



The Tongue Squamous Carcinoma Cell Line Cal27 Primarily Employs Integrin $\alpha6\beta4$ -Containing Type II Hemidesmosomes for Adhesion Which Contribute to Anticancer Drug Sensitivity

Ana Tadijan^{1,2†}, Jonathan D. Humphries^{3,4†}, Ivana Samaržija^{1,5}, Nikolina Stojanović¹, Junzhe Zha³, Kristina Čuljak¹, Marija Tomić¹, Mladen Paradžik¹, Davor Nestić¹, Heemin Kang⁶, Martin J. Humphries³ and Andreja Ambriović-Ristov^{1*}

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*Correspondence:

Andreja Ambriović-Ristov
Andreja.Ambriovic.Ristov@irb.hr

[†]These authors share first authorship

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¹Laboratory for Cell Biology and Signalling, Division of Molecular Biology, Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, ²Laboratory for Protein Dynamics, Division of Molecular Medicine, Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, ³Wellcome Centre for Cell-Matrix Research, Faculty of Biology, Medicine and Health, Manchester Academic Health Science Centre, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom, ⁴Department of Life Sciences, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, United Kingdom, ⁵Laboratory for Epigenomics, Division of Molecular Medicine, Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, ⁶Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Korea University, Seoul, South Korea

Integrins are heterodimeric cell surface glycoproteins used by cells to bind to the extracellular matrix (ECM) and regulate tumor cell proliferation, migration and survival. A causative relationship between integrin expression and resistance to anticancer drugs has been demonstrated in different tumors, including head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. Using a Cal27 tongue squamous cell carcinoma model, we have previously demonstrated that *de novo* expression of integrin $\alpha V\beta3$ confers resistance to several anticancer drugs (cisplatin, mitomycin C and doxorubicin) through a mechanism involving downregulation of active Src, increased cell migration and invasion. In the integrin $\alpha V\beta3$ expressing Cal27-derived cell clone 2B1, $\alpha V\beta5$ expression was also increased, but unrelated to drug resistance. To identify the integrin adhesion complex (IAC) components that contribute to the changes in Cal27 and 2B1 cell adhesion and anticancer drug resistance, we isolated IACs from both cell lines. Mass spectrometry (MS)-based proteomics analysis indicated that both cell lines preferentially, but not exclusively, use integrin $\alpha6\beta4$, which is classically found in hemidesmosomes. The anticancer drug resistant cell clone 2B1 demonstrated an increased level of $\alpha6\beta4$ accompanied with increased deposition of a laminin-332-containing ECM. Immunofluorescence and electron microscopy demonstrated the formation of type II hemidesmosomes by both cell types. Furthermore, suppression of $\alpha6\beta4$ expression in both lines conferred resistance to anticancer drugs through a mechanism independent of $\alpha V\beta3$, which implies that the cell clone 2B1 would have been even more resistant had the upregulation of $\alpha6\beta4$ not occurred. Taken together, our results identify a key role for $\alpha6\beta4$ -containing type II hemidesmosomes in regulating anticancer drug sensitivity.

Keywords: adhesome, hemidesmosome, integrin alpha 6 beta 4, laminin-332, integrin alpha v beta 3, integrin crosstalk, anticancer drug sensitivity, keratins 5/14

INTRODUCTION

Integrins are transmembrane cell adhesion receptors consisting of α and β subunits. Eighteen α and eight β subunits are present in mammals, which can assemble to form 24 different dimers (Hynes, 2002). During tumorigenesis, the integrin repertoire is often switched to enable proliferation, survival, migration and invasion (Desgrosellier and Cheresch, 2010; Cooper and Giancotti, 2019; Samaržija et al., 2020). Cell adhesion is also associated with resistance to anticancer drugs (Damiano et al., 1999; Desgrosellier and Cheresch, 2010; Seguin et al., 2015; Dickreuter and Cordes, 2017). In head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC), expression of several integrins, including $\alpha V\beta 3$ and/or $\alpha V\beta 5$, is increased compared to normal epithelium (Ahmedah et al., 2017). Changes in integrin expression have been observed in clones of human laryngeal carcinoma HEp2 cells produced by acute (Ambriović-Ristov et al., 2004) or chronic (Majhen et al., 2014) exposure to cisplatin (cDDP), respectively. A causative relationship between *de novo* expression of integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$ and cDDP, mitomycin C (MMC) or doxorubicin (DOX) resistance through increased total amount of glutathione, which conferred survival due to better elimination of reactive oxygen species induced by anticancer drugs, has been demonstrated in the same model of HEp2 cells (Brozović et al., 2008). Similar effects have been reported in the HNSCC model Cal27 (tongue squamous carcinoma cells), although the mechanism of cDDP, MMC and DOX resistance was not the same, i.e., *de novo* expression of integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$ conferred anticancer drug resistance through deactivation of Src (Stojanović et al., 2016). *De novo* expression of integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$ in both cell models resulted in increased migration and invasion (Brozović et al., 2008; Stojanović et al., 2016).

Integrins bind to ECM proteins and, upon clustering, trigger signaling pathways through recruitment of multimolecular integrin adhesion complexes (IACs) to their cytoplasmic tails and through association with the cell cytoskeleton (Winograd-Katz et al., 2014). Integrins, together with associated IAC components, have been termed the adhesome (Zaidel-Bar et al., 2007; Kuo et al., 2011; Schiller et al., 2011; Byron et al., 2015; Jones et al., 2015; Chastney et al., 2020). Functional and morphological analyses have defined several major forms of IACs, including focal complexes, focal adhesions (FAs), fibrillar adhesions, hemidesmosomes (HDs) and reticular adhesions, also called clathrin lattices or plaques (Zuidema et al., 2020). FAs are strongly associated with actin filaments that link neighboring structures (Albiges-Rizo et al., 2009). Fibrillar adhesions are long, stable structures that run parallel to bundles of fibronectin (FN) *in vivo* and are highly enriched in tensin and $\alpha 5\beta 1$ integrin (Zamir et al., 1999), while reticular adhesions are formed by integrin $\alpha V\beta 5$ in the absence of both talin and F-actin (Lock et al., 2018, 2019). HDs facilitate stable adhesion of basal epithelial cells to the underlying basement membrane (BM) via integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$ and are associated with

keratin intermediate filaments. The classical type I HDs consist of the integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$, plectin (PLEC; isoform 1a), tetraspanin CD151, BP230 (known as dystonin or BPAG1-e) and BP180 (known as BPAG2 or collagen XVII) (Walko et al., 2015), while type II HDs consist of only $\alpha 6\beta 4$ and plectin (Uematsu et al., 1994; Fontao et al., 1999).

The ventral IACs from 2D cell cultures have been isolated using several protocols (Humphries et al., 2009; Kuo et al., 2011; Schiller et al., 2011; Jones et al., 2015) and analyzed by MS. However, most IAC preparations have been isolated from cells seeded on FN, which led to the definition of an FN-induced meta adhesome composed of over 2,400 proteins. Subsequent reduction defined 60 core proteins, termed the consensus adhesome (Winograd-Katz et al., 2014; Horton et al., 2015). There is less information on the adhesome of cells cultured on dishes without prior coating with ECM proteins. Lock et al. (2018) analyzed IACs of osteosarcoma U2OS cells cultured for 72 h and demonstrated that the most abundant integrin subunits were αV and $\beta 5$, with much lower levels of $\beta 1$, $\beta 3$, $\beta 8$, $\alpha 5$ and $\alpha 3$. Using a similar approach, we have recently analyzed the adhesome of the melanoma cell line MDA-MB-435S and found that these cells preferentially use integrin $\alpha V\beta 5$ for adhesion during *in vitro* cultivation, forming either FAs or RAs (Paradžik et al., 2020). MS-based IAC analysis has an advantage over other adhesome analysis methods because it enables the simultaneous identification of ECM proteins secreted by cells and may therefore enable the identification of integrin-ECM interactions.

We have previously demonstrated that *de novo* expression of integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$ in Cal27 cells confers resistance to cDDP, MMC and DOX through Src deactivation and contributes to increased migration and invasion. *De novo* expression of integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$ caused an integrin crosstalk event, i.e., upregulation of integrin $\alpha V\beta 5$ expression through increased production of integrin $\beta 5$ mRNA. Integrin $\alpha V\beta 5$ was not involved in the mechanism of anticancer drug resistance (Stojanović et al., 2016). To extend our understanding of the adhesion components and complexes whose differential expression contributes to the observed changes in adhesion and anticancer drug resistance, we isolated IACs from Cal27 cells and the Cal27-derived cell clone 2B1, with *de novo* expression of integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$ and increased levels of $\alpha V\beta 5$. MS analysis of isolated IACs showed that both cell lines preferentially, but not exclusively, use integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$. We showed that integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$ in Cal27 and 2B1 cells form type II HDs consisting of integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$ and PLEC. Moreover, in 2B1 cells, MS analysis revealed increased abundance of integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$ and PLEC, but decreased abundance of keratins KRT-5 and KRT-14 suggesting that these type II HDs have reduced anchorage to keratins. In addition, 2B1 cells demonstrated increased expression of BM components, i.e., integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$ receptor laminin-332 and collagen VII (COL7A1) which supports our conclusion of increased anchorage of cells via type II HDs. Finally, we showed that integrin $\beta 4$ knockdown in Cal27 and 2B1 cells

decreased expression of the integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$ heterodimer on the cell surface and conferred resistance to cDDP, MMC and DOX, thus showing an independent resistance mechanism than the one triggered by *de novo* expression of integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$. This work contributes to the understanding of both the close connection between FAs and HDs in HNSCC cells and to the diversity of HD composition able to regulate sensitivity to anticancer drugs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cells

The human tongue squamous cell carcinoma cell line Cal27 was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, United States). Integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$ -expressing cell clone 2B1 was established from Cal27 cells by stable transfection with the pcDNA $\beta 3$ containing integrin subunit $\beta 3$ cDNA (kindly provided by E. H. Danen, Leiden, Netherlands) as described (Stojanović et al., 2016). Cells were grown in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM; Invitrogen, United States) supplemented with 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (FBS; Invitrogen, United States) at 37°C with 5% CO₂ (v/v) in a humidified atmosphere.

