Research Article

Identification of a Transcription Factor-microRNA-Gene Coregulation Network in Meningioma through a Bioinformatic Analysis

Juan Wang,1,2 Yan Liang,3,4 Hui Yang,5 and Jian-Huang Wu3,4

1Department of Infectious Diseases, Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, China
2Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester Minnesota, USA
3Department of Spine Surgery and Orthopaedics, Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, China
4National Clinical Research Center for Geriatric Disorders, Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, China
5Department of Radiology, The Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Jian-Huang Wu; jianhuangwu11@163.com

Received 28 April 2020; Revised 4 July 2020; Accepted 18 July 2020; Published 7 August 2020

Guest Editor: Lei Chen

Background. Meningioma is a prevalent type of brain tumor. However, the initiation and progression mechanisms involved in the meningioma are mostly unknown. This study aimed at exploring the potential transcription factors/micro(mi)RNAs/genes and biological pathways associated with meningioma.

Methods. mRNA expressions from GSE88720, GSE43290, and GSE54934 datasets, containing data from 83 meningioma samples and eight control samples, along with miRNA expression dataset GSE88721, which had 14 meningioma samples and one control sample, were integrated analyzed. The bioinformatics approaches were used for identifying differentially expressed genes and miRNAs, as well as predicting transcription factor targets related to the differentially expressed genes. The approaches were also used for gene ontology term analysis and biological pathway enrichment analysis, construction, and analysis of protein-protein interaction network, and transcription factor-miRNA-gene coregulation network construction.

Results. Fifty-six upregulated and 179 downregulated genes were identified. Thirty transcription factors able to target the differentially expressed genes were predicted and selected based on public databases. One hundred seventeen overlapping genes were identified from the differentially expressed genes and the miRNAs predicted by miRWalk. Furthermore, NF-xB/IL6, PTGS2, MYC/hsa-miR-574-5p, hsa-miR-26b-5p, hsa-miR-335-5p, and hsa-miR-98-5p, which are involved in the transcription factor-miRNA-mRNA coregulation network, were found to be associated with meningioma.

Conclusion. The bioinformatics analysis identified several potential molecules and relevant pathways that may represent critical mechanisms involved in the progression and development of meningioma. This work provides new insights into meningioma pathogenesis and treatments.

1. Introduction

Meningioma accounts for 30% of primary brain tumors, with an incidence of 5 cases per 100,000 individuals, and commonly occurs between 60 and 70 years of age, and this type of cancer originates from the cap cells of the arachnoid layer of the meninges and is usually benign [1–3]; however, malignant tumors have a high tendency to recur [3]. Symptoms are dependent on the location and can occur when the tumor presses on nearby tissues [4, 5]. Occasionally, seizures, trouble talking, dementia, vision problems, loss of bladder control, or sided weakness may occur; however, many cases never produce symptoms [6, 7]. Meningioma is more common in adults, with an incidence in females twice as much as that of men [8, 9]. Surgery is the first choice of treatment, and in recent decades, the treatment of meningioma has improved; yet, an understanding of the underlying molecular mechanisms behind its initiation and progression is lacking.
2.1. Data Collection. We searched several keywords separated or combined, including “malignancy,” “malignant,” “expression profiling by array,” and “Homo sapiens” in the Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo). Four series (GSEs) were selected in this study, including the gene expression datasets GSE88720, GSE43290, and GSE54934, as well as the miRNA expression datasets GSE88721. GSE88721 contains 14 meningioma samples and one control sample, while GSE43290 contains 47 meningioma samples and four control samples. GSE54934 contains 22 meningioma samples and Table 1 three controls samples. The detailed information for each dataset is summarized in Table 1.

| GEO accession | Type                        | Platforms   | Control | Meningioma | Country | Submission date |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------|------------|---------|-----------------|
| GSE43290      | Expression profiling by array | GPL96       | 4       | 47         | Spain   | 2013/1/4        |
| GSE54934      | Expression profiling by array | GPL6244     | 3       | 22         | USA     | 2014/2/12       |
| GSE88720      | Expression profiling by array | GPL17692    | 1       | 14         | Turkey  | 2016/10/13      |
| GSE88721      | miRNA profiling by array     | GPL21572    | 1       | 14         | Turkey  | 2016/10/13      |

Table 1: Characteristics of the microarray expression profile datasets.

