Sorafenib induces variations of the DNA methylome in HA22T/VGH human hepatocellular carcinoma-derived cells

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Abstract. Sorafenib is currently used to treat advanced and/or unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), but the increase of the median survival was only 3 months. Moreover, sorafenib has severe side effects and patients develop resistance quickly. Epigenetic alterations such as DNA methylation play a decisive role in the development and progression of HCC. To our knowledge, there are no studies that analysed the global DNA methylation changes in HCC cells treated with sorafenib. Using MeDip-chip technologies, we found 1230 differentially methylated genes in HA22T/VGH cells treated with sorafenib compared to untreated cells. Gene ontology and pathway analysis allowed identifying several enriched signaling pathways involved in tumorigenesis and cancer progression. Among the genes differentially methylated we found genes related to apoptosis, angiogenesis and invasion, and genes belonging to pathways known to be deregulated in HCC such as RAF/MEK/ERK, JAK-STAT, PI3K/AKT/mTOR and NF-κB. Generally, we found that oncogenes tended to be hypermethylated and the tumor suppressor genes tended to be hypomethylated after sorafenib treatment. Finally, we validated MeDip-chip results for several genes found differentially methylated such as BIRC3, FOXO3, MAPK3, SMAD2 and TSC2, using both COBRA assay and direct bisulfite sequencing and we evaluated their mRNA expression. Our findings suggest that sorafenib could affect the methylation level of genes associated to cancer-related processes and pathways in HCC cells, some of which have been previously described to be directly targeted by sorafenib.

Introduction

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the most frequent primary malignancy of the liver. Globally, it is the fifth most common cancer in men and seventh among women. There are over half a million new HCC cases diagnosed annually worldwide, with Mediterranean countries such as Italy, Spain, and Greece that have intermediate incidence rates of 10-20 per 100,000 individuals (1). The standard treatment for HCC patients with good prognosis is surgical resection, with the rate of five-year survival of 89-93% (2). However, for the majority of patients with an advanced and/or unresectable HCC the only therapeutic option is the oral multikinase inhibitor sorafenib (3). Sorafenib was developed in 1995. This molecule is a small drug developed by Bayer and Onyx that is able to inhibit strongly the activity of CRAF that was later named sorafenib. Besides affecting CRAF, sorafenib also inhibits BRAF, VEGFR-1,-2 and -3, PDGFR-β, FGFR1, c-Kit, Flt-3 and RET (4). Sorafenib reduces proliferation by inhibiting the activity of RAF in the MAPK pathway, induces apoptosis by blocking eIF4E phosphorylation and the initiation of Mcl-1 translation, and reduces the tumor microvasculature targeting PDGFR-β and VEGFR-2/3 (5). In 2008, the SHARP clinical trial showed that the median overall survival increased from 7.9 months to 10.7 months in the group treated with sorafenib compared to placebo (6). Although HCC patients treated with sorafenib have an increase in survival time, sorafenib still presented very low rate of tumor response, suggesting the existence of some acquired mechanism of primary resistance. Some studies have suggested several mechanisms underlying the onset of sorafenib resistance in HCC such as the upregulation of Akt, the increased expression of EGFR and HER-3, the activation of epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) process and cell autophagy (7).
It is well known that hepatocarcinogenesis is a complex process, not only favoured by the accumulation of genetic alterations, but also by epigenetic alterations. In fact, there are many studies indicating the importance of epigenetic processes that have largely changed the view of HCC. These studies indicated that HCC presents many alterations of its epigenome such as global genomic DNA hypomethylation, gene-specific DNA hyper- or hypomethylation, abnormal expression of DNA methyltransferases and histone modifying enzymes, altered histone modification patterns, and aberrant expression of microRNAs and long non-coding RNA (8).

To our knowledge there are few studies in the literature regarding the epigenetic effects of sorafenib in cancer cells. In one study, A549 adenocarcinoma alveolar cancer epithelial cells were treated simultaneously with TGF-β1 and sorafenib and global changes to histone modification were determined. The authors demonstrated that sorafenib largely reversed the changes in histone modifications that occurred during EMT in A549 cells (9). In another study, it was demonstrated that the antiproliferative effect of sorafenib on HCC cells could be due to the degradation of the histone methyltransferase EZH2 promoted by sorafenib through the way of proteasome. Overexpression of EZH2 reduced the effects of sorafenib, while the siRNA against EZH2 increased the effect of the drug. It is assumed, therefore, that the epigenetic modifications mediated by EZH2 may be another molecular mechanism crucial for the acquisition of resistance to sorafenib (10). Furthermore, the interaction of sorafenib with microRNAs has been demonstrated elsewhere (11). In our previous study, we found that the combined treatment of HA22T/VGH HCC cells with miR-193a and sorafenib led to further inhibition of proliferation compared to sorafenib treatment alone (11,12). However, DNA methylation has not been studied on global level in HCC cells treated with sorafenib. Herein, we evaluated the changes on DNA methylation profile in HCC cells treated with sorafenib. In particular, we used MeDip-chip technology to profile the DNA methylation variation in HA22T/VGH cells treated with sorafenib compared to untreated cells. The genes found differentially methylated by bioinformatics tools were then subjected to functional enrichment analysis and we found an enrichment of many gene ontology terms and molecular signalling pathways likely promoted by sorafenib treatment. Finally, we validated MeDip-chip results for several genes using both COBRA assay and direct bisulfite sequencing and then we evaluated their mRNA expression (Fig. 1).

Materials and methods

Cell culture, sorafenib treatment and DNA and RNA extraction. HA22T/VGH undifferentiated cells, kindly provided by N. D’Alessandro (University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy), were maintained in RPMI-1640 (Life Technologies) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator. SKHep1Clone3 (SKHep1C3), selected from human HCC-derived cells (SKHep1: ATCC HTB-52), was maintained in Earle's MEM (Life Technologies) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (Life Technologies) at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator. Sorafenib (Nexavar®, BAY43-9006) was synthesized at Bayer Corporation and was dissolved in 100% DMSO (Sigma-Aldrich) and diluted in RPMI-1640 (Life Technologies) to the required concentration with a final DMSO concentration of 0.1%. Cells were cultured in 10 cm Ø plates up to almost confluence and were treated with sorafenib (5 µM) or solvent (0.1% DMSO) for 24 h. Genomic DNA and total RNA were extracted from treated and untreated cells using Wizard Genomic DNA purification kit (Promega) and TRIzol reagent (Life Technologies), respectively, according to the manufacturer’s instructions, and the nucleic acid quantifications were performed using NanoDrop (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

