MicroRNA-15b-5p exerts its tumor repressive role via targeting GDI2: A novel insight into the pathogenesis of thyroid carcinoma

JIDONG ZOU¹, JIANTONG QIAN², HAIYAN FU³, FAWEN YIN¹, WANJUN ZHAO¹ and LIANG XU¹

¹Thyroid Diseases Department, Shandong Provincial ENT Hospital, Cheelo College of Medicine, Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong 250022; ²Otolaryngology Department, Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Juxian, Rizhao, Shandong 276599; ³Pathology Department, Shandong Provincial ENT Hospital, Cheelo College of Medicine, Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong 250022, P.R. China

Received January 17, 2020; Accepted June 12, 2020

DOI: 10.3892/mmr.2020.11343

Abstract. Thyroid carcinoma (THCA) is a malignant tumor of the endocrine system. Previous studies have revealed the vital roles of micro RNAs (miRNAs/miRs) in THCA procession. The present study aimed to explore the effects of miR-15b-5p on the progression of THCA and its targeting mechanism. The data of THCA and healthy samples were firstly collected from starbase2.0 and used to analyze the relationship of mir-15b-5p with THCA. Dual-luciferase assay was performed to detect the direct interaction between miR-15b-5p and the predicted target gene GDI2. The effects of miR-15b-5p and GDI2 on the overall survival of patients with THCA were analyzed using Kaplan-Meier analysis with log rank test. Cell counting Kit-8 and Transwell assays were conducted to assess the impacts of miR-15b-5p and GDI2 on the proliferation and invasion of THCA cells. Reverse transcription-quantitative PCR and western blot analyses were performed to analyze the expression levels of the related miRNAs and proteins, respectively. miR-15b-5p was found to be downregulated both in THCA tissues and cells, and the low expression of miR-15b-5p was associated with the short overall survival time of patients. Moreover, the upregulation or downregulation of miR-15b-5p could inhibit or enhance the proliferation and invasion of THCA cells, respectively. miR-15b-5p reduced the protein expression levels of matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)2 and MMP9, which were related to cell invasion. Furthermore, GDI2, which was enhanced in THCA and related to the poor prognosis of patients with THCA, was identified as the target gene of miR-15b-5p and negatively regulated by miR-15b-5p. Additional experiments demonstrated that GDI2 overexpression could significantly reduce the antitumor effect of miR-15b-5p and its inhibitory action on the expression levels of MMP2 and MMP9. Thus, the results indicated a potential tumor suppressive role of miR-15b-5p in THCA, which was mainly exerted by targeting GDI2 and modulating MMP2 and MMP9. These findings will increase the understanding on the pathogenesis of THCA and provide novel candidates for THCA therapy.

Introduction

Thyroid carcinoma (THCA) is a common type of malignant tumor of the endocrine system, representing 3.4% of all cancer types diagnosed annual (1,2). The overall incidence of THCA is increasing in recent decades (3), with ~567,000 incident cases of THCA reported in 2018 worldwide (4). Moreover, the morbidity of THCA in women is three times higher compared with men (1,5), and despite the advancement for the treatment of THCA, the prognosis of patients remains poor (6). Therefore, it is important to provide novel insights into the gene regulatory circuits underlying THCA and identify new effective therapy targets.

MicroRNAs (miRNAs/miRs), a type of endogenous RNAs with a length of 18-22 nucleotides, have been reported to be vital regulators in various tumors (7). For example, miRNAs are involved in numerous processes of tumorigenesis such as cell proliferation, cell apoptosis, cell differentiation and development (8,9). Previous studies have reported that miRNAs can not only serve as oncogenes, but also can exert a tumor suppressive role by regulating the expression of the target genes (12-14). As a mature miRNA, miR-15b-5p is spliced from the 5'-end of pre-miR-15b, which is a member of miR-16 family (15,16). Moreover, miR-15b-5p is upregulated in gastric cancer (15), liver cancer (17) and hepatocellular carcinoma (18-22), while it is lowly expressed in neuroblastoma (18) and prostate cancer (23). However, the biological functions and underlying mechanisms of miR-15b-5p in THCA are yet to be elucidated. GDP dissociation inhibitor 2 (GDI2) belongs to a small family of chaperone proteins and is mainly expresses in...
hematoipoietic, endothelial and epithelial cells (24,25). Although the dysregulation of GDI2 has been revealed in numerous cancer types, including pancreatic carcinoma, ovarian cancer, gastric cancer and esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (26-30), the functions of GDI2 in cancer have been rarely reported. While Onda et al (31) demonstrated that GDI2 was upregulated in anaplastic thyroid cancer, the detailed effects of GDI2 and its regulatory mechanism in THCA remain unknown.

