

DOI: 10.13376/j.cbls/2019097

文章编号: 1004-0374(2019)08-0795-07

Beclin-1非自噬依赖性通路在肿瘤中的研究进展

应杰¹, 王梦¹, 张蒙^{1,2*}, 梁朝朝^{1*}

(1 安徽医科大学第一附属医院泌尿外科, 合肥 230022; 2 深圳大学附属罗湖医院泌尿外科, 深圳 518000)

摘要: Beclin-1 作为重要的自噬调节因子在肿瘤发生和进展过程中起到重要作用。然而近年来越来越多的研究揭示, 除调控自噬外, Beclin-1 还可通过非自噬依赖性通路调控生长因子受体信号通路、协助细胞有丝分裂、促进 DNA 损伤修复以及间接促进肿瘤细胞凋亡进程, 进而影响肿瘤发生和进展。该文将对 Beclin-1 在肿瘤中的非自噬依赖性功能进行综述。

关键词: Beclin-1; 肿瘤; 非自噬依赖性通路

中图分类号: Q254; R730.2 文献标志码: A

Advances in the research of autophagy-independent pathways of Beclin-1 in tumors

YING Jie¹, WANG Meng¹, ZHANG Meng^{1,2*}, LIANG Chao-Zhao^{1*}

(1 Department of Urology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University, Hefei 230022, China;

2 Department of Urology, Luohu Hospital of Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518000, China)

Abstract: As an important regulator of autophagy, Beclin-1 plays a crucial role in tumor initiation and progression. However, an increasing number of studies have revealed that, in addition to regulating autophagy, Beclin-1 could also influence tumorigenesis and progression *via* regulating growth factor receptor signaling, assisting mitosis, promoting DNA damage repair and indirectly increasing cell apoptosis which are autophagy-independent. This review summarizes the autophagy-independent roles of Beclin-1 in tumors.

Key words: Beclin-1; tumor; autophagy-independent pathways

Beclin-1 (BECN1) 是一种具有 450 个氨基酸的高度保守的真核蛋白, 包括 Bcl-2 (B-cell lymphoma/leukemia 2 gene, B 细胞淋巴瘤 / 白血病 2 基因) 结合部 BH3 (Bcl-2 homology-3, Bcl-2 同源域 3)、CCD (central coiled-coil domain, 中央螺旋区) 和 ECD (evolutionarily conserved domain, 进化保守结构域)^[1]。Beclin-1 在细胞分化、凋亡和自噬过程中起重要作用, 可通过影响肿瘤细胞周期、调节肿瘤细胞的凋亡及调控肿瘤血管生成等参与肿瘤的发生与进展^[2-5]。目前普遍认为 Beclin-1 是一种抑癌基因, 在多种肿瘤中可检测到其等位基因的缺失^[6]。亦有研究发现 Beclin-1 促进肿瘤发生进展^[7-8]。

Beclin-1、VPS34 (phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase VPS34, 磷酸肌醇 3-激酶 VPS34)/PtdIns3KC3 和 VPS15/

p150 (VPS34/PtdIns3KC3 的调节蛋白激酶) 是自噬信号转导的核心成分^[9]。Atg14/ATG14L/Barkor 可将 ATG14L、Beclin-1、VPS34/PtdIns3KC3 和 VPS15/p150 组成的复合物 I 导向自噬泡组装位点或内质网^[10]。另外, VPS38/UVRAG (ultraviolet radiation resistance-associated gene, 紫外线抵抗相关基因) 与 Beclin-1、VPS34/PtdIns3KC3 和 VPS15/p150 相互作用产生复合物 II^[9]。在酵母中, 复合物 I 在自噬中起作用, 复合物 II 参与液泡蛋白分选^[11]。但值得注意的是,

收稿日期: 2019-03-11; 修回日期: 2019-04-22

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金青年基金项目(81802827);
广东省自然科学基金目(2017A030313800)

*通信作者: E-mail: liang_chaozhao@ahmu.edu (梁朝朝); zhangmeng1930@126.com (张蒙)

UVRAG 也可以不依赖 Beclin-1 起作用, UVRAG 与 C 类 VPS 复合物的相互作用可刺激自噬体成熟和内体融合, 从而增强自噬、内吞运输以及内吞蛋白的降解^[12]。此外, Rubicon-UVRAG-Beclin-1-VPS34-VPS15 复合物可抑制自噬体成熟^[13]。

