MiR-3150b-3p inhibits the proliferation and invasion of cervical cancer cells by targeting TNFRSF11a

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ABSTRACT
The objective of this study was to determine the role of miR-3150b-3p in the cervical cancer (CC) progression. Real-time PCR and western blot analysis were conducted to test the expression of miR-3150b-3p, TNFRSF11a and p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling pathway. The interaction between miR-3150b-3p and TNFRSF11a was verified by luciferase assay. Cell proliferation, migration and invasion were determined by CCK-8, wound healing and Transwell assays. In this study, we showed that miR-3150b-3p was significantly downregulated in CC cell lines. Additionally, miR-3150b-3p markedly attenuated the proliferation, migration and invasion of HeLa and SiHa cells. Moreover, we identified TNFRSF11a to be a novel target of miR-3150b-3p in CC cells. Enforced expression of TNFRSF11a abolished the antitumor effect of miR-3150b-3p. Besides, miR-3150b-3p was involved in the regulation of the p38 MAPK signaling pathway. In conclusion, our data suggested that miR-3150b-3p directly targets TNFRSF11a to inactivate the p38 MAPK signaling pathway, thus implicating miR-3150b-3p in the regulation of CC cell growth.

INTRODUCTION
By 2012, it is estimated that 528 000 cases of cervical cancer (CC) had been diagnosed, of which 266 000 died from CC worldwide.1 Currently, the treatment methods for CC mainly include surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy.2 However, in clinical practices, most patients with metastatic tumors have poor prognosis, resulting in unsatisfactory outcomes and even tumor recurrence.3

TNFRSF11a emerges as a pivotal regulator of cell differentiation, proliferation and survival.4 Furthermore, TNFRSF11a is identified as an inducement to activate dendritic cells and may also be crucial for the maintenance of immune tolerance.5 TNFRSF11a inhibits the motility and migration of breast cancer cells.6 Meanwhile, TNFRSF11a has been shown to promote the proliferation of CC cells, and inhibit apoptosis, suggesting that TNFRSF11a might be a possible target for CC therapy. Recently, TNFRSF11a was indicated to promote CC cell proliferation, migration and invasiveness via the activation of p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling pathway.8

MiRNAs are a class of endogenous non-coding RNAs, which negatively regulate gene expression by translational inhibition or degradation of target mRNAs.9 A growing body of evidence suggests that the abnormal expression of miRNAs play momentous roles in the tumorigenesis, including CC.10–12 In this study, using bioinformatics analysis (http://www.targetscan.org/), we found that miR-3150b-3p might bind to TNFRSF11a three prime untranslated region (3’-UTR) to inhibit
the expression of TNFRSF11a. Based on the above-mentioned findings, we thus speculated that miR-3150b-3p via targeting TNFRSF11a inhibited CC development by mediating the p38 MAPK signaling pathway. Our findings will provide a novel mechanistic insight into a critical role of miR-3150b-3p in CC, and shed new light on miRNA-directed diagnostics and therapeutics in CC.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cell culture
An immortalized human cervical epithelial cell line HCerEpic and human CC cell lines (C33A, HeLa, CaSki and SiHa), which were all obtained from American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, Virginia, USA), were incubated in antibiotics-free Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM).

Cell transfection
HeLa and SiHa cells were transfected with indicated plasmids (50 nM) using Lipofectamine 2000 (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, California, USA) according to the manufacturer’s protocol.

Luciferase reporter assay
The fragments of the 3’-UTR of TNFRSF11a containing the predicted miR-3150b-3p binding sites were synthesized and cloned into the pmirGLO vectors (Promega, Madison, Wisconsin, USA) to obtain the reporter vector for TNFRSF11a 3’-UTR-wild type (WT). The corresponding 3’-UTR-mutated-type (MUT) was synthesized by GenePharma Corporation (Shanghai, China). These reporter plasmids were transfected into HEK293T cells. After 48 hours of transfection, cells were collected to test the luciferase activity.

CCK-8 assay
Cells were seeded in 96-well plate at a density of 1.0×10^4 cells/well and incubated at 37°C for 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours after transfection. Then, cells were treated with 10 µL CCK-8 reagent (Beyotime, Beijing, China) at 37°C for additional 2 hours. The optical density was measured at 450 nm.

Migration assay
Transfected cells were scratched with a 10 µL pipette tip, washed with phosphate-buffered saline and re-suspended in culture medium for 24 hours at 37°C. Representative images after wounding were captured with a light microscope (Leica Microsystems, Wetzlar, Germany).

Transwell assay
Cells resuspended in serum-free medium were added to the upper chamber. DMEM containing 10% fetal bovine serum as a chemotacttractant was added to the bottom chamber. After 24 hours, these cells failing to invade were removed from the upper part of the filters by scrubbing with a cotton swab. And the membrane was stained with 0.5% crystal violet for 10 min, and counted under a light microscope (Leica Microsystems) at 200× magnification from 10 different fields of each filter.

RNA isolation, reverse transcription and quantitative real-time PCR
Total RNA was isolated and subsequently reversely transcribed into complementary DNA using a reverse transcription kit (Takara, Shanghai, China). The mRNA expressions were determined by real-time PCR.

