

# Hsa\_circ\_0007637 Facilitates Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma Progression by Sponging miR-636/TPD52 Axis

Yihong Wang\*  
Manyi Li\*  
Chen Pan\*  
Haiping Huang  
Xiaoqing Hu  
Jisheng Liu

Department of Otolaryngology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University, Suzhou, People's Republic of China

\*These authors contributed equally to this work

**Purpose:** Hsa\_circ\_0007637 was discovered to be differentially expressed in nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC). However, the exact function and mechanism of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 on NPC have not been studied. This study firstly researched the function and mechanism of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 on NPC progression.

**Methods:** Hsa\_circ\_0007637, miR-636 and TPD52 expressions in 80 NPC patients were detected by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction. Hsa\_circ\_0007637 effect on NPC cell proliferation, apoptosis, invasion and migration was investigated by cell counting kit-8 assay, flow cytometry, transwell experiment and wound healing assay accordingly. Dual-luciferase reporter gene assay, RNA immunoprecipitation experiment and RNA fluorescence in situ hybridization experiment were performed to identify the binding between Hsa\_circ\_0007637 and miR-636. Dual-luciferase reporter gene assay and RNA pull down assay were conducted to verify the binding between miR-636 and TPD52. TPD52 protein expression in NPC cells was determined by Western blot. In vivo study was performed using nude mice. Immunohistochemistry was performed to assess TPD52 and Ki67 expression in tissues.

**Results:** Hsa\_circ\_0007637 was overexpressed in NPC tissues and cells. High Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression predicted a poor outcome for NPC patients. Hsa\_circ\_0007637 knockdown decreased proliferation, invasion, migration and increased apoptosis of NPC cells ( $P < 0.01$ ). Hsa\_circ\_0007637 could enhance TPD52 expression via sponging miR-636. miR-636 overexpression or TPD52 knockdown weakened the promoting effect of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 on NPC cells malignant phenotype ( $P < 0.01$ ). Hsa\_circ\_0007637 knockdown suppressed NPC cells growth in vivo ( $P < 0.01$ ).

**Conclusion:** Hsa\_circ\_0007637 facilitates NPC progression by sponging miR-636/TPD52 axis.

**Keywords:** NPC, Hsa\_circ\_0007637, miR-636/TPD52, proliferation, apoptosis

## Introduction

Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) is derived from the superior mucosal epithelium of the nasopharynx.<sup>1</sup> The incidence of NPC is affected by many factors, such as genetic predisposition, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection and environmental factors.<sup>2</sup> The geographic distribution of NPC is very unique. Over 70% of new cases are in East and Southeast Asia.<sup>3</sup> The prevalence of NPC in Southern China is up to approximately 30 cases per 100,000 persons.<sup>2</sup> Great improvements have been achieved in the NPC treatment, but the 5-year survival rate of NPC patients still remains at about 70%. Even worse, many NPC patients suffer from recurrence or distant metastasis after

Correspondence: Jisheng Liu  
Department of Otolaryngology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Suzhou University, 188 Shizi Street, Suzhou, 215000, Jiangsu Province, People's Republic of China  
Tel +86-13506216162  
Email ljswq@sina.com

treatment.<sup>4</sup> Hence, in order to improve the prognosis, the discovery of effective treatment targets for NPC is of great significance.

Circular RNAs (circRNAs) are a class of endogenous non-coding RNAs stably expressed in various organisms, which are characterized by covalently closed-loop structure.<sup>1</sup> Accumulated evidence shows that the abnormal expression of circRNAs is involved in the occurrence and development of multiple human malignant tumors through interfering with tumor cells proliferation, apoptosis, migration, invasion, cell cycle distribution, etc.<sup>5,6</sup> A large number of studies have shown that circRNAs act as a competitive endogenous RNA (ceRNA) to sponge miRNAs and then regulate the expression of downstream target genes of miRNAs.<sup>7,8</sup> The discovery of this mechanism provides a reliable theoretical basis for circRNAs as targets in tumor treatment. Although the function of several circRNAs in human tumors has been identified, a large amount of circRNAs function has not been fully explained currently. Recently, through high-throughput RNA sequencing, Wu et al<sup>9</sup> discovered that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 was differentially expressed in NPC tissues and cells. They speculated that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 might play a role in the development of NPC. However, the exact function of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 in NPC has not been elucidated. Thus, this study investigated the exact function of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 in NPC development. Through bioinformatics prediction, miR-636 was predicted to be a target gene of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 and tumor protein D52 (TPD52) was predicted to be a target gene of miR-636. Therefore, it was speculated that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 might regulate NPC development via targeting the miR-636/TPD52 axis. Detailed experiments were performed to verify the above hypothesis. The findings of this study will provide a promising target for NPC treatment.

## Methods

### Patients and Clinical Samples Collection

In this study, a total of 80 NPC patients voluntarily participated in this study. This study has been approved by the ethics committee of The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University. All patients have signed written informed consent. This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

These patients were diagnosed with NPC for the first time. They experienced surgical resection in our hospital from 2012.3 to 2015.5. None of the patients have a previous treatment history of cancer-related diseases. The tumor

tissues and matched adjacent normal tissues collected during surgery were immediately stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The clinical pathology of each patient was recorded, including ages, gender, distant metastasis, TNM Clinical stage and pathologic types. After treatment, all patients were followed up for 60 months.

### Cell Lines and Culture

Normal nasopharyngeal epithelial cell line (NP460) and two NPC cell lines (C666-1 and 5-8F) were purchased from the Institute of Biochemistry and Cell Biology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China). Dulbecco's modified eagle medium (DMEM) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS, Solarbio, Beijing, China) and antibiotics (100 U/mL penicillin and 100 mg/mL streptomycin, Solarbio, Beijing, China) was used to culture cells at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 5%  $\text{CO}_2$ .

### Ribonuclease R (RNase R) Treatment

Total RNAs were extracted by incubation 5-8F cells with TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). A total of 5  $\mu\text{g}$  RNA sample were collected and incubated with RNase R (3 U/ $\mu\text{g}$ , Epicentre, Madison, WI, USA) for 20 min at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The expression of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 and glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) was then detected by quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR). Simultaneously, Hsa\_circ\_0007637 and GAPDH expressions in 5  $\mu\text{g}$  RNA sample (without RNase R digestion) were used as the Mock. GAPDH was used as the representative linear RNA. The linear structure could be destroyed by RNase R, while the circle structure could not be destroyed by RNase R.

### Cell Transfection

C666-1 and 5-8F cells were seeded in 6-well plates ( $1 \times 10^6$  cells per well) with DMEM (without FBS) for 8 h transfection at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 5%  $\text{CO}_2$ . Briefly, Hsa\_circ\_0007637 siRNA (siRNA-1, siRNA-2 and siRNA-3) and scrambled negative control siRNA (siCtrl), miR-636 mimic and negative control (Genechem, Shanghai, China) were transfected into C666-1 and 5-8F cells, respectively. The full-length of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 was synthesized (Realgene, Nanjing, China) and cloned into the pcDNA3.1 vector (Genechem, Shanghai, China). Plasmid vectors, including pcDNA3.1-Hsa\_circ\_0007637 vector and empty vector were, respectively, transfected into 5-8F cells. pcDNA3.1-Hsa\_circ\_0007637 vector and miR-636 mimic

were both used to transfect 5–8F cells. Furthermore, 5–8F cells were cotransfected by pcDNA3.1-Hsa\_circ\_0007637 vector and TPD52 siRNA (Genechem, Shanghai, China). All the transfection was conducted by applying Lipofectamine 2000 in line with the manuals (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). After 48 h of culture with DMEM (10% FBS) at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, qRT-PCR was used for transfection efficiency detection.

### Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8) Assay

The proliferation of cells was determined by CCK-8 assay. C666-1 and 5–8F cells ( $1 \times 10^4$  cells per well) were seeded into 96-well plates with DMEM (10% FBS) for 24, 48 and 72 h culture at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Then, a total of 10 µL CCK-8 solution was added into each well to incubate cells for 2 h at 37°C. The optical density (OD) value was measured using a porous microplate reader (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA, USA) at 450 nm.

### Flow Cytometry

C666-1 and 5–8F cells were harvested after 48 h of transfection, followed by being washed with pro-cooled phosphate buffered saline (PBS). Binding buffer (250 µL) was used to disperse cells. Annexin V/fluorescein isothiocyanate solution (5 µL) and propidium iodide (PI) solution (5 µL) was used for 30 min staining in the dark. The apoptosis was investigated by a flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson, San Jose, CA, USA).

### Transwell Experiment

C666-1 and 5–8F cells were digested by trypsin and dispersed in serum-free DMEM ( $1 \times 10^5$  cells/mL). Transwell inserts (8 µm pore size, pre-coated with Matrigel) containing 500 µL of the cell suspension were inserted into 6-well plates. At the bottom of the 6-well plates, 600 µL DMEM containing 10% FBS was added. Cells were kept at 37°C with 5% CO<sub>2</sub> for 24 h. After that, the Transwell inserts were removed. The non-invading cells were scraped off using a cotton swab. The invading cells on the lower surface of the chamber were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde. Then, 0.1% crystal violet was applied to stain cells for 10 min. Invading cells were counted in 5 random fields of view under a microscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan).

### Wound Healing Assay

C666-1 and 5–8F cells were digested by trypsin and dispersed in DMEM (10% FBS) ( $1 \times 10^6$  cells/mL). The cell suspension was seeded into 6-well plates with 1 mL/well.

After 24 h of culture at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, a wound was made at the bottom of the wells using a sterile pipette tip. The liquid in each well was then discarded. The initial wound width was measured and recorded. Fresh DMEM (10% FBS) was added into each well to incubate cells for 24 h at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. After discarding the liquid, the final wound width was measured. The relative wound width was calculated by initial wound width/final wound width.

### Dual Luciferase Reporter Gene Assay

Through bioinformatics prediction, miR-636, miR-661 and miR-940 might be targets of Hsa\_circ\_0007637. TPD52 might be a target of miR-636. Dual-luciferase reporter gene assay was performed to verify the binding between the two genes. Briefly, HEK293 cells ( $1 \times 10^6$  cells) were cultured with DMEM (without FBS) in 6-well plates. miR-636 mimic and negative control, miR-661 and negative control, miR-940 and negative control were commercially provided by Genechem (Shanghai, China). They were, respectively, transfected into HEK293 cells using Lipofectamine 2000. pGL3-Hsa\_circ\_0007637 reporter plasmids containing Hsa\_circ\_0007637 wild type (WT) and mutant type (Mut) sequence were purchased from Genechem (Shanghai, China). HEK293 cells were then cotransfected by pGL3-Hsa\_circ\_0007637 reporter plasmids. Moreover, HEK293 cells transfected by miR-636 mimic or negative control were experienced cotransfection with pGL3-TPD52 reporter plasmids containing TPD52 WT or Mut sequence. After cotransfection, HEK293 cells were cultured with DMEM (with 10% FBS) at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub> for 48 h. The luciferase activity was investigated using a Dual Luciferase assay kit (Promega, Madison, WI, USA). The firefly luciferase activity was normalized to Renilla luciferase activity.

### RNA Immunoprecipitation (RIP) Experiment

RIP experiment was performed using 5–8F cells by EZ-Magna RIP kit (Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA). The operation was conducted strictly in line with the manuals. Briefly, 5–8F cells transfected by miR-636 mimic and negative control were collected and incubated with RIP lysis buffer. The cell extract with a volume of 100 µL was incubated at 4°C for 6 h with RIP buffer containing magnetic beads conjugated with antibodies against AGO2 or IgG. Thereafter, the beads were washed with a wash buffer. Proteinase K was then added to the complexes for 30

min incubation at 55°C. The immunoprecipitated Hsa\_circ\_0007637 was evaluated using qRT-PCR.<sup>10</sup>

## RNA Fluorescence in situ Hybridization (FISH) Experiment

The colocalization of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 and miR-636 in C666-1 and 5–8F cells were detected by RNA FISH experiment. Alexa Fluor 555-labeled Hsa\_circ\_0007637 probes and Alexa Fluor 488-labeled miR-636 probes were purchased from RiboBio (Guangzhou, China). In line with the manuals, the signals of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 probes and miR-636 probes were detected using a Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization Kit (RiboBio, Guangzhou, China). The signals were observed under a fluorescence microscope (Eclipse E600; Nikon Corporation, Tokyo, Japan). Hsa\_circ\_0007637 probes were presented as red fluorescent, while miR-636 probes were exhibited as green fluorescent. The nucleus stained by 4'6'-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) is presented as blue fluorescence.<sup>11</sup>

## RNA Pull Down Assay

The interaction between miR-636 and TPD52 was verified by RNA pull-down assay. Briefly, 5–8F cells were transfected with biotinylated negative control, biotinylated TPD52 sense or antisense (Genechem, Shanghai, China). Cells were cultured for 48 h at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Thereafter, cells were harvested and lysed using a lysis buffer. As described previously, the cell lysates were incubated with M-280 streptavidin magnetic beads (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA, USA).<sup>12</sup> The bound RNAs were purified using Trizol. The expression of miR-636 was explored by qRT-PCR.

## Western Blot

C666-1 and 5–8F cells were incubated with Lysis Buffer (Solarbio, Beijing, China) on ice to extract total proteins. Protease inhibitor (Solarbio, Beijing, China) was contained in the RIPA Lysis Buffer. The total proteins concentration was researched using a BCA kit (Beyotime, Shanghai, China). An equal amount of each total proteins sample was experienced separation with sodium dodecyl-sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) for 2 h at 100 V. Thereafter, proteins were transferred onto a polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane for 2 h at 280 mA. The proteins were treated with 5% skimmed milk for 1 h at room temperature. Primary antibodies were applied to probe the

PVDF membrane for 12 h at 4°C. Primary antibodies were rabbit anti-TPD52 (1:1000, ab182578, Abcam, Cambridge, UK) and rabbit anti-β-actin (1:1000, ab8227, Abcam, Cambridge, UK). β-actin was used as the internal control. After that, the proteins were treated by horseradish peroxidase conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody (1:2000, ab6721, Cambridge, UK) for 2 h at room temperature. Enhanced chemiluminescence kit (Beyotime, Shanghai, China) was used for the visualization of protein bands. The quantification of protein bands was analyzed using the Image J software (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, USA).

## In vivo Study

All animal experiments have been approved by the Animal Care and Use Committees of The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University. The animal experiments were performed in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations of the Animal Care and Use Committees at The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University. A signed document issued by the Animal Care and Use Committees that granted approval was obtained.

A total of 12 nude mice (5 weeks old) were purchased from Shanghai Experimental Animal Center, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China). Mice were kept in a 12 day/night cycle room at 22°C with free access to water and food. Hsa\_circ\_0007637 shRNA and negative control were purchased from Genechem (Shanghai, China), followed by being transfected into 5–8F cells using Lipofectamine 2000. Mice were randomly divided into shHsa\_circ\_0007637 group and shNC group. Then, 5–8F cells (1 × 10<sup>7</sup> cells) were stably transfected with Hsa\_circ\_0007637 shRNA and negative control was subcutaneously injected into the right flank of mice. Tumor volume was calculated every 7 days by  $V = (ab^2 \times 0.5)$  (a: long diameter; b: short diameter). On day 28, mice were euthanized to strip tumor tissues. The tumor weight was weighted and immediately stored at -80°C.