Therefore, the pathogenesis of meningioma needs to be explored to improve the diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis.

Transcription factors (TFs) are DNA-binding proteins that inhibit tumors or act as oncogenes [10] and play an essential role in the regulation of gene expression, apoptosis, and cell growth [11]. Previous studies have revealed that altered expression levels of several transcription factors contribute to the aggressive development [12, 13] and malignancy [14] of meningioma.

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are short noncoding RNAs composed of 18-25 nucleotides that regulate protein translation of mRNA [15]. Mature miRNAs recognize and bind to the 3’ untranslated region of the target mRNA, regulating target gene expression at the posttranscriptional level via mRNA translation inhibition or degradation [16]. In meningioma, numerous miRNAs act as tumor-promoting agents (oncoproteins) [17] and contribute to the development of the tumor [18]. Thus, characterizing the regulatory roles of miRNAs and TFs may provide valuable information about the underlying biological processes.

Recently, bioinformatics analyses were explored to apply the underlying mechanisms of cancer to identify essential genes, noncoding RNAs, and TFs involved in initiation and progression for further experimental verification. Due to the urgent need for a better understanding of the mechanisms behind meningioma, this study aimed at exploring the potential transcription factors/miRNAs/genes and biological pathways associated with meningioma using bioinformatics approach.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Data Collection. We searched several keywords separated or combined, including “malignancy,” “malignant,” “expression profiling by array,” and “Homo sapiens” in the Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo). Four series (GSEs) were selected in this study, including the gene expression datasets GSE88720, GSE43290, and GSE54934, as well as the miRNA expression datasets GSE88721. GSE88721 contains 14 meningioma samples and one control sample, while GSE43290 contains 47 meningioma samples and four control samples. GSE54934 contains 22 meningioma samples and Table 1 three controls samples. The detailed information for each dataset is summarized in Table 1.

2.2. Differentially Expressed mRNA and miRNA Selection. The raw data for the gene expression datasets were collected for this analysis. The CEL files were preprocessed with Robust Multiarray Average. The combat function in the sva package was applied to remove the batch effects and unwanted sources of variation in the different datasets. Differentially expressed mRNAs and miRNAs were identified using the limma package with the empirical Bayes method. Differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were obtained from three datasets, including GSE88720, GSE43290, and GSE54934. The inclusion criteria included \( P < 0.05 \) and a fold change ≥1. DEMs from GSE88721 were analyzed according to the inclusion criteria \( P < 0.05 \) and a fold change ≥1.5.

2.3. Prediction of TFs and miRNA Targets and Construction of a TF-miRNA-mRNA Network. The Transcriptional Regulatory Relationships Unraveled by Sentence-based Text mining (TRRUSTR, http://www.grnpedia.org/trtrust/) database was used to predict TFs that regulated DEGs based on the existing literature [19] and followed the methods of Chen et al. [20]. Eighty-five TFs that target DEGs were identified, and the top 30 TFs were selected for further analysis. Subsequently miRWalk 2.0 (http://zmf.umm.uni-heidelberg.de/apps/zmf/mirwalk2/5mirPUB.html) was used to predict the potential target genes of miRNA with validated information [21]. We identified overlapping mRNAs by intersecting the DEGs from GSE88720, GSE43290, and GSE54934 dataset with the mRNAs collected from miRWalk. Finally, a TF-miRNA-mRNA coregulation network was constructed to show the potential molecular mechanisms of meningioma initiation and progression. Cytoscape was used to visualize the interactions between the TF-miRNA-mRNA coregulation networks.

