



miR-34c-5p mediates the cellular malignant behaviors of oral squamous cell carcinoma through targeted binding of TRIM29

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Background: This investigation examined the effects of the microRNA miR-34c-5p on the proliferation, migration, and invasion of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) and the mechanisms involved.

Methods: The Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database was used to filter the chips, and the GEO2R software (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/geo2r/>) was used to analyze the microarray data (GSE28100 and GSE45238). Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) was used to study the relationship between the expression of miR-34c-5p and the distant metastasis and pathological grade of OSCC. The correlation between TRIM29 (tripartite motif containing 29) expression and the malignant clinical phenotype of OSCC was also examined. The mRNA and protein expression levels of miR-34c-5p and TRIM29 were measured by real time quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) and Western blot analysis. The proliferation, migration, invasion and apoptosis of the human oral squamous carcinoma cell lines CAL-27 and Tca8113 was assessed by performing cell-counting kit-8 (CCK-8) assays, colony formation assays, transwell tests, wound scratch tests and flow cytometry. Luciferase reporter assays were used to predict the relationship between miR-34c-5p and TRIM29. A xenograft nude model was established and used to evaluate the effect of miR-34c-5p on tumor growth in female BALB/c mice.

Results: The expression of miR-34c-5p was significantly correlated with the proliferation, migration, and metastasis of OSCC. Overexpression of miR-34c-5p promoted the proliferation, migration, and invasion of CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells, and suppressed their apoptosis. Inversely, low expression of miR-34c-5p suppressed the proliferation, migration, and invasion of CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells, and promoted their apoptosis. Overexpression of miR-34c-5p promoted tumor growth in the xenograft nude mice model. The expression of TRIM29 was related to malignant clinical phenotype of OSCC. Overexpression of TRIM29 inhibited the proliferation, migration and invasion of CAL-27 and Tca8113 cell, and induced their apoptosis. TRIM29 knockout had just the opposite effect. Importantly, miR-34c-5p binds to TRIM29 and inhibited TRIM29 expression.

Conclusions: MiR-34c-5p regulates the proliferation, migration, invasion, and apoptosis of OSCC through targeted binding of TRIM29. This may represent a novel therapeutic target for the treatment of patients with OSCC.

Keywords: Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC); miR-34c-5p; tripartite motif-containing 29 (TRIM29); cellular malignant phenotype

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Introduction

Oral cancer is the most common malignant tumor of the head and neck. In 2018, there were more than 350,000 diagnoses worldwide and more than 175,000 related deaths (1). More than 90% of oral cancers are oral squamous cell carcinomas (OSCC) (2). Although the diagnosis and treatment of OSCC has improved, the prognosis is still very poor, with a 5-year survival rate of about 50% (3), and this is largely related to the aggressiveness of OSCC and lymph node metastasis (4). In fact, more than 50% of patients present with advanced lymph node metastasis at the initial clinical examination (5,6). The tumor size and lymph node metastasis in the TNM staging system are currently important predictors for evaluating the prognosis of patients (7-9). Due to the heterogeneity of OSCC and the complex mechanisms involved in metastasis, there is currently a lack of effective treatments to inhibit metastasis. Therefore, it is crucial to investigate the mechanisms of OSCC metastasis so as to develop targeted treatments for patients with OSCC.

The development and widespread application of microarray chip technology, especially gene chips, has produced a wealth of high-throughput biological data for scientific research. The Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database and The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA), which uses sequencing-based genome analysis to construct a detailed “atlas” of cancer genome changes, contain abundant sequencing data related to almost all tumor types and the data is updated in real time.

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are small non-coding RNAs of 22–23 nucleotides that are widely found in eukaryotes. It is often combined with the 3'-untranslated region (3'-UTR) in messenger RNAs (mRNAs) to regulate gene expression, thereby affecting cell differentiation, proliferation, invasion, and apoptosis, as well as other physiological and pathological processes (10). Studies have found that miRNAs can participate in the tumorigenesis and development of a variety of malignancies by regulating key genes (11). Indeed, miRNAs can act as tumor suppressor genes or oncogenes and have been shown to promote the proliferation and invasion of OSCC cells (12). miR-34c-5p, a novel miRNA, has been found to be involved in the tumorigenesis and development of multiple tumors

(13,14). For example, methylated miR34c-5p suppresses proliferation and metastasis via directly regulating the special AT-rich sequence-binding protein 2 (SATB2) in colorectal cancer (15). Nevertheless, the molecular regulatory mechanism of miR-34c-5p in OSCC is unclear. Increasingly, there is evidence to show that the miRNA expression profile of cancer cells can be used as effective biomarkers for the diagnosis and prognosis of patients with cancer.

