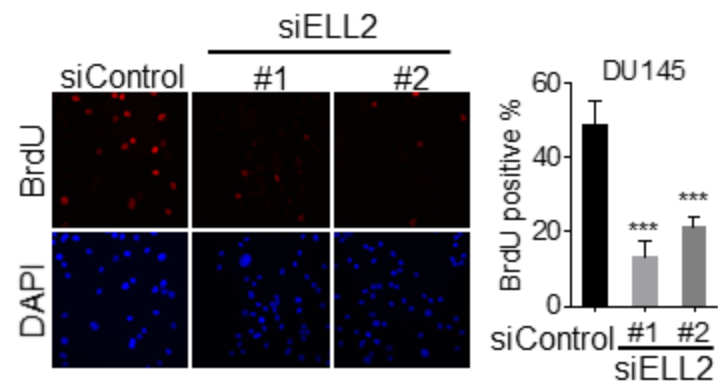
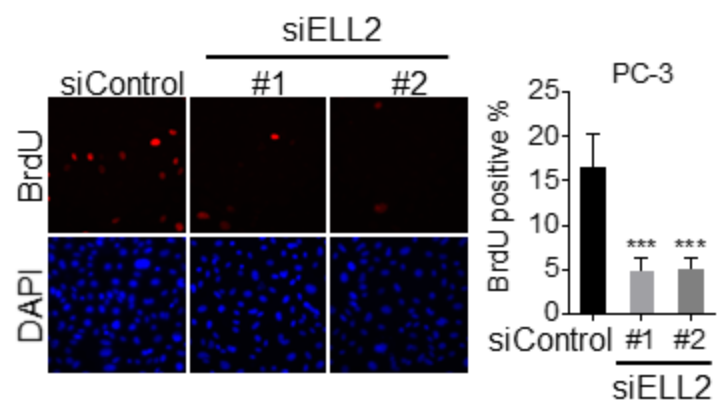




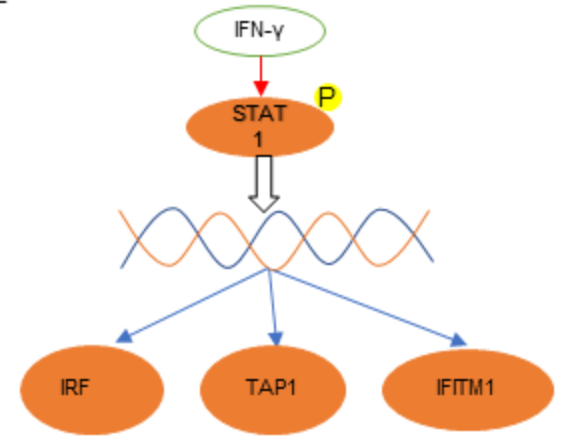
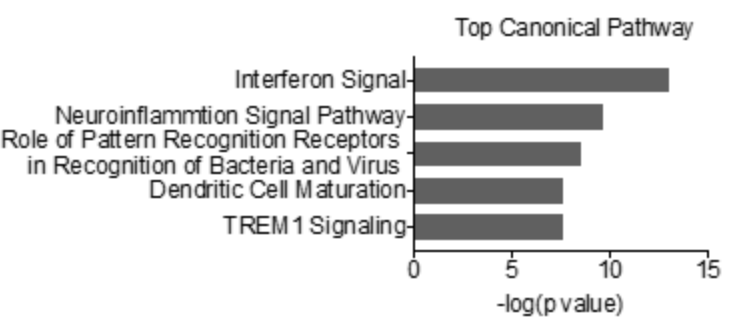
Putative tumor suppressor ELL2 is required for proliferation and survival of AR-negative prostate cancer cells

Zhi Wang^{1,2}, Laura E. Pascal², Uma R. Chandran³, Srilakshmi Chaparala³, Shidong Lv^{2,4}, Hui Ding², Lin Qi¹, Zhou Wang^{2,5,6,7}

