

RESEARCH

Open Access

Reexpression of *LSAMP* inhibits tumor growth in a preclinical osteosarcoma model

Tale Barøy¹, Stine H Kresse¹, Magne Skårn¹, Marianne Stabell¹, Russell Castro¹, Silje Lauvrak¹, Antonio Llombart-Bosch², Ola Myklebost^{1,3} and Leonardo A Meza-Zepeda^{1,4*}

Abstract

Background: Osteosarcomas are the most common primary malignant tumors of bone, showing complex chromosomal rearrangements with multiple gains and losses. A frequent deletion within the chromosomal region 3q13.31 has been identified by us and others, and is mainly reported to be present in osteosarcomas. The purpose of the study was to further characterize the frequency and the extent of the deletion in an extended panel of osteosarcoma samples, and the expression level of the affected genes within the region. We have identified *LSAMP* as the target gene for the deletion, and have studied the functional implications of *LSAMP*-reexpression.

Methods: *LSAMP* copy number, expression level and protein level were investigated by quantitative PCR and western blotting in an osteosarcoma panel. The expression of *LSAMP* was restored in an osteosarcoma cell line, and differences in proliferation rate, tumor formation, gene expression, migration rate, differentiation capabilities, cell cycle distribution and apoptosis were investigated by metabolic dyes, tumor formation *in vivo*, gene expression profiling, time-lapse photography, differentiation techniques and flow cytometry, respectively.

Results: We found reduced copy number of *LSAMP* in 45/76 osteosarcoma samples, reduced expression level in 25/42 samples and protein expression in 9/42 samples. By restoring the expression of *LSAMP* in a cell line with a homozygous deletion of the gene, the proliferation rate *in vitro* was significantly reduced and tumor growth *in vivo* was significantly delayed. In response to reexpression of *LSAMP*, mRNA expression profiling revealed consistent upregulation of the genes hairy and enhancer of split 1 (*HES1*), cancer/testis antigen 2 (*CTAG2*) and kruppel-like factor 10 (*KLF10*).

Conclusions: The high frequency and the specificity of the deletion indicate that it is important for the development of osteosarcomas. The deletion targets the tumor suppressor *LSAMP*, and based on the functional evidence, the tumor suppressor function of *LSAMP* is most likely exerted by reducing the proliferation rate of the tumor cells, possibly by indirectly upregulating one or more of the genes *HES1*, *CTAG2* or *KLF10*. To our knowledge, this study describes novel functions of *LSAMP*, a first step to understanding the functional role of this specific deletion in osteosarcomas.

Keywords: Osteosarcoma, *LSAMP*, Tumor suppressor, *LSAMP-AS1*, *LSAMP-AS3*, *LSAMP-AS4*, Deletion 3q13.31, Proliferation, Tumor formation

* Correspondence: leonardo.meza-zepeda@rr-research.no

¹Department of Tumor Biology, Institute for Cancer Research, Oslo University Hospital, The Norwegian Radium Hospital, Oslo, Norway

⁴Genomics Core Facility, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Background

Osteosarcomas are the most common primary malignant tumors of bone. They are highly aggressive with poor prognosis [1,2] and occur most frequently in children and adolescents [3]. The efficacy of the current treatments has reached a plateau, and the need of increased biological understanding is crucial to improve treatment options and thus the life of patients.

At the genomic level, osteosarcomas show complex chromosomal rearrangements with multiple gains and losses [4,5]. Array comparative genomic hybridization (aCGH) has been used extensively to analyze DNA copy number changes at a higher resolution, identifying recurrent chromosomal alterations [6-11]. We have previously identified a novel, frequent deletion in 3q13.31 in osteosarcomas [6]. Of the genes located within the deleted region, three have been proposed to be involved in cancer biology: the protein-coding gene limbic system-associated membrane protein (*LSAMP*) and the two non-coding RNAs *LSAMP* RNA antisense 3 (*LSAMP-AS3*) (also known as *LOC285194* or *TUSC7*) and *LSAMP* RNA antisense 4 (*LSAMP-AS4*) (also known as *BC040587*) [6,12-20]. *LSAMP* has previously been reported to be a candidate tumor suppressor gene in clear cell renal cell carcinoma and epithelial ovarian cancer [15-17], and subsequently also in osteosarcomas [6,12-14]. All three of these genes have also been proposed to act in conjunction as tumor suppressors in osteosarcomas [13].

In this study, the frequency and extent of the deletion and the aberrations of *LSAMP* were further investigated. To study the potential importance of *LSAMP* in osteosarcoma biology, we have examined the functional

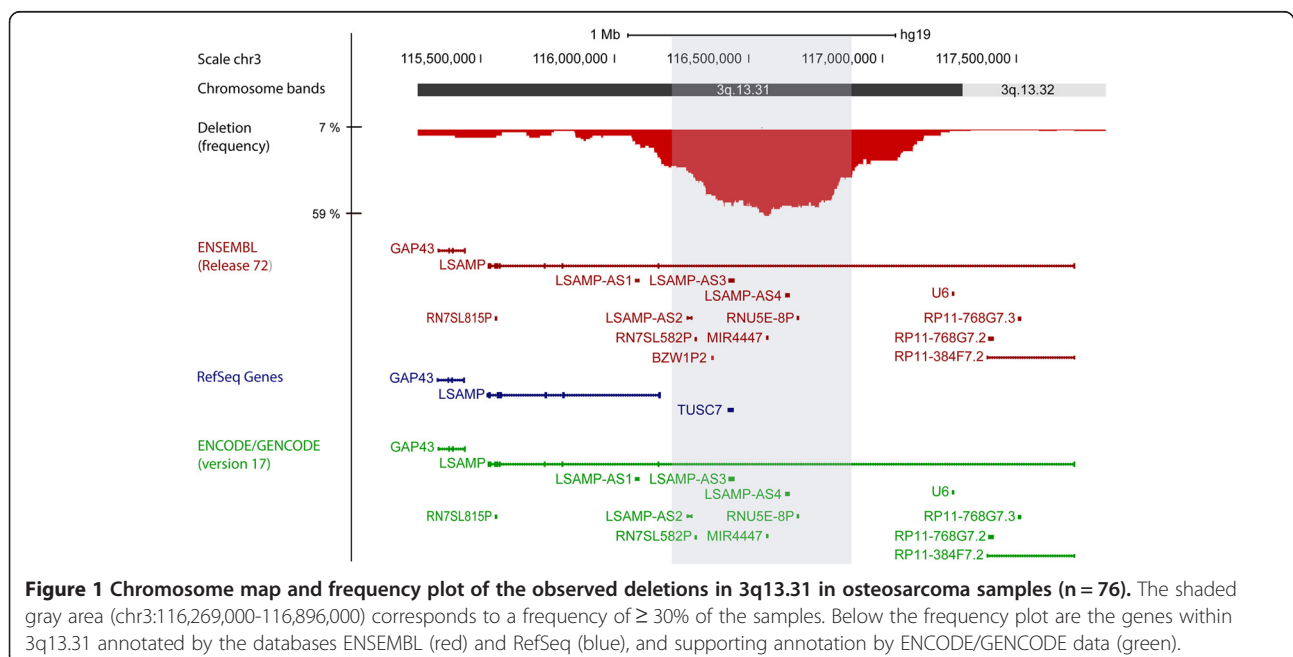
implications of *LSAMP*-reexpression in an osteosarcoma cell line with a homozygous deletion of the gene.

Results

The deletion in 3q13.31 targets *LSAMP*

In order to precisely define the deletion in 3q13.31, high-resolution DNA copy number data obtained using Affymetrix Genome-Wide Human SNP Array 6.0 on a total of 76 osteosarcoma samples (32 clinical samples, 25 xenograft samples and 19 cell lines) ([21,22] and Kresse *et al.*, unpublished) were investigated. We determined the minimal recurrent deletion to be from chr3:116,560,000-116,577,000 and present in 59% (45/76) of the samples (Figure 1), with a similar distribution across the different sample types (56% of the clinical samples (18/32), 64% of the xenograft samples (16/25) and 58% of the cell lines (11/19)). No differences were observed among the different osteosarcoma subtypes investigated, although the majority of the samples were of osteoblastic subtype (subtype information in Additional file 1: Table S1). The high frequency suggests that loss of 3q13.31 is important for development of osteosarcoma, and that the region may harbor tumor suppressor gene(s).