MeDip-chip. The global DNA methylation profiles of cells treated with sorafenib or left untreated were obtained by methylated DNA immunoprecipitation coupled with Affymetrix Human Promoter 1.0R Tiling Arrays (MeDip-chip) using a modification of the Affymetrix chromatin immunoprecipitation assay protocol. Genomic DNA from sorafenib treated and untreated cells was fragmented using micrococcal nuclease (New England Biolabs) to obtain DNA fragments ranging from 200 to 500 nucleotides and used them as input (IN) DNA. Agilent Bioanalyzer with the RNA
6000 Nano LabChip kit was used to check the size of fragmented DNA. Part of IN DNA (4 µg) was immunoprecipitated (IP) with 10 µl of anti-5-methylcytosine Antibody (Eurogentec, BI-MECY-0100) using the MeDip protocol (13), with minor modifications. The antibody-DNA complexes were immunoprecipitated using Dynabeads® Protein G immunoprecipitation kit (Life Technologies) and the methylated enriched DNA was purified by standard phenol/chloroform procedure and precipitated with isopropanol. The MeDip was performed in duplicate for each DNA sample starting with initial fragmentation step. A total of 200 ng of IN and IP DNA was amplified with the Affymetrix Chromatin Immunoprecipitation Assay Protocol. Hybridization on Human Promoter 1.0R array was performed using the reagents contained in GeneChip® Hybridization, Wash, and Stain kit (Affymetrix) using GeneChip hybridization oven 640 (Affymetrix). Array washing and staining was performed with the use of the Fluidics Station 450 (Affymetrix). Arrays were scanned with the GeneChip Scanner 3000 7G (Affymetrix). Array washing and staining was performed with the use of the Fluidics Station 450 (Affymetrix). Arrays were scanned with the GeneChip Scanner 3000 7G (Affymetrix) and raw data were extracted with GeneChip Operating System (GCOS) software from Affymetrix. In total 3 arrays per each cellular condition (2 IP DNA and 1 IN DNA) were performed. IP and IN DNA data have been deposited in the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) Gene 97 Expression Omnibus (GEO) data repository, and are accessible (GSE72257).

Data analysis. The raw data were imported into Partek Genomics Suite (PGS) software version 6.6, normalized with the RMA algorithm and converted to log2 values. Hierarchical clustering and principal component analysis were performed on the raw data to assess the quality and reproducibility of the sample. For each cellular condition, the two IP CEL files were normalized through subtraction of log2 IN signal intensity of each of 4.6 million array probes to log2 IP signal. The differences between sorafenib-treated and untreated cells were analyzed using ANOVA. Significant differentially methylated regions (DMR) were obtained using the MAT algorithm (model-based analysis of tiling arrays algorithm) (14) with the following parameters: P-value threshold <0.001, sliding window = 2,000 bp, minimum number of probes in a region = 10. DMR with a positive or negative MAT score were considered hypermethylated or hypomethylated, respectively, in sorafenib-treated cells compared to untreated cells. Using PGS function, each DMR was associated to its nearest gene of the human genome. The genomic coordinates of each DMR were calculated based on UCSC human genomic assembly version 18. The ratio between CpG observed and CpG expected for each DMR was calculated based on UCSC human genomic assembly version 18. The ratio between CpG observed and CpG expected for each DMR was calculated using the following formula: Observed/expected CpG = number of CpG x (DMR length) / (number of C x number of G). In order to study the effect of DNA methylation changes on promoters and gene bodies only DMR between -5,000 bp from TSS and +5,000 bp from the end of the annotated gene were included for the next analyses. For functional enrichment analysis of gene ontology terms and molecular signaling pathway the following tools were used: DAVID (https://david.ncifcrf.gov/), WebGestalt (http://bioinfo.vanderbilt.edu/webgestalt/), Enrichr (http://amp.pharm.mssm.edu/Enrichr/) and oPOSSUM 3.0 (http://opossum.cisreg.ca/oPOSSUM3/). A more stringent cut-off (P-value <0.0008) associated to DMR was applied to remove non-relevant genes and reduced the list of DMR and corresponding genes used for performing the following functional enrichment analyses.

Table I. Distribution of the 1,280 DMR based on CpG density.

| DMR                      | Observed to expected CpG ratio (Obs/Exp CpG)a | No. of DMR | Hypermethylated DMR (%) | Hypomethylated DMR (%) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Total DMR                | Obs/Exp CpG ≥60%                             | 292        | 2.7                    | 97.3                   |
|                          | 60% < Obs/Exp CpG <30%                        | 364        | 55.5                   | 44.5                   |
|                          | Obs/Exp CpG ≥30%                             | 624        | 76.3                   | 23.7                   |
| DMR in promoter region   | Obs/Exp CpG ≥60%                             | 215        | 1.9                    | 98.1                   |
|                          | 60% < Obs/Exp CpG <30%                        | 114        | 50.9                   | 49.1                   |
|                          | Obs/Exp CpG ≥30%                             | 194        | 77.8                   | 22.2                   |
| DMR in gene body         | Obs/Exp CpG ≥60%                             | 60         | 6.7                    | 93.3                   |
|                          | 60% < Obs/Exp CpG <30%                        | 223        | 58.7                   | 41.3                   |
|                          | Obs/Exp CpG ≥30%                             | 377        | 75.3                   | 24.7                   |
| DMR in CDS end of the gene | Obs/Exp CpG ≥60%                      | 17         | 0                      | 100                    |
|                          | 60% < Obs/Exp CpG <30%                        | 27         | 48.1                   | 51.9                   |
|                          | Obs/Exp CpG ≥30%                             | 53         | 77.4                   | 22.6                   |

aObserved to expected CpG ratio = number of CpG x (DMR length) / (number of C x number of G).

