

CircRNA circUGGT2 Contributes to Hepatocellular Carcinoma Development via Regulation of the miR-526b-5p/RAB1A Axis

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
Cancer Management and Research

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Background: Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is a common malignant tumor in the world. Circular RNA hsa_circ_0008274 (circUGGT2) is reported to be upregulated in HCC tissues. Notwithstanding, the role and regulatory mechanism of circUGGT2 in HCC are indistinct.

Methods: Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) was implemented to examine the levels of circUGGT2, microRNA (miR)-526b-5p, and ras-related protein Rab-1A (RAB1A) mRNA in HCC tissues and cells. Cell proliferation and colony formation were assessed with 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazoliumbromide (MTT) or colony formation assays. The levels of cyclin D1, proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA), and RAB1A were detected with Western blotting. Cell cycle progression, migration, and invasion were evaluated by using flow cytometry or transwell assays. The relationship between circUGGT2 or RAB1A and miR-526b-5p was verified via dual-luciferase reporter and/or RNA pull-down assays. Xenograft assay was executed to confirm the role of circUGGT2 in vivo.

Results: We observed that circUGGT2 and RAB1A were upregulated while miR-526b-5p was downregulated in HCC tissues and cells. CircUGGT2 silencing suppressed tumor growth in vivo and curbed proliferation, colony formation, cell cycle progression, migration, and invasion of HCC cells in vitro. Mechanically, circUGGT2 regulated RAB1A expression via competitively binding to miR-526b-5p. Also, the inhibitory influence of circUGGT2 silencing on the malignancy of HCC cells was overturned by miR-526b-5p inhibitor. Furthermore, RAB1A overexpression reversed the suppressive influence of miR-526b-5p mimic on the malignancy of HCC cells.

Conclusion: CircUGGT2 silencing inhibited HCC development via modulating the miR-526b-5p/RAB1A axis, providing a possible target for HCC treatment.

Keywords: HCC, circUGGT2, miR-526b-5p, RAB1A

Introduction

Liver cancer is the fourth leading cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide, with approximately 782,000 deaths and 841,000 new cases each year.¹ Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the main histological subtype of liver cancer.² Also, HCC has high invasiveness, poor prognosis, and limited treatment in the clinic.³ Although significant progress has been made in the treatment of HCC, the 5-year survival rate of HCC patients is still low.⁴ Therefore, the current research aimed to reveal the latent molecular mechanism of HCC.

Circular RNAs (circRNAs) are usually derived from exons of pre-mRNAs in lariate-circulating or back-spacing manner.⁵ CircRNAs are mainly distributed in the cytoplasm,

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where they take part in a series of biological processes by interacting with microRNAs (miRs).⁶ Increasing researches have revealed that circRNAs are associated with the initiation and advancement of diverse tumors.⁷ For instance, circRNA circBPTF accelerated bladder cancer recurrence and advancement through sponging miR-31-5p and regulating RAB27A expression.⁸ CircRNA UDP-glucose glycoprotein glucosyltransferase 2 (circUGGT2), also termed as hsa_circ_0008274, had been revealed to be upregulated in HCC tissues (GSE94508).⁹ Also, it was reported that circUGGT2 modulated papillary thyroid carcinoma development through regulation of the AMPK and mTOR pathways.¹⁰ However, the role and latent regulatory mechanism of circUGGT2 in HCC are unclear.

MiRs are another subtype of non-coding RNAs that modulate almost all signaling pathways in cells.¹¹ MiRs have great potential to improve cancer prognosis and diagnosis.¹² For example, miR-345-5p had been reported as a promising target for pancreatic cancer treatment.¹³ MiR-526b was uncovered to exert a repressive role in a series of cancers.^{14,15} It was reported that miR-526b was related to the malignancy of HCC cells.¹⁶ Nevertheless, it is unknown whether miR-526b-5p can be regulated by circUGGT2 in HCC.

Ras-related protein Rab-1A (RAB1A) is a small GTPase that mediates the transport of vesicles from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi.¹⁷ The aberrant expression of RAB1A was proved to be related to tumor advancement.^{18,19} For example, RAB1A could facilitate migration and invasion of colorectal cancer cells via regulating the mTOR/S6K1 pathway.²⁰ Furthermore, RAB1A expression was associated with tumor T stage and size in lung cancer.²¹ Also, RAB1A contributed to cell migration and proliferation in HCC cells.²² However, the molecular mechanisms related to RAB1A in HCC progression have not been fully understood.

In this study, we verified that circUGGT2 exerted a promoting influence in HCC. Moreover, circUGGT2 knockdown impeded tumor growth through downregulating RAB1A via sponging miR-526b-5p.

Materials and Methods

Patient-Derived Samples

The research was ratified by the Ethics Committee of People's Hospital of Rizhao (No. 2018RZ991), and was performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki principles. Forty-eight paired HCC tissues and paracarcinoma tissues were collected from People's Hospital

of Rizhao. Written informed consents were obtained from all enrolled patients. None of these patients accepted pre-operative radiotherapy or chemotherapy.

Cell Culture and Transfection

HCC cell lines HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1, and human normal liver cells THLE-2 were bought from Bena Culture Collection (Suzhou, Jiangsu, China). HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM, HyClone, Logan, UT, USA). THLE-2 cells were cultured in BEGM Bullet Kit (Lonza, Basel, Switzerland). These cells were kept in a moist atmosphere with 5% CO₂ at 37°C. The used medium was supplemented with fetal bovine serum (FBS, 10%, Solarbio, Beijing, China) and streptomycin/penicillin (1%, Solarbio).

The designated oligonucleotides or vectors were transfected into HCC cells using Lipofectamine 3000 reagent (Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY, USA) when reached 8090% confluence. Small interference (si) RNA targeting circUGGT2 (si-circUGGT2) and corresponding negative control (si-NC), as well as miR-526b-5p mimic and inhibitor (miR-526b-5p and anti-miR-526b-5p) and their matching negative controls (miR-NC and anti-miR-NC) were obtained from GenePharma (Shanghai, China). The overexpression vectors of circUGGT2 (circUGGT2) and RAB1A (pcDNA-RAB1A) were constructed through cloning the full-length sequence of circUGGT2 or RAB1A into the empty pLCDH-ciR vector (vector) (Geneseed, Guangzhou, China) or pcDNA3.1 vector (pcDNA) (Life Technologies), respectively.

