Meta-analysis of the prognostic value of abnormally expressed IncRNAs in hepatocellular carcinoma

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Abstract: Many long noncoding RNAs (IncRNAs) have been reported to be abnormally expressed in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), and may have the potential to serve as prognostic markers. In this study, a meta-analysis was conducted to systematically evaluate the prognostic value of various IncRNAs in HCC. Eligible literatures were systematically collected from PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Cochrane Library (up to December 30, 2015). The main outcomes including overall survival, relapse-free survival, and disease-free survival were analyzed. Pooled hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) were calculated using random- or fixed-effects models. A total of 2,991 patients with HCC in People’s Republic of China from 27 studies were included in the analysis. The level of IncRNAs showed a significant association with clinical outcomes. Abnormally elevated IncRNA transcription level predicted poor overall survival (HR: 1.68, 95% CI: 1.20–2.34, \( P=0.002; I^2=75.5\% \), \( P=0.000 \)) and relapse-free survival (HR: 2.08, 95% CI: 1.65–2.61, \( P<0.001; I^2=24.0\% \), \( P=0.215 \)), while no association was observed with disease-free survival of HCC patients (HR: 1.39, 95% CI: 0.51–3.78, \( P=0.524; I^2=81.3\% \), \( P=0.005 \)). Subgroup analysis further showed that IncRNA transcription level was significantly associated with tumor size (relative risk [RR]: 1.19, 95% CI: 1.01–1.39, \( P=0.035 \)), microvascular invasion (RR: 1.44, 95% CI: 1.10–1.89, \( P=0.009 \)), and portal vein tumor thrombus (RR: 1.50, 95% CI: 1.03–2.20, \( P=0.036 \)). Publication bias and sensitivity analysis further confirmed the stability of our results. Our present meta-analysis indicates that abnormal IncRNA transcription level may serve as a promising indicator for prognostic evaluation of patients with HCC in People’s Republic of China.

Keywords: IncRNA, HCC, survival, prognosis, meta-analysis

Introduction

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the sixth most common cancer worldwide, and accounts for more than 80% of primary liver cancers.1 With advances in surgical techniques and the development of molecular target drugs, therapeutic approaches for the treatment of HCC now can be classified into three categories: potentially curative, palliative, and symptomatic.2 However, owing to the clinical characteristics of HCC, like insidious onset, high degree of malignancy, and nonspecific symptoms in early stage, the prognosis of HCC remains dismal with a 5-year overall survival (OS) rate of 0%–10% for the reason of late detection, and HCC ranks as the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide (~745,553 deaths in 2012, 9.1% of all cancers). Thus, the outcome of HCC patients predominantly depends on early diagnosis and a timely therapeutic treatment. As a classic biomarker for HCC diagnosis, alfa-fetoprotein...
(AFP) is the widely used molecular marker for clinical HCC diagnosis; however, it often shows a false-positive result during pregnancy, as well as active liver disease, embryonic tumors, and certain gastrointestinal tumors. Therefore, the identification of more sensitive and specific biomarkers for early detection of HCC is desirable and urgently needed.

During the past decades of RNA biology study, long noncoding RNAs (lncRNAs) have emerged as an essential regulator in almost all aspects of biology. More importantly, accumulating evidence has demonstrated that multiple lncRNAs play an important role in tumorigenesis, and their abnormal expression confers tumor initiation, cancer cell growth, and metastasis during the development of HCC. For example, the abnormal expression of lncRNA MALAT1 and lncRNA, activated by tumor growth factor-β (lncRNA-ATB), induced EMT and cell invasion and promoted the colonization of disseminated HCC cells. In lncRNA-HEIH, as identified by microarray analysis in HCC samples, plays an oncogenic role in HCC development, which promotes in vivo tumor growth by regulating cell cycle of tumor cells.