The number of annotated genes within the deleted region differs between the two databases ENSEMBL and RefSeq, with the newly published ENCODE/GENCODE data (version 17) supporting the ENSEMBL annotation (Figure 1). Within the deleted region (chr3:116,000,000-117,500,000), there are two genes commonly annotated by both databases; *LSAMP* and *LSAMP-AS3* (or *TUSC7*) (Figure 1). To investigate whether loss of other genes besides *LSAMP* could be important, we performed gene



expression analysis of *LSAMP* RNA antisense 1 (*LSAMP-AS1*), *LSAMP-AS3* and *LSAMP-AS4* in a panel of 5 osteosarcoma clinical samples, 13 xenograft samples, 19 cell lines and 14 control samples (n = 51). Expression of *LSAMP-AS1* was detected in 30/51 samples, with a similar level between the osteosarcoma samples and the control samples (Additional file 2: Figure S1). Furthermore, since *LSAMP-AS1* is located in the flanking region of the deletion (Figure 1), it was excluded from further experiments. Low expression of *LSAMP-AS3* was detected in 5/46 samples, independent of the DNA copy number status, but not in any of the control samples (Additional file 2: Figure S1). Expression of *LSAMP-AS4* was not detected in any of the samples, cancer nor control (0/42) (Additional file 2: Figure S1). In comparison, expression of *LSAMP* was

detected, although in variable amounts, in 43/49 of these samples, including all the control samples ([6] and Barøy *et al.*, unpublished). These results indicate that the deletion in 3q13.31 is not inactivating any of the genes *LSAMP-AS1*, *LSAMP-AS3* or *LSAMP-AS4*, but rather that the expression level, or lack thereof, is a normal state for both non-cancerous and cancerous cells. Thus, *LSAMP* is most likely the target gene for the deletion.

Aberrations of *LSAMP*

Aberrations of *LSAMP* were investigated at the copy number, expression and protein level (Figure 2A) in 42 osteosarcoma samples (8 clinical samples, 13 xenografts and 21 cell lines). The copy number and expression level

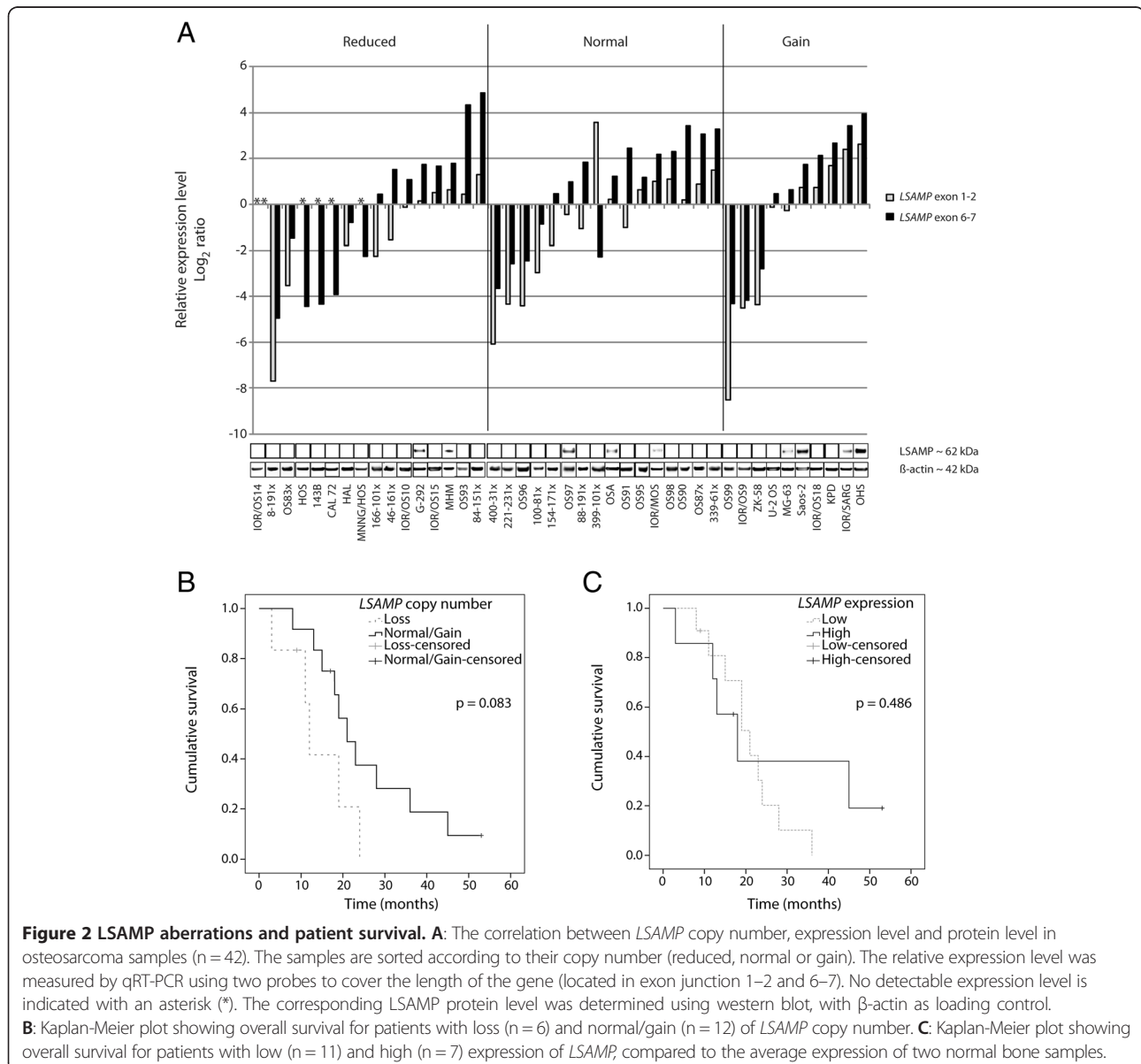


Figure 2 LSAMP aberrations and patient survival. A: The correlation between *LSAMP* copy number, expression level and protein level in osteosarcoma samples (n = 42). The samples are sorted according to their copy number (reduced, normal or gain). The relative expression level was measured by qRT-PCR using two probes to cover the length of the gene (located in exon junction 1–2 and 6–7). No detectable expression level is indicated with an asterisk (*). The corresponding *LSAMP* protein level was determined using western blot, with β-actin as loading control. **B:** Kaplan-Meier plot showing overall survival for patients with loss (n = 6) and normal/gain (n = 12) of *LSAMP* copy number. **C:** Kaplan-Meier plot showing overall survival for patients with low (n = 11) and high (n = 7) expression of *LSAMP*, compared to the average expression of two normal bone samples.

of all the cell lines, except CAL 72 and G-292, have been determined previously using aCGH and qRT-PCR, respectively [6]. The copy number and expression levels of the remaining samples were determined using TaqMan DNA Copy Number Assay and qRT-PCR, respectively. In total, 16/42 (38%) of the samples had reduced copy number, 16/42 (38%) had normal copy number and 10/42 (24%) had increased copy number. There were no differences between sample types or osteosarcoma subtypes. Of the 16 samples with loss of copy number, 11 samples had no or lower expression of *LSAMP* compared to the average expression level of two normal bone samples, detected by at least one of the probes (Figure 2A). Of the 16 samples with normal copy number, 9 samples had lower expression of *LSAMP* detected by at least one of the probes. Of the 10 samples with increased copy number, 5 samples had lower expression of *LSAMP* detected by at least one of the probes, indicating that copy number aberrations might not be the only mechanism regulating the expression level of *LSAMP*. In total, 25/42 (60%) samples showed reduced expression level compared to the normal bone samples.

The protein level was investigated by western blotting (Figure 2A). Of the samples with loss of copy number, 2/16 had detectable levels of the *LSAMP* protein, shown by a band of approximately 62 kDa, corresponding to the size reported by others (60–68 kDa) [23,24]. Of the samples with normal copy number, 3/16 had detectable levels of the *LSAMP* protein, whereas of the samples with gain of copy number, the protein was detected in 4/10 samples. In total, the protein was detected in one clinical sample and eight cell lines. There was no clear correlation between mRNA level and protein level, as some samples with relatively high mRNA level had undetectable protein levels.

