

Circ0021205 aggravates the progression of non-small cell lung cancer by targeting miRNA-16-5p/VEGFA

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Abstract. – OBJECTIVE: To uncover the role of circ0021205 in the progression of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and its molecular mechanism.

PATIENTS AND METHODS: The expression level of circ0021205 in NSCLC tissues and cells was detected by quantitative Real Time-Polymerase Chain Reaction (qRT-PCR). The relationship between circ0021205 level and the pathological indexes of NSCLC was analyzed by the Chi-square test. The Kaplan-Meier curves were depicted for evaluating the influence of circ0021205 on the survival of NSCLC patients. After altering circ0021205 level in A549 and PC9 cells, the changes in the proliferative, migratory, and invasive abilities were assessed. The interaction among circ0021205, miRNA-16-5p, and the vascular endothelial growth factor A (VEGFA) was verified by Dual-luciferase Reporter Gene Assay and the Spearman correlation test. At last, the role of circ0021205/miRNA-16-5p/VEGFA axis in regulating the progression of NSCLC was identified.

RESULTS: Circ0021205 was upregulated in NSCLC tissues and cells. Its level was positively correlated to tumor size, tumor node metastasis (TNM) staging, and distant metastasis of NSCLC. Upregulation of circ0021205 predicted worse prognosis of NSCLC patients. The overexpression of circ0021205 in A549 and PC9 cells accelerated proliferative, migratory, and invasive abilities. Moreover, circ0021205 could bind miRNA-16-5p to further mediate VEGFA level. Overexpression of miRNA-16-5p or knockdown of VEGFA could reverse the role of circ0021205 in regulating the cell behavior of NSCLC.

CONCLUSIONS: Circ0021205 aggravates the malignant progression of NSCLC by binding to miRNA-16-5p to regulate the VEGFA level.

Keywords:

circ0021205, MiRNA-16-5p, VEGFA, Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

Introduction

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death worldwide¹. About 85% of lung cancers belong to non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)². Despite the rapid development of imaging examinations, surgical procedures, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy, the early-stage diagnostic rate of NSCLC has increased^{3,4}. Moreover, drug targets based on the mutation and/or amplification of the genes detected in NSCLC (EGFR, KRAS, ALK, ROS1) help to improve the life expectancy and prognosis of NSCLC patients. Nevertheless, the 5-year survival of NSCLC is still less than 20%⁵. Therefore, an in-depth study of NSCLC has important clinical and public health implications.

In recent years, the study of circular RNA (circRNA) in tumors has become a topic urgent to be investigated⁶⁻⁸. CircRNA is a type of RNA that does not have a 5' end cap and a 3' end poly (A) tail. CircRNA forms a loop structure by covalent bonds and is widely present in the eukaryotic cells. Due to its special structure, its potential clinical value in tumor diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis has been highlighted⁹⁻¹². Wan et al¹³ reported that circ-ITCH is downregulated in NSCLC tissues and suppresses the malignant proliferation through the Wnt/Catenin pathway. Yao et al¹⁴ showed that circRNA 100876 is markedly upregulated in NSCLC, and closely related to tumor staging. CircRNAs are of significance in the occurrence and progression of NSCLC, and require for fully explorations.

MicroRNA (miRNA) is a single-stranded RNA of approximately 19-21 nucleotides in length. It negatively regulates the target gene expressions by promoting the target mRNA degradation or translation¹⁵. In recent years, Croce et al¹⁶ have

found the role of miRNAs in cellular performances and tumor biology. It is noteworthy that miRNA-16-5p is crucial in many types of tumors¹⁷⁻¹⁹. Liu et al²⁰ uncovered the role of miRNA-16-5p in NSCLC. It protects lipopolysaccharides (LPS)-induced cell injury in A549 cells, providing a novel target for NSCLC treatment. Therefore, we speculated that miRNA-16-5p could be utilized for the diagnosis, monitor, and treatment of NSCLC. Currently, circRNA is widely explored for its function as a miRNA sponge. As a ceRNA, circRNA could sponge the target miRNA to abolish the inhibitory effect on downstream genes²¹.

