EHD1-dependent traffic of IGF-1 receptor to the cell surface is essential for Ewing sarcoma tumorigenesis and metastasis

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ABSTRACT

We previously established a requirement of the EPS15 Homology Domain containing 1 (EHD1) protein in optimal cell surface expression and physiological signaling of receptor tyrosine kinase (RTKs), but any contribution of this mechanism to oncogenesis is unknown. Here, we show that EHD1 is overexpressed in Ewing sarcoma (EWS), with high EHD mRNA expression specifying shorter patient survival. ShRNA and CRISPR-knockout with mouse *Ehd1* rescue establish a requirement of EHD1 for tumorigenesis and metastasis. RTK antibody arrays identified IGF-1R as a target of EHD1 regulation. Mechanistically, we demonstrate a requirement of EHD1 for endocytic recycling and Golgi to plasma membrane traffic of IGF-1R to maintain its surface expression and downstream signaling. Conversely, EHD1-dependent exaggerated EWS oncogenic traits require IGF-1R expression and kinase activity. Our findings define the EHD1-dependent RTK traffic regulation as a novel pro-oncogenic mechanism that impinges on IGF-1R in EWS, supporting potential IGF-1R and EHD1 co-targeting.

INTRODUCTION

Receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) have been established as oncogenic drivers or key secondary components of oncogenic programs of other driver oncogenes [1]. The oncogenesis-associated overactivity of RTKs has been ascribed to multiple mechanisms, including gene amplification, increased transcription, genetic aberrations such as chromosomal translocation, point mutations or internal deletions, alterations of downstream signaling components, as well as activation through autocrine feedback loops [2]. A key mechanism of post-translational control of RTK levels and signaling involves the regulation of their intracellular traffic. One aspect of RTK traffic that has received the most attention is their post-activation endocytic traffic into either lysosomal degradation or the alternative recycling pathway back to the plasma membrane, with the balance of these mechanisms a key determinant of the magnitude, duration, and type of cellular responses elicited by ligand-induced RTK activation [3]. Indeed, altered endocytic trafficking of RTKs, including the imbalance between recycling versus degradation, is now known to promote oncogenic signaling by RTKs [4, 5].

Members of the EPS15 homology domain-containing (EHD) protein family (EHD1-4) of membrane-activated ATPases have emerged as key regulators of vesicular traffic along the endocytic pathway [6, 7, 8]. In contrast to their roles in post-endocytic receptor traffic, our recent studies identified a unique role for EHD1 in the pre-activation transport of newly-synthesized RTKs, CSF1 receptor [9] and EGFR [10] from the Golgi to the plasma membrane to enable their efficient ligand-induced signaling and biological responses. Thus, we hypothesized that EHD1 might play such a role in ensuring the cell surface display of RTKs on tumor cells to enable RTK-dependent oncogenic signaling. Consistent with this idea, EHD1 expression in non-small cell lung cancer correlated with EGFR expression and specified shorter survival, metastasis, and chemotherapy resistance [11, 12]. EHD1 was also shown to promote erlotinib resistance in EGFR-mutant lung cancers [13].

Ewing Sarcoma (EWS) is the second most common malignant bone tumor in children and young adults [14]. Despite advances in multimodality treatment strategies, the EWS prognosis remains poor, with

cure rates below 25%, due to its aggressive and metastatic nature [15, 16, 17]. More than 85% of cases harbor reciprocal translocations that generate a currently undruggable fusion oncogene composed of portions of *EWS* and ETS transcription factor *FLI1* [16]. *EWS-FLI1* drives oncogenesis through altered transcriptional activity as well as other mechanisms that together promote a fully malignant phenotype [18, 19].

Upregulation of signaling through multiple RTKs is implicated in EWS tumorigenesis, metastasis, and therapy resistance, with most attention to the role of insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor (IGF-1R) [1]. IGF-1R was demonstrated to be required for EWS/FLI1-mediated transformation of EWS cells [20]. Furthermore, EWS/FLI and other EWS-associated fusion oncoproteins transcriptionally upregulate the IGF-1 expression [21] EWS-FLI1 binding to IGF binding protein 3 (IGFBP-3) promoter was found to repress the expression of this key negative regulator of IGF-1R signaling, leading to constitutively active IGF-1R signaling in EWS cells [22]. IGF-1R and components of the IGF-1 receptor signaling pathway have also been associated with the development, progression, and metastasis of breast, non-small cell lung, and other solid cancers [23, 24, 25]. Many preclinical studies support the potential of IGF-1R targeting to limit tumorigenesis and metastasis [24, 26, 27]. In EWS in particular, IGF-1R inhibition has been explored [28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35] but the results of clinical trials with antibody- and tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI)-based IGF-1R targeting have been disappointing [36, 37]. The inefficacy of IGF-1R targeting in clinic likely reflects the lack of predictive markers of therapeutic response as well as our still incomplete understanding of the regulation of IGF-1R in tumors.

Given the important roles of IGF-1R and other RTKs in supporting the fusion oncoprotein-driven tumorigenesis and metastasis in EWS, we test our hypothesis that EHD1 overexpression enables high cell surface levels of RTK targets as a novel pro-oncogenic mechanism using EWS as a model. Our results establish a critical positive role of EHD1 overexpression in EWS oncogenesis and demonstrate that EHD1-dependent endocytic recycling and pre-activation Golgi to the plasma membrane traffic of IGF-1R are essential for its oncogenic role.

RESULTS

EHD1 is overexpressed EWS patient tumors and correlates with shorter event-free and overall survival

To assess if EHD1 is overexpressed in EWS patient tumors and if its overexpression bears any relationship with patient survival, we queried the publicly-available EWS patient tumor mRNA expression data using the R2 Genomics Analysis and Visualization Platform. Dichotomization of EHD1 mRNA expression levels into EHD1-High and EHD1-Low groups (mRNA expression cutoff: 439.8 TPM for event-free and 490.8 TPM for overall survival) followed by Kaplan-Meier survival analysis revealed that high EHD1 mRNA overexpression correlated with shorter event-free and overall survival in EWS patients **(Fig. 1A-B).** To assess if EHD1 expression is detectable in EWS patient tumors at the protein level, we carried out an immunohistochemistry (IHC) analysis of EHD1 expression in a tissue microarray of 324 EWS patient tumors. 88.6% of the 307 evaluable samples showed high EHD1 expression (IHC staining intensity of 2 or 3), while 7.49% showed low EHD1 expression (staining intensity of 1) with 3.91% deemed as negative (staining intensity of 0) (**Fig. 1C-D**). The level of EHD1 expression was significantly higher in metastases vs. the primary tumors **(Fig. 1E)**. While limited survival data disallowed survival analyses, the IHC data further supported the idea that high EHD1 expression is a feature of a majority of EWS patient tumors. Overall, these analyses supported a potential pro-oncogenic role of EHD1 in EWS.

EHD1 is required for the maintenance of *in vitro* pro-tumorigenic and pro-metastatic oncogenic traits of EWS cell lines

To identify EWS cell models suitable for delineating the role of EHD1 in tumor biology, we first queried the CCLE database and found that most of the 19 included EWS cell lines expressed moderate EHD1 mRNA levels relative to the total cell line panel (**Supplementary Table 1**). Analysis of a subset of EWS cell lines representing the three EWS-FLI1 fusion oncogene types (TC71 and A673 -Type I EWS-

FLI1 fusion; MHH-ES1, SK-ES-1 - Type II EWS-FLI1 fusion; and A4573 - Type III fusion) by immunoblotting revealed a good correlation between mRNA and protein levels, with consistently lower EHD1 protein levels in SK-ES-1 compared to the other 4 EWS cell lines, which showed robust EHD1 expression (A4573 is absent in the CCLE data) (**Supplementary Fig S1A**). While EHD2 was undetectable, all cell lines showed EHD3 expression with variable levels of EHD4. Based on these results, we used lentiviral constructs to engineer TC71, A673, and SK-ES-1 cell lines stably expressing 3 distinct doxycycline (Dox)-inducible EHD1-specific shRNAs (shEHD1) or a non-targeting control shRNA (shNTC). The shEHD1 #2 and #3 lines with robust EHD1 knockdown (KD), specifically upon Dox treatment (**Fig. 2A**), were selected for further analyses.

First, we examined the impact of Dox-induced EHD1 KD on the various *in vitro* oncogenic traits. EHD1-KD markedly and significantly reduced the magnitude of cell proliferation, measured using the Cell-Titer Glo assay in TC71, A673, and SK-ES-1 cell lines (**Fig. 2C, Supplementary Fig S1B**). Furthermore, EHD1-KD in A673 and TC71 cell lines induced a significant reduction in anchorage-independent growth on soft-agar and tumor-sphere forming ability (**Fig. 2E-F, Supplementary Fig. S1C-D**). EHD1-KD also induced a drastic reduction of trans-well cell migration and invasiveness (migration through Matrigel) (**Fig. 2G-H and Supplementary Fig. S1E-H**). Treatment with the cell-proliferation inhibitor mitomycin-C excluded the role of reduced cell proliferation as a major contributor to reduction in migration and invasion; the modest reduction in proliferation in 24 hours could not account for the nearly 85% reduction in migration and invasion ability.

To further establish the pro-oncogenic role of EHD1 and its specificity, we generated CRISPR-Cas9 *EHD1* knockout (KO) derivatives of TC71 and A673 cell lines and then used a lentiviral construct to stably express mouse *Ehd1* (mEHD1) in the EHD1-KO cell lines to assess the rescue of any functional deficits (**Fig. 2B, Supplementary Fig. S1K).** Indeed, EHD1-KO induced a pronounced decrease in the cell proliferation and migratory ability, and this deficit was rescued mEHD1 (**Fig. 2D,2I, Supplementary Fig. S1I**); consistent with higher levels of the introduced mEHD1, the rescued cell lines displayed

increased proliferation and migration relative to parental lines. Further illustrating the pro-oncogenic role of EHD1 overexpression, introduction of mouse *Ehd1* into EHD1-low SK-ES-1 cell line led to a marked and significant increase in cell proliferation, migration and invasion compared to parental cells (**Fig 2J-M, Supplementary Fig. S1J)**. RNA-seq analysis showed a marked reduction in cell cycle regulatory gene expression Dox-treated shNTC vs. shEHD1 EWS cell lines among the significantly downregulated pathways **(Fig 2N-O, Supplementary Fig. S2A-C)** and qPCR analysis validated the downregulation of *CDK4*, *CDK6*, *E2F1*, *E2F2*, and *PCNA* mRNA levels **(Supplementary Fig. S2D).** Collectively, our KD, KO, rescue, and overexpression analyses strongly support a key positive role of EHD1 in promoting pro-tumorigenic and pro-metastatic traits of EWS cells.

EHD1 is required for *in vivo* EWS tumorigenesis

To assess if the marked reduction in pro-oncogenic traits seen *in vitro* translates into impaired tumorigenesis *in vivo,* we implanted TC71 NTC, EHD1-KO, and mEHD1 rescue cell lines engineered with a lentiviral mCherry-enhanced luciferase reporter [38] in the tibias of Nude mice (n=8 per group at the beginning) and monitored the tumor growth by luminescence imaging. While the NTC tumors exhibited time-dependent growth (seen as an increase in log10 photon flux), the EHD1-KO tumors failed to grow and, in fact, showed a reduction in photon flux; in contrast, implants of mEHD1-rescued EHD1-KO cells exhibited rapid tumor growth with higher photon flux, and mice in this group reached the euthanasia endpoints a week earlier (**Fig. 3A-B, Supplementary Fig S3A-B**). IVIS imaging of lungs resected at necropsy revealed detectable metastatic seeding in 3 of 8 mice implanted with NTC cells but not in any of the mice implanted with EHD1-KO cells. In contrast, 7/8 mice implanted with mEHD1-rescued cells showed metastases **(Fig. 3C-D).** Notably, 1/8 NTC and 2/8 rescued cell line-implanted mice exhibited liver metastases. Morphometric analysis of tibial bone by micro-CT scanning showed reduced bone volume, trabecular number, thickness, and separation in mice implanted with NTC or mEHD1-rescued TC71 cells, indicative of increased tumor-induced bone degradation, with a significant amelioration of these defects in tibias of mice implanted with EHD1-KO cells (**Fig. 3E-F**).

To assess the impact of inducible EHD1 KD on pre-formed tumors, we implanted Nude mice with shNTC or shEHD1 (#3) TC71 cell lines carrying the TdTomato-luciferase reporter and monitored the tumor growth by IVIS imaging, as above. Groups of tumor-implanted mice (n=7/group for NTC and 6/group for shEHD1) were either followed as such or switched to Dox-containing water from Day 10. Comparable time-dependent growth of shNTC TC71 implants without or with Dox treatment excluded any impact of Dox itself; in contrast, the growth of shEHD1 TC71 tumors was markedly reduced by Dox treatment compared to untreated mice ($p<0.0001$; **Supplementary FigS4A-B**). Western blotting of resected tumor lysates confirmed the Dox-induced EHD1 KD in the shEHD1 group, and IHC staining with anti-human CD99 confirmed the tumor mass **(Supplementary Fig.S4C-D)**. Tumors of Dox-treated shEHD1-implanted mice showed fewer proliferating tumor cells (Ki-67 staining) and an increase in apoptotic cells (cleaved-caspase3) **(Supplementary FigS2E)**. Collectively, these results unequivocally demonstrate a requirement of EHD1 for EWS tumorigenesis and metastasis.

Identification of IGF-1R as an EHD1 target in EWS

Given our prior identification of EHD1 as a regulator of Golgi to plasma membrane traffic and subsequent signaling of EGFR and CSF-1R [9, 10], we hypothesized that regulation of RTKs may underlie the requirement of EHD1 in EWS oncogenesis. We, therefore, probed a phospho-RTK profiling array incorporating 49 of 58 human RTKs with lysates of untreated (control) vs. Dox-treated (KD) shEHD1 #3 TC71 or A673 cell lines. The levels of phospho-IGF-1R were specifically reduced upon Dox treatment of both cell lines, while changes in other phospho-RTKs were not seen in both (**Fig. 4A**). Consistent with our findings with EGFR and CSF1R [10], analysis of TC71 cell lines harboring two distinct shRNAs (#2 or #3) demonstrated a reduction in total IGF-1R levels upon EHD1-KD (**Fig. 4B**). These results were further validated using control vs. CRISPR-KO TC71 and A673 cell lines; notably, mEHD1-rescued KO cell lines exhibited higher total IGF-1R levels than the non-targeted controls, consistent with higher mEHD1 levels compared to that of endogenous EHD1 in control cells (**Fig. 4C**). qPCR analyses demonstrated

comparable IGF-1R mRNA levels between the NTC and EHD1-KO cell lines, excluding EHD1 regulation of IGF-1R levels at the mRNA level (**Supplementary Fig. S5A**).

