

Erk1/2 activation and modulation of STAT3 signaling in oral cancer

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Abstract. Constitutive activation of the signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) signaling pathway possesses confirmed oncogenic potential in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC). Crosstalk with other molecular pathways contributes to STAT3 regulation in cancer. The effects of mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs) and particularly extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 (Erk1/2) on STAT3 signaling in OSCC have not been thoroughly investigated. The present study examined the effects of Erk1/2 modulation on STAT3 signaling and cell growth in OSCC cells. Constitutive expression levels of phosphorylated (tyrosine and serine) and total STAT3, Erk1/2 and cyclin D1 were assessed in OSCC cell lines. Erk1/2 modulation was achieved by pharmacological agents; siRNA silencing against Erk1/2 was also performed. Cell proliferation and viability were assessed. Erk1/2 inhibition with either U0126 treatment or specific siRNA silencing resulted in decreases in p-ser STAT3 and cyclin D1 levels and increases in p-tyr STAT3 in OSCC cells. Moreover, Erk1/2 inhibition resulted in a dose-dependent reduction in OSCC cell growth and viability. Erk1/2 induction had the opposite effects. Taken together, these results are supportive of an active crosstalk between the oncogenic Erk1/2 and STAT3 pathways in OSCC, the significance of which requires further investigation.

Introduction

Oral cancer is the sixth most common cancer in the world and the incidence of new cases indicates a continuing rise in developing countries (1). Several genetic and epigenetic alterations

underlie the progressive acquisition of a malignant phenotype in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) (2). The molecular dissection of aberrant signaling networks, including EGFR, Ras, NF- κ B, Wnt/ β -catenin, TGF- β , and PI3K-AKT-mTOR signaling pathways, has increased our understanding of the basic mechanisms controlling HNSCC progression (2,3).

Signal transducer and activator of transcription (STAT) proteins constitute a family of transcription factors, which exist in the cell as latent cytoplasmic transcription factors and become activated in response to stimulation by cytokines and growth factors (4,5). Once bound to their receptors, STATs become phosphorylated, they dissociate from the receptor and form homo- or heterodimers (4-7). STAT dimers then translocate to the nucleus, where they interact with the promoters of target genes, thus regulating transcription (4-7).

Phosphorylation of STAT molecules on a tyrosine residue is the first critical event for their activation and has been convincingly shown to correlate with STAT DNA binding and transcriptional activity (4-7). In contrast, STAT serine phosphorylation, which may also occur in response to growth factor and cytokine stimulation, has been associated mainly with negative regulation of STAT activity (8-11). Other authors have indicated that STAT1 and STAT3 are often phosphorylated in serine residues, resulting in further STAT activation (12).

STAT signaling has been found to be involved in oncogenesis (13,14). STAT3 persistent activation has been convincingly shown to contribute to a malignant phenotype (13). Constitutive activation of STAT3 has been associated with tumorigenesis in various types of human cancer by stimulating specific target genes that enhance cell proliferation and prevent apoptosis (13-15).

There is compelling evidence that STAT3 constitutive activation, mainly associated with aberrant TGF- α /EGFR signaling, is linked to HNSCC development and growth (2,14-18). Previous findings suggested the existence of EGFR-independent STAT oncogenic properties in HNSCC, including autocrine/paracrine cytokine (IL-6, IL-10 or IL-22) stimulation or signaling through 7 nicotinic and erythropoietin receptor pathways (17,19-23). Cytokine receptors are constitutively associated with members of the Janus kinase (JAK) family of protein tyrosine kinases, whereas growth factor receptors have intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity (5).

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Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathways are evolutionarily conserved kinase modules that link extracellular signals to the machinery that controls fundamental cellular processes such as growth, proliferation, differentiation, migration and apoptosis (24). MAPKs phosphorylate serine and threonine residues of specific target proteins (25). MAPKs are classified into three major subfamilies, including extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERKs), p38 MAPKs, and c-Jun NH₂-terminal kinases (JNKs) (25-27).