In patients with HCC, correlation analysis has further emphasized the potential of lncRNAs to be used as diagnostic or prognostic markers. High expressions of lncRNA-ATB and MALAT1 can be used as robust early prognostic indicators, which suggest a poor survival of HCC patients. The expression level of lncRNA-HEIH in hepatitis B virus (HBV)-related HCC is significantly associated with recurrence and is an independent prognostic factor for patient’s survival. Using lncRNA microarrays, it has also been found that the lncRNA ZEB1-AS1 is frequently upregulated in HCC samples, especially in metastatic tumor tissues. Patients with ZEB1-AS1 hypomethylation (a tumor-specific ZEB1-AS1 promoter hypomethylation) or with high ZEB1-AS1 expression have poor recurrence-free survival (RFS).

Multiple lncRNAs, including ATB, MALAT1, HOTAIR, HEIH, ZEB1-AS1, MVIIH, and GAS5 have been confirmed to be promising prognostic indicators for HCC. Among these lncRNAs, MALAT1 and HOTAIR have been comprehensively investigated in different tumors and the prognostic value of these two lncRNAs has been confirmed by systematic reviews using meta-analyses. With the aim to gain a better insight into the prognostic value of lncRNAs in patients with HCC, we conducted a systematic review of the published articles followed by a meta-analysis to evaluate the prognostic value of these aberrantly expressed lncRNAs.

### Materials and methods

#### Search strategy

The present review was performed in accordance with the standard guidelines for meta-analyses and systematic reviews of tumor marker studies. The research databases PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, and Web of Science were independently used by two authors (Zhen Qu and Chun-Hui Yuan) to obtain all relevant articles about the prognostic value of lncRNA in HCC. The literature search ended on December 30, 2015. The search strategy used both MeSH terms and free-text words to increase the sensitivity of the search. The following search terms were used: (“Long noncoding RNA”, “lncRNA”, “LncRNA”, “Long ncRNA”, “Long intergenic non-coding RNA”) AND (“hepatocellular cancer”, “hepatocellular tumor”, “hepatocellular carcinoma”, “Hepatocellular neoplasm”, “Hepatocellular neoplasm”, “liver cancer”, “liver tumor”, “liver carcinoma”, “liver neoplasm”, “HCC”). All included studies were retrieved in English database together with relevant references and manual searches to implement our search.

#### Eligibility criteria

Studies were considered eligible if they met the following criteria: patients were pathologically diagnosed with HCC, regardless of tumor-node-metastasis (TNM) stage; the expression of LncRNAs was determined in tissues from patients with HCC using quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction or microarray analysis, including tumor or adjacent tissues; the prognostic value of one lncRNA was investigated; the relationship between lncRNA expression and survival (OS, relapse-free survival, and disease-free survival [DFS]) was examined; and sufficient data were provided to estimate hazard ratios (HRs) for survival rates and their 95% confidence interval (95% CI). If data subsets were published in more than one article, only the most recent one was included, and if sample population consisted of less than 20 cases, the study was excluded. The studies were restricted to human experiments, and single case reports or animal studies were excluded. All eligible studies were carefully assessed by the same two authors, and discrepancies were resolved through discussion with a third reviewer (Fu-Bing Wang).

#### Data quality assessment and extraction

Quality assessment was performed independently by three authors (Zhen Qu, Chun-Hui Yuan, and Fu-Bing Wang). All eligible studies were scored as our previously described method and summarized in Table 1. Data was extracted...
Table 1 Characteristics of studies included in the meta-analysis

