

High expression of the transcriptional coactivator TAZ is associated with a worse prognosis and affects cell proliferation in patients with medulloblastoma

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Abstract. The transcriptional coactivator tafazzin (TAZ) serves pivotal roles in organ development, tumor initiation and tumor progression. However, to the best of our knowledge, the expression of TAZ and its clinical significance in human medulloblastoma have not been defined. The present study aimed to clarify the clinical and biological significance of TAZ expression in human medulloblastoma. Immunohistochemical staining for TAZ was performed with 72 medulloblastoma and three normal brain tissue samples. A high expression level of TAZ was detected in 65.28% of medulloblastoma tissues, whereas low expression was identified in the normal brain tissues. TAZ expression was significantly associated with medulloblastoma recurrence. However, the expression of TAZ was not associated with sex, age, tumor location, tumor maximal diameter and tumor histology. Furthermore, both the overall survival and tumor-free survival rate of patients with high levels of expression of TAZ were shorter compared with those of patients with tumors expressing low levels of TAZ. In univariate and multivariate Cox regression analyses, TAZ expression was identified as a significant prognostic factor for patients with medulloblastoma. Functionally, downregulation of TAZ inhibited the proliferation and tumor formation of medulloblastoma cells and the expression of cell-cycle associated proteins in Daoy cells. In conclusion, high expression

of TAZ may serve as a prognostic marker for patients with medulloblastoma and TAZ may be a potential target for medulloblastoma therapy.

Introduction

Medulloblastoma is the most common type of brain tumor in children and arises in the cerebellum (1). Current therapeutic approaches include surgical resection, craniospinal irradiation and chemotherapy, all of which are associated with severe long-term side effects, including intellectual damage and endocrine dysfunction (2-6). Identification of molecular markers that can be used to monitor the therapeutic outcomes of patients with medulloblastoma and decreasing the long-term sequelae with improved molecular-targeted therapies is required. Despite progress from recent studies regarding prognostic molecular markers for medulloblastoma, numerous patients still require an appropriate clinical prognostic marker (7-10).

The Hippo signaling pathway is a major regulator of tissue growth and organ size (11). The major function of this signaling pathway is largely determined by the downstream transcriptional regulator tafazzin (TAZ), which is a transcriptional co-activator with a PDZ-binding domain (11,12). TAZ, also termed WW domain-containing transcription regulator 1, serves pivotal roles in organ development (13,14). TAZ functions by cooperating with several transcriptional factors, including T-box 5, paired box-8 and TEA domain family members (15-17). Given its biological effects in development and tissue homeostasis, TAZ has been a point of interest in cancer development and progression studies. The dysregulation of TAZ leads to concurrent uncontrolled cellular proliferation, inhibition of apoptosis and enhanced migration and invasion (18-20). In addition, the activity of TAZ is required to sustain the self-renewal and tumor-initiation capacities of cancer stem cells (CSCs). Cordenonsi *et al* (21) reported that the levels of TAZ protein are elevated in breast cancer CSCs and in poorly differentiated human malignant tumors. Additionally, a gain of TAZ was identified to induce a self-renewal capacity in non-CSCs.

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Despite this interest in elucidating the role of TAZ in cancer biology, to the best of our knowledge, the impact of TAZ expression on the prognosis and biological behavior of human medulloblastoma has not been investigated. The present study aimed to evaluate the expression of TAZ protein in medulloblastoma by immunohistochemistry and analyzed the association of TAZ expression with clinical outcomes by multivariate analysis. Furthermore, the functional role of TAZ in the proliferation of medulloblastoma cells was investigated.

Materials and methods

Patient tumor tissues. The use of tumor tissues from patients with medulloblastoma in the current study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Daping Hospital (Chongqing, China). A total of 72 patients with medulloblastoma, who initially underwent excision of their tumor without any other prior treatment, were enrolled between June 2005 and June 2012 at Daping Hospital or the Second Affiliated Hospital of Dalian Medical University (Dalian, China). These patients included 50 males and 22 females, (range, 5–43 years, mean 14.2±7.4 years). From these 72 patients with medulloblastoma, 55 patients were between the ages of 5 and 16 years, with a mean average age of 10.9±3.4 years, and the remaining 17 patients ranged between 17 and 43 years, with an mean average age of 24.6±7.4 years. All patients were followed up until May 2014. The detailed characteristics of the patients are presented in Table I. The present study was performed according to the Declaration of Helsinki and written informed consent was obtained from all patients with tumors and donors of normal brain tissue samples.

