

The role of hsa_circ_0000285 in metastasis of hepatocellular carcinoma

X.-J. ZHANG¹, G. CAO¹, J. FU¹, H.-J. ZHUANG², J. SHI²

¹Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, Xuzhou Central Hospital, Xuzhou Clinical School of Xuzhou Medical University, Xuzhou, China

²Department of Oncological Surgery, Xuzhou Central Hospital, Xuzhou Clinical School of Xuzhou Medical University, Xuzhou, China

Abstract. – OBJECTIVE: The importance of circular RNAs in malignant tumors causes more attention in researchers. Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is one of the most ordinary malignant tumors. Hsa_circ_0000285 was explored to identify how it functions in the metastasis of HCC.

PATIENTS AND METHODS: Real Time-quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-qPCR) was utilized to detect hsa_circ_0000285 expression in HCC patients' tissues. Hsa_circ_0000285 lentivirus and shRNA was constructed for the transfection of HCC cells. Wound healing assay, transwell assay, and Matrigel assay were conducted to identify the function of hsa_circ_0000285 in HCC cells. Furthermore, mechanism assays were performed to uncover the interaction between hsa_circ_0000285 and miR-599.

RESULTS: Hsa_circ_0000285 was significantly higher-expressed in HCC samples compared to that in adjacent samples. The migrated length of HCC cells was reduced after hsa_circ_0000285 was silenced, while the migrated length of HCC cells was increased after hsa_circ_0000285 was overexpressed. Moreover, the number of migrated and invaded HCC cells was reduced after hsa_circ_0000285 was silenced, while the number of migrated and invaded HCC cells was increased after hsa_circ_0000285 was overexpressed. Moreover, RT-qPCR results revealed that miR-599 was downregulated via the expression of hsa_circ_0000285, while miR-599 was upregulated via knockdown of hsa_circ_0000285. Further experiments showed that miR-599 was a direct target of hsa_circ_0000285 in HCC.

CONCLUSIONS: Hsa_circ_0000285 could enhance cell metastasis of HCC by targeting miR-599. Hsa_circ_0000285 might be a potential therapeutic target in HCC.

Key Words:

Circular RNA, Hsa_circ_0000285, Hepatocellular carcinoma, MiR-193a-3p.

Introduction

Liver cancer is the 2nd cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide. The hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is one of the primary liver cancers, accounting for almost 90% of all primary liver cancers¹. HCC cells have strong invasion and metastasis ability, which has seriously affected people's health and quality of life². Therefore, it is of great significance for the early diagnosis and treatment of HCC to study the pathogenesis of HCC and find effective therapeutic targets.

With the rapid development of bioinformatics and transcriptome sequencing technology, scientists have realized that this highly stable and conserved circular RNA in mammalian cells may have various important functions. As a kind of non-coding RNA widely existing in mammalian cells, circular RNAs (circRNAs) are considered to have important regulatory functions in gene expression and other life activities because of its high expression and stability in the cytoplasm and evolutionary conservatism among species³. Currently, the research of circRNAs in tumors mainly focuses on digestive system tumors. Compared with normal tissues, the expression of circRNA-CDR1as in HCC increased which was negatively correlated with the expression of anti-cancer microRNA-7. Further experiments *in vitro* showed that circRNA-CDR1as could promote the proliferation and invasion of HCC by binding with microRNA-7⁴. The expression of CircRNA-SETD3 in HCC and cell lines decreased significantly. Functional studies showed that circRNA-SETD3 could play a regulatory role by targeting microRNA-421. Survival analysis showed that the low expression level of circRNA-SETD3 was associated with poor prognosis and larger tumor volume, suggesting that circRNA-SETD3 might be a predictor of

HCC⁵. Circ_0000885 is a novel circRNA which has been recently reported to be significantly overexpressed in patients with osteosarcoma⁶. To research the role of hsa_circ_0000285 in HCC, the expression was detected, and related protein and mechanism were studied.

Patients and Methods

Tissue Samples

A total of 54 cancer tissues and paired adjacent tissues were obtained from HCC patients who underwent surgery at the Xuzhou Central Hospital. No radiotherapy or chemotherapy was performed before the surgery. All fresh tissues were stored immediately at -80°C . This research was approved by the Ethics Committee of Xuzhou Central Hospital. Signed written informed consents were obtained from all participants before the study.