| Author, year of publication | Region                      | Study population (high/low) | Cutoff* | Follow-up (month) | IncRNAs               | Treatment data | Method            | Internal reference | Outcome* | Quality score |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Yuan et al 2011             | People’s Republic of China  | 42/43                       | Median  | 60                | HEIH                   | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | β-Actin          | OS        | 8             |
| Yuan et al 2012             | People’s Republic of China  | 107/108                     | Median  | 30                | MVH                    | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | β-Actin          | OS/RFS    | 8             |
| Yuan et al 2014             | People’s Republic of China  | 43/43                       | Median  | 30                | ABT                    | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | 18S               | OS/RFS    | 7             |
| Huang et al 2013            | People’s Republic of China  | 50/50                       | Median  | 60                | hDREH                  | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | β-Actin          | OS/RFS    | 7             |
| Wang et al 2015             | People’s Republic of China  | 49/49                       | Median  | 60                | UCA1                   | Resection       | qRT-PCR            | GAPDH             | OS        | 8             |
| Peng and Fan 2015           | People’s Republic of China  | 241/241                     | Median  | 60                | PANDAR                 | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | GAPDH             | OS        | 8             |
| Deng et al 2015             | People’s Republic of China  | 33/34                       | Median  | 30                | CCAT2                  | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | 18S               | OS/RFS    | 7             |
| Hu et al 2016               | People’s Republic of China  | 11/21                       | Median  | 30                | GASS                   | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | 18S               | OS/RFS    | 7             |
| Yuan et al 2016             | People’s Republic of China  | 68/67                       | Median  | 50                | DANCE                  | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | 18S               | OS/RFS    | 7             |
| Li et al 2016               | People’s Republic of China  | 36/35                       | Median  | 50                | ZEB1-AS1               | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | β-Actin          | OS/RFS    | 7             |
| Wang et al 2015             | People’s Republic of China  | 46/62                       | Median  | 150               | AOC4P                  | Resection       | TaqMan RT-PCR      | GAPDH             | OS/DFS    | 8             |
| Shi and Teng 2015           | People’s Republic of China  | 42/42                       | Median  | 60                | SOX2OT                 | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | GAPDH             | OS        | 8             |
| Deng et al 2014             | People’s Republic of China  | 22/28                       | ROC     | 36                | HOTAIR                 | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | GAPDH             | OS        | 7             |
| Xu et al 2014               | People’s Republic of China  | 30/22                       | Mean    | 60                | URC1                   | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | β-Actin          | OS        | 8             |
| Tu et al 2014               | People’s Republic of China  | 51/20                       | Mean    | 60                | GASS                   | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | GAPDH             | OS        | 8             |
| Hua et al 2015              | People’s Republic of China  | 46/46                       | Median  | 60                | ANRIL                  | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | GAPDH             | OS        | 8             |
| Zhou et al 2016             | People’s Republic of China  | 55/54                       | Median  | 60                | BANCR                  | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | GAPDH             | OS        | 8             |
| Yang et al 2015             | People’s Republic of China  | 53/91                       | Intensity | 60             | SNHG3                  | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | β-Actin          | OS/RFS/DFS | 7             |
| Yan et al 2015              | People’s Republic of China  | 59/58                       | Median  | 60                | PCAT-1                 | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | GAPDH             | OS        | 8             |
| Wang et al 2015             | People’s Republic of China  | 38/32                       | Mean    | 72                | p2I                    | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | U6                | OS/DFS    | 8             |
| Ge et al 2016               | People’s Republic of China  | 24/24                       | Median  | 72                | HOTTIP                 | Resection       | SYBR RT-PCR        | β-Actin          | OS        | 7             |
| Ding et al 2015             | People’s Republic of China  | 157/57                      | ROC     | 120               | PVTTI                  | Transplantation  | SYBR RT-PCR        | GAPDH             | OS        | 8             |
| Zhang et al 2016            | People’s Republic of China  | 37/60                       | Fold change | 120            | CARLo-5                | Unclear         | SYBR RT-PCR        | GAPDH             | OS/RFS    | 8             |
| Guo et al 2015              | People’s Republic of China  | 52/43                       | Mean    | 95                | NEAT1                  | Unclear         | TaqMan RT-PCR      | GAPDH             | OS        | 7             |
| Wang et al 2014             | People’s Republic of China  | 45/44                       | Median  | 50                | PVTTI                  | Unclear         | qRT-PCR            | GAPDH             | OS/RFS    | 7             |
| Yang et al 2011             | People’s Republic of China  | 28/32                       | ROC     | 48                | HOTAIR                 | Transplantation  | SYBR RT-PCR        | GAPDH             | RFS       | 8             |
| Lai et al 2012              | People’s Republic of China  | 30/30                       | Median  | 50                | MALAT1                 | Transplantation  | SYBR RT-PCR        | β-Actin          | RFS       | 8             |

Notes: *unknown. OS, OS.