The cell surface levels of RTKs determine their access to ligands and hence the downstream responses [4]. To assess if EHD1 is required for cell surface IGF-1R expression, we carried out live-cell IGF-1R immunostaining followed by FACS analysis on control vs. EHD1-KO TC71 and A673 cell lines under three distinct conditions: 1. Cells cultured in regular medium with 10% FBS (steady state). 2. Cells in regular medium treated with IGF-1 (100 ng/ml) to promote ligand-induced internalization and degradation of IGF-1R. 3. Cells in regular medium treated with IGF-1 (100 ng/ml) for 16 hours to promote the downregulation of cell surface IGF-1R followed by culture in low serum (0.5%) medium without added IGF-1 for 24 hours to allow the newly-synthesized receptor to accumulate at the cell surface. The cell surface IGF-1R on control cells decreased upon IGF-1 treatment followed by an increase when cultured in low-serum/IGF-1-free medium, reflecting the transport of newly synthesized IGF-1R to the cell surface (**Fig. 4D**). The EHD1-KO cells, in contrast, exhibited lower cell surface levels under all conditions, and the extent of IGF-1-induced surface IGF-1R downregulation was smaller than in control cells (**Fig. 4D**). Concurrent immunoblotting confirmed the lower IGF-1R levels in KO cells under all conditions examined (Fig. 4E). Immunofluorescence microscopy further confirmed the lower cell surface IGF1R levels in EHD1-KO compared to control TC71 or A673 cell lines (**Supplementary Fig. S5B**). Notably, anti-IGF-1R IHC of the EWS patient TMAs (same as those used for EHD1 staining) showed that 60.35% of the 227 interpretable samples exhibited high (staining intensity of 2-3) IGF-1R staining **(Fig. 4F, Supplementary Fig. S5C),** with a positive correlation (Spearman's Correlation Coefficient = 0.179) between EHD1 and IGF-1R staining (**Fig. 4G-H**).

EHD1 controls the cell surface levels of IGF-1R by regulating its intracellular traffic itinerary

EHD1 is known to facilitate the recycling of many non-RTK receptors following their endocytosis via the Rab11+ endocytic recycling compartment [39] but whether EHD1 regulates RTK recycling, a key mechanism to counteract the alternate lysosomal delivery and degradation after ligand-

induced internalization [4], is unknown. Consistent with EHD1-dependent RTK recycling, we previously observed that EHD1 colocalizes with an oncogenic kinase-active mutant or wildtype EGFR in endocytic compartments [10]. Furthermore, ectopically overexpressed IGF-1R and EHD1 were shown to co-immunoprecipitate (co-IP), partially in an IGF-1 dependent manner, and to colocalize in intracellular vesicular compartments post-IGF-1 stimulation [40].

To test the role of EHD1 in regulating the itinerary of pre-existing cell surface IGF-1R, we first carried out co-IP analyses of endogenous IGF-1R and EHD1 in lysates of TC71 and A673 cells that were serum/IGF-1-deprived for 24h and then left unstimulated or stimulated with IGF-1 (50 ng/ml) for 1h. EHD1/IGF-1R complexes were seen both under unstimulated and IGF-stimulated conditions (**Fig. 5A**). Confocal imaging demonstrated that most IGF-1R was localized at the cell surface post-starvation, with a small intracellular pool colocalizing with EHD1; upon IGF-1 stimulation, a significantly larger intracellular, presumably endosome-localized, pool of IGF-1R colocalized with EHD1 (**Supplementary Fig. S6A-B**). To assess if the intracellular colocalization of EHD1-IGF-1R reflects a role of EHD1 in endocytic recycling of cell surface IGF-1R, serum/IGF-deprived (starved) control or EHD1-KO EWS cell lines were treated with cycloheximide (CHX) to inhibit further protein synthesis and pulsed with IGF-1 to promote IGF-1R endocytosis followed by chase in IGF-1-free medium for various times. Confocal imaging demonstrated that internalized IGF-1R became colocalized with the endocytic recycling compartment marker RAB11 in control cells (0 min chase) but subsequently (30- and 60-min chase) reappeared at the cell surface with a decrease in the RAB11-colocalizing intracellular signal, indicating efficient recycling; in contrast, EHD1-KO cells, showed continued IGF-1R/RAB11 colocalization during chase with lower cell surface levels. **(Fig. 5B, Supplementary Fig S7A).** These results support the role of EHD1-dependent endocytic recycling as one mechanism by which it sustains the cell surface levels of IGF-1R.

To assess if EHD1 also functions as a positive regulator of the Golgi to cell surface transport of newly synthesized IGF-1R, as we reported with CSF-1R and EGFR [9, 10], we first treated TC71 or A673

cell lines with IGF-1 to maximally deplete the cell surface and total IGF-1R (due to ligand-induced degradation). We then switched the cells to serum/IGF-1-deprivation medium and used confocal imaging to assess the appearance of newly synthesized IGF-1R in the Golgi compartment (co-staining with the Golgi marker GM130) and at the cell surface, with quantification of the latter. At time zero (after switching to serum/IGF-1-deprivation medium), both control and EHD1-KO cells exhibited weak overall and cell surface IGF-1R signals; the cell surface IGF-1R staining progressively increased in control cells with a minor intracellular pool colocalizing with GM130 (**Fig. 5C, Supplementary Fig. S7B**). In contrast, only a minor increase in the cell surface pool of IGF-1R was observed over time in EHD1-KO cells; on the other hand, the KO cells exhibited strong intracellular IGF-1R persistently localizing in the GM130+ Golgi compartment (**Fig. 5C, Supplementary Fig. S7B**).

The marked decrease in the cell surface and total IGF-1R levels, without any change in IGF-1R mRNA levels in EHD1-depleted cells, suggested that IGF-1R is targeted for degradation. Based on our findings with CSF-1R in bone marrow-derived macrophages [9], we assessed if this reflected the mistargeting of IGF-1R to lysosomes upon EHD1 depletion. Treatment of steady-state cultures of Control and EHD1-KO EWS cell lines with Bafilomycin-A1, a lysosomal proton pump blocker, led to a dramatic recovery of the low total IGF-1R levels in EHD1-KO cells, nearly approaching the levels in the untreated or Baf-A1-treated control EWS cells; Baf-A1 treatment had an insignificant effect on IGF-1R levels in control cells (**Fig. 6A-B**). Consistent with the WB findings, confocal imaging revealed that while the pool of IGF-1R localized to LAMP1+ lysosomes in control cells was relatively unchanged upon Baf-A1 treatment, a marked and significant increase in this pool was evident in Baf-A1-treated vs. untreated EHD1-KO EWS cells (**Fig. 6C-F**). Collectively, these results suggest that EHD1 is required for efficient transport of IGF-1R from the Golgi and endosomal recycling compartment to the plasma membrane and that loss of EHD1 results in mistargeting of the cell-surface destined IGF-1R to the lysosome for degradation.

IGF-1R signaling is required for EHD1 to promote the oncogenic behavior of EWS cells

Since optimal cell surface expression is essential for ligand-induced activation of RTKs [2], and IGF-1R activation is critical for it to promote oncogenesis and metastasis [41], we postulated that the positive role of EHD1 to promote the oncogenic behavior of EWS cells reflects the enhancement of IGF-1R signaling. Indeed, while control TC71 or A673 cells exhibited robust and relatively sustained IGF-1-induced phosphorylation of IGF-1R itself and of nodal readouts of its downstream signaling through AKT and MAPK signaling pathways (phospho-AKT-Ser473 and phospho-ERK1/2-Thr202/Tyr204), these responses were drastically and significantly impaired in EHD1-KO EWS cells (**Fig. 7A-D**). Gene-set enrichment (GSE) analysis of the RNA-seq data showed significant enrichment for genes involved in PI3K-AKT-mTOR signaling, further supporting the premise that EHD1 regulates IGF-1R signaling to promote oncogenesis **(Fig. 7E).** Indeed, IGF-1-dependent cell proliferation and migration were drastically and significantly reduced in EHD1-KO TC71 and A673 cell lines compared to their controls (**Fig. 7F-G).** Furthermore, while the IGF-1R inhibitor Linsitinib significantly reduced the IGF-1-induced proliferation and migration of control EWS cell lines, the combination of EHD1-KO and Linsitinib produced an even greater reduction in these responses (**Fig. 7F-G).** Flow cytometric analysis of annexin-V/PI co-stained cells revealed a significantly higher proportion of apoptotic cells in EHD1-KO EWS cell lines; Linsitinib significantly increased the proportion of early and late apoptotic cells in control EWS cells and more so in EHD1-KO TC71 and A673 cells (**Fig. 7H, Supplementary Fig. S8A**). The additional Linsitinib inhibition of IGF-1-induced oncogenic traits in EHD1-KO cell lines is consistent with lower residual levels of IGF-1R in these cells.

To directly assess the requirement of IGF-1R for EHD1-dependent elevation of the oncogenic behavior of EWS cells, we targeted IGF-1R by multiple approaches in mEHD1-overexpressing SK-ES-1 cell line, which exhibits a specific EHD1 overexpression-dependent enhancement of oncogenic traits **(Fig 8A-B, Supplementary Fig S8E).** While control siRNA transfection had no impact on IGF-1-induced cell proliferation, migration, or invasion, siRNA KD of IGF-1R, pharmacological inhibition with Linsitinib,

or treatment with an inhibitory monoclonal antibody 1H7 [42, 43] impaired these *in vitro* readouts to a level comparable to those in parental EHD1-low cells (**Fig. 8C-I, Supplementary Fig S8B-G**). Comparable results were observed when apoptosis was measured as a readout (**Fig. 8D, Supplementary Fig S8B**).

DISCUSSION

Besides driver oncogenes, tumor cells turn on multiple adaptive pathways for successful primary tumor growth and metastasis. Delineating these oncogenesis-enabling pathways is likely to identify novel biomarkers of malignant behavior and therapeutic responses of tumors and in some cases, offer opportunities for therapeutic targeting. Here, using Ewing Sarcoma (EWS) as a tumor model, we demonstrate that the intracellular vesicular traffic regulatory protein EHD1 promotes tumorigenesis and metastasis by serving as a required element of IGF-1R traffic to enable IGF-1R-mediated oncogenic programs. While EWS is a relatively uncommon malignancy, it is the second most common bone and soft tissue tumor of children and young adults [14]. Importantly, the novel mechanistic insights we uncover using EWS models are likely to be broadly relevant to malignancies where RTKs serve as drivers or enablers of oncogenesis, and EHD1 protein is overexpressed.

In a large EWS tumor panel, we found moderate to high EHD1 overexpression in nearly 90% of patients, with significantly higher levels in metastatic tumors (**Fig.1D-E**). Query of publicly-available data revealed the high EHD1 mRNA expression to be associated with shorter patient survival (**Fig.1A-B**). Thus, clinical data support a positive role of EHD1 protein in EWS tumorigenesis. These findings are consistent with reports of EHD1 overexpression in other cancers, in many cases associated with shorter patient survival or resistance to therapy [11, 12, 13].

Our comprehensive genetic analyses of EWS cell models definitively demonstrate that EHD1 propels tumorigenic and metastatic behavior in EWS. Use of Doxycycline-inducible shRNA knockdown in cell line models demonstrated a strong dependence of cell proliferation, tumorsphere growth, cell migration, and invasion on EHD1 (**Fig.2C-H**), with a stronger impact in cells lines with higher EHD1

expression (A673 and TC71) and a more modest impact in cells (SK-ES-1) with lower EHD1 levels (**Supplementary Fig.S1B, G**). Reciprocally, ectopic mouse *Ehd1* overexpression in the latter cells markedly enhanced their pro-tumorigenic and pro-metastatic traits (**Fig.2J-M**). EHD1-KO in A673 and TC71 cell models confirmed the requirement of EHD1 for the *in vitro* pro-tumorigenic and pro-metastatic behavior of EWS cells, and re-expression of mEHD1 restored the EHD1-KO defects (**Fig.2I**). Use of Dox-inducible KD or EHD2-KO EWS cell models in a bone implant model in nude mice demonstrated a key role of EHD1 in EWS tumorigenesis and metastasis *in vivo*, and the defective tumorigenic ability of EHD1-KO cells was completely restored by mEHD1 rescue (**Fig.3A-B**). Furthermore, the modest metastases forming ability of parental EWS cells was completely abolished by EHD1-KO; notably, the mEHD1-rescued EHD1-KO cells, which express higher EHD1 levels than the parental cells, showed significantly more metastatic growths (**Fig.3C-D**). A hallmark of bone-associated tumors is the destruction of the surrounding bone [44]. Indeed, compared to significant bone destruction by parental cell implants, EHD1-KO cells failed to do so, and the process was accentuated in mEHD1-rescued KO cells (**Fig.3E-F**). Collectively, our clinical-pathological studies combined with our *in vitro* and *in vivo* genetic perturbation studies provide compelling evidence for a key role of EHD1 overexpression in sustaining EWS tumorigenesis and metastasis.

Our studies provide novel insights into how EHD1 serves in a pro-tumorigenic and pro-metastatic role. Our mechanistic studies were focused on two key considerations, one the established role of EHD1 in regulating intracellular traffic of multiple cell surface receptors [6, 45, 46], and our previous studies that have established a key role of EHD1 to ensure high cell surface expression of RTKs by regulating key aspects of their traffic [9, 10]. Our unbiased query of human receptor tyrosine kinome identified IGF-1R as a specific target (**Fig.4A**). Our comprehensive cell biological analyses demonstrate that EHD1 is required for Golgi to plasma membrane traffic of newly-synthesized IGF-1R to ensure high pre-activation levels of total and cell surface IGF-1R (**Fig.5C**), the latter a requirement for subsequent ligand-induced activation of signaling and cellular responses [24]. In addition, EHD1 plays a positive role in post-activation recycling

of IGF-1R to help return it to the cell surface (**Fig.5B**), uncovering a second trafficking mechanism known to help sustain cell surface RTK levels by countering their lysosomal targeting [4]. Consistent with the key roles of EHD1 in regulating IGF-1R traffic to sustain its cell surface expression while negating its lysosomal degradation, our biochemical and subcellular localization analyses establish that lack of EHD1 leads to marked mistargeting of IGF-1R to lysosomes where it is degraded (**Fig. 6**). Previous analyses have shown that EHD1 can interact with IGF-1R [40], which we find is also the case in EWS cell models (**Fig. 5A**), but a role for EHD1 in regulating IGF-1R traffic has not been shown previously.

Notably, ligand-induced internalization, lysosomal degradation, and recycling of IGF-1R are well-established aspects of its traffic and signaling [47, 48, 49, 50]. Post-endocytic recycling of IGF-1R has been shown to be positively regulated by myoferlin [51], RAB11-FIP3 [52], and GIGYF1 [53]. Thus, our studies identify EHD1 as a new regulator of IGF-1R endocytic recycling. RAB11-FIP3 is a component of endocytic recycling, in which EHD1 plays a key role [6], and a family member RAB11-FIP2 interacts with EHD proteins [39], suggesting the possibility that EHD1 may function together with RAB11-FIP proteins to regulate the recycling of IGF-1R and potentially other RTKs. Interestingly, ligand-dependent IGF-1R localization to Golgi has been associated with the migratory behavior of tumor cells, suggesting signaling capabilities of the Golgi-localized receptor [54]. In previous studies, we found EHD1 to play a role in retrograde traffic of cell surface EGFR to Golgi [10], suggesting the possibility that EHD1 could play a similar role in IGF-1R traffic.