Previous studies supported an association between activation of specific members of the MAPK family and negative regulation of STAT3 signaling in various cell types (8,28-34). Chung *et al* showed that ERKs phosphorylate STAT3 on serine 727 (Ser727) *in vitro* and *in vivo*, while inhibiting STAT3 tyrosine phosphorylation (8). Similarly, Jain *et al* confirmed that ERKs induce STAT3 serine phosphorylation and suppress STAT3 tyrosine phosphorylation, DNA binding and transcriptional activity induced by Src or Jak-2 (28). Moreover, Sengupta *et al* provided evidence that activated ERKs induce a rapid downregulation of IL-6-mediated STAT3 signaling through inhibition of the upstream JAK kinases in several cell lines (29). Recently, Gough *et al* found that the MEK-ERK pathway is required for activated Ras-induced phosphorylation of mitochondrial STAT3 on Ser727, an important process during cellular transformation (35). Also, Xue *et al* suggested that treatment of human lung adenocarcinoma cells with RY10-4 affected Bcl-2 family members, caspases, MMPs, TIMPs expression and ROS production by inhibiting STAT3 activities through ERK and p38 pathways (36). Finally, Lee *et al* found that blockade of MEK1/2-Erk1/2-RSK2 signaling by silybin resulted in a reduced activation of NF- κ B, activator protein-1, and STAT3 in melanoma cells (37). Collectively, there is compelling evidence to suggest that MAPK, especially ERK, activation has an inhibitory effect on STAT3 signaling, manifested by downregulation of STAT3 tyrosine phosphorylation and induction of STAT3 serine phosphorylation, in various cell types including cancer cells.

The aim of the present investigation was to evaluate whether oncogenic constitutive STAT3 signaling in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) cells can be modulated by regulation of specific MAPKs. The expression and activation status of STAT3 and Erk1/2 in HNSCC cell lines were recorded and the effects of selective Erk1/2 inhibition or activation on STAT3 signaling and cellular proliferation were monitored, in an effort to elucidate important molecular aspects of oral cancer with potential therapeutic implications.

Materials and methods

Cell lines and cell culture. Experiments were performed using established cell lines of human HNSCC (SCC9 and SCC25) obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC; Manassas, VA, USA). Cells were cultured in a 1:1 mixture of Ham's F12 and DMEM containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 100 units of penicillin, and 400 ng/ml hydrocortisone (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA) at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ air atmosphere. Cells were subcultured by disaggregation with trypsin (0.1%)-EDTA (0.01%) in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) at pH 7.5.

Selective inhibition of Erk1/2. Cells were plated in 6-well plates at a density of 5x10⁴ cells/well and were allowed to grow to 80% confluency. Then, they were treated either with the vehicle alone (DMSO at a maximum concentration of 0.1%) or with the selective MAPK (Erk1/2) inhibitor U0126 (Calbiochem, San Diego, CA, USA) at concentrations of 20 and 50 μ M for 24 h.

Selective induction of Erk1/2 MAPK. Cells were plated in 6-well plates at a density of 2x10⁵ cells/well and were allowed to grow to 80% confluency. They were then treated either with the vehicle alone (DMSO at a maximum concentration of 0.1%) or with the selective MAPK (Mek1/2) inducer (ProSpec, Israel) at concentrations of 2 and 5 μ M for 48 h.

siRNA transfection. The human Erk1 and Erk2 specific siRNAs were based on NCBI Reference Sequences (GenBank: Erk1: NM_002746 and Erk2: NM_002745). Erk1/2 siRNA and scrambled control siRNA (siControl) were purchased from Qiagen. All siRNA transfections were performed using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen), according to the manufacturer's protocol, with final siRNA concentrations of 1 and 2.5 μ M. OSCC cells were grown to mid-log phase and were transiently transfected (2x10⁶ cells) with 50 μ g of the empty vector or siRNA using Nucleofector reagents (Amaxa Biosystems, Gaithersburg, MD, USA). Cells were collected at 48 h and whole lysates were analyzed by western blotting.

Western blot experiments. Cells were washed twice with ice-cold PBS, followed by lysis with radioimmunoprecipitation assay buffer (50 mM Tris pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 1% Triton X-100, 1% deoxycholic acid, sodium salt, 0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate, 100 mg/ml phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, 1 mg/ml aprotinin, 1 mM dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane and 1 mM sodium orthovanadate) for 10 min at 4°C. The wells were scraped, and recovered cell products were centrifuged at 40,000 x g for 15 min at 4°C. Recovered proteins were measured and equalized using Bio-Rad Protein Assay (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Richmond, CA, USA) as per the manufacturer's instructions.

Western blotting was performed using antibodies against: total STAT3, phospho-STAT3 (Tyr705), phospho-STAT3 (Ser727), total p44/42(Erk1/2) (Cell Signaling, Beverly, MA, USA), phospho-Erk1/2 MAPK, (Upstate, Charlottesville, VA, USA), cyclin D1 (Cell Signaling) and β -actin (Sigma Chemical).

