LncRNA OIP5-AS1 aggravates house dust mite-induced inflammatory responses in human bronchial epithelial cells via the miR-143-3p/HMGB1 axis

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Abstract. Bronchial asthma poses a serious threat to human health. Previous studies have documented the role of long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) in asthma. However, the molecular mechanism underlying bronchial asthma remains unclear. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the role of the lncRNA Opa-interacting protein 5 antisense RNA1 (OIP5-AS1) in the house dust mite-induced inflammatory response in human bronchial epithelial cells. BEAS-2B cells were treated with Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus peptidase 1 (Der p1) to establish an in vitro model of asthma. OIP5-AS1 expression levels increased in BEAS-2B cells following Der p1 treatment, while micro RNA (miR)-143-3p was downregulated. Additionally, the levels of the pro-inflammatory factors tumor necrosis factor-α, interleukin (il)-6 and il-8 were measured, and apoptosis was evaluated following OIP5 silencing. OIP5-AS1 knockdown reduced the inflammatory response and apoptosis in BEAS-2B cells. Furthermore, using dual luciferase reporter assays and co-transfection experiments, it was demonstrated that the function of OIP5-AS1 was mediated by miR-143-3p. mir-143-3p overexpression attenuated the Der p1-induced inflammatory response and apoptosis of BEAS-2B cells by targeting high mobility group box 1 (HMGB1). In summary, OIP5-AS1 exacerbated Der p1-induced inflammation and apoptosis in BEAS-2B cells by targeting miR-143-3p via HMGB1.

Introduction

Bronchial asthma is a heterogeneous disease characterized by chronic airway inflammation and often associated with airway hyper-responsiveness (1,2). Bronchial asthma usually results in extensive and variable reversible airflow limitation resulting in recurrent attacks (3,4). Severe cases can endanger life (5,6). Common causes of asthma include air pollution, weather changes, upper respiratory tract infection, bronchitis and colds, allergic reactions and certain drugs, such as aspirin and penicillin (7,8). Common substances such as dust, pollen, carpets, clothing fibres and urine can trigger asthma. Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus peptidase 1 (Der p1) contained in air dust is the most frequent human allergen (9,10). Thus, even innocuous compounds can act as allergens and have a very serious impact on quality of life (11).

Airway epithelial cells constitute the first line of defence against inflammatory triggers, and injury to the airway epithelium is one of the characteristics of asthma (12,13). Increased epithelial cell apoptosis is detectable in patients with asthma and is associated with disease severity (14). Moreover, previous studies have suggested that apoptosis results in loss of epithelium integrity and exposes the airway and lungs to excess pathogens and allergens, which in turn exacerbates inflammation and compromises homeostasis of the airway epithelium (15,16). Thus, apoptosis of bronchial epithelial cells contributes to asthma (17,18). However, whether Der p1 can cause apoptosis of bronchial epithelial cells remains unknown and the underlying molecular mechanisms of Der p1-induced asthma are poorly characterized.

Long non-coding RNAs (IncRNAs) serve an important role in many bioactivities, such as the regulation of cell cycle progression, apoptosis, cell differentiation and autophagy (19). A previous study has demonstrated that the levels of IncRNAs in serum vary greatly between healthy people and patients with asthma, suggesting that IncRNAs may participate in the occurrence and development of asthma (20). In a recent study, 17 IncRNAs were detected in the serum of patients with asthma, and the expression levels of several IncRNAs were significantly lower, compared with serum from individuals without asthma (21). Other studies have also indicated that IncRNAs TC5F7 and GAS5 promote the development of asthma (22,23). Among these IncRNAs, IncRNA Opa-interacting protein 5 antisense RNA1 (OIP5-AS1) was demonstrated to promote...
inflammation in several cell types, including macrophages and endothelial cells (24, 25). Since inflammation is one of the pathological causes of asthma, it may be hypothesized that OIP5-AS1 could serve a functional role in bronchial asthma.

