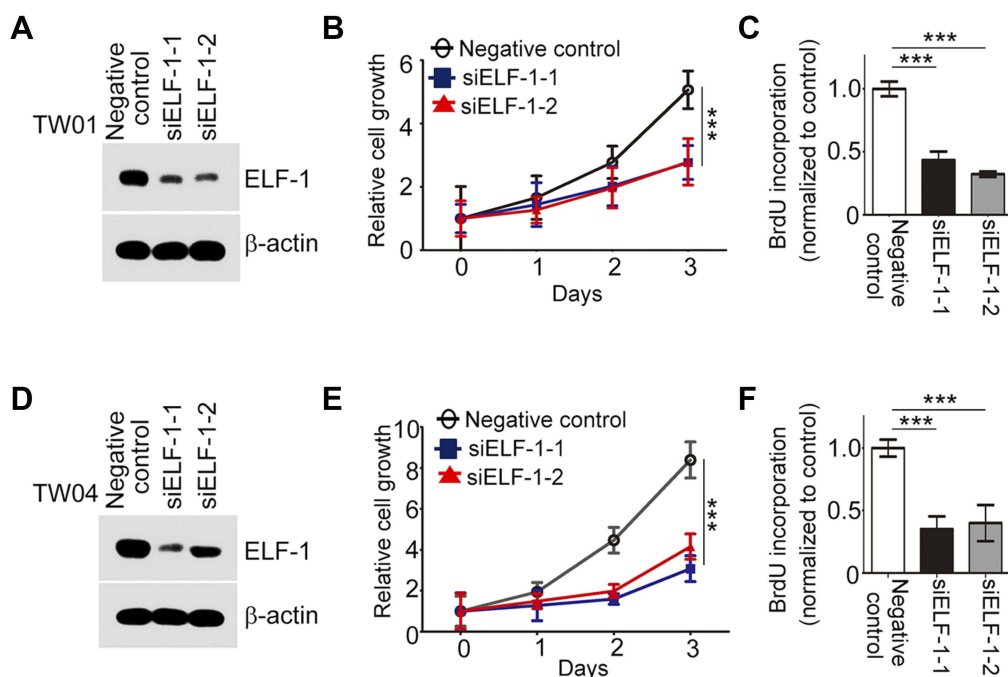


Figure 2 Inhibition of endogenous ELF-I decreased NPC cell growth. (A and D) Endogenous of ELF-I protein expression was determined using an anti-ELF-I antibody Western blotting. (B and E) Cell growth of siELF-I NPC transfectants and the negative control were assessed using by MTT assay. (C and F) The BrdU incorporation assay was performed to determine the proliferation of siELF-I transfectants and the negative control. The results are expressed as the mean $\pm$ SD of triplicate wells in three independent experiments. *** p <0.001.

Abbreviations: BrdU, bromodeoxyuridine; MTT, 3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma; SD, standard deviation.