近年来越来越多的证据表明, Beclin-1 在非自噬依赖性通路中起作用, Beclin-1 可以非自噬依赖性方式参与配体 / 受体回收和降解等生理过程。在小胶质细胞中, Beclin-1 与 VPS34 协同在吞噬体膜上产生 PI3P (phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate, 磷脂酰肌醇 3-磷酸), 然后募集逆转运复合体 Retromer 到吞噬体中以调节吞噬受体 CD36 和 Trem2 的再循环, Beclin-1 表达减少会损害小胶质细胞的吞噬作用, 而 Atg5 的表达降低并未影响吞噬作用^[14]。在神经元中, Beclin-1 将逆转运复合体 Retromer 募集到 I 型 TGF- β 受体 ALK5 并促进其定位于 Rab11⁺ 内体, 进而介导 ALK5 的回收和再循环以调节神经元的生长, 该过程依赖于 Beclin-1-VPS34-UVRAG 复合物的形成, 敲除 ATG7 或 ATG14 不影响 TGF- β 信号转导水平, 该过程也不依赖于自噬^[15]。此外, Beclin-1 还可增加卵巢癌细胞对蛋白酶体抑制剂的敏感性^[16]、参与小鼠正常皮肤的发育^[17] 及乳腺发育^[18] 等。

探究 Beclin-1 在肿瘤发生进展过程中的作用及其调控机制对于肿瘤的治疗及患者的预后具有重要意义。本文对 Beclin-1 通过非自噬依赖性通路影响肿瘤发生和进展的作用和机制作一综述。

1 Beclin-1 与生长因子信号通路

EGFR (epidermal growth factor receptor, 表皮生长因子受体) 家族经常在人类癌症, 如肺癌^[19]、头颈癌^[20]、胶质母细胞瘤^[21]、乳腺癌^[22]、卵巢癌^[23]、宫颈癌^[24] 等中过表达。EGFR 的活化可激活 PI3K (phosphoinositide 3-kinase 磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶)-AKT (serine/threonine kinase, 丝氨酸 / 苏氨酸激酶)、Raf-MAPK (mitogen-activated protein kinase, 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶)-ERK1/2 (extracellular regulated protein kinases, 细胞外调节蛋白激酶)、PLC γ 1 (phospholipase C gamma 1, 磷脂酶 C γ 1)/PKC (Protein kinase C, 蛋白激酶 C)、STAT (signal transducer and activator of transcription, 信号转导和转录激活因子) 和 Par6 (Partitioning defective protein 6, 分离缺陷蛋白 6) 非典型 PKC 途径^[25-26], 以调节细胞的 DNA 合成、生长、迁移、分化和死亡, 在人类肿瘤生长

和进展的关键过程中发挥重要作用^[27], 包括增殖、血管生成、侵袭和转移等^[28-30]。同样地, IGF-1R (insulin like growth factor 1 receptor, 胰岛素样生长因子 -1 受体) 的过度表达也与多种癌症^[31] 密切相关, 可激活多种信号转导途径, 如 Ras-Raf-MAPK、SRC (non-receptor tyrosine kinase, 非受体酪氨酸激酶)-FAK (focal adhesion kinase, 黏着斑激酶)-ROS (reactive oxygen species, 活性氧) 等^[32], 进而促进肿瘤的多种恶性生物学行为。

Rohatgi 等^[33] 发现, Beclin-1 可通过影响生长因子信号通路抑制乳腺癌细胞的侵袭。生长因子受体信号在细胞表面起始并在受体内化后进入早期内体, AKT 和 ERK1/2 是 IGF-1R 与 EGFR 的关键下游信号。早期内体含特征转导蛋白 APPL1 (adaptor protein, phosphotyrosine interacting with PH domain and leucine zipper 1, 含衔接因子蛋白磷酸酪氨酸相互作用 PH 域亮氨酸拉链蛋白 1), 但缺乏脂质 PI3P。PI3P 阴性的内体中生长因子受体的滞留维持了下游信号的持续激活, 从 PI3P(-) 内体成熟到 PI3P(+) 内体时, APPL1 被含有 FYVE (Fab1p, YOTB, Vac1p 和 EEA1) 结构域的蛋白质取代, 生长因子信号通路则被灭活。

Beclin-1 调控内体早期成熟的一个特定阶段, 即包含 APPL1、PI3P(-) 的内体向 PI3P(+) 内体的转变, 而 PI3P 介导含有 FYVE 和 PX (Phox 同源性) 结构域的蛋白质募集到细胞内膜以促进内体融合和成熟。Beclin-1 与 VPS34/PI3K III 相互作用, 在生长因子刺激下产生 PI3P, 控制 PI3P(-)/APPL(+) 信号转导感受态区室中生长因子受体的滞留时间, 从而负调控生长因子刺激的 AKT 和 ERK 信号的强度和持续时间 (图 1A)。因此, 抑制 Beclin-1 可维持生长因子刺激的 AKT 和 ERK 信号通路的激活, 导致乳腺癌细胞侵袭增强; 而另一种自噬通路重要基因 ATG5 表达减少并不能重现 Beclin-1 缺陷细胞中的早期内体成熟缺陷和乳腺肿瘤侵袭增强的现象, 提示 Beclin-1 作用于乳腺癌进展并非依赖于自噬通路。Zhang 等^[34] 也证明了在前列腺癌细胞中, 恩杂鲁胺可通过促进 AR-Beclin-1 相互作用抑制 Beclin-1-VPS15-VPS34 复合物的活性, 进而正调节生长因子信号的激活, 使前列腺癌细胞恩杂鲁胺敏感性下降, 且该效应与自噬功能无关。