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are endogenous small RNAs 20-24 nucleotides in length and have been implicated in asthma (26, 27). For instance, it has been reported that miR-19a was upregulated in T cells and promoted the production of T helper 2 (Th2) cytokines in the asthmatic airway (28). A previous study also demonstrated that the levels of microRNA-18a, -27a, -128 and -155 were decreased in asthmatic bronchial epithelial cells (29). Moreover, miR-143-3p was downregulated in smooth muscle cells (SMCs) following stimulation with transforming growth factor-β1 (TGF-β1) (30). In addition, miR-143-3p was significantly downregulated in SMCs in patients with asthma compared with healthy controls (31). However, the role of miR-143-3p in asthma inflammation is still elusive and poorly understood.

The aim of the present study was to evaluate the role of OIP5-AS1 in asthma using an in vitro model. IncRNA OIP5-AS1 expression was evaluated in Der p1-exposed BEAS-2B cells. Moreover, the function of OIP5-AS1 in Der p1-induced inflammation was also evaluated. The findings of the present study could provide deeper insight into the role of OIP5-AS1 in asthma development and identify novel molecular mechanisms and treatment targets for asthma research.

**Materials and methods**

**Cell culture and transfection.** The human bronchial epithelial cell line BEAS-2B was obtained from American Type Culture Collection. Cells were cultured in Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle Medium (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) with 100 µg/ml penicillin-streptomycin (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) at 37˚C with 5% CO₂. To establish an in vitro asthma model, BEAS-2B cells were incubated in the presence of 10 µg/ml Der p1 (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) for 24 h. Untreated BEAS-2B cells were used as a control.

Cells were transfected with miR-143-3p mimics (5 nM), inhibitor (5 nM) or negative control (NC, 5 nM), as well as OIP5-AS1 small interfering (si)-RNA (5 nM), si-NC (5 nM), pcDNA3.1-HMGB1 (p-HMGB1; 5 nM), or pcDNA3.1 NC (p-NC; 5 nM). All nucleic acids used for transfection were from Shanghai GeneChem Co., Ltd. Transfections were performed using Lipoctamine® 2000 (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and imaged. GAPDH served as an internal control.

**RNA extraction and reverse transcription-quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR).** Total RNA was extracted from BEAS-2B cells using TRIzol® reagent (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). RNA was reverse transcribed using the Prime-Script One-Step RT-PCR Kit (Takara Biotechnology Co., Ltd.) at 65˚C for 5 min, followed by 37˚C for 50 min, then 70˚C for 15 min. RT-qPCRs were performed in an Applied Biosystems 7500 Real Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) using SYBR GREEN Mastermix (Beijing Solarbio Science & Technology Co., Ltd.) according to manufacturer’s instructions. The miR-143-3p, OIP5-AS1, high mobility group box 1 (HMGB1), tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), interleukin (IL)-6, IL-8 genes were amplified, and GAPDH and U6 served as internal controls. The primer sequences were as follows: i) miR-143-3p-forward (F), 5’-cTT cTc aGa cGT GcG caa AGGAC-3’; ii) miR-143-3p-reverse (R), 5’-GGTGGTTGAGAACACGCTC-3’; iii) OIP5-AS1-F, 5’-TGCGGAGATGGC GGAGTAAG-3’; iv) OIP5-AS1-R, 5’-TAGTTCTTCCTTCT GC GCGG-3’; v) TGF-β1-F, 5’-GGCACCACACTTGGT TGTCT TTG-3’; vi) IL-6-F, 5’-CGCGGAGAGGAGACTTACG-3’; vii) TNF-α-F, 5’-AAGCCTGTAGCCGCCTGTA-3’; viii) TGF-β-R, 5’-GGCCACACTTGGT TGTCT TTG-3’; ix) IL-6-R, 5’-TCCACGATTTCCAGAGAC-3’; xi) IL-8-F, 5’-GCTCTGTGTAAGGAGCTGATT-3’; x) IL-8-R, 5’-ACC CAGTITTTCCTTTGGGTC-3’; xii) U6-F, 5’-ATGGAGAAC ATACAGAGAAGATT-3’; xiii) U6-R, 5’-GGAACCTTCCAG GAATTG-3’; xiv) GAPDH-F, 5’-CCACATGCTCGCA TCAC-3’; and xvi) GAPDH-R, 5’-GCTTCCACCTTCT TGATG-3’. Relative RNA levels were calculated using the 2ΔΔcq method (32).

