miR-203 as a novel biomarker for the diagnosis and prognosis of colorectal cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Abstract: We sought to systematically evaluate the diagnostic and prognostic value of miR-203 in patients with colorectal cancer. To explore the diagnostic performance of miR-203, eligible studies were identified from biomedical databases. Based on these results, 11 studies were pooled and included in this meta-analysis. The pooled sensitivity, specificity, and diagnostic odds ratios of miR-203 were 0.83 (95% confidence interval, CI: 0.78–0.86), 0.80 (95% CI: 0.77–0.83), and 19.27 (95% CI: 7.23–51.36) for the diagnosis of colorectal cancer. The area under the curve for miR-203 for diagnosing colorectal cancer was 0.89. Patients with higher expression of tissue miR-203 had poor overall survival (pooled hazard ratio: 1.63; 95% CI: 1.03–2.57, P=0.04), but serum miR-203 was not predictive (pooled hazard ratio: 1.59; 95% CI: 0.31–8.12, P=0.58). The miR-203 values of tissue and serum merged together may perhaps predict superior overall survival (pooled hazard ratio: 1.62; 95% CI: 0.93–2.82), but the effect was not significant (P=0.09).

Keywords: colorectal cancer, CRC, diagnosis, miR-203, prognosis

Introduction

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most common cancers and a leading cause of death worldwide.1 Currently, surgery is the primary treatment, while supplementary treatments include chemotherapy and molecularly targeted therapy.1,2 Most diagnoses of CRC occur at an advanced stage of the disease, leading to a poor prognosis and low rate of cure.3 microRNAs (miRNAs) are 21-25nt single-stranded, non-coding RNAs, that are highly conserved in evolution. They decrease target gene expression by inhibiting mRNA translation or inducing degradation of the mRNA.4 Calin et al5 published the first study linking miRNAs to cancer, and these agents now have been proven to be closely related to the occurrence and development of tumors. Recent studies have reported altered expression of many miRNAs in CRC tissues, including miR-135b, miR-133, miR-21, miR-203, and miR-106a.6–8

Currently, the biological function of miR-203 in colorectal cancer is controversial and contradictory. Both Lin et al6 and Yantiss et al9 found that the miR-203 level in cancerous tissues was significantly higher than that in adjacent normal tissues, and the prognosis was poor if high levels of miR-203 were present. In contrast, Chiang et al11 reported opposite results in 212 clinical specimens of colorectal cancers; they found that the miR-203 level in cancer tissue was lower than in the adjacent areas and 5-year survival rate of patients with lower miR-203 was worse. Thus, the mechanisms of miRNAs in cancer are not clear, and there is a need for further research on the
role of miR-203 in colorectal cancer. The present study was
designed to comprehensively explore the utility of miR-203
in colorectal cancer patients.

Materials and methods

Meta-analysis

This meta-analysis was designed, conducted, and reported
according to the PRISMA statement.12 The analytic process
was carried out in accordance with the Cochrane Handbook
for Systematic Reviews of Intervention.13 The review has
been registered in an international registry of systematic
reviews PROSPERO (CRD42013005119).

Literature search and study selection

A comprehensive literature search was conducted in
PUBMED, EMBASE, and OVID to identify eligible studies
up to October 2016. The following keywords were used in
the searches: (“colorectal” OR “colon” OR “rectal”) AND
(“cancer” OR “tumor” OR “carcinoma” OR “adenocarci-
noma”) AND (“microRNA” OR “microrna” OR “miR” OR
“microRNA-203” OR “mir-203”). References to relevant
articles and reviews were also scanned to include possible
missed articles. Titles and abstracts were first scanned,
and then the full papers of potential eligible studies were
reviewed. Meeting abstracts were excluded because of the
limited data. Articles as full papers in English were evaluated
for eligibility. The retrieved studies were carefully examined
to exclude potential duplicates or overlapping data.