RNA Preparation and Quantitative Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (qRT-PCR)

The nuclear RNA and cytoplasmic RNA were isolated from HCC cells with the PARIS Kit (Life Technologies). Total RNA was isolated from tissue samples and cells using the miRNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen, San Diego, CA USA). Complementary DNA (cDNA) was synthesized with the M-MLV Reverse Transcriptase (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) or MicroRNA Reverse Transcription Kit (Life Technologies). QRT-PCR was executed by using the CFX96 Real-time PCR Detection System (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA) with the SYBR Green PCR Master Mix (Bio-Rad). The relative expression of circUGGT2, UGGT2, miR-526b-5p, and RAB1A mRNA were figured with the 2^{-ΔΔCt} method, and glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) or

U6 small nuclear RNA (snRNA) was served as an internal control. The primers for miR-526b-5p (MIRAP00513) were bought from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany) and the other primers were listed as below: GAPDH (F:5'-GACTCCA CTCACGGCAAATTCA-3'; R:5'-TCGCTCCTGGAAGATG GTGAT-3'), circUGGT2 (F:5'-TGGGTGGAGTATGATGC TGA-3'; R:5'-CACACCAGGTTTCACACCAC-3'), UGGT2 (F:5'-CCTTCGCAATCTTGGGATCAA-3'; R:5'-GCCGGAT CAATAAACAGAACCA-3'), RAB1A (F:5'-AGATTA AAA AGCGAATGGGTCCC-3'; R:5'-GCTTGACTGGAGTGCT CTGAAT-3'), and U6 snRNA (F:5'-GCTCGCTTCGGC AGCACA-3'; R:5'-GAGGTATTTCGACCAGAGGA-3').

Actinomycin D (ActD) Treatment and RNase R Digestion

HCC cells were cultured in DMEM containing ActD (2 µg/mL, Sigma, St Louis, MO, USA) for 0, 4, 8, 12, or 24 h to impede RNA transcription. Total RNA of HCC cells were incubated with 3 U/µg RNase R (Geneseed) for 15 min at 37°C. Subsequently, the levels of circUGGT2 and UGGT2 were analyzed with qRT-PCR.

Cell Proliferation Assay

The proliferation of HCC cells was analyzed with 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay. In short, HCC cells (1×10^3 cells/well) were seeded on 96-well plates and kept for 24 h, 48 h, or 72 h. Next, the MTT solution (0.5 mg/mL, Sigma) was added to each well. Subsequently, the crystals were dissolved using dimethyl sulfoxide (150 µL, Sigma). Then, the optical density at 570 nm was measured with a microplate reader (Bio-Rad).

Cell Colony Formation Assay

The transfected HCC cells (1×10^3 cells/well) were seeded on 6-well plates and cultured for 14 days. After fixation with paraformaldehyde (4%, Sigma), the cells were stained with crystal violet (0.5%, Beyotime, Shanghai, China). Next, the colonies (>50 cells) were counted and photographed via the light microscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan).

Western Blotting

The RIPA lysis buffer (Beyotime) was employed to isolate total protein from tissue samples and cells. Total protein concentration was quantified with the BCA Protein Assay Kit (Pierce, Rockford, IL, USA). For Western blotting analysis, total protein was separated with the sodium

dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE). Next, the separated proteins were transferred to the polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membranes (Beyotime). Subsequently, the membranes were immersed in Tris Buffered Saline Tween (TBST) Buffer containing 5% skim milk. Next, the membranes were incubated with primary antibodies, including anti-cyclin D1 (#2922, 1:1000), anti-proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) (#2586, 1:2000), anti-RAB1A (#13,099, 1:1000), and anti-GAPDH (#51,332, 1:1000). Thereafter, the membranes were incubated with a secondary antibody (#7076 or #7074). The immunoblots were visualized with enhanced chemiluminescence solution (Beyotime). GAPDH was deemed as a loading control. All antibodies were bought from Cell Signaling Technology (Boston, MA, USA).

Cell Cycle Analysis

After transfection for 48 h, HCC cells (1×10^6 cells/mL) were harvested and washed with PBS. Then, the cells were fixed with ethanol (70%) at 4°C overnight. Next, the cells were washed PBS, and then treated with RNase A (0.1 mg/mL, Sigma) and propidium iodide (0.05 mg/mL, Sigma) at 37°C for 30 min. Subsequently, the distribution of the cells was evaluated by using a FACScan flow cytometry (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA) with CellQuest software.

Cell Migration and Invasion Assay

Cell migration was evaluated with an 8 µm pore membrane filter (Costar, Cambridge, MA, USA). The lower chamber was replenished with DMEM containing FBS (10%), and the upper chamber was supplemented with serum-free DMEM containing HCC cells (1×10^5 cells). After 24 h incubation, the cells on the lower surface were fixed with paraformaldehyde (4%, Sigma) and then stained with crystal violet (0.5%, Beyotime). For invasion assay, the upper chamber was covered with Matrigel (BD Biosciences). The cells were counted with a light microscope (Olympus) at 100 × magnification.

RNA Pull-Down Assay

The biotinylated-circUGGT2 probe (circUGGT2 probe) and Oligo probe were obtained from Sigma. In brief, the circUGGT2 probe was incubated with C-1 magnetic beads (Life Technologies) to generate the probe-coated beads. Thereafter, the lysates of HCC cells were incubated with the probe-coated beads. The bound RNA was extracted with TRIzol reagent (Sigma). The levels of circUGGT2 and miR-526-5p were detected with qRT-PCR.

Dual-Luciferase Reporter Assay

The binding sites between circUGGT2 and miR-526-5p were predicted by using circBank, starBase, and circinteractome databases. The binding sites of miR-526b-5p in RAB1A were predicted with the starBase v2.0 database. The sequences of wild type circUGGT2 (circUGGT2 WT), mutant circUGGT2 (circUGGT2 MUT), wild type 3' untranslated regions (UTR) of RAB1A (RAB1A 3'-UTR-WT), and mutant 3'UTR of RAB1A (RAB1A 3'-UTR-MUT) were synthesized and inserted into the pmirGLO luciferase vectors (Promega) to construct luciferase reporter vectors, respectively. Then, the luciferase reporter vectors were cotransfected into HCC cells with miR-NC or miR-526b-5p. The luciferase activities were analyzed with the luciferase reporter assay kit (Promega) by normalizing the firefly luminescence to Renilla luminescence.

Xenograft Assay

Lentivirus carrying short hairpin RNA targeting circUGGT2 (sh-circUGGT2) and corresponding negative control (sh-NC) were bought from GenePharma. For stable knockdown of circUGGT2, HuH-7 cells were infected with lentivirus particles and then selected with puromycin (2 µg/mL). The protocols of xenograft assay were authorized by the Animal Ethics Committee of People's Hospital of Rizhao. Animal studies were performed in compliance with the ARRIVE guidelines and the Basel Declaration. All animals received humane care according to the National Institutes of Health (USA) guidelines. For xenograft assay, the HuH-7 cells (2×10^6 cells/0.2 mL PBS) transfected with sh-circUGGT2 or sh-NC were subcutaneously injected into the right flank of 12 BALB/c nude mice (4-week-old, Experimental Animal Center, Shanghai, China) (6 mice/group). All nude were fed under Specific Pathogen Free conditions. Tumor volume was measured once a week with a caliper. Until day 35, the mice were sacrificed by cervical dislocation under isoflurane (5%) to take tumor tissue for subsequent analysis. Tumors volume was calculated according to the following equation: Volume = (length \times width²)/2.

Statistical Analysis

All experiments in vitro were repeated at least 3 times. Data were exhibited as mean \pm standard deviation. The normal distribution was determined with a Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. The variance homogeneity was analyzed with the F-test. Statistical analysis was implemented with

GraphPad Prism 6 software (GraphPad, San Diego, CA, USA). Differences were deemed significant if $P < 0.05$. Paired or unpaired Student's *t*-test was utilized to compare the difference between 2 groups. For 3 groups or above, the differences were determined by one-way variance analysis (ANOVA) with Turkey's post hoc test.

