

RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Atf3 links loss of epithelial polarity to defects in cell differentiation and cytoarchitecture

Colin D. Donohoe<sup>1</sup>, Gábor Csordás<sup>1</sup>, Andreia Correia<sup>1</sup>, Marek Jindra<sup>2</sup>, Corinna Klein<sup>3aa</sup>, Bianca Habermann<sup>4ab</sup>, Mirka Uhlířova<sup>1,5\*</sup>

**1** Institute for Genetics and Cologne Excellence Cluster on Cellular Stress Responses in Aging-Associated Diseases (CECAD), University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany, **2** Biology Center, Czech Academy of Sciences, Institute of Entomology, Ceske Budejovice, Czech Republic, **3** Max Planck Institute for Biology of Ageing, Cologne, Germany, **4** Max Planck Institute of Biochemistry, Martinsried, Germany, **5** Center for Molecular Medicine Cologne, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany

☞ These authors contributed equally to this work.

aa Current address: CECAD Lipidomics & Proteomics Facilities, Cologne, Germany

ab Current address: Institut de Biologie du Développement de Marseille, Marseille, France

\* [mirka.uhlirova@uni-koeln.de](mailto:mirka.uhlirova@uni-koeln.de)



**OPEN ACCESS**

**Citation:** Donohoe CD, Csordás G, Correia A, Jindra M, Klein C, Habermann B, et al. (2018) Atf3 links loss of epithelial polarity to defects in cell differentiation and cytoarchitecture. *PLoS Genet* 14 (3): e1007241. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1007241>

**Editor:** Norbert Perrimon, Harvard Medical School, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, UNITED STATES

**Received:** October 23, 2017

**Accepted:** February 5, 2018

**Published:** March 1, 2018

**Copyright:** © 2018 Donohoe et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**Data Availability Statement:** All raw next generation sequencing data are available from the GEO database (accession numbers GSE89845, GSE71206, GSE65261). All other relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

**Funding:** This work was supported by the Sofja Kovalevskaja Award to MU from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (<https://www.humboldt-foundation.de/web/home.html>) and DFG project UH243/1-1 to MU from the German Research

## Abstract

Interplay between apicobasal cell polarity modules and the cytoskeleton is critical for differentiation and integrity of epithelia. However, this coordination is poorly understood at the level of gene regulation by transcription factors. Here, we establish the *Drosophila activating transcription factor 3 (atf3)* as a cell polarity response gene acting downstream of the membrane-associated Scribble polarity complex. Loss of the tumor suppressors Scribble or Dlg1 induces *atf3* expression via aPKC but independent of Jun-N-terminal kinase (JNK) signaling. Strikingly, removal of Atf3 from Dlg1 deficient cells restores polarized cytoarchitecture, levels and distribution of endosomal trafficking machinery, and differentiation. Conversely, excess Atf3 alters microtubule network, vesicular trafficking and the partition of polarity proteins along the apicobasal axis. Genomic and genetic approaches implicate Atf3 as a regulator of cytoskeleton organization and function, and identify *Lamin C* as one of its *bona fide* target genes. By affecting structural features and cell morphology, Atf3 functions in a manner distinct from other transcription factors operating downstream of disrupted cell polarity.

## Author summary

Epithelial cells form sheets and line both the outside and inside of our body. Their proper development and function require the asymmetric distribution of cellular components from the top to the bottom, known as apicobasal polarization. As loss of polarity hallmarks a majority of cancers in humans, understanding how epithelia respond to a collapse of the apicobasal axis is of great interest. Here, we show that in the fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster* the breakdown of epithelial polarity engages Activating transcription factor 3 (Atf3), a protein that directly binds the DNA and regulates gene expression. We demonstrate that many of the pathological consequences of disturbed polarity require Atf3, as its loss in this context results in normalization of cellular architecture, vesicle trafficking and

Foundation (<http://www.dfg.de/>). The Laboratory of Electron Microscopy (Biology Center, CAS) is supported by the Czech-Biolmaging large RI project LM2015062. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

**Competing interests:** The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

differentiation. Using unbiased genome-wide approaches we identify the genetic program controlled by Atf3 and experimentally verify select candidates. Given the evolutionary conservation of Atf3 between flies and man, we believe that our findings in the *Drosophila* model will contribute to a better understanding of diseases stemming from compromised epithelial polarity.

## Introduction

Epithelia are sheets of highly polarized cells that represent the defining tissue type of metazoans. With their capacity to achieve various shapes and serve as selective barriers, epithelial tissues play vital roles in morphogenesis, tissue differentiation and compartmentalization, and intercellular signaling. The integrity and function of epithelia rely on the interplay between key polarity determinants and a highly ordered yet dynamic cytoskeleton, which ensures tissue plasticity and the asymmetric distribution of cellular components along the apicobasal polarity axis [1].

Genetic studies have established a network of evolutionarily conserved signaling pathways and effector molecules that govern the organization of epithelial cellular architecture. In particular, the basic leucine zipper (bZIP) transcription factors, including Jun, Fos, and Atf3, are important regulators of epithelial function from the fruit fly *Drosophila* to mammals [2–6]. During *Drosophila* development, expression of *atf3* is dynamic and under tight temporal constraints. Ectopic Atf3 activity in larval epidermal cells (LECs) disturbs epithelial morphogenesis of the adult abdomen, stemming from perturbed cytoskeleton dynamics and increased cell adhesion which prevent normal LEC extrusion [5].

The importance of finely tuned Atf3 expression during *Drosophila* development corresponds with the role of mammalian ATF3 as a stress-response gene regulated at the level of mRNA expression by various stimuli, including genotoxic radiation, wounding, cytokines, nutrient deprivation, Toll signaling, oncogenes and inhibition of calcineurin-NFAT signaling [7–9]. Independent transcriptome analyses of *Drosophila* epithelia have shown deregulated *atf3* expression in wing imaginal discs lacking the conserved neoplastic tumor suppressor genes *scribble* (*scrib*) or *discs large 1* (*dlg1*) encoding components of the Scribble polarity module [10], and in *ras*<sup>V12</sup>*scrib*<sup>−</sup> tumors in the eye/antennal imaginal disc (EAD) [11–13]. These results point to loss of epithelial integrity as a novel trigger of *atf3* expression and are congruent with studies linking Atf3 to processes involving transient controlled epithelial depolarization during morphogenesis and wound healing [5,14,15] as well as to pathological disturbances in polarity that characterize chronic wounds and tumorigenesis [6,9,16–20]. However, which polarity cues induce *atf3* expression and how Atf3 activity contributes to phenotypes associated with loss of polarity have yet to be determined.

In this study, we establish that loss of the Scrib polarity module is sufficient to increase the levels and activity of Atf3 via aPKC signaling. Increased Atf3 activity drives major phenotypic attributes of the *Dlg1* deficiency as abnormal distribution of polarity proteins and differentiation defects in *dlg1* mutant epithelial clones can be alleviated by removal of Atf3. Chromatin immunoprecipitation followed by high-throughput sequencing further revealed that Atf3 target genes are enriched for roles in cytoskeletal organization and dynamics. Thus, Atf3 links defects in the Scrib polarity module with gene dysregulation and subsequent perturbations in cellular morphology and differentiation.

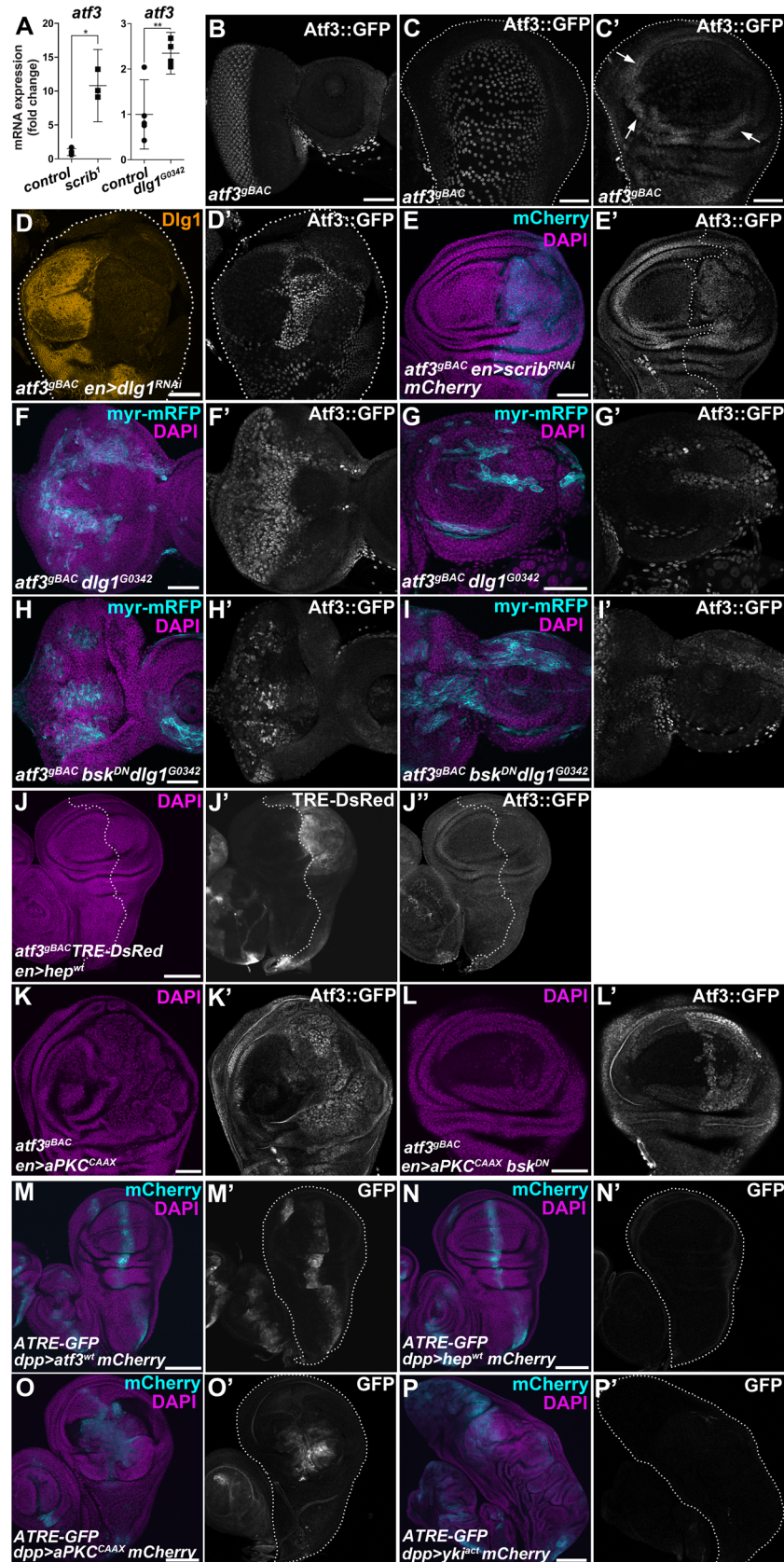


## Results

### *atf3* is a cell-polarity response gene activated by aPKC but not JNK signaling

Previous transcriptome profiling by our group and others [11–13] has suggested that disturbed cell polarity leads to upregulation of *atf3* expression. Consistently, qRT-PCR from *scrib*<sup>1</sup> homozygous mutant larvae and adult heads bearing *dlg1*<sup>G0342</sup> homozygous mutant clones showed increased levels of *atf3* mRNA (Fig 1A), thus confirming induction of *atf3* transcription upon depletion of the Scrib polarity module. To extend this evidence, we tested whether Scrib or Dlg1 deficiency impacts the levels of an Atf3::GFP fusion protein expressed from a recombinered BAC (*atf3*<sup>BAC</sup>) that is sufficient to rescue the lethality of the *atf3*<sup>76</sup> null mutants [21]. In control eye/antennal imaginal disc (EAD), Atf3 was enriched in differentiated photoreceptors of the eye primordium and a subset of peripodial cells of the antenna (Fig 1B). In wing imaginal discs, Atf3::GFP protein labeled the squamous cells of the peripodial epithelium and columnar cells of the outer ring that encircles the wing pouch (Fig 1C). Knockdown of *dlg1* (*en>dlg1*<sup>RNAi</sup>) or *scrib* (*en>scrib*<sup>RNAi</sup>) in the posterior compartment of the wing disc resulted in a marked increase of the Atf3::GFP signal in the columnar epithelium of the wing pouch (Fig 1D and 1E). Importantly, Atf3 was also upregulated in *dlg1*<sup>G0342</sup> loss-of-function mutant clones induced in the larval EAD (Fig 1F and 1G and S1A–S1C Fig).

Previous studies have shown that disruption of the Scrib module leads to activation of Jun-N-terminal kinase (JNK) signaling and to deregulation of the atypical protein kinase C (aPKC) [22–25]. To determine if either one of these two pathways is sufficient to induce Atf3 expression, we assessed both Atf3::GFP protein levels and the activity of a synthetic Atf3-responsive element (ATRE) reporter. The ATRE construct expresses GFP or RFP under the control of four concatenated genomic segments, each of which is 22 bp long and contains an Atf3 binding site identified through ChIP-seq in this study (S1 Table, Materials and Methods). Both *in vivo* and in cultured *Drosophila* S2 cells, Atf3 activated the ATRE reporter (Fig 1M' and S2A, S2B and S2E Fig) but not its mutated version (mATRE) bearing three base pair substitutions in the Atf3 recognition sequence (S2C and S2D Fig and S1 Table). While activation of JNK signaling by expressing a wild type form of *Drosophila* JNKK (Hemipterous; Hep) induced a JNK-responsive TRE-DsRed reporter [26] (Fig 1J and S2G Fig), it failed to upregulate Atf3 expression when targeted to the posterior compartment of the wing imaginal disc (*en>hep*<sup>wt</sup>) (Fig 1J''). Similarly, the ATRE-GFP reporter was insensitive to or only minimally activated by JNK signaling in the wing imaginal disc (*dpp>hep*<sup>wt</sup>) and S2 cells, respectively (Fig 1N and S2E Fig). Moreover, JNK signaling appeared dispensable for Atf3 induction caused by loss of polarity, as elevated Atf3::GFP signal persisted in *dlg1* deficient EAD clones expressing a dominant negative form of the *Drosophila* JNK Basket (*dlg1*<sup>G0342</sup> *bsk*<sup>DN</sup>) (Fig 1H and 1I). In contrast, expression of a membrane tethered aPKC (aPKC<sup>CAAX</sup>) that causes mild overgrowth was sufficient to induce both Atf3::GFP and the ATRE reporter in specified wing disc compartments (*en>aPKC*<sup>CAAX</sup> and *dpp>aPKC*<sup>CAAX</sup>) (Fig 1K and 1O). Although inhibiting JNK signaling suppressed the aPKC<sup>CAAX</sup>-mediated overgrowth, it did not prevent Atf3 induction (*en>aPKC*<sup>CAAX</sup> *bsk*<sup>DN</sup>) (Fig 1L). Signaling via aPKC has been shown to engage Yorkie (Yki), a transcriptional co-activator in the Hippo pathway [10,24,27,28]. However, expression of a constitutively active form of Yorkie (*dpp>yki*<sup>act</sup>) did not induce the ATRE reporter (Fig 1P). Together, these findings highlight a role for Atf3 as a polarity response gene that is activated by loss of key polarity determinants downstream of aPKC but not JNK.