This study mainly investigated the biological role of circ0021205 in NSCLC and its interaction with miRNA-16-5p.

Patients and Methods

Patients and Samples

20 paired tumor tissues and matched adjacent tissues were surgically resected from NSCLC patients treated in the 2nd Affiliated Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine from May 2016 to October 2018. They did not receive preoperative anti-tumor therapy and were pathologically diagnosed. The clinical data of the enrolled NSCLC patients were collected. All subjects volunteered to participate in the study and signed the written informed consent. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the 2nd Affiliated Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine.

Cell Culture and Transfection

Human bronchial epithelial cells (HBE) and lung cancer cell lines (A549, PC9, H292, and H358) were provided by Cell Bank (Shanghai, China). The cells were cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM; Gibco, Rockville, MD, USA) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Gibco, Rockville, MD, USA), 100 U/ml penicillin and 0.1 mg/mL streptomycin, in a 5% CO₂ incubator.

The cells seeded in a 6-well plate were transfected using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). Transfected cells for 24 h were harvested for *in vitro* experiments.

Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8)

Cells were seeded in the 96-well plate and cultured overnight. Absorbance (A) at 450 nm was recorded at the appointed time points

using the CCK-8 kit (Dojindo Laboratories, Kumamoto, Japan) for depicting the viability curves.

Quantitative Real Time-Polymerase Chain Reaction (qRT-PCR)

The extraction of total cellular RNA was performed using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) and RNA was quantified using NanoDrop 2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). Subsequently, RNA was subjected to reverse transcription using RevertAid Ace qPCR RT kit (MolBio, Osaka, Japan). The extracted complementary deoxyribose nucleic acid (cDNA) was applied for PCR using the SYBR Green method (TaKaRa, Otsu, Shiga, Japan).

Immunostaining

24-well plates were pre-coated with diluted Matrigel and used to pre-coat the 24-well chamber overnight at 4°C. The cell density was adjusted to 5×10⁵/mL in serum-free medium. 200 μL of medium containing 10% FBS and 200 μL of cell suspension were added in the basal and apical chamber of the 24-well plates, respectively. 24 h later, the cells were fixed in methanol for 30 min and stained with 0.1% crystal violet for another 30 min. The penetrating cells were observed and photographed using an inverted microscope.

Western Blot

The total protein was extracted from the cells using radioimmunoprecipitation assay (RIPA) and quantified by bicinchoninic acid (BCA) method (Beyotime, Shanghai, China). The protein sample was loaded for electrophoresis and transferred on polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membranes (Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA). The membranes were blocked in 5% skim milk for 2 hours and subjected to incubation with primary and secondary antibodies. The bands were exposed by enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) and analyzed by the Image Software (NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA).

Dual-Luciferase Reporter Gene Assay

The cells were co-transfected with miR-NC/miRNA-16-5p mimics and wild-type/mutant-type vectors using Lipofectamine 2000 for 48 h. The

transfected cells were then lysed for determining the relative luciferase activity (Promega, Madison, WI, USA).

Statistical Analysis

GraphPad Prism 7.0 (La Jolla, CA, USA) was used for data analyses. The data were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation. The intergroup differences were analyzed by the *t*-test. The Chi-square test was performed for assessing the correlation between the circ0021205 level and pathological indexes of the NSCLC patients. Survival analysis was carried out using the Kaplan-Meier method. The relationship between the two genes was evaluated by the Spearman

correlation test. $p < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant.

Results

Circ0021205 Was Upregulated in NSCLC

Circ0021205 level in NSCLC tissues and adjacent normal tissues was determined. Quantitative data showed that circ0021205 level remained higher in NSCLC tissues relative to normal ones (Figure 1A). In particular, NSCLC patients in stage III-IV expressed higher abundance of circ0021205 relative to patients in stage I-II (Figure 1B). Compared with that of bronchial epithelial cells, circ0021205 was upregulated in