Results

CircUGGT2 Expression Was Elevated in HCC Tissues and Cells

Previous study (microarray data: GSE94508) displayed that circUGGT2 was upregulated in HCC tissues.⁹ The sequence length of circUGGT2 is 244b, which is formed by the reverse splicing of the UGGT2 gene (exon37 and exon38) (Figure 1A). To explore the biological function of circUGGT2 in HCC, we examined the level of circUGGT2 in 48 paired HCC tissues and para-carcinoma tissues. QRT-PCR results manifested that circUGGT2 expression was elevated in HCC tissues in contrast to the para-carcinoma tissues (Figure 1B). Furthermore, circUGGT2 was highly expressed in HCC cells (HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1) compared to the THLE-2 cells (Figure 1C). We observed that circUGGT2 did not change in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells treated with ActD for 24 h, while the linear UGGT2 mRNA was significantly reduced (Figure 1D and 1E). Moreover, circUGGT2 was resistant to RNase R digestion in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells relative to the linear UGGT2 mRNA (Figure 1F and G). Also, circUGGT2 was mainly located at the cytoplasm of HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells (Figure 1H and I). These data indicated that high circUGGT2 expression might be involved in HCC development.

CircUGGT2 Silencing Inhibited Proliferation, Colony Formation, Cell Cycle Progression, Migration, and Invasion of HCC Cells

Given that the upregulation of circUGGT2 in HCC tissues and cells, we further investigated the role of circUGGT2 in HCC progression through loss-of-function experiments. We observed that circUGGT2 expression was apparently decreased in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells after si-circUGGT2 transfection (Figure 2A and B). MTT assay indicated that circUGGT2 knockdown impeded cell proliferation in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells (Figure 2C and D). Cell colony formation assay presented that the colonial number of circUGGT2-silenced HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells was reduced when

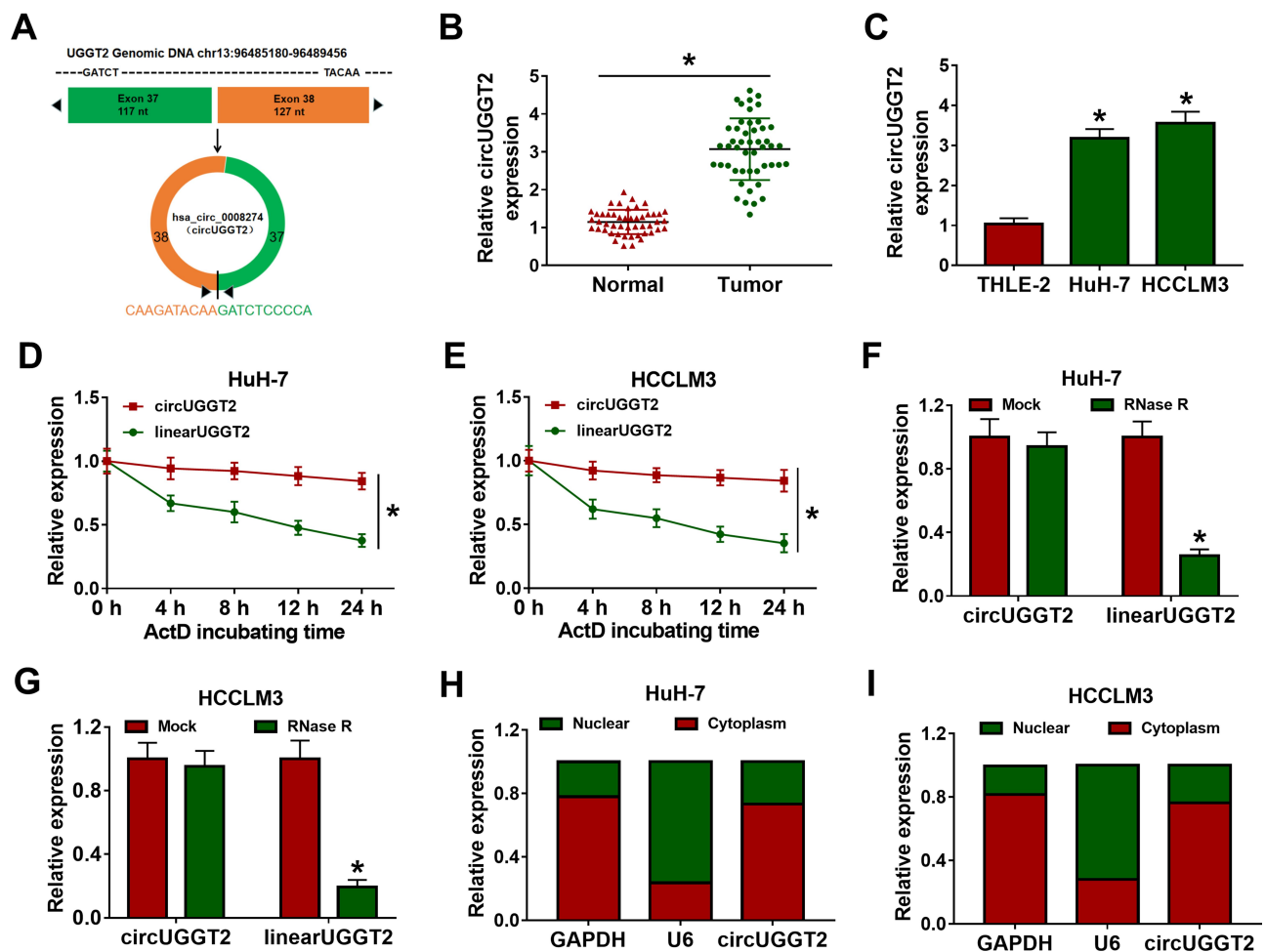


Figure 1 Characteristics of circUGGT2 in HCC. (A) The position of circUGGT2 in chromosome. (B and C) QRT-PCR was performed to analyze the levels of circUGGT2 in HCC tissues and cells. (D–G) The levels of circUGGT2 and UGGT2 in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells following treatment with ActD and RNase R were assessed with qRT-PCR. (H and I) The levels of circUGGT2, U6, and GAPDH in the cytoplasm and nucleus of HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells were evaluated by qRT-PCR. * $P < 0.05$.

compared to the control group (Figure 2E and F). Moreover, the levels of cyclin D1 and PCNA were downregulated in circUGGT2-silenced HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells (Figure 2G and H). Flow cytometry assay manifested that the silence of circUGGT2 elevated the number of HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells in G₀/G₁ stage and reduced the number of HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells in S stage (Figure 2I and J). Transwell assay exhibited that circUGGT2 knockdown curbed cell migration and invasion in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells (Figure 2K and L). These findings suggested that circUGGT2 knockdown repressed the malignant behaviors of HCC cells.