2.4. Function Enrichment Analysis and the Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) Pathway Analysis. The codifferential gene functional features in DEGs were analyzed with Metascape [22]. All statistically enriched terms (Gene Ontology/KEGG terms) were identified, and the accumulative hypergeometric \( P \) values and enrichment factors were calculated and used for filtering. The remaining significant terms were then hierarchically clustered into a tree based on the Kappa-statistical similarities among their gene memberships. Then a kappa score of 0.3 was applied as the threshold to cast the tree into term clusters. Finally, a subset of representative terms were selected from this cluster and converted into a network layout. Terms with a similarity score ≥0.3 are linked by an edge. The network is visualized with Cytoscape.

2.5. Protein-Protein Interaction (PPI) Network Construction and Identification of Hub Genes. The online database STRING was applied to construct a PPI network [23]. The confidence score cutoffs were set as greater than 0.4. The
Samples

Dataset
- GSE43290
- GSE54934
- GSE88720

Figure 1: Continued.
Cytoscape software was then used to analyze the interactive relationship of the candidate proteins. The Molecular Complex Detection (MCODE), a plug-in used to score and find parameters that have been optimized to produce the best results for the network, was subsequently utilized to find clusters in the network. The modules in the PPI network were extracted using the Cluster Finding algorithm in MCODE with a node score cutoff of 0.1, a k-core of 2, a maximum depth of 100, and a degree cutoff of 2.

3. Results

3.1. DEGs and Differentially Expressed miRNAs (DEM). The three mRNA expression profiles (GSE88720, GSE43290, and GSE54934), including 83 meningioma samples and eight normal tissues, were included in this study. The sva package was used in the following preprocessing to remove the batch effects (Figure 1(a)). \( P < 0.05 \) and \( |\log FC| > 1 \) were used as the cut-off criteria. A total of 235 DEGs (Figure 1(b),...
Supplementary 1) were identified, including 56 upregulated genes and 179 downregulated genes in the meningioma samples when compared to those in the normal samples. DEGs, according to the value of $|\log \text{FC}|$, were also visualized on a heatmap (Figure 1(c)). The DEMs of GSE88721 were analyzed using the limma package. Using $P < 0.05$ and $|\log \text{FC}| \geq 1.5$ as the cutoff criteria, a total of 272 DEMs (Supplementary 2) were identified, including 246 upregulated and 26 downregulated miRNAs.

3.2. TF-miRNA-mRNA Network. Upon analysis of 235 DEGs for potential TFs in the TRRUST database, a database of transcriptional regulatory networks, 86 TFs were identified (Supplementary 3.). The top 30 enriched TFs were selected for analysis. Subsequently, miRWalk 2.0 was used to predict miRNA target genes with validated evidence. One hundred seventeen overlapping genes were identified from the DEGs in the GSE88720, GSE43290, and GSE54934 datasets and from the miRNA target genes predicted by miRWalk. A TF-miRNA-mRNA interaction network was constructed based on the TRRUST and miRWalk analyses. The TF-miRNA-mRNA network in meningioma, as visualized by Cytoscape, is shown in Figure 2. Finally, the top 20 nodes ranked by degree were identified by CytoHubba APP in Cytoscape, including 1 TF (NFKB1), 4 miRNAs (hsa-miR-574-5p, hsa-miR-26b-5p, hsa-miR-335-5p, and hsa-miR-98-5p), and 15 key genes (IL6, CHRDL1, PTGS2, MTHFD2, SLC7A11, ADM, CRISPLD2, ROBO1, FHL2, SLC7A5, MYC, FOSL1, PLLP, HIF1A, and NAV2) (Figures 2 and 3 and Table 2).

![Figure 2: TF-miRNA-mRNA coregulation network.](image-url)
In terms of cellular components (CC), DEGs were mostly enriched in the extracellular matrix, collagen-containing extracellular matrix, and secretory granule lumen (Figure 4(b)). The DEGs were mainly associated with calcium ion binding, RAGE receptor binding, and receptor-ligand activity in terms of molecular functions (MF) (Figure 4(c)). Additionally, the DEGs enriched into multiple KEGG pathways, including cell adhesion molecules (CAMs), IL-17 signaling pathway, malaria, PI3K-Akt signaling pathway, and TNF signaling pathway (Figure 4(d)). A clustered tree, based on Kappa-statistical similarities of the significant terms among their gene membership, is shown in Figure 5.