In the present study, the effects of miR-15b-5p on the prognosis of THCA patients, viability and invasion of THCA cells were identified. Moreover, the potential target gene of miR-15b-5p in THCA was verified by bioinformatics prediction, luciferase reporter assay and a series of rescue experiments. The results of the present study provide a novel insight in the pathological mechanism of THCA.

Materials and methods

Data collection and analysis. The data of tissue samples including 509 patients with THCA (age: 15-89 years; 136 males and 373 females) and 58 healthy individuals were downloaded from the Cancer Genome Atlas project using starbase2.0 (http://starbase.sysu.edu.cn/index.php). The expressions of miRNAs or genes in different groups were analyzed using starbase2.0. Then, the patients of THCA were divided into high miR-15b-5p expression group (value ≥194.72) and low miR-15b-5p expression group (value <194.72) according to the median expression of miR-15b-5p. The overall survival time of patients with THCA in two groups were analyzed using Kaplan-Meier analysis followed by log rank test.

Prediction of target gene for miR-15b-5p. The miRNAs target gene prediction websites TargetScan Release 7.2 (http://www.targetscan.org/vert_72/), miRandA 2010 Release (http://www.microrna.org/microrna/getGeneForm.do) and miRWalk version 3.0 (http://mirwalk.uni-bielefeld.de) were used to identify the target gene of miR-15b-5p. The starbase2.0 database online tool was used to analyze the association between miR-15b-5p and the predicted targets. Gene Expression Profiling Interactive Analysis 2 (GEPIA2; http://gepia.cancer-pku.cn/) was used to assess the expression of the target gene in THCA. Subsequently, log-rank test was performed to analyze the differences of the overall survival time between patients with high and low expression of the target gene.

Cell lines and culture. Human THCA cell lines FTC133 (derived from follicular THCA; cat. no. ECACC 94060901), SW1736 (derived from anaplastic THCA; cat. no. CLS 300453) and K1 (derived from a primary papillary THCA; cat. no. ECACC 92030501; authenticated by Shanghai Genechem Co., Ltd. using short tandem repeat profile analysis), as well as the thyroid epithelial cell line Nthy-ori3-1 (Nthy3; cat. no. SA 90011609) were purchased from the European Collection of Cell Cultures,CLS Cell Lines Service GmbH or Sigma-Aldrich (Merck KGaA). FTC133 and K1 were maintained in DMEM/modified HAM-F12 medium (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), while SW1736 and Nthy3 were cultured in RPMI-1640 medium (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) at 37°C with an atmosphere of 5% CO₂. Both of mediums were supplemented with 10% FBS (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.).

Cell transfection. miR-15b-5p agomir (5'-UAGCAGCAGC AUCAUGGUUACA-3’, 20 nM), miR-15b-5p antagonir (5'-TGTTAACUUATGATGTGUTGUT-3’, 50 nM) and corresponding negative controls (NC, 50 nM), pcDNA3.1 and pcDNA3.1-GDI2 (1 µg/well), and small interfering RNA (si)-NC and si-GDI2 (5’-CCAAAGTTCTTATGCGTAA-3’, 50 nM) were designed and synthesized by Guangzhou Ribobio Co., Ltd. Then, the transfection assays were performed using Lipofectamine® 3000 (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) following the manufacturer's instructions. The cells were harvested for subsequent experiments, 24 h post transfection.

Assessment of cell viability using Cell Counting Kit (CCK-8) assay. SW1736 and K1 cells with different treatments were plated into 24-well plates (3,000 cells/well) in DMEM containing 10% FBS at 37°C. Then, 10 µl CCK-8 regent (Beijing Solarbio Science & Technology Co., Ltd.) was added into each well and mixed for 1.5 h at 37°C, and the cell viability was measured according to the manufacturer's protocol every 24 h, from 0 to 96 h. A microplate reader was utilized to measure the optical density value at 450 nm.