Immunohistochemistry. For immunohistochemistry, preserved 10% formalin-fixed (4°C, 6 h) and paraffin-embedded tissue samples, including human and mouse medulloblastoma tissue and normal tissue samples were cut into 5-mm-thick sections. Following deparaffinization in xylene, the sections were rehydrated in a graded alcohol series at room temperature (100, 95, 85 and 75% ethanol). Endogenous peroxidase activity was blocked 15 min by incubation with 3% hydrogen peroxide in methanol at room temperature, after which the sections were microwaved (100°C) in 0.01 M sodium citrate buffer to retrieve the epitopes. The sections were incubated sequentially with primary antibodies against TAZ (dilution, 1:200; BD Biosciences; cat. no., 560235), and Ki-67 (dilution, 1:100; BD Biosciences; cat. no., 550609) overnight at 4°C and goat anti-mouse antibodies (dilution, 1:100; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc; cat. no., sc-3738) for 30 min at room temperature. The sections were then incubated with 3,3'-diaminobenzidine for chromogen detection. A total of 10 randomly selected microscopy fields were observed under a light microscope (magnification, x20; Olympus-CKX41; Olympus Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) and the mean number of positive cells was calculated. The immunohistochemistry images were obtained under identical microscope conditions and magnification (x20).

Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining. For immunohistochemistry, preserved 10% formalin-fixed (4°C, 6 h) and paraffin-embedded tissue samples, including human and

mouse medulloblastoma tissue and normal tissue samples were cut into 5-mm-thick sections, and stained with H&E staining using the Hematoxylin and Eosin Staining Kit (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology; cat. no., C0105), according to the manufacturer's protocols.

Semi-quantitative scoring of immunoreactivity. All tumor sections analyzed in the present study were reviewed by two pathologists (Chenyi Mao and Hualiang Xiao; Daping Hospital, Third Military Medical University). Tumor cell immunoreactivity was scored according to intensity and the extent of staining. The extent of immunopositivity was scored as follows: 1, <30% positive cells; 2, 30–50% positive cells; and 3, >50% positive cells. For statistical analysis, sections with scores of 1 were considered to exhibit low expression and those with scores of 2 and 3 were considered to exhibit high expression.

Cell culture and lentivirus-mediated stable knockdown of TAZ expression. The medulloblastoma cell line Daoy was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA, USA) and cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium/F12 (DMEM/F-12; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), 1% penicillin and streptomycin. The GFP plasmid and TAZ-targeting short hairpin RNA (shRNA) in pLKO.1-Puro lentiviral vectors were kindly provided by Dr Heng Xiao (Department of Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Surgery, First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University, Zhejiang, China). Before transfection, 5×10⁶ 293FT cells (American Type Culture Collection) were plated on 100-mm plate with lentiviral medium and incubated at 37°C overnight. Then 0.5 µg pLKO.1 vector were mixed with 0.5 µg of pLP1, pLP2 and pLP/VSVG (packing) plasmids, and diluted in 6 µl Lipofectamine™ 2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) with 250 µl OPTI medium (no serum, penicillin and streptomycin; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). After 20 min at room temperature, the mixture was added dropwise into each 6 well plate, and 850 µl of the 293FT cell suspension (1×10⁶ cells) was added to the plate containing OPTI medium and DNA-Lipofectamine™ 2000 complexes. It was mixed gently by rocking the plate back and forth, and incubated at 37°C with 5% CO₂. The medium was replaced with lentiviral medium after 6–8 h transfection. After 48 h, virus-containing supernatants were harvested, passed through a 0.45-µm filter, and then infected with target cells. Cells stably expressing GFP and TAZ shRNA were generated after 3 days of culture in the presence of puromycin (3 µg/ml).

MTT assay. Cell viability was examined using the MTT assay. Cells (1×10³ cells/well) were seeded in 96-well plates with three replicates, and then were detected between day 0 and day 5. Purple formazan was dissolved by dimethylsulfoxide, and the absorbance was measured at a wavelength of 490 nm, using a microplate reader. Each experiment was performed independently at least three times.

