

Long Non-Coding RNA HULC Promotes the Development of Breast Cancer Through Regulating LYPD1 Expression by Sponging miR-6754-5p

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Introduction: Long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) were found to regulate many biological processes including cancer development, immunology and other diseases. LncRNA HULC was found to be oncogenes in many cancer progression. However, the role of HULC in the regulation of breast cancer remains unclear.

Methods: The expression of HULC and miR-6754-5p was examined by RT-PCR. Through knockdown of HULC, we found that the proliferation abilities coupled with migration and invasion abilities were significantly decreased. And also, we verified that overexpression of miR-6754-5p significantly decreased the proliferation ability of breast cancer cells.

Results: In this study, we found that lncRNA HULC was overexpressed in breast cancer tissues and cell lines compared to normal healthy breast tissues and normal breast cell line. Moreover, the high expression of HULC was associated with metastasis and malignancy of breast cancers. Mechanically, we found that HULC can bind to miR-6754-5p directly through complementary base pairing. Furthermore, we found that HULC regulates the expression of LYPD1 through sponging miR-6754-5p. Moreover, overexpression of LYPD1 can rescue the migration and invasion abilities of breast cancer cells decreased by knockdown of HULC or overexpression of miR-6754-5p.

Conclusion: Our study showed the role of HULC in promoting breast cancer development and explained the detailed molecular mechanisms.

Keywords: lncRNA HULC, breast cancer development, miR-6754-5p, LYPD1

Introduction

Breast cancer is the most common invasive cancer in women. Breast cancer may also occur in men or children, or in pregnant women, but it is very rare.¹ Adolescent women's breasts consist of fat, connective tissue and thousands of lobules that provide milk for breastfeeding. In cancer, the body's cells divide and grow uncontrollably. It is excessive cell growth that causes cancer. Breast cancer usually begins in the inner layer of the duct, or in the lobules that supply milk, from which it can spread to other parts of the body.² In recent years, the incidence of breast cancer in young women is increasing. Breast cancer has very strong heterogeneity and complexity, so it is very important to study the molecular mechanism of breast cancer development.³

Long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) were found to be longer than 200nt and had little or noncoding potential.⁴ In recent years, many studies have proved that lncRNAs can exert very important roles in many biological processes especially cancer development.⁵⁻⁷ Highly upregulated in liver cancer (HULC) was firstly

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identified in liver cancer and was very highly expressed in liver cancer cells.^{8,9} Besides, many studies have found that HULC can also act as oncogenes to promote many other cancer progressions, including ovarian carcinoma, prostate cancer, chronic myeloid leukemia and so on.¹⁰⁻¹² However, the function of HULC in the regulation of breast cancer progression remains unclear.

Ly6/PLAUR domain-containing protein 1 (LYPD1) is also known as Lynx2, a member of Lynx family of neurotransmitter receptor-binding protein.¹³ LYPD1 was reported to participate in the regulation of ovarian cancer and can act as a novel prognostic marker for ovarian cancer.¹⁴ And also, LYPD1 was proved to be essential for the endothelial network formation in bioengineered tissue.¹⁵ Moreover, LYPD1 was indicated to be associated with breast cancer metastasis. However, the role of LYPD1 in the regulation of breast cancer development remains unclear.

In our study, we found that HULC was also highly expressed in breast cancers compared to normal healthy breast tissues. And also, decreased expression of HULC was associated with lower proliferation, migration and invasion abilities. Mechanically, we found that HULC can bind to miR-6754-5p and inhibit the expression of miR-6754-5p through forming complementary base pairing. Moreover, we found that miR-6754-5p can bind to LYPD1. Through sponging miR-6754-5p, HULC promoted the expression of LYPD1. Consistently, overexpression of miR-6754-5p or inhibiting of LYPD1 also decreased the proliferation, migration and invasion of breast cancer cells.

Materials and Cells

Samples and Cell Lines

Human breast cancer samples and paired adjacent healthy breast tissues were obtained from 60 breast cancer patients under surgery at The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University. All samples were kept in liquid nitrogen before use. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University. All written informed consents were received from patients.