Survival Analysis

The anticancer drugs cDDP, MMC and DOX (Sigma-Aldrich, Germany) were dissolved in water and stored at -20°C. MTT (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide, Millipore, United States) assay was used to determine the sensitivity of cells to anticancer drugs. Briefly, cells were treated 24 h after seeding in 96-well tissue culture plates (5 × 10³ cells/well). Cells previously transfected with siRNA were seeded 24 h upon transfection. Seventy-two hours upon anticancer drug exposure, the absorbance of MTT-formazan product dissolved in DMSO, which is proportional to the number of viable cells, was measured with a microplate reader (Awareness Technology, Inc., United States) at 600 nm.

siRNA Transfection

For transient siRNA transfection experiments, cells were transfected with 25 nM siRNA specific for integrin subunit $\beta 4$ (target sequence: GCGACTACACTATTGGATT, Sigma, Germany) by Lipofectamine RNAiMax (Thermo Fisher Scientific, United States). Transfection efficacy was validated by sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide-gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and western blot (WB) using integrin subunit $\beta 4$ -specific antibody and matching, labelled secondary antibodies (listed in **Supplementary Table S1**).

Immunofluorescence and Confocal Microscopy

Cal27 and 2B1 cells were plated on coverslips at density of 3.5 × 10⁴ cells per well in a 24-well plate. After 48 h, cells were fixed with 4% (w/v) paraformaldehyde, permeabilized with 0.1% (v/v) Triton X-100, and the immunostaining was performed with the appropriate antibodies for 1 h, followed by incubation with

conjugated secondary antibodies for 1 h. All antibodies are listed in **Supplementary Table S1**. Cells were mounted with DAPI Fluoromount-G (SouthernBiotech, United States). Fluorescence and respective IRM z-stack images (starting from the cell ventral surface) were acquired using an inverted confocal microscope (Leica TCS SP8 X, Leica Microsystems, Germany) with the HC PL APOCS2 63 ×/1.40 oil-immersion objective, zoom set at ×2.15. LAS X 3.1.1 (Leica Microsystems, Germany) software was used to analyze the images.

Isolation of IACs, Sample Preparation for MS and Data Analysis

Integrin adhesion complexes were isolated as previously described (Jones et al., 2015; Paradžik et al., 2020). For each cell line, five biological replicates were analyzed. In short, cells (1 × 10⁶ for Cal27 and 9.4 × 10⁵ for 2B1) were plated on 10 cm diameter cell culture dishes (at least six dishes per cell line) and after 72 h washed with DMEM-HEPES and incubated with Wang and Richard's reagent for 10 min (6 mM DTBP, Thermo Fisher Scientific, United States). DTBP was quenched by 0.03 M Tris-HCl (pH 8) and cells were lysed using modified RIPA buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.6; 150 mM NaCl; 5 mM disodium EDTA, pH 8; 1% (w/v) Triton X-100, 2.5% (w/v) SDS, 1% (w/v) sodium deoxycholate). Cell bodies were removed by high-pressure washing and remaining adhesion complex components were collected by scraping into the adhesion recovery solution (125 mM Tris-HCl, pH 6.8; 1% (w/v) SDS; 150 mM dithiothreitol). Isolated IACs were acetone precipitated and processed for either MS or WB analysis. For MS analysis, samples were prepared using in-gel trypsin digestion (Jones et al., 2015; Paradžik et al., 2020), and analyzed using a modified version of the LC-MS/MS method, as previously described (Horton et al., 2015). Briefly, an UltiMateR 3000 Rapid Separation LC (RSLC, United States) coupled to an Orbitrap Elite mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, United States) with electrospray ionization was used. Peptide mixtures were eluted for 44 min using a gradient containing 92% of solution A (0.1% formic acid in water) and 8% up to 33% of solution B (0.1% formic acid in acetonitrile). Solvent flow was set to 300 nl per minute. To identify proteins, data were searched against the human Uniprot database (version 2018_01) using Mascot (Matrix science, version 2.5.1). Fragment ion tolerance was set to 0.50 Da and parent ion tolerance was 5 PPM. Protein identifications were further refined using Scaffold (Proteome software). Protein (99%) and peptide (90%) probabilities were assigned using the Protein Prophet algorithm (Nesvizhskii et al., 2003) as incorporated by Scaffold including a minimum of four spectral counts per protein. Spectral counts were used as a measure of protein abundance.

Protein-Protein Interaction (PPI) Network Analysis and Functional Enrichment Analysis

A protein-protein interaction network of the proteins identified with a minimum of four spectral counts in at least three out of five biological replicates was constructed using STRING (v. 11.0,

medium confidence of minimum required interaction score = 0.40) (Szkłarczyk et al., 2019) and visualized with Cytoscape (version 3.7.1) (Shannon et al., 2003; Doncheva et al., 2019). Proteins were manually assigned to functional groups using the Uniprot database (Apweiler et al., 2004). For functional annotation and enrichment calculation, Database for annotation, visualization and integrated discovery (DAVID), version 6.8 (Huang et al., 2009a; 2009b) was used by utilizing DAVID_CC subontology list (Benjamini–Hochberg corrected p -value < 0.05, EASE score < 0.1, at least four identified proteins). To visualize the enrichment, REVIGO tool was used (with allowed similarity: small (0.5), semantic similarity measure to use: Resnik-normalized) (Supek et al., 2011).

Transmission Electron Microscopy

Cal27 and 2B1 cells were grown on Aclar film (Agar Scientific Ltd.) for 7 days in culture medium and fixed with 4% (v/v) formaldehyde plus 2.5% (v/v) glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M HEPES buffer (pH 7.2). Subsequently samples were post-fixed with 1% (w/v) osmium tetroxide and 1.5% (w/v) potassium ferricyanide in 0.1 M cacodylate buffer (pH 7.2) for 1 h, then 1% (w/v) tannic acid in 0.1 M cacodylate buffer (pH 7.2) for 1 h and finally in 1% (w/v) uranyl acetate in distilled water for 1 h. Samples were then dehydrated in an ethanol series infiltrated with TAAB Low Viscosity resin and polymerized for 24 h at 60°C as thin layers on Alcar sheets. After polymerization Aclar sheets were peeled off and layers of polymerized resin with cells were re-embedded with the same resin as stacks. Sections were cut with a Reichert Ultracut ultramicrotome and observed with a FEI Tecnai 12 Biotwin microscope at 100kV accelerating voltage. Images were taken with a Gatan Orius SC1000 CCD camera.

SDS-PAGE and Western Blot

Total cell lysates were obtained by lysing 1.2×10^6 cells in 200 μ l RIPA buffer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, United States), mixed with $5 \times$ Laemmli loading buffer (125 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8), 25% (w/v) glycerol, 10% (w/v) SDS, 0.01% (w/v) bromophenol blue, 20% (v/v) 2-mercaptoethanol) to reach a final $1 \times$ concentration and heated for 5 min at 96°C. Isolated IACs from at least six 10 cm diameter culture dishes were dissolved in $2 \times$ Laemmli loading buffer and heated for 20 min at 70°C. Total cell lysates or isolated IACs were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and WB. Isolated IACs were loaded onto gradient pre-cast gels (Biorad, United States), separated with SDS-PAGE and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane (Amersham, Germany). The membrane was blocked in 5% (w/v) non-fat dry milk, and incubated with the appropriate antibodies, followed by incubation with horseradish peroxidase coupled secondary antibody. All antibodies are listed in **Supplementary Table S1**. Detection was performed using chemiluminescence (GE Healthcare) and visualized using iBright CL1000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, United States) or Uvitec Alliance Q9 mini (BioSPX b.v., Netherlands).

Statistical Analysis

MTT experiments were repeated at least three times, expressed as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) and analyzed by related-measure

two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Bonferroni posttest in GraphPad Prism v8.0 (GraphPad Software, United States) to assess significance. QSpec Spectral counter tool was used for MS data to measure the significance of differentially identified proteins in 2B1 versus Cal27 (Choi et al., 2008, 2015) and GraphPad Prism v. 8 was used for visualization.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cal27 Cells Primarily Utilize Integrin $\alpha 6 \beta 4$ for Adhesion

To define the adhesome composition in Cal27 and Cal27-derived 2B1 cells with *de novo* expression of integrin $\alpha V \beta 3$ (Stojanović et al., 2016) we first optimized the IAC isolation and defined the adhesome for the Cal27 cell line. IACs were isolated from cells in long-term culture (72 h), without prior coating of the cell culture dish with ECM proteins (Jones et al., 2015). This approach was selected because it enables the analysis of IAC proteins as well as cell-secreted ECM proteins, as shown recently (Paradžik et al., 2020). The optimal crosslinking duration of 10 min was selected based on WB analysis of the marker IAC components, focal adhesion kinase (FAK), talin 1 (TLN1), integrin linked kinase (ILK) and paxillin (Horton et al., 2015) from the isolated IACs (**Supplementary Figure S1**).