COBRA and direct bisulfite sequencing quantification of CpG methylation. In order to validate the DNA methylation status in a set of genomic regions detected as hypermethylated (positive MAT score) or hypomethylated (negative MAT score) by the MeDip-chip profiling we performed combined bisulfite restriction analysis (COBRA) and direct bisulfite sequencing for quantitative DNA methylation analysis, and using the original DNA samples for sorafenib treated and untreated cells that were
used in the MeDip-chip experiment. The gene specific bisulfite primers were designed to overlap five MAT detected DMR using the MethPrimer Software (BIRC3: forward, 5'-TTA GTTTTGTGTGGTGGAAGAA-3', reverse, 5'-ACTCC CTAACCCTACCTATAAC-3'; FOXO3 forward, 5'-GGG TTGCTTTTTGAGGATT-3', reverse, 5'-ACCAACCCTTACCCCTAA-3'; MAPK3 forward, 5'-TTAGTTTTTTAGGAGGTTAAGGT-3', reverse, 5'-CCACAAACTATAAAACATTACAAAT-3'; SMAD2 forward, 5'-GGGGTTTGTAGGGGTTTGT-3', reverse, 5'-CACACAACCATTAAAAACATC-3'; TSC2 forward, 5'-TTTTTTTGTGGTATGATT TTGGGAA-3', reverse, 5'-ACATCCATCCACTACAAAAAAATA-3'). Bisulfite treatment of genomic DNA was performed using EZ DNA Methylation kit (Zymo Research). For COBRA analysis the restriction enzymes TaqI and HpyCH4 Iv (New England Biolabs) were used to examine the methylation status of the amplified regions. In brief, 100-150 ng of the amplified products were digested with the restriction enzymes, which digest methylated DNA but not unmethylated DNA. The digested DNA was electrophoresed on 3% agarose gels in 1X TBE, and visualized by ethidium bromide staining. We used a UV image analyzer to quantify the integrated optical density (IOD) of the bands. Methylation level (%) for a specific cytosine was defined as the sum of the IOD of the shifted bands divided by the IOD of all bands in each lane. All experiments were repeated twice to assess the reproducibility of results.

For direct bisulfite sequencing analysis the amplified products obtained previously were purified and sequenced on an Applied Biosystems 3130xl Genetic Analyzer. The sequencing reactions were performed using Bigdye Terminator v1.1 Cycle Sequencing kit (Life Technologies) and purified with Performa Ultra 96-Well Plate (EdgeBio, Gaithersburg, MD, USA). The abi files were analyzed with Accelrys DS Gene 1.5 (Accelrys). Since bisulfite treatment does not convert methylated cytosine to uracil, the cytosine chromatogram peaks at each CpG location will correspond to the degree of methylation at that site within a given sample. Likewise, the thymine chromatogram peaks will correspond to the degree of cytosines that were not methylated. Furthermore, the relative size of these peaks will be proportionally related to the total percentage of cytosine bases that were methylated. Therefore, according to Parrish et al (15), methylation levels for each CpG site within the DNA amplicon can be quantified by measuring the ratio between peak height values of cytosine (C) and thymine (T), yielding the basic equation for the methylation percentage to be \[\frac{C}{C+T} \times 100\]. If the reverse primer was used, the guanine (G) and adenine (A) peak heights should be used instead, yielding the equation \[\frac{G}{G+A} \times 100\]. Each amplicon was sequenced in triplicate to assess the reproducibility of results.

**RT-qPCR expression analysis.** In order to investigate the relationship between DNA methylation changes and gene expression in sorafenib-treated and untreated cells...
RT-qPCR was performed to determine the gene expression of several genes whose DNA methylation status was validated previously with COBRA and direct bisulfite sequencing. An amount of 1 µg of total RNA was retrotranscribed using M-MLV-RT enzyme (Life Technologies) and pre-designed primers used for qPCR validation were purchased from Bio-Rad (Hercules, CA, USA). GoTaq qPCR Master Mix was supplied by Promega.

The mRNA expression of BIRC3, FOXO3, MAPK3, SMAD2 and TSC2 genes was evaluated by qPCR using PrimePCR™ SYBR® Green Assay (Bio-Rad, BIRC3: qHsaCID0013381; FOXO3: qHsaCID0023235; MAPK3: qHsaCID0010939; SMAD2: qHsaCID0022031; TSC2: qHsaCID0018594; YWHAZ: qHsaCID0013897). The relative quantification of the expression in sorafenib-treated HCC cells compared to untreated cells was based on ∆∆Ct method. YWHAZ was used as housekeeping gene and untreated cells were used as a reference sample. We chose YWHAZ because it has been shown to have a constant expression during the process of apoptosis in tumor cell lines (16). qPCR experiment was performed twice. For each qPCR reaction, we used 20 ng of cDNA. Each gene in the two cellular conditions was assayed in triplicate. After qPCR reaction, denaturation curve was performed to ensure the specificity of the primers.

**Results**

Detection of global DNA methylation changes in HCC sorafenib-treated cells by using Human Promoter array technology. We previously demonstrated that HA22T/VGH cells were sensitive to sorafenib (11). To assess whether these undifferentiated HCC cells treated with sorafenib displayed genome wide changes in DNA methylation, we performed methylated DNA immunoprecipitation (MeDip) followed by hybridization on tiling array. We used MeDip in combination with Human Promoter 1.0 Tiling array platform to identify changes of hypomethylation with greater sensitivity in HA22T/VGH cells treated with sorafenib in comparison to cells treated with vehicle (DMSO) only.

We detected the differentially methylated regions (DMR) in HA22T/VGH treated with sorafenib using untreated cells as baseline. Significant DMR were obtained by PGS using ANOVA and MAT algorithm with specific parameters (see Materials and methods). We considered only DMR between -5,000 bp from the TSS and +5,000 bp from the end of the coding DNA sequence (CDS) of the genes. From the comparison, we obtained 1,280 DMR corresponding to 1,230 distinct annotated genes, with 46.4% of hypomethylated DMR and 53.6% hypomethylated genes (negative MAT-score) are in bold.

| Category | Term | Count | P-value | Adjusted P-value Benjamini | Genes |
|----------|------|-------|---------|---------------------------|-------|
| BIOCARATA | EGF signaling pathway | 10 | 1.02E-05 | 2.06E-03 | CSNK2A3, FOS, HRAS, JAK1, MAPK3, MAPK8, PIK3CA, SHC1, STAT3, STAT5A |
| BIOCARATA | PDGF signaling pathway | 9 | 4.57E-05 | 4.58E-03 | CSNK2A3, FOS, HRAS, JAK1, MAPK3, MAPK8, SHC1, STAT3, STAT5A |
| BIOCARATA | IL 2 signaling pathway | 8 | 1.42E-04 | 9.49E-03 | CSNK2A3, FOS, HRAS, JAK1, MAPK3, MAPK8, SHC1, STAT5A |
| BIOCARATA | EPO signaling pathway | 7 | 4.44E-04 | 2.21E-02 | CSNK2A3, FOS, HRAS, MAPK3, MAPK8, SHC1, STAT5A |
| BIOCARATA | TPO signaling pathway | 7 | 8.39E-04 | 3.32E-02 | CSNK2A3, FOS, HRAS, MAPK3, MAPK8, SHC1, STAT5A |