Western blot analysis
Total proteins were transferred to polyvinylidene fluoride membrane (Millipore, Bedford, Massachusetts, USA). After blocked with 5% skimmed milk at 4°C overnight, proteins were incubated with primary and secondary antibodies (Cell Signaling Technology, Boston, Massachusetts, USA) for 2 hours at 37°C. The target proteins were visualized using ECL system (7Sea PharmTech, Shanghai, China).

Statistical analysis
Data were expressed as mean±SD. Statistical significance among groups was compared using one-way analysis of variance test.

RESULTS

MiR-3150b-3p is downregulated in CC cells
The results of real-time PCR analysis demonstrated that, compared with normal cervical epithelial cells HCerEpic, the expression levels of miR-3150b-3p were significantly lower in human CC cells (C33A, HeLa, CaSki and SiHa) (figure 1).

MiR-3150b-3p inhibits CC cell viability
The transfection efficiency of miR-3150b-3p overexpression or knockdown was confirmed by real-time PCR (figure 2A). As shown in figure 2B, overexpression of miR-3150b-3p significantly suppressed cell viabilities of HeLa cells. However, downregulation of miR-3150b-3p remarkably increased cell proliferation abilities of SiHa cells.
Figure 2 MiR-3150b-3p inhibited cervical cancer (CC) cell viability. The expression levels of miR-3150b-3p (A) and CCK-8 cell viability assay (B) in HeLa or SiHa cells with miR-3150b-3p mimic or inhibitor transfection, respectively. Data were shown as mean±SD. Each experiment was conducted independently for three times. *P<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 vs mimic/inhibitor NC group.

Figure 3 MiR-3150b-3p suppressed migratory and invasive behaviors of cervical cancer (CC) cells. Cell migration (A) and invasion (B) abilities of HeLa or SiHa cells with miR-3150b-3p mimic or inhibitor transfection were determined by wound-healing and Transwell invasion assays. Data were shown as mean±SD. Each experiment was conducted independently for three times. *P<0.01, ***p<0.001 vs mimic/inhibitor NC group.

Mir-3150b-3p suppresses migratory and invasive behaviors of CC cells
The migratory abilities of HeLa cells were remarkably decreased following miR-3150b-3p knockdown, whereas, there was a remarkable increase in cell migration of SiHa cells with miR-3150b-3p overexpression (figure 3A). Furthermore, invasive abilities of HeLa cells were significantly reduced with miR-3150b-3p mimic transfection, whereas, miR-3150b-3p inhibitor exhibited a reverse effect (figure 3B).

Mir-3150b-3p targets TNFRSF11a in CC cells
TNFRSF11a was a potential target gene of miR-3150b-3p (figure 4A). To verify whether TUSC5 was a direct target of miR-3150b-3p, we employed a dual-luciferase reporter system, showing that ectopic expression of miR-3150b-3p decreased the wild-type TNFRSF11a-3′-UTR luciferase activity but not that of its mutant in 3′-UTR luciferase assays. TNFRSF11a expression at both the mRNA and protein levels was significantly downregulated in HeLa cells after transfection with miR-3150b-3p mimic compared with these levels in the mimic NC group, while miR-3150b-3p downregulation in SiHa cells led to an opposite effects (figure 4B–C).

Mir-3150b-3p alleviates CC cell proliferation, migration and invasion via targeting TNFRSF11a
Enforced expression of TNFRSF11a abrogated the inhibitory effects of miR-3150b-3p overexpression on the proliferation (figure 5A), migration (figure 5B) and invasion (figure 5C) in HeLa cells.

Mir-3150b-3p ameliorates CC progression via targeting TNFRSF11a by inactivating p38 MAPK signaling pathway
The protein levels of TNFRSF11a, p-p38, proliferation-associated proteins (survivin and c-myc) and invasion-related proteins (matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2, MMP-9) were downregulated by miR-3150b-3p overexpression in HeLa cells, without a change in total p38.
protein expression. On the contrary, the reduced levels of above-mentioned proteins induced by miR-3150b-3p were remarkably abolished by TNFRSF11a overexpression (online supplementary figure).

DISCUSSION

Several miRNAs have been demonstrated to be associated with the development and progression of tumorigenesis, including CC. For example, miR-143 inhibited CC cell proliferation in vitro via downregulating fascin actin-bundling protein. Yu et al suggested that miR-299-3p repressed CC cell viability and invasive ability via the inhibition of transcription factor 4. Sun et al demonstrated that miR-889-3p reduced CC cell growth and invasion via targeting fibroblast growth factor receptor 2. However, the expression and underlying roles of miR-3150b-3p in CC remain elusive. We suggested that miR-3150b-3p may serve as a tumor suppressor in CC.

Emerging evidence has confirmed that miRNAs could play a certain biological function via binding with specific target genes. Our findings confirmed that TNFRSF11a was a direct target of miR-3150b-3p that conversely regulated the expression of TNFRSF11a. TNFRSF11a, also known as RANK, is a type-1 transmembrane protein of 616 amino acids, which plays a vital role in the development and maintenance of diverse tumors. In CC progression,
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