Cell proliferation and viability. Cells were counted with a hemocytometer under inverted microscope. Cell viability after treatment was determined by the trypan blue dye exclusion test 24 h after each treatment. All assays were performed in quadruplicate and results are reported as the mean \pm SD.

Results

Effects of U0126 inhibitor on Erk1/2, STAT3 and cyclin D1 protein expression and activation. The expression and activation status of Erk1/2 in OSCC cells was examined first. According to western blotting experiments, Erk1/2 (p42/44) total and phosphorylated (activated) protein levels were

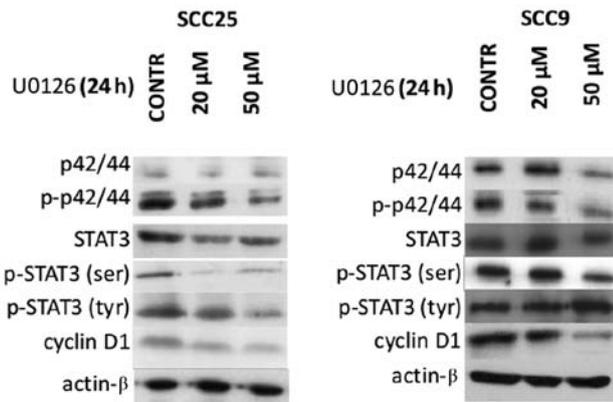


Figure 1. Effect of U0126 inhibitor on STAT3 phosphorylation and cellular activity. Treatment of cells with U0126 for 24 h had a slight decreasing effect on total Erk1/2(p42/44) levels in SCC25, while, as expected, it led to reduced levels of phospho-Erk1/2 more pronounced at the highest concentration. Selective inhibition of ERK also resulted in downregulation of phospho-STAT3 (Ser727). Inhibition of ERK did not affect the constitutive levels of phospho-STAT3 (Y705) in SCC25. In contrast, in the SCC9 cell line, STAT3 phosphorylation in Tyr705 presented moderate increase. Cyclin D1 levels decreased in both cell lines in a dose-dependent manner.

detected in both OSCC cell lines tested (SCC9 and SCC25). Total, tyrosine phosphorylated (p-tyr) and serine phosphorylated (p-ser) STAT3, as well cyclin D1 protein levels were also observed in both cell lines (Fig. 1).

The effectiveness of Erk1/2 inhibition was then assessed. Treatment of oral SCC25 cells with the Erk1/2 inhibitor U0126 for 24 h resulted in inhibition of Erk1/2 phosphorylation, which was more pronounced at the highest concentration used (50 μ M). A decrease in total Erk1/2 protein expression levels following 20 or 50 μ M of U0126 treatment was also noted in SCC25 cells. On the other hand, U0126 treatment of oral SCC9 cells caused less notable effects on Erk1/2 protein expression and phosphorylation with decreases observed only at the highest concentration (50 μ M) (Fig. 1).

The effectiveness of Erk1/2 inhibition on STAT3 protein expression and activation levels was also examined. In oral SCC25 cells, a significant reduction of p-ser STAT3 was detected after 24 h of treatment with 20 or 50 μ M of U0126; in contrast, p-tyr STAT3 levels were not significantly affected. On the other hand, treatment of SCC9 cells with U0126 led to a decrease of p-ser STAT3 only when a concentration of 50 μ M was used, along with a moderate increase in p-tyr STAT3 levels. Total STAT3 levels were not affected by U0126 treatment in either cell line (Fig. 1).

Moreover, western blot analysis demonstrated that inhibition of Erk1/2 was associated with decreased levels of cyclin D1 expression in a dose-dependent manner in both cell lines. In contrast, the levels of actin remained stable throughout the treatment, indicating that the observed effects on the aforementioned proteins were not caused by a nonspecific reduction of protein expression (Fig. 1).

