

Circular RNA circ_0067934 functions as an oncogene in glioma by targeting CSF1

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Abstract. – **OBJECTIVE:** The importance of circular RNAs in malignant tumors increases the attention of researchers. The role of circ_0067934 in glioma remains unclear. Our study aims to uncover how circ_0067934 functions in glioma development.

PATIENTS AND METHODS: Real Time-quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-qPCR) was utilized to determine the level of circ_0067934 in glioma tissues. Circ_0067934 was knocked down in glioma cells. Cell migrated and invaded ability was detected through functional assay *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Further mechanism assays were performed to explore the potential targets of circ_0067934.

RESULTS: The circ_0067934 was highly expressed in glioma tissues compared with adjacent samples. The expression of circ_0067934 was upregulated in glioma cell lines. The migrated and invaded ability of glioma cells was inhibited after circ_0067934 was knocked down. Besides, CSF1 expression was decreased via knockdown of circ_0067934. Furthermore, tumor metastasis was inhibited after circ_0067934 was knocked down in nude mice.

CONCLUSIONS: The circ_0067934 could suppress cell migration and invasion of glioma by upregulating CSF1.

Key Words:

Circular RNA, circ_0067934, Glioma, CSF1.

Introduction

Glioma is the most common malignant tumor of the central nervous system in the world, which brings a heavy burden to the public¹. There are approximately 100,000 people newly diagnosed with glioma annually. Since the past decades, great progress has been made in the treatment. Glioma patients still suffer from poor survival which has the poorest 5-year survival rate among all cancers^{2,3}. Local recurrence or progression of distant metastasis contribute to the poor outcome. Furthermore,

the occurrence and development of glioma are a multi-step, multi-gene, and multi-stage process. Thus, it is extremely important to demonstrate new mechanisms underlying the development of glioma and find out potential therapeutic targets for glioma.

With the development of high-throughput sequencing technology, circular RNAs (circRNAs) have been widely explored recently. Increasing evidence showed that circRNAs play an important role in the initiation and progression of several cancers. For example, hsa_circ_001988 is significantly down-regulated in colorectal cancer which is a novel potential biomarker and therapeutic target for colorectal cancer cases⁴. Serving as a sponge to miR-196a5p, circDOCK1 inhibits cell apoptosis in oral squamous cell carcinoma by targeting BIRC3⁵. Downregulating the expression of RhoA and circRNA_000839, miR-200b inhibits cell invasion and cell migration in hepatocellular carcinoma⁶. CircRNA 100146 functions as an oncogene and enhances cell proliferation and cell in non-small cell lung cancer through binding to miR-615-5p and miR-361-3p directly⁷. Recently, circ_0067934 is reported to be a novel oncogene in cancers. However, the function of circular RNA in glioma remains unclear. In our work, circ_0067934 was upregulated in glioma samples and cell lines. Moreover, circ_0067934 inhibited cell migration and invasion of glioma *in vitro*. Furthermore, circ_0067934 overexpression decreased tumor formation and upregulated CSF1 in nude mice.

Patients and Methods

Tissue Samples

A total of 55 glioma tissues and para-cancer tissues were obtained at the Jilin Beihua University Affiliated Hospital. The prognosis of patients

was analyzed. No radiotherapy or chemotherapy was performed before the surgery. This investigation received the approval of the Ethics Committee of Jilin Beihua University Affiliated Hospital. Signed written informed consents were obtained from all participants before the study.

Cell Culture

Human glioma cell lines (U251, U87, T98, and U373) and a normal human astrocyte (1800) were purchased from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC; Manassas, VA, USA). Cells were cultured with Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM) and 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Gibco, Rockville, MD, USA) in an incubator containing 5% CO₂ at 37°C.

Cell Transfection

After glioma cells were cultured for 24 h on 6-well plates, cells were transfected with lentivirus targeting specifically targeting circ_0067934 (shRNA) and control (GenePharma; Shanghai, China) using Lipofectamine 3000 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). Those GFP-positive cells were chosen for the following experiments.