Tian 等^[35] 研究发现, Beclin-1 可与 EGFR 竞争性结合 LAPT4B (lysosomal protein transmembrane 4 β , 溶酶体相关 4 次跨膜蛋白 β), LAPT4B 可通

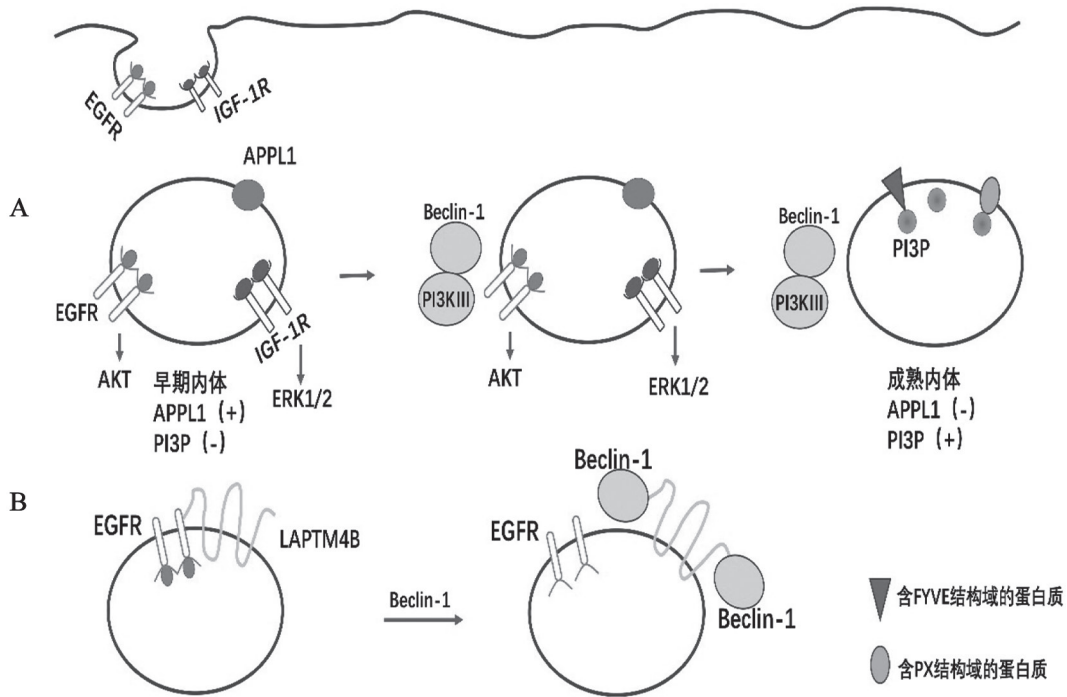


图1 (A) Beclin-1负调控生长因子刺激的AKT与ERK信号的强度和持续时间(图片参考^[33]); (B)Beclin-1与EGFR竞争性结合LAPTMB4B

过稳定内体上的EGFR并促进其二聚化,从而促进肿瘤进展;他们还发现Beclin-1在胃癌细胞中的非自噬依赖性效应,它并不直接和EGFR相互作用,而是和LAPTMB4B的N端和C端相互作用,从而与EGFR竞争性结合LAPTMB4B,且这种作用与VPS34复合体无关,该作用可抑制胃癌细胞生长(图1B)。之前的一项研究报道,Beclin-1的肿瘤抑制功能可能与受体下调有关,在HeLa细胞中敲除Beclin-1后,表皮生长因子受体的内吞作用受到抑制^[36]。Beclin-1、p150、PtdIns3KC3、UVRAG和Bif-1复合物参与HeLa细胞中表皮生长因子受体的下调。虽然Atg14L敲除导致自噬受损,但不影响EGFR内化和降解。上述结果为Beclin-1与生长因子信号通路的关系提供了支持,然而,Zeng等^[37]却发现,在人胶质母细胞瘤细胞中Beclin-1对于表皮生长因子受体的降解并不是必需的,因此,仍需进一步的研究以明确Beclin-1在生长因子信号通路中的作用。