Hence, Erk1/2 inhibition by U0126 treatment was more potent in oral SCC25 cells and was associated with a decrease in p-ser STAT3 and cyclin D1 levels without affecting p-tyr STAT3 levels. In contrast, U0126 treatment of oral SCC9 cells appeared to be less effective in reducing Erk1/2 phosphorylation;

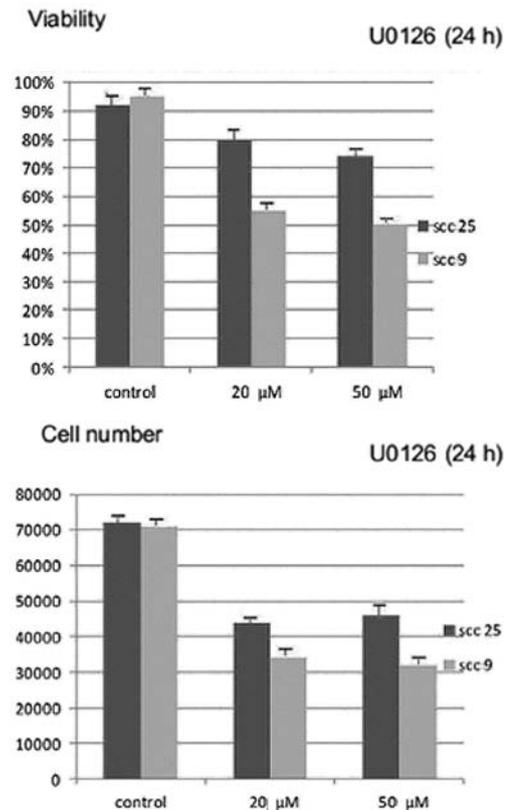


Figure 2. Effect of U0126 on cell growth and viability. Treatment of cells with Erk1/2 inhibitor U0126 affected both cell viability and absolute number of living cells. The reduction appeared to be more prominent in the SCC9 cell line. Columns, average of four determinations; bars, SD.

nonetheless, it induced decreases in p-ser STAT3 levels and cyclin D1 protein expression as well as increases in p-tyr STAT3 levels at the highest concentration used.

Effects of U0126 inhibitor on cell growth and viability. Treatment with U0126 for 24 h resulted in a statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) dose-dependent reduction in cell growth (absolute number of cells) and cell viability (number of viable cells) in both cell lines tested. The reduction appears to be more prominent in the oral SCC9 cell line (Fig. 2).

Effects of Erk1/2 siRNA silencing on STAT3 and cyclin D1 protein expression and activation. In order to corroborate the results from the pharmacological inhibition of Erk1/2, specific inhibition was performed by siRNA-targeting of Erk1/2 in both cell lines. Following 48 h of transfection, western blotting revealed that si-RNA against Erk1/2 efficiently silenced Erk1/2 causing dose-dependent decreases in total and phosphorylated p42/44 Erk1/2 protein levels compared to control-transfected cells in both cell lines (Fig. 3).

Decreases in Erk1/2 protein expression and phosphorylation correlated with a decrease in p-ser STAT3 in both cell lines, after 48 h of treatment with 2.5 μ M of specific siRNA against Erk1/2. Regarding STAT3 tyrosine phosphorylation, an upregulation of p-tyr-STAT3 protein levels was detected, particularly at the highest concentration, in oral SCC9 cells. On the other hand, siRNA treatment against Erk1/2 did not appear to cause any observable change in p-tyr-STAT3 levels

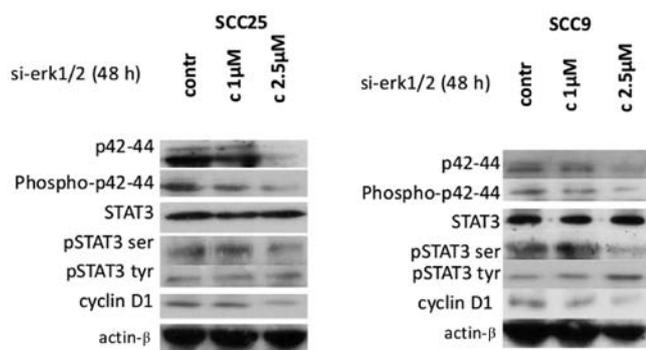


Figure 3. Effect of Erk1/2 silencing (siRNA) on STAT3 phosphorylation and cellular activity. After siRNA transfection (48 h), western blotting revealed that the siErk1/2 inhibited total protein expression compared with control transfection experiments. Moreover, the level of phospho-Erk1/2 was markedly reduced in these cells in a dose-dependent manner. The decrease in Erk1/2 expression/phosphorylation correlated with a decrease of phospho-STAT3 (Ser727) and cyclin D1 expression while p-tyr-STAT3 protein levels were detected, especially at the highest concentration, in oral SCC9 cells.

in oral SCC25 cells. Total STAT3 protein levels were not affected in either cell line (Fig. 3).