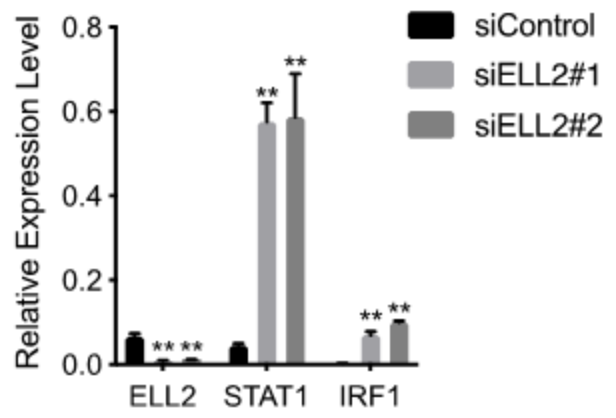
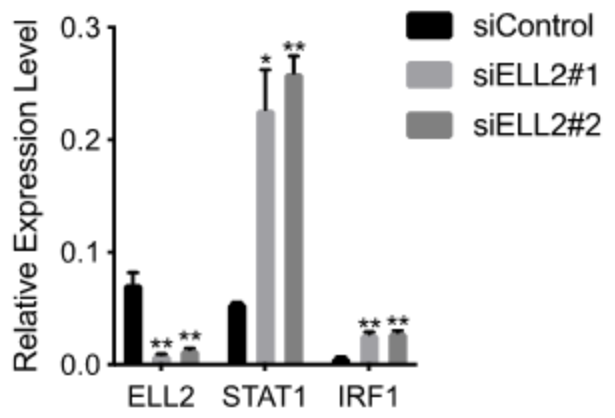
¹Department of Urology, Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Changsha, China; ²Department of Urology, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA; ³Department of Biomedical Informatics, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA; ⁴Department of Urology, Nanfang Hospital, Southern Medical University, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China; ⁵UPMC Hillman Cancer Center, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, USA ; ⁶Department of Pharmacology and Chemical Biology, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, USA; ⁷Department of Pathology, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, USA



1. ELL2 silencing compromised AR- PCa cell proliferation capacity.

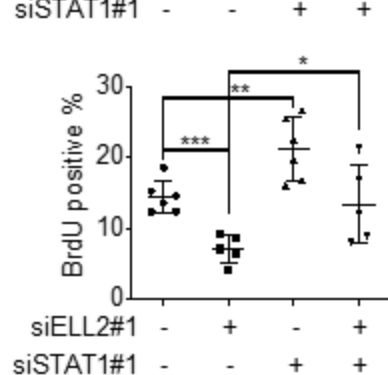
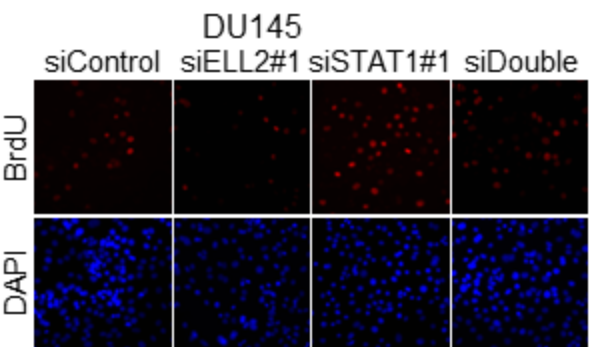
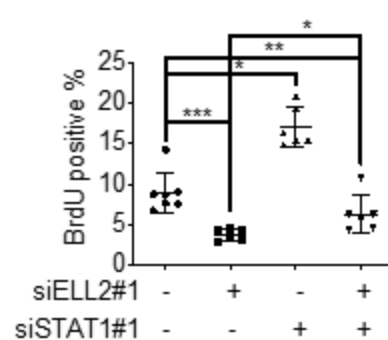
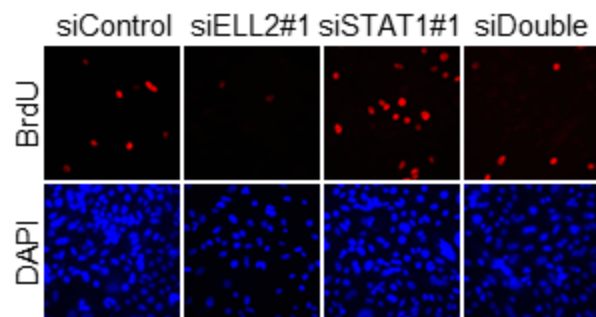
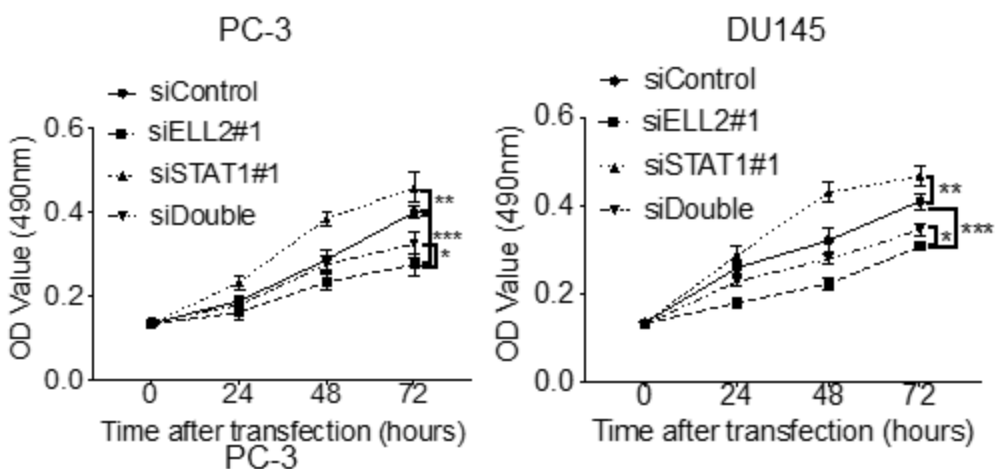