5-Bromo-2-deoxyuridine (BrdU) staining. For BrdU staining, 2×10⁴ cells were seeded on coverslips in 24-well plates. Then cells were incubated with 10 µg/ml BrdU (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) for 30 min at 37°C with 5% CO₂ and fixed in

Table I. Demographics of the 72 patients with medulloblastoma.

Characteristic	n (%)
Sex	
Male	50 (69.44)
Female	22 (30.56)
Age, years	
≤16	55 (76.39)
>16	17 (23.61)
Symptoms	
Headache	57 (79.17)
Vomiting	15 (20.83)
Ataxia	5 (6.94)
Dizziness	8 (11.11)
Leg weakness	2 (2.78)
Visual symptoms	2 (2.78)
Tumor maximal diameter, cm	
≤2	12 (16.67)
>3, ≤5	53 (73.61)
>5	7 (9.72)
Tumor location	
Hemisphere	27 (37.50)
Vermis	45 (62.50)
Metastases at diagnosis	23 (31.94)
Extent of resection	
Gross total	46 (63.89)
Subtotal ^a	26 (36.11)
Recurrence	53 (73.61)
Tumor bed	19 (26.39)
Metastatic	26 (36.11)
Mixed	8 (11.11)
Postoperative treatment	
Surgery only	17 (23.61)
Surgery and irradiation	34 (47.22)
Irradiation and chemotherapy	21 (29.17)
Histology	
Classical	51 (70.83)
Nodular-desmoplastic	9 (12.50)
Large cell/anaplastic	12 (16.67)
Patient survival	27 (37.50)
Patient mortality	45 (62.50)

Extent of resection, gross total resection as no residual tumour;

^aSub-total resection, ≥1.5 cm² residual tumour; mixed, both *in situ* recurrence accompanied by distant metastasis.

4% paraformaldehyde for 15 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated with BrdU Detection Antibody kit (dilution, 1:300; Biovision, Inc.; cat. no., K306-1000) overnight at 4°C, followed by the anti-mouse HRP-linked Antibody from the above BrdU Detection Antibody kit (dilution, 1:2,000; Biovision, Inc.) for 2 h, according to the manufacturer's

protocols. A total of 300 nM DAPI was then added for counterstaining, according to the BrdU Detection Antibody kit. The images were captured using a light microscope (magnification, x20) with Image-Pro Plus software (X-Ray, Celina; <https://www.xrayscan.com/software-image-pro-plus/>) for image analysis and green staining indicated BrdU-positive cells.

Western blot analysis. Cellular proteins were extracted with RIPA lysis buffer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The protein concentration of the proteins was determined by the BCA Protein Assay kit (Beijing Solarbio Science & Technology Co., Ltd.; cat. no., PC0020). Equal amounts of protein (50 µg) were subjected to 10% SDS-PAGE and electrotransferred onto a hydrophobic PVDF membrane (Roche Diagnostics). Membranes were subsequently blocked with 5% nonfat milk in TBST (0.1% Tween) for 2 h at room temperature and subsequently incubated with primary antibodies against TAZ (dilution, 1:2,000; BD Biosciences; cat. no., 560235), tubulin (dilution, 1:3,000; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology; cat.no., A01080HRP), cyclin-dependent kinase 4 (CDK4, dilution, 1:200; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.; cat. no., sc-70831), cyclin D1 (CCND1, dilution, 1:200; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.; cat. no., sc-8396) and cyclin E2 (CCNE2, dilution, 1:200; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.; cat. no., sc-28351) under slow rotation overnight at 4°C. Subsequently, the membranes were incubated with the corresponding secondary antibodies HRP-labeled goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) (cat. no., A0216; dilution, 1:5,000; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) and goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) (cat. no., A0216; dilution, 1:5,000; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) for 2 h at 4°C. They were subsequently captured using the ECL Reagent (Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.) and visualized by iBright Imaging Systems (iBright FL 1000; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.).

Xenograft assay. A total of 12 female SCID mice (4 weeks old; 18-20 g) were purchased from Beijing Laboratory Animal Research Center and housed in an SPF room, which maintained standard housing conditions with 12 h light-dark cycle with food and water available *ad libitum* and at a constant temperature (22°C-25°C) and humidity (40-50%). The human medulloblastoma Daoy cells (1x10⁶) stably transfected with sh-GFP or sh-TAZ were injected slowly into the subcutis on the dorsum of each mouse. The tumor size was monitored every week using a vernier caliper and tumor volume (V) was calculated using the formula: $V = (\text{length} \times \text{width}^2)/2$. At the termination of the experiment (day 45), the tumor mass was harvested, weighed and stored for immunohistochemical analysis. All studies were approved by the Ethics Committee of Daping Hospital (Chongqing, China).