Cell Lines

Breast cancer cell lines: MCF-7, ZR-75-1, BT-20, MDA-MB-231 and one normal breast cell line: MCF-10A were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, USA). MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231 cells were cultured in DMEM medium supplemented with 100 mg/mL streptomycin, 100 U/mL penicillin and 10% FBS; BT-20 cells and ZR-75-1 cells were

cultured in RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 100 mg/mL streptomycin, 100 U/mL penicillin and 10% FBS. The culture medium of MCF-10A cells was M-171 medium and supplemented with mammary epithelial growth factors (Invitrogen/Life Technologies, USA).⁶ All cells were cultured at 37°C in 5% CO₂.

CCK8 Assay

MCF-7 cells and BT-20 cells were seed into 96-well plate to examine the proliferation abilities using CCK8 detection kit (7 sea biotech, Shanghai, China) according to the manufacturer's instruction.

Quantitative Reverse Transcription-PCR (qRT-PCR)

Total RNAs were extracted from tissues or cells using Trizol reagent. Then, RNAs were reverse-transcribed into cDNA using PrimeScript RT reagent Kit (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) according to the instruction of the kit. Finally, qRT-PCR assay was performed using SYBR Green PCR Master Mix reagents (Takara) in 7300 Real-Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems).

Transwell Assay

Cells were seeded into the Matrigel-coated chamber (BD Biosciences, Cowley, United Kingdom). The upper chambers were added with serum-free medium while the lower chambers were added with 10%FBS containing DMEM. After 24 hrs, cells in the lower chamber were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and then stained with 0.1% crystal violet.

Statistical Analysis

A Student's *t*-test was used to analyze the differences between the two groups. A one-way ANOVA followed by a Tukey's post hoc test was used for multiple comparisons. The effect of lncRNA HULC expression on overall survival was analyzed by Kaplan-Meier analysis and a log-rank test. GraphPad Prism 6 software was used to analyze all results. The results were expressed as mean ± SD. $P < 0.05$ was considered to be significant.

Results

Elevated Expression of lncRNA HULC in Breast Cancer Tissues and Cell Lines Is Associated with Poor Prognosis

lncRNAs were proved to promote many cancers development as oncogenes. However, the role of HULC in breast

cancer development remains unclear. So, we wanted to explore the function of HULC in breast cancer progression. Firstly, we found that the expression of HULC was remarkably higher in breast cancer cells, MCF-7, BT-20, ZR-75-1 and MDA-MB-231 relative to normal breast cell, MCF-10A (Figure 1A). Besides, we also collected 60 pairs of human breast cancer tissues and adjacent normal breast tissues. Through qRT-PCR analysis, we found that lncRNA HULC was very highly expressed in breast cancer tissues compared to adjacent healthy tissues (Figure 1B). Moreover, we also examined the expression of HULC in breast cancer tissues with metastasis and advanced stages, we observed that higher expression was associated with metastasis and advanced stages (Figure 1C–D). To further examine the overall survival rate of HULC, we performed Kaplan-Meier curve analysis. We divided the 60 samples into two groups based on the median expression of HULC (Table 1). Consistently, we found that lower HULC expression possessed better overall survival (Figure 1E). Taken together, we observed that HULC expression was

upregulated in breast cancer tissues and cell lines and associated with poor overall survival rate.

Knockdown of HULC Expression Significantly Impairs Development of Breast Cancer

As we showed above, we found that HULC was over-expressed in breast cancer tissues and cell lines. To explore the function of HULC in the regulation of breast cancer development, we constructed shRNAs of HULC (Figure 2A). Firstly, we examined the proliferation abilities of breast cancer cells using CCK8 assay after knock-down of HULC. We found that decreased HULC expression leads to decreased proliferation of MCF-7 cells and BT-20 cells (Figure 2B). And, we also performed colony formation assay. Consistently, we observed that knockdown of HULC decreased the numbers of colonies when compared to the negative control (Figure 2C). As the expression of HULC was higher in metastasis and