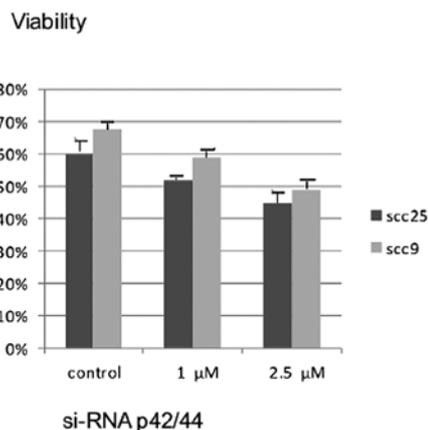
Furthermore, western blot analysis demonstrated that silencing of Erk1/2 was associated with substantially decreased levels of cyclin D1 protein expression in a dose-dependent manner in both cell lines. Finally, the levels of actin remained stable (Fig. 3). Therefore, specific silencing of Erk1/2 resulted in a decrease in p-ser STAT3 and cyclin D1 levels in both cell lines and an increase in p-tyr-STAT3, particularly in oral SCC9 cells.

Effects of silencing Erk1/2 on cell growth and viability. Similar to the effects of chemical inhibition with U0126, 48 h of treatment with siRNA against Erk1/2 resulted in a dose-dependent reduction in cell growth and cell viability in both cell lines ($P < 0.05$) (Fig. 4).

Effects of Erk1/2 induction on STAT3 and cyclin D1 protein expression and activation. In order to further investigate the significance of Erk1/2 for STAT3 and cyclin D1 modulation, pharmacological induction of Erk1/2 using active MEK1/2 was performed. Treatment of cells with selective MEK1/2 inducer efficiently upregulated phosphorylated Erk1/2 levels in a dose-dependent manner in both cell lines without affecting total Erk1/2 levels, as expected (Fig. 5).

Treatment of both cell lines with Erk1/2 inducer for 48 h resulted in significant induction of STAT3 phosphorylation on Ser727, especially at a concentration of 5 $\mu\text{M}/\text{ml}$. In contrast, p-tyr-STAT3 levels appeared to decrease after treatment with active MEK1/2. Total STAT3 levels were not affected by Erk1/2 induction in either cell line (Fig. 5).

With regards to cyclin D1, active MEK1/2 treatment of both cell lines for 48 h caused an upregulation in cyclin D1 expression levels, particularly at the higher concentration. Finally, actin protein levels remained stable throughout treatment (Fig. 5). Thus, Erk1/2 induction caused upregulation of p-ser STAT3 and cyclin D1 levels in both cell lines and a decrease in p-tyr-STAT3.



Cell number

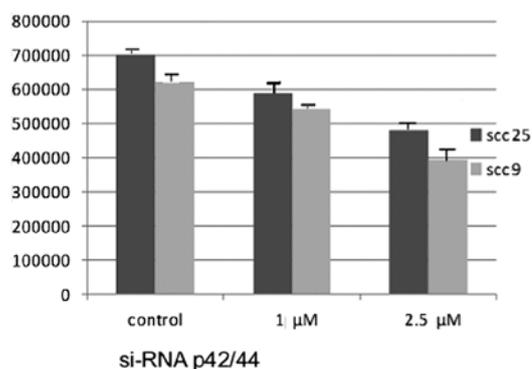


Figure 4. Effect of silencing Erk1/2 on cell growth and viability. Treatment of cells with siErk1/2 decreased the absolute number of living cells and reduced the percentage of cell viability levels in both cell lines. Columns, average of four determinations; bars, SD.

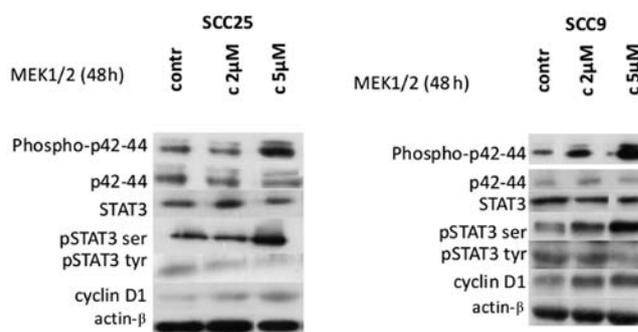


Figure 5. Effect of Erk1/2 induction on STAT3 phosphorylation and cellular activity. Induction of Erk1/2 with active MEK1/2 for 48 h successfully enhanced phospho-Erk1/2. Furthermore, induction of ERK resulted in upregulation of phospho-STAT3 (Ser727) and in slight downregulation of STAT3 tyrosine phosphorylation. Treatment of both cell lines for 48 h also caused a slight upregulation in cyclin D1 expression levels.

