Signaling pathway models as biomarkers: Patient-specific simulations of JNK activity predict the survival of neuroblastoma patients

Dirk Fey[1], Melinda Halasz[1], Daniel Dreidax[2], Sean P. Kennedy[1], Jordan F. Hastings[3], Nora Rauch[1], Amaya Garcia Munoz[1], Ruth Pilkington[1], Matthias Fischer[4,5], Frank Westermann[2], Walter Kolch[1,6,7], Boris N. Kholodenko[1,6,7]*, David R. Croucher[1,3,8]*.

1: Systems Biology Ireland, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland.
2: Department of Neuroblastoma Genomics (B087), German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ), 69120 Heidelberg, Germany.
3: The Kinghorn Cancer Centre, Garvan Institute of Medical Research, Sydney, Australia.
4: Department of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology, University Hospital Cologne, 50937 Cologne, Germany.
5: Center for Molecular Medicine Cologne, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany
6: School of Medicine and Medical Science, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland.
7: Conway Institute of Biomolecular and Biomedical Research, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland.
8: St Vincent's Hospital Clinical School, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW 2052, Australia.
* Corresponding authors.

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to D.R.C (d.croucher@garvan.org.au) or B.N.K. (boris.kholodenko@ucd.ie).

Abstract

Signaling pathways control cell-fate decisions that ultimately determine the behavior of cancer cells. Therefore, the dynamics of pathway activity may contain prognostically relevant information different from that contained in the static nature of other types of biomarkers. To investigate this hypothesis, we characterized the network that regulated stress signaling by the Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) pathway in neuroblastoma cells. We generated an experimentally calibrated and validated computational model of this network and used the model to extract prognostic information from neuroblastoma patient-specific simulations of JNK activation. Switch-like JNK activation mediates cell death by apoptosis. An inability to initiate switch-like JNK activation in the simulations was significantly associated with poor overall survival for patients with neuroblastoma with or without *MYCN* amplification, indicating that patient-specific simulations of JNK activation could stratify patients. Furthermore, our analysis demonstrated that extracting information about a signaling pathway to develop a prognostically useful model requires understanding not only components and disease-associated changes in the abundance or activity of the components, but how those changes affect pathway dynamics.

Introduction

Traditional cancer biomarkers are based upon an association between clinical parameters and the expression or mutation of specific genes, often combined into panels to strengthen their sensitivity and specificity. Although these biomarkers have extensive clinical utility, they frequently lack any mechanistic anchoring to the fundamental cellular processes responsible for tumorigenesis or therapeutic response. Signaling pathways play a key role in these processes; therefore, analysis of the activity of signaling pathways should aid in the development of biomarkers linked to cellular function. However, it is technically challenging to observe the activation of these pathways during the process of tumor formation or therapeutic treatment. We, therefore, hypothesized that simulating the potential of cancer cells to activate a central signaling pathway under these conditions may provide insight into the prognostic information contained within these pathways.

Focusing upon the c-Jun N-terminal Kinase (JNK) pathway, because this pathway mediates apoptotic cell death induced by both physiological stress and therapeutic agents, we sought to develop a model of the JNK pathway that could correlate patient-specific JNK response dynamics with survival data. Although the identities of the kinases that activate JNK are well known (1), this signaling pathway displays dynamic behavior suggestive of a complex network structure that belies a simple linear kinase

cascade. Systems-level approaches have previously revealed a complex network of genes that influence basal JNK activity in migratory *Drosophila* cells (2), but the biochemical mechanisms that govern apoptotic JNK activation are still lacking. Here, we have delineated a network structure that regulates stress-induced JNK activation in the childhood tumor neuroblastoma, which undergoes JNK-dependent apoptosis in response to various stimuli (3-10).

The JNK pathway has a classical three-tiered mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) structure, and, like all MAPK pathways, mediates diverse cellular responses. The kinases in the MAPK cascade that activate JNK are MKK4 and MKK7, which in turn are activated by various MAPK kinase kinases (MAPKKK) (1, 11). Growth factor-induced transient activation of JNK promotes cell survival and proliferation. This transient activation of JNK exhibits a graded response to stimulus (growth factor) concentration (12, 13). In contrast, stress-induced prolonged JNK activity that results in apoptosis exhibits an ultrasensitive switch-like response (12-15). Ultrasensitivity can result from positive feedback, and we previously proposed a positive feedback loop between JNK and its upstream kinases as a mechanism to achieve this ultrasensitive JNK activation (16).

Neuroblastoma originates from neural crest cells, typically arising in the para-vertebral sympathetic ganglia and adrenal medulla of young children. Neuroblastoma patients are routinely classified into low-, intermediate-, and high-risk groups according to disease stage, patient age, and *MYCN* amplification status (17-19). Although considerable progress has been made in improving survival rates for intermediate-risk patients, the overall survival rate for high-risk neuroblastoma patients remains less than 40-50% (18, 19). Amplification of the transcription factor *MYCN* occurs frequently in high-risk neuroblastomas and drives aggressive tumor behavior, resistance to chemotherapy (chemoresistance), and poor patient outcome (19-21). However, a many patients lacking *MYCN* amplification also have a poor prognosis, and there is little understanding of the biochemical pathways that drive tumorigenesis and chemoresistance in these patients (22). The JNK network structure in neuroblastoma is undefined.

Here, we developed a dynamic mathematical model of the JNK network on the basis of experimental evaluation of stress-induced JNK signaling in SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells and used the model to generate patient specific-simulations of stress-induced JNK activation. The results revealed a central role for JNK signaling dynamics in neuroblastoma and represent a model-based biomarker that robustly stratified neuroblastoma patients across different individual molecular backgrounds.

Results

Ultrasensitive JNK activation and apoptosis in neuroblastoma cells exposed to stress

Consistent with a tumor-suppressive role for JNK signaling in response to stress within the tumor microenvironment, we observed that JNK inhibition increased tumor growth by ~3-fold in a zebrafish model of *MYCN*-driven, spontaneous neuroblastoma (23) (Fig. 1A). This proapoptotic role of JNK also occurred in the SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cell line, in which a JNK inhibitor dampened the apoptotic response to various stress conditions (Fig. 1B) and significantly reduced stress-dependent p53 accumulation and caspase-3 cleavage (Fig. S1A) triggered by physiological or drug-induced stress. We observed this reduction in apoptotic response in SH-SY5Y cells using agents that inhibit protein translation (anisomycin) to produce ribotoxic stress, inhibit mitochondrial function (rotenone) to produce oxidative stress, cause DNA damage (doxorubicin) to produce genotoxic stress, or disrupt microtubules (vincristine) to cause cell cycle arrest (Fig. 1B, fig. S1A). Two of these are drugs used for neuroblastoma treatment: Doxorubicin is used to treat intermediate-risk neuroblastoma patients, and vincristine is used in combination therapy for high-risk neuroblastoma patients (19).

To determine whether the apoptotic, ultrasensitive mode of JNK activation occurs in neuroblastoma cells, we exposed SH-SY5Y cells to increasing concentrations of anisomycin for 30 minutes (Fig. 1C), which we found, with an antibody that recognizes all of the three JNK isoforms JNK1, JNK2, and JNK3 (also known as MAPK8, MAPK9, MAPK10) phosphorylated in the activation loop (pJNK$^{T183/Y185}$), was the time point representing the maximal abundance of this phosphorylated and active form of JNK (fig. S1B,C). Anisomycin induced ultrasensitive JNK activation, with pJNK$^{T183/Y185}$ increasing from basal to saturated amounts within one order of magnitude change in anisomycin concentration. We explored the response of two other MAPKs to anisomysin, the stress-activated kinase p38 and extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) 1 and ERK2 (collectively referred to as ERK). In contrast to the change in the abundance of pJNK$^{T183/Y185}$, the abundance of activation loop-phosphorylated p38 (pP38$^{T180/Y182}$) increased over a broader concentration range, and the weak increase in activation loop-phosphorylated pERK$^{T202/Y204}$ slowly approached saturation. The Hill exponent (H) for JNK activation, which quantifies ultrasensitivity of the response, was greater than that observed for either p38 or ERK activation (Fig. 1C). Importantly, the abundance of total JNK, p38, and ERK did not change under these conditions (fig. S1D). Additionally, a p38 inhibitor had no effect upon apoptosis induced under any of the tested conditions (fig. S1E), indicating that switch-like activation in response to stress was a distinctive aspect of the apoptotic JNK pathway in SH-SY5Y cells under these conditions.

Identifying the components of the JNK network in neuroblastoma cells

The network structure that mediates this behavior of JNK is uncharacterized in neuroblastoma, but could arise through positive feedback from JNK to upstream components of the pathway. To investigate the existence of JNK-mediated positive feedback, we experimentally disrupted that loop using a JNK inhibitor and measured the activation-loop phosphorylation of MKK4 and MKK7 in response to increasing anisomycin concentration (Fig. 1D). In the presence of a JNK inhibitor, activation of JNK and MKK7 (detected as the forms phosphorylated in the activation loops) by anisomycin was significantly reduced and no longer resembled a high-amplitude ultrasensitive response, whereas the activation-loop phosphorylation of MKK4 was less affected. Importantly, the abundance of MKK4, MKK7 and JNK did not change under these conditions (fig. S1D). We also observed similar changes in response to anisomycin when the cells were exposed to the structurally unrelated JNK inhibitor VIII (fig. S2A) or in cells exposed to the osmotic-stress agent sorbitol in the presence or absence of JNK inhibitor II (fig. S2B). This positive influence of JNK activity upon its own upstream kinases conforms to our hypothesis of a JNK-mediated positive feedback loop that is activated during cell stress.

To ascertain the contribution of MKK4 and MKK7 (1), to JNK activation in neuroblastoma cells, we individually knocked down MKK4 and MKK7 by siRNA and analyzed anisomycin-induced JNK activation (fig. S2C). Under these conditions, MKK4 contributed ~30% of JNK phosphorylation and MKK7 ~70%, the latter siRNA providing a similar amount of inhibition as direct JNK inhibition (compare fig. S2C and Fig. 1D first graph).