In contrast to its post-activation traffic, mechanisms that regulate the availability of IGF-1R at the cell surface prior to ligand binding have been less explored. Interestingly, Smoothened was found to positively regulate IGF-1R levels in lymphoma and breast cancer cell lines by stabilizing it in plasma membrane lipid rafts and preventing its lysosomal targeting [55]. Whether Smoothened regulates endocytic recycling or Golgi to cell surface IGF-1R traffic was not explored. Notably, we have shown EHD1 regulation of Smoothened traffic in primary cilia [56], raising the possibility that Smoothened and EHD1 may co-regulate IGF-1R traffic.

Our findings linking EHD1 overexpression to regulation of an RTK well-established to control multiple aspects of oncogenesis provided a plausible basis for EHD1's pro-oncogenic role we uncovered. We provide multiple lines of evidence that this indeed is the case. Reduced cell surface IGF-1R expression upon EHD1-KO directly translated into reduced activation of downstream signaling (**Fig.7A-D**), and transcriptomic analyses support this conclusion (**Fig.7E**). Accordingly, EHD1-depleted EWS cells showed markedly reduced IGF-1-dependent proliferation, survival, and migration (**Fig.7F-H**). Furthermore, EHD1-KO status sensitized the EWS cells to elevated levels of apoptosis and a further reduction in cell migration upon inhibition of IGF-1R with Linsitinib (**Fig.7F-H**). Thus, our analyses clearly establish that EHD1 overexpression, by sustaining elevated levels of total and cell surface IGF-1R, promotes multiple aspects of oncogenesis in EWS. While signaling through IGF-1R is well established to promote oncogenesis in EWS [27], we directly establish that elevation of IGF-1R levels and subsequent IGF-1R-mediated signaling underlies the ability of EHD1 to promote the oncogenic behavior of EWS cells. Using the mEHD1-overexpressing SK-ES-1 cell model of EHD1-driven elevation of oncogenic behavior **(Fig. 1J-M),** our multi-pronged studies using siRNA KD, kinase inhibition, and an inhibitory antibody approach demonstrates a requirement of IGF-1R for EHD1 overexpression-driven oncogenic traits (**Fig.8A-I**). Thus, our studies clearly establish the upregulation of IGF-1R levels and signaling by overexpressed EHD1 as a key oncogenic adaptation in EWS. Consistent with this conclusion, analysis of a large cohort of EWS patient samples showed a significant positive correlation between EHD1 and IGF-1R protein levels (**Fig. 8F-H**).

Our findings using an EWS model have potential implications for the pro-oncogenic role of EHD1 and RTK-dependent sustenance of tumorigenesis and metastasis in other cancers. EHD1 overexpression is linked to shorter survival and chemotherapy/EGFR-TKI resistance in NSCLC [11], apparently through PI3K-AKT pathway activation by interaction with the microtubule protein TUBB3 and stabilization of microtubules [11] and through promotion of aerobic glycolysis via a 14-3-3z-dependent b-catenin-c-Myc activation pathway [57]. While these mechanisms may operate independently of RTK

signaling, the key roles of the wildtype or mutant EGFR, as well as IGF-1R and other RTKs, in NSCLC pathogenesis and therapeutic resistance [58] raise the possibility that EHD1 overexpression activates these pathways by sustaining RTKs, as we show in the EWS model. Association of EHD1 overexpression with EGFR-TKI resistance in NSCLC [11, 13] and with higher expression of EGFR, phospho-EGFR and RAB11-FIP3 [59] support this idea.

While our studies focus on the linkage of EHD1 with an RTK, EHD1 overexpression may also regulate other oncogenesis-related cell surface receptors, given its broader roles. Indeed, EHD1 overexpression was shown to promote cancer stem cell-like traits in glioblastoma and lung cancer by promoting CD44 recycling while suppressing its degradation [60, 61], promote cisplatin resistance in NSCLC by regulating cisplatin accumulation in cells, presumably by regulating transporter levels [62], and potentiate angiogenesis by promoting b2 adrenergic receptor recycling [63]. Cell biological studies have also shown a positive role of EHD1 in β1 integrin recycling [45]. Future studies of the kind described here in the context of an RTK, IGF-1R, should help uncover the individual or combined roles of the various EHD1-regulated cell surface receptors in promoting tumorigenesis and metastasis.

In conclusion, our analyses in an EWS tumor model show that EHD1 overexpression promotes oncogenesis by post-translationally upregulating the trafficking itinerary of an RTK, IGF-1R**.**

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ewing sarcoma patient tissue microarrays and immunohistochemical analysis: A total of 324 paraffin-embedded samples from ESFT patients from the period comprised between April 1971 and May 2007 treated at Instituto Ortopedici Rizzoli (IOR), Bologna, Italy, and at the Department of Pathology of the University of Valencia Estudi General (UVEG), Spain were analyzed within the context of two European Translational Research projects [PROTHETS (http://www.prothets.org) and EuroBo-Net (http://www.eurobonet.eu)]. All cases were genetically confirmed as belonging to the ESFT by molecular

biology and/or fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH). Approval for data acquisition and analysis was obtained from the Ethics Committee of the institutions involved in the study. The clinical data were reviewed and stored within a specific database. Characteristics of the cohort and relevant clinical information have been previously reported [64]. A total of 24 tissue microarrays (TMAs) containing two representative cores for each case (1 mm in diameter) were constructed for immunohistochemical analysis. Out of 324 samples, 307 and 227 samples could be analyzed for EHD1 and IGF-1R IHC expression, respectively. The deparaffinized sections were stained as per standard IHC protocol. Immunoreactivity was defined as follows: negative, fewer than 5% of tumor cells stained; poorly positive (score 1), between 5% and 10% of tumor cells stained; moderately positive (score 2), between 10% and 50% of tumor cells stained, and strongly positive (score 3), with more than 50% of the tumor cells were stained.

Cell lines and medium: Human Ewing Sarcoma cell lines TC-71, MHH-ES-1 and A4573 were obtained from Dr. Jason Yustein laboratory at Baylor college of medicine(TC-71, MHH-ES-1:DSMZ-German collection, A4573: Cellonco) and cultured in complete RPMI medium (Hyclone; #SH30027.02) with 10% fetal bovine serum (Gibco; #10437-028), 10 mM HEPES (Hyclone; #SH30237.01), 1 mM each of sodium pyruvate (Corning; #25-000-CI), nonessential amino acids (Hyclone; #SH30238.01), and L-glutamine (Gibco; #25030-081), 50 μM 2-ME (Gibco; #21985-023), and 1% penicillin/ streptomycin (#15140-122; Gibco). A673 and SK-ES-1 cells were obtained from ATCC and cultured in complete DMEM medium (Gibco; #11965-092), and complete RPMI medium supplemented as above. HEK-293T cells (ATCC CRL-3216) were cultured in complete DMEM medium. Cell lines were maintained for less than 30 days in continuous culture and were regularly tested for mycoplasma.

Reagents and Antibodies: Primary antibodies used for immunoblotting were as follows: anti-HSC70 (#sc-7298) from Santa Cruz Biotechnology; anti-IGF-1Rβ (#3018), anti-phospho-IGF-1R-Y1135 (#3918), anti-phospho-AKT-S473 (#4060), anti-AKT (#4685), anti-ERK1/2 (#4695), anti-phospho-ERK1/2- Thr202/Tyr204 (#9101) from Cell Signaling Technology; and anti-beta-actin (#A5441) from

Sigma. In-house generated Protein G-purified rabbit polyclonal anti-EHD1, EHD2, EHD3 and EHD4 antibodies have been described previously[7]. The horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated Protein A (#101023) and HRP-conjugated rabbit anti-mouse secondary antibody (#31430) for immunoblotting were from Thermo Fisher. Antibodies used for immunofluorescence studies were as follows: anti-EHD1 (#ab109311) from Abcam; Alexa-555-conjugated anti-GM130 (#48641), anti-LAMP1 (#9091) and anti-RAB11 (#5589) from Cell Signaling Technology; and anti-IGF-1Rβ (#MA5-13802) from Invitrogen. Secondary antibodies used for immunofluorescence studies were Alexa Fluor 594-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H + L) (#A11012) or Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (H + L) (#A11001) from Life Technologies Corporation. The Annexin-V-PI flow cytometric analysis was done using a kit (#V13241) from Invitrogen. Primary antibodies used for immunohistochemical studies included: anti-IGF-1R (#14534) and anti-cleaved-caspase 3 (#9661) from Cell Signaling Technology; and anti-CD99 (#ab-227738) and anti-Ki67 (#ab92353) from Abcam. For immunoprecipitation studies, primary antibodies included: anti-IGF-1Rβ (Cell Signaling technology; #9750), anti-EHD1 (Abcam; #ab109311) and anti-Rabbit-IgG (Invitrogen; #02-6102). The sources for other reagents were as follows: cycloheximide (Sigma; #C7698); bafilomycin-A1 (SelleckChem; #S1413); linsitinib (SelleckChem; #S1091); recombinant-human-IGF-1 (Peprotech; #100-11); IGF-1 Receptor α mAb(1H7) (Santa Cruz; #sc-461); doxycycline (Sigma Aldrich; #D9891); Aprotinin (Sigma Aldrich #A1153); and Leupeptin (Sigma Aldrich #L2884).

Generation of knockdown, CRISPR knockout and luciferase reporter cell lines: To generate stable doxycycline-inducible EHD1-shRNA and non-targeting control (NTC)-shRNA expressing TC71, A673 and SK-ES-1 cell lines, the following lentiviral SMART-vector constructs encoding a GFP and human EHD1-shRNA (#V3SH11252-229594140, #V3SH11252-225446205 and #V3SH11252-228109140, designated shEHD1 #1, #2 and #3, respectively) or an NTC-shRNA were obtained from Dharmacon. Lentiviral supernatants were by transient co-transfection of individual constructs with packaging plasmids (psPAX2, Addgene #12260 and pMD2.G, Addgene #12259 into HEK-293T cells using X-tremeGENE

HP DNA transfection reagent (#06366236001; Roche). Lentiviral supernatants were applied to cells for 48h in the presence of polybrene (10 μg/ml, Sigma #H9268) and stable polyclonal cell lines were selected with 1 μg/ml puromycin and maintained in their respective media with tetracycline-free 10% FBS (Novus Biologicals #S10350) and 1 μg/ml puromycin. For CRISPR-Cas9 mediated gene editing, the EHD1 sgRNA CRISPR/Cas9 All-in-One Lentivector (pLenti-U6-sgRNA-SFFV-Cas9-2A-Puro; #K0663105) or Scrambled sgRNA CRISPR/Cas9 All-in-One Lentivector (#K010) from Applied Biological Materials were used to generate lentiviral supernatants that were transduced into TC71 or A673 cell lines followed by selection with 1 μg/ml puromycin. Clonal derivatives were obtained by limiting dilution and screened for complete knockout using western blotting. Unless otherwise indicated, 3 or 4 clones (maintained separately) representing two EHD1 sgRNA targets were pooled for experimental analyses. For rescue experiments, the mouse *Ehd1* lentiviral vector (pLenti-GIII-CMV-RFP-2A-Puro) (#190510640495; Applied Biological Materials) was stably transduced into TC71-EHD1-KO, A673-EHD1-KO and SK-ES-1 cell lines followed by selection with 1 μg/ml puromycin. The tdTomato-luciferase plasmid was generated by recombineering using the following pMuLE system plasmids from Addgene: pMuLE ENTR U6-miR-30 L1-R5 (#62113); pMuLE ENTR SV40 tdTomato L5-L2 (#62157) and pMuLE Lenti Dest Luc2 (#62179). The mCherry-luciferase plasmid (pCDH-EF-eFFly-T2A-mCherry; Addgene #104833) was used to generate lentiviral supernatants that were transduced into the indicated cell lines followed by FACS sorting of mCherry-high fraction. *EHD1* knockout sites were assessed by Sanger sequencing of PCR fragments generated with genomic DNA as template with the following primers: 5'-AGTGTGGGTCGCTCCCG-3' (forward) and 3'-GAGGAGCACCATAGGCTTGT-5' (reverse). For IGF-1R siRNA knockdown, ON-TARGETplus SMARTpool siRNA (#L-003012-00-0005), ON-TARGETplus Non-targeting pool(#D-001810-10-05) were transiently transfected into cells using Dharmafect I transfection reagent (#T-2001-01) (all from Dharmacon – Horizon Discovery).

Western Blotting: Whole cell extracts were prepared, and western blot was performed as described previously[10] with minor modifications. Cells were lysed in Triton-X-100 lysis buffer (50 mM Tris pH 7.5,

150 mM NaCl, 0.5% Triton-X-100, 1 mM PMSF, 10 mM NaF, 1 mM sodium orthovanadate, 10 μg/ml each of Aprotinin and Leupeptin) Lysates were rocked at 4°C for >1 h, spun at 13,000 rpm for 30 minutes at 4°C and supernatant protein concentration determined using the BCA assay kit (#23225; Thermo Fisher Scientific). 30-50 μg aliquots of lysate proteins were resolved on sodium dodecyl sulfate-7.5% polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), transferred to polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membrane, and immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies.

Immunoprecipitation (IP): 1-mg aliquots of cleared lysate protein were incubated with optimized amounts of the indicated antibodies and rocked overnight at 4°C. 60 μl of PBS-pre-washed and PBS/1% BSA blocked protein A-Sepharose beads (#101042; Invitrogen) were added to each sample and rocked overnight at 4°C. The beads were washed six times with TX-100 lysis buffer, and bound proteins were resolved by SDS–7.5% PAGE, transferred to PVDF membrane, and immunoblotted with indicated primary antibodies. 50 μg aliquots of whole cell lysates were run as input controls.

Immunofluorescence: Cells plated on Poly-L-lysine coated coverslips were treated as indicated in figure legends, fixed using 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS for 20 minutes at RT. Cells were then permeabilized in 0.3% Triton X-100 for 20 minutes at room temperature, blocked with 10% goat serum in PBS, and incubated with primary antibodies in 1% goat serum and 1% BSA in PBS at 4°C overnight. After washes in 0.1% BSA-PBS, cells were incubated with the appropriate fluorochrome-conjugated secondary antibody for 1 hour at RT, washed 0.1% BSA-PBS and mounted using Vectashield-mounting medium with DAPI (Vector Laboratories; #H-1500). Confocal images were captured using a Zeiss LSM 800 with microscope Airyscan. Merged pictures were generated using ZEN 2012 software from Carl Zeiss and fluorescence intensities were quantified using the ImageJ (NIH) software. Pearson's correlation coefficients of Co-localization were analyzed using the ImageJ JACoP colocalization analysis module. A threshold was established first using the JACoP threshold optimizer, followed by calculation of Pearson's correlation coefficients.