CircUGGT2 Served as a Sponge for miR-526b-5p in HCC Cells

Next, we explored the molecular mechanism of circUGGT2 in HCC. RNA pull-down assay indicated that circUGGT2 was overtly pulled down by circUGGT2 probe in circUGGT2-overexpressed HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells (Figure 3A and

B). We predicted miRs that possessed the possible binding sites for circUGGT2 through circBank, starBase, and circinteractome databases. Venn diagram analysis showed that miR-526b-5p had the potential binding sites for circUGGT2 (Figure 3C). RNA pull-down assay exhibited that miR-526b-5p was markedly pulled down by circUGGT2 probe in contrast to the Oligo probe (Figure 3D and E). The potential binding sites between circUGGT2 and miR-526b-5p are exhibited in Figure 3F. Dual-luciferase reporter assay indicated that miR-526b-5p mimic could decrease the luciferase activity of the luciferase reporter vectors with circUGGT2 WT relative to the control group, while there was no marked change in the luciferase reporter vectors with circUGGT2 MUT (Figure 3G and H). Furthermore, miR-526b-5p expression was overtly decreased in HCC tissues and cells compared to their corresponding negative controls (Figure 3I and J). Also, circUGGT2 inhibition could elevate miR-526b-5p expression in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells (Figure 3K and

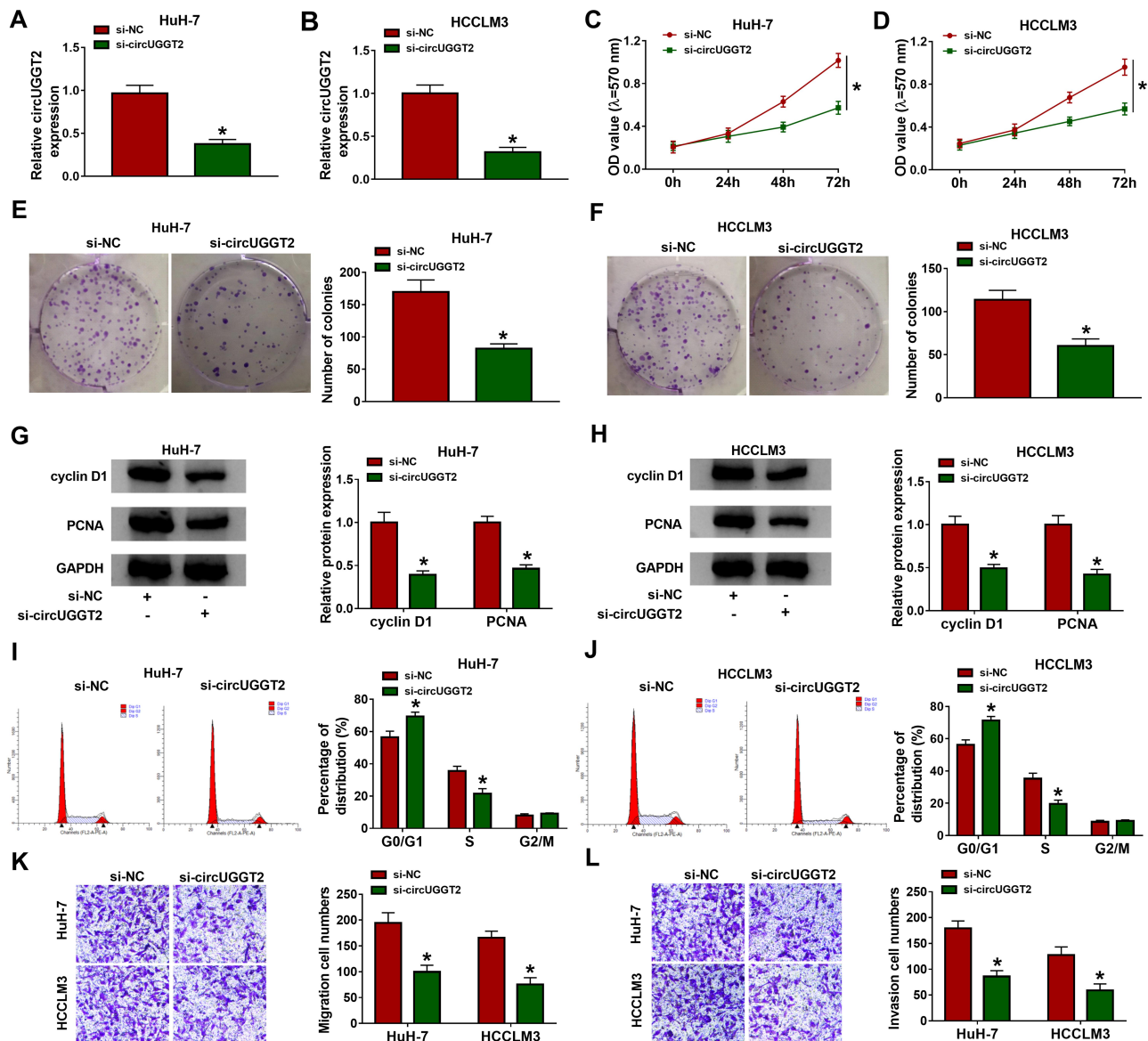


Figure 2 Effects of circUGGT2 knockdown on proliferation, colony formation, cell cycle progression, migration, and invasion of HCC cells. (**A** and **B**) CircUGGT2 expression in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells after transfection with si-circUGGT2 or si-NC was detected by qRT-PCR. (**C–F**) The proliferation and colony formation of HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells after si-circUGGT2 or si-NC transfection were assessed with MTT or colony formation assays. (**G** and **H**) The levels of cyclin D1 and PCNA in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells transfected with si-circUGGT2 or si-NC were measured by Western blotting. (**I–L**) The cell cycle progression, migration, and invasion of HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells after si-circUGGT2 or si-NC transfection were determined by flow cytometry or transwell assays. * $P < 0.05$.

L). These results indicated that circUGGT2 acted as a sponge for miR-526b-5p in HCC cells.

MiR-526b-5p Inhibitor Reversed circUGGT2 Knockdown-Mediated Effects on Proliferation, Colony Formation, Cell Cycle Progression, Migration, and Invasion of HCC Cells

Based on the above results, we further explored whether miR-526b-5p was involved in the progression of HCC

regulated by circUGGT2. The results presented that circUGGT2 silencing increased miR-526b-5p expression in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells, while this tendency was reversed after anti-miR-526b-5p transfection (Figure 4A and B). Moreover, miR-526b-5p inhibitor abolished the suppressive influence of circUGGT2 downregulation on proliferation and colony formation of HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells (Figure 4CF). Furthermore, the downregulation of cyclin D1 and PCNA in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells caused by circUGGT2 inhibition were overturned after miR-526b-5p silencing (Figure 4G and H). Also, the inhibitory impact