MS analysis of the Cal27 IACs detected 120 proteins with at least four spectral counts in minimum three out of five analyzed replicates (**Supplementary Table S2.1**), 68 of which were in the meta adhesome (Horton et al., 2015). The only integrin subunits identified were $\alpha 6$ (ITGA6) and $\beta 4$ (ITGB4), indicating that Cal27 in cell culture primarily utilize $\alpha 6 \beta 4$ for adhesion. Classically, $\alpha 6 \beta 4$ forms HDs, which are multiprotein complexes that facilitate the stable adhesion of basal epithelial cells to the underlying BM. The extracellular region of $\alpha 6 \beta 4$ binds to laminin ligands, in particular the epithelial BM-specific variant laminin-332 (Aumailley et al., 2005; Walko et al., 2015). Consistent with this, the Cal27 IAC preparations contained all three chains of laminin-332 (laminin subunit $\alpha 3$ (LAMA3); laminin subunit $\beta 3$ (LAMB3) and laminin subunit $\gamma 2$ (LAMC2)) (**Figure 1A**).

To further analyze the dataset, gene ontology (GO) enrichment analysis was performed on proteins identified in IACs isolated from Cal27 cells. A significant enrichment of GO terms related to extracellular exosome, cell-cell adherens junctions, ECM, membrane, intermediate filament and intracellular ribonucleoprotein complex was observed. Other GO terms such as ribosome and actin cytoskeleton were less well represented (**Figure 1B** and **Supplementary Table S2.2**). Therefore, the GO analysis supports the successful isolation of IACs from Cal27 cells.

Our previously published data showed that Cal27 cells express integrin $\beta 1$, $\beta 5$, $\beta 6$ and αV mRNAs, cell surface $\alpha V \beta 5$, and adhere to vitronectin (VTN) and FN (Stojanović et al., 2016). Therefore, we expected that the composition of ECM proteins secreted by Cal27 cells reflects this integrin profile. We identified several ECM components, including established integrin ligands such as VTN, tenascin C (TNC) and cysteine-rich 61 (CYR61)

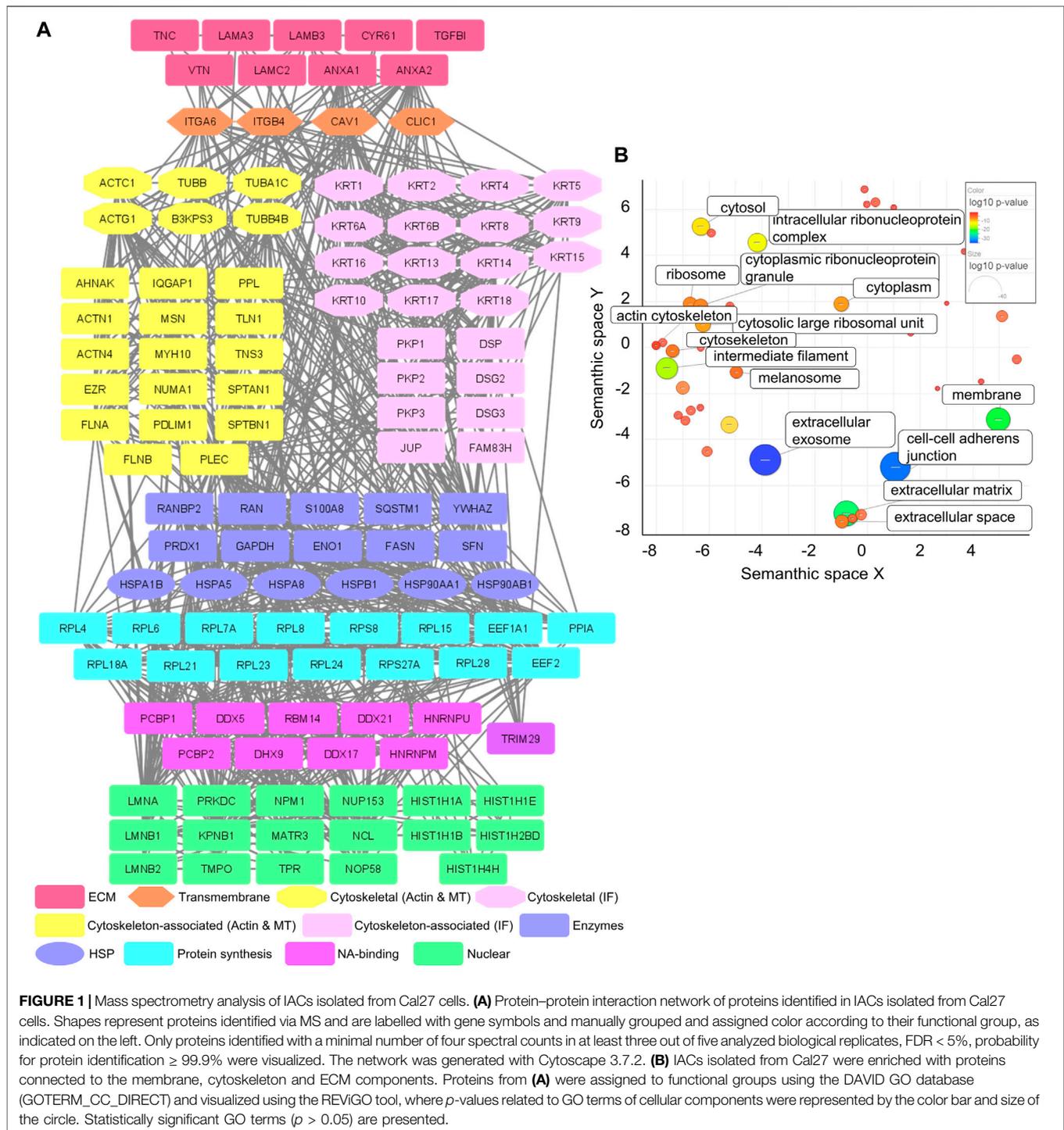


FIGURE 1 | Mass spectrometry analysis of IACs isolated from Cal27 cells. **(A)** Protein–protein interaction network of proteins identified in IACs isolated from Cal27 cells. Shapes represent proteins identified via MS and are labelled with gene symbols and manually grouped and assigned color according to their functional group, as indicated on the left. Only proteins identified with a minimal number of four spectral counts in at least three out of five analyzed biological replicates, FDR < 5%, probability for protein identification \geq 99.9% were visualized. The network was generated with Cytoscape 3.7.2. **(B)** IACs isolated from Cal27 were enriched with proteins connected to the membrane, cytoskeleton and ECM components. Proteins from **(A)** were assigned to functional groups using the DAVID GO database (GOTERM_CC_DIRECT) and visualized using the REViGO tool, where p -values related to GO terms of cellular components were represented by the color bar and size of the circle. Statistically significant GO terms ($p > 0.05$) are presented.

(Figure 1A). VTN is recognized by α V β 1, α V β 3, α V β 5 and α IIb β 3 (Felding-Habermann and Cheresch, 1993), TNC by α V β 1, α V β 3, α V β 6, α 2 β 1, α 9 β 6 and α 8 β 1 (Midwood et al., 2016) and CYR61 by α V β 3 and α V β 5 (Lau, 2016). We also identified annexins A1 and 2 (ANXA1/2), for which both cellular and extracellular localizations have been demonstrated (Wang and Lin, 2014; Boudhraa et al., 2016), and transforming growth

factor beta induced (TGFB1) which connects various ECM components, and interacts with several integrins including α 1 β 1, α 3 β 1, α V β 3, and α V β 5 (Ween et al., 2012). We also detected caveolin-1 (CAV1), a structural protein of caveolae/lipid rafts involved in integrin-dependent signaling (Echarri and Del Pozo, 2006), and chloride intracellular channel 1 (CLIC1), upregulated in several cancers (Peretti et al., 2015).

Our recently published data, obtained by differential analysis between melanoma cells MDA-MB-435S and MDA-MB-435S-derived cell clones with decreased expression of integrin α V, identified key components of integrin α V β 5 adhesion complexes, namely talin 1 and 2 (TLN1 and 2), α -actinin 1 and 4 (ACTN1 and 4), filamin A and B (FLNA and B), PLEC and vinculin (VCL) (Paradžik et al., 2020), which are all part of the consensus adhesome (Horton et al., 2015). All these proteins, except TLN2, were detected in Cal27 IACs, whereas VCL was detected in only two out of five samples. These data indicate that Cal27 cells in long term culture do form FAs, despite the fact that the relevant integrin subunits were not detected by MS (**Figure 1A**). Therefore, these data suggest that α V integrin heterodimers are likely to be a low abundant component of the Cal27 adhesome under the conditions tested.

Type I HDs, found in stratified and pseudostratified epithelia, consist of integrin α 6 β 4, PLEC, CD151, BP230 and BP180 (Owaribe et al., 1990). Type II HDs, found in simple epithelia, consist only of integrin α 6 β 4 and PLEC (Uematsu et al., 1994; Fontao et al., 1999). Since the main integrin identified in IACs from Cal27 cells was α 6 β 4, we searched the MS data for other HD components. Out of the known HD-specific proteins, we detected only PLEC suggesting that Cal27 cells form type II HDs.