Transwell assays. Transwell assays were performed to examine cell invasion. In brief, 100 µl Matrigel, which was incubated in serum-free medium overnight at 37°C, was added to the upper Transwell chamber (EMD Millipore) and subsequently inserted into 24-well plates. The cells were cultured at 37°C for 4-6 h. Then, 500 µl serum-free medium was added into lower chamber and incubated for 1.5 h at 37°C. Subsequently, 100 µl cell suspension (1x10⁵ transfected cells) was prepared using medium without serum and plated into the upper chamber, with 500 µl complete culture solution plated into the lower chamber. After 24 h, the chambers were removed and washed with PBS, followed by fixation with 4% paraformaldehyde for 30 min at room temperature. Staining was performed using 0.1% crystal violet for 20 min at room temperature and the number of invading cells was counted under a light microscope at x200 magnification.

Reverse transcription-quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR). Total RNA of the cells was extracted using TRIzol® (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). RT was conducted using different kits: For miRNAs, PrimeScript RT Reagent kit (Takara Bio, Inc.); and for miRNAs, MiScript RT kit (Qiagen, Inc.). The RT reaction conditions were as follows: Incubation at 42°C for 50 min, followed by incubation at 85°C for 5 min to terminate the reaction. Subsequently, RT-qPCR was performed with SYBR Premix Ex Taq II (Takara Bio, Inc.) for mRNA and miScript SYBR-Green PCR kit (Qiagen, Inc.) for miRNA in a 7900HT RT PCR system (Applied Biosystems; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). GAPDH and U6 were used as the internal references of mRNA and miRNA, respectively. The following thermocycling conditions were used for qPCR: Initial denaturation at 95°C for 30 sec; 40 cycles of 95°C for 5 sec, 60°C for 30 sec. The relative mRNA expression was calculated with
ΔΔcq analysis method (32). Primers used were as follows: Gdi2 forward (F), 5'-TTT cGT aaG cTT aTG Gac GaG Gaa Tac GaT GT-3' and reverse (r), 5'-TTT cGT cTc GaG GcT GTT aGT cTT ccc caT aG-3'; GaPdH F, 5'-caa cTT TGG caT cGT GGa aGG G-3' and r, 5'-caa cGG aTa caT TGG GGG TaG G-3'; mi r-15b-5p F, 5' -TaG caG cac aTc aTG GTT Tac a-3' and r, 5'-TGc GTG TcG TGG aGT c-3'; and u6 F, 5'-cTc GcT TcG Gca Gca ca-3' and r, 5'-aac GcT Tca cGa aTT TGc GT-3'.

Western blot analysis. Total protein was isolated using RIPA buffer (Beijing Solarbio Science & Technology Co., Ltd., with protease inhibitor) and the protein concentration was measured with a bicinchoninic acid protein assay kit (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA). Then, 20 µg protein/lane was added into each well of the vertical electrophoresis tank and separated using 10% SDS-PAGE. Subsequently, the protein was transferred onto the PVDF membrane. After being blocked with 5% skim-milk for 1 h at room temperature, the membranes were incubated with the primary antibodies as follows: Matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)2 (1:300; cat. no. sc-13594; Santa cruz Biotechnology, inc.), MMP9 (1:300; cat. no. sc-21733; Santa cruz Biotechnology, inc.), Gdi2 (1:1,000; cat. no. ab234986; abcam) and GaPdH (1:4,000; cat. no. sc-47724; Santa Cruz Biotechnology) at 4˚C for overnight. The membranes were washed three times with 0.1% TBS-Tween-20 (each time 5 min) and mixed with goat anti-rabbit/mouse horseradish peroxide-conjugated secondary antibodies (1:5,000; cat. nos. ab205718 and ab205719; abcam) at room temperature for 1 h. Then, the membranes were rinsed with TBS and developed using ECL (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Protein expression was semi-quantified using Quantity One software (version 4.6.6, Bio-rad Laboratories, Inc.) and normalized to GAPDH.