Cell Culture

Human HCC cell lines (Bel-7402 and HepG2) and a normal liver epithelial cell line (L02) were purchased from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC; Manassas, VA, USA). Cells were cultured with Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's medium (DMEM; Gibco, Rockville, MD, USA) and 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD, USA) in an incubator containing 5% CO_2 at 37°C .

Cell Transfection

After HCC cells were cultured for 24 h on 6-well plates, cells were transfected with hsa_circ_0000285 lentivirus, empty vector or Lipofectamine 3000. After 24 h, cells were cultured for 24 h on 6-well plates, and then transfected with cDNA oligonucleotides specifically targeting hsa_circ_0000285 (shRNA; GenePharma; Shanghai, China) or negative control using Lipofectamine 3000 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). Those GFP-positive cells were chosen for following experiments.

RNA Isolation and Real-Time Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR)

Total RNA was extracted from cultured CC cells using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) and then reverse-transcribed to complementary deoxyribose nucleic acids (cDNAs) through the reverse Transcription Kit (Ta-

KaRa Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Beijing, China). Following are the primers for RT-PCR: circRNA_0000285 primer forward 5'-T-GTTGGTGGATCCTGTGCA-3', reverse 5'-TGGTGGGTAGACCTTTGTG-3'; Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) primer forward 5'-CAAC-CAGATGGGGCAAGCTG-3' and reverse 5'-TGATGGCAAGGACTGGGCATCCA-3'. The thermal cycle program follows: 5 min at 95°C , 5 sec for 40 cycles, 35 sec at 60°C .

Wound Healing Assay

After transfection, HCC cells were seeded in 6-well plates and incubated in a DMEM medium overnight. Then, the cells were scratched with a plastic pipette tip and cultured in serum-free DMEM. Each assay was repeated in triplicate independently. The relative distance was viewed under a light microscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) at 48 h.

Tube Formation Assay and Matrigel Assay

After transfection, 1×10^5 cells in 200 μL serum-free DMEM were replanted in the top chamber of a 24-well plate (Corning, NY, USA) with or without Matrigel (BD Biosciences, Bedford, MA, USA). DMEM and FBS were added to the lower chamber. Then, they were cultured overnight in an incubator supplemented with 5% CO_2 at 37°C . The top surface of chambers was treated with methanol for 30 min after wiped by a cotton swab. Next, they were stained in crystal violet for 20 min. Five fields were randomly chosen under a Leica DMI4000B microscope (Leica Microsystems, Heidelberg, Germany).

Luciferase Assays

Luciferase reporter gene assay kits (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) were used to detect the luciferase activity of HCC cells. Briefly, the 3'-untranslated region (3'-UTR) of hsa_circ_0000285 cloned into the pGL3 vector (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) was identified as wild-type (WT) 3'-UTR. Quick-change site-directed mutagenesis kit (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA) was used for site-directed mutagenesis of the miR-599 binding site in hsa_circ_0000285 3'-UTR, which was named as mutant (MUT) 3'-UTR. Cells were transfected with WT-3'-UTR or MUT-3'-UTR and miR-ctrl or miR-599 for 48 h. Then, the luciferase assay was conducted on the dual luciferase reporter assay system (Promega, Madison, WI, USA).

Statistical Analysis

All statistical analyses were performed by Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) 20.0 (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA). Independent-sample *t*-test was selected when appropriate. Moreover, $p < 0.05$ was considered a statistically significant difference.

Results

Hsa_circ_0000285 Expression Level in HCC Tissues and Cells

RT-qPCR analysis performed in 54 paired HCC tissues and adjacent tissues showed that hsa_circ_0000285 expression was upregulated in HCC tissues, which was shown in Figure 1A. Moreover, its expression in Bel-7402 and HepG2 cells and a normal liver epithelial cell (L02) were also detected. As was shown in Figure 1B, the hsa_circ_0000285 expression level of HCC cells was higher compared to that of L02.