## qRT-PCR

Total RNAs were extracted from tissues and cells using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). The concentration of each RNA sample was determined by NanoDrop 2000 (Thermo Scientific, Wilmington, DE, USA). cDNA templates of miRNAs were synthesized using a miRNA First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) strictly according to the instructions. PrimeScript RT Master Mix

(TaKaRa, Dalian, China) was applied for the reverse transcription of mRNA. The qRT-PCR was performed on a LightCycler® 96 System (Roche, Basel, Switzerland) with the following conditions: denaturation at 95°C for 30 s, 40 cycles of amplification at 95°C for 5 s and 60°C for 20 s. The primers were as follows: Hsa\_circ\_0007637, forward, 5'-AGGAGGCATGGCCAAGATTT-3', reverse, 5'-TTGATACTAGAGCCGCTGCC-3'. miR-636, forward: 5'-ACACTCCAGCTGGGTGTGC-3', reverse: 5'-TGGTGTCGTGGAGTCG-3'. miR-661, forward, 5'-ACACTCCAGCTGGGTGCCTGGCCT-3', reverse, 5'-CTCAACTGGTGTCTGGGA-3'. miR-940, forward, 5'-CCTGTCTTACTTTTCCG AAGGAC-3', reverse, 5'-TTGCTGTATTGTTGCCCATGT-3'. TPD52, forward, 5'-GAGGAAGGAGAAGATGTTGC-3', reverse, 5'-GCCGAATTCAAGACTTCTCC-3'. U6, forward, 5'-CTCGCTTCGGGCAGCACA-3', reverse, 5'-AACGCTTCGAATTTGCGT-3'.

$\beta$ -actin, forward, 5'-ATAGCACAGCCTGGATAGCAACGTAC-3', reverse, 5'-CACCTTCTACAATGAGCTGCGTGTG-3'. The relative expression of genes was determined by  $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$  method. U6 was used for the control of miRNAs expression, while  $\beta$ -actin was served as the control for Hsa\_circ\_0007637 and TPD52 mRNA expression.

## Immunohistochemistry (IHC)

TPD52 expression in clinical tissues and Ki67 expression in xenograft tumor tissues were detected by IHC. Tissues were embedded in paraffin to prepare sections (4  $\mu$ m in thickness). The sections were deparaffinized with xylene, followed by being rehydrated with a series of gradient alcohol (100%, 95%, 90%, 80% and 70%). To remove endogenous peroxidase, 3% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> was used to treat the sections for 10 min. Subsequently, a sodium citrate buffer solution (0.01 M, pH = 6.0) was added to incubate the sections for 3 min under boiling conditions. Bovine serum albumin (Solarbio, China, Beijing) was used to block the section for 30 min at 37°C. Rabbit anti-TPD52 (1:200, ab182578, Abcam, Cambridge, UK) and rabbit anti-Ki67 (1:200, ab15580, Abcam, Cambridge, UK) was used, respectively, to incubate the sections for 12 h at 4°C. The sections were washed with PBS for 3 times. Goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody (1:200, ab6721, Abcam, Cambridge, UK) was added to treat the sections for 30 min at 37°C. The TPD52 and Ki67 positive cells were developed by 3,3'-diaminobenzidine (DAB) staining. Under a microscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan), the TPD52 and Ki67 positive cells were presented as brown particles.

## Statistical Analysis

All experiments were independently repeated 3 times. SPSS 19.0 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was responsible for the data analysis. Data were displayed in the form of mean  $\pm$  standard deviation. Patients' survival was evaluated by Kaplan–Meier analysis following Log rank tests. Two-tailed paired Student's *t*-test was used for the comparison between the two groups. A one-way analysis of variance followed by Tukey's post hoc test was conducted for the comparison in multiple groups. The correlation between the two genes was analyzed by Pearson correlation coefficient analysis.  $P < 0.05$  was regarded as a statistically significant difference.

## Results

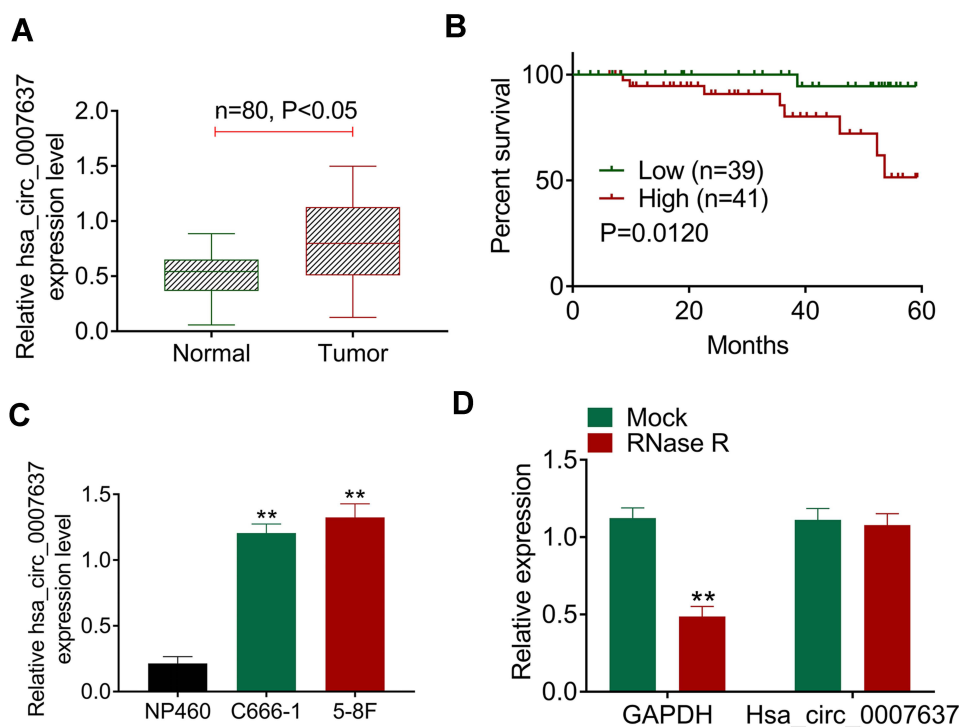
### Hsa\_circ\_0007637 Was Abnormally Overexpressed in NPC Patients and Cells

qRT-PCR displayed significantly higher Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression in tumor tissues than that in matched adjacent normal tissues ( $P < 0.05$ ) (Figure 1A). Relative to patients in low Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression group ( $n = 39$ ), those in high Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression group ( $n = 41$ ) presented markedly lower percent survival ( $P < 0.05$ ) (Figure 1B). High Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression was significantly associated with advanced TNM clinical stage and no keratinizing squamous NPC ( $P < 0.05$ ) (Table 1). In vitro experiment showed that NPC cell lines (C666-1 and 5–8F) exhibited much higher Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression than that in nasopharyngeal epithelial cell line (NP460) ( $P < 0.01$ ) (Figure 1C). Thus, Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression was markedly up-regulated in NPC patients and cells.

The circle structure stability of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 was assessed by RNase R treatment. The results are shown in Figure 1D. Obviously, RNase R treatment remarkably reduced GAPDH expression ( $P < 0.01$ ). However, Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression was not obviously affected by RNase R treatment. Hence, the circle structure of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 was not destroyed by RNase R treatment, indicating that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 had stable circle structure.