Articles were included if they met all the following
criteria: 1) the study evaluated the diagnostic or prognostic
value of serum or tissue miR-203 level in CRC patients.
2) for diagnostic studies, histologic assessment was applied
as reference standard for CRC; and 3) for studies that analyzed
the diagnostic value of miR-203, the absolute number of true-
positive (TP), false-positive (FP), true-negative (TN), and
false-negative (FN) were reported or could be calculated; for
prognostic studies, the hazard ratio (HR) or risk ratio values
with 95% CI were provided or could be calculated.

Data extraction

Three reviewers independently collected data using stan-
dardized forms, and discrepancies were resolved by a fourth
investigator. The following information from each study was
extracted: first author, year of publication, origin of the study
population, patient characteristics (age, sex, cancer type,
and stage), source of the samples, number of participants,
miR-203 assay method, follow-up time, and the variables
adjusted for in the analysis. For diagnostic studies, the
numbers of TP, FP, TN, and FN results were extracted. For
prognostic studies, HR estimates with 95% CI for overall
survival (OS) were extracted. If the HRs and their 95% CIs
were not provided, the numbers of deaths or recurrences
and total samples in each study were extracted to calculate
these numbers.

Quality assessment

The quality of each diagnostic study was assessed independ-
ently by three investigators according to the Quality Assess-
ment of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies 2 (QUADAS-2).14
The QUADAS-2 is recognized as an improved, redesigned
tool which comprises four key domains (patient selection,
index test, reference standard, and flow and timing) supported
by signaling questions to aid judgment on risk of bias, rat-
ing risk of bias and concerns about applicability as “high,”
“unclear,” and “low,” and handling studies in which the refer-
ence standard consists of follow-up. For prognostic studies,
the Newcastle–Ottawa scale (NOS) was applied to assess
the risk of bias and the criteria for reporting observational
studies to complete the methodological evaluation.15 These
scales were used to allocate a maximum of nine stars for
quality of selection, comparability, exposure, and outcome
of study participants. Studies with six or more stars are rated
as high quality.

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed using Meta-DiSc 1.4
(XI Cochrane Colloquium, Barcelona, Spain), Review
Manager 5.2 (The Nordic Cochrane Center, Rigshospitalet,
Denmark), or STATA 12.0 (Stata Corporation, College
Station, TX, USA) software. All accuracy data from each
study (TP, FP, TN, and FN) were extracted to obtain pooled
sensitivity, specificity, positive likelihood ratio (PLR), nega-
tive likelihood ratio (NLR), positive predicted value, nega-
tive predicted value, diagnostic odds ratio (DOR), and their
95% CI. Simultaneously, we generated summary receiver
operator characteristic (SROC) curves and calculated the
area under the curve (AUC).16 The sensitivity, specificity,
positive and negative predicted value, and DOR of miR-203
were presented as forest plots. Moreover, the heterogeneity
between the studies caused by threshold effect was quanti-
fied using Spearman correlation analysis.17 The nonthreshold
effect was assessed by the Cochran-Q method and the test
of inconsistency index (I²), and a low P-value (<0.1) and
high I² value (>50%) suggest presence of heterogeneity.
caused by nonthreshold effect. If the $P<0.1$ and $I^2>50\%$, the random effect model was used. If $P>0.1$ and $I^2<50\%$, the fixed-effect model was used.\cite{18} If the nonthreshold effect existed, meta-regression would be used to identify the sources. Fagan’s nomogram and the likelihood matrix for a diagnostic test were done using Stata 12.0.\cite{19} The Deeks’ funnel plot method was applied for publication bias test.\cite{20}

HR was adopted for prognostic evaluation in the current meta-analysis because all of the included studies used HR to measure the prognostic performance of miR-203. Study-specific HR estimates were pooled using a fixed effects model if there was no significant heterogeneity. Otherwise, a random effects model was applied. The extent of heterogeneity across studies was evaluated using $\chi^2$ and $I^2$ tests; $P<0.10$ and/or $I^2>50\%$ indicates significant heterogeneity.\cite{21} Begg\cite{22} funnel plots and Egger linear regression tests were used to assess publication bias.\cite{23} miR-203 expression values were divided with the highest tertile classified as high and the lower two tertiles defined as low. Publication bias and sensitivity analyses were conducted using Stata 12.0 software. A $P$-value $<0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

