

MicroRNA-425 promotes the development of lung adenocarcinoma via targeting A disintegrin and metalloproteinases 9 (ADAM9)

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Purpose: We aimed to investigate the roles of microRNA-425 (miR-425) in lung adenocarcinoma, as well as its possible regulatory mechanism.

Materials and methods: The miR-425 expression in lung adenocarcinoma tissues and cells was determined. The regulatory relationship between miR-425 and IL-6/STAT3 signaling was investigated. In addition, miR-425 was downexpressed in H1299 cells, and its effects on cell proliferation and apoptosis were determined. Furthermore, the target relationship between miR-425 and A disintegrin and metalloproteinases 9 (ADAM9) in lung adenocarcinoma cells was explored.

Results: The miR-425 was significantly downregulated in lung adenocarcinoma tissues and cells and was markedly inhibited by IL-6/STAT3 signaling. In addition, miR-425 expression was successfully overexpressed by transfection with pre-miR-425. Overexpression of miR-425 decreased the proliferation and colony formation of H1299 cells and promoted cell apoptosis markedly. Moreover, ADAM9 was revealed as a target of miR-425, and ADAM9 expression was negatively regulated by miR-425.

Conclusion: Our findings indicate that downregulation of miR-425 caused by IL-6/STAT3 signaling leads to loss of ADAM9 targeting, results in enhanced ADAM9 expression, and contributes to the development of lung adenocarcinoma. Thus, increasing miR-425 may be a promising therapeutic strategy for this disease.

Keywords: lung adenocarcinoma, microRNA-425, IL-6/STAT3 signaling, proliferation, apoptosis, A disintegrin and metalloproteinases 9

Introduction

Lung cancer is a common malignancy with high mortality,¹ and the predominant form is non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC).² Moreover, the 5-year overall survival rate of NSCLC is only 11%.³ Lung adenocarcinoma is the most common subtype of NSCLC, resulting in about 500,000 deaths per year worldwide.⁴ Therefore, it is imperative to elucidate the molecular mechanisms underlying lung adenocarcinoma.

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) and endogenous small noncoding RNAs (19–21 nucleotides) have emerged to mediate a variety of biological and pathological processes via regulating their target genes.^{5,6} In lung adenocarcinoma development, the key roles of crucial miRNAs are increasingly being disclosed. For instance, miR-200 is shown to suppress cell invasion and metastasis in lung adenocarcinoma,⁷ miR-483-5p promotes the invasive and metastatic properties of lung adenocarcinoma, and its upregulation results in the progression of this malignancy;⁸ miR-186 can play a tumor-suppressive role in lung adenocarcinoma, and its downregulation correlates with poor survival.⁹

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and miR-27a and miR-224 can play crucial roles in regulating the chemoresistance of lung adenocarcinoma cells.^{10,11} Recently, aberrant expression of miR-425 was found to be involved in various cancers. It has been reported that high levels of miR-425 expression facilitate the tumorigenesis of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma;¹² miR-425 can function as a tumor suppressor in inhibiting the metastasis of melanoma,¹³ and miR-425 can impact the oncogenic function in hepatocellular carcinoma.¹⁴ Despite these facts, limited data are available on the functions and possible mechanism of miR-425 in the pathogenesis of lung adenocarcinoma.

A disintegrin and metalloproteinase 9 (ADAM9) encode a member of the ADAM family.¹⁵ Members of this family are membrane-anchored proteins structurally related to snake venom disintegrins, and they have been implicated in a variety of biological processes involving cell–cell and cell–matrix interactions, including fertilization, muscle development, and neurogenesis.¹⁶ It has been confirmed to be closely related with lung cancer. Lin et al¹⁷ found that this gene could promote metastases of lung cancer by a plasminogen activator-based pathway. Besides, Chang et al¹⁸ also found that ADAM9 was a target for non-small cell lung cancer treatment.

In this study, miR-425 expression in lung adenocarcinoma tissues and cells was determined. The regulatory relationship between miR-425 and IL-6/STAT3 signaling was investigated. In addition, miR-425 was downexpressed in H1299 cells to further detect the roles of miR-425 in regulating cell proliferation and apoptosis. Furthermore, the target relationship between miR-425 and ADAM9 in lung adenocarcinoma cells was explored. The objective of this study was to explore the role and possible regulatory mechanism of miR-425 in lung adenocarcinoma development, and thus to provide a new insight into the development of effective molecular therapies for this disease.

