

# Knockdown of the novel proteasome subunit *Adrm1* located on the 20q13 amplicon inhibits colorectal cancer cell migration, survival and tumorigenicity

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**Abstract.** The novel proteasome subunit *Adrm1* located on the 20q13 amplicon was differentially expressed in colorectal cancer by semiquantitative RT-PCR. *Adrm1* mRNA was overexpressed in 46.2% (18/39) colorectal cancer tissues compared to their matched normal mucosa and significantly correlated with lymph node metastasis of colorectal cancer (P=0.037). Knockdown of *Adrm1* by shRNA in human colon carcinoma RKO cells inhibited their anchorage-independent growth, cell migration as well as cell proliferation through inducing apoptosis and cell cycle arrest at the G<sub>1</sub> phase. In addition, stable RNA interference of *Adrm1* gene synergistic with 5-Fu treatment suppressed RKO cell growth *in vitro*. Collectively, these data suggested that *Adrm1* is potentially oncogenic and may play an important role in colon tumorigenesis. Regimen with combined application of *Adrm1* RNA interference and chemotherapy may emerge as a novel therapeutic strategy for *Adrm1* overexpressed colorectal cancer.

## Introduction

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most common causes of cancer-related deaths throughout the world. Although advances in treatment have reduced patient morbidity, the survival rates of CRC have remained low. Molecular investigations have provided evidence that multiple genetic alterations are involved in colorectal tumorigenesis. A molecular genetic model of preferential sequence has been proposed (1). However, even with the present knowledge of the cellular and molecular mechanisms of CRC, no biological parameter can predict the behavior of cancers. Karyotypic/cytogenetic data

regarding CRC have been accumulated over the last 10 years (2,3), and a gain of 20q, especially the 20q13 region, was frequently reported as a common genetic aberration (4-7). Several novel candidate oncogenes have been identified in that region, such as the novel zinc finger gene *ZNF217* which is amplified in CRC (8). These data suggest that 20q13 harbors one or more oncogenes which are important for CRC development.

In this study, we found that the novel proteasome subunit *Adrm1* located on the 20q13 amplicon was overexpressed in CRCs by semiquantitative RT-PCR. Knockdown of *Adrm1* by shRNA in human colon carcinoma RKO cells inhibited their anchorage-independent growth, cell migration and proliferation. Our results suggested that *Adrm1* is potentially oncogenic and may play an important role in colon tumorigenesis.

## Materials and methods

**Patients and tissue samples.** A total of 39 frozen tumor and matched normal mucosa blocks (20 Dukes' B, 18 Dukes' C and 1 Dukes' D) retrieved from patients with colorectal adenocarcinoma who underwent surgery from June 2006 to December 2006 at the Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital (Hangzhou, Zhejiang, P.R. China) were investigated in this study. There were 25 male and 14 female patients ranging in age from 40 to 87 years (61.8±11.2). Patients who received preoperative chemotherapy were excluded from this study.

**Cell cultures.** All human colorectal cancer cell lines were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) (Gibco BRL, Grand Island, NY) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Biocrom, Berlin, Germany), 100 U/ml penicillin (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) and 100 µg/ml streptomycin (Sigma-Aldrich) under humidified conditions in 95% air and 5% CO<sub>2</sub> at 37°C.

**Semiquantitative RT-PCR.** The extraction of total RNA from frozen sections of CRC specimens was carried out using the TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) according to the manufacturer's specifications. First-strand complementary DNA (cDNA) synthesis was performed using a GeneAmp RNA PCR core kit (Perkin Elmer, Branchburg,

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NJ). PCR was performed to amplify *Adrm1* with the following primers (Genbank accession no.: NM\_007002): forward: 5'-TCA TCC ACC ACC TCT TCC AC-3' and reverse: 5'-CAG ATG GCA AGT AGG GAA GC-3' resulting in a DNA product of 227 bp. Each cDNA sample was analyzed in triplicate with the appropriate negative controls.