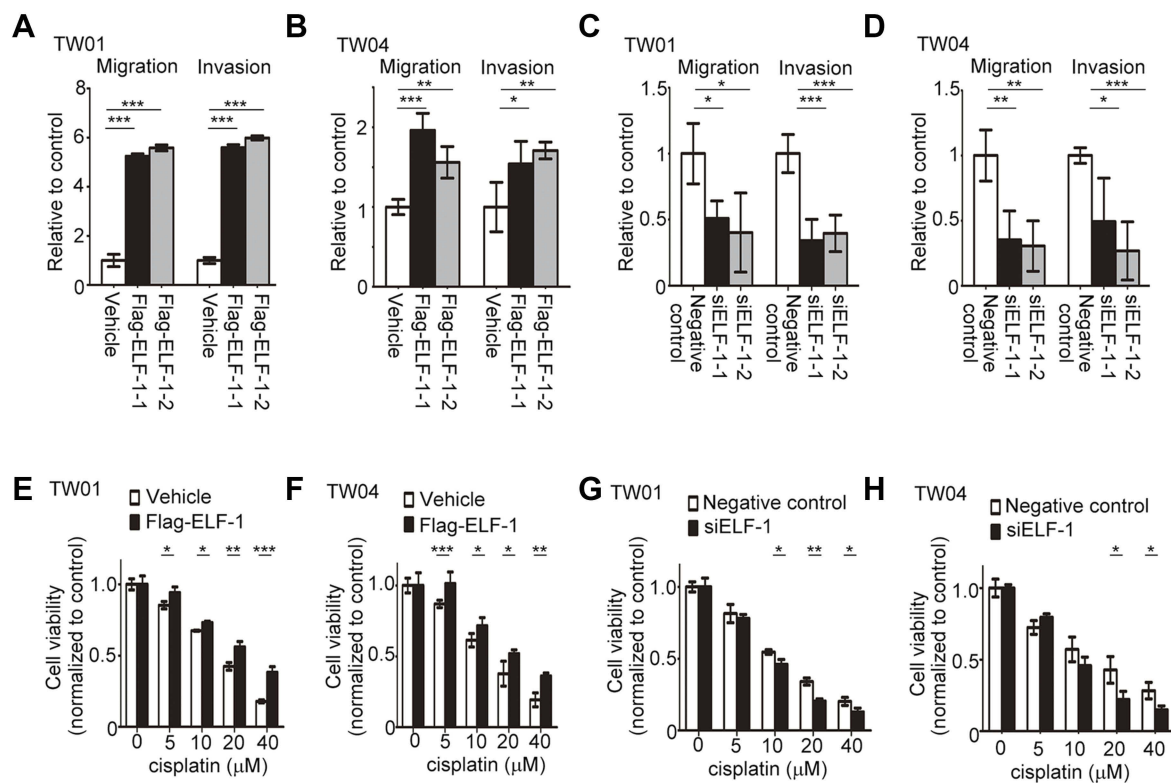


Figure 3 Effects of ELF-1 on the migration, invasion, and sensitivity to cisplatin of NPC cells. (**A** and **B**) Migration and invasion of ELF-1 overexpressing NPC cells were assessed using Transwell assays. (**C** and **D**) Migration and invasion of ELF-1 knockdown NPC cells were investigated using Transwell assays. Viabilities of ELF-1-TW01 (**E**), ELF-1-TW04 (**F**), siELF-1-TW01 (**G**), and siELF-1-TW04 (**H**) cells following 48 hrs of cisplatin treatment were shown. The cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of cisplatin before the MTT assay. The results are expressed as the mean±SD of triplicate wells in three independent experiments. * $p<0.05$; ** $p<0.01$; *** $p<0.001$.

Abbreviations: MTT, 3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma; SD, standard deviation.

1 in NPC cells and observed the effect of ELF-1 in response to cisplatin. ELF-1-suppressed NPC cells were more sensitive to cisplatin (Figure 3G and H). Together, the results suggested that ELF-1 expression mediates the response of NPC cells to cisplatin.

CCL2 was a downstream target of ELF-1 in NPC

To determine the underlying mechanism involved in the ELF-1-mediated effect on the proliferation and metastasis of NPC, we used a human cytokine TaqMan Q-PCR array system to identify cytokine expression profiles associated with ELF-1 in NPC cells. Compared with the vehicle, 15 genes revealed ≥ 1.5 -fold upregulation in ELF-1-TW01 cells; however, only 5 chemokines had over 2-fold change (Figure S2). We next verified these five gene expression profiles in gain-of-function of ELF-1-TW01 cells. Among the upregulated genes, CCL2 was significantly upregulated in ELF-1 transfectants compared with the vehicle control (Figure 4A). To confirm these results, we determined the endogenous and extracellular matrix protein

levels of CCL2 in ELF-1-TW01 cells. In agreement with Q-PCR data, the endogenous and extracellular matrix protein levels of CCL2 were increased in ELF-1-TW01 stable cells compared to the vehicle (Figure 4B and C). Conversely, a significant decrease in CCL2 mRNA and protein expression was observed in the siELF-1 groups compared with the negative control (Figure 4D–F). Overall, these findings suggested that ELF-1 modulates CCL2 chemokine mRNA and protein levels in NPC cells.