Dual-luciferase assay. The 3'-UTR of GDI2, harboring either the wild-type (WT) or mutant (MT) miR-15b-5p binding site was cloned into the downstream of pmirGLO Dual-Luciferase...
vector (Promega Corporation) to generate the double luciferase reporter plasmid. Subsequently, the co-transfections of 20 nM miR-15b-5p agomir or NC and 100 ng double luciferase reporter plasmid into the cells were performed utilizing Lipofectamine® 2000 (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Luciferase activities were measured using the Dual-Luciferase® Reporter Assay System (Promega Corporation) after being transfected for 48 h. The results were normalized to the Renilla luciferase activity and expressed as relative luciferase activity (firefly luminescence/renilla luminescence).

Statistical analysis. SPSS 22.0 (IBM Corp.) was used to analyze the data, while GraphPad Prism 6.0 (GraphPad Software, Inc.) was used to create the figures. Each experiment was repeated ≥3 times. The differences between two groups were estimated using an unpaired Student's t-test, and ≥3 groups were analyzed using one-way ANOVA analysis followed by Tukey's multiple comparisons post hoc test. *P<0.05 vs. control group; **P<0.01 vs. control group. CCK-8, Cell Counting Kit-8; OD, optical density; miR, microRNA.

Results

Expression and prognostic value of miR-15b-5p in THCA. By searching the starbase2.0 database, it was found that miR-15b-5p expression was reduced in THCA compared with healthy individuals (Fig. 1a; P<0.01). To assess this result, miR-15b-5p expression was determined in human thyroid carcinoma cell lines FTc133, SW1736 and K1, and a normal cell line Nthy3. The results demonstrated that miR-15b-5p expression was significantly decreased in SW1736 and K1 cells compared with Nthy3 cells (Fig. 1B; P<0.01). While the expression of miR-15b-5p was lower in FTc133 cells compared with Nthy3 cells, the difference was not significant (P>0.05). Therefore, SW1736 and K1 cells were used in the subsequent experiments.

To analyze the impacts of miR-15b-5p on the overall survival of patients with THCA, Kaplan-Meier analysis was performed. In total, two groups (high miR-15b-5p expression, n=254; low miR-15b-5p expression, n=255) were
were evaluated using cc K-8 and Transwell assays, respectively. Then, the proliferative and invasive abilities of THca cells in the mir-15b-5p antagomir group compared with the control miR-15b-5p agomir group, while it was significantly reduced in miR-15b-5p agomir group compared with the control group (Fig. 2A; P<0.01). CCK-8 assay results indicated that the THCA cell proliferation was significantly accelerated by the miR-15b-5p agomir, but was suppressed by the miR-15b-5p antagomir group compared with the control group (Fig. 2B and C; P<0.05 and P<0.01). According to Transwell assay results, the miR-15b-5p agomir reduced the invasion of THCA cells, while the invasive ability of those treated by miR-15b-5p antagomir was increased (Fig. 2D and E; P<0.01). Therefore, it was indicated that miR-15b-5p may be an inhibitor in the tumor development of THCA.

miR-15b-5p regulates the expression levels of invasion-associated proteins MMP2 and MMP9. To investigate how miR-15b-5p exerted its effects on cell invasion, the expression levels of invasion-associated proteins MMP2 and MMP9 were measured using western blot analysis. Overexpression of miR-15b-5p significantly reduced the expression of invasion-associated proteins MMP2 and MMP9 were measured using western blot analysis. Overexpression of miR-15b-5p significantly reduced the expression of MMP2 and MMP9 compared with the control (Fig. 3; P<0.01). Thus, miR-15b-5p may suppress the invasion of THCA cells by inhibiting the expression levels of MMP2 and MMP9.

GDI2 is targeted by miR-15b-5p and related to the prognosis of patients with THCA. Next, the target genes of miR-15b-5p were examined using TargetScan, miRanda and miRWalk online tools, and GDI2 was obtained via the intersection of these databases. Then, the relevance of miR-15b-5p and GDI2 expression levels were analyzed using starbase website. The results demonstrated that miR-15b-5p expression was negatively associated with GDI2 expression (Fig. 4A; P<0.05). Moreover, there was a slight increase in GDI2 expression in patients with THCA compared with healthy controls, as determined via the online analysis tool of the GEPIA website (Fig. 4B; P>0.05), but the high expression of GDI2 was found to predict a poor prognosis of patients with THCA (Fig. 4C; P<0.01), suggesting the involvement of GDI2 in THCA progression.