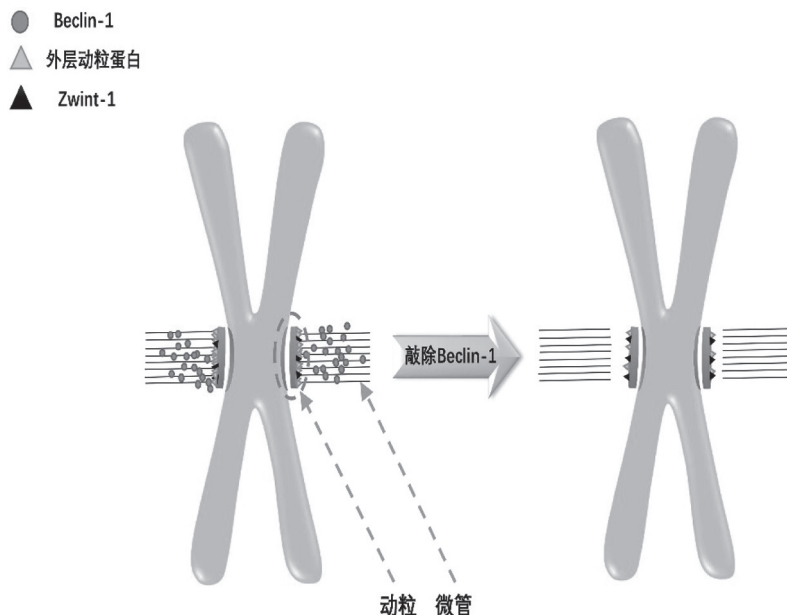
2 Beclin-1与细胞周期相关通路

非整倍性被认为是人类癌症的普遍特征^[38],而染色体的分离错误可导致非整倍体的产生,驱动肿瘤发展^[39]。

Wu等^[5]报道称,在乳腺癌细胞中敲除Beclin-1

可诱导G₀/G₁细胞周期阻滞,减少细胞进入S期和G₂/M期,从而抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖。而Wang等^[40]发现在乳腺癌细胞中,Beclin-1过表达时自噬水平增高,并且G₀/G₁期细胞百分比显著增高。已有研究表明多种自噬蛋白在有丝分裂中上调,并且Beclin-1水平的增高可能促进早期有丝分裂中的自噬通量^[41]。在调控肿瘤细胞周期进程中,Beclin-1可通过自噬和(或)其他途径参与肿瘤。

Fremont等^[42]发现,HeLa细胞中Beclin-1的缺失可导致外层动粒蛋白CENP-E (centromere protein E, 着丝粒蛋白E)、CENP-F (centromere protein F, 着丝粒蛋白F)和ZW10 (kinetochore protein, 动粒蛋白ZW10)的数量显著减少,从而影响染色体聚集,继而影响HeLa细胞周期和增殖。Beclin-1与动粒微管相连,在动粒附近散在分布。Zwint-1 (ZW10 interacting kinetochore protein 1, ZW10相互作用着丝粒蛋白1)是KMN (KNL-1, kinetochore scaffold 1, 动粒支架1)/MIS12 (MIS12, kinetochore complex component, MIS12动粒复合物)/Ndc80 (NDC80, kinetochore complex component, NDC80动粒复合物)复合物的组成部分,是动粒-微管相互作用的基础。Beclin-1与Zwint-1直接相互作用,影响外层动粒蛋白的募集和维持(图2)。这些功能皆不因PI3K III复合体



敲除Beclin-1后，外层动力蛋白数量明显减少，纺锤丝无法与动粒正常相连，但Zwint-1数量无明显变化。

图2 Beclin-1的缺失影响染色体聚集

其他亚基的耗尽而受到影响，表明 Beclin-1 在有丝分裂染色体聚集中的作用与 PI3K III 复合体及其自噬过程无明显关联。然而，Fava 等^[43]却认为 Beclin-1 不是染色体聚集和外层动粒组装所必需的。因此，上述结果还存在一定的争议，尚需进一步研究来明确 Beclin-1 在其中的作用及机制。

除影响染色体蛋白及外层动粒蛋白外，Beclin-1 还通过调节 PI3P 水平影响细胞分裂过程。PI3P 募集其效应蛋白 FYVE-CENT (ZFYVE26, zinc finger FYVE-type containing 26, 锌指结构域蛋白 FYVE-26) 及 TTC-19 (tetratricopeptide repeat domain 19, 四聚肽重复结构域 19), 继而通过驱动蛋白 KIF13A 介导的 FYVE-CENT 和 TTC-19 从中心体 (centrosome) 向中体 (midbody) 的易位来调控细胞分裂过程^[44]。Sagona 等^[45]检测发现 FYVE-CENT 和 Beclin-1 蛋白在晚期乳腺癌中呈现低表达，并证实了 PI3P 募集 FYVE-CENT，而 FYVE-CENT 可将 Beclin-1 募集到细胞间桥，随后 Beclin-1 与 VPS34 相互作用产生更多 PI3P。而当 FYVE-CENT 发生 R1945Q 突变时，Beclin-1 无法与 FYVE-CENT 相互结合定位到细胞间桥，从而导致细胞分裂进程不能正确进行，引起肿瘤的发生。此外，Beclin-1 和 UVRAG 可调节癌细胞的中心体稳定性^[46-47]，敲除 Beclin-1 或 UVRAG 导致中心体扩增，造成纺锤体畸形和染色体分离错误^[48]。在辐射处理细胞中，中心体数量在

