

MiR-29c inhibits cell growth, invasion, and migration of pancreatic cancer by targeting *ITGB1*

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Abstract: MiR-29c is frequently dysregulated in many cancers; however, the roles of miR-29c in pancreatic cancer (PC) and underlying mechanisms remain poorly understood. In this study, we investigated the role of miR-29c in PC. Using quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction, we demonstrated that miR-29c was frequently downregulated in clinical PC tissues and cell lines. Overexpression of miR-29c significantly inhibited the proliferation, migration, and invasion of PC cells in vitro, which demonstrated that miR-29c acts as a tumor suppressor in PC cells. Further analysis revealed that *ITGB1* is one of the functional target genes of miR-29c, and knockdown of *ITGB1* inhibited the proliferation, migration, and invasion of PC cells, which was similar to the effects of overexpression of miR-29c. Taken together, our results highlight the significance of miR-29c–*ITGB1* interaction in the development and progression of PC.

Keywords: miR-29c, tumor suppressor, pancreatic cancer, *ITGB1*

Introduction

Pancreatic cancer (PC) is one of the most aggressive cancers and the fourth-leading cause of cancer-related deaths.^{1,2} The 5-year survival rate for PC patients is only 5%, mainly due to late diagnosis and no effective therapies.^{3–5} Better understanding of the molecular mechanisms underlying PC development will be useful to identify novel treatment strategies and improve current therapeutics.

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are a class of small noncoding regulatory RNAs, which can broadly regulate target genes by binding to a complementary sequence in their 3'UTR^{6,7} and have important roles in the regulation of principal cellular processes, including cell proliferation, differentiation, and migration.⁸ Increasing evidence has revealed that dysregulation of miRNAs occurs in a variety of cancers, including PC.⁹ MiR-29c is a member of the miR-29 family, and has been reported to be deregulated in many different types of cancer.^{10–12} MiR-29c is frequently silenced or downregulated in many kinds of cancers, including hepatocellular cancer,^{13,14} nasopharyngeal cancer,¹⁵ glioma,^{16,17} gastric cancer,^{18,19} bladder cancer,²⁰ and colorectal cancer,²¹ and in those cancers, miR-29c usually has tumor-suppressive effects, while the expression levels of miR-29c in osteosarcoma tissues and patients' sera are all significantly higher than those in normal controls.²² In PC, recent reports have shown that miR-29c suppresses PC liver metastasis in a nude mouse model and affects patient survival,²³ and reduction of miR-29c enhances PC cell migration and stem cell-like phenotype.²⁴ However, the roles of miR-29c in PC and underlying mechanisms remain poorly understood.

In the present study, we found that miR-29c was significantly downregulated in clinical PC samples and cell lines. Ectopic expression of miR-29c inhibited

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cell proliferation, migration, and invasion in PC cells. Furthermore, we found that *ITGB1* is one of the direct target genes of miR-29c, and confirmed that miR-29c might exerts its effect on the inhibition of cell growth, migration, and invasion by downregulating *ITGB1* in PC cells. Our findings suggest that miR-29c may function as a tumor suppressor in PC.

Materials and methods

Patient samples and cell lines

A total of 23 human PC tissues and their matched adjacent pancreatic tissues were obtained during surgery at Xiangya Hospital between July 2012 and December 2014. All tissues were immediately snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C until used. None of the patients received chemotherapy or radiotherapy before the surgical excision, and specimen information is provided in Table 1. The use of these samples was approved by the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of Central South University (Changsha, People's Republic of China [PRC]). Written informed consent was obtained from all subjects. Four PC cell lines (SW1990, AsPC-1, BxPC-3, and PANC-1) and normal human pancreatic duct epithelial (HPDE) cells were purchased from the Chinese Center for Type Culture Collection (Shanghai, PRC) and cultured in Roswell Park Memorial Institute 1640 medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum and antibiotics (100 U/mL penicillin and 100 mg/mL streptomycin sulfate).

RNA isolation and quantitative real-time PCR

Total RNA from cultured cells or fresh surgical tissues was extracted using Trizol reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Quantitative real-time reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) was performed using the All-in-One™ miRNA qRT-PCR detection kit (GeneCopoeia, Rockville, MD, USA) for miR-29c and small nuclear RNA U6, which was used as an endogenous control. The relative expressions of mRNA were detected by SYBR green qPCR assay (Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc, Hercules, CA, USA), and β -actin was used as an endogenous control. All qRT-PCR was performed on ABI 7500 thermocycler (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). Primers used were as follows: β -actin, 5'-AGTGTGACGTGGACATCCGCAAAG-3' (forward), 5'-ATCCACATCTGCTGGAAGGTGGAC-3' (reverse); *ITGB1*, 5'-AATGTAACCAACCGTAGC-3' (forward), 5'-CAGGTCCATAAGGTAGTAGA-3' (reverse). The specific primers for miR-29c (HmiRQP0376) and U6 (HmiRQP9001) were purchased from RiboBio (Guangzhou, PRC). The relative expression levels were calculated using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$ method.