The hypomethylated genes (negative MAT-score) are in bold.

| Gene | MAT score | OG/TSG |
|------|-----------|--------|
| HRAS | -9.91     | OG     |
| MAPK8 (JNK1) | -9.62 | TSG     |
| SHC1 | -9.34     | TSG/OG |
| STAT3 | 9.84     | OG     |
| STAT5A | 9.94      | OG     |
| FOS | 10.04     | OG     |
| JAK1 | 10.18     | OG     |
| PIK3CA | 10.32   | OG     |
| CSNK2A3 | 11.02   | -      |
| MAPK3 (ERK) | 12.42 | OG     |

OG/TSG = evidence that a given gene acts as oncogene (OG), tumor suppressor gene (TSG) or neither (-) according with literature data.
of hypermethylated DMR (Fig. 2A). To have a general view of the post-sorafenib genomic landscape we considered the distribution of DMR respect to TSS and CpG density, and the frequency of DMR in the different chromosomes.

Considering the position of DMR regarding TSS we found 40.9% of DMR localized in promoter region, 51.6% in gene body and 7.6% in CDS end of the gene. In particular, DMR in promoter regions presented more hypomethylated DMR, whereas DMR in gene bodies presented the opposite trend with more hypermethylated DMR (Fig. 2A). Calculating the CpG density for each DMR with the observed to expected CpG ratio (obs/exp CpG) formula we found that 22.8% of DMR have an obs/exp CpG >60%, 28.4% of DMR an obs/exp CpG between 60-30%, and 48.8% of DMR with an obs/exp CpG <30% (Table I). In particular, we found that the DMR with an obs/exp CpG >60% were almost exclusively subjected to a hypomethylation phenomenon, whereas the DMR with an obs/exp CpG <30% were preferentially subjected to a hypermethylation phenomenon. This trend was repeated regardless whether the DMR was in the promoter region, in the gene body or in the CDS end of the gene (Table I). Then, observing the frequency of distribution in the different chromosomes, we found that the 1,280 DMR were distributed quite uniformly along the 24 chromosomes according with their gene density (Fig. 2B). However, some chromosomes showed more hypermethylated DMR (chr 1, chr 12, chr 17 and chr 22) whereas others showed more hypomethylated DMR (chr 4 and chr Y). Finally, to have a general view of the gene classes involved we catalogued the 1,230 differentially methylated genes by using the online repository of HGNC (HUGO gene nomenclature committee), and we found that the majority of DMR were close to a protein coding gene (Fig. 2C).

Functional enrichment analysis of the 1,230 genes found differentially methylated in the sorafenib-treated cells. In order to assign a biological meaning to the 1,230 genes found differentially methylated in sorafenib-treated cells compared to untreated cells in MeDip-chip analysis, we conducted a functional enrichment analysis using different online tools.

DAVID identified 18 enriched annotation terms associated to our gene list. In particular, five BIOCARTA signaling pathways were related to receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) signal transduction (Table II). Of note were the changes in DNA methylation in the genes of these pathways. For example, among the 10 genes found differentially methylated in the EGF pathway, 7 oncogenes (OG) were hypermethylated and 2 tumor suppressor genes (TSG) were hypomethylated (Table III). This occurred in a similar way also in the other 4 pathways. The results of this analysis may indicate that sorafenib modified the level of DNA methylation of HA22T/VGH cells in
key genes of RTK signal transduction pathways on which sorafenib acts directly.

Gene ontology analysis performed by WebGestalt found 16 terms significantly enriched. In particular, the following 3 terms had a lower level of abstraction and were more specific: ‘Sequence-specific DNA binding RNA polymerase II transcription factor activity’, ‘Structure-specific DNA binding’ and ‘Double-stranded DNA binding’. The first term was related to transcription factors that bind the RNA polymerase II (29 genes). The second and third term (son of the second term) are related to transcription factors that bind directly to DNA (24 and 20 genes, respectively). Among these genes, we found several transcription factors relevant in tumorigenesis and/or cancer progression such as FOXO3, STAT3 and STAT5A that displayed a change in DNA methylation level following sorafenib treatment. Pathway analysis performed by WebGestalt found 10 Wikipathways in our list of genes (Table IV). The genes that occur most often in these pathways were ATF2, LGALS3, MAPK3, MAPK8, MMP7, PRKCA, RAC1, SHC1, SMA2, STAT3, STAT5A, STAT5B, TEC, ZAP70.

Table IV. Molecular signaling pathways found enriched by WebGestalt tool.

| Category | Molecular signaling pathway | Genes count | Raw P-value | Adjusted P-value | Genes |
|----------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------|
| Wikipedia | Insulin signaling pathway | 20          | 4.65E-08    | 6.88E-06         | FOS, FOXO3, GRB10, HRAS, MAP2K2, MAP2K7, MAP3K14, MAP3K8, MAPK3, MAPK8, MINK1, PIK3CA, PRKAA2, PRKCB, RAC1, RPS6KA4, SHC1, SHC2, TRIB3, TSC2 |
| Wikipedia | Kit receptor signaling pathway | 12          | 3.16E-07    | 1.65E-05         | FOS, FOXO3, GRB10, HRAS, MAP2K2, MAPK3, MAPK8, SHC1, STAT3, STAT5A, STAT5B |
| Wikipedia | Prolactin signaling pathway | 14          | 3.35E-07    | 1.65E-05         | FOS, HRAS, JAK1, MAP2K2, MAPK3, MAPK8, PIK3CA, RAC1, SHC1, STAT3, STAT5A, STAT5B, TEC, ZAP70 |
| Wikipedia | AGE-RAGE pathway | 12          | 1.53E-06    | 5.66E-05         | ATF2, LGALS3, MAPK3, MAPK8, MMP7, PRKCA, RAC1, SHC1, SMA2, STAT3, STAT5A, STAT5B |
| Wikipedia | IL-2 signaling pathway | 10          | 2.13E-06    | 6.29E-05         | FOS, HRAS, JAK1, MAP2K3, MAPK3, SHC1, STAT3, STAT5A, STAT5B |
| Wikipedia | IL-3 signaling pathway | 10          | 2.55E-06    | 6.29E-05         | FOS, HRAS, JAK1, MAP2K3, MAPK3, MAPK8, PIK3CA, SHC1, STAT3, STAT5A, STAT5B |
| Wikipedia | MAPK signaling pathway | 17          | 5.33E-06    | 0.0001           | ATF2, DAXX, FOS, HSPA1B, IKBKG, IL1R1, MAP2K2, MAP2K7, MAP3K14, MAP3K8, MAPK3, MAPK8, MINK1, PRKCA, PRKCB, RAC1, STK3 |
| Wikipedia | IL-5 signaling pathway | 9           | 6.07E-06    | 0.0001           | FOXO3, FOS, JAK1, MAP2K2, MAPK3, SHC1, STAT3, STAT5A, STAT5B |
| Wikipedia | AMPK signaling pathway | 10          | 1.65E-05    | 0.0002           | TSC2, CAB39, CDKN1A, CPT1A, FASN, PFKFB3, PIK3CA, PLCB1, PRKAA2, PRKACG |
| Wikipedia | TCR signaling pathway | 13          | 1.03E-05    | 0.0002           | ATF2, FOS, HRAS, IKBKG, IRF4, MALT1, MAP2K2, MAP3K14, MAP3K8, MAPK3, MAPK8, SHC1, ZAP70 |