ELF-1 directly targeted CCL2 and activated the CCL2/CCR2 pathway in NPC

We next performed in silico prediction based on the binding motif for ELF-1 in PROMO database, which revealed that the region of the CCL2 promoter from –392 to –404 was critical for ELF-1 recognition, indicating that CCL2 expression may be modulated by ELF-1 (Figure 5A). First, a ChIP assay was performed to show that ELF-1 directly bound to the promoter region of CCL2 in the parental TW01 and

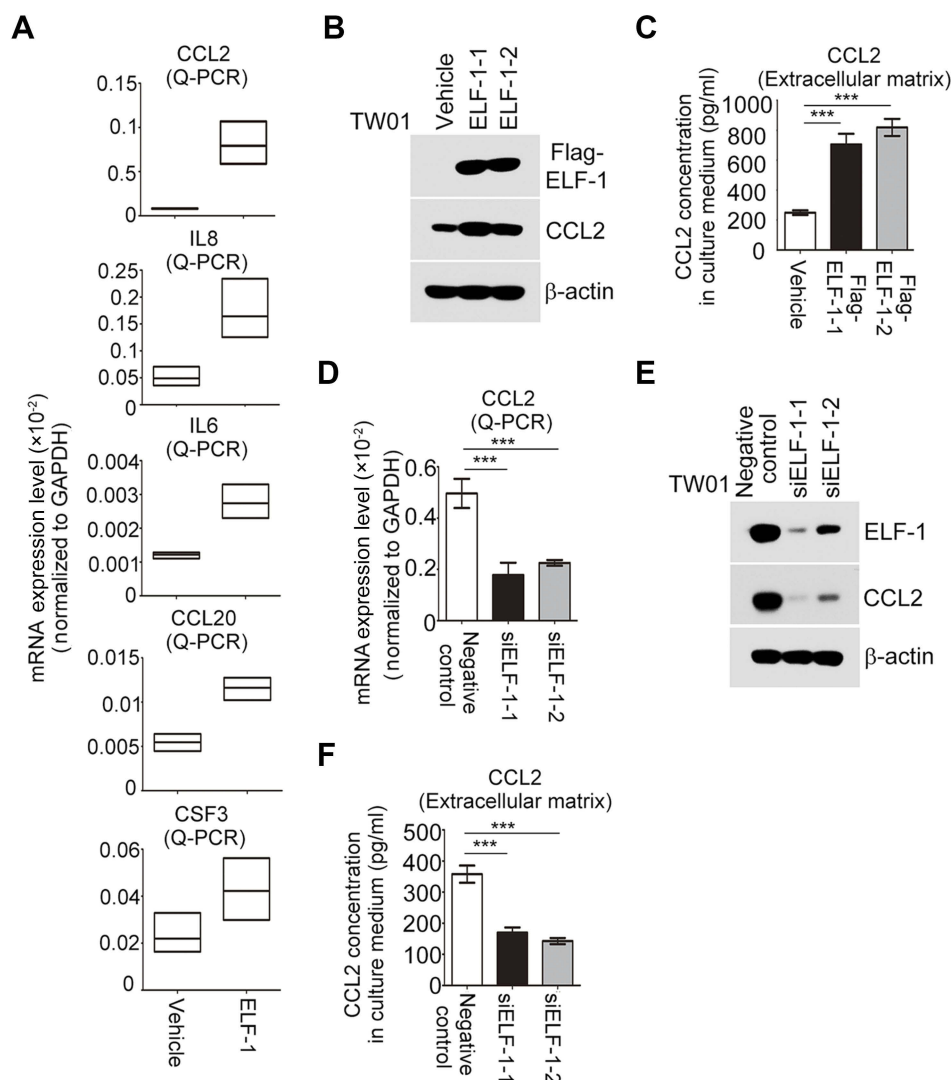


Figure 4 CCL2 expression was modulated by ELF-1 in NPC. **(A)** Detection of chemokine expression in ELF-1-TW01 cell lines and the vehicle control. **(B and C)** The endogenous and secreted protein levels of CCL2 were examined in ELF-1 transfectants and the vehicle control. **(D–F)** mRNA and protein levels of CCL2 were determined in siELF-1 and negative control NPC cells by Q-RT-PCR and Western blotting. *** $p < 0.001$.