To develop a model of the JNK network, we needed to identify the MAPKKK upstream of MKK4 and MKK7. ZAK is a MAPKKK that mediates anisomycin stimulation of the JNK pathway in other cell types (24, 25). ZAK knockdown in SH-SY5Y cells inhibited the activation of JNK, MKK4, and MKK7 by anisomycin and the other stressors (Fig. 1E), but did not alter the total amount of JNK, MKK4 or MKK7 (Fig. S2D). Stable ZAK knockdown also increased the concentration at which 50% of the cells died (IC$_{50}$) for vincristine ~3 fold and for doxorubicin ~10 fold (fig. S2E), further suggesting that the ZAK-MKK4/MKK7-JNK signaling axis is central to the cytotoxic response of neuroblastoma cells to therapeutic agents.

Scaffolding proteins, such as the JNK-interacting protein (JIP) family, can contribute to switch-like JNK signaling through the colocalization of MAPKKK-MAPKK-MAPK modules (26). However, we could not detect JIP1 or JIP4 in SH-SY5Y cells, and knocking down JIP2 or JIP3 by siRNA had no effect on anisomycin-induced JNK activity (fig. S3A). Although we did not detect a role for the JIP scaffold family, we investigated protein-protein interactions within this kinase network. ZAK can activate JNK

through both MKK4 and MKK7 (27). Following activation, dimerization, and autophosphorylation, ZAK interacts directly with MKK7 (28).

To test for protein interactions, we expressed tagged ZAK with either tagged JNK2 or tagged MKK7 in SH-SY5Y cells. Although we coimmunoprecipitated enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP)-tagged ZAK and endogenous MKK7 (fig. S3B), MKK4 and EGFP-ZAK did not coimmunoprecipitate (fig. S3B). JNK tagged with the V5 epitope coiummunoprecipitated with EGFP-ZAK (fig. S3C). Knockdown of MKK7 did not reduce the coimmunoprecipitation of EGFP-ZAK and JNK-V5 (fig. S3D). JNK docks to substrates by binding D-domains. ZAK has many putative D-domains [based upon the $(K/R)_{1-3}X_{1-6}(L/I)X(L/I)$ consensus sequence for JNK binding (29)] and one or more of these putative D-domains may enable ZAK to interact directly with JNK]. Given that we did not detect any involvement of JIPs, the coimmunoprecipitation data suggest the possibility that ZAK may act as a scaffold for MKK7 and JNK.

Identifying positive feedback from JNK to MKK7

Because the known JNK scaffolds were not involved in JNK activation in this system, we tested whether JNK-mediated feedback phosphorylation of its upstream kinases was responsible for ultrasensitive JNK activation. We utilized MAPK substrate motif antibodies (pTP and PxpSP/pSPxR/K) to investigate potential JNK-dependent phosphorylation events on MKK4, MKK7 and ZAK by Western blotting. Indeed, EGFP-MKK4 and EGFP-MKK7 underwent anisomycin-stimulated and JNK-dependent phosphorylation at TP motifs, and MKK4 was also phosphorylated at PxSP or SPxR/K motifs (Fig. 2A). The amount of ZAK phosphorylated at TP motifs was unaffected by anisomycin. Because the observed positive feedback loop appeared to act predominantly on MKK7 (Fig. 1D), we focused on feedback phosphorylation of MKK7 by JNK. We mutated Thr^{66} and Thr^{83} within TP motifs in MKK7, because they flank a D-domain, through which JNK docks to phosphorylate substrates (29). Both mutations significantly impaired anisomycin-induced phosphorylation of MKK7 at TP motifs, with the T66A mutation having a larger effect (Fig. 2B).

To further investigate the mechanism underlying this JNK-mediated positive feedback, we utilized the murine MKK7β1 isoform, in which Thr^{66} and Thr^{83} are conserved, and the murine MKK7α1 isoform, which lacks the N-terminal region (Ala^{2}-His^{88}) that contains these feedback phosphosites. We confirmed that FLAG-tagged murine MKK7β1, but not MKK7α1, was phosphorylated in a JNK-dependent manner in response to anisomycin when expressed in SH-SY5Y cells (Fig. 2C). Mutation of Thr^{66}, but not Thr^{83}, within MKK7β1 significantly reduced anisomycin-induced MKK7 activation-loop phosphorylation (Ser^{271}), confirming that this site constitutes the positive feedback from JNK to MKK7 (Fig. 2D). In contrast, the MKK7α1 isoform, which cannot undergo JNK-mediated feedback phosphorylation,

displayed significantly increased basal activation loop phosphorylation, which did not change upon anisomycin treatment (Fig. 2D).

Another possible mechanism for the feedback could be an enhanced interaction between ZAK and MKK7. However, the coimmunoprecipitation between ZAK and MKK7 was retained in the MKK T66A or T83A mutants, indicating that feedback phosphorylation from JNK to MKK7 did not affect the binding of MKK7 to ZAK (Fig. 2E). These protein-interaction data and the phosphorylation analysis indicated that the N-terminal region of MKK7 may be an autoinhibitory domain and that inhibition is relieved upon JNK-mediated phosphorylation, thereby providing a mechanistic basis for the observed positive feedback loop within the JNK network.

AKT-mediated crosstalk to JNK

Another network connection capable of regulating JNK activation is AKT-mediated inhibitory phosphorylation of MKK4 at Ser[80] (30). To explore the crosstalk between AKT and JNK signaling in SH-SY5Y cells, we transfected a constitutively active, myristoylated AKT1 and examined the phosphorylation of the kinases in the JNK pathway. Myr-AKT1 increased phosphorylation of MKK4 at Ser[80], correlating with reduced activation-loop phosphorylation of MKK4 and JNK in response to anisomycin and vincristine (Fig. 3A). Moreover, Myr-AKT1 also decreased the stress-induced activation loop phosphorylation of MKK7.

To detect other AKT substrates within this MAPK cascade, we cotransfected Myr-Akt1 and GFP-tagged MKK4, GFP-tagged MKK7, or GFP-tagged ZAK, immunoprecipitated the GFP-tagged proteins and assayed for phosphorylation with an antibody that recognizes the phosphorylated AKT consensus site (RXRXXpS/pT or RXXpS/pT) (Fig. 3B). Both MKK4 and MKK7 exhibited increased phosphorylation in cells cotransfected with Myr-AKT1 compared with the amount in cells expressing only the GFP-tagged kinase. However, phosphorylation of ZAK was the same in cells cotransfected with GFP-ZAK and Myr-AKT1 and in cells expressing only GFP-ZAK, indicating that phosphorylation recognized by this antibody was not mediated by AKT. MKK7 does not contain any canonical RXRXXS/T AKT phosphorylation motifs, however it does contain a RXXT motif ([381]RYET[385]), which is sufficient for Akt-mediated phosphorylation of threonine (31). Mutation of Thr[385] to alanine resulted in the loss of AKT-mediated phosphorylation of MKK7 (Fig. 3C), confirming that both MKK4 and MKK7 are AKT substrates.

Mathematical modelling of the JNK network dynamics

To generate quantitative predictions using this experimentally resolved network structure, we built, calibrated, and validated a computational model of JNK network dynamics (Fig. 4A). This model is based on ordinary differential equations (ODEs) and incorporates the following experimentally confirmed features. First, stress activates ZAK, which activates the two MKK4 and MKK7, which in turn activate JNK. Second, there is a positive feedback from JNK to MKK7 and inhibitory crosstalk from AKT to MKK4 and MKK7. Third, ZAK functions as both a kinase and a scaffold that binds MKK7 and JNK. The scaffold-mediated interactions, double reversible phosphorylation cycles in the MAPK cascade, and AKT crosstalk result in a combinatorial increase of feasible reactions and multiple states of the JNK network kinases (32, 33). Therefore, we built the model using rule-based modelling (34-37), which develops the ODEs on the basis of a framework of rules describing the reactions and states of the system. Constructed in this fashion, the model implemented 23 rules, which resulted in 258 reactions and 36 parameters (table S1). The rule-based approach minimizes the number of necessary simplifying assumptions, and, although increasing the number of states and reactions, it does not increase the number of parameters in the model.

To generate quantitative predictions, we calibrated the model using our timecourse (fig. S1C), dose-response (Fig.1C), and MAPKK knockdown data (Fig. 1E). We adjusted key parameters, such as the kinase activities and feedback strengths, using a global parameter estimation method called adaptive simulated annealing (38). To assess the associated uncertainty, we adopted a Monte-Carlo based approach by randomly changing the initial parameters 50 times and refitting the model (table S2, text S1: Dynamic modelling of the JNK network) (39, 40). We then analyzed parameter correlations and variability of the simulated predictions. Although the parameter estimates have large standard deviations, the estimates do not spread over the entire multidimensional space, but occupy structured regions where some parameter values are correlated (fig. S4A,B,C). Even though exact parameter values cannot be identified, the predictions are accurate and tight for all these estimates (Fig. 4C).

Experimental model validation

Model simulations performed to simulate the presence of a JNK inhibitor recapitulated our experimental observations of a positive feedback loop, in that blocking the positive feedback from JNK to MKK7 impaired the stress response and its switch-like, ultrasensitive behavior (Fig. 4B, middle column). We further tested the predictive power of the model by examining the potential scaffolding effect of ZAK (Fig. 4C, left), using an independent validation data set (Fig. 4C, middle and right). Simulations predicted that ZAK overexpression would impair JNK activation due to the inability of ZAK, when in excess, to simultaneously scaffold both MKK7 and JNK. Additionally, these simulations predicted that ZAK overexpression would further impair JNK activation following MKK4 knockdown, but not MKK7

knockdown. In support of our experimentally resolved network structure, these model predictions were fully corroborated by experimental analysis of anisomycin-mediated JNK activation following the simultaneous overexpression of ZAK and knockdown of either MKK4 or MKK7 (Fig. 4C).