RNA Extraction and Real Time-Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-qPCR)

TRIzol RNA isolation kit (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) was used to separate the total mRNA from tissues and cells. The synthesis of complementary deoxyribonucleic acid (cDNA) was conducted through reverse transcription (TaKaRa Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Dalian, China). The primer sequences used for RT-qPCR were as follows: circ_0067934 forward: 3'-TACGTTCC-CCCAATCC-5'; circ_0067934 reverse: 3'-CACAAATYCCCATC-5'; Glyceraldehyde phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) primers forward: 5'-CCAAAAACAGATGGGG-CAATCTGG-3' and reverse 5'-TGATGGCAT-GGCTGTGGCAATTCA-3'. The mRNA expression level was normalized to GAPDH.

Wound Healing Assay

Transfected glioma cells were seeded in 6-well plates and incubated in a DMEM medium overnight. Cells were scratched with a plastic pipette tip and cultured in serum-free DMEM. Each assay was repeated in triplicate independently. Relative wound distance was viewed under a light microscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) at 48 h.

Transwell Assay

To detect cell migration, 2 × 10⁵ cells in 100 μL serum-free DMEM were transferred to the top chamber of a 24-well culture insert (Corning, Corning, NY, USA). 20% FBS-DMEM was added to the lower chamber of the culture insert. 24 h later, the inserts were treated by methanol for 30 min and stained by hematoxylin for 20 min. An inverted microscope (×20) was utilized for counting invaded cells in three random fields. For detecting cell invasion, 2 × 10⁵ transfected cells in 100 μL serum-free DMEM were transferred to top chamber of a 24-well culture inserts (Corning, Corning, NY, USA) coated with 50 μg Matrigel (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA). 20% FBS-DMEM was added to the lower chamber of the culture inserts. 24 h later, the inserts were treated by methanol for 30 min and stained by hematoxylin for 20 min. An inverted microscope (×20) was utilized for counting invaded cells in three random fields.

Western Blot Analysis

Proteins extracted from cells by Reagent radioimmunoprecipitation assay (RIPA; Beyotime, Shanghai, China). Sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) was utilized to extract the target proteins which were then transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membranes (Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA). These membranes were incubated with antibodies rabbit anti-GAPDH and rabbit anti-CSF1 (Cell Signaling Technology, CST, Danvers, MA, USA) used in this study, as well as goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody (Cell Signaling Technology, CST, Danvers, MA, USA). Image J software (NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA) was applied for the assessment of protein expression.

Xenograft Model

After circ_0067934 was knocked down in cells, cells were replanted into NOD/SCID mice (6 weeks old). Tumor volume was calculated every 5 days as the formula (volume = length × width² × 1/2). Tumors were extracted after 4 weeks. This investigation was approved by the Animal Ethics Committee of Jilin Beihua University Affiliated Hospital.

Statistical Analysis

Data analysis was performed using Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) 18.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Graph PAD 5.0 (GraphPad Software, Inc., La Jolla, CA, USA)

helped to present these consequences. The difference between the two groups was compared by Kaplan-Meier method and Student's *t*-test. The statistical significance was defined as $p < 0.05$.

Results

The Expression of Circ_0067934 in Glioma Tissues and Cells

RT-qPCR was used to detect circ_0067934 expression in 40 glioma patients' tissue samples and corresponding samples. As shown in Figure 1A, circ_0067934 was higher in tumor tissue samples than in corresponding samples. Moreover, as it is shown in Figure 1B, the circ_0067934 expression level was higher in glioma cells than in normal human astrocyte (1800).

Downregulation of Circ_0067934 Inhibited Cell Migration and Invasion in Glioma Cells

To explore the effect of circ_0067934 on glioma migration and invasion, wound healing assay and transwell assay were performed. T98 cell line was selected for transfection of circ_0067934 lentivirus. RT-qPCR was used to measure the transfection efficiency (Figure 2A). As shown in Figure 2B, wound healing assay showed that the migrated length of T98 cells was reduced after transfection of circ_0067934. In Figure 2C the transwell assay showed that the number of migrated T98 cells was significantly reduced after transfection of circ_0067934.

shown in Figure 2D, the number of invaded T98 cells was significantly reduced after transfection of circ_0067934 shRNA.