**Fig 1. *atf3* is a polarity response gene.** (A) Transcript levels of *atf3* increased in *scrib*<sup>1</sup> mutant larvae and in adult heads bearing *dlg1*<sup>G0342</sup> clones relative to control. qRT-PCR data are means of 5 and 3 biological replicates (FRT82B

and *FRT82B scrib<sup>1</sup>*, respectively) and 5 and 4 biological replicates (*FRT19* and *FRT19 dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>*, respectively). Error bars depict 95% confidence interval; Unpaired Student's t-tests assuming unequal variance were used to calculate p-values: \*p = 0.014, \*\*p = 0.0051. (B-C) Atf3::GFP fusion protein expressed from a recombinered BAC (*atf3<sup>gBAC</sup>*) labeled differentiated photoreceptors and a subset of peripodial cells in the control eye/antennal imaginal disc (B). In wing imaginal disc, peripodial cells (C) and columnar cells forming a ring surrounding the wing pouch (C', arrows) showed Atf3::GFP enrichment. (D-E) Increase of Atf3::GFP signal appeared in the posterior compartment of the wing imaginal disc where Dlg1 (D-D') or Scrib (E-E') was depleted. (F-I) Clones in the EAD (*myr-mRFP*) deficient for Dlg1 expressed ectopic Atf3 within the eye (F') and antenna (G') part, which persisted when JNK signaling was blocked (*dlg1<sup>G0342</sup> bsk<sup>DN</sup>*) (H', I'). (J) Mild activation of JNK in the posterior compartment (J) of the wing imaginal disc (*en>hep<sup>w</sup>*) induced TRE-DsRed (J') but did not trigger expression of GFP-tagged Atf3 (J''). (K-L) Atf3 protein levels increased following expression of a membrane tethered aPKC in the posterior compartment of the wing imaginal disc (*en>aPKC<sup>CAAX</sup>*) (K'). This induction was independent of JNK signaling (*en>aPKC<sup>CAAX</sup> bsk<sup>DN</sup>*) (L'). (M-P) Driving Atf3 (M) or aPKC<sup>CAAX</sup> (O) with *dpp-GAL4* (mCherry) induces an Atf3-responsive ATRE-GFP reporter (M', O'), which is insensitive to Hep (N') or activated Yki (P'). The wing discs (C-D, M-P) or the posterior wing disc compartments (E, J) are outlined with dotted lines. Micrographs B and F-I are projections of multiple confocal sections, while micrographs C-E and J-P are single slices. To allow for comparisons, micrographs M-P were acquired with the same microscope settings. Scale bars: 50 μm (C-I, K-L) and 100 μm (B, J, M-P).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1007241.g001>

### Loss of *atf3* suppresses the effects of *dlg1* deficiency on eye development

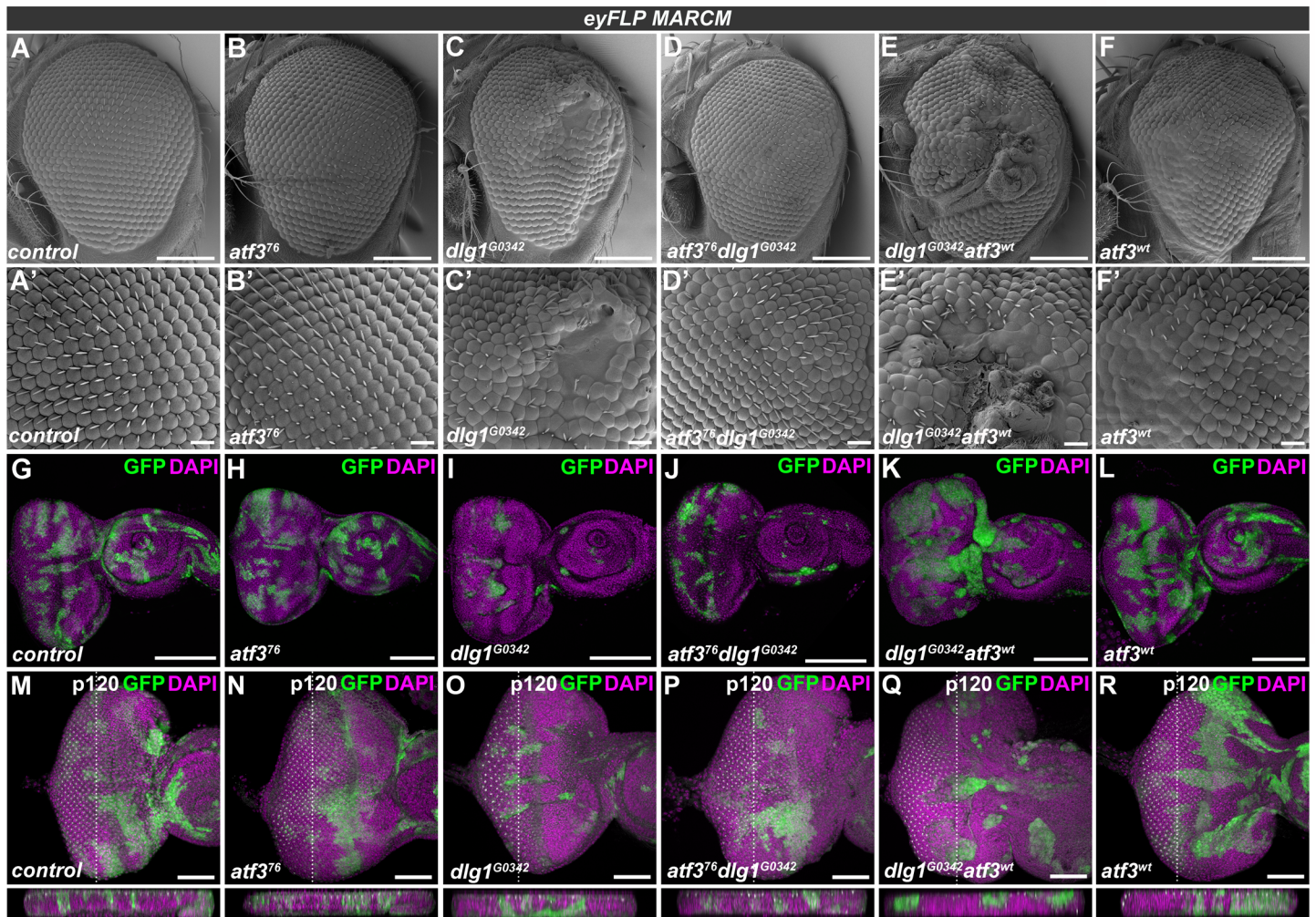
Imaginal disc clones lacking either Scrib or Dlg1 surrounded by normal epithelium are severely disorganized, suffer from disturbed vesicular transport, lose the ability to terminally differentiate and are eliminated through cell competition involving JNK signaling [22,25,29]. While JNK and its downstream transcription factor Fos are required for apoptosis and suppression of Yki-mediated hyperproliferation of *scrib* and *dlg1* mutant cells [23,25,30–33], aPKC is responsible for the aberrant morphology and differentiation of the clonal cells [22].

Because Atf3 upregulation results from depletion of the Scrib complex components as well as from ectopic aPKC activation (Fig 1D, 1E and 1K), we investigated whether this excess Atf3 might contribute to the differentiation and morphological defects of EAD clones lacking Dlg1. While EADs bearing *dlg1* deficient clones (S1B and S1C Fig) produced significantly smaller, malformed adult eyes with patches of undifferentiated tissue (Fig 2A and 2C and S3A, S3F and S3G Fig), simultaneous removal of *atf3* (*atf3<sup>76</sup> dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>*) almost completely restored normal eye size and morphology (Fig 2D and S3B, S3F and S3G Fig), with only minor irregularities to the orderly hexagonal lattice (Fig 2D'). An equivalent genetic interaction was observed between *atf3* and the *dlg1<sup>m52</sup>* allele [34,35] (S3D–S3G Fig). Importantly, adding a single copy of the *atf3<sup>gBAC</sup>* transgene to animals with the double mutant mosaic EADs (*atf3<sup>76</sup> dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>; atf3<sup>gBAC</sup>/+*) was sufficient to reinstate the aberrations to the adult eye morphology (S3C Fig), thus clearly showing that Atf3 is required for this *dlg1* deficiency phenotype to develop. Abnormalities were further exacerbated in adult eyes bearing *dlg1* deficient clones in which Atf3 was overexpressed (*dlg1<sup>G0342</sup> atf3<sup>wt</sup>*) (Fig 2E). It is important to note that mosaic overexpression of Atf3 alone disturbed the normal ommatidial arrangement in the adult eye (Fig 2F). However, immunostaining of third instar EADs against a pan-neuronal marker Elav showed that, unlike cells lacking Dlg1, Atf3-expressing clones (*atf3<sup>wt</sup>*) differentiated (S4 Fig). In contrast, clonal loss of *atf3* alone (*atf3<sup>76</sup>*) did not markedly impact adult eye morphology (Fig 2B). These data provide causal evidence for the role of Atf3 downstream of disturbed epithelial polarity. They also indicate that while Atf3 is required for phenotypes caused by loss of *dlg1*, the gain of Atf3 alone does not fully recapitulate these defects.

### Loss of *atf3* restores polarity and differentiation to *dlg1* deficient cells independent of JNK activity

Closer examination of third instar larval EADs revealed the presence of fewer *dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* clones relative to control and *atf3<sup>76</sup>* mosaic EADs (Fig 2G–2I). Many of these mutant cells showed





**Fig 2. *atf3* genetically interacts with *dlg1*.** (A-R) *eyFLP*-mediated mitotic recombination was used to generate clones (GFP) in EADs of the indicated genotypes. Lack of *dlg1* (C) produced smaller adult eyes containing patches of undifferentiated tissue (C') relative to control eyes (A,A') and those bearing *atf3*<sup>76</sup> mutant clones (B,B'). Simultaneous clonal loss of *atf3* and *dlg1* (D) resulted in normally sized eyes with few to no differentiation defects (D'). In contrast, overexpression of *atf3* in *dlg1*<sup>G0342</sup> clones (E) exacerbated the differentiation defects (E'). Clonal overexpression of *atf3* alone disturbed the orderly ommatidia array (F) generating glossy patches lacking bristles (F'). The *dlg1*<sup>G0342</sup> (I) and *atf3*<sup>76</sup>*dlg1*<sup>G0342</sup> (J) EAD clones were less abundant and smaller relative to control (G) and *atf3*<sup>76</sup> mutant clones (H). Overexpression of *atf3* in *dlg1*<sup>G0342</sup> cells generated clones with smooth boundaries composed of large, round cells (K). Overexpression of *atf3* alone did not impact clone shape or abundance (L). While no extrusion was observed either in case of *atf3*<sup>76</sup> mutant (N) or *atf3* overexpressing (R) EAD clones compared to control EADs (M), the clonal loss of *dlg1* induced both apical and basal extrusion (O). Clones that lack *dlg1* and overexpress *atf3* are extruded apically (Q), while simultaneous loss of *dlg1* and *atf3* normalizes the epithelial integrity (P). EADs M-R were stained against the p120-catenin to aid the assessment of tissue architecture. Discs were counterstained with DAPI. Micrographs A-F are scanning electron micrographs. Micrographs G-R are projections of multiple confocal sections and show EADs 7 days after egg laying. Dotted lines indicate cross sections, which appear below the corresponding panels and are oriented apical side up. Scale bars: 100 μm (A-F), 10 μm (A'-F'), 100 μm (G-L), 50 μm (M-R).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1007241.g002>

increased activity of the JNK-responsive TRE-DsRed reporter (S5B Fig). Interestingly, simultaneous loss of *atf3* neither restored the size or abundance of *dlg1*<sup>G0342</sup> mutant cells nor prevented JNK activation (Fig 2J and S5A and S5C Fig). The exacerbated phenotype of *dlg1*<sup>G0342</sup>*atf3*<sup>wt</sup> mosaic adult eyes correlated with the presence of contiguous clonal patches in third instar EAD that were markedly rounder compared to clones lacking *dlg1* alone (Fig 2I and 2K). Although the individual clones appeared larger, the overall amount of GFP positive tissue was not increased when compared to *dlg1* mutant clones (S5A Fig). The cross sections of the eye primordia further revealed that in contrast to *dlg1* deficient cells which accumulated basally,

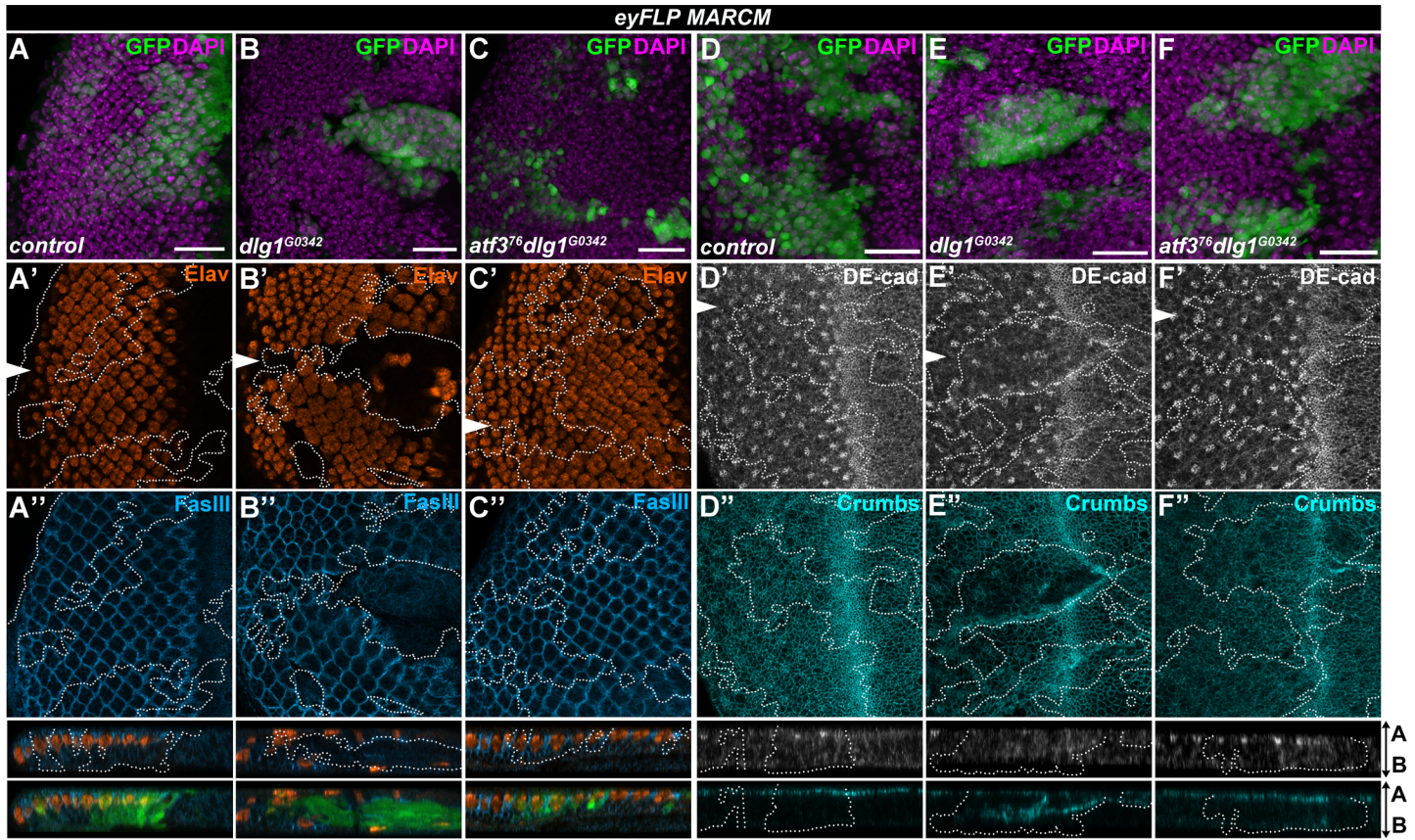
the majority of *dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>atf3<sup>76</sup>* clones remained in the disc proper similar to control and *atf3* mutant cells (Fig 2M–2P). Strikingly, overexpression of Atf3 in cells lacking *dlg1* promoted their apical extrusion (Fig 2Q). To rule out that clone elimination contributed to the observed rescue phenotype in the *atf3<sup>76</sup>dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* adult eyes, we took two alternative approaches. To inhibit death of clonal cells, we expressed the baculoviral caspase inhibitor p35 in *dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* and *atf3<sup>76</sup>dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* EAD clones. To reduce competition elicited by neighboring cells, we utilized the EGUF/hid technique [36], which facilitates expression of a pro-apoptotic protein Hid in the non-clonal cells within the Glass multiple reporter (GMR) domain causing their elimination during pupal stages [37]. As expected, blocking apoptosis by p35 increased the abundance of mutant clonal cells to a similar extent in both genotypes (S5A Fig). Importantly, nearly four times more adults bearing *atf3<sup>76</sup>dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>p35* mosaic EADs emerged compared to *dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>p35* animals (S5D Fig). Adult eyes derived from *dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>p35* EAD contained only small patches of differentiated photoreceptors compared to controls (S5E and S5F Fig), whereas *atf3<sup>76</sup>dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>p35* eyes were either similar to those of *atf3<sup>76</sup>dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* animals (Fig 2D and S5G Fig) or exhibited modest differentiation defects (S5H Fig). Consistently, the overall morphology and differentiation pattern was markedly improved in adult eyes composed entirely of *atf3<sup>76</sup>dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* mutant tissue generated by the EGUF/hid method. In contrast to only remnants of differentiated tissue in *dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* mutant eyes, clear ommatidial arrays were observed in control and *atf3<sup>76</sup>dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* adult eyes, (S5I–S5K Fig). Taken together, these data strongly argue against apoptosis being the basis of the genetic rescue conferred by *atf3* deficiency in *dlg1* mutant clones, and instead suggest that Atf3 contributes to cell extrusion and differentiation defects caused by loss of Dlg1.

To better characterize how loss of *atf3* impacts *dlg1* mutant phenotypes, we stained third instar larval EADs for markers of differentiation and cell adhesion. Unlike control clones, *dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* mutant cells located posterior to the morphogenetic furrow of the eye primordium frequently lacked the pan-neuronal marker Elav. Many of them flattened and delaminated, pushing some of the non-clonal Elav-positive cells to the basal side of the epithelium (Fig 3A and 3B). In contrast, *atf3<sup>76</sup>dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* clones remained columnar, contributing to photoreceptor and interommatidial cell differentiation (Fig 3C). Importantly, immunostaining for the apical determinant Crumbs, the adherens junction protein DE-cadherin (DE-cad) and the lateral membrane marker Fasciclin III (FasIII) revealed a clear rescue of the apicobasal organization of the ommatidia in *atf3<sup>76</sup>dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* clones compared to the disturbed architecture in clones mutant for *dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* alone (Fig 3A–3F). These findings uncover novel genetic interaction between Atf3 and the central Scrib polarity module component Dlg1 and establish Atf3 as a driver of the structural and differentiation defects stemming from the loss of *dlg1*.