Western blot

Cells were lysed using the protein-extraction reagent RIPA (Beyotime Biotechnology, Nantong, PRC) supplemented

Table 1 Specimens used in this study

Date	Hospital number	Sex	Age (years)	Cancer stage
Aug 21, 2012	300221	Male	62	III
Sep 5, 2012	280351	Male	58	IB
Oct 12, 2012	311245	Female	57	IIA
Nov 18, 2012	291211	Male	58	IB
Jan 7, 2013	322452	Male	59	IIB
Mar 7, 2013	297824	Female	59	IB
Mar 25, 2013	321584	Male	66	III
Apr 7, 2013	338422	Male	68	IB
Apr 19, 2013	272274	Male	69	IIA
May 15, 2013	246451	Female	62	IB
Jun 3, 2013	264822	Female	65	IV
Jun 24, 2013	327124	Male	72	IIA
Jul 2, 2013	330924	Male	74	IIB
Jul 12, 2013	281156	Male	70	IB
Jul 24, 2013	276451	Female	67	IIA
Aug 2, 2013	345781	Female	64	IIB
Aug 9, 2013	310032	Male	66	IV
Aug 14, 2013	267841	Male	63	IIA
Aug 18, 2013	302547	Male	71	IIA
Sep 12, 2013	287641	Female	60	III
Sep 24, 2013	294545	Male	62	IB
Oct 15, 2013	335874	Female	59	IIB
Nov 24, 2013	340562	Female	70	IIB

with protease inhibitors, and approximately 50 µg protein extractions were separated by 12% sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, transferred to nitrocellulose membranes (GE Healthcare, Little Chalfont, UK), and incubated with specific primary antibodies against *ITGB1* (18638; Sigma-Aldrich Co, St Louis, MO, USA), *MMP2* (ab110186; Abcam PLC, Cambridge, UK), *MMP9* (ab76003; Abcam), E-cadherin (ab76055; Abcam), and β-actin (Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc, Dallas, TX, USA), then probed with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies. Signals were visualized with an Enhanced Chemiluminescence Plus kit (GE Healthcare).

miRNA mimics, siRNAs, plasmid construction, and transfection

MiR-29c mimics, scrambled mimics, and corresponding inhibitors were purchased from RiboBio. *ITGB1*-specific small interfering RNAs (siRNA-*ITGB1*) and the control small interfering RNAs (siRNA-control) were purchased from GeneChem (Shanghai, PRC). The coding sequence of *ITGB1* was amplified and cloned into a pCDNA3.1 vector to generate *ITGB1*-expression vectors, and the empty pCDNA3.1 vector was used as control. Primers used for the *ITGB1* coding sequence were 5'-GGATCCATGAATTTACAA CCAATTTTC-3' (forward) and 5'-GAATTCTTAGAG ACCAGCTTTACGTC-3' (reverse). Cells were cultured to approximately 80% of the plates, then transfection of miRNA mimics (50 nM) and siRNAs was performed using Lipofectamine 2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific) according to the manufacturer's protocol.

Luciferase-reporter assay

The wild-type 3'UTR of *ITGB1* was amplified with the primers 5'-CCGCTCGAGCTTAGATAAAAGAACCGAG (Xho I)-3' (forward) and 5'-GTTGCGGCCGCACTAAAGG CACTTAAACA (Not I)-3' (reverse), and ligated into the psiCheck-2 reporter vector (Promega Corporation, Fitchburg, WI, USA). Site-directed mutagenesis of the miR-29c-binding sequence in the 3'UTR of *ITGB1* was performed using the QuikChange™ Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA, USA). Cells were seeded into 24-well plates for 24 hours, then cotransfected with 0.3 µg of the reporter vector and 40 nM miR-29c mimics or scrambled mimics using Lipofectamine 2000. Cells were harvested 48 hours after transfection, and luciferase activity was examined using a dual-luciferase reporter assay system (Promega) according to the manufacturer's protocol. All experiments were performed in triplicate.

Cell-proliferation assays

MTT assays were performed to evaluate cell proliferation. Briefly, the PC cells (5,000 per well) were plated in 96-well plates and allowed to grow for 24, 48, and 72 hours, then were assessed by a colorimetric assay using MTT solution (10 mg/mL) at 570 nm. All the experiments were performed three times.

Cell-cycle analysis by flow cytometry

The cells were harvested by trypsinization, washed twice with cold phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), and fixed in 70% ethanol overnight at 4°C. The fixed cells were then washed with cold PBS, resuspended in staining solution (50 µg/mL of propidium iodide, 1 mg/mL of RNase A, 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS), and incubated for 30 minutes at 4°C, then analyzed with a flow cytometer (Beckman Coulter Inc, Brea, CA, USA).

Cell-migration and -invasion assays

Cell migration was assessed by wound-healing assays. In brief, cells were seeded in six-well plates and cultured to 100% confluence. Using a sterile pipette tip, wounds were generated and the cells cultured for 48 hours. Then, wound closure was assessed by Scion Image software (Scion Corporation, Frederick, MD, USA). For cell-invasion assays, Matrigel invasion chambers (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA) were used to assess cell-invasion ability. Briefly, 1×10⁵ cells were seeded in the upper chamber with media containing 0.1% fetal bovine serum, while the lower chamber was filled with media with 10% fetal bovine serum. After incubation for 48 hours, noninvading cells were removed with cotton swabs, and cells that migrated through the membrane were fixed with 70% alcohol, stained with crystal violet imaged, and counted under a microscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan).

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were carried out with SPSS 19.0 software. Data are presented as means ± standard deviation. Statistical significance between two groups was analyzed using Student's *t*-test. The correlation between miR-29c and *ITGB1* expression was analyzed using Spearman's correlation analysis. *P*<0.05 was considered significant.

Results

MiR-29c is significantly downregulated in PC tissues and cell lines

We first evaluated the expression levels of miR-29c in pancreatic tumors and paired adjacent tissues (n=23).

qRT-PCR showed that the expression levels of miR-29c were significantly decreased in tumor tissues compared with those in adjacent tissues (Figure 1A). Moreover, we examined miR-29c-expression levels in four PC cell lines (SW1990, AsPC-1, BxPC-3, and PANC-1), and found the relative expression levels of miR-29c in these PC cells were all significantly lower than in the HPDE cells (Figure 1B). Therefore, these data suggest that decreased miR-29c may be associated with pancreatic carcinogenesis.