3.4. PPI Network and Modules. The PPIs with combined scores greater than 0.4 were selected to construct the PPI networks. The entire PPI network was analyzed using MCODE, and the top 5 modules were chosen (Figure 6). Furthermore, the KEGG pathway enrichment analysis of the module genes showed enrichment in the chemokine signaling pathway, vascular smooth muscle contraction, cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, pathways in cancer, and cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction (Figure 7(a)). The first 25 genes were chosen by the CytoHubba plugin with the Maximal Clique Centrality (MCC) method (Figure 7(b), Table 3). The different colors represent different functional modules of the PPI network.

4. Discussion

Meningioma is typically a slow-growing tumor that is derived from the meninges, the membranous layers surrounding nerve tissue, such as the brain and spinal cord [9, 17]. As this can become a debilitating disease, exploring the mechanisms of meningioma is essential to prevent recurrence and progression. Therefore, we explored the potential TFs/miRNAs/genes and biological pathways associated with meningioma using bioinformatics.

In this study, 235 DEGs were identified from three mRNA datasets, including 179 downregulated and 56 upregulated genes. TRRUST databases were used to predict 86 TFs targeting DEGs, with the top 30 enriched TFs selected for analysis. Subsequently, a TF-miRNA-target gene coregulation network was constructed to study the potential molecular mechanisms, and the top 20 nodes ranked by degree were identified, including 1 TF (NF-κB), 4 miRNAs (hsa-miR-574-5p, hsa-miR-26b-5p, hsa-miR-335-5p, and hsa-miR-98-5p), and 15 key genes (IL6, CHRD1L1, PTGS2, MTHFD2, SLC7A11, ADM, CRISPLD2, ROBO1, FHL2, SLC7A5, MYC, FOSL1, PLLP, HIF1A, and NAV2), which may play significant roles in meningioma. Among them, five key genes are coregulated by at least two key miRNAs or TFs, including IL6, PTGS2, SLC7A11, CRISPLD2, and MYC. Once the network was constructed, enrichment analysis...
Figure 4: List of the GO enrichment terms for DEGs, including the top 10 clusters, and the top 10 enriched KEGG pathways.
and PPI analysis were performed to understand the underlying functions of these DEGs. Intriguingly, the key genes IL6, PTGS2, and MYC were also clustered into PPI module 2 or 3. Module 2 genes were enriched in pathways related to cancer, while module 3 genes were enriched in vascular smooth muscle contraction and cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction.

The results presented in this work provide an insight into the biology of meningioma. Nonetheless, most of these molecules have not been studied in meningioma. Previous studies determined that NF-κB has a crucial role in inflammation and cancer initiation and progression through its ability to bind and regulate the target molecule to promote the growth of the tumor cells, suppress apoptosis, and promote angiogenesis [24, 25]. It has been reported that NF-κB plays an essential role in a significant number of human cancers [26, 27], but very few studies have elucidated the function of NF-κB in the pathogenesis of meningioma. NF-κB was identified as key TF in this study and interacts with many DEGs and miRNAs. This may provide new insight in the role of TFs in meningioma.

The prognostic value of hsa-miR-574-5p, hsa-miR-26b-5p, hsa-miR-335-5p, and hsa-miR-98-5p in meningioma has not been reported in previous studies; however, the importance of these four miRNAs should not be underestimated. We discovered that these miRNAs are relevant to meningioma. In a previous study, it was demonstrated that knockdown of hsa-miR-574-5p expression could promote colony formation and cell invasion in colorectal cancer cells. The mechanism includes hsa-miR-574-5p negatively regulating MACC-1 expression to reach suppression in colorectal cancer [28]. However, several studies indicate that hsa-miR-574-5p is upregulated in breast cancer and pilocytic astrocytoma compared to that in control groups.