Knockdown of Hsa_circ_0000285 Suppressed Cell Migration and Invasion of HCC Cells

To explore the effects of hsa_circ_0000285 in cell migration and invasion of HCC cells, HepG2 cell line was used for the knockdown. As that contained complementary base with hsa_circ_0000285. Then, RT-qPCR was utilized for detecting the transfection efficiency (Figure 2A). As shown in Figure 2B, hsa_circ_0000285 knockdown reduced cell migrated length of HepG2 cells. As shown in Figure 2C, the number of migrated cells was remarkably reduced after

hsa_circ_0000285 was knocked down in HepG2 cells. As was shown in Figure 2D, the number of invaded cells was remarkably decreased after hsa_circ_0000285 was knocked down in HepG2 cells.

Overexpression of Hsa_circ_0000285 Promoted Cell Migration and Invasion of HCC Cells

To explore the effects of hsa_circ_0000285 in cell migration and invasion of HCC cells, Bel-7402 cell line was used for the overexpression of hsa_circ_0000285. The RT-qPCR was utilized for detecting the transfection efficiency (Figure 3A). As shown in Figure 3B, hsa_circ_0000285 overexpression increased the cell migrated length of Bel-7402 cells. As shown in Figure 3C, the number of migrated cells was remarkably increased after hsa_circ_0000285 was overexpressed in Bel-7402 cells. As was shown in Figure 3D, the number of invaded cells was remarkably increased after hsa_circ_0000285 was overexpressed in Bel-7402 cells.

The Interaction Between MiR-599 and Hsa_circ_0000285 in HCC

miR-599 RNA Interactome (<https://circinteractome.mit.edu/>) was used to find the miRNAs that contained complementary base with hsa_circ_0000285. As miR-599 was a tumor suppressor and was able to suppress cancer cell proliferation, we focused on miR-599 among these miRNAs which was interacted with hsa_circ_0000285 (Figure 4A). Indeed, the RT-qPCR assay showed that the expression of miR-599 was

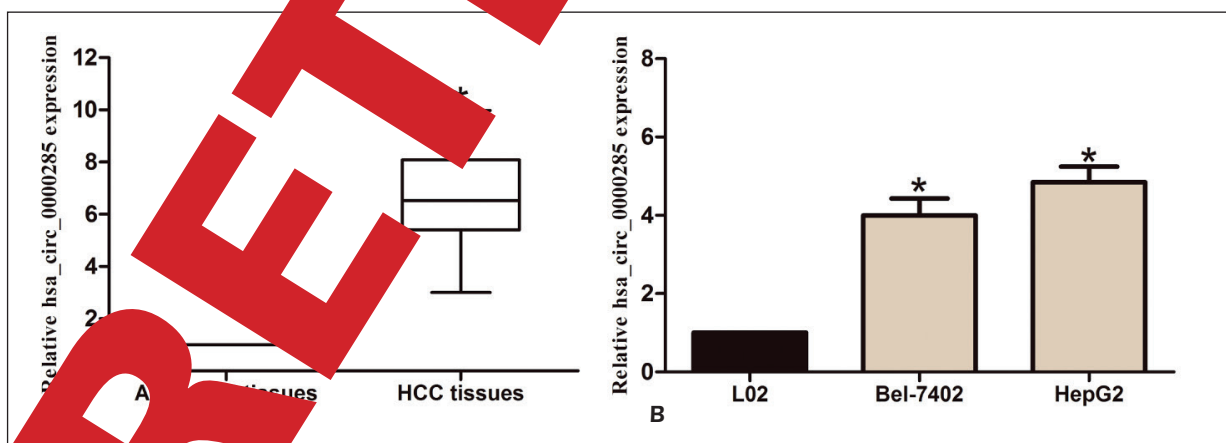


Figure 1 Expression levels of hsa_circ_0000285 were increased in HCC tissues and cell lines. **A**, Hsa_circ_0000285 expression was significantly increased in the HCC tissues compared with adjacent tissues. **B**, Expression levels of hsa_circ_0000285 relative to GAPDH were determined in the human HCC cell lines and L02 (normal liver epithelial cell) by RT-qPCR. GAPDH was used as an internal control. Data are presented as the mean $\pm$ standard error of the mean. * $p < 0.05$.