Abbreviations: DFS, disease-free survival; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; IncRNA, long noncoding RNA; OS, overall survival; RE, relative expression; RFS, relapse-free survival; ROC, receiver operating characteristic; RT-PCR, reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction; qRT-PCR, quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction.
independently by two authors (Zhen Qu and Chun-Hui Yuan) and they reached a consensus on all items. For each eligible study, the following information was collected: the first author, journal name, year of publication, and characteristics of the study population (including the country of the population enrolled, publication year, sample size, age, sex, stage, histological differentiation, follow-up, detective methods and items, cutoff values, and treatment data) (Table 1). Time-to-event data, which were used to reveal survival rate (Kaplan–Meier curve), were extracted to calculate the corresponding HR as per previously described methods.31–34

**Statistical software analysis**

Statistical analysis was performed with Stata statistical software package, version 13.0 (StataCorp LP, College Station, TX, USA), and $P$-value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistical heterogeneity among studies was assessed using the $I^2$ statistic, with significant heterogeneity defined as $I^2 \geq 50%$.35 Potential causes of heterogeneity were explored by meta-regression analyses. Pooled HRs and their associated 95% CIs were estimated using a fixed-effect model (Mantel–Haenszel), while the random-effects model was performed to summarize the statistical indicators when significant heterogeneity was present. We also conducted a one-way sensitivity analysis to evaluate the stability of the results. Publication bias was evaluated using the funnel plot with Begg’s test and Egger’s test.31

**Results**

**Eligible studies and characteristics**

As shown in the flow diagram (Figure 1), we retrieved 806 articles from four databases. After the titles and abstracts were reviewed, 734 irrelevant or duplicate articles were excluded. A total of 72 articles were further reviewed in detail. In all, 42 articles were excluded because of no survival data to estimate HR for further analysis; three articles that reported the prognostic value of multiple lncRNAs were also excluded.19,36,37 As a result, 27 published articles were included in the current meta-analysis.11–18,20–25,38–50 Table 1 summarizes the main characteristics of the included studies. OS, RFS, and DFS were estimated as survival outcome measures in 92.6% (25/27),11,12,15–18,20–25,38–50 40.7% (11/27),11–15,18,21,23,45,47,48 and 11.1% (3/27)22,38,39 of the studies, respectively.

**Global analysis between IncRNA transcription level and HCC survival**

A total of 25 studies reported OS of HCC based on different expressions of lncRNAs in 2,871 patients. We extracted HRs and their associated 95% CIs of OS from the included studies, HR $>1$ implies a poor prognosis.31 The estimated pooled HR for all studies showed a significant association between lncRNA transcription level and OS in HCC patients (HR: 1.68, 95% CI: 1.20–2.34, $P=0.002$, random effects) (Figure 2A), while a significant heterogeneity existed between studies ($I^2=75.5\%$, $P=0.000$).

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**Figure 1** Flowchart of the strategy used for the selection of reports used in our analysis.

**Abbreviations:** DFS, disease-free survival; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; lncRNAs, long noncoding RNAs; OS, overall survival; RFS, relapse-free survival.
Figure 2 Meta-analysis of the pooled HRs of OS, RFS, and DFS for HCC patients with increased lncRNA transcription level depending on the treatments.

Notes: (A) OS for HCC patients, random-effects analysis; (B) RFS for HCC patients, fixed-effects analysis; and (C) DFS for HCC patients, random-effects analysis. Weights are from random-effects analysis.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; DFS, disease-free survival; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; HR, hazard ratio; lncRNA, long noncoding RNA; OS, overall survival; RFS, relapse-free survival.
Due to the presence of heterogeneity, subgroups were analyzed based on treatment of HCC, including hepatic resection and liver transplantation, as well as unclear treatment. We detected a significant association between HOTAIR and OS of HCC patients with hepatic resection (HR: 1.63, 95% CI: 1.11–2.40, \(P=0.013\)), but not in those who received unclear treatment (HR: 1.79, 95% CI: 0.79–4.05, \(P=0.164\)) or liver transplantation (HR: 2.27, 95% CI: 0.79–6.54, \(P=0.129\)) (Figure 2A). Significant heterogeneity existed across studies in the subgroup of hepatic resection, and moderate heterogeneity in the subgroups of unclear treatment. Due to the limited number of included articles about liver transplantation, the heterogeneity in this subgroup could not be calculated. Thus, we speculated that the treatment of HCC alters the predictive value of lncRNA transcription level in OS.