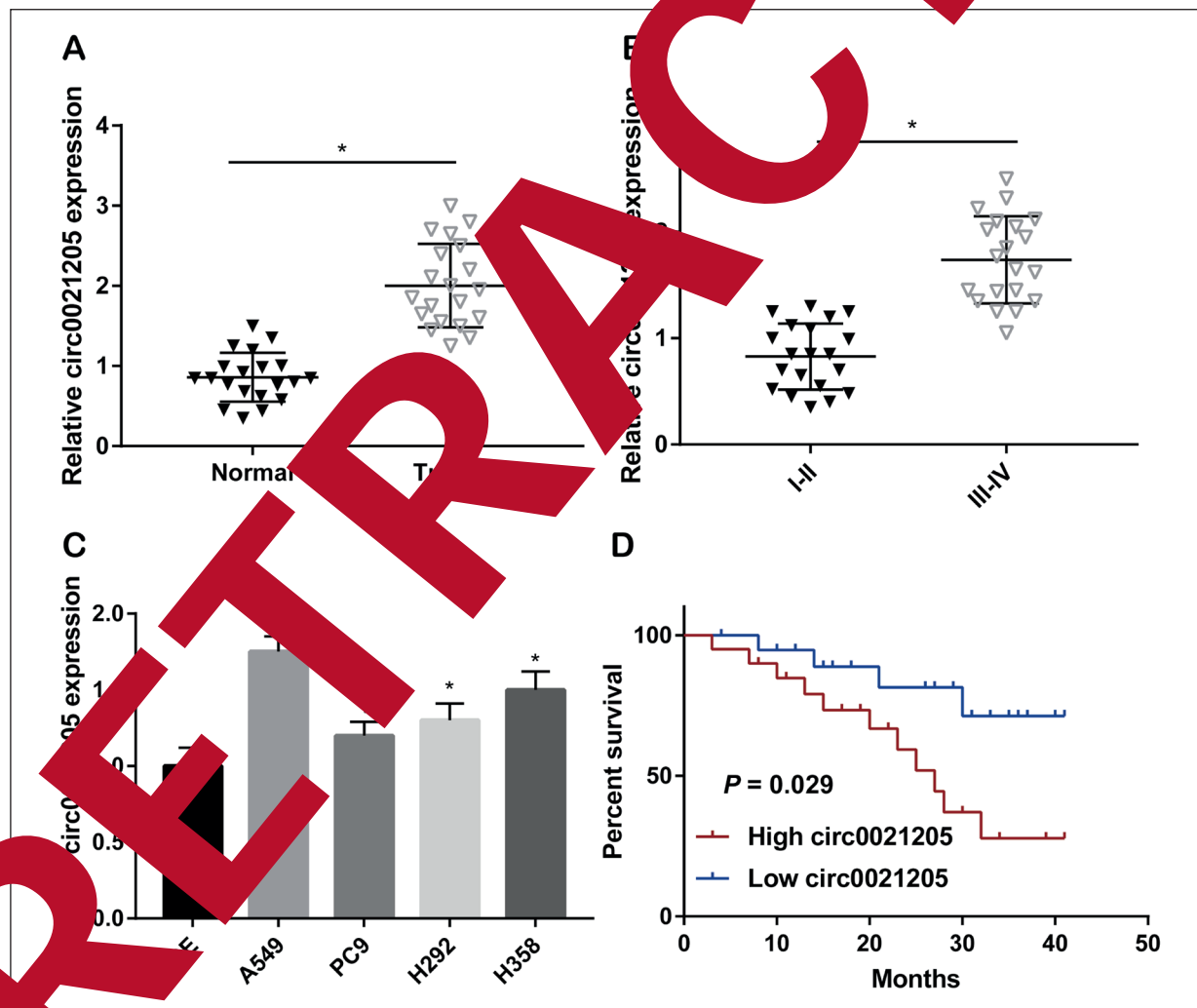


Figure 1. Circ0021205 was upregulated in NSCLC. **A**, Relative level of circ0021205 in NSCLC tissues and adjacent normal tissues. **B**, Relative level of circ0021205 in NSCLC patients with stage III-IV and stage I-II. **C**, Relative level of circ0021205 in HBE, A549, PC9, H292, and H358 cells. **D**, Survival analysis of NSCLC patients with high level and low level of circ0021205.