Statistical analysis. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 11.5 software (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Differences in the levels of TAZ expression among various subgroups were analyzed using a χ^2 test. The overall survival and tumor-free survival rates were evaluated using Kaplan-Meier analysis and the survival of groups of patients was compared using a log-rank test. All experiments were performed in triplicate and the quantitative data are presented

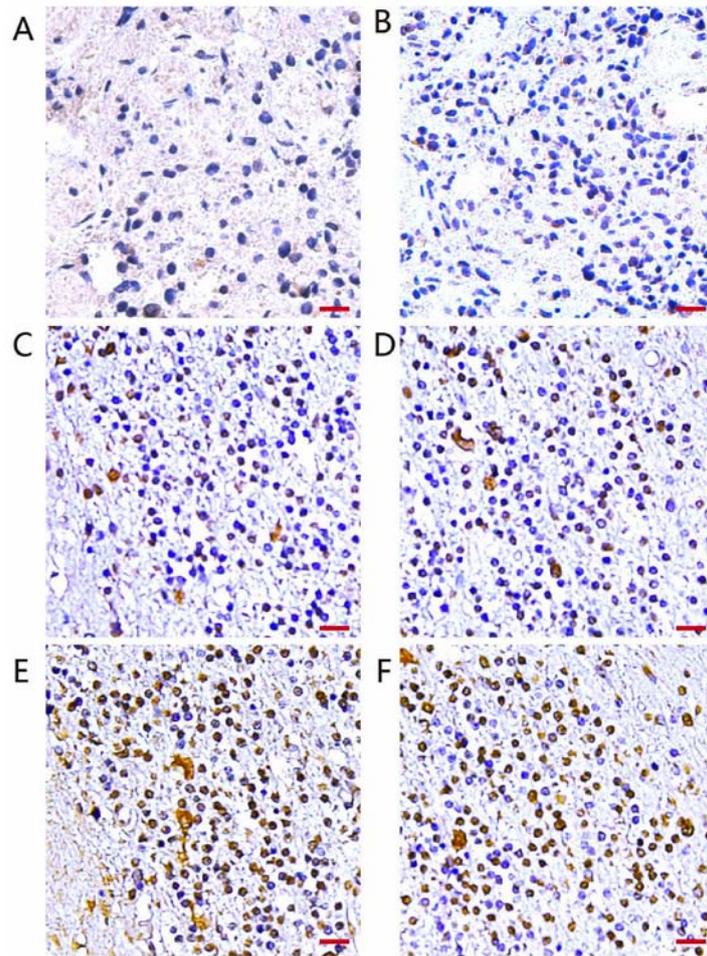


Figure 1. Detection of TAZ by immunohistochemical staining of medulloblastoma and normal brain tissue samples. (A) Weak TAZ expression in normal brain tissue. (B) Weak TAZ expression in medulloblastoma tissue. (C and D) Representative figures of moderate TAZ expression in 25 medulloblastoma tissues. (E and F) Representative figures of strong TAZ expression in 47 medulloblastoma tissue. Scale bars=100 μ m. TAZ, tafazzin.

as the mean \pm standard deviation. Two-tailed Student's *t*-tests were performed to calculate significance with a 95% confidence level in data with a normal distribution and different but similar standard deviations. $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Immunostaining of TAZ expression in medulloblastoma tissues. Immunohistochemistry was performed to detect TAZ expression in 72 medulloblastoma and three normal brain tissue samples. The results revealed low expression of TAZ in the three normal brain tissues (Fig. 1A). By contrast, TAZ expression, which was predominantly observed in the nuclei, was elevated in a high proportion of medulloblastoma tissues. In total, 25 of the tumors (34.72%) demonstrated low expression of TAZ (Fig. 1B-D) and 47 of the tumors (65.28%) demonstrated high expression (Fig. 1E and F; Table II). These results suggest TAZ may serve an important role in the progression of medulloblastoma.