Abbreviations: CCL2, C-C motif chemokine ligand 2; NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma.

TW04 cell lines (Figure 5A). Next, we conducted a dual luciferase assay to evaluate if CCL2 was transcriptionally activated by ELF-1. TW01 and TW04 cells were co-transfected with Flag-ELF-1 and the pGL3-CCL2 promoter and their luciferase activities were assayed. As shown in Figure 5B, the luciferase activity of the CCL2 promoter was dramatically increased in NPC cells with ectopic ELF-1 expression in a dose-dependent manner. However, this effect was abolished when endogenous ELF-1 was decreased following the addition of siRNA targeting ELF-1 in TW01 and TW04 cells, compared to the corresponding negative control (Figure 5C). VEGF-A^{19,20} and survivin,²¹ two downstream targets of CCL2/CCR2 signaling, were upregulated in

TW01-ELF-1 and TW04-ELF-1 transfectants (Figure 5D). By contrast, VEGF-A and survivin mRNA expression levels were decreased in NPC cells with ELF-1 knockdown (Figure 5E). Together, these results indicated that ELF-1 regulated the CCL2/CCR2 signaling pathway in NPC.

Blocking CCL2/CCR2 signaling with a CCR2 antagonist suppressed ELF-1-mediated NPC cell growth and motility

To address the regulation and apparent important role of CCL2/CCR2 in ELF-1-NPC cell proliferation, migration,