Materials and methods

Tissue sample collection

From March 2015 to October 2016, 34 patients with lung adenocarcinoma who visited our hospital were recruited. Primary lung adenocarcinoma tissues and matching normal lung tissues were collected, quick-frozen in liquid nitrogen, and preserved at -80°C . The histological confirmation for these samples was performed by 2 pathologists. This study was approved by the ethical committee of our hospital, and written informed consent from all patients was obtained.

Cell culture and treatment

Normal lung epithelial cell line BEAS-2B and human lung adenocarcinoma cell lines H1299, H23, SPC-A1, and A549

were obtained from ATCC (Manassas, VA, USA). These cells were then maintained in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (Sigma, St Louis, MO, USA) mixed with 10% fetal bovine serum (Welgene Biotech Company., Taipei, Taiwan) in a 37°C , 5% CO_2 incubator.

To investigate the regulatory relationship between miR-425 expression and IL-6/STAT3 signaling, H1299 cells were stimulated with IL-1 (10 ng/mL, Sigma), IL-6 (30 ng/mL, Sigma), IFN- γ (10 ng/mL, Sigma), and TNF- α (10 ng/mL, Sigma) for 72 h, respectively. In addition, H1299 cells were treated with IL-6 (30 ng/mL) for different time durations (0, 12, 24, 48, and 72 h, respectively). Moreover, H1299 cells were treated with different doses of IL-6 (0, 1, 5, 10, 20, and 30 ng/mL, respectively) for 72 h. Besides, H1299 cells were stimulated with IL-6 (30 ng/mL) alone or combined with IL-6 and STAT3 inhibitor (S31-201, 10 g/mL, Sigma) for 72 h.

Plasmid transfection

To explore the function of miR-425 in lung adenocarcinoma, H1299 cells were transfected with plasmids encoding pre-miR-425 or pre-miR-control (pre-miR-ctrl) that were purchased from GenePharma (Shanghai, People's Republic of China) using Lipofectamine 2000 reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). At 72 h posttransfection, cells were harvested for detecting transfection efficiency using quantitative reverse-transcription PCR (qRT-PCR).

Knockdown of ADAM9

To explore the function of ADAM9 in lung adenocarcinoma, H1299 cells were transfected with ADAM9 siRNA (5'-CCAGAGAAGUCCUAUAUA-3' and 5'-UAUAUAGGAACUUCUCUGG-3') or ADAM9 siRNA-control (5'-UUCUCCGAACGUGUCACGUTT-3' and 5'-UUCUCCGAACGUGUCACGUTT-3' and 5'-AAACGUGACACACGUUCGGAGAA-3') using Lipofectamine 2000 reagent (Invitrogen). At 72 h posttransfection, cells were harvested for detecting transfection efficiency using qRT-PCR.

Cell proliferation analysis

For MTT assay, H1299 cells were seeded onto 96-well plates with a density of 5×10^4 cells/well. After different time points (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 days) of transfection, the plates were added with 20 μL of MTT solution (0.5 mg/mL; Roche, Indianapolis, IN, USA), and incubation was continued for another 4 h at 37°C . To further dissolve the precipitated formazan, 100 μL of DMSO was used and the cells incubated for 15 min. The optical density value at 450 nm was then

read with a Multiskan EX (Thermo, Vantaa, Finland) reader for calculating cell viability.

For colony formation assay, H1299 cells (100 cells/dish) were placed in 60 mm culture dishes at 72 h after transfection and then maintained in complete medium for 14 days. This was followed by fixation with methanol, staining of colonies with 0.1% crystal violet, and then counting of colonies containing more than 30 cells.

Detection of cell apoptosis

Cell apoptosis was assayed using the FITC/Annexin V Apoptosis Detection Kit (Invitrogen) by flow cytometry. Briefly, H1299 cells in different transfected groups were resuspended in annexin V-binding buffer. Next, H1299 cells were double stained with 10 μ L Annexin V/FITC and 5 μ L propidium iodide (PI) (10 mg/L) for 15 min away from light. By means of a FACS Calibur flow cytometer (Becton–Dickinson, San Jose, CA, USA), the apoptotic cells were then detected and analyzed.

Dual-luciferase reporter assay

The 3'-untranslated regions (UTRs) of AMAD19 containing miR-425 binding sites were amplified by Sangon Biotech (Shanghai, People's Republic of China) and cloned downstream of the luciferase reporter in psiCHECK-2 vector (Promega, Madison, WI, USA). Using a site-directed mutagenesis kit (Stratagene, San Diego, CA, USA), the psiCHECK-2-ADAM9-mutated reporter construct with point mutations in the seed sequence was synthesized. Dual-luciferase reporter assay was performed using luciferase vectors constructed with ADAM9-3'-UTR alone or in the presence of pre-miR-425 or pre-miR-ctrl. At 48 h after treatment, luciferase activities of different treated groups were determined by the Dual-Glo luciferase assay kit (Promega). Firefly luciferase (FLuc) activity was used as reference for normalization. The recombinant vectors (psiCHECK-2-ADAM19 and psiCHECK-2-mut-ADAM19) were normalized to an empty psiCHECK-2 vector.