in tumorogenesis and/or cancer progression such as FOXO3, STAT3 and STAT5A that displayed a change in DNA methylation level following sorafenib treatment. Pathway analysis performed by WebGestalt found 10 Wikipathways in our list of genes (Table IV). The genes that occur most often in these pathways were ATF2, CDKN1A, FOS, FOXO3, HRAS, IKBKG, JAK1, MAP2K2, MAP2K7, MAP3K14, MAP3K8, MAPK3, MAPK8, PIK3CA, PRKCB, RAC1, SHC1, SHC2, STAT3, STAT5A, and STAT5B. In the literature, there is evidence that these genes have a role in tumorigenesis and/or cancer progression. We found a strong tendency of OG to be hypermethylated and TSG to be hypomethylated after sorafenib treatment (Fig. 3). This may indicate that sorafenib
Table V. Non-coding genes found differently methylated and associated with the tumorigenesis and/or cancer progression.

| Gene          | DMR length | Num. CpG | CpG observed/expected | P-value | MAT score | DMR position | Note                                                                 |
|---------------|------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ATXN8OS       | 2110       | 11       | 0.18                  | 3.69E-04| -10.15    | Gene body     | Antisense RNA. Implicated in localization and activity of splicing factors |
| C1RL-AS1      | 3076       | 34       | 0.16                  | 5.16E-04| 10.24     | Gene body     | Antisense RNA                                                        |
| CACNA1C-AS1   | 2453       | 117      | 0.58                  | 1.66E-04| -11.01    | Promoter region| Antisense RNA                                                        |
| CECR5-AS1     | 2036       | 26       | 0.24                  | 3.87E-04| 10.50     | Gene body     | Antisense RNA                                                        |
| EPHAI1-AS1    | 985        | 9        | 0.25                  | 5.16E-04| 10.21     | Gene body     | Antisense RNA. Diseases associated with EPHAI1-AS1 include Alzheimer's disease |
| FAM41C        | 2699       | 53       | 0.36                  | 1.47E-04| -11.08    | Gene body     | IncRNA class                                                        |
| FAM66D        | 2279       | 42       | 0.41                  | 2.58E-04| 11.10     | Gene body     | Antisense RNA                                                        |
| GATA6-AS1     | 2895       | 188      | 0.88                  | 4.06E-04| -10.07    | Promoter region| Antisense RNA                                                        |
| HOTTIP        | 1434       | 20       | 0.39                  | 2.21E-04| -10.65    | Promoter region| Antisense RNA. Role in cancer (48)                                   |
| HOXB-AS3      | 4175       | 222      | 0.61                  | 1.66E-04| -10.87    | Gene body     | Antisense RNA. Diseases associated with HOXB-AS3 include obesity     |
| LINC00029     | 2382       | 105      | 0.47                  | 7.01E-04| -9.49     | Gene body     | Long intergenic non-protein coding                                 |
| LINC00174     | 1674       | 34       | 0.42                  | 4.24E-04| -10.00    | Gene body     | Long intergenic non-protein coding                                 |
| LINC00261     | 1054       | 9        | 0.19                  | 3.69E-05| -13.06    | Gene body     | Long intergenic non-protein coding                                 |
| LINC00261     | 2135       | 104      | 0.66                  | 7.01E-04| -9.41     | Gene body     | Long intergenic non-protein coding                                 |
| LINC00277     | 3609       | 52       | 0.28                  | 2.58E-04| 11.03     | Promoter region| Long intergenic non-protein coding                                 |
| LINC00319     | 3036       | 124      | 0.42                  | 9.22E-05| -12.22    | Promoter region| Long intergenic non-protein coding                                 |
| LINC00539     | 2157       | 77       | 0.59                  | 3.32E-04| -10.20    | Gene body     | Long intergenic non-protein coding                                 |
| LINC00539     | 964        | 14       | 0.22                  | 3.87E-04| 10.53     | Gene body     | Long intergenic non-protein coding                                 |
| LINC00628     | 2253       | 33       | 0.24                  | 5.53E-05| 13.09     | CDS end of the gene| Long intergenic non-protein coding                                 |
| LINC00637     | 2399       | 213      | 0.94                  | 7.56E-04| -9.35     | Gene body     | Long intergenic non-protein coding                                 |
| LINC00643     | 679        | 5        | 0.24                  | 5.53E-05| 13.24     | Gene body     | Long intergenic non-protein coding                                 |
| LINC00663     | 379        | 7        | 0.45                  | 1.84E-05| -13.75    | CDS end of the gene| Long intergenic non-protein coding                                 |
| LINC00857     | 3166       | 179      | 0.67                  | 7.01E-04| -9.42     | Gene body     | Long intergenic non-protein coding                                 |
| LINC00957     | 2385       | 142      | 0.55                  | 1.47E-04| -11.09    | Gene body     | Long intergenic non-protein coding                                 |
| LINC00999     | 2549       | 109      | 0.41                  | 1.84E-05| -14.02    | Gene body     | Long intergenic non-protein coding                                 |
| LINC01002     | 2343       | 114      | 0.46                  | 9.22E-05| -12.24    | Gene body     | Long intergenic non-protein coding                                 |
| LINC01056     | 663        | 45       | 0.68                  | 4.06E-04| -10.10    | Gene body     | Long intergenic non-protein coding                                 |
| MALAT1        | 2205       | 73       | 0.51                  | 1.84E-05| 16.14     | CDS end of the gene| IncRNA. Role in cancer (47)                                         |
| MIR149        | 3820       | 308      | 0.64                  | 1.29E-04| -11.22    | Gene body     | miRNA. Role in cancer (49)                                          |
| MIR3939       | 1740       | 10       | 0.15                  | 4.98E-04| 10.26     | CDS end of the gene| miRNA                                                           |
| MIR4635       | 2310       | 128      | 0.55                  | 1.29E-04| -11.27    | Gene body     | miRNA                                                           |
| MIR4683       | 2321       | 281      | 0.96                  | 4.06E-04| -10.05    | Promoter region| miRNA                                                          |
| MIR5091       | 1362       | 106      | 0.86                  | 1.11E-04| -11.65    | Gene body     | miRNA                                                           |
| MIR5187       | 2601       | 31       | 0.17                  | 4.42E-04| 10.39     | Gene body     | miRNA                                                           |
could trigger the hypermethylation of several OG and the hypomethylation of other TSG as downstream effect. In addition, the pathway analysis revealed that many genes belonging to MAPK cascade and JAK-STAT signaling pathway (IL-2/3/5 signaling pathways), known to be involved in sorafenib mechanism of action, had a change in the level of methylation after sorafenib treatment (Fig. 3). The MAPK signaling pathway showed a MEK gene (MAP2K2) and an ERK gene (MAPK3) hypermethylated after sorafenib treatment. In contrast, genes belonging to the JNK signaling pathway (MAP2K7, MAPK8) were hypomethylated indicating a possible activation of this pathway (Fig. 3A). Regarding the JAK-STAT pathway, the genes JAK1, STAT3, STAT5A and STAT5B were hypermethylated with probable inhibition of this pathway (Fig. 3B).