**Figure 5:** Hierarchically clustered tree of the significant terms based on Kappa-statistical similarities among their gene memberships.
It can be speculated that hsa-miR-574-5p has a versatile role in tumor initiation.

miR-26b plays an important role in the proliferation and metastasis of various cancer types, such as hepatocellular carcinoma and prostate cancer [31, 32], and by directly targeting SCL7 to promote apoptosis and inhibit proliferation of MCF7 cells. It was also stated in another study that upregulation of hsa-miR-26b-5p is relevant to radiation-associated breast cancer tissue samples, suggesting it may represent a radiation marker in breast cancer [33]. hsa-miR-26b-5p is known to be significantly overexpressed in both peripheral blood and tumor samples from patients with small-cell osteosarcoma, indicating that hsa-miR-26b-5p may be involved in small-cell osteosarcoma tumorigenesis [34].

Furthermore, an miRNA microarray assay in colorectal cancer tissues showed that hsa-miR-335-5p significantly associates with rectal cancer [35], and another study revealed that hsa-miR-335-5p may influence the recurrence and survival of osteosarcoma by regulating ceRNA-ceRNA interaction modules, indicating that hsa-miR-335-5p may be considered a potential novel therapeutic target in osteosarcoma [36].

Moreover, researchers found that hsa-miR-98-5p is upregulated in two NSCLC cell lines. Epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) can inhibit hsa-miR-98-5p. After the inhibition of hsa-miR-98-5p, the efficacy of cisplatin on NSCLC cell lines was enhanced. The findings indicate that hsa-miR-98-5p could be a potential target in clinical cisplatin treatment of NSCLC [37].

Our analysis also predicted MYC, PTGS2, and IL-6 in both the TF-miRNA-mRNA coregulation network and PPI network, with a high degree of interaction. This result indicates that they may act as independent factors associated with meningioma prognosis. Members of the MYC family of protooncogenes are the most commonly deregulated genes in all human cancers. MYC proteins drive an increased cellular proliferation and facilitate multiple aspects of tumor initiation and progression, thereby controlling all hallmarks of cancer [38]. A previous study has reported that MYC is a hub gene in meningioma, which is consistent with our results [39]. Another molecule predicted is PTGS2, which encodes the COX-2 enzyme and is expressed in many tumor types [40, 41]. COX-2 expression also has a strong association with tumoral grade and recurrence in meningioma [42, 43]. These findings indicate that the positive association of COX-2 with meningioma represents a potential area for therapeutic intervention with selective COX-2 inhibitors, either as an adjunct or in combination with radiation therapy. The final molecule predicted is IL-6, which belongs to the chemotactic cytokine family and correlates with occurrence, invasion, and
Figure 7: Top 5 modules genes analysis. (a) KEGG enrichment of genes within the top 5 modules. (b) The first 25 genes of the PPI network using the MCC method.
metastasis of cancer [44]. Recent evidence suggests that, of the proinflammatory cytokines, IL-6 is a central player linking chronic inflammation to cancer by driving tumor initiation and subsequent growth and metastasis. A few studies have shown the role of IL-6 in meningioma. However, it is recently proposed that IL-6 contributes to antitumor immunity by mobilizing T cell responses as a pleiotropic cytokine, besides being a critical driver of cancer [45].

5. Conclusions

We constructed a TF-miRNA-mRNA coregulation network to analyze the potential molecular mechanisms of meningioma and identified 1 TF, 3 key genes, and 4 miRNAs. Though the indicated key genes are associated with meningioma, the functions of the miRNAs have not been previously evaluated. The results from the KEGG function analysis show that module genes mainly enrich in the chemokine and cytokine-signaling pathway. Among them, the NF-κB/hsa-miR-98-5p/IL6 coregulation pair is predicted to be most relevant to the pathogenesis of meningioma. These TFs, miRNAs, and key genes which are related to meningioma may serve as biomarkers for the detection, prognosis, monitoring, and prediction of therapeutic responses in meningioma and may provide a novel direction for further experiments.