Effects of Erk1/2 induction on cell growth and viability. Active MEK1/2 treatment at the highest concentration for 48 h resulted in a significant dose-dependent increase in cell growth, which was more prominent in the oral SCC25 cell line ($P < 0.05$). On the contrary, treatment of cells with active MEK1/2 for 48 h did not appear to induce notable changes in cell viability in either cell line (Fig. 6).

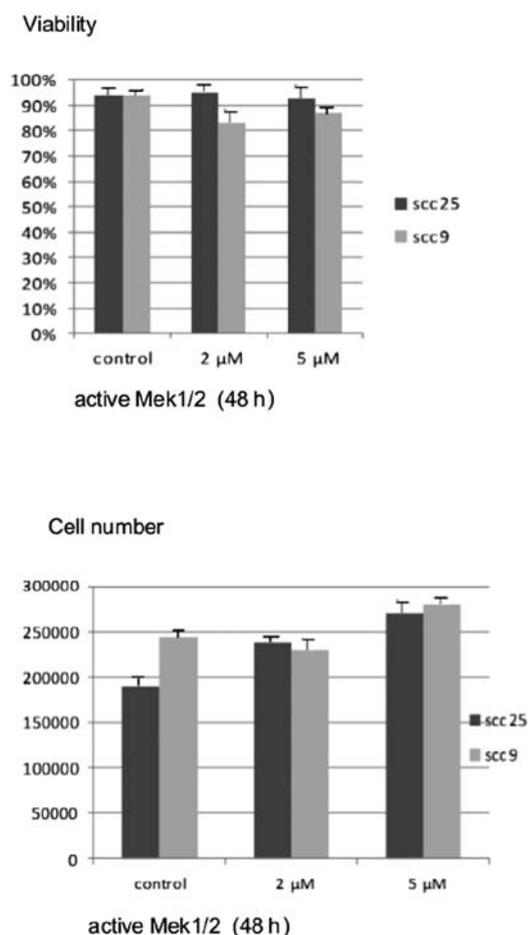


Figure 6. Effect of Erk1/2 induction on cell growth and viability. Induction of Erk1/2 with selective MEK1/2 inducer affected absolute number of living cells and led to cell growth, particularly at the higher concentration in both cell lines. Treatment of cells with active MEK1/2 for 48 h did not appear to cause any change in cell viability in either cell line. Columns, average of four determinations; bars, SD.

Discussion

The oncogenic role of MAPK signaling pathway has been the focus of numerous studies indicating that aberrant MAPK expression alters differentiation and deregulates proliferation and apoptosis in several types of cancer (38,39). In particular, ERK is a member of an oncogenic pathway activated by the upstream oncoproteins Ras and Raf (24,40). Upon activation, Erk1/2 phosphorylates either cytoplasmic downstream targets, including p90 ribosomal S6 kinase, or nuclear substrates (24,41). In the nucleus, ERK phosphorylates an array of targets, including transcription factors and the family of mitogen and stress-activated protein kinases (MSKs) (42). ERK nuclear targets also include the Ternary Complex Factor (TCF), which plays a crucial role in enhancing expression of the immediate early genes, such as c-Fos and c-Myc (39,43).

The significance of the MEK/ERK pathway has been shown in various types of cancer, such as liver, prostate and malignant melanoma cancer cell growth *in vitro* and *in vivo* (44-46). For example, knockdown of serine/threonine kinase Mirk/Dyrk1B by siRNA in either ovarian cancer or

non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) cells led to upregulated activation of c-Raf-MEK-ERK, followed by increased growth rate (47). Induction of anti-apoptotic proteins, such as Bcl2, Bclxl and inhibition of pro-apoptotic factors, including Bad, has been correlated with the oncogenic potential of ERK activity (48).