lung cancer cells as well (Figure 1C). A549 and PC9 cells were chosen owing to the highest and lowest level of circ0021205 in the four selected cell lines. The Kaplan-Meier curves indicated worse prognosis in NSCLC patients with a high level of circ0021205 (Figure 1D). By analyzing the clinical data of enrolled patients, it is indicated that circ0021205 level was correlated to tumor size, TNM staging, and lymphatic metastasis of NSCLC patients (Table I). The above results suggested the potential involvement of circ0021205 in the progression of NSCLC.

Circ0021205 Accelerated NSCLC to Proliferate, Migrate, and Invade

To uncover the biological role of circ0021205 in NSCLC, the knockdown and overexpression models of circ0021205 were established in A549 and PC9 cells, respectively. The transfection of si-circ0021205 markedly downregulated circ0021205 level in A549 cells, while the transfection of over-circ0021205 upregulated circ0021205 in PC9 cells (Figure 2A). As the viability curves revealed, the transfection of si-circ0021205 reduced the viability in A549 cells, and conversely, the transfection of over-circ0021205 elevated the viability in the PC9 cells (Figure 2B). The attenuated migratory and invasive abilities were observed in A549 cells transfected with si-circ0021205, while PC9 cells transfected with over-circ0021205, the migratory and invasive capacities were remarkably stimulated (Figure 2C).

The Interaction Among Circ0021205, MiRNA-16-5p and Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A (VEGFA)

Many studies have shown the function of circRNAs as miRNA sponges thus exerting post-transcriptional regulation on target gene expressions^{22,23}. Through TargetScan prediction, the potential binding sites were identified between circ0021205 and miRNA-16-5p, as between miRNA-16-5p and VEGFA (Figure 3A). Luciferase activity was reduced after the co-transfection of miRNA-16-5p mimic and circ0021205-WT, suggesting the binding between circ0021205 and miRNA-16-5p. Additionally, the binding relationship between miRNA-16-5p and VEGFA was identified (Figure 3B). In the collected NSCLC tissues, the circ0021205 level was negatively correlated to that of miRNA-16-5p. Additionally, the miRNA-16-5p level was negatively correlated to VEGFA level as well (Figure 3C). The protein level of VEGFA was also negatively regulated by miRNA-16-5p in A549 cells (Figure 3D).

Circ0021205 Exerted a Carcinogenic Role in NSCLC Through Targeting miRNA-16-5p/VEGFA Axis

A series of rescue experiments were conducted to uncover the role of circ0021205/miRNA-16-5p/VEGFA axis in the progression of NSCLC. The overexpression of circ0021205 downregulated miRNA-16-5p level in A549 cells, which was upregulated by the transfection of miRNA-16-5p mimic (Figure 4A). The increased viability,

Table I. The correlation between circ0021205 level and pathological indexes of NSCLC patients (n=20).

Clinicopathologic features	Number of cases	circ0021205 expression		p-value
		Low (n = 10)	High (n = 10)	
Age (years)	20	7	3	0.074
Gender	20	3	7	0.361
Male	12	5	7	
Female	8	5	3	
Tumor size	20			0.025*
≤ 2cm	9	7	2	
> 2cm	11	3	8	
TN staging	20			0.007*
I-II	10	8	2	
III-IV	10	2	8	
Number of metastasis	20			0.025*
None	11	3	8	
One	9	7	2	