Quantification of cell surface IGF-1R using FACS analysis: $2x10^5$ cells were seeded per well of six-well plates and grown in regular medium with 10% FBS for 48 h. Cells were further treated as indicated in figure legends, rinsed with ice-cold PBS, released from dishes with trypsin-EDTA (#15400054; LifeTech (ThermoFisher)) and the trypsinization stopped by adding equal volume of soybean trypsin inhibitor (#17075029; LifeTech (ThermoFisher) Cells were washed thrice in ice-cold FACS buffer (1% BSA in PBS), and live cells stained with PE-anti-human-IGF-1R (#351806; Biolegend) or PE-Mouse-IgG isotype control (#400112; Biolegend). FACS analyses were performed on a LSRFortessa X50 instrument and data analyzed using the FlowJo software.

Trans-well migration and invasion assay: For migration and invasion assays, $2x10^5$ cells were seeded in top chambers of regular or Matrigel-coated trans-wells (migration – Corning #353097; invasion – Corning #354480) in 400 µl of 0.5% FBS-containing medium for 3 hours before migration/invasion towards medium containing 10% FBS or 100 ng/ml IGF-1 in lower chambers, as indicated in figure legends. Both the top and lower chamber media contained Mitomycin C (10 µg/ml) to eliminate the contribution of cell proliferation. After 16 hours, the cells on the upper surface of the membranes were scraped with cotton swabs, and the migrated cells on the bottom surface were fixed and stained in 0.5% crystal violet in methanol. Five randomly selected visual fields on each insert were photographed, and cells were enumerated using the ImageJ software. Each experiment was run in triplicates and repeated three times.

Cell proliferation assay: 500 cells/well were seeded in 96-well flat-bottom plates in 100 ml medium and an equal volume of the CellTiter-Glo Luminescent Assay Reagent (#G7571; Promega) added at the indicated time-points. Luminescence was recorded using a GloMax® luminometer (Promega).

Anchorage independent growth assay: 10^4 cells suspended in 0.4% soft agar were plated on top of a pre-solidified 0.8% soft agar bottom layer in 6-well plates. After two weeks, cells were fixed and stained with 0.5% crystal violet in methanol and imaged under a phase contrast microscope. The number of

colonies in the entire well were quantified using the Image J software. All experiments were done in triplicates and repeated three times.

Tumor-sphere assay: Cells were suspended in DMEM/F12 media (Thermo Fisher; #1133032) supplemented with 1% penicillin/streptomycin, 4 µg/ml heparin (Stem cell technologies; #07980), 20 ng/ml Animal-Free Recombinant Human EGF (Peprotech; #AF-100-15), 10 ng/ml Recombinant Human FGF-basic (Peprotech; #100-18B), 1X N-2 supplement (Gibco; #17502-048), 1X B27 supplement (Gibco; #17504-044) and 4% Matrigel (BD Biosciences; #356234) and seeded at 10^4/well in ultra-low attachment 24-well plates in … volume. After one week, tumor-spheres were imaged under a phase contrast microscope. Tumor-spheres greater than 40 µm in diameter were quantified using the Image J software. All experiments were done in triplicates and repeated 3 times.

RNA sequencing and enrichment analysis of differentially expressed genes: Total RNA was isolated using Qiagen RNeasy RNA extraction kit (#74104) and further cleaned using the RNeasy PowerClean Pro Cleanup kit (#13997-50), as per manufacturer's protocols. The purity of RNA was assessed on a Bioanalyzer in the UNMC Next Generation Sequencing Facility. 1 µg of cleaned RNA samples were used to generate RNA-seq libraries using the TruSeq RNA Library Prep Kit v2 (Illumina) following the manufacturer's protocols and sequenced using the 2 x 75 bases paired-end protocol on a HiSeq 2000 instrument (Illumina). For differential expression analysis, paired-end reads were aligned to the human genome version hg38 using hisat2 guided by Ensembl gene annotations[65] and annotated transcripts were quantified and TPM normalized using Stringtie 2.1.1[66] Differential expression was assessed by DESeq2[67] and significantly changed genes were required to have a Benjamini–Hochberg adjusted p-value of < 0.05 and a 2-fold change in expression. Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) and pathway analyses were performed using MSigDB and Ingenuity-Pathway Analysis (IPA).

RNA isolation and Real Time-PCR analysis: Total RNA was extracted from cells using the Qiagen RNeasy RNA extraction kit (#74104) as per manufacturer's protocols. cDNA was obtained by reverse transcription using the QuantiTect Reverse Transcription kit (Qiagen; #205311) and real-time qPCR was

performed using the SYBR Green labeling method (Qiagen; QuantiTect SYBR Green PCR kit #204143) on an Applied Bioscience QuantStudio thermocycler. The primer sequences (Integrated DNA Technologies) for qRT-PCR were: human *IGF1R* 5'-TCTGGCTTGATTGGTCTGGC-3'(forward),5'-AACCATTGGCTGTGCAGTCA-3'(reverse); *PCNA* 5'-AGCAGAGTGGTCGTTGTCTTT-3' (forward), 5'-TAGGTGTCGAAGCCCTCAGA-3' (reverse); *E2F1* 5'-CGCCATCCAGGAAAAGGTGT-3'(forward), 5'-AAGCGCTTGGTGGTCAGATT-3' (reverse); *E2F2* 5'-CAACATCCAGTGGGTAGGCA-3'(forward), 5'-TGCTCCGTGTTCATCAGCTC-3' (reverse); *CDK4* 5'-TGTATGGGGCCGTAGGAAC-3'(forward), 5'-TCCAGTCGCCTCAGTAAAGC-3'(reverse); *CDK6* 5'-ACCCACAGAAACCATAAAGGATA-3'(forward), 5'-GCGGTTTCAGATCACGATGC-3'(reverse). The fold change of gene expression was calculated relative to the control using the ΔΔCt method and normalized to *GAPDH*.

Phospho-RTK array analysis: The Human Phospho-RTK Array Kit from R&D systems (#ARY001B) was used. Cells grown to 80% confluency were lysed and 300 μg of lysate protein were applied to supplied arrays and processed according to manufacturer's instructions. Signals corresponding to 49 tyrosine phosphorylated RTKs on the array were visualized using chemiluminescence and analyzed using ImageJ software; average signal (pixel density) of duplicate spots was used to calculate fold differences.

Xenograft studies and IVIS imaging: All animal experiments were performed with the approval of the UNMC Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC Protocol 19-017-04-FC). For analyses of EHD1-knockdown cell implants, 6-week-old female athymic nude mice (Charles River) were injected via the intratibial route with 10^6 cells (in 100 μl cold PBS) engineered with lentiviral tdTomato-luciferase. Once palpable tumors were observed, the mice were randomly assigned into minus (-) Dox or plus (+) Dox groups (Dox at 2 mg/ml in drinking water with 1% sucrose). For analyses of EHD1-KO and mEHD1-rescued cell implants, 6-week-old male athymic nude mice were injected via the intratibial route with $2x10^5$ cells (in 20 μl cold PBS) engineered with lentiviral mCherry-enhanced luciferase. Tumor growth was monitored biweekly for up to 30 days using calipers, with tumor volume calculated from

length x width^2/2. For bioluminescent imaging, mice received an intraperitoneal injection of 200 µl D-luciferin (15 mg/ml; Millipore Sigma #L9504) 15 min before isoflurane anesthesia and were placed dorso-ventrally in the IVIS™ Imaging System (IVIS 2000). Images were acquired using the IVIS Spectrum CT and analyzed using the Living Image 4.4 software (PerkinElmer). Mice were imaged weekly and followed for up to 30 days. At the end of the study, mice were euthanized, and hind limbs, lungs and livers harvested. Bioluminescent signals from the harvested lungs and livers were recorded for analyses of tumor metastasis. Resected tumor xenografts were fixed in formalin, and paraffin-embedded tissue sections were used to perform the immunohistochemical staining.

Bone quality analysis by micro-CT: The hind legs of mice harvested post-euthanasia were fixed in formalin and scanned using a micro-CT instrument (Skyscan 1172, Bruker). The parameters were 55 kV, 181 µA, 0.5 mm aluminum filter, 9 µm resolution, 4 frames averaging, 0.4 rotation step, 180° scanning. The raw images were reconstructed using the NRecon software (version 1.7.4.6, Bruker microCT). All reconstructed images were registered and realigned before analysis using the DataViewer software (version 1.5.6.2, Bruker microCT). The tibial bone was then evaluated using CTAn software (version 1.18.8.0, Bruker microCT) to calculate the percent bone volume (BV/TV), trabecular thickness (Tb.Th), trabecular number (Tb.N) and trabecular separation (Tb.Sp).

Statistical analysis: GraphPad Prism software (version 8.0.2) was employed to perform all the statistical analyses. Statistical analyses of *in vitro* data were performed by comparing two groups using two-tailed student's t test. Two-way ANOVA test was used to analyze the *in vivo* mouse tumor growth. P values equal to or <0.05 were considered significant. For patient tissue sample analyses, association with categorical histopathological parameters was assessed using a chi-square test to determine homogeneity or linear trend for ordinal variables. The significance level was set at 5%. To study the impact of the histological, immunohistochemical and molecular factors on progression-free survival (PFS) and disease-specific survival (DSS), the Kaplan-Meier proportional risk test (log rank) was used.

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Figure 1. EHD1 is overexpressed in Ewing Sarcoma patient tumors and its overexpression is associated with shorter survival. (A-B) Kaplan-Meier survival analysis of 85 EWS patients based on publicly-available EHD1 mRNA expression using the R2 Genomics Analysis and Visualization Platform. EHD1-high (blue); EHD1-low (red). Event-free survival analysis (**A**; p=0.038) used a dichotomization cut-off of 439.8 (right panel), with N=35 for EHD-high and N=50 for EHD1-low group. Overall survival analysis (**B;** p=0.014) used a dichotomization cut-off of 490.8 (right panel) with N=14 for EHD1-high and N=71 for EHD1-low groups. The dichotomization cutoffs represent the program-selected defaults based on statistical significance. **(C-D)** EHD1 overexpression in EWS patient primary tumor tissue microarrays examined by immunohistochemistry (IHC). **(C)** Representative examples of various intensities (on a scale of 0 to 3) of anti-EHD1 antibody staining; details in Methods. **(D)** Relative distribution of EHD1-high (staining intensity of 2 or 3), EHD1-low (staining intensity of 1) or EHD1-negative samples (N= 307). **(E)** Significantly higher expression of EHD1 in metastatic lesions as compared to localized disease, χ^2= 22.389; p = 0.001, Spearman's correlation coefficient= 0.211; p < 0.001

Figure 2. EHD1 is required to sustain the *in vitro* oncogenic traits of Ewing Sarcoma cell lines. (A) Western blot analysis of Doxycycline (Dox)-inducible knockdown of EHD1 in the indicated EWS cell lines. Cells stably expressing the non-targeting control shRNA (shNTC) or EHD1-specific shRNAs (shEHD1 #1, 2 or 3) were grown for 72h without (-) or with (+) 0.5 µg/ml Dox before lysis and immunoblotting. β-actin served as a loading control. **(B)** Western blot analysis of CRISPR-Cas9 based EHD1-KO in EWS cell lines and their derivatives with mouse EHD1 (mEHD1) expression. The indicated cell lines engineered with non-targeting control (NTC) or EHD1-targeted Cas9-sgRNA (KO) two-in-one constructs or the KO lines with mEHD1 rescue (Res) were analyzed for EHD1 expression, with β-actin served as a loading control. **(C)** Impaired cell proliferation upon EHD1 knockdown. The indicated shNTC and shEHD1 TC71 or A673 cell lines pre-treated with Dox for 48 h were plated in 96-well plates and cell proliferation assessed at the indicated time points using the Cell-Titer-Glo assay. Y-axis, Relative

Luminescence Units (RLU) as a measure of increase in the number of viable cells. Data points represent mean +/- SEM of three experiments, each with six replicates. **(D)** Impaired cell proliferation upon EHD1 knockout (KO) and rescue of proliferation defect by mEHD1. Cell proliferation was assessed as in C. **(E)** Impaired soft agar colony formation upon EHD1 knockdown. The indicated shNTC and shEHD1 TC71 or A673 cell lines pre-treated with Dox for 48h were plated in soft agar and the colony numbers quantified after 3 weeks of culture in the presence of Dox. Top, representative images of TC71 cells; scale bar, 1000 μm. Bottom, mean +/- SEM of two experiments each in triplicates. **(F)** Impaired tumor-sphere formation upon EHD1 knockdown. Top, Representative images of TC71 cells; scale bar, 1000 μm. Bottom, Mean +/- SEM of two experiments each in triplicates. **(G)** Impaired trans-well cell migration upon EHD1 knockdown. Top, representative images of TC71 cells; scale bar, 400 μm. Bottom, quantification of the number of migrated cells per high-power field; mean +/- SEM of three experiments each in triplicates. **(H)** Impaired invasion through Matrigel-coated trans-wells upon EHD1 knockdown. Top, Representative images of TC71 cells; scale bar, 400 μm. Bottom, quantification of the number of invaded cells per high-power field; Mean +/- SEM of three experiments each in triplicates. **(I)** Impaired trans-well cell migration upon EHD1 knockout (KO) and rescue of migration defect by mEHD1. Analyses done as in G. **(J)** Immunoblot analysis demonstrating mEHD1 overexpression relative to endogenous EHD1 in parental cells (P) in SK-ES-1 cells **(K)** Increased cell proliferation of SK-ES-1 cells upon mouse EHD1 (mEHD1) overexpression by Cell-Titer-Glo assay. Data points represent mean +/- SEM of 3 experiments each with six replicates. **(L-M)** Transwell migration and invasion assays in SKES1-mEHD1 cells as compared to control cells. Data points represent mean +/- SEM of two experiments each in triplicates; *$p<0.05$, **$p<0.01$, ***$p<0.001$, ns= not significant. **(N-O)** Gene-set enrichment (GSE) analysis was performed on the RNA-sequencing of two groups of TC71 cell lines- TC71 shEHD1+Dox vs. shNTC+Dox, showing enrichment of E2F-targets and G2-M cell cycle checkpoint genes in shNTC+Dox cells and significant downregulation of the same in the shEHD1+Dox group. Differential expression was assessed by DESeq2 and significantly changed genes were required to have a Benjamini–Hochberg adjusted p-value of <0.05 and a 2-fold change in expression.

Figure 3. Loss of EHD1 expression markedly impairs the growth and metastasis to lungs of bone-implanted EWS cells. 2 x 10^5 TC71 cells edited with non-targeting (NTC) or EHD1-targeted sgRNA (EHD1-KO), or the EHD1-KO cells rescued with mEHD1, all carrying a mCherry-luciferase reporter were injected in tibias of 6-week-old nude mice (8/group) and primary tumor growth was monitored by bioluminescence imaging at the indicated time points in mice with detectable bioluminescent signals at the outset (6 for NTC and EHD1-KO groups; 8 for Rescue group). **(A)** Images of individual mice with super-imposed luminescence signals over time. **(B)** Plots of log total flux values over time. Differences between groups were analyzed using two-way ANOVA; **p<0.01. **(C-D)** Bioluminescence signals of lungs harvested at necropsy are shown as individual images (C) and as quantified log total flux (D). **(E)** Micro-CT scanned images of tibias isolated from mice in the indicated groups. 3 mice per group were scanned. **(F)** Quantification of percent bone volume (BV/TV), trabecular thickness (Tb.Th), trabecular number (Tb.N) and trabecular separation (Tb.Sp) of scanned images from E, by CTAn software. Data represent Mean +/- SEM, (*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001).