Tripartite motif-containing 29 (TRIM29), also known as the ataxia group D complementary gene (ATDC), is a member of the TRIM protein family. It is located on the 11q23 of human chromosome 11. Investigations have reported the ability of TRIM29 to positively and negatively regulate tumorigenesis (16). TRIM29 has been found to be up-regulated in cervical cancer (17), pancreatic cancer (18), and colorectal cancer (19), and is associated with tumor progression and poor prognosis. In contrast, it acts as a tumor suppressor in hepatocellular carcinoma (20) and breast cancer (21). The expression of TRIM29 is significantly related to tumor size, tumor histological grade, lymph node metastasis, and tumor invasion (22,23). Therefore, TRIM29 is a promising target for tumor therapy. However, there is a paucity of evidence supporting the role of TRIM29 in OSCC.

This study is the first time to report the role of miR-34c-5p in OSCC progression and explores the regulatory mechanisms of the miR-34c-5p/TRIM29 axis involved in the tumorigenesis and cell malignant behaviors of OSCC. We present the following article in accordance with the ARRIVE reporting checklist (available at <https://dx.doi.org/10.21037/atm-21-4679>).

Methods

Microarray analysis

The Gene Expression Synthesis (GEO) database was used to select the relevant gene chip, and the GEO2R software (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/geo2r/>) was used to analyze the microarray data (GSE28100 and GSE45238) (24,25). The gene chips were screened according to the conditions of $P < 0.05$ and log fold change (logFC) greater than 1. To obtain a more accurate selection, the screening

conditions of $P < 0.05$ and logFC greater than 1.5 were applied for the miRNA chips. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013).

Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA)

GSEA was performed on the mRNA data of OSCC samples from the TCGA database (26,27). The relationship between miR-34c-5p expression and the distant metastasis and pathological grade of OSCC, as well as the relationship between TRIM29 expression and the malignant clinical phenotype of OSCC was examined.

Cell culture

The oral squamous carcinoma cell lines CAL-27 and Tca8113 were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection. Cells were cultured in Roswell Park Memorial Institute (RPMI)-1640 (Gibco, NY, USA) medium with 10% exosome-free fetal bovine serum (FBS, HyClone, UT, USA) at 37 °C in a tissue culture chamber with 95% oxygen (O_2) and 5% carbon dioxide (CO_2).

Cell transfection

The pcDNA plasmid containing miRNA-negative control (miR-NC), miR34c-5p mimic, TRIM29, wild-type TRIM29 (TRIM29-wt) 3'UTR, mutant TRIM29 (TRIM29-mut) 3'UTR, short hairpin RNA negative control (shRNA-NC), and shRNA containing TRIM29 #1 and #2 were obtained from GenePharma (Shanghai, China). CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells were transfected using Lipofectamine 3000 (Invitrogen, CA, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Cell-counting kit-8 (CCK-8) assay

Cell proliferation was assessed using the cell counting kit-8 (CCK-8) assay (Dojindo, Japan) as per the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells (100 μ L) were plated into 96-well plates (Corning, NY, U.S.A.) and incubated at 37 °C. After 24 hours, 10 μ L CCK-8 solution was added to each well and incubated at 37 °C for 1–4 hours. The absorbance was measured at 450 nm with a microplate reader (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA). Experiments were repeated three times.

Colony formation assays

To determine the colony formation ability, CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells were transfected with miR-NC, miR-34c-5p mimic, shRNA-NC, shRNA-TRIM29 #1, shRNA-TRIM29 #2, and miR-34c-5p plus TRIM29. Cells were harvested, washed with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and cultured in 6-well plates at 500 cells per well for 14 days. The medium was discarded and the cells were fixed with ethanol for 30 minutes followed by staining with 0.5% crystal violet. Finally, cells were rinsed with deionized water, allowed to dry, and visualized under light microscopy.