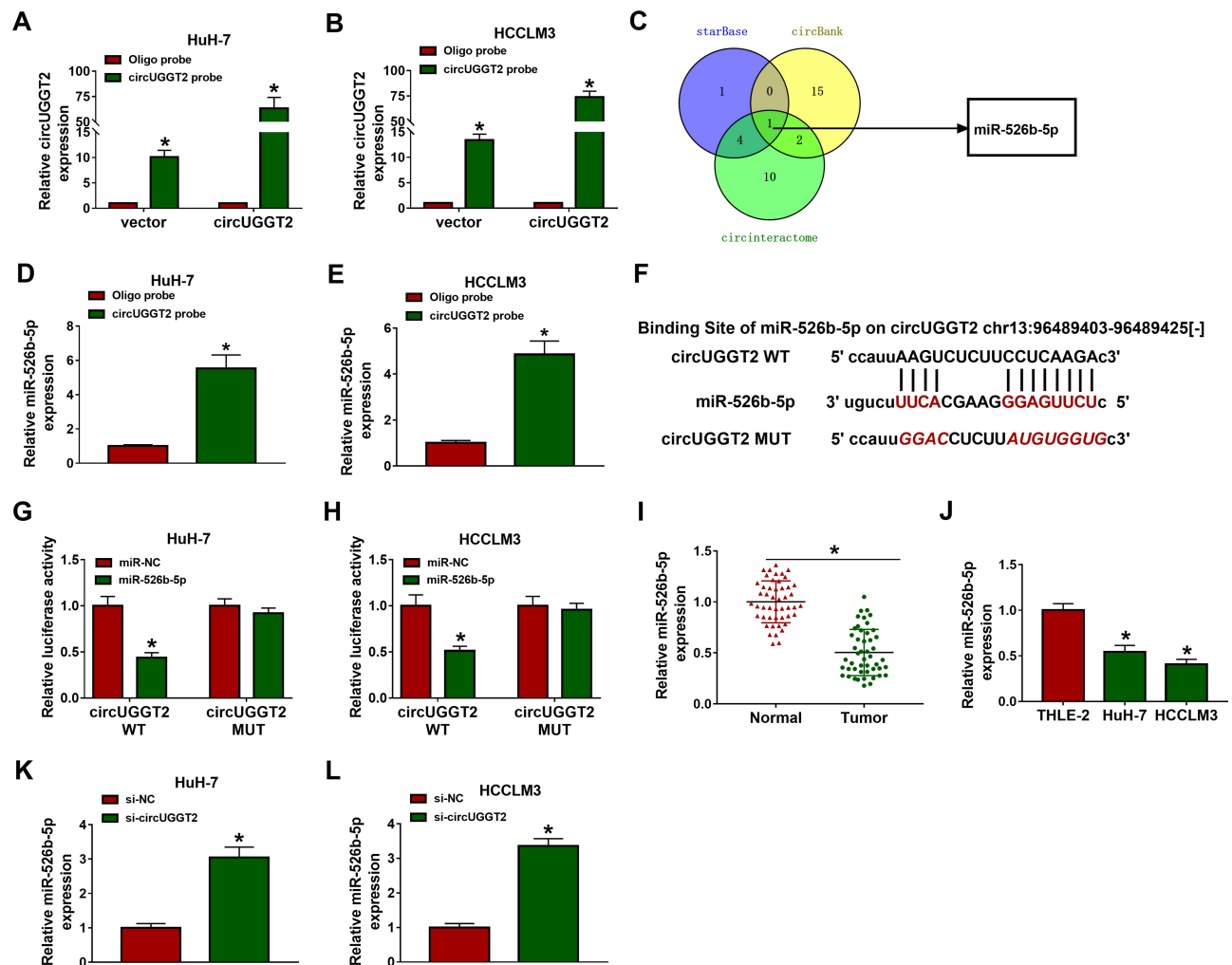


Figure 3 CircUGGT2 functioned as a sponge for miR-526b-5p in HCC cells. (A and B) The circUGGT2 probe was used to pull down the lysates of circUGGT2-overexpressed HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells, and the levels of circUGGT2 were detected by qRT-PCR. (C) Venn diagram of miRNAs with possible binding sites of circUGGT2 in the circBank, starBase, and circinteractome databases. (D and E) The circUGGT2 probe was utilized to pull down the lysates of HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells, and the levels of miR-526b-5p were measured by qRT-PCR. (F) Schematic illustration showing the binding sites between circUGGT2 and miR-526b-5p. (G and H) Dual-luciferase reporter assay was performed to determine the binding sites between circUGGT2 and miR-526b-5p. (I and J) The expression of miR-526b-5p in HCC tissues and cells was estimated by qRT-PCR. (K and L) The expression of miR-526b-5p in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells transfected with si-NC or si-circUGGT2 was analyzed with qRT-PCR. * $P < 0.05$.

of circUGGT2 silencing on cell cycle progression, migration, and invasion of HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells was abrogated by miR-526b-5p knockdown (Figure 4IN). Together, these data indicated that circUGGT2 regulated the malignancy of HCC cells through sponging miR-526b-5p.

RAB1A Acted as a Target for miR-526b-5p in HCC Cells

To seek the downstream target of miR-526b-5p in HCC, we predicted the possible targets for miR-526b-5p through the starBase v2.0 database. We found that RAB1A had the latent binding sites for miR-526b-5p (Figure 5A). The forcing expression of miR-526b-5p inhibited the luciferase activity of the luciferase reporter vectors containing RAB1A 3'-UTR

-WT in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells, while the luciferase activity of the luciferase reporter vectors containing RAB1A 3'-UTR-MUT did not change (Figure 5B and C). We also observed that RAB1A mRNA and protein levels were overtly elevated in HCC tissues and cells relative to their matching negative controls (Figure 5DG). Also, miR-526b-5p mimic repressed the levels of RAB1A mRNA and protein in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells (Figure 5H). In addition, circUGGT2 silencing inhibited the levels of RAB1A mRNA and protein in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells, while this influence was abrogated after miR-526b-5p knockdown (Figure 5I). Collectively, these findings suggested that circUGGT2 regulated RAB1A expression via sponging miR-526b-5p in HCC cells.