We have previously shown an association between low expression of *LSAMP* and poor survival [6]. Of the samples investigated in this study ($n = 18$, of which 10 xenografts and 8 clinical samples), although not statistically significant ($p = 0.083$, Mantel-Cox test), there was a trend towards poorer survival in patients with loss of *LSAMP* copy number (Figure 2B). There was no association between the expression of *LSAMP* and overall survival (Figure 2C) ($p = 0.486$).

Restoring the expression of *LSAMP*

The cell line IOR/OS14 was chosen to ectopically reexpress *LSAMP* as it has a homozygous deletion of the gene [6]. In total, 23 clones transfected with *LSAMP* ORF were assayed for levels of ectopic *LSAMP* mRNA and protein, and compared to two control clones (backbone vector). All 23 clones had detectable levels of the *LSAMP* mRNA, but only 12 showed detectable though variable protein levels (Figure 3A). The clones were

categorized to whether they had undetectable, low, medium or high levels of the *LSAMP* protein (Figure 3A). Low protein levels were most comparable to the endogenous protein levels found in osteosarcoma samples investigated (Figure 2A) and the non-cancerous mesenchymal cell line HEPM (Figure 3B). By immunofluorescence confocal microscopy, the ectopically expressed *LSAMP* protein was shown to be localized to the cell membrane (Figure 3C), which is consistent with *LSAMP* being a membrane protein [25].

Ectopic expression of *LSAMP* delays tumor formation *in vivo*

The clones with low levels of the *LSAMP* protein (*LSAMP* #7, #9 and #21) were chosen for functional characterization and compared to cells without *LSAMP*-expression (Ctrl #1, #2 and non-transfected cells). The proliferation rate of the clones with the *LSAMP* protein was significantly reduced 15-20% compared to the cells without *LSAMP*-expression (Figure 4A) ($p = 0.004$, Mann-Whitney test).

With exception of non-transfected cells, the same clones were used for investigating the *in vivo* tumor-forming ability of the cells. Each clone was injected into both flanks of six mice, giving a total of 12 potential tumor sites, with the exception of *LSAMP* #9, which was injected into three mice and thus had a total of six potential tumor sites. Time until tumor appearance is shown by a Kaplan-Meier plot in Figure 4B, showing that cells with the *LSAMP* protein have a significant delayed tumor formation compared to the clones without *LSAMP*-expression ($p = 0.002$, Mantel-Cox test).

In addition, other cancer phenotypes were investigated. Neither cell cycle distribution (Additional file 3: Figure S2) nor apoptosis (Additional file 4: Figure S3) identified by flow cytometry, or the migration rate using time-lapse photography in the IncuCyte (Additional file 5: Figure S4), were shown to be affected by the expression of *LSAMP*. As the parental cell line IOR/OS14 has been shown to successfully differentiate towards the adipogenic and osteogenic lineage [26], differences in differentiation capabilities were investigated. The degree of differentiation was not affected by the expression of *LSAMP* (data not shown).

Ectopic expression of *LSAMP* upregulates *HES1*, *CTAG2* and *KLF10*

To identify possible mechanisms involved in tumor suppression by *LSAMP*, changes in gene expression in response to *LSAMP* reexpression were investigated by mRNA expression profiling. Seven clones with different levels of the *LSAMP* protein (*LSAMP* #7, #9 #11, #16, #17, #18 and #21) were compared to the two control clones (Ctrl #1 and #2). The analysis revealed that compared to the average expression of the two control clones, three genes, in addition to *LSAMP*, were

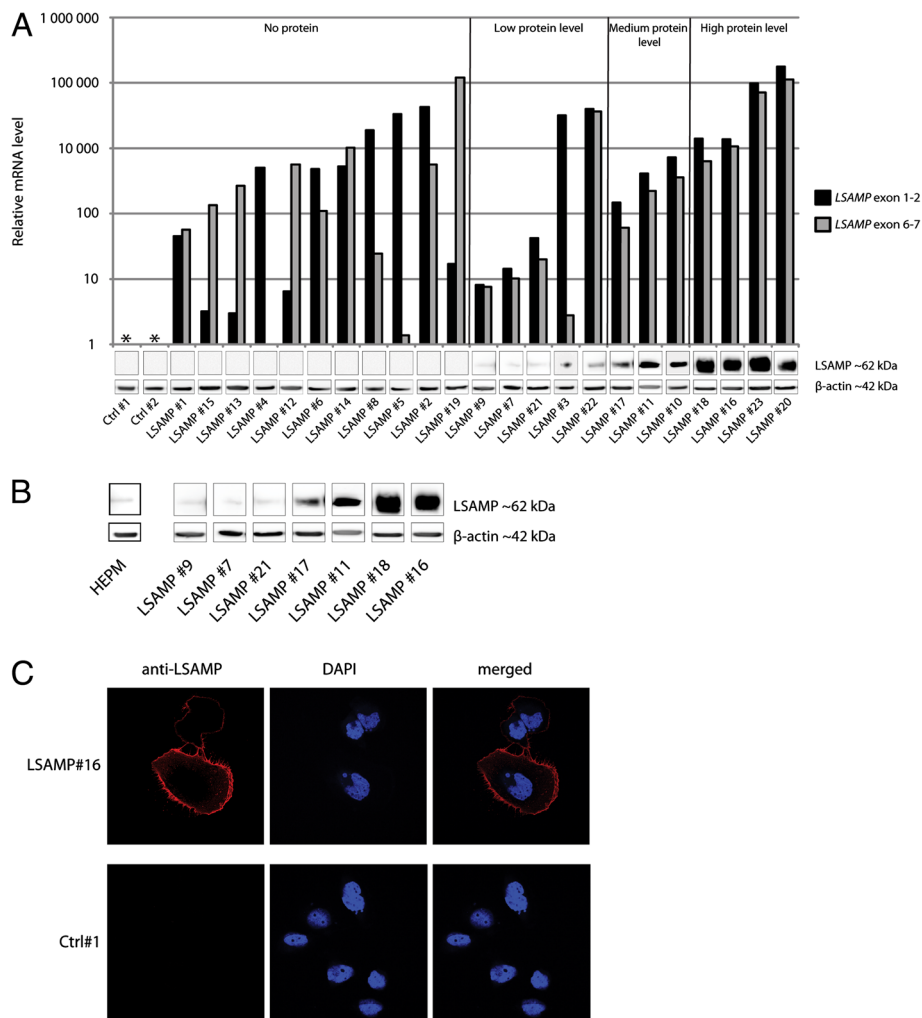


Figure 3 LSAMP reexpression. **A:** *LSAMP* expression and protein level in clones with ectopic expression of *LSAMP*. The expression level was measured using qRT-PCR, using two probes (located in exon junction 1–2 and 6–7). The corresponding *LSAMP* protein level was determined using western blot, with β-actin as loading control. The clones are sorted according to whether they have undetectable, low, medium or high protein levels. **B:** Comparison of the endogenous levels of the *LSAMP* protein in the non-cancerous cell line HEP2M and seven *LSAMP*-expressing clones with increasing amount of protein. **C:** Subcellular location of the ectopically expressed *LSAMP* protein in *LSAMP*-expressing cells (*LSAMP* #16) and control cells (Ctrl #1) determined using immunofluorescence confocal microscopy. Red color represents stain for anti-*LSAMP*-antibody, blue represents staining of the nuclei (DAPI).