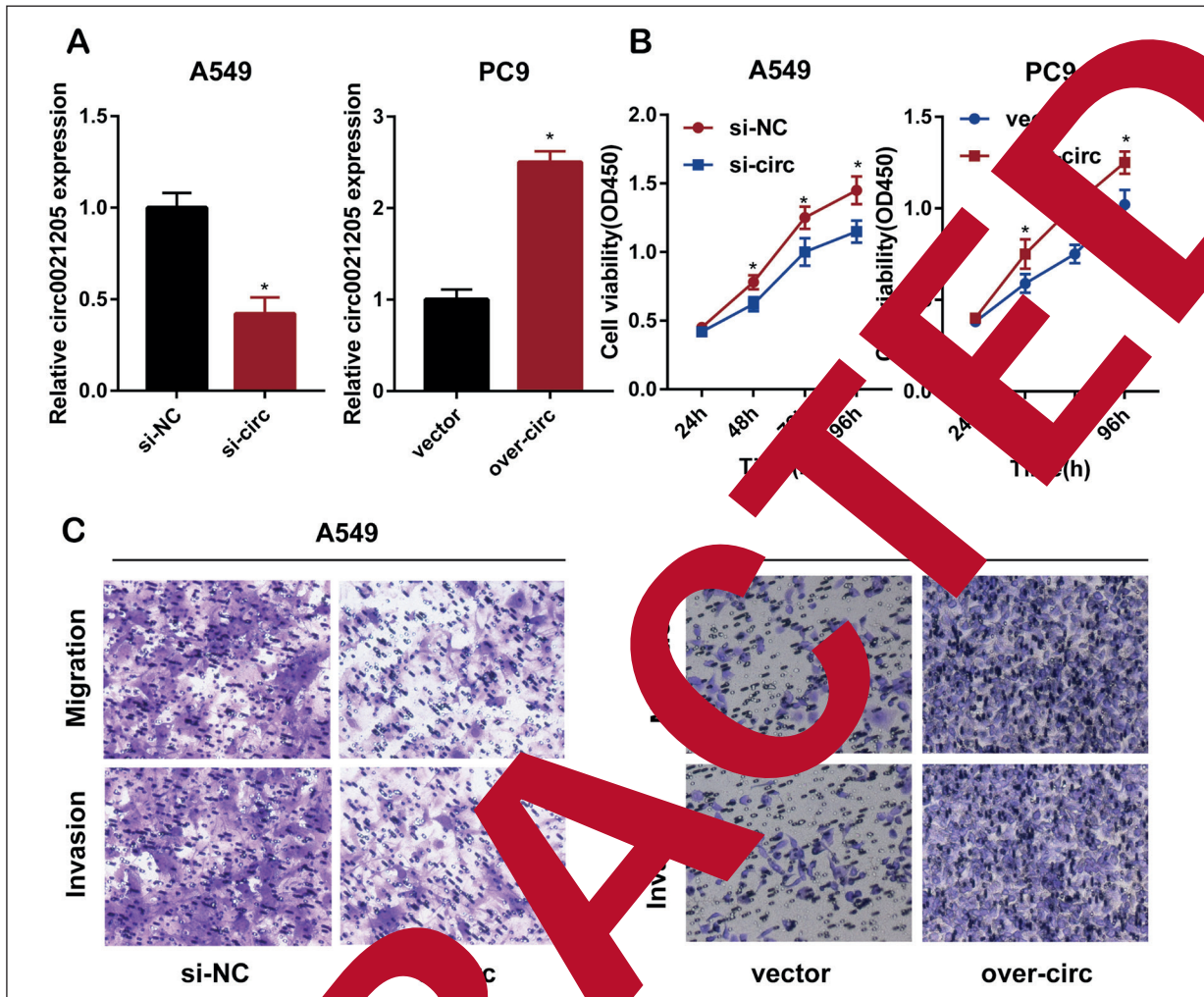


Figure 2. Circ0021205 affects NSCLC cell migration and invasion. **A**, Transfection efficacies of si-circ0021205 and over-circ0021205 in A549 and PC9 cells. **B**, Viability in A549 cells transfected with si-NC or si-circ0021205, and PC9 cells transfected with vector or over-circ0021205. **C**, Migration and invasion in A549 cells transfected with si-NC or si-circ0021205, and PC9 cells transfected with vector or over-circ0021205 (magnification: 40 \times).

migratory and invasive cell numbers in A549 cells over-expressing circ0021205 were partially reversed by the co-transfection of miRNA-16-5p mimic or si-VEGFA (Figures 4B-4D). It is suggested that circ0021205 aggravated the malignant progression of NSCLC by sponging miRNA-16-5p to regulate VEGFA level.