Initially, our model calibration and validation experiments were performed in SH-SY5Y cells, using anisomycin as a stressor. We, therefore, tested whether the model correctly predicted the JNK response to different stress-inducing agents and in other neuroblastoma cell lines. To that end, we measured the abundance of each kinase included in the model and the phosphorylation of Akt^{S473} in the SMS-KCN and IMR32 lines relative to their amounts in the SH-SY5Y line (Fig. 4D, left). We then populated our original model with these values as parameters, thereby generating three cell line-specific models. Simulations predicted that the JNK response would be markedly impaired in SMS-KCN cells and almost absent in IMR32 cells (Fig. 4D, right). The predicted differences in the JNK pathway activity (JNK activation-loop phosphorylation) among the three cell lines in response to stress were confirmed experimentally for treatment with vincristine (Fig. 4E), thus demonstrating that our model can be used to simulate and correctly predict the JNK response in different neuroblastoma cell lines and across different stress stimuli. Furthermore, both the observed and predicted JNK response for each cell line was proportional to the apoptotic response induced by vincristine (Fig. 4F), suggesting that our model also possesses predictive power with regard to the biological response of neuroblastoma cells to clinically relevant therapeutic agents.

Prognostic utility of the JNK model

On the basis of our combined experimental and modeling studies, we hypothesised that a high amplitude, ultrasensitive JNK stress response would promote apoptosis in neuroblastoma cells, and would, therefore, be associated with a better patient prognosis than a low amplitude or gradual JNK response. To test this hypothesis, we generated patient-specific models by incorporating gene expression data from three cohorts of primary neuroblastoma samples (table S3); a training cohort of 109 patients, and two independent validation cohorts of 369 patients, and 233 patients. Although the correlation between mRNA and protein abundance is weakly positive on a global scale (41), our analysis of multiple datasets consistently provided a strong correlation for all proteins within our model (fig. S5A, B, C). Indeed, each of the transcripts and proteins exhibited correlation coefficients ≈ 0.6 and proportionality factors ≈ 1 (text S2: Rationale for using measured mRNA abundances as proxy for protein abundances, table S4, table S5). Therefore, we adjusted the protein concentrations in the model for each patient, according to the relative gene expression measured in the tumor (fig. S6A, Fig. 5A, fig. S7A), for example, if the tumor sample showed a 2-fold increase of *MKK4* mRNA, then we increased the abundance of MKK4 by 2-fold in the model. Following this procedure for all model components and for each patient resulted in personalized

models that incorporated protein abundance based on the measured gene expression of *ZAK*, *MKK4*, *MKK7*, *JNK* (average of *MAPK8*, *MAPK9*, *MAPK10* probes) and *AKT* (average of *AKT1* and *AKT2* probes).

Having generated these personalized models of the JNK stress response for each patient, we characterized these dynamic responses by extracting three JNK network output descriptors: the maximal amplitude (A), the activation threshold (K_{50}), and the Hill exponent (H) (fig. S6B,C, Fig. 5B,C, fig. S7B,C). Using these output descriptors, an impaired ability to activate JNK corresponded to high values for activation threshold and low values for maximal amplitude and Hill exponent. Grouping these patient-specific simulations according to the International Neuroblastoma Staging System (INSS) revealed increasingly impaired JNK responses as the disease progressed (fig. S6B,D, Fig. 5B,D, fig. S7B,D). This impairment was apparent from the decreased mean response in higher disease stages, described by significantly decreased amplitude in stages 4 and 4S, significantly increased activation threshold in stages 3 and 4, and a significantly reduced Hill exponent in stage 4 and 4S.

To further examine the association between our model of JNK activation and disease progression, we stratified the patient population into two groups according to their simulated JNK network output descriptors. To identify the optimal cut-off values that best correlate or anticorrelate with survival for each output descriptor, we applied Kaplan-Meier scanning (42) to the training cohort (fig. S6E). Briefly, we sort the patients according to each output descriptor, start by putting 10% of patients into the low group and 90% into the high group, and then calculating the logrank test p-value in iterative steps. In each step, the size of the low group is increased by one patient. The best cut-off is the value of the output descriptor with the lowest p-value. This patient stratification process establishes the values that can be used to statistically significantly associate survival with Hill exponent, maximal amplitude, or threshold for JNK activation. Plotting the corresponding Kaplan-Meier survival curves showed a significant association between poor patient survival and low amplitude, low Hill exponent, or high threshold of JNK activation (fig. S6E). We then applied the same cutoffs to the independent validation cohorts and found the same association between an impaired JNK response and poor overall survival (Fig. 5E, fig. S7E). Notably, the Hill exponent, which measures the ultrasensitivity of the JNK response, provided the most accurate patient stratification. These results suggested that impairment of the JNK stress response, resulting from alterations in the concentration of kinases within the JNK network, contributes to a negative outcome for neuroblastoma patients.

JNK network alterations induced upon **MYCN** *amplification*

Because *MYCN* is the major oncogene driving neuroblastoma (19), we hypothesized that *MYCN*-amplified tumors may have altered JNK stress response dynamics. Inspection of each kinase within our model revealed that the most prominent changes in *MYCN*-amplified tumors were decreased *MKK4* and increased *ZAK* and *AKT* (Fig. 6A), all of which would be expected to impair JNK responses according to our model and experimental observations. Indeed, model simulations showed that *MYCN*-amplified patients exhibited markedly impaired JNK responses when compared to patients without *MYCN* amplification, with significant alterations in all three output descriptors of the JNK network (Fig. 6B,C). These coordinated changes in the transcripts for the JNK network kinases and their association with *MYCN* amplification suggested that an impaired JNK response may be characteristic of *MYCN*-amplified tumors and may contribute to the innate chemoresistance associated with this aggressive form of neuroblastoma (19, 43).

Despite this potential for MYCN to drive changes that impair the JNK response, a substantial number of patients lacking *MYCN* amplification also exhibited an impaired JNK response in our simulations. We, therefore, asked whether our model could also predict possible *MYCN*-independent effects on overall survival by performing survival analysis for the *MYCN*-nonamplified and *MYCN*-amplified groups separately. Under these conditions and considering p < 0.01 significant, only the Hill exponent was significantly associated with overall survival for both the *MYCN*-amplified and non-amplified patients when using cut-offs derived from the calibration cohort (Fig. 6D, fig. S8A, B). However, when the optimal cut-offs were re-evaluated for each subcohort (*MYCN*-amplified and nonamplified) separately, all calculated network output characteristics of an impaired JNK response were significantly associated with poor patient survival in the nonamplified cohort (fig. S8A). For *MYCN*-amplified patients, the Hill exponent was significantly associated with poor survival (fig. S8B), and the amplitude (p=0.026) came close to reaching our significance threshold (p<0.01). Thus, our modelling approach has confirmed that an impaired JNK response is significantly associated with poor survival in both *MYCN*-amplified and -nonamplified cases.

We further tested whether using the model improves the current prognostic understanding based on well-established markers, such as MYCN status, age and stage (International Neuroblastoma Staging System, INNS) or risk (Children's Oncology Group, COG). Using several Cox proportional hazard analyses correcting for each marker in different combinations, we found that the dynamic model reliably contributed to predicting the overall survival (Table 1). Individually as independent variables in a univariate analysis, maximum amplitude, H exponent, and threshold for JNK activation all significantly predicted overall survival. When combined with other markers in multivariate analysis, only A and H, but not K_{50}, were independent prognostic indicators.

Robustness of the JNK dynamics and prognostic predictions

To determine whether the network model increased the amount of obtainable information or merely identified useful individual biomarkers, we compared the prognostic utility of the individual model components to that of the network-based model. Performing survival analyses on each model component in isolation revealed significant associations between overall survival and the expression of *ZAK*, *MKK4*, *AKT* (p<0.00001) and *JNK* (p<0.01), but not *MKK7* (p≅0.05) (fig. S9A). In the cohort without *MYCN* amplification, increased ZAK and decreased MKK4 significantly associated with poor overall survival (p<0.01) (fig. S9B). In the *MYCN*-amplified cohort, no single model component was significantly associated with survival (fig. S9C). Interestingly, *MKK7* (p=0.02443) replaced *MKK4* (p=0.03742) as the most useful individual prognostic indicator in *MYCN*-amplified patients.

MKK4 showed the strongest correlation with overall survival and was more significantly associated with poor overall survival than our modelling analysis in the whole patient cohort. We, therefore, investigated the contribution of MKK4 to our modelling analysis in more detail. A sensitivity analysis of the model confirmed that changing the concentration of MKK4 markedly affected the JNK response (Fig. 7A). Although MKK7 and JNK were the most sensitive parameters with respect to equally sized perturbations (Fig. 7A left, fig. S10A), MKK4 was the most sensitive when the perturbation size was corrected for the variability observed in the tumor data (Fig. 7A right), and had the predominant effect on shaping both the JNK timecourse and dose response (fig. S10B). This suggested that, although MKK4 does not play a dominant role within this network structure, the abundance of MKK4 in the tumors is more markedly altered than that of the other model components. Accordingly, *MKK4* contributed independently in a multivariate Cox regression analysis using *MYCN* amplification, age, and all kinases in the model as covariates (Table 2). However, whereas *MKK4* expression was associated with survival in the whole patient cohort, when analyzing only *MYCN*-amplified or high risk patients the model outperformed the predictive capabilities of *MKK4* (Fig. 6B). Indeed, in the *MYCN*-amplified cohort, the model outperformed the predictive capacity of any of the individual components in the model (compare fig. 5D and fig. S9C).

These cohort-specific associations suggest that placing these individual signaling pathway components into their network context is a necessary step for obtaining personalized simulations that can deliver robust predictions against different molecular backgrounds. This importance of network wiring was particularly highlighted by performing the patient simulations after removal of the positive feedback from within our model (fig. S10C). This analysis resulted in a substantial decrease in heterogeneity of the simulated patient responses for both the amplitude and Hill exponent (Fig. 7C), and a complete loss of the prognostically relevant variability across the disease stages for the K_{50} values and the Hill exponent (Fig.