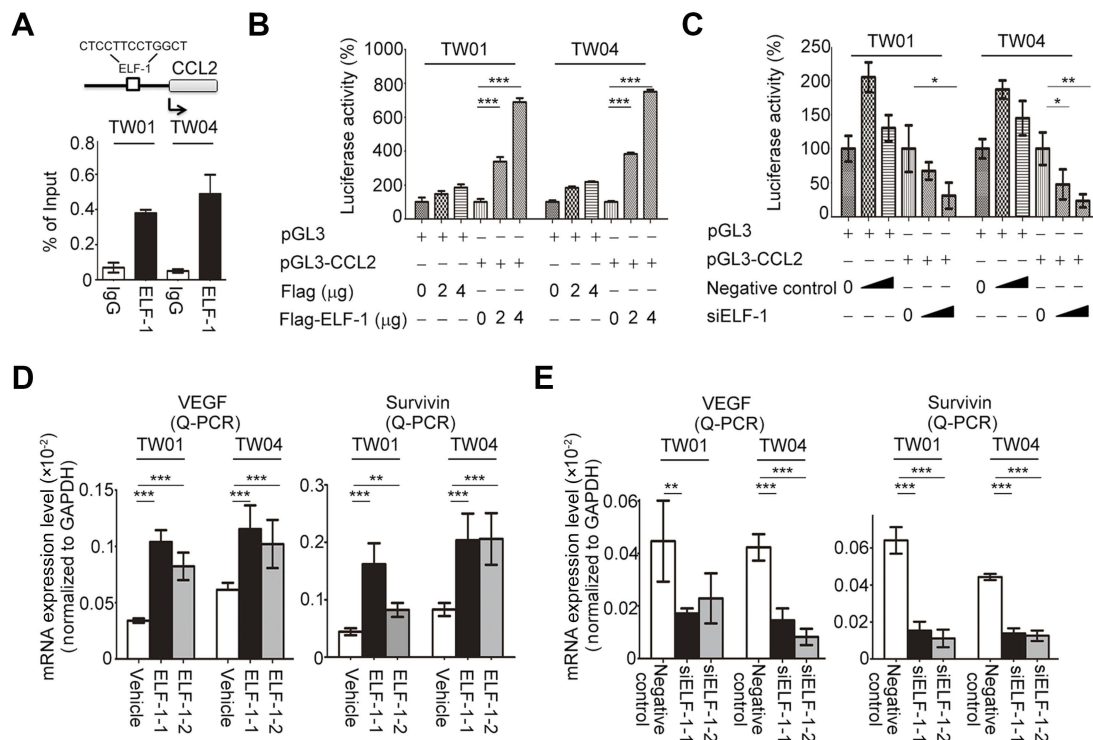


Figure 5 ELF-1 targeted the CCL2 promoter region and activated CCL2/CCR2 signaling. **(A)** The ELF-1 target site in the promoter region of CCL2 was presented. Endogenous ELF-1 binding to the CCL2 promoter was assessed using ChIP assay. **(B and C)** A luciferase assay was used to detect the transcription of CCL2 in ELF-1-overexpressing transfectants or siELF-1 transfectants in a dose-dependent manner. **(D and E)** mRNA expression levels of survivin and VEGF-A were determined in overexpressing-ELF-1 and siELF-1 NPC cells by Q-RT-PCR. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

Abbreviations: CCL2, C-C motif chemokine ligand 2; CCR2, C-C chemokine receptor 2; ChIP, Chromatin immunoprecipitation; MTT, 3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma.

and invasion, first, the endogenous protein expression profile of CCR2 in NPC cells was determined (Figure S3A). Next, ELF-1-overexpressing stable cells were treated with the CCR2 antagonist RS102895 to reduce the effects of CCL2/CCR2. Treatment of ELF-1-TW01 cells with RS102895 decreased ELF-1 induced cell growth, migration, and invasion (Figures 6A–C and S3B). Similar results were also observed in ELF-1-TW04 cells treated with a CCR2 antagonist (Figure 6D–F). Together, our data showed that CCL2 induced by ELF-1 led to increased cell growth, migration, and invasion and these effects were blocked by treatment with a CCR2 antagonist.

Discussion

The aim of this study was to determine the involvement of ELF-1 in NPC carcinogenesis. Several studies have proposed that ELF-1 expression may be involved in human cancer progression,^{11,17,22} however, there have been no studies characterizing the biological functions and underlying mechanisms of ELF-1 in NPC. In the present study, we showed that ELF-1 expression had significant effects on the proliferation, migration, invasion, and drug

resistance of NPC cells. Remarkably, we identified a novel signaling link where ELF-1 mechanistically connected downstream proinflammatory cytokine CCL2 stimulation to CCR2 signaling activation, which contributed to cellular events, including promotion of NPC growth and motility. Together, our findings show that ELF-1 promotes NPC tumor progression via the CCL2/CCR2 signaling axis.

ELF-1 activates or represses the transcription of various genes involved in processes such as development, viral gene activation, and oncogenesis.^{14,23–28} Accumulating evidence have indicated that the function of ELF-1 in cancers involves both oncogenic and tumor suppressive roles.²³ Several studies have reported that high ELF-1 expression is positively correlated with clinical characteristics, such as histological grading.^{16–18} However, in breast ductal carcinomas, ELF-1 expression is negatively correlated with tumor size.¹⁵ ELF-1 protein is localized in both the cytoplasm and nucleus. Phosphorylated ELF-1 has been shown to translocate to the nucleus to activate gene expression. Loss of the ability of T-cells to produce ELF-1 has been linked to decreased