### Hsa\_circ\_0007637 Knockdown Decreased Proliferation, Invasion, Migration and Increased Apoptosis of NPC Cells

From Figure 2A, C666-1 and 5–8F cells of siHsa\_circ\_0007637-1 group, siHsa\_circ\_0007637-2



**Figure 1** Hsa\_circ\_0007637 was abnormally overexpressed in NPC patients and cells. **(A)** qRT-PCR indicated that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression was elevated in tumor tissues of NPC patients. **(B)** Kaplan-Meier survival analysis revealed that high Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression was associated with poor percent survival of NPC patients. **(C)** qRT-PCR illustrated that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression was increased in NPC cell lines (C666-1 and 5-8F) than that in normal nasopharyngeal epithelial cell line (NP460). \*\* $P < 0.01$  when compared with Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression in NP460 cell line. **(D)** The Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression was not affected by RNase R treatment, indicating that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 had stable circle structure. \*\* $P < 0.01$  when compared with GAPDH expression in Mock group.

**Abbreviations:** NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma; qRT-PCR, quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

group and siHsa\_circ\_0007637-3 group showed significantly lower Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression than that of siCtrl group ( $P < 0.01$ ). The transfection efficiency of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 siRNA-1 was higher than Hsa\_circ\_0007637 siRNA-2 and Hsa\_circ\_0007637 siRNA-3. Thus, C666-1 and 5-8F cells of siHsa\_circ\_0007637-1 group (renamed as siHsa\_circ\_0007637 group in the following study) were used to research the Hsa\_circ\_0007637 function on C666-1 and 5-8F cells malignant phenotype.

CCK-8 assay, flow cytometry, transwell experiment and wound healing assay were performed, respectively, to detect C666-1 and 5-8F cells proliferation, apoptosis, invasion and migration abilities. Relative to siCtrl group, C666-1 and 5-8F cells of siHsa\_circ\_0007637 group exhibited dramatically lower OD value, higher apoptosis, lower invasion cell number and higher relative wound width (all  $P < 0.01$ ) (Figure 2B–E). Therefore, Hsa\_circ\_0007637 knockdown decreased proliferation, invasion, migration and increased apoptosis of NPC cells.

## miR-636 Was a Target Gene of Hsa\_circ\_0007637

Through bioinformatics prediction, it was found that miR-636, miR-661 and miR-940 might be potential targets of Hsa\_circ\_0007637. The expression of miR-636, miR-661 and miR-940 in the transfected C666-1 and 5-8F cells was detected. Compared with siCtrl group, C666-1 and 5-8F cells of siHsa\_circ\_0007637 group had dramatically higher miR-636 expression ( $P < 0.01$ ). However, the difference in miR-661 and miR-940 expression between siCtrl group and siHsa\_circ\_0007637 group was not obvious (Figure 3A). Dual-luciferase reporter gene assay showed that, relative to miR-636 NC group, HEK293 cells of miR-636 mimic group exhibited significantly lower Hsa\_circ\_0007637-WT luciferase activity ( $P < 0.01$ ). The difference in Hsa\_circ\_0007637-Mut luciferase activity was not obviously changed between miR-636 NC group and miR-636 mimic group. When compared with miR-661 NC group, the transfection of miR-661 mimic did not obviously change the luciferase activity of

**Table I** The Correlation Between Hsa\_circ\_0007637 Expression and NPC Clinical Pathology

Characteristics	Number of Patients	Hsa_circ_0007637 Low Expression (<Median)	Hsa_circ_0007637 High Expression (≥Median)	P value
Number	80	39	41	
Ages(years)				0.331
<60	38	20	18	
≥60	42	19	23	
Gender				0.509
Female	36	18	18	
Male	44	21	23	
Distant metastasis				0.253
M0	39	21	18	
M1	41	18	23	
TNM Clinical stage				0.012
I-II	40	25	15	
III-IV	40	14	26	
Pathologic types				0.012
Keratinizing squamous NPC	30	20	10	
No keratinizing squamous NPC	50	19	31	

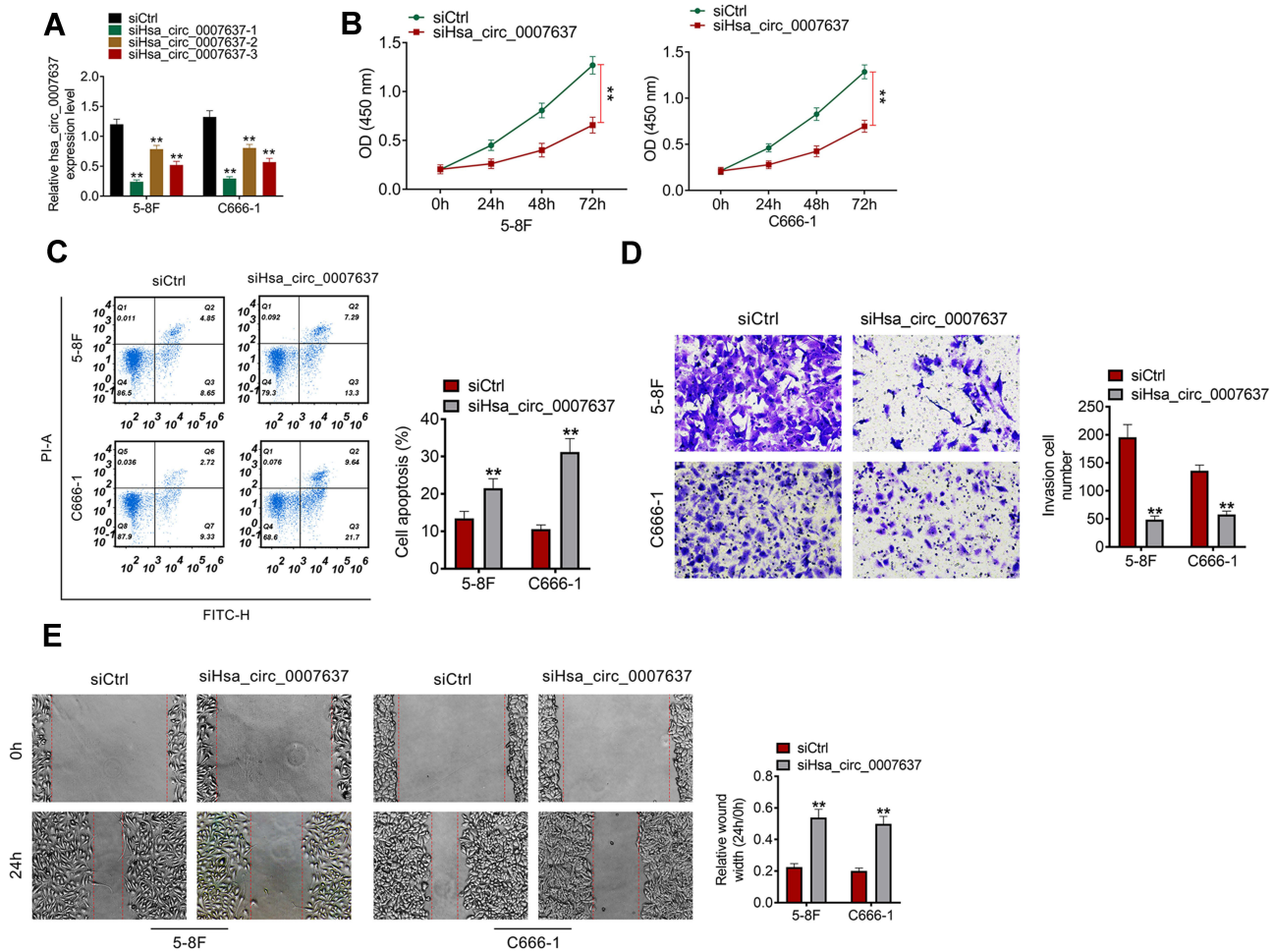
**Abbreviation:** NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma.

Hsa\_circ\_0007637-WT and Hsa\_circ\_0007637-Mut. Similar results were observed in HEK293 cells of miR-940 NC group and miR-940 mimic group (Figure 3B). The binding site of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 and miR-636 is shown in Figure 3C. RIP experiment by 5–8F cells showed that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 was obviously precipitated by AGO2 antibody. Relative to miR-636 NC group, Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression was distinctly increased in miR-636 mimic group ( $P < 0.01$ ) (Figure 3D). RNA FISH experiment displayed that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 and miR-636 were mainly colocalized in the cytoplasm (Figure 3E). In tumor tissues of NPC patients, miR-636 was lower expressed than that in adjacent normal tissues ( $P < 0.05$ ) (Figure 3F). The Hsa\_circ\_0007637 and miR-636 expression presented a significant negative correlation in tumor tissues of NPC patients ( $P < 0.01$ ) (Figure 3G). All of these data identified that miR-636 was a target gene of Hsa\_circ\_0007637.

## TPD52 Was Directly Inhibited by miR-636

According to bioinformatics prediction, TPD52 had binding site of miR-636 (Figure 4A). Dual-luciferase reporter

gene assay exhibited that miR-636 overexpression had no obvious effects on TPD52-Mut luciferase activity. However, significantly reduced TPD52-WT luciferase activity was observed after miR-636 being overexpressed in HEK293 cells ( $P < 0.01$ ). RNA pull-down assay presented that miR-636 was remarkably pulled down by TPD52 ( $P < 0.01$ ) (Figure 4B). qRT-PCR and Western blot showed that C666-1 and 5–8F cells of siHsa\_circ\_0007637 group had a much lower TPD52 mRNA and protein expression ( $P < 0.01$ ) (Figure 4C). Simultaneously, C666-1 and 5–8F cells of miR-636 mimic group presented markedly lower TPD52 mRNA and protein expression than that of miR-636 NC group ( $P < 0.01$ ) (Figure 4D). In order to research TPD52 expression, IHC and qRT-PCR was performed on clinical tissues of NPC patients. IHC result showed more TPD52 positive cells in tumor tissues than those in adjacent normal tissues (Figure 4E). qRT-PCR displayed significantly higher TPD52 mRNA expression in tumor tissues than that in adjacent normal tissues ( $P < 0.05$ ) (Figure 4F). In tumor tissues of NPC patients, Hsa\_circ\_0007637 and TPD52 mRNA expression showed a significant positive correlation ( $P < 0.01$ ). miR-636 and TPD52 mRNA expression exhibited a significant negative correlation ( $P < 0.01$ )



**Figure 2** Hsa\_circ\_0007637 knockdown decreased proliferation, invasion, migration and increased apoptosis of NPC cells. **(A)** Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression in C666-1 and 5–8F cells was successfully silenced by transfection.  $**P < 0.01$  when relative to siCtrl group. **(B)** CCK-8 assay indicated that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 knockdown decreased proliferation of NPC cells.  $**P < 0.01$ . **(C)** Flow cytometry revealed that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 knockdown enhanced apoptosis of NPC cells.  $**P < 0.01$  when relative to siCtrl group. **(D)** Transwell experiment illustrated that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 knockdown reduced invasion of NPC cells.  $**P < 0.01$  when relative to siCtrl group. **(E)** Wound healing assay demonstrated that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 knockdown declined migration of NPC cells.  $**P < 0.01$  when relative to siCtrl group. **Abbreviations:** NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma; CCK-8, cell counting kit-8.

(Figure 4G). Thus, TPD52 was confirmed as a target gene of miR-636.

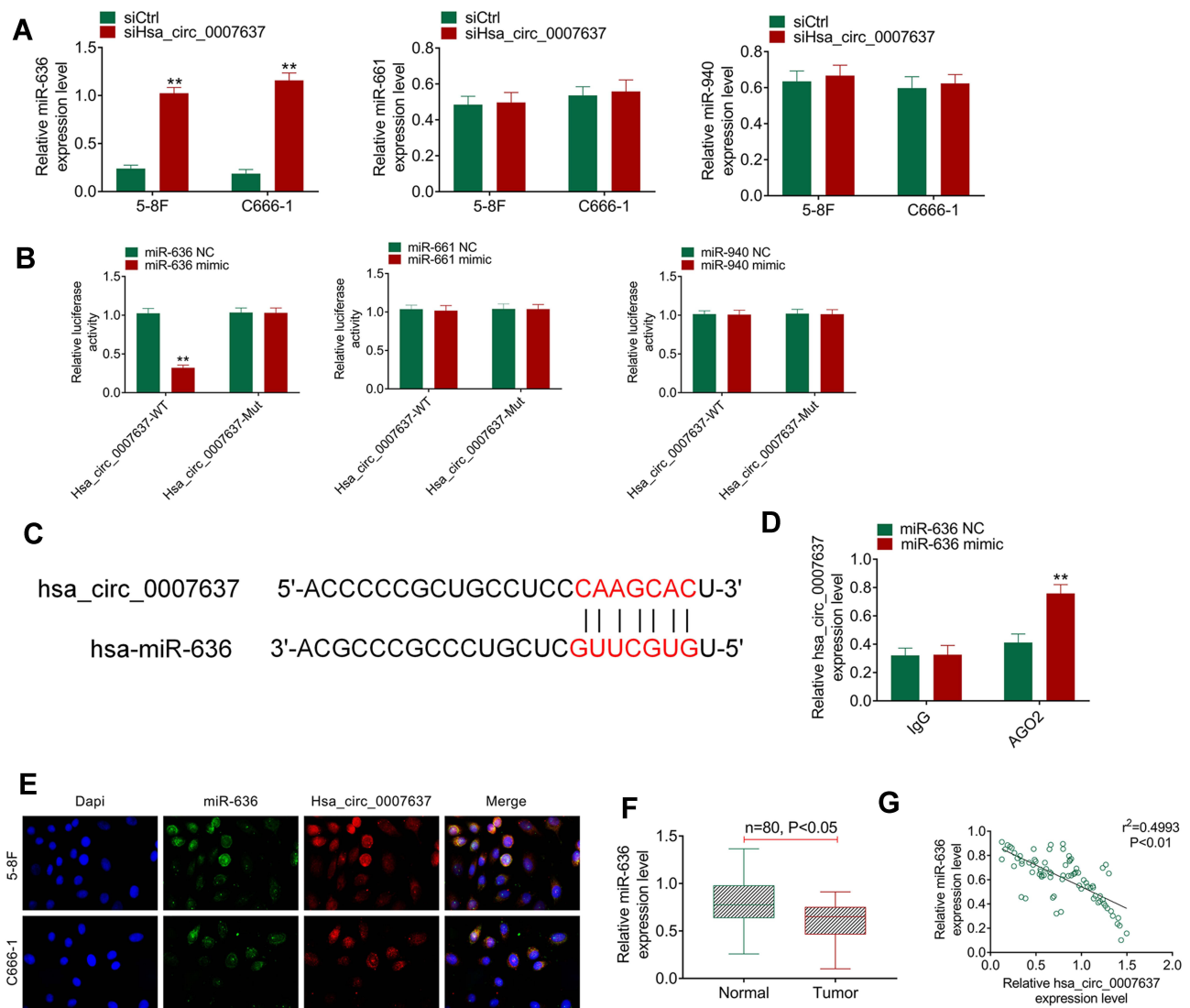
## Hsa\_circ\_0007637 Promoted NPC Progression by Sponging miR-636/TPD52 Axis

Rescue experiment was performed by cotransfection of 5–8F cells. Relative to Ctrl group, much higher Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression in Hsa\_circ\_0007637 group, Hsa\_circ\_0007637 + miR-636 mimic group and Hsa\_circ\_0007637 + siTPD52 group was found ( $P < 0.01$ ). Much lower miR-636 expression was observed in 5–8F cells of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 group and

Hsa\_circ\_0007637 + siTPD52 group when compared with Ctrl group ( $P < 0.01$ ). Furthermore, TPD52 expression in Hsa\_circ\_0007637 group was significantly increased than that in Ctrl group ( $P < 0.01$ ). Conversely, obviously decreased TPD52 expression was observed in 5–8F cells of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 + miR-636 mimic group and Hsa\_circ\_0007637 + siTPD52 group when relative to Hsa\_circ\_0007637 group ( $P < 0.01$ ) (Figure 5A). Thus, 5–8F cells were successfully transfected.

CCK-8 assay, flow cytometry, wound healing assay and transwell experiment were used to research 5–8F cells proliferation, apoptosis, migration and invasion respectively. As a result, 5–8F cells of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 group presented





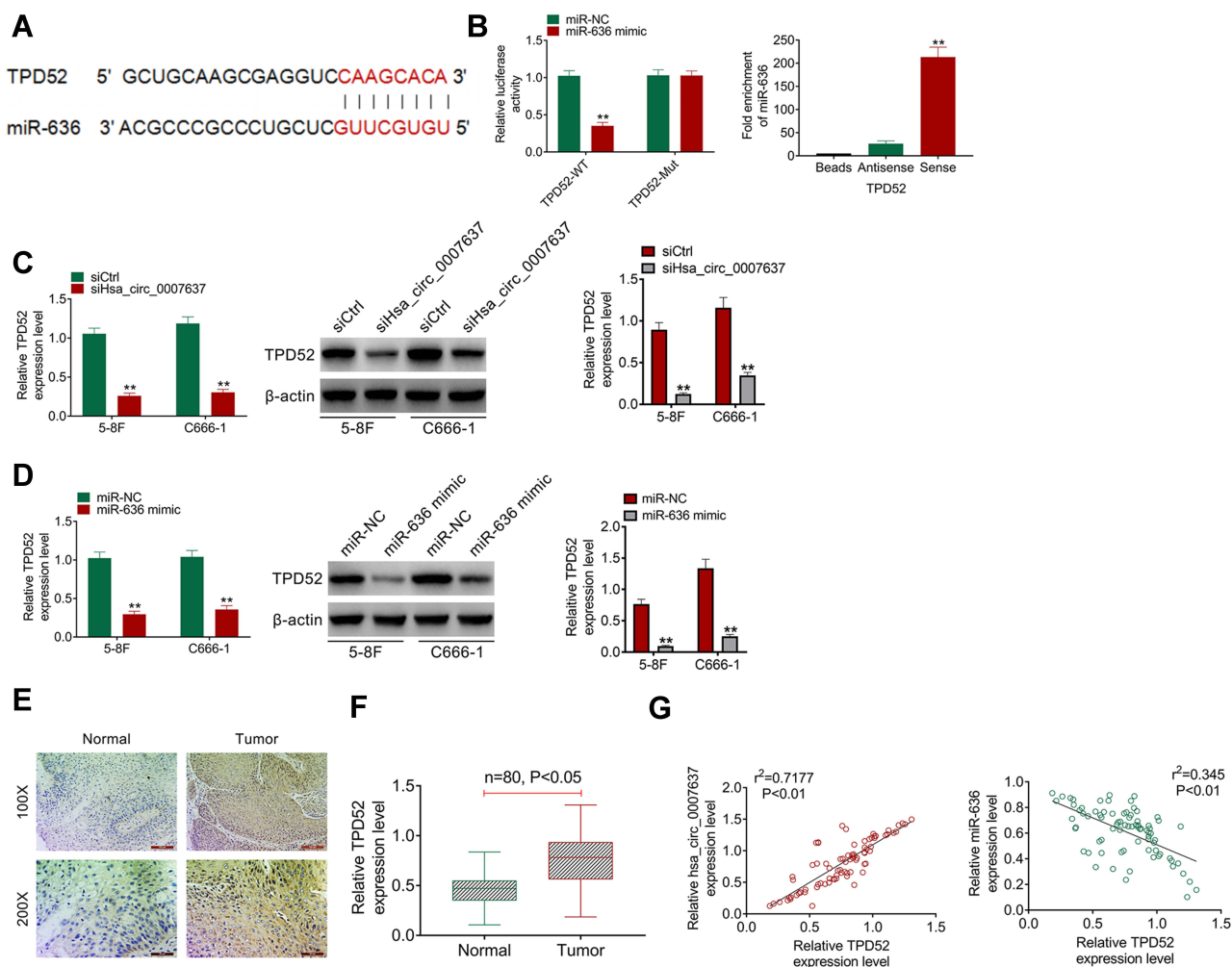
**Figure 3** miR-636 was a target gene of Hsa\_circ\_0007637. **(A)** Hsa\_circ\_0007637 knockdown markedly increased miR-636 expression in NPC cells, but had no obvious effect on miR-661 and miR-940 expression.  $**P < 0.01$  relative to siCtrl group. **(B)** Dual luciferase reporter gene assay indicated that miR-636 was a target gene of Hsa\_circ\_0007637.  $**P < 0.01$  relative to miR-636 NC group. **(C)** The binding site of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 and miR-636 was shown. **(D)** RIP experiment revealed that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 could be precipitated by miR-636.  $**P < 0.01$  relative to miR-636 NC group. **(E)** RNA FISH experiment displayed that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 and miR-636 was mainly colocalized in the cytoplasm. **(F)** miR-636 was lower expressed in tumor tissues of NPC patients. **(G)** The Hsa\_circ\_0007637 and miR-636 expression presented a significant negative correlation in tumor tissues of NPC patients.

**Abbreviations:** NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma; RIP, RNA immunoprecipitation; FISH, fluorescence in situ hybridization.

dramatically higher OD value, lower apoptosis and relative wound width, and higher invasion cell number than that of Ctrl group ( $P < 0.01$ ). In comparison with Hsa\_circ\_0007637 group, 5–8F cells of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 + miR-636 mimic group and Hsa\_circ\_0007637 + siTPD52 group showed remarkably lower OD value, higher apoptosis and relative wound width, and lower invasion cell number ( $P < 0.01$ ) (Figure 5B–E). These results indicated that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 might promote NPC progression by sponging miR-636/TPD52 axis.

## Hsa\_circ\_0007637 Knockdown Suppressed NPC Cells Growth in vivo

The function of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 on NPC cells growth in vivo was explored by xenograft tumor experiment. On day 28 after subcutaneous injection, mice of shHsa\_circ\_0007637 group had a much lower tumor weight and volume than that of shNC group ( $P < 0.01$ ) (Figure 6A–C). qRT-PCR was used to research Hsa\_circ\_0007637, miR-636 and TPD52 expression in xenograft tumors. Relative to shNC group, shHsa\_circ\_0007637 group



**Figure 4** TPD52 was directly inhibited by miR-636. **(A)** The binding site of TPD52 and miR-636 was shown. **(B)** Dual luciferase reporter gene assay revealed that TPD52 was a target gene of miR-636. RNA pull down assay indicated that miR-636 was remarkably pulled down by TPD52.  $**P < 0.01$  compared with miR-636 NC group or Antisense group. **(C)** qRT-PCR and Western blot demonstrated that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 knockdown reduced TPD52 mRNA and protein expression in NPC cells.  $**P < 0.01$  compared with siCtrl group. **(D)** miR-636 overexpression declined TPD52 mRNA and protein expression in NPC cells.  $**P < 0.01$  compared with miR-636 NC group. **(E)** IHC showed more TPD52 positive cells in tumor tissues than that in adjacent normal tissues. **(F)** qRT-PCR displayed that TPD52 mRNA expression was significantly elevated in tumor tissues of NPC patients. **(G)** In tumor tissues of NPC patients, TPD52 mRNA expression was positively correlated with Hsa\_circ\_0007637, but was negatively correlated with miR-636.

**Abbreviations:** NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma; TPD52, tumor protein D52; qRT-PCR, quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction; IHC, immunohistochemistry.

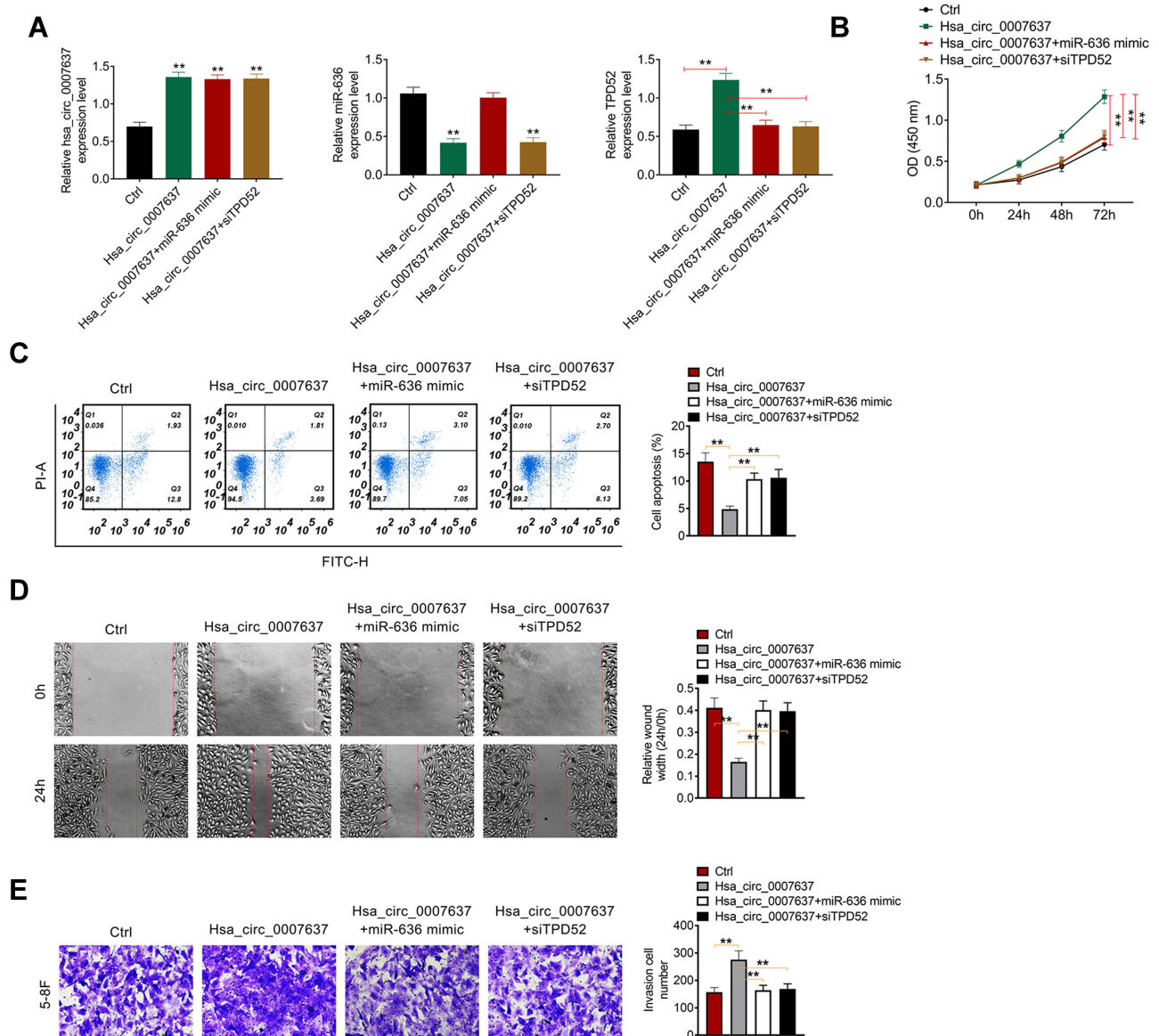
exhibited remarkably lower Hsa\_circ\_0007637 and TPD52 expression, and higher miR-636 expression ( $P < 0.01$ ) (Figure 6D). IHC displayed that less Ki67 positive cells in xenograft tumors of shHsa\_circ\_0007637 group were shown when matched with shNC group (Figure 6E).

## Discussion

circRNAs have attracted increasing attention in recent years. It is not easily degraded by nucleic acid exonuclease due to the special closed-loop structure. Hence, circRNAs are more stable than long non-coding RNAs or microRNAs. It becomes a potential target and biomarker for disease treatment and

diagnosis.<sup>13</sup> In this study, Hsa\_circ\_0007637 had stably closed-loop structure, which could not be easily digested by RNase R. More importantly, Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression was abnormally up-regulated in NPC tissues and cells. High Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression was associated with poor outcomes in NPC patients. Hsa\_circ\_0007637 knockdown weakened NPC cells malignant phenotype in vitro and growth in vivo. This was the first time that the function of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 in NPC progression was studied in detail.

NPC has the characteristics of high malignancy and metastasis rate. Target therapy for NPC has become a research hotspot in recent years. Accumulating evidence

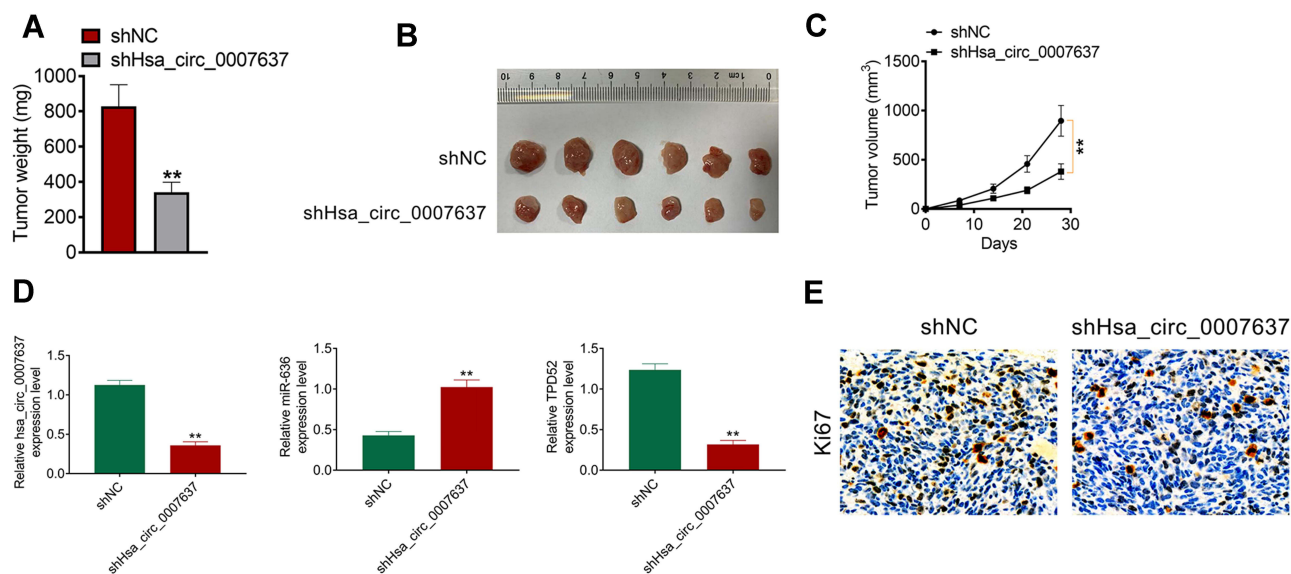


**Figure 5** Hsa\_circ\_0007637 promoted NPC progression by sponging miR-636/TPD52 axis. (A) Hsa\_circ\_0007637, miR-636 and TPD52 expression in 5–8F cells was successfully regulated by transfection. \*\**P* < 0.01 relative to Ctrl group. (B) CCK-8 assay revealed that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 enhanced 5–8F cells proliferation by sponging miR-636/TPD52 axis. \*\**P* < 0.01. (C) Flow cytometry demonstrated that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 weakened 5–8F cells apoptosis by sponging miR-636/TPD52 axis. \*\**P* < 0.01. (D) Wound healing assay indicated that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 promoted 5–8F cells migration by sponging miR-636/TPD52 axis. \*\**P* < 0.01. (E) Transwell experiment illustrated that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 facilitated 5–8F cells invasion by sponging miR-636/TPD52 axis. \*\**P* < 0.01.

**Abbreviations:** NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma; TPD52, tumor protein D52; CCK-8, cell counting kit-8.

revealed that circRNAs were involved in the pathogenesis of NPC. For example, hsa\_circ\_0081534 might be a novel target for NPC target treatment because hsa\_circ\_0081534 inhibition reduced NPC cells growth both in vitro and in vivo by sponging miR-508-5p.<sup>14</sup> Similarly, Circ-ZNF609 was found to be highly expressed in NPC. circ-ZNF609 silencing aberrantly restrained proliferation and accelerated apoptosis of NPC cells via sponging miR-188.<sup>15</sup> Moreover, NPC patients expressed more circ\_0033074 in tumor tissues than that in adjacent normal tissues. In vitro study indicated

that the inhibition of circ\_0033074 remarkably suppressed NPC cells proliferation and invasion.<sup>16</sup> Simultaneously, hsa\_circ\_0028007, hsa\_circ\_0066755 and circ-ZNF609 were demonstrated to be oncogene of NPC, which facilitated the malignant development of NPC through sponging its downstream miRNAs.<sup>17–19</sup> Guo et al<sup>20</sup> identified that the lower expressed circPSMC3 was associated with poor prognosis in NPC patients. Meanwhile, circTGFB2 was discovered to be down-regulated in NPC tissues. The high circTGFB2 expression in NPC patients was related to



**Figure 6** Hsa\_circ\_0007637 knockdown suppressed NPC cells growth in vivo. **(A)** On day 28 after subcutaneous injection, mice of shHsa\_circ\_0007637 group had much lower tumor weight than that of shNC group. **\*\*** $P < 0.01$  relative to shNC group. **(B)** The xenograft tumors were obtained after 28 days of subcutaneous injection. **(C)** Mice of shHsa\_circ\_0007637 group had much lower volume weight than that of shNC group. **\*\*** $P < 0.01$ . **(D)** qRT-PCR indicated that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 knockdown reduced Hsa\_circ\_0007637 and TPD52 expression, but elevated miR-636 expression in xenograft tumors. **\*\*** $P < 0.01$  relative to shNC group. **(E)** IHC revealed that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 knockdown decreased Ki67 expression in xenograft tumors.

**Abbreviations:** NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma; qRT-PCR, quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction; IHC, immunohistochemistry.

favorable prognosis of patients.<sup>21</sup> All of these studies revealed the important regulatory roles of circRNAs in NPC progression. In terms of Hsa\_circ\_0007637, it has rarely been studied in human diseases. Only a recent study indicated that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 was differentially expressed in NPC.<sup>9</sup> Unfortunately, the study did not explore the detailed function of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 in regulating NPC development. Our study firstly demonstrated that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 acted as an oncogene in NPC.

Usually, circRNAs participate in the regulation of human tumors by acting as competing endogenous RNAs. It could regulate mRNA expression by sponging miRNAs.<sup>21</sup> In this article, it was identified that miR-636 was a target gene of Hsa\_circ\_0007637. Hsa\_circ\_0007637 facilitated NPC progression by enhancing TPD52 expression via sponging miR-636. At present, studies focused on miR-636 regulation of NPC development have not been found. According to a previous study, miR-636 has been found to be down-regulated in cervical cancer. By overexpression of miR-636, cervical cancer cells proliferation was suppressed and apoptosis was enhanced. The opposite effect was discovered by down-regulation of miR-636.<sup>22</sup> Chen et al<sup>23</sup> detected the expression of miR-636 in the plasma of urothelial carcinoma patients. miR-636 expression was markedly different between urothelial carcinoma patients and non-urothelial carcinoma patients. However, the study did not continue in-depth experiments to

verify the influence of miR-636 on urothelial carcinoma development. In some other human tumors, the expression of miR-636 has been researched to be regulated by several circRNAs, such as circRNA\_100876 and CircPTPRA.<sup>24,25</sup> Our study firstly detected the expression of miR-636 in NPC patients. It was shown that miR-636 was lower expressed in tumor tissues of NPC patients. RNA FISH experiment indicated that miR-636 and Hsa\_circ\_0007637 were mainly colocalized in the cytoplasm. Rescue experiment illustrated that miR-636 up-regulation reversed the promoting effect of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 on NPC cells malignant phenotype in vitro.

TPD52 was identified as a target gene of miR-636 in this study. Hsa\_circ\_0007637 enhanced NPC progression by elevating TPD52 expression via sponging miR-636. TPD52 is located at chromosome 8q21, which is frequently amplified in several human tumors.<sup>26</sup> The high TPD52 expression has been explored to be associated with worse progression of pancreatic cancer, breast cancer and colorectal cancer, etc.<sup>27–29</sup> Yin et al<sup>30</sup> reported that TPD52 was involved in the regulation of NPC progression. miR-449b-5p suppressed NPC cells malignant phenotype in vitro by inhibiting the expression TPD52. In particular, Zhao et al<sup>31</sup> illustrated that TPD52 knockdown remarkably restrained NPC cells proliferation, invasion and migration. Our paper demonstrated that TPD52 was highly expressed in tumor tissues of NPC patients. TPD52 knockdown reversed the promoting effect of Hsa\_circ\_0007637 on

NPC cells malignant phenotype in vitro. Previous research has investigated that TPD52 knockdown could suppress tumor cells proliferation, migration, invasion and induce tumor cells apoptosis by inhibiting the activity of Akt pathway.<sup>27</sup> However, it has been fully identified that the inhibition of Akt pathway activity was conducive to the suppression of NPC progression.<sup>32,33</sup> Thus, we speculated that TPD52 knockdown might be involved in the NPC progression inhibition by suppressing the activity of Akt pathway.

## Conclusion

In summary, this study concluded, for the first time, that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 was highly expressed in NPC patients and cells. High Hsa\_circ\_0007637 expression was associated with poor prognosis of NPC patients. Hsa\_circ\_0007637 knockdown suppressed NPC progression both in vitro and in vivo. Mechanism research indicated that Hsa\_circ\_0007637 might facilitate NPC progression by enhancing TPD52 expression via sponging miR-636. Therefore, Hsa\_circ\_0007637 might be used as a promising candidate for NPC target treatment.

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## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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