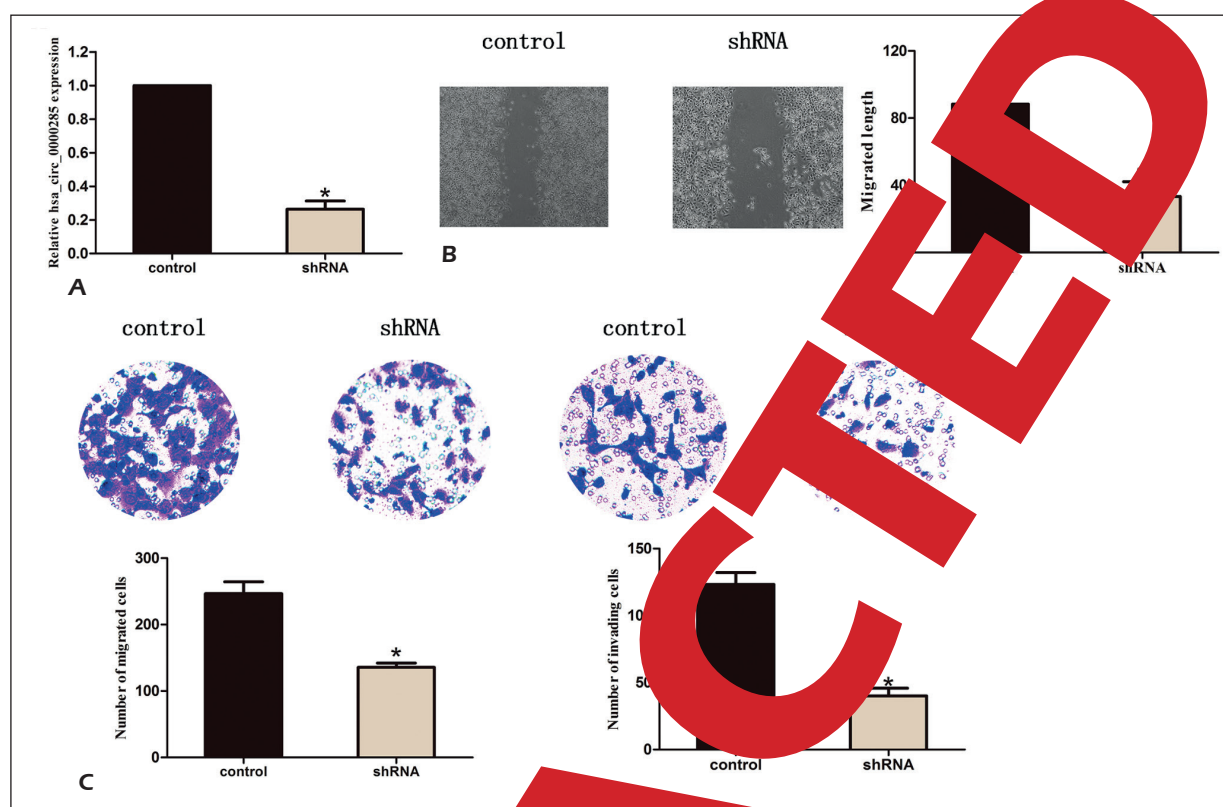


Figure 2. Knockdown of hsa_circ_0000285 inhibits HepG2 cell migration and invasion. **A**, Hsa_circ_0000285 expression in HepG2 cells transfected with shRNA and control was detected by RT-qPCR. **B**, Wound healing assay showed that the migrated length of HepG2 cells in shRNA group was significantly decreased compared with control group in HCC cells (magnification: 40×). **C**, Transwell assay showed that knockdown of hsa_circ_0000285 significantly repressed cell migration in HCC cells (magnification: 40×). **D**, Matrigel assay showed that knockdown of hsa_circ_0000285 significantly repressed cell invasion in HCC cells (magnification: 40×). The results represent the average of three independent experiments (mean $\pm$ standard error of the mean). * $p < 0.05$, as compared with the control.

higher in shRNA group than control group (Figure 4B), while the expression of miR-599 was lower in hsa_circ_0000285-transfected group than that empty vector group (Figure 4C). Meanwhile, luciferase assay revealed that co-transfection of hsa_circ_0000285-Y and miR-599 largely decreased the luciferase activity. However, co-transfection of hsa_circ_0000285-MUT and miR-599 had no effect on the luciferase activity either (Figure 4D). Furthermore, the correlation analysis demonstrated that miR-599 expression level negatively correlated with hsa_circ_0000285 expression in HCC tissues (Figure 4E).