Type II HDs are characterized by electron-dense regions connected to cytokeratin filaments (Fontao et al., 1997). It is well known that intermediate filaments assembled from basal cell keratins KRT-5 and KRT-14 associate with the inner plaque of HDs via PLEC and BP230 (Walko et al., 2015). Interestingly, both KRT-5 and KRT-14 and a plethora of additional keratins, i.e., KRT-1/2/4/6A/6B/8/9/10/13/15/16/17/18 were identified in Cal27 IACs. Since keratins can originate from MS sample preparation contamination (Hodge et al., 2013) and provide false positives, we evaluated their significance by comparing the number of spectra for these keratins in Cal27 isolates with the adhesome of human breast carcinoma MDA-MB-231 cells which were simultaneously analyzed (unpublished data, data not shown). The most important difference was in the number of spectra for KRT-5 and KRT-14, which were represented with the highest number of spectra of all keratins and had a 10-fold higher number of spectra in Cal27 cells as compared to MDA-MB-231 cells (unpublished data, data not shown). In addition, a striking difference was observed in KRT-15/16/17 which were absent in IACs from MDA-MB-231 cells but present in Cal27 cells (**Supplementary Table S2.1**). Indeed, it has been demonstrated that the expression of KRT-17 is higher in oral squamous cell carcinoma tissues compared to non-tumor tissues (Coelho et al., 2015) but is also expressed in breast carcinoma (Turashvili et al., 2007). Conversely, KRT-19 was not detected in the Cal27 adhesome unlike the MDA-MB-231 adhesome (**Supplementary Table S2.1**). Together, these data indicate that enrichment in KRT-5 and KRT-14 is a feature of Cal27 cells, which further supports the formation of HDs by integrin α 6 β 4. However, these data do not allow us to conclude whether KRT-5 and KRT-14 are an integral part of HDs. Therefore, based on the adhesome data we hypothesize that Cal27 cells in cell culture adhere preferentially through formation of type II HDs.

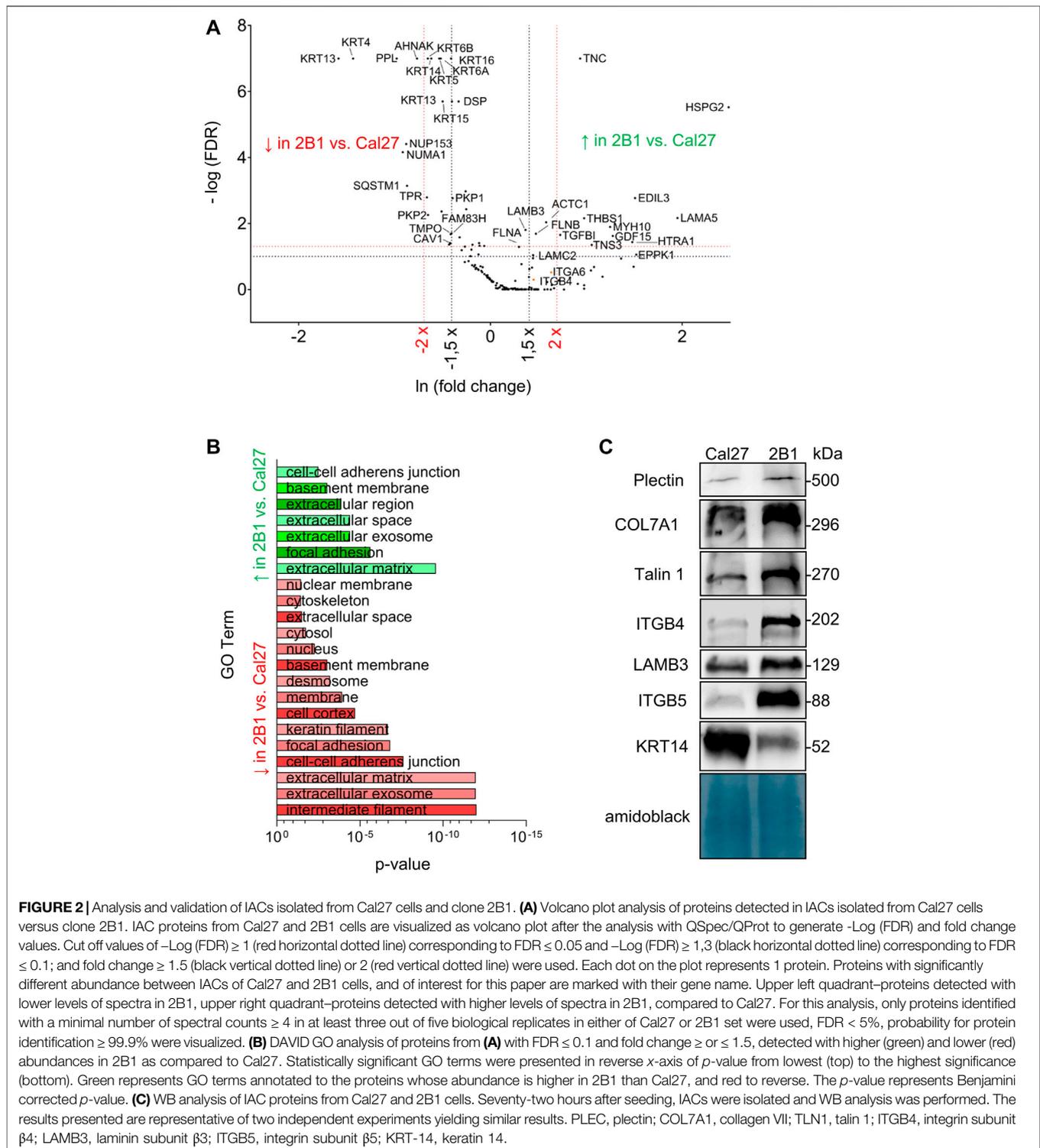
A constructed PPI network (**Figure 1A**) further shows a group of desmosomal proteins, i.e., periplakin (PPL), desmogleins 2 and 3 (DSG2/3), plakophilins 1, 2 and 3 (PKP1/2/3), junction plakoglobin (PLAK) and desmoplakin (DSP). These proteins are not frequently detected in adhesome analysis and were absent in the MDA-MB-435S adhesome analyzed in the same manner (Paradžik et al., 2020). However, melanoma cells MDA-MB-435S are metastatic and express mesenchymal markers, such as vimentin (Han et al., 2014), unlike Cal27 cells which possess an epithelial phenotype (Yadav et al., 2011). DSGs and PLAK, but also integrins α 6 and β 4, were detected in two types of human oral squamous carcinoma cell lines by MS in deroofed cells attached to glass coverslips (Todorović et al., 2010).

MS analysis identified heat shock proteins and many ribosomal proteins (ribosomal protein large (RPL) and small (RPS)) and those related to RNA and protein synthesis such as DEAD box proteins (DDX). A plausible explanation is that adapter proteins, which interact with integrin mRNAs, could support specific integrin dimer formation (Hatzfeld and Magin, 2019). Actually, ribosomes have been found to co-localize with β 3 integrin-enriched FAs on engagement with ECM proteins (Willett et al., 2010). Similarly, the α 6 integrin 3'UTR is essential not only for the formation and localization of the α 6 β 4 heterodimer to cell-matrix adhesions but also its stability (Woychek et al., 2019). Finally, the Cal27 PPI network contains a group of nuclear proteins (**Figure 1A**).

In conclusion, our results indicate that Cal27 cells use preferentially, but not exclusively, integrin α 6 β 4 for adhesion in cell culture, unlike melanoma MDA-MB-435S (Paradžik et al., 2020), osteosarcoma U2OS, lung carcinoma A549 and melanoma A375 (Lock et al., 2018) which all use integrin α V β 5. The composition of the Cal27 adhesome and the absence of BP180 and BP230 indicate that these cells form type II HDs composed of α 6 β 4 and PLEC, but these data do not allow us to conclude whether KRT-5 and KRT-14, which represent the majority of keratins in this cell line, are linked to these HDs.

Comparison of Cal27 and 2B1 Adhesomes Suggests That *De Novo* Expression of Integrin α V β 3 Increased the Abundance of FAs and Type II HDs

Since our previous data showed *de novo* expression of integrin α V β 3 in Cal27 cells induced differences in sensitivity to anticancer drugs (Stojanović et al., 2016), we aimed to identify IAC proteins that contributed to the observed phenotype changes (**Supplementary Table S2.3**). MS identified differences in IAC composition between Cal27 and 2B1 cells (**Figures 2A, B**). Since 2B1 cells have increased expression of both α V β 3 and α V β 5, and demonstrated increased adhesion to both FN and VN (Stojanović et al., 2016), we expected to detect more FA proteins in 2B1 compared to Cal27 cells. Indeed, we observed higher levels of proteins implicated in FA formation, i.e., FLNB, tensin-3 (TENS3) and myosin 10 (MYH10) in the 2B1 adhesome. FLNB and TENS3 were both found to be part of the integrin α V β 5 adhesome (Paradžik et al., 2020). FLNB is an actin-binding protein whose expression has been associated with invasiveness in



osteosarcoma and radioresistant lung cancer cells (Iguchi et al., 2015), in line with higher expressing and more invasive 2B1 cells. Tensins are regulators of Rho GTPase signaling and cell adhesion (Blangy, 2017). An unbiased assessment of IAC proteins with higher abundance in 2B1 compared to Cal27 cells using DAVID GO analysis suggested that they are mostly components of the

ECM and FAs. Conversely, proteins present in lower levels in clones 2B1 compared to Cal27 cells were classified as intermediate filaments, ECM and cell-cell adherent junctions (**Figure 2B** and **Supplementary Table 2.3**).