Downregulation of Circ_0067934 Repressed CSF1 in Glioma

Circular RNA Interactome (<https://circinteractome.nia.nih.gov/>) was used to find the targets of circ_0067934. Results showed that CSF1 was predicted as the target of circ_0067934 and was reported to participate in numerous cancers including glioma. In our work we firstly researched the interaction between CSF1 and circ_0067934. RT-qPCR was used to detect CSF1 expression in T98 cells transfected with circ_0067934 shRNA or negative control (NC). Results showed that downregulation of circ_0067934 decreased the mRNA expression of CSF1 (Figure 3A). Moreover, the protein level of CSF1 was measured through Western blot assay. The downregulation of circ_0067934 reduced the protein level of CSF1 (Figure 3B). RT-qPCR was used to detect CSF1 expression in glioma tissues. Correlation analysis demonstrated that CSF1 expression level positively correlated to circ_0067934 expression in glioma tissues (Figure 3C).

Downregulation of Circ_0067934 Repressed Tumor Metastasis of Glioma In Vivo

To detect the ability of circ_0067934 *in vivo*, tumor metastasis assay was conducted in NOD/

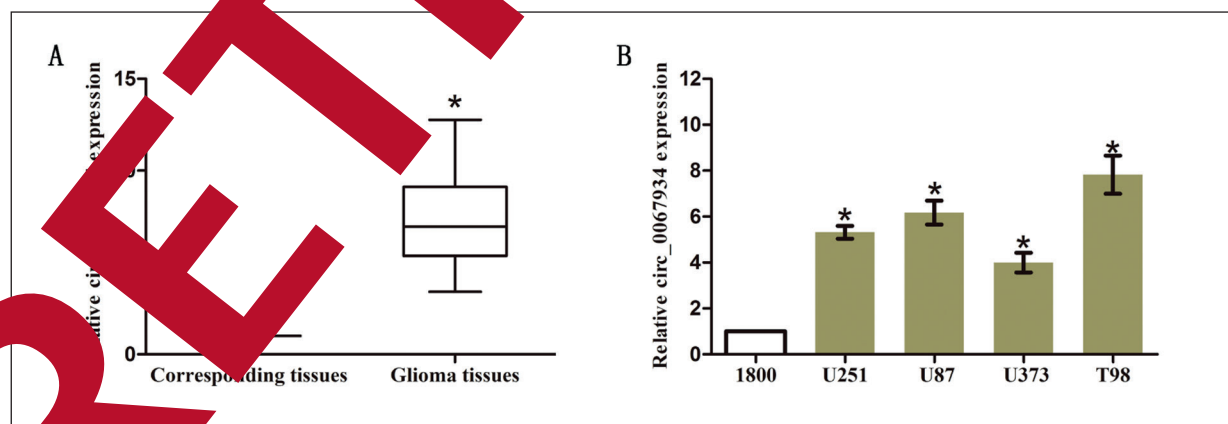


Figure 1. The expression level of circ_0067934 in glioma tissues and cell lines. **A**, Circ_0067934 expression was significantly higher in the glioma tissues compared with corresponding tissues. **B**, Expression levels of circ_0067934 relative to GAPDH were determined in the human glioma cell lines and normal human astrocyte (1800) by RT-qPCR. GAPDH was used as an internal control. Data are presented as the mean \pm standard error of the mean. * $p < 0.05$.