Association of TAZ expression and clinicopathological features of patients with medulloblastoma. The TAZ immunohistochemistry results were analyzed for potential associations

with clinicopathological characteristics of patients with medulloblastoma. As presented in Table II, no significant associations were identified between TAZ expression and sex ($P=0.465$), age ($P=0.522$), tumor location ($P=0.848$), tumor maximal diameter ($P=0.912$), histological type ($P=0.212$) or tumor metastases at diagnosis ($P=0.292$). However, the expression of TAZ was significantly associated with tumor recurrence. Among the 52 patients who had recurrence during follow-up, 38 patients exhibited a high expression of TAZ and the others had low expression. The recurrence rate in patients with tumors with high TAZ expression was 80.9%, whereas the rate in patients with tumors with low TAZ-expressing tumors was only 56% ($P=0.025$).

Association of TAZ expression with overall survival and tumor-free survival. As presented in Fig. 2, the association of TAZ expression with overall survival and tumor-free survival rate was evaluated by log-rank test. Patients with high TAZ expression demonstrated significantly shorter overall survival and tumor-free survival times compared with patients with low TAZ expression (Fig. 2). Univariate and multivariate Cox regression analyses were performed to determine the independent prognostic factors for overall survival of patients with medulloblastoma. Univariate Cox regression

Table II. Association of TAZ expression with clinicopathological features of patients with medulloblastoma.

Characteristic	TAZ low expression (n=25)	TAZ high expression (n=47)	P-value
Sex			0.465
Male	16	34	
Female	9	13	
Age, years	25	47	0.522
≤16	18	37	
>16	7	10	
Tumor maximal diameter, cm			0.912
≤3	4	8	
>3	21	39	
Tumor location			0.848
Hemisphere	9	18	
Vermis	16	29	
Metastases at diagnosis	6	17	0.292
Recurrence	14	38	0.025 ^a
Histology			0.212
Classic	20	31	
Non-classic	5	16	

^aP<0.05. TAZ, tafazzin.

Table III. Univariate Cox regression analysis of overall survival.

Factor	Wald-value	Exp(B)	95% CI for Exp(B)	P-value
TAZ expression	3.952	2.042	1.010-4.130	0.047 ^a
Sex	0.002	1.015	0.509-2.023	0.967
Age	1.236	0.638	0.289-1.408	0.266
Tumor location	0.023	0.945	0.458-1.950	0.879
Metastasis at diagnosis	23.805	6.569	3.084-13.992	<0.001 ^a
Tumor diameter	0.238	1.263	0.494-3.232	0.626
Resection extent	2.862	1.714	0.918-3.198	0.091
Tumor histology	1.050	0.795	0.514-1.232	0.305
Postoperative therapy	6.426	0.557	0.355-0.876	0.011 ^a

^aP<0.05. CI, confidence interval; TAZ, tafazzin.

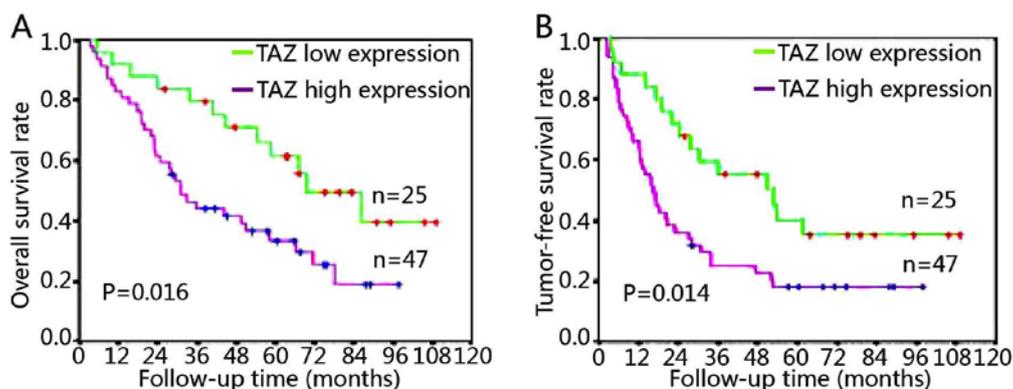


Figure 2. Survival analysis of patients with medulloblastoma according to the TAZ expression level. Kaplan-Meier survival analysis of (A) overall survival and (B) tumor-free survival rate of patients with a high or low tumor TAZ expression level. P-values were determined by a log-rank test. TAZ, tafazzin.

Table IV. Multivariate Cox regression analysis of overall survival.