### Disturbances to the endosomal trafficking machinery in *dlg1* mutant epithelia require Atf3

Besides altered differentiation and mislocalization of polarity proteins, disturbed cellular trafficking [29,38–40] is a hallmark feature of epithelial cells lacking the Scrib module components. Therefore, we tested if the distress of the trafficking machinery upon *dlg1* loss was Atf3-dependent. Interestingly, neither *dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* nor *atf3<sup>76</sup>dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* EAD clones enlarged by p35 expression showed changes in the uptake of fluorescently labeled dextran compared to surrounding tissue (S6A–S6C Fig), indicating that endocytic activity in cells lacking *dlg1* was not affected. However, the staining of intracellular vesicle components revealed marked changes to the amount and distribution of early and recycling endosomes. While levels of the Rab5-positive vesicles were reduced in *dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* and *dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>p35* mutant cells located in front or behind the morphogenetic furrow (Fig 4A' and 4B' and S7B and S7E Fig), the pool of Rab11 recycling endosomes increased (Fig 4A'' and 4B''). In line with these findings, Dlg1-deficient



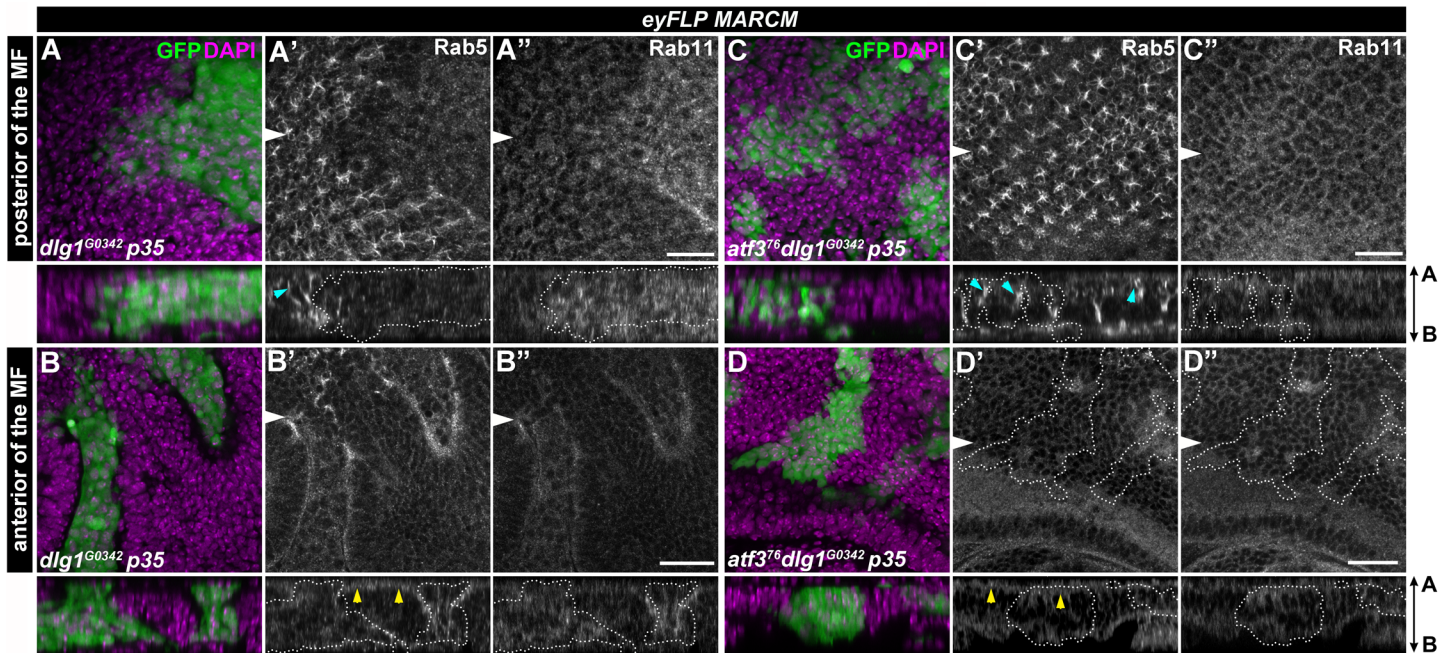


**Fig 3. Loss of *atf3* restores differentiation and polarity to *dlg1* mutant clones.** (A-F) *eyFLP*-mediated mitotic recombination was used to generate clones (GFP) in the EADs of the indicated genotypes. (A-C) Immunostaining shows the stereotypical pattern of differentiated photoreceptors (Elav) and the lateral membrane component Fasciclin III (FasIII) in control discs (A' - A''). Patterns of these markers are disturbed in *dlg1*<sup>G0342</sup> clones (B' - B''), and restored in *atf3*<sup>76</sup> *dlg1*<sup>G0342</sup> clones (C' - C''). Similar to control (A''), *atf3*<sup>76</sup> *dlg1*<sup>G0342</sup> cells (C'') show columnar organization and maintain contact with the apical surface while *dlg1*<sup>G0342</sup> clones delaminate (B''). (D-F) The normal patterns of the adherens junction component DE-cadherin (DE-cad) (D') and the apical determinant Crumbs (D'') are disturbed in *dlg1*<sup>G0342</sup> clones (E' - E'') but normalized in *atf3*<sup>76</sup> *dlg1*<sup>G0342</sup> clones (F' - F''). Discs were counterstained with DAPI. White arrows indicate cross sections, which appear below the corresponding panels and are oriented apical side up. Clones are outlined with white dotted lines. Micrographs are otherwise single confocal slices. All images show EADs 7 days after egg laying. Scale bars: 20 μm (A-F).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1007241.g003>

cells also displayed an abnormal distribution of the Syntaxin7/Avalanche (Avl)-positive vesicles (S6E Fig). In contrast, the Rab5, Avl and Rab11 staining patterns in *atf3*<sup>76</sup> *dlg1*<sup>G0342</sup> double mutant EAD clones were comparable to those seen in control clones or surrounding normal tissue (Fig 4C and 4D and S6D, S6F, S7A, S7C, S7D and S7F Figs). Strikingly, the changes to the endosomal compartment observed in *dlg1* mutant tissue could be recapitulated by the Atf3 overexpression. While apical levels of Rab5 were decreased, Rab11-marked vesicles were enriched on the basal side of the wing imaginal discs in cells expressing Atf3 when compared to surrounding tissue (S8A and S8B Fig). In addition, immunostaining of wing discs bearing Atf3-expressing clones revealed changes in levels and localization of polarity proteins whose proper membrane placement requires a functional trafficking machinery [41,42]. While the apical levels of Crumbs were markedly lower, the integrin subunit Myospheroid (Mys), which normally is restricted to the basal cell surface, was detected along the entire lateral membrane in Atf3-expressing clones relative to surrounding tissue (S8C and S8D Fig). These data demonstrate that Atf3 contributes to the alterations of the endosomal machinery upon loss of polarity and its overexpression is sufficient to mimic some of the hallmark features of *dlg1*-deficient epithelial cells. Interestingly, despite the shift in apicobasal polarity markers Atf3-expressing





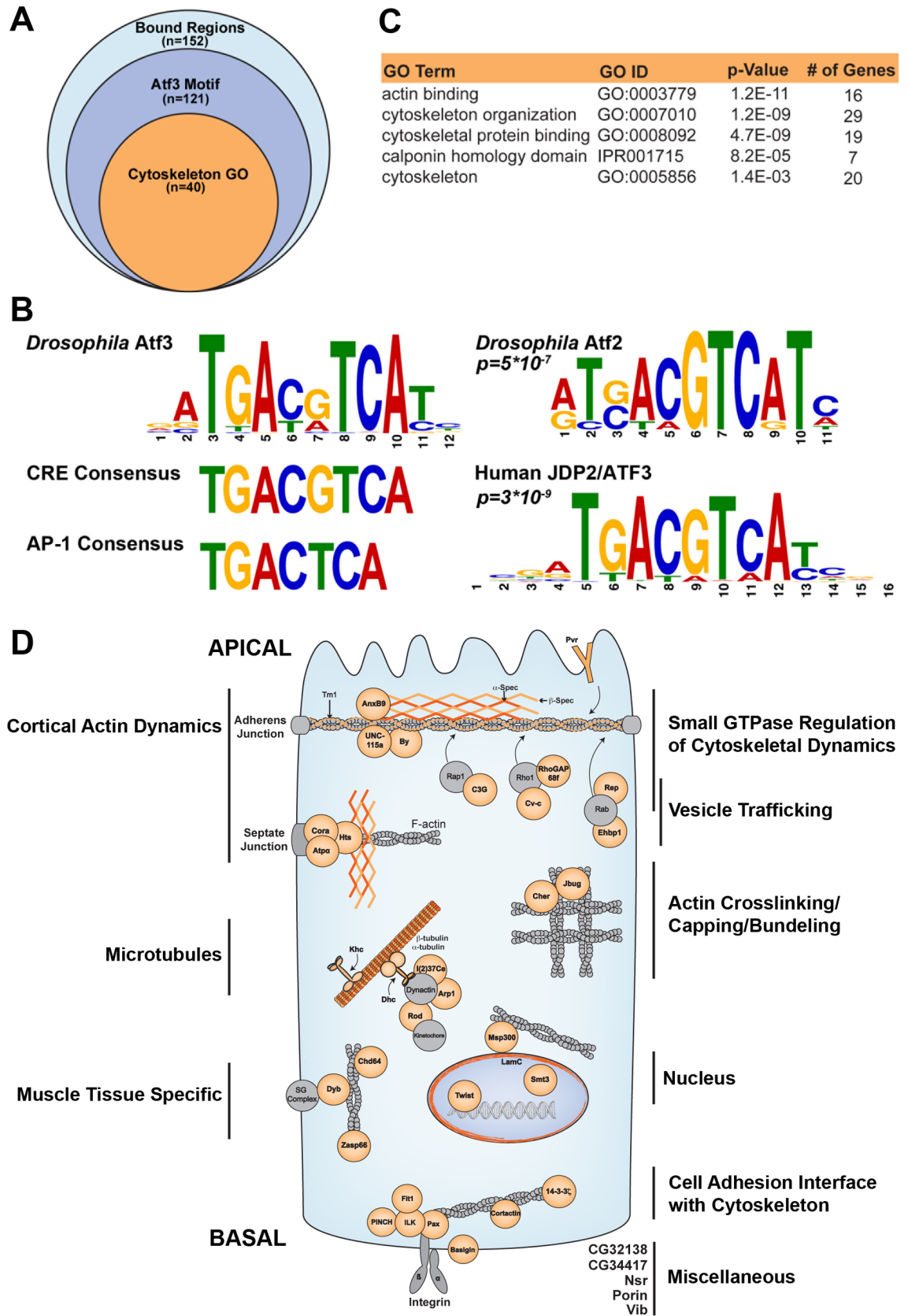
**Fig 4. Impairment of Rab5 and Rab11 abundance and localization in *dlgl* mutant clones is *Atf3*-dependent.** (A-D) *eyFLP*-mediated mitotic recombination combined with a co-expression of p35 was used to generate larger clones (GFP) in the EADs of the indicated genotypes. The levels and localization of early Rab5-positive endosomes are disturbed upon loss of *dlgl* both posterior (A') and anterior (B') to the morphogenetic furrow, while recycling Rab11 vesicles are enriched in *dlgl* mutant clones relative to surrounding tissue (A'',B''). Both Rab5 and Rab11 vesicle amounts and distribution are normalized in *atf3<sup>76</sup>dlgl<sup>G0342</sup>* double mutant clones (C-D). On the cross sections, blue arrowheads indicate the regular Rab5 enrichment along the photoreceptors (A',C'), yellow arrowheads indicate the apical localization of Rab5 in epithelial cells anterior of the MF (B',D'). Note that both patterns are lost in *dlgl* deficient cells. Discs were counterstained with DAPI. White arrows indicate cross sections, which appear below the corresponding panels and are oriented apical side up. Clones are outlined by white dotted lines. All images show EAD 7 days after egg laying. Scale bars: 10  $\mu$ m (A,C), 20  $\mu$ m (B,D).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1007241.g004>

cells, unlike those lacking *dlgl*, maintained their columnar shape and were not extruded from the epithelium (Fig 2L and 2R and S8 Fig).

### Atf3 binds a 12-nucleotide motif in genes fundamental to cytoarchitecture

As a bZIP transcription factor, Atf3 is expected to regulate gene expression through binding to specific DNA sequences. To capture a snapshot of genomic regions bound by Atf3, we employed the Atf3::GFP fusion protein expressed from the recombinered *atf3<sup>gBAC</sup>* to perform chromatin immunoprecipitation followed by high throughput sequencing (ChIP-seq). The ChIP-seq using an anti-GFP antibody identified 152 genomic locations significantly enriched in samples prepared from *atf3<sup>76</sup>*; *atf3<sup>gBAC</sup>*/+ mated adult males compared to *yw* controls (Fig 5A and S1 Dataset). Using the Multiple Em for Motif Elicitation (MEME) tool [43], we derived a 12-column position weight matrix (PWM) yielding a palindromic binding site which we call the *Drosophila* Atf3 motif (Fig 5B and S2 Dataset). This motif occurred in 112 of the 152 significantly enriched peaks in Atf3 samples, which correspond to 121 genes whose *cis*-regulatory regions contained an Atf3 motif (Fig 5A and S1 Dataset). Submission of this PWM to Tool for Motif to Motif comparison (TOMTOM) [44] determined that Atf3 recognizes DNA that is most similar to the Atf2 binding motif in *Drosophila* and ATF3/JDP2 motif in humans (Fig 5B). Closer examination of the Atf3-response elements revealed an 8-nucleotide core that closely resembles the cyclic AMP response element (CRE) (TGACGTCA) (Fig 5B). We have previously reported that the bZIP domain of the *Drosophila* Atf3 protein indeed directly binds this DNA element [5]. Our present experiments using the ATRE and mATRE reporters further



**Fig 5. Atf3 targets genes fundamental to epithelial cytoarchitecture.** (A) ChIP-seq identified 152 genomic positions bound by Atf3 in samples from *atf3<sup>76</sup>/Y;atf3<sup>8BAC</sup>/+* adult flies. (B) 112 genomic regions, proximal to 121 genes, contained the *Drosophila* Atf3 motif. The core of the Atf3 motif closely matches the CRE element but not the AP-1 consensus site. The Atf3 motif most closely resembles the *Drosophila* Atf2 motif ( $p = 5E-7$ ) and human JDP2/ATF3 motif ( $p = 3E-9$ ). (C) Of the 121 genes targeted by Atf3, 40 have roles in cytoskeleton organization and dynamics. (D) A schematic shows Atf3 targets (orange) belonging to the cytoskeleton GO cluster broken into subgroups and placed within representative spatial contexts in an epithelial cell.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1007241.g005>

confirm that Atf3 can control expression from this site in cultured cells and *in vivo* (Fig 1M' and S2 Fig).

The gene ontology (GO) analysis with FlyMine [45] revealed that structural and regulatory components of the cytoskeleton were significantly enriched among Atf3-bound regions. In total, 40 of the identified 121 genes containing Atf3 motifs belong to at least one out of five GO terms corresponding to cytoskeleton regulation (Fig 5A and 5C and S1 Dataset). Fig 5D depicts a summary of putative Atf3 targets engaged in their corresponding functions in a model epithelial cell. Importantly, an independent Atf3 ChIP experiment from third instar larval EADs determined that several of these targets including microtubule subunits (*αTub84B* and *βTub56D*) and nuclear *Lamin C* (*LamC*) were also bound by the Atf3 in imaginal epithelia (S9A and S9B Fig) suggesting a potential mechanistic basis for the Atf3 driven phenotypes in epithelial cells with compromised apicobasal axis.

### Atf3 overexpression has a broad effect on gene transcription in imaginal disc epithelia

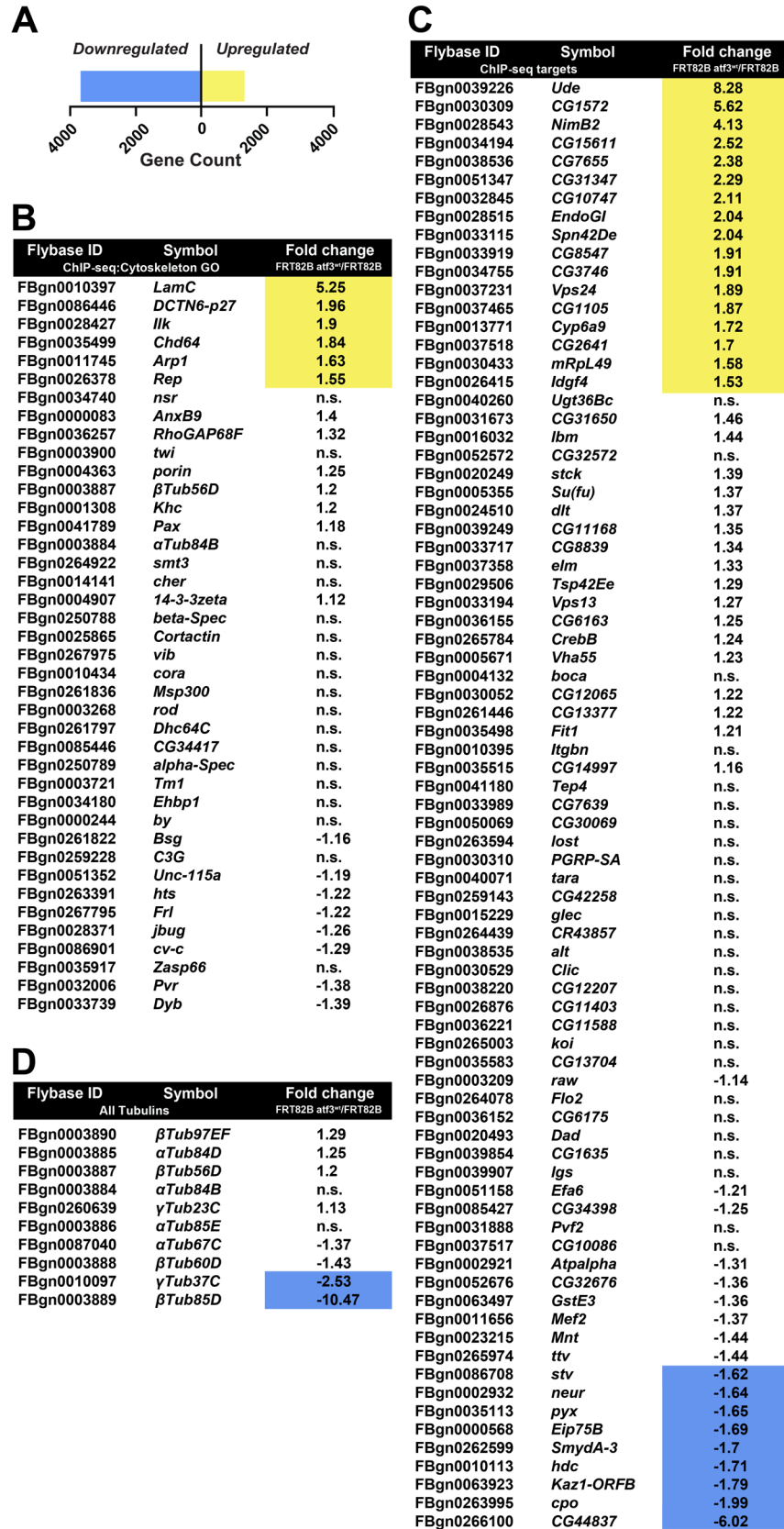
To complement the ChIP-seq approach and characterize the transcriptional response to excess Atf3, we compared the transcriptomes of mosaic EADs overexpressing Atf3 with control expressing only GFP. Strikingly, RNA-seq revealed a widespread shift in the expression of 4957 genes (S3 Dataset), with nearly three times as many transcripts being downregulated ( $n = 3666$ ) than enriched ( $n = 1291$ ) by fold change  $\geq 1.5$  relative to control (Fig 6A and S3 Dataset).