Transwell assay

The invasion ability of cells was assessed using Matrigel-covered Transwell chambers (Corning, NY, USA), according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, 600 μ L of DMEM medium containing 10% FBS was added into 24-well plates. The Transwell chambers were placed into the 24-well plates. Cells were placed into the upper chamber at 150,000 cells per well per 100 μ L. After incubation for 48 hours, the cells that had migrated were gently washed twice with 1 \times PBS and fixed in 5% glutaraldehyde for 5 minutes at room temperature. The cells were then stained using 0.1% crystal violet for 20 minutes. Cells were observed and counted using an optical microscope and photos were obtained. The experiment was repeated three times.

Wound scratch assay

Cells were cultured in 6-well plates in DMEM medium with 10% FBS. After reaching confluence, a small pipette tip was used to make a vertical scratch along the bottom of each well in the 6-well plate. Cells were then incubated at 37 °C for 24 hours. Images were taken at 0 and 24 hours using an inverted optical microscope (Olympus, Japan). The Image J software was used to measure the width of the scratch area and to calculate the healing rate of the cell scratches. The experiment was repeated three times.

Flow cytometry

CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells were digested with trypsin (Abcam China, Shanghai, China) and immobilized overnight with 70% ethanol at 4 °C. 10 mg/mL RNaseA (Beyotime, Shanghai, China) and propidium iodide (Beyotime, Shanghai, China) were supplemented for overnight at 4 °C.

According to the manufacturer's instructions, a Annexin V-FITC/PI Kit (hermo Fisher Scientific, USA) was used to examine early apoptosis of CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells, and the apoptotic rates were analyzed using a flow cytometry (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA).

starBase database analysis

The starBase database is a widely-used open-source platform for studying the non-coding (nc)RNA interactions from CLIP-seq, degradome-seq, and RNA-RNA interactome data (28,29). In this study, the starBase database was used to predict the binding of miR-34c-5p and TRIM29.

Luciferase reporter assays

The 3'-UTR of the TRIM29 wild-type (wt) gene was cloned into plasmids containing luciferase (pmirGLO). GeneArt™ Site-Directed Mutagenesis System (Thermo Fisher Scientific, CA, USA) was used to produce the mutant TRIM29 gene reporter (TRIM29-mut). CAL-27 cells were seeded into 24-well plates at 4×10^4 cells/mL and transfected with the TRIM29-wt or the TRIM29-mut, with or without the miR-34c-5p mimic, using Lipofectamine™ 3000 (Invitrogen, CA, USA). After 48 hours, the luciferase activity was measured with the Luciferase Reporter Assay System (Luciferase Assay Reagent, Promega, USA) on the Turner BioSystems Instrument as per the manufacturer's protocol (30).

Real-time reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR)

Total RNA was extracted from CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen, Beijing, China) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The MiReasy Mini Kit Spin Column Kit (Qiagen Company, Germany) was used according to the manufacturers' protocol to obtain RNA with higher purity. The NanoDrop 2000 was used to check the concentration of the total RNA. Reverse transcription was performed using the PrimeScript RT reagent Kit (TakaRa, Dalian, China) as soon as possible to avoid RNA degradation. The 2 SYBR Premix Ex Taq™ II (TakaRa, Dalian, China) was used to set up the qRT-PCR reaction and the PCR was processed using the Bio-Rad CFX-96 system (Bio-Rad, CA, USA). Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) or U6 was used as

the normalization gene. The qRT-PCR data were analyzed using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ method to calculate the relative expression of mRNA.