7D). The loss of stage-specific variation in JNK ultrasensitivity is of particular note given that the Hill exponent provided the most accurate stratification of the *MYCN*-amplified cohort. Further, it suggested that the JNK-MKK7 positive feedback enhances the overall impact of small alterations in the abundance of network components, thereby boosting the dynamic network response and leading to the generation of biologically meaningful response changes that ultimately influence patient survival.

Discussion

Our experimental characterization and personalized modelling of stress-induced JNK activation highlights the central role of JNK signaling in neuroblastoma patient outcome. The identification of major genetic alterations in JNK network components in breast and pancreatic cancer (44-46) further suggests that preventing JNK activation is a vital step during tumor progression and may ultimately be achieved through diverse mechanisms. Here, we identified mechanisms through which alterations in the transcript abundance and, thus, protein abundance of JNK network components result in impaired ultrasensitive JNK activation in neuroblastoma cells. The importance of these mechanisms is also supported by other studies that identified the ZAK-MKK4/MKK7-JNK module as a crucial mediator of apoptotic signaling in multiple cell types (24, 25, 47). Indeed, studies have implicated the off-target inhibition of ZAK by inhibitors of the MAPKKK BRAF as a mechanism of chemoresistance in BRAF-mutant melanoma cells (48, 49).

The importance of adopting a modelling approach when investigating the connections within a signaling network and implications for disease is highlighted by the prognostic significance of the patient-specific simulations from tumors with *MYCN* amplification. In this cohort, the simulation of JNK activation was significantly associated with overall survival, whereas none of the survival analyses performed with individual model components reached significance. Further refinement of this patient-specific modelling approach could certainly be achieved by using protein-based data (for example, reverse phase protein array), particularly regarding the inclusion of direct measurements of AKT phosphorylation. However, the ability of the model to achieve prognostic significance based upon simulations performed using gene expression data lends credence to the strength of this modelling approach and also is more practical for clinical application, because mRNA expression analysis is more common than RPPA.

The identification of a positive feedback loop from JNK to MKK7, facilitating the switch-like activation of JNK within our model, provides a potential mechanism for many experimental observations of ultrasensitive JNK activation (12, 14, 15). Additionally, the combination of this positive feedback and

patient-to-patient variation in the expression of transcripts encoding the JNK network components also underpins the prognostically significant heterogeneity in the patient-specific simulations JNK activation. So far, it has been unclear how quantitative changes of expression might contribute to response variability, cell fate, and survival, because small changes might be statistically significant, but not biologically meaningful. Here, we demonstrated that many small changes distributed across the kinases within the JNK pathway synergize to evoke biologically meaningful response differences that translate into differences in patient survival. Small variations at the level of gene expression are enhanced at the level of pathway activation by the positive feedback that we identified within the JNK pathway. Interestingly, the response heterogeneity introduced by the positive feedback from JNK to MKK7 contrasts with the related ERK pathway, in which negative feedback from ERK to RAF-1 increases robustness to perturbations and fluctuations in protein abundance (50, 51). These findings highlight the vital role of compiling detailed information about network wiring in the development of computational models of signaling pathways. Even highly related pathways are not necessarily wired in a similar fashion, and any assumptions need to be carefully validated in order to derive biochemically correct and clinically relevant information. .

Computational modelling has already provided an understanding of the dynamics of signaling pathways (16, 52-54). Here, we showed that modelling approaches can not only be used to decipher and understand the behavior of complex networks on the cellular level but that they also can be used to relate biochemical pathway behavior to clinical outcomes on the level of individual patients. The simulation of patient-specific apoptotic JNK network responses provides an important proof-of-principle for the potential prognostic utility of experimentally resolved models of signaling networks, as opposed to biomarkers that lack this detailed mechanistic anchoring. The crucial advantage of a mechanistic model in this setting is that it can be quickly adapted to compare and predict the efficacy of different therapeutic agents once their mode of action has been determined.

Materials and Methods

Study Design

This study used the SH-SY5Y, SMS-KCN, and IMR32 neuroblastoma cells lines to generate, calibrate, and validate a mathematical model of stress-induced JNK signaling. Patient-specific simulations of JNK signaling were performed using three existing independent patient cohorts (55). The training cohort comprised 109 international patients, the first validation cohort comprised 369 German patients, and the second validation cohort comprised 233 international patients (table S3).

For the training cohort, patients' age at diagnosis ranged from 3 days to 293 months (median age, 12.7 months), median follow-up for patients without fatal events was 5.4 years (range, 0.2 to 18 years) and 5-year overall survival was 0.63 (95% CI 0.53, 0.73). For the German validation cohort, patients' age at diagnosis ranged from 0 to 295 months (median age, 13.2 months), median follow-up was 3.4 years (range, 0 to 16 years) and 5-year overall survival was 0.80 (95% CI 0.75, 0.86). For the second validation cohort patients' age at diagnosis ranged from birth to 304 months (median age, 17 month), median follow up for patients without fatal events was 4.5 years (range, 0.02 to 24 years) and 5-year overall survival was 0.73 (95% CI 0.67, 0.80). Stage was classified according to the International Neuroblastoma Staging System (INSS), Risk according to the Children's Oncology Group (COG) system.

Antibodies, Plasmids, and Stress-Inducing Reagents.

Antibodies specific to total JNK (#9258), MKK4 (#9152), MKK7 (#4172), phospho-JNK$^{T183/Y185}$ (#9251), phospho-ERK$^{T202/Y204}$ (#4370), phospho-P38$^{T180/Y182}$ (#4511), phospho-MKK4$^{S257/T261}$ (#9156), phospho-MKK4 ^{S80} (#9155), phospho-Akt ^{S473} (#4060), phospho-MAPK substrate antibodies T*P (#9391) and PxS*P_S*PxR/K (#2325), phospho-Akt substrate RxRxxT/s, RxxT/S (#9614) and cleaved caspase 3 (#9664) were from Cell Signaling. The phospho-MKK7 ^{S271} (TA312581) antibody was from Origene. The GFP monoclonal antibody (11814460001) was from Roche. The antibodies towards ZAK (sc134970), p53 (sc126), JIP1 (sc25267), JIP2 (sc53553) and JIP4 (sc271491) were from Santa Cruz. The JIP3 antibody (NBP1-00895) was from Novus Biologicals. The Actin monoclonal antibody (AC-15) and FLAG-M2 antibody were from Sigma-Aldrich. The GAPDH (ab8245) and MKK4 (ab33912) antibodies were from Abcam. The V5 monoclonal antibody (R960-25) was from Life Technologies.

The pDONR223-MKK7 construct (56) was a kind gift of Dr William Hahn and Dr David Root (Addgene plasmid 23798). The pDONR201-MKK4 construct (HsCD00000136) (57) was obtained through DNASU (58). The pDONR-ZAK construct (GC-X0399-CF) was purchased from Genecopoeia. Cloning of these donor cDNAs into 223 pCS EGFP and pcDNA6.2 V5 destination plasmids was performed using Gateway LR Clonase enzyme mix (Life Technologies) according to manufacturer's instructions.

JNK inhibitor II (SP600125) was from Merck and JNK Inhibitor VIII was from Cayman Chemical. Anisomycin, sorbitol, rotenone, vincristine, and doxorubicin were from Sigma Aldrich. Anisomycin dose responses were performed using 3, 10, 30, 100, 300, and 1000 nM anisomycin for 30 min. Sorbitol dose responses were performed using 10, 30, 100, 300, 500, and 1000 nM sorbitol for 1 h. Rotenone dose responses were performed using 3, 10, 30, 100, 300, and 1000 nM rotenone for 1 h. Vincristine dose responses were performed using 3, 10, 30, 100, 300, and 1000 nM for 2 h. Doxorubicin dose responses were performed using 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, and 300 nM for 4 h.

Zebrafish model of Neuroblastoma.

The transgenic Tg[*dβh:MYCN-EGFP*] zebrafish line was a generous gift from Prof. A. Thomas Look (Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School) (23). Zebrafish experiments were approved by the UCD Animal Research Ethics Committee and the Healthcare Products Regulatory Authority (HRPA; AE18982/P038).

Adult *Tg[dβh:MYCN-EGFP]* zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) were maintained at 28°C on a 14 h light/10 h dark cycle and monitored for fluorescent tumor masses every two weeks. Approximately 20% of fish develop tumors by ~8 months (23). Zebrafish developing the fish-equivalent of human neuroblastoma (age: 15 months; n=4) were treated every 48 h with JNK inhibitor II (5 μM) or DMSO control for a total of two weeks. Variance within tumor size for all fish at pre-treatment was <5%. Zebrafish were anesthetized by 0.016% Tricaine prior to microscopic analysis. An Olympus SZX10 fluorescent stereo microscope equipped with an Olympus DP71 camera was used to capture images. The fluorescent region posterior to the gills, which corresponds to the region of neuroblastoma growth (23), was analyzed using ImageJ software (v1.44p).

Cell Lines.

The SH-SY5Y, SMS-KCN, and IMR-32 neuroblastoma cell lines have been described previously (59). These cell lines were cultured in standard RPMI 1640 (containing D-Glucose at 2 g/L) under standard tissue culture conditions (5% CO_2, 20% O_2).

Site-Directed Mutagenesis.

Site-directed mutagenesis of MKK7 was performed using the QuikChange Lightning Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit (Agilent) according to manufacturer's instructions. The following primers were used for human MKK7; T66A forward primer 5'-gcagcaccccgcgccccccgc-3', T66A reverse primer 5'-gcggggggcgcggggtgctgc-3'. T83A forward primer 5'-catgctgcggggtgcgaacagggttgacg-3', T83A reverse primer 5'-cgtcaaccctgttcgcacccgcagcatg-3'. T385A forward primer 5'-caagcgctacgaggcgctggaggtgga-3', T385A reverse primer 5'-tccacctccagcgcctcgtagcgcttg-3'. The following primers were used for murine MKK7; T66A forward primer 5'-ccacagcaccctgcacccccaccc-3', T66A reverse primer 5'-gggtgggggtgcagggtgctgtgg-3'. T83A forward primer 5'-gctcccatcaaccttgttcgcaccgcgcagtat-3', T83A reverse primer 5'-atactgcgcggtgcgaacaaggttgatgggagc-3'.

siRNA and shRNA.