Data Availability

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors’ Contributions

Juan Wang, Yan Liang, Hui Yang, and Jian-Huang Wu designed the experiment. Juan Wang and Yan Liang undertook the data acquisition and the interpretation of data. Juan Wang and Yan Liang analyzed and visualized the data. Juan Wang drafted the manuscript. Hui Yang and Jian-Huang Wu revised the manuscript. The final manuscript was read and approved by all authors.

Acknowledgments

We are thankful for the financial support from the National Natural Sciences Foundation of China (No. 81472073), Science Foundation of Hunan Province (No. 2019JJ40518), and Independent Exploration and Innovation Project of
Graduate Student of Central South University (No. 2016zzts519) and for the encouragement by Xiangya Hospital.

**Supplementary Materials**

**Supplementary 1.** Supplemental Table 1: A total of 235 DEGs identified from three mRNA expression profiles.

**Supplementary 2.** Supplemental Table 2: A total of 272 DEMs were identified from GSE88721.

**Supplementary 3.** Supplemental Table 3: Eighty-six potential TFs of 235 DEGs predicted from the TTRUST database.

**References**

[1] M. Shibuya, "Pathology and molecular genetics of meningioma: recent advances," *Neurologia Medico-Chirurgica*, vol. 55, no. 1, pp. 14–27, 2015.

[2] M. Kalamarides, A. O. Stemmer-Rachamimov, M. Niwa-Kawakita et al., "Identification of a progenitor cell of origin capable of generating diverse meningioma histological sub-types," *Oncogene*, vol. 30, no. 20, pp. 2333–2344, 2011.

[3] M. J. Riemenschneider, A. Perry, and G. Reifenberger, "Histo- logical classification and molecular genetics of meningiomas," *Lancet Neurology*, vol. 5, no. 12, pp. 1045–1054, 2006.

[4] J. Wiemels, M. Wrensch, and E. B. Claus, "Epidemiology and etiology of meningioma," *Journal of Neuro-Oncology*, vol. 99, no. 3, pp. 307–314, 2010.

[5] S. Mcguire, "World Cancer Report 2014. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, International Agency for Research on Cancer, WHO Press, 2015," *Advances in Nutrition*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 418–419, 2016.

[6] F. F. Ferri, *Ferri's clinical advisor 2017*: 5 books in 1, Elsevier, 2017.

[7] D. T. Proctor, S. Ramachandran, S. Lama, and G. R. Sutherland, "Toward molecular classification of meningioma: evolving treatment and diagnostic paradigms," *World Neurosurgery*, vol. 119, pp. 366–373, 2018.

[8] C. J. Starr and S. Cha, "Meningioma mimics: five key imaging features to differentiate them from meningiomas," *Clinical Radiology*, vol. 72, no. 9, pp. 722–728, 2017.

[9] Adult central nervous system tumors treatment (PDQ(R)): health professional version, PDQ Cancer Information Summaries, Bethesda, 2002.

[10] T. R. Hughes, "Introduction to "a handbook of transcription factors";", *Sub-Cellular Biochemistry*, vol. 52, pp. 1–6, 2011.

[11] M. Lambert, S. Jambon, S. Depauw, and M. H. David-Cordonnier, "Targeting transcription factors for cancer treatment," *Molecules*, vol. 23, no. 6, p. 1479, 2018.

[12] M. Wallesch, D. Pachow, C. Blucher et al., "Altered expression of E-cadherin-related transcription factors indicates partial epithelial-mesenchymal transition in aggressive meningiomas," *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*, vol. 380, pp. 112–121, 2017.

[13] A. Di Vinci, C. Brigati, I. Casciano et al., "HOXA7, 9, and 10 are methylation targets associated with aggressive behavior in meningiomas," *Translational Research*, vol. 160, no. 5, pp. 355–362, 2012.

[14] A. M. Cimpean, S. Encica, M. Raica, and D. Ribatti, "SOX2 gene expression in normal human thymus and thymoma," *Clinical and Experimental Medicine*, vol. 11, no. 4, pp. 251–254, 2011.