Figure 4. Identification of insulin like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF-1R) as a regulatory target of EHD1 in EWS. (A) Phospho-RTK antibody array analysis. Membranes arrayed with antibodies against phosphorylated versions of 49 human RTKs (each in duplicate) were probed with lysates of TC71-shEHD1 or A673-shEHD1 treated with or without Dox. Left, Images of membranes with IGF-1R spots indicated. Right, Densitometric quantification of IGF-1R signals. **(B)** Western blot showing reduced total IGF-1R protein levels in TC71 cells upon Dox-induced EHD1 knockdown. Cell lysates were probed with an anti-IGF-1Rβ antibody with β actin as a loading control. **(C)** Reduction in total IGF-1R levels upon EHD1-KO and rescue by mEHD1 expression in EHD1-KO EWS cells. Lysates of the indicated cell lines probed with anti-IGF-1Rβ antibody; HSC70 or β actin served as loading controls. **(D)** EHD1-KO leads to reduced cell surface expression of IGF-1R on EWS cell lines. Control and EHD1-KO TC71 (top panel) and A673 (bottom panel) cells were grown in regular medium (steady-state), stimulated with IGF-1 (100 ng/ml) for 16 hours prior to analysis to promote the IGF-1R degradation (continued IGF-1), or cells pre-

treated with IGF-1 were switched to low serum-containing and IGF-1-free medium (starvation) to promote the cell surface accumulation of newly-synthesized and recycled IGF-1R. Live cells were stained with anti-IGF-1R or IgG control antibody and analyzed by FACS. Left, representative histograms. Right, quantification of surface IGF-1R expression. Data represents the fold ratio of Median fluorescence intensity (MFI) relative to NTC cells under starvation condition (assigned a normalized value of 1). mean +/- SEM of six independent experiments. N=3, (*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, ns= not significant). **(E)** Representative immunoblotting (with densitometric quantification) for total IGF-1R expression in samples analyzed under D. (**F-H)** Positive correlation of EHD1 and IGF-1R expression in EWS patient tumors. Anti-IGF-1R IHC staining was carried out on TMAs from the same patient cohort as that analyzed for EHD1 expression (in Fig. 1). **F** shows the relative distribution of high (staining intensity of 2-3; 60.35%), low (staining intensity of 1; 24.67%) or negative (staining intensity of 0; 14.9%) IGF-1R staining among 227 evaluable patients. **G** shows the correlation between EHD1 and IGF-1R staining intensities. Y-axis, number of cases displaying IGF-1R staining intensities of 0,1, 2 or 3. X-axis, EHD1 staining intensities, 0-3. Spearman's Correlation Coefficient= 0.179, p=0.009. **H** shows expression of EHD1 and IGF-1R in localized disease, disseminated, relapse and metastatic lesions.

Figure 5. EHD1 controls cell surface IGF-1R levels by regulating its endocytic recycling and Golgi to the plasma membrane traffic. (A) EHD1-IGF-1R association in EWS cells. Anti-IGF-1Rβ or anti-EHD1 antibody immunoprecipitates (IP) from 1 mg lysate protein aliquots of the indicated cell lines were subjected to Western blotting for IGF-1Rβ or EHD1; co-IP is observed in both directions. **(B)** EHD1-KO impairs IGF-1R endocytic recycling. TC71 NTC or EHD1-KO cells pretreated with cycloheximide (50 µg/ml) for 2h to prevent new protein synthesis were treated with IGF-1 to promote the ligand-induced IGF-1R internalization (time 0), followed by incubation in IGF-1-free medium (30 and 60 min). Fixed and permeabilized cells were co-stained for IGF-1Rβ (green), RAB11 (recycling endosome marker; red) and nuclei (DAPI, blue), and analyzed using confocal imaging to assess the delivery of IGF-1R into recycling endosomes and its subsequent recycling to the cell surface. Top left, a schematic of the

treatments. Bottom, Co-staining for IGF-1R and RAB11. The zoomed in panels (4th columns for each cell line) show high co-localization of IGF-1R and Rab11+ in TC71-NTC cells at time 0 (after IGF-1-induced internalization) with reduction over time, concurrent with increased plasma membrane IGF-1R signals. In EHD1-KO cells, a more persistent co-localization is seen over time with lesser increase in plasma membrane signals over time. Top center, the data is expressed as a % of fluorescence intensity of plasma membrane IGF-1R using ImageJ. Top right, % colocalization of IGF-1R with RAB11 over time, by Pearson's correlation coefficient quantification using ImageJ. 50 cells from three independent experiments were analyzed. **(C)** EHD1-KO impairs the Golgi to plasma membrane traffic of IGF-1R. The TC71-NTC and EHD1-KO cells pre-treated with IGF-1 (100 ng/ml) for 16 hours to deplete the cell surface IGF-1R (time 0) were subjected to serum/IGF-1 deprivation for 6,12 or 24h. Fixed and permeabilized cells were co-stained for IGF-1Rβ (green), GM130 (Golgi marker; red) and nuclei (DAPI, blue), and analyzed using confocal imaging to assess the delivery of newly-newly-synthesized IGF-1R at the Golgi followed by its delivery to the plasma membrane. Top left, a schematic of the treatments. Bottom, Co-staining for IGF-1R and GM130. The zoomed in panels (4th columns for each cell line) show a small GM130-colocalizing pool of IGF-1R in TC71-NTC cells with time-dependent increase in its cell surface pool. EHD1-KO cells show an increase in the GM130-colocalizing pool of IGF-1R over time with essentially no increase in the cell surface IGF-1R. Top right, quantification of the percentage of IGF-1R fluorescence signals at the plasma membrane using ImageJ. 80 cells were analyzed from three independent experiments. B and C, scale bar, 10 μm. Mean +/- SEM. (*$p<0.05$, **$p<0.01$, ns= not significant).

Figure 6. Loss of EHD1 expression leads to lysosomal degradation of IGF-1R. (A-B) Recovery of IGF-1R protein levels upon inhibition of lysosomal protein degradation with Bafilomycin A1. NTC or EHD1-KO TC71 and A673 cell lines were switched to low serum/IGF-1 free medium for 6 h in the absence or presence of Bafilomycin-A1 (200 nM) and total IGF-1R levels in cell lysates were analyzed by western blotting (A). The quantified IGF-1R signals normalized to β actin loading control are shown in B. Data represent mean +/- SEM of 3 experiments. Note the significant increase (**, $p<0.01$) in IGF-1R

levels in EHD1-KO cells with no significant change in NTC cells (ns, not significant). **(C-F)** Lysosomal mis-targeting of IGF-1R in EHD1-KO EWS cells. NTC or EHD1-KO TC71 and A673 cells were left untreated or treated with bafilomycin-A1 as in (A-B) and co-stained for IGF-1R (green), LAMP1 (lysosome marker, red) and nuclei (DAPI, blue). IGF1-R localization to lysosomes (yellow) is visualized in merged images (third columns) in the representative images shown in C and E. Scale bar, 10 μm. Pearson's correlation coefficients (D and F) of the co-localized IGF-1R and LAMP1 fluorescence signals were determined from analyses of n>30 cells per group from three independent experiments (**p<0.01, ***p<0.001, ns= not significant).

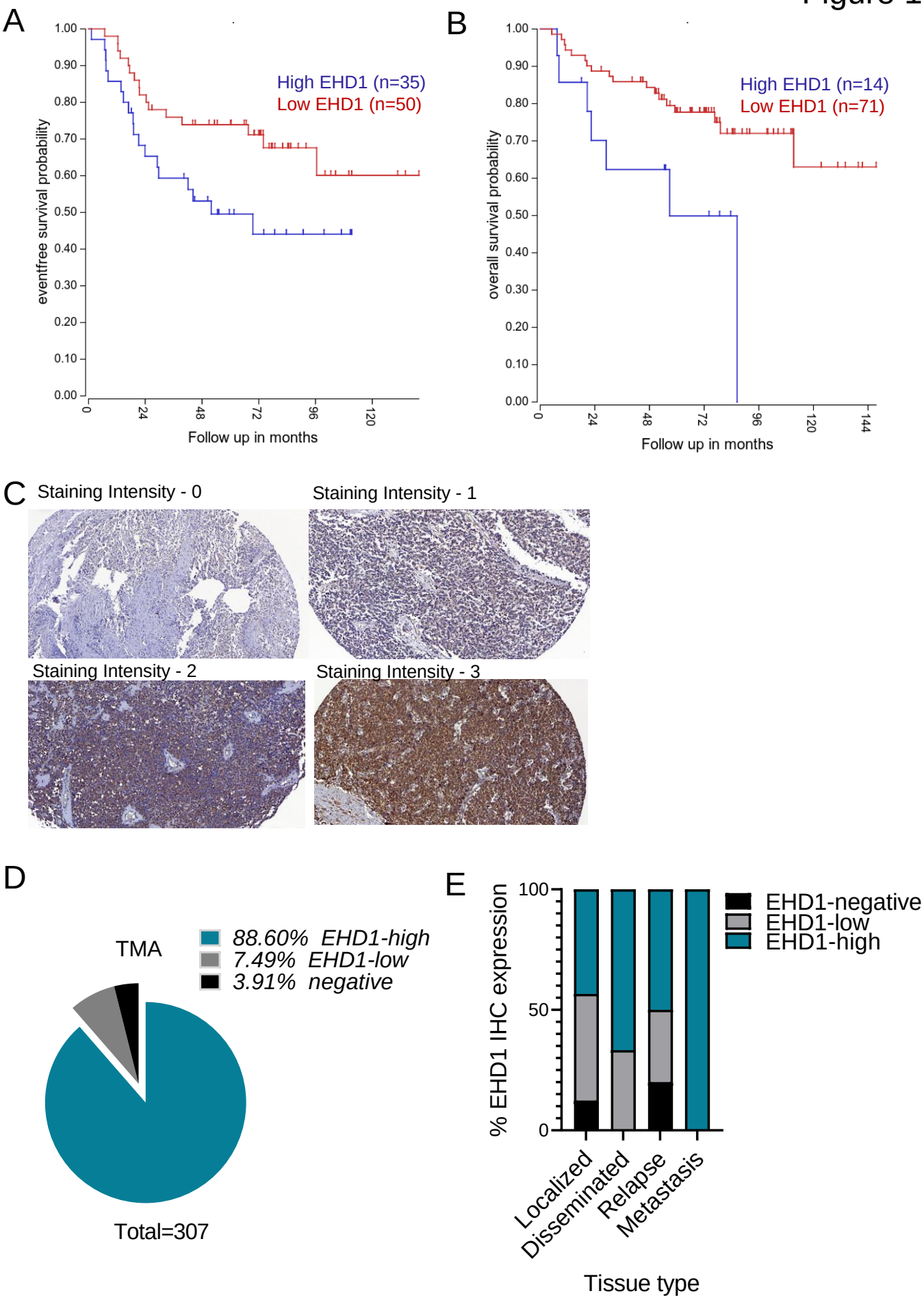
Figure 7. Loss of EHD1 expression in EWS cells impairs the IGF-1-dependent signaling downstream of IGF-1R. (A-B) Western blot analysis of phosphorylation of IGF-1R and key signaling pathway reporters (AKT and ERK1/2). NTC or EHD1-KO TC71 and A673 cell lines were pre-starved for 24h in low serum/IGF-free medium and left unstimulated (0) or stimulated with IGF-1 (50 ng/ml) for the indicated time points (min, minutes). Cell lysates were analyzed by Western blotting with the indicated antibodies, with β actin as loading control. **(C-D)** Densitometric quantification of the phosphorylation signals of IGF-1R, AKT and ERK (from the data represented in A-B) normalized to the values of total proteins. Data represent mean +/- SEM of 3 experiments. **(E)** Gene-set enrichment (GSE) analysis from RNA-sequencing of two groups of TC71 cell lines- TC71 shEHD1+Dox vs. shNTC+Dox, showing enrichment of PI3K-AKT-mTOR signaling genes in shNTC+Dox cells and significant downregulation of the same in the shEHD1+Dox group. **(F)** EHD1-KO impairs the IGF-1-dependent pro-survival effects in EWS cells. Flow cytometric analysis of apoptosis in the indicated cells treated with or without 1 μM linsitinib for 24 hours as assessed by Annexin-V and PI staining. **(G)** Impaired IGF-1-induced proliferation in EHD1-KO EWS cell lines. NTC or EHD1-KO TC71 and A673 cells were cultured in regular medium for 24h, switched to medium with 1% FBS and 100 ng/ml IGF-1) in the absence or presence of 1 μM IGF-1R inhibitor linsitinib and cell proliferation measured at the indicated time points by Cell-Titer Glo assay. Data represent mean +/- SEM of three experiments, each in six

replicates. **(H)** Impaired IGF-1-induced cell migration in EHD1-KO EWS cell lines. NTC or EHD1-KO TC71 and A673 cells plated in top chambers of trans-wells in the absence or presence of 1 μM IGF-1R inhibitor linsitinib, with migration towards the medium with 1% FBS and 100 ng/ml IGF-1 in lower chambers. Data represent mean +/- SEM of three experiments; *, $p<0.05$, **$p<0.01$***, $p<0.001$.

Figure 8. EHD1-dependent upregulation of oncogenic attributes of EWS cell lines requires the IGF-1R. Mouse EHD1 (mEHD1)-overexpressing SK-ES-1 cell line was used to assess the requirement of IGF-1R in EHD1-driven pro-oncogenic attributes. SK-ES-1-mEHD1 cells transiently transfected with non-targeting control (NTC) or IGF-1R-targeted siRNA or treated with IGF-1R inhibitor linsitinib (1 μM), IGF-1R mAb 1H7 (5 μg/mL), mouse Isotype IgG1 (5 μg/mL) were studied for indicated traits. **(A)** Representative western blot confirming the effective IGF-1R knockdown upon transient IGF-1R siRNA relative to NTC siRNA transfection. **(B)** Western blot showing effective elimination of phospho-IGF-1R signals by IGF-1R siRNA knockdown or linsitinib treatment in SK-ES-1-mEHD1 cells. **(C)** Elevated cell proliferation upon mEHD1 overexpression requires IGF-1R expression and activity. The SK-ES-1-mEHD1 cells were analyzed for IGF-1 (100 ng/ml)-dependent cell proliferation by Cell-Titer Glo assay with or without the indicated treatments. Parental SK-ES-1 cells without any treatments provided a baseline of cell proliferation without mEHD1 overexpression. **(D)** Elevated cell survival upon mEHD1 overexpression requires IGF-1R expression and activity. The SK-ES-1-mEHD1 cells grown in the presence of IGF-1 (100 ng/ml) without or with the indicated treatments for 3 days were analyzed for the proportion of apoptotic cells by FACS after Annexin-V and PI staining. **(E-F)** Elevated cell migration and invasion upon mEHD1 overexpression requires IGF-1R expression and activity. The SK-ES-1-mEHD1 cells were analyzed for IGF-1 (100 ng/ml)-dependent trans-well cell migration or invasion without or with the indicated treatments. Parental SK-ES-1 cells without any treatments provided a baseline of cell migration without mEHD1 overexpression. Mean +/- SEM of 3 experiments, each in triplicates. *$p<0.05$; **$p<0.01$; ***$p<0.001$; ns, not significant. **(G-I)** Inhibition of cell proliferation **(G),** cell migration**(H)** and invasion**(I)** in SK-ES-1 mEHD1 cells with IGF-1R mAb 1H7. Analyses done as in C-F. **(J)** A model

of how the EHD1/IGF-1R axis promotes the IGF-1R-mediated signaling and tumor progression in Ewing Sarcoma. EHD1 overexpression enhances the endocytic recycling and Golgi to plasma membrane transport of IGF-1R to elevate the cell surface receptor levels, thus enhancing IGF-1R-dependent signaling. Loss of EHD1 leads to IGF-1R mistargeting to lysosomes where it is degraded, resulting in reduced cell surface IGF-1R, diminished IGF-1R signaling and impaired tumorigenesis.