MiR-29 inhibits proliferation by inducing cell-cycle arrest in PC cells

In order to identify the effects of miR-29c on PC cells, miR-29c mimics, anti-miR-29c mimics, and corresponding negative controls were transfected to BxPC-3 and PANC-1 cells, qRT-PCR revealed that miR-29c mimics significantly increased, while anti-miR-29c mimics decreased the miR-29c expression in BxPC-3 and PANC-1 cells (Figure 2A). MTT assays then revealed that overexpression of miR-29c inhibited the proliferation of BxPC-3 and PANC-1 cells, while downregulation of miR-29c promoted the proliferation of BxPC-3 and PANC-1 cells compared to the controls (Figure 2B). To investigate the mechanisms of miR-29c inhibition on the proliferation of PC cells, we analyzed the cell cycle using flow cytometry. As shown in Figure 2C, miR-29c significantly increased the proportion of G₁ phases and reduced the proportion of G₂ and S phases in BxPC-3 and PANC-1 cells compared to the controls, and the miR-29c inhibitor resulted in the opposite phenomenon.

MiR-29 inhibits the invasion and migration of PC cells and the expression of *MMP2*, *MMP9*, and E-cadherin

The effects of miR-29c on PC cell invasion and migration were investigated by transwell assays with Matrigel and wound-healing assays, respectively. We found that overexpression of miR-29c in BxPC-3 and PANC-1 cells significantly inhibited cell invasion and migration ability, respectively (Figure 3). In contrast, when endogenous miR-29c was inhibited by anti-miR-29c mimics, cell invasion and migration increased (Figure 3). These results revealed that miR-29c mediated the cell invasion and migration of PC cells. To investigate the mechanisms of miR-29c inhibition on the invasion and migration of PC cells, we analyzed the effects of miR-29c on the expressions of migration- and invasion-related genes: *MMP2*, *MMP9*, and E-cadherin. This revealed that miR-29c mimic-transfected BxPC-3 and PANC-1 cells had decreased expression levels of *MMP2* and *MMP9* and increased expression level of E-cadherin compared to the controls (Figure 4).

MiR-29c directly inhibits *ITGB1* expression

To elucidate the molecular mechanism underlying miR-29c exerting its inhibitory effects on the proliferation, migration, and invasion of PC cells, we predicted potential targets of miR-29c using the TargetScan, miRanda, and PicTar online tools, and identified *ITGB1* as one of the potential targets. Luciferase-reporter assays were performed to validate if miR-29c could directly target potential binding sites in the

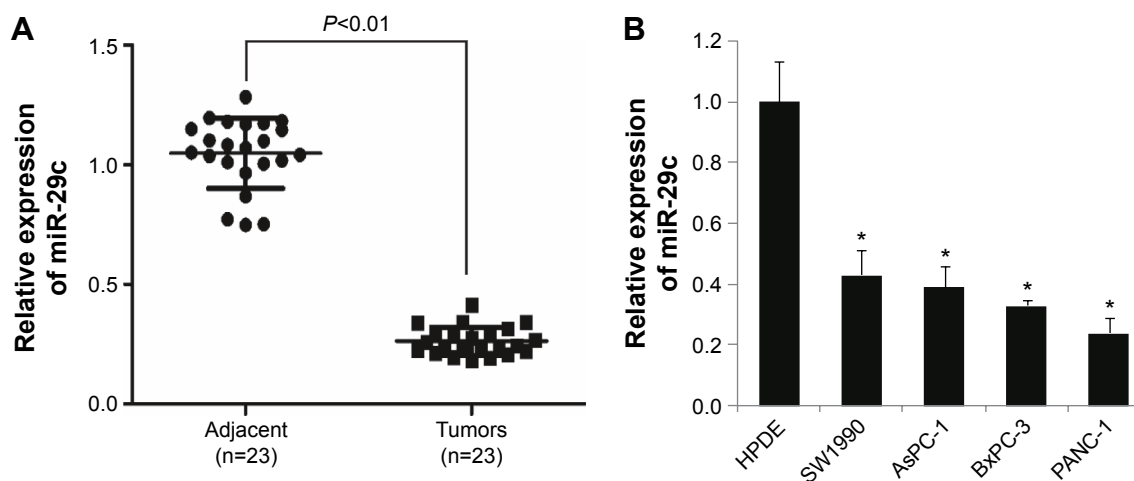
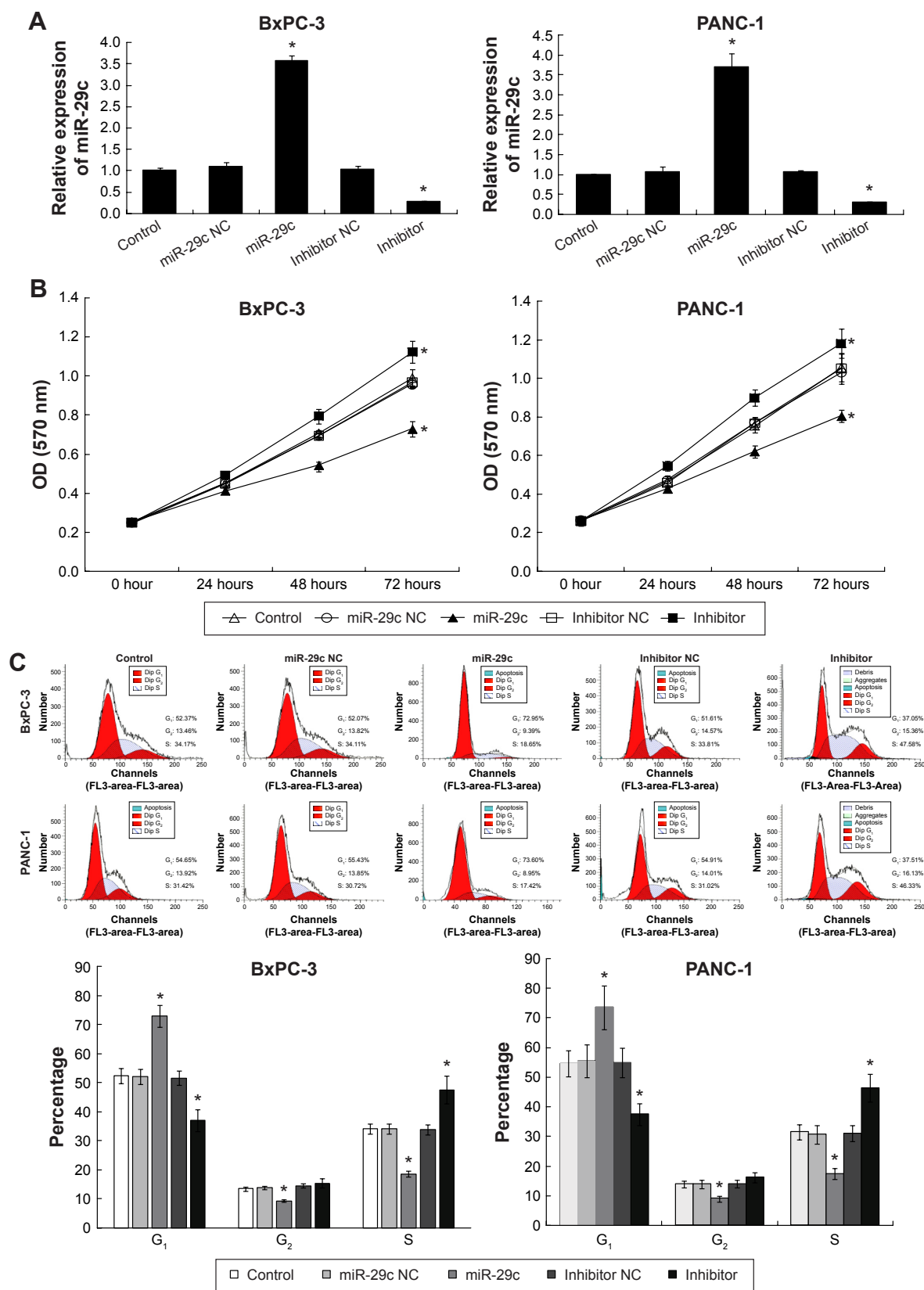