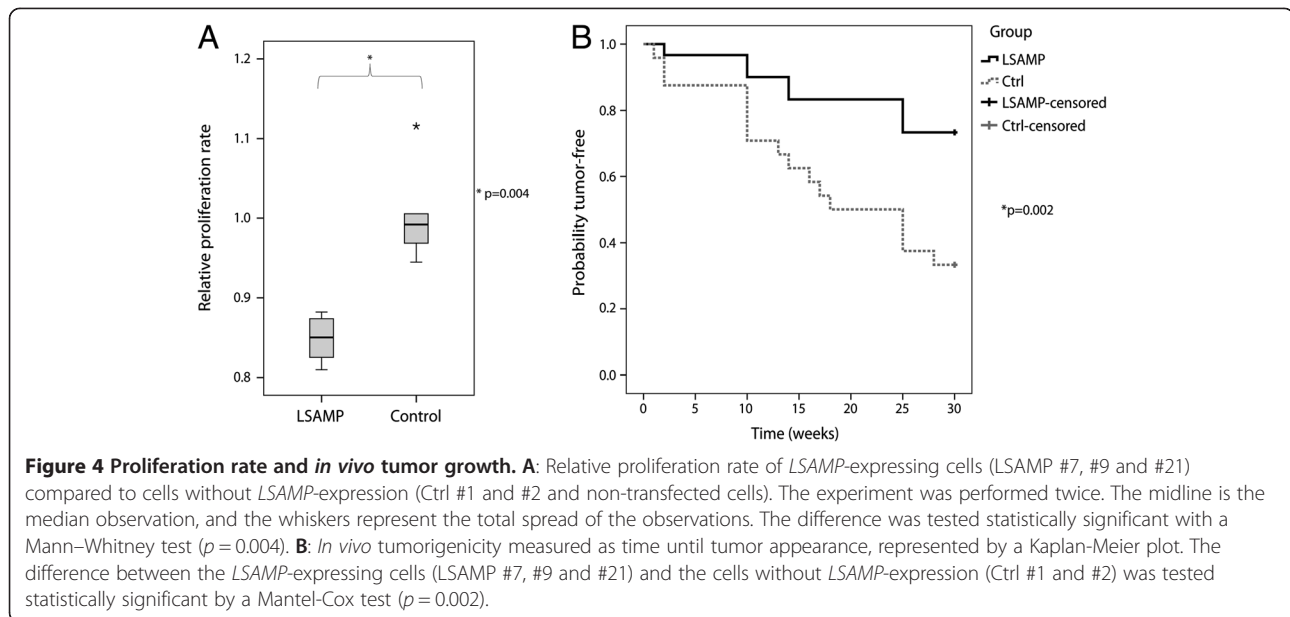
differentially expressed in all seven clones (Figure 5A). These genes were hairy and enhancer of split 1 (*HES1*), cancer/testis antigen 2 (*CTAG2*) and kruppel-like factor 10 (*KLF10*), which were all overexpressed compared to the controls, and the upregulation was validated by qRT-PCR (Figure 5B). In addition, one clone (*LSAMP* #1) expressing *LSAMP* mRNA, but without detectable levels of the protein (Figure 2A), was included. Interestingly, this clone had similar levels to the two control clones, supporting that the presence of the *LSAMP* protein is the cause for the induction of these genes.

Of the 42 samples tested for *LSAMP* protein (Figure 2A), 30 had available mRNA expression profiling data ([21] and Kresse *et al.*, unpublished). The expression levels

of the genes *LSAMP*, *HES1*, *CTAG2* and *KLF10* were compared between samples with detectable (n = 7) and undetectable (n = 23) levels of the *LSAMP* protein. For *LSAMP*, the expression was higher in the samples with *LSAMP* protein (Additional file 6: Figure S5 A, $p = 0.026$, Mann–Whitney test). For *HES1*, *CTAG2* and *KLF10*, no differences in the median expression levels between the two groups were observed (Additional file 6: Figure S5).

Discussion

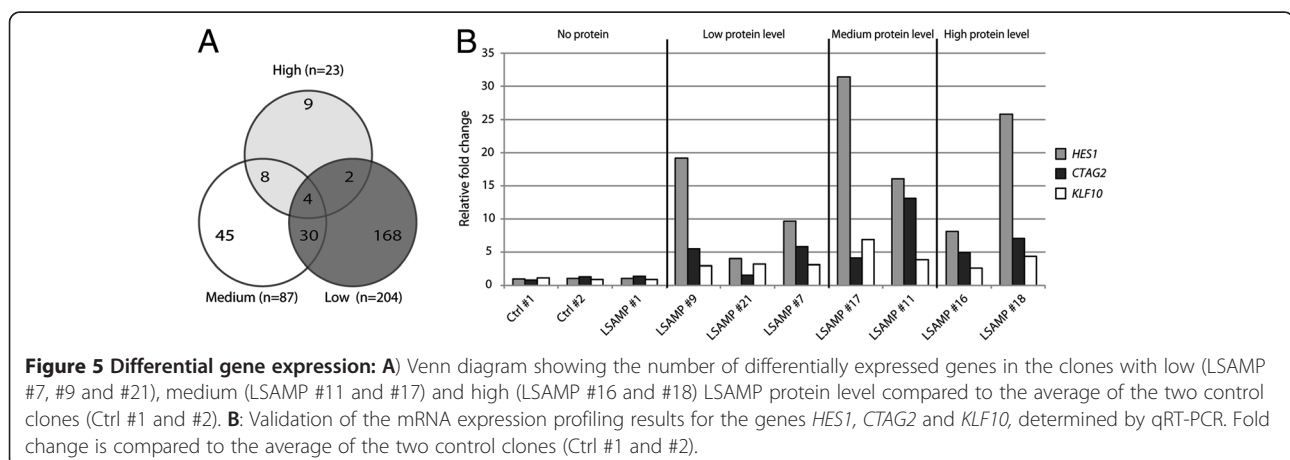
Osteosarcomas are cytogenetically complex malignancies, with a vast number of DNA copy number aberrations. A recurrent deletion within 3q13.31 has been



identified [6,13,14,27,28]. This deletion has so far only been described in one other cancer type [20], indicating that it is highly specific to osteosarcomas. This specificity argues that the deletion is not due to a fragile site and strongly suggests involvement of this region in osteosarcoma development. Thus, the deleted region is likely to contain sequences preventing or retarding osteosarcoma development or progression.

The simplest interpretation would be that the region harbors one or more tumor suppressor genes. Concomitantly, three genes located within the deleted region have been proposed to have tumor suppressive functions in osteosarcomas: *LSAMP* [6,12–14], *LSAMP-AS3* [13] and *LSAMP-AS4* [13]. However, our results showed either no or low expression levels of *LSAMP-AS3* and *LSAMP-AS4* in all the samples investigated, including the control samples. The control samples originated from osteoblastic

cultures, bone, brain and smooth muscle. In addition, we included the Universal Human Reference RNA, which is a pool of RNA from ten different human cell lines representing various cancer types, excluding osteosarcoma. As neither *LSAMP-AS3* nor *LSAMP-AS4* were expressed in any of these control samples, it is reasonable to argue that the low or lack of expression in the osteosarcoma samples is not due to inactivation, but a normal state for both non-cancerous and cancerous cells. The other genes located within the deleted region (only annotated by ENSEMBL, supported by GENCODE/ENCODE) have been annotated only recently, and was thus not investigated in this study. However, stranded total RNA-sequencing data of 10 osteosarcoma cells lines and the non-tumorigenic cell line iMSC#3 (both undifferentiated and with osteogenic differentiation), showed no detectable expression corresponding to any of these genes (Meza-Zepeda *et al.*, unpublished).



Even though we cannot exclude that other genes within the deleted region are important for the development of osteosarcomas, several lines of evidence indicate that *LSAMP* is a tumor suppressor gene and the target for the deletion in 3q13.31. DNA methylation of the promoter region has been described, indicating that *LSAMP* is epigenetically inactivated in cancer [6,17], and absent or low expression of *LSAMP* has been reported to be a frequent characteristic of osteosarcomas [6,12-14]. We have previously shown that expression of *LSAMP* is associated with poor survival in a larger panel of osteosarcoma patients [6], and it has also been shown in patients with epithelial ovarian cancer [15]. In this study, we saw a trend towards poorer survival in patients with loss of *LSAMP* copy number, although not statistically significant, possibly due to the limited sample size (n = 18). Overexpression of *LSAMP* was shown to inhibit proliferation in a renal cell carcinoma cell line [17], whereas depletion of *LSAMP* promoted cell proliferation in osteoblasts [13]. These observations are consistent with the function of *LSAMP* to be a tumor suppressor gene. Our results add to these evidences as we showed reduced proliferation rate *in vitro* and inhibited tumor growth *in vivo* when the expression of *LSAMP* was restored.