Discussion

Non-coding RNA (ncRNA) is a hotspot in the research of molecular mechanism, new tumor markers and therapeutic targets of cancers. From microRNA to long non-coding RNA, a large num-

ber of basic studies have confirmed that ncRNA has important biological functions in the occurrence and development of a variety of cancers. As a result, ncRNA may be an effective marker for early diagnosis of tumors or a potential target for drug therapy. In recent years, circRNA has become another star molecule after lncRNA and has attracted wide attention. In view of its specific expression, complex regulatory mechanism and close relationship with the occurrence and development of cancer, it has become the latest hotspot in the field of research, including colorectal cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer and so on⁷⁻⁹.

HCC is the fifth and seventh most common malignant tumors in men and women, and has the third highest mortality rate among all cancers¹⁰. The disease is characterized by a high recurrence rate after radical resection and resistance to medication. In addition, due to the lack of accurate early diagnosis and effective treatment, most patients with HCC are in advanced stage when di-

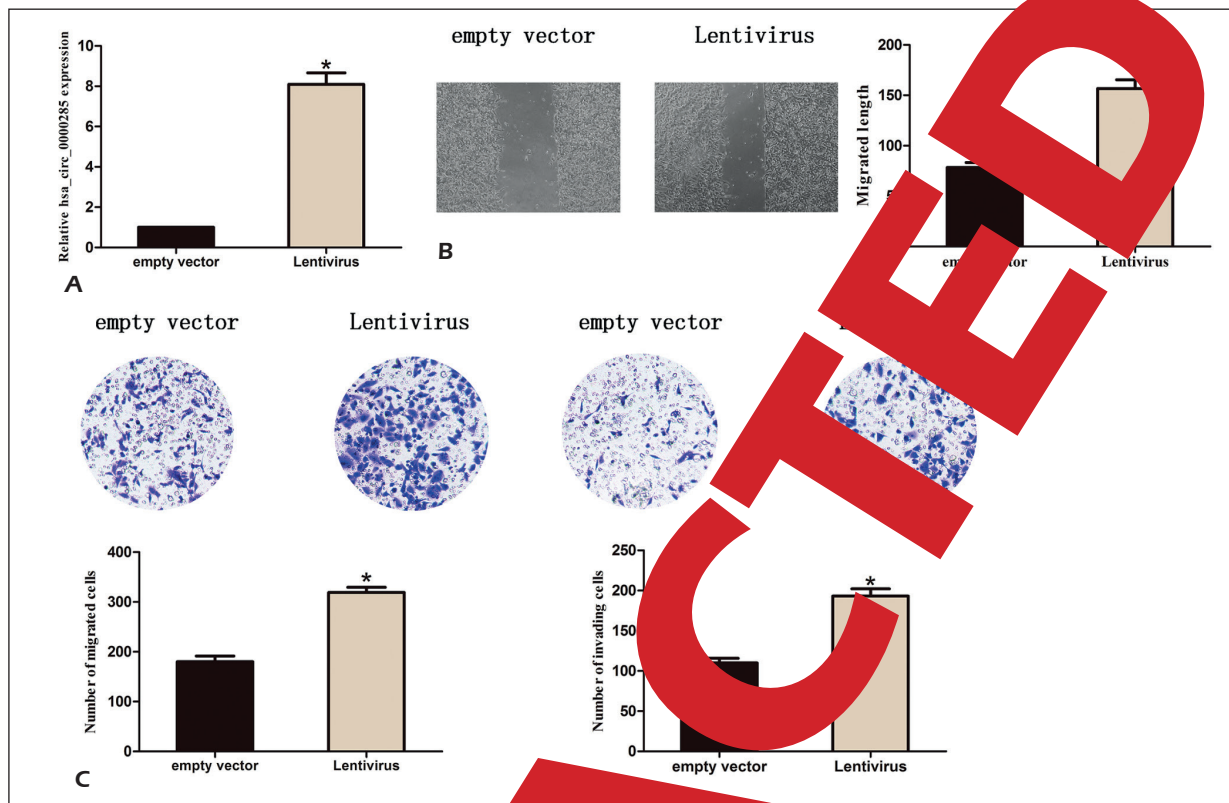


Figure 3. Overexpression of hsa_circ_0000285 promoted Bel-7402 cell proliferation. **A**, Hsa_circ_0000285 expression in Bel-7402 cells transfected with hsa_circ_0000285 lentivirus and empty vector was detected by RT-qPCR. **B**, Wound healing assay showed that the migrated length of Bel-7402 cells in lentivirus group was markedly increased compared with empty vector group in Bel-7402 cells (magnification: 40×). **C**, Cell assay showed that overexpression of hsa_circ_0000285 significantly enhanced cell migration in Bel-7402 cells (magnification: 40×). **D**, Matrigel assay showed that overexpression of hsa_circ_0000285 significantly promoted invasion in Bel-7402 cells (magnification: 40×). The results represent the average of three independent experiments (mean ± standard error of the mean). * $p < 0.05$, as compared with the control cells.