Factors	Wald-value	Exp(B)	95% CI for Exp(B)	P-value
TAZ expression	3.965	2.008	1.011-3.986	0.046 ^a
Metastasis at diagnosis	25.008	6.132	3.012-12.482	<0.001 ^a
Postoperative therapy	5.987	0.587	0.383-0.899	0.014 ^a

^aP<0.05. CI, confidence interval; TAZ, tafazzin.

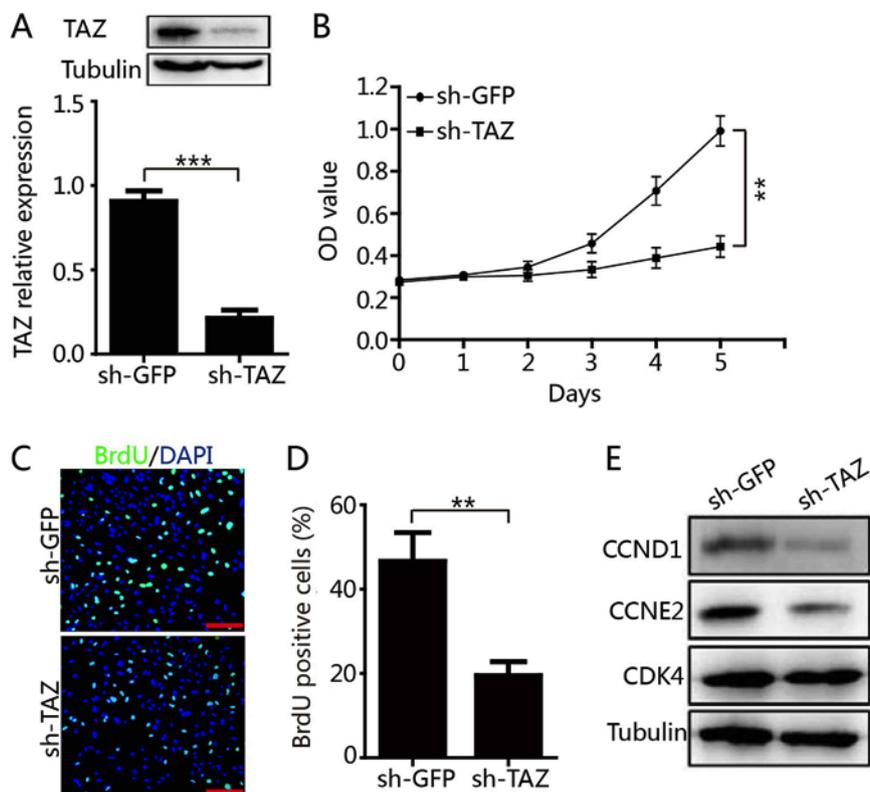


Figure 3. Downregulation of TAZ inhibits medulloblastoma Daoy cell proliferation. (A) The expression level of TAZ in TAZ-knockdown Daoy cells and control cells was analyzed by western blot analysis. (B) The effect of TAZ downregulation on medulloblastoma Daoy cell proliferation was examined by MTT assay. (C) A BrdU assay was performed to detect the proliferation ability following TAZ downregulation. Scale bar=100 μ m. (D) Quantification of the BrdU assay results. (E) The expression levels of cell-cycle-associated proteins were examined by western blot analysis. All data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. **P<0.01, ***P<0.001. TAZ, tafazzin; sh, short hairpin; CCND1, cyclin D1; CCNE2, cyclin E2; CDK4, cyclin-dependent kinase 4; OD, optical density.

analysis first revealed TAZ expression ($P=0.047$), metastasis at diagnosis ($P<0.001$) and postoperative therapy ($P=0.011$) as significant prognostic factors for patients with medulloblastoma (Table III). However, histological type and resection extent were not significant prognostic factors. Furthermore, multivariate analysis identified TAZ expression ($P=0.046$), metastasis at diagnosis ($P<0.001$) and postoperative therapy strategies ($P=0.014$) as independent prognostic factors for the overall survival of patients with medulloblastoma (Table IV).