By western blotting, we investigated whether the *LSAMP* transcript was translated, which to our knowledge has not been done in tumor samples. However, we did not find a clear correlation between the mRNA level of *LSAMP* and the protein level in our samples. Interestingly, one study has shown that in osteosarcomas with high mRNA levels of *LSAMP*, a premature termination codon was detected [14]. It is tempting to speculate that this is the cause for the apparent lack of translation in some of the samples. However, the premature termination codon was not found in any of 19 osteosarcoma cell lines based on available RNA-sequencing data (Meza-Zepeda *et al.*, unpublished), indicating that this is not a frequent event of regulation in osteosarcomas. Taking into account that 11/23 clones transfected with *LSAMP* ORF failed to translate the transcripts to detectable levels, there could also be post-transcriptional regulation of *LSAMP*, even though these transcripts are lacking features of the endogenous mRNA. Also, as only the clones with detectable levels of the *LSAMP* protein had upregulated *HES1*, *CTAG2* and *KLF10*, our results indicate that the *LSAMP* protein is indirectly affecting the upregulation of these genes. However, it is also possible that the cells upregulated one or more of these genes to be able to grow in the presence of the *LSAMP* protein. On the other hand, there were no differential expression of these genes between the investigated samples with (n = 7) and without (n = 23) detectable levels of the *LSAMP* protein, based on mRNA expression profiling data ([21], Kresse *et al.*, unpublished). This

discrepancy could be explained by the relatively small size of the cohort with *LSAMP* protein. However, *LSAMP* is one of four IgLONs [29], which are cell adhesion molecules that function as dimers, referred to as Diglons [30]. *LSAMP* has been shown to only function as heterodimers with either Opioid-binding cell adhesion molecule (*OBCAM*) or Neurotrimin (*NTM*) [30]. If the dimerization partner of *LSAMP* is not present, it would most likely not function properly. *OBCAM* was not expressed in any of the investigated samples (n = 7 with *LSAMP* protein, n = 23 without *LSAMP* protein), but *NTM* was expressed at different levels. Furthermore, the non-transfected parental cell line IOR/OS14 had among the highest expression levels of *NTM* and ranking as number 11 out of the 30 samples (data not shown). Also, the majority of the cohort with *LSAMP* protein had low expression of *NTM*. Thus, it is possible that we do not find an upregulation of *HES1*, *CTAG2* and/or *KLF10* in these samples due to the lack of expression of a *LSAMP* dimerization partner.

HES1, *CTAG2* and *KLF10* have all been shown to play a role in cancer biology. *HES1* has been suggested to have both oncogenic and tumor suppressive functions [31,32], whereas *KLF10* has been suggested to be a tumor suppressor gene [33,34]. *CTAG2* is mainly expressed in the reproductive organs, in addition to a variety of cancers [35-37]. To our knowledge, the function of *CTAG2* is not known, but both *HES1* and *KLF10* have been shown to be involved in bone biology. *HES1* has been shown to bind to bone-specific promoters together with the runt-related transcription factor 2 (*RUNX2*) and the retinoblastoma protein (*RB*) [38]. *KLF10* has been shown to have an impact on the proliferation of osteoblasts, osteoclasts and osteosarcoma cells [39,40], which could be the cause for the observed reduced proliferation rate. In a recent study, *LSAMP* clustered together with pro-apoptotic genes when gene expression changes of osteosarcoma cell lines were analyzed after induction of apoptosis [41]. Furthermore, depletion of *LSAMP* in osteoblasts had an effect on the expression of the proapoptotic genes *BCL2* and *BimEL* [13]. Although apoptosis could be a possible mechanism for *LSAMP* to suppress or delay tumors formation, we did not find evidence of apoptosis in our clones with *LSAMP*-reexpression. This is consistent with another study where *LSAMP* was overexpressed in a clear cell renal cell carcinoma cell line without any evidence of apoptotic cells [17].

The high frequency of the deletion in 3q13.31 and the specificity for osteosarcomas strongly suggest a functional role for this region and that it harbors a tumor suppressor gene important for the development of osteosarcomas. Our results indicate that among the genes investigated in 3q13.31, *LSAMP* is the target for the deletion. The function of *HES1* and *KLF10* in bone biology also implies a function for these genes in osteosarcoma development.

Furthermore, the reduced proliferation rate *in vitro* and inhibited tumor growth *in vivo* is further pointing to a tumor suppressor function of *LSAMP*.

Conclusions

We have identified a frequent deletion in osteosarcomas and shown *LSAMP* to be the target gene within the deletion. We believe that *LSAMP* is a tumor suppressor gene in osteosarcomas and that *LSAMP* suppress tumors by reducing the proliferation rate of cancer cells, possibly through upregulation of one or more of the genes *HES1*, *CTAG2* and *KLF10*.

Materials and methods

Samples

Clinical data for all osteosarcoma and control samples are listed in Additional file 1: Table S1.

Human osteosarcoma clinical samples (n = 39) were analyzed, of which 13 were primary or metastatic samples collected at the Norwegian Radium Hospital, Oslo, Norway and 26 were grown subcutaneously in immunodeficient mice as xenografts (suffix x), obtained either from the Norwegian Radium Hospital (n = 15) or the Department of Pathology, University of Valencia, Spain (n = 11). All tumors were diagnosed according to the current World Health Organization classification [42]. The informed consent used and the collection of samples were approved by the Ethical Committee of Southern Norway, Project S-06133 or the Institutional Ethical Committee of the University of Valencia. The samples were collected immediately after surgery, snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C. The establishment and passing of xenografts were in accordance with national and institutional animal care guidelines.

In addition, osteosarcoma cell lines (n = 21) were analyzed. These were: G-292, 143B, HOS, MNNG/HOS, MG-63, OSA (SJS-1), Saos-2, U-2 OS (n = 9) (American Type Culture Collection; ATCC), HAL, KPD, MHM, OHS (n = 4) (The Norwegian Radium Hospital), IOR/OS9, IOR/OS10, IOR/OS14, IOR/OS15, IOR/OS18, IOR/MOS, IOR/SARG (n = 7) (Istituto Ortopedico Rizzoli, Bologna, Italy), ZK-58 (Heinrich-Heine University, Düsseldorf, Germany) and CAL 72 (University College London, London, UK). The cells were grown in RPMI 1640 or DMEM (both Lonza) supplemented with 10% FBS (Fisher Scientific) and GlutaMAX (Life Technologies), at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO₂. All cell lines were tested for mycoplasma and found negative, and authenticated as previously described [43].

Control samples (n = 15) were also analyzed. Normal long bone samples were purchased from Capital Biosciences (n = 2) or obtained from amputations of cancer patients at the Norwegian Radium Hospital (n = 4) or University College London (n = 1). The normal bone was

collected as distant as possible from the tumor site, and SNP array confirmed normal DNA copy number. Primary osteoblast cultures (n = 2) isolated from human calvaria of different donors were purchased from ScienCell Research Laboratories. The non-tumorigenic cell lines (n = 3) HEPM, hFOB (both ATCC) and iMSC#3 were included; the latter being an immortalized human bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stromal cell line established in our laboratory (Skårn *et al.*, unpublished). Commercial normal RNA samples (n = 3) were used, one from brain tissue (Life Technologies), one from smooth muscle (Clontech Laboratories) and Universal Human Reference RNA (Agilent Technologies).

DNA copy number and expression level

DNA copy number was determined either by high-resolution aCGH or the real-time PCR based assay TaqMan DNA Copy Number Assay (Life Technologies), as previously described [21]. aCGH was performed using the Affymetrix Genome-Wide Human SNP Array 6.0 (Affymetrix) and DNA copy number analysis was performed using the Nexus software (BioDiscovery), as previously described [21]. Expression level was determined using TaqMan Gene Expression Assays (Life Technologies) as previously described [6], and is hereafter referred to as qRT-PCR (quantitative real-time reverse transcription PCR). The expression level of the clinical samples and cell lines was analyzed as previously described [6], and the expression level of the clones was analyzed using the 2^{-ΔΔCt}-method [44], with TATA box binding protein (*TBP*) as an endogenous reference. The assays used and their respective ID number are listed in Additional file 7: Table S2.