In summary, among the 1,230 differentially methylated genes identified by functional enrichment analysis, several genes had a role in tumorigenesis and/or cancer progression described in literature. Some of these genes were associated with functions linked to apoptosis, invasion and angiogenesis. Moreover, we found that sorafenib affected the methylation level of genes belonging to important signaling pathways such as RAF/MEK/ERK, JNK, JAK-STAT, PI3K/AKT/mTOR and NF-κB. Non-coding genes found differentially methylated in sorafenib-treated cells. Among the 1,230 differentially methylated genes, 47 were non-coding genes (Table V) with 16 antisense RNAs, 20 lncRNAs including 15 lincRNAs, 7 microRNAs, three small nuclearolar RNAs, and one small nucleolar RNA. In particular, MALAT1, HOTTIP, miR-149 and miR-675 are known to be associated with the tumorigenesis and/or cancer progression.

Validation of MeDIP-chip results by COBRA assay and direct bisulfite sequencing of the genes BIRC3, FOXO3, MAPK3, SMAD2 and TSC2. In order to validate the methylation status of the genes found hypomethylated or hypermethylated in MeDIP-chip experiment, we performed quantitative analysis of CpGs by COBRA assay and direct bisulfite sequencing. Among the OGs and TSGs found differentially methylated, we chose to validate the following genes: BIRC3, FOXO3, MAPK3, SMAD2 and TSC2 (Table VI). These 5 genes were chosen for their biological significance, for the location of the DMR in the associated gene and for the number of CpGs contained in the DMR. Our aim was to better understand the relationship between DNA methylation in regions with high or low density of CpGs located in different portions of the gene (promoter or intragenic) and gene expression. In HA22T/VGH cells the DMR relative to BIRC3 and MAPK3 were found hypermethylated in sorafenib-treated cells by MeDip-chip experiment. COBRA assay results are in line with these findings and confirmed that the level of DNA methylation in this DMR was higher in sorafenib treated cells compared to the untreated cells (Fig. 4A and B). Direct bisulfite sequencing on BIRC3 DMR found that 57.14% of CpGs analysed showed a hypermethylation trend in sorafenib-treated compared to untreated cells and 14.29%
of CpGs showed a hypomethylation trend (Fig. 5A). Direct bisulfite sequencing of MAPK3 DMR displayed that 90.91% of CpGs analysed showed a hypermethylation trend in sorafenib-treated compared to untreated cells, and 0% of CpGs showed a hypomethylation trend (Fig. 5B). The DMR relative to TSC2, FOXO3 and SMAD2 were found hypomethylated in MeDip-chip experiment. COBRA assay carried out on TSC2 DMR confirmed that the level of DNA methylation in this DMR was lower in sorafenib-treated cells than untreated cells (Fig. 4C). Moreover, direct bisulfite sequencing found that 84% of CpGs analysed showed a hypomethylation trend in sorafenib-treated cells, and 8% of CpGs analysed showed a hypermethylation trend (Fig. 5C and F) confirming the hypomethylation trend of TSC2 gene found by MeDip-chip experiment. For DMR relative to FOXO3 and SMAD2, direct bisulfite sequencing displayed 65.12% of CpGs analysed with a hypomethylation trend in sorafenib-treated cells and 25.58% of CpGs analysed with a hypermethylation trend for FOXO3 DMR.
(Fig. 5D and F), and for SMAD2 DMR, 74.19% of CpGs analysed showed a hypomethylation trend in sorafenib-treated cells, and 9.68% of CpGs analysed showed a hypermethylation trend (Fig. 5E). Therefore, the assay confirmed the hypomethylation of FOXO3, SMAD2 and TSC2 DMRs found by MeDip-chip experiment.

To compare the results obtained in other sorafenib-sensitive HCC cell lines, we extended some validation analysis by COBRA assay and direct bisulfite sequencing to SKHep1C3 cells. BIRC3 and MAPK3 resulted hypermethylated in line with HA22T/VGH cells (Figs. 4D and 5A and B). TSC2 displayed substantially unchanged DNA methylation level (Fig. 5C); finally, FOXO3 and SMAD2 showed an opposite DNA methylation trend respect to HA22T/VGH cells (Fig. 5D-E).