敲除 Beclin-1 或 UVRAG 的细胞中显著增加，而在敲除自噬相关蛋白 ATG5 的细胞中增加并不明显，证明该效应同样与自噬无关。

3 Beclin-1与DNA损伤修复相关信号通路

DNA 双链断裂 (double strand breaks, DSBs) 是 DNA 损伤的一种形式，未修复的 DSBs 影响基因组稳定性并可能导致癌症的发生^[49]。

Xu 等^[50]研究证实，Beclin-1 的缺失降低了几种 DSBs 修复蛋白的表达及修复配合物的形成，降低了 DNA 的修复能力，且这种调节不依赖于自噬过程。在红外照射后，敲除 Beclin-1 细胞的 DSBs 生物标志物 γ -H2AX (phosphorylated H2AX, ser139 磷酸化组蛋白 H2AX) 较野生型细胞相明显增加，且 Beclin-1 敲除细胞在红外诱导 DSBs 的修复中也较野生型细胞更慢。在响应辐射期间，Beclin-1 和 DNA 拓扑异构酶 II β 相互作用并向 DNA 断裂位点募集，在自噬缺陷的细胞中，Beclin-1 对 DNA 损伤的缓解取决于其与拓扑异构酶 II β 的相互作用程度。此外，由 Mre11 (double-strand break repair protein Mre-11, 双链断裂修复蛋白 Mre-11)、Nbs1 (nijmegen breakage syndrome 1, 奈梅亨断裂综合症蛋白 1) 和 Rad50 (DNA repair protein rad-50, DNA 修复蛋白 Rad-50) 组成的 MNR 复合物和 DNA-PK (DNA-dependent protein kinase, DNA 依赖性蛋白激酶) 复合物分别

在DNA修复的两个主要途径HR (homologous recombination, 同源重组) 和NHEJ (non-homologous end joining, 非同源末端连接) 启动DSB修复过程中发挥着关键作用^[51]。敲除Beclin-1显著减弱了DNA-PK复合物的形成, 对MNR复合物的形成有轻微影响, 因此, Beclin-1可能通过促进DNA-PK复合物和MNR复合物的形成来部分调控DSBs修复^[50]。

UVRAG可维持染色体稳定性且该作用与自噬无关^[47], UVRAG的表达降低可能会使肿瘤细胞容易受到染色体损伤^[52], 而敲除Beclin-1能够有效降低UVRAG的表达^[46]。Park等^[46]认为, UVRAG调节DNA损伤反应的能力取决于它与Beclin-1的相互作用程度, Beclin-1结合缺陷的UVRAG突变体更易被辐射诱导双链断裂。但也有证据证明UVRAG与DNA-PK的结合不依赖于Beclin-1, 认为它保护基因组稳定性的功能与Beclin-1结合无关^[53]。上述发现仍需进一步证明。

4 Beclin-1与细胞凋亡相关信号通路

细胞自噬和凋亡并非独立的两个生理过程, 两者之间存在多种联系。半胱氨酸天冬氨酸蛋白酶Caspases在细胞凋亡中起重要作用, 在持续暴露于凋亡刺激下, Caspase介导Beclin-1裂解产生的片段(N'和C')失去了诱导自噬的能力, C端片段转移到线粒体, 促进促凋亡因子细胞色素C和HtrA2/Omi的释放, 使细胞对凋亡信号敏感^[54]。此外, Bcl-2家族成员可以调节细胞凋亡, 抗凋亡蛋白Bcl-2、Bcl-XL和MCL-1 (myeloid cell leukemia-1, 髓细胞白血病基因1) 通过Beclin-1的BH3结构域与其结合, 从而抑制自噬的诱导^[55], 促凋亡蛋白Bax诱导的细胞凋亡通过增强半胱氨酸天冬氨酸蛋白酶介导的Beclin-1在Asp149的剪切以减少自噬^[56]。Ciechomska等^[57]研究发现, Beclin-1是Bcl-2抗凋亡功能的弱调节因子, Beclin-1对哺乳动物肿瘤发生的抑制效应与其通过BH3结合域结合Bcl-2的能力无关。

MCL-1具有抗细胞凋亡功能^[58], 有助于癌细胞抵抗抗巢凋亡^[59], 并且有助于癌细胞在内质网应激^[60]以及辐射条件下^[61]的存活, 在促进肿瘤进展中发挥着至关重要的作用。近年来, MCL-1抑制剂在许多恶性肿瘤, 如白血病等的治疗中取得了相当大的进展, 且多种相关药物正处于临床试验中^[62]。MCL-1的降解可调控自噬体形成上游的自噬起始^[63]。除自噬外, Beclin-1还可通过其他途径与