Figure 1 MiR-29c is significantly downregulated in pancreatic cancer tissues and cell lines.

Notes: (A) The relative expression levels of miR-29c were evaluated by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction in 23 paired tumor tissues and adjacent normal tissues. (B) The relative expression levels of miR-29c in four pancreatic cancer cell lines (SW1990, AsPC-1, BxPC-3, PANC-1) and the HPDE cells. * $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviation: HPDE, human pancreatic duct epithelial.



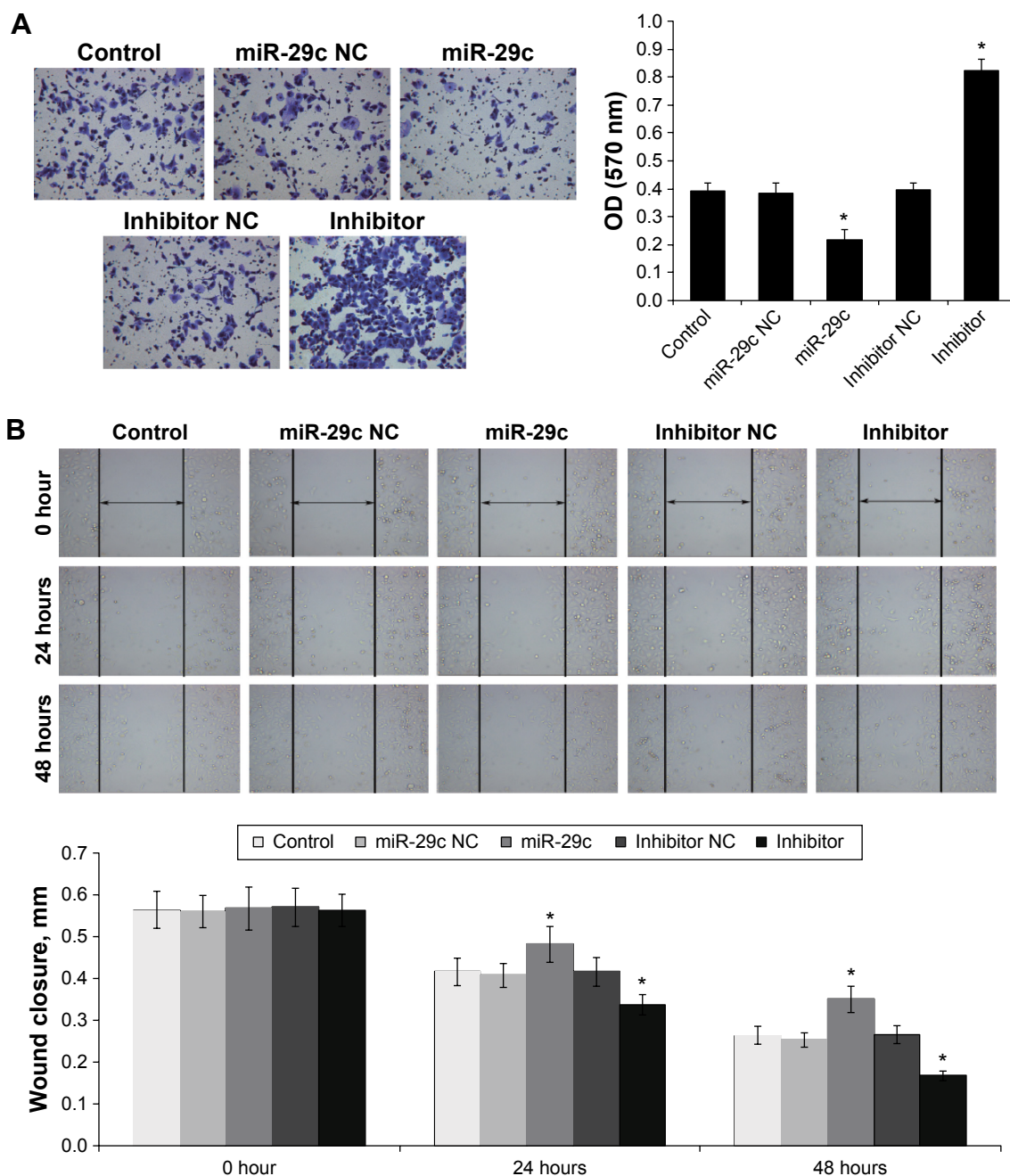


Figure 3 MiR-29 inhibits the invasion and migration of pancreatic cancer cells.

Notes: BxPC-3 and PANC-1 cells were transfected with miR-29c mimics, anti-miR-29c mimics, or corresponding negative control (NC), and the effects of miR-29c on cell invasion and migration were determined using transwell assays with Matrigel (A) and wound-healing assays (B), respectively. * $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviation: OD, optical density.

3'UTR of *ITGB1*. A fragment of wild-type or mutant 3'UTR of *ITGB1* was cloned into the psiCheck-2 reporter vector (Figure 5A). Our results showed that miR-29c mimics significantly decreased the firefly luciferase activity of the vector with the wild-type 3'UTR of *ITGB1* cells, but had no significant effect on the vector with the mutant 3'UTR of *ITGB1* (Figure 5A). Furthermore, qRT-PCR analysis revealed that miR-29c mimics significantly reduced the expression level

of *ITGB1*, and anti-miR-29c mimics increased the expression level of *ITGB1* in BxPC-3 and PANC-1 cells (Figure 5B). Moreover, we also examined the expression levels of *ITGB1* in pancreatic tumors and paired adjacent tissues, and found a significant inverse correlation between expression levels of miR-29c and *ITGB1* mRNAs in PC tissues (Figure 5C). These results demonstrated that miR-29c can directly inhibit *ITGB1* expression in pancreatic cells.

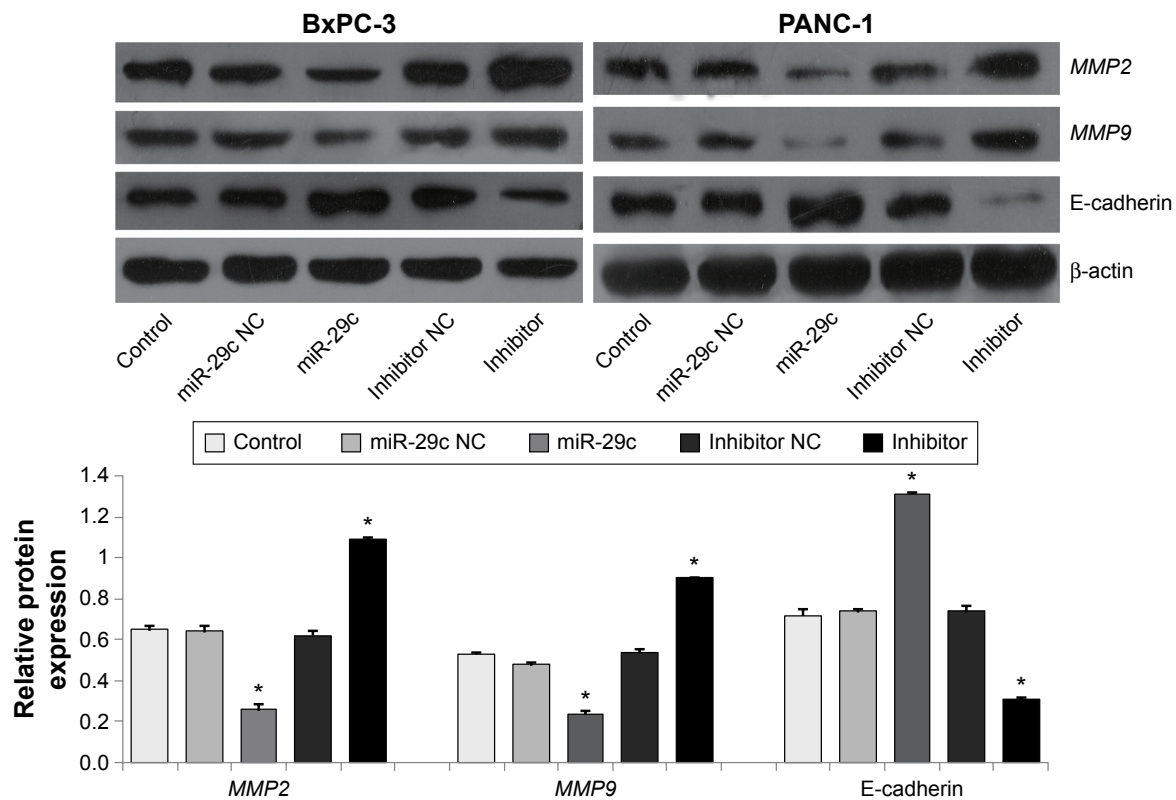


Figure 4 MiR-29 regulates the expression of *MMP2*, *MMP9*, and *E-cadherin* of pancreatic cancer cells.

Notes: BxPC-3 and PANC-1 cells were transfected with miR-29c mimics, anti-miR-29c mimics, or corresponding negative control (NC), and the effects of miR-29c on invasion- and migration-related genes (*MMP2*, *MMP9*, and *E-cadherin*) were analyzed by Western blot. * $P < 0.05$.

To determine further whether miR-29c exerts its inhibitory effect through downregulation of *ITGB1*, we transfected *ITGB1*-expression plasmids lacking 3'UTR to rescue *ITGB1* expression in miR-29c mimic-treated PANC-1 cells. As shown in Figure 6, *ITGB1* overexpression significantly attenuated miR-29c-induced inhibition on cellular migration and invasion in PANC-1 cells. Taken together, these results suggest that *ITGB1* is a functional target of miR-29c in PC cells.