Real-time qRT-PCR

Using Trizol reagent (Invitrogen), total RNA was extracted. The quality was then determined by SMA 400 UV-VIS spectrophotometer (Merinton, Shanghai, People's Republic of China). Following the manufacturer's protocols of the PrimeScript™ RT Master Mix Kit (RR036A; Takara, Kyoto, Japan), reverse transcription into cDNA was performed. For detecting the expression of miR-425, real-time qPCR was carried out using TaqMan microRNA assays (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). For analysis of ADMA9

expression, Power SYBR green PCR master mix (Applied Biosystems) was used. All qPCRs were performed on an ABI 7900HT series PCR machine (Applied Biosystems). Primers (forward and reverse) used for amplification in our study were as follows: miR-425, 5'-TCTACCGGTGTGCCCTGACC CCCAGACA-3' and 5'-TCTGAATTCAGCAGGGAAAC CCAGGGGCA-3'; U6, 5'-CTCGCTTCGGCAGCACA-3' and 5'-AACGCTTACGAATTTGCGT-3'; ADAM9, 5'-GCTAGTTGGACTGGAGATTTGG-3' and 5'-TTATT ACCACAGGAGGGAGCAC-3'; STAT3, 5'-ACCAGCAGTATAGCCGCTT-3', 5'-GCCACAA TCCGGGCAATCT-3'; IL-6R, 5'-TG GTGGATGTTCC CCCCAG-3', 5'-TCCTGGGAATACTGGCACGG-3'; and β -actin, 5'-GCACTCTTCCAGCCTTCCCTTCC-3' and 5'-TCACCTTCCAGTTCCAGTTTTT-3'. The relative expression level of miR-425 was normalized to U6, and ADAM9, STAT3, and IL-6-R were normalized to β -actin, and calculated using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ method.¹⁹

The plasmid was transfected to conduct luciferase assay, proliferation assay, cell colony counting and apoptosis assay were all according to the reagent instruction.

Statistical analysis

All experiments were repeated 3 times. The data are shown as the mean \pm SD. Statistical analyses between groups were performed using 2-independent Student's *t*-test and among groups using one-way analysis of variance and subsequent post hoc Turkey test. In addition, linear correlation analysis was performed to measure the correlation between miR-425 expression and AMAD9 levels in human lung adenocarcinoma tissues. All statistical analyses were conducted in SPSS 19.0 statistical software (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA), and statistical significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Results

miR-425 was downregulated in lung adenocarcinoma tissues and cells

To investigate whether miR-425 played a key role in lung adenocarcinoma, the miR-425 expression in human normal lung adenocarcinoma tissues and cells was determined. It was shown that miR-425 expression was significantly downregulated in human lung adenocarcinoma tissues relative to normal tissues ($P < 0.001$, Figure 1A). Consistent results were obtained, demonstrating that miR-425 expression in lung adenocarcinoma cells (H1299, H23, SPC-A1, and A549) was also markedly lower than that in BEAS-2B cells ($P < 0.05$, Figure 1B).

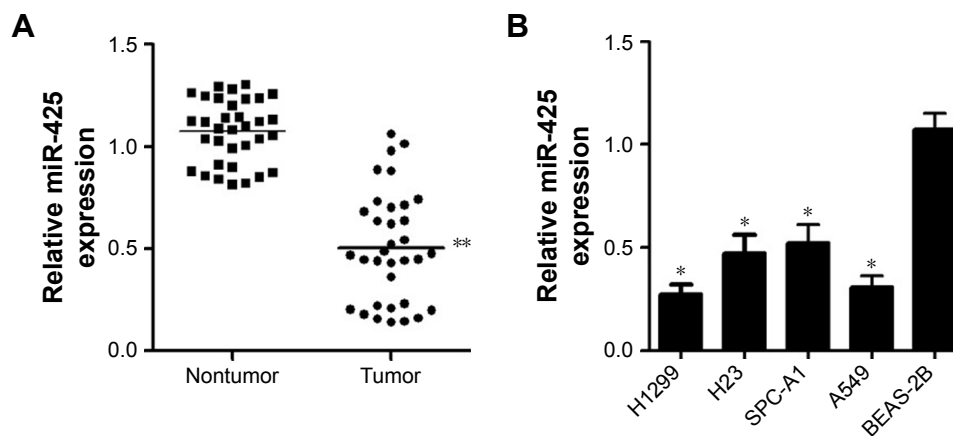


Figure 1 miR-425 was significantly downregulated in lung adenocarcinoma tissues and cells.

Notes: (A) qRT-PCR analysis showed the expression of miR-425 in human lung adenocarcinoma and matched normal lung tissues (n=34). (B) qRT-PCR analysis showed the expression of miR-425 in 4 lung adenocarcinoma cell lines (H23, H1299, A549, and SPC-A1) and normal lung epithelial cell line BEAS-2B. miR-425 expression was normalized to U6. * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.001$ compared to the corresponding control group.

Abbreviation: qRT-PCR, quantitative reverse-transcription PCR.

miR-425 expression was inhibited by IL-6/STAT3 signaling

The regulatory relationship between miR-425 expression and IL-6/STAT3 signaling in H1299 cells was investigated. We found that miR-425 expression was significantly decreased only after IL-6 treatment ($P < 0.05$, Figure 2A). In addition, the results showed that IL-6 treatment significantly decreased miR-425 expression in a time- and dose-dependent manner (Figure 2B and C). Furthermore, H1299 cells were stimulated with IL-6 alone or combination with IL-6 and STAT3 inhibitor S3I-201 for 72 h. The results showed the S3I-201 treatment could significantly reverse the effects of IL-6 on the decreased miR-425 expression ($P < 0.01$, Figure 2D). In addition, the expressions of STAT3 and IL-6R were significantly higher after IL-6 treatment ($P < 0.05$, Figure 2E). miR-425 expression significantly negatively regulated the expression of ADAM9 (Figure 2F). Taken together, miR-425 expression was markedly inhibited by IL-6/STAT3 signaling and also negatively regulated the expression of ADAM9.

Overexpression of miR-425 inhibited proliferation and induced apoptosis of H1299 cells

To further explore the role of miR-425 in lung adenocarcinoma, H1299 cells were transfected with pre-miR-425 to overexpress miR-425 expression. The high transfection efficiency was confirmed by qRT-PCR (Figure 3A). Moreover, MTT assay showed that, in comparison with the pre-miR-ctrl transfected group, the viability of pre-miR-425 transfected H1299 cells was significantly decreased

with the increase of transfection time during an experimental period of 6 days after cell transfection ($P < 0.05$, Figure 3B). By knockdown of ADAM9, the expression of ADAM9 was significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$, Figure 3C). The viability of siRNA-transfected H1299 cells was significantly decreased with the increase of transfection time during an experimental period of 6 days after cell transfection ($P < 0.05$, Figure 3D). Moreover, the colony formation ability of pre-miR-425-transfected H1299 cells was markedly lower than that of pre-miR-ctrl-transfected cells, and significant differences existed between the 2 groups ($P < 0.05$, Figure 3E), further confirming that miR-425 overexpression could inhibit H1299 cell proliferation. Furthermore, we also detected the effects of miR-425 on cell apoptosis. The results showed that the percentages of apoptotic cells were obviously increased in the pre-miR-425-transfected group in comparison with the pre-miR-ctrl-transfected group ($P < 0.001$, Figure 3F), indicating that overexpression of miR-425 significantly induced cell apoptosis.

ADAM 9 was verified as a target of miR-425

To explore the mechanism of miR-425 in lung adenocarcinoma development, the potential targets of miR-425 were predicted using TargetScanHuman (Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge, MA, USA). As shown in Figure 4A, a sequence alignment of miR-425 with reverse complementary ADAM9 was identified. To further verify the predicted target relationship between miR-425 and ADAM9, dual-luciferase reporter assay

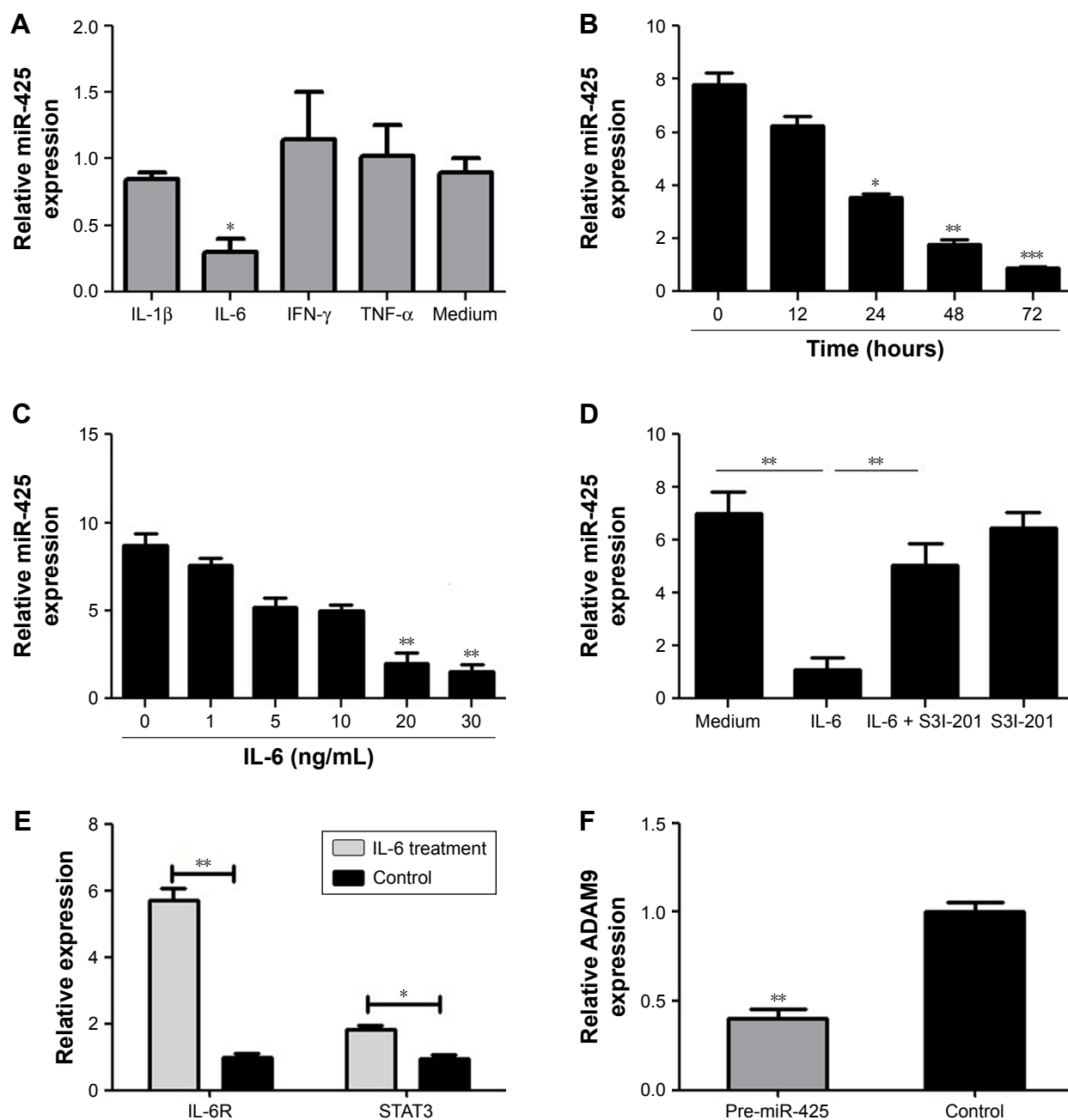


Figure 2 miR-425 expression was significantly inhibited by IL-6/STAT3 signaling.

Notes: (A) HI299 cells were stimulated with IL-1 (10 ng/mL), IL-6 (30 ng/mL), IFN- γ (10 ng/mL), and TNF- α (10 ng/mL), respectively, for 72 h. miR-425 expression was measured by qRT-PCR after different treatments. (B) HI299 cells were stimulated with IL-6 (30 ng/mL) for different time points as indicated, and miR-425 expression was detected by qRT-PCR. (C) HI299 cells were stimulated with different doses of IL-6 as indicated for 72 h, and miR-425 expression was measured by qRT-PCR. (D) HI299 cells were stimulated with IL-6 (30 ng/mL) in the presence or absence of STAT3 inhibitor (S3I-201, 10 g/mL) for 72 h, and miR-425 expression was detected by qRT-PCR. miR-425 expression was normalized to U6. (E) HI299 cells were stimulated with IL-6 (30 ng/mL) for 72 h, and the relative expressions of IL-6R and STAT3 were detected by qRT-PCR. (F) HI299 cells were transfected with pre-miR-425 for 72 h, and the relative expression of ADAM9 was detected by qRT-PCR. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, and *** $P < 0.001$ compared with corresponding controls.

Abbreviations: ADAM9, A disintegrin and metalloproteinases 9; qRT-PCR, quantitative reverse-transcription PCR.

was performed. The expected results were obtained: that pre-miR-425 transfection could significantly inhibit the luciferase activity of ADAM9 ($P < 0.05$, Figure 4B), but not mutated ADAM9. Moreover, the mRNA expression of ADAM9 was markedly downregulated in the pre-miR-425-transfected group compared to the pre-miR-

ctrl-transfected group ($P < 0.01$, Figure 4C). Importantly, compared with normal tissues, ADAM9 expression was significantly upregulated in human lung adenocarcinoma tissues ($P < 0.001$, Figure 4D). Furthermore, linear correlation analysis confirmed the negative correlation between miR-425 expression and ADAM9 expression in human

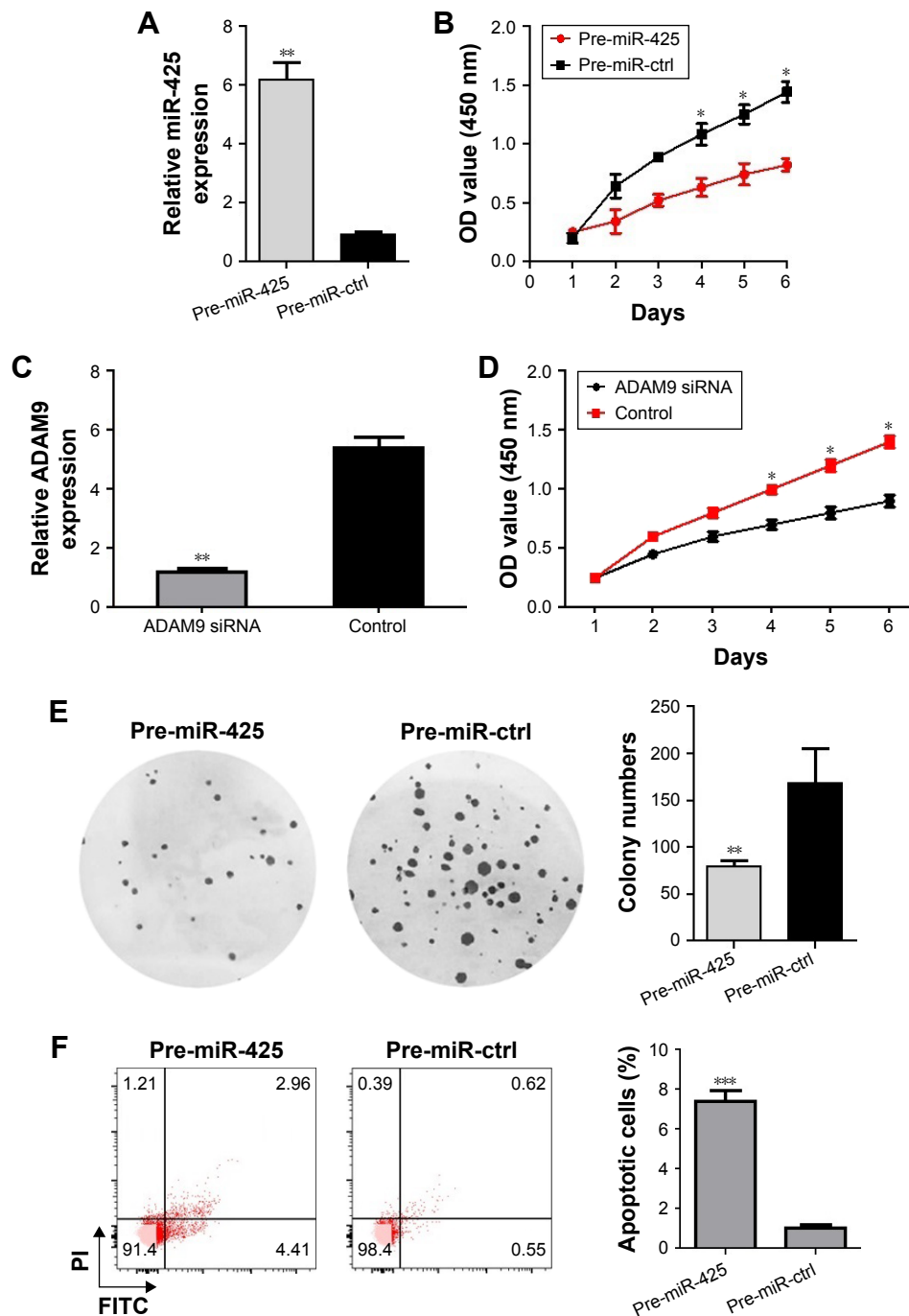


Figure 3 miR-425 inhibited proliferation and induced apoptosis of lung adenocarcinoma cells.