RT-qPCR expression analysis of the genes BIRC3, FOXO3, MAPK3, SMAD2 and TSC2 in sorafenib-treated and untreated HCC cells. To evaluate the relationship between...
DNA methylation changes and gene expression in sorafenib-treated and untreated cells, we evaluated the mRNA expression of the genes whose DNA methylation status was previously validated by COBRA and direct bisulfite sequencing (BIRC3, FOXO3, MAPK3, SMAD2 and TSC2) by RT-qPCR. The results showed that the 5 genes studied were differentially expressed in cells treated with sorafenib compared to untreated cells (Fig. 6A). In particular, BIRC3, FOXO3 and SMAD2 were upregulated while MAPK3 and TSC2 were downregulated. FOXO3, MAPK3 and SMAD2 showed an inverse relationship between gene expression and DNA methylation level with FOXO3 and SMAD2 being hypomethylated and upregulated.
and MAPK3 was hypermethylated and downregulated in sorafenib-treated compared to untreated cells. The DMR of FOXO3 (MAT score = -10.33; RQ=3.24) and SMAD2 (MAT score = -10.86; RQ=1.95) were located in the promoter region of their associated genes, and their hypomethylation in sorafenib-treated cells were associated with an upregulation of their mRNA. These results were expected because of the well-known effect on gene expression of inhibition of DNA methylation in promoter regions. BIRC3 and TSC2 showed a direct relationship between DNA methylation level and gene expression. BIRC3 was hypermethylated and upregulated and TSC2 was hypomethylated and downregulated. We performed the RT-qPCR analysis in SKHeP1C3 cells to compare the results obtained in HA22T/VGH cell line. SKHeP1C3 cells displayed the same expression trend found in HA22T/VGH cells for BIRC3, FOXO3, SMAD2 and TSC2 and the inverse expression trend for MAPK3 (Fig. 6B).

**Discussion**

Sorafenib is the first multi-kinase inhibitor designed to inhibit the activity of RAF kinase, and is currently the only
significant. The expression difference between the two cellular conditions was statistically
enrichment analysis suggested for the first time that sorafenib
this the main novelty of our work. Data obtained with functional
1280 regions corresponding to 1230 unique genes. We consider
that sorafenib mediated DNA methylation variations in
this novel study, conducted on HCC derived cells (the undif-
tance quickly (7). It is well known that epigenetic alterations
sorafenib had severe side effects and patients developed resis-
treatment option for advanced and/or unresectable hepatocel-
lar carcinoma. Although SHARP (3) and other clinical trials
confirmed the effectiveness of sorafenib compared to placebo,
the median survival was nearly 3 months longer for patients
treated with sorafenib than for those given placebo. Moreover,
sorafenib had severe side effects and patients developed resis-
tance quickly (7). It is well known that epigenetic alterations
in HA22T/VGH cells affected the methylation level of different
genes known to be associated with tumorigenesis and/or cancer
progression (i.e. in apoptosis, invasion and angiogenesis and
important signaling pathways deregulated in HCC).

Apoptosis. Several studies showed that sorafenib induced
apoptosis in different types of cancer cell lines, including HCC
cells (6). Our results showed that different genes involved in
apoptosis were differentially methylated after the treatment
with sorafenib. We found hypomethylation of FOXO3, SMAD2
and hypermethylation of CDKN1A (p21) (Fig. 7A). FOXO3 is a
transcription factor with pro-apoptotic function. Lu et al found
that FOXO3 was downregulated in HCC tissue (17). Moreover,
Wehler et al found that sorafenib-sensitive colorectal cancer
cells were defined by medium-strong FOXO3 protein expres-
sion (18). We examined FOXO3 gene expression in 2 sorafenib
HCC treated cell lines. We have found hypomethylation of
FOXO3 and a correspondent upregulation of its mRNA in
HA22T/VGH cells likely leading to increased protein expres-
sion levels. In SKHeP1C3, we found hypermethylation of
FOXO3 by bisulfite sequencing and upregulation of mRNA.
In this regard, we sequenced a small region (462 bp) of the
DMR (differential methylated region) that was 3120 bp long.
For this reason, we do not exclude to find hypomethylation
within the DMR in other portions; however, other molecular
mechanisms may be responsible of FOXO3 mRNA increasing
in SKHeP1C3.

We observed the hypomethylation of FOXO3 and the
upregulation of FOXO3 mRNA in 2 sorafenib-treated cell lines
and these events may determine FOXO3 protein upregulation.
The role of SMAD2 as TSG or OG is still controversial and
depends on the cellular context (19). When Smad proteins
are activated by TGF-β, they form a complex with FOXO
proteins and turn on the growth inhibitory genes p15<sup>INK4B</sup>
and p21<sup>CDKN1A</sup> (19). We found that SMAD2 was hypomethylated
in sorafenib-treated cells and its mRNA was upregulated in
both cell lines analyzed. Conversely, we found p21 (CDKN1A)
hypermethylated. This result is intriguing because p21 is a
pleiotropic protein and can also have anti-apoptotic activity (20).
Weiss et al found that sorafenib decreased p21 expression both in renal cell carcinoma and in HCC cell lines,
suggesting that the decrease of p21 protein is at least in part
responsible for the high cytotoxicity of sorafenib (20).

Invasion. Sorafenib is known to inhibit invasion in HCC
cells. Ha et al reported that sorafenib inhibits migration and
invasion of HCC cells through suppression of different MMP
expression (21). Moreover, Chiang et al demonstrated that the
invasion promoted by TPA (12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-
13-acetate) that induced MMP-9 and VEGF expression was
inhibited by sorafenib via the suppression of ERK/NF-κB
pathway in HCC cells (22). We found that sorafenib promoted
the hypermethylation of crucial genes implicated in invasion
process such as MMP3, MMP7, RAC1, RHOC and LGALS3
(Fig. 7B). MMP3 and MMP7 are well known proteases impli-
cated in the degradation of ECM and invasion process. RAC1
is known to be involved in various cellular functions such as
cell growth, division, morphology, polarity and migration,
and its overexpression was correlated with poor prognosis
in HCC (23). RHOC was found overexpressed in HCC and it

![Figure 6](image)