The MKK4 (L-003574-00-0005), ZAK (L-005068-00-0005) JIP1 (L-003595-00-0005), JIP2 (L-012462-00-0005), JIP3 (L-003596-00-0005), JIP4 (L-017462-00-0005), and Negative Control (D-001810-10-05) ONTARGET plus smartpool siRNAs were from Thermo-Fisher. The MKK7 SilencerSelect siRNA (s11184) was from Ambion. Transfection of siRNA was performed using the jetPRIME reagent (Polyplus Transfection) according to manufacturer's instructions. The pLKO control shRNA and pLKO ZAK shRNA (Clone name: NM_016653.x-362s1c1) plasmids were a kind gift from Prof William Gallagher (Conway Institute, University College Dublin). Plasmid transfection was performed using the jetPRIME reagent (Polyplus Transfection) according to manufacturer's instructions, and stable cell line selection performed with puromycin (2 μg/mL).

Western blotting and Immunoprecipitation.

Lysates for Western blotting and immunoprecipitation were prepared using normal lysis buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 140 mM NaCl, 1% Triton-X) containing protease inhibitor cocktail (p8340, Sigma) and PhosSTOP Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktail (Roche). Immunoprecipitation was performed using either GFP-Trap_A (Chromotek), V5 monoclonal antibody-coupled agarose beads or FLAG-M2-coupled magnetic beads (Sigma) as indicated. SDS-PAGE electrophoresis and Western blotting were performed using the NuPAGE SDS PAGE Gel System and NuPAGE Bis Tris Precast Gels (10% and 4-12%) (Life Technologies). SuperSignal West Femto Chemiluminescent Substrate (Thermo-Scientific) was used to develop Western blots, which were imaged using an Advanced Molecular Vision chemiluminescent imaging system. Quantitative Western blotting was performed using multistrip Western blotting (60).

Cell-Based Assays.

Apoptosis was measured by propidium iodide staining and flow cytometric analysis to identify the subG1 population, as previously described (61). Analysis was performed using an Accuri C6 flow cytometer (BD). Cytotoxicity assays were performed using the CellTiter 96 AQueous One Solution Cell Proliferation Assay according to manufacturer's instructions (Promega).

Dynamic Modelling.

Based on the experimentally resolved network structure depicted in Fig. 4A, a dynamic model was constructed by rule-based modelling (34), which develops the ODEs based on a framework of rules describing the reactions and states of the system. The modelling is described in detail in the Extended Experimental Procedures. An extended contact map provides a graphical representation of this rule based model (fig. S11). A full account of all rules, equations, and parameters is provided in Table S1. The

model was implemented in Matlab using the PottersWheels toolbox, which was also used for parameter estimation using adaptive simulated annealing as an optimizer. Table S2 contains the parameter estimation results for all 50 independent parameter estimation runs. The effect of violating critical model assumptions was also analysed (fig. S12).

Measuring mRNA expression in neuroblastoma tumor samples.

Sample set composition, sample preparation, and generation of single-color gene-expression profiles from primary neuroblastomas were described previously (62).

Kaplan-Meier survival analysis

The best cut-off for stratifying the patient population into a low and high group was identified in the training cohort (109 patients) by scanning the group-sizes from 10-90 to 90-10 percent splits, where 10-90 means that 10% of the patients were in the low group and 90% of the patients in the high group and calculating the p-value for the overall survival difference between the groups using a log-rank test with Yates correction. These optimized cut-off values were then applied to the independent validation cohort (369 patients). Additionally, the optimal cut-offs were also re-derived in the validation set for the separate *MYCN* nonamplified and the *MYCN* amplified analysis. All statistical computations and Kaplan-Meier analyses were performed in Matlab using the statistics toolbox and the log-rank (http://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/22317-logrank) and kmplot (http://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/22293-kmplot) functions from the Matlab file exchange. Multivariate survival analysis is described in text S3: Multivariate survival analysis.

Supplementary Materials

Text S1. Dynamic modelling of the JNK network

Text S2: Rationale for using measured mRNA abundances as proxy for protein abundances

Text S3: Multivariate survival analysis

Figure S1: Stress-mediated apoptotic JNK activation.

Figure S2: Network structures mediating stress-induced JNK activation.

Figure S3: Detailed wiring of the JNK network.

Figure S4: Parameter estimation results.

Figure S5: Correlation between mRNA and protein measurements.

Figure S6: Patient-specific simulations and model-based stratification in the training cohort.

Figure S7: Patient-specific simulations and model-based stratification in the second validation cohort.

Figure S8: Model-based survival analysis for the *MYCN*-nonamplified and *MYCN*-amplified cohorts.

Figure S9: Survival analysis performed using individual model components.

Figure S10: Robustness of the JNK dynamics.

Figure S11: Graphical representation of the rule-based model in terms of an extended contact map.

Figure S12: The effect of violating critical model assumptions.

Table S1: Rule-based model of the JNK network in neuroblastoma.

Table S2: Parameter estimates.

Table S3: Patient metadata

Table S4: mRNA sequencing data

Table S5: RPPA data

References (63-71)

References

1.   Davis RJ. Signal transduction by the JNK group of MAP kinases. Cell. 2000 Oct 13;103(2):239-52.

2.   Bakal C, Linding R, Llense F, Heffern E, Martin-Blanco E, Pawson T, Perrimon N. Phosphorylation networks regulating JNK activity in diverse genetic backgrounds. Science. 2008 Oct 17;322(5900):453-6.

3.   Cheng J, Fan YH, Xu X, Zhang H, Dou J, Tang Y, Zhong X, Rojas Y, Yu Y, Zhao Y, Vasudevan SA, Nuchtern JG, Kim ES, Chen X, Lu F, Yang J. A small-molecule inhibitor of UBE2N induces neuroblastoma cell death via activation of p53 and JNK pathways. Cell Death Dis. 2014;5:e1079.

4.   Li L, Feng Z, Porter AG. JNK-dependent phosphorylation of c-Jun on serine 63 mediates nitric oxide-induced apoptosis of neuroblastoma cells. J Biol Chem. 2004 Feb 6;279(6):4058-65.

5.   Liu YJ, Guan ZZ, Gao Q, Pei JJ. Increased level of apoptosis in rat brains and SH-SY5Y cells exposed to excessive fluoride--a mechanism connected with activating JNK phosphorylation. Toxicol Lett. 2011 Jul 28;204(2-3):183-9.

6.   Newhouse K, Hsuan SL, Chang SH, Cai B, Wang Y, Xia Z. Rotenone-induced apoptosis is mediated by p38 and JNK MAP kinases in human dopaminergic SH-SY5Y cells. Toxicol Sci. 2004 May;79(1):137-46.

7.   Osone S, Hosoi H, Kuwahara Y, Matsumoto Y, Iehara T, Sugimoto T. Fenretinide induces sustained-activation of JNK/p38 MAPK and apoptosis in a reactive oxygen species-dependent manner in neuroblastoma cells. Int J Cancer. 2004 Nov 1;112(2):219-24.

8.   Pagnan G, Di Paolo D, Carosio R, Pastorino F, Marimpietri D, Brignole C, Pezzolo A, Loi M, Galietta LJ, Piccardi F, Cilli M, Nico B, Ribatti D, Pistoia V, Ponzoni M. The combined therapeutic effects of bortezomib and fenretinide on neuroblastoma cells involve endoplasmic reticulum stress response. Clin Cancer Res. 2009 Feb 15;15(4):1199-209.

9.   Singh RK, Dorf L, DeMartino A, Illenye S, Koto K, Currier EA, Ashikaga T, Kim KK, Brard L, Sholler GL. Oral RKS262 reduces tumor burden in a neuroblastoma xenograft animal model and mediates cytotoxicity through SAPK/JNK and ROS activation in vitro. Cancer Biol Ther. 2011 Jun 15;11(12):1036-45.

10.   Waetzig V, Wacker U, Haeusgen W, Bjorkblom B, Courtney MJ, Coffey ET, Herdegen T. Concurrent protective and destructive signaling of JNK2 in neuroblastoma cells. Cell Signal. 2009 Jun;21(6):873-80.

11.   Wagner EF, Nebreda AR. Signal integration by JNK and p38 MAPK pathways in cancer development. Nat Rev Cancer. 2009 Aug;9(8):537-49.

12.   Fosbrink M, Aye-Han NN, Cheong R, Levchenko A, Zhang J. Visualization of JNK activity dynamics with a genetically encoded fluorescent biosensor. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2010 Mar 23;107(12):5459-64.

13.   Ventura JJ, Hubner A, Zhang C, Flavell RA, Shokat KM, Davis RJ. Chemical genetic analysis of the time course of signal transduction by JNK. Mol Cell. 2006 Mar 3;21(5):701-10.

14.   Bagowski CP, Besser J, Frey CR, Ferrell JE, Jr. The JNK cascade as a biochemical switch in mammalian cells: ultrasensitive and all-or-none responses. Curr Biol. 2003 Feb 18;13(4):315-20.

15.   Bagowski CP, Ferrell JE, Jr. Bistability in the JNK cascade. Curr Biol. 2001 Aug 7;11(15):1176-82.

16.   Fey D, Croucher DR, Kolch W, Kholodenko BN. Crosstalk and signaling switches in mitogen-activated protein kinase cascades. Front Physiol. 2012;3:355.

