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Supplementary Materials: Differential Activation of ERK Signaling in HPV-Related Oropharyngeal Squamous Cell Carcinoma

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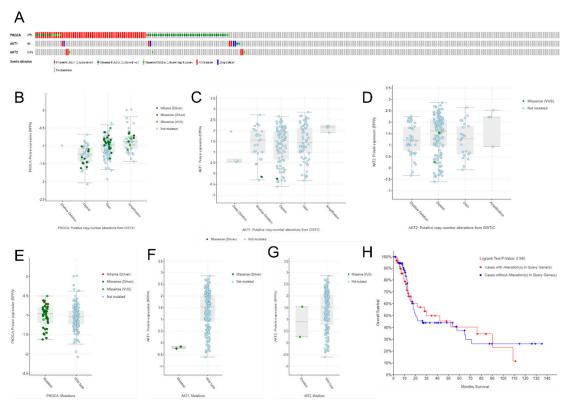


Figure S1. Genomics analysis of PI3k/AKT in HNSCC by the cBio Cancer Genomics Portal. (**A**) Oncomap indicates the frequency (%) of alterations for PIK3CA, AKT1 and AKT2 genes in the TCGA-HNC cohort (n = 191), based on whole-exome sequencing data (http://www.cbioportal.org/). The boxplots show the association of protein levels and copy number variations as well as mutation status in PIK3CA (**B**,**E**), AKT1 (**C**,**F**) and AKT2 (**D**,**G**) genes. Differences in overall survival between subgroups with or without alterations in PIK3CA, AKT1&2 genes are plotted by Kaplan-Meier graph (**H**).

Table S1. analysis for pERK1/2 and pAKT (Ser473) expression and clinicopathological features (n = 109).

Clinicopathological Features	pERK1/2high pAKThigh	Others	<i>p-</i> Value
Age(years)			
<58	19	32	0.494
≥58	18	40	
Gender			
Male	25	56	0.248
Female	12	16	
TNM status			
T1/T2	17	32	0.001
T3/T4	20	40	0.881

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N0	7	16		
N+	30	56	0.689	
Pathological Grade	30	30		
G1/G2	19	38	- 0.400	
G3	10	29	0.420	
missing	8	5	•	
Tobacco				
Never/former	8	20	0.486	
Current	29	52	•	
Alcohol				
Never/former	8	14	0.789	
Current	29	58	•	
HPV				
HPV-	31	51	0.245	
HPV+	6	18	0.247	
missing		3	_	
Therapy				
RT	31	65	0.322	
Non-RT	6	7	•	

RT: Radiotherapy.

Table S2. Cox regression analysis of progression-free and disease-specific survival for OPSCC patients (n = 109).

Factors	PFS		DSS		
ractors	HR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -Value	HR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -Value	
Age(years)	0.061(0.592, 1.592)	0.876	1.074/0.710.1.020	0.022	
≥58 vs. <58	0.961(0.583–1.583)	0.676	1.064(0.619–1.830)	0.822	
Gender	1 270(0 746 2 540)	0.305	1 700/0 050 2 402)	0.128	
male vs. female	1.379(0.746–2.549)	0.303	1.708(0.858–3.403)	0.126	
T status	1 001/1 11(2 171)	0.018	2 202/1 272 / 122	0.006	
T3-4 vs. T1-2	1.881(1.116–3.171)	0.010	2.293(1.272–4.132)	0.006	
N status	1.384(0.736–2.602)	0.313	2.07470.071.4.295	0.060	
N+ vs. N0	1.364(0.736-2.602)	0.313	2.064(0.971–4.385)		
pathological Grade	0.742(0.413–1.334)	0.319	0.750(0.393–1.433)	0.384	
G3 vs. G1-2	0.742(0.415–1.554)	0.319	0.750(0.595–1.455)		
Tobacco	3.359(1.596–7.072)	0.001	2.861(1.290–6.341)	0.010	
Current vs. Never/former	3.339(1.390-7.072)	0.001	2.861(1.290-0.341)		
Alcohol	1.071(0.558–2.056)	0.837	1.090(0.548-2.171)	0.806	
Current vs. Never/former	1.071(0.556-2.056)	0.637	1.090(0.346-2.171)	0.806	
HPV status	0.220(0.146, 0.780)	0.010	0.42270.1910.000	0.045	
Driven vs. Non-driven	0.339(0.146–0.789)	0.012	0.423(0.181–0.990)	0.047	
Therapy	1.220(0.555–2.680)	0.620	2.029(0.732–5.626)	0.174	
RT vs. Non-RT	1.220(0.333–2.660)	0.020	2.029(0.732–3.626)	0.174	
p-AKThigh	1 117(0 672 1 956)	0.668	1 220(0 700 2 124)	0.483	
High vs. Low	1.117(0.673–1.856)	0.000	1.220(0.700–2.124)	0.463	
p-ERK1/2high p-AKThigh	1 696/1 000 2 917\	0.046	1.745(1.00(-2.020)	0.048	
vs. others	1.686(1.009–2.817)	0.040	1.745(1.006–3.028)	0.040	

HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence intervals; Statistically significant values are represented in bold.