Other proteins detected at higher levels in IACs from 2B1 compared to Cal27 were the ECM proteins TNC,

thrombospondin-1 (THBS1), TGFBI and EGF-like repeat, discoidin I-like domain-containing protein 3 (EDIL-3), high-temperature requirement serine protease (HTRA1) and heparan sulphate proteoglycan 2 (HSPG2, perlecan). Although the spectral counts for THBS1, EDIL-3, HTRA1 and HSPG2 in Cal27 cells were below the selected cut off value (**Supplementary Table S2.3**), they showed increased abundance in 2B1 cells. TNC is an ECM protein which binds to many different integrin heterodimers, especially $\alpha V\beta 3$, but not $\alpha V\beta 5$ (Midwood et al., 2016) and THBS1 is an extracellular mediator of matrix mechanotransduction that acts via integrin $\alpha V\beta 1$ to establish FAs (Yamashiro et al., 2020). Therefore, their increased abundance in 2B1 IACs very likely reflects the *de novo* expression of integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$ -containing FAs in 2B1 cells and/or increased expression of integrin $\alpha V\beta 5$ (Stojanović et al., 2016). THBS1 is also closely associated with transforming growth factor β (TGF- β). Latent TGF- β can be activated through different mechanisms, including integrins in concert with mechanical forces due to ECM stiffness and/or cytoskeletal forces, or by binding to the secreted and ECM protein THBS1 (Atanasova et al., 2019). TGFBI, an ECM interacting protein, activates the FAK signaling pathway through its binding to integrin $\alpha V\beta 5$, enhances glycolysis and promotes pancreatic cancer cell migration (Costanza et al., 2019) which is in line with our data of increased migration of 2B1 cells. The observed higher levels of actin are also in line with migration data (Stojanović et al., 2016). Higher level of EDIL3 in 2B1 cells is consistent with the increased amount of integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$ FAs (Stojanović et al., 2016). EDIL-3 (DEL-1) is a ECM protein that promotes adhesion of endothelial cells through interaction with the $\alpha V\beta 3$ (Hidai et al., 1998; Yuh et al., 2020). The connection between integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$ and EDIL3 has been shown in HNSCC samples compared with non-cancerous controls. Namely, Cen et al. (2018) demonstrated decreased expression of MiR-375-3p, thus acting as a tumor suppressor via regulating tumor-related genes LAMC1, EDIL3, FN1, VEGFA, IGF2BP2, and IGF2BP3 in HNSCC, which were greatly enriched in the pathways of integrin $\beta 3$ cell surface interactions. Moreover, EDIL3 is significantly correlated with mesenchymal phenotype, angiogenesis, and tumor progression in lung adenocarcinoma (Jeong et al., 2017). It also promotes epithelial–mesenchymal transition (EMT) and paclitaxel resistance through interaction with integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$ in cancer cells and its blockade by cilengitide restores sensitivity and reverts EMT (Gasca et al., 2020). HTRA1, a serine protease shows higher levels in 2B1 IACs compared to Cal27. It has a variety of targets, including ECM proteins such as FN (Jiang et al., 2012). Higher levels of HSPG2 (perlecan) in 2B1 is consistent with data showing that intercellular deposition of HSPG2, a basement-membrane type heparan sulphate proteoglycan which can interact with $\beta 1$ and $\beta 3$ integrins (Hayashi et al., 1992), is enhanced in oral epithelial dysplasia and carcinoma *in situ* (Hasegawa et al., 2016). In conclusion, many proteins detected at higher levels in IACs from 2B1 compared to Cal27 are related to increased amount of integrins, either $\alpha V\beta 3$ and/or $\alpha V\beta 5$, detected previously (Stojanović et al., 2016).

As we emphasized previously, the main integrin used by Cal27 cells in long term culture is integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$. Interestingly, we found increased levels of both integrin subunits $\alpha 6$ and $\beta 4$ in IACs of 2B1 cells, compared to Cal27, although this difference wasn't statistically significant. We wondered whether laminin-332, the main laminin used by integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$ for adhesion (Walko et al., 2015), was also present in higher amounts in 2B1 cells. The IAC MS data showed higher levels of all three laminin subunits LAMA3, LAMB3 and LAMC2 (only LAMA3 difference wasn't statistically significant) in IACs from 2B1 cells compared to Cal27 (**Supplementary Table S2.3**), indicating that 2B1 cells secrete an increased abundance of laminin-332. Interestingly, higher levels of the $\alpha 6\beta 4$ interacting ECM protein laminin subunit $\alpha 5$ (LAMA5) were also detected in 2B1. LAMA5 is a part of laminin-511 ($\alpha 5\beta 1\gamma 1$), a potent adhesive and pro-migratory ECM substrate for a variety of normal and tumor cell lines *in vitro* (Pouliot and Kusuma, 2013). In Cal27 neither laminin $\beta 1$ nor $\gamma 1$ specific spectra were observed, while in 2B1 none or very low number of spectra in different samples for laminin $\beta 1$ or $\gamma 1$ were detected, thus preventing us to conclude on the actual difference in laminin-511 expression between the two cell lines (**Supplementary Table S2.3**).

Many proteins were found to be present in lower amounts in IACs from 2B1 compared to Cal27 (**Figure 2A**; **Supplementary Table S2.3**) including many keratins, i.e., KRT-5, -6A, -6B, -13, -14, -15, -16 and -17. KRT-5 and KRT-14 are the main keratins employed by Cal27 cells. This finding was surprising, as 2B1 cells showed an increased amount of integrin $\alpha 6$ and $\beta 4$ subunits. This indicated that they are not part of type II HDs. Te Molder et al. (2019) described hybrid cell-matrix adhesions which are present in the central region of the cells containing CD151 - $\alpha 3\beta 1/\alpha 6\beta 4$ integrin complexes and PLEC, which were not anchored to the keratin filaments. In addition, CD151 was necessary for proper organization of these integrins in the central region of the cells. However, we did not observe CD151 nor integrin $\alpha 3$ in the adhesomes of Cal27 or 2B1 cells.

Other proteins found at lower levels in IACs from 2B1 cells were PPL and DSP. PPL is a member of plakin family of proteins implicated in crosstalk between three major cytoskeletal networks. PPL, together with DSP, envoplakin, and epiplakin is predominantly involved in intermediate filament binding as components of desmosomes and the cornified envelope (Quick, 2018). Since PPL is mostly downregulated in cancer, e.g., in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (Nishimori et al., 2006) and many other cancers regulating cancer cell growth, survival, migration, invasion and drug resistance (Wesley et al., 2021), its downregulation in more therapy resistant and more migratory 2B1 cells (Stojanović et al., 2016) was expected. In Cal27 cells we detected almost all components of desmosomes, i.e., DSG 2/3, PKP 1/2/3, PLAK and DSP. We also detected KRT-5 and KRT-14 filaments which were shown to support stable desmosomes (Loschke et al., 2016). Both plakophilins (PKP1/2), DSP, KRT-5 and KRT-14 were less abundant in 2B1 cells while DSG 2/3 were detected with low number of spectra preventing us to conclude on its differential expression. These data indicate that both cell lines form desmosomes which are less abundant in 2B1 compared to Cal27 cells, and indicate that KRT-5 and KRT-14 filaments are

very likely anchored with desmosomes. The observed reduced cell-cell contact in 2B1 compared to Cal27 cells is in line with increased migration of 2B1 compared to Cal27 (Stojanović et al., 2016). It remains to be determined how desmosome components are retained through the IAC isolation protocol.

Additional proteins found in lower amount in 2B1 cells compared to Cal27 were two nuclear proteins, nuclear mitotic apparatus protein 1 (NUMA1) and nucleoporin 153 (NUP153). Finally, neuroblast differentiation-associated protein AHNAK is also present in reduced amount in 2B1 IACs. AHNAK was found in several adhesomes (Kuo et al., 2012; Horton et al., 2015; Paradžik et al., 2020), in RAs (Lock et al., 2018) and as $\beta 4$ interacting protein (Myllymäki et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2020) and was shown to function as a tumor suppressor via modulation of TGF β /Smad signaling pathway (Lee et al., 2014). However, its involvement in tumor progression is still unknown.

Validation of IAC Proteins Differentially Detected in Cal27 and 2B1 Adhesomes

The increased abundance of $\beta 4$ in IACs of 2B1 cells was confirmed using WB of isolated IACs (Figure 2C), while increased expression of integrin subunit $\alpha 6$ in 2B1 was confirmed by flow cytometry (Supplementary Figure S2A). The formation of HDs can be initiated through laminin-332 deposited by the cells (Litjens et al., 2006). Therefore, the increased level of HDs is in line with increased deposition of corresponding ECM proteins, i.e., laminin-332 whose increased expression in 2B1 was confirmed by WB of LAMB3 (Figure 2C) supporting the MS analysis of all laminin-332 components in IAC isolates. We have also found COL7A1 expression in IAC isolates of both Cal27 and 2B1 cells and the expression was increased in 2B1 (Figure 2C). Type VII collagen (COL7A1) is a major component of anchoring fibrils, providing mechanical strength via linking the basal lamina and the underlying connective tissue, and is synthesized by keratinocytes and fibroblasts (Goletz et al., 2017). The cytoskeletal linker PLEC, part of HDs type I and II, was shown to mediate crosstalk between HDs which oppose force transduction and traction force generation by FAs by coupling intermediate filaments to the actin cytoskeleton (Zuidema et al., 2020). In accordance, WB analysis of IAC isolates demonstrated increased levels of PLEC in 2B1 cells compared to Cal27 (Figure 2C) in contrast to the MS analysis which indicated similar amounts (Supplementary Table S2.3). Although the classical type I HD component BP180 was not detected by MS, we did observe similar BP180 expression in both cell lines by WB and the BP180 was weak, if at all present, in isolated Cal27 and 2B1 IACs (data not shown). These results support the conclusion that both cell types form type II HDs. Finally, we confirmed decreased levels of KRT-14 in 2B1 cells compared to Cal27 (Figure 2C), thus supporting the conclusion that HDs in Cal27 and 2B1 cells have reduced anchorage to KRT-5 and KRT-14. Interestingly, WB analysis of KRT-14 in Cal27 and 2B1 cells upon integrin $\beta 4$ knockdown showed that the expression of KRT-14 does not change in Cal27 or 2B1 cells upon integrin $\beta 4$ knockdown (Supplementary Figure S2B).