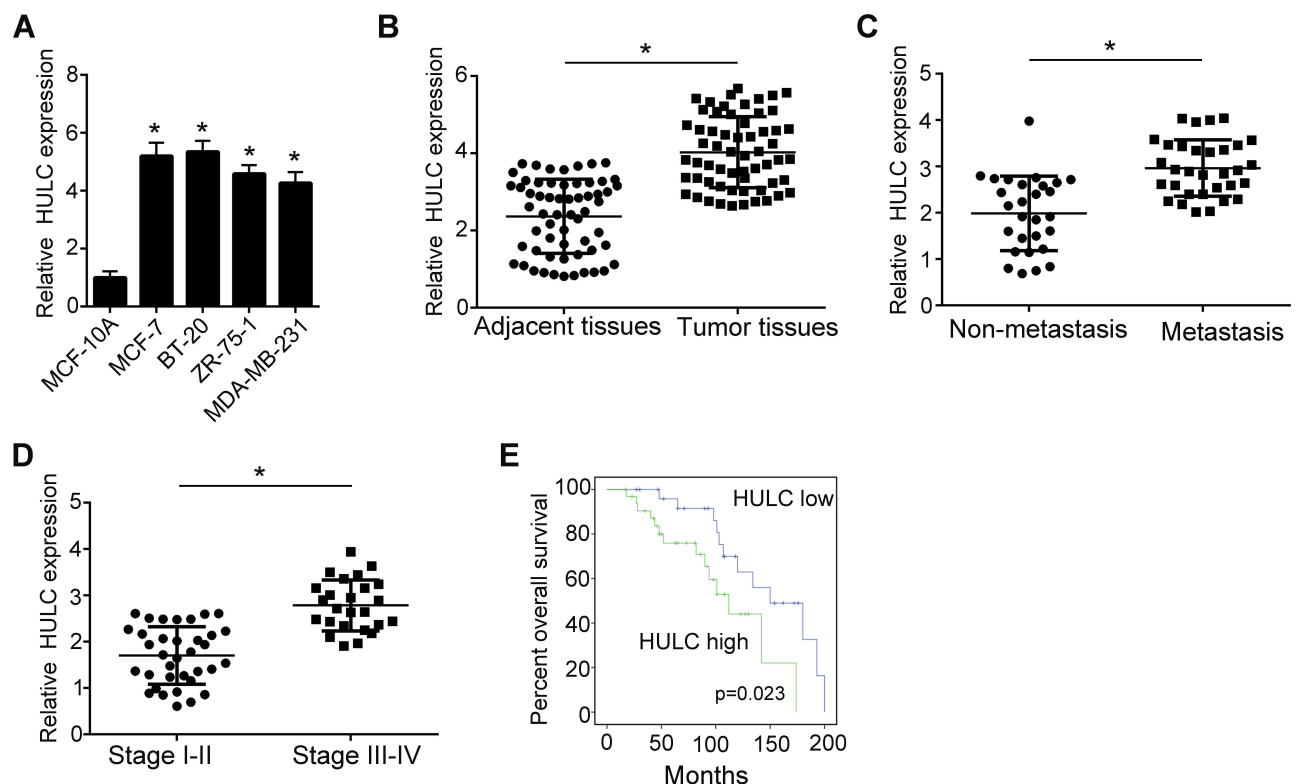


Figure 1 The expression of lncRNA HULC is higher in breast cancer tissues and cell lines. **(A)** Relative expression of HULC in breast cancer cell lines and normal breast cell line was examined by qRT-PCR. Breast cancer cell lines: MCF-7, BT-20, ZR-75-1, MDA-MB-231. Normal breast cell line: MCF-10A. Data were normalized to 18S and expressed as mean \pm SD. **(B)** Relative expression of HULC in breast cancer tissues relative to adjacent normal breast tissues was examined by qRT-PCR. $n=60$. Data were normalized to 18S and expressed as mean \pm SD. **(C)** Relative expression level of HULC was examined using qRT-PCR in breast cancer tissues with non-metastasis ($n=35$) and metastasis ($n=25$). Data were normalized to 18S and expressed as mean \pm SD. **(D)** Relative expression level of HULC was examined using qRT-PCR in breast cancer tissues with stage I-II ($n=28$) or stage III-IV ($n=37$). Data were normalized to 18S and expressed as mean \pm SD. **(E)** Overall survival rate of HULC was analyzed by Kaplan–Meier analysis coupled with log-rank test in breast cancer. Higher HULC expression level group ($n=33$). Lower HULC expression level group ($n=27$). ($P=0.032$). $*P<0.05$.

