

Knockdown of lncRNA MCM3AP-AS1 Attenuates Chemoresistance of Burkitt Lymphoma to Doxorubicin Treatment via Targeting the miR-15a/EIF4E Axis

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Purpose: The long-noncoding RNA MCM3AP-AS1 has been shown to participate in the tumorigenesis and growth of several types of cancer, but little is known about the role of MCM3AP-AS1 in the chemoresistance of lymphoma.

Methods: A series of patients with Burkitt lymphoma were enrolled for clinical analysis. Daudi and Namalwa cells were used for further experiments. CCK-8 and apoptosis assays were used to assess the response to doxorubicin. Mitochondrial membrane potential assays and high-resolution respirometry were used to assess mitochondrial function. Western blotting was used to detect the expression of certain molecules. Luciferase assays and microRNA transfection were used to clarify the regulatory mechanisms of MCM3AP-AS1. An in vivo model using BALB/c nude mice was utilized to investigate the effects of MCM3AP-AS1 on cell proliferation and tumor growth.

Results: The expression level of MCM3AP-AS1 was increased in tumors compared with normal lymph nodes, which indicated poor prognosis in patients with Burkitt lymphoma. Moreover, compared with siNC transfection, MCM3AP-AS1 knockdown decreased cell viability and increased apoptosis rates upon doxorubicin treatment compared with siNC. Further studies indicated that upregulation of several antiapoptotic factors, downstream of EIF4E, was partially responsible for MCM3AP-AS1-induced chemoresistance. Moreover, miR-15a functioned as a link between MCM3AP-AS1 and EIF4E, and was sponged by MCM3AP-AS1. Finally, we showed that the MCM3AP-AS1/miR-15a/EIF4E axis regulated the chemoresistance of lymphoma cells in vitro and in vivo.

Conclusion: MCM3AP-AS1/miR-15a/EIF4E axis plays a role in the chemoresistance of Burkitt lymphoma, and it might become a promising target for lymphoma therapeutics.

Keywords: Burkitt lymphoma, MCM3AP-AS1, microRNA-15a, EIF4E, chemosensitivity

Introduction

Lymphoma is a kind of malignant tumor that originates from lymphoid tissue and its incidence and mortality rates have increased greatly in recent years. Lymphoma can be divided into Hodgkin's lymphoma (HL) and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) depending on the presence of typical Reed-Sternberg cells.¹ NHL lymphoma consists of a large group of subtypes that have different morphologic, immunophenotypic, genetic and clinical behaviors. Burkitt lymphoma (BL) is a subtype of B cell NHL (B-NHL) that is highly aggressive, rapidly growing and

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affecting nearly every organ system. Pathologically, BL is classically characterized by translocations of chromosomes 8 and 14 resulting in upregulation of the c-Myc protein transcription factor with enhanced cell proliferation. BL affects nearly every organ system.² Currently, the treatment for BL is mainly the chemotherapy, either short or longer duration, employing intensive, multiagent regimens composed of doxorubicin, alkylators, vincristine and etoposide.³ However, many patients experience treatment resistance and develop refractory disease,⁴ but the mechanism is unclear.

Long noncoding RNAs (lncRNAs), defined as ncRNAs longer than 200 nt, have been found to exert transcriptional regulatory functions via epigenetic regulatory mechanisms.⁵ Additionally, an increasing number of studies indicate that lncRNAs participate in several pathophysiological processes in cancer, such as tumor invasion, metastasis, proliferation and treatment resistance.^{6–10} Aberrant expression of lncRNAs has been frequently demonstrated in cancers, especially lymphoma.^{11–14} One of the most important mechanisms of lncRNAs is their ability to act as ceRNAs (competing endogenous RNAs) to sponge miRNA and regulate the expression levels of miRNA-targeted genes. lncRNA MCM3AP antisense RNA 1 (MCM3AP-AS1) has been reported to regulate certain phenotypes of different types of cancer. Wang et al revealed that lncRNA MCM3AP-AS1 promotes the growth and proliferation of hepatocellular carcinoma by targeting the miR-194-5p/forkhead box A1 (FOXA1) axis.¹⁵ Additionally, MCM3AP-AS1 has been shown to promote the proliferation of papillary thyroid cancer via targeting the miR-211-5p/SPARC axis.¹⁶ However, little is known about the role of lncRNA MCM3AP-AS1 in B-NHL.

MicroRNAs have been shown to play important roles in both the pathogenesis and treatment of a variety of cancer types.¹⁷ Additionally, microRNAs function as connections between lncRNAs and other signaling pathways by functioning as ceRNAs.¹⁷ The regulatory networks, such as the lncRNAs/miRNAs/Wnt/ β -catenin pathway, the lncRNAs/miRNAs/PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway, the lncRNAs/miRNAs/Notch pathway and the lncRNAs-miRNAs/MAPK kinase pathway, constitute complex signaling pathways in tumor. These pathways play important roles in the proliferation, migration and chemoresistance of lymphoma, among which the PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway has been shown to participate in the chemoresistance of lymphoma.¹⁸ Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E (EIF4E) functions downstream of mTOR and modulates

the several cancer phenotypes, but the regulation of EIF4E in lymphoma has not yet been illustrated.^{19,20} Previous studies indicated that microRNA-202-5p (miR-202-5p), miR-496, miR-15a, miR-34c-3p, miR-455-3p, miR-503 and miR-141 can all bind to the 3'-untranslated region (UTR) of EIF4E. Using bioinformatics analysis of the database lncBase version 2, it was shown that miR-15a can be absorbed by lncRNA MCM3AP-AS1. In our study, we analyzed the expression patterns of MCM3AP-AS1 in B-NHL tissues and showed that MCM3AP-AS1 regulated cellular phenotypes of lymphoma cells via targeting the miR-15a/EIF4E axis, using the B-NHL cell lines Daudi and Namalwa.

Patients and Methods

Patients and Ethics Statement

The protocols for using the lymphoma patients and analyzing patient data were approved by the ethics committee of the China-Japan Friendship Hospital. The enrollment of patients and acquisition of patient tissues were performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. In general, patients who had tissue biopsies for final diagnosis with Burkitt lymphoma were enrolled in our department and underwent treatment in our hospital. Written informed consent was provided by each patient before inclusion in this study.

Cell Culture and Transfections

Human lymphoma cell lines Daudi and Namalwa were purchased from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Manassas, VA, USA). These two cell types were cultured in RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 10% FBS, 100 U/mL penicillin and 100 μ g/mL streptomycin. The cells were cultured at 37°C and 5% CO₂. The cell culture reagents were purchased from Thermo Fisher Scientific (Waltham, MA, USA). Cell transfections were conducted using Sinofection reagents (Sino Biological, Beijing, China) according to the protocols of manufacturers. The sequence of MCM3AP-AS1-specific siRNA was: 5'-GCTGCTAATGGCAACACTGA-3', and siNC: 5'-TTCTCCGAACGTGTCACGTTT-3'. The sequence for EIF4E siRNA was: 5'-AAGCAAACCTGCGGCTGATCT-3'; and siNC: 5'-TAAGGCTATGAAGAGATACTT-3'. The miR-15a mimic, inhibitor and their negative controls were synthesized by and purchased from GenePharma (Shanghai, China).

Cell Viability Assay

Cell viability assays were conducted using the Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8, Dojindo, Kumamoto, Japan) assay as described previously.²¹

Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometry was conducted as previously described.²¹ For the detection of apoptosis, lymphoma cells were centrifuged and washed with PBS twice. Then these cells were incubated with annexin-V and PI (propidium iodide) to assess apoptosis and with PI alone to assess the cell cycle. Statistical analysis and diagram generation were performed using FlowJo 7.5.

Western Blotting

Immunoblotting was conducted as previously described.²² The primary antibodies used in this study were as follows: anti-poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase 1 (PARP, Abcam, Cambridge, MA, USA), anti-BCL2 apoptosis regulator (Bcl-2, Santa Cruz, Dallas, TX, USA), anti-MCL1 apoptosis regulator (Mcl-1, Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA), anti-BCL2 like 1 (Bcl-xL, Abcam), anti-BCL2 associated X (BAX, Abcam), anti-BCL2 antagonist/killer 1 (BAK, Abcam), anti-phosphorylated AKT serine/threonine kinase 1 (p-AKT, Cell Signaling Technology), anti-phosphorylated mitogen-activated protein kinase 1 (p-ERK, Cell Signaling Technology), anti-phosphorylated mechanistic target of rapamycin kinase (p-mTOR, Cell Signaling Technology), anti-MYC proto-oncogene (c-Myc, Abcam), anti-EIF4E (Abcam) and anti-glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH, Beyotime, Shanghai, China).

Luciferase Assay

Dual luciferase reporter assays were performed to verify the direct interactions between MCM3AP-AS1 and miR-15a as well as miR-15a and the 3'-UTR of EIF4E mRNA. PCR was conducted using the PrimeSTAR DNA polymerase (Takara) to amplify the MCM3AP-AS1 complementary DNA (cDNA) containing the predicted miR-15a binding site and the 3'-UTR of EIF4E cDNA containing the predicted miR-15a binding site. The products were purified and incorporated into the pmirGLO vector for further transfections. The pRL-TK plasmid was co-transfected as the internal control. After 48 hours of transfection, a luciferase assay kit (Promega, Madison, WI) and a Promega GloMax 20/20 system were used for final measurement.

In vivo Experiments

Male BALB/c nude mice (4–5 weeks old) were purchased from the Model Animal Research Center of Nanjing University for construction of the tumor-burden model. The protocols for handling the animals and experimental protocols were approved by the Animal Ethics Committee of the China-Japan Friendship Hospital. The conduct of the animal experiments is according to the Animal Welfare Guideline of China-Japan Friendship Hospital and the 3R principle (refinement, reduction and replacement).²³ In general, 24 BALB/c mice were randomly divided into four groups (each containing 6 mice, random number generation method) and treated with Daudi-siNC, Daudi-siMCM, Namalwa-siNC and Namalwa-siMCM in the animal house. In detail, Daudi and Namalwa cells (1×10^7 cells for each mouse) pretreated with siNC or siMCM3AP-AS1 were inoculated subcutaneously in the right flank of the nude mice and then the mice were treated with doxorubicin at a dose of 5 mg/kg/week of via intraperitoneal injection. Then, the tumors were measured every 7 days. After six weeks, the mice were anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of sodium pentobarbital (50 mg/kg) and euthanized by decapitation; tumor tissues were removed for further analysis by a blinded researcher.

Statistical Analysis

The data are presented as the mean \pm SEM. The data analysis was conducted using unpaired Student's *t*-test or ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post hoc tests for mean difference analysis. For the survival data analysis, Kaplan-Meier survival curve was drawn, and the Log rank test was used to evaluate the differences between groups. The data analysis and diagram drawing were performed using the Graphpad Prism Software (La Jolla, CA, USA), and with a two-tailed *P*-value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

MCM3AP-AS1 is Overexpressed in B-NHL Patients with Poor Prognosis

The basic characteristics of the enrolled patients with Burkitt lymphoma were as follows: mean age (56.9 ± 6.5 years), sex (25 male, 16 female), tumor size (3.3 ± 1.4 cm), Ann Arbor stage (I+II 19 cases, III+IV 24 cases), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (40.7 ± 18.9 mm/h), lactic dehydrogenase (301.1 ± 106.9 U/L) and serum albumin (33.7 ± 4.4 g/L). Among the lymphoma patients enrolled, we analyzed

the expression patterns of lncRNA MCM3AP-AS1. In [Figure 1A](#), it was demonstrated that the expression levels of MCM3AP-AS1 were significantly increased in tumor tissues compared with normal lymph node tissues ($P<0.0001$). Additionally, we measured the expression differences between the patients in Ann Arbor stage I or II and stage III or IV. The expression levels of MCM3AP-AS1 in stages III and IV were greater than those in stages I and II ([Figure 1B](#)). Furthermore, we divided the enrolled patients into two groups according to the expression levels of MCM3AP-AS1 (low or high) ([Figure 1C](#)). The factors of age and sex did not correlate with MCM3AP-AS1 expression levels, while tumor size and tumor stage correlated significantly with MCM3AP-AS1 levels ([Table 1](#)). More importantly, patients with low levels of MCM3AP-AS1 expression exhibited better long-term prognosis than those with high levels ([Figure 1D](#), $P<0.05$).

MCM3AP-AS1 Promotes Doxorubicin-Induced Chemoresistance via Inhibiting Apoptosis and Promoting Proliferation

Next, we further investigated the effects and mechanisms of MCM3AP-AS1 on the cellular biological features in two Burkitt lymphoma cell lines, Daudi and Namalwa. [Figure 2A](#) shows that treatment with MCM3AP-AS1-specific siRNA significantly decreased its expression levels compared with siNC. Treatment with MCM3AP-AS1-specific siRNA partially increased the sensitivity to doxorubicin in both Daudi and Namalwa cells compared with siNC ([Figure 2B](#)). In addition, siMCM3AP-AS1 also suppressed cell cycle progression by increasing the percentage of cells in G0/G1 phases and decreasing the percentage of cells in G2/M phases ([Figure 2C](#)). Additionally, the mitochondrial membrane potential of these two cell types treated with siNC or siMCM3AP-

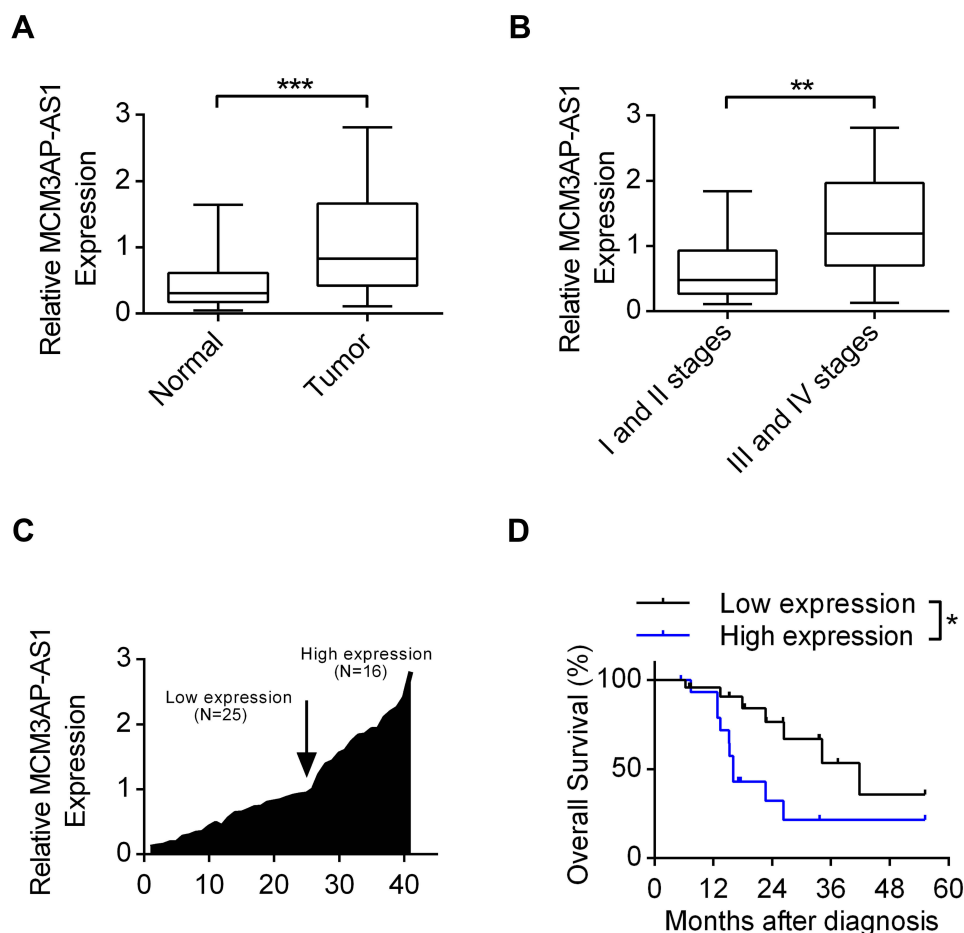


Figure 1 The expression patterns of lncRNA MCM3AP-AS1 in B-NHL patients. **(A)** The expression levels of MCM3AP-AS1 in lymphoma tissues and corresponding normal lymph node tissues were detected by qRT-PCR. *** $P<0.0001$. **(B)** The expression levels of MCM3AP-AS1 in the tumor tissues of stage I/II and stage III/IV of patients. ** $P<0.01$. **(C)** The fold changes of MCM3AP-AS1 expression level in each patient were measured, with 25 patients were classified as low expression and 16 as high expression. **(D)** Kaplan-Meier curves of overall survivals and Log rank test of patients with low and high MCM3AP-AS1 expression levels. * $P<0.05$.

Table 1 Correlation Between MCM3AP-AS1 Expression and Clinicopathological Features of Patients with Burkitt's Lymphoma

Characteristics	Low MCM3AP-AS1 (N=25)	High MCM3AP-AS1 (N=16)	P values
Sex			
Male	15	10	0.873
Female	10	6	
Age (years)			
≥50	20	12	0.706
<50	5	4	
Tumor size			
<3cm	18	4	0.003**
≥3cm	7	12	
Tumor stage			
I, II	15	4	0.028*
III, IV	10	12	

Notes: * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

AS1 was measured, suggesting that siMCM3AP-AS1 significantly decreased mitochondrial membrane potential upon doxorubicin treatment, compared with siNC, in both Daudi and Namalwa cells (Figure 2D). Furthermore, the apoptosis rates of lymphomatous cells were measured by flow cytometry. It was demonstrated that compared with siNC, siMCM3AP-AS1 significantly enhanced the apoptosis rates upon doxorubicin treatment (Figure 2E). To investigate the mechanism of MCM3AP-AS1-induced cell protections, the key proteins responsible for mitochondrial protection, apoptosis regulation and cell proliferation were detected by Western blotting, as shown in Figure 2F and G. MCM3AP-AS1 knockdown significantly decreased Bcl-2, Mcl-1 and c-Myc expression compared with that in the siNC group upon treatment with doxorubicin, whereas the expression levels of Bcl-xL, BAX, BAK, p-ERK, p-AKT and p-mTOR did not change significantly with MCM3AP-AS1 knockdown. Additionally, siMCM3AP-AS1 enhanced the expression of cleaved PARP. These results indicated that MCM3AP-AS1 affected cell proliferation, apoptosis and mitochondrial function by modulating the expression patterns of several proteins.

Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor EIF4E is Regulated by MCM3AP-AS1

Since a variety of proteins might be modulated by MCM3AP-AS1, we detected the expression levels of EIF4E, which is responsible for the translation of a variety of pro-survival and

anti-apoptosis proteins.²⁴ In Figure 3A, we measured the expression patterns of EIF4E, showing that EIF4E protein levels were suppressed by MCM3AP-AS1 knockdown, compared with siNC. In addition, the correlation between mRNA expression levels of EIF4E and MCM3AP-AS1 expression was analyzed. A positive correlation existed among the 41 lymphoma patients enrolled (Figure 3B). Furthermore, we analyzed the effects of EIF4E-specific siRNA on cell apoptosis upon doxorubicin treatment and demonstrated that EIF4E knockdown significantly increased the apoptosis rate in both Daudi and Namalwa cells, compared with siNC (Figure 3C). Additionally, transfection of the EIF4E overexpression plasmid partially attenuated the anti-proliferative effects of siMCM3AP-AS1 in these two cell lines (Figure 3D). Then, we validated the expression patterns of target proteins downstream of EIF4E, showing that EIF4E knockdown also inhibited the expression levels of Bcl-2, Mcl-1 and c-Myc (Figure 3E). Taken together, these results indicated that EIF4E function as the link between MCM3AP-AS1 and downstream proteins.

miR-15a is the Connection Between MCM3AP-AS1 and EIF4E

Next, we investigated the regulatory mechanisms between MCM3AP-AS1 and EIF4E. LncRNAs can function as decoys by sponging miRNAs, thus modulating the expression levels of their target genes. It was shown that miR-15a could function as a link between MCM3AP-AS1 and EIF4E. Figure 4A shows that miR-15a can specifically bind to the 3'-UTR of EIF4E mRNA, while mutation of the specific sites in the 3'-UTR of EIF4E might hinder the specific binding between these two elements. Transfection with miR-15a mimic or inhibitor downregulated or upregulated the protein levels of EIF4E in these two cell types, respectively (Figure 4B). Using a luciferase assay, it was shown that specific binding of the miR-15a mimic with wild-type pmirGLO-EIF4E decreased the luciferase activity compared with miR-NC, whereas there was no significant difference in the activity of a mutant form between miR-15a mimic and miR-NC (Figure 4C). Figure 4D illustrates the binding patterns of lncRNA MCM3AP-AS1 with miR-15a, showing that two main binding sites exist in the wild-type form. Figure 4E and F indicate that MCM3AP-AS1 knockdown upregulated the expression levels of miR-15a, while MCM3AP-AS1 mutation inhibited the binding between MCM3AP-AS1 and miR-15a, as revealed by luciferase reporter assay. Moreover, compared