2. ELL2 deletion effect involved multiple pathway, including IFN pathway, neuroinflammation signal pathway, TREM1 pathway, et al. IFN pathway was the mostly affected one upon ELL2 downregulation.

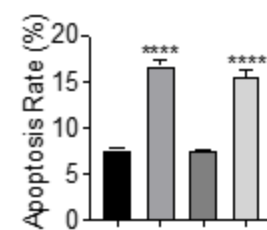
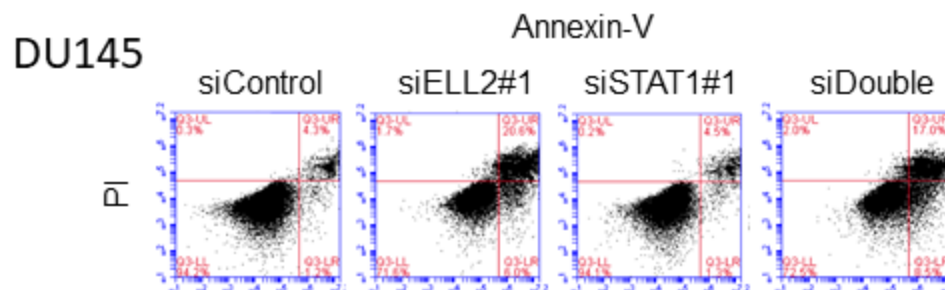
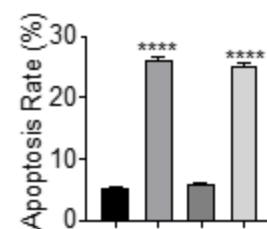
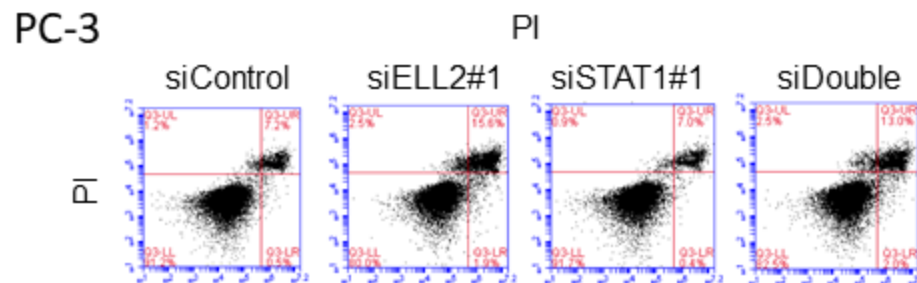