Downregulation of TAZ inhibits cell proliferation of Daoy cells. Enhanced expression of TAZ was identified to be associated with short overall survival and tumor-free survival times of patients with medulloblastoma. However, the functional role of TAZ in medulloblastoma progression remains unknown. To address this issue, the present study

established Daoy cells with stable expression of shRNA targeting TAZ (sh-TAZ) and control shRNA targeting GFP (sh-GFP). As presented in Fig. 3A, the protein level of TAZ was significantly downregulated in sh-TAZ cells compared with sh-GFP cells. Subsequently, the role of TAZ in the regulation of the proliferation of Daoy cells was examined. MTT assay demonstrated that knockdown of TAZ expression significantly inhibited the proliferation of Daoy cells (Fig. 3B). This result was further confirmed using a BrdU incorporation assay. The percentage of BrdU-positive cells was significantly decreased in sh-TAZ cells compared with sh-GFP cells (Fig. 3C and D). Finally, it was identified that the expression levels of CCND1 and CCNE2 were decreased in the sh-TAZ group compared with the sh-GFP group, while no obvious changes were observed in CDK4 expression (Fig. 3E). In summary, these results suggested that TAZ may

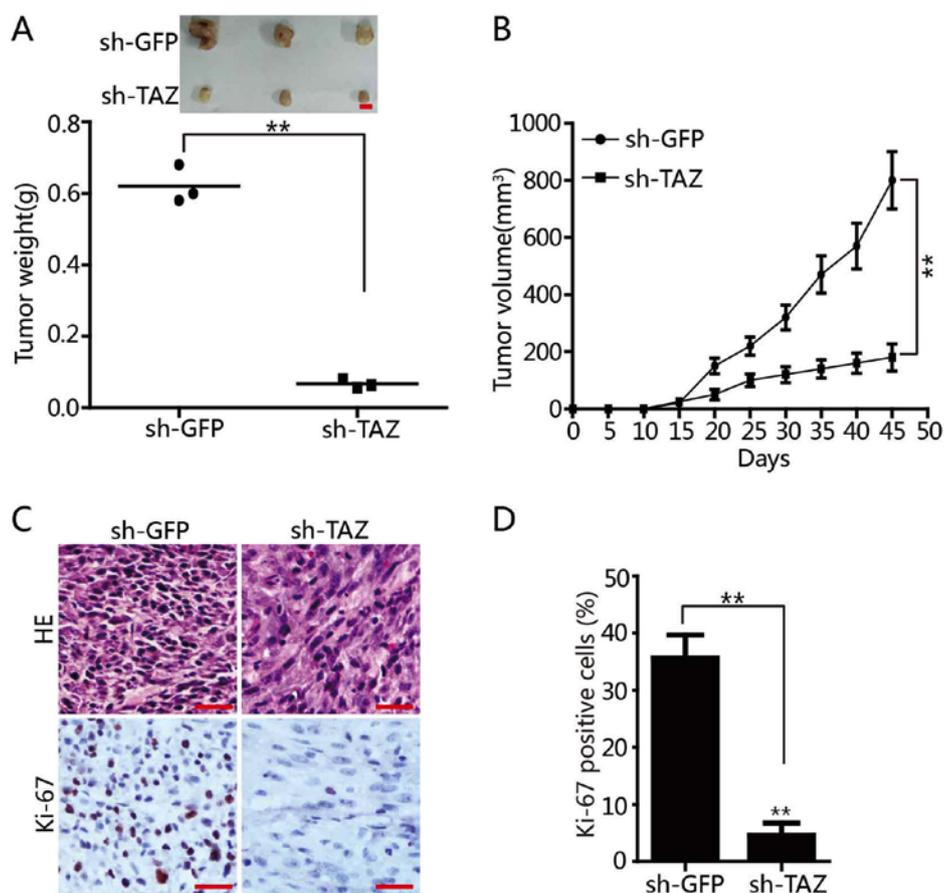


Figure 4. Downregulation of TAZ inhibits the tumor formation of Daoy cells *in vivo*. (A) The size and weight of xenograft tumor formed by the TAZ-knockdown Daoy cells and control cells. Scale bar=1 mm. (B) The tumor growth curve of TAZ-knockdown Daoy cells and control cells injected into immunodeficient mice. (C) Immunohistochemical staining for Ki-67 in tumor tissues. Scale bar=100 μ m. (D) Quantification of immunohistochemical staining. All data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. ** P <0.01. sh, short hairpin; TAZ, tafazzin; H&E, haematoxylin and eosin.

regulate the proliferation and expression of cell-cycle-associated proteins in medulloblastoma cells, which indicates a role for TAZ in the progression of medulloblastoma.