Discussion

It is well known that lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths, the morbidity and mortality of lung cancer have been in the first place throughout the world. NSCLC is the major subtype of lung cancer, accounting for 85%. Owing to the atypical symptoms, the detective rate of

early-stage NSCLC is low. Most NSCLC patients are already progressed into an advanced stage at the initial diagnosis. Meanwhile, the poor prognosis of NSCLC is also difficult to be solved¹. It is of clinical value to find effective early diagnosis and prognostic markers of NSCLC.

CircRNA is a newly discovered non-coding RNA that has been involved in transcriptional and post-transcriptional regulations, thereby mediating the expressions of the eukaryotic genes²⁴. A number of studies have shown that circRNA is closely related to the development of various cancers, such as bladder cancer²⁵, liver cancer²⁶, colorectal cancer²⁷, gastric cancer²⁸, pancreatic cancer²⁹, and etc. It is necessary to identify

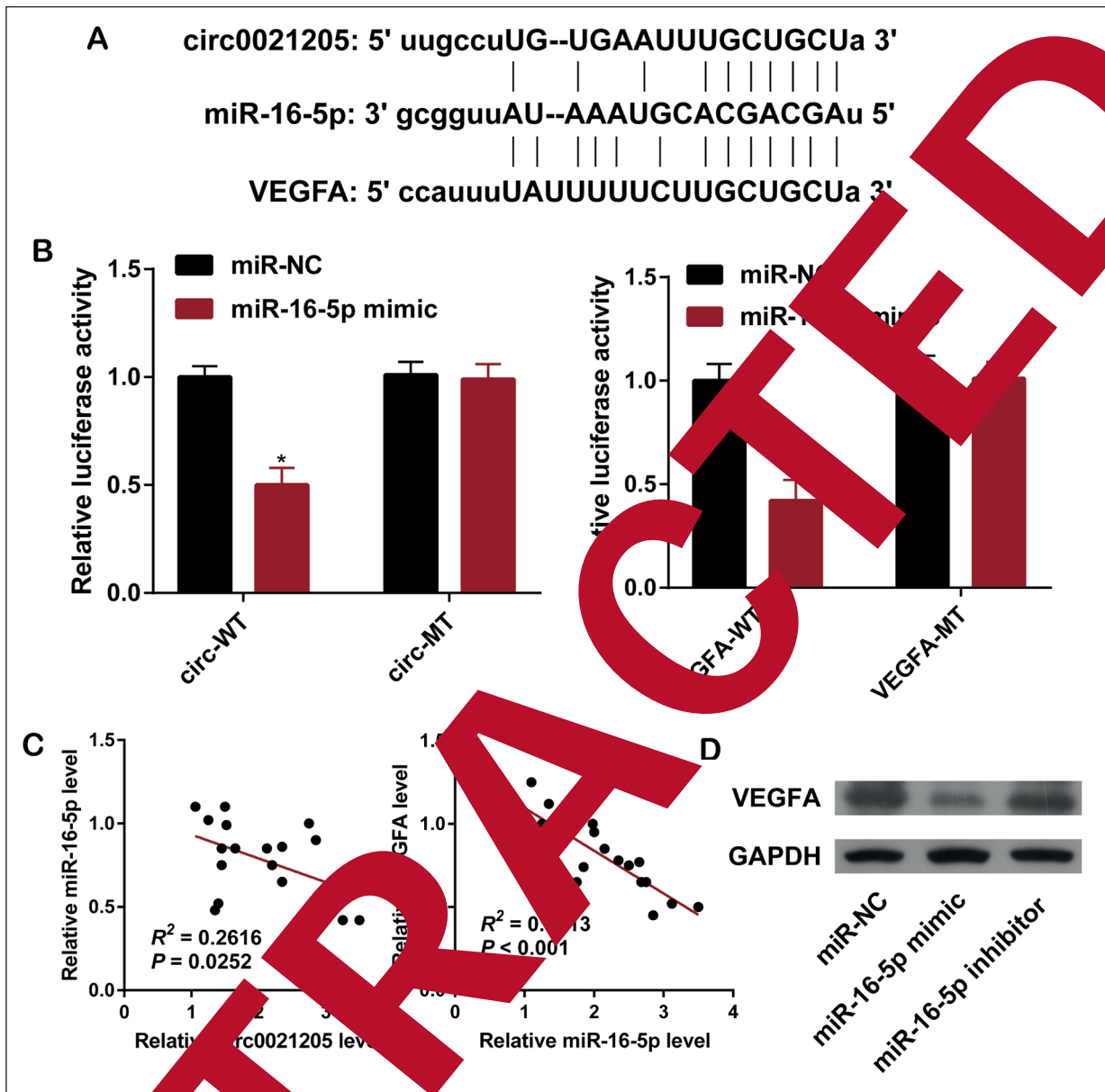