Deregulation of ERK has also been described in HNSCC and various studies have suggested that ERK inhibition correlates with reduced proliferation and induced apoptosis in OSCC (49,50). Wang *et al* suggested that overexpression of activated Erk1/2 and cyclin D1 might be related to cell cycle regulation and cell proliferation in OSCC (51). Bancroft *et al* (52) showed the involvement of Erk1/2 in AP-1 and NF- κ B induction of VEGF expression in OSCC cell lines SCC9 and SCC11, and Duvvuri *et al* (53) found that overexpression of Erk1/2, induced by receptor-activated calcium-dependent chloride channel (TMEM16A), is associated with enhanced cell proliferation in HNSCC. Recently, Li *et al* demonstrated that knockdown of kinase suppressor of Ras 1 and suppression of the Raf-MEK-ERK pathway reduced proliferation and induced apoptosis in OSCC cells (54).

In agreement with the aforementioned findings, our results are in support of the oncogenic role of ERK in oral cancer. In the present study, possible effects of ERK modulation on OSCC cell proliferation and viability were assessed. In particular, Erk1/2 inhibition caused a dose-dependent decrease in the absolute number of living cells along with downregulation of cyclin D1 levels in both OSCC cell lines tested. These findings corroborate previous studies that demonstrated negative regulation of cell growth and cyclin D1 levels following Erk1/2 inhibition by means of U0126 treatment (44,47,55,56).

In our study, selective siRNA Erk1/2 inhibition induced similar results to those of Erk1/2 pharmacological inhibition in a dose-dependent manner in both cell lines, followed by a corresponding decrease in the absolute number of living cells and cell viability levels. Using similar siRNA techniques, Bessard *et al* underlined the crucial role of the MEK/ERK pathway in liver cancer cell growth *in vitro* and *in vivo* demonstrating that RNAi-mediated Erk2 knockdown inhibits tumor cell growth (44). Similarly, Si *et al* showed that downregulation of Erk1/2 by siRNA inhibited the growth and invasion of human osteosarcoma cells, and found that the knockdown of Erk1/2 made cancer cells more sensitive to cisplatin treatment (57). Moreover, Dumesic *et al* reported that combined siRNA-induced knockdown of Erk1/2 caused epidermal hypoplasia and hypoproliferation without disrupting differentiation in human epidermis (58). Finally, Duvvuri *et al* found that genetic inactivation of Erk1/2 using siRNA abrogated the Erk1/2 mediated growth effects of TMEM16A in HNSCC (53).

Furthermore, we demonstrated that pharmacological induction of Erk1/2 appears to have the opposite effects. Notably, the increase in absolute cell number is accompanied by a relative increase in cyclin D1. In agreement, Gao *et al* suggested that activation of the c-Raf-MEK-Erk1/2 pathway leads to subsequent increase in cell cycle proteins (cyclin D1, p27kip1), accompanied by an increased growth rate and transition of cells from G0/G1 into the S phase of the cell cycle in both ovarian and non-small cell lung cancer (47). Similarly, Wang *et al* indicated that overexpression of activated Erk1/2

and cyclin D1 proteins are involved in oral tongue carcinogenesis (51). Finally, Judd *et al* (59) reported that MEK1 activation enhances CD44 expression and promotes aggressiveness in HNSCC, while Katada *et al* (60) and Zuo *et al* (61) suggested that Erk1/2 activation correlates with increased cell migration and invasion in HNSCC.

A number of findings indicate that STAT3 is constitutively activated and participates in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis in HNSCC (17,18). Aberrant STAT3 activation, manifested by increases in STAT3 tyrosine phosphorylation, is considered as a potent promoter of HNSCC initiation and progression, thereby inhibition of STAT3 has been identified as a potential therapeutic target for the treatment of HNSCC (16,18,62). STAT3 constitutive activation in HNSCC is driven by a number of upstream signal transduction pathways. Ligand-induced stimulation of the receptor results in phosphorylation of tyrosine residues within the receptor, which is the first critical event for their activation and has been shown to correlate with STAT DNA binding and transcriptional activity (4,5,7-9). The oncogenic potential of STAT3 depends mainly on the phosphorylation status of Tyr705 whereas the role of STAT3 serine phosphorylation is more controversial (7). There are several lines of evidence supporting a negative impact of Ser727 residue phosphorylation on STAT3 activity. Previous studies have demonstrated that Ser727 phosphorylation negatively regulates STAT3 tyrosine phosphorylation, which is required for dimer formation and the subsequent nuclear translocation and transcriptional activity (8). Similarly, Decker and Kovarik proposed that STAT3 phosphorylation on Ser727 either inhibits tyrosine phosphorylation or increases tyrosine dephosphorylation (9). A negative relationship between STAT3 serine and tyrosine phosphorylation has also been suggested by Venkatasubbarao *et al* (10) and Wakahara *et al* (63), who described that phospho-Ser727 determines the duration of STAT3 activity by enhancing dephosphorylation of phospho-Tyr705 largely through TC45 phosphatase.