Of the 121 genes identified as Atf3 targets by ChIP-seq in the adults, 32 were differentially expressed at the mRNA level (Fig 6B and 6C) in *atf3<sup>wt</sup>* mosaic EADs, most of which (23) showed transcriptional upregulation including six genes (*Arp1*, *Chd64*, *DCTN6-p27*, *Ilk*, *LamC*, *Rep*) that belonged to the cytoskeleton GO cluster (Fig 6B). In accordance with the mRNA-seq, an independent qRT-PCR of selected Atf3 ChIP-seq targets detected enrichment of *LamC*, *ude*, *DCTN6-p27* and *Arp1* transcripts while *αTub84B* and *βTub56D* remained unchanged (S9A Fig) despite being occupied by Atf3 in both the adults and EADs (S1 Dataset and S9B Fig). To identify additional putative Atf3 targets among genes misregulated in the RNA-seq dataset, we scanned the *Drosophila* genome with our experimentally derived Atf3 PWM using the Find Individual Motif Occurrences (FIMO) [46] and Peak Annotation and Visualization (PAVIS) [47] utilities. The Atf3 motif (Fig 5B) was found within 5 kb upstream and 1 kb downstream of 1252 genes differentially regulated in *atf3<sup>wt</sup>* mosaic EADs (S3 Dataset). Importantly, a significant proportion of transcripts altered by Atf3 expression in the mosaic EADs overlapped with genes that had been found deregulated in either *scrib* or *dlg1* mutant wing imaginal discs [10] (S10 Fig and S3 Dataset). This intersection shows that the gain of Atf3 and the loss of the Scrib polarity module elicited a partly overlapping genetic response.

### Atf3 controls the microtubule network and Lamin C downstream of loss of polarity

The requirement of Atf3 for the manifestation of cytoarchitecture and polarity defects in *dlg1* deficient cells prompted us to further focus on its regulation of microtubules and LamC, the







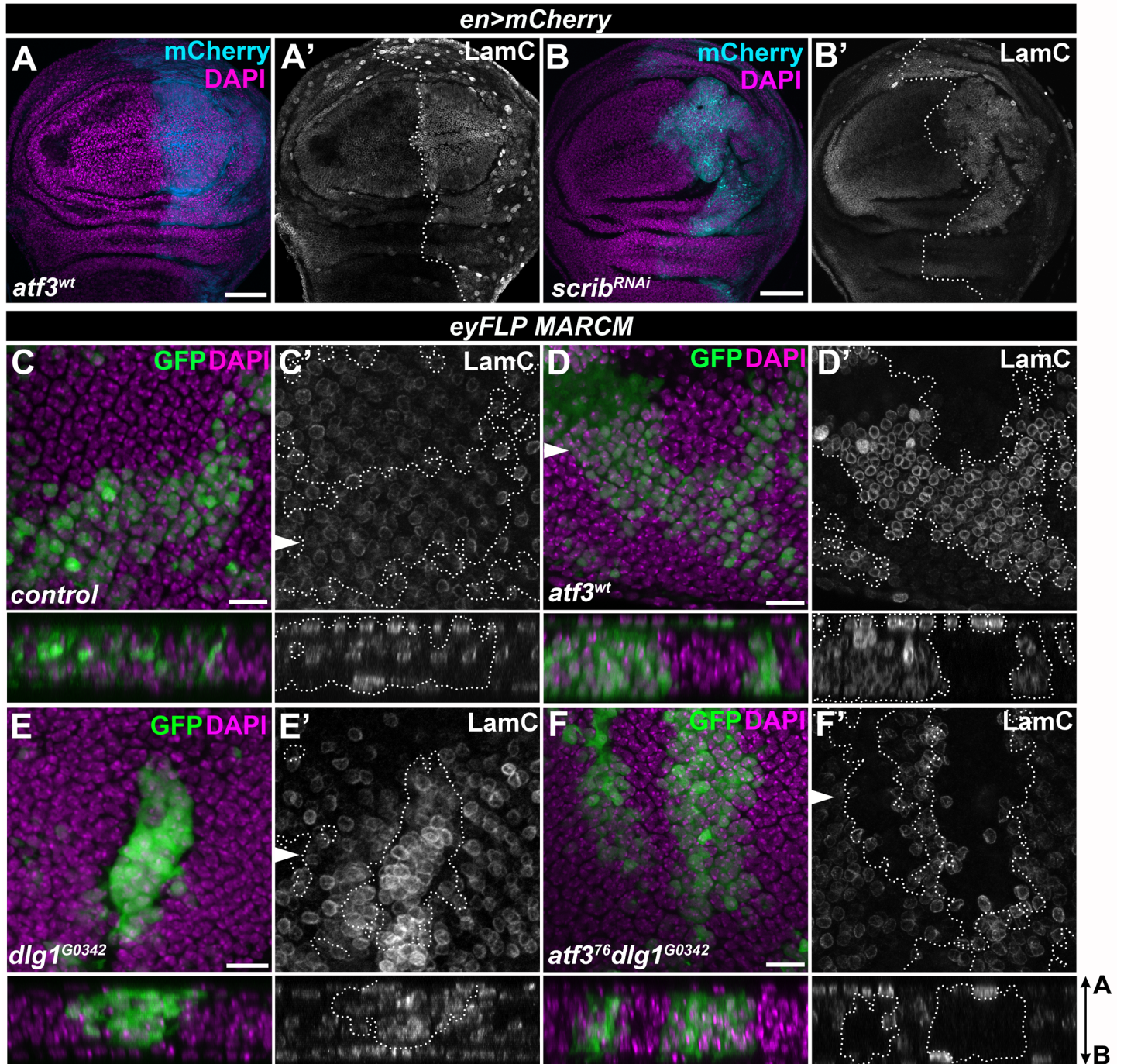
**Fig 6. Gain of Atf3 induces a broad transcriptional response in EAD epithelium.** (A) Transcriptome analysis identified a total of 4957 genes that were differentially regulated by a factor  $\geq 1.5$  in mosaic EADs expressing Atf3 (*eyFLP<sup>MARCM</sup> atf3<sup>wt</sup>*). Three times as many genes were transcriptionally repressed (n = 3666) than activated (n = 1291). (B-C) Tables list the Flybase ID, gene symbol (Symbol), and relative fold change in gene expression (Fold Change *FRT82B atf3<sup>wt</sup>/FRT82B*) of the Atf3 targets identified by ChIP-seq that are part of the cytoskeleton GO cluster (B) and the 80 Atf3 ChIP-seq targets which do not belong to the cytoskeleton GO cluster (C). (D) List summarizing the regulation of all tubulin genes in mosaic EADs overexpressing Atf3 sorted in descending order of transcript abundance.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1007241.g006>

primary building blocks of the cytoskeleton and nucleoskeleton, respectively. Microtubules are classically associated with controlling cell shape and division, but they are also central to polarity by serving as railroad tracks for directed vesicular trafficking [48]. Nuclear lamins on the other hand provide structure and stiffness to the nuclear envelope [49,50]. The coupling between the cytoskeleton and the nuclear lamina via the LINC complex is essential for maintaining the mechanical properties of the cell and signal transduction [51]. Immunostaining for LamC showed that the increase in *LamC* transcription in response to excess Atf3 (Fig 6B and S9A Fig and S3 Dataset) translated into a dramatic enrichment of the LamC protein in the nuclear envelope of EAD or wing disc cells overexpressing Atf3 (Fig 7A and 7D). Importantly, LamC protein levels also increased in the wing disc epithelium deficient for Scrib (*en>scrib<sup>RNAi</sup>*) and in *dlg1* mutant clones of the EAD (Fig 7B and 7E), whereas they were markedly reduced in *atf3<sup>76</sup>dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* double mutant EAD clones compared to the surrounding tissue and control clones (Fig 7C and 7F). In contrast to *LamC* enrichment, expression of at least two microtubule genes ( *$\beta$ Tub85D* and  *$\gamma$ Tub37C*) was downregulated in *atf3<sup>wt</sup>* mosaic EADs (Fig 6D, S3 Dataset). Interestingly, immunostaining for  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -Tubulin revealed a reduced microtubule network and markedly lowered levels of non-centrosomal  $\gamma$ -Tubulin in Atf3-overexpressing clones of the wing imaginal disc relative to surrounding epithelial tissue (Fig 8A–8C). In addition, eye primordia bearing *dlg1* mutant clones showed abnormal microtubule organization that was partially normalized by simultaneous clonal loss of *atf3* (Fig 8D–8F). Taken together, our molecular and genetic approaches identified microtubule encoding genes and LamC as new targets of Atf3. We demonstrate that the upregulation of LamC and disturbances to microtubule network are the common hallmarks of epithelial cells in which Atf3 activity is enhanced either by transgenic overexpression or as a result of disturbed polarity. While LamC is a *bona fide* target of Atf3, changes to microtubule network likely arise indirectly as a part of the secondary response to ectopic Atf3 activity.

## Discussion

Classical insults to epithelial polarization include disruptions of the Crumbs, aPKC/Par, or Scrib protein modules, which all alter tissue organization, proliferation, differentiation, and cell viability [1]. The engagement of transcription factors presents a significant but poorly understood consequence to compromised polarity [10,22,27,28,52,53]. In this study, we identify Atf3 as a novel polarity response gene induced by aPKC signaling upon loss of the neoplastic tumor suppressors of the Scrib polarity module. Our results exclude JNK activation stemming from loss of polarity as a driver of *atf3* expression. Blocking JNK in *dlg1* mutant clones or tissues with active aPKC signaling did not abrogate Atf3 expression. Furthermore, activation of JNK signaling neither induced Atf3 in the wing imaginal disc, nor significantly activated the ATRE reporter in S2 cells. Moreover, activated Yki, a downstream effector of aPKC [10,27,28] and a context-dependent mediator of JNK signaling [23,24,53] was not sufficient to induce Atf3 activity. Future studies should determine which transcription factors downstream of aPKC regulate *atf3* expression.

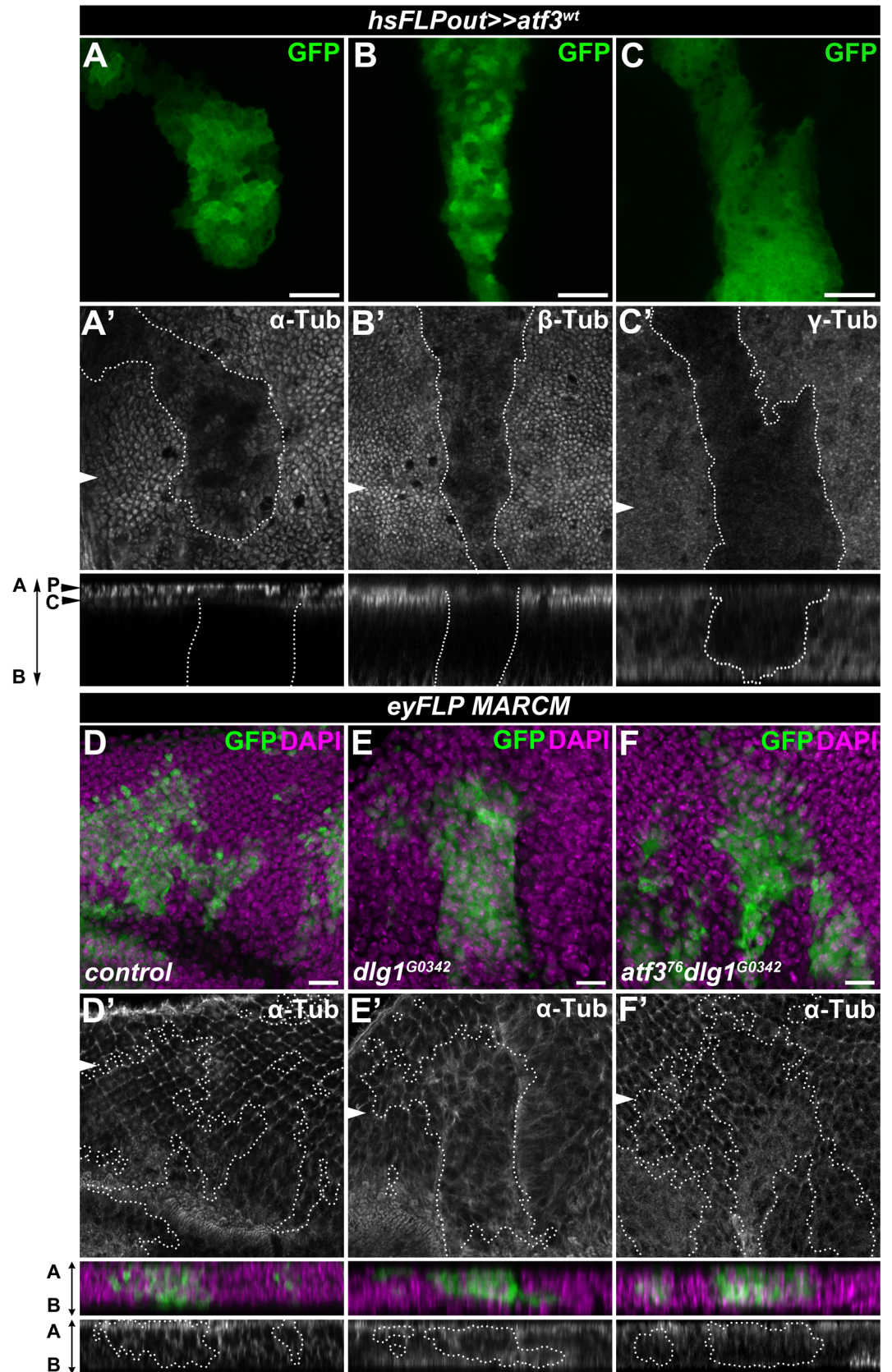


**Fig 7. LamC is a bona fide target of Atf3.** (A-B) Both Atf3 overexpression ( $en>atf3^{wt}$ ) and Scrib knockdown ( $en>scrib^{RNAi}$ ) increased LamC levels in the posterior compartment of the wing imaginal disc (mCherry) (A',B'). (C-D) *eyFLP*-mediated clonal overexpression of Atf3 (GFP) markedly upregulated the LamC protein (D') compared to levels detected in surrounding tissue and control clones (C'). (E-F) LamC was also enriched in *dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* clones (E'), but was reduced below control levels in *atf3<sup>76</sup>dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* cells (F'). Discs were counterstained with DAPI. Images represent single slices from confocal stacks. The wing disc posterior compartments (A-B) and EAD clones (C-F) are outlined with white dotted lines. On images C'-F', the arrows indicate cross sections shown below the corresponding images, with the apical side facing up. Scale bars: 50  $\mu$ m (A-B), 10  $\mu$ m (C-F).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1007241.g007>

This study positions Atf3 as a major regulator in the aPKC circuit, as removing Atf3 from *dlg1* deficient cells recapitulated the phenotypes conferred by reduced aPKC activity in *dlg1*





**Fig 8. Increased Atf3 levels disturb the microtubule network.** (A-B) Columnar cells in the wing disc expressing Atf3 (*hsFLPout>>atf3<sup>wt</sup>*) (GFP) contained less apical, subcortical  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -Tubulin compared to surrounding tissue (A',B') and non-clonal cells of the peripodial epithelium (P) directly above (A'). (C) Wing disc clones expressing Atf3 display lower levels of non-centrosomal  $\gamma$ -Tubulin (C'). (D-F) *eyFLP*-mediated mitotic recombination was used to generate clones (GFP) in the EADs of the indicated genotypes. Clones lacking *dlg1* (E) show disturbed  $\alpha$ -Tubulin localization (E') compared to control clones (D-D') in the photoreceptor region of the EADs. Clones lacking both *dlg1* and *atf3* (F) show normalized microtubule distribution along the apicobasal axis (F'). Discs were counterstained with DAPI. The arrows indicate cross sections shown below the corresponding images, with the apical side facing up. Clones are outlined with white dotted lines. Scale bars: 10  $\mu$ m (A-F).