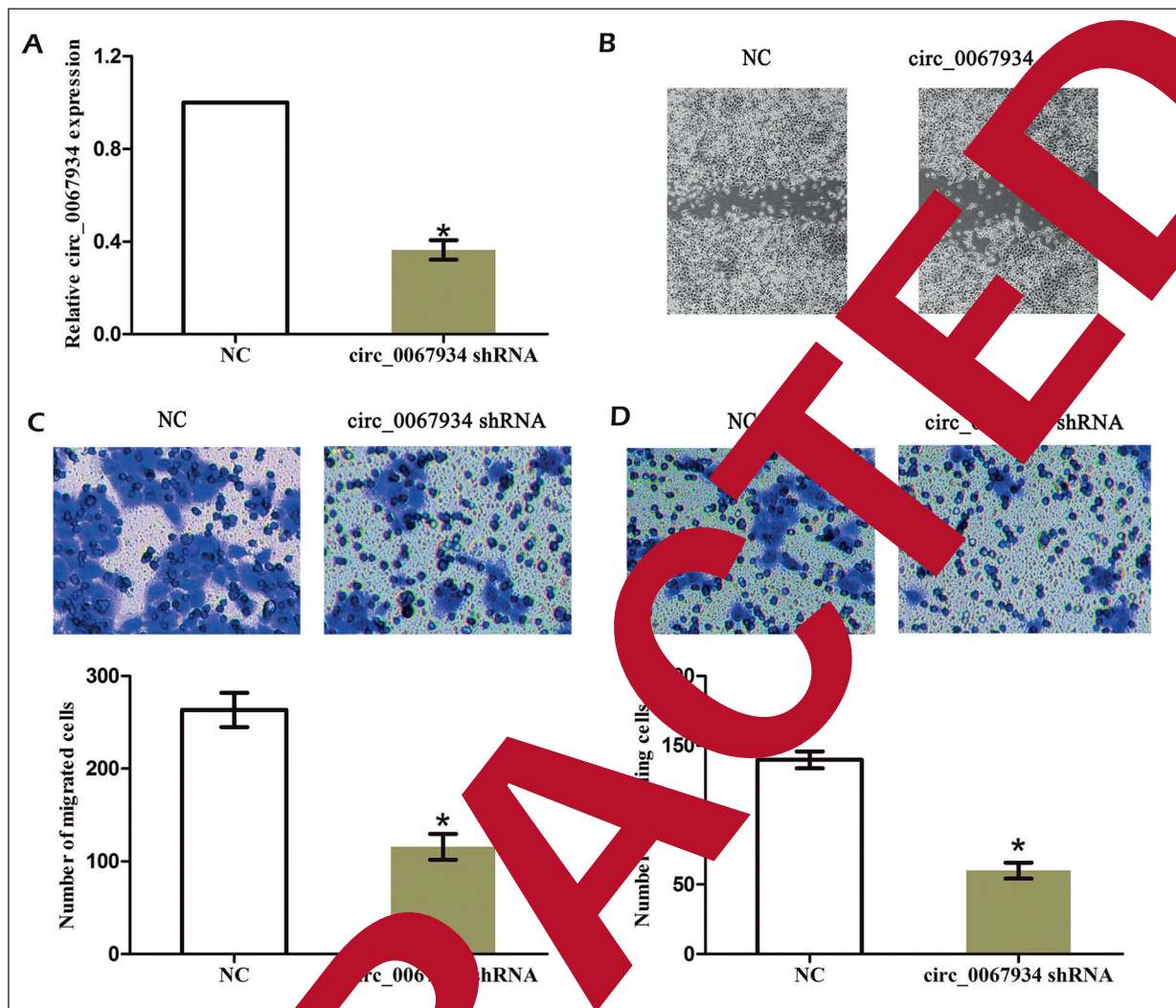


Figure 2. Downregulation of circ_0067934 in glioma cells and its effect on glioma cell migration and invasion. **A**, Circ_0067934 expression in glioma cells transfected with negative control (NC) or circ_0067934 shRNA (shRNA) was detected by RT-qPCR. GAPDH was used as an internal control. **B**, Wound healing assay showed that knockdown of circ_0067934 significantly repressed migrated length of glioma cells (magnification: 10 \times). **C**, Transwell assay showed that knockdown of circ_0067934 significantly repressed cell migration in glioma cells (magnification: 40 \times). **D**, Transwell assay showed that knockdown of circ_0067934 significantly repressed cell invasion in glioma cells (magnification: 40 \times). The results represent the average of three independent experiments (mean \pm standard error of the mean). * p <0.05, as compared with the control cells.

SCID mice the number of metastatic nodules in the lung in the circ_0067934 shRNA group was significantly reduced compared to NC group (Fig. 4A). After we extracted tumors from those treated mice four weeks later, circ_0067934 and CSF1 expression in those extracted tumor tissues were detected by RT-qPCR. As a result, circ_0067934 and CSF1 were lower-expressed in circ_0067934 shRNA group when compared with NC group (Figures 4B and 4C).