To explore potential sources of heterogeneity for OS, we conducted meta-regression considering following covariates: age, sex, detective method, cutoff, follow-up, HBV infection, treatment, tumor size, tumor number, AFP level, cirrhosis, TNM stage, invasion, and histological differentiation to quantify the heterogeneity. As was found in univariate analysis, no significant inter-study heterogeneity was found in these covariates (\(P>0.05\), Figure S1). For meta-analysis of the association between lncRNA transcription level and OS, the funnel plot was symmetrical; Begg’s test (\(P=0.148\)) and Egger’s test (\(P=0.672\)) (Figure S2) showed no significant publication bias across studies. Sensitivity analysis showed that neither the direction nor the magnitude of the estimated pooled results for OS was obviously affected, indicating that no single study dominated our results (Figure S3A), which further confirmed the stability of our results.

The prognostic significance of lncRNAs in RFS and DFS was evaluated in eleven studies with 1,193 patients and in three studies with 322 patients, respectively (Table 1). lncRNA transcription level was significantly associated with RFS (HR: 2.08, 95% CI: 1.65–2.61, \(P=0.000\)) with no significant heterogeneity (\(I^2=24.0\%\), \(P=0.215\)) (Figure 2B). Sensitivity analysis was not changed after omitting any of the included studies in RFS (Figure S3B). However, it showed that high lncRNA transcription level was not associated with DFS in HCC (HR: 1.39, 95% CI: 0.51–3.78, \(P=0.524\)) with obvious heterogeneity (\(I^2=81.3\%\), \(P=0.005\)) (Figure 2C). Meta-regression analysis, sensitivity analysis, and assessment of publication bias were not performed due to the relatively little heterogeneity across studies or limited number of included articles.

**Correlation of lncRNAs with clinicopathological characteristics of HCC**

The association between lncRNAs and clinicopathological characteristics was analyzed with relative risk (RR); RR >1 implied that lncRNA was associated with parameter. In HCC, high lncRNA transcription level was significantly associated with tumor size (\(>5\) cm vs \(\leq 5\) cm: RR =1.19, 95% CI: 1.01–1.39, \(P=0.035\)), microvascular invasion (Yes vs No: RR =1.44, 95% CI: 1.10–1.89, \(P=0.009\)), and portal vein tumor thrombus (Yes vs No: RR =1.50 95% CI: 1.03–2.20, \(P=0.036\)). However, no significant correlation was found with HBV infection (HBV surface antigen positive vs negative: RR =0.83, 95% CI: 0.67–1.03), cirrhosis (Yes vs No: RR =0.94, 95% CI: 0.67–1.32), and TNM stage (III/IV vs I/II: RR =1.11, 95% CI: 0.79–1.56), as well as other characteristics like sex, AFP level, tumor number, and histological differentiation (Table 2).

**Discussion**

Up to now, the treatments for HCC are still limited, and most of them are only available to the early stage. In the later stages, traditional chemotherapy has only marginal effects and may accompany with serious side effects. Thus, novel molecular markers that can help in early diagnosis and prognosis evaluation are still urgently needed. In recent years, numerous studies have demonstrated that lncRNAs are involved in various biological processes, including cancer progression and metastasis. More importantly, aberrant expression of multiple lncRNAs was found to be involved in the tumorigenesis and may have prognostic potential of HCC.