Integrin subunit $\beta 5$ was not detected by MS in Cal27, but in 2B1 cells there was a low detection in 1 repeat, while integrin subunits αV and $\beta 3$ were not detected at all. However, the expression of integrin heterodimer $\alpha V\beta 5$ in Cal27 and its increased expression in 2B1 cells, as well as the *de novo* expression of $\alpha V\beta 3$ in 2B1 cells was demonstrated previously (Stojanović et al., 2016). In addition, the difference in $\alpha V\beta 5$ integrin abundance in Cal27 and 2B1 IAC isolates was confirmed using WB (Figure 2C). Although TLN1 was found at low levels by MS in IACs, WB analysis demonstrated increased levels of TLN1 in 2B1 cells compared to Cal27, demonstrating further increased amount of FAs in 2B1 compared to Cal27 (Figure 2C).

Analysis of the Cal27 and 2B1 adhesome upon long-term culture detected only $\alpha 6$ and $\beta 4$ integrin subunits, indicating that these cells preferentially, but not exclusively, use integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$ for adhesion. We have recently published results of adhesome analysis of human melanoma cell line MDA-MB-435S in which we found predominantly integrin subunits αV and $\beta 5$ (Paradžik et al., 2020), that is in accordance with our unpublished results for human melanoma cell line RPMI-7951 and breast carcinoma cell line MDA-MB-231, as well as with results published by Lock et al. (2018) in human osteosarcoma U2OS, lung carcinoma A549 and melanoma A375 cells. Unlike Cal27, all these cell lines are highly metastatic cells with more mesenchymal than epithelial characteristics (Yadav et al., 2011). We have shown that 2B1 cells express increased amount of integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$ on the cell surface. Integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$ has been shown to form HDs (Walko et al., 2015) and therefore we searched for more HD components and found only PLEC which was more abundant in 2B1 compared to Cal27 cells only in further validation experiments using WB. The differential expression of $\alpha 6\beta 4$ also has an effect on ECM protein characteristics for HDs, i.e., in 2B1 cells we found increased laminin-332 as well as COL7A1, confirming existence of HDs in both cell lines. Interestingly, we also observed increased amount of another BM component, perlecan which is also more abundant in 2B1 compared to Cal27. An important gene expression signature highly expressed in a subset of recurrent HNSCC includes laminin $\alpha 3$, $\beta 3$ and $\gamma 2$, components of the laminin-332, as well as integrins $\alpha 6$ and $\beta 4$ forming integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$, which serves as its ligand, suggesting a potentially aggressive phenotype prone to invasion and metastasis (Ginos et al., 2004). HNSCC tumor biology is strongly associated with deregulations within the ECM compartment. Laminin-332 is one of the main isoforms associated with malignant transformation, contributing to proliferation, adhesion, migration, invasion, and metastasis (Ramovs et al., 2017), due to its involvement in the regulation of several pathways, including the activation of the EGFR/MAPK as well as PI3K/AKT. Therefore, laminin-332 may represent an attractive potential therapeutic target for these tumors (Meireles Da Costa et al., 2021).

Todorović et al. (2010) used a method for IAC enrichment (deroofing the cells with ammonium hydroxide and the removal of cytosolic and organellar proteins by stringent water wash) and MS analysis of proteins associated with the basal surface of the cell and its underlying ECM. They analysed differential expression in PLAK-null cells compared to PLAK

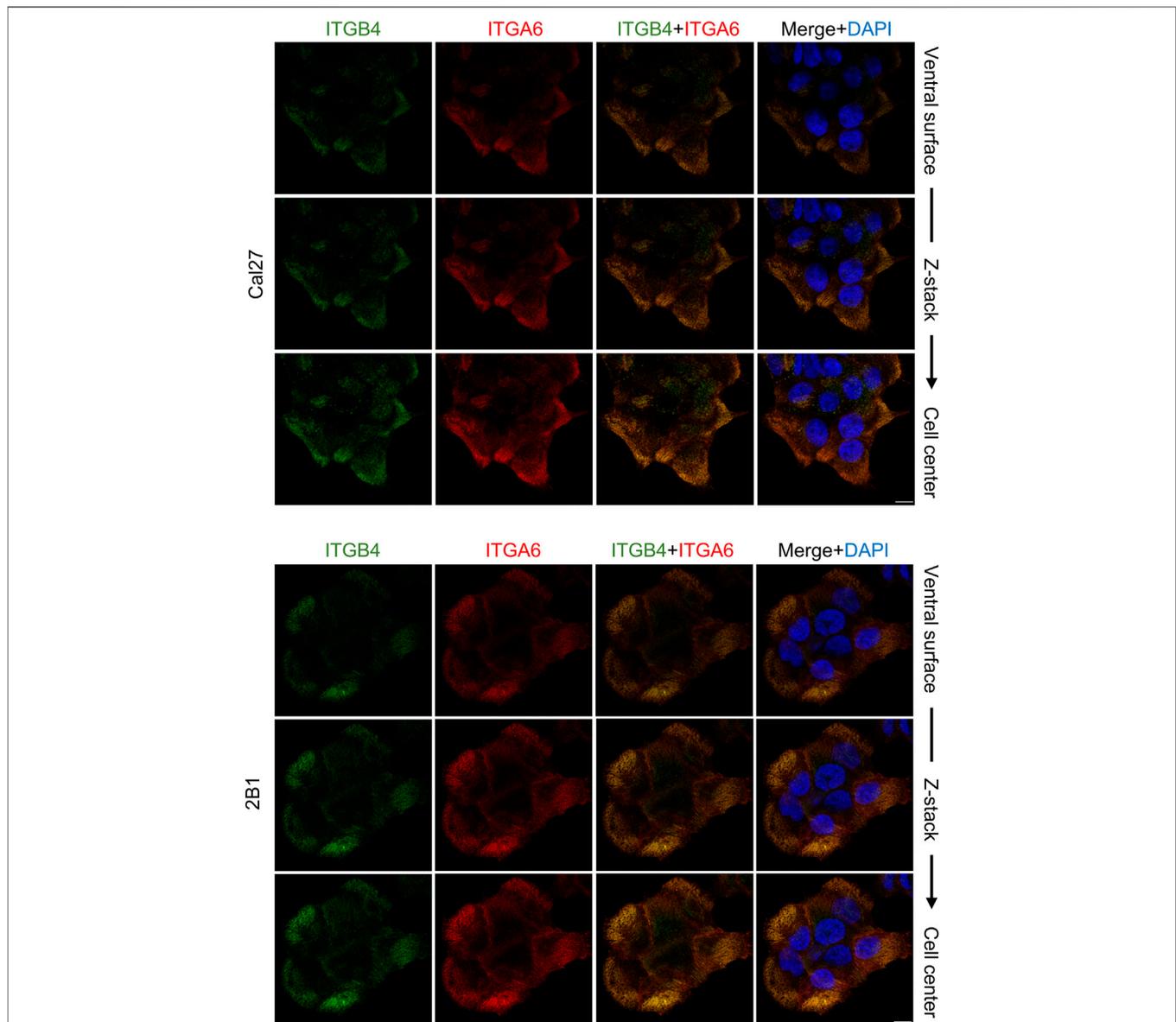


FIGURE 3 | Integrin subunits $\alpha 6$ and $\beta 4$ co-localize in both Cal27 or 2B1 cells. Confocal z stack images of Cal27 and 2B1 cells. Forty-eight hours after seeding on coverslips, cells were fixed, permeabilized, incubated with antibodies against integrin anti- $\beta 4$ (ITGB4) antibody followed by Alexa-Fluor 488-conjugated antibody (green) and integrin anti- $\alpha 6$ (ITGA6) antibody followed by Alexa-Fluor 555-conjugated antibody (red). Nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue). Analysis was performed using TCS SP8 Leica. Scale bar = 10 μm .

heterozygous mouse keratinocytes and observed strong downregulation of FN, TNC, integrins $\alpha 6$ and $\beta 4$ and hemidesmosome component BP180. They applied the same method to compare human oral squamous carcinoma lines CAL33 and UM-SCC-1 which originate from tongue and the roof of the mouth, respectively, and again found differential expression of cell-cell adhesion proteins DSG2 and PLAK and integrin $\alpha 4$, thus supporting the important role of desmosomes and HDs in HNSCC. These results indicate regulation of HDs by desmosomes. However, little is known about the regulation of desmosome adhesion by cell-ECM interaction, FAs and HDs. Latest data clearly showed that HDs and FAs affect each other's

distribution. In normal human epithelial keratinocytes they are identified as separate but linked entities which cooperate to coordinate the dynamic interplay between the keratin and actin cytoskeleton (Pora et al., 2019). FAs and HDs share only one component, namely PLEC, while HDs and desmosomes share keratins. Our data indicate that there is crosstalk between FAs, HDs and desmosomes. A better understanding of FAs, HDs and desmosomes will provide novel clues into the molecular mechanisms that regulate adhesion, migration and survival in cancer cells. These studies may reveal new strategies for cancer treatment. In conclusion, our data indicate that *de novo* expression of integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$ in Cal27