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Table S3. Multiva	riate Cox	regression	analysis	of	progression-free	and	disease-specific
survival for OPSCO	patients (n = 109).					

Factors	PFS		DSS		
ractors	HR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -Value	HR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -Value	
T status	1.748(1.028–2.973)	0.020	2 114/1 1/0 2 052)	0.014	
T3-4 vs. T1-2	1.746(1.026-2.973)	0.039	2.114(1.160–3.852)	0.014	
Tobacco	2 725/1 27/ 5 910\	0.010	2 271/1 () = = 227)	0.037	
Current vs. Never/former	2.725(1.276–5.819)	0.010	2.371(1.055–5.327)	0.057	
HPV status	0.464(0.107.1.007)	0.080	0.577(0.241–1.382)	0.217	
Driven vs. Non-driven	0.464(0.197–1.097)	0.060	0.377(0.241-1.362)	0.217	
p-ERK1/2high p-AKThigh	1 400(0 920 2 2(2)	0.207	1 220/0 750 2 2/1)	0.215	
vs. others	1.400(0.830–2.362)	0.207	1.338(0.758–2.361)	0.315	

HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence intervals; Statistically significant values are represented in bold.

Table S4. Multivariate Cox regression analysis of progression-free and disease-specific survival for OPSCC patients (n = 109).

Factors	PFS		DSS		
ractors	HR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -Value	HR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -Value	
T status	1 906/1 067 2 105)	0.020	2 12//1 150 2 002	0.015	
T3–4 vs. T1–2	1.826(1.067–3.125)	0.028	2.126(1.158–3.903)	0.015	
Tobacco	2 214/1 E22 (797)	0.002	2 (20/1 170 E 020)	0.018	
Current vs. Never/former	3.214(1.522–6.787)	0.002	2.620(1.178–5.828)		
p-AKT	1.064(0.630-1.798)	0.816	1.098(0.621–1.942)	0.748	
High vs. Low	1.004(0.030-1.798)	0.010	1.090(0.021-1.942)	0.746	
p-ERK1/2	2.067(1.204–3.550)	0.008	1.855(1.038–3.315)	0.037	
High vs. Low	2.007 (1.204–3.330)	0.008	1.600(1.006–3.513)	0.037	

HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence intervals; Statistically significant values are represented in bold.

Table S5. pERK1/2 and pAKT(Ser473) expression distribution in HPV negative and positive OPSCC patients.

E	HPV-		HPV+	
Expression Distribution	pERK1/2 low	pERK1/2high	pERK1/2 low	pERK1/2high
pAKT (Ser473) ^{low}	15	22	5	0
pAKT (Ser473) ^{high}	14	31	13	6

Table S6. Descriptive analysis of clinicopathological features of OPSCC cohort, treated between 1990 and 2008 in Heidelberg (*n* = 124).

Clinicopathological Feature	No of Patients (%)
Age(years)	·
≥58	58 (46.8)
<58	66 (53.2)
Sex	
Male	93 (75.0)
Female	31 (25.0)
Tobacco use	
Never/Former	32 (25.8)
Current	92 (74.2)
Alcohol use	
Never/Former	29 (23.4)
Current	95 (76.6)
Tumor size (T)	` ,
T1-2	59 (47.6)
T3-4	64 (51.6)

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missing	1 (0.8)
Lymph node metastasis (N)	
N0	29 (23.4)
N+	94 (75.8)
missing	1 (0.8)
HPV16	
HPV-non driven	92 (74.2)
HPV-driven	29 (23.4)
n/a (missing)	3 (2.4)
Localization	
Tonsils	60 (48.4)
Tongue base	21 (16.9)
Soft palate/ Uvula/palatoglossal fold	23 (18.5)
Extending several anatomic regions	19 (15.3)
Oropharynx NOS (not otherwise specified)	1 (0.8)
Treatment	
No radiotherapy	16 (12.9)
Radiotherapy	108 (87.1)



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