In this meta-analysis, we examined the prognostic role of these lncRNAs in HCC and the relation between lncRNAs and clinicopathological characteristics. Meta-regression analysis and sensitivity analysis were performed in the current study, as well as subgroup analysis in a fixed or random model, which enhanced the statistical power to confirm the prognostic potential of these lncRNAs in HCC. A total of 27 studies comprising 25 lncRNAs and 2,991 patients were included into this meta-analysis. Pooled data analyses confirmed that high lncRNA transcription level represents a significant risk factor for both OS (HR: 1.68, 95% CI: 1.20–2.34, \(P=0.002\)) and DFS (HR: 2.08, 95% CI: 1.65–2.61, \(P=0.000\)), and significantly increased risk for death and disease recurrence. As a significant heterogeneity (\(I^2=75.5\%\), \(P<0.001\)) was observed between studies in OS analysis, we then conducted subgroup and meta-regression analyses to quantify the heterogeneity. In subgroup analysis, different
treatments changed the overall result, while this result was not confirmed in meta-regression analysis. Considering that HCC patients enrolled in most articles were treated with hepatic resection, and only one article reported liver transplantation, we thus could not confirm the source of heterogeneity. In future, more studies that comprised different types of treatment for HCC should be included in meta-analysis to confirm whether treatment is a source of heterogeneity. Only three studies showed the relationship between IncRNAs and DFS, although no significant association was found in DFS (HR: 1.39, 95% CI: 0.51–3.78, P=0.524); we could not draw a definite conclusion as more studies with large sample size are needed. Moreover, we evaluated the correlation of IncRNA transcription level with the main clinicopathological parameters of HCC; subgroup analysis showed that IncRNA transcription

| Items | Number of studies | Relative risk of higher IncRNAs OR (95% CI) | Significant test | Heterogeneity test | References |
|-------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Sex (male vs female) | 19 | 0.99 (0.94, 1.04) | 0.47 0.635 | 50.00% 0.005 | Huang et al, Lair et al, Yang et al, Wang et al, Peng et al, Deng et al, Hu et al, Yuan et al, Wang et al, Li et al, Xu et al, Zhang et al, Yang et al, Shi et al, Tu et al, Yan et al, Ding et al, Wang et al, Wang et al |
| Tumor size (>5 cm vs ≤5 cm) | 17 | 1.19 (1.01, 1.39) | 2.11 0.035 | 64.00% 0 | Huang et al, Lair et al, Yang et al, Yuan et al, Wang et al, Deng et al, Wang et al, Li et al, Xu et al, Zhang et al, Shi et al, Tu et al, Yan et al, Ding et al, Wang et al, Wang et al |
| Tumor number (multi vs single) | 15 | 1.11 (0.93, 1.32) | 1.19 0.235 | 59.40% 0.002 | Huang et al, Lair et al, Yuan et al, Peng et al, Hu et al, Wang et al, Li et al, Xu et al, Zhang et al, Yang et al, Shi et al, Tu et al, Yan et al, Ding et al, Wang et al, Wang et al |
| Cirrhosis (yes vs no) | 12 | 0.94 (0.67, 1.32) | 0.36 0.718 | 94.30% 0 | Huang et al, Yang et al, Yuan et al, Wang et al, Peng et al, Hu et al, Zhang et al, Shi et al, Yan et al, Ding et al, Wang et al, Wang et al |
| AFP level (ng/mL) | | | | | |
| >20 vs ≤20 | 11 | 1.19 (0.93,1.53) | 1.41 0.158 | 88.70% 0 | Huang et al, Yuan et al, Wang et al, Deng et al, Wang et al, Li et al, Tu et al, Yan et al, Ding et al, Wang et al |
| >400 vs ≤400 | 6 | 1.07 (0.87,1.30) | 0.63 0.529 | 34.40% 0.178 | Lai et al, Yang et al, Xu et al, Ding et al, Wang et al |
| Age (years) | | | | | |
| >50 vs ≤50 | 7 | 0.88 (0.71,1.08) | 1.25 0.211 | 12.80% 0.333 | Lai et al, Hu et al, Xu et al, Shi et al, Yan et al |
| >55 vs ≤55 | 8 | 1.00 (0.87,1.15) | 0.03 0.972 | 0.00% 0.457 | Huang et al, Yuan et al, Wang et al, Deng et al, Wang et al, Li et al, Zhang et al, Wang et al, Yang et al, Peng et al, Ding et al, Wang et al |
| >60 vs ≤60 | 4 | 1.10 (0.89,1.36) | 0.92 0.355 | 0.00% 0.986 | Yang et al, Peng et al, Ding et al, Wang et al |
| TNM (III/IV vs I/II) | 12 | 1.11 (0.79,1.56) | 0.62 0.538 | 92.80% 0 | Yang et al, Peng et al, Ding et al, Wang et al |
| Histological differentiation (poor vs well) | 10 | 1.04 (0.81,1.32) | 0.28 0.778 | 71.50% 0 | Huang et al, Lair et al, Yang et al, Wang et al, Peng et al, Wang et al, Xu et al, Shi et al, Yan et al, Ding et al |
| HBsAg (positive vs negative) | 12 | 0.83 (0.67,1.03) | 1.67 0.094 | 94.20% <0.001 | Huang et al, Yuan et al, Wang et al, Peng et al, Deng et al, Hu et al, Wang et al, Xu et al, Shi et al, Tu et al, Ding et al, Wang et al |
| Microvascular invasion (yes vs no) | 10 | 1.44 (1.10,1.89) | 2.62 0.009 | 69.60% 0.001 | Huang et al, Yuan et al, Peng et al, Wang et al, Li et al, Wang et al, Shi et al, Wang et al, Wang et al, Wang et al |
| PVTT (yes vs no) | 5 | 1.50 (1.03,2.20) | 2.1 0.036 | 0.00% 0.428 | Lai et al, Yang et al, Xu et al, Zhang et al, Ding et al |