MCL-1相互作用, Elgendy等^[64]发现, 原发性和转移性黑色素瘤中MCL-1和Beclin-1的水平负相关, 随着肿瘤向恶性表型进展, Beclin-1的表达水平下降, 随后MCL-1以相互补偿的方式明显增加, 其机制为MCL-1和Beclin-1竞争性地结合去泛素化酶USP9X (ubiquitin specific peptidase 9 X-linked, X染色体连锁的泛素特异肽酶9) 上的相同区域。Beclin-1和MCL-1的反向相互调节不依赖于自噬过程, Beclin-1介导MCL-1的蛋白酶体降解继而抑制肿瘤发展, 这种调节作用同时也为肿瘤的药物抗性机制做出了新的解释, 当突变导致MCL-1水平升高时, Beclin-1的稳定性被破坏, 从而使肿瘤细胞逃避其抑制作用, 进而促进肿瘤的发生。

5 展望

Beclin-1作为公认的候选抑癌基因, 与多种癌症的发展密切相关。探究Beclin-1的非自噬依赖性功能, 有助于为肿瘤治疗开辟新的途径和更加全面的理论支持, 同时, 也可为肿瘤耐药机制提出新的见解。

[参 考 文 献]

- [1] Mei Y, Ramanathan A, Glover K, et al. Conformational flexibility enables the function of a BECN1 region essential for starvation-mediated autophagy. *Biochemistry*, 2016, 55: 1945-58
- [2] Sun Y, Liu JH, Jin L, et al. Over-expression of the beclin1 gene upregulates chemosensitivity to anti-cancer drugs by enhancing therapy-induced apoptosis in cervix squamous carcinoma caski cells. *Cancer Lett*, 2010, 294: 204-10
- [3] Sun Y, Liu JH, Pan L, et al. Modulatory effects of Beclin 1 on expression of angiopoietin and Tie-2 receptor in human cervical cancer cells. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*, 2011, 12: 2985-90
- [4] Lee SJ, Kim HP, Jin Y, et al. Beclin 1 deficiency is associated with increased hypoxia-induced angiogenesis. *Autophagy*, 2011, 7: 829-39
- [5] Wu CL, Zhang SM, Lin L, et al. BECN1-knockout impairs tumor growth, migration and invasion by suppressing the cell cycle and partially suppressing the epithelial-mesenchymal transition of human triple-negative breast cancer cells. *Int J Oncol*, 2018, 53: 1301-12
- [6] Aita VM, Liang XH, Murty VV, et al. Cloning and genomic organization of beclin 1, a candidate tumor suppressor gene on chromosome 17q21. *Genomics*, 1999, 59: 59-65
- [7] Nishikawa M, Miyake H, Liu B, et al. Expression pattern of autophagy-related markers in non-metastatic clear cell renal cell carcinoma: association with disease recurrence following radical nephrectomy. *J Cancer Res Clin Oncol*, 2015, 141: 1585-91