**Figure 6. Evaluation of mRNA expression by RT-qPCR in sorafenib treated and untreated HCC cells.** The mRNA expression of the genes BIRC3, FOXO3, MAPK3, SMAD2 and TSC2 was evaluated in HA22T/VGH (A) and SKHeP1C3 (B) sorafenib-treated and untreated cells by RT-qPCR, to establish the relationship between DNA methylation changes and gene expression. Relative expression was calculated using ∆∆C<sub>t</sub> method and an untreated cell sample as a reference. The housekeeping gene YWHAZ was used. Error bars of the RQ panels refer to standard deviation of the RQ means of the two sample as a reference. The housekeeping gene YWHAZ was used. Error bars of the RQ panels refer to standard deviation of the RQ means of the two

To our knowledge, there are no studies about sorafenib
effects on global DNA methylation changes in cancer cells. In
this novel study, conducted on HCC derived cells (the undif-
ferratitated HA22T/VGH cells) the data obtained showed that
sorafenib mediated DNA methylation variations in
1280 regions corresponding to 1230 unique genes. We consider
this the main novelty of our work. Data obtained with functional
enrichment analysis suggested for the first time that sorafenib
had an important role in invasion and metastasis (24). Finally, downregulation of LGALS3 was demonstrated to cause a decrease of uPAR levels and inhibits the proliferation, migration and invasion of HCC (25).

Angiogenesis. Anti-angiogenic activity of sorafenib is well documented in HCC (6). Our results showed that the pro-angiogenic factor EPAS1 was hypermethylated in our study. EPAS1 is an oncogene that works in response to hypoxic conditions and is overexpressed in HCC (26). Cervello et al found that EPAS1 mRNA resulted downregulated after treating HCC cells with sorafenib (27).

JAK-STAT pathway. In mammals, the JAK/STAT pathway is the principal signaling mechanism for a wide array of cytokines and growth factors. JAK activation stimulates cell proliferation, differentiation, cell migration and apoptosis (28). Yang et al found that sorafenib caused dephosphorylation of STAT3 and downregulation of cyclin D3 (CCND3) in glioblastomas (29). The downregulation of cyclin D3 mRNA after sorafenib treatment was reported by Cervello et al in HCC cells (27). We found the hypermethylation of the following component of JAK-STAT signaling after sorafenib treatment: JAK1, STAT3, STAT5A, STAT5B and CCND3 (Fig. 7D). Noteworthy, CCND3, a key component for G1/S phase transition, is induced by the transcription factor STAT3 and STAT5 here both were found hypermethylated.

MAPK pathway: RAF/MEK/ERK cascade. Sorafenib was initially designed to inhibit the kinase activity of RAF and consequently the RAF/MEK/ERK cascade involved in different processes of survival and cellular growth. Liu et al demonstrated that sorafenib blocked the RAF/MEK/ERK pathway by inhibiting the phosphorylation of MEK and ERK and it downregulated cyclin D1 levels in two HCC cell lines (6). We observed MAPK3 (ERK1) and MAP2K2 (MEK2) hypermethylated in sorafenib treated HA22T/VGH cells. We also found FOS, one of the effectors of RAF/MEK/ERK cascade, hypermethylated (Fig. 7E). Walter et al found the downregulation of FOS in human osteosarcoma cells after sorafenib treatment (30).

PI3K/AKT pathway. PI3K/AKT signaling is an important survival/proliferative pathway involving various growth factors, cytokines, and activation of receptors and it is one of the most commonly activated signaling pathway in human
cancer. However, the role of this pathway in the mechanisms of action of sorafenib is not fully elucidated. Gedaly et al showed that sorafenib enhance the level of p-AKT in HCC HuH7 cells (31). However, Zhang et al found opposite results using Human SMMC-7721 hepatic carcinoma cells. They found that sorafenib inhibited hepatic tumor growth by reducing PI3K/AKT signaling pathway (32). Furthermore, Cervello et al found no variation of p-AKT in HCC HepG2 cell line treated with sorafenib (27). In this context, we found DNA methylation changes in different component of PI3K/AKT pathway, but with no clear tendency to turn on or turn off this pathway in HA22T/VGH treated with sorafenib. We found PIK3CA and PIK3C2B, subunits of PI3K, hypermethylated (Fig. 7F). We found TSC2, inhibitor of mTOR, hypomethylated (Fig. 7F), although the mRNA validation showed a downregulation of the TSC2 mRNA in the 2 cell lines analyzed.

Concerning the correlation between DNA methylation and mRNA expression, our results indicated that among the 5 selected genes BIRC3 and TSC2 displayed a direct trend between DNA methylation and mRNA expression and FOXO3, MAPK3 and SMAD2 showed an inverse trend in HA22T/VGH cells.

In our study the DMR of BIRC3, MAPK3 and TSC2 were located in intragenic regions and the analysis of gene expression of associated genes returned both positive and negative relationship between transcription and intragenic DNA methylation. Some authors have already described that DNA methylation in intragenic regions can lead to both positive and negative relationship between transcription and intragenic DNA methylation (33). BIRC3 (MAT score = +12.10; RQ=0.41) showed an inverse trend between DNA methylation and mRNA expression and FOXO3, MAPK3 and SMAD2 showed an inverse trend in HA22T/VGH cells.

In the future to identify the DMRs in different HCC cell lines in order to know the common DMRs and those depending on their own malignant characteristics and on their differentiation state. In this regard, the DNA methylation variations of the 5 selected genes in SKHep1C3 cells displayed a partial overlap compared to those obtained in HA22T/VGH cells, but importantly their expression levels were affected. In SKHep1C3 the trend of the gene expression dysregulation was concordant in 4 out 5 genes in respect to HA22T/VGH cells although not statistically significant for BIRC3 and SMAD2. Further, in SKHep1C3, we found hypermethylation of FOXO3 by bisulfite sequencing and upregulation of mRNA. In this regard, we outlined that we sequenced a small region (462 bp) of the DMR (differential methylated region) that was 3120 bp long. For this reason, we do not exclude to find hypomethylation within the DMR in other portions; however, some other mechanisms of gene expression control, other than DNA methylation, such as histone modifications, chromatin remodelling and post-transcriptional regulation (i.e. ncRNAs) should not to be excluded in determining mRNA dysregulation following sorafenib treatments.

In summary, this is the first study that analyzed the global DNA methylation changes induced by sorafenib in cancer cells in particular in the HCC sorafenib sensitive HA22T/VGH cells. Our data show that sorafenib affected the DNA methylation status of numerous genes involved in tumorigenesis and cancer progression, with a general trend of oncogenes to be hypermethylated and tumor suppressor genes to be hypomethylated. These genes are involved in processes such as apoptosis, invasion and angiogenesis, and different signaling pathways deregulated in HCC.

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