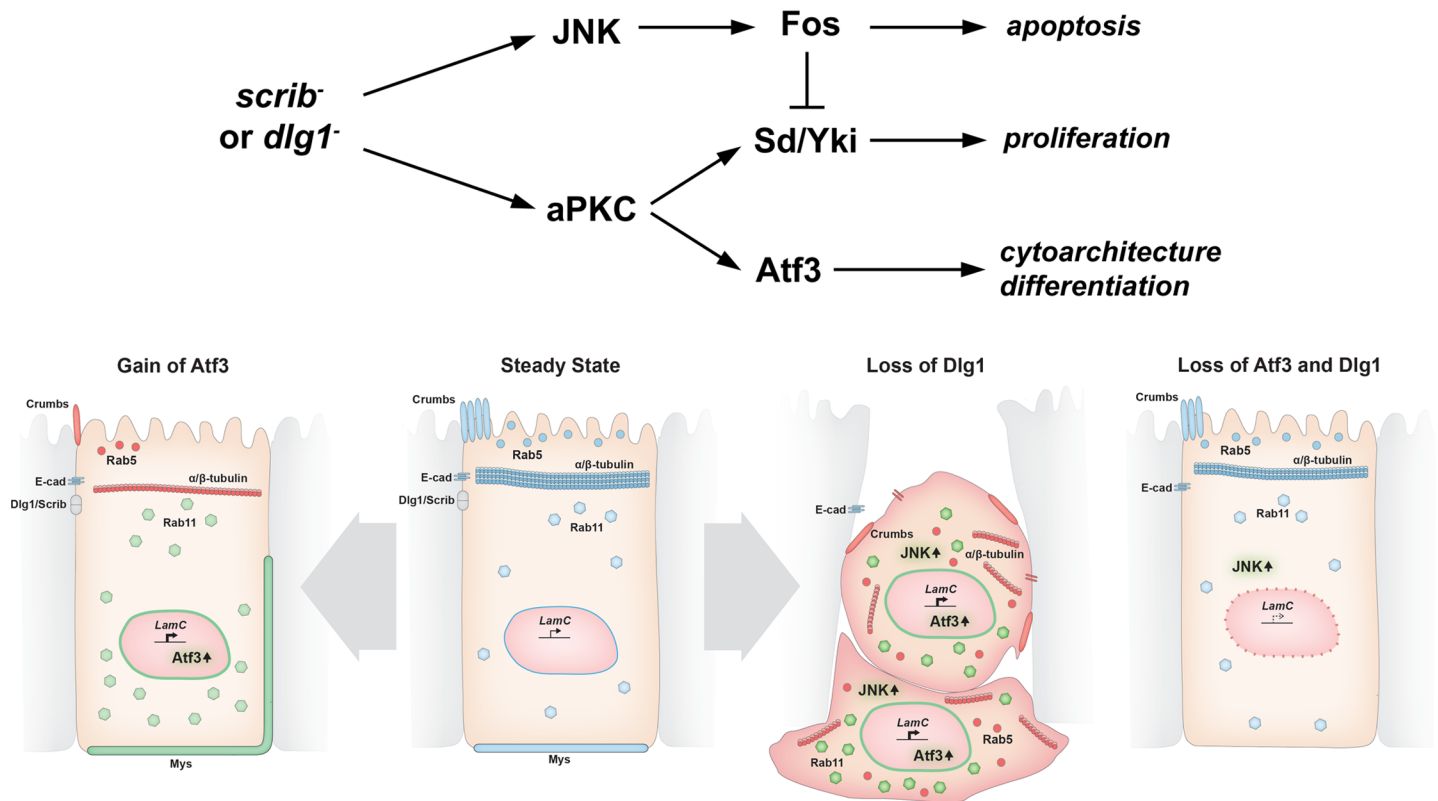
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1007241.g008>

tissue, including restoration of a polarized, columnar morphology and differentiation in the eye primordium [22]. Importantly, Atf3 acts in a manner distinct from that of the bZIP protein Fos and the TEAD/TEF transcription factor Scalloped (Sd) and its co-activator Yki, operating downstream of disrupted polarity [22,27,28,31,53]. In *scrib* and *dlg1* mutant cells, Fos and Sd/Yki promote apoptosis and proliferation, respectively; however they are not linked to disturbed cytoarchitecture [23,27,32]. Conversely, lack of Atf3 does not block JNK activity or the elimination of *scrib/dlg1* mutant clones, whereas overexpression of dominant-negative forms of JNK or removal of Fos do [22,25,31]. As loss of *atf3* did not affect *dlg1* clonal abundance, we conclude that *atf3* deficiency neither reduces the proliferative potential of *dlg1* tissue nor interferes with JNK-mediated repression of Yki [23]. Taken together, we propose that Atf3, Fos, and Sd/Yki act downstream of cell polarity insults in parallel (Fig 9).

Impairment of the vesicular trafficking machinery has been recognized as a key feature of epithelial cells lacking polarity determinants such as Crumbs or the components of the Scrib complex [29,38,40,54]. However, the deregulation of endocytosis has been also shown to drive polarity defects and to alter signal transduction resulting in overgrowth or apoptosis depending on the tissue and genetic context [29,38,40,55]. Here, we show that while bulk endocytosis is not affected in *dlg1* mutant clonal cells of the EAD, levels and distribution of specific components of the vesicle trafficking machinery and their cargo are disturbed and these defects depend on Atf3. However, despite the clear rescue of the Rab5 and Rab11 trafficking apparatus in *atf3 dlg1* double mutant clones JNK signaling remains upregulated and cells are eliminated, suggesting that multiple mechanisms are in play to promote JNK activity upon loss of *dlg1*. Importantly, the disruption of Rab5 and Rab11-mediated trafficking routes can be recapitulated by Atf3 overexpression. The reduced levels of Crumbs, whose membrane delivery requires vesicular transport from the *trans* Golgi-network [29], and the ectopic expansion of Mys ( $\beta$ PS-integrin) along the lateral membrane, whose turnover relies on Rab5 and Rab21 vesicles [56], further highlight the impact of enhanced Atf3 activity on the trafficking and recycling of cellular and membrane components. Whether this contribution is direct or indirect via regulating cellular architecture remains to be determined.

Our study provides initial *in vivo* insights into the binding specificity of *Drosophila* Atf3. The ChIP-seq experiment revealed an enrichment of Atf3 targets among the constituents of the cytoskeleton and factors that are associated to it. Atf3 bound and deregulated the expression of several genes encoding tubulin subunits and tubulin-associated motor proteins (ChIP-seq:  *$\alpha$ Tub84B*,  *$\beta$ Tub56D*, *Khc*, *Dhc64C*; mRNA-seq:  *$\beta$ Tub85D* and  *$\gamma$ Tub37C*). Importantly, the microtubules and motors are not only pivotal to the maintenance of cellular structure, but also to intracellular trafficking processes [48,57,58]. Atf3 upregulation, whether resulting from loss of apicobasal polarity or induced by transgenic overexpression, disrupts the stereotypical tubulin organization and impairs vesicle trafficking. This suggests that Atf3 is crucial for proper cytoarchitecture and the associated transport mechanisms in epithelial cells.

In addition, Atf3 targeted genes responsible for the organization and dynamics of the actin cytoskeleton (*cher*, *jbug*, *cortactin*), as well as genes linked to the integrin adhesion complex



**Fig 9. Model depicting the effects of Atf3 misregulation in epithelia.** In our working model (upper diagram), loss of *dlg1/scrib* activates aPKC and JNK signaling. Through Fos, JNK induces apoptosis and restrains excessive cell proliferation that would result from aPKC-mediated activation of Yki. Dlg1 mutant cells flatten and are extruded. Aberrant aPKC activity induces Atf3 expression independent of JNK, leading to defects in cell morphology and differentiation. Columnar cell organization and the aberrant distribution of Rab5 and Rab11 vesicles and polarity proteins observed upon loss of Dlg1 are rescued by simultaneous loss of Atf3, while JNK signaling remains active. Atf3 overexpression negatively impacts the microtubule network, dysregulates Rab5 and Rab11 trafficking routes, and perturbs the distribution of apicobasal polarity proteins. Nevertheless, Atf3 overexpressing cells remain columnar. Note that in all cases, LamC is regulated in an Atf3-dependent manner. Physiological levels/correct localization are indicated in blue, increased levels/expanded localization in green and reduced levels/mislocalization in red.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1007241.g009>

(*Itgbn, Ilk, Stck, Fit1, Pax*). The dynamic integrin-actin coupling is essential for sensing and transducing mechanical stimuli, which result in the adjustment of the intracellular tension and changes in cell behavior and morphology. On the other hand, altered mechanotransduction has been linked to polarity defects and tumorigenesis [59–62]. Interestingly, we show that the extrusion process which relies on coordinated activities of the cytoskeleton and adhesion modules can be modulated by Atf3 gain or loss. Thus, it is plausible that cellular shape and tension are controlled by Atf3 in the context of disturbed polarity.

Finally, we identified Atf3 targets among the components of the nuclear lamina (*LamC*), and the nuclear-envelope-spanning linker of nucleoskeleton and cytoskeleton (LINC) complex (*Msp300, koi*). While a filamentous meshwork of nuclear lamins underlies the inner nuclear membrane and provides structural properties to the nuclear envelope [49,50], the LINC complex couples the nucleoskeleton to both the actin and microtubule networks [51]. Importantly, the LINC complex and nuclear lamins have emerged as central components of the mechanosensing and mechanotransduction machinery, not only relaying mechanical forces to the nucleus [63], but also acting as force generators, ultimately inducing cytoskeletal rearrangement, polarization and cell shape changes [64].

With RNA-seq profiling we aimed to define a gene expression program provoked by increased Atf3 levels in primordial epithelia. Interestingly, transcriptome analysis revealed that



only a quarter of Atf3 ChIP-seq targets were misexpressed in *atf3<sup>wt</sup>* mosaic EADs, which represent a fraction of all differentially regulated genes. This relatively small intersection between ChIP-seq targets identified in adult flies and the EAD transcriptome could reflect a tissue specific context for DNA-binding and transcriptional regulation by Atf3. Moreover, the widespread transcriptional deregulation following Atf3 overexpression in epithelia indicates that multiple cellular processes are affected, thus underpinning the complex phenotypes that arise in these cells. Based on our *in silico* analysis, nearly three quarters of the genes misregulated in *atf3<sup>wt</sup>* mosaic EADs did not contain a consensus Atf3 site. It is therefore likely that the broad shift in the transcriptome profile also comprises an adaptive response to excess Atf3 activity. Changes to the expression of microtubule genes which translate into the alterations of the microtubule cytoskeleton represent one such example.

Importantly, the transcriptional signatures of imaginal cells overexpressing Atf3 (this study) and those lacking *scrib/dlg1* [10] significantly overlap, which could indicate common molecular and cellular mechanisms. Consistent with this notion, we identify Atf3-dependent upregulation of LamC to be a shared hallmark between the two conditions. While originally ascribed structural roles, experimental evidence link lamins to transcriptional regulation through the formation of transcriptionally repressive lamin associated domains (LADs) [65]. Thus, it is tempting to speculate that the direct and strong induction of *LamC* by Atf3 might have contributed to the wide shift in gene expression in EADs overexpressing Atf3 and/or disturbances in the microtubule network and cell polarity. However, clonal expression of a LamC transgene was insufficient to mimic defects of Atf3 overexpression or *dlg1* loss (S11 Fig), underscoring the unlikely capacity of any single target gene to recapitulate phenotypes of Atf3 gain.

Finally, it is important to note that the extent of Atf3 activity and the signaling milieu differ between *dlg1* mutant epithelia and cells overexpressing Atf3, and therefore the two conditions cannot be expected to phenocopy each other. The model presented in Fig 9 summarizes the shared and distinct roles of Atf3 in these contexts as established in this study.

## Outlook

A growing body of evidence points to striking similarities in the cellular and molecular events underlying loss of polarity and wounding [10,66]. In this context, the induction of Atf3 upon loss of polarity is in line with the early discovery of *ATF3* as a gene rapidly induced in the regenerating rat liver [67] and recent studies showing Atf3 induction during epithelial wounding [14,15]. Here we demonstrate that Atf3 levels remain low as long as epithelial polarity is intact, whereas loss of polarity due to deficiency in tumor suppressors of the Scrib complex triggers Atf3 expression. Future investigations into the link between *Drosophila* Atf3 and cell polarity are likely to unravel the impact of ATF3 expression on epithelial homeostasis and on human pathologies arising from polarity breakdown.

## Materials and methods

### Flies

The following fly strains were used: (a) *y w<sup>1118</sup>*, (b) *w<sup>1118</sup>*, (c) *y atf3<sup>76</sup> w/FM7i, P{ActGFP}JMR3* [5], (d) *atf3<sup>g<sup>BAC</sup></sup>* [21], (e) *en-GAL4* (RRID: BDSC\_30564), (f) *dpp-GAL4* (RRID: BDSC\_7007), (g) *UAS-atf3<sup>V</sup>* (this study as *atf3<sup>wt</sup>*) [5], (h) *hsFLP; act>y<sup>+</sup>>GAL4, UAS-GFP*, (i) *hsFLP; act>y<sup>+</sup>>GAL4, UAS-GFP, UAS-atf3<sup>wt</sup>* (this study), (j) *FRT19A* (RRID: BDSC\_1744), (k) *FRT82B* (RRID: BDSC\_5619), (l) *UAS-p35/CyO* (RRID: BDSC\_5072), (m) *GMR-hid y w FRT19; ey-Gal4, UAS-FLP* (RRID: BDSC\_5248), (n) *FRT19A dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* (111872, DGRC), (o) *dlg1<sup>m52</sup>* (a generous gift from F. Papagiannouli), (p) *FRT82B scrib<sup>1</sup>* [25], (q) *eyFLP FRT19A*

*tubGAL80; act>y<sup>+</sup>>GAL4, UAS-GFP* (this study), (r) *eyFLP FRT19A, tubGAL80; act>y<sup>+</sup>>GAL4, UAS-myrRFP* (this study), (s) *eyFLP; act>y<sup>+</sup>>GAL4, UAS-GFP; FRT82B, tubGAL80* [68], (t) *UAS-dlg1<sup>RNAi</sup>* (41134, VDRC), (u) *UAS-scrib<sup>RNAi</sup>* (105412, VDRC), (v) *TRE-DsRed* (attP16) [26], (w) *UAS-hep<sup>wt</sup>*, (x) *UAS-yki<sup>S111A.S168A.S250A.V5</sup>* (RRID: BDSC\_28817, this study as *yki<sup>act</sup>*), (y) *UAS-mCD8-ChRFP* (RRID:BDSC\_27391, this study as *UAS-mCherry*), (z) *UAS-aPKC<sup>CAAX</sup>* [69], (aa) *UAS-LamC* [70], (bb) *UAS-bsk<sup>DN</sup>*. A transgenic ATRE-GFP line was obtained using the attP16 landing site [71]. The *atf3<sup>gBAC</sup>* fly line was used for immunostaining of Atf3::GFP. For detailed descriptions of fly crosses, see [S2 Table](#). All crosses were carried out at 25°C unless stated otherwise.

### Quantitative reverse transcription-PCR (qRT-PCR)

For each biological replicate, total RNA was isolated from 10 larvae or 15 adult heads with Isol-RNA Lysis Reagent (5 Prime). After DNase I treatment (Ambion, Foster City, CA), cDNA was synthesized from 1 µg of RNA using oligo(dT) primers and Superscript III (Life Technologies). PCR was performed in triplicate with BioRad 2x SYBR Green mix in the CFX96 real-time PCR system (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). All primers were designed to anneal at 62°C (see [S1 Table](#) for oligonucleotide sequences). All data were normalized to *rp49* transcript levels, and fold changes in gene expression were calculated using the  $\Delta\Delta CT$  method [72].

### Genetic mosaic analysis

Clones expressing *atf3* in the wing imaginal disc were generated using a *hsFLPout* method described in [5]. Crosses were kept at 22°C. Four days after egg lay, progeny were heat shocked for 30 min in a 37°C water bath. Imaginal discs were dissected from wandering third instar larvae. Generation of mosaics in EADs using Mosaic Analysis with a Repressible Cell Marker method (MARCM) [73] was carried out as described in [31].

### ChIP-seq

For each genotype (see [S2 Table](#)), three biological ChIP replicates and one input replicate were generated. For each ChIP replicate, 1.2 g of adult males were collected and processed using a modified version of the protocol described in [74]. Anesthetized males were split into two batches of 600 mg and flash frozen using liquid nitrogen, pulverized with a mortar and pestle, and disrupted further via 20 strokes of a loose fitting pestle in a Dounce homogenizer containing 10 ml of Crosslinking Solution (1 mM EDTA, 0.5 mM EGTA, 100 mM NaCl, 50 mM HEPES, pH 8.0) supplemented with protease inhibitors (11873580001, Roche). The remainder of the protocol describes the processing of a single batch. The suspension was centrifuged for 1 min at 400 g in a swing bucket rotor and then passed through two layers of 64 µm Nitex membrane into a 15 ml Falcon tube. To crosslink Atf3 to chromatin, formaldehyde was added to a final concentration of 1.8% to the Falcon tube containing 10 ml of cleared fly homogenate. The Falcon tube was then incubated on an orbital shaker at room temperature for 10 min. Crosslinking was stopped by adding glycine to a final concentration of 225 mM and shaking for a further 5 min. After centrifugation for 10 min at 1,100 g in a swing bucket rotor, cells were resuspended in 10 ml of Cell Lysis Buffer (85 mM KCl, 0.5% IGEPAL CA-630 (v/v), 5 mM HEPES, pH 8.0) supplemented with protease inhibitors and lysed in a Dounce homogenizer via twenty strokes with a tight fitting pestle. Nuclei were pelleted at 2000 g for 4 min and washed in 5 ml of Cell Lysis Buffer three times. Nuclei were resuspended in 2 ml of TBS Lysis Buffer (50 mM Tris-Cl pH 7.8, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA pH 8.0, 1% Triton-X100, 0.01% IGEPAL CA-630) supplemented with protease inhibitors and incubated for 10 min on an orbital shaker. While submerged in an ice water bath, chromatin was sheared to 300–500 bp

fragments by applying fifty 30 seconds on/30 seconds off cycles of a Branson 250 microtip sonifier with Output set to 3.5 and Duty Cycle set to 50%. The 2 ml of chromatin was split equally into two 1.5 ml low binding microcentrifuge tubes (710176, Biozym). Debris was cleared from the chromatin by centrifugation at 20,000 g for 10 min. Chromatin was cleared overnight in two tubes at 4°C by the addition of 40 µl of sepharose-IgG beads (17-0969-01, GE) equilibrated in TBS Lysis Buffer. 100 µl of cleared chromatin was retained as an INPUT sample for sequencing. Remaining cleared chromatin was transferred to two new low binding tubes and precipitated overnight at 4°C with 40 µl GFP Trap beads (gta-20, Chromotek) per tube. Beads were washed 5 times with cold TBS Lysis Buffer supplemented with protease inhibitors. From this point on, the beads and INPUT sample retained earlier were processed in the same fashion. Samples were resuspended in 100 µl TE buffer (1 mM EDTA, 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0) supplemented with 50 µg/ml RNase A, transferred to PCR tubes, and incubated in a thermal cycler with heated lid at 37°C for 30 min. SDS was added to a final concentration of 0.5% (w/v) from a 10% stock, proteinase K to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/ml. Tubes were then incubated at 37°C for 12 hours followed by 65°C for 6 h in a thermal cycler with heated lid to partially reverse the crosslinks. H<sub>2</sub>O was added to a final volume of 200 µl, and DNA was purified by phenol:chloroform extraction. DNA was ethanol precipitated in a low binding 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube with sodium acetate and glycogen. DNA was washed once with 70% ethanol. DNA pellets derived from the original 1.2 g of starting adult fly material (4 microcentrifuge tubes in the end) were resuspended in 15 µl of TE.