Notes: (A) Plasmids encoding pre-miR-425 or pre-miR-ctrl were transfected into H1299 cells, and ectopic expression of miR-425 was validated by real-time PCR. miR-425 expression was normalized to U6. (B) MTT assay showed the viability of H1299 cells transfected with pre-miR-425 or pre-miR-ctrl. (C) siRNAs were transfected into H1299 cells, and ectopic expression of ADAM9 was validated by real-time PCR. (D) MTT assay showed the viability of H1299 cells transfected with ADAM9 siRNA or control. (E) Colony formation assay showed the colony formation ability of pre-miR-425-transfected H1299 cells. (F) Flow cytometry showed the percentage of apoptotic cells of different groups. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ compared with corresponding controls.

Abbreviations: ADAM9, A disintegrin and metalloproteinases 9; pre-miR-ctrl, pre-miR-control.

lung adenocarcinoma tissues ($R = -0.7301$, $P < 0.0001$, Figure 4E). These data indicated that ADAM9 was a target of miR-425 and that ADAM9 expression was negatively regulated by miR-425.

Discussion

The emergence of miRNAs provided a new insight into their use as potential biomarkers and therapeutic targets for multiple cancers.^{20–23} Identification of crucial miRNAs

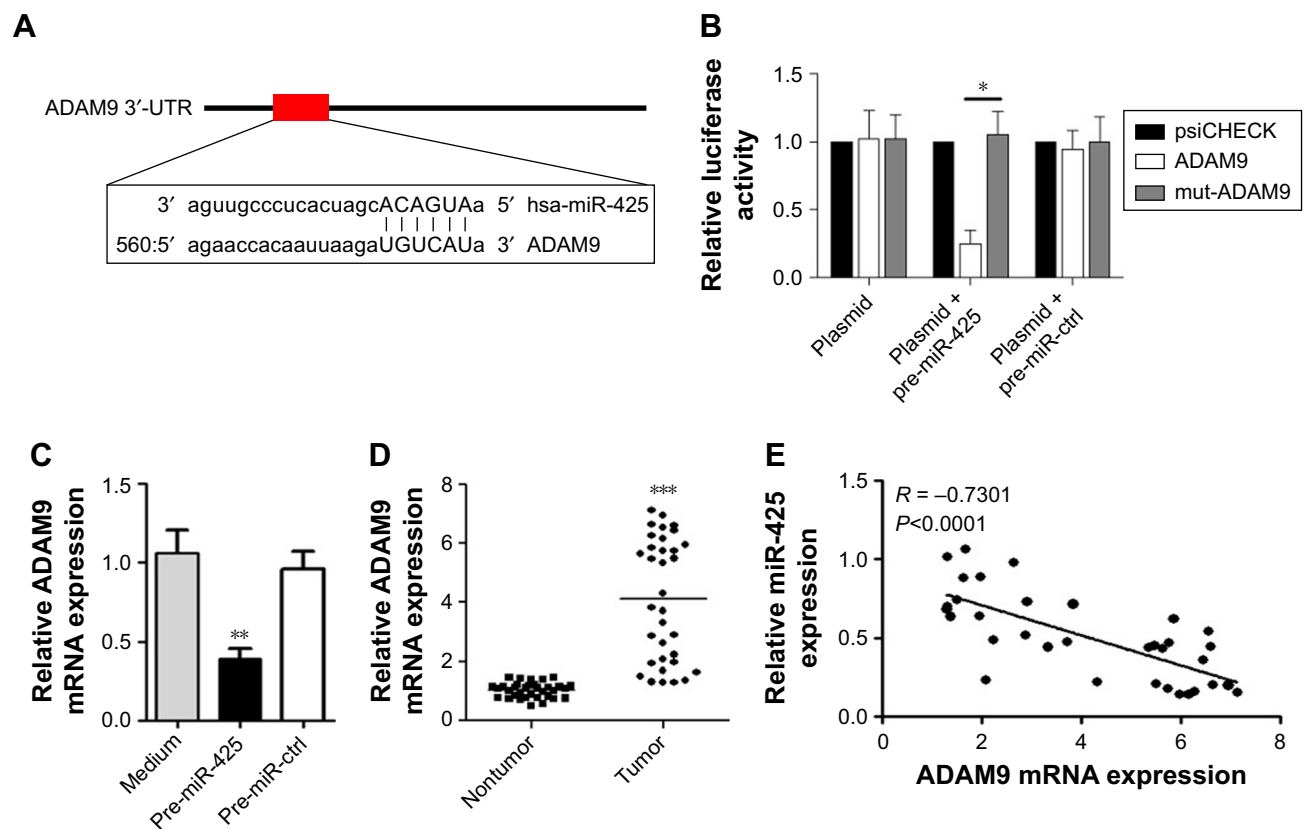


Figure 4 miR-425 targeted ADAM9 in lung adenocarcinoma cells.