17.   Brodeur GM, Pritchard J, Berthold F, Carlsen NL, Castel V, Castelberry RP, De Bernardi B, Evans AE, Favrot M, Hedborg F, et al. Revisions of the international criteria for neuroblastoma diagnosis, staging, and response to treatment. J Clin Oncol. 1993 Aug;11(8):1466-77.

18.   Maris JM, Hogarty MD, Bagatell R, Cohn SL. Neuroblastoma. Lancet. 2007 Jun 23;369(9579):2106-20.

19.   Ora I, Eggert A. Progress in treatment and risk stratification of neuroblastoma: impact on future clinical and basic research. Semin Cancer Biol. 2011 Oct;21(4):217-28.

20.	Tang XX, Zhao H, Kung B, Kim DY, Hicks SL, Cohn SL, Cheung NK, Seeger RC, Evans AE, Ikegaki N. The MYCN enigma: significance of MYCN expression in neuroblastoma. Cancer Res. 2006 Mar 1;66(5):2826-33.

21.	Maris JM, Matthay KK. Molecular biology of neuroblastoma. J Clin Oncol. 1999 Jul;17(7):2264-79.

22.	Asgharzadeh S, Pique-Regi R, Sposto R, Wang H, Yang Y, Shimada H, Matthay K, Buckley J, Ortega A, Seeger RC. Prognostic significance of gene expression profiles of metastatic neuroblastomas lacking MYCN gene amplification. J Natl Cancer Inst. 2006 Sep 6;98(17):1193-203.

23.	Zhu S, Lee JS, Guo F, Shin J, Perez-Atayde AR, Kutok JL, Rodig SJ, Neuberg DS, Helman D, Feng H, Stewart RA, Wang W, George RE, Kanki JP, Look AT. Activated ALK collaborates with MYCN in neuroblastoma pathogenesis. Cancer Cell. 2012 Mar 20;21(3):362-73.

24.	Jandhyala DM, Ahluwalia A, Obrig T, Thorpe CM. ZAK: a MAP3Kinase that transduces Shiga toxin- and ricin-induced proinflammatory cytokine expression. Cell Microbiol. 2008 Jul;10(7):1468-77.

25.	Wang X, Mader MM, Toth JE, Yu X, Jin N, Campbell RM, Smallwood JK, Christe ME, Chatterjee A, Goodson T, Jr., Vlahos CJ, Matter WF, Bloem LJ. Complete inhibition of anisomycin and UV radiation but not cytokine induced JNK and p38 activation by an aryl-substituted dihydropyrrolopyrazole quinoline and mixed lineage kinase 7 small interfering RNA. J Biol Chem. 2005 May 13;280(19):19298-305.

26.	Engstrom W, Ward A, Moorwood K. The role of scaffold proteins in JNK signalling. Cell Prolif. 2010 Feb;43(1):56-66.

27.	Gross EA, Callow MG, Waldbaum L, Thomas S, Ruggieri R. MRK, a mixed lineage kinase-related molecule that plays a role in gamma-radiation-induced cell cycle arrest. J Biol Chem. 2002 Apr 19;277(16):13873-82.

28.	Huang CY, Kuo WW, Chueh PJ, Tseng CT, Chou MY, Yang JJ. Transforming growth factor-beta induces the expression of ANF and hypertrophic growth in cultured cardiomyoblast cells through ZAK. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2004 Nov 5;324(1):424-31.

29.	Bardwell L. Mechanisms of MAPK signalling specificity. Biochem Soc Trans. 2006 Nov;34(Pt 5):837-41.

30.	Park HS, Kim MS, Huh SH, Park J, Chung J, Kang SS, Choi EJ. Akt (protein kinase B) negatively regulates SEK1 by means of protein phosphorylation. J Biol Chem. 2002 Jan 25;277(4):2573-8.

31.	Zhang H, Zha X, Tan Y, Hornbeck PV, Mastrangelo AJ, Alessi DR, Polakiewicz RD, Comb MJ. Phosphoprotein analysis using antibodies broadly reactive against phosphorylated motifs. J Biol Chem. 2002 Oct 18;277(42):39379-87.

32.	Borisov NM, Markevich NI, Hoek JB, Kholodenko BN. Signaling through receptors and scaffolds: independent interactions reduce combinatorial complexity. Biophys J. 2005 Aug;89(2):951-66.

33.	Hlavacek WS, Faeder JR, Blinov ML, Perelson AS, Goldstein B. The complexity of complexes in signal transduction. Biotechnology and bioengineering. 2003 Dec 30;84(7):783-94.

34.	Blinov ML, Faeder JR, Goldstein B, Hlavacek WS. BioNetGen: software for rule-based modeling of signal transduction based on the interactions of molecular domains. Bioinformatics. 2004 Nov 22;20(17):3289-91.

35.	Conzelmann H, Fey D, Gilles ED. Exact model reduction of combinatorial reaction networks. BMC Syst Biol. 2008;2:78.

36.	Creamer MS, Stites EC, Aziz M, Cahill JA, Tan CW, Berens ME, Han H, Bussey KJ, Von Hoff DD, Hlavacek WS, Posner RG. Specification, annotation, visualization and simulation of a large rule-based model for ERBB receptor signaling. BMC Syst Biol. 2012;6:107.

37.	Danos V, Feret J, Fontana W, Harmer R, Krivine J. Rule-based modelling of cellular signalling. Concur 2007 - Concurrency Theory, Proceedings. 2007;4703:17-41.

38.	Ingber L. Very fast simulated re-annealing. Math Comput Model. 1989;12(8):967-73.

39.   Hengl S, Kreutz C, Timmer J, Maiwald T. Data-based identifiability analysis of non-linear dynamical models. Bioinformatics. 2007 Oct 1;23(19):2612-8.

40.   Maiwald T, Timmer J. Dynamical modeling and multi-experiment fitting with PottersWheel. Bioinformatics. 2008 Sep 15;24(18):2037-43.

41.   Schwanhausser B, Busse D, Li N, Dittmar G, Schuchhardt J, Wolf J, Chen W, Selbach M. Global quantification of mammalian gene expression control. Nature. 2011 May 19;473(7347):337-42.

42.   Mazumdar M, Glassman JR. Categorizing a prognostic variable: review of methods, code for easy implementation and applications to decision-making about cancer treatments. Stat Med. 2000 Jan 15;19(1):113-32.

43.   Tonini GP, Nakagawara A, Berthold F. Towards a turning point of neuroblastoma therapy. Cancer Lett. 2012 Dec 30;326(2):128-34.

44.   Koboldt DC, Fulton, R.S., , McLellan MD, Schmidt H, Kalicki-Veizer J, McMichael JF, Fulton LL, Dooling DJ, Ding L, Mardis ER, Wilson RK. Comprehensive molecular portraits of human breast tumours. Nature. 2012 Oct 4;490(7418):61-70.

45.   Biankin AV, Waddell N, Kassahn KS, Gingras MC, Muthuswamy LB, Johns AL, Miller DK, Wilson PJ, Patch AM, Wu J, Chang DK, Cowley MJ, Gardiner BB, Song S, Harliwong I, Idrisoglu S, Nourse C, Nourbakhsh E, Manning S, Wani S, Gongora M, Pajic M, Scarlett CJ, Gill AJ, Pinho AV, Rooman I, Anderson M, Holmes O, Leonard C, Taylor D, Wood S, Xu Q, Nones K, Fink JL, Christ A, Bruxner T, Cloonan N, Kolle G, Newell F, Pinese M, Mead RS, Humphris JL, Kaplan W, Jones MD, Colvin EK, Nagrial AM, Humphrey ES, Chou A, Chin VT, Chantrill LA, Mawson A, Samra JS, Kench JG, Lovell JA, Daly RJ, Merrett ND, Toon C, Epari K, Nguyen NQ, Barbour A, Zeps N, Kakkar N, Zhao F, Wu YQ, Wang M, Muzny DM, Fisher WE, Brunicardi FC, Hodges SE, Reid JG, Drummond J, Chang K, Han Y, Lewis LR, Dinh H, Buhay CJ, Beck T, Timms L, Sam M, Begley K, Brown A, Pai D, Panchal A, Buchner N, De Borja R, Denroche RE, Yung CK, Serra S, Onetto N, Mukhopadhyay D, Tsao MS, Shaw PA, Petersen GM, Gallinger S, Hruban RH, Maitra A, Iacobuzio-Donahue CA, Schulick RD, Wolfgang CL, Morgan RA, Lawlor RT, Capelli P, Corbo V, Scardoni M, Tortora G, Tempero MA, Mann KM, Jenkins NA, Perez-Mancera PA, Adams DJ, Largaespada DA, Wessels LF, Rust AG, Stein LD, Tuveson DA, Copeland NG, Musgrove EA, Scarpa A, Eshleman JR, Hudson TJ, Sutherland RL, Wheeler DA, Pearson JV, McPherson JD, Gibbs RA, Grimmond SM. Pancreatic cancer genomes reveal aberrations in axon guidance pathway genes. Nature. 2012 Nov 15;491(7424):399-405.

46.   Curtis C, Shah SP, Chin SF, Turashvili G, Rueda OM, Dunning MJ, Speed D, Lynch AG, Samarajiwa S, Yuan Y, Graf S, Ha G, Haffari G, Bashashati A, Russell R, McKinney S, Langerod A, Green A, Provenzano E, Wishart G, Pinder S, Watson P, Markowetz F, Murphy L, Ellis I, Purushotham A, Borresen-Dale AL, Brenton JD, Tavare S, Caldas C, Aparicio S. The genomic and transcriptomic architecture of 2,000 breast tumours reveals novel subgroups. Nature. 2012 Jun 21;486(7403):346-52.

47.   Liu TC, Huang CJ, Chu YC, Wei CC, Chou CC, Chou MY, Chou CK, Yang JJ. Cloning and expression of ZAK, a mixed lineage kinase-like protein containing a leucine-zipper and a sterile-alpha motif. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2000 Aug 11;274(3):811-6.