Sequencing libraries were generated from input and ChIP samples according to the Illumina protocol for total ChIP-seq library preparation. All samples were loaded onto a single Illumina flow cell (Illumina, San Diego, CA). Using the Illumina HiSeq 2000 instrument, 50 bp of sequence were read from one DNA end. Image analysis and base calling were done with the Illumina RTA software (RRID: SCR\_014332) at run time. Sequences were mapped to the *Drosophila* genome assembly (version BDGP R5/dm3, April 2006) and delivered as BAM files.

## DNA motif analyses

To identify regions bound by Atf3, BEDTools [75] (RRID: SCR\_006646) was used to convert BAM files from Atf3 and control samples (3 biological ChIP replicates and one input sample each) into BED files, which were subsequently submitted to a Comparative Profile Analyzer (CoPrA) workflow to call and test the statistical significance of differentially enriched genomic locations in Atf3 ChIP-seq samples relative to control. The differential analysis depends on base-resolution coverage profiles of the Atf3 and control ChIP samples as well as the input data from both samples. They were generated from uniquely mapped reads that were extended to the original fragment length of 200 bp resulting in 6 ChIP and 2 input coverage profiles. All profiles are normalized through division of the base-wise coverage values by the total number of respective sample reads multiplied by one Million. Thereby normalized input profiles from Atf3 and control samples are subtracted from normalized Atf3 and control ChIP-profile replicates, respectively. Every processed ChIP profile replicate is then scaled separately to transform its values into the range [0,1]. They were then discretized by calculating the coverage mean of a defined sliding window. Since transcription factor binding peaks cover a small region on the genome, its size was adjusted to 50 bp. The shift is set by default to half of the window size. In the next step the discretized replicate profiles of the same sample type are combined to one resulting discretized profile by taking the mean of the window values at the same genomic position respectively. The thus processed sample profiles of Atf3 and control are finally utilized to generate a difference profile by taking the Euclidean difference between Atf3 and control values at the same genomic position. The obtained values of the difference profile are normally

distributed and are located between -1 and 1 with a mean very close to 0. To filter out non-informative difference regions the profile is cleaned by removing all values within the range of 4 times the standard deviation of the mean. Remaining difference regions which are adjacent to each other and that possess the same sign are merged. They either show enrichment for Atf3 or control. They are size filtered by taking the discretization window size as a minimal threshold. The resulting difference regions are finally tested for significance by a two-sided Kolmogorov-Smirnov test of the discretized region values of Atf3 and control and multiple testing corrected by Benjamini-Hochberg. We accepted differential regions with a  $q$ -value  $< 0.05$  that are enriched in the Atf3 sample and extracted their DNA sequences with BEDTools. Peaks were assigned to genes when located within a gene or 1 kb upstream of the transcriptional start site. Multiple genes were manually associated with a peak in the case of nested genes or dense gene regions. Enriched regions mapping to positions within the CH321-51N24 BAC (source of the *atf3<sup>gBAC</sup>*) were discarded ( $n = 59$ ), except for two peaks corresponding to the genes *atf3* and *CG11403*, which contained the *Drosophila* Atf3 motif.

Sequences of regions bound by Atf3 were uploaded to MEME (<http://meme-suite.org/>) for motif identification [43]. The positional weight matrix returned by MEME was submitted to TOMTOM (<http://meme-suite.org/tools/tomtom>) for interspecies motif comparison [44]. Fly-Base gene ontology (GO) terms identified with FlyMine (<http://www.flymine.org>, RRID: SCR\_002694) were used for functional annotation [45].

### ChIP from eye/antennal imaginal discs

A custom protocol combining the methods described in [74,76] was used to perform ChIP against Atf3 in the EADs. For each replicate, 100 EADs with mouth hooks attached were dissected from third instar larvae in ice-cold PBS. Discs were fixed at room temperature by gently mixing in 1 ml cross-linking solution (1.8% formaldehyde, 50 mM Hepes pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA, 0.5 mM EGTA, 100 mM NaCl), which was changed 3–4 times during fixation. Fixation was stopped by washing for 3 min in 1 ml PBS/0.01% Triton X-100/125 mM glycine 3–4 times. Fixed discs were washed for 10 min in 1 ml wash A (10 mM Hepes pH 7.6, 10 mM EDTA, 0.5 mM EGTA, 0.25% Triton X-100) and subsequently for 10 min in 1 ml wash B (10 mM Hepes pH 7.6, 200 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 0.5 mM EGTA, 0.01% Triton X-100), with the wash solutions being changed 3–4 times over the 10 min. Eye discs were separated from the brain and mouth hooks and transferred into 550  $\mu$ l of TBS Lysis Buffer (see ChIP-seq protocol). Chromatin was sheared using an Active Motif EpiShear sonicator (Active Motif, 53052) equipped with a 1.5 ml EpiShear Cooled Sonication Platform (Active Motif, 53080) and 1.5 ml Benchtop Cooler (Active Motif, 53076). With Amplitude set to 50%, sonication was performed in cycles of 20 seconds on/30 seconds off for 20 minutes. Chromatin was centrifuged at 14,000 RPM for 10 min to clear debris, transferred into clean 1.5 ml tubes, and cleared overnight at 4°C with 20  $\mu$ l sepharose-IgG beads equilibrated in TBS Lysis Buffer. Cleared chromatin was transferred to new 1.5 ml tubes and precipitated overnight at 4°C with 25  $\mu$ l GFP Trap beads per tube. Beads were washed the indicated number of times with 1 ml of each of the following buffers at 4°C on a rotating wheel for 10 min: 1  $\times$  TBS Lysis Buffer, 4  $\times$  TBS 500 Lysis Buffer (50 mM Tris-Cl pH 7.8, 500 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA pH 8.0, 1% Triton-X100, 0.01% IGEPAL CA-630), 1  $\times$  LiCl buffer (250 mM LiCl, 1 mM EDTA, 0.5% IGEPAL CA-630 (v/v), 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0). Beads were transferred into clean 1.5 ml tubes and washed two times with TE for 10 min at 4°C on a rotating wheel. Beads were subsequently transferred into PCR tubes. Chromatin was decrosslinked and precipitated as described in the ChIP-seq protocol. Purified DNA was raised in 500  $\mu$ l water.

qPCR was performed in triplicate with BioRad 2x SYBR Green mix in the CFX96 real-time PCR system (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). All primers were designed to anneal at 62°C (see S1

Table 1 for oligonucleotide sequences). Data were normalized to amplification values for *ecd*. Fold enrichment was calculated using the  $\Delta\Delta\text{CT}$  method [72].

### RNA-seq

RNA was isolated from *FRT82B atf3<sup>wt</sup>* mosaic EADs of third instar larvae as described [77]. Total RNA libraries were generated according to the Illumina protocol and single-end sequenced on an Illumina NextSeq 500 instrument at 75 bp read length. Image analysis and base calling were done with the Illumina RTA software at run time. Published sequence data from *FRT82B* mosaic EAD samples [11] were used as control. Data were processed using a high-throughput Next-Generation Sequencing analysis pipeline [78]. Basic read quality check was performed with FastQC (v0.10.1) (RRID: SCR\_014583) and read statistics were acquired with SAMtools v0.1.19 (RRID: SCR\_002105) [79]. Reads were mapped to the *Drosophila* reference assembly (version BDGP R5/dm3, April 2006) using Tophat v2.0.10 (RRID: SCR\_013035) [80], and gene quantification was carried out using a combination of Cufflinks v2.1.1 (RRID: SCR\_014597) [81], and the DESeq2 package v1.10.1 (RRID: SCR\_000154) [82], with genomic annotation from the Ensembl database (RRID: SCR\_002344), version 84. In all samples, the number of total reads exceeded 50 million, from which an average 83.6 percent could be mapped, and on average 97.5% of these mapped reads fulfilled the  $\text{MAPQ} \geq 30$  criterion. The results were uploaded into an in-house MySQL database and joined with BiomaRt (RRID: SCR\_002987) v2.26.1 [83] annotations from Ensembl, version 84. Lists of differentially expressed genes were defined by a final database export using 5 and 0.01 as cutoffs for DESeq2-based FCs and p-values, respectively. To identify genes differentially expressed under the respective conditions, the average of at least three biological replicates was calculated. The S3 Dataset shows all transcripts whose expression differed  $\geq 1.5$ -fold in *FRT82B atf3<sup>wt</sup>* compared to *FRT82B* control.

### Atf3 motif search

The experimentally derived *Drosophila* Atf3 PWM was submitted to the online FIMO utility (<http://meme-suite.org/tools/fimo>) (RRID: SCR\_001783) to identify Atf3 motifs in *Drosophila melanogaster* genome (UCSC, dm3), with a p-value threshold set at 0.0001. FIMO results, in the form of a BED file, were subsequently submitted to the online PAVIS tool (<https://manticore.niehs.nih.gov/pavis2>), using default settings.

### Plasmid constructs

To create the Atf3 expression reporter, oligonucleotides containing four intact or mutated Atf3 sites (see S1 Table for sequences) were cloned via MluI and NotI sites into the pRedRabbit and pGreenRabbit vectors [84]. To express N-terminally tagged GFP- or FLAG-Atf3 proteins from the UAST promoter, *atf3* cDNA (see S1 Table for oligonucleotide sequences) was cloned into pENTR4 and subsequently recombined using LR Clonase II (11791–020, Life Technologies) into pTGW and pTFW vectors, respectively (T. Murphy, *Drosophila* Genomic Resource Center).

### S2 cell culture

Schneider 2 (S2) cells were cultured at 25°C in Shields and Sang M3 insect medium (S8398-1L, Sigma-Aldrich) containing 8% fetal bovine serum (Gibco, Life Technologies) without antibiotics. Cells were transfected using X-tremeGENE (Roche Applied Science). Expression of UAS-driven genes was induced by co-transfection with a pWA-GAL4 plasmid expressing GAL4 under an *actin5C* promoter. Cells were fed 24 hours after transfection. Cells were imaged or lysed 72 hours after transfection.



## Tissue staining

Tissues from third instar larvae were processed as described previously [5]. The following primary and secondary antibodies were used at the indicated dilutions: anti-Dlg1 (RRID: AB\_528203; 1:200), anti-Fasciclin III (RRID: AB\_528238; 1:200), anti-Elav (RRID: AB\_528217 and AB\_528217; 1:200), anti-DE-cad (RRID: AB\_528120; 1:200), anti-Crumbs (RRID: AB\_528181; 1:200), anti-p120-catenin (RRID: AB\_2088073; 1:200), anti- $\alpha$ -Tubulin (RRID: AB\_579793; 1:200), anti- $\beta$ -Tubulin (RRID: AB\_2315513; 1:200), anti-LaminC (RRID: AB\_528339; 1:500) and anti- $\beta$ PS integrin (RRID: AB\_528310; 1:200) from the Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank (DSHB) (Iowa City, Iowa), anti- $\gamma$ -Tubulin (T6557, Sigma Aldrich; 1:50), anti-GFP (G10362, Invitrogen; 1:500), anti-Rab5 (ab31261, Abcam; 1:200), anti-Rab11 (BD610656, BD Biosciences; 1:200), chicken-anti-Av1 (a gift from D. Bilder, 1:500) and Cy2, Cy3- and Cy5-conjugated secondary antibodies (Jackson ImmunoResearch). Tissues were counterstained with DAPI (1  $\mu$ g/ml) and mounted in DABCO-Mowiol medium (Sigma-Aldrich).

## Dextran uptake assay

Third instar imaginal discs were incubated in M3 media containing 0.5 mM MW3000 Texas Red dextran (D3328; ThermoFisher Scientific) for 15 minutes (pulse) at 25°C. Discs were briefly washed 2 times in M3 media followed by incubation in M3 media for 60 minutes (chase). Discs were subsequently fixed in 1% formaldehyde in PBS for 20 min, counterstained with DAPI, and mounted in DABCO-Mowiol medium (Sigma-Aldrich).

## Image acquisition and processing

S2 cells were imaged using a DP72 camera mounted on an Olympus CK4X41 microscope, in conjunction with cellSens 1.1 Software (RRID: SCR\_014551). Confocal images were acquired at room temperature using an Olympus FV1000 confocal microscope equipped with 20x UPlan S-Apo (NA 0.85), 40x UPlan FL (NA 1.30) and 60x UPlanApo (NA 1.35) objectives. Transversal sections were generated using Imaris 7.0.0 (Bitplane) (RRID: SCR\_007370). Figure assembly and image brightness and contrast adjustments were done in Photoshop CS5.1 (Adobe Systems, Inc.) (RRID: SCR\_014199). Z-stacks of adult eyes were taken using a motorized Leica M165 FC fluorescent stereomicroscope equipped with the DFC490 CCD camera. Images were processed using the Multifocus module of LAS 3.7.0 software (Leica).

## Flow cytometry of eye/antenna imaginal discs

Third instar larvae were collected and washed two times with PBS. EADs were dissected in PBS (on average sixty EADs/replicate/genotype) and transferred to 1.5 ml low binding microcentrifuge tubes (no more than one hour before dissociation). PBS was removed from EADs and was replaced with 100  $\mu$ l dissociation solution containing 1 mg/ml collagenase I (Sigma, C2674), and 1 mg/ml papain (Sigma P4762). Samples were incubated for 60 min at room temperature and gently swirled every 15 min. After the dissociation solution was removed, discs were carefully rinsed with 500  $\mu$ l PBS, which was then replaced with 100  $\mu$ l of PBS. The final dissociation was performed by passing the discs through a 27G insulin syringe (Terumo) five times. Additional 200  $\mu$ l of PBS was added for a final volume of 300  $\mu$ l (5  $\mu$ l PBS per disc). Following sample filtration through a Filcone filter, propidium iodide was added to measure cell viability and samples were stored on ice until sorting. For each sample ( $n \geq 3$  per genotype), 30,000 events were counted on a BD LSRFortessa Cell Analyzer in combination with BD FACSDiva software v8.0 (both BD Bioscience) using gates set to distinguish GFP+, GFP-, and PI- cells.

### Scanning electron microscopy

Adult heads were fixed in 80% ethanol, postfixed with 1% osmium tetroxide, dehydrated in ethanol, critical point dried, gold coated, and observed under a JEOL JSM-7401F (Tokyo, Japan) 6300 scanning electron microscope.

### Immunoblotting

S2 cells were lysed in 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.8), 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA (pH 8.0), 1% Triton X-100, 0.01% Igepal, and protease inhibitors (Roche Applied Science). Protein concentration was quantified using Pierce 660 reagent (22660, Thermo Scientific) according to manufacturer's instructions. Following SDS-PAGE, proteins were detected by immunoblotting with anti-Flag M2 (1:1000, Sigma Aldrich), anti-GFP (1:5000, TP401, Acris) and anti- $\alpha$ -Spectrin (1:1000, RRID: AB\_528473) antibodies, followed by incubation with corresponding HRP-conjugated secondary antibodies (Jackson Immuno Research). Chemiluminescent signal was captured using ImageQuant LAS4000 reader (GE Healthcare).

### Sample size criteria

For sample size criteria, *post hoc* analysis of results presented in Figs 1, S1, S3, S5 and S9 using G\*Power 3.1 (RRID: SCR\_013726) [85] determined that the statistical power of all statistically significant differences (1- $\beta$ ) exceeded 0.94, given sample size, mean, and standard deviation for each condition. Raw data are available in [S4 Dataset](#).

### Accession numbers

All raw next generation sequencing data from *FRT82B* and *FRT82B atf3<sup>wt</sup>* mosaic EAD samples and the Atf3 ChIP-seq data are available from the Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database (RRID: SCR\_007303) under accession numbers GSE65261, GSE89845, GSE71206.

### Supporting information

**S1 Fig. The *dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* mutation is a loss-of-function allele.** (A) No *dlg1* transcript is detected in hemizygous *dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* larvae relative to control. (B-E) *eyFLP*-mediated mitotic recombination was used to generate clones (GFP) in the EADs of the indicated genotypes. Homozygous *dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* and *atf3<sup>76</sup> dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* EAD clones (B-C and D-E, respectively) are deficient for Dlg1 protein (B'-E'). qRT-PCR data are means of 6 biological replicates. Error bars depict 95% confidence interval; Unpaired Student's t-tests assuming unequal variance were used to calculate p-values: \*\*\*\* =  $p < 0.0001$ . Scale bars: 100  $\mu$ m (B,D), 10  $\mu$ m (C,E). (TIF)

**S2 Fig. Atf3 activates an ATRE reporter in cell culture.** (A-B) In S2 cells, Atf3 induced the ATRE-RFP reporter compared to undetectable activity in control cells. (C-D) Atf3 did not activate a mutant mATRE-RFP reporter. (E-G) Expression of FLAG::Atf3 strongly induced an ATRE-GFP reporter in S2 cells. While co-expression of Hep/JNKK and Bsk/JNK induced an AP-1 reporter (TRE-DsRed) (F,G), it only weakly activated the ATRE reporter (E).  $\alpha$ -Spectrin served as a loading control. (TIF)

**S3 Fig. Atf3 drives specific phenotypes in *dlg1* null mutant mosaic eyes.** (A-G) *eyFLP*-mediated mitotic recombination was used to generate clones of the indicated genotypes in the eye. Homozygous *dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* or *dlg1<sup>m52</sup>* EAD clones lead to smaller adult eyes of irregular shape (F, G) containing patches of undifferentiated tissue (A,D) relative to control (G). Adult eyes

derived from  $atf3^{76} dlg1^{G0342}$  or  $atf3^{76} dlg1^{m52}$  mosaic EADs exhibit mild or no differentiation defects (B,E) as well as restored eye size and shape (F,G). A single copy of a genomic  $atf3^{gBAC}$  reinstates differentiation defects to  $atf3^{76} dlg1^{G0342}$  adult eyes (C). Outlines of adult eyes from the indicated genotypes are presented vertically aligned along their midline (G). Adult eye measurements were performed from at least 17 biological replicates. Error bars depict 95% confidence interval; Unpaired Student's t-tests assuming unequal variance were used to calculate p-values: \*\*\* =  $p < 0.001$ .