Table 1 Correlation Between HULC Expression and Clinicopathological Features in 60 Patients with Breast Cancer

Variables	Low (n=30)	High (n=30)	P-Value
Age, years			0.397
>60	15	13	
≤60	17	15	
Gender			0.746
Male	14	15	
Female	15	16	
TNM stage			0.024
I-II	19	16	
III-IV	15	20	
Lymph node metastasis			0.037
Yes	13	19	
No	13	15	

advanced breast cancer tissues, so we wanted to explore if HULC regulated the migration and invasion of MCF-7 cells and BT-20 cells. To examine that, we performed migration and invasion assay and observed significantly less numbers of migration and invasion cells after knockdown of HULC (Figure 2D–E). Collectively, we found that HULC promoted the development of MCF-7 cells and BT-20 cells.

miR-6754-5p Is Sponged by HULC and Regulates the Expression of HULC

To find the potential mechanism that HULC regulated the development of breast cancer, we performed bioinformatics analysis using HULC sequence. We found that HULC can form complementary base pairing with miR-6754-5p directly (Figure 3A). Moreover, we found that the expression of miR-6754-5p was elevated in breast cancer cells compared to normal breast cells (Figure 3B). And also, miR-6754-5p was highly expressed in breast cancer tissues compared to adjacent tissues (Figure 3C). To explore the regulation between HULC and miR-6754-5p, we constructed miR-6754-5p mimic and inhibitor (Figure 3D). Through transfection and qRT-PCR analysis, we observed that overexpression of miR-6754-5p significantly decreased HULC expression while inhibition of miR-6754-5p remarkably increased the expression of HULC (Figure 3E). Moreover, we also found that knockdown of HULC increased miR-6754-5p expression (Figure 3F). To validate the interaction between HULC and miR-6754-5p, we performed luciferase reporter assay. We observed that the

luciferase intensity of WT-HULC was decreased after ectopic expression of miR-6754-5p while the luciferase intensity of MUT-HULC did not change (Figure 3G). Finally, we also wanted to explore if miR-6754-5p regulated the proliferation of breast cancer cells. We performed CCK8 assay and found that miR-6754-5p remarkably decreased proliferation abilities of MCF-7 cells and BT-20 cells examined by CCK8 assay and colony formation assay (Figure 3H–I). In sum, we found that HULC interacts with miR-6754-5p and miR-6754-5p can inhibit the progression of breast cancer.

LYPD1 Is a Potential Target for HULC and miR-6754-5p in the Regulation of Breast Cancer Progression

To find the potential target for HULC and miR-6754-5p, we performed TargetScan7 analysis. We found that miR-6754-5p can bind to LYPD1 directly (Figure 4A). Furthermore, through qRT-PCR assay, we observed that overexpression of miR-6754-5p decreased the expression of LYPD1 while inhibition of miR-6754-5p increased LYPD1 expression significantly (Figure 4B). Then, we found that overexpression of LYPD1 could significantly increase the proliferation abilities and migration abilities (Figure 4C–D). Moreover, to validate the interaction between miR-6754-5p and LYPD1, we performed luciferase assay and proved that ectopic expression of miR-6754-5p or knockdown of HULC significantly decreased the luciferase intensity of WT-HULC. And also, inhibition of miR-6754-5p coupled with knockdown of HULC can rescue the luciferase intensity of WT-HULC decreased by knockdown of HULC (Figure 4E). Moreover, the expression level of LYPD1 was consistent with the luciferase intensity of WT-HULC (Figure 4F). To validate the relationship of HULC, miR-6754-5p and LYPD1 in regulating breast cancer development, we performed migration and invasion assay. We observed that ectopic expression of miR-6754-5p, knockdown of HULC or knockdown of LYPD1 significantly decreased the migration and invasion of breast cancer cells while overexpression of miR-6754-5p after overexpression of LYPD1 or overexpression of LYPD1 after knockdown of HULC can rescue the decreased migration and invasion of breast cancer cells (Figure 4G–H). Collectively, we showed that lncRNA HULC promoted breast cancer development through miR-6754-5p/LYPD1 axis (Figure 4I).