Notes: (A) Sequence alignment of miR-425 with reverse complementary ADAM9. (B) Dual-luciferase reporter assay verified the target relationship between miR-425 and ADAM9. Decreases in RLuc were detected and normalized to FLuc activity. (C) H1299 cells were transfected with pre-miR-425 or pre-miR-ctrl. ADAM9 mRNA expression in different groups was determined by qRT-PCR. (D) qRT-PCR showed the mRNA expression of ADAM9 in human lung adenocarcinoma and normal tissues (n=34). (E) Linear correlation analysis showed the correlation between the expression of miR-425 and mRNA level of ADAM9 in human lung adenocarcinoma tissues. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, and *** $P < 0.001$ compared with the corresponding controls.

Abbreviations: ADAM9, A disintegrin and metalloproteinases 9; FLuc, firefly luciferase; pre-miR-ctrl, pre-miR-control; RLuc, Renilla luciferase; qRT-PCR, quantitative reverse-transcription PCR.

in cancer development has become a research hotspot. In this study, miR-425 was found to be downregulated in lung adenocarcinoma tissues and cells, and was markedly inhibited by IL-6/STAT3 signaling. In addition, overexpression of miR-425 markedly decreased the proliferation and colony formation of H1299 cells, and markedly promoted H1299 cell apoptosis. Moreover, ADAM9 was a target of miR-425, and its expression was negatively regulated by miR-425. These data imply the important function of miR-425 in lung adenocarcinoma and merit further discussion.

In melanoma, miR-425 is confirmed to inhibit tumor metastasis.¹³ Consistent with this finding, miR-425 expression was also found to be downregulated in lung adenocarcinoma cells, and overexpression of miR-425 significantly decreased lung adenocarcinoma cell proliferation and induced apoptosis. Thus, we speculate that miR-425 also functions as a tumor suppressor in lung adenocarcinoma. In addition, the role of IL-6/STAT3 signaling in cancer development has attracted

widespread attention.^{24,25} Tumor-promoting cytokines released by immune/inflammatory cells, including IL-6, act in a paracrine manner to activate transcription factors, such as STAT3, to achieve their effects in many types of cancer cells.²⁶ Yeh et al²⁷ revealed that STAT3 activation induced by IL-6 contributed to lung adenocarcinoma development. Furthermore, activation of IL-6R/JAK1/STAT3 pathway is a key mechanism to mediate the tumor-suppressive function of miR-26a on growth and metastasis of human hepatocellular carcinoma.²⁸ In our study, miR-425 was decreased after IL-6 stimulation, which could be reversed by treatment with the STAT3 inhibitor S3I-201. It can therefore be speculated that miR-425 may be a downstream target of IL-6/STAT3 signaling, and miR-425 downregulation caused by IL-6/STAT3 signaling activation may contribute to the development of lung adenocarcinoma.

To further elucidate the possible mechanism of miR-425 in lung adenocarcinoma, the potential targets were explored,

in which ADAM9 was identified. ADAM9 belongs to a family of transmembrane disintegrin-containing metalloproteinases (ADAMs), which are widely implicated in cell adhesion, cell–cell signaling, and cell migration,^{29,30} and can play diverse roles in pathological process of many diseases, including human cancers.^{31,32} It is reported that ADAM9 is highly expressed in gastric cancer tissues and may regulate the malignant behaviors of gastric cancer cells.^{33,34} Moreover, overexpression of ADAM9 is also found to promote the progression of colon cancer.³⁵ In NSCLC, upregulation of ADAM9 is shown to correlate with brain metastasis.³⁶ Sher et al³⁷ also confirmed that ADAM9 regulation could contribute to brain metastasis in lung adenocarcinoma cells. Notably, Lin et al³⁸ demonstrated the correlation between the enhanced expression of ADAM9 and the poor prognosis in patients with lung cancer. Given the crucial role of ADAM9, we speculate that miR-425 may inhibit proliferation and induce apoptosis of H1299 cells via targeting ADAM9.

Conclusion

Our findings reveal that downregulation of miR-425 caused by IL-6/STAT3 signaling leads to loss of ADAM9 targeting, results in enhanced ADAM9 expression, and contributes to the development of lung adenocarcinoma. However, there are some limitations in this study. In a future research, an apoptosis assay will be added to confirm cell death, and more miRNAs and genes will be included.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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