Knockdown of *ITGB1* suppresses the proliferation, invasion, and migration of PANC-1 cells

To determine further the role of *ITGB1* in PC cells, we knocked down *ITGB1* in PANC-1 cells by *ITGB1*-specific siRNAs (siRNA-*ITGB1*) (Figure 7A). We found that *ITGB1* knockdown significantly inhibited cell proliferation, invasion, and migration of PANC-1 cells (Figure 7B–E), which was similar to the effects of miR-29c overexpression. Moreover, knockdown of *ITGB1* also resulted in decreased expression levels of *MMP2* and *MMP9* and increased expression of *E-cadherin* compared to that of the controls (Figure 7A).

Discussion

In the present study, we demonstrated that miR-29c expression is decreased in clinical PC tumors compared with adjacent normal pancreatic tissues. The expression levels of miR-29c in four PC cell lines were also significantly down-regulated. Moreover, we confirmed that *ITGB1* is a functional target of miR-29c in PC cells. Therefore, these findings demonstrated that miR-29c might be a tumor-suppressor gene in PC cells, and abnormal alteration of miR-29c–*ITGB1* interaction might contribute to PC development.

To validate our hypothesis, we investigated the functional roles of miR-29c in two PC cell lines: BxPC-3 and PANC-1. MTT assays and cell-cycle analysis using flow cytometry demonstrated that miR-29c inhibited cell proliferation, at least partially, by inducing cell-cycle arrest. Wound-healing and Matrigel transwell assays revealed that overexpression of miR-29c could significantly inhibit PC cell migration and invasion ability. These observations were consistent with previous findings that overexpression of miR-29c suppressed cancer cell growth, migration, and invasion in many kinds of cancers,^{12,13,15,16,19–21} but inconsistent in osteosarcoma, in which the expression levels of miR-29 family members

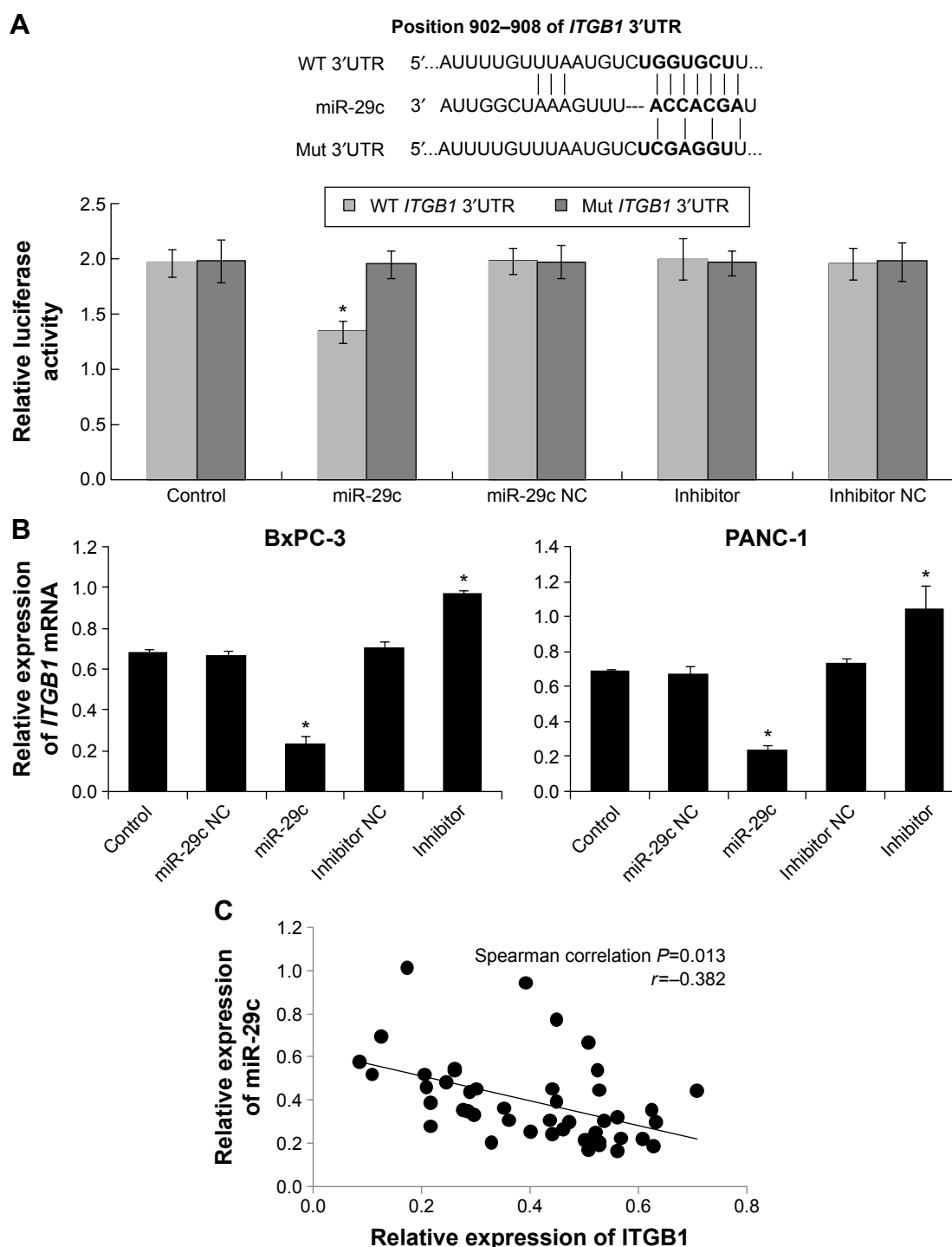


Figure 5 MiR-29c directly inhibits *ITGB1* expression in pancreatic cancer cells.

