LncRNA DLX6-AS1 promotes the proliferation, invasion, and migration of non-small cell lung cancer cells by targeting the miR-27b-3p/GSPT1 axis

Background: Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) has a significant impact on human health. The aim of this study was to explore the role of long non-coding RNA DLX6-AS1 in the proliferation, migration, and invasion of NSCLC cells.

Methods: The expression of DLX6-AS1 in NSCLC tumor tissues and cell lines was examined by qRT-PCR. The effects of DLX6-AS1 knockdown on cell proliferation, migration, and invasion were assessed by Cell Counting Kit-8, wound healing, and transwell assays, respectively. Bioinformatics analyses, luciferase reporter assays, and RNA pull-down assays were employed to examine the mechanism by which DLX6-AS1 exerted its oncogenic effects in NSCLC. The anti-tumor effect of silencing DLX6-AS1 in vivo was also evaluated.

Results: DLX6-AS1 was over-expressed in NSCLC tumor tissues and cell lines and its level of expression was found to be associated with tumor size and advanced clinical stage in patients with NSCLC. Downregulation of DLX6-AS1 inhibited cell proliferation, cell clone formation, migration, and invasion of NSCLC cells. DLX6-AS1 was found to interact with miR-27b-3p/GSPT1. DLX6-AS1 expression was negatively correlated with miR-27b-3p expression, but positively correlated with GSPT1 expression in NSCLC samples. DLX6-AS1 knockdown also effectively suppressed tumor growth in an in vivo xenograft model.

Conclusion: DLX6-AS1 regulated NSCLC progression by targeting the miR-27b-3p/GSPT1 axis, which may provide novel insights for NSCLC prognosis and therapy.

Keywords: DLX6-AS1, NSCLC, miR-27b-3p, GSPT1, invasion

Introduction

Lung cancer is one of the most common malignant tumors worldwide and has the highest morbidity and mortality rates of all malignant tumors. Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) includes squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), adenocarcinoma, and large cell carcinoma. NSCLC accounts for approximately 80% of all lung cancer cases. Approximately 75% of NSCLC patients are diagnosed at an advanced stage and therefore, the 5-year survival rate is very low. A better understanding of the mechanism of NSCLC invasion and metastasis will enable more effective prevention or treatment of lung cancer. Recent research has focused on the function of non-coding RNAs in the occurrence and progression of NSCLC.

Long non-coding RNA (lncRNA) is a class of RNA with a transcript length of more than 200 nucleotides and no protein-coding function. However, these lncRNAs...
play an important role in epigenetic, cell cycle, and cell differentiation regulation, in addition to many other physiological activities. There have been recent reports that abnormal levels of IncRNAs in the tissues and blood of NSCLC patients, play a crucial role in regulating the proliferation, migration, invasion, and apoptosis of tumor cells and are closely related to the occurrence and development of NSCLC. Exploring the biological functions and mechanisms of IncRNAs in NSCLC is helpful for the development of tools for the early diagnosis, targeted therapy, and prognosis of NSCLC. LncRNA DLX6-ASI has been reported to be over-expressed in many types of cancers. Li et al reported that DLX6-ASI expression was upregulated in lung adenocarcinoma and DLX6-ASI expression levels were significantly correlated with histological differentiation and TNM stage. However, the effect of DLX6-ASI on cell proliferation, migration, and invasion of NSCLC cell lines was also assessed in vivo. Furthermore, the underlying mechanism by which DLX6-ASI regulated the phenotype of NSCLC cells was investigated.

Patients and methods

Patients and tissue samples

This research included a total of 51 NSCLC patient samples. All tissue specimens were obtained from surgical tumor resections at the Affiliated Hospital of Jining Medical University. Adjacent normal lung tissue specimens were also collected from these patients as negative controls. Ethical approval for the study was provided by the Ethics Committee of the Affiliated Hospital of Jining Medical University. Written informed consent was obtained from all study subjects, and this work was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Preoperative clinical and pathological follow-up data were available for all patients.

Cell culture and transfection

NSCLC cell lines (CALU3, CALU6, A549, and H1299) and human bronchial epithelial cells (HBE) were purchased from the Shanghai Cell Bank, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China). Cells were cultured in DMEM (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (Invitrogen) and 100× penicillin-streptomycin solution (Invitrogen), in an incubator (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., Waltham, MA, USA) set to 37 °C, 100% humidity, and 5% CO2. A small interfering RNA (siRNA) targeting DLX6-ASI (siDLX6-ASI), miR-27b-3p mimics, and negative control RNAs were constructed in pLKO.1. Plasmid constructs were transfected into cells at 70–90% confluency using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) and were transfected again 24 h later. After an additional 24 h, the transfected cells were collected and processed for further studies.

RNA isolation and quantitative reverse transcription PCR (qrt-PCR)

Total cellular RNA was extracted using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen), according to the manufacturer’s protocol. SYBR Green I (Molecular Probes, Invitrogen) was used to quantify PCR amplification and real-time PCR was performed using a 7500 Fast Real-Time Sequence Detection System (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). miRNA was quantified using Bulge-Loop™ miRNA qRT-PCR Primer Sets (one RT primer and a pair of qPCR primers for each set) specific for DLX6-ASI, miR-27b-3p and GSPT1, designed by RiboBio (Guangzhou, China). Relative miRNA expression levels were calculated as 2−[(Ct of miRNA) − (Ct of U6)] after normalization to the expression of small nuclear RNA U6. The primers used for stem-loop reverse-transcription PCR for miR-27b-3p and U6 were purchased from RiboBio. Gene expression levels were normalized to GAPDH expression and were calculated as 2−[(Ct of GENES) − (Ct of GAPDH)]. The following primers were used: DLX6-ASI forward, 5′-GCTCCTAGCCCTTGG-3′ and reverse, 5′-TCCTCCCCTCCACATTCTG-3′; miR-27b-3p forward, 5′-AGGGTTCACAGTGACTAAG-3′ and reverse, 5′-GAGGAGGAGGAGAAGGGAA-3′; GSPT1 forward, 5′-GAGGAAATGTC CCAATGAA-3′ and reverse, 5′-CATCTACGTGCGCAATGCA-3′; U6 forward, 5′-CGGTTGCTGCTGTCAGC-3′ and reverse, 5′-CCA GTGCAGGTCCGAGG-3′; GAPDH forward, 5′-TCCTCTGACCTCAACAGCGAC-3′ and reverse, 5′-CACCCTTGTTGCTTAGCCAATTC-3′.
groups were then cultured for a further 24, 48, or 72 h. Subsequently, all cells were incubated with 10 μL of CCK-8 solution at 37 °C for 4 h. To obtain cell growth curves, plates were read at 450 nm using an iMark microplate absorbance reader (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA). All experiments were performed in triplicate.

**Colony formation assay**

Cells were seeded into 6-cm tissue culture dishes (0.5×10^3 cells per well) and cultured for 14 d. They were then fixed with 10% formaldehyde for 15 min and subsequently stained with 1.0% crystal violet for 5 min. The number of colonies formed was counted in 10 different fields.

**Cell migration and invasion assay**

Cell migration was evaluated using a wound-healing assay. In brief, 48 h after transfection, cells were cultured in 6-well plates (5×10^4 cells per well). After reaching 90–95% confluence, the monolayer of cells was scratched with a sterile plastic micropipette tip and cells were then cultured under standard conditions for 24 h. Following several washes, recovery of the wound was observed and imaged using an X71 inverted microscope (Olympus Corporation, Tokyo, Japan).

A transwell invasion assay was performed to assess cell invasion. Transfected cells (1×10^5) were seeded into the upper chamber of Matrigel-coated inserts in serum-free medium. Medium supplemented with 10% FBS was added to the lower chamber as a chemoattractant. Cells were allowed to invade for 48 h at 37°C with 5% CO2. Those that invaded to the lower surface of the filter were fixed in 70% ethanol for 30 min and stained with 0.1% crystal violet for 10 min at 25°C. The number of cells that migrated to the lower side was counted in five randomly selected fields under an X71 inverted microscope.

**Luciferase reporter assay**

To identify the DLX6-AS1- and GSPT1-binding sites in the miR-27b-3p promoter, miR-27b-3p promoter reporter constructs with wild-type or mutated DLX6-AS1- or GSPT1-binding sites were transfected with pRL-SV40 Renilla luciferase vectors into HEK293T cells using the LT1 Transfection Reagent (Mirus, Madison, WI, USA). Forty-eight hours after transfection, luciferase assays were performed using the Dual Luciferase Reporter Assay System (Promega, Madison, WI, USA). Measurements from triplicate transfections were analyzed after normalization to firefly luciferase activity.

**Protein preparation and western blotting**

Total protein lysates were resolved by 10% SDS-PAGE and transferred to polyvinyl difluoride membranes (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA). Following blocking with 5% nonfat dry milk in Tris-buffered saline containing 0.1% Tween-20 (TBS-T) for 30 min at 37°C, membranes were washed four times in TBS-T and incubated with primary antibodies overnight at 4°C. All primary antibodies were obtained from Abcam (Cambridge, UK) and used at the following dilutions: anti-GSPT1 (cat. no. ab126090; 1:1,000). Following extensive washing, membranes were incubated with a horseradish peroxidase-conjugated goat polyclonal anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (cat. no. 7074; Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA), at a dilution of 1:2,000, for 1 h at room temperature. Immunoreactivity was detected by enhanced chemiluminescence (Pierce; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA) and visualized using a ChemiDoc XRS imaging system and analysis software (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA). GAPDH served as a loading control.

**Bioinformatics analysis**

The target miRNAs of DLX6-AS1 were predicted with computational algorithms, including starbase (http://starbase.sysu.edu.cn) and miRanda (http://www.microrna.org). miR-27b-3p was the highest-ranked predicted target of DLX6-AS1. To identify genes targeted by miR-27b-3p, we used the online software programs, TargetScan (http://www.targetscan.org) and miRanda (http://www.microrna.org). From the list of target genes obtained, we extracted all genes that were likely to contribute to NSCLC progression. The 3'-UTR of the GLPT1 gene was predicted to have miR-27b-3p-binding sites.

**In vivo xenograft experiments**

Male BALB/c nude mice (6 weeks old, n=6) were purchased from Beijing HFK Bioscience Co. Ltd. (Beijing, China) and were maintained under pathogen-free conditions with the approval of the Affiliated Hospital of Jining Medical University. For tumor propagation analysis, 1×10^7 A549 tumor cells, transfected with short hairpin RNA (shRNA) that targeted DLX6-AS1 (shDLX6-AS1) or a negative control shRNA (shNC), were subcutaneously injected into BALB/c nude mice. Tumor volume was calculated at the indicated time points using the formula, volume = πab^3/6 (a, tumor length; b, tumor width). Tumors were weighed 3 weeks after injection. Animal experiments were approved by the Animal
Care and Use Committee of the Affiliated Hospital of Jining Medical University and were performed in accordance with the relevant guidelines and regulations of the committee. The levels of Ki67 in tumor were detected by immunohistochemical staining.

**Statistical analysis**

Data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation of at least three biological replicates, unless otherwise noted. A Student’s t-test or one-way ANOVA was used to analyze data from two or multiple groups, respectively. Pearson’s χ² test was used to analyze the correlation between clinicopathological features and DLX6-AS1 expression in NSCLC patients. Spearman’s correlation analysis was used to determine the correlations between the levels of miR-27b-3p and DLX6-AS1/GSPT1 in NSCLC tissues. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

**Results**

**LncRNA DLX6-AS1 was up-regulated in NSCLC**

To explore the role of DLX6-AS1 in NSCLC, we first examined its expression in 51 paired clinical NSCLC samples and normal tissues. We found that DLX6-AS1 was significantly overexpressed in NSCLC tumor tissues compared to normal tissues (P<0.001, Figure 1A). We then measured DLX6-AS1 expression in NSCLC cell lines (CALU3, CALU6, A549 and H1229) and human bronchial epithelial cells (HBE) using qRT-PCR. These results indicated that DLX6-AS1 expression was significantly higher in NSCLC cell lines compared to HBE cells (P<0.001, Figure 1B). In addition, we investigated the clinicopathological significance of DLX6-AS1 expression level in NSCLC patients. Based on the mean value of DLX6-AS1 expression, the 51 patients were divided into 2 subgroups: low DLX6-AS1 group (30 cases) and high DLX6-AS1 group (21 cases). As shown in Table 1, DLX6-AS1 expression levels in NSCLC tissues were positively associated with tumor size and advanced clinical stage (Table 1). These results indicated that high levels of DLX6-AS1 expression may have an oncogenic role in the progression of NSCLC.

**Downregulation of DLX6-AS1 inhibited proliferation, migration, and invasion of NSCLC cells**

Because A549 and H1229 cells exhibited higher DLX6-AS1 expression than the other cell lines tested, these two cell lines were transfected with pLKO.1-DLX6-AS1 or pLKO.1 plasmids (Figure 2A). Cell proliferation, clonal ability, migration, and invasion were assessed by CCK-8, cell colony formation, wound healing, and transwell assays, respectively. As shown in Figure 2B, proliferation was significantly inhibited in A549

### Table 1 Relationship of DLX6-AS1 expression with clinicopathologic characteristics in NSCLC patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Low (n=30)</th>
<th>High (n=21)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;65</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥65</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size of tumor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;3 cm</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.015*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥3 cm</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymph node metastasis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N1-3</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TNM stages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-II</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.034*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III-IV</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: *P<0.05. Abbreviation: NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer.
and H1229 cells transfected with pLKO.1-DLX6-AS1 compared to cells transfected with pLKO.1 (P<0.001). NSCLC cell colony formation was effectively suppressed by pLKO.1-DLX6-AS1 transfection compared to transfection with pLKO.1 (P<0.001, Figure 2C). Cell migration and invasion capabilities were also dramatically inhibited in A549 and H1229 cells transfected with pLKO.1-DLX6-AS1, compared to the cells transfected with pLKO.1 (P<0.001, Figure 2D–E).

Figure 2 DLX6-AS1 regulated cell proliferation, cloning formation, migration and invasion of NSCLC cells. (A) A549 and H1229 cells were transfected with pLKO.1-DLX6-AS1 or pLKO.1 plasmids, the transfection efficiency was evaluated by qRT-PCR analysis. (B) Cell proliferation of A549 and H1229 cells transfected with pLKO.1-DLX6-AS1 or pLKO.1 was identified by CCK8 assay. (C) Cell cloning capability of A549 and H1229 cells transfected with pLKO.1-DLX6-AS1 or pLKO.1 was examined by colony formation assay. (D) Cell migration of A549 and H1229 cells transfected with pLKO.1-DLX6-AS1 or pLKO.1 was examined by wound healing. (E) Cell migration of A549 and H1229 cells transfected with pLKO.1-DLX6-AS1 or pLKO.1 was examined by transwell assay. Data are shown as the mean ± standard deviation, ***P<0.001.
DLX6-AS1 and GSPT1 were targets of mir-27b-3p

To further explore the mechanism by which DLX6-AS1 exerted its oncogenic effects in NSCLC, bioinformatics analyses (TargetScan and miRanda) were performed to predict the target miRNAs of DLX6-AS1. mir-27b-3p ranked the highest among the potential targets identified and the predicted mir-27b-3p-interaction site in DLX6-AS1 is shown in Figure 3A. Furthermore, we constructed luciferase reporters containing the predicted mir-27b-3p-binding site (wt-DLX6-AS1) and a corresponding mutant site (mut-DLX6-AS1). As presented in Figure 3B, co-transfection of mir-27b-3p and wt-DLX6-AS1 markedly decreased luciferase activity, while co-transfection with mir-27b-3p and mut-DLX6-AS1 did not affect luciferase activity. The expression of mir-27b-3p in NSCLC cells transfected with pLKO.1-DLX6-AS1 or pLKO.1 was then examined by qRT-PCR. mir-27b-3p expression increased significantly in NSCLC cells with DLX6-AS1 knocked down compared to its expression in control cells (P<0.001, Figure 3C). The expression levels of mir-27b-3p in NSCLC tumor tissues were also determined by qRT-PCR and they showed a negative correlation with DLX6-AS1 expression levels (Figure 3D). Furthermore, mir-27b-3p expression was also significantly downregulated in NSCLC cell lines compared with HBE cells (P<0.001, Figure 3E).

Using TargetScan and miRanda, the target mRNA of mir-27b-3p was predicted to be GSPT1 (Figure 3F). To verify this prediction, luciferase reporters containing the predicted mir-27b-3p-binding site (wt-GSPT1) and a corresponding mutant site (mut-GSPT1) were constructed. As shown in Figure 3G, co-transfection of mirR-27b-3p and wt-GSPT1 significantly reduced luciferase activity, while co-transfection with mir-27b-3p and mut-GSPT1 did not affect luciferase activity. The mRNA expression of GSPT1 in clinical NSCLC samples was assessed and was found to be negatively correlated with mir-195b-3p expression in NSCLC tumor tissues (Figure 3H). The protein expression of GSPT1 in NSCLC cells transfected with pLKO.1-DLX6-AS1 or pLKO.1 was then determined by western blotting. NSCLC cells showed a significant decrease in GSPT1 protein levels after silencing DLX6-AS1 (P<0.001, Figure 3I). These results showed that DLX6-AS1 interacted with the mir-27b-3p/GSPT1 axis.

Targeting of miR-27b-3p by DLX6-AS1 regulated proliferation, migration, and invasion of NSCLC cells

To determine whether DLX6-AS1 promoted the proliferation, migration, and invasion of NSCLC cells by targeting mir-27b-3p, A549 cells were transfected with pLKO.1 plus NC mimics, pLKO.1-DLX6-AS1 plus NC mimics, or pLKO.1-DLX6-AS1 plus mir-27b-3p mimics. Cell proliferation, clonal capability, migration, and invasion were then evaluated by CCK-8, cell colony formation, wound healing, and transwell assays, respectively. As shown in Figure 4A–D, pcDNA 3.1 (+)-DLX6-AS1 significantly inhibited the proliferation, colony formation, migration, and invasion of A549 cells compared to cells transfected with pLKO.1 plus NC mimic. Meanwhile, transfection with the mir-27b-3p mimic effectively reversed the effect of DLX6-AS1 knockdown on A549 cells. These results indicated that the downregulation of DLX6-AS1 inhibited the proliferation, migration, and invasion of NSCLC cells by regulating mir-27b-3p expression.

Knockdown of DLX6-AS1 inhibited tumor growth in vivo

The effect of DLX6-AS1 on NSCLC development was evaluated in a mouse xenograft model. A549 cells transfected with shNC or shDLX6-AS1 were implanted subcutaneously into nude mice. Tumor growth was then evaluated every 5 d. DLX6-AS1 knockdown significantly delayed tumor growth in vivo (Figure 5A). As shown in Figure 5B, tumors in the shDLX6-AS1 group weighed significantly less than tumors in the shNC group (P<0.001). Moreover, the protein expression of Ki67 and GSPT1 was examined in tumor tissues by immunohistochemical analysis. The protein levels of GSPT1 and Ki67 in tumor tissues were significantly reduced by shDLX6-AS1 transfection, as compared to transfection with shNC (Figure 5C). These results showed that DLX6-AS1 promoted tumor growth in vivo.

Discussion

In recent years, lncRNAs have been shown to play a crucial role in the occurrence and progression of various cancers. LncRNA DLX6-AS1 is upregulated in pancreatic cancer, osteosarcoma, glioma, hepatocellular carcinoma, and renal cell carcinoma. Li et al reported that DLX6-AS1 expression is significantly increased in lung adenocarcinoma and that...
DLX6-AS1 expression levels were significantly correlated with histological differentiation and TNM stage. However, the effect of DLX6-AS1 on the proliferation, migration, and invasion of NSCNC cells and the associated mechanisms are unclear. In the present study, we firstly found that DLX6-AS1 expression was up-regulated in NSCLC tissues and cell lines and that its expression positively correlated with tumor size and advanced clinical stage. These data indicated that DLX6-AS1 may play a crucial role in the occurrence and development in NSCLC. Previous studies have reported that DLX6-AS1 regulates the proliferation, migration, and invasion of cancer cells. In our study, NSCLC cells were transfected with
siDXL6-AS1 and cell phenotype was then examined. The results showed that DXL6-AS1 downregulation inhibited the proliferation, colony formation, migration, and invasion of NSCLC cells. Furthermore, the anti-tumor effect of DXL6-AS1 was confirmed in vivo in a xenograft model. Ki67 is closely correlated with cancer cell proliferation and its expression in tumor tissues was also inhibited by DXL6-AS1 silencing. These results indicated that DXL6-AS1 promoted NSCLC tumor growth both in vitro and in vivo.

Previous reports have demonstrated that lncRNAs can exert biological effects through a number of mechanisms, including transcriptional and post-transcriptional regulation. Accumulating evidence indicates that lncRNAs are involved in carcinogenesis and cancer progression by acting as competing endogenous RNAs (ceRNAs) and sponging miRNAs. For example, lncRNA prostate cancer-associated transcript 7 (PCAT7) accelerates tumorigenesis by inhibiting miR-134-5p in NSCLC and is associated with poor prognosis. LncRNA LINC00339 promotes the carcinogenesis of NSCLC by targeting FOXM1 and thus, sponging miR-145. Zeng et al reported that DLX6-AS1 promotes cell proliferation, migration, and invasion of renal cell carcinoma by targeting the miR-26a/PTEN axis. Li et al reported that DLX6-AS1 accelerates glioma tumorigenesis by sponging endogenous miR-197-5p to decrease its targeting of E2F1. In our study, we confirmed that miR-27b-3p was a target of DLX6-AS1. Numerous studies have demonstrated that miR-27b-3p acts as a tumor suppressor in many types of

Figure 4 DLX6-AS1 knockdown inhibited cell proliferation, migration and invasion of NSCLC cells through targeting miR-27b-3p. A549 cells were transfected pLKO.1+NC mimics, pLKO.1-DLX6-AS1+NC mimics, pLKO.1-DLX6-AS1+ miR-27b-3p mimics. Cell proliferation (A), cloning formation (B), migration (C) and invasion (D) were identified by CCK8, cell cloning formation, wound healing and transwell assays, respectively. Data are shown as the mean ± standard deviation, ***P<0.001.
Sun et al reported that miR-27b-3p is downregulated in lung cancer tissues and this promotes apoptosis and suppresses cancer cell viability and survival via the downregulation of Fzd7. In our study, miR-27b-3p was also shown to be downregulated in NSCLC tissues and its expression was negatively correlated with DLX6-AS1 expression. Furthermore, miR-27b-3p mimics reversed the antitumor effects of DLX6-AS1 on NSCLC. GSPT1 has been reported as an oncogene in gastric cancer, colorectal cancer, and breast cancer. GSPT1 is a GTPase that associates with eukaryotic Release Factor 1 (eRF1) in a complex that mediates translation termination. GSPT1 has been shown to play several roles in critical cellular processes such as cell cycle regulation, cytoskeleton organization and apoptosis. Sajitha et al reported that nicotine mediated invasion and migration of NSCLC cells by modulating STMN3 and GSPT1. In the present study, GSPT1 was confirmed as the target mRNA of DLX6-AS1 and its expression was negatively correlated with miR-27b-3p expression in NSCLC samples. GSPT1 expression was significantly decreased in NSCLC cells after siDLX6-AS1 transfection. These results demonstrated that DLX6-AS1 exerted its tumorigenesis role by targeting miR-27b-3p/GSPT1.

In conclusion, our study demonstrated that lncRNA DLX6-AS1 was overexpressed in NSCLC tissues and cell lines and it promoted the proliferation, migration, and invasion of NSCLC cells in vivo and in vitro. DLX6-AS1 exerted its carcinogenic effects in NSCLC by regulating the miR-27b-3p/GSPT1 axis, which may provide new strategies for the prevention and treatment of NSCLC.

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

References