Discussion

Several researches have identified that circular RNAs are dysregulated in glioma and participate in the process of glioma development. For example, the occurrence and development of glioma is a multi-gene, multi-step, and multi-stage process. Furthermore, various tumor-specific molecular alterations have been associated with glioma, Hsa_circ_0001649 is downregulated in glioma

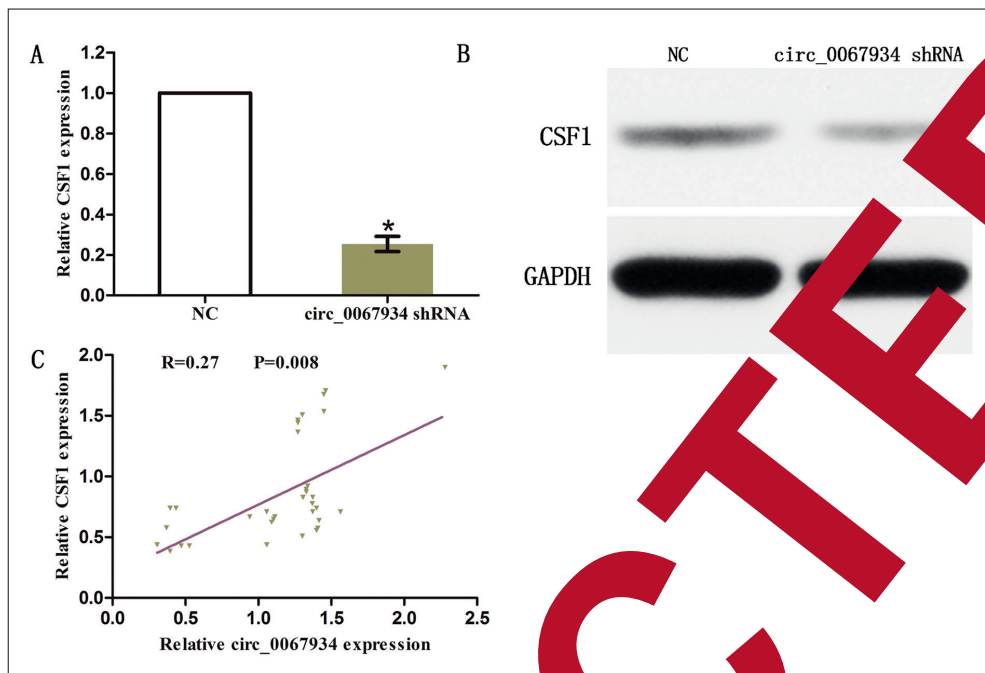


Figure 3. Downregulation of circ_0067934 inhibited CSF1 in glioma. **A**, RT-qPCR results showed that CSF1 expression was decreased in circ_0067934 shRNA group compared with NC group in glioma. **B**, Western blot results showed that CSF1 expression was decreased in circ_0067934 shRNA group compared with NC group. **C**, The linear correlation between the expression level of CSF1 and circ_0067934 in Glioma. $P < 0.05$.