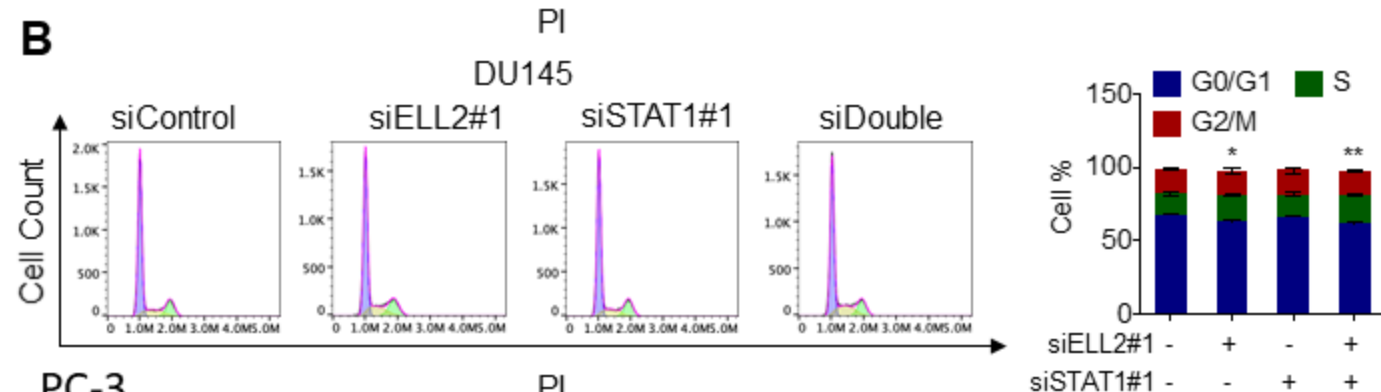
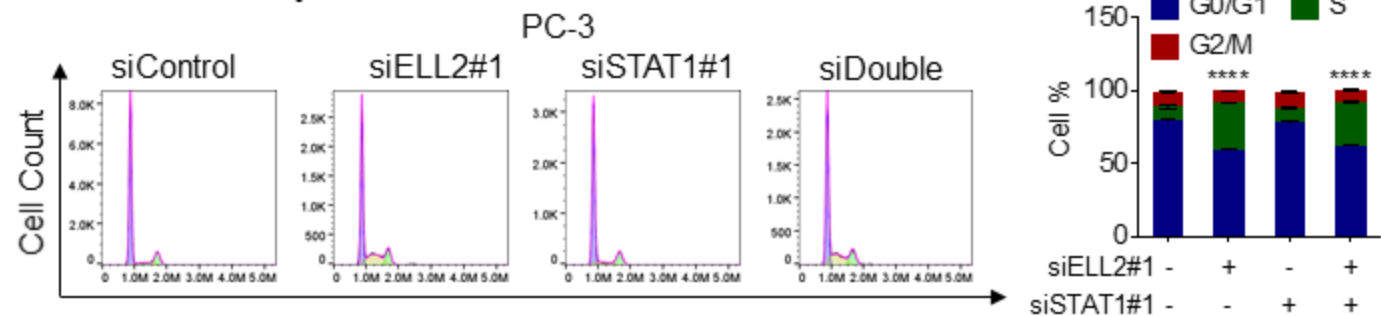


3. ELL2 knockdown activated IFN pathway thorough upregulation of STAT1 and IRF1.

4. ELL2 induced cell short-term viability and proliferation alteration through STAT1 activation partly



5. ELL2 deletion causes S phase arrest and cell apoptosis in PC-3 and DU145 independent of STAT1



Annexin-V