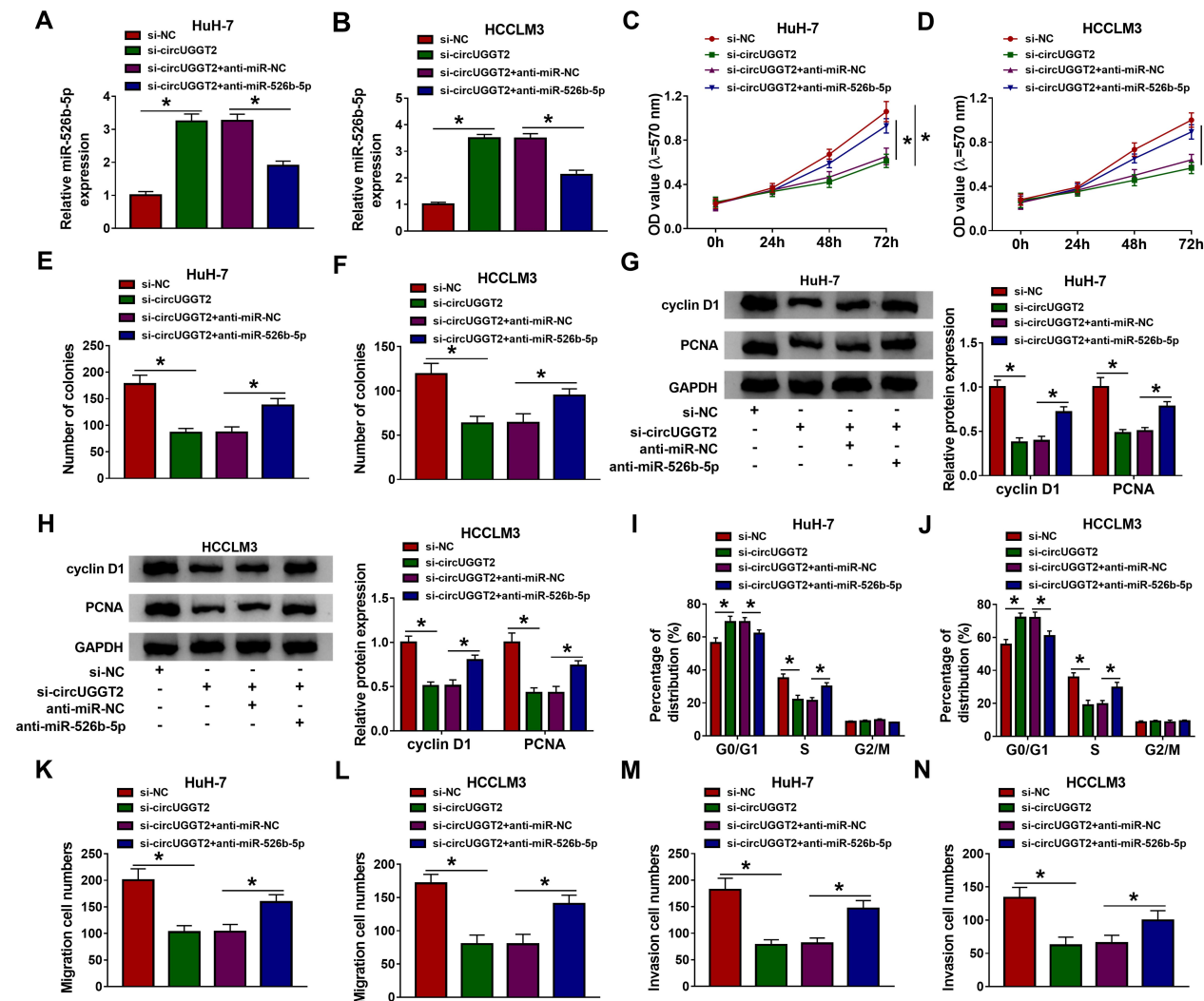


Figure 4 CircUGGT2 regulated HCC advancement by sponging miR-526b-5p. (A–N) HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells were transfected with si-NC, si-circUGGT2, si-circUGGT2+anti-miR-NC, or si-circUGGT2+anti-miR-526b-5p. (A and B) MiR-526b-5p expression in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells was detected with qRT-PCR. (C–F) MTT and cell colony formation assays were employed to analyze the proliferation or colony formation of HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells. (G and H) Western blotting was executed to detect the levels of cyclin D1 and PCNA in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells. (I–N) Flow cytometry and transwell assays were carried out to evaluate the cell cycle progression, migration, or invasion of HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells. * $P < 0.05$.

RAB1A Overexpression Abrogated miR-526b-5p Mimic-Mediated Influence on Proliferation, Colony Formation, Cell Cycle Progression, Migration, and Invasion of HCC Cells

In consideration of the relationship between miR-526b-5p and RAB1A in HCC cells, we further explored whether miR-526b-5p exerted its role via targeting RAB1A in HCC cells. We discovered that miR-526b-5p mimic downregulated the level of RAB1A protein in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells, while this trend was reversed after pcDNA-RAB1A introduction (Figure 6A

and B). Furthermore, RAB1A elevation overturned the repressive influence of miR-526b-5p mimic on proliferation and colony formation of HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells (Figure 6CF). Also, miR-526b-5p overexpression inhibited the levels of cyclin D1 and PCNA in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells, while this suppression was abolished by forcing RAB1A expression (Figure 6G and H). Additionally, RAB1A overexpression restored the suppressive impact of miR-526b-5p mimic on cell cycle progression, migration, and invasion of HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells (Figure 6IN). Taken together, these results suggested that miR-526b-5p exerted its role via targeting RAB1A in HCC cells.