- [8] Huo Y, Cai H, Teplova I, et al. Autophagy opposes p53-mediated tumor barrier to facilitate tumorigenesis in a model of PALB2-associated hereditary breast cancer. *Cancer Discov*, 2013, 3: 894-907
- [9] Morris DH, Yip CK, Shi Y, et al. Beclin 1-Vps34 complex architecture: understanding the nuts and bolts of therapeutic targets. *Front Biol (Beijing)*, 2015, 10: 398-426
- [10] Matsunaga K, Morita E, Saitoh T, et al. Autophagy requires endoplasmic reticulum targeting of the PI3-kinase complex via Atg14L. *J Cell Biol*, 2010, 190: 511-21
- [11] Obara K, Sekito T, Ohsumi Y. Assortment of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase complexes-Atg14p directs association of complex I to the pre-autophagosomal structure in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Mol Biol Cell*, 2006, 17: 1527-39
- [12] Liang C, Lee JS, Inn KS, et al. Beclin1-binding UVRAG targets the class C Vps complex to coordinate autophagosome maturation and endocytic trafficking. *Nat Cell Biol*, 2008, 10: 776-87
- [13] Matsunaga K, Saitoh T, Tabata K, et al. Two beclin 1-binding proteins, Atg14L and Rubicon, reciprocally regulate autophagy at different stages. *Nat Cell Biol*, 2009, 11: 385-96
- [14] Lucin KM, O'Brien CE, Bieri G, et al. Microglial beclin 1 regulates retromer trafficking and phagocytosis and is impaired in Alzheimer's disease. *Neuron*, 2013, 79: 873-86
- [15] O'Brien CE, Bonanno L, Zhang H, et al. Beclin 1 regulates neuronal transforming growth factor- β signaling by mediating recycling of the type I receptor ALK5. *Mol Neurodegener*, 2015, 10: 69
- [16] 刘川, 胡珍华, 刘娟娟, 等. Beclin 1非自噬依赖性增加OVCAR3细胞对蛋白酶体抑制剂的敏感性研究. *中国实用妇科与产科杂志*, 2015, 31: 74-7
- [17] Noguchi S, Honda S, Saitoh T, et al. Beclin 1 regulates recycling endosome and is required for skin development in mice. *Commun Biol*, 2019, 2: 37
- [18] Cicchini M, Chakrabarti R, Kongara S, et al. Autophagy regulator BECN1 suppresses mammary tumorigenesis driven by WNT1 activation and following parity. *Autophagy*, 2014, 10: 2036-52
- [19] Ding Z, Zhu J, Zeng Y, et al. The regulation of neuropilin 1 expression by miR -338-3p promotes non-small cell lung cancer via changes in EGFR signaling. *Mol Carcinog*, 2019, 58: 1019-32.
- [20] Byeon HK, Ku M, Yang J. Beyond EGFR inhibition: multilateral combat strategies to stop the progression of head and neck cancer. *Exp Mol Med*, 2019, 51: 8
- [21] Lassman AB, Roberts-Rapp LA, Sokolova I, et al. Comparison of biomarker assays for *EGFR*: implications for precision medicine in patients with glioblastoma. *Clin Cancer Res*, 2019, 25: 3259-65
- [22] Nava M, Dutta P, Zemke NR, et al. Transcriptomic and ChIP-sequence interrogation of EGFR signaling in HER2⁺ breast cancer cells reveals a dynamic chromatin landscape and S100 genes as targets. *BMC Med Genomics*, 2019, 12: 32
- [23] Cirstea AE, Stepan AE, Zavoi RE, et al. EGFR immunoprecipitation in malignant serous and mucinous ovarian tumors. *Curr Health Sci J*, 2018, 44: 129-34
- [24] Aydinlik S, Dere E, Ulukaya E. Induction of autophagy enhances apoptotic cell death via epidermal growth factor receptor inhibition by canertinib in cervical cancer cells. *Biochim Biophys Acta*, 2019, 1863: 903-16
- [25] Chen YJ, Hsu CC, Shiao YJ, et al. Anti-inflammatory effect of afatinib (an EGFR-TKI) on OGD-induced neuroinflammation. *Sci Rep*, 2019, 9: 2516
- [26] Wieduwilt MJ, Moasser MM. The epidermal growth factor receptor family: biology driving targeted therapeutics. *Cell Mol Life Sci*, 2008, 65: 1566-84
- [27] Leto SM, Trusolino L. Primary and acquired resistance to EGFR-targeted therapies in colorectal cancer: impact on future treatment strategies. *J Mol Med (Berl)*, 2014, 92: 709-22
- [28] Ciesielski M, Szajewski M, Peksa R, et al. The relationship between HER2 overexpression and angiogenesis in gastric cancer. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2018, 97: e12854
- [29] Su ZJ, Liu XY, Zhang JH, et al. Neurotensin promotes cholangiocarcinoma metastasis via the EGFR/AKT pathway. *Gene*, 2019, 687: 143-50
- [30] Carvalho MI, Guimaraes MJ, Pires I, et al. EGFR and microvessel density in canine malignant mammary tumours. *Res Vet Sci*, 2013, 95: 1094-9
- [31] Simpson A, Petnga W, Macaulay VM, et al. Insulin-like growth factor (IGF) pathway targeting in cancer: role of the IGF axis and opportunities for future combination studies. *Target Oncol*, 2017, 12: 571-97
- [32] Li YS, Liu Q, He HB, et al. The possible role of insulin-like growth factor-1 in osteosarcoma. *Curr Probl Cancer*, 2019, 43: 228-35.
- [33] Rohatgi RA, Janusis J, Leonard D, et al. Beclin 1 regulates growth factor receptor signaling in breast cancer. *Oncogene*, 2015, 34: 5352-62
- [34] Zhang M, Sun Y, Meng J, et al. Targeting AR-Beclin 1 complex-modulated growth factor signaling increases the antiandrogen-enzalutamide sensitivity to better suppress the castration-resistant prostate cancer growth. *Cancer Lett*, 2019, 442: 483-90
- [35] Tian M, Chen Y, Tian D, et al. Beclin1 antagonizes LAPT4B-mediated EGFR overactivation in gastric cancer cells. *Gene*, 2017, 626: 48-53
- [36] Thoresen SB, Pedersen NM, Liestol K, et al. A phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase class III sub-complex containing VPS15, VPS34, Beclin 1, UVRAG and BIF-1 regulates cytokinesis and degradative endocytic traffic. *Exp Cell Res*, 2010, 316: 3368-78
- [37] Zeng X, Overmeyer JH, Maltese WA. Functional specificity of the mammalian Beclin-Vps34 PI 3-kinase complex in macroautophagy versus endocytosis and lysosomal enzyme trafficking. *J Cell Sci*, 2006, 119: 259-70
- [38] Taylor AM, Shih J, Ha G, et al. Genomic and functional approaches to understanding cancer aneuploidy. *Cancer Cell*, 2018, 33: 676-89.e3