However, other investigators suggested that STAT3 serine phosphorylation is associated with increased nuclear translocation and serves to maximize transcriptional activity (6,64). Hazan-Halevy *et al* reported that constitutive phosphorylation of STAT3 on Ser727 residues is a critical event in chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) and may serve as a potent therapeutic target (64). Miyakoshi *et al* showed that FBS treatment of mouse hepatic carcinoma cells induced STAT3 phosphorylation on Ser727 via MAPK activation, followed by STAT3 nuclear translocation and cell proliferation (66). In contrast, IL-6 treatment induced STAT3 phosphorylation on Tyr705 phosphorylation through JAK activation without increasing STAT3 nuclear translocation and cell proliferation. Sakaguchi *et al* investigated the oncogenic role of Ser727 STAT3 in melanoma cells and suggested that constitutive Ser727 phosphorylation, partially mediated by the B-Raf-MEK-Erk1/2 pathway, has a role in the regulation of cell survival activity and nuclear translocation of STAT3 in melanocytes (65). Moreover, Gough *et al* proposed that the MEK-ERK pathway is required for activated Ras-induced phosphorylation of STAT3 on Ser727 and that mitochondrial STAT3 is one of the critical substrates of the Ras-MEK-ERK-axis during cellular transformation (35).

One of the major downstream signaling routes of MAPKs are STAT proteins and MAPKs have been implicated in the regulation of STAT proteins through crosstalk signaling (9).

Considering the significance of STAT3 and ERK signaling in several types of cancer, the possibility of a crosstalk between these two major oncogenic pathways in oral cancer was explored in the present study. In particular, changes in the expression and activation status of Erk1/2 MAPK and their effect on STAT3 tyrosine and/or serine phosphorylation and total STAT3 levels in OSCC cell lines were investigated. Chemical inhibition (via U0126) or selective targeting (via siRNA) of Erk1/2 MAPK downregulated STAT3 serine phosphorylation in both cell lines used; in addition, a moderate increase in STAT3 tyrosine (Y705) phosphorylation was observed in oral SCC9 cells. In contrast, induction of ERK in OSCC cells resulted in upregulation of STAT3 serine phosphorylation and downregulation of STAT3 tyrosine phosphorylation. Previous studies suggested that a crosstalk exists between ERK and STAT3, indicating that ERK either induces Ser727 phosphorylation (8,28,35) or downregulates IL-6-mediated STAT3 signaling (29). In pancreatic cancer cells, ERK activation has been associated with STAT3 negative regulation manifested by decreased tyrosine phosphorylation levels (10). Similar results were obtained by Tkach *et al*, who found that U0126 suppresses phosphorylation of STAT3 on Ser727 in breast cancer cells (33). In addition, Wierenga *et al*, indicated that U0126 abrogated the EPO-mediated STAT3 Ser727 phosphorylation without an effect on tyrosine phosphorylation in erythroid cells (67). Nelson *et al* found that the combination of nifuroxazide and U0126 inhibits STAT3 tyrosine phosphorylation in multiple myeloma cells (68). Furthermore, Chen *et al* reported that Erk1/2 activation phosphorylates STAT3 on Ser727 and regulates cell proliferation in human bladder cancer cells (34). On the other hand, Sumimoto *et al* reported that U0126 inhibits ERK phosphorylation, but not STAT3 phosphorylation on Ser727 or Tyr705 residues in human melanoma cells (69). It can be hypothesized that the significance of Erk1/2 and STAT3 crosstalk differs according to the cancer cell types studied.

In summary, our data are supportive of the oncogenic potential of Erk1/2 in OSCC, which appears to contribute to cell proliferation. It is possible that pharmacologic inhibition of Erk1/2 activity or targeting Erk1/2 genes by gene therapy may offer an alternative strategy for the treatment of patients with OSCC. On the other hand, the oncogenic STAT3 constitutive signaling in OSCC cells appears to be negatively regulated by Erk1/2. The Erk1/2-STAT3 crosstalk appears to involve mainly ERK-induced upregulation of STAT3 Ser727 phosphorylation while Tyr705 phosphorylation does not exhibit major changes. It is possible that the role of Erk1/2 in STAT3 modulation varies according to the type and status of the cells studied, indicating the need to identify the role of MAPK activation in relation to STAT3 signaling in specific cell types.

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