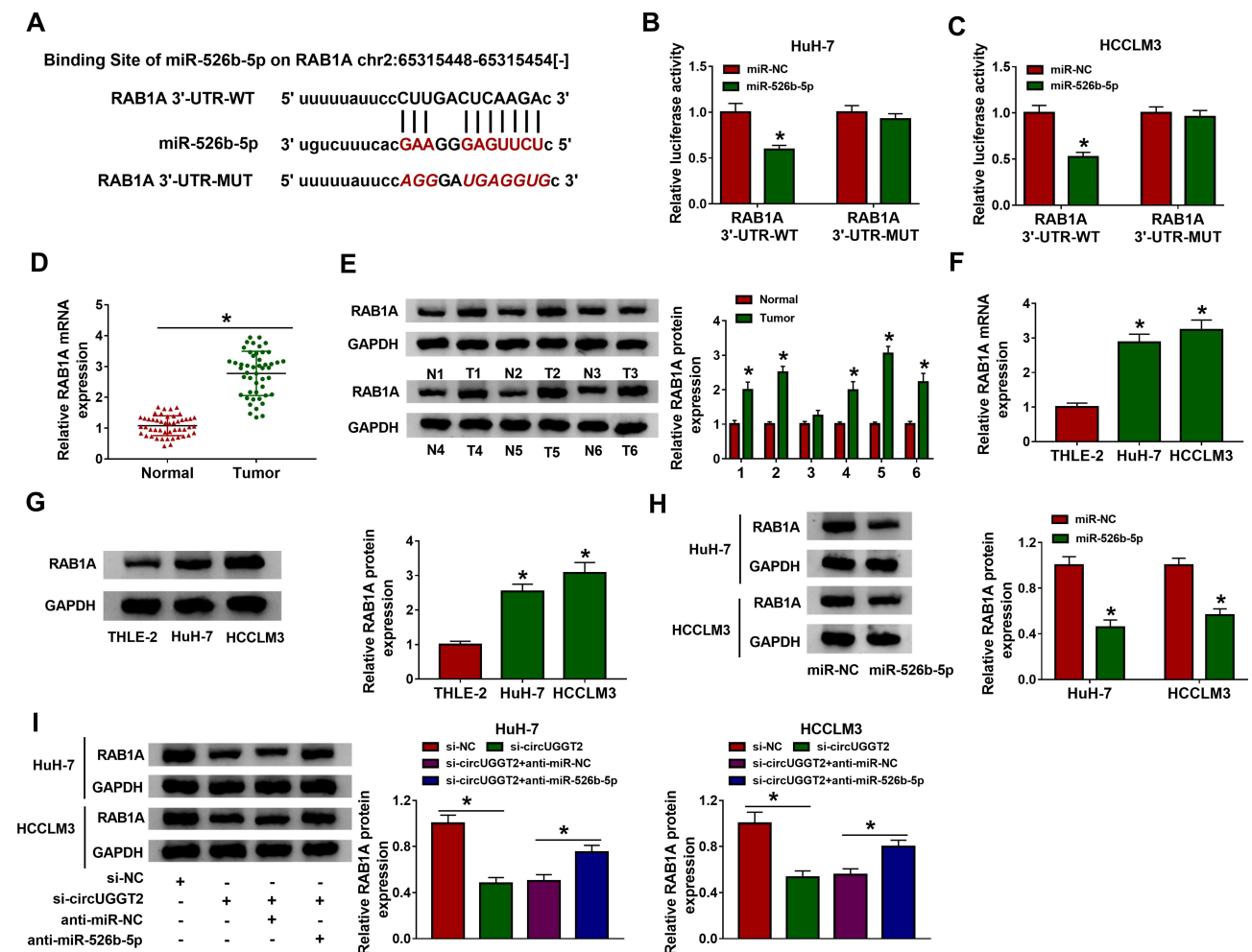


Figure 5 miR-526b-5p targeted RAB1A in HCC cells. (A) The possible binding sites between miR-526b-5p and RAB1A were predicted by the starBase v2.0 database. (B and C) Dual-luciferase reporter assay was executed to determine the possible binding sites between miR-526b-5p and RAB1A in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells. (D–G) QRT-PCR and Western blotting was performed to detect the mRNA or protein levels of RAB1A in HCC tissues and cells. (H and I) Western blotting was carried out to analyze RAB1A protein levels in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-1 cells after miR-NC, miR-526b-5p, si-NC, si-circUGGT2, si-circUGGT2+anti-miR-NC, or si-circUGGT2+anti-miR-526b-5p transfection. * $P < 0.05$.

CircUGGT2 Silencing Inhibited HCC Growth in vivo

Considering that circUGGT2 knockdown impeded the malignancy of HCC cells in vitro, we further verified the role of circUGGT2 in HCC in vivo through xenograft assay. We discovered that circUGGT2 silencing could impede tumor growth and reduce tumor weight in contrast to the control group (Figure 7A and B). Also, circUGGT2 was downregulated while miR-526b-5p was upregulated in mice tumor tissues in the sh-circUGGT2 group compared to the control group (Figure 7C and D). In addition, RAB1A protein was also downregulated in mice tumor tissues in the sh-circUGGT2 group than that in the sh-NC group (Figure 7E). These data indicated that circUGGT2 knockdown could curb HCC growth in vivo.

Discussion

Recently, a series of circRNAs have been verified in human cancers.^{23,24} For HCC, some circRNAs have been unmasked to play a promoting or suppressive role. Zhang et al proved that circRNA circ_104075 stimulated YAP-dependent tumorigenesis via sponging miR-582-3p in HCC.²⁵ Moreover, circRNA circ_RHOT1 could facilitate HCC progression via initiating NE2F6 expression by recruiting TIP60.²⁶ Another example, circRNA circ_5692 played an inhibitory role in HCC by downregulating DAB2IP via sponging miR-328-5p.²⁷ As far as we know, the role of circUGGT2 in HCC is indistinct. Thus, we explored the role and regulatory of circUGGT2 in HCC progression.

Herein, we verified that circUGGT2 expression was elevated in HCC tissues and cells. Furthermore, the

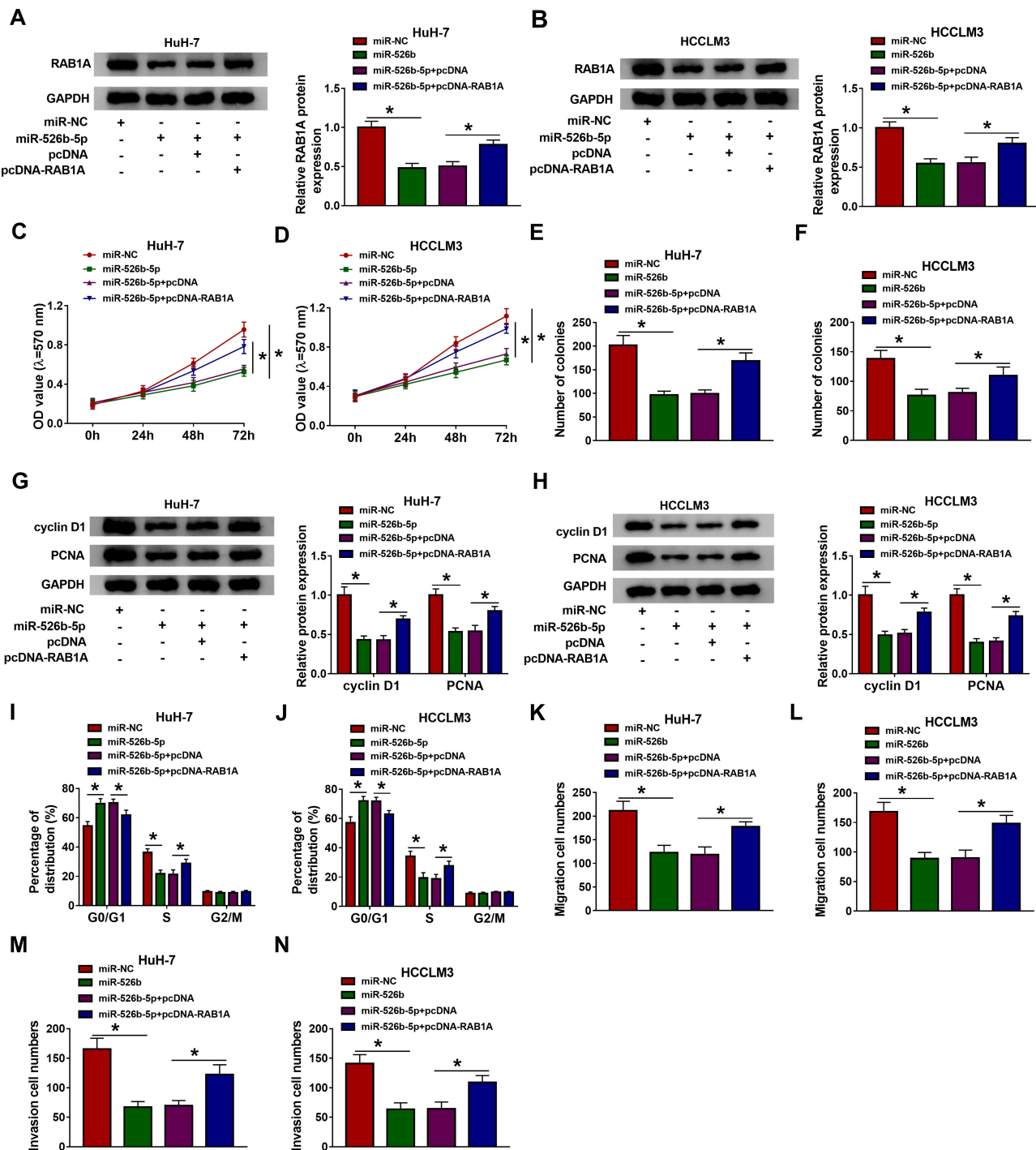


Figure 6 MiR-526b-5p was involved in HCC progression through targeting RAB1A. (A–N) HuH-7 and SK-HEP-I cells were transfected with miR-NC, miR-526b-5p, miR-526b-5p+pcDNA, or miR-526b-5p+pcDNA-RAB1A. (A and B) The protein levels of RAB1A in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-I cells were measured by Western blotting. (C–F) The proliferation and colony formation of HuH-7 and SK-HEP-I cells were determined by MTT or cell colony formation assays. (G and H) The levels of cyclin D1 and PCNA in HuH-7 and SK-HEP-I cells were estimated with Western blotting. (I–N) The cell cycle progression, migration, and invasion of HuH-7 and SK-HEP-I cells were evaluated by flow cytometry or transwell assays. *P < 0.05.

downregulation of circUGGT2 curbed tumor growth in vivo and impeded proliferation, colony formation, cell cycle progression, migration, and invasion of HCC cells in vitro. Previous research reported that circUGGT2 was upregulated in HCC tissues.⁹ Zhou et al revealed that

circUGGT2 was highly expressed in papillary thyroid carcinoma tissues, and circUGGT2 silencing inhibited papillary thyroid carcinoma progression via inactivation of the AMPK/mTOR pathway.¹⁰ These data illustrated that circUGGT2 exerted a cancerogenic role in HCC.