**Results**

**Study selection and characteristics**

After initial searches of PUBMED, EMBASE, and OVID, 76 articles were retrieved. A total of 11 articles\cite{8,25-34} were identified as eligible studies. The selection process is shown in Figure 1A, and the characteristics of the relevant studies

![Flowchart](https://www.dovepress.com/)

**Figure 1** The flowchart depicts the selection of studies for the meta-analysis and quality assessment.

**Notes:** (A) The flowchart; (B) Quality assessment of the included studies for diagnostic analysis by QUADAS-2. It summarized "risk of bias" and "applicability concerns" through judging each domain for each included study. It shows the major biases concentrated upon the "index text".

**Abbreviations:** CRC, colorectal cancer; QUADAS-2, Quality Assessment of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies 2.
Diagnostic value of miR-203 for CRC

Nine independent research data from five studies with 672 total CRC patients and 261 healthy people assessed the diagnostic value of miR-203 level for CRC, from serum specimen samples. All studies used quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) to measure the expression of miR-203. The quality assessments are shown in Table 2. Six studies with 848 total patients assessed the diagnostic value of miR-203, whereas five examined diagnostic value of miR-203 (one article reported both prognostic and diagnostic value).

The prognostic meta-analyses

A total of seven independent studies were included in the prognostic analyses (Table 2). All were published in English and conducted in China (n=2), Japan (n=1), or the United States (n=4). Each study assessed 67–381 patients with CRC. The types of specimen included solid tissue (n=6) and serum (n=3) (Table 3). All studies used qRT-PCR to measure miR-203 expression. The quality assessments are shown in Table 2. Six studies with 848 total patients assessed the relationship between tissue miR-203 expression and CRC OS. The pooled HR was 1.63 (95% CI: 1.03 to 2.57) for six studies from tissue, indicating that higher tissue miR-203 expression levels predicate poorer survival.
OS (P=0.04) (Figure 4B). Significant heterogeneity across studies was observed (I²=62%, P=0.02; Figure 4B). Three studies comprising 378 patients evaluated CRC OS for serum miR-203. We found a nonsignificant association between serum miR-203 expression level and OS (pooled HR, 1.59; 95% CI: 0.31 to 8.12, P=0.58; Figure 4C). There was significant heterogeneity in the analysis for serum miR-203 (I²=94%, P<0.05; Figure 4C). In addition, nine studies data explored the performance of tissue and serum miR-203 levels in the prognosis of colorectal cancer. The pooled HR of nine studies for OS was 1.62 (95% CI: 0.93 to 2.82), which demonstrated the combined analysis of both tissue and serum miR-203 may have no effect on OS (P=0.09; Figure 4A).

Diagnostic test and prognostic sensitivity analysis

The Fagan’s nomogram describes how to use diagnostic findings from the miR-203 assay to calculate posttest cancer probability (Figure S1A), and the overall distribution of diagnostic studies is summarized in the likelihood matrix in Figure S1B. For OS, MetaInf was used to investigate the influence of each study on the overall meta-analysis summary estimate, and Figure S2 shows that the results of the meta-analysis did not change after the removal of any one paper.

Publication bias

Funnel plot tests of the diagnostic and prognostic meta-analyses indicated no significant publication bias in this study (Figure 5). The Deeks funnel plot test (Figure 5A) for diagnostic value gave a P-value of 0.80. Egger (Figure 5B) and Begg (Figure S3A) tests for prognostic value of the combined analysis, which had both tissue and serum miR-203, provided P-values of 0.113 and 0.048, respectively. Moreover, for prognostic value of serum miR-203, P-values of Egger (Figure 5C) and Begg (Figure S3B) tests were 0.417 and 0.260. However, because of the limited number of included studies, publication bias cannot absolutely be ruled out.

Discussion

Although significant progress has been achieved in the diagnosis and prognosis of CRC over the years, development of better biomarkers is still necessary for early detection and for predicting patient outcomes. The application of miRNAs as biomarkers for cancer diagnosis and prognosis has gained much attention in recent
Figure 2: The forest plots show the pooled diagnosis index of miR-203 for the diagnosis of CRC.

Notes: The point efficiencies from each study are shown as circle and the pooled efficiencies are shown as diamond. Inconsistency is used to quantify the heterogeneity caused by nonthreshold effect. For these studies, random effects model was used to pool the data. (A) The pooled sensitivity and specificity for Sheinerman et al.; (B) The pooled sensitivity for all the included studies; (C) Specificity; (D) PLR; (E) NLR; (F) DOR, and their 95% CI are displayed respectively, which suggests miR-203 might be a potential diagnosis biomarker of CRC.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; CRC, colorectal cancer; DOR, diagnostic odds ratio; NLR, negative likelihood ratio; PLR, positive likelihood ratio.
miR-203 is one of the most studied miRNAs to be a potential biomarker for diagnosis and prognosis of CRC. To examine the reported diagnostic and prognostic accuracies, we performed this systematic review on 11 diagnostic or prognostic studies.

miRNAs demonstrate the same change in expression in plasma, serum, feces, and tumor tissues of patients with various types of cancers. Studies in human cancer cell lines showed that miR-203 could target tumor suppressor genes, such as CDK6, AKT2, Survivin, and ZNF217. Therefore, miR-203 may be involved in the critical steps in carcinogenesis and progression of human cancer by promoting tumor growth, proliferation, antiapoptotic mechanisms, and migration. Moreover, Li et al reported that miR-203 inhibits TYMS to improve colorectal cancer sensitivity to chemotherapy, but Zhou et al showed that miR-203 can inhibit ATM kinase to reduce the sensitivity of colorectal cancer cells to chemotherapeutic drugs. These findings suggest a vital role for altered miR-203 expression in tumorigenesis.

In the present meta-analysis, miR-203 had a pooled sensitivity of 0.83, specificity of 0.80, and AUC of 0.89, suggesting that measuring miR-203 level is a promising noninvasive method for CRC diagnosis. DOR combines the strengths of both sensitivity and specificity and was reported to be a useful indicator for evaluation of the diagnostic method. The DOR value of miR-203 was 19.27, indicating a moderate diagnostic accuracy. However, the positive LR (4.05) and negative LR (0.24) suggest that miR-203 may not be adequate to distinguish patients with CRC. We found significant heterogeneity in sensitivity, and different cutoff values of miR-203 expression across studies may be one source of heterogeneity. Measuring serum miR-203 might also be a useful screening method for advanced colorectal adenomas. Serum miR-203 was also developed as a noninvasive diagnostic biomarker for CRC. On the other hand, the meta-analyses indicated that tissue miR-203 expression was a promising biomarker to predict OS in patients with CRC. Compared with patients with low miR-203 expression from tissue, patients with an increased level of miR-203 expression had a 1.63-fold higher risk of poor OS. Our results showed that miR-203 was useful to predict OS only in male participants, suggesting that sex may modify the observed effect. There was significant heterogeneity in the meta-analyses of the data for OS. Although sensitivity and subgroup analyses were applied, the heterogeneity might result from the different evaluating methods for miR-203.

Table 3 Summary table of HRs and their 95% CI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>HR</th>
<th>95% CI (LL–UL)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Expression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bovell et al, 2013</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.05–3.43</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>OS</td>
<td>Tissue</td>
<td>Upregulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croce et al, 2016</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.1–9.4</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>OS</td>
<td>Tissue</td>
<td>Upregulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deng et al, 2016</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.32–1.2</td>
<td>0.0006</td>
<td>OS</td>
<td>Tissue</td>
<td>Downregulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deng et al, 2016</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.20–0.64</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>OS</td>
<td>Serum</td>
<td>Downregulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hur et al, 2017</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>0.80–3.05</td>
<td>0.1962</td>
<td>OS</td>
<td>Tissue</td>
<td>Upregulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hur et al, 2017</td>
<td>4.47</td>
<td>2.10–9.5</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>OS</td>
<td>Serum</td>
<td>Upregulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schetter et al, 2008</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.5–6.4</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>OS</td>
<td>Tissue</td>
<td>Upregulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tao et al, 2014</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>0.77–2.47</td>
<td>0.273</td>
<td>OS</td>
<td>Tissue</td>
<td>Upregulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toiyama et al, 2012</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.17–5.77</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>OS</td>
<td>Serum</td>
<td>Upregulated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; LL, lower limit; OS, overall survival; UL, upper limit.
And, although studies have indicated that higher tissue miR-203 levels are associated with poorer OS for CRC, two kinds of samples are used for assessing miR-203 expression, from tissues and serum. To draw convincing conclusions on the value of miR-203 for the diagnosis and prognosis of CRC, an appropriate and unified method should be established and applied.