Notes: (A) Predicted binding sequences of miR-29c in *ITGB1* 3'UTR. A fragment of wild type (WT) or mutant (Mut) 3'UTR of *ITGB1* was subcloned into the luciferase-reporter vector. Luciferase assays were performed in BxPC-3 cells cotransfected with miR-29c mimics (miR-29c), anti-miR-29c mimics (inhibitor), or corresponding negative control (NC), and a luciferase reporter containing the WT or Mut 3'UTR of *ITGB1*. Luciferase activities were measured at 48 hours posttransfection. Similar results were also observed in PANC-1 cells (not shown). (B) The expression levels of *ITGB1* in BxPC-3 and PANC-1 cells after 48 hours' transfection were measured by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction. * $P<0.05$. (C) The correlation analysis between miR-29c and *ITGB1* in 23 PC tumor tissues.

(miR-29a, miR-29b, and miR-29c) in osteosarcoma tissues and patients' sera were all significantly higher than normal controls, suggesting miR-29 family members as oncogenic miRNAs.²² These data suggest that the roles of miR-29c might vary in different kinds of cancers.

A given miRNA affects cancer development through posttranscriptional regulation of its target genes.^{25,26} Therefore, the establishment of an miRNA–target interaction may help us to better understand the molecular mechanism underlying cancer progression and provide potential

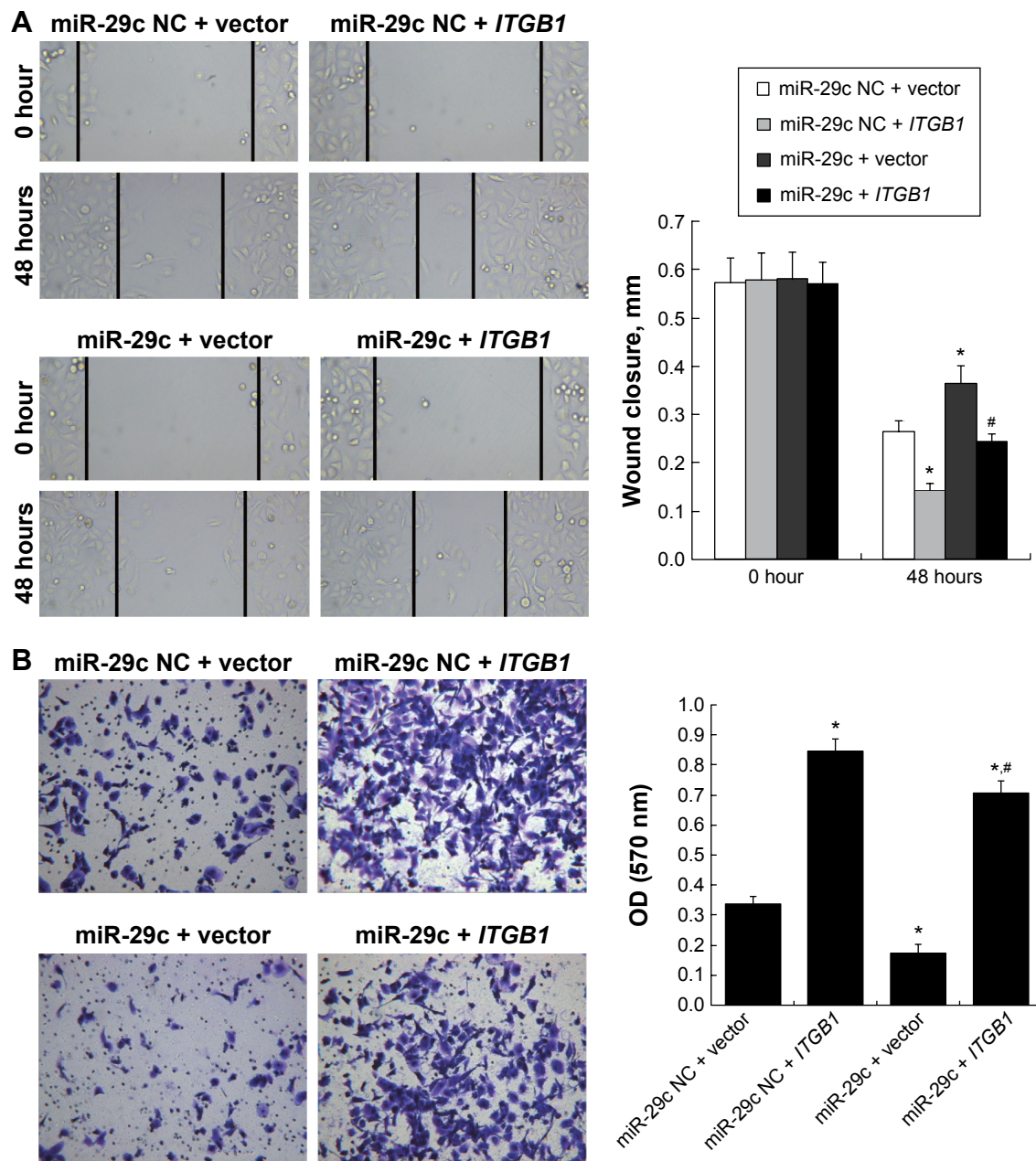


Figure 6 *ITGB1* overexpression significantly attenuated miR-29c-induced inhibition on cellular migration and invasion of PANC-1 cells.

Notes: MiR-29c mimic- or negative control (NC)-treated PANC-1 cells were transfected with *ITGB1* expression plasmids lacking 3'UTR to rescue *ITGB1* expression or empty vector as control, and the effect of rescued *ITGB1* on cell migration or invasion was assessed by wound healing (**A**) or transwell with Matrigel assay (**B**), respectively.

* $P < 0.05$ versus the control (miR-29c + vector); # $P < 0.05$ versus miR-29c + vector.

Abbreviation: OD, optical density.

therapeutic targets for the clinical treatment of cancers. In this study, we predicted and further validated that *ITGB1* was a direct target of miR-29c by luciferase-reporter assays in PC cells. qRT-PCR and Western blot analysis revealed that *ITGB1* was significantly downregulated by miR-29c overexpression at both the mRNA and protein levels. Functional studies also revealed that knockdown of *ITGB1* inhibited cell migration and invasion of PANC-1 cells. Although *ITGB1* has been demonstrated to be the target gene of miR-29c in gastric cancer cells,¹⁸ this is the first

validation of the function of miR-29c–*ITGB1* interaction in the progression of PC.

Integrins are cell-adhesion molecules, and aberrant upregulation has been associated with tumor progression, particularly during invasion, migration, and metastasis.^{27,28} As for *ITGB1*, it has been reported to promote cell growth, migration, and tumor metastasis in many types of human cancers, including PC,^{29–33} and thus *ITGB1* is a therapeutic target for the treatment of these cancers. For example, a monoclonal antibody against *ITGB1* was used to block

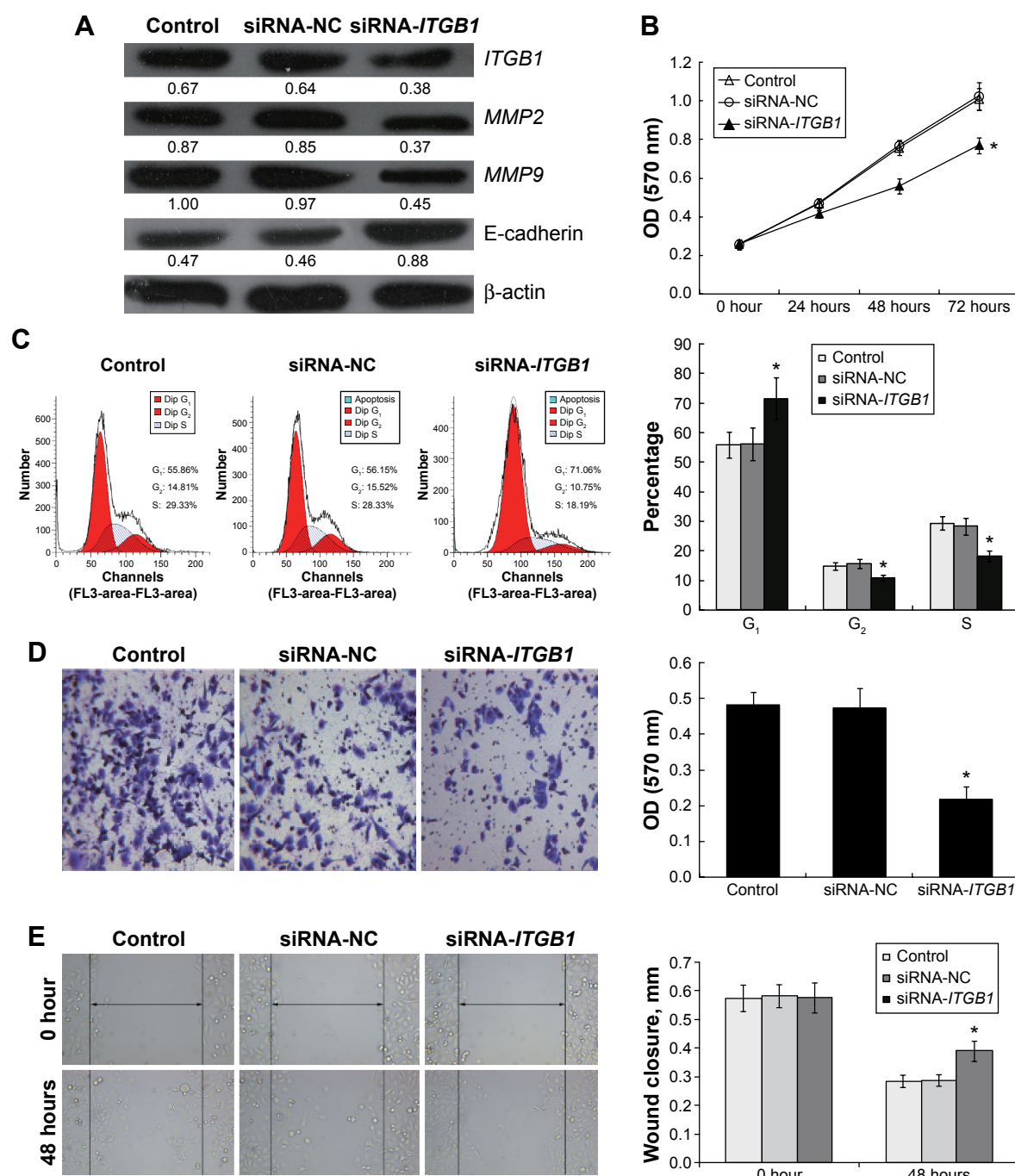


Figure 7 Knockdown of *ITGB1* suppresses the proliferation, invasion, and migration of PANC-1 cells.

Notes: PANC-1 cells were transfected with *ITGB1*-specific small interfering RNAs (siRNA-*ITGB1*) and negative control (NC). The expression levels of *ITGB1* were examined by Western blot (A). The effect of *ITGB1* knockdown on cell proliferation, invasion, and migration was assessed by MTT assay (B), flow cytometry (C), transwell with Matrigel assays (D), and wound-healing assays (E). * $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviation: OD, optical density.

hepatocellular cancer cell invasion,³⁴ and knockdown of *ITGB1* by lentivirus-based RNA interference inhibited PC cell growth and migration in vitro, as well as tumor growth and metastasis in vivo.³¹ Our study showed that targeted inhibition of *ITGB1* by miR-29c introduction might be a potential strategy for the treatment of certain *ITGB1*-related cancers.

In conclusion, our findings revealed that miR-29c was frequently downregulated in PC, and demonstrated the tumor-suppressive roles of miR-29c in inhibiting the proliferation and migration and invasion of PC cells, at least partially by negatively regulating *ITGB1*, which suggests that miR-29c might be applied as a potential prognostic biomarker and inhibitor in PC.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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