[15] J. G. Doench and P. A. Sharp, "Specificity of microRNA target selection in translational repression," *Genes & Development*, vol. 18, no. 5, pp. 504–511, 2004.

[16] M. S. Ebert and P. A. Sharp, "Roles for microRNAs in conferring robustness to biological processes," *Cell*, vol. 149, no. 3, pp. 515–524, 2012.

[17] V. Galani, A. Lampri, A. Varouktsi, G. Alexiou, A. Mitsuolou, and A. P. Kyritsis, "Genetic and epigenetic alterations in meningiomas," *Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery*, vol. 158, pp. 119–125, 2017.

[18] B. P. L. Wijnhoven, M. Z. Michael, and D. I. Watson, "MicroRNAs and cancer," *British Journal of Surgery*, vol. 94, no. 1, pp. 23–30, 2007.

[19] J. L. Gollihue, S. P. Patel, K. C. Eldahan et al., "Effects of mitochondrial transplantation on bioenergetics, cellular incorporation, and functional recovery after spinal cord injury," *Journal of Neurotrauma*, vol. 35, no. 15, pp. 1800–1818, 2018.

[20] D. Chen, T. Lu, J. Tan et al., "Identification of a transcription factor-microRNA network in esophageal adenocarcinoma through bioinformatics analysis and validation through qRT-PCR," *Cancer Management and Research*, vol. 11, pp. 3315–3326, 2019.

[21] H. Dweip, C. Sticht, P. Pandey, and N. Gertz, "miRWalk database: prediction of possible miRNA binding sites by "walking" the genes of three genomes," *Journal of Biomedical Informatics*, vol. 44, no. 5, pp. 839–847, 2011.

[22] Y. Zhou, B. Zhou, L. Pache et al., "Metascape provides a biologist-oriented resource for the analysis of systems-level datasets," *Nature Communications*, vol. 10, no. 1, p. 1523, 2019.

[23] D. Szklarczyk, J. H. Morris, H. Cook et al., "The STRING database in 2017: quality-controlled protein-protein association networks, made broadly accessible," *Nucleic Acids Research*, vol. 45, no. D1, pp. D362–D368, 2017.

[24] G. Zhu, Q. Qi, J. J. Havel et al., "PRAS40 promotes NF-kB transcriptional activity through association with p65," *Oncogene*, vol. 6, no. 9, p. e381, 2017.

[25] M. de Castro Barbosa, R. A. da Conceicao, A. G. M. Fraga et al., "NF-kB Signaling Pathway Inhibitors as Anticancer Drug Candidates," *Anti-Cancer Agents in Medicinal Chemistry*, vol. 17, no. 4, pp. 483–490, 2017.

[26] D. Kabacoglu, D. A. Rues, J. A., and H. Alguç, "NF-kappaB/Rel transcription factors in pancreatic cancer: focusing on RelA, c-Rel, and RelB," *Cancers (Basel)*, vol. 11, no. 7, p. 937, 2019.

[27] Y. Liu, G. Li, C. Liu, Y. Tang, and S. Zhang, "RSF1 regulates the proliferation and paclitaxel resistance via modulating NF-kappaB signaling pathway in nasopharyngeal carcinoma," *Journal of Cancer*, vol. 8, no. 3, pp. 354–362, 2017.

[28] Z. Cui, J. Tang, J. Chen, and Z. Wang, "hsa-miR-574-5p negatively regulates MACC-1 expression to suppress colorectal cancer liver metastasis," *Cancer Cell International*, vol. 14, no. 1, p. 47, 2014.

[29] R. Fang, Y. Zhu, L. Hu et al., "Plasma MicroRNA pair panels as novel biomarkers for detection of early stage breast cancer," *Frontiers in Physiology*, vol. 9, 2019.

[30] T. A. Jones, J. N. Jeyapalan, T. Forsheiw et al., "Molecular analysis of pediatric brain tumors identifies microRNAs in pilocytic astrocytomas that target the MAPK and NF-kB pathways," *Acta Neuropathologica Communications*, vol. 3, no. 1, 2015.
[31] H. Li, Q. Sun, B. Han, X. Yu, B. Hu, and S. Hu, “MiR-26b inhibits hepatocellular carcinoma cell proliferation, migration, and invasion by targeting EphA2,” *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Pathology*, vol. 8, no. 5, pp. 4782–4790, 2015.