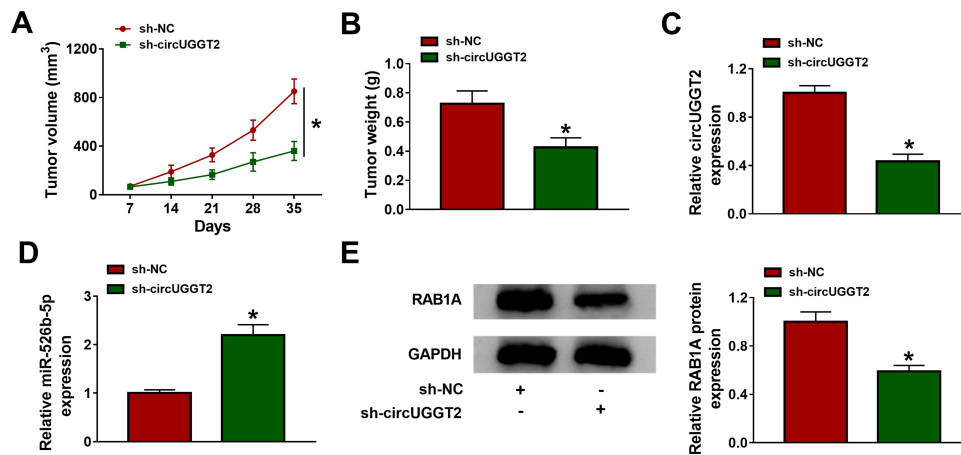


Figure 7 CircUGGT2 knockdown impeded HCC growth in vivo. **(A)** Tumor growth curves of mice in sh-circUGGT2 and sh-NC groups. **(B)** The tumor weight of mice in the sh-circUGGT2 and sh-NC groups on day 35 after injection. **(C–E)** The levels of circUGGT2, miR-526b-5p, and RAB1A protein in mice tumor tissues of sh-circUGGT2 and sh-NC groups were estimated by qRT-PCR or Western blotting. * $P < 0.05$.

Increasing researches have indicated that circRNAs can regulate the development of various tumors via serving as competing endogenous RNAs (ceRNAs). For example, circRNA circ_5692 suppressed HCC progression via elevating DAB2IP expression through competitively binding to miR-328-5p.²⁷ MiR-526b acted as a tumor suppressor in diverse tumors. One report uncovered that miR-526b mimic repressed glycolysis, metastasis, and proliferation of colon cancer cells through downregulating HIF-1 α .²⁸ Another study proved that miR-526b overexpression inhibited the

malignancy of glioma cells via targeting WEE1.²⁹ Wei et al revealed that circRNA circ_0091518 overexpression inhibited miR-526b expression in HCC cells, thereby accelerating the malignancy of HCC cells.¹⁶ Report of Zhao et al revealed that circRNA circ_UHRF1 accelerated the tumorigenesis and epithelial-mesenchymal transformation of oral squamous cell carcinoma via circUHRF1/miR-526b-5p/c-Myc/TGF- β 1/ESRP1 feedback loop.³⁰ Herein, we discovered that circUGGT2 modulated RAB1A expression via sponging miR-526b-5p in HCC cells. Furthermore,

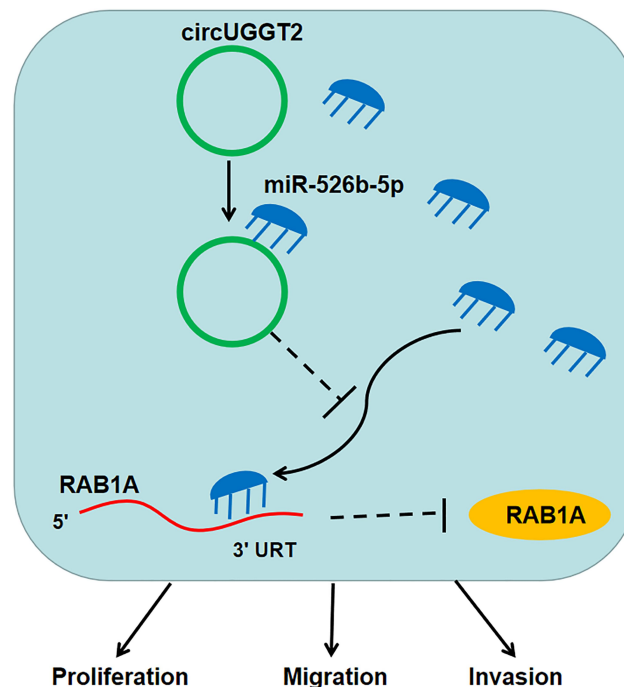


Figure 8 Illustration of the mechanism of circUGGT2 regulating the progression of HCC. CircUGGT2 sponged miR-526b-5p to elevate RAB1A expression, thereby accelerating proliferation, migration, and invasion of HCC cells.

miR-526b-5p inhibitor overturned circUGGT2 inhibition-mediated influence on the malignancy of HCC cells. Thus, we inferred that circUGGT2 regulated HCC advancement through sponging miR-526b-5p.

RAB1A was verified as an oncogene in diverse tumors. Xu et al claimed that RAB1A facilitated triple-negative breast cancer progression via activating the mTORC1 pathway.³¹ Also, RAB1A downregulation inhibited the development of ovarian cancer³² and colorectal cancer.³³ Zhang et al revealed that miR-634 curbed HCC development via downregulating RAB1A.²² In this study, RAB1A acted as a target for miR-526b-5p in HCC cells. RAB1A elevation overturned the suppressive influence of miR-526b-5p mimic on the malignancy of HCC cells. Thus, we concluded that circUGGT2 regulated HCC progression via regulating RAB1A expression by sponging miR-526b-5p (Figure 8). Regrettably, the complete mechanism related to the circUGGT2/miR-526b-5p/RAB1A axis is still unclear, and this can be further explored in the future.

In summary, circUGGT2 played a carcinogenic role in HCC. Downregulation of circUGGT2 curbed HCC development via regulating the miR-526b-5p/RAB1A axis indicating that circUGGT2 might be a latent target for HCC treatment.

Funding

There is no funding to report.

Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no financial or non-financial conflicts of interest.

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