Western blotting

Total protein lysate was run on a 4-12% Bis-Tris NuPAGE precast gel (Life Technologies) and transferred onto a PVDF membrane (Millipore). The antibodies used and their respective conditions are listed in Additional file 8: Table S3. The proteins were visualized using SuperSignal West Duration Substrate (Thermo Scientific).

Vector construction and transfection

The *LSAMP* expression vector was constructed using Gateway Technology (Life Technologies), recombining a vector containing *LSAMP* open reading frame (ORF) (ID number OCAAo5051A0349D, imaGenes) with pT-REx-DEST30 (Life Technologies). The cell line IOR/OS14 was stably transfected with either the expression vector (named *LSAMP* ORF) or the backbone vector using Lipofectamine 2000 (Life Technologies). Selection was performed using 450 µg/ml Geneticin (Life Technologies) for 14 days, after which the concentration was reduced to 225 µg/ml.

Immunofluorescence confocal microscopy

The anti-LSAMP antibody was a kind gift from Dr. Aurea F. Pimenta, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA. The cells were grown on coverslips and fixed in 10% formalin solution (Sigma-Aldrich), rinsed in PBS and blocked in 5% FBS in PBS for 30 min before incubation with the antibody in 1:100 dilution in 5% FBS for 1 h at RT. After incubation, the cells were washed 3 × 5 min in 5% FBS and incubated in a 1:200 dilution of anti-mouse-IgG/Cy3 (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories) for 30 min at RT. The cells were then washed 3 × 5 min in 5% FBS and rinsed in dH₂O. The nuclei were stained using ProLong Gold Antifade Reagent with DAPI (Life Technologies). The fluorescence was visualized using a Zeiss LSM 510 confocal microscope (Zeiss) and pictures were taken of thin single plane sections.

Proliferation rate

Proliferation rate was measured using the CellTiter 96 AQueous One Solution Cell Proliferation Assay (MTS) (Promega). Cells stably transfected with *LSAMP* ORF or the backbone vector were seeded in quadruplicates in a 96-well plate with 10,000 cells per well in 100 µl medium. The cell viability was measured after 96 h.

In vivo tumorigenicity

Animal experiments were performed according to protocols approved by the National Animal Research Authority in compliance with the European Convention of the Protection of Vertebrates Used for Scientific Purposes (approval ID 1499 and 3275, <http://www.fdu.no/>). The experiments were performed as previously described [45].

Apoptosis and cell cycle distribution

Apoptosis and cell cycle distribution were investigated using flow cytometry. For apoptosis, APO-BRDU (TUNEL) assay (Life Technologies) was performed, according to the manufacturer's instructions. For investigation of cell cycle distribution, 2 × 10⁶ cells were harvested and resuspended in 200 µl ice-cold PBS and added to 4 ml ice-cold ethanol and incubated on ice for 45 min. Then, 6 ml of ice-cold staining buffer (SB: 0.5% BSA in PBS) was added, and the cells were centrifuged at 300 × g at 4°C for 5 min. The pellet was resuspended in 1 ml SB and the centrifugation repeated. The cells were resuspended in 300 µl SB containing 2 µg/ml Hoechst 33342 (Sigma-Aldrich). For both assays, the LSR II UV Laser (BD Bioscience) was used, and the data was analyzed using FlowJo v8.8.7 software (Tree Star).

Migration rate

The migration assay was performed using the IncuCyte system (Essen Bioscience).

Differentiation

Adipogenic differentiation and Oil red O staining were performed as previously described [46], except that cells were seeded at a density of 3,000 cells/cm².

For the osteogenic differentiation, the cells were seeded at a density of 4,500 cells/cm². Osteogenesis was initiated with osteogenic induction medium containing 10 nM Dexamethasone, 3.5 mM β-Glycerolphosphate and 66.7 µM Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate (all from Sigma-Aldrich). The osteogenic induction medium was replaced every third day. To estimate the degree of differentiation, the wells were washed with PBS, fixed in ice-cold 70% ethanol for 1 h at 4°C, washed with ddH₂O and subsequently stained with 0.4% Alizarin Red S solution (w/v, pH 4.2; Sigma-Aldrich) for 10 min at RT. The staining solution was removed by washing the cells 5 × in ddH₂O, followed by a 15 min wash in PBS. The cells were dehydrated with 70% ethanol, followed by absolute ethanol and air-dried. This procedure was performed after 0, 14, 21 and 28 days of differentiation, respectively.

mRNA expression profiling

RNA was isolated using the miRNeasy Mini Kit (QIAGEN GmbH). The RNA integrity was evaluated using the Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer and the RNA nano 6000 kit (Agilent Technologies). For each sample, 500 ng of total RNA was used to make biotin-labeled and amplified cRNA with the Illumina TotalPrep Amplification Kit (Life Technologies). cRNA was hybridized to Illumina's HumanHT-12 v4 Expression BeadChip as previously described [47]. Expression values were annotated using the file HumanHT-12_V4_O_R2_15002873_B.bgx (Illumina). The expression data was quantile normalized [48] in GenomeStudio Gene Expression module v1.9 (Illumina) and log₂-transformed, and a rank product analysis [49] was performed in J-Express [50] using a q-value < 0.05 to identify significant changes of gene expression. The dataset has been deposited in the GEO data repository (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/, accession number GSE52089).

Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS version 20. A p-value < 0.05 was regarded as statistically significant.

Additional files

Additional file 1: Table S1. Clinical data for osteosarcoma samples and control samples.

Additional file 2: Figure S1. Expression level of other genes in 3q13.31. The expression of *LSAMP-AS1*, *LSAMP-AS3* and *LSAMP-AS4* was investigated by qRT-PCR. The different expression levels are shown as relative percent to an endogenous reference gene (*TBP*) within the same sample. UHR: Universal Human Reference RNA, OB: Osteoblast.

Additional file 3: Figure S2. Cell cycle distribution. A representative figure showing cell cycle distribution investigated by flow cytometry. **A** and **B**: Two clones with low levels of the LSAMP protein (**A**: #7 and **B**: #21), **C** and **D**: two control clones (**C**: #1 and **D**: #2) and **E**: non-transfected cells were included in the analysis. The experiment was performed twice.

Additional file 4: Figure S3. Apoptosis. A representative figure showing apoptosis investigated by flow cytometry. Included in the analysis were **A**: Negative control cells, **B**: Positive control cells, **C-E**: Three clones with low levels of the LSAMP protein (**C**: #7, **D**: #9 and **E**: #21), **F** and **G**: two control clones (**F**: #1 and **G**: #2) and **H**: non-transfected cells. The experiment was performed thrice.

Additional file 5: Figure S4. Migration rate. A representative figure showing the migration rate investigated by time-lapse photography using the IncuCyte. The migration of two clones with low levels of the LSAMP protein (#9 and #21), two control clones (#1 and #2) and non-transfected cells were monitored as relative wound density over time (h). The experiment was performed twice. Error bars represent standard deviations of the technical replicates (n = 6).

Additional file 6: Figure S5. Expression levels of *LSAMP*, *HES1*, *CTAG2* and *KLF10* in samples with and without LSAMP protein. Shown are the expression levels of **A**: *LSAMP*, **B**: *HES1*, **C**: *CTAG2* and **D**: *KLF10* in samples with detectable (n = 7) and undetectable levels (n = 23) of the LSAMP protein. The expression level of *CTAG2* was detected by two probes in the bead array (probe ID ILMN 1787578 and ILMN 1715347), and shown in **C** is the median expression level of the two probes. The expression level of *KLF10* was detected by three probes (probe ID ILMN 1720080, ILMN 1659122 and ILMN 167594), and shown in **D** is the median expression level of the three probes.

Additional file 7: Table S2. Overview TaqMan assays.

Additional file 8: Table S3. Overview antibodies used for western blotting.