48.   Vin H, Ojeda SS, Ching G, Leung ML, Chitsazzadeh V, Dwyer DW, Adelmann CH, Restrepo M, Richards KN, Stewart LR, Du L, Ferguson SB, Chakravarti D, Ehrenreiter K, Baccarini M, Ruggieri R, Curry JL, Kim KB, Ciurea AM, Duvic M, Prieto VG, Ullrich SE, Dalby KN, Flores ER, Tsai KY. BRAF inhibitors suppress apoptosis through off-target inhibition of JNK signaling. Elife. 2013;2:e00969.

49.   Vin H, Ching G, Ojeda SS, Adelmann CH, Chitsazzadeh V, Dwyer DW, Ma H, Ehrenreiter K, Baccarini M, Ruggieri R, Curry JL, Ciurea AM, Duvic M, Busaidy NL, Tannir NM, Tsai KY. Sorafenib suppresses JNK-dependent apoptosis through inhibition of ZAK. Mol Cancer Ther. 2014 Jan;13(1):221-9.

50.   Fritsche-Guenther R, Witzel F, Sieber A, Herr R, Schmidt N, Braun S, Brummer T, Sers C, Bluthgen N. Strong negative feedback from Erk to Raf confers robustness to MAPK signalling. Mol Syst Biol. 2011 May 24;7:489.

51.   Sturm OE, Orton R, Grindlay J, Birtwistle M, Vyshemirsky V, Gilbert D, Calder M, Pitt A, Kholodenko B, Kolch W. The mammalian MAPK/ERK pathway exhibits properties of a negative feedback amplifier. Sci Signal. 2010;3(153):ra90.

52.   Kholodenko B, Yaffe MB, Kolch W. Computational approaches for analyzing information flow in biological networks. Sci Signal. 2012 Apr 17;5(220):re1.

53.   Kholodenko BN. Cell-signalling dynamics in time and space. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 2006 Mar;7(3):165-76.

54.   Kholodenko BN, Hancock JF, Kolch W. Signalling ballet in space and time. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 2010 Jun;11(6):414-26.

55.   Oberthuer A, Juraeva D, Hero B, Volland R, Sterz C, Schmidt R, Faldum A, Kahlert Y, Engesser A, Asgharzadeh S, Seeger R, Ohira M, Nakagawara A, Scaruffi P, Tonini GP, Janoueix-Lerosey I, Delattre O, Schleiermacher G, Vandesompele J, Speleman F, Noguera R, Piqueras M, Benard J, Valent A, Avigad S, Yaniv I, Grundy RG, Ortmann M, Shao C, Schwab M, Eils R, Simon T, Theissen J, Berthold F, Westermann F, Brors B, Fischer M. Revised risk estimation and treatment stratification of low- and intermediate-risk neuroblastoma patients by integrating clinical and molecular prognostic markers. Clin Cancer Res. 2015 Apr 15;21(8):1904-15.

56.   Johannessen CM, Boehm JS, Kim SY, Thomas SR, Wardwell L, Johnson LA, Emery CM, Stransky N, Cogdill AP, Barretina J, Caponigro G, Hieronymus H, Murray RR, Salehi-Ashtiani K, Hill DE, Vidal M, Zhao JJ, Yang X, Alkan O, Kim S, Harris JL, Wilson CJ, Myer VE, Finan PM, Root DE, Roberts TM, Golub T, Flaherty KT, Dummer R, Weber BL, Sellers WR, Schlegel R, Wargo JA, Hahn WC, Garraway LA. COT drives resistance to RAF inhibition through MAP kinase pathway reactivation. Nature. 2010 Dec 16;468(7326):968-72.

57.   Park J, Hu Y, Murthy TV, Vannberg F, Shen B, Rolfs A, Hutti JE, Cantley LC, Labaer J, Harlow E, Brizuela L. Building a human kinase gene repository: bioinformatics, molecular cloning, and functional validation. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2005 Jun 7;102(23):8114-9.

58.   Seiler CY, Park JG, Sharma A, Hunter P, Surapaneni P, Sedillo C, Field J, Algar R, Price A, Steel J, Throop A, Fiacco M, LaBaer J. DNASU plasmid and PSI:Biology-Materials repositories: resources to accelerate biological research. Nucleic Acids Res. 2014 Jan;42(Database issue):D1253-60.

59.   Duffy DJ, Krstic A, Schwarzl T, Higgins DG, Kolch W. GSK3 inhibitors regulate MYCN mRNA levels and reduce neuroblastoma cell viability through multiple mechanisms, including p53 and Wnt signaling. Mol Cancer Ther. 2014 Feb;13(2):454-67.

60.   Kiyatkin A, Aksamitiene E. Multistrip western blotting to increase quantitative data output. Methods Mol Biol. 2009;536:149-61.

61.   Hochgrafe F, Zhang L, O'Toole SA, Browne BC, Pinese M, Porta Cubas A, Lehrbach GM, Croucher DR, Rickwood D, Boulghourjian A, Shearer R, Nair R, Swarbrick A, Faratian D, Mullen P, Harrison DJ, Biankin AV, Sutherland RL, Raftery MJ, Daly RJ. Tyrosine phosphorylation profiling reveals the signaling network characteristics of Basal breast cancer cells. Cancer Res. 2010 Nov 15;70(22):9391-401.

62.   Oberthuer A, Juraeva D, Li L, Kahlert Y, Westermann F, Eils R, Berthold F, Shi L, Wolfinger RD, Fischer M, Brors B. Comparison of performance of one-color and two-color gene-expression analyses in predicting clinical endpoints of neuroblastoma patients. Pharmacogenomics J. 2010 Aug;10(4):258-66.

63.   Hlavacek WS, Faeder JR, Blinov ML, Posner RG, Hucka M, Fontana W. Rules for modeling signal-transduction systems. Sci STKE. 2006 Jul 17;2006(344):re6.

64.	Chylek LA, Hu B, Blinov ML, Emonet T, Faeder JR, Goldstein B, Gutenkunst RN, Haugh JM, Lipniacki T, Posner RG, Yang J, Hlavacek WS. Guidelines for visualizing and annotating rule-based models. Mol Biosyst. 2011 Oct;7(10):2779-95.

65.	Iglesias PA, Ingalls BP. Control theory and systems biology. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press; 2010. ix, 345 p. p.

66.	Kolch W. Coordinating ERK/MAPK signalling through scaffolds and inhibitors. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 2005 Nov;6(11):827-37.

67.	Cirit M, Wang CC, Haugh JM. Systematic quantification of negative feedback mechanisms in the extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) signaling network. J Biol Chem. 2010 Nov 19;285(47):36736-44.

68.	Nakakuki T, Birtwistle MR, Saeki Y, Yumoto N, Ide K, Nagashima T, Brusch L, Ogunnaike BA, Okada-Hatakeyama M, Kholodenko BN. Ligand-specific c-Fos expression emerges from the spatiotemporal control of ErbB network dynamics. Cell. 2010 May 28;141(5):884-96.

69.	von Kriegsheim A, Baiocchi D, Birtwistle M, Sumpton D, Bienvenut W, Morrice N, Yamada K, Lamond A, Kalna G, Orton R, Gilbert D, Kolch W. Cell fate decisions are specified by the dynamic ERK interactome. Nat Cell Biol. 2009 Dec;11(12):1458-64.

70.	Paweletz CP, Charboneau L, Bichsel VE, Simone NL, Chen T, Gillespie JW, Emmert-Buck MR, Roth MJ, Petricoin IE, Liotta LA. Reverse phase protein microarrays which capture disease progression show activation of pro-survival pathways at the cancer invasion front. Oncogene. 2001 Apr 12;20(16):1981-9.

71.	Miller JE. The Chicago guide to writing about multivariate analysis. Chicago: University of Chicago Press; 2005. xv, 487 p. p.

Acknowledgements

Data and Materials Availability

All raw and normalized microarray data are available at the ArrayExpress database. (http://www.ebi.ac.uk/arrayexpress/; accession: E-TABM-38, E-MTAB-161, E-MTAB-179, E-MTAB-1781). The Tg[dbh:MYCN-EGFP] zebrafish require an MTA from Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School.

Funding

Author Contributions

D.F. conceived the study, wrote and edited the manuscript, assisted with experimental design and performed all mathematical modelling and survival analysis. M.H. performed Zebrafish experiments. M.H. and J.H. performed western blotting and co-immunoprecipitation experiments for Akt crosstalk and JNK feedback analysis, respectively. S.P.K., J.F.H., N.R., A.G.M. and R.P. performed all cloning, mutagenesis, and DNA purification. D.D. performed the mRNA purification and gene expression analysis. M.F. facilitated the collection of patient samples and data. F.W. supervised D.D. and facilitated the collection of patient samples and data. W.K. supervised M.H., N.R., A.G.M. and R.P., wrote and edited the manuscript, and assisted with experimental design. B.N.K. supervised D.F., edited the manuscript and assisted with experimental design. D.R.C. supervised S.P.K. and J.H, conceived the study, wrote and edited the manuscript, and performed experiments relating to JNK network activation, feedback analysis, and apoptosis.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing financial interests.

Figure 1: Ultrasensitive, apoptotic JNK signaling in neuroblastoma. (A) Analysis of neuroblastoma growth in zebrafish, expressing *MYCN-EGFP* from the dopamine β-hydroxylase promoter, in the presence of JNK inhibitor II (5 μM, 14 days) or DMSO control (Mean ± SEM, n=4. **, p< 0.01, *, p< 0.05, two-sample Students t-test). **(B)** Apoptosis of SH-SY5Y cells (sub-G1 population) following treatment with anisomycin (300 nM), rotenone (1000 nM), vincristine (100 nM) or doxorubicin (100 nM) for 24 h, in the presence or absence of JNK inhibitor VIII (10 μM) (Mean ± SD, n=3). **(C)** Activation-loop phosphorylation of JNK, p38, and ERK following treatment of SH-SY5Y cells with increasing concentrations of anisomycin (3 nM to 1000 nM for 30 min) (Mean ± SD, n=3). H, Hill exponenet; CI, confidence interval. **(D)** Activation-loop phosphorylation of JNK, MKK4, and MKK7 following treatment of SH-SY5Y cells as in (C) except in the presence or absence of JNK inhibitor II (20 μM) (Mean ± SD, n=3. **, p< 0.01, *, p< 0.05, two-sample Students t-test). **(E)** Activation-loop phosphorylation of JNK, MKK4, and MKK7 following treatment of SH-SY5Y cells with control or ZAK siRNA for 48 h, followed by treatment with increasing doses of the indicated stimuli. Data are representative of three experiments. In panels C-D quantified data, phosphorylation is calculated relative to the maximal observed value for each phosphosite.