Subsequently, the effect of miR-15b-5p on the expression of GDI2 in THCA cells were measured using RT-qPCR and western blot analyses. The miR-15b-5p agonist repressed the relative mRNA and protein expression of GDI2, while the miR-15b-5p antagomir increased this expression (Fig. 4D and E; all P<0.01), which indicated that the expression of GDI2 was negatively modulated by miR-15b-5p.

To assess whether miR-15b-5p regulated GDI2 by binding to the 3'-UTR of GDI2, a dual-luciferase reporter assay was performed. The binding sites between miR-15b-5p and GDI2 were predicted via the bioinformatics analysis as aforementioned (Fig. 4F). The luciferase activity of pmirGLO-GDI2-WT in the miR-15b-5p agomir group was significantly lower compared with the control group (Fig. 4G; P<0.01); however, the luciferase activity of pmirGLO-GDI2-MT had no significant differences between the two groups, suggesting that GDI2 may be the downstream target genes of miR-15b-5p in the tumor progression of THCA. Collectively, these results indicated that GDI2 was upregulated in THCA and may be involved in the progression of THCA modulated by miR-15b-5p.

GDI2 abolishes the effects of miR-15b-5p on the phenotype of THCA cells. To examine whether GDI2 was involved in the effects of miR-15b-5p during the tumor progression, a transfection assay was conducted on the SW1736 and K1 cells with si-con and si-GDI2, as well as pcDNA3.1 and pcDNA3.1-GDI2. RT-qPCR and western blot analyses demonstrated that the mRNA and protein expression levels of GDI2 were both downregulated after the cells were transfected with si-GDI2, while these were upregulated in cells transfected with pcDNA3.1-GDI2 compared with the control (Fig. 5A-C; all P<0.01).

CCK-8 and Transwell assays were performed to evaluate the functions of the miR-15b-5p/GDI2 axis in the proliferation and invasion of THCA cells. It was found that the proliferation of THCA cells was increased in the miR-15b-5p agomir + pcDNA3.1-GDI2 group compared with the miR-15b-5p agomir group, but the proliferative ability in miR-15b-5p agomir + si-GDI2 group was significantly reduced compared with the miR-15b-5p agomir group (Fig. 5D and E; all P<0.01). Furthermore, the invasive abilities of THCA cells in the miR-15b-5p agomir + pcDNA3.1-GDI2 group were significantly enhanced compared with the miR-15b-5p agomir group, while the knockdown of GDI2 and miR-15b-5p together suppressed the invasion of THCA cells compared with the miR-15b-5p agomir group (Fig. 5F and G; all P<0.01). It was also found that the proliferative and invasive abilities of THCA cells in miR-15b-5p agomir + pcDNA3.1-GDI2 group
and miR-15b-5p antagomir + si-GDI2 group were both almost return to the level of control group.

To determine the relative expression levels of the invasion-associated proteins MMP2 and MMP9, western blot analysis was conducted. MMP2 and MMP9 expression levels were both increased in the mir-15b-5p agomir + pcDNA3.1-GDI2 group compared with the mir-15b-5p agomir group in SW1736 cells (Fig. 5H; P<0.01). In addition, the expression levels of MMP2 and MMP9 were both decreased in miR-15b-5p antagomir + si-GDI2 group compared with the miR-15b-5p antagomir group in K1 cells (Fig. 5I; P<0.01). It was also demonstrated that the expression levels of MMP2 and MMP9 could be both recovered to similar levels as the control in mir-15b-5p agomir + pcDNA3.1-GDI2 group or miR-15b-5p antagomir + si-GDI2 group (P>0.05). Collectively, the results suggested that miR-15b-5p could inhibit cell proliferation and invasion, and regulate the expression levels of MMP2 and MMP9 via targeting GDI2.