[32] M. Kato, Y. Goto, R. Matsushita et al., “MicroRNA-26a/b directly regulate La-related protein 1 and inhibit cancer cell invasion in prostate cancer,” *International Journal of Oncology*, vol. 47, no. 2, pp. 710–718, 2015.

[33] C. M. Wilke, J. Hess, S. V. Klymenko et al., “Expression of miRNA-26b-5p and its target TRPS1 is associated with radiation exposure in post-Chernobyl breast cancer,” *International Journal of Cancer*, vol. 142, no. 3, pp. 573–583, 2018.

[34] L. Xie, Y. Liao, L. Shen et al., “Identification of the miRNA-mRNA regulatory network of small cell osteosarcoma based on RNA-seq,” *Oncotarget*, vol. 8, no. 26, pp. 42525–42536, 2017.

[35] M. L. Slattery, J. S. Herrick, L. E. Mullany et al., “An evaluation and replication of miRNAs with disease stage and colorectal cancer-specific mortality,” *International Journal of Cancer*, vol. 137, no. 2, pp. 428–438, 2015.

[36] Y. Chen, Q. Chen, J. Zou, Y. Zhang, and Z. Bi, “Construction and analysis of a ceRNA-ceRNA network reveals two potential prognostic modules regulated by hsa-miR-335-5p in osteosarcoma,” *International Journal of Molecular Medicine*, 2018.

[37] D. H. Zhou, X. Wang, and Q. Feng, “EGCG enhances the efficacy of cisplatin by downregulating hsa-miR-98-5p in NSCLC A549 cells,” *Nutrition and Cancer*, vol. 66, no. 4, pp. 636–644, 2014.

[38] N. Venkateswaran and M. Conacci-Sorrell, “MYC leads the way,” *Small GTPases*, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 86–94, 2020.

[39] J. Dai, Y. Ma, S. Chu, N. Le, J. Cao, and Y. Wang, “Identification of key genes and pathways in meningioma by bioinformatics analysis,” *Oncology Letters*, vol. 15, no. 6, pp. 8245–8252, 2018.

[40] R. Liu, K. P. Xu, and G. S. Tan, “Cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors in lung cancer treatment: bench to bed,” *European Journal of Pharmacology*, vol. 769, pp. 127–133, 2015.

[41] Y. Zhang, Y. Li, H. Li, W. Chen, and W. Liu, “Clostridium difficile toxin B recombinant protein inhibits tumor growth and induces apoptosis through inhibiting Bcl-2 expression, triggering inflammatory responses and activating C-erbB-2 and Cox-2 expression in breast cancer mouse model,” *Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy*, vol. 101, pp. 391–398, 2018.

[42] Y. Kato, H. Nishihara, H. Mohri et al., “Clinicopathological evaluation of cyclooxygenase-2 expression in meningioma: immunohistochemical analysis of 76 cases of low and high-grade meningioma,” *Brain Tumor Pathology*, vol. 31, no. 1, pp. 23–30, 2014.

[43] T. Sarmadi and P. Mahzouni, “An observational study on the expression of cyclooxygenase-2 in meningioma,” *Advanced Biomedical Research*, vol. 3, no. 1, p. 211, 2014.

[44] L. Shen, W. Yuan, Z. Chen et al., “Vasoactive intestinal peptide represses activation of tumor-associated macrophages in gastric cancer via regulation of TNFalpha, IL-6, IL-12 and iNOS,” *International Journal of Oncology*, vol. 47, no. 4, pp. 1361–1370, 2015.

[45] D. T. Fisher, M. M. Appenheimer, and S. S. Evans, “The two faces of IL-6 in the tumor microenvironment,” *Seminars in Immunology*, vol. 26, no. 1, pp. 38–47, 2014.