**Western blotting assay.** Total protein was extracted from BEAS-2B cells using radio-immunoprecipitation assay (RIPA) buffer (Vazyme Biotech Co., Ltd.), then quantified using the Protein Concentration Determination kit (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.). Proteins (20 µg) were then resolved by SDS-PAGE on 10% gels, transferred to PVDF membranes, and blocked with 5% non-fat milk for 2 h at room temperature. The samples were then incubated with primary antibodies specific for HMGB1 (1:10,000; cat. no. ab79823, Abcam) or GAPDH (1:10,000; cat. no. ab181602; Abcam) at 4˚C overnight and subsequently probed with the HRP-conjugated secondary antibody (goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L; 1:2,000; cat. no. ab205718; Abcam) at 37˚C for 45 min. Protein bands were scanned using an ECL reagent (Bio-Rad laboratories, Inc.) and imaged. GAPDH served as an internal control. Relative protein expression was quantified using Image-Pro Plus software (version 6.0; Media Cybernetics, Inc.).

**ELISA.** ELISA was conducted to determine the levels of the inflammatory factors. Briefly, cells were centrifuged at 1,500 x g for 15 min at room temperature and the supernatant was collected. The levels of TNF-α, IL-6 and IL-8 were evaluated using commercial ELISA kits (cat. nos. ab181421, ab178013 and ab46032, respectively; all from Abcam) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

**Annexin V-Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) and propidium iodide (PI) staining.** For cell apoptosis measurements, cells were incubated with trypsin, then stained with Annexin V-FITC/PI double staining kit (cat. no. 556547, BD Biosciences) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.
A FACScan flow cytometer (BD Biosciences) was used for analysis. The data were analyzed using CellQuest software (version 3.3, BD Biosciences).

Dual luciferase reporter assay. Binding between OIP5-AS1 and miR-143-3p was predicted using Starbase v2.0 (http://starbase.sysu.edu.cn/) and TargetScan 7.2 (http://www.targetscan.org), and the wild-type (WT) and mutant (MU) fragments of OIP5-AS1 or HMGB1 were designed accordingly.

A dual luciferase reporter assay was performed to confirm the binding between OIP5-AS1 and miR-143-3p, as well as the binding between miR-143-3p and HMGB1. For the construction of the recombinant plasmid, the pre-miR-143-3p sequence was obtained from the National Center for Biotechnology Information database (accession no. MIMAT0000435; https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov) and the fragment was extended to 80 bp both downstream and upstream for amplification. The sequences primer sequences were as follows: i) Pre-miR-143-3p-F, 5'-TGa GaT Gaa Gca cTG TaG cT-3'; ii) pre-miR-143-3p-r, 5'-TGa GaT Gaa Gca cTG TaG cTc -3'; iii) OiP5-aS1-3'uTr-F, 5'-ccG TcT Gaa cTa Tcc TGc cc-3'; iv) OiP5-aS1-3'uTr-r, 5' -Tca acG Tca aGG aGT cGc aG-3'; v) HMGB1-3'uTr-F, 5'-ccG GaT GcT TcT GTc aac TT-3'; and vi) HMGB1-3'uTr-r, 5'-GGG cGG Tac Tca Gaa caG aa-3'. The WT and MU fragments of OiP5-aS1 or HMGB1 containing the putative miR-124-3p binding sequence, were amplified and subcloned into a pGL4.10 luciferase reporter vector (Promega corporation). The PCR reaction condition was as described as above. The thermocycling conditions consisted of: i) 94°C for 2 min, 94°C for 30 sec, 60°C for 30 sec and 72°C for 30 sec; ii) 30 cycles of denaturation at 94°C for 2 min, then annealing at 60°C for 25 sec; and iii) final extension at 72°C for 30 sec. Cells were then co-transfected with 5 nM miR-143-3p mimics or mimics NC, as well as luciferase reporter plasmids using Lipofectamine® 2000. (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). After 48-h incubation, firefly and Renilla luciferase activities were measured using a Bright-Glo™ luciferase assay system (Promega Corporation). Firefly luciferase activity was normalized to Renilla luciferase activity.