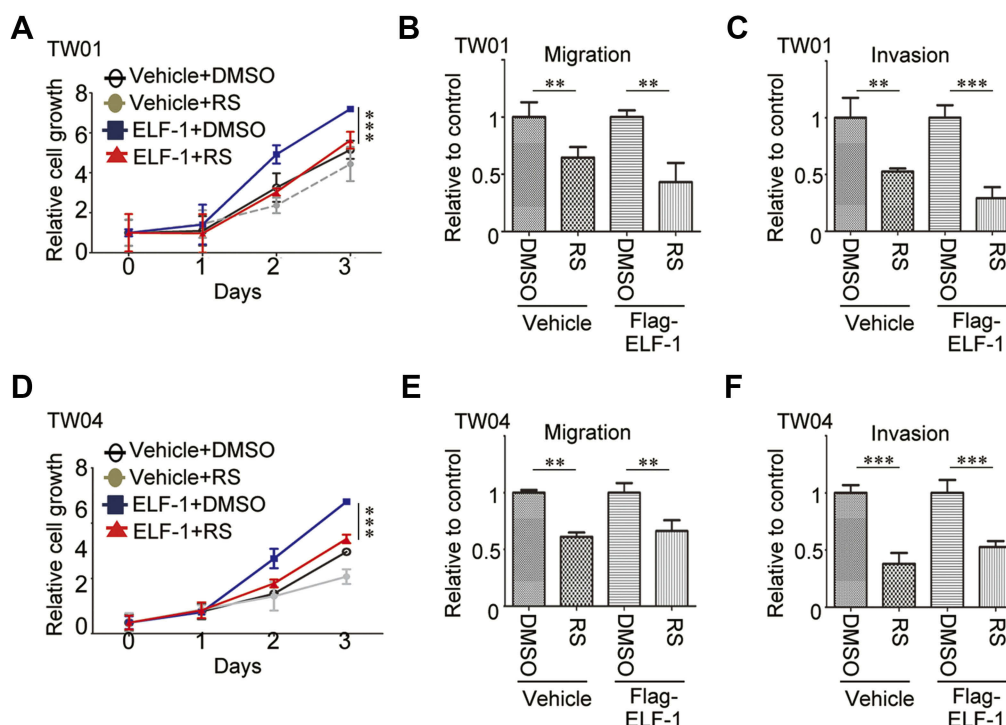


Figure 6 ELF-1 promoted aggressive cell phenotypes involving CCR2 in NPC cells. (A and D) ELF-1-TW01 and ELF-1-TW04 NPC cells were grown to confluence and treated with RS 102895 (RS; 10 mM) for 48 hrs. Cell growth was determined using the MTT assay. (B, C, E, and F) The cells were seeded into the upper chamber of a Transwell in the absence or presence of Matrigel and migration and invasion were assessed at 24 hrs post incubation. The results are expressed as the mean±SD of triplicate wells in three independent experiments. ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

Abbreviations: CCL2, C-C motif chemokine ligand 2; CCR2, C-C chemokine receptor 2; MTT, 3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma; SD, standard deviation.

expression of T-cell receptor ζ and systemic lupus erythematosus.²⁹ ELF-1 is also a key regulator of hematopoietic-related genes such as *Scl*, *Fli-1*, *Lyl-1*, *Runx1*, and *Lmo2*.¹² ELF-1 has been shown to participate in blood vessel development by regulating angiogenesis-related genes such as *Tie1/2*, *VEGFR1*, *angiopoietin-2*, and *endoglin*.^{25,30–32} Several evidences have shown that *hPygo2* expression is required for ELF-1 modulation in human cancer cells, such as breast and cervical carcinoma,³³ whereas dominant-active *Rb* overexpression inhibits ELF-1-dependent activation of *hPygo2*.³⁴ Despite the function of ELF-1 as an important transcriptional regulator in both blood and endothelium, nothing is known about the biological function of ELF-1 in NPC. In the present study, we showed that ELF-1 plays an important role in NPC cell proliferation, migration, invasion, and drug resistance, suggesting that ELF-1 is a critical molecule in NPC progression.