Figure 1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High EHD1 (n=35)
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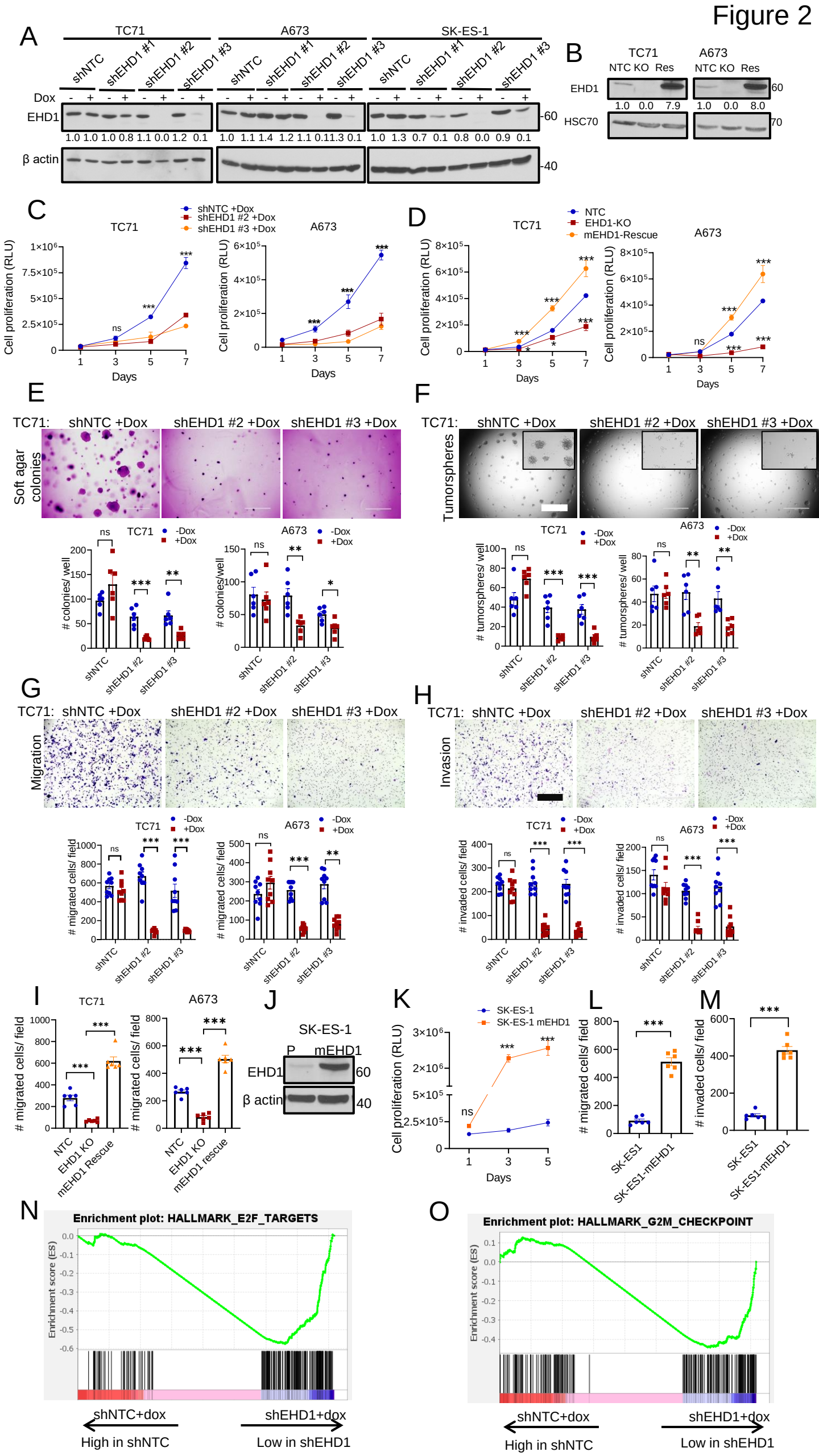
Figure 2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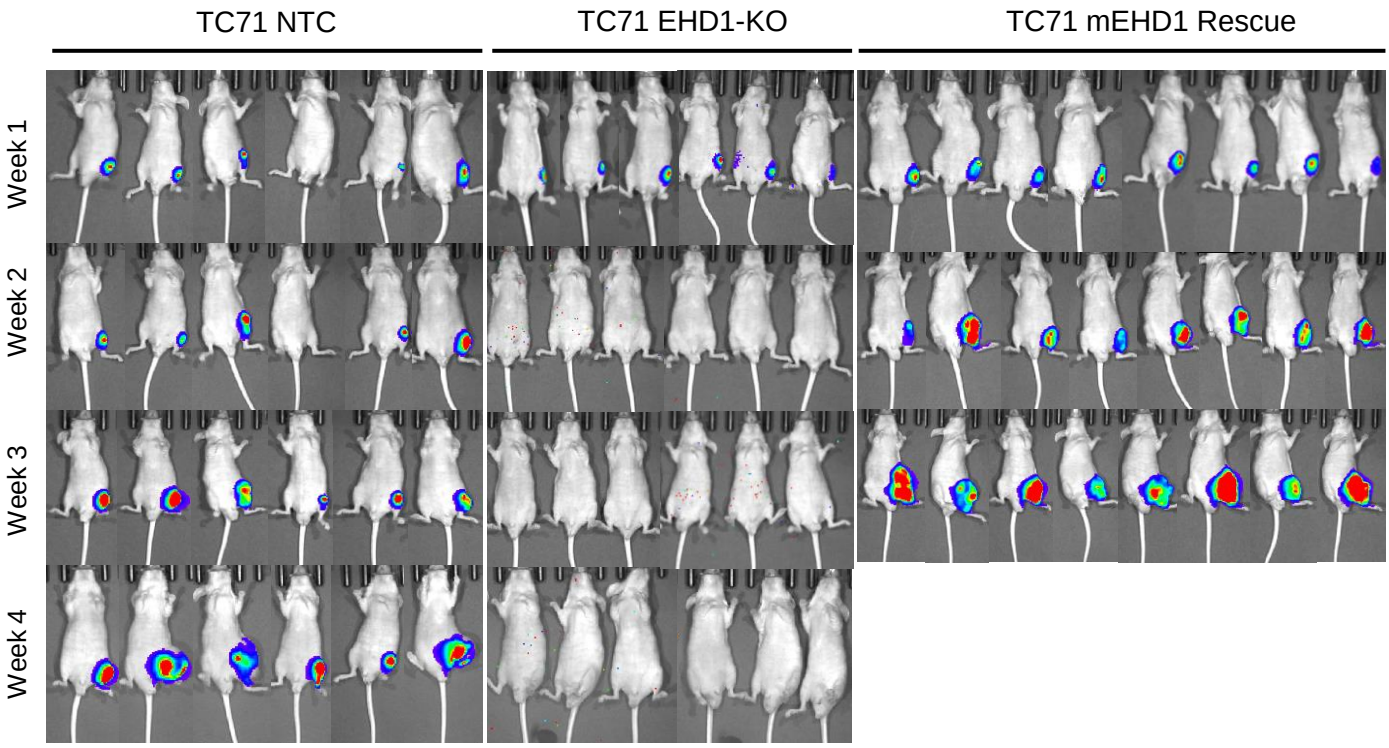
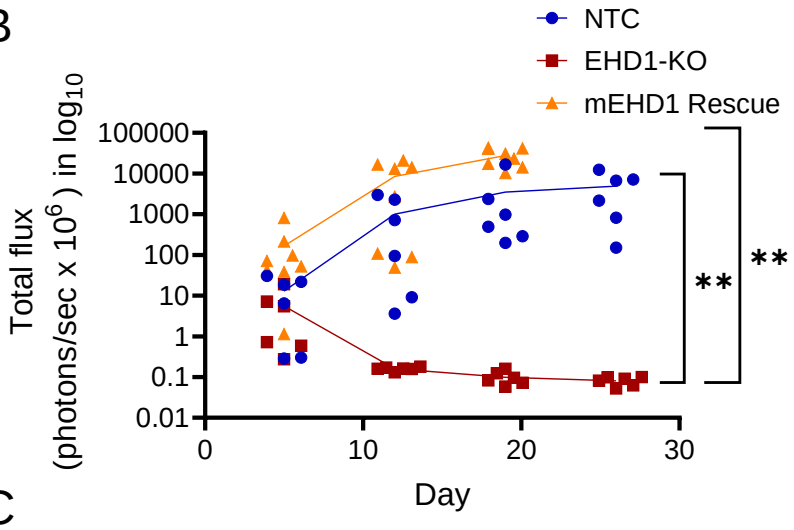
A