Statistical analysis. Data are presented as the mean ± SD of three experiments. An unpaired Student's t-test was used for comparisons between two groups. Multi-group comparisons were performed using one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post hoc test. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.
Figure 2. OIP5-AS1 directly targets and negatively regulates miR-143-3p in BEAS-2B cells. (A) Binding of OIP5-AS1 and miR-143-3p was predicted using the bioinformatics prediction software TargetScan 7.2. (B) Luciferase activity of WT-OIP5-AS1 or MUT-OIP5-AS1 cells co-transfected with miR-143-3p mimics or mimics NC. (C) miR-143-3p expression levels in BEAS-2B cells transfected with si-OIP5-AS1 or si-NC. *P<0.05. Opa-interacting protein 5 antisense RNA1; miR, microRNA; WT, wild-type; MUT, mutant; NC, negative control.

Figure 3. OIP5‑AS1 knockdown exacerbates Derp1‑induced inflammation and cell apoptosis through miR‑143‑3p. (A) miR‑143‑3p expression in BEAS‑2B cells transfected with miR‑143‑3p inhibitor or inhibitor NC. IL‑6, IL‑8 and TNF‑α (B) mRNA expression and (C) protein levels in Derp1-treated cells co-transfected with miR-143-3p inhibitor and si-OIP5-AS1. (D) Apoptosis in Derp1-treated cells co-transfected with miR-143-3p inhibitor and si-OIP5-AS1. *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001. OIP5-AS1, Opa-interacting protein 5 antisense RNA1; Derp1, Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus peptidase 1; miR, microRNA; si, small interfering; NC, negative control; IL, interleukin; TNF-α, tumor necrosis factor-α; PI, propidium iodide.
significant difference. Data analysis was conducted using SPSS 20.0 statistical software (IBM Corp.).

Results

OIP5-AS1 knockdown reduces Der p1-induced inflammatory responses and apoptosis in BEAS-2B cells. OIP5-AS1 and miR-143-3p expression levels were evaluated in BEAS-2B cells following Der p1 treatment. OIP5-AS1 was significantly upregulated, while mir-143-3p was downregulated in Der p1-treated BEAS-2B cells, compared with the control (Fig. 1a and B). To further examine the potential function of OIP5-AS1, BEAS-2B cells were transfected with si-OIP5-AS1. OIP5-AS1 expression was significantly reduced in si-OIP5-AS1-transfected cells, compared with si-NC, indicating successful transfection (Fig. 1c). TNF-α, IL-6 and IL-8 levels were significantly upregulated in cells treated with Der p1, compared with untreated cells; however, OIP5-AS1 knockdown significantly reduced the expression of these inflammatory factors, relative to si-NC (Fig. 1D and E). Moreover, treatment with Der p1 significantly enhanced the apoptotic rate of BEAS-2B cells, compared with control. Transfection with si-OIP5-AS1 significantly reduced the frequency of apoptotic cells, compared with si-NC (Fig. 1F). Altogether, these results indicated that OIP5-AS1 silencing may attenuate Der p1-induced inflammatory responses and apoptosis in vitro.