(TIF)

**S4 Fig. Clonal expression of *atf3* does not impact differentiation in the EAD.** (A-D) *eyFLP*-mediated mitotic recombination was used to generate clones (GFP) in the EAD of the indicated genotypes.  $dlg1^{G0342}$  mutant cells located to the left of the morphogenetic furrow (arrow) are often Elav-negative (A,B) compared to a regular Elav staining pattern in the  $atf3^{wt}$  clones (C,D) and the non-clonal neighbors. Discs were counterstained with DAPI. Micrographs are single confocal slices. All images show EADs 7 days after egg laying. Scale bars: 100  $\mu$ m (A,C), 20  $\mu$ m (B,D).

(TIF)

**S5 Fig. JNK signaling is elevated upon loss of polarity and blocking apoptosis does not mitigate the genetic interaction between Atf3 and Dlg1.** (A-H) *eyFLP*-mediated mitotic recombination was used to generate GFP-labeled clones of the indicated genotypes in the EAD. (A) The number of GFP+ cells in EADs bearing clones of the indicated genotypes was determined by flow cytometry. Relative to control (n = 4),  $dlg1^{G0342}$  (n = 3),  $atf3^{76} dlg1^{G0342}$  (n = 4), and  $dlg1^{G0342} atf3^{wt}$  (n = 5) clones were less abundant.  $dlg1^{G0342} atf3^{wt}$  cells were less frequent relative to  $dlg1^{G0342}$  alone. Blocking apoptosis raised the relative abundance of  $dlg1^{G0342}$  (n = 7) and  $atf3^{76} dlg1^{G0342}$  (n = 6) cells, but not to control (n = 4) levels. Error bars reflect the 95% confidence interval. Unpaired Student's t-tests assuming unequal variance were used to calculate p-values: \* $p = 0.026$ , \*\*\* =  $p < 0.001$ . (B-C) An AP-1 reporter (TRE-DsRed) serves as a readout of JNK pathway activity and is upregulated in  $dlg1^{G0342}$  (B') and  $atf3^{76} dlg1^{G0342}$  (C') EAD clones. (D) The eclosion rate of animals bearing  $atf3^{76} dlg1^{G0342} p35$  EAD was less than control but was four times higher than animals bearing  $dlg1^{G0342} p35$  EAD. Four biological replicates were used for each genotype. Unpaired Student's t-tests assuming unequal variance were used to calculate p-values: \*\*\* =  $p < 0.001$ . (E-H) Compared to control (E), adult eyes derived from  $dlg1^{G0342} p35$  EAD were very small, comprising mostly undifferentiated tissue (F), while those derived from  $atf3^{76} dlg1^{G0342} p35$  EAD exhibited only traces (G) or small patches (H) of defective photoreceptor differentiation. (I-K) The EGUF/hid technique was used to generate adult eyes comprised entirely of control (I),  $dlg1^{G0342}$  (J) and  $atf3^{76} dlg1^{G0342}$  (K) clonal tissue, as non-clonal cells were removed by expression of pro-apoptotic protein Hid. Compared to control (I),  $dlg1^{G0342}$  eyes were severely reduced in size with only traces of ommatidia left (J).  $atf3^{76} dlg1^{G0342}$  eyes were only mildly reduced relative to control and contained several rows of orderly arranged ommatidia (K). Micrographs (B,C) are projections of multiple confocal sections showing EADs 7 days after egg laying. Scale bars: 100  $\mu$ m (B,C).

(TIF)

**S6 Fig. Epithelial clones lacking *dlg1* show Atf3-dependent perturbation of early endosomes, but no defects in endocytosis.** (A-F) *eyFLP*-mediated mitotic recombination was used to generate clones (GFP) in the EADs of the indicated genotypes. Apoptosis of mutant cells was reduced by p35 overexpression. (A-C)  $dlg^{G03421}$  and  $atf3^{76} dlg1^{G0342}$  clones show no disturbances in the uptake of fluorescently labeled dextran (B' - C') compared to control clones (A'). (D-F) The regular pattern of the early endosomal marker Avl (D') is disrupted in  $dlg1$  mutant



cells (E'), but restored in *atf3<sup>76</sup>dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* double mutant clones (F'). Discs were counterstained with DAPI. White arrows indicate cross sections, which appear below the corresponding panels and are oriented apical side up. Clones are outlined by white dotted lines. All images show EAD 7 days after egg laying. Scale bars: 10  $\mu$ m (A-F).  
(TIF)

**S7 Fig. Removal of *atf3* restores distribution of Rab5-positive vesicles in *dlg1* mutant clones.** (A-F) *eyFLP*-mediated mitotic recombination was used to generate clones (GFP) in the EADs of the indicated genotypes. Lower levels and disturbed pattern of the early endosome marker Rab5 (B',E') observed in *dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* clones relative to surrounding and control tissue (A', D') were largely restored in *atf3<sup>76</sup>dlg1<sup>G0342</sup>* clones (C',F'). Discs were counterstained with DAPI. In A-C, EADs and in D'-F', clones are outlined with dotted white lines. White arrows indicate cross sections, which appear below the corresponding panels and are oriented apical side up. On the cross sections of D'-F', arrowheads indicate the regular Rab5 accumulation in the photoreceptors. Micrographs are projections of multiple confocal slices (A-F). Scale bars: 100  $\mu$ m (A-C), 20  $\mu$ m (D-F).  
(TIF)

**S8 Fig. Gain of *Atf3* alters cellular trafficking machinery and the localization of polarity determinants.** (A-B) Abundance of Rab5 vesicles (A') was reduced in cells expressing *Atf3* (*hsFLPout*>>*atf3<sup>wt</sup>*) (GFP), compared to surrounding tissue while the amount of Rab11 endosomes increased and showed a distinct basal accumulation in *Atf3* overexpressing cells (*en*>*atf3<sup>wt</sup>*) (GFP) compared to wild type epithelium (B'). (C-D) Cross sections of immunostained wing imaginal disc clones expressing *Atf3* (*hsFLPout*>>*atf3<sup>wt</sup>*) revealed lower levels of the polarity determinant Crumbs on the apical surface (C'). In contrast, the  $\beta$ PS integrin Myospheroid (Mys) appeared to be more abundant in *Atf3* overexpressing cells and was distributed along the lateral membranes (D'). White dotted lines indicate clones (A,C,D) or the posterior compartment (B) in the wing disc. Arrowheads indicate cross sections, which appear below the corresponding panels and are oriented apical side up. Micrographs are otherwise single confocal slices. Scale bars: 10  $\mu$ m (A-D).  
(TIF)

**S9 Fig. *Atf3* binds to ATRE sites in the *LamC* gene and induces *LamC* transcription in larval EADs.** (A) Independent qRT-PCR from newly isolated mosaic EADs confirmed RNA-seq results showing enrichment of *LamC*, *DCTN6-p27*, *ude* and *arp1* transcripts in EADs overexpressing *Atf3* (n = 3) relative to control (n = 3) while  *$\alpha$ Tub84B* and  *$\beta$ Tub56D* remained unchanged. (B) ChIP from third instar EADs followed by qPCR was used to quantify enrichment of the indicated *Atf3* sites in *atf3<sup>gBAC</sup>* samples (n = 3) relative to *w<sup>1118</sup>* control (n = 3). *LamC* and  *$\alpha$ Tub84B* were enriched in *atf3<sup>gBAC</sup>* samples compared to control. Note that *LamC* was bound by *Atf3* at two of the three *Atf3* sites within the gene. *Atf3* did not bind the ATRE site in *coracle* which was occupied in samples from adults. Error bars indicate 95% confidence interval; Unpaired Student's t-tests assuming unequal variance were used to calculate p-values: \*\*p = 0.007 (*LamC*), \*p = 0.018 (*DCTN6-p27*), \*\*p = 0.008 (*ude*), \*p = 0.024 (*arp1*).  
(TIF)

**S10 Fig. Transcriptional response to gain of *Atf3* overlaps with genes misregulated by depletion of the Scrib polarity module.** (A-B) Venn diagrams show the overlap between genes differentially regulated by a factor  $\geq 1.5$  in mosaic EADs overexpressing *Atf3* (*eyFLP<sup>MARCM</sup>atf3<sup>wt</sup>*) and wing imaginal discs of *scrib<sup>1</sup>* homozygous or *dlg<sup>40-2</sup>/Y* hemizygous mutant larvae. Contingency tables provide information about directionality of expression of shared transcripts between the two datasets and serve to calculate the significance of overlap using the one-tailed

Fisher Exact Probability test.  
(TIF)

**S11 Fig. LamC overexpression in imaginal disc cells is not sufficient to recapitulate Atf3 gain-of-function phenotypes.** (A-B) Immunostaining for  $\alpha$ -Tubulin (A) and Crumbs (B) is unchanged in wing imaginal disc clones (GFP) expressing wild type LamC (*hsFLPout*>>*LamC*). Discs were counterstained with DAPI. Clones are outlined with dotted white lines. White arrows indicate cross sections, which appear below the corresponding panels and are oriented apical side up. Scale bars: 10  $\mu$ m (A,B).  
(TIF)

**S1 Table. Summary of oligonucleotides.**  
(PDF)

**S2 Table. Summary of fly crosses.**  
(PDF)

**S1 Dataset. Atf3 ChIP-seq peaks and targets.**  
(XLSX)

**S2 Dataset. *Drosophila* Atf3 PWM.**  
(TXT)

**S3 Dataset. Transcriptomic analysis of mosaic EADs.**  
(XLSX)

**S4 Dataset. Source data for statistical analyses.**  
(XLSX)

## Acknowledgments

We thank Dirk Bohmann, Sarah Bray, Sonsoles Campuzano, Fani Papagiannouli, Andreas Wodarz, Lori Wallrath, David Bilder, the Bloomington Stock Center (Bloomington, USA), the Vienna *Drosophila* Resource Center (VDRC, Vienna, Austria), NIG-Fly Stock Center (Mishima, Japan), the Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank (DSHB, Iowa, USA) and the *Drosophila* Genomics Resource Center (Bloomington, USA) for plasmids, fly stocks, and antibodies. We are grateful to Alvaro Rada-Iglesias for advice on ChIP, Vladimir Benes and the Genomics Core Facility in EMBL for ChIP and mRNA sequencing and Peter Frommolt and Prerana Wagle from the CECAD Bioinformatics Facility Cologne for mRNA-seq data processing, and Merve Kilinc for assistance with FACS. We acknowledge the Laboratory of Electron Microscopy (Biology Center, CAS, Ceske Budejovice, Czech Republic). We thank Tina Bresser and Nils Teuscher for technical assistance.

## Author Contributions

**Conceptualization:** Colin D. Donohoe, Mirka Uhlirova.

**Data curation:** Colin D. Donohoe, Gábor Csordás, Mirka Uhlirova.

**Formal analysis:** Colin D. Donohoe, Gábor Csordás, Andreia Correia, Corinna Klein, Mirka Uhlirova.

**Funding acquisition:** Mirka Uhlirova.

**Investigation:** Colin D. Donohoe, Gábor Csordás, Andreia Correia, Marek Jindra, Mirka Uhlirova.

**Methodology:** Colin D. Donohoe, Gábor Csordás, Corinna Klein, Bianca Habermann, Mirka Uhlirova.

**Project administration:** Mirka Uhlirova.

**Supervision:** Mirka Uhlirova.

**Validation:** Colin D. Donohoe, Gábor Csordás, Andreia Correia.

**Visualization:** Colin D. Donohoe, Gábor Csordás.

**Writing – original draft:** Colin D. Donohoe, Gábor Csordás, Mirka Uhlirova.

**Writing – review & editing:** Gábor Csordás, Andreia Correia, Marek Jindra, Mirka Uhlirova.

## References

1. Tepass U. The Apical Polarity Protein Network in Drosophila Epithelial Cells: Regulation of Polarity, Junctions, Morphogenesis, Cell Growth, and Survival. *Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol.* 2012; 28: 655–685. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-cellbio-092910-154033> <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-cellbio-092910-154033> PMID: 22881460
2. Kockel L, Homsy JG, Bohmann D. Drosophila AP-1: lessons from an invertebrate. *Oncogene.* Nature Publishing Group; 2001; 20: 2347–2364. <https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.onc.1204300> PMID: 11402332
3. Angel P, Szabowski A, Schorpp-Kistner M. Function and regulation of AP-1 subunits in skin physiology and pathology. *Oncogene.* Nature Publishing Group; 2001; 20: 2413–2423. <https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.onc.1204380> PMID: 11402337
4. Zenz R, Scheuch H, Martin P, Frank C, Eferl R, Kenner L, et al. c-Jun Regulates Eyelid Closure and Skin Tumor Development through EGFR Signaling. *Dev Cell.* Elsevier Inc; 2003; 4: 879–889. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1534-5807\(03\)00161-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1534-5807(03)00161-8) PMID: 12791272
5. Sekyrova P, Bohmann D, Jindra M, Uhlirova M. Interaction between Drosophila bZIP proteins Atf3 and Jun prevents replacement of epithelial cells during metamorphosis. *Development.* The Company of Biologists Ltd; 2010; 137: 141–150. <https://doi.org/10.1242/dev.037861> PMID: 20023169
6. Wang A, Arantes S, Conti C, McArthur M, Aldaz CM, Macleod MC. Epidermal hyperplasia and oral carcinoma in mice overexpressing the transcription factor ATF3 in basal epithelial cells. *Mol Carcinog.* Wiley Subscription Services, Inc., A Wiley Company; 2007; 46: 476–487. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mc.20298> PMID: 17295236
7. Hai T, Wolford CC, Chang Y-S. ATF3, a hub of the cellular adaptive-response network, in the pathogenesis of diseases: is modulation of inflammation a unifying component? *gene expr.* 2010; 15: 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.3727/105221610X12819686555015> PMID: 21061913
8. Kool J, Hamdi M, Cornelissen-Steijger P, van der Eb AJ, Terleth C, van Dam H. Induction of ATF3 by ionizing radiation is mediated via a signaling pathway that includes ATM, Nibrin1, stress-induced MAP-kinases and ATF-2. *Oncogene.* 2003; 22: 4235–4242. <https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.onc.1206611> PMID: 12833146
9. Wu X, Nguyen B-C, Dziunycz P, Chang S, Brooks Y, Lefort K, et al. Opposing roles for calcineurin and ATF3 in squamous skin cancer. *Nature.* 2010; 465: 368–372. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature08996> PMID: 20485437
10. Bunker BD, Nellimoottil TT, Boileau RM, Classen AK, Bilder D, McNeill H. The transcriptional response to tumorigenic polarity loss in Drosophila. *eLife.* eLife Sciences Publications Limited; 2015; 4: e03189. <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.03189> PMID: 25719210
11. Külshammer E, Mundorf J, Kilinc M, Frommolt P, Wagle P, Uhlirova M. Interplay among Drosophila transcription factors Ets21c, Fos and Ftz-F1 drives JNK-mediated tumor malignancy. *Dis Model Mech.* The Company of Biologists Ltd; 2015; 8: 1279–1293. <https://doi.org/10.1242/dmm.020719> PMID: 26398940
12. Atkins M, Potier D, Romanelli L, Jacobs J, Mach J, Hamaratoglu F, et al. An Ectopic Network of Transcription Factors Regulated by Hippo Signaling Drives Growth and Invasion of a Malignant Tumor Model. *Curr Biol.* 2016; 26: 2101–2113. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2016.06.035> PMID: 27476594
13. Doggett K, Turkel N, Willoughby LF, Ellul J, Murray MJ, Richardson HE, et al. BTB-Zinc Finger Oncogenes Are Required for Ras and Notch-Driven Tumorigenesis in Drosophila. Bergmann A, editor. *PLoS ONE.* Public Library of Science; 2015; 10: e0132987. 10.1371/journal.pone.0132987 <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0132987> PMID: 26207831