**Construction of *Adrm1* shRNA.** The target sequence against human *Adrm1* cDNA (NM\_007002) was designed at the Ambion website (www.ambion.com) and aligned by BLAST to avoid off-target match. The pSilencer™ siRNA expression vector kit (Ambion, Austin, TX, USA) was used according to the manufacturer's protocol to produce shRNA expression cassettes (SECs). The most effective SEC targeting *Adrm1* mRNA (5'-GGG CTG GTG TAC ATT CAG C-3') was cloned into the pSilencer™ 2.1-U6 hygro vector. Cells transfected with the pSilencer hygro plasmid expressing *Adrm1* target-specific shRNA was compared to cells transfected with the corresponding pSilencer hygro negative control plasmid supplied with the kit.

**Cell transfection and stable colony selection.** For transfection, RKO cells were plated in 24-well plates at a density of  $1 \times 10^5$  cells per well and allowed to grow overnight to 90-95% confluency. The next day, the cells were transfected with the mixture of 0.8  $\mu$ g DNA (*Adrm1* shRNA plasmid or negative control plasmid) and 2  $\mu$ l lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) in 100  $\mu$ l serum-free medium according to the manufacturer's instructions. To produce stably transfected cells, after transfection with the shRNA expression construct, 1500  $\mu$ g/ml of hygromycin (Roche, Germany) was added at 48 h to the medium (DMEM +15% FBS). The cells were left in selective medium for two weeks after which they were trypsinized and recultured in selective medium for propagation.

**Western blotting.** Cell extracts were prepared with lysis buffer. Total protein concentration was measured by using a BCA protein assay reagent kit (Pierce, Rockford, IL, USA). Ten micrograms of sample per well were loaded on a 12% SDS-PAGE and transferred electrophoretically to a nitrocellulose membrane. After blocking in TBS-T buffer with 5% dry milk for 1 h at room temperature, the membranes were incubated sequentially with primary antibody overnight at 4°C and HRP-conjugated secondary antibody (1:1000, Santa Cruz, CA, USA) for 2 h at room temperature in TBS-T milk. Primary antibodies were used as follows: anti-*Adrm1* mouse monoclonal antibody (3C6, 1:1000, Abnova, Taiwan); anti-procaspase-3 rabbit monoclonal antibody (sc-7148, 1:1000, Santa Cruz Biotechnologies, CA); anti-cleaved caspase-8 mouse monoclonal antibody (1C12, 1:1000, Cell Signaling, USA) and anti-GAPDH mouse monoclonal antibody (1:1000, Santa Cruz Biotechnologies). Detection was carried out using the ECL kit (Amersham Biosciences, Piscataway, NJ, USA) and the blots were developed using a Fujifilm Las-4000 imaging system.

**MTT assay.** RKO cells were subjected to the MTT [3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide] assay, according to the manufacturer's protocol (Sigma-Aldrich).

**TUNEL staining.** To detect apoptotic cells, the terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP-biotin nick end-labeling (TUNEL) assay was performed with the In Situ cell death detection kit (Roche, Mannheim, Germany) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, cells adhered on 6-well plate were fixed in formalin at room temperature, air-dried and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100 and 0.1% sodium citrate (both Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) for 2 min. After washing in PBS, the sections were incubated with the TUNEL reaction mixture for 90 min at room temperature. A total number of TUNEL-positive cells derived from five independent high power microscopic fields were summed up, in parallel with that of total cells.

**Annexin V-FITC/PI double staining.** To measure the numbers and the ratio of apoptotic cells, the Annexin V-FITC/PI apoptosis detection kit (Beyotime, Shanghai, P.R. China) was utilized. The cells were seeded at  $1 \times 10^5$ /well into 6-well plates, harvested two days later by trypsinization, washed twice with cold PBS, and then performed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

**Cell cycle analysis.** Cell cycle analysis was performed with PI. Cells were collected in 5 ml PBS and spun for 5 min at 200 x g. Cells were resuspended in 0.5 ml PBS and further fixed in ice-cold 70% ethanol for at least 2 h. Fixed cells were next centrifuged at 200 x g for 5 min and the pellet was resuspended in 1 ml of freshly prepared PI staining solution (20  $\mu$ g/ml PI/0.1% Triton/0.2 mg DNase-free RNase A). Samples were kept for 30 min at room temperature and maintained at 4°C overnight in the dark.

**Soft agar assay.** For the soft agar colony formation assay, ~500 cells were suspended in medium containing 0.3% low melt agarose, seeded into a six-well plate that was overlaid with 0.5% low melt agarose, and allowed to grow for two weeks at 37°C in 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. The colonies containing >50 cells were counted under a microscope. Three to five wells were analyzed for each experiment.

**Wound-healing assay.** Cell migration was studied by a scratch wound-healing assay. Cells were cultured in a six-well plate until confluent. The cell layer was wounded using a sterile tip. Photographs of the cells invading the scratch were taken every 24 h. The experiment was done in triplicate.

**Cell migration assay.** RKO cells transfected with either *Adrm1* shRNA or scrambled shRNA were trypsinized and resuspended in DMEM containing 1% FBS at a density of  $1 \times 10^6$  cells/ml. In all, 100  $\mu$ l of the cell suspension was added into upper chamber of a transwell (Corning, USA) consisted of inserts containing 8- $\mu$ m pore-size PET membrane. DMEM (600  $\mu$ l) containing 10% FBS was placed in the lower chamber. After incubation for 24 h, cells remained in upper chamber was removed carefully by cotton swab and the membrane was cut off by an operating knife. The side facing lower chamber was stained with 0.05% crystal violet and attached cells were counted under a light microscope. The experiment was performed 3 times.

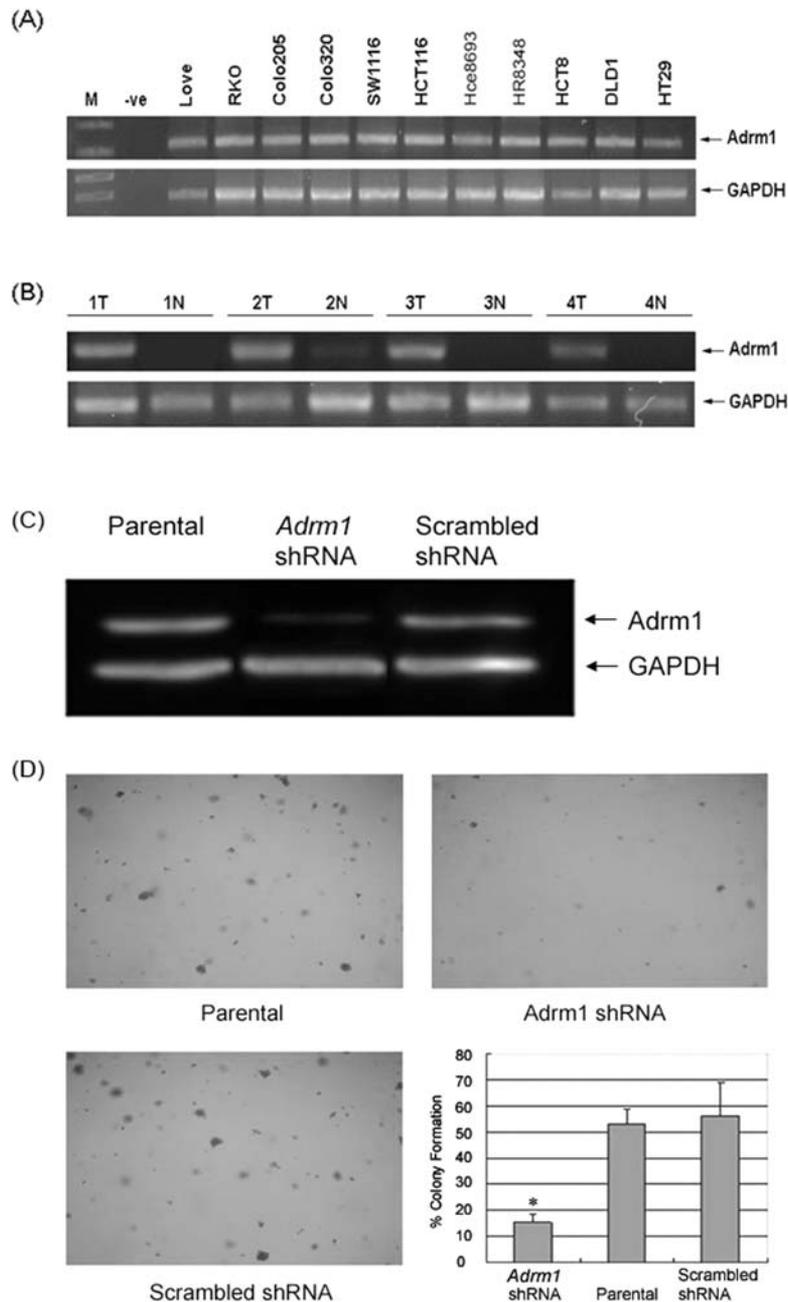


Figure 1. *Adrm1* knockdown suppresses RKO cell growth. (A) *Adrm1* mRNA expression in colorectal cancer cell lines. (B) Representative semiquantitative RT-PCR results of *Adrm1* in colorectal cancer tissues (T) and their matched normal mucosa (N). The expression of *GAPDH* served as a control; M, marker and -ve, negative control. (C) Western blot analysis showed *Adrm1* protein expression level of parental, *Adrm1* shRNA transfected and scrambled shRNA transfected RKO cells. (D) The parental, *Adrm1* shRNA transfected and scrambled shRNA transfected RKO cells were assayed for colony formation ( $3 \times 10^4$  cells per 60-mm dish) in soft agar. Colonies were counted and photographed after 21 days of growth (original magnification:  $\times 400$ ). These results are representative of three independent experiments. A separate cluster with  $>50$  cells was regarded as a clone. Colony formation efficiency (%) was defined as the percentage of colonies in the cells seeded. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean. \* $P < 0.05$  when compared to the control cells.

**Statistical analysis.** Statistical analysis was performed in SPSS 11.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The two-tailed Chi-square and Fisher's exact test were used to analyze the association of the *Adrm1* mRNA expression with the different clinicopathological parameters.  $P < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

## Results

**Identification of *Adrm1* mRNA differentially expressed in colorectal cancer versus matched normal mucosa.** To search

for the *Adrm1* mRNA expression status in colorectal cancer, semiquantitative RT-PCR was performed in 11 colorectal cancer cell lines and 39 CRC cases (RNA quality of these cases was excellent and the amount of cDNA was normalized). *Adrm1* mRNA was expressed in all the cell lines (Fig. 1A) and overexpressed in 46.2% (18/39) colorectal cancer tissues compared to their matched normal mucosa (Fig. 1B).

The correlations between the clinicopathological parameters of patients with colorectal cancer and the *Adrm1* mRNA overexpression are summarized in Table I. The *Adrm1* mRNA overexpression was significantly correlated with

Table I. The association between *Adrm1* mRNA expression and clinicopathological parameters in colorectal cancer.

Clinicopathological parameters	n=39	<i>Adrm1</i> mRNA expression		P-value
		Low (n=21)	High (n=18)	
Sex				
Male	25	13	12	0.757
Female	14	8	6	
Age				
≤61.8	17	8	9	0.455
>61.8	22	13	9	
Location				
Colon	17	7	10	0.163
Rectum	22	14	8	
Differentiation				
Well + moderate	28	15	13	0.620
Poor	11	6	5	
Dukes' stage				
A+B	20	14	6	0.037 <sup>a</sup>
C+D	19	7	12	
Lymph node metastasis				
Positive	19	7	12	0.037 <sup>a</sup>
Negative	20	14	6	

<sup>a</sup>Statistically significant (P<0.05).

lymph node metastasis (P=0.037) and Dukes' stage (A+B vs. C+D, P=0.037). The *Adrm1* mRNA overexpression had no significant correlation with patient gender, age, tumor location, and differentiation.

*Adrm1* knockdown inhibited the proliferation of RKO cells. To reduce *Adrm1* expression, we developed an *Adrm1* shRNA plasmid that caused significant reduction of *Adrm1* expression without any detectable change in *GAPDH* expression (Fig. 1C). The effect of *Adrm1* knockdown on colony-forming efficiency in soft agar is shown in Fig. 1D. The colony forming ability of parental and scrambled shRNA transfected RKO cells was ~53% and 56% respectively while that of *Adrm1* shRNA transfected cells was ~15.5% (P<0.05). These results indicated that *Adrm1* gene expression enhanced the growth rate and malignant tendency of cells.

Moreover, the flow cytometry results showed an increase of G<sub>0</sub>/G<sub>1</sub> phase cells from 37.32±1.73% (parental cells) to 41.18±1.09% (*Adrm1* shRNA transfected cells), but otherwise an decrease of S/G<sub>2</sub> phase cells from 62.68±1.70% to 58.80±1.10% (Table II). *Adrm1* knockdown appeared to suppress RKO cell proliferation due to cell cycle arrest at the G<sub>1</sub> phase, in other words, *Adrm1* may promote RKO cell proliferation by accelerating cell cycling.

Table II. *Adrm1* knockdown arrested cell cycle at the G<sub>1</sub> phase.

RKO cells	G <sub>0</sub> /G <sub>1</sub>	S/G <sub>2</sub>
Parental	37.32±1.73	62.68±1.70
Scrambled shRNA transfected	27.66±0.40	72.32±0.41
<i>Adrm1</i> shRNA transfected	41.18±1.09	58.80±1.10 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05 when compared to parental and scramble shRNA transfected cells.

*Adrm1* knockdown increased the spontaneous apoptosis of RKO cells. We utilized TUNEL staining to evaluate DNA damage of the cells. As shown in Fig. 2A, significantly larger number of TUNEL-positive nuclei were observed in *Adrm1* shRNA transfected cells compared with those of parental and scrambled shRNA transfected cells. Quantification of TUNEL-positive nuclei revealed that the fraction of TUNEL-positive cells increased by 10-fold with *Adrm1* shRNA transfected compared with untransfected and scrambled shRNA transfected.

Then, we examined the effects of *Adrm1* knockdown on caspases by Western blotting. Fig. 2B demonstrated that *Adrm1* knockdown induced cleavage (activation) of caspase 8 which produce p43/41 while procaspase-3 was markedly attenuated. Caspase-3 activation plays a key role in initiation of cellular events during the early apoptotic process. It suggested most cells were in the late apoptotic stage. Together, these experiments indicated that *Adrm1* knockdown increased the spontaneous apoptotic responses in RKO cells.

*Adrm1* knockdown suppressed the migration of RKO cells. Comparison of the spindle morphology of parental and scrambled shRNA transfected RKO cells, the *Adrm1* shRNA transfected cells grown at both low and high density were characterized by the deficiency of lamellipodial extensions and displayed rounded morphology resulting in complete detachment from tissue culture dishes (Fig. 3A). This suggested that *Adrm1* may play a role in motility-related processes and *Adrm1* knockdown may decrease cell migration speed.

To confirm the correlation between the *Adrm1* knockdown and migration of RKO cells, wound-healing assay was performed. The *Adrm1* shRNA transfected cells took >48 h to close a scratch wound, whereas parental and scrambled shRNA transfected cells took <48 h to heal a similar size wound (Fig. 3B).

We further examined cell migration of the *Adrm1* shRNA transfected cells by 24-transwell system (Corning). As shown in Fig. 3C, *Adrm1* knockdown led to significant suppression of RKO cell migration after a 24-h period.

*Adrm1* knockdown increased the sensitivity to 5-fluorouracil (5-Fu) in RKO cells. Since 5-Fu is a widely used chemotherapeutic agent during the past two decades in treatment of CRC, we explored the sensitivity of *Adrm1* knockdown RKO cells to 5-Fu treatment. A dose-response curve for 5-Fu

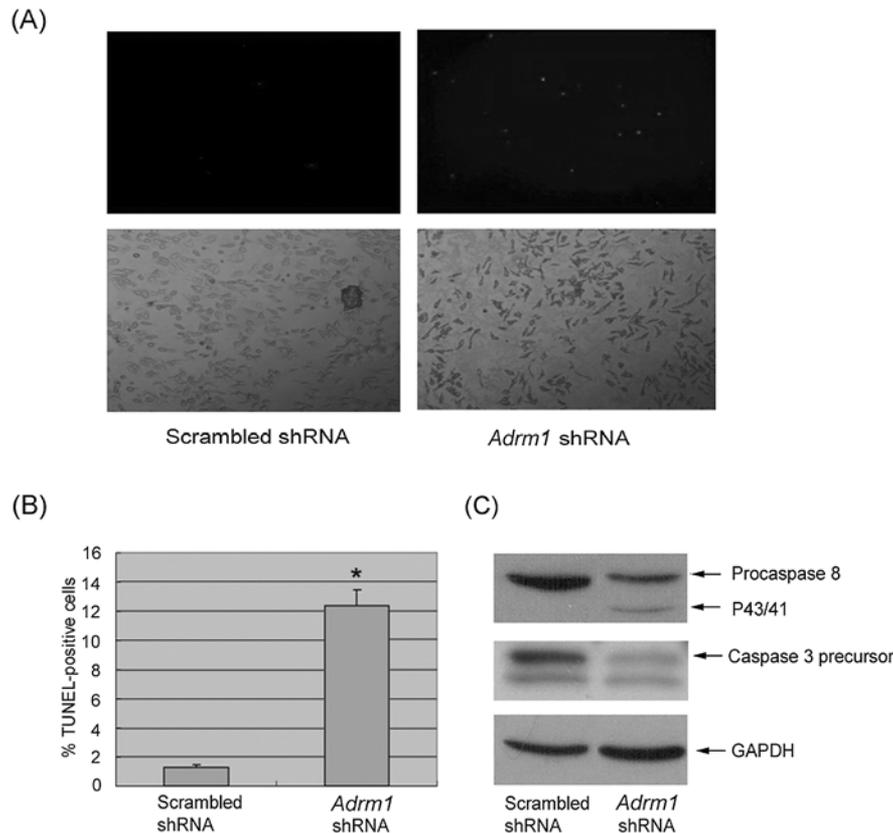


Figure 2. *Adrm1* knockdown increased the spontaneous apoptosis of RKO cells (A) *Adrm1* shRNA and scrambled shRNA transfected RKO cells were stained by the TUNEL method to reveal DNA strand breaks indicative of apoptosis. Upper panel: micrographs taken with fluorescent microscopy; Lower panel: micrographs taken with bright field microscopy (original magnification: x400). (B) Quantitation of TUNEL-positive cells ( $P < 0.05$ ). The bars indicate  $\pm$  SE from the mean of three separate experiments. (C) Western blotting showed the cleavage of caspase-8 and -3 in *Adrm1* shRNA and scrambled shRNA transfected RKO cells. \* $P < 0.05$  when compared to the control cells.

revealed that  $IC_{50}$  on RKO cells was  $12.5 \mu\text{M}$  for 48 h (data not shown). Then we measured the effect of *Adrm1* knockdown on RKO cell growth using the MTT assay. The *Adrm1* shRNA transfected cells displayed greatly reduced cell numbers (Fig. 3C), indicating apoptotic cell death (Fig. 3D), upon treatment with 5-Fu.

## Discussion

In this study, *Adrm1* located on 20q13 amplicon was found to be overexpressed in 46.2% (18/39) colorectal cancer tissues compared to their matched normal mucosa. This is consistent with previous studies. Simins *et al* have identified *Adrm1* as a novel cell adhesion-promoting receptor that was up-regulated in metastatic cancer cells. Northern blot analysis of human breast cancer cell lines revealed 3- to 5-fold elevated *Adrm1* mRNA levels in metastatic as compared to non-metastatic cells (9). Moreover, Pilarsky *et al* identified *Adrm1* as commonly overexpressed gene in solid tumors compared to normal tissues by comparison of microarray data and also validated its differential expression by hybridization of a gene-specific probe (10). Recently, Fejzo *et al* also identified *Adrm1* as amplification target after comprehensive analysis of 20q13 genes in ovarian cancer. Overexpression of *Adrm1* correlated significantly with shorter time to recurrence and overall survival of ovarian cancer (11).

Adhesion-regulating molecule 1 (*Adrm1*), also known as *GP110*, *hRpn13* or *MGC29536*, is located on the 20q13 amplicon. It is suggested that the chromosome segment 20q13 may harbor one or more oncogenes that are important for colorectal cancer development. *Adrm1* was described initially as an interferon-inducible membrane glycoprotein with a possible role in cancer (12). Database search analysis suggested that *Adrm1* was a human ortholog of *Rpn13*, a subunit of budding yeast proteasomes (13). Four independent research groups have demonstrated that *Adrm1* was a novel component of 19S regulatory complex of 26S proteasome (14-17), directly associated with the deubiquitinating enzyme UCH37 and anchored this enzyme to the proteasome.

The 26S proteasome plays a central role in cell cycle progression, transcription factor activation, apoptosis, and other cellular events (18). Inhibiting proteasome activity leads to cell cycle apoptosis and the deregulation of the proteasome pathway was often associated with cancer-related processes such as oncogenic transformation, tumor progression, escape from immune surveillance and drug resistance (19). More interesting, recently we also found the proteasome subunit *PSMA7* located on the 20q13 amplicon was overexpressed and associated with liver metastasis in colorectal cancer (20). The available information suggests that involvement in a malignant phenotype is conceivable for the proteasome subunit *Adrm1* (9,10).

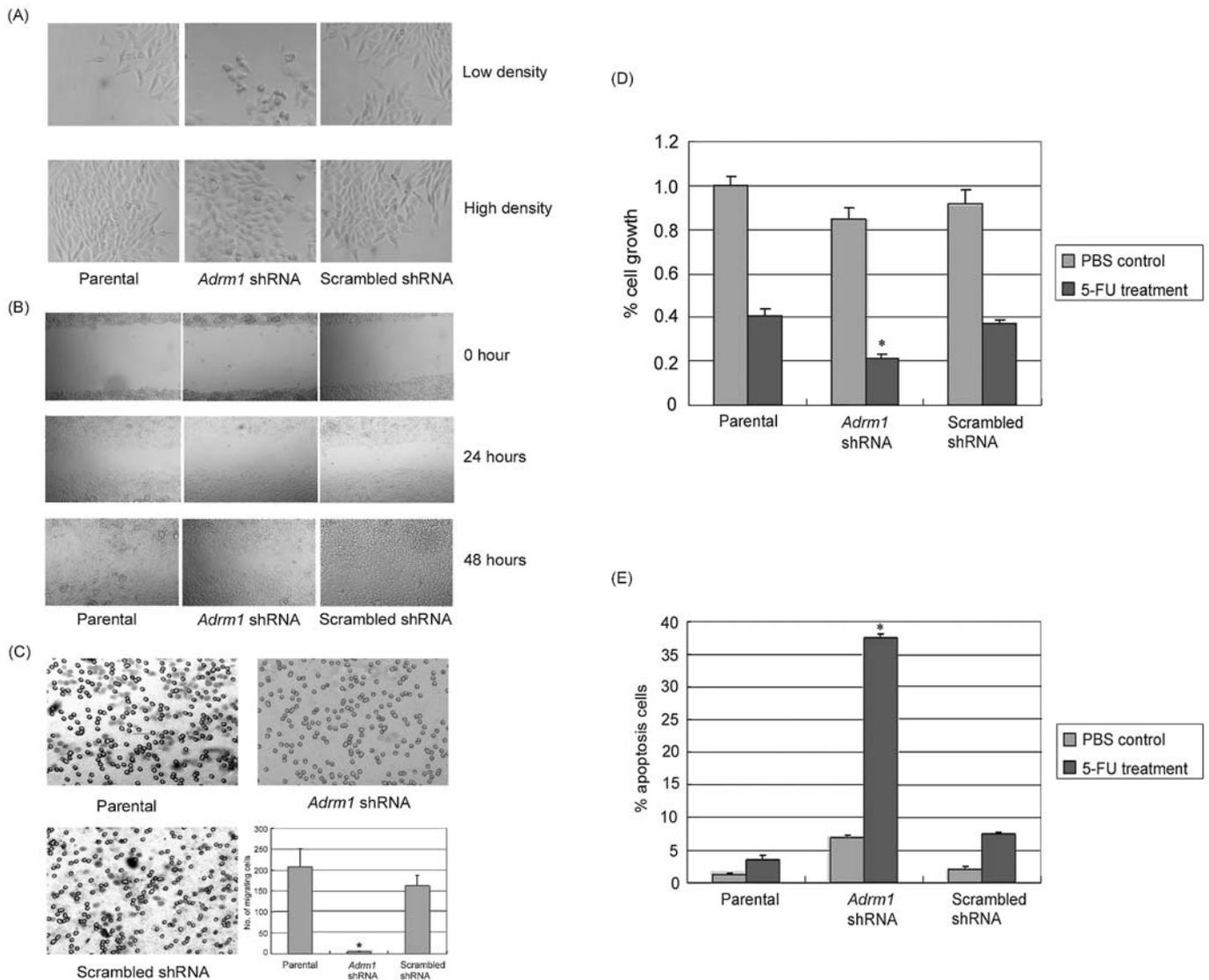


Figure 3. *Adrm1* knockdown decreased the migration of RKO cells and increased the sensitivity of RKO cells to 5-Fu treatment. (A) *Adrm1* shRNA and scrambled shRNA transfected RKO cells showed substantial morphological changes compared to parental and scrambled shRNA transfected RKO cells (original magnification:  $\times 100$ ). Upper panel, low density; lower panel, high density. (B) Wound healing assay for parental, *Adrm1* shRNA transfected and scrambled shRNA transfected RKO cells. The images were taken every 24 h (original magnification:  $\times 100$ ). (C) Migration of parental, *Adrm1* shRNA transfected and scrambled shRNA transfected RKO cells were assayed by 24-transwell system. The images of migrated cells were taken 24 h after seeding (original magnification:  $\times 100$ ). The number of cells that had migrated was counted in five representative high power fields (HPFs) per transwell insert. (D) Effect of *Adrm1* knockdown on the sensitivity of RKO cell to 5-Fu treatment (MTT assay). (E) Apoptotic cells induced by 48 h 5-Fu (12.5  $\mu$ M) treatment in parental, *Adrm1* shRNA transfected and scrambled shRNA transfected RKO cells were detected with Annexin V-FITC/PI double staining. PBS treatment as a control. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean. \* $P < 0.05$  when compared to the control cells.

In the present study, we found *Adrm1* overexpression was significantly correlated with lymph node metastasis of colorectal cancer ( $P = 0.037$ ). Knockdown of *Adrm1* by shRNA inhibited not only anchorage-independent growth but also the migration of RKO cells as well as their proliferation through inducing apoptosis and cell cycle arrest at the  $G_1$  phase *in vitro*. This property may involve interactions of *Adrm1* with Uch37 and proteasomes, although *Adrm1* may have other functions that are yet to be discovered. The molecular mechanisms by which *Adrm1* plays a role in colorectal cancer progression will be investigated in detail in a future study.

In summary, we reported the first evidence that the novel proteasome subunit *Adrm1* located on the 20q13 amplicon is

an important mediator of migration, metastasis in human colorectal cancer cells and also modulates *in vitro* colorectal cancer cell growth. Additionally, our data showed that *Adrm1* RNA interference combined with 5-Fu treatment efficiently suppressed colorectal cancer cell growth *in vitro*. Regimen with combined application of *Adrm1* RNAi and chemotherapy may emerge as a novel therapeutic strategy for *Adrm1* overexpressed colorectal cancer.

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