agnosed, which leads to poor prognosis of most patients. Therefore, new candidate biomarkers for diagnosis, prognosis and treatment are urgently needed.

Hsa_circ_0000285 is a novel circRNA which has been initially explored in nasopharyngeal carcinoma and bladder cancer^{11, 12}. The expression of hsa_circ_0000285 was significantly associated with tumor stage, differentiation, lymph node metastasis, distant metastasis and tumor-node-metastasis stage. It could be served as a prognostic biomarker for these cancers. In this research, we found that hsa_circ_0000285 was upregulated in HCC samples. Besides, the silence of hsa_circ_0000285 inhibited cell migration and invasion of Bel-7402 cells, while overexpression of hsa_circ_0000285 promoted cell migration and invasion of Bel-7402 cells. The above results indicated that hsa_circ_0000285 promoted metastasis of HCC and might act as an oncogene.

At present, the functional recognition and mechanism of circRNA are still very limited. Competitive adsorption of microRNA is one of the mechanisms that have been studied extensively at present. Since circRNAs are highly expressed in the cytoplasm, studies have found that circRNAs can interfere with the biological regulation mediated by microRNAs by adsorbing specific microRNAs in the cytoplasm through their microRNAs adsorption sites¹³. The circRNA-CDR1as/miRNA-7 axis has been reported to be involved in brain tumors, lung cancer, osteosarcoma, urogenital tumors and other diseases¹⁴. Low expression of circRNA-SETD3 in HCC can bind to microRNA-421 which is closely related to tumor size growth and poor prognosis⁵. In addition, many circRNAs have been found to bind to multiple microRNAs, suggesting that these circRNAs may regulate the level of target genes by regulating the microRNAs.