14. Harper EG, Alvares SM, Carter WG. Wounding activates p38 map kinase and activation transcription factor 3 in leading keratinocytes. *J Cell Sci.* 2005; 118: 3471–3485. <https://doi.org/10.1242/jcs.02475> PMID: 16079289
15. Khan SJ, Abidi SNF, Skinner A, Tian Y, Smith-Bolton RK. The Drosophila Duox maturation factor is a key component of a positive feedback loop that sustains regeneration signaling. Bosco G, editor. *PLoS Genet.* Public Library of Science; 2017; 13: e1006937. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1006937> PMID: 28753614
16. Wang A, Arantes S, Yan L, Kiguchi K, McArthur MJ, Sahin A, et al. The transcription factor ATF3 acts as an oncogene in mouse mammary tumorigenesis. *BMC Cancer.* 2008; 8: 268. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2407-8-268> PMID: 18808719
17. Pastar I, Stojadinovic O, Krzyzanowska A, Barrientos S, Stuelten C, Zimmerman K, et al. Attenuation of the Transforming Growth Factor  $\beta$ –Signaling Pathway in Chronic Venous Ulcers. *Molecular Medicine.* The Feinstein Institute for Medical Research; 2010; 16: 92–101. <https://doi.org/10.2119/molmed.2009.00149> PMID: 20069132
18. Pelzer AE, Bektic J, Haag P, Berger AP, Pycha A, Schäfer G, et al. The Expression of Transcription Factor Activating Transcription Factor 3 in the Human Prostate and its Regulation by Androgen in Prostate Cancer. *The Journal of Urology.* 2006; 175: 1517–1522. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5347\(05\)00651-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5347(05)00651-8) PMID: 16516039
19. Yuan X, Yu L, Li J, Xie G, Rong T, Zhang L, et al. ATF3 Suppresses Metastasis of Bladder Cancer by Regulating Gelsolin-Mediated Remodeling of the Actin Cytoskeleton. *Cancer Res.* 2013; 73: 3625–3637. <https://doi.org/10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-12-3879> PMID: 23536558
20. Yin X, Dewille JW, Hai T. A potential dichotomous role of ATF3, an adaptive-response gene, in cancer development. *Oncogene.* 2008; 27: 2118–2127. <https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.onc.1210861> PMID: 17952119
21. Rynes J, Donohoe CD, Frommolt P, Brodesser S, Jindra M, Uhlirva M. Activating Transcription Factor 3 Regulates Immune and Metabolic Homeostasis. *Mol Cell Biol.* 2012; 32: 3949–3962. <https://doi.org/10.1128/MCB.00429-12> PMID: 22851689
22. Leong GR, Goulding KR, Amin N, Richardson HE, Brumby AM. Scribble mutants promote aPKC and JNK-dependent epithelial neoplasia independently of Crumbs. *BMC Biol.* 2009; 7: 62. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1741-7007-7-62> PMID: 19778415
23. Chen CL, Schroeder MC, Kango-Singh M, Tao C, Halder G. Tumor suppression by cell competition through regulation of the Hippo pathway. *Proc Natl Acad Sci.* 2012; 109: 484–489. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1113882109> PMID: 22190496
24. Yang C-C, Graves HK, Moya IM, Tao C, Hamaratoglu F, Gladden AB, et al. Differential regulation of the Hippo pathway by adherens junctions and apical–basal cell polarity modules. *Proc Natl Acad Sci.* 2015; 112: 1785–1790. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1420850112> PMID: 25624491
25. Brumby AM, Richardson HE. scribble mutants cooperate with oncogenic Ras or Notch to cause neoplastic overgrowth in Drosophila. *EMBO J.* 2003; 22: 5769–5779. <https://doi.org/10.1093/emboj/cdg548> PMID: 14592975
26. Chatterjee N, Bohmann D. A versatile  $\Phi$ C31 based reporter system for measuring AP-1 and Nrf2 signaling in Drosophila and in tissue culture. *PLoS ONE.* Public Library of Science; 2012; 7: e34063. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0034063> PMID: 22509270
27. Doggett K, Grusche FA, Richardson HE, Brumby AM. Loss of the Drosophila cell polarity regulator Scribbled promotes epithelial tissue overgrowth and cooperation with oncogenic Ras-Raf through impaired Hippo pathway signaling. *BMC Dev Biol.* 2011; 11: 57. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-213X-11-57> PMID: 21955824
28. Grzeschik NA, Parsons LM, Allott ML, Harvey KF, Richardson HE. Lgl, aPKC, and Crumbs Regulate the Salvador/Warts/Hippo Pathway through Two Distinct Mechanisms. *Curr Biol.* 2010; 20: 573–581. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2010.01.055> PMID: 20362447
29. de Vreede G, Schoenfeld JD, Windler SL, Morrison H, Lu H, Bilder D. The Scribble module regulates retromer-dependent endocytic trafficking during epithelial polarization. *Development.* The Company of Biologists Ltd; 2014; 141: 2796–2802. <https://doi.org/10.1242/dev.105403> PMID: 25005475
30. Igaki T, Pagliarini RA, Xu T. Loss of cell polarity drives tumor growth and invasion through JNK activation in Drosophila. *Curr Biol.* 2006; 16: 1139–1146. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2006.04.042> PMID: 16753569
31. Uhlirva M, Jasper H, Bohmann D. Non-cell-autonomous induction of tissue overgrowth by JNK/Ras cooperation in a Drosophila tumor model. *Proc Natl Acad Sci.* 2005; 102: 13123–13128. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0504170102> PMID: 16150723
32. Uhlirva M, Bohmann D. JNK- and Fos-regulated Mmp1 expression cooperates with Ras to induce invasive tumors in Drosophila. *EMBO J.* 2006; 25: 5294–5304. <https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.emboj.7601401> PMID: 17082773

33. Ohsawa S, Sugimura K, Takino K, Xu T, Miyawaki A, Igaki T. Elimination of oncogenic neighbors by JNK-mediated engulfment in *Drosophila*. *Dev Cell*. Elsevier Inc; 2011; 20: 315–328. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.devcel.2011.02.007> PMID: 21397843
34. Woods DF, Bryant PJ. Molecular cloning of the lethal(1)discs large-1 oncogene of *Drosophila*. *Dev Biol*. 1989; 134: 222–235. PMID: 2471660
35. Perrimon N. The maternal effect of lethal(1)discs-large-1: A recessive oncogene of *Drosophila melanogaster*. *Dev Biol*. 1988; 127: 392–407. PMID: 3132409
36. Stowers RS, Schwarz TL. A genetic method for generating *Drosophila* eyes composed exclusively of mitotic clones of a single genotype. *Genetics*. 1999; 152: 1631–1639. PMID: 10430588
37. Fan Y, Bergmann A. Multiple Mechanisms Modulate Distinct Cellular Susceptibilities toward Apoptosis in the Developing *Drosophila* Eye. *Dev Cell*. Elsevier Inc; 2014; 30: 48–60. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.devcel.2014.05.007> PMID: 24981611
38. Igaki T, Pastor-Pareja JC, Aonuma H, Miura M, Xu T. Intrinsic tumor suppression and epithelial maintenance by endocytic activation of Eiger/TNF signaling in *Drosophila*. 2009; 16: 458–465. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.devcel.2009.01.002> PMID: 19289090
39. Lohia M, Qin Y, Macara IG. The Scribble Polarity Protein Stabilizes E-Cadherin/p120-Catenin Binding and Blocks Retrieval of E-Cadherin to the Golgi. Gottardi C, editor. *PLoS ONE*. Public Library of Science; 2012; 7: e51130. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0051130> PMID: 23226478
40. Parsons LM, Portela M, Grzeschik NA, Richardson HE. Lgl regulates Notch signaling via endocytosis, independently of the apical aPKC-Par6-Baz polarity complex. *Curr Biol*. 2014; 24: 2073–2084. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2014.07.075> PMID: 25220057
41. Nelson WJ. Remodeling Epithelial Cell Organization: Transitions Between Front–Rear and Apical–Basal Polarity. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol*. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press; 2009; 1: a000513–a000513. <https://doi.org/10.1101/cshperspect.a000513> PMID: 20066074
42. Apodaca G, Gallo LI, Bryant DM. Role of membrane traffic in the generation of epithelial cell asymmetry. *Nat Cell Biol*. 2012; 14: 1235–1243. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ncb2635> PMID: 23196841
43. Bailey TL, Elkan C. Fitting a mixture model by expectation maximization to discover motifs in biopolymers. *Proc Int Conf Intell Syst Mol Biol*. 1994; 2: 28–36. PMID: 7584402
44. Gupta S, Stamatoyannopoulos JA, Bailey TL, Noble W. Quantifying similarity between motifs. *Genome Biology*. 2007; 8: R24. <https://doi.org/10.1186/gb-2007-8-2-r24> PMID: 17324271
45. Lyne R, Smith R, Rutherford K, Wakeling M, Varley A, Guillier F, et al. FlyMine: an integrated database for *Drosophila* and *Anopheles* genomics. *Genome Biology*. BioMed Central Ltd; 2007; 8: R129. <https://doi.org/10.1186/gb-2007-8-7-r129> PMID: 17615057
46. Grant CE, Bailey TL, Noble WS. FIMO: scanning for occurrences of a given motif. *Bioinformatics*. 2011; 27: 1017–1018. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btr064> PMID: 21330290
47. Huang W, Loganantharaj R, Schroeder B, Fargo D, Li L. PAVIS: a tool for Peak Annotation and Visualization. *Bioinformatics*. Oxford University Press; 2013; 29: 3097–3099. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btt520> PMID: 24008416
48. Li R, Gundersen GG. Beyond polymer polarity: how the cytoskeleton builds a polarized cell. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*. Nature Publishing Group; 2008; 9: 860–873. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrm2522> PMID: 18946475
49. Schreiber KH, Kennedy BK. When Lamins Go Bad: Nuclear Structure and Disease. 2013; 152: 1365–1375. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2013.02.015> PMID: 23498943
50. Dechat T, Adam SA, Taimen P, Shimi T, Goldman RD. Nuclear Lamins. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol*. 2010; 2: a000547–a000547. <https://doi.org/10.1101/cshperspect.a000547> PMID: 20826548
51. Chang W, Worman HJ, Gundersen GG. Accessorizing and anchoring the LINC complex for multifunctionality. *J Cell Biol*. Rockefeller University Press; 2015; 208: 11–22. <https://doi.org/10.1083/jcb.201409047> PMID: 25559183
52. Turkel N, Sahota VK, Bolden JE, Goulding KR, Doggett K, Willoughby LF, et al. The BTB-zinc finger transcription factor abrupt acts as an epithelial oncogene in *Drosophila melanogaster* through maintaining a progenitor-like cell state. *PLoS Genet*. Public Library of Science; 2013; 9: e1003627. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1003627> PMID: 23874226
53. Sun G, Irvine KD. Regulation of Hippo signaling by Jun kinase signaling during compensatory cell proliferation and regeneration, and in neoplastic tumors. *Dev Biol*. 2011; 350: 139–151. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ydbio.2010.11.036> PMID: 21145886
54. Richardson ECN, Pichaud F. Crumbs is required to achieve proper organ size control during *Drosophila* head development. *Development*. The Company of Biologists Ltd; 2010; 137: 641–650. <https://doi.org/10.1242/dev.041913> PMID: 20110329

55. Takino K, Ohsawa S, Igaki T. Loss of Rab5 drives non-autonomous cell proliferation through TNF and Ras signaling in *Drosophila*. *Dev Biol*. 2014; 395: 19–28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ydbio.2014.09.003> PMID: 25224221
56. Pellinen T, Arjonen A, Vuoriluoto K, Kallio K, Fransén JAM, Ivaska J. Small GTPase Rab21 regulates cell adhesion and controls endosomal traffic of beta1-integrins. *J Cell Biol*. Rockefeller Univ Press; 2006; 173: 767–780. <https://doi.org/10.1083/jcb.200509019> PMID: 16754960
57. Shimada Y, Yonemura S, Ohkura H, Strutt D, Uemura T. Polarized Transport of Frizzled along the Planar Microtubule Arrays in *Drosophila* Wing Epithelium. *Dev Cell*. Elsevier Inc; 2006; 10: 209–222. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.devcel.2005.11.016> PMID: 16459300
58. Caviston JP, Holzbaur ELF. Microtubule motors at the intersection of trafficking and transport. *Trends Cell Biol*. 2006; 16: 530–537. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tcb.2006.08.002> PMID: 16938456
59. Külshammer E, Uhlirova M. The actin cross-linker Filamin/Cheerio mediates tumor malignancy downstream of JNK signaling. *J Cell Sci*. The Company of Biologists Ltd; 2013; 126: 927–938. <https://doi.org/10.1242/jcs.114462> PMID: 23239028
60. Vaughen J, Igaki T. Slit-Robo Repulsive Signaling Extrudes Tumorigenic Cells from Epithelia. *Dev Cell*. Elsevier Inc; 2016; 39: 683–695. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.devcel.2016.11.015> PMID: 27997825
61. Lee JL, Streuli CH. Integrins and epithelial cell polarity. *J Cell Sci*. The Company of Biologists Ltd; 2014; 127: 3217–3225. <https://doi.org/10.1242/jcs.146142> PMID: 24994933
62. Bosveld F, Markova O, Guirao B, Martin C, Wang Z, Pierre A, et al. Epithelial tricellular junctions act as interphase cell shape sensors to orient mitosis. *Nature*. Nature Publishing Group; 2016; 530: 495–498. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature16970> PMID: 26886796
63. Elosgui-Artola A, Andreu I, Beedle AEM, Lezamiz A, Uroz M, Kosmalska AJ, et al. Force Triggers YAP Nuclear Entry by Regulating Transport across Nuclear Pores. Elsevier Inc; 2017; 171: 1397–1410.e14. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2017.10.008> PMID: 29107331
64. Denais CM, Gilbert RM, Isermann P, McGregor AL, Lindert M, Weigelin B, et al. Nuclear envelope rupture and repair during cancer cell migration. *Science*. 2016; 352: 353–358. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aad7297> PMID: 27013428
65. Guelen L, Pagie L, Brasset E, Meuleman W, Faza MB, Talhout W, et al. Domain organization of human chromosomes revealed by mapping of nuclear lamina interactions. *Nature*. Nature Publishing Group; 2008; 453: 948–951. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature06947> PMID: 18463634
66. Schäfer M, Werner S. Cancer as an overheating wound: an old hypothesis revisited. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*. Nature Publishing Group; 2008; 9: 628–638. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrm2455> PMID: 18628784
67. Hsu JC, Laz T, Mohn KL, Taub R. Identification of Lrf-1, a Leucine-Zipper Protein That Is Rapidly and Highly Induced in Regenerating Liver. *Proc Natl Acad Sci*. 1991; 88: 3511–3515. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.88.9.3511> PMID: 1902565
68. Pagliarini RA, Xu T. A genetic screen in *Drosophila* for metastatic behavior. *Science*. 2003; 302: 1227–1231. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1088474> PMID: 14551319
69. Sotillos S, Díaz-Meco MT, Caminero E, Moscat J, Campuzano S. DaPKC-dependent phosphorylation of Crumbs is required for epithelial cell polarity in *Drosophila*. *J Cell Biol*. Rockefeller Univ Press; 2004; 166: 549–557. <https://doi.org/10.1083/jcb.200311031> PMID: 15302858
70. Schulze SR, Curio-Penny B, Li YH, Imani RA, Rydberg L, Geyer PK, et al. Molecular genetic analysis of the nested *Drosophila melanogaster* lamin C gene. *Genetics*. 2005; 171: 185–196. <https://doi.org/10.1534/genetics.105.043208> PMID: 15965247
71. Groth AC, Fish M, Nusse R, Calos MP. Construction of Transgenic *Drosophila* by Using the Site-Specific Integrase From Phage φC31. *Genetics*. 2004; 166: 1775–1782. PMID: 15126397
72. Livak KJ, Schmittgen TD. Analysis of relative gene expression data using real-time quantitative PCR and the 2<sup>(-Delta Delta C(T))</sup> Method. *Methods*. 2001; 25: 402–408. <https://doi.org/10.1006/meth.2001.1262> PMID: 11846609
73. Lee T, Luo L. Mosaic analysis with a repressible cell marker (MARCM) for *Drosophila* neural development. *Trends Neurosci*. 2001; 24: 251–254. PMID: 11311363
74. Sandmann T, Jakobsen JS, Furlong EEM. ChIP-on-chip protocol for genome-wide analysis of transcription factor binding in *Drosophila melanogaster* embryos. *Nat Protoc*. Nature Publishing Group; 2006; 1: 2839–2855. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nprot.2006.383> PMID: 17406543
75. Quinlan AR, Hall IM. BEDTools: a flexible suite of utilities for comparing genomic features. *Bioinformatics*. Oxford University Press; 2010; 26: 841–842. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btq033> PMID: 20110278
76. Oktaba K, Gutiérrez L, Gagneur J, Girardot C, Sengupta AK, Furlong EEM, et al. Dynamic regulation by polycomb group protein complexes controls pattern formation and the cell cycle in *Drosophila*. *Dev Cell*. Elsevier Inc; 2008; 15: 877–889. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.devcel.2008.10.005> PMID: 18993116



77. Mundorf J, Uhlirova M. The *Drosophila* Imaginal Disc Tumor Model: Visualization and Quantification of Gene Expression and Tumor Invasiveness Using Genetic Mosaics. *JoVE*. 2016;; e54585. <https://doi.org/10.3791/54585> PMID: 27768082
78. Wagle P, Nikolić M, Frommolt P. QuickNGS elevates Next-Generation Sequencing data analysis to a new level of automation. *BMC Genomics*. BioMed Central; 2015; 16: 487. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12864-015-1695-x> PMID: 26126663
79. Li H, Handsaker B, Wysoker A, Fennell T, Ruan J, Homer N, et al. The Sequence Alignment/Map format and SAMtools. *Bioinformatics*. 2009; 25: 2078–2079. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btp352> PMID: 19505943
80. Trapnell C, Pachter L, Salzberg SL. TopHat: discovering splice junctions with RNA-Seq. *Bioinformatics*. 2009; 25: 1105–1111. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btp120> PMID: 19289445
81. Trapnell C, Williams BA, Pertea G, Mortazavi A, Kwan G, van Baren MJ, et al. Transcript assembly and quantification by RNA-Seq reveals unannotated transcripts and isoform switching during cell differentiation. *Nat Biotechnol*. 2010; 28: 511–515. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nbt.1621> PMID: 20436464
82. Anders S, Huber W. Differential expression analysis for sequence count data. *Genome Biology*. BioMed Central; 2010; 11: R106. <https://doi.org/10.1186/gb-2010-11-10-r106> PMID: 20979621
83. Durinck S, Moreau Y, Kasprzyk A, Davis S, De Moor B, Brazma A, et al. BioMart and Bioconductor: a powerful link between biological databases and microarray data analysis. *Bioinformatics*. 2005; 21: 3439–3440. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/bti525> PMID: 16082012
84. Housden BE, Millen K, Bray SJ. *Drosophila* Reporter Vectors Compatible with ΦC31 Integrase Transgenesis Techniques and Their Use to Generate New Notch Reporter Fly Lines. *G3: Genes|Genomes|Genetics*. Genetics Society of America; 2012; 2: 79–82. <https://doi.org/10.1534/g3.111.001321> PMID: 22384384
85. Faul F, Erdfelder E, Buchner A, Lang A-G. Statistical power analyses using G\*Power 3.1: tests for correlation and regression analyses. *Behav Res Methods*. 2009; 41: 1149–1160. <https://doi.org/10.3758/BRM.41.4.1149> PMID: 19897823