Abbreviations

aCGH: array comparative genomic hybridization; CTAG2: Cancer/testis antigen 2, FBS, fetal bovine serum; HES1: Hairy and enhancer of split; KLF10: Kruppel-like factor 10; LSAMP: Limbic system-associated membrane protein; LSAMP-AS1: LSAMP antisense RNA 1; LSAMP-AS3: LSAMP antisense RNA 3; LSAMP-AS4: LSAMP antisense RNA 4; ORF: Open reading frame; PBS: Phosphate buffered saline; qRT-PCR: Quantitative real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction; RT: Room temperature; SB: Staining buffer; TBP: TATA box binding protein.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contribution

TB carried out the experimental work, performed the statistical analysis and participated in data analysis and experimental design and wrote the manuscript. SHK participated in the statistical and data analysis, experimental design and writing of the manuscript. M. Skårn and M. Stabell participated in the experimental design and data analysis. RC performed the flow experiments and analysis. SL performed the immunofluorescence confocal microscopy and analysis. ALB provided biological material. OM and LAMZ conceived the study, participated in the design, data interpretation and manuscript writing. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

We thank Petros Gebregziabher for assistance with the *in vivo* assays, Dahlia Hopmeier for designing primers and the personnel at the Genomics Core Facility at The Norwegian Radium Hospital (oslo.genomics.no) for technical assistance with microarray experiments. This study was financially supported by the Norwegian Cancer Society (PR-2007-0163), the University of Oslo and the charities Defence against Cancer ("Forsvar mot Kreft") and Support Group for Children with Cancer ("Støtteforeningen for Krefsyke Barn").

Author details

¹Department of Tumor Biology, Institute for Cancer Research, Oslo University Hospital, The Norwegian Radium Hospital, Oslo, Norway. ²Department of

Pathology, Medical School of Valencia University, Valencia, Spain.
³Department of Molecular Biosciences, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway.
⁴Genomics Core Facility, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway.

Received: 11 December 2013 Accepted: 11 March 2014
Published: 28 April 2014

References

1. Martin JW, Squire JA, Zielenska M: **The genetics of osteosarcoma.** *Sarcoma* 2012, **2012**:627254.
2. Fletcher CDM, Unni KK, Mertens F: *World Health Organization Classification of Tumours. Pathology and Genetics: Tumours of Soft Tissue and Bone.* Lyon: IARC Press; 2002.
3. Dorfman HD, Czerniak B: **Bone cancers.** *Cancer* 1995, **75**:203–210.
4. Mackall CL, Meltzer PS, Helman LJ: **Focus on sarcomas.** *Cancer Cell* 2002, **2**:175–178.
5. Helman LJ, Meltzer P: **Mechanisms of sarcoma development.** *Nat Rev Cancer* 2003, **3**:685–694.
6. Kresse SH, Ohnstad HO, Paulsen EB, Bjerkehagen B, Szuhai K, Serra M, Schaefer KL, Mykiesbost O, Meza-Zepeda LA: **LSAMP, a novel candidate tumor suppressor gene in human osteosarcomas, identified by array comparative genomic hybridization.** *Genes Chromosomes Cancer* 2009, **48**:679–693.
7. Kresse SH, Szuhai K, Barragan-Polania AH, Rydbeck H, Cleton-Jansen AM, Mykiesbost O, Meza-Zepeda LA: **Evaluation of high-resolution microarray platforms for genomic profiling of bone tumours.** *BMC Res Notes* 2010, **3**:223.
8. Man TK, Lu XY, Jaeweon K, Perlaky L, Harris CP, Shah S, Ladanyi M, Gorlick R, Lau CC, Rao PH: **Genome-wide array comparative genomic hybridization analysis reveals distinct amplifications in osteosarcoma.** *BMC Cancer* 2004, **4**:45.
9. Hattinger CM, Reverter-Branchat G, Remondini D, Castellani GC, Benini S, Pasello M, Manara MC, Scotlandi K, Picci P, Serra M: **Genomic imbalances associated with methotrexate resistance in human osteosarcoma cell lines detected by comparative genomic hybridization-based techniques.** *Eur J Cell Biol* 2003, **82**:483–493.
10. Atiye J, Wolf M, Kaur S, Monni O, Bohling T, Kivioja A, Tas E, Serra M, Tarkkanen M, Knuutila S: **Gene amplifications in osteosarcoma-CGH microarray analysis.** *Genes Chromosomes Cancer* 2005, **42**:158–163.
11. Selvarajah S, Yoshimoto M, Ludkovski O, Park PC, Bayani J, Thorner P, Maire G, Squire JA, Zielenska M: **Genomic signatures of chromosomal instability and osteosarcoma progression detected by high resolution array CGH and interphase FISH.** *Cytogenet Genome Res* 2008, **122**:5–15.
12. Sadikovic B, Thorner P, Chilton-MacNeill S, Martin JW, Cervigne NK, Squire J, Zielenska M: **Expression analysis of genes associated with human osteosarcoma tumors shows correlation of RUNX2 overexpression with poor response to chemotherapy.** *Bmc Cancer* 2010, **10**:202–211.
13. Pasic I, Shlien A, Durbin AD, Stavropoulos DJ, Baskin B, Ray PN, Novokmet A, Malkin D: **Recurrent focal copy-number changes and loss of heterozygosity implicate two noncoding RNAs and one tumor suppressor gene at chromosome 3q13.31 in osteosarcoma.** *Cancer Res* 2010, **70**:160–171.
14. Yen CC, Chen WM, Chen TH, Chen WYK, Chen PCH, Chiou HJ, Hung GY, Wu HTH, Wei CJ, Shiau CY, Wu YC, Chao TC, Tzeng CH, Chen PM, Lin CH, Chen YJ, Fletcher JA: **Identification of chromosomal aberrations associated with disease progression and a novel 3q13.31 deletion involving LSAMP gene in osteosarcoma.** *Int J Oncol* 2009, **35**:775–788.
15. Ntougkos E, Rush R, Scott D, Frankenberg T, Gabra H, Smyth JF, Sellar GC: **The IGLON family in epithelial ovarian cancer: expression profiles and clinicopathologic correlates.** *Clin Cancer Res* 2005, **11**:5764–5768.
16. Kanayama HO, Chen JD, Lui WO, Takahashi M, Kagawa S, Teh BT: **LSAMP and nore1: novel genes in hereditary and sporadic clear cell renal cell carcinomas (CCRCC).** *J Urol* 2004, **171**:200–200.
17. Chen JD, Lui WO, Vos MD, Clark GJ, Takahashi M, Schoumans J, Khoo SK, Pettillo D, Lavery T, Sugimura J, Astuti D, Zhang C, Kagawa S, Maher ER, Larsson C, Alberts AS, Kanayama HO, Teh BT: **The t(1;3) breakpoint-spanning involved in clear cell renal cell genes LSAMP and NORE1 are carcinomas.** *Cancer Cell* 2003, **4**:405–413.
18. Liu Q, Huang J, Zhou N, Zhang Z, Zhang A, Lu Z, Wu F, Mo YY: **LncRNA loc285194 is a p53-regulated tumor suppressor.** *Nucleic Acids Res* 2013, **41**:4976–4987.
19. Qi P, Xu MD, Ni SJ, Huang D, Wei P, Tan C, Zhou XY, Du X: **Low expression of LOC285194 is associated with poor prognosis in colorectal cancer.** *J Transl Med* 2013, **11**:122.

20. Kuhn MW, Radtke I, Bullinger L, Goorha S, Cheng J, Edelmann J, Gohlke J, Su X, Paschka P, Pounds S, Krauter J, Ganser A, Quessar A, Ribeiro R, Gaidzik VI, Shurtleff S, Kronke J, Holzmann K, Ma J, Schlenk RF, Rubnitz JE, Dohner K, Dohner H, Downing JR: **High-resolution genomic profiling of adult and pediatric core-binding factor acute myeloid leukemia reveals new recurrent genomic alterations.** *Blood* 2012, **119**:e67–e75.
21. Kresse SH, Rydbeck H, Skarn M, Namlos HM, Barragan-Polania AH, Cleton-Jansen AM, Serra M, Liestol K, Hogendoorn PC, Hovig E, Myklebost O, Meza-Zepeda LA: **Integrative analysis reveals relationships of genetic and epigenetic alterations in osteosarcoma.** *PLoS One* 2012, **7**:e48262.
22. Kuijjer ML, Rydbeck H, Kresse SH, Buddingh EP, Lid AB, Roelofs H, Burger H, Myklebost O, Hogendoorn PC, Meza-Zepeda LA, Cleton-Jansen AM: **Identification of osteosarcoma driver genes by integrative analysis of copy number and gene expression data.** *Genes Chromosomes Cancer* 2012, **51**:696–706.
23. Levitt P, Pawlakbyczkowska EJ: **Initial biochemical-characterization of limbic system associated membrane-protein (lamp).** *J Cell Biol* 1986, **103**:A230–A230.
24. Behan AT, Byrne C, Dunn MJ, Cagney G, Cotter DR: **Proteomic analysis of membrane microdomain-associated proteins in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder reveals alterations in LAMP, STXBP1 and BASP1 protein expression.** *Mol Psychiatry* 2009, **14**:601–613.
25. Horton HL, Levitt P: **A unique membrane-protein is expressed on early developing limbic system axons and cortical targets.** *J Neurosci* 1988, **8**:4653–4661.
26. Mohseny AB, Machado I, Cai Y, Schaefer KL, Serra M, Hogendoorn PC, Llombart-Bosch A, Cleton-Jansen AM: **Functional characterization of osteosarcoma cell lines provides representative models to study the human disease.** *Lab Invest* 2011, **91**:1195–1205.
27. Yamaguchi T, Toguchida J, Yamamuro T, Kotoura Y, Takada N, Kawaguchi N, Kaneko Y, Nakamura Y, Sasaki MS, Ishizaki K: **Allelotyping analysis in osteosarcomas: frequent allele loss on 3q, 13q, 17p, and 18q.** *Cancer Res* 1992, **52**:2419–2423.
28. Smida J, Baumhoer D, Rosemann M, Walch A, Bielack S, Poremba C, Remberger K, Korsching E, Scheulen W, Dierkes C, Burdach S, Jundt G, Atkinson MJ, Nathrath M: **Genomic alterations and allelic imbalances are strong prognostic predictors in osteosarcoma.** *Clin Cancer Res* 2010, **16**:4256–4267.
29. Pimenta AF, Zhukareva V, Barbe MF, Reinoso BS, Grimley C, Henzel W, Fischer I, Levitt P: **The limbic system-associated membrane-protein is an Ig superfamily member that mediates selective neuronal growth and axon targeting.** *Neuron* 1995, **15**:287–297.
30. Reed J, McNamee C, Rackstraw S, Jenkins J, Moss D: **Diglons are heterodimeric proteins composed of IgLON subunits, and diglon-CO inhibits neurite outgrowth from cerebellar granule cells.** *J Cell Sci* 2004, **117**:3961–3973.
31. Engin F, Bertin T, Ma O, Jiang MM, Wang L, Sutton RE, Donehower LA, Lee B: **Notch signaling contributes to the pathogenesis of human osteosarcomas.** *Hum Mol Genet* 2009, **18**:1464–1470.
32. Jiao J, Qin Z, Li S, Liu H, Lu Z: **Potential role of Notch1 signaling pathway in laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma cell line Hep-2 involving proliferation inhibition, cell cycle arrest, cell apoptosis, and cell migration.** *Oncol Rep* 2009, **22**:815–823.
33. Subramaniam M, Hefferan TE, Tau K, Peus D, Pittelkow M, Jalal S, Riggs BL, Roche P, Spelsberg TC: **Tissue, cell type, and breast cancer stage-specific expression of a TGF-beta inducible early transcription factor gene.** *J Cell Biochem* 1998, **68**:226–236.
34. Subramaniam M, Hawse JR, Johnsen SA, Spelsberg TC: **Role of TIEG1 in biological processes and disease states.** *J Cell Biochem* 2007, **102**:539–548.
35. Lethe B, Lucas S, Michaux L, De Smet C, Godelaine D, Serrano A, De Plaen E, Boon T: **LAGE-1, a new gene with tumor specificity.** *Int J Cancer* 1998, **76**:903–908.
36. Mashino K, Sadanaga N, Tanaka F, Yamaguchi H, Nagashima H, Inoue H, Sugimachi K, Mori M: **Expression of multiple cancer-testis antigen genes in gastrointestinal and breast carcinomas.** *Br J Cancer* 2001, **85**:713–720.
37. Li M, Yuan YH, Han Y, Liu YX, Yan L, Wang Y, Gu J: **Expression profile of cancer-testis genes in 121 human colorectal cancer tissue and adjacent normal tissue.** *Clin Cancer Res* 2005, **11**:1809–1814.
38. Lee JS, Thomas DM, Gutierrez G, Carty SA, Yanagawa S, Hinds PW: **HES1 cooperates with pRb to activate RUNX2-dependent transcription.** *J Bone Miner Res* 2006, **21**:921–933.
39. Subramaniam M, Hawse JR, Rajamannan NM, Ingle JN, Spelsberg TC: **Functional role of KLF10 in multiple disease processes.** *Biofactors* 2010, **36**:8–18.
40. Cicek M, Vrabel A, Sturchio C, Pederson L, Hawse JR, Subramaniam M, Spelsberg TC, Oursler MJ: **TGF-beta inducible early gene 1 regulates osteoclast differentiation and survival by mediating the NFATc1, AKT, and MEK/ERK signaling pathways.** *PLoS One* 2011, **6**:e17522.
41. Thyanithy V, Park C, Sarver AL, Kartha RV, Korpela DM, Graef AJ, Steer CJ, Modiano JF, Subramanian S: **Combinatorial treatment of DNA and chromatin-modifying drugs cause cell death in human and canine osteosarcoma cell lines.** *PLoS One* 2012, **7**:e43720.
42. Fletcher CDM, Bridge JA, Pancreas CW, Hogendoorn PCW, Mertens F (Eds): *WHO Classification of Tumors of Soft Tissue and Bone.* Lyon: IARC; 2013.
43. Namlos HM, Meza-Zepeda LA, Baroy T, Ostensen IH, Kresse SH, Kuijjer ML, Serra M, Burger H, Cleton-Jansen AM, Myklebost O: **Modulation of the osteosarcoma expression phenotype by microRNAs.** *PLoS One* 2012, **7**:e48086.
44. Livak KJ, Schmittgen TD: **Analysis of relative gene expression data using real-time quantitative PCR and the 2(-delta delta C(T)) method.** *Methods* 2001, **25**:402–408.
45. Lauvrak SU, Munthe E, Kresse SH, Stratford EW, Namlos HM, Meza-Zepeda LA, Myklebost O: **Functional characterisation of osteosarcoma cell lines and identification of mRNAs and miRNAs associated with aggressive cancer phenotypes.** *Br J Cancer* 2013, **109**:2228–2236.
46. Skarn M, Namlos HM, Noordhuis P, Wang MY, Meza-Zepeda LA, Myklebost O: **Adipocyte differentiation of human bone marrow-derived stromal cells is modulated by MicroRNA-155, MicroRNA-221, and MicroRNA-222.** *Stem Cells Dev* 2012, **21**:873–883.
47. Buddingh EP, Kuijjer ML, Duim RA, Burger H, Agelopoulos K, Myklebost O, Serra M, Mertens F, Hogendoorn PC, Lankester AC, Cleton-Jansen AM: **Tumor-infiltrating macrophages are associated with metastasis suppression in high-grade osteosarcoma: a rationale for treatment with macrophage activating agents.** *Clin Cancer Res* 2011, **17**:2110–2119.
48. Bolstad BM, Irizarry RA, Astrand M, Speed TP: **A comparison of normalization methods for high density oligonucleotide array data based on variance and bias.** *Bioinformatics* 2003, **19**:185–193.
49. Breitling R, Armengaud P, Amtmann A, Herzyk P: **Rank products: a simple, yet powerful, new method to detect differentially regulated genes in replicated microarray experiments.** *FEBS Lett* 2004, **573**:83–92.
50. Dysvik B, Jonassen I: **J-express: exploring gene expression data using java.** *Bioinformatics* 2001, **17**:369–370.

doi:10.1186/1476-4598-13-93

Cite this article as: Barøy et al: Reexpression of LSAMP inhibits tumor growth in a preclinical osteosarcoma model. *Molecular Cancer* 2014 **13**:93.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