- [39] Rajagopalan H, Lengauer C. Aneuploidy and cancer. *Nature*, 2004, 432: 338-41
- [40] Wang MC, Wu AG, Huang YZ, et al. Autophagic regulation of cell growth by altered expression of Beclin 1 in triple-negative breast cancer. *Int J Clin Exp Med*, 2015, 8: 7049-58
- [41] Li Z, Ji X, Wang D, et al. Autophagic flux is highly active in early mitosis and differentially regulated throughout the cell cycle. *Oncotarget*, 2016, 7: 39705-18
- [42] Fremont S, Gerard A, Galloux M, et al. Beclin-1 is required for chromosome congression and proper outer kinetochore assembly. *EMBO Rep*, 2013, 14: 364-72
- [43] Fava LL, Rainer J, Haschka MD, et al. Beclin 1 is dispensable for chromosome congression and proper outer kinetochore assembly. *EMBO Rep*, 2015, 16: 1233-6
- [44] Sagona AP, Nezis IP, Pedersen NM, et al. PtdIns(3)p controls cytokinesis through KIF13A-mediated recruitment of FYVE-CENT to the midbody. *Nat Cell Biol*, 2010, 12: 362-7
- [45] Sagona AP, Nezis IP, Bache KG, et al. A tumor-associated mutation of FYVE-CENT prevents its interaction with Beclin 1 and interferes with cytokinesis. *PLoS One*, 2011, 6: e17086
- [46] Park JM, Tougeron D, Huang S, et al. Beclin 1 and UVRAG confer protection from radiation-induced DNA damage and maintain centrosome stability in colorectal cancer cells. *PLoS One*, 2014, 9: e100819
- [47] Zhao Z, Oh S, Li D, et al. A dual role for UVRAG in maintaining chromosomal stability independent of autophagy. *Dev Cell*, 2012, 22: 1001-16
- [48] Ganem NJ, Godinho SA, Pellman D. A mechanism linking extra centrosomes to chromosomal instability. *Nature*, 2009, 460: 278-82
- [49] Liu X, Li F, Huang Q, et al. Self-inflicted DNA double-strand breaks sustain tumorigenicity and stemness of cancer cells. *Cell Res*, 2017, 27: 764-83
- [50] Xu F, Fang Y, Yan L, et al. Nuclear localization of Beclin 1 promotes radiation-induced DNA damage repair independent of autophagy. *Sci Rep*, 2017, 7: 45385
- [51] Lee JH, Paull TT. Direct activation of the ATM protein kinase by the Mre11/Rad50/Nbs1 complex. *Science*, 2004, 304: 93-6
- [52] Zhao Z, Ni D, Ghosalli I, et al. UVRAG: at the crossroad of autophagy and genomic stability. *Autophagy*, 2012, 8: 1392-3
- [53] Zhen Z, Oh S, Li D, et al. A dual role for UVRAG in maintaining chromosomal stability independent of autophagy. *Dev Cell*, 2012, 22: 1001-16
- [54] Wirawan E, Vande Walle L, Kersse K, et al. Caspase-mediated cleavage of Beclin-1 inactivates Beclin-1-induced autophagy and enhances apoptosis by promoting the release of proapoptotic factors from mitochondria. *Cell Death Dis*, 2010, 1: e18
- [55] Lindqvist LM, Heinlein M, Huang DC, et al. Prosurvival Bcl-2 family members affect autophagy only indirectly, by inhibiting bax and bak. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 2014, 111: 8512-7
- [56] Luo S, Rubinsztein DC. Apoptosis blocks Beclin 1-dependent autophagosome synthesis: an effect rescued by Bcl-xL. *Cell Death Differ*, 2010, 17: 268-77
- [57] Ciechomska IA, Goemans GC, Skepper JN, et al. Bcl-2 complexed with Beclin-1 maintains full anti-apoptotic function. *Oncogene*, 2009, 28: 2128-41
- [58] Xiang W, Yang CY, Bai L. MCL-1 inhibition in cancer treatment. *Onco Targets Ther*, 2018, 11: 7301-14
- [59] Boisvert-Adamo K, Longmate W, Abel EV, et al. MCL-1 is required for melanoma cell resistance to anoikis. *Mol Cancer Res*, 2009, 7: 549
- [60] Chen JC, Keryn L, Avery-Kiejda KA, et al. Up-regulation of MCL-1 is critical for survival of human melanoma cells upon endoplasmic reticulum stress. *Cancer Res*, 2008, 68: 6708-17
- [61] Skvara H, Thallinger C, Wacheck V, et al. MCL-1 blocks radiation-induced apoptosis and inhibits clonogenic cell death. *Anticancer Res*, 2005, 25: 2697-703
- [62] Hird AW, Tron AE. Recent advances in the development of Mcl-1 inhibitors for cancer therapy. *Pharmacol Ther*, 2019, 198: 59-67
- [63] Marc G, Nguyen AP, J Nicole LG, et al. MCL-1 is a stress sensor that regulates autophagy in a developmentally regulated manner. *EMBO J*, 2014, 30: 395-407
- [64] Elgendy M, Minucci S. A novel autophagy-independent, oncosuppressive function of becn1: degradation of MCL-1. *Autophagy*, 2015, 11: 581-2