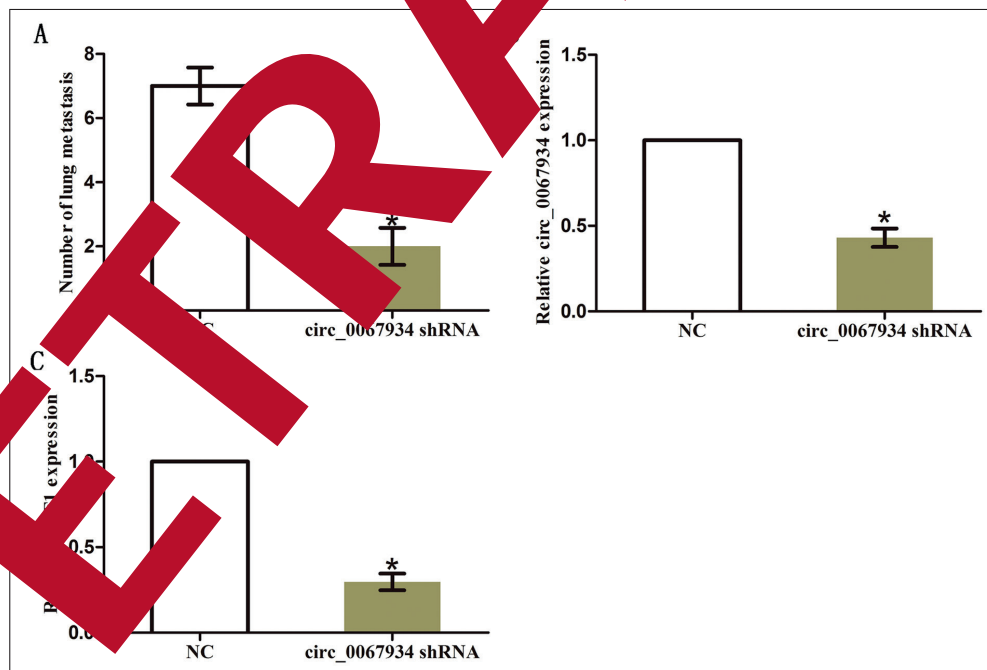


Figure 4. Downregulation of circ_0067934 inhibited tumor metastasis of glioma *in vivo*. **A**, The number of metastatic nodules in the lung from the circ_0067934 shRNA group was significantly reduced compared to NC group. **B**, Circ_0067934 of those dissected nodules was lower-expressed in circ_0067934 shRNA group compared with NC group. **C**, CSF1 of those dissected nodules was lower-expressed in circ_0067934 shRNA group and NC group. The results represent the average of three independent experiments. Data are presented as the mean \pm standard error of the mean. $*p < 0.05$.

which predicts poor prognosis⁸. Through restraining the inhibition of miR-1236-3p on HOXB7 expression, hsa_circ_0074362 enhances cell proliferation, cell migration, and cell invasion⁹. Hsa-circ-0012129 facilitates proliferation and invasion of human glioma cells by targeting miR-661¹⁰. CircRNA TTBK2 functions as an oncogene in glioma *via* regulating miR-217/HNF1 β /Derlin-1 pathway¹¹. Our report showed that circ_0067934 was upregulated in glioma samples and cell lines.

Circ_0067934 is a circular RNA with a length of 170 nt which is generated from the chromosomal region 3q26.2. In recent years, circ_0067934 has been revealed a new target in various cancers. For instance, has_circ_0067934 is overexpressed in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma which promotes cell proliferation¹². By regulating miR-1324/FZD5/Wnt/ β -catenin pathway, circ_0067934 facilitates tumor growth and metastasis in hepatocellular carcinoma¹³. Circ_0067934 functions as an oncogene in the progression of cervical cancer by modulation of miR-545/EIF3C axis¹⁴. Circ-0067934 is upregulated in non-small cell lung cancer and promotes the cell proliferation of non-small cell lung cancer¹⁵.

To determine the function of circ_0067934 in glioma metastasis, circ_0067934 shRNA was used for transfection in glioma cells. Function assays showed that downregulation of circ_0067934 repressed cell migration of glioma cells. Moreover, we further explored the effect of circ_0067934 on cell invasion. Results showed that downregulation of circ_0067934 contributed to the decrement of invasion of glioma cells. These results indicated that circ_0067934 promoted cell migration and invasion of glioma.

The related proteins of circ_0067934 were further explored by Circular RNA Interactome (<https://circularinteractome.nia.nih.gov/>). Colony-stimulating factor 1 (CSF1) was found containing the binding area of circ_0067934, which suggested that CSF1 might be the target protein of circ_0067934. CSF1 is secreted by diverse cell types, which exerts its effect through binding with CSF1 receptor (CSF1R). In the past years, CSF1 and CSF1R have been indicated to be expressed and in several human cancers. For example, CSF1/CSF1R blockade improves the response of pancreatic cancer cells to T-cell checkpoint inhibitors¹⁶. Through modulating monocyte differentiation and homing, CSF1 inhibits the progression of breast cancer¹⁷. MiR-1207-5p inhibited tumor growth and metastasis in lung cancer *via* targeting CSF1¹⁸. Moreover, it has

been reported that overexpression of CSF1 facilitates the progression of high-grade glioma. In our report, results showed that downregulation of circ_0067934 decreased CSF1 expression *in vitro* and was positively correlated with CSF1 expression in glioma tissues. Through experiments *in vivo*, we found that downregulation of circ_0067934 decreased tumor metastasis and downregulated CSF1 in nude mice. The above results indicated that circ_0067934 might promote tumor metastasis of glioma through upregulating CSF1.

Conclusions

We indicated that circ_0067934 was remarkably upregulated in glioma tissues. Circ_0067934 promoted cell migration and invasion of glioma through upregulating CSF1, which suggested that circ_0067934 may contribute to therapy for glioma as a prospective target.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interests.

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