**Discussion**

Recently, the incidence of THCA has been continually increasing and is higher compared with other cancer types (33). Despite THCA having a relative low mortality rate, patients with advanced THCA still have an undesirable prognosis (34-36). Thus, identifying novel molecular markers of THCA is of importance for its effective treatment. The present study identified the low expression of miR-15b-5p in THCA, which was associated with a shorter overall survival time of patients with THCA, as well as promoted the proliferation and invasion of THCA cells via regulating the expression levels of the invasion-associated proteins MMP2 and MMP9.

Previous studies have reported that miRNAs serve vital roles in the oncogenesis of THCA due to their effects on the regulation of biological features in THCA (37). For example, miR-136-5p, miR-26a, miR-214 and miR-1266 are abnormally expressed in THCA and modulate the tumor progression of THCA (37-40). miR-15b-5p is the dominant...
isoform of miR-15b, which is located on the long arm of chromosome 3 (41), and has been revealed to be dysregulated and involved in the tumor development processes of various cancer types. For instance, miR-15b-5p is upregulated in gastric cancer and facilitates tumor metastasis by targeting progestin and adipoQ receptor family member 3 (15).
Moreover, the overexpression of miR-15b-5p has been shown to promote the proliferation and invasion of liver cancer cells via targeting axis formation inhibitor 2 (17). The upregulation of miR-15b-5p has also been reported to be involved in hepatocarcinogenesis via various mechanisms, including inducing endoplasmic reticulum stress and apoptosis by regulating Rab1A (21), and acts as a diagnostic marker in hepatocellular carcinoma (19-22). Furthermore, knockdown of miR-15b-5p could inhibit the tumor growth of prostate cancer by targeting reversion inducing cysteine rich protein with kazal motifs (23).

The inhibitory effects of miR-15b-5p have been revealed in neuroblastoma, and it can restrain tumor progression by directly targeting MYCN proto-oncogene, bHLH transcription factor (18). Luo et al (42) demonstrated that miR-15b-5p reduced proliferation, but induced apoptosis and cytotoxic activities of PC12 cells. Moreover, Ahmad et al (43) reported that miR-15b-5p could be a potential biomarker for the treatment of squamous cell carcinoma. miR-15p-5b expression also exhibits a downward trend in osteosarcoma (44), colon cancer (45) and squamous cell carcinoma (46). Consistent with the decrease in miR-15b-5p expression in these aforementioned cancer types, the present results suggested that miR-15b-5p was downregulated in THCA. Furthermore, miR-15b-5p was found to inhibit cell proliferation and invasion, which was consistent with the suppressive effect observed in neuroblastoma (18). MMP2 and MMP9 are important inflammatory biomarkers and the increased expression of these factors has been shown to facilitate cell invasion in THCA (47,48). In line with this finding, the current results indicated that miR-15b-5p suppressed THCA cell invasion via regulating the expression levels of MMP2 and MMP9. To the best of our knowledge, the present study was the first to investigate the functions of miR-15b-5p in THCA and may provide a novel therapy target site for THCA.

miRNAs can mediate the expression of the target genes via binding to their 3’-UTR (49). Previous studies have revealed that miR-15b-5p can exert effects in the tumor progression via targeting different genes, such as Rab1A, MYCN and Axin2 (17,18,21). Therefore, the present study examined the potential targets of miR-15b-5p and GD2 was recognized as the target gene of miR-15b-5p. GD2 has been reported to serve a key role in several cancer types. For instance, the upregulation of GD2 has been identified in pancreatic cancer (26) and esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (30), indicating that GD2 could be potential molecular targets or biomarkers for these cancer types. In addition, the downregulation of GD2 has been observed in ovarian cancer and it may be a potential biomarker of the paclitaxel-resistant ovarian cancer for tailored cancer therapy (29). The present results identified a high expression of GD2 in THCA and its negative association with the overall survival of patients with THCA. It was also found that the inhibitory effects of miR-15b-5p on the proliferative and invasive abilities of THCA cells were both weakened by the overexpression of GD2. Furthermore, GD2 increased the low expression levels of MMP2 and MMP9, which were inhibited by the overexpression of miR-15b-5p. Therefore, it was speculated that the regulatory roles of miR-15b-5p were mediated by GD2 in THCA. However, the mechanism via which the miR-15b-5p/GD2 axis communicates with MMP2 and MMP9 requires further investigation. While the expression levels of miRNAs-15b-5 and GD2 in the THCA were changed significantly compared with healthy tissues, the extensive overlapping between the individual values suggested the use of miRNAs-15b-5 and GD2 values as tumor biomarkers should be moderated.