This systematic review had several important strengths. We conducted a relatively thorough systematic search and applied a comprehensive analytic approach to evaluate the diagnostic and prognostic value of miR-203 in patients with CRC. There was considerable heterogeneity for both the diagnostic and prognostic meta-analyses. Meta-regression and subgroup analyses were applied, but the results could not fully explain the observed heterogeneity. Taken together, we conclude that serum miR-203 level is a useful biomarker for CRC detection, and tissue miR-203 is a promising marker for CRC prognosis.

Figure 4 Forest plots of studies evaluating hrs of high miR-203 level.

Notes: (A) The nine survival data sets from CRC tissue and serum samples were pooled to calculate OS. The random effects analysis model showed the pooled HR for OS is 1.62 with 95% CI: 0.93–2.82, and P=0.09. (B) The six survival data sets from CRC tissue studies. The random effect analysis model was used to calculate the pooled HR, and HR =1.63 (95% CI: 1.03–2.57, P=0.04) for OS. (C) The three survival data sets from CRC serum. The random effect analysis model was used to calculate the pooled HR, and HR =1.59 (95% CI: 0.31–8.12, P=0.58) for OS.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; CRC, colorectal cancer; HR, hazard ratio; OS, overall survival.
miR-203 as a novel biomarker for the diagnosis and prognosis of CRC

Figure 5 Publication bias based on the eligible studies for diagnosis and prognosis.
Notes: Every point represents one study, and the line is the regression line. They show no publication bias exists. (A) Publication bias from Deeks’ test is shown by funnel plots for miR-203 diagnostic value. (B) Publication bias from Egger’s test is shown by funnel plots for tissue and serum miR-203 prognostic value; (C) Publication bias from Egger’s test is shown by funnel plots for serum miR-203 prognostic value.

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Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References


Supplementary materials

Figure S1 mir-203 diagnostic analysis based on the eligible studies.
Notes: (A) Fagan's nomogram describes the possibility of mir-203 assay to confirm or exclude cancer patients. In detail, for any people with a pretest probability of 20% to have cancers, if the miR-203 test in cancer detection was positive, the posttest probability to have cancer would rise to 54%; while a negative result of mir-203 assay meant the posttest probability would drop to 5% for the same people. Hence, mir-203 assay may play an important role as an initial screening method for cancer. (B) The overall distribution of studies is summarized in the likelihood matrix. Each corresponds to a study. Sheinerman et al was on the bottom left side of the matrix, indicating a sensitive “rule out” test. However, it reported reasonable sensitivity with incorporation bias from knowledge of a desaturation study outcome.
Abbreviations: RUQ, upper right quadrant; LUQ, upper left quadrant; RLQ, lower right quadrant; LLQ, lower left quadrant; LRN, negative likelihood ratio; LRP, positive likelihood ratio; prob, probability.

Figure S2 The sensitivity analysis based on the studies for prognosis of OS.
Notes: Forest plot for the sensitivity analysis shows the results of the meta-analysis did not change after the removal of any one paper. (A) The nine survival data from CRC tissue and serum; (B) six survival data from CRC serum.
Abbreviations: CRC, colorectal cancer; OS, overall survival.
Figure S3: The publication bias based on the studies for prognosis of OS.
Notes: Publication bias from Begg’s test is shown by funnel plots. Every point represents one study. (A) The nine survival data from CRC tissue and serum; (B) six survival data from CRC serum.
Abbreviations: CRC, colorectal cancer; Inhr, In hazard ratio; OS, overall survival; SE, standard error.

References