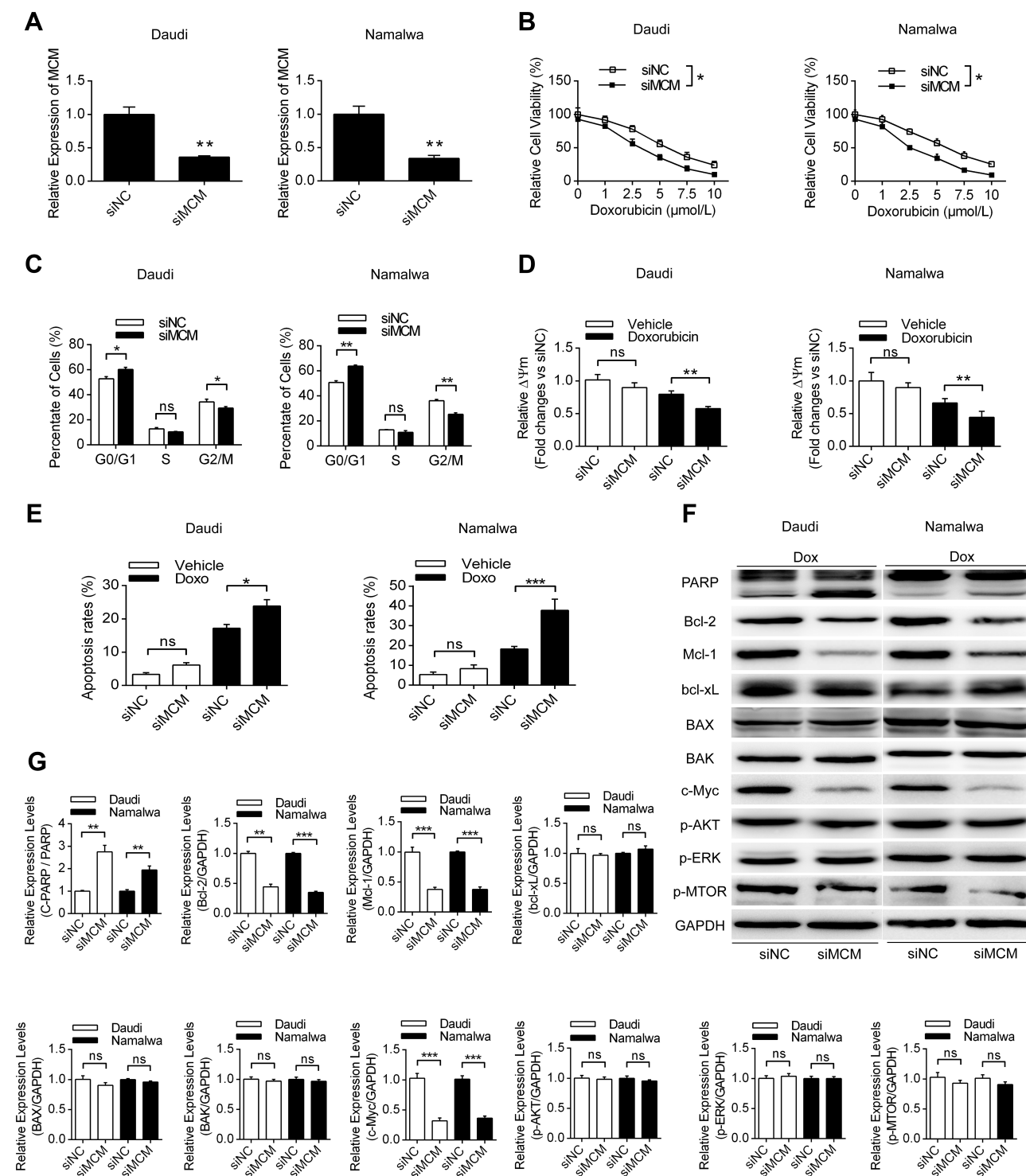


Figure 2 The effects of MCM3AP-AS1 knockdown on cell phenotypes of lymphoma cells. **(A and B)** Daudi and Namalwa cells were transfected with MCM3AP-AS1 siRNA and negative control, then the cell viability assay was conducted with different concentrations of doxorubicin. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$. **(C)** The percent of cells in different cell cycles were analyzed by flow cytometry. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$. **(D and E)** The mitochondrial membrane potential of lymphoma cells was measured by JC-1 dyes and apoptosis rates of lymphoma cells were measured by flow cytometry. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.0001$. **(F and G)** Western blotting was performed to analyze the expression patterns of PARP, Bcl-2, Mcl-1, Bcl-xL, BAX, BAK, c-Myc, p-AKT, p-ERK and p-mTOR, with GAPDH as the loading control. ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.0001$. Data were presented as mean \pm SEM.

with miR-NC transfection, miR-15a mimic transfection decreased the percentage of viable cells and enhanced cell apoptosis, while miR-15a inhibitor transfection

increased the percentage of viable cells and suppressed apoptosis in doxorubicin-treated Daudi and Namalwa cells (Figure 4G and H). These results indicated that

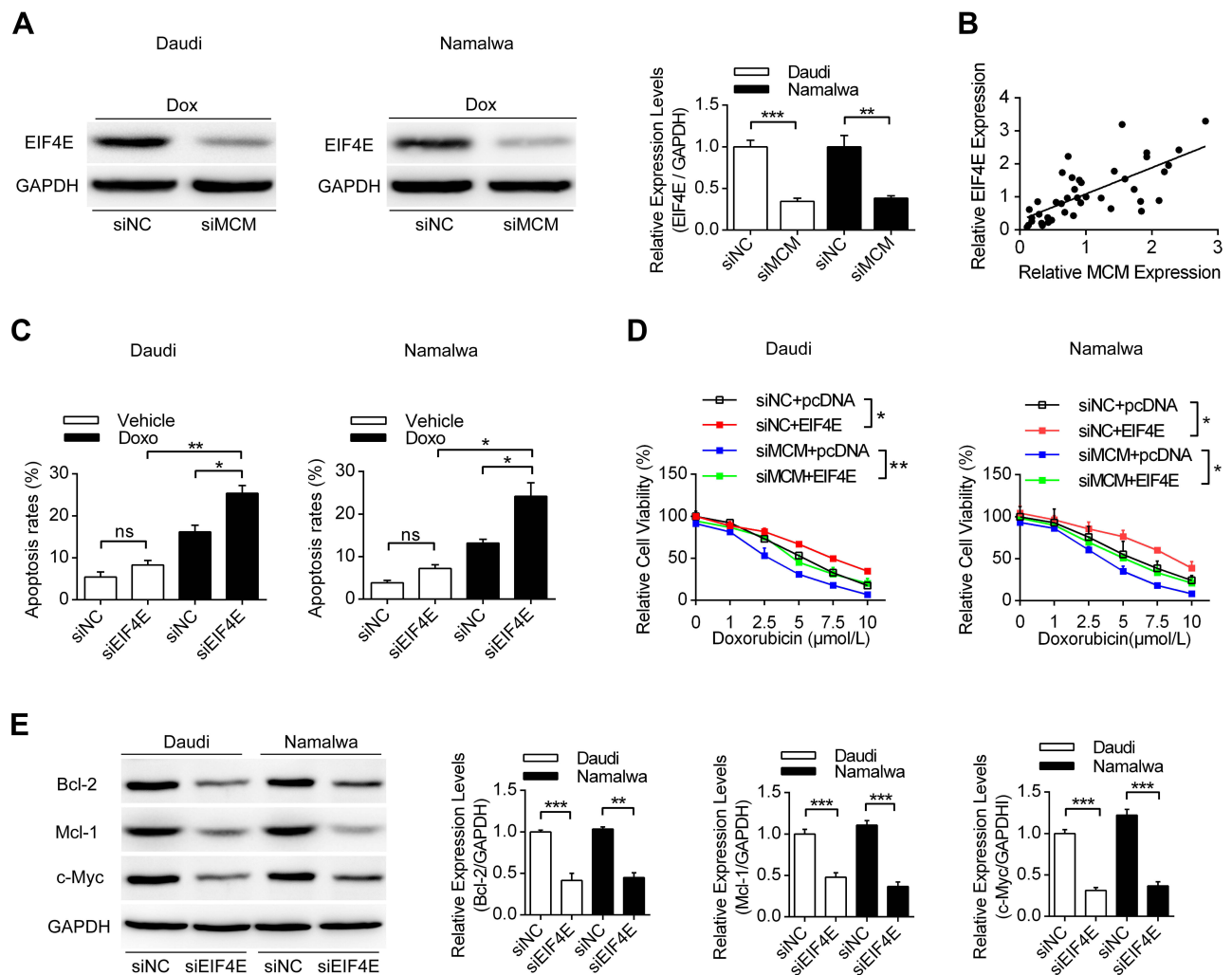


Figure 3 EIF4E is regulated by MCM3AP-AS1 and modulated cell viability and apoptosis. **(A)** Daudi and Namalwa cells were transfected with siMCM3AP-AS1, then Western blot was performed to analyze the expression levels of EIF4E. $**P<0.01$, $***P<0.0001$. **(B)** The correlation analysis was performed between the expression levels of EIF4E and MCM3AP-AS1. **(C)** Lymphoma cells were pre-treated with siNC/siEIF4E, then PBS or doxorubicin were added for 24 hours. Flow cytometry was performed to analyze the apoptosis rates. $*P<0.05$, $**P<0.01$. **(D)** Lymphoma cells were treated with siNC/siMCM3AP-AS1 or pcDNA/pcDNA-EIF4E, then cell viability assay was performed with different concentrations of doxorubicin. $*P<0.05$, $**P<0.01$. **(E)** Daudi and Namalwa cells were treated with siNC/siEIF4E, then the expression levels of Bcl-2, Mcl-1 and c-Myc were analyzed by Western blotting, with GAPDH as a loading control. $**P<0.01$, $***P<0.0001$.

miR-15a functions as the link between MCM3AP-AS1 and EIF4E.

The MCM3AP-AS1/miR-15a/EIF4E Pathway Regulates the Sensitivity of Doxorubicin in Lymphoma Cells

Then, we investigated the role of the MCM3AP-AS1/miR-15a/EIF4E axis in lymphoma cells or in nude mice with lymphoma tumors. Transfection with miR-15a inhibitor partially attenuated the apoptosis enhancement and EIF4E and Mcl-1 suppression induced by MCM3AP-AS1 knockdown in these two cell lines (Figure 5A and B). In addition, miR-15a inhibitor transfection partially restored cell

viability and suppressed apoptosis, induced by MCM3AP-AS1 knockdown in lymphoma cells (Figure 5C and D). Furthermore, in vivo experiments indicated that MCM3AP-AS1 knockdown also suppressed tumor growth, enhanced cleaved PARP expression and decreased Mcl-1 and EIF4E expression in tumor tissues (Figure 5E and F). These results suggest that the MCM3AP-AS1/miR-15a/EIF4E axis functions in doxorubicin response in lymphoma and might be a promising therapeutic target.

Discussion

Improving drug sensitivity for the treatment of lymphoma has been studied recently. In this study, we found that a novel lncRNA, MCM3AP-AS1, had enhanced expression levels in

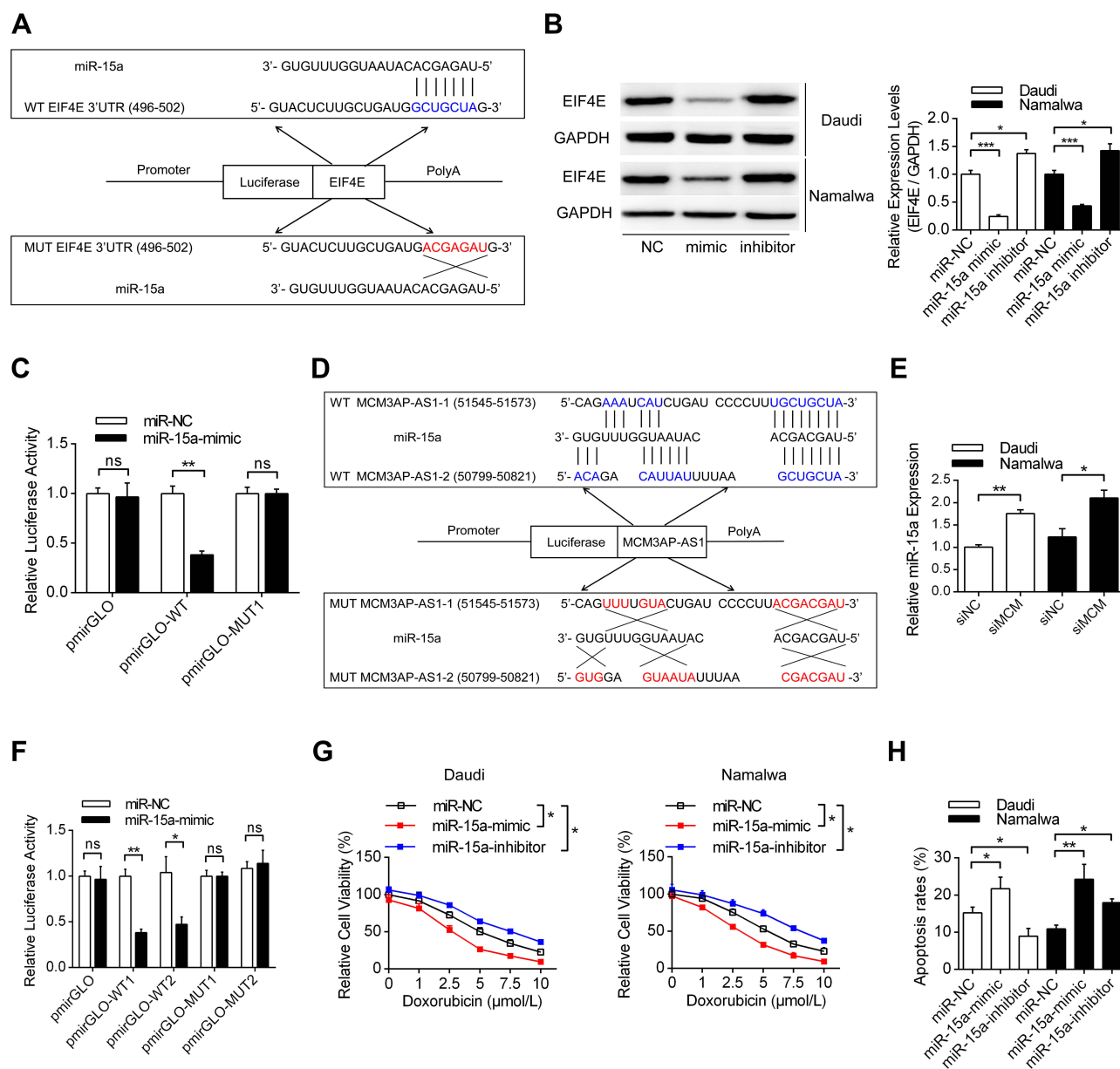


Figure 4 MiR-15a is the connection between MCM3AP-AS1 and EIF4E. **(A)** Predicted binding site of miR-15a on the 3'-UTR of EIF4E mRNA based on the TargetScan database. **(B)** Western blot analysis was conducted to detect the expression levels of EIF4E, transfected with miR-15a mimic, inhibitor and NC. * $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.0001$. **(C)** Double luciferase reporter assay results of the interaction between miR-15a with the 3'-UTR of EIF4E mRNA. ** $P < 0.01$. **(D)** Predicted miR-15a binding sites in MCM3AP-AS1 sequence based on the DIANA-LncBase analysis. **(E)** The expression levels of miR-15a was measured by qPCR after transfected with MCM3AP-AS1 siRNA for 48 hours. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$. **(F)** The double luciferase reporter assay experiments investigating the binding affinity of miR-15a to MCM3AP-AS1. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$. **(G)** Cell viability assay of miR-15a mimic or inhibitor on lymphoma cells. * $P < 0.05$. **(H)** Daudi and Namalwa cells were treated as **(G)**, then apoptosis rates were measured using flow cytometry. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.

B-NHL tissues compared with normal lymph nodes, which indicated poor prognosis. In detail, MCM3AP-AS1 knock-down promoted drug sensitivity by inhibiting proliferation and facilitating apoptosis. The expression patterns of several oncogenes downstream of EIF4E were decreased upon MCM3AP-AS1 knockdown. Further studies indicated that miR-15a functioned as the link between MCM3AP-AS1 and EIF4E and that the MCM3AP-AS1/miR-15a/EIF4E axis

functioned in doxorubicin response in lymphoma both in vitro and in vivo. Our study revealed that lncRNA MCM3AP-AS1 might be a promising target for the understanding the pathogenesis of B-NHL and for investigating effective therapeutics.

The role of lncRNAs in lymphoma has been studied widely in recent years. Since the development of genomics, lncRNAs have become a region of increased interest within

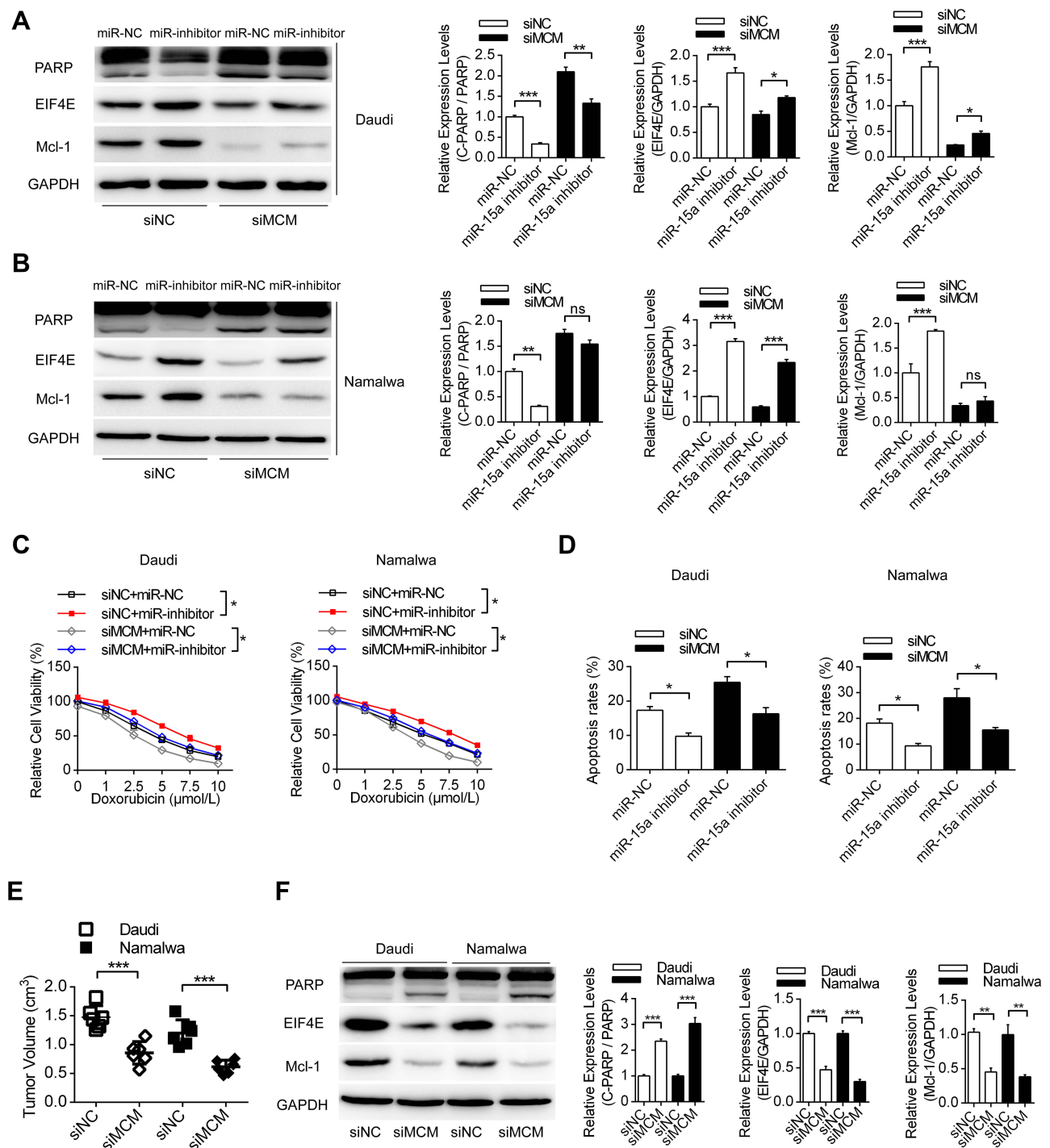


Figure 5 MCM3AP-AS1/miR-15a/EIF4E axis pathway regulates the sensitivity of doxorubicin to lymphoma both in vitro and in vivo. (**A** and **B**) Daudi and Namalwa cells were co-transfected with siNC/siMCM3AP-AS1 and miR-15a NC/miR-15a inhibitor for 24 hours, then doxorubicin was added and Western blotting was performed. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.0001$. (**C** and **D**) Lymphoma cells were treated as (**A**), then the cell viability and apoptosis rates were measured by CCK-8 and flow cytometry. * $P < 0.05$. (**E**) Daudi and lymphoma cells were pre-transfected with MCM3AP-AS1 siRNA or siNC, then cells were injected subcutaneous to build the xenograft tumor model. *** $P < 0.0001$. (**F**) The expression levels of PARP, EIF4E and Mcl-1 were detected by Western blotting in the xenograft tumor tissues. ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.0001$.

cancer research and recent reports implicated that lncRNAs are dysregulated in human malignancies.²⁵ Currently, reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) is the most useful and commonly used method for

measuring lncRNA levels. Tayari et al analyzed lncRNA expression profiles of normal B cell subsets and HL and found some differentially expressed lncRNAs that may be useful as tumor biomarkers.²⁶ In later studies, several key

lncRNAs were identified to be aberrantly expressed in lymphoma and had important roles in regulating cellular phenotypes. For instance, lncRNA HOTAIR is upregulated in DLBCL (diffuse large B cell lymphoma) tumor tissues and cell lines, while functions by modulating cell proliferation, cell cycle progression and PI3K/AKT/NF- κ B pathways.²⁷ Moreover, FAS-AS1 showed low expression in primary B-cell lymphomas and lymphoma-derived cell lines. FAS-AS1 is a novel modulator of the soluble Fas receptor expression and finally impairs the Fas-mediated apoptosis pathway in human lymphomas.²⁸ However, currently, little is known about the role of lncRNAs in Burkitt lymphoma. Dooze et al reported that lncRNA MINCR has a strong correlation with MYC expression in MYC-positive lymphomas, which is related to cellular proliferation and cell cycle progression.^{29,30} In this study, we demonstrated that lncRNA MCM3AP-AS1 was overexpressed in Burkitt lymphoma tissues compared with normal lymph node tissues, which regulated cell proliferation and chemoresistance by sponging miR-15a. However, several issues regarding lncRNA studies still exist in this field. First, no uniform cutoff values are available for lncRNA detection, and there is no standard detection method. Moreover, dysregulated lncRNAs are detected in more than one cancer, and the role of lncRNAs in lymphomas needs more investigation. Additionally, lncRNAs being used as biological therapies in lymphoma need to be rigorously evaluated.

Translational control plays a critical role in the regulation of gene expression in eukaryotes and affects many essential cellular processes, including cell cycle progression, proliferation, apoptosis and differentiation.²⁴ Since EIF4E is activated or overexpressed in a large number of tumors, there has been considerable effort to target EIF4E for cancer treatment. EIF4E could be regulated by several pathways, such as the PI3K/AKT/mTOR and MAPK pathways.¹⁹ Therefore, previous studies indicated that inhibition of these pathways might inhibit the activities of EIF4E, therefore affecting the expression of target genes. However, these inhibitors might influence a variety of signals, and accurately targeting of EIF4E phosphorylation or EIF4E-EIF4G interactions is still quite difficult.^{31,32} In addition, studies that reported the epigenetic regulation of EIF4E are still quite few. Hu et al reported that lncRNA GAS5 cooperates with EIF4E to regulate c-Myc translation.³³ In our study, we showed that lncRNA MCM3AP-AS1 promoted the expression of EIF4E by sponging miR-15a in lymphoma cells. Therefore, targeting MCM3AP-AS1 might become a promising strategy for

precisely modulating the expression of EIF4E and its downstream proteins.

MiR-15a has been shown to be downregulated and might function as a tumor suppressor in several kinds of cancer. It was firstly discovered in chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), while restoring its expression enhances apoptosis and arrests the cell cycle of cancer cells. Therefore, researchers aim to enhance the chemosensitivity of tumors by upregulating miR-15a. Del13 (q14) is the most common cytogenetic abnormality in CLL and is usually associated with good prognosis and is located exactly in the 13 (q14) region. It was shown that miR-15a downregulates Bcl-2 at the posttranscriptional level.³⁴ Furthermore, another study showed that p53 directly or indirectly upregulates miR-15a/16-1, whereas the increased viability of leukemia cells may be due to the loss of p53 and the downregulation of miR-15a.³⁵ In this study, we demonstrated that miR-15a might regulate the expression profile of these anti-apoptotic proteins by directly regulating upstream EIF4E. MiR-15a mimic transfection also increased drug sensitivity and enhanced apoptosis compared to that in the miR-NC group.

Conclusion

This study identified a novel lncRNA, MCM3AP-AS1, that was upregulated in Burkitt lymphoma tissues and indicated poor prognosis. Knockdown of MCM3AP-AS1 increased drug sensitivity, enhanced cell cycle progression and facilitated apoptosis by regulating EIF4E and its downstream anti-apoptotic proteins in vitro and in vivo. MiR-15a functioned as the link between MCM3AP-AS1 and EIF4E. Therefore, targeting the MCM3AP-AS1/miR-15a/EIF4E axis might become a promising target in the treatment of B-NHL.

Disclosure

The authors declare no conflicts of interest in this work.

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