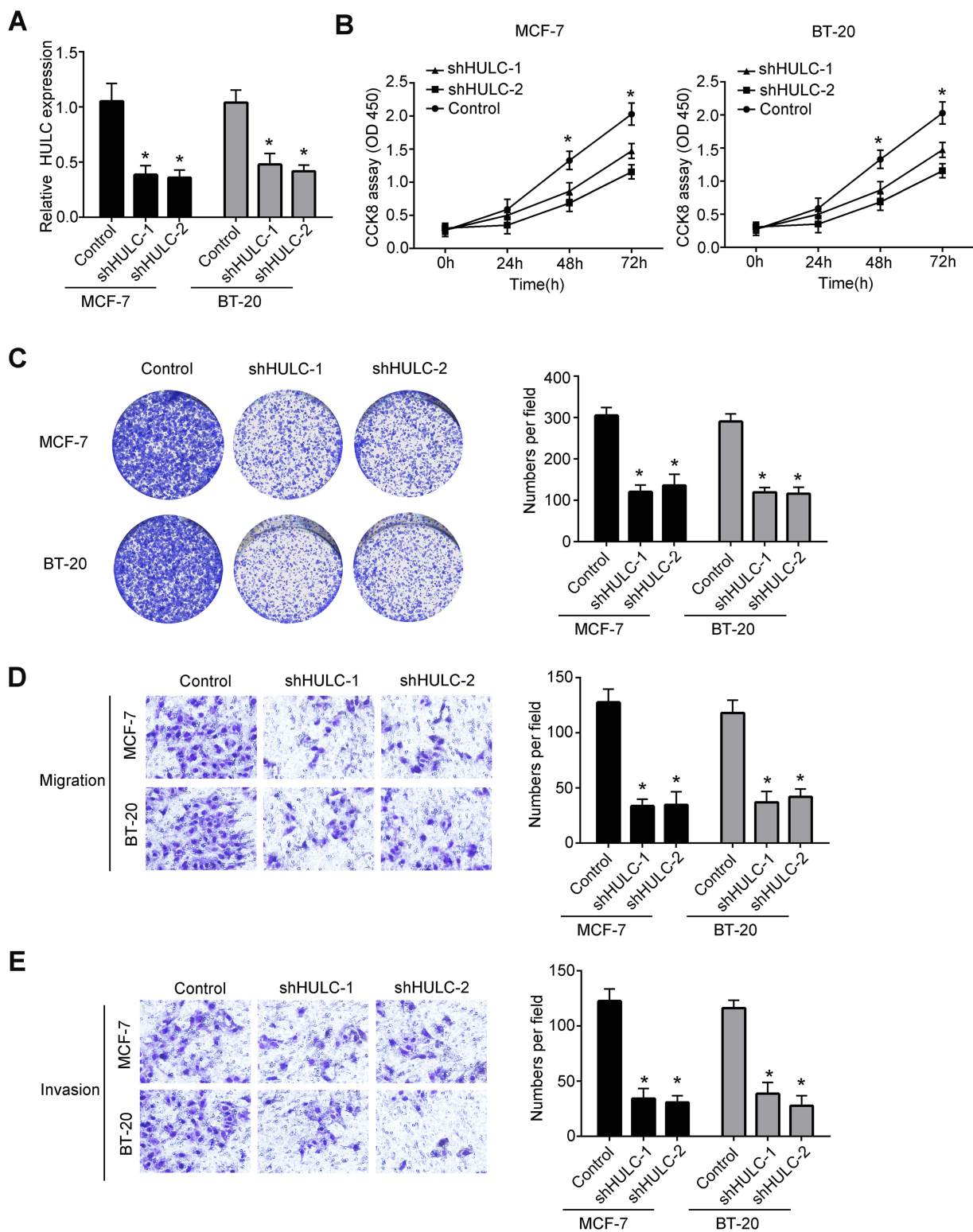


Figure 2 Knockdown of HULC significantly decreased the progression of breast cancer cells. **(A)** Relative expression of HULC in MCF-7 cells and BT-20 cells was examined by qRT-PCR after knockdown of HULC. Data were normalized to 18S and expressed as mean \pm SD. **(B)** The proliferation abilities of MCF-7 cells and BT-20 cells were detected by CCK8 assays after knockdown of HULC. Data were expressed as mean \pm SD. **(C)** Colony formation assays were performed to measure the proliferation ability of MCF-7 cells and BT-20 cells after transfecting HULC knockdown plasmids or negative control. Data were expressed as mean \pm SD. **(D)** Migration abilities of MCF-7 cells and BT-20 cells were measured by transwell assays after knockdown of HULC. Data were expressed as mean \pm SD. **(E)** Invasion abilities of MCF-7 cells and BT-20 cells after knockdown of HULC were measured by transwell assays. Data were shown as mean \pm SD. * P <0.05.

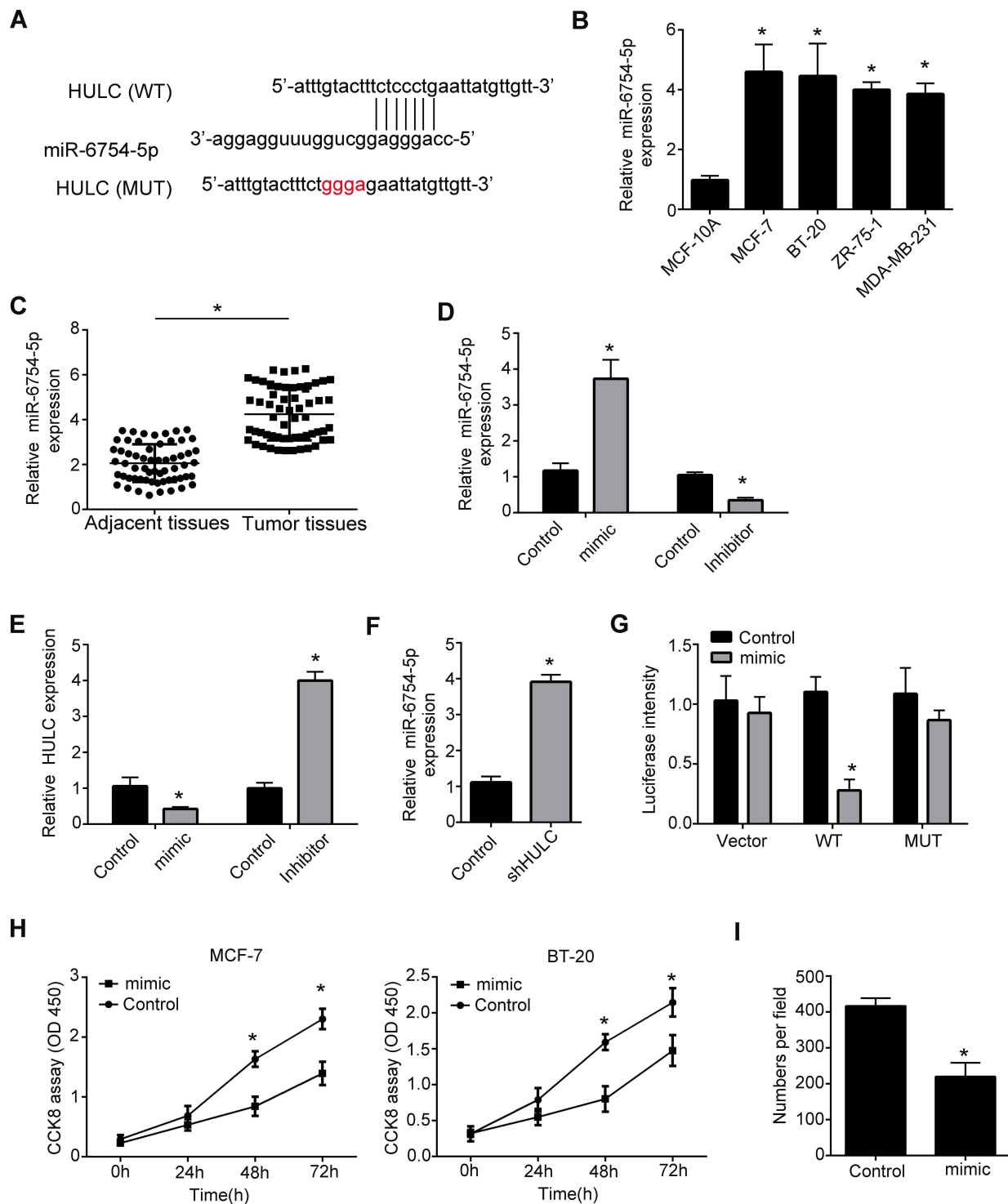


Figure 3 LncRNA binds to miR-6754-5p through direct complementary base pairs. **(A)** Schematic representation of the predicted target site for HULC and miR-6754-5p. **(B)** Relative expression of miR-6754-5p in breast cancer cell lines and normal breast cell line was measured by qRT-PCR. Breast cancer cell lines: MCF-7, ZR-75-1, BT-20, MDA-MB-231. Normal breast cell line: MCF-10A. Data were normalized to 18S and expressed as mean \pm SD. **(C)** Relative expression of miR-6754-5p in breast cancer tissues relative to adjacent normal breast tissues was examined by qRT-PCR. n=60. Data were normalized to 18S and expressed as mean \pm SD. **(D)** Relative expression of miR-6754-5p in MCF-7 cells was measured by qRT-PCR after transfecting miR-6754-5p mimics or inhibitors. Data were normalized to 18S and expressed as mean \pm SD. **(E)** Relative expression of HULC in MCF-7 cells was measured by qRT-PCR after transfecting miR-6754-5p mimics or inhibitors. Data were normalized to 18S and expressed as mean \pm SD. **(F)** Relative expression of miR-6754-5p in MCF-7 cells was measured by qRT-PCR after transfecting HULC knockdown plasmid or negative control. Data were normalized to 18S and expressed as mean \pm SD. **(G)** Luciferase reporter assay was performed to examine the interaction between HULC and miR-6754-5p. WT: HULC-WT; MUT: HULC-MUT. Mimic: miR-6754-5p mimics. Data were expressed as mean \pm SD. **(H)** The growth rates of MCF-7 cells and BT-20 cells were measured by CCK8 assays after overexpression of miR-6754-5p. Data were shown as mean \pm SD. **(I)** Colony formation assays were performed to measure the proliferation ability of MCF-7 cells after overexpressing of miR-6754-5p. Data were expressed as mean \pm SD.*P<0.05.

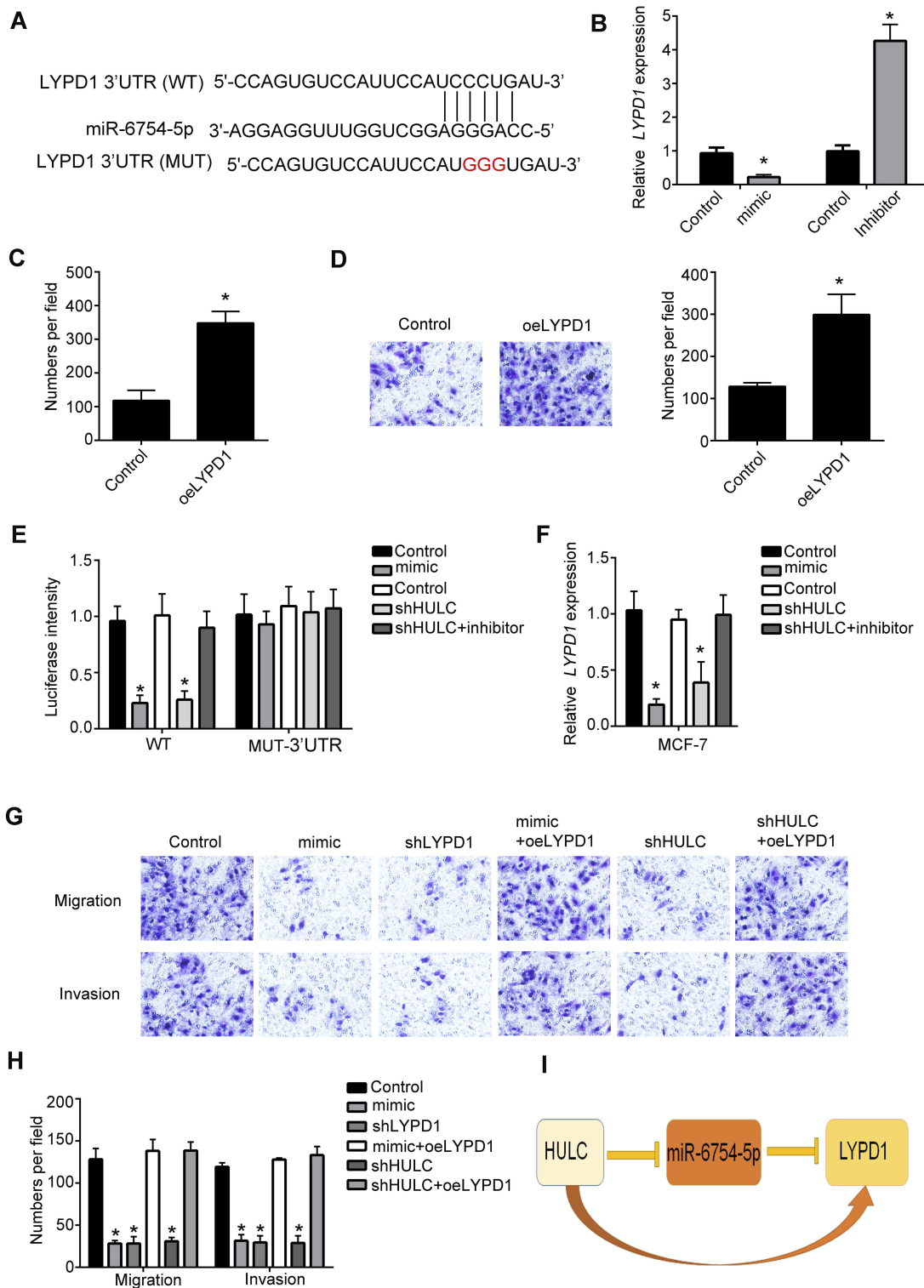


Figure 4 HULC promotes the expression of LYPD1 by miR-6754-5p. **(A)** Schematic representation of the predicted target site for miR-6754-5p and LYPD1. **(B)** Relative expression of *LYPD1* in MCF-7 cells was measured by qRT-PCR after transfecting miR-6754-5p mimics or inhibitors. Data were normalized to 18S and expressed as mean ± SD. **(C)** Colony formation assays were performed to measure the proliferation ability of MCF-7 cells after overexpressing of LYPD1. Data were expressed as mean ± SD. **(D)** Transwell assays were performed to measure the proliferation ability of MCF-7 cells after overexpressing of LYPD1. Data were expressed as mean ± SD. **(E)** Luciferase reporter assay was performed to examine the interaction between LYPD1 and miR-6754-5p after transfecting indicated plasmids. WT: LYPD1-WT; MUT: LYPD1-MUT. Data were expressed as mean ± SD. **(F)** Relative expression of *LYPD1* in MCF-7 cells was measured by qRT-PCR after transfecting indicated plasmids. Data were normalized to 18S and expressed as mean ± SD. **(G-H)** Migration and invasion abilities of MCF-7 cells were detected by transwell assays after transfecting indicated plasmids. Data were shown as mean ± SD. **(I)** Frame diagram of the relationship between the HULC, LYPD1 and miR-6754-5p. *P<0.05.

Discussion

Breast cancer is a common malignant tumor in women, which seriously threatens women's physical and mental health.¹⁶ The etiology of breast cancer is not completely clear.¹⁷ Moreover, studies have found that there are certain regularities in the occurrence of breast cancer.¹⁸ So, it is important to discover the potential mechanisms that regulate the progression of breast cancer.

lncRNAs were proved to play vital functions in many cancer progression including breast cancer.^{19,20} For example, Shi SJ and colleagues found that lncRNA-ATB can promote the invasion and metastasis cascade of breast cancer.²¹ And also, Li Z and colleagues proved that lncRNA ANCR impairs the migration and invasion of breast cancer cells through the degradation of EZH2.²² Though there are many researches focusing on the regulation of breast cancer by lncRNAs, there are still some problems need to be solved.

lncRNA HULC is firstly identified in liver cancer. It was proved that the expression of lncRNA HULC is significantly elevated in liver cancer compared to normal liver tissues.^{23–25} And also, lncRNA HULC was proved to promote the progression of liver cancer.^{26,27} Besides, there are other evidences that proved lncRNA HULC participates in the regulation of other cancers.^{28–30} Chen S and colleagues observed that lncRNA HULC participates in the regulation of epithelial ovarian carcinoma by targeting ATG7 and ITGB1.³¹ And also, Kong D and colleagues discovered that lncRNA HULC promotes apoptosis of osteosarcoma cells and inhibits the proliferation, migration and invasion of osteosarcoma cells by sponging miR-122.³² However, the role of lncRNA HULC in regulating breast cancer remains unknown.

In this study, we found that lncRNA HULC is highly expressed in breast cancer tissues and cell lines. Moreover, we discovered that HULC promotes breast cancer cells' proliferation, migration and invasion by sponging miR-6754-5p. miR-6754-5p was reported to inhibit the progression of non-small lung cancer through regulated by lncRNA LINC00978.³³ In our study, we firstly reported the role of miR-6754-5p in the regulation of breast cancer. Furthermore, the functions of miR-6754-5p in regulating other cancers still need to be explored.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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