In conclusion, the current results demonstrated that miR-15b-5p could prevent the progression of THCA by binding and negatively regulating GD2 expression. Therefore, these preliminary findings indicated the functions and underlying mechanisms of miR-15b-5p in THCA mainly via in vitro cells experiments, and provided a novel potential therapeutic target for THCA treatment in the future. However, additional studies are required to verify the validity of aforementioned conclusions in vivo.

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Funding

The present study was funded by the Research Award Fund for Outstanding Young and Middle-Aged Scientists in Shandong Province (grant no. BS2010YY059).

Availability of data and materials

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

Authors’ contributions

JZ designed the study and wrote the manuscript. JQ, HP, FY, WZ and LX performed the experiments and statistical analysis. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

References

1. Ward EM, Sherman RL, Henley SJ, Jemal A, Siegal DA, Feuer EJ, Firth AU, Kohler BA, Scott S et al.: Annual report to the nation on the status of cancer, featuring cancer in men and women age 20-49 years. J Natl Cancer Inst 111: 1279-1297, 2019
2. Torre LA, Bray F, Siegel RL, Ferlay J, Lortet-Tieulent J and Jemal A: Global cancer statistics, 2012. CA Cancer J Clin 65: 87-108, 2015
3. Huk DJ, Ashktekar A, Magner A, La Perle K and Kirschner LS: Deletion of Rap1b, but not Rapla or Epacl, reduces protein kinase A-mediated thyroid cancer. Thyroid 28: 1153-1161, 2018.
6. Tella SH, Kommalapati A, Esquivel MA and Correa R: Potential...Beta2, Cancer Manag Res 11: 13-23, 2019.

7. Ma Y and Sun Y: miR-29a-3p inhibits growth, proliferation, and invasion of papillary thyroid carcinoma by suppressing NF-kB signaling via direct targeting of OTUB2. Cancer Manag Res 11: 697-704, 2019.

8. McKenna LB, Schug J, Vourekas A, McKenna JB, Bramswig NC, Friedman JR and Kaestner KH: MicroRNAs control intestinal epithelial differentiation, architecture, and barrier function. Gastroenterology 139: 1654-1664, 2010.

9. Wojtas B, Ferraz C, Hauptmann S, Lange D, Dralle H, Mosholt T, Jarzab B, Paschke R and Slezinger M: Differential miRNA expression defines migration and reduced apoptosis in follicular thyroid carcinomas. Mol Cell Endocrinol 388: 1-9, 2019.

10. Guo H, Ingolia NT, Weissman JS and Bartel DP: Mammalian microRNAs typically act to decrease target mRNA levels. Nature 466: 835-840, 2010.

11. Ling H, Fabbri M and Calin GA: MicroRNAs and other non-coding RNAs as targets for anticancer drug development. Nat Rev Drug Discov 12: 847-865, 2013.

12. Takahashi RU, Prieto-Vila M, Hironaka A and Ochiya T: The role of extracellular microRNAs in cancer biology. Clin Chem Lab Med 55: 648-656, 2017.

13. Gao XB, Chen CL, Tian ZL, Yuan FK and Jia GL: MicroRNA-791 is an independent prognostic factor of papillary thyroid carcinoma and inhibits the proliferation of PTC cells. Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci 22: 5562-5568, 2018.

14. Mishra S, Yadav T and Rani V: Exploring miRNA based approaches in cancer diagnostics and therapeutics. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol 98: 12-23, 2016.

15. Zhao CL, Yi Y, Chen G, Wang F, Shen Z and Zhou R: Overexpression of miR-15b-5p promotes gastric cancer metastasis by regulating PAQR3. Oncol Rep 38: 352-358, 2017.