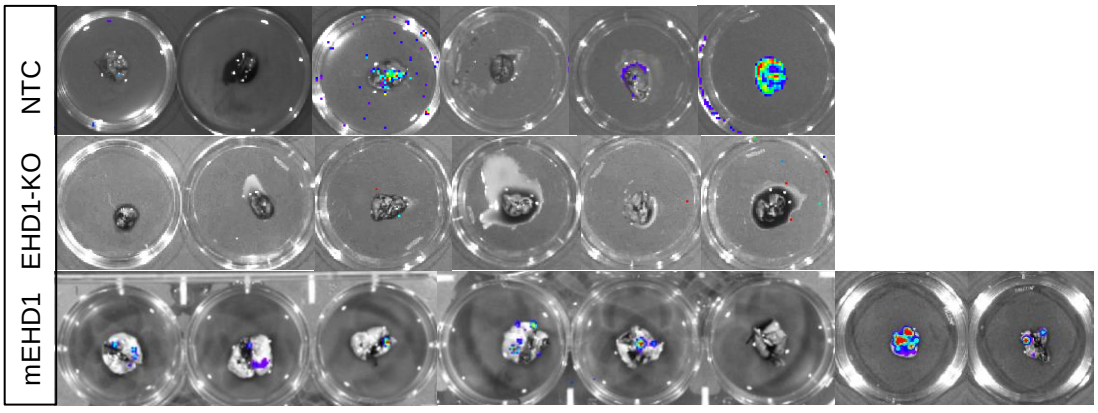
Figure 3



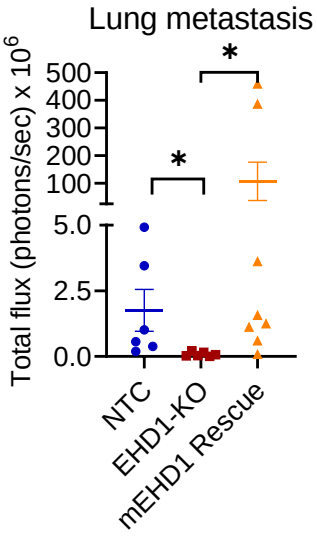
B



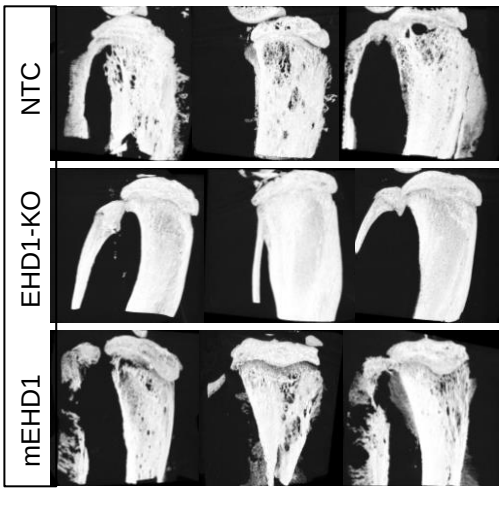
C



D



E



F

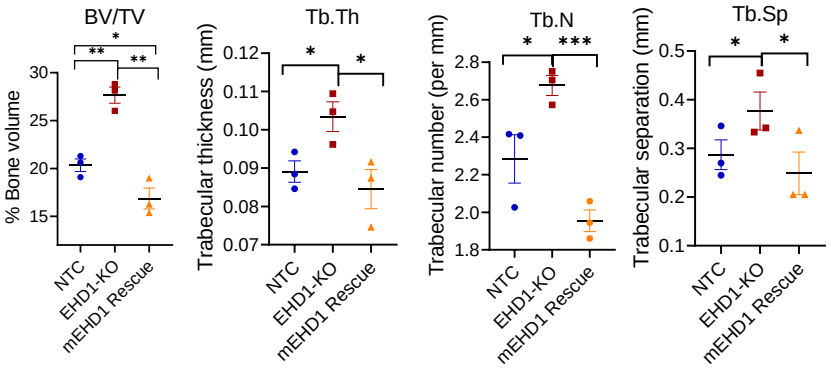


Figure 4

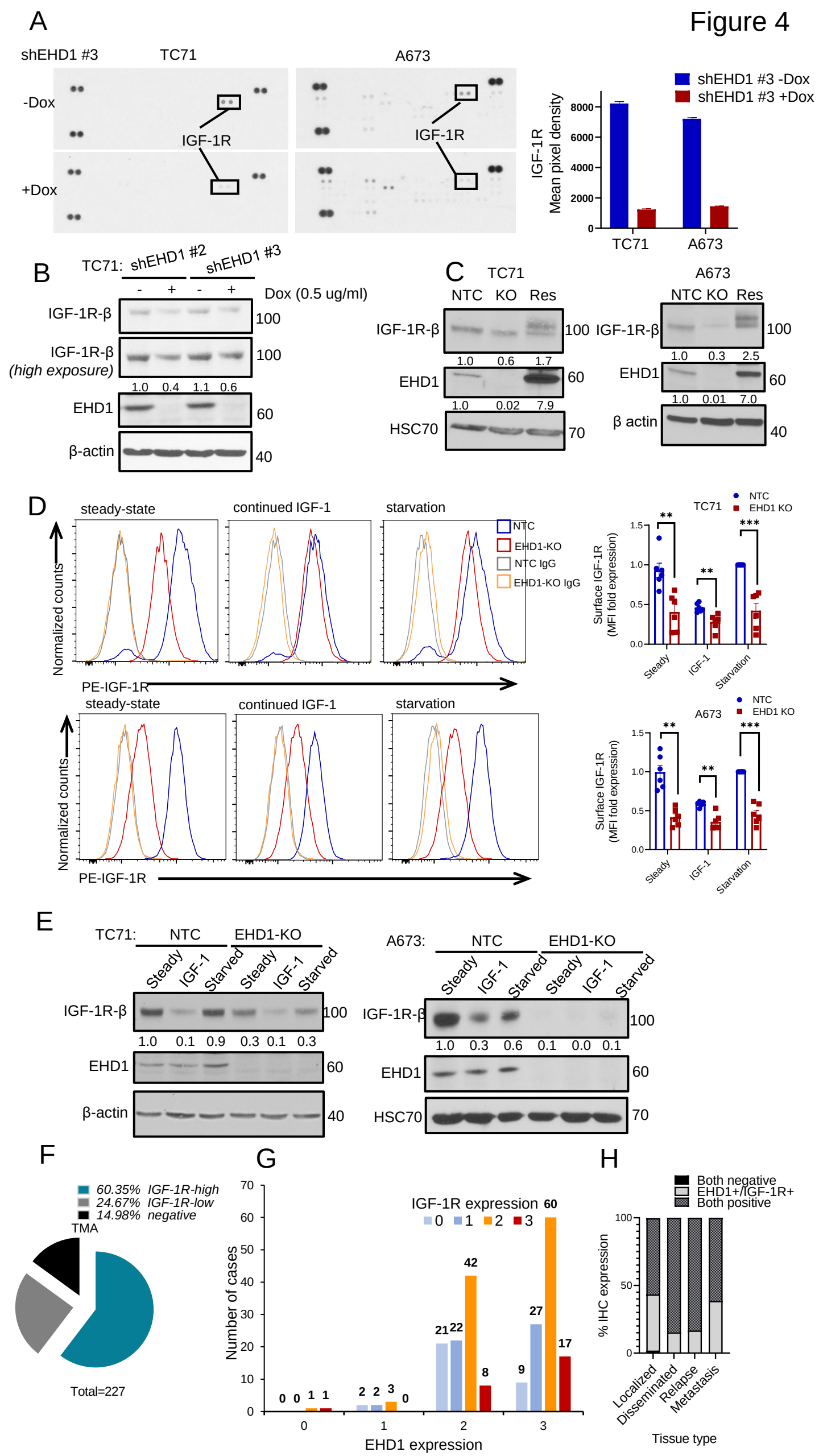

A
shEHD1 #3
TC71
A673
-Dox
+Dox
IGF-1R
IGF-1R
shEHD1 #3 -Dox
shEHD1 #3 +Dox
IGF-1R Mean pixel density
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
TC71
A673
B
TC71: shEHD1 #2 shEHD1 #3
- + - +
Dox (0.5 ug/ml)
IGF-1R-β
100
IGF-1R-β (high exposure)
100
1.0 0.4 1.1 0.6
EHD1
60
β-actin
40
C
TC71
NTC KO Res
IGF-1R-β
100
1.0 0.6 1.7
EHD1
60
1.0 0.02 7.9
HSC70
70
A673
NTC KO Res
IGF-1R-β
100
1.0 0.3 2.5
EHD1
60
1.0 0.01 7.0
β actin
40
D
steady-state
continued IGF-1
starvation
NTC
EHD1-KO
NTC IgG
EHD1-KO IgG
Normalized counts
PE-IGF-1R
TC71
NTC
EHD1 KO
Surface IGF-1R (MFI fold expression)
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
**
**
***
Steady
IGF-1
Starvation
steady-state
continued IGF-1
starvation
Normalized counts
PE-IGF-1R
A673
NTC
EHD1 KO
Surface IGF-1R (MFI fold expression)
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
**
**
***
Steady
IGF-1
Starvation
E
TC71: NTC EHD1-KO
Steady IGF-1 Starved Steady IGF-1 Starved
IGF-1R-β
100
1.0 0.1 0.9 0.3 0.1 0.3
EHD1
60
β-actin
40
A673: NTC EHD1-KO
Steady IGF-1 Starved Steady IGF-1 Starved
IGF-1R-β
100
1.0 0.3 0.6 0.1 0.0 0.1
EHD1
60
HSC70
70
F
60.35% IGF-1R-high
24.67% IGF-1R-low
14.98% negative
TMA
Total=227
G
IGF-1R expression
0 1 2 3
Number of cases
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0 0 1 1
2 2 3 0
21 22 42 8
9 27 60 17
0
1
2
3
EHD1 expression
H
Both negative
EHD1+/IGF-1R+
Both positive
% IHC expression
100
50
0
Localized
Disseminated
Relapse
Metastasis
Tissue type

Figure 5

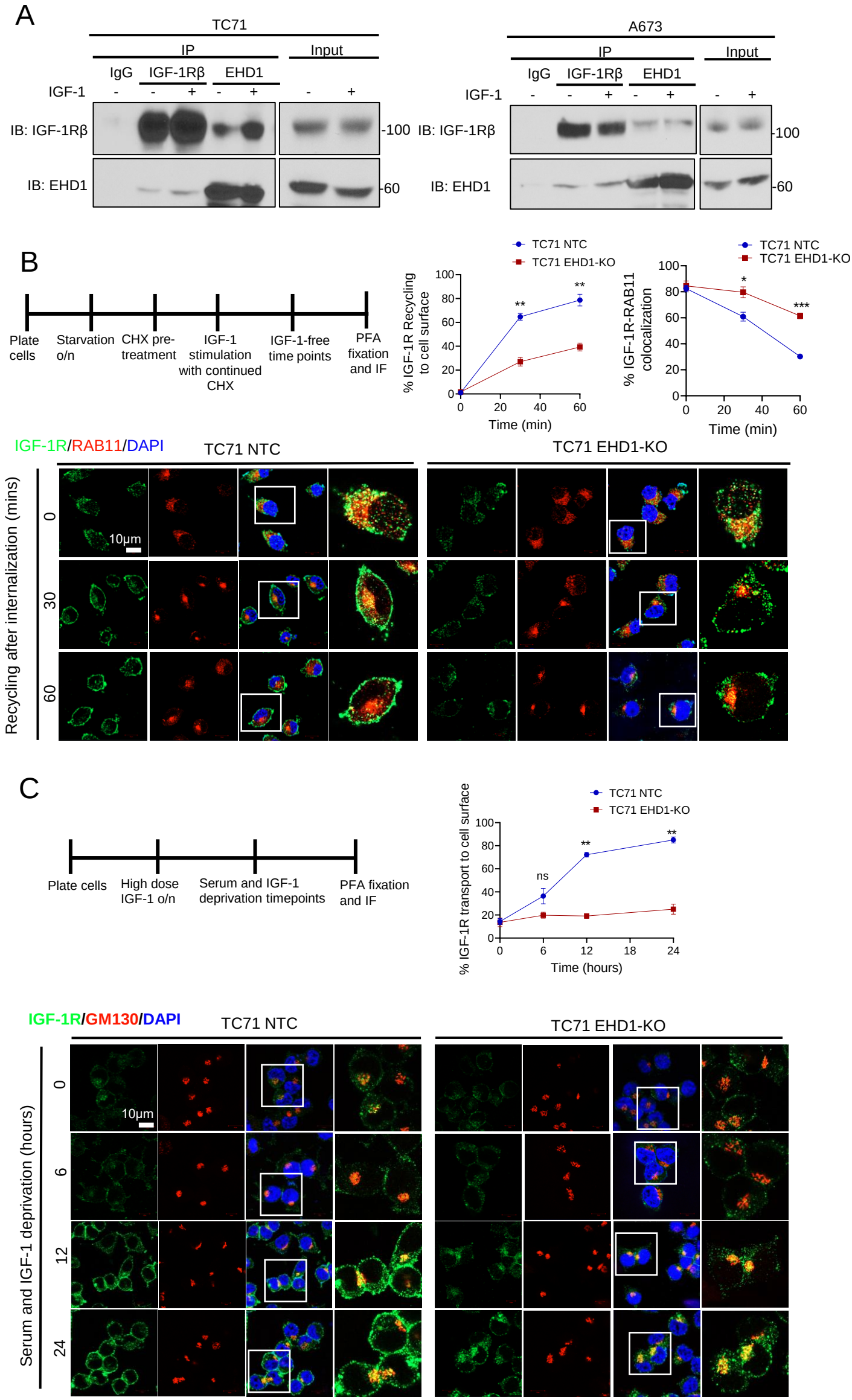
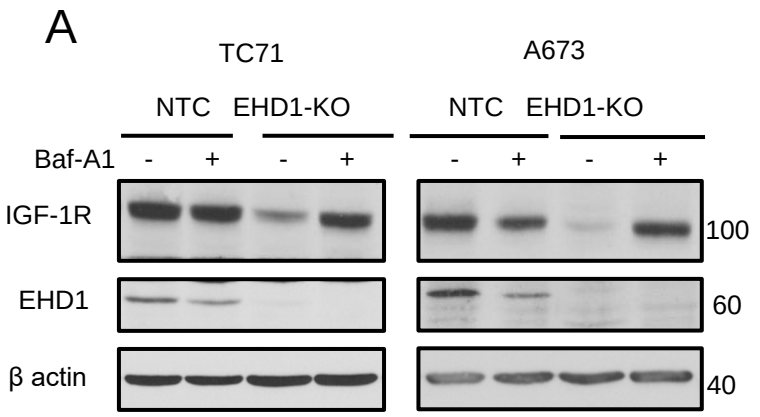
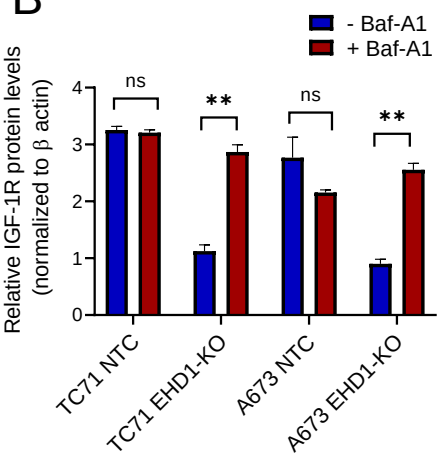
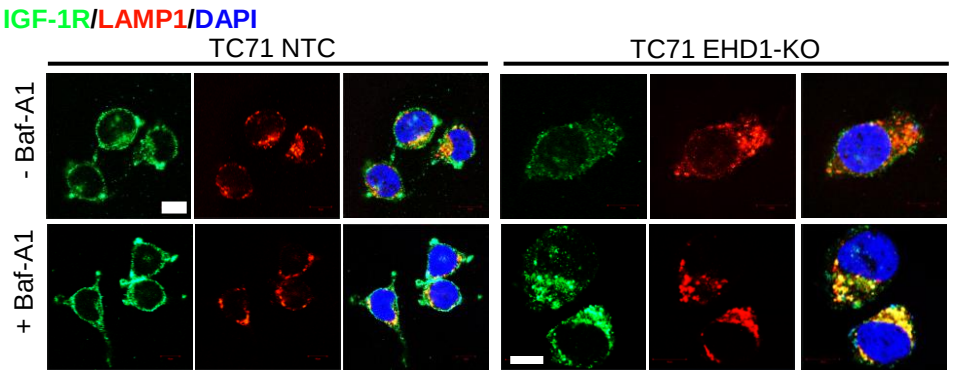
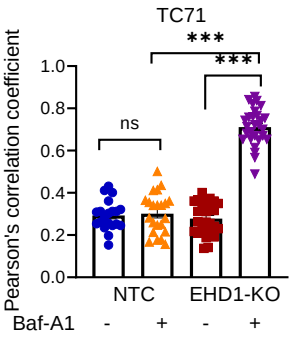

A
TC71
IP
Input
IgG
IGF-1Rβ
EHD1
IGF-1
IB: IGF-1Rβ
IB: EHD1
-100
-60
A673
B
Plate cells
Starvation o/n
CHX pre-treatment
IGF-1 stimulation with continued CHX
IGF-1-free time points
PFA fixation and IF
TC71 NTC
TC71 EHD1-KO
% IGF-1R Recycling to cell surface
% IGF-1R-RAB11 colocalization
Time (min)
IGF-1R/RAB11/DAPI
Recycling after internalization (mins)
10μm
C
Plate cells
High dose IGF-1 o/n
Serum and IGF-1 deprivation timepoints
PFA fixation and IF
% IGF-1R transport to cell surface
Time (hours)
ns
IGF-1R/GM130/DAPI
Serum and IGF-1 deprivation (hours)

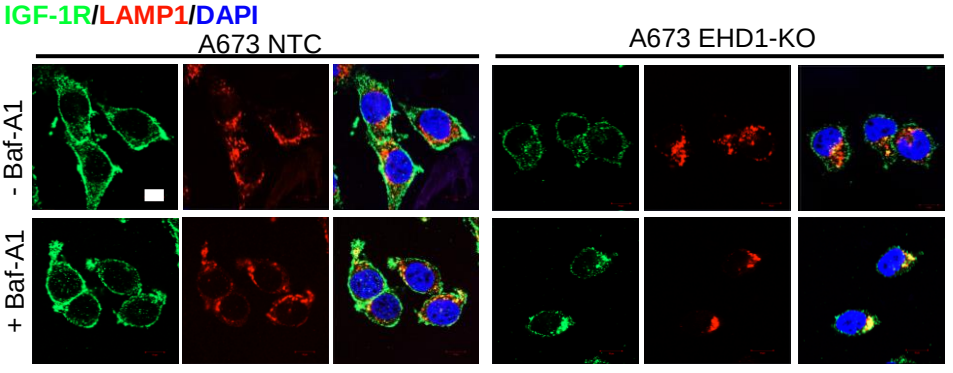
Figure 6


A
TC71
A673
NTC
EHD1-KO
NTC
EHD1-KO
Baf-A1
- + - +
- + - +
IGF-1R
EHD1
β actin
100
60
40


B
- Baf-A1
+ Baf-A1
Relative IGF-1R protein levels
(normalized to β actin)
ns
**
ns
**
TC71 NTC
TC71 EHD1-KO
A673 NTC
A673 EHD1-KO