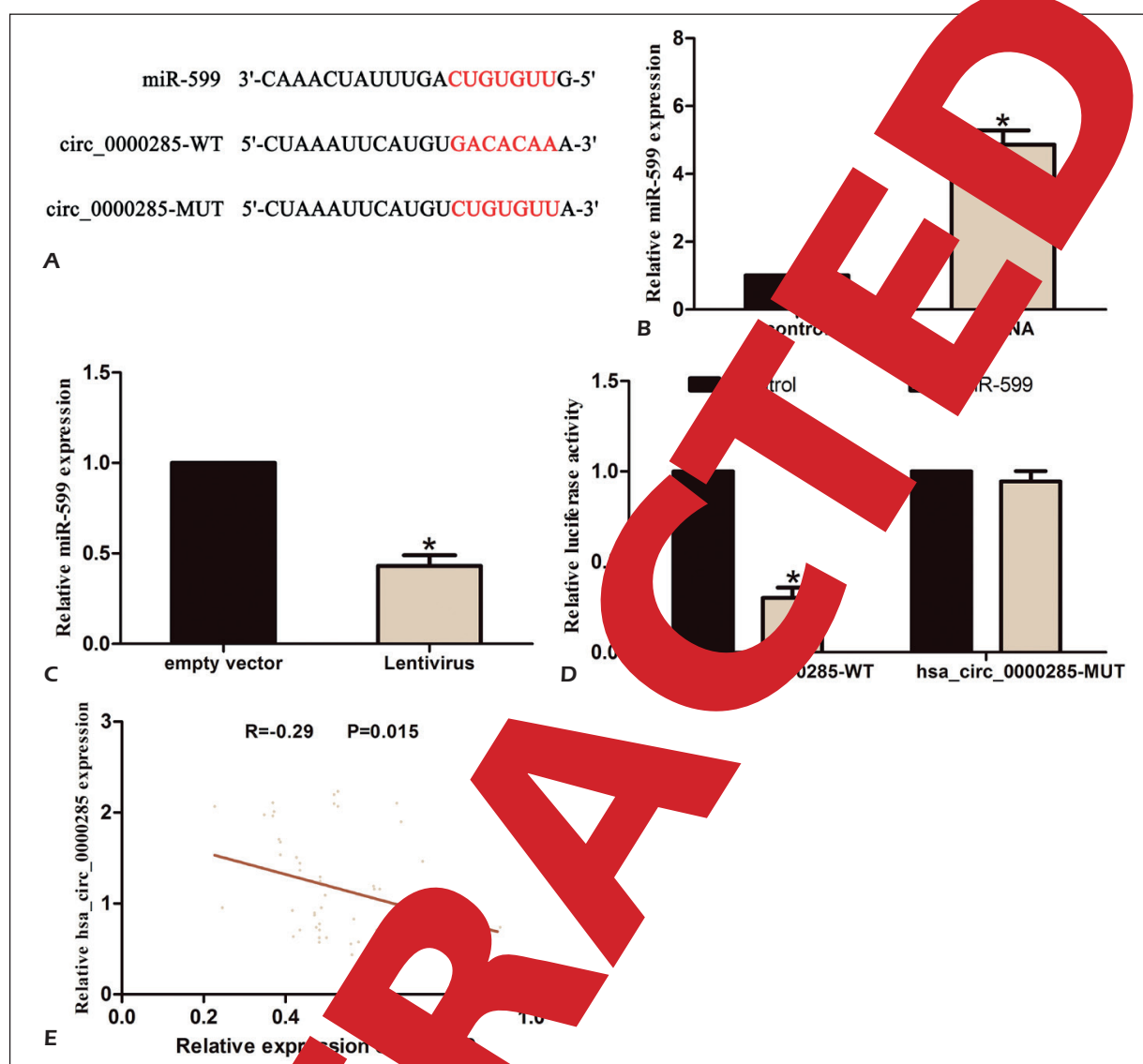


Figure 4. Reciprocal repression between hsa_circ_0000285 and miR-599. **A**, Binding sites of miR-599 on hsa_circ_0000285. **B**, MiR-599 expression was decreased in shRNA group compared with control group. **C**, MiR-599 expression was decreased in hsa_circ_0000285 lentivirus group compared with empty vector group. **D**, Co-transfection of miR-599 and hsa_circ_0000285-WT strongly decreased luciferase activity, while co-transfection of miR-599 and hsa_circ_0000285-MUT did not change the luciferase activity either. **E**, Linear correlation between the expression level of miR-599 and hsa_circ_0000285 in HCC tissues. The results represent the average of three independent experiments. Data are presented as the mean $\pm$ standard error of the mean. * $p < 0.05$.

Circular RNA hsa_circ_0000285 was used to predict potential target miRNAs of hsa_circ_0000285. miR-599 was selected for our further study. miR-599 is a novel miRNA, which has been reported to a novel tumor suppressor in HCC¹⁵.

In this report, miR-599 could directly bind to hsa_circ_0000285 through a luciferase assay. In addition, the miR-599 expression

could be suppressed by the upregulation of hsa_circ_0000285, while miR-599 expression could be promoted by the downregulation of hsa_circ_0000285. Furthermore, the expression of miR-599 was negatively correlated with hsa_circ_0000285 in HCC tissues. All these results indicated that hsa_circ_0000285 might promote tumorigenesis of HCC by directly targeting miR-599.

Conclusions

We showed that hsa_circ_0000285 was remarkably upregulated in HCC tissues and could facilitate cell metastasis in HCC by targeting miR-599. These findings suggest that hsa_circ_0000285 may contribute to therapy for HCC as a prospective target.

Conflict of Interests

The Authors declared that they have no conflict of interests.

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