16. Rissland OS, Hong SJ and Bartel DP: MicroRNA destabilization enables dynamic regulation of the miR-16 family in response to cell-cycle changes. Mol Cell 43: 993-1004, 2011.

17. Dong Y, Zhang N, Zhao S, Chen X, Li F and Tao X: miR-221-3p and miR-15b-5p promote cell proliferation and invasion by targeting AXL2 in liver cancer. Oncol Lett 18: 6491-6500, 2019.

18. Chava S, Reynolds PC, Pathania AS, Gorantla S, Poluektova LY, Coulter DW, Gupta SC, Pandey MK and Challagundla KB: miR-15a-5p, miR-15b-5p, and miR-16-5p inhibit tumor progression by directly targeting MYCN in neuroblastoma. Mol Oncol 14: 180-196, 2020.

19. Pan WY, Zeng JH, Wen DY, Wang JY, Wang PP, Chen G and Feng ZB: Oncogenic value of microRNA-15b-5p in hepatocellular carcinoma and a bioinformatics investigation. Oncol Lett 17: 1695-1713, 2019.

20. Li H, Zhang J, Lee MJ, Yu GR, Han X and Kim DG: OIP5, a target of miR-15b-5p, regulates hepatocellular carcinoma growth and metastasis through the AKT/mTORC1 and b-catenin signaling pathways. Oncotarget 6: 18129-18144, 2017.

21. Yang Y, Hou N, Wang X, Wang L, Chang S, He K, Zhao Z, Zhao X, Song T and Huang C: miR-15b-5p induces endoplasmic reticulum stress and apoptosis in human hepatocellular carcinoma, both in vitro and in vivo, by suppressing Rab1A. Oncotarget 6: 16227-16238, 2015.

22. Chen Y, Chen J, Liu Y, Li S and Huang P: Plasma miR-15b-5p, miR-338-3p, and miR-764 as biomarkers for hepatocellular carcino-...Med Sci Monit 21: 1864-1871, 2015.

23. Chen R, Sheng L, Zhang HJ, Ji M and Qian WQ: miR-15b-5p facilitates the tumorigenesis by targeting RECK and predicts tumour recurrence in prostate cancer. J Cell Mol Med 22: 1855-1863, 2018.

24. Theodorescu D, Sapinoso LM, Conway WR, Oxford G, Hampton GM and Frierson HF Jr: Reduced expression of metastasis suppressor RhoGDII is associated with decreased survival for patients with bladder cancer. Clin Cancer Res 10: 3800-3806, 2004.

25. Alcaraz J, Pelayo R, Casas-Olmos P and Garcia-Sainz JA: Roles of c-Src in alpha1B-adrenoceptor phosphorylation and desensitization. Auton Autacoid Pharmacol 28: 29-39, 2008.
45. Zhao C, Zhao Q, Zhang C, Wang G, Yao Y, Huang X, Zhan F, Zhu Y, Shi J, Chen J, et al: miR-15b-5p resensitizes colon cancer cells to 5-fluorouracil by promoting apoptosis via the NF-κB/XIAP axis. Sci Rep 7: 4194, 2017.

46. Jin X, Chen Y, Chen H, Fei S, Chen D, Cai X, Liu L, Lin B, Su H, Zhao L, et al: Evaluation of tumor-derived exosomal miRNA as potential diagnostic biomarkers for early-stage non-small cell lung cancer using next-generation sequencing. Clin Cancer Res 23: 5311-5319, 2017.

47. Gu M: IL13Ralpha2 siRNA inhibited cell proliferation, induced cell apoptosis, and suppressed cell invasion in papillary thyroid carcinoma cells. Onco Targets Ther 11: 1345-1352, 2018.

48. Huang LL, Wang Z, Cao CJ, Ke ZF, Wang F, Wang R, Lao CQ, Lu X and Wang LT: AEG-1 associates with metastasis in papillary thyroid cancer through upregulation of MMP2/9. Int J Oncol 51: 812-822, 2017.

49. Liu ZM, Wu ZY, Li WH, Wang LQ, Wan JN and Zhong Y: MiR-96-5p promotes the proliferation, invasion and metastasis of papillary thyroid carcinoma through down-regulating CCDC67. Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci 23: 3421-3430, 2019.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) License.