C
IGF-1R/LAMP1/DAPI
TC71 NTC
TC71 EHD1-KO
- Baf-A1
+ Baf-A1


D
TC71
Pearson's correlation coefficient
***
***
ns
NTC
EHD1-KO
Baf-A1
- + - +


E
IGF-1R/LAMP1/DAPI
A673 NTC
A673 EHD1-KO
- Baf-A1
+ Baf-A1

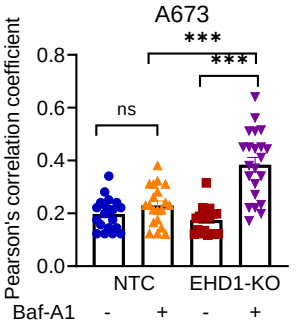
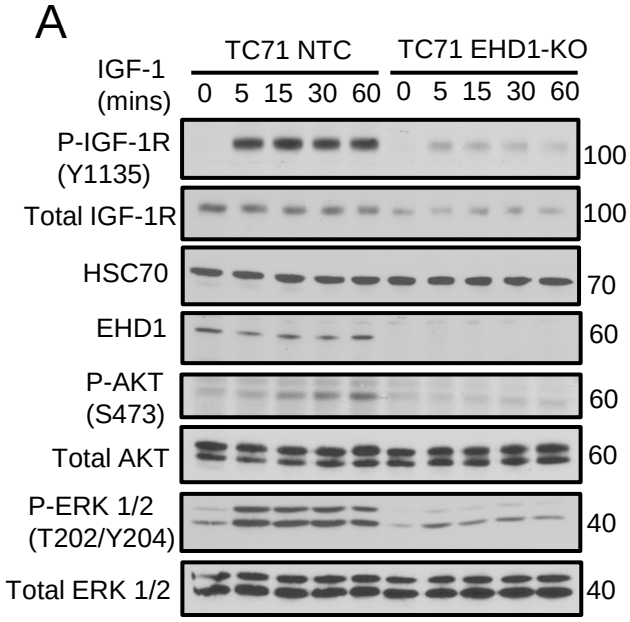
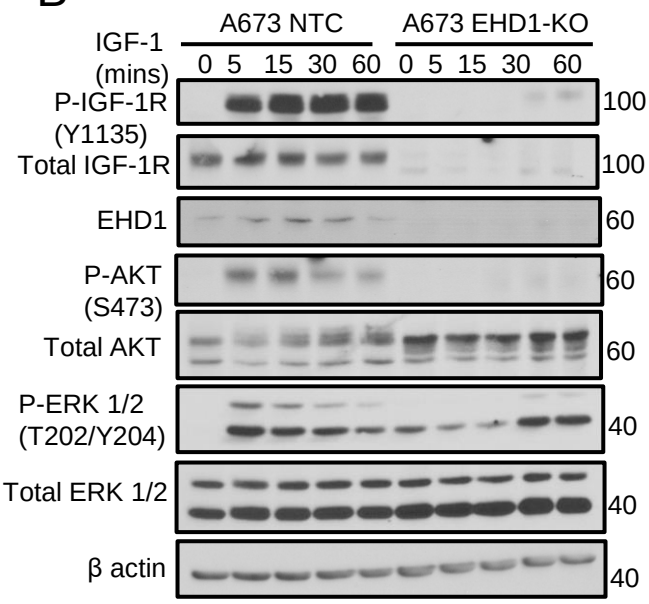

F
A673
Pearson's correlation coefficient
***
***
ns
NTC
EHD1-KO
Baf-A1
- + - +

Figure 7

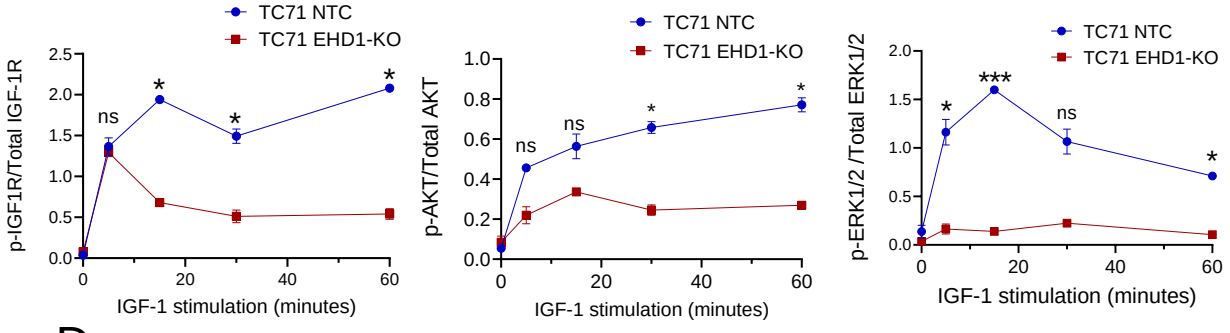
A



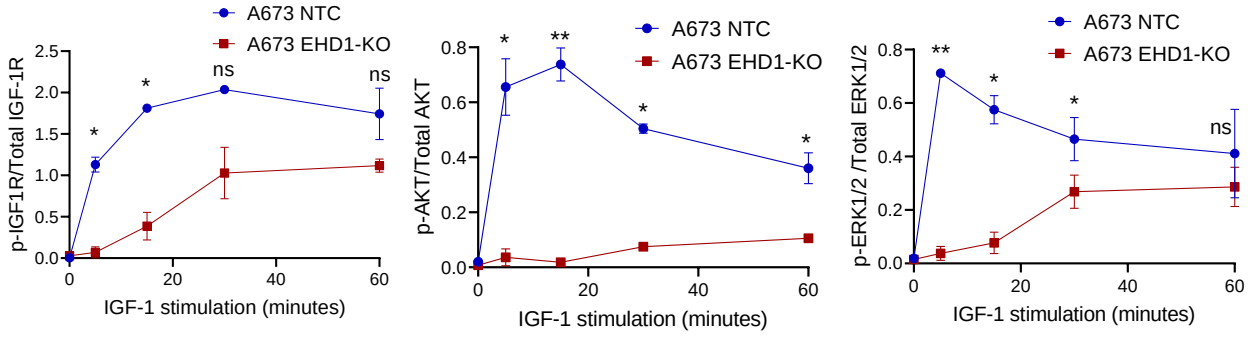
B



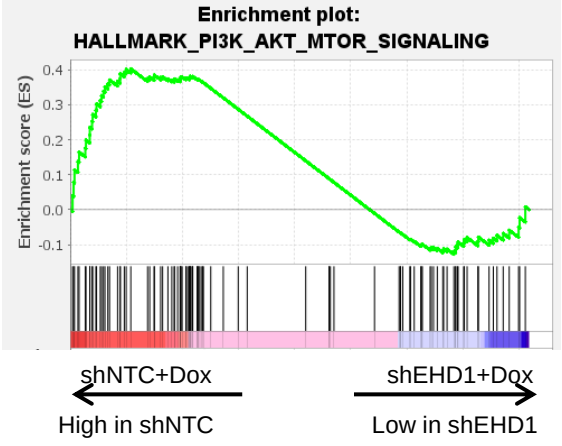
C



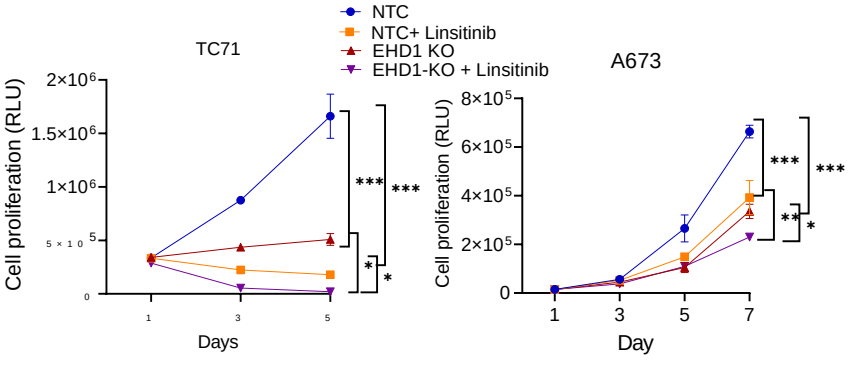
D



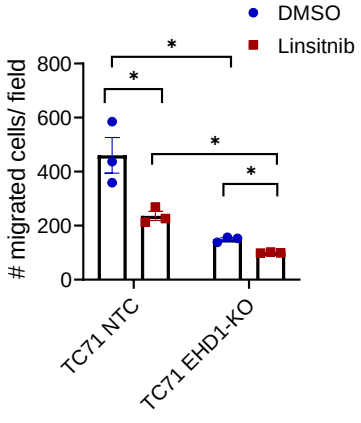
E



F



G



H

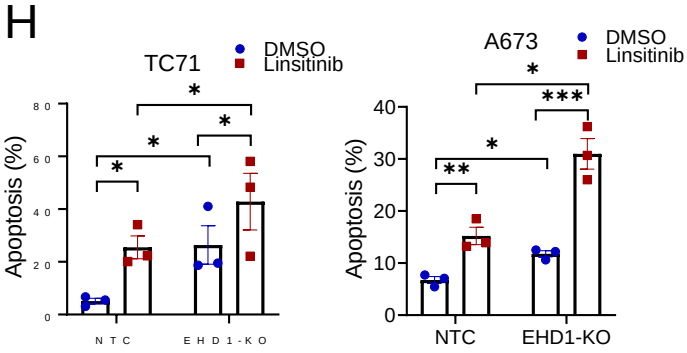
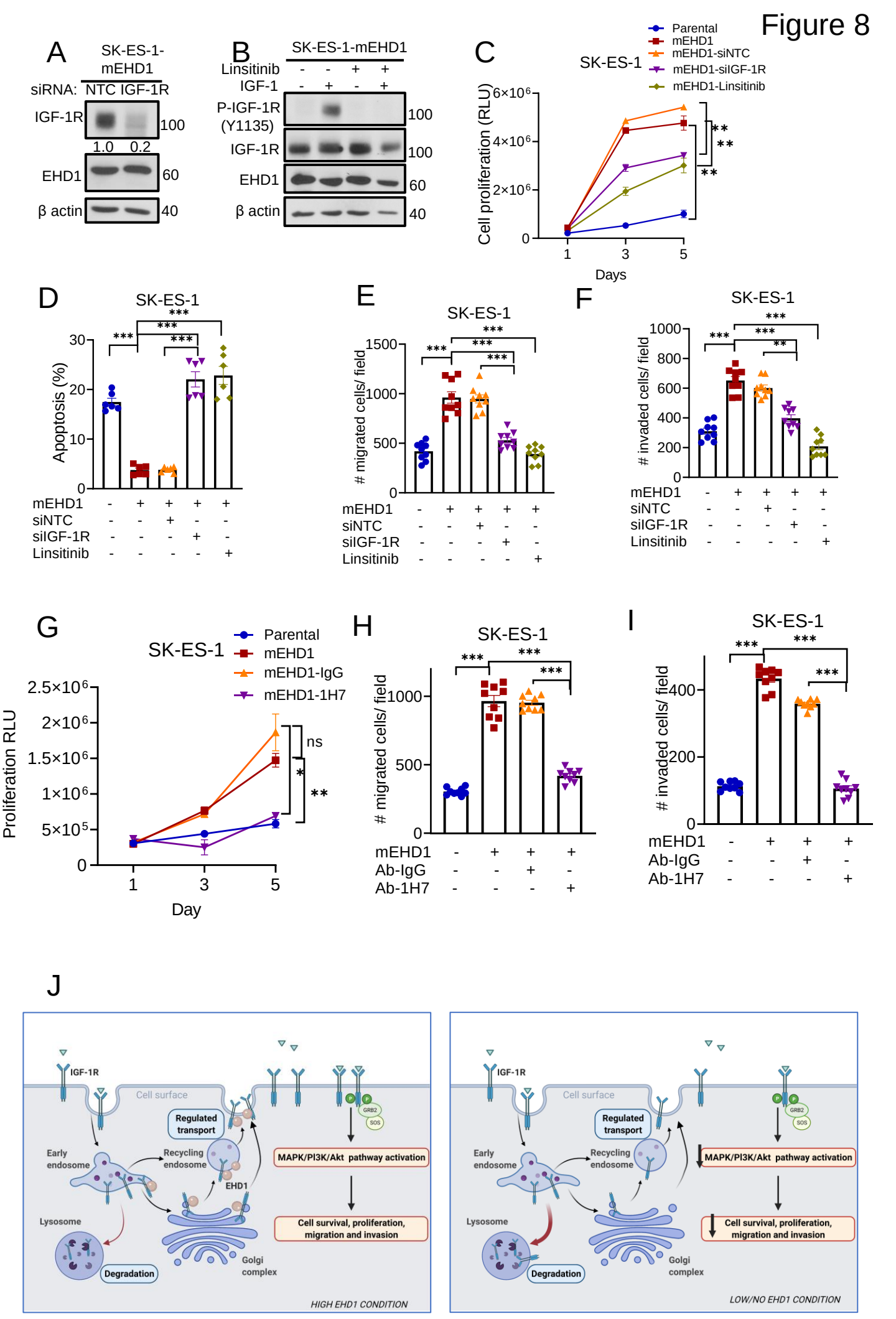


Figure 8


A
SK-ES-1-mEHD1
siRNA: NTC IGF-1R
IGF-1R
1.0 0.2
100
EHD1
60
β actin
40
B
SK-ES-1-mEHD1
Linsitinib - - + +
IGF-1 - + - +
P-IGF-1R (Y1135)
IGF-1R
EHD1
β actin
100
100
60
40
C
SK-ES-1
Parental
mEHD1
mEHD1-siNTC
mEHD1-siIGF-1R
mEHD1-Linsitinib
Cell proliferation (RLU)
6×10^6
4×10^6
2×10^6
0
1
3
5
Days
**
**
**
D
SK-ES-1
Apoptosis (%)
30
20
10
0
***
***
***
***
mEHD1 - + + + +
siNTC - - + - -
siIGF-1R - - - + -
Linsitinib - - - - +
E
SK-ES-1
migrated cells/ field
1500
1000
500
0
***
***
***
***
mEHD1 - + + + +
siNTC - - + - -
siIGF-1R - - - + -
Linsitinib - - - - +
F
SK-ES-1
invaded cells/ field
1000
800
600
400
200
0
***
***
***
**
mEHD1 - + + + +
siNTC - - + - -
siIGF-1R - - - + -
Linsitinib - - - - +
G
SK-ES-1
Parental
mEHD1
mEHD1-IgG
mEHD1-1H7
Proliferation RLU
2.5×10^6
2×10^6
1.5×10^6
1×10^6
5×10^5
0
1
3
5
Day
ns
*
**
H
SK-ES-1
migrated cells/ field
1000
500
0
***
***
***
mEHD1 - + + +
Ab-IgG - - + -
Ab-1H7 - - - +
I
SK-ES-1
invaded cells/ field
400
200
0
***
***
***
mEHD1 - + + +
Ab-IgG - - + -
Ab-1H7 - - - +
J
IGF-1R
Cell surface
Regulated transport
Early endosome
Recycling endosome
EHD1
Lysosome
Degradation
Golgi complex
GRB2
SOS
MAPK/PI3K/Akt pathway activation
Cell survival, proliferation, migration and invasion
HIGH EHD1 CONDITION
IGF-1R
Cell surface
Regulated transport
Early endosome
Recycling endosome
Lysosome
Degradation
Golgi complex
GRB2
SOS
MAPK/PI3K/Akt pathway activation
Cell survival, proliferation, migration and invasion
LOW/NO EHD1 CONDITION