Chemokines and their receptors are potential therapeutic targets that have been extensively investigated by pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. CCL2, a prototypic

chemokine is constitutively expressed and is important for homeostatic functions in tissues and cells. CCL2 is expressed in several cell types, including epithelial, fibroblasts, and endothelial cells, and is also a potent chemoattractant for monocytes and lymphocytes.^{35,36} Increased levels of CCL2 in many human cancers, such as breast, cervical, colon, and prostate have been associated with cancer progression and poor prognoses.³⁷ In addition, CCL2 expression has been correlated with infiltration of tumor-associated macrophages, which are known to be important for tumor progression, growth, and angiogenesis.³⁷ However, CCL2 may also have opposing anti-tumorigenic functions in the progression of melanoma by recruiting cytotoxic T lymphocytes.³⁸ CCL2 preferentially binds the CCR2 receptor, which is expressed in various human tissues. CCL2/CCR2 signaling has also been implicated in promoting tumorigenesis and metastasis. CCL2/CCR2 signaling promotes the migration and invasion of chondrosarcoma cells by inducing *MMP9* expression via *Ras/Raf-1* and *NF- κ B* activation.³⁹ Inhibition of *JAK2* expression, a downstream target of CCL2/CCR2, prevents

tumor cell transmigration and decreases the induction of lung permeability, consequently attenuating metastasis.³⁷ Although CCL2/CCR2 signaling has been investigated in many human cancers, few reports have focused on NPC. Our results demonstrated that ELF-1 bound to the promoter region of CCL2 regulated transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels of CCL2 in NPC cells. ELF-1-induced cell growth, migration, and invasion were required for CCL2/CCR2 signaling. However, blockage of CCL2/CCR2 signaling using a CCR2 antagonist reduced the ELF-1-raised effects, implying CCL2/CCR2 signaling is critical for ELF-1-mediated tumorigenesis in NPC.

Conclusions

We have provided evidence characterizing the biological role of ELF-1 in NPC. Our results showed that high expression of ELF-1 promotes cell proliferation, motility, and cisplatin resistance in NPC cell lines; conversely, inhibition of endogenous ELF-1 had the opposite effects. Furthermore, ELF-1 modulated the secretion and expression of CCL2 in NPC cells. Mechanistically, ELF-1 regulated CCL2 expression through binding to the promoter region of CCL2. ELF-1 also regulated the expression of downstream targets of CCL2/CCR2. Blockage of CCR2 signaling with a CCR2 antagonist decreased ELF-1-induced malignant phenotypes in NPC cells. Taken together, our results suggest that ELF-1/CCL2/CCR2 signaling participates in the development of NPC.

Acknowledgments

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary materials

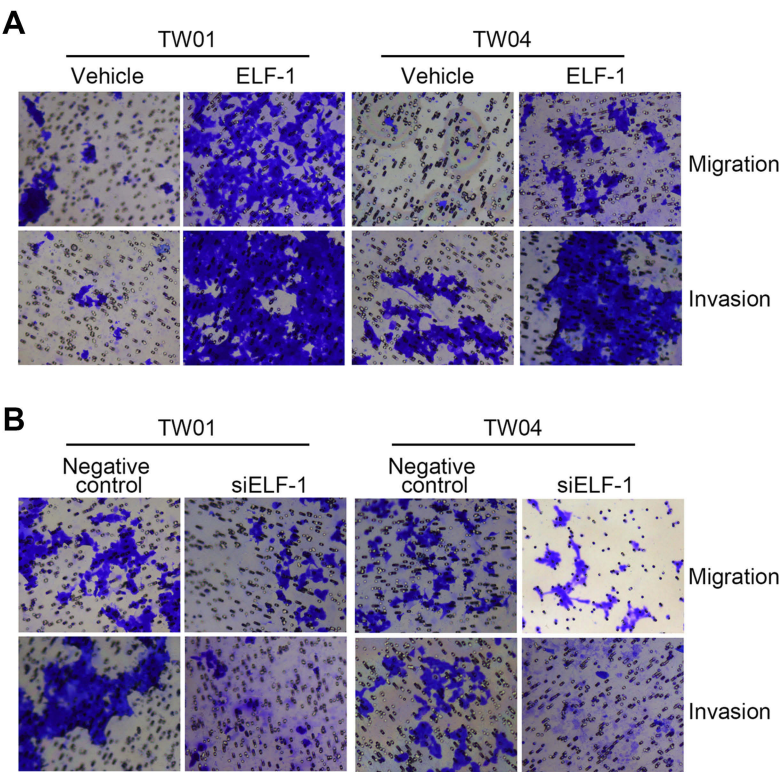


Figure S1 Effects of ELF-I on the migration and invasion of NPC cells. **(A and B)** The images of migration and invasion of ELF-I-overexpressing and ELF-I-depleted NPC cells were assessed using Transwell assays. Abbreviation: NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma.