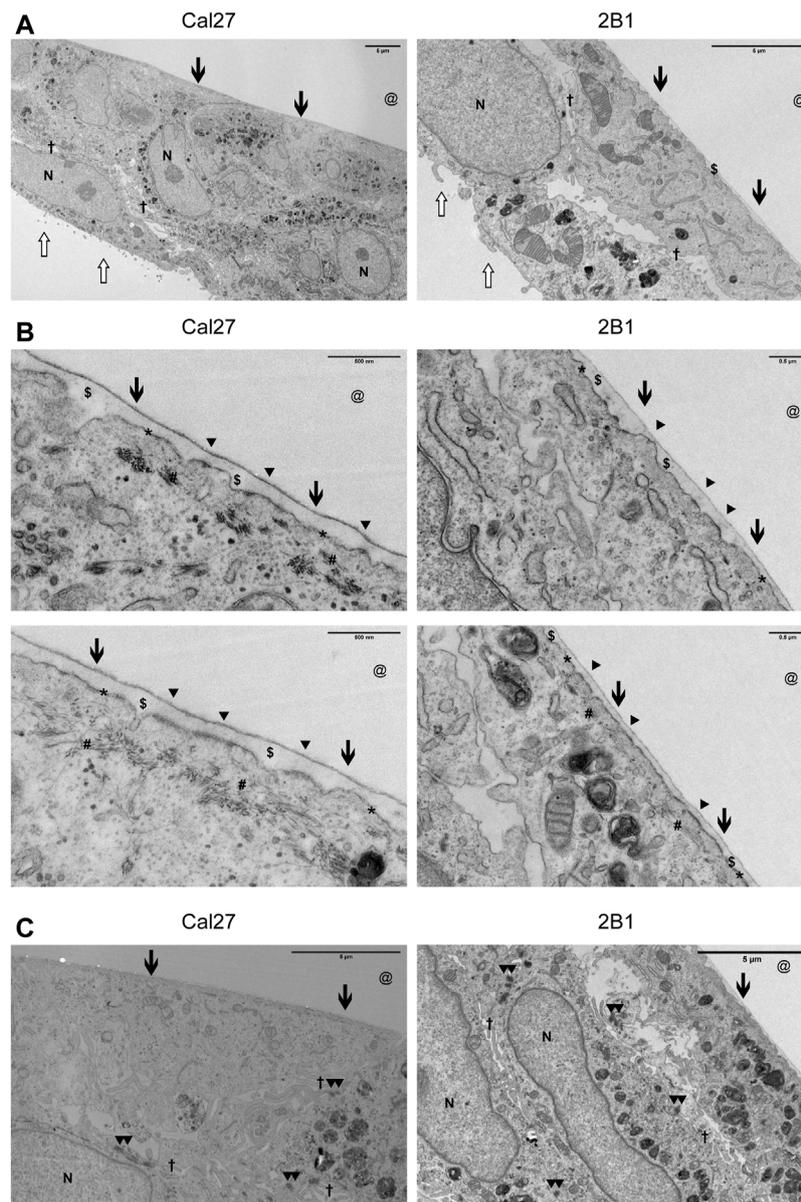


FIGURE 4 | Cal27 and 2B1 cells form HD-like structures which are indicative as type II HDs. **(A–C)** Cal27 and 2B1 cells were cultured on Aclar for up to 7 days and transverse sections of the cell-ECM interface were prepared, imaged by TEM, and a range of magnifications shown. **(A)** Lower magnification images of cell monolayers that have formed a flattened basal surface with a thin layer of ECM (S) proximal to the area where the Aclar film (@) would have occupied. **(B)** Higher magnification images of the cell-ECM interface. Arrowheads (▲) indicate the approximate position of some type II HDs (indicated from the extracellular side) which are located at the plasma membrane (*) and link to cytoplasmic cyokeratin filaments (#). **(C)** Areas of cells to illustrate the formation of desmosomes. All images are orientated with the cell-ECM interface towards the top of the images. Other symbols used are [N = nucleus; Open arrow = luminal side with microvilli; Filled arrow = basal surface next to ECM and aclar.; † = cell-cell junction where you can sometimes see electron dense desmosomes (▲▲) as shown in **(C)**.

results in upregulation of $\alpha\text{V}\beta\text{5}$, either of them contributing to the upregulation of HDs leading to an altered ventral membrane environment with different links from integrins and the ECM to IAC components and the cytoskeleton. MS data suggest that it is possible that a reduced amount of desmosomes has occurred but this should be verified by other methods and is outside the scope of the research presented in this paper.

Cal27 and 2B1 Cells Form Type II HD-Like Structures

Our MS analysis of the Cal27 cell adhesome identified only type II HD components, $\alpha\text{6}\beta\text{4}$ integrin and PLEC (**Supplementary Table 2.1**). Differential analysis showed increased levels of integrins α6 , β4 and PLEC, and decreased levels of KRT-5 and KRT-14 in IACs from 2B1

cells, suggesting a reduced link of type II HDs adhesions with keratins. To analyze the cellular localization of integrin heterodimer $\alpha 6 \beta 4$ we performed IF analysis using antibodies directed against integrins $\alpha 6$ and $\beta 4$ and demonstrated typical integrin $\alpha 6$ and $\beta 4$ staining, i.e., diffuse ventral membrane localization in cauliflower or leopard skin pattern (**Figure 3**). We also performed IF analysis using antibodies against KRT-14 (**Supplementary Figure S3**). Surprisingly, we observed a different KRT-14 pattern between the cell types. In Cal27 cells KRT-14 was distributed at cell edges, whilst in 2B1 cells KRT-14 was more diffuse, and the KRT-14 network was dispersed throughout the cytoplasm, which was particularly visible when moving away from the bottom of the cell into the cell body.

Due to the limited resolution of IF microscopy, we analyzed HDs in Cal27 and 2B1 cells by transmission electron microscopy (TEM). In TEM, HDs appear as tripartite structures consisting of an inner and outer plaque and a sub-basal dense plate. The inner hemidesmosomal plaque is composed of the PLEC and BP230 proteins, which are involved in connecting the HD to the keratin intermediate filament system. The outer plaque contains the hemidesmosomal transmembrane proteins $\alpha 6 \beta 4$ and BP180. The integrin $\alpha 6 \beta 4$, a receptor for laminin-332 in the epidermal basement membrane, binds to the intermediate filament anchoring protein PLEC (Borradori and Sonnenberg, 1999; Walko et al., 2015). Cal27 and 2B1 cells were cultured for 7 days on Aclar to allow transverse sections to be viewed by TEM (**Figure 4**). Both Cal27 and 2B1 cells formed cell layers of 1–2 cell depth. Polarization of cells was apparent, with flattened ventral membrane surfaces next to a small layer of secreted ECM and microvilli on the dorsal membrane (**Figure 4A**). We observed many areas with increased plasma membrane density that were in close proximity to the secreted ECM (**Figure 4A**). In addition, many areas displayed increased plasma membrane density alone. Therefore, in agreement with the MS data, the TEM analysis identified plasma membrane adhesion structures that did not display the fully mature HD stratification observed for type I HDs that contain all HD components (Uematsu et al., 1994; Fontao et al., 1999), and supports the conclusion that Cal27 and 2B1 cells form type II HDs. Of interest, the TEM analysis also revealed the presence of cell-cell junctions such as desmosomes (**Figure 4C**), that is in line with MS data containing many desmosomal proteins (**Supplementary Table S2.3**).

Knockdown of Integrin $\beta 4$ Confers Resistance to CDDP, MMC and DOX in Both Cal27 and 2B1 Cells

The *de novo* expression of integrin $\alpha V \beta 3$ in Cal27 cells confers resistance to cDDP, MMC and DOX (Stojanović et al., 2016). Since we found increased expression of integrin $\alpha 6 \beta 4$ in 2B1 compared to Cal27 cells we aimed to investigate the possible involvement of $\alpha 6 \beta 4$ integrin in sensitivity to these anticancer drugs. We transfected Cal27 and 2B1 cells with siRNA specific for integrin $\beta 4$ and measured sensitivity to anticancer drugs as

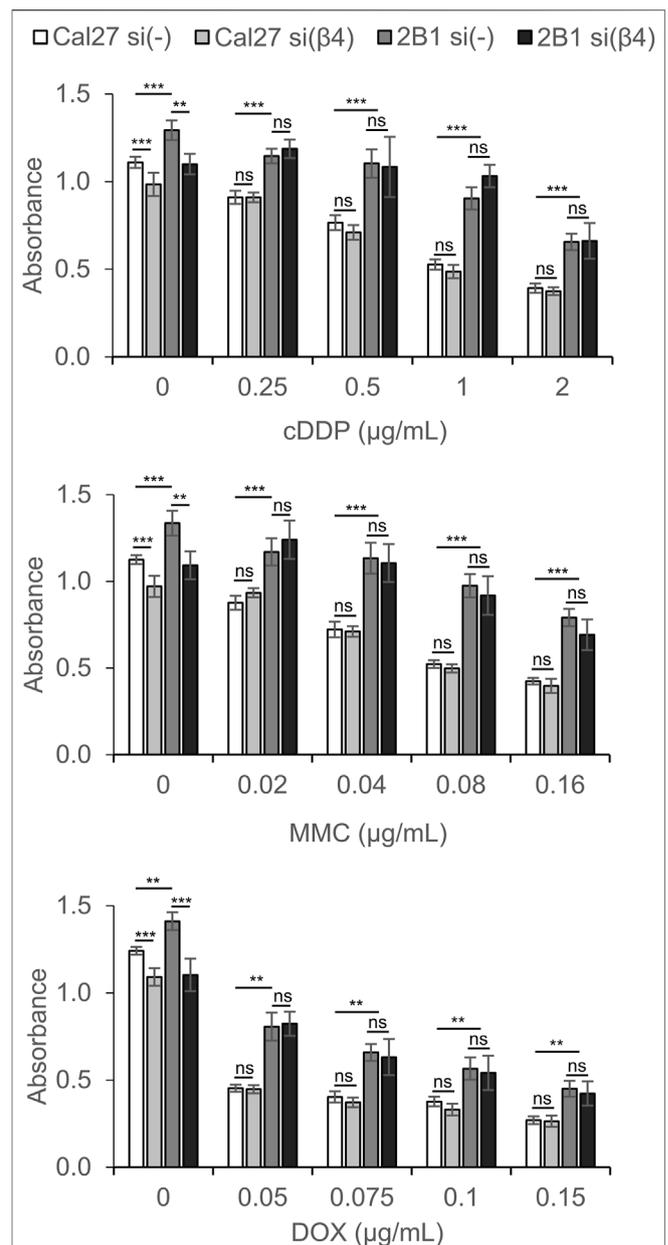


FIGURE 5 | Cal27 and 2B1 cells demonstrate decreased sensitivity to CDDP, MMC or DOX upon knockdown of integrin $\beta 4$ (si($\beta 4$)) as compared to control Cal27 and 2B1 cells transfected with control siRNA (si(-)). Twenty-four hours upon siRNA transfection, cells were seeded in 96-well plates and 24 h later treated with different concentrations of CDDP, MMC or DOX. Cytotoxicity was measured by MTT assay 72 h later. Average absorbance data \pm S.D. indicating survival, are representative of at least three independent experiments yielding similar results. Data were analyzed by two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni post-test. ns, not significant; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

