Inhibition of DEK Enhances Doxorubicin-Induced Apoptosis and Cell Cycle Arrest in T-Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Cells

Xiaoxue Tian, Zeyu Zhu, Guangming Wang, Jun Xu, Aibin Liang, and Wenjun Zhang

1Department of Hematology, Tongji Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine, 1239 Siping Road, Shanghai 200092, China
2East Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine, 1239 Siping Road, Shanghai 200092, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Wenjun Zhang; zhangwenjun@tongji.edu.cn

Received 14 March 2022; Revised 19 May 2022; Accepted 21 May 2022; Published 20 June 2022

ACADEMIC EDITOR: Jian Wu

Copyright © 2022 Xiaoxue Tian et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

1. Introduction

T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (T-ALL) is a serious hematological tumor derived from early T-cell progenitors, which is extremely resistant to chemotherapy. Classically, doxorubicin (DOX) is an effective first-line drug for the treatment of T-ALL; however, DOX resistance limits its clinical effect. The DEK proto-oncogene (DEK) has been involved in neoplasms but remains unexplored in T-ALL. We silenced DEK on Jurkat cells and detected cell proliferation with cell counting and colony formation assay. Then, we detected DEK’s drug sensitivity to DOX with CCK-8, cell cycle, and apoptosis with DOX treatment. Western blot analysis was performed to determine protein expression of apoptosis and cell cycle-related genes, including BCL2L1, caspase-3, and cyclin-dependent kinases (CDK). Finally, the tumorigenic ability of DEK was analyzed using a BALB/C nude mouse model. In this study, DEK was highly expressed in Jurkat cells. Inhibition of DEK can lead to decreased cell proliferation and proportion of S-phase cells in the cell cycle and more cell apoptosis, and the effect is more obvious after DOX treatment. Western blot results showed that DOX treatment leads to cell cycle arrest, reduction of cyclin-dependent kinase 6 (CDK6) protein, accumulation of CDKN1A protein, and DOX-induced apoptosis accompanied by reductions in protein levels of BCL2L1, as well as increases in protein level of caspase-3. Furthermore, DEK-silenced Jurkat cells generated a significantly smaller tumor mass in mice. Our study found that DEK is a novel, potential therapeutic target for overcoming DOX resistance in T-ALL.
levels but had a significant effect on CDKN1A and caspase-3 levels [13]. DEK overexpression has been seen in many neoplasms, including chronic lymphocytic leukemia and acute myeloid leukemia [14, 15]. However, the involvement of DEK in T-ALL remains unexplored. It has been reported that DEK silencing may increase cancer cell sensitivity to DOX treatment in nonsmall cell lung cancer and metastatic colorectal cancer [16, 17]. Thus, we hypothesized that DEK silencing might enhance the sensitivity of leukemia cells.

Doxorubicin (DOX) is an anthracycline chemotherapy agent that is commonly used to treat ALL [18, 19]. Anthracyclines such as DOX, a topoisomerase II, kill leukemia cells by inhibiting cellular RNA and DNA synthesis [20, 21]. However, the efficacy of DOX is limited by the development of chemoresistance in leukemia cells [22]. DEK deficiency in different tumor cells has been shown to increase their sensitivity to DOX [13, 20]. Based on these studies, we supposed that the downregulation of DEK can enhance the sensitivity of Jurkat cells to DOX chemotherapy in T-ALL cells.

In this study, we determined DEK expression in different leukemia cell lines and found that DEK is highly expressed in Jurkat cells. Thus, we inhibited DEK expression in Jurkat cells to investigate the role and the underlying mechanism of DEK in the cellular response to DOX. We also explored the role of DEK in the tumorigenicity of Jurkat cells in a murine model. Our results suggest that DEK silencing may increase the sensitivity of Jurkat cells to DOX treatment, serving as a promising therapeutic approach for the management of DOX-resistant T-ALL.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Cell Lines. 293T, Raji, SU-DHL-4, Daudi, Nalm6, Jurkat, Panc-1, U937, PC3, and MCF-7 cell lines (Shanghai Cell Bank). High glucose DMEM (SH30022.01B, Hyclone) was used to culture the 293T, Panc-1, and MCF-7 cell line. The remaining hematological tumor cell lines were cultured in RPMI-1640 medium (SH30809.01B, Hyclone). All cell lines were incubated at 37°C with 5% CO₂.

2.2. Gene Knockdown. shRNAs targeting DEK and negative control (scramble, SCR) vectors were purchased from Genomeditech. The shRNA sequences were as follows: shDEK-1, 5'-GCCAGTGCTAACTTGGAAGAA-3'; shDEK-2, 5'-GCCAGATTCTGCTGAGTAA-3'; and Scramble, 5'-GTTCCTCGAAGTGTACGT-3'. The relative expression of DEK was calculated using the 2^ΔΔCT method [24].

2.4. Colony Formation Assay. Jurkat cells were seeded into a 12-well plate coated with agarose (1.2% at the bottom and 0.6% on the top) at a density of 1 × 10⁵ cells per well and transduced with lentiviral vectors expressing scramble shRNA or shDEK. After 14 days of culture, the number of colonies was counted at a magnification of 4x using an inverted microscope (AE2000; Motic, China).

2.5. Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8) Assay. Jurkat cells were seeded in a 96-well plate at 5 × 10⁴ cells per well and transduced with lentiviral vectors expressing scramble shRNA or shDEK. Cell viability was determined at 72 h after transduction using CCK-8 (Dojindo, Japan). Then, a microplate reader was used at an optical density of 450 nm.

2.6. Cell Apoptosis Analysis. We seed 1 × 10⁶ cells per well in a 6-well plate and grow them at 37°C in a medium containing DOX or PBS for 4 hours. Then, the cells were washed 3 times with PBS and continued to be cultured in a cell incubator. Cells were washed 3 times with PBS and collected, then resuspended in 100 μl 1x binding buffer, stained with annexin V-APC at room temperature for ten minutes, and then stained with propidium iodide (PI) at room temperature for 5 minutes in the dark (BD Biosciences).

2.7. Cell Cycle Analysis. Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU, BD biosciences, USA) and PI double staining was performed to detect cell cycle distribution. 1 × 10⁶ cells were seeded and incubated with 3 μg/ml BrdU for 2 hours in 6-well plates. Cells were then harvested, mixed with 70% ethanol, and fixed overnight at -20°C. Samples were treated according to APC-BrdU antibody (BioLegend), and PI solution was added 5 minutes before flow cytometry analysis.

2.8. Western Blotting. Jurkat cells were harvested 5 days after lentiviral infection after transduction and lysed in RIPA lysis buffer (PC101, Epizyme Biotech). Then, the protein samples were mixed with 1x SDS (LT101S; Epizyme Biotech), boiled for 10 minutes, and then subjected to PAGE gel electrophoresis. The primary antibody used in the experiment includes DEK (E4S5J; Cell Signaling Technology), GAPDH (D16H11; Cell Signaling Technology), TP53 (DO-7; Cell Signaling Technology), c-Myc (ab32072; Abcam), CDK4 (A1483; Abclonal), CDK6 (13331; Cell Signaling Technology), CDKN1A (A1483; Abclonal), CDKN2A (ab151303; Abcam), caspase-3 (9662; Cell Signaling Technology), BCL2L1 (A19703; Abclonal) at 4°C, and HRP-conjugated secondary antibody (anti-rabbit,7074S, anti-mouse; 7076S,Cell Signaling Technology), and quantified using ImageQuant LAS 4000 mini (GE).

2.9. Animal Model. 10⁷ Jurkat cells from the SCR group or DEK knockdown (KD) group were injected into the subcutaneous tissue of female adult BALB/c nude mice in a...
volume of 100 μl for in vivo tumor growth studies. Thirty days after transplantation, euthanizing mice in each group, the tumor volume was calculated as follows: tumor volume = length × (width²)/2, and tumor sizes were analyzed [23]. All animal experiments were performed in accordance with the standards of Tongji University School of Medicine.

2.10. Statistical Analysis. All quantitative data are displayed as mean ± SEM, and analyses were executed using Prism 8.0. Unpaired two-tailed Student’s t-test is used for data analysis. FCS Express 10 Flow software analyzes flow cytometry data. Differences were considered statistically significant at P < 0.05.

3. Results

3.1. DEK Is Highly Expressed in Jurkat Cells. To determine DEK expression in leukemia, assays were performed in different leukemia cell lines using RT-PCR and western blotting. The Raji cell line expressing the lowest DEK was selected as a control among the acute leukemia and lymphoma cell lines tested. The Jurkat cell line showed the highest level of DEK mRNA and protein (Figure 1). Of these cell lines, these results suggested that DEK is highly involved in T-ALL development. Results of the human protein analysis (https://www.proteinatlas.org/ENSG00000124795-DEK/tissue) showed the level of DEK mRNA transcripts in different cancer cell lines and normal tissues (Supplemental Figure S1). Therefore, experiments for DEK phenotypic and functional validation were performed using Jurkat cells.

3.2. shRNA-Mediated DEK Knockdown Efficiently Suppresses Cell Proliferation. We used the DEK-KD group and SCR group to conduct cell proliferation experiments in Jurkat cell. As shown in Figures 2(a) and 2(b), shDEK effectively suppressed DEK mRNA and protein expression of Jurkat cells compared with scramble shRNA. The cell proliferation assay showed that knockdown of DEK significantly inhibited Jurkat cell proliferation compared with SCR group starting 2 days after transduction (day 2: P < 0.0001, day 4 and day 6: P < 0.001; Figure 2(c)). Colony formation assay showed that the number of colonies formed by DEK-silenced cells was dramatically less than the number of colonies formed by the SCR group (28 ± 6 and 39 ± 4 vs. 135 ± 7; P < 0.0001; Figure 2(d)). Consistent results were observed in the size of colonies (Figure 2(e)). These data suggest that knockdown of DEK suppresses leukemia cell proliferation and colony formation. Thus, DEK is a novel target of T-ALL treatment.

3.3. DEK Inhibition in Jurkat Cells Increases the Response to DOX. We treated SCR Jurkat cells and DEK-silenced Jurkat cells with DOX and then performed cell viability, apoptosis, and cell cycle distribution. The results of CCK-8 analysis further showed that compared with the negative control, knockdown of DEK significantly reduced the cell viability of Jurkat cells in the presence of DOX ranging from 0 to 10 μM (IC50 of SCR group: 9.306 nm, IC50 of shDEK group: 3.744 nm; Figure 3(f)). The apoptotic rates of Jurkat cells in the DEK-KD groups were 13.02 ± 0.58% and 9.53 ± 0.91%, compared with 4.95 ± 0.41% in the SCR group as shown in Figures 3(a) and 3(b) (shDEK-1: P < 0.05, shDEK-2: P < 0.0001). Following DOX treatment, the apoptotic rates of DEK KD groups were 19.3 ± 0.49% and 17.58 ± 0.23% compared with 10.38 ± 0.92% in the SCR group (shDEK-1: P < 0.05, shDEK-2: P < 0.01; Figures 3(a) and 3(b)). In brief, these results proved that DEK silencing increased the induction of apoptosis via DOX in Jurkat cells.

3.4. DEK Regulates Apoptosis and Cell Cycle-Related Genes. The contribution of DEK in cancer progression involves the alterations in TP53, CDKN1A, c-Myc, and other apoptosis- and cell cycle-related genes [13, 26]. In melanoma, DEK silencing considerably increased cell apoptosis and senescence through DOX treatment and had no effect on TP53 and CDKN2A levels but had a significant effect on CDKN1A and caspase-3 levels [13]. As shown in Figures 4(a)–4(d), DEK silencing did not affect the protein expression of TP53, c-Myc, or CDKN2A regardless of the presence or absence of DOX, compared with SCR group. However, DEK silencing significantly suppressed BCL2L1 protein expression under normal conditions (P < 0.001) and further attenuated BCL2L1 protein expression repressed by DOX (P < 0.0001). In contrast, knockdown of DEK further enhanced DOX-induced caspase-3 protein expression (P < 0.01; Figures 4(a) and 4(c)). Regarding cell cycle-related genes, knockdown of DEK significantly suppressed CDK6 expression in the presence of DOX, respectively, compared with the SCR group (both P < 0.05). DEK silencing also further enhanced DOX-induced upregulation of CDKN1A expression (P < 0.001; Figures 4(b) and 4(d)). These data suggest that DEK silencing enhances the DOX sensitivity of Jurkat cells by modulating some apoptosis- and cell cycle-related genes in a TP53/CDKN2A/c-Myc-independent manner.

3.5. DEK Silencing Reduces the Tumorigenesis Ability of Jurkat Cells. To investigate the effect of DEK silencing
in vivo, we established a tumor model by subcutaneously injecting DEK-silenced Jurkat cells or control cells into female adult BALB/C nude mice. The tumor volume in the DEK KD group was $82 \pm 13 \text{ mm}^3$ and the tumor weight was $0.708 \pm 0.107 \text{ g}$, whereas the tumor volume in the SCR group was $194 \pm 24.4 \text{ mm}^3$ and the tumor weight was $2.28 \pm 0.42 \text{ g}$ (Figures 5(a)–5(c), $^{***} P < 0.001$). The DEK KD mice were less aggressive and showed smaller tumor sizes than the mice we injected with SCR Jurkat cells.

4. Discussion

T-ALL is a serious hematological tumor and is highly resistant to chemotherapy, occurs in both adults and children, and has a high rate of recurrence [27, 28]. DEK plays a potential role in hematopoiesis and is dysregulated in acute myeloid leukemia and chronic lymphocytic leukemia [14, 15]; however, the involvement of DEK in T-ALL remains unknown.

Many studies have focused on the expression of cytokines [29]. Of note, it has been reported that DEK is overexpressed in most tumors of different origins, and tumorigenesis is promoted by promoting cell self-renewal and proliferation while inhibiting apoptosis, differentiation, and senescence of malignant cells [8, 9]. DEK-targeted inhibition has been considered as an effective treatment strategy of different malignancies due to its frequent upregulation in human malignancies which is considered to be an oncogene [30].

In this study, Jurkat cells were treated with DOX to induce apoptosis, decreased cell viability, and cell cycle arrest. Compared with negative control, knockdown of DEK promoted DOX-induced cell apoptosis while further reducing S-phase cells and cell proliferation of Jurkat cells with DOX, accompanied by significant alterations in the expression of apoptosis- and cell cycle-related genes. DEK silencing has no effect on TP53-related apoptosis and CDKN2A-induced senescence in Jurkat cells with DOX treatment. Therefore, DEK overexpression may inhibit the activity of TP53 and CDKN2A in Jurkat cells through alternative mechanisms. DEK acts as a transcriptional corepressor to inhibit NF-κB signaling, and NF-κB can participate

![Figure 1: DEK is highly expressed in Jurkat T-ALL cells. (a) DEK mRNA expression in Jurkat, Daudi, Nalm6, SU-DHL-4, and Raji cells was analyzed by RT-PCR. (b) Protein expression levels of DEK and GAPDH in Jurkat, Daudi, Nalm6, SU-DHL-4, and Raji cells. (c) Quantification of DEK protein level by densitometric analysis. $^* P < 0.05$, $^{**} P < 0.01$, and $^{***} P < 0.001$.](image)
**Figure 2:** DEK silencing efficiently suppresses cell proliferation. (a) DEK mRNA levels relative to GAPDH levels in Jurkat cells infected with three different lentiviruses (SCR, shDEK-1, and shDEK-2) as detected by RT-PCR. (b) Western blotting was conducted to confirm that shDEK efficiently knocked down DEK protein expression in Jurkat cells. (c) Cell proliferation assay. Cell numbers were counted at 0, 2, 4, and 6 days after transduction. Data are expressed as the mean ± SEM. **P < 0.001** vs. SCR; n = 3. (d) Colony formation assay. The number of colonies formed by Jurkat cells was counted at 14 days after transduction. **P < 0.001** and ****P < 0.0001. (e) Representative images of colonies formed by DEK KD Jurkat cells after 14 days. **P < 0.001** and ****P < 0.0001.
Figure 3: Knockdown of DEK promotes doxorubicin- (DOX-) induced apoptosis and cell cycle arrest of Jurkat cells. (a, b) Cells were treated with vehicle or DOX for 72 h at 5 days after lentiviral infection, and then, we examined cell apoptosis via flow cytometry. (c–e) Flow cytometry analysis was carried out to examine cell cycle phase distribution of Jurkat cells. (f) Cell viability in SCR and DEK KD groups was detected by CCK-8. Data are expressed as the mean ± SEM. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001, and ****P < 0.0001; shDEK-1 and shDEK-2 vs. SCR or shDEK-1+DOX and shDEK-2+DOX vs. SCR+DOX; n = 3. SCR: scramble RNA.
in the apoptosis process of malignant hematopoietic cell lines by acting on CDKN1A [28]. CDKN1A effectively inhibits cyclins with direct roles in G1/S transition, including CDK2, CDK3, CDK4, and CDK6, but it inhibits other known CDKs poorly [11, 12]. Therefore, further research is needed to determine whether DEK acts on CDKN1A in Jurkat cells through NF-κB.

Apoptosis is a complex biological process, and chemotherapy drugs are often used to kill tumor cells to treat tumors. With the widespread application of anticancer drugs, dysregulation of apoptotic pathways has been shown to play an irreplaceable role in chemoresistance. Antia apoptotic protein BCL2L1 regulates apoptotic cell death through Bcl-2. Increased expression of BCL2L1 is

---

**Figure 4:** Expression of apoptosis- and cell cycle-related proteins in Jurkat cells. (a, b) Western blot analysis was conducted to measure the protein levels of SCR, shDEK-1, or shDEK-2 as indicated. (a, b) Representative blots are shown. (c) Quantification of (a). (d) Quantification of (b). GAPDH was used as an internal control. Data are expressed as the mean ± SEM. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001, ****P < 0.0001 vs. SCR; n = 3. SCR: scramble RNA.
associated with chemoresistance in T-ALL [31]. Consistent with our results, knockdown of DEK attenuated the BCL2L1 expression of Jurkat cells, and the effect was more pronounced with DOX. These results suggest that DEK silencing enhances the sensitivity of Jurkat cells to chemotherapeutic drugs.

Caspase-3 is a well-known proapoptotic marker. Proapoptotic caspase-3 is frequently activated during apoptosis. DEK silencing induces apoptosis of tumor cells by activation of caspase-9 and subsequent cleavage and activation of pro-caspase-3, which then cleaves different cellular endogenous substrates leading to cell death [32, 33]. Therefore, DEK silencing may enhance DOX-induced apoptosis by activating the mitochondrial pathway through activating caspase-9 and then caspase-3 in Jurkat cells. Consistent with the in vitro data, knockdown of DEK also suppressed the growth of Jurkat cell-derived tumors in mouse model, suggesting that DEK is a promising therapeutic target in T-ALL treatment.

In brief, the deletion of DEK under DOX treatment leads to the overexpression of caspase-3 and the downregulation of BCL2L1, indicating its role in regulating cell apoptosis; the level of CDK6 decreases, and the expression of CDKN1A increases, indicating its role in regulating cell cycle. These results indicate that the inhibition of DEK expression combined with DOX treatment is a possible therapeutic strategy for T-ALL. In general, all these data suggest that DEK silencing in T-ALL cells increases their sensitivity to DOX and may work as a novel therapeutic target to T-ALL.

5. Conclusion

In summary, DEK is highly expressed in Jurkat cells and promotes cell proliferation and colony formation in vitro. DEK silencing may promote DOX-induced cell apoptosis and cell cycle arrest, thus increasing the sensitivity of Jurkat cells to DOX treatment. Although the underlying mechanisms and effects of DEK on normal cells require further study, our results suggest that knockdown of DEK is a novel, potential therapeutic approach to overcome DOX resistance in T-ALL treatment.

Data Availability

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Ethical Approval

All experiments and procedures were conducted in compliance with the ethical principles of Tongji University School of Medicine and received ethical approval from the Animal Ethics Committee of Tongji University.

Consent

Written informed consent was obtained from all participants at the time of obtaining consent to participate.

Figure 5: In vivo tumorigenesis ability study. Knockdown of DEK suppressed the growth of Jurkat cell-derived tumors in mice. (a) Image of tumors derived from Jurkat cells. (b, c) Tumor weights and volumes at 30 days after inoculating Jurkat cells transduced with negative control or shDEK. ***P < 0.0001 vs. SCR, n = 5. SCR: scramble RNA; KD: knockdown.
Conflicts of Interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Authors’ Contributions

WZ, AL, and JX provided biological materials and reagents, and GM and ZZ revised the manuscript. XT was responsible for designing and conducting the experiments and analyzing the data for article writing. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgments

We thank the research staff at Tongji University School of Medicine for assistance in performing experiments. This study was supported by the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People’s Republic of China (Grant no. 2021YFA1100800) and the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant no. 81770151).

Supplementary Materials

Supplemental Figure S1: DEK is highly expressed in tumor cell lines. (Supplementary Materials)

References

[1] E. A. Raetz and D. T. Teachey, “T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia,” Hematology 2014, the American Society of Hematology Education Program Book, vol. 2016, no. 1, pp. 580–588, 2016.

[2] M. R. Litzow and A. A. Ferrando, “How I treat T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia in adults,” Blood, vol. 126, no. 7, pp. 833–841, 2015.

[3] K. P. Dunsmore, S. S. Winter, M. Devidas et al., “Children’s oncology group AALL0434: a phase III randomized clinical trial testing nelarabine in newly diagnosed T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia,” Journal of Clinical Oncology, vol. 38, no. 28, pp. 3282–3293, 2020.

[4] A. Moricke, M. Zimmermann, M. G. Valsecchi et al., “Dexamethasone vs prednisone in induction treatment of pediatric ALL: results of the randomized trial AIEOP-BFM ALL 2000,” Blood, vol. 127, no. 17, pp. 2101–2112, 2016.

[5] E. Follini, M. Marchesini, and G. Roti, “Strategies to overcome resistance mechanisms in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia,” International Journal of Molecular Sciences, vol. 20, no. 12, p. 3021, 2019.

[6] J. Wu, Z. P. Chen, A. Q. Shang et al., “Systemic bioinformatics analysis of recurrent aphthous stomatitis gene expression profiles,” Oncotarget, vol. 8, no. 67, pp. 111064–111072, 2017.

[7] M. Devany, F. Kappes, K. M. Chen, D. M. Markovitz, and H. Matsuo, “Solution NMR structure of the N-terminal domain of the human DEK protein,” Protein Science, vol. 17, no. 2, pp. 205–215, 2008.

[8] V. Alexiadis, T. Waldmann, J. Andersen, M. Mann, R. Knippers, and C. Gruss, “The protein encoded by the proto-oncogene DEK changes the topology of chromatin and reduces the efficiency of DNA replication in a chromatin-specific manner,” Genes & Development, vol. 14, no. 11, pp. 1308–1312, 2000.

[9] T. M. Wise-Draper, H. V. Allen, E. E. Jones, K. B. Habash, H. Matsuo, and S. I. Wells, “Apoptosis inhibition by the human DEK oncoprotein involves interference with p53 function,” Molecular and Cellular Biology, vol. 26, no. 20, pp. 7506–7519, 2006.

[10] J. W. Harper, G. R. Adami, N. Wei, K. Keyomarsi, and S. J. Elledge, “The p21 Cdk-interacting protein Cip1 is a potent inhibitor of G1 cyclin-dependent kinases,” Cell, vol. 75, no. 4, pp. 805–816, 1993.

[11] J. W. Harper and S. J. Elledge, “Cdk inhibitors in development and cancer,” Current Opinion in Genetics & Development, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 56–64, 1996.

[12] A. L. Gartel and A. L. Tyner, “Transcriptional regulation of the p21(WAF1/CIP1) gene,” Experimental Cell Research, vol. 246, no. 2, pp. 280–289, 1999.

[13] M. S. Khodadoust, M. Verhaegen, F. Kappes et al., “Melanoma proliferation and chemoresistance controlled by the DEK oncogene,” Cancer Research, vol. 69, no. 16, pp. 6405–6413, 2009.

[14] D. M. Wang, L. Liu, L. Fan et al., “Expression level of DEK in chronic lymphocytic leukemia is regulated by fludarabine and Nutilin-3 depending on p53 status,” Cancer Biology & Therapy, vol. 13, no. 14, pp. 1522–1528, 2012.

[15] S. Casas, B. Nagy, E. Elonen et al., “Aberrant expression of HOXA9, DEK, CBL and CSF1R in acute myeloid leukemia,” Leukemia & Lymphoma, vol. 44, no. 11, pp. 1935–1941, 2003.

[16] X. Liu, D. D. Qi, J. J. Qi et al., “Significance of DEK overexpression for the prognostic evaluation of non-small cell lung carcinoma,” Oncology Reports, vol. 35, no. 1, pp. 155–162, 2016.

[17] J. Martinez-Useros, M. Rodriguez-Remirez, A. Borroero-Palacios et al., “DEK is a potential marker for aggressive phenotype and irinotecan-based therapy response in metastatic colorectal cancer,” BMC Cancer, vol. 14, no. 1, 2014.

[18] C. F. Thorn, C. Oshiro, S. Marsh et al., “Doxorubicin pathways: pharmacodynamics and adverse effects,” Pharmacogenetics and Genomics, vol. 21, no. 7, pp. 440–446, 2011.

[19] G. Minotti, P. Menna, E. Salvatorelli, G. Cairo, and L. Gianni, “Anthracyclines: molecular advances and pharmacologic developments in antitumor activity and cardiotoxicity,” Pharmacological Reviews, vol. 56, no. 2, pp. 185–229, 2004.

[20] D. A. Gewirtz, “A critical evaluation of the mechanisms of action proposed for the antitumor effects of the anthracycline antibiotics adriamycin and daunorubicin,” Biochemical Pharmacology, vol. 57, no. 7, pp. 727–741, 1999.

[21] B. X. Pang, X. H. Qiao, L. Janssen et al., “Drug-induced histone eviction from open chromatin contributes to the chemotherapeutic effects of doxorubicin,” Nature Communications, vol. 4, no. 1, p. 1908, 2013.

[22] B. S. Sorensen, J. Sindring, A. H. Andersen, J. Alsnér, P. B. Jensen, and O. Westergaard, “Mode of action of topoisoasomerase II-targeting agents at a specific DNA sequence: uncoupling the DNA binding, cleavage and religation events,” Journal of Molecular Biology, vol. 228, no. 3, pp. 778–786, 1992.

[23] S. Naito, A. C. Voneschenbach, R. Giavazzi, and I. J. Fidler, “Growth and metastasis of tumor cells isolated from a human renal cell carcinoma implanted into different organs of nude mice,” Cancer Research, vol. 46, no. 8, pp. 4109–4115, 1986.

[24] K. J. Livak and T. D. Schmittgen, “Analysis of relative gene expression data using real-time quantitative PCR and the 2(ΔΔC(T)) method,” Methods, vol. 25, no. 4, pp. 402–408, 2001.
[25] L. Harris, O. Zalucki, and M. Piper, "BrdU/EdU dual labeling to determine the cell-cycle dynamics of defined cellular sub-populations," *Journal of Molecular Histology*, vol. 49, pp. 229–234, 2018.

[26] K. H. Kim, C. W. Han, S. H. Yoon et al., "The fruit hull of Gleditsia sinensis enhances the anti-tumor effect of cis-diammine dichloroplatinum II (cisplatin)," *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, vol. 2016, Article ID 7480971, 10 pages, 2016.

[27] Y. Liu, J. Easton, Y. Shao et al., "The genomic landscape of pediatric and young adult T-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia," *Nature Genetics*, vol. 49, no. 8, pp. 1211–1218, 2017.

[28] J. Savickiene, G. Treigyte, K. E. Magnusson, and R. Navakauskiene, "p21 (Waf1/Cip1) and FasL gene activation via Sp1 and NFκB is required for leukemia cell survival but not for cell death induced by diverse stimuli," *The International Journal of Biochemistry & Cell Biology*, vol. 37, no. 4, pp. 784–796, 2005.

[29] Y. Wang, J. Wu, J. Xu, and S. Lin, "Clinical significance of high expression of stanniocalcin-2 in hepatocellular carcinoma," *Bioscience Reports*, vol. 39, no. 4, 2019.

[30] H. H. Guo, M. Prell, H. Konigs et al., "Bacterial growth inhibition screen (BGIS) identifies a loss-of-function mutant of the DEK oncogene, indicating DNA modulating activities of DEK in chromatin," *FEBS Letters*, vol. 595, no. 10, pp. 1438–1453, 2021.

[31] H. E. Broome, A. L. Yu, M. Diccianni, B. M. Camitta, B. P. Monia, and N. M. Dean, "Inhibition of Bcl-xL expression sensitizes T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells to chemotherapeutic drugs," *Leukemia Research*, vol. 26, no. 3, pp. 311–316, 2002.

[32] J. Wu, J. R. Zhang, and J. Qin, "Clinical significance of methylation of E-cadherin and p14ARF gene promoters in skin squamous cell carcinoma tissues," *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine*, vol. 7, no. 7, pp. 1808–1812, 2014.

[33] M. X. Jiang, L. Qi, L. S. Li, and Y. Li, "The caspase-3/GSDME signal pathway as a switch between apoptosis and pyroptosis in cancer," *Cell Death Discovery*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 112, 2020.