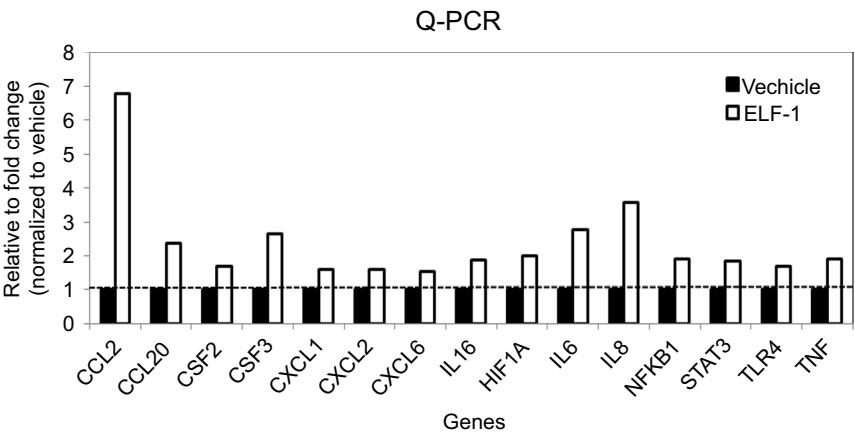


Figure S2 The mRNA expression levels of chemokines in ELF-I-TW01 cell lines and the vehicle control. Fifteen genes revealed ≥ 1.5 -fold upregulation in ELF-I-TW01 cells, compared to vehicle control.

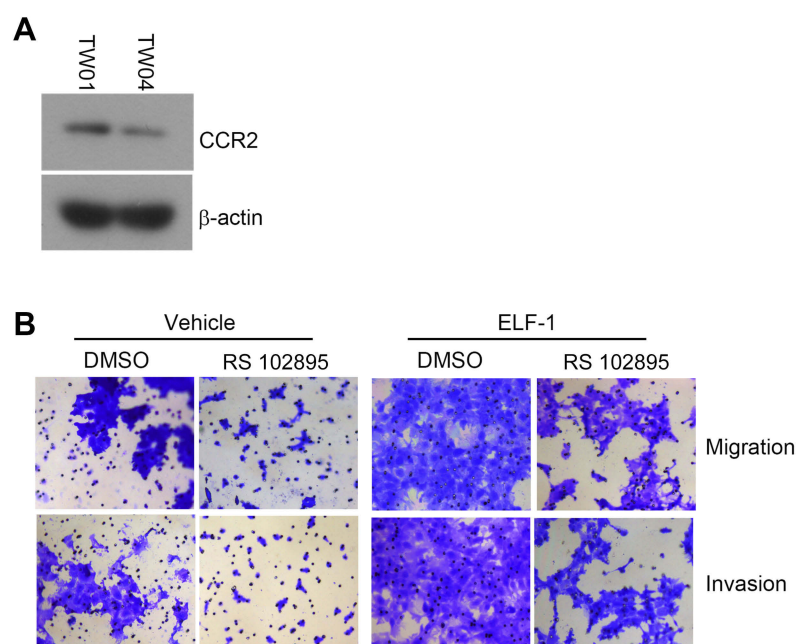


Figure S3 The CCL2 expression in NPC cell lines and the effects of CCR2 antagonist RS102895 on the migration, and invasion of gain-of-function of ELF-1-TW01 cells. **(A)** The protein level of CCR2 in TW01 and TW04 cells was estimated by Western blotting. **(B)** The images of migration and invasion of ELF-1-TW01-overexpressing and vehicle cells in the presence or absence of CCR2 antagonist RS102895 were assessed using Transwell assays.

Abbreviations: CCL2, C-C motif chemokine ligand 2; CCR2, C-C chemokine receptor 2; NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma.