ESCO2 inhibits tumor metastasis via transcriptionally repressing MMP2 in colorectal cancer

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Background: Establishment of cohesion 1 homolog 2 (ESCO2) plays important roles in the regulation of cohesion and genomic stability and has been implicated in human cancers. Yet, its clinical significance and biological function in colorectal cancer (CRC) are unknown.

Methods: The expression of ESCO2 was examined by quantitative real-time PCR, Western blot, and immunohistochemistry. The role of ESCO2 in the tumor metastasis of CRC and the related mechanisms were investigated using in vitro and in vivo models.

Results: In this study, we show that low expression of ESCO2 in CRC was closely correlated with lymphatic and distant metastasis. Patients with low ESCO2 expression experienced shorter overall survival and disease-free survival in two independent cohorts containing a total of 587 CRC cases. ESCO2 overexpression suppressed, whereas ESCO2 knockdown promoted cell migration in vitro and tumor metastasis in vivo via modulation of epithelial–mesenchymal transition (EMT) process. Mechanistically, ESCO2 inhibited the transcriptional activity of MMP2 promoter to downregulate its expression. Reexpression of MMP2 partially attenuated the ESCO2-mediated malignant phenotypes.

Conclusion: Collectively, our data suggest that ESCO2 serves as a potential prognostic factor and exerts antimetastatic activity in CRC.

Keywords: ESCO2, MMP2, EMT, metastasis, colorectal cancer

Introduction

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most prevalent cancer in men and the second in women, and is a leading cause of cancer mortality.1,2 The prognosis of CRC patients at early stage is good. However, most of the patients are diagnosed at late stage and are no longer suitable for surgical treatment. It has been well established that approximately 40% of CRC patients have fatal distant metastasis, mainly to the liver, which makes CRC the leading cause of cancer death.3,4 As a result, it is imperative to identify molecular factors that predispose CRC patients to metastatic phenotypes.

Dysregulation of genes involved in spindle assembly and chromosome alignment contributes to the initiation and progression of human diseases.5,6 Establishment of cohesion 1 homolog 2 (ESCO2), which was first identified in budding yeast, is an evolutionary conserved cohesion acetyltransferase that exerts essential functions in the establishment of sister chromatid cohesion during S phase and proper chromosome segregation during mitosis.6,7 ESCO2 protein consists of a divergent N-terminus followed by a C2H2 zinc finger and a highly conserved acetyltransferase domain.7 Deficiency of ESCO2 leads to abrupt termination of development.8 Mutations in human ESCO2 cause a hereditary developmental disease called Roberts syndrome, which is a childhood autosomal recessive disorder that causes mental and physical abnormalities.9,10
ESCO2 transcriptionally controlled the expression of CX43 through the modification of SMC3 during skeletal regeneration in the zebrafish. It is worth noting that ESCO2 has been linked to cancer progression. ESCO2 is highly expressed in aggressive melanomas and breast cancer. In gastric cancer, ESCO2 promoted cell proliferation by modulating p53 and mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) signaling pathways. However, the biological function and clinical significance of ESCO2 in CRC remain unclear.

In this study, the expression of ESCO2 and its clinical implication were determined in two independent cohorts containing a total of 587 patients with CRC. The role of ESCO2 in cell migration, as well as the underlying mechanism, was investigated. Our data indicate that ESCO2 serves as a potential prognostic factor in CRC and exhibits antimetastatic activity via transcriptional modulation of MMP2.

Materials and methods

Clinical samples

A cohort containing 211 fresh CRC tissue samples and 106 paraffin-embedded tissues was obtained from January 2003 to December 2008 in the Affiliated Hexion Memorial Hospital (HMH) of Southern Medical University (HMH cohort). The mean age of patients was 47.6 years (ranging from 21 to 75 years). The median follow-up was 69 months. Written informed consent was obtained. None of the patients received chemotherapy or radiotherapy before surgery. All samples were anonymous. The use of human samples was approved by the research ethics committee of Southern Medical University and carried out in accordance with the Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki).

The mRNA expression and prognostic value of ESCO2 were validated in 376 patients with CRC in The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA cohort) through the following website: http://www.cbioportal.org/.

Cell lines and transfection

CRC cell lines (DLD1, HCT116, LOVO, and SW620) purchased from the Cell Resource Center, Chinese Academy of Science Committee (Shanghai, China) were maintained in DMEM (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FBS (HyClone, Logan, UT, USA) in a humidified incubator at 37°C and 5% CO2. The cells were stably transfected with ESCO2 overexpression vector or shRNAs with Lipofectamine 2000. Stable cell lines were established by G418 screening for 2 weeks. The shRNAs for ESCO2 were obtained from Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc. (Dallas, TX, USA; sc-77558-SH).

Quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR)

Complementary DNA was synthesized from the total RNA using the PrimeScript RT reagent Kit (TAKARA, Belmont, NJ, USA). qRT-PCR was performed with SYBR Premix ExTaq (TAKARA). The expression of the endogenous β-actin was used as control for the normalization of the relative expression of ESCO2. The −ΔCt was calculated. Conditions for RT-PCR were set as follows: 95°C for 10 minutes, 40 cycles of 94°C for 30 seconds, 60°C for 30 seconds, 72°C for 30 seconds, and a final extension of 10 minutes at 72°C. The primers were as follows: ESCO2, forward: 5′-TGGGATAAGTGAACTCCTGGTT-3′ and reverse: 5′-ATACGAGAAATAGGGGTGT-3′; β-actin, forward: 5′-TGGCACCAGCACAATGAA-3′ and reverse: 5′-CTAAGTCATAGTCCCTAGAAG-3′.

Migration and invasion assays

Cells (for migration assays: 2.0×103; for invasion assays: 4.0×103) were cultured with 200 µL serum-free DMEM in the upper compartment of a Transwell chamber (Corning Incorporated, Corning, NY, USA) for 48 hours for the migration assay and 72 hours for the invasion assay. For the invasion assay, the inserts were previously coated with extracellular matrix gel (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA). The migrated cells were stained with 0.1% crystal violet and counted under a microscope. The related fold changes of cell migration were shown by histogram.

Luciferase reporter assay

For the binding of ESCO2 to MMP2 promoter, HCT116 cells were cotransfected with ESCO2 overexpression vector and the pRB-REPORT-MMP2 or mutant promoter. Cells were collected 48 hours after transfection, and luciferase activity was analyzed with the Dual Luciferase Reporter Assay System (Promega Corporation, Fitchburg, WI, USA).

Western blot

Proteins extracted from CRC fresh tissues or cells with various treatments were fractionated by SDS-PAGE, transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane, and then incubated with a primary specific antibody for ESCO2 (1:1,000, ab86003; Abcam, Cambridge, MA, USA), E-cadherin (1:1,000, sc-14472; Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc.), N-cadherin (1:1,000, #13116; Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA), Vimentin (1:1,000, #5741; Cell Signaling Technology), MMP2 (1:1,000, #87809; Cell Signaling Technology), active MMP2 (1:500; KeyGen, Jiangsu, China), and β-actin (1:1,000, #4970; Cell Signaling Technology) in 5% of nonfat milk, followed by a horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated
anti-rabbit/mouse secondary antibody. Enhanced chemilumi-
nescence (ECL) detection reagent (Amersham Life Science, 
Piscataway, NJ, USA) was used to visualize the results.

**Mice model**

Five-week-old nude BALB/c mice were injected with 5×10^6 
cells via the tail vein. Four weeks later, the mice were killed. 
The lungs of the mice were fixed and stained with H&E. 
Lung metastasis was quantified by counting the number of 
tumor nodules in 10 randomly selected high-power fields. 
All animal studies were conducted with the approval of the 
Southern Medical University.

**Statistical analyses**

Continuous variables were expressed as mean with SEM and 
analyzed using the Student’s t-test (two tailed). Kaplan–Meier 
analysis (the log-rank test) was used for survival analysis and 
univariate analysis. The Cox proportional hazards regression 
model was used to evaluate the independent prognostic value 
of ESCO2 in CRC. P-value of <0.05 was considered to be 
statistically significant.

**Results**

**ESCO2 mRNA is upregulated in CRC**

By using transcriptome sequencing (RNA-Seq), we compared 
the expression of genes involved in cell cycle modulation 
in eight pairs of CRC and the corresponding nontumorous 
tissues. We found that ESCO2 expression was significantly 
higher in CRC tissues than that in normal tissues (Figure 
1A). The increase in ESCO2 mRNA was next validated in an 
expanded CRC sample cohort containing 211 paired samples 
(Figure 1B). Among those, 69.2% of patients had a remark-
able ESCO2 upregulation in CRC. Other CRC studies from 
oncomine database presented that ESCO2 transcript was 
upregulated in CRC compared to the nontumorous tissues 
(Figure 1C). Consistently, the protein level of ESCO2 in 
75.0% (12/16) of CRC was much higher than that in normal 
tissues (Figure 1D). The tissue microarray (TMA)-based 
immunohistochemistry (IHC) on 106 CRC cases showed 
that ESCO2 localized in both nuclear and cytoplasm. Posi-
tive immunoreactivity was depicted in 81.1% (86/106) of 
cancerous tissues and 33.0% (35/106) of noncancerous 
tissues (Figure 1E).

**Aberrant expression of ESCO2 was 
correlated with clinical outcomes in CRC**

The clinical significance of ESCO2 in CRC was next deter-
ine the TCGA cohort. According to the median value 
of ESCO2 expression, patients were separated into two 
groups: high ESCO2 and low ESCO2. Interestingly, patients 
expressing less ESCO2 were frequently accompanied with 
advanced-stage tumor, tumor metastasis and tumor invasion 
(Figures 1F and S1A and B). This was further confirmed in 
the HMH cohort. Low ESCO2 expression was significantly 
associated with poor tumor differentiation (P=0.021), deeper 
tumor invasion (P=0.028), and lymphatic (P=0.011) and 
distant tumor metastasis (P=0.035; Table 1). We next exam-
inied the prognostic value of ESCO2 in CRC. Kaplan–Meier 
analyses revealed that patients with low ESCO2 expression 
were frequently accompanied with shorter overall survival 
and disease-free survival in the HMH cohort (Figure 2A). 
The prognostic implication of ESCO2 was further validated 
in the TCGA cohort (Figure 2B). These data indicate that 
the dysregulation of ESCO2 in CRC may be involved in tumor 
progression.

**ESCO2 exerts antimetastatic activity in 
CRC**

Since the clinical analyses revealed that ESCO2 expression 
was closely associated with tumor metastasis, we next exam-
inined the biological function of ESCO2 in CRC. ESCO2 was 
either overexpressed or knocked down in CRC cells (Figure 
S2). Transwell assays were performed to test the effect of 
ESCO2 on cell migration and cell invasion. Results showed 
that ESCO2 overexpression in DLD1 and SW620 cells led 
to a significant decrease in cell mobility, whereas ESCO2 
knockdown in HCT116 and LOVO cells markedly enhanced 
the capability of cell movement (Figure 3A). The invasive 
ability of CRC cells was enhanced by the silence of ESCO2, 
but attenuated by the ectopic expression of ESCO2 (Figure 
3B). We next intended to determine whether ESCO2 was 
capable of inhibiting tumor metastasis in vivo. After the 
injection of ESCO2-expressing CRC cells, less lung nodules 
were developed in the mice, compared to the control group. 
However, cells with ESCO2 depletion formed much more 
metastatic tumor in the lungs (Figure 3C). These data suggest 
that ESCO2 exhibits antimetastatic activity in CRC.

**ESCO2 transcriptionally represses MMP2 
in CRC**

The underlying mechanism of ESCO2-mediated suppression 
of cell migration was next investigated. Gene set enrich-
ment analysis (GSEA) based on the data from TCGA was 
performed. Results showed that epithelial–mesenchymal 
transition (EMT) process was activated in patients with 
ESCO2 overexpression (Figure S3). As shown in Figure
4A, the ectopic expression of ESCO2 upregulated epithelial marker E-cadherin, but downregulated mesenchymal markers N-cadherin and Vimentin. In contrast, the knockdown of ESCO2 induced the expression of N-cadherin and Vimentin, but reduced the expression of E-cadherin. These data indicate that ESCO2 participates in EMT process in CRC cells. By using gene microarray, we identified MMP2 as a direct downstream effector of ESCO2 (data not shown). In HCT116 and LOVO cells with ESCO2 silence, the mRNA and protein levels of MMP2 were higher than those in control cells (Figure 4B). Furthermore, the active form of MMP2 was also upregulated by the silence of ESCO2, but down-

Figure 1 Schematic of ESCO2 expression that is increased in CRC.

Notes: (A) Transcriptome sequencing (RNA-seq) using eight paired fresh CRC and NT tissues and another four CRC specimens was performed. The expression of ESCO2 is indicated (left panel), and the alteration of ESCO2 expression in paired samples is presented (right panel). Horizontal lines: mean expression level. (B) The increase in ESCO2 mRNA was validated in 211 pairs of clinical specimens using qRT-PCR. (C) ESCO2 upregulation was also found in other studies from oncomine data set. (D) ESCO2 protein expression was determined in 16 paired CRC tissues. Representative Western blot results (left panel) and the related expression levels (right panel) are presented. (E) Expression of ESCO2 protein examined in 106 paraffin-embedded tissues. Representative IHC images (left panel) and scores (right panel) are indicated. (F) Expression of ESCO2 in CRC tissues was compared in patients with or without lymph node metastasis, lymphovascular invasion, distal metastasis, and vascular invasion.

Abbreviations: CRC, colorectal cancer; IHC, immunohistochemistry; NT, nontumorous; qRT-PCR, quantitative real-time PCR; TCGA, The Cancer Genome Atlas; FC, fold change; RSEM, RNA-seq by expectation-maximization.
regulated by the ectopic expression of ESCO2 in CRC cells (Figure 4C). Dual luciferase reporter assays demonstrated that an increase in ESCO2 in HCT116 cells significantly inhibited the transcriptional activity of the MMP2 promoter (Figure 4D). In clinical samples, ESCO2 expression was reversely correlated with MMP2 mRNA expression (Figure 4E). To determine the role of MMP2 in ESCO2-mediated phenotypes, rescue experiments were performed. Transfection of MMP2 siRNA in cells with ESCO2 depletion markedly attenuated the cell migration (Figure 4F). On the other hand, the suppression of cell migration induced by ESCO2 overexpression was remarkably inhibited by the reexpression of MMP2 (Figure 4F). These findings suggest that ESCO2 exhibits antimetastatic activity via transcriptionally repressing MMP2 in CRC cells.

**Discussion**

The high mortality of CRC is mainly attributed to tumor metastasis.\(^1\) Patients who have been accompanied with recurrent or metastatic disease are no longer suitable for the surgical resection and have to receive conventional cytotoxic chemotherapy and/or targeted therapies. Routine clinical practice including specific molecular marker analyses (eg, microsatellite instability and mutations of RAS and BRAF) may offer references for the clinical management.\(^17\) Identifying promising metastatic biomarkers and the underlying mechanisms can benefit the therapy of CRC patients. In the present study, we found that ESCO2 mRNA and protein were upregulated. High expression of ESCO2 was correlated with favorable prognosis. Knockdown of ESCO2 expression markedly facilitated cell migration and tumor metastasis. Mechanistic investigations indicated that ESCO2 suppressed EMT process via the downregulation of MMP2. Based on our findings, we raise a hypothesis that ESCO2 serves as a prognostic factor for CRC and an antimetastatic factor.

**Table 1** Association of ESCO2 expression and clinical features of CRC patients in the HMH cohort

<table>
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<th>Variables</th>
<th>All cases</th>
<th>ESCO2 mRNA expression</th>
<th>P-value</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
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<td>Age (years)</td>
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<tr>
<td>≤50</td>
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<td>82 (62.1%)</td>
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<td>72 (62.6%)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Differentiation</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
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<td>45 (78.9%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depth of tumor invasion</td>
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<td>T1+T2</td>
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<td>45 (54.9%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>T3+T4</td>
<td>129</td>
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<tr>
<td>Present</td>
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<td>72.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distant metastasis</td>
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<tr>
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<td>92 (59.7%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>43 (75.4%)</td>
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</table>

Abbreviation: CRC, colorectal cancer.
the cell cycle, while ESCO2 is present mainly in S phase. Dysregulation of ESCO1 has been reported in prostate, endometrial, and bladder cancers. On the other hand, ESCO2 is overexpressed in melanomas and breast and gastric cancers and is identified as a prognostic factor in breast and lung cancers. Yet, its expression and clinical significance in CRC remain unclear. CRC patients bearing large-size tumor but experiencing no tumor metastasis survive longer than those with small-size CRC but accompanied with tumor metastasis, suggesting the notion that metastasis, rather than primary cancer, is the major determinant of the mortality of CRC patients. In our study, ESCO2 expression was increased in CRC tissues, compared with the nontumorous tissues, at both mRNA and protein levels. High expression of ESCO2 was significantly associated with poor tumor differentiation and less tumor metastasis. Furthermore, the elevated expression of ESCO2 was correlated with favorable overall survival and disease-free survival in two independent cohorts consisting of 587 patients with CRC. This was seemingly contradicting. Similar findings were reported in other solid cancers. Transcriptional factor, ZBP-89, was overexpressed and indicated better survival in renal cancer. High expression of lymphoid enhancer-binding factor-1 (LEF1) was correlated with a novel favorable prognosis in cytogenetically normal acute myeloid leukemia. F-box only protein 22 was upregulated in breast cancer and predicted favorable clinical outcomes. These data indicate that ESCO2 may restrict CRC in the primary tumor niche.

The current literatures reported that ESCO2 participated in cell proliferation and differentiation. In this study, we provided compelling evidence that ESCO2 was capable of suppressing cell migration in CRC. ESCO2 was suggested as a candidate regulator of meiosis by modulating the transcripts of important genes, such as CX43 or Notch-related genes. On the other hand, ESCO2 exerted functions via protein–protein bindings, such as SMC3 and p53. In the present study,
ESCO2 transcriptionally modulated the expression of MMP2, which is involved in the EMT process. EMT, a dynamic cellular process that is considered as a hallmark of cancer metastasis, involves a decrease in the epithelial marker, such as E-cadherin, and an increase in the levels of mesenchymal markers, such as Vimentin and N-cadherin. ESCO2 was found to directly bind to the MMP2 promoter and inhibit its activity, which consequently resulted in a marked downregulation of MMP2 expression and inactivation of MMP2. As a result, the EMT process was blocked and cancer metastasis was suppressed. These data suggest a paradoxical role of ESCO2 in proliferation and metastasis of CRC. Several proteins have been reported to be with pro-proliferative and antimetastatic functions. For example, CBX8 suppressed p53 to enhance tumor growth and inhibited ITGB4 to repress tumor metastasis. FBXO22 played a dual role in tumorigenesis and metastasis via modulation of glycogen synthase kinase 3β (GSK3β) and SNAIL. c-Myc and cyclin A2, two well-established proliferation markers, were able to inhibit cell migration. These data raise the warning that therapeutic strategy based on certain biomarker should be more cautious to avoid the side effect of tumor metastasis. Collectively, our data, for the first time, demonstrate that ESCO2 is capable of inhibiting tumor metastasis via the downregulation of MMP2 and therefore suggest ESCO2 as a potential therapeutic target in CRC.

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

References


Supplementary materials

Figure S1 Association of ESCO2 mRNA expression and clinical features such as lymph node metastasis and T stage.

Notes: (A) ESCO2 mRNA expression in patients with or without lymph node metastasis. (B) ESCO2 mRNA expression in patients at different T stage.

Abbreviations: RSEM; RNA-seq by expectation-maximization; LN, lymph node; AJCC, American Joint Committee on Cancer.

Figure S2 Western blot analysis to show the overexpression or silence of ESCO2 protein in CRC cell lines.

Abbreviation: CRC, colorectal cancer.

Figure S3 GSEA based on the data from TCGA.

Abbreviations: EMT, epithelial–mesenchymal transition; GSEA, gene set enrichment analysis; TCGA, The Cancer Genome Atlas; KEGG, Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes.