

SOX17 Inhibits Tumor Metastasis Via Wnt Signaling In Endometrial Cancer

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Background: Endometrial cancer (EC) is the most common gynecological malignancy with high incidence of metastasis, while the mechanism of metastasis in EC is not clear.

Methods: Immunohistochemistry and real-time PCR assays were used to assess expression of SOX17 in paraffin-embedded tissues from EC patients and in EC cells. The migration of EC cells was assessed by wound-healing and Transwell assays as well as in an in vitro study of nude mice. In addition, the expression of specific proteins was analyzed by Western blot.

Results: We observed that SOX17 expression levels were relatively high in stage I EC specimens, and were significantly correlated with the epithelial cadherin (E-cadherin) and β -catenin expression. Additionally, stage II EC patients whose specimens had relatively high SOX17 expression levels had better outcomes. Wound-healing and Transwell assays and in vivo murine experiments revealed that SOX17 inhibited EC cell migration. Meanwhile, SOX17 increased expression of E-cadherin and decreased expression of β -catenin and proteins in the Wnt signaling pathway. Moreover, LiCl (β -catenin activator) enhanced the regulatory effects of SOX17 on the expression of E-cadherin, promigratory cadherin, vimentin, and proteins in the Wnt signaling pathway, while XAV93920 (β -catenin inhibitor) exerted the opposite effect. The SOX17 N-terminus was proved to be necessary for these effects. Mechanistic investigations suggested SOX17 inhibits EC cell migration by inactivating the Wnt/ β -catenin–epithelial mesenchymal transition (EMT) axis in EC cells.

Conclusion: We uncovered a common SOX17– β -catenin–EMT mechanism underlying EC cell migration.

Keywords: SOX17, endometrial cancer (EC), migration, high-mobility group (HMG)

Introduction

Endometrial cancer (EC) is the most common gynecological malignancy, with an estimated 54,870 new cases and 10,170 deaths in the US in 2015.¹ Type I EC, which is also known as endometrioid EC, accounts for 70–80% of all EC cases. Additionally, in up to 30% cases of endometrioid EC, the malignancy has already invaded the myometrium upon diagnosis, subsequently leading to local or extra-pelvic metastasis, which is the most fatal consequence of endometrial carcinogenesis.² The poor survival rate associated with advanced EC can be attributed to the fact that the mechanisms underlying its invasiveness and metastasis have not been sufficiently characterized. Thus, identifying novel molecular targets as markers for metastasis and for diagnostic of high-risk patients is extremely meaningful in clinic.

The epithelial–mesenchymal transition (EMT) is critical for endowing incipient cancer cells with invasive and metastatic properties.³ In tumor cells, an essential

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EMT step involves a decrease in epithelial cadherin (E-cadherin) abundance.⁴ A lack of E-cadherin expression is associated with a change from purely membranous expression to membrane–cytoplasmic expression, and is apparently critical for the progression of EC.^{2,5}

β -Catenin was firstly isolated as the intracellular domain that binds E-cadherin to the cytoskeleton.⁶ Decreased E-cadherin expression activates β -catenin and promotes tumor invasiveness and metastasis.⁷ Moreover, β -catenin mediates Wnt/ β -catenin signaling, which is a key element related to the induction of EMT. It has been reported that nuclear β -catenin accumulates in EC⁸ and the improper activation of the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway is essential for EC, especially type I EC.⁹ Sex-determining region Y-box 17 (SOX17) has been identified as an important antagonist and inhibitor of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway and suppresser of β -catenin activity.^{10,11} In EC, SOX17 downregulates the expression of Mastermind like 3 (*MAML3*), and subsequently inhibits the activation of β -catenin and the Wnt signaling pathway.¹²

Previous studies revealed that SOX17 is a member of a transcription factor superfamily and contributes to diverse developmental processes and disease contexts.^{13,14} SOX17 protein comprises 414 amino acids, and includes a high mobility group (HMG) box domain, which influences embryogenesis.¹⁵ Other studies demonstrated that SOX17 plays an important role during the development of various types of cancers,¹⁶ including colorectal cancer, breast cancer, gastric cancer, and hepatocellular carcinoma.^{17–20} Although 8% of EC specimens harbor a mutated *SOX17*,²¹ the regulatory effects of SOX17 on EMT in EC remain unclear.

In this study, we investigated whether SOX17 facilitates EMT and affects EC metastasis. We observed that downregulated *SOX17* increases β -catenin expression, thereby decreasing E-cadherin expression and ultimately enabling EC cell migration.

Materials And Methods

Cells, Patients, And Samples

This study was approved by our hospital's Protection of Human Subjects Committee and was performed according to the relevant guidelines. Specimens were acquired with written informed consent from patients at the Shanghai First Maternity and Infant Hospital Affiliated with

Shanghai Tongji University. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

We analyzed the paraffin-embedded tissues of 90 patients who underwent surgery between January 2009 and January 2012, of whom 42 patients had stage I EC and 48 patients had stage II EC. The tumors were assigned stages (I or II) and histological grades (G2 or G3) based on the 2009 criteria of the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics surgical staging system.²² None of the patients had undergone hormone therapy or radiotherapy before surgery. All of the patients provided written informed consent during follow-up. Follow-up data came from outpatient medical records and telephone inquiries, and updated until January 31, 2015.

Additionally, the human EC cell lines Ishikawa, HEC-1B, AN3CA, RL95-2, and KLE were obtained and maintained as recommended by the China Center for Type Culture Collection.

Immunohistochemistry Analysis

An immunohistochemistry (IHC) analysis was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions with the following antibodies specific for target proteins: SOX17 (ab84990; Abcam, Cambridge, UK), E-cadherin (ab15148; Abcam), and β -catenin (ab16051; Abcam). Scoring was performed independently by two pathologists who were blinded to the clinical and pathological data. Protein staining was evaluated as previously described.²³

RNA Extraction And Analysis

Total RNA was extracted and reverse transcribed as previously described.²⁴ *GAPDH* was used as the reference gene. The following primer pairs were used for PCR amplifications: human *SOX17*, forward: 5'-ATCCTCAGACTCCTGGGTTT-3', reverse: 5'-ACTGTTCAAGTGGCAGACAAA-3'; human *E-cadherin*, forward: 5'-CTTTCAAACACAGC CACGG-3', reverse: 5'-GGTTGATCCTTATCGG TCACA G-3'; human promigratory cadherin (N-cadherin) gene, forward: 5'-ATCCTCAGACTCCTGGGTTT-3', reverse: 5'-ACTGTTCAAGTGGCAGACAA A-3'; human *CTNNB1*, forward: 5'-CAATGGCTTGGAAATGAGACTG-3', reverse: 5'-ACCAGAGTGAAAAGAACGATAGC-3'; human *C-myc*, forward: 5'-CAAGACT CCAGCGCCTTCTC-3', reverse: 5'-CTTCTCATCTTCTTGTTCCT CC-3'; and *GAPDH*, forward: 5'-GGCT CCCTTGGGTATATGGT-3', reverse: 5'-TTGATTTTGG AGGGATCTCG-3'.

Western Blot Analysis

A Western blot analysis was performed as previously described.²⁵ with the following primary antibodies specific for target proteins: SOX17 (ab84990; Abcam), E-cadherin (ab15148; Abcam), N-cadherin (ab76057; Abcam), β -catenin (ab16051; Abcam), C-myc (ab32072; Abcam), and GAPDH (A01020; Sigma-Aldrich, Carlsbad, CA).

Cell Culture And Establishment Of SOX17-Expressing Tumor Cell Clones

All cell lines were obtained from the China Center for Type Culture Collection. Tumor cell clones overexpressing or underexpressing *SOX17* were established as previously described.²⁶

SOX17 RNA-Interference And Overexpression

We designed an oligonucleotide to target the *SOX17* mRNA based on a sequence in the GenBank database (accession number NM022454). The RNA-interference target sequence was as follows: 5'-GGTATATTACTGCAACTAT-3'. A short hairpin RNA (shRNA) sequence was cloned into the pCMV6-Entry vector (Cat. PS100001; Origene, Rockville, MD). Positive clones were identified by PCR and sequenced. A *SOX17* cDNA plasmid was purchased from Origene (Cat. RC220888).

Cell Migration Assays

To conduct a Transwell migration assay, 2×10^4 cells were added to individual upper chambers of a Transwell plate (Corning, Corning, NY), and the lower chambers were stained after an 24-h incubation.

Wound-Healing Assay

Cells were seeded in a 6-well plate and grown to 90–95% confluency. Plate surfaces were scratched with a pipette tip and photographed at 0 and 24 h.

Nude Mice Study

All animal experiments were performed in accordance with the National Institute of Health Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, with the approval of the Scientific Investigation Board of Tongji University School of Medicine. We purchased 4–6-week-old BALB/c nude mice from the Shanghai Laboratory Animal Center. HEC-1B cells stably expressing *SOX17* or cells in which *SOX17* was knocked down were suspended in PBS at a density of 3×10^7 cells/

mL, after which a 200- μ l aliquot of each cell solution was injected into the abdomen of nude mice ($n = 5$). The mice were euthanized 28 days later and their tumors were excised.

Statistical Analysis

All experiments were repeated in triplicate. Data are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation. Significant differences between two groups were determined based on Student's *t*-test. The association between *SOX17* expression and clinicopathological parameters was examined by the Chi-square test. Survival analysis adopted Kaplan-Meier test. A *P* value < 0.05 was used as the threshold for determining significance.

Results

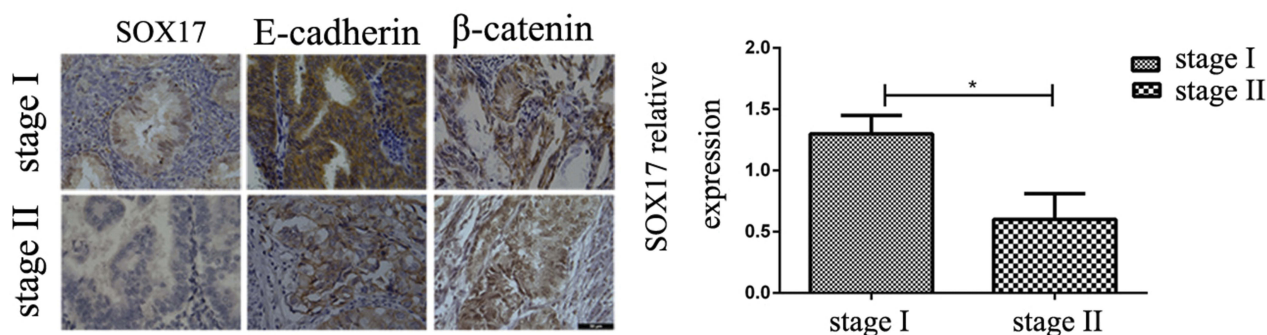
SOX17 Expression Decreased In Stage II EC

An IHC analysis of the paraffin-embedded tissues revealed that the *SOX17* expression levels were significantly lower in stage II EC than in stage I EC (Figure 1A). The expression of β -catenin was negatively correlated with the *SOX17* and E-cadherin levels. The expression of E-cadherin was higher in stage I EC tissues than in stage II EC tissues. The correlations between clinicopathological features and *SOX17* expression are summarized in Table 1. Low *SOX17* levels were observed in the stage II EC samples. We selected the cases of stage II EC, and analyzed the relationship between *SOX17* expression and patient survival. As expected, increasing *SOX17* expression was associated with a higher survival rate (Figure 1B).

SOX17 Expression In EC Cells

We assayed the expression level of *SOX17* in EC cell lines and determined that *SOX17* expression was highest in HEC-1B cells, while it was relatively low in RL95-2 and KLE cells. Therefore, we chose HEC-1B and Ishikawa as the study cell lines (Figure 2A). To confirm the relationship between *SOX17* and β -catenin in EC cells, we performed real-time PCR to analyze the expression levels of the genes encoding these two proteins in EC cells. A relative decrease in *SOX17* expression was observed in HEC-1B cells (defined as a decrease in *SOX17* expression in AN3CA cells). In addition, Figure 2B indicates that there is a fold-change increase for *SOX17* expression relative to the corresponding expression level in AN3CA, as well as a relative decrease in the β -catenin gene expression

A



B

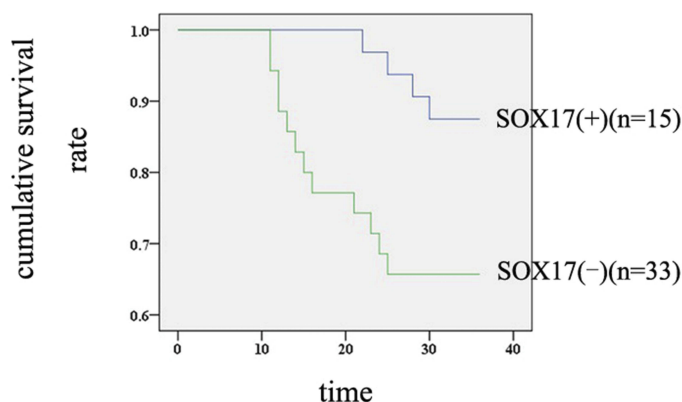


Figure 1 Decrease in SOX17 levels in stage II endometrial cancer (EC). **(A)** Immunohistochemistry analysis of SOX17 expressions in EC tissues. The SOX17 protein abundance was higher in stage I EC tissues. Original magnification: $\times 400$; bar = 50 μ m. **(B)** Influence of SOX17 production on the overall survival of stage II EC patients. Increasing SOX17 levels extended the survival time. * $P < 0.05$.

level, while a opposite pattern was observed in Ishikawa cells (Figure 2B and C).

Since SOX17 is correlated with higher expression in the stage 1 endometrial cancer, we also assayed the effect of the estrogen and progesterone on SOX17 expression. No obvious

effect was observed in HEC-1B and Ishikawa cells when estrogen 10nM or progesterone 10nM were used to treat (Supple Figure 1).

SOX17 Inhibited The Migration And Invasiveness Of EC Cell Lines

Next, we performed wound-healing and Transwell migration assays to analyze the influence of SOX17 on the migration of EC cells, and cell line HEC-1B and Ishikawa were selected as model cell lines. Specifically, the wound-healing assay revealed that *SOX17*-overexpressing cells migrated slower than the controls, while the *SOX17*-knockdown cells migrated faster (Figure 3A). The Transwell migration assay confirmed this observation. After 24 h, we stained the lower Transwell chamber (Figure 3B). Relative to the number of invaded control cells, fewer *SOX17*-overexpressing cells and more *SOX17*-knockdown cells were invaded. The increases and decreases in the number of invasive HEC-1B cells were

Table 1 Clinical Features Of Patients

Feature	All	SOX17 Expression		P
		Low	High	
Age (year)				0.894
<50	37	10	27	
≥ 50	53	15	38	
Stage				0.024
I	42	19	23	
II	48	33	15	
Grade				0.814
II	45	13	32	
III	45	12	33	

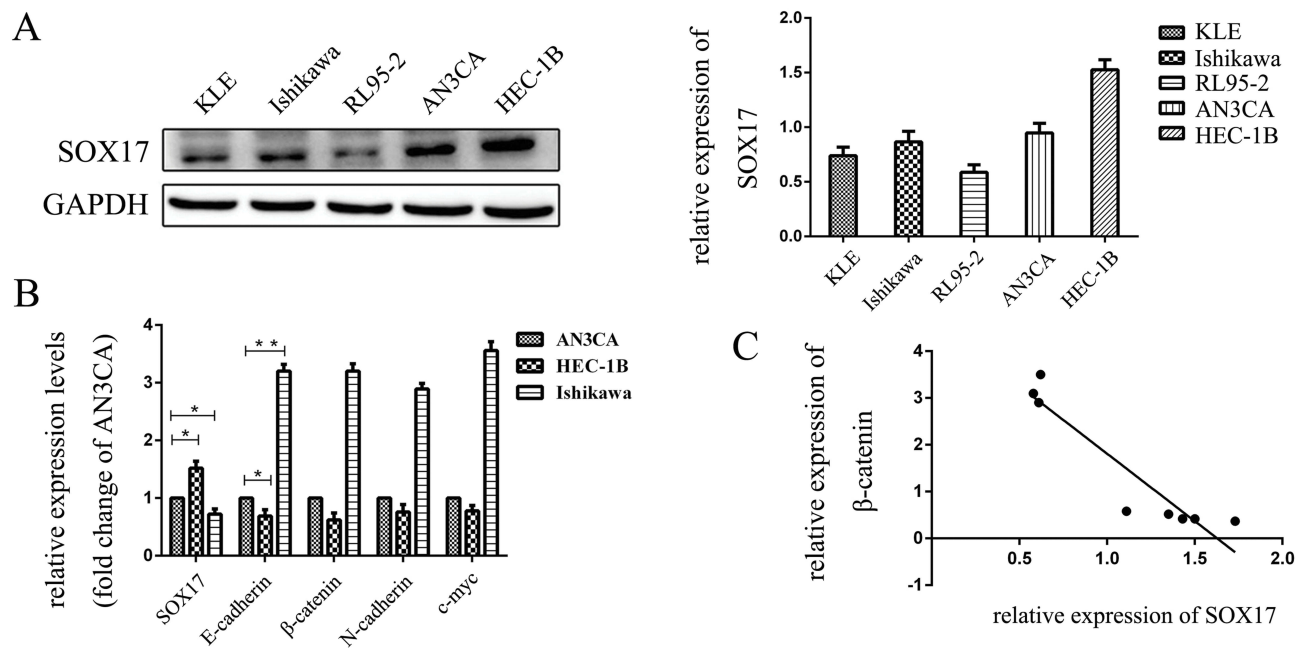


Figure 2 The expression of SOX17 in endometrial cancer (EC) cells. **(A)** Western blot analysis of SOX17 expression in EC cells. **(B)** PCR analysis of SOX17, β-catenin, N-cadherin, vimentin, and *C-myc* mRNA expression in EC cells relative to the GAPDH mRNA level. **(C)** PCR results indicated that low SOX17 expression levels were correlated with increased E-cadherin and β-catenin gene expression in EC cell lines. SOX17 and β-catenin gene expression levels were inversely correlated in human EC cells ($R = -0.936$; $P = 0.001$). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.

35 ± 4.6 and 120 ± 4.7 , respectively, and the increases and decreases in the number of invasive Ishikawa cells were 48 ± 3.9 and 115 ± 5.1 , respectively.

SOX17 Inhibited The Migration Of EC Cell Lines In Vivo

To further investigate the effects of SOX17 on the migration of EC cells, we performed an in vivo experiment involving the peritoneal implantation of transduced cells into BALB/c nude mice (Figure 3C). Tumor sizes and volumes in the SOX17 group were significantly smaller than those of the control group (Figure 3D and E). To further explore the mechanism underlying this phenomenon, we analyzed the expression of the genes encoding SOX17, E-cadherin, and β-catenin using real-time PCR (Figure 3F). Additionally, an IHC analysis of the tumor samples confirmed that tumor growth was inhibited in the SOX17 group (Figure 3G). The tumors from the SOX17 group contained significantly higher E-cadherin levels and lower β-catenin levels compared with the control group.

The N-Terminus Of SOX17 Is Necessary For The Inhibitory Activity Of The Protein

The SOX17 protein consists of 414 amino acids, including the HMG box domain, which contributes to embryogenesis. The N-terminus of SOX17, which comprises 132

amino acids, can specifically bind to the DNA element AACAAAT.²⁷ It has been reported that SOX17 can interact with β-catenin and T-cell factor (TCF)/lymphoid enhancer factor (LEF) proteins via the HMG box. To examine the combined structure of SOX17 and β-catenin, we developed plasmids carrying the SOX17 sequence that encode the N-terminus (amino acids 1–132) or C-terminus (amino acids 201–414) of SOX17 as well as hemagglutinin (HA) tags, and subsequently confirmed HA expression in a Western blot (Figure 4A and B).

We performed wound-healing and Transwell migration assays to analyze the influence of the SOX17 N-terminus on EC cell migration. Cells overexpressing the SOX17 sequence encoding the N-terminus migrated slower than the control cells. Additionally, compared with the control cells, SOX17-knockdown cells were less invasive and fewer of them migrated. In addition, the SOX17 C-terminus did not influence EC cell migration (Figure 4C and D).

SOX17 Increased E-Cadherin Expression And Suppressed EMT In A Process Requiring The SOX17 N-Terminus

We evaluated the effects of SOX17 on EMT and observed that E-cadherin expression increased in SOX17-overexpressing cells but decreased in EC cells after the SOX17

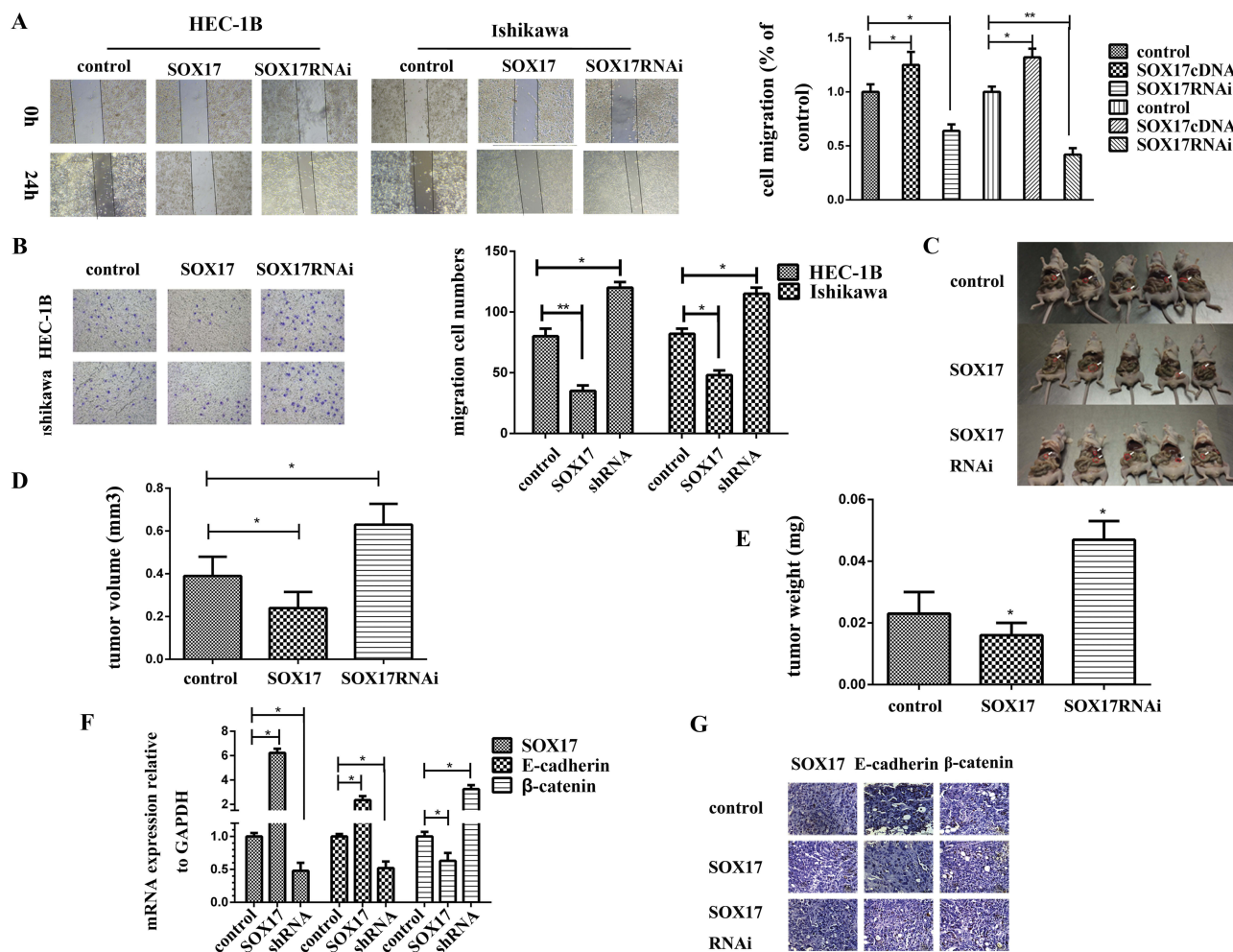


Figure 3 SOX17 inhibits endometrial cancer (EC) cell mobility. **(A)** A wound-healing assay revealed the effect of SOX17 on cell migration. During a 24-h period, SOX17-overexpressing cells spread slower than the controls, whereas cells in which SOX17 was silenced by shRNA exhibited significantly greater cell mobility. **(B)** A Transwell migration assay indicated that SOX17 significantly inhibited the migration of EC cells. **(C)** SOX17 influenced the migration of tumor cells in vivo. After stably transfecting HEC-1B cells with either SOX17 or SOX17 shRNA, mice were inoculated with HEC-1B-SOX17, HEC-1B-SOX17shRNA, or HEC-1B-vector (control). Tumors of the HEC-1B-SOX17-treated group were smaller than those of the HEC-1B-SOX17shRNA-treated group. **(D)** Tumor volumes of the HEC-1B-SOX17-treated group were smaller than those of the HEC-1B-SOX17shRNA-treated group. **(E)** Tumor weights of the HEC-1B-SOX17-treated group were lower than those of the HEC-1B-SOX17shRNA-treated group. **(F)** Real-time PCR analysis confirmed that E-cadherin mRNA levels were higher, while β -catenin mRNA expression was lower, in the HEC-1B-SOX17-treated group. **(G)** Tumor E-cadherin expression was higher in the HEC-1B-SOX17-treated group than in the HEC-1B-SOX17shRNA-treated or control groups according to an immunohistochemistry analysis. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.

RNA-interference treatment. The expression of vimentin and β -catenin was retained in SOX17-overexpressing cells, but induced in SOX17-silenced cells (Figure 5A). To investigate the role of SOX17 in EMT, we generated HEC-1B and Ishikawa cell lines overexpressing SOX17. Interestingly, upregulated SOX17 expression led to increased E-cadherin gene expression levels, but decreased expression levels of the related genes (N-cadherin and vimentin), relative to the corresponding expression levels in cells bearing the empty vector (Figure 5B–D).

Compared with the corresponding expression level in the control cells, the knockdown of SOX17 considerably

decreased the expression of E-cadherin, which encodes a typical epithelial marker. In contrast, the knockdown of SOX17 was associated with an increase in the expression of the related genes N-cadherin and vimentin (Figure 5B–D).

An assay of the expression of E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin, and C-myc revealed that the SOX17 N-terminus increased the abundance of E-cadherin at the mRNA and protein levels, but decreased the abundances of β -catenin, N-cadherin, vimentin, and C-myc at the mRNA level (Figure 6A, B and C). This effect was eliminated following the application of a β -catenin inhibitor XAV93920, while the application of a β -catenin

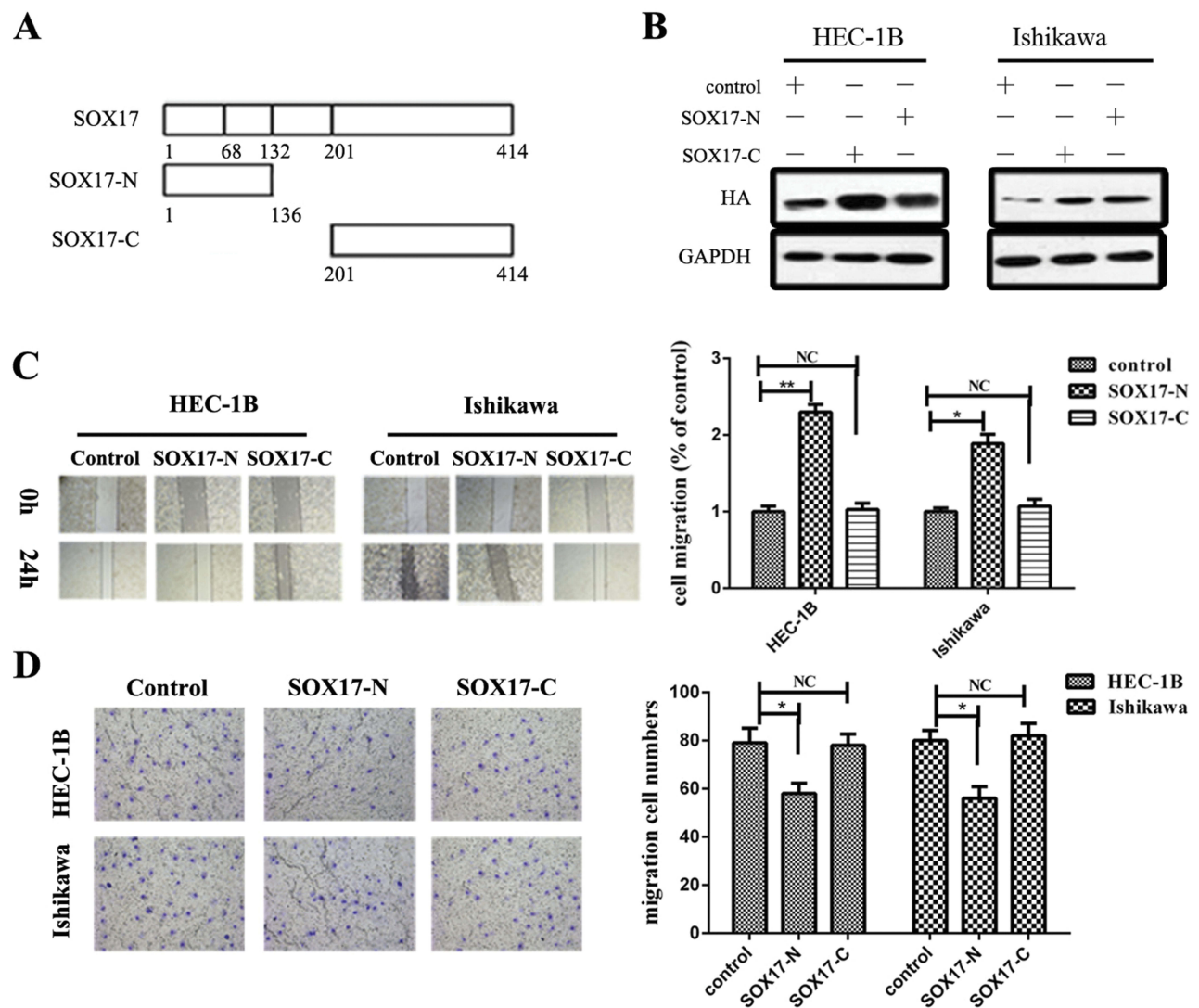


Figure 4 The SOX17 N-terminus is necessary for the inhibitory activity of the protein. **(A)** Structures of the SOX17 N-terminus and C-terminus. Plasmids carrying sequences encoding the SOX17 N-terminus or C-terminus and the HA tag were developed. **(B)** Western blotting involving HA antibodies verified the effects of the transfection with SOX17-N or SOX17-C. **(C)** Wound-healing assay revealed that the SOX17 N-terminus inhibited endometrial cancer (EC) cell migration, whereas the SOX17 C-terminus did not. **(D)** Transwell migration assay indicated that SOX17-C significantly inhibited EC cell migration. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.

activator LiCl enhanced the effect (Figure 6A and B). The changes in the protein levels were consistent with the changes in the mRNA levels, as determined in a Western blot (Figure 6C).

SOX17 Overexpression Decreased C-myc Levels, But Increased E-Cadherin Expression Via The Wnt/ β -Catenin Pathway

The *C-myc* gene is targeted by the Wnt signaling pathway, and β -catenin enhances *C-myc* transcriptional activity. Because E-cadherin production is apparently suppressed by β -catenin,⁷ we focused on the mechanism by which SOX17 regulates the β -catenin–E-cadherin axis. Thus, we

analyzed the SOX17-induced expression of genes encoding E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin, and C-myc. Our data indicated that SOX17 upregulated the expression of the E-cadherin gene, while exerting an opposite effect on the genes encoding β -catenin, N-cadherin, vimentin, and C-myc (Figure 7A). This effect was eliminated in response to a β -catenin inhibitor, while a β -catenin activator enhanced the effect (Figure 7B). Western blot assay revealed that the changes in protein levels were consistent with the changes in mRNA levels (Figure 7B). We performed a Transwell assay to further verify the key effect of β -catenin on SOX17 that influences EC cell migration. The addition of a β -catenin inhibitor after the SOX17

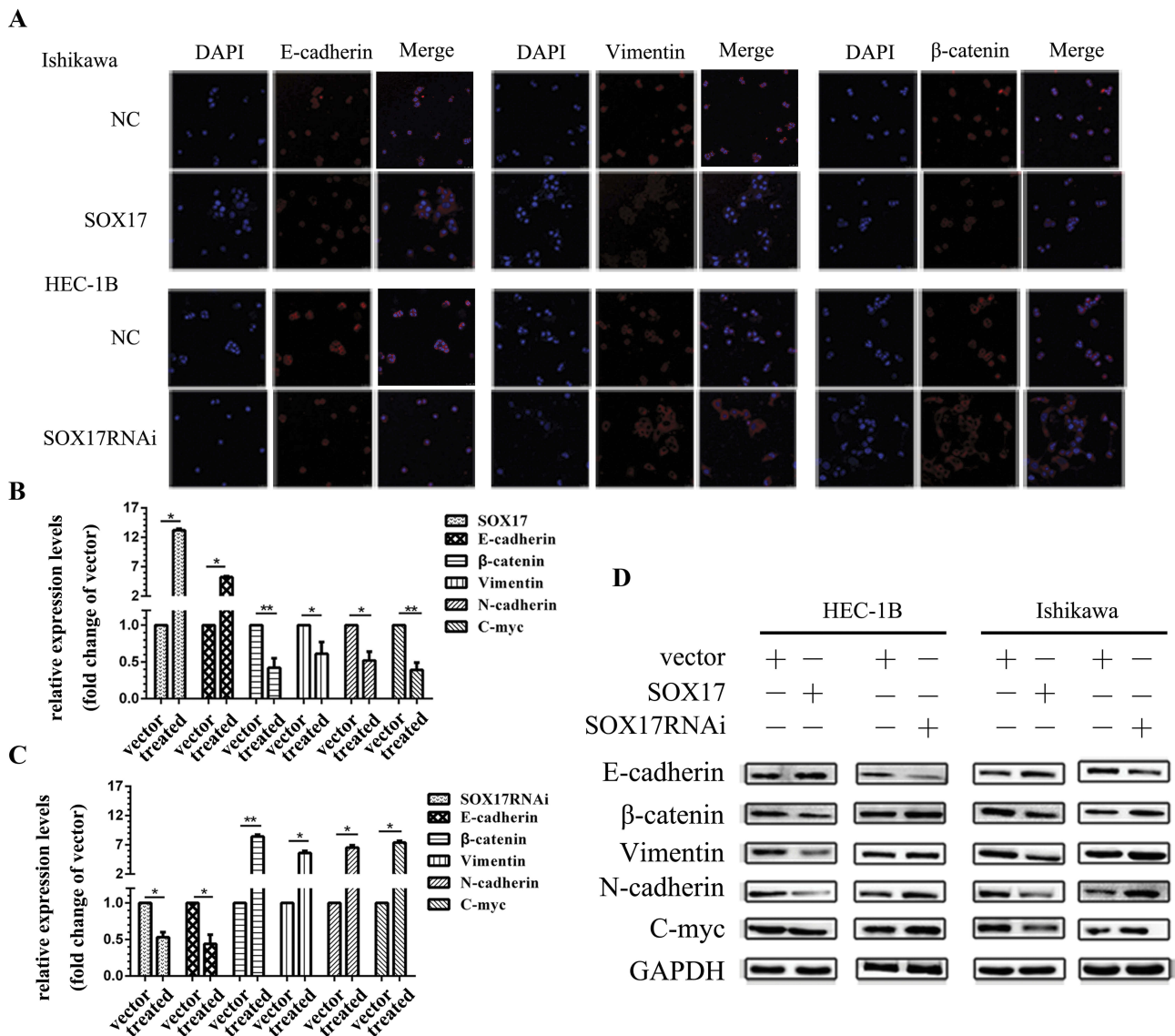


Figure 5 SOX17 suppresses E-cadherin expression and epithelial mesenchymal transition. **(A)** Immunofluorescence analysis revealed that E-cadherin, vimentin, and β -catenin co-localized in Ishikawa and HEC-1B cell nuclei. Increased SOX17 expression decreased vimentin and β -catenin expression. **(B)** At 48 h after the transfection with SOX17, E-cadherin mRNA levels increased, while those of β -catenin, N-cadherin, vimentin, and C-myc decreased. **(C)** At 48 h after the transfection with SOX17 shRNA, E-cadherin mRNA levels increased, while the β -catenin, N-cadherin, vimentin, and C-myc mRNA levels decreased. **(D)** Western blotting at 72 h after the transfection with either SOX17 or SOX17 shRNA indicated the protein levels reflected the changes in mRNA levels. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.

transfection decreased cell migration, while the addition of a β -catenin activator had the opposite effect (Figure 7C). Meanwhile, as expected, SOX17 RNA-interference inversely changed expression when the β -catenin inhibitor or activator was applied (Figure 8A–C).

Discussion

In this study, we observed that SOX17 expression was relatively low in late-stage EC tissue, and were negatively correlated with E-cadherin expression. Our hypothesis that SOX17 is involved in the mechanism mediating cancer

migration was verified by wound-healing and Transwell assays as well as an in vivo animal experiment. To assess the molecular mechanisms underlying EC cell invasiveness, we focused on β -catenin. We observed the strengthened or diminished effects by β -catenin activator and inhibitor accordingly. We also proved, for the first time, that the SOX17 N-terminus is required for EC cell migration. Additionally, we demonstrated the effect of SOX17 on EC metastasis for the first time.

Cadherin switching is necessary for the increased motility associated with EMT.²⁸ Additionally, E-cadherin is

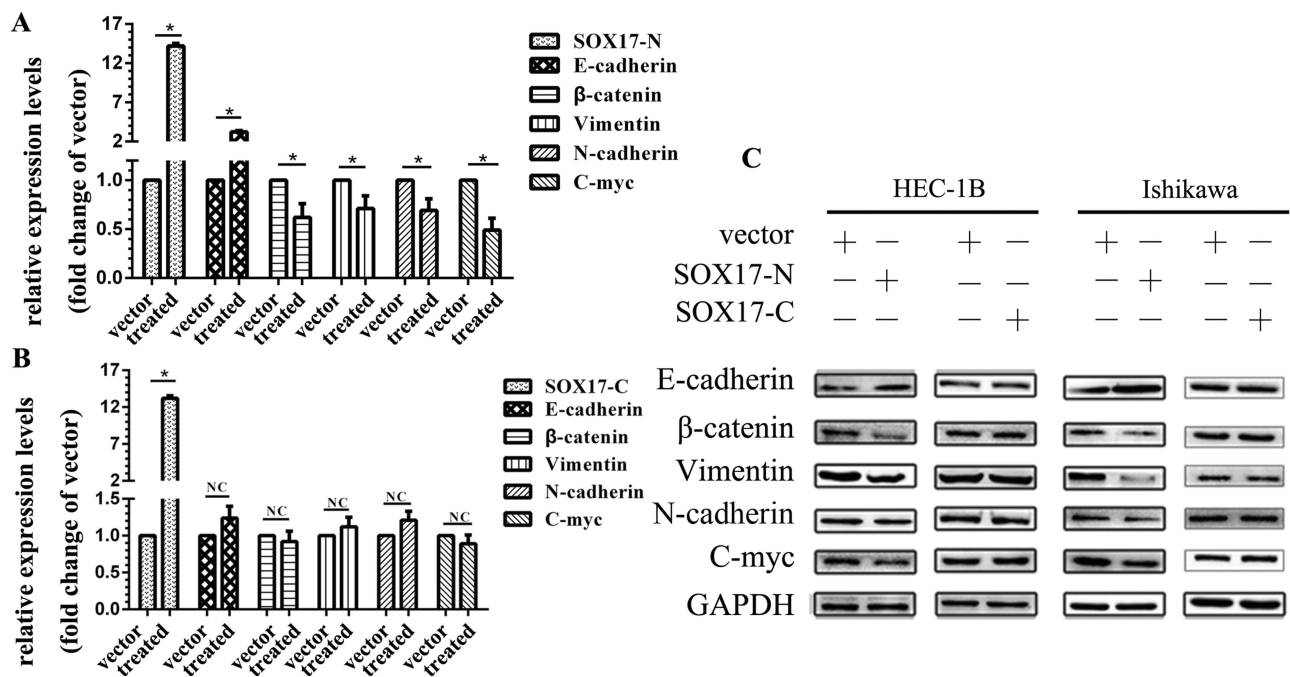


Figure 6 N-terminus of SOX17 suppresses E-cadherin expression and epithelial mesenchymal transition. **(A)** Real-time PCR analysis at 48 h after the transfection with the SOX17-N plasmid indicated E-cadherin mRNA levels increased, while the β-catenin, N-cadherin, vimentin, and C-myc mRNA levels decreased. **(B)** At 48 h after the transfection with the SOX17-C plasmid, mRNA levels were not significantly affected. **(C)** Proteins were detected at 72 h after the transfection with either the SOX17-N plasmid or the SOX17-C plasmid. * $P < 0.05$.

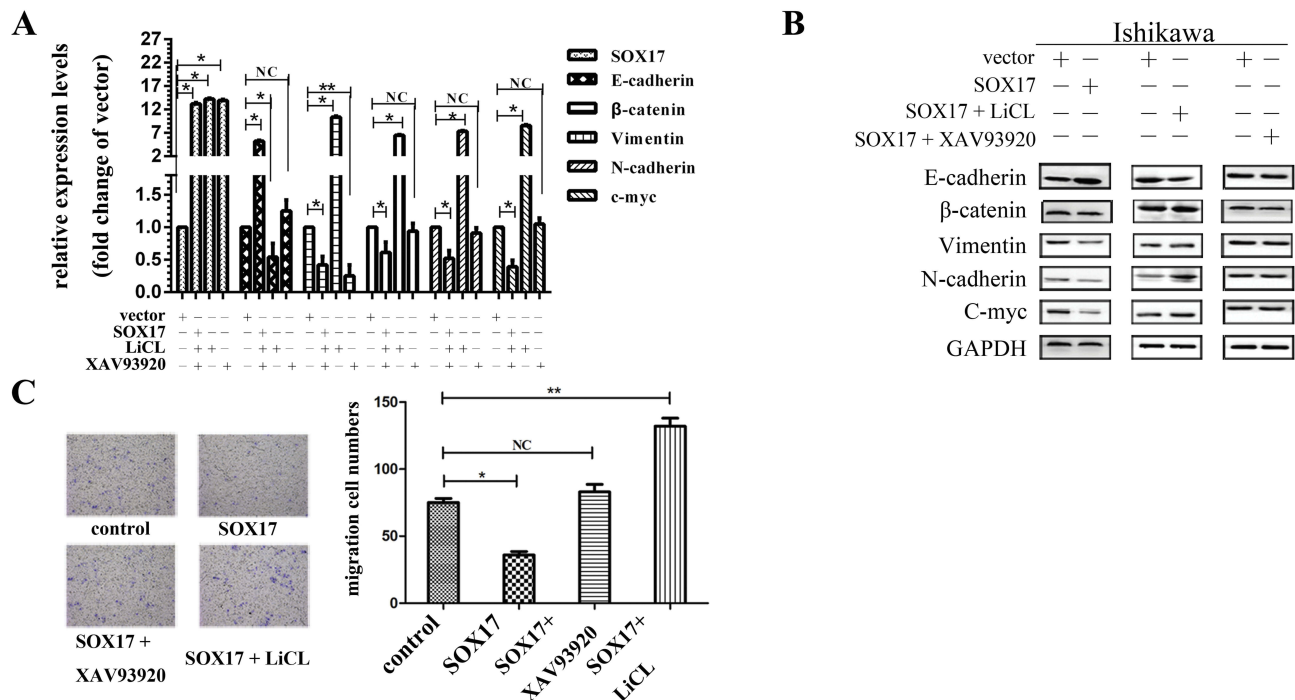


Figure 7 SOX17 inactivates Wnt-based epithelial mesenchymal transition signaling in endometrial cancer (EC) cells. **(A)** Cells were transfected with SOX17, and then 24 h later, they were treated with XAV9392 (β-catenin inhibitor) or LiCl (β-catenin activator) for 24 h, after which mRNA levels were assayed. The increase in E-cadherin expression in cells transfected with SOX17 was inhibited by XAV9392. **(B)** Proteins were analyzed by Western blot. **(C)** Migration of cells after the SOX17 transfection and treatment with XAV9392 or LiCl. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.

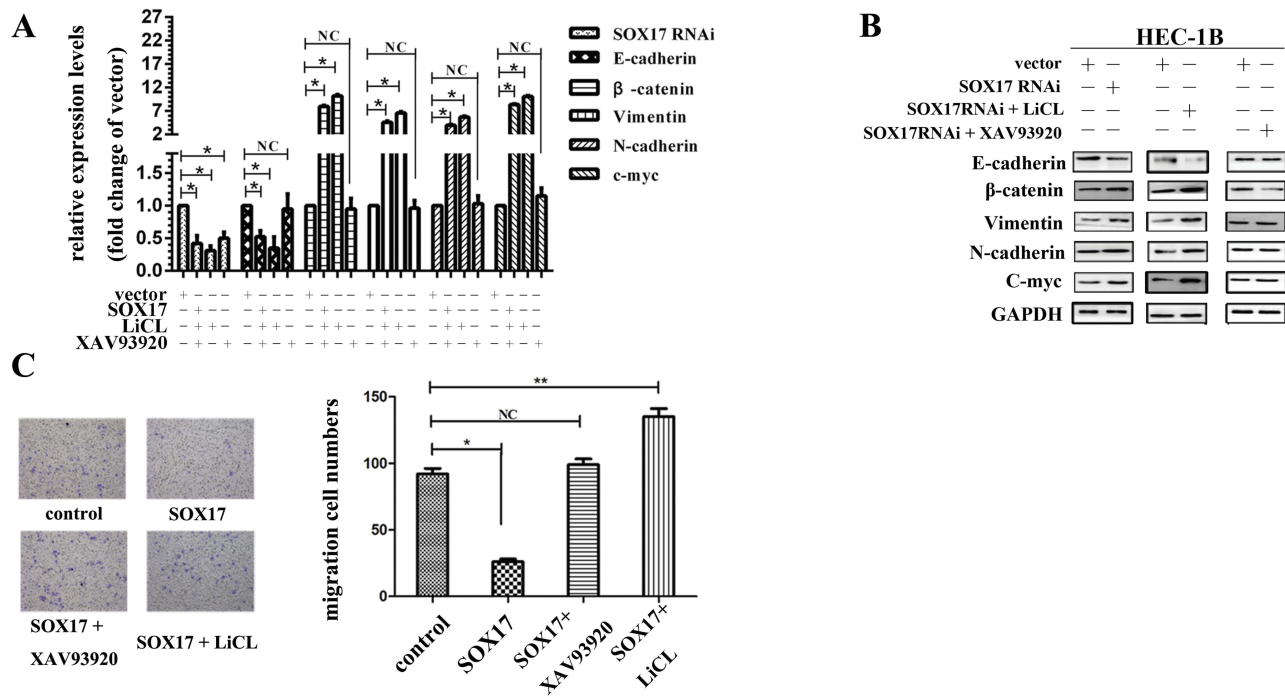


Figure 8 N-terminus of SOX17 inactivates Wnt-based epithelial mesenchymal transition signaling in endometrial cancer (EC) cells. **(A)** mRNA levels were detected after the SOX17 shRNA transfection and XAV93920 or LiCl treatment. **(B)** Changes in protein levels are shown. **(C)** Migration of EC cells after the transfection and subsequent treatment. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.

converted to mesenchymal N-cadherin, which promotes tumor invasiveness and metastasis.²⁹ In the present study, SOX17 suppressed EC cell migration and invasion in vivo and in vitro, increased E-cadherin mRNA and protein expression, and decreased N-cadherin expression. These results support the crucial role for SOX17 in EMT. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to reveal the effect of SOX17 on EMT.

Approximately 8% of EC specimens harbor a mutated SOX17,²¹ and SOX17 mutation was significantly associated with microsatellite instability (MSI) which present in about 30% of endometrioid endometrial carcinomas (EECs).³⁰ In the samples used in this study from 90 EC patients, 25.6% of the stage I samples and 16.7% of the stage II samples expressed SOX17. Higher SOX17 mutations associated with MSI were found in stage II samples.³¹ Functional assessment analysis showed that hotspot missense mutations have the transcriptional activities, but neither of the frameshift mutant proteins.³¹

Nuclear β -catenin reportedly accumulates in EC⁸ and we determined that SOX17 levels are negatively correlated with β -catenin levels. Additionally, SOX17

negatively regulates the β -catenin/TCF transcriptional activity in the Wnt/ β -catenin signal transduction pathway.^{11,18} A recent study reported that SOX17 binds to the β -catenin gene promoter and inhibits tumor formation by suppressing β -catenin expression in cervical cancer.³² The essential SOX17 residues for this process are Lys512, Asp513, and Glu514.³³ SOX17-HMG box domain mutations weaken the interaction with β -catenin, and hinder the signal transduction.³⁰ In endometrial cancer, SOX17 binded to the MAML3 promoter, and MAML3 interacted with β -catenin, then SOX17 decreased Wnt pathway protein expression and suppressed EC cell proliferation.¹²

Our results also verified that SOX17 co-localizes with β -catenin and suppresses its activity. The Wnt/ β -catenin pathway is a key factor that induces EMT. The activated Wnt pathway also induces β -catenin dissociation from the adherens junction complex and the translocation into the nucleus.³⁴ In the present study, XAV93920 was used to inhibit the Wnt/ β -catenin pathway, while LiCl was used as the activator.³⁵ The XAV93920 treatment inhibited the SOX17 effect on EMT, while the LiCl treatment had the opposite effect. These results suggest that the interaction

with β -catenin is critical for the SOX17-induced inhibition of EMT.

Several studies have shown that the *C-myc* gene is the downstream target of β -catenin and is involved in the induction of the EMT phenotype in tumors.³⁶ In our study, SOX17 decreased mRNA and protein expression of C-myc according to levels of β -catenin. Moreover, the β -catenin inhibitor or activator suppressed or enhanced the effect of SOX17 on C-myc expression, implying that SOX17 influences EMT through the Wnt signaling pathway.

An earlier investigation confirmed that SOX17 interacts with TCF/LEF family members via its HMG box domain.³⁷ The HMG box, comprising 79 amino acids, binds to the minor groove of specific DNA sequences^{38,39} and exerts its transcriptional effects through its interactions with co-activators or co-repressors.⁴⁰ We added the HA tag to the SOX17 N-terminus containing an HMG domain. We observed that the SOX17 C-terminus lacking an HMG domain had no effect on EMT, while the N-terminus with an HMG domain was necessary for the SOX17-mediated effect on EMT.

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Disclosure

The authors declare no conflicts of interest in this work.

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