compared to the cells transfected with control siRNA. WB confirmed the decreased expression of integrin $\beta 4$ (**Supplementary Figure S2B**). Of interest, this analysis also revealed that integrin $\beta 4$ expression was increased in 2B1 total cell lysate compared to Cal27. To test whether integrin $\beta 4$ knockdown decreased the amount of integrin $\alpha 6 \beta 4$

heterodimer at the cell surface we measured the expression of integrin subunit $\alpha 6$ using flow cytometry. Indeed, integrin $\beta 4$ knockdown decreased the amount of $\alpha 6$ integrin subunit on the cell surface (**Supplementary Figure S2A**), thus confirming that integrin $\beta 4$ knockdown decreases the expression of $\alpha 6\beta 4$ heterodimer at the cell surface.

Both Cal27 and cell clone 2B1 transfected with control siRNA retained similar sensitivity to cDDP, MMC and DOX as nontransfected cells (data not shown). However, Cal27 and 2B1 cells transfected with $\beta 4$ -specific siRNA demonstrated resistance, i.e., decreased sensitivity to cDDP, MMC and DOX compared to cells transfected with control siRNA (**Figure 5**). In the absence of the anticancer drug, both Cal27 and 2B1 cells transfected with integrin $\beta 4$ -specific siRNA demonstrate decreased proliferation compared to control transfection. Upon exposure to different concentrations of cDDP, MMC or DOX, the resistance of 2B1 cells compared to Cal27, both transfected with control siRNA, was retained which corresponds to previously published data (Stojanović et al., 2016). However, in both cells transfected with integrin $\beta 4$ -specific siRNA we observed increased survival (resistance) compared to their own controls. This result confirms the involvement of integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$ in signaling pathways affecting sensitivity of both cell lines to anticancer drugs (**Figure 5**). However, since we observed a similar effect of decreased expression of $\alpha 6\beta 4$ in both Cal27 and 2B1 cells, we conclude that mechanisms of anticancer drug resistance triggered by *de novo* expression of integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$ and decreased expression of $\alpha 6\beta 4$ are independent, i.e., have different mechanisms.

The expression of integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$ is significantly higher in tongue SCC cells than in epithelium cells in normal tissues (Ahmedah et al., 2017). In our previous work we showed the integrin crosstalk event in tongue squamous carcinoma cells Cal27-derived drug resistant cell clone 2B1, obtained by *de novo* expression of integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$, i.e., increased amount of integrin $\alpha V\beta 5$ in 2B1 cells whose expression was unrelated to integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$ -mediated anticancer drug resistance to cDDP, MMC and DOX (Stojanović et al., 2016). Therefore, our cell model imitates what might happen during progression of HNSCC. Here, we assessed the adhesome of both cell lines in order to obtain further information on the components of the adhesion complexes and their possible role in regulation of the sensitivity to the anticancer drugs. In conclusion, our major finding is that both Cal27 and 2B1 cells preferentially, but not exclusively, use integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$ for adhesion forming type II HDs. Integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$ also provides a physiological role in sensitivity to three different anticancer drugs.

CONCLUSION

Since integrins have been implicated in sensitivity to chemotherapy they are therefore potential therapeutic targets, in addition to their already well-described roles as therapeutics in anti-clotting, multiple sclerosis and ulcerative colitis

(Desgrosellier and Cheresch, 2010; Seguin et al., 2015; Dickreuter and Cordes, 2017; Raab-Westphal et al., 2017). HDs are important in epithelial cell adhesion, and mutations in any of the six genes encoding the structural components of HDs cause the hereditary skin blistering disorder epidermolysis bullosa (McGrath, 2015). In addition to their adhesion function, HDs may also play an important role in signal transduction (Wang et al., 2020). Finally, HDs play a role in HNSCC progression since its metastatic growth is correlated with upregulation and redistribution of HD components (Herold-Mende et al., 2001). Our results indicate that type II HDs in both Cal27 and 2B1 cells regulate sensitivity to cDDP, MMC and DOX independently of $\alpha V\beta 3$. These data also reveal another integrin crosstalk event in Cal27 tongue squamous cell carcinoma cells, i.e., integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$ -induced upregulation of $\alpha 6\beta 4$, in addition to the previously described integrin crosstalk event, i.e., upregulation of integrin $\alpha V\beta 5$ upon *de novo* expression of $\alpha V\beta 3$ (Stojanović et al., 2016).

Only those integrins assembled as heterodimers, a process which occurs in the endoplasmic reticulum, are displayed on the cell surface and able to bind their ligands and trigger signaling. Therefore, it is not possible to determine a cell specific integrin repertoire, that is used for cell adhesion and signaling, using transcription analysis (Samaržija et al., 2020). With the development of protocols to permit the isolation and proteomic analysis of IACs it is possible to study the integrins used by particular cell type as well as IAC composition (adhesome) in detail (Humphries et al., 2019). Our data comparing adhesomes of HNSCC cell line Cal27, and its clone 2B1 obtained by *de novo* expression of integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$, represent a valuable resource to improve our understanding of the involvement of integrins in sensitivity to chemotherapy as well as integrin crosstalk mechanisms.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The original contributions presented in the study are publicly available. This data can be found in the ProteomeXchange repository with the dataset identifier: PXD028810.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

AA-R and JH contributed to the study conception and design. AT, JH, IS, NS, JZ, KČ, MT, MP, DN, HK, and AA-R performed research by material preparation, data collection and analysis. The first draft of the manuscript was written by AA-R that was complemented by JH and MH. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fcell.2021.786758/full#supplementary-material>

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GLOSSARY

ACTN1	α -actinin 1	IAC	integrin adhesion complex
ACTN4	α -actinin 4	IF	immunofluorescence
AHNAK	neuroblast differentiation-associated protein	ILK	integrin linked kinase
ANOVA	related-measure two-way analysis of variance	IRM	interference reflection microscopy
ANXA1/2	annexins A1 and 2	ITGA6	integrin subunit $\alpha 6$
BM	basement membrane	ITGB4	integrin subunit $\beta 4$
BP180	BPAG2 or collagen XVII	ITGB5	integrin subunit $\beta 5$
BP230	dystonin or BPAG1-e	KRT-5	keratin 5
Cal27	tongue squamous carcinoma cells	KRT-14	keratin 14
CAV1	caveolin-1	LAMA3	laminin subunit $\alpha 3$
CD151	tetraspanin	LAMB3	laminin subunit $\beta 3$
cDDP	cisplatin	LAMC2	laminin subunit $\gamma 2$
CLIC1	chloride intracellular channel 1	MMC	mitomycin C
COL7A1	collagen VII	MS	mass spectrometry
CYR61	cysteine-rich 61	MTT	3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide)
DAVID	database for annotation, visualization, and integrated discovery	NUMA1	nuclear mitotic apparatus protein 1
DDX	DEAD box proteins	NUP153	nucleoporin 153
DMEM	Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium	PBS	phosphate-buffered saline
DMSO	dimethyl sulfoxide	PKP1/2/3	plakophilins 1/2/3
DOX	doxorubicine	PLAK	junction plakoglobin
DSG2	desmoglein 2	PLEC	plectin
DSG3	desmoglein 3	PPL	periplakin
DSP	desmoplakin	PTX	paclitaxel
DTBP	dimethyl 3,3'-dithiobispropionimidate, Wang and Richard's reagent	MT	microtubule
ECM	extracellular matrix	PPI network	protein-protein interaction network
EDIL-3	EGF-like repeat and discoidin I-like domain-containing protein 3	RPL	ribosomal protein large
EDTA	ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid	RPS	ribosomal protein small
EMT	epithelial-mesenchymal transition	SDS-PAGE	sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide-gel electrophoresis
FA	focal adhesion	Src	nonreceptor tyrosin kinase Src
FAK	focal adhesion kinase	TEM	transmission electron microscopy
FBS	foetal bovine serum	TGFBI	transforming growth factor beta induced
FLNA	filamin A	TGF-β	transforming growth factor β
FLNB	filamin B	THBS1	thrombospondin-1
FN	fibronectin	TLN1	talin 1
HEPES	hydroxyethyl piperazineethanesulfonic acid	TLN2	talin 2
HD	hemidesmosome	TNC	tenascin C
HNSCC	head and neck squamous cell carcinoma	VCL	vinculin
HSPG 2	heparan sulphate proteoglycan 2 or perlecan	VCR	vincristine
HTRA-1	high-temperature requirement serine protease	VTN	vitronectin
		WB	Western blot