Notes: P<50% with the random-effects model; P<50% with the fixed-effects model (Mantel-Haenszel); P<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Abbreviations: AFP, alpha-fetoprotein; CI, confidence interval; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; HBsAg, hepatitis B virus surface antigen; IncRNA, long noncoding RNA; OR, odds ratio; TNM, tumor-node-metastasis; PVTT, portal vein tumor thrombosis.
level was only associated with tumor size (>5 cm vs ≤5 cm: RR = 1.19, 95% CI: 1.01–1.39, P = 0.035), microvascular invasion (Yes vs No: RR = 1.44, 95% CI: 1.10–1.89, P = 0.009), and portal vein tumor thrombus (Yes vs No: RR = 1.50 95% CI: 1.03–2.20, P = 0.036). Previous studies have shown that AFP level, TNM stage, and histological differentiation were associated with an unfavorable outcome in HCC patients; however, no significant association was found between lncRNA transcription level and HBV infection (positive vs negative: RR = 0.83, 95% CI: 0.67–1.03), cirrhosis (Yes vs No: RR = 0.94, 95% CI: 0.67–1.32), and TNM stage (III/IV vs I/II: RR = 1.11, 95% CI: 0.79–1.56), as well as AFP level, tumor number, and histological differentiation. One potential explanation for these differences might be that the number of included studies was relatively limited and just one study for each lncRNA in most cases; thus, the relationship between lncRNAs and clinicopathological features was underestimated.

Furthermore, only lncRNA GAS5 and PVT1 were reported twice in this meta-analysis, and the pooled HR of these two lncRNAs were 0.43 (95% CI: 0.51–3.78, P = 0.0% , P = 0.865) and 1.32 (95% CI: 0.64–2.69, P = 0.0% , P = 0.443) (Figure S4), which showed no prognostic value in HCC development. GAS5 exhibited tumor-suppressive activities in HCCs through negative regulation of miR-21 and proteins involved in regulating migration and invasion of cancer cells, like PTEN and vimentin. Furthermore, it also was an independent prognostic factor for patients with HCC. The diminished prognostic value in our study may be owing to the complicated network among lncRNA, miRNA, and proteins.

It should be emphasized that there are several limitations in our study. Firstly, because all the patients enrolled in the articles of this meta-analysis were Chinese, the results of this study cannot be extended to all populations; secondly, different lncRNAs were used to assess the prognosis of HCC, and there was a lack of specific HCC-related lncRNA for clinical evaluation; thirdly, since there was only one study for each lncRNA in most cases, the prognostic value of each lncRNA may be overestimated. What is more, unlike serum, detection of lncRNAs within tumor tissues makes it more difficult in clinical application. Finally, substantial heterogeneity was shown across the included studies.

In conclusion, the present results confirmed the strong prognostic value of lncRNA transcription level in HCC. However, in view of the limitation of studies about individual lncRNAs, in future, the prognostic value of different lncRNAs that detected in different populations are required to enroll for meta-analysis and thus confirm the clinical utility of lncRNAs in HCC prognosis evaluation.

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Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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