LncRNA OIP5-AS1 directly targets and negatively regulates miR-143-3p in BEAS-2B cells. To further confirm the association between OIP5-AS1 and miR-143-3p in BEAS-2B cells, potential binding partners for OIP5-AS1 were predicted using the Starbase software, which identified miR-143-3p as a target. Furthermore, luciferase activity was significantly reduced in BEAS-2B cells co-transfected with miR-143-3p mimics or mimics NC, compared with WT-HMGB1 or MUT-HMGB1 (Fig. 2a), but not with MUT-OIP5-AS1 (Fig. 2B), indicating that OIP5-AS1 directly targeted miR-143-3p. In addition, miR-143-3p was significantly upregulated following transfection with si-OIP5-AS1, compared with si-NC, which suggested that OIP5-AS1 may negatively regulate miR-143-3p expression (Fig. 2C). Collectively, these findings suggested that LncRNA OIP5-AS1 may target miR-143-3p and regulate its expression in BEAS-2B cells.

Suppression of OIP5-AS1 exacerbates Derp1-induced inflammation and apoptosis via miR-143-3p. The effect of miR-143-3p expression on Der p1-treated BEAS-2B cells was examined using miR-143-3p inhibitor transfection (Fig. 3A). Following transfection with miR-143-3p inhibitor, TNF-α, IL-6 and IL-8 were significantly upregulated at the mRNA and the protein levels, compared with inhibitor NC (Fig. 3B and C). However, in BEAS-2B cells co-transfected with the inhibitor and OIP5-AS1, the levels of these cytokines significantly decreased to levels comparable to inhibitor NC. Moreover, miR-143-3p inhibitor transfection also promoted cell apoptosis. This effect was also reversed following co-transfection with si-OIP5-AS1, reducing the frequency of apoptotic cells to the same levels as inhibitor NC (Fig. 3D). These results indicated that miR-143-3p attenuated Der p1-induced inflammatory responses in vitro.

Figure 4. miR-143-3p directly targets and negatively regulates HMGB1. (A) Binding of miR-143-3p and HMGB1 was predicted using the bioinformatics prediction software TargetScan 7.2. (B) Luciferase activity in BEAS-2B cells co-transfected with miR-143-3p mimics or mimics NC, together with WT-HMGB1 or MUT-HMGB1. (C) miR-143-3p expression in cells transfected with miR-143-3p mimics or inhibitor. (D) HMGB1 mRNA expression and (E) protein levels in cells transfected with miR-143-3p mimics or inhibitor. *P<0.05, ***P<0.01. miR, microRNA; HMGB1, high mobility group box 1; WT, wild-type; MUT, mutant; UTR, untranslated region; NC, negative control.
responses and apoptosis in BEAS-2B cells and that OIP5-ASI exacerbated these effects via miR-143-3p.

**miR-143-3p directly targets and negatively regulates HMGB1.** To understand the mechanism by which miR-143-3p regulated the Der p1-induced inflammatory responses and apoptosis in BEAS-2B cells, potential binding targets for miR-143-3p were screened using TargetScan 7.2, which identified HMGB1 as a potential target gene (Fig. 4A). Additionally, luciferase activity was significantly decreased in BEAS-2B cells co-transfected with pDNA3.1-HMGB1 or and miR-143-3p mimics using western blotting. "P<0.05, "P<0.01, "P<0.001. Der p1, *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus* peptidase 1; miR, microRNA; HMGB1, high mobility group box 1; NC, negative control; RT-qPCR, reverse transcription-quantitative PCR.

Overexpression of miR-143-3p reduces Der p1-induced inflammation and apoptosis of BEAS-2B cells via HMGB1. The role of HMGB1 in Der p1-induced inflammatory response and apoptosis of BEAS-2B cells was further examined. HMGB1 was significantly upregulated in cells treated with Der p1 (Fig. 5A). BEAS-2B cells were then transfected with miR-143-3p mimics, p-HMGB1 or both. Transfection with the p-HMGB1 vector significantly increased the expression of
HMGB1 (Fig. 5B). mir-143-3p mimics transfection increased the levels of mir-143-3p in BEAS-2B cells. However, co-transfection with p-HMGB1 reduced mir-143-3p expression, compared with cells transfected with mimics alone (Fig. 5C). Moreover, BEAS-2B cells transfected with mir-143-3p mimics significantly decreased HMGB1 expression, both at the mRNA and protein levels, compared with controls. However, co-transfection with mir-143-3p mimics and p-HMGB1 increased HMGB1 levels, compared with mimics alone (Fig. 5D).

Furthermore, mir-143-3p mimics transfection decreased TNF-α, IL-6 and IL-8 secretion, compared with mimics NC. By contrast, HMGB1 overexpression significantly increased the levels of these cytokines, compared with mimics alone (Fig. 6A and B). Apoptosis was also reduced following mir-143-3p overexpression, but this effect was reversed by transfection with p-HMGB1 (Fig. 6C). Thus, mir-143-3p reduced Der p1-induced inflammation and apoptosis via HMGB1.

**OIP5-AS1 regulates the expression of HMGB1 via mir-143-3p.** Further validation experiments were conducted using si-OIP5-AS1, miR-143-3p inhibitor and p-HMGB1 co-transfection. OIP5-AS1 silencing resulted in a significant increase in mir-143-3p and a concomitant decrease in HMGB1 expression. However, co-transfection of si-OIP5-AS1 together with mir-143-3p inhibitor p-HMGB1 reversed these effects. Moreover, transfection mir-143-3p inhibitor alone or overexpression of HMGB1 both resulted in an increase in HMGB1. However, co-transfection with si-OIP5-AS1 downregulated HMGB1, compared with transfection with mir-143-3p inhibitor or pHMGB1 alone. Altogether, these findings suggested that OIP5-AS1 may regulate HMGB1 via miR-143-3p in Der p1-treated BEAS-2B cells (Fig. 7).
Discussion

Bronchial asthma is a chronic airway inflammatory disease characterized by allergic inflammation and airway hyper-responsiveness. Bronchial asthma can cause irreversible airway stenosis and remodelling, with serious adverse consequences on quality of life and mortality (7). During an asthma attack, inflammatory responses are initiated, releasing pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as IL-1β, IL-6, IL-8 and TNF-α (33,34). In addition, apoptosis is also involved in the development of asthma, and the inhibition of cell apoptosis may improve asthma (35,36). To the best of the authors’ knowledge, few studies have reported the role of OIP5-ASI in asthma. The present study demonstrated that OIP5-ASI was upregulated in Der p1-treated BEAS-2B cells. OIP5-ASI promoted Der p1-induced inflammation and apoptosis via miR-143-3p and HMGB1. Furthermore, OIP5-ASI silencing resulted in a reduction in the expression levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines.

OIP5-ASI can regulate several physiological functions, and several studies have documented its role in cancer development. For instance, Tao et al (37) demonstrated that inhibition of OIP5-ASI inhibited the development of multiple myeloma. OIP5-ASI also promoted cell apoptosis of myeloma cells (38). However, whether OIP5-ASI also serves a role in asthma remains unknown. Since both activation of inflammation and induction of cell apoptosis, such as apoptosis of airway epithelial cells, are associated with incidence of asthma, we noticed the promotion effects of OIP5-ASI on cell apoptosis and inflammation and speculate it may also participate in asthma. Previous studies have demonstrated the effects of OIP5-ASI on cell apoptosis. For instance, OIP5-ASI promoted the apoptosis of oxidized low density lipoprotein (ox-LDL)-mediated vascular endothelial cells by targeting glycogen synthase kinase-3β, and silencing OIP5-ASI reduced the apoptosis rate (25). Moreover, OIP5-ASI silencing also inhibited cell apoptosis of myeloma cells (38). In a recent study, OIP5-ASI could promote apoptosis of bladder cancer cells (39). Besides, OIP5-ASI could also facilitate ox-LDL-induced inflammation and oxidative stress in macrophages, as well as induce ox-LDL mediated vascular endothelial cells apoptosis (24,25). Consistent with these previous findings, the present study demonstrated that OIP5-ASI knockdown inhibited Der p1-induced apoptosis.

LncRNAs regulate gene expression by serving as miRNA sponges by competitively binding to miRNA and acting as a competing endogenous RNA (ceRNA) of miRNA (40). Tao et al (37) suggested that OIP5-ASI served as an endogenous sponge of miR-367-3p in gastric cancer cells. Moreover, OIP5-ASI functioned as a sponge for miR-129-5p (38). In the present study, an association between miR-143-3p and OIP5-ASI was predicted using bioinformatics analysis then validated in a dual-luciferase reporter assay. These results indicated that OIP5-ASI acted as a sponge for miR-143-3p and negatively regulated its expression in vitro.

miR-143-3p is a short non-coding RNA that regulates the survival pathways of many cancer cell types (41-43). The role...
of miR-143-3p in asthma has also been reported in several studies. Indeed, the expression of miR-143-3p was lower in asthmatic patients, compared with healthy controls (31). Cheng et al (30) also demonstrated that overexpression of miR-143-3p inhibited the abnormal proliferation of SMCs induced by TGF-β1, suggesting a potential role for miR-143-3p in asthma. Consistent with these previous findings, miR-143-3p was downregulated in Der p1-induced BEAS-2B cells in the present study.

Mu et al (44) suggested that miR-143-3p inhibited hyperplastic scar formation by targeting connective tissue growth factor. However, it was also reported that miR-143-3p promoted inflammation in cardiac hypertrophy, suggesting that the roles of miR-143-3p might vary under different pathophysiological conditions (45). The present study demonstrated that miR-143-3p inhibited the expression of pro-inflammatory factors in Der p1-induced cells. Moreover, miR-143-3p was a direct target of OIP5-AS1, and its effects on Der p1-induced cells were mediated through HMGB1.

HMGB1 is associated with inflammation (46). HMGB1 activates NLR family pyrin domain containing 3 and initiates inflammatory responses (47-49). Several studies have demonstrated that HMGB1 is associated with the development of asthma (50-52). Zhang et al (50) demonstrated that recombinant HMGB1 inhibited Th17 responses in mice with neutrophilic asthma. Yanhua et al (51) also suggested that HMGB1 may induce asthmatic airway inflammation through 75-kDa glucose-regulated protein. HMGB1 also facilitates allergen-induced airway remodelling in chronic asthma and promotes lung fibrosis (52). In agreement with these previous findings, the present study suggested that HMGB1 overexpression promoted inflammation and apoptosis in Der p1-treated cells. Besides, HMGB1 was reported to be a target of miR-143-3p in bladder cancer cells (47). In the present study, miR-143-3p directly targeted and negatively regulated the expression of HMGB1 in BEAS-2B cells. miR-143-3p attenuated apoptosis and inflammation in vitro by targeting HMGB1.

In conclusion, the present study demonstrated the effect of OIP5-AS1 on Der p1-induced inflammation and apoptosis in vitro and suggested a potential mechanism implicating OIP5-AS1, miR-143-3p and HMGB1 in bronchial asthma. Clinical evidence supporting the use of non-coding RNA as therapeutic targets may provide insight into novel treatment options for bronchial asthma.

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Availability of data and materials
All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article.

Authors' contributions
XJC conceived the study and methodology, acquired funding, wrote the original draft and validated the study. LHH conducted data curation, and contributed to data collection and analysis. YKZ performed data analysis and contributed to data collection. YJH supervised the study, reviewed and revised the manuscript, and contributed to data validation. 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.

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