Figure 3. The interaction among circ0021205, miR-16-5p, and VEGFA. **A**, Binding sites of circ0021205/miR-16-5p/VEGFA. **B**, Luciferase activity in A549 cells transfected with miR-NC/miR-16-5p mimic and circ0021205-WT/circ0021205-MT (left). Luciferase activity in A549 cells co-transfected with miR-NC/miR-16-5p mimic and VEGFA-WT/VEGFA-MT (right). **C**, A positive correlation between miR-16-5p and circ0021205 in 20 cases of NSCLC tissues (left). A negative correlation between miR-16-5p and VEGFA in 20 cases of NSCLC tissues (right). **D**, Protein level of VEGFA in A549 cells transfected with miR-NC, miR-16-5p mimic, or miR-16-5p inhibitor.

most NSCLC-related circRNAs. In this paper, we found that circ0021205 was upregulated in NSCLC tissues and cells. High expression of circ0021205 was associated with poor prognosis in NSCLC patients. In addition, the overexpression of circ0021205 accelerated NSCLC cells to proliferate, migrate, and invade. It is indicated

that circ0021205 can be used as an oncogene in the development of NSCLC.

Some investigations suggested that circRNA regulates tumor progression by sponging miRNAs³⁰. CircRNA competitively inhibits the interaction between sponged miRNA and their targets. For example, circ_0003645 exerts a carcinogenic