Figure 2: Positive feedback in the JNK network. (A) Western blotting of immunoprecipitated, GFP-tagged ZAK, MKK4, or MKK7 transfected into SH-SY5Y cells, which were subsequently treated with anisomycin (300 nM, 30 min) in the presence or absence of JNK inhibitor II. Blotting was performed using MAPK-substrate antibodies directed towards the PxSP_SPxR/K or TP motifs or antibodies recognizing GFP. **(B)** Western blotting of immunoprecipitated, GFP-tagged wild-type MKK7, MKK7^{T66A}, or MKK7^{T83A} transfected into SH-SY5Y cells that were treated with anisomycin (300 nM, 30 min). **(C)** TP motif phosphorylation of immunoprecipitated, FLAG-tagged murine MKK7β1 and MKK7α1 treated with anisomycin (300 nM, 30 min) in the presence and absence of SP600125 (JNK inhibitor II). **(D)** Activation-loop phosphorylation of immunoprecipitated, V5-tagged wild-type MKK7, MKK7^{T66A}, or MKK7^{T83A} transfected into SH-SY5Y cells that were treated with anisomycin (300 nM, 30 min). In panels A, B, D, quantification is from three independent experiments (Mean ± SD, n=3). *, p< 0.05; ** p< 0.01, two-sample Students t-test. Phosphorylation is calculated relative to the untreated control sample, which was set at 1. **(E)** Analysis of the coimmunoprecipitation of GFP-tagged ZAK and V5-tagged MKK7 (WT, T66A, and T83A) following anisomycin treatment in SH-SY5Y cells. Data are representative of three XX experiments.

Figure 3: AKT inhibits JNK activation. (A) Western blotting of lysates from SH-SY5Y cells transfected with myristolated AKT1 (Myr-AKT1) or a control plasmid and treated with anisomycin (300 nM, 30 min) or vincristine (100 nM, 1 h). **(B)** Western blotting of immunoprecipitated, GFP-tagged ZAK,

GFP-tagged MKK4, or GFP-tagged MKK7 cotransfected into SH-SY5Y cells with myristolated Akt1 or a control plasmid. Blotting was performed using an antibodies specific for Akt substrate phosphorylation (RxRxxT/S_RxxT/S) or GFP. **(C)** Western blotting of lysates and immunoprecipitated, GFP-tagged MKK7 or GFP-tagged MKK7^{T385A} cotransfected into SH-SY5Y cells with myristolated Akt1 or a control plasmid. Quantification is from three independent experiments (Mean ± SD, n=3). *, p< 0.05; ** p< 0.01, two sample Students t-test. Phosphorylation is calculated relative to the untreated control sample, which was set at 1.

Figure 4: Modelling of the JNK network dynamics. (A) Graphical representation of the model as a limited process graph (for clarity multi-protein-complexes, double-phosphorylation cycles, and multiple inhibitory forms are absent). **(B)** Model fitting to experimental data. Lines show the average of model simulations for all 50 parameter estimates (Mean ± SD, bold line and shaded areas respectively) and the best fitting model (dashed lines). **(C)** Comparison of simulated (Left) and observed (Middle and right) anisomycin-induced pJNK$^{T183/Y185}$ in SH-SY5Y cells following knockdown of MKK4 or MKK7 and overexpression of ZAK, as indicated. The arrow indicates the band specific for MKK4. The three bands for JNK represent the three isoforms of JNK, the intensity of all three were included for quantification. **(D)** Prediction of the stress-induced phosphorylation of JNK in the indicated neuroblastoma cell lines. Left panel: Representative blots and measurements (Mean, n=3 blots) of relative protein abundance, normalized to actin. Unless marked by an arrow, all bands were used for quantification. Right panel: Simulated activation of JNK based upon these parameters. **(E)** Experimental validation of the predicted JNK responses in panel D Left panel: Activation-loop phosphorylation of JNK in the three cell lines following vincristine treatment (100 nM, 2 h). Right panel: Linear correlation between predicted and observed pJNK$^{T183/Y185}$, normalized to the loading control. The small red dots represent the best-fitting model. **(F)** Linear correlation (dashed line) between experimental (observed) or simulated (predicted) pJNK$^{T183/Y185}$ and apoptosis in response to vincristine (100 nM, 24 h). In panels E and F, experimental data are mean ± SD, n=3; simulations are mean ± SD, n=50. Contr, control; JNK inh., JNK inhibitor; si contr, siRNA control; si MKK4 or siMKK7, siRNA for MKK4 or MKK7; Ani, anisomycin; unstim., unstimulated (not exposed to stress-inducing drug).

Figure 5: Patient-specific simulations and model-based stratification. (A) Heat map representing the relative gene expression (mRNA) within a cohort of 369 neuroblastoma patients. Each column corresponds to one patient. **(B)** Simulated JNK stress response for each individual patient using the data in (A) as parameters in the model. Thin lines are the individual responses, bold lines the means for each stage. **(C)** Network output descriptors derived from the patient-specific simulations: amplitude (A), half activation threshold (K_{50}), and Hill exponent (H). **(D)** Distribution of the simulated network output

descriptors for the different stages. **(E)** Model-based Kaplan-Meier survival analysis for the entire cohort of 369 patients. Top panel: Scanning for the best separation cut-off, the red dot indicates the optimized cut-off derived from the calibration cohort (fig. S6). The statistical significance (log-rank test, y-axis) of the overall survival difference is plotted as a function of the cut-off [number of patients in the low group (%), x-axis]. Middle panel: The population's network output descriptors profile illustrating the optimal low and high groups. Values represent the optimal cut-off values for A, K_{50} and H. Bottom panel: Kaplan-Meier overall survival curves for the low and high groups (p-value log-rank test, with Yates' correction). HR, hazard ratio (log2 scale); + censored data for patients without death event; iqr, interquartile range; w.r.t., with regard to.

Figure 6: MYCN-associated changes and MYCN-independent effects. (A) Distribution of measured mRNA abundance for JNK network components within the *MYCN*-nonamplified (0) and *MYCN*-amplified (1) cohorts (**, p< 0.001, *, p< 0.05, two-sample Students t-test)**. (B)** Individual simulated stress responses (thin lines) for both cohorts and the corresponding mean responses (thick black lines). **(C)** Boxplots and group differences for the simulated network output descriptors calculated from B. **(D)** Model-based Kaplan-Meier survival analysis for the *MYCN*-nonamplified and *MYCN*-amplified cohort. See Fig. 5E for a description of all elements.

Figure 7: Robustness of the JNK dynamics. (A) Sensitivity analysis and perturbation analysis of the JNK network. (Left) The effect upon JNK activation of a 1-fold perturbation in the concentration of each kinase in the model. (Right) The effect of perturbing the kinase concentration according to the measured variation within the tumor data. For each kinase, the standard deviation in the tumor data was calculated and the amount of the corresponding component in the model was increased (up) or decreased (down) by twice that value. Perturbation values are indicated in parentheses after the name of each kinase. **(B)** Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis to determine predictive quality of the model, MYCN status, or abundance of *MKK4*. The patient outcome (death or survival) was predicted using the simulated H from the model or the measured *MYCN* mRNA or *MKK4* mRNA expression. The resulting true positive rate (y-axis) was plotted against the false positive rate (x-axis). AUC denotes the area under the curve. **(C)** Distribution of the network output descriptors across the whole cohort (n=369) with and without positive feedback from JNK to MKK7. **(D)** Distribution of the network output descriptors across the disease stages, performed without positive feedback in the model (**, p< 0.001, *, p< 0.05, two-sample Students t-test). Pos. FB, positive feedback; no FB, no feedback; STD, standard deviation; CV coefficient of variation defined as the STD divided by the mean.

Table 1. Cox proportional hazard analysis of overall survival using the JNK output descriptors as key independent variables. Univariate analysis was performed according to a Cox proportional hazard model using either A, K_{50}, or H as independent variable. Multivariate analysis was performed according to a Cox proportional hazard model using the indicated variables measured at the time of admission or surgery as covariates in addition to either A, K_{50}, or H. β is presented as the maximum likelihood estimate ± standard error. Risk is defined by Children's Oncology Group. MYCN indicates positive or negative for MYCN amplification.

| | Univariate analysis | | Multivariate analysis adjusted for: | | | |
| | | | Risk[4] | | *MYCN*, INNS, age | |
	β	p-val	β [3]	p-val	β [3]	p-val
A	-2.55 ± 0.479	1.01e-7	-1.18 ± 0.485	0.015	-1.12 ± 0.524	0.032
K_{50}	0.0058 ± 0.0021	6.77e-3	-0.0006 ± 0.0026	0.818	0.0014 ± 0.0027	0.596
H	-1.27 ± 0.23	3.46e-8	-0.658 ± 0.228	0.0039	-0.63 ± 0.234	0.007

Table 2. Multivariate Cox regression analysis. Using a using Cox proportional hazard model, the overall survival for the entire cohort of all patients was analyzed.

Covariate	β		Standard error	p-value
Age	0.000441	±	0.000075	0
MYCN	0.182	±	0.078	0.02
ZAK	0.655	±	0.248	0.008
MKK4	-0.759	±	0.218	0.001
MKK7	-0.021	±	0.535	0.969
JNK	0.482	±	0.57	0.398
AKT	0.522	±	0.522	0.318