Downregulation of TAZ inhibits the tumor formation of Daoy cells in vivo. To investigate the effects of TAZ expression on medulloblastoma tumor formation, a nude mouse xenograft experiment was performed. In the nude mouse xenograft experiment, tumor growth was significantly inhibited in nude mice injected with TAZ-knockdown Daoy cells compared with control mice (Fig. 4A and B). Immunohistochemical staining revealed that the expression of Ki-67, a cell proliferation marker, was significantly reduced in the tissues samples of mice injected with sh-TAZ cells compared with those injected with sh-GFP cells (Fig. 4C and D).

Discussion

Medulloblastoma, which arises in the cerebellum, is the most common type of malignant brain tumor in children (22). Despite progress in the treatment of medulloblastoma, ~30% of patients will succumb to the disease and 40% of children diagnosed with the disease will experience tumor recurrence (23). Although conventional therapies can treat a large

proportion of patients with medulloblastoma, the majority of survivors experience a reduced quality of life.

Current risk stratification strategies are largely based on clinical parameters, including age at diagnosis, metastatic status, extent of surgical resection and histological features (24). Molecular stratification and the use of molecular targeted therapy for patients with medulloblastoma is still in its infancy and has yet to be routinely implemented in the clinical practice (25). An improved understanding of the molecular and genetic basis of medulloblastoma will contribute to appropriate stratification and the treatment of patients based on biological markers, leading to improved patient outcomes with reduced sequelae.

Medulloblastoma is a heterogeneous tumor type consisting of at least four distinct subgroups, including the WNT subgroup, sonic hedgehog subgroup, subgroup C and subgroup D (26). This classification is based on immunohistochemistry data and has been widely used in medulloblastoma research, directing numerous studies toward elucidating the mechanisms of activation of WNT and SHH signaling pathways and the development of new strategies to inhibit them, thus leading to the improvement of patient stratification and prognosis (27-29). Additionally, the outcomes of patients with medulloblastoma have been reported to be associated with c-MYC copy number and the

expression of microRNA-183/96/182 and cyclin-dependent kinase 6 (30,31). However, additional markers that can be utilized for monitoring medulloblastoma progression and therapeutic outcome are required.

The present study examined the expression of TAZ in 72 patients with medulloblastoma. High TAZ expression was observed in 65.28% of patients. Low or undetectable immunostaining for TAZ was observed in normal brain tissues. Subsequently, it was demonstrated that expression of TAZ is a negative prognostic factor for the overall survival rate of patients with medulloblastoma. To the best of our knowledge, this is a new finding, as no previous studies have assessed the impact of TAZ expression on the prognosis of patients with medulloblastoma. The present results are consistent with studies of adenocarcinoma of the esophagogastric junction and colorectal cancer (32,33). However, in the current study, a lower rate of patients with long-time survival was observed compared with a previous study (23). This may be due to the fact that fewer patients in the present study had received combined therapy (23.61 and 47.22% received surgery alone and combined surgery and irradiation, respectively). In addition, it was identified that TAZ expression was significantly associated with medulloblastoma recurrence. However, the current results are limited by the amount of clinical data and different patient follow-up periods. Therefore the sample size should be increased and the median follow-up time should be analyzed in future studies.

Additional functional experiments in the present study revealed that the expression of TAZ promoted tumor proliferation. Additionally, silencing TAZ expression decreased the proliferation and tumor formation of medulloblastoma cells. The present study highlights the important role of TAZ in medulloblastoma progression and its association with patient survival.

In summary, high expression of TAZ was detected in a majority of medulloblastoma tissue samples and was identified to predict a poor outcome for patients. As a result, the expression of TAZ may serve as a prognostic marker and a potential therapeutic target for patients with medulloblastoma. However, this conclusion is limited by the small number of cases analyzed in the present study. Further studies with a large number of cases are required to validate the clinical significance of TAZ in patients with medulloblastoma and elucidate the precise mechanism by which TAZ regulates the malignant behavior of medulloblastoma.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the present study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

HW and JZ collected, analyzed and interpreted the data, and wrote the manuscript. DY, LY, XW, YO and DHY collected and analyzed the data. LX and MX designed the study, provided financial support, analyzed and interpreted the data, and revised the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All animal studies were approved by the Ethics Committee of Daping Hospital (Chongqing, China). The use of tissue samples from patients was approved by the Ethics Committee of Daping Hospital. The current study was performed according to the Declaration of Helsinki and written informed consent was obtained from all patients.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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