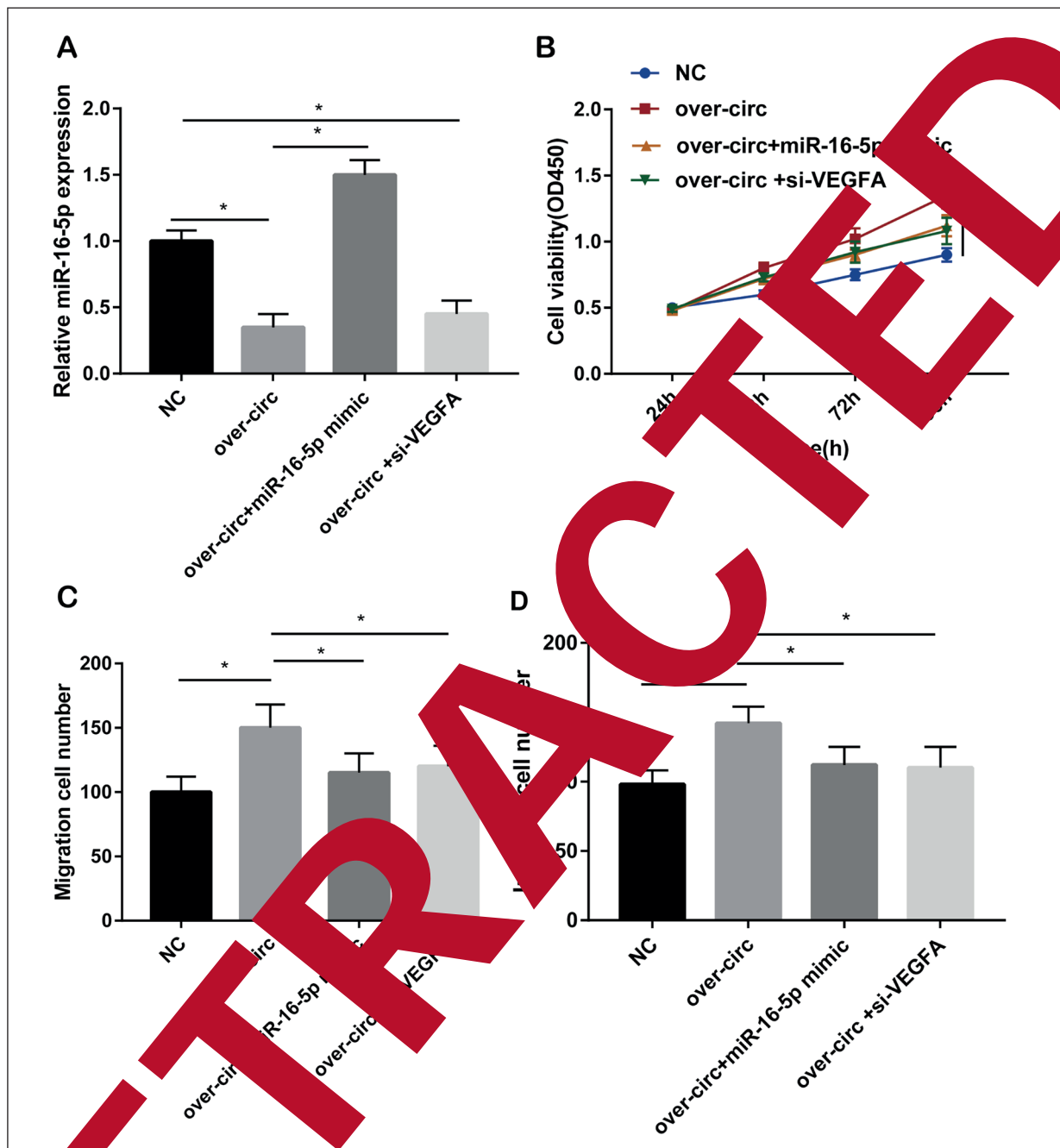


Fig. 7. Circ0021205 exerted a carcinogenic role in NSCLC by targeting miR-16-5p/VEGFA axis. A549 cells were transfected with NC, over-circ0021205, over-circ0021205 + miR-16-5p mimic, or over-circ0021205 + si-VEGFA. **A**, Relative level of miR-16-5p. **B**, Viability in A549 cells at 24, 48, 72, and 96 h. **C**, Migratory cell number. **D**, Invasive cell number.

role in NSCLC through the miR-1179/TMEM14A axis. *Wang et al.*³² found that miRNA-16-5p is down-regulated in NSCLC tissues and cells. The over-expression of miRNA-16-5p markedly suppresses cell proliferation and clonality. This study mainly investigated the role of circ0021205 in NSCLC. We verified the presence of a complementary

binding site among circ0021205/miRNA-16-5p/VEGFA by Dual-Luciferase reporter gene assay. Moreover, miRNA-16-5p negatively regulated the expression of VEGFA, while miRNA-16-5p was negatively regulated by circ0021205. Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) has been identified as a key angiogenetic protein that promotes

tumor growth and metastasis³³. VEGF is a member of the platelet-derived growth factor family, including VEGFA, VEGFB, VEGFC, VEGFD, and VEGFE³⁴. Yang et al³⁵ have found that in NSCLC, miR-140-5p regulates the migratory and invasive abilities of tumor cells by targeting VEGFA. Thus, VEGFA can be considered as a potential target for NSCLC treatment. Our experiments illustrated that the upregulation of miRNA-16-5p or downregulation of VEGFA can reverse the effect of overexpressed circ0021205 on the cellular behaviors of NSCLC cells. Thus, circ0021205 may promote the progression of NSCLC by targeting miRNA-16-5p to regulate the expression of VEGFA.

Conclusions

Briefly, circ0021205 is upregulated in NSCLC, and closely related to poor prognosis of NSCLC patients. It aggravates the malignant progression of NSCLC by binding to miRNA-16-5p to regulate VEGFA level.

Conflict of Interest

The Authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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