Western blot assay

Proteins were isolated from CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells using RIPA lysis buffer (Beyotime, Shanghai, China) according to the manufacturer's protocol. BCA Protein Assay Kit (Beyotime, Shanghai, China) was used to detect the protein concentrations. The proteins were separated using 10% dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and transferred onto polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membranes (Merck Millipore) by electro-blotting. Membranes were blocked with 5% skim milk in Tris Buffered Saline Tween (TBST) for 1 hour at room temperature, followed by incubation with the primary rabbit anti-TRIM29 antibody overnight at 4 °C. Membranes were then washed with TBST and incubated with the corresponding secondary antibodies conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP) for 1 hour at room temperature. ECL reagent was used to visualize the protein bands and quantitative analysis was performed on the band intensities using an automatic digital gel image analysis system (Bio-Rad CFX-96, CA, USA). Beta-actin was used as the internal control to standardize sample loading.

Nude mouse subcutaneous xenograft model

All animal experiments were performed according to the National Institute of Health (NIH) Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and were approved by the ethics committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University. A protocol was prepared before the study without registration. Female BALB/c nude mice aged 5–6 weeks old and weighing 18.31 ± 5.63 g were purchased from the Department of Laboratory Animal Science of Harbin Medical University. A xenograft model was established by subcutaneous injection of 5×10^6 CAL-27 cells/0.1 mL into the right flank regions. Mice were randomly divided into two groups, namely, the miR-NC group that was injected with cells transfected with miR-NC, and the miR-34c-5p group that was injected with cells transfected with miR-34c-5p. After 1 week, successful formation of tumor was determined by tumor volume >200 mm³. At 30 days post injection, mice were euthanized, and the tumors were excised and photographed.

Statistical analysis

The endpoints, including differences in miRNA and mRNA expression, proliferation, migration, invasion, and luciferase assays, were assessed. Unpaired *t*-tests with Welch's correction were performed using GraphPad Prism 7.0 software. All statistical tests were two-sided, and $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. Kaplan-Meier analysis was performed in GraphPad Prism 7.0 to determine the correlation between disease-free survival and TRIM29 expression.

Results

MiR-34c-5p is highly expressed in OSCC and is associated with the malignant clinical phenotype of OSCC

The GEO2R tool was used to analyze the expression of miR-34c-5p in OSCC samples in the GSE45238 and GSE28100 databases. The results showed that the expression of miR-34c-5p in OSCC samples was 1.5 fold greater than that in healthy tissue, indicating that miR-34c-5p is high expression in OSCC tissues (Figure 1A). TCGA was used to study the relationship between the expression of miR-34c-5p and the distant metastasis and pathological grade of OSCC. The expression of miR-34c-5p was significantly higher in patients with M1 metastasis (where the cancer has spread to other parts of the body) compared to patients with M0 status (where cancer has not spread to other parts of the body) (Figure 1B). The expression of miR-34c-5p was also significantly higher in the G3-4 group (high grade cancer) compared to the G1-2 group (low and intermediate grade cancer) (Figure 1C), suggesting that the expression of miR-34c-5p is related to OSCC metastasis and pathological grading. OSCC patients were divided into two groups according to the median expression of miR-34c-5p, namely, the high expression group and the low expression group. GSEA analysis showed that the expression of miR-34c-5p was related to cell proliferation, migration, and metastasis (Figure 1D-1F).

The effects of miR-34c-5p on cell proliferation, migration, invasion and apoptosis

CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells were transfected with miR-NC or miR-34c-5p mimic. RT-qPCR showed that the relative mRNA expression of miR-34c-5p was significantly increased in cells transfected with miR-34c-5p, confirming that the overexpression model was successfully constructed (Figure 2A). The CCK-8 assay and colony formation test

demonstrated that miR-34c-5p overexpression promoted CAL-27 and Tca8113 cell viability (Figure 2B,2C) and proliferation (Figure 2D). Furthermore, the wound scratch test revealed that overexpression of miR-34c-5p promoted the migration of CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells (Figure 2E,2F). Transwell assays demonstrated that miR-34c-5p overexpression induced CAL-27 and Tca8113 cell invasion (Figure 2G). Flow cytometry also indicated that miR-34c-5p overexpression suppressed apoptosis of CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells (Figure 2H).

Sponge RNAs contain complementary binding sites to the miRNA of interest and thus, were used to create miR-34c-5p loss of function in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells. RT-qPCR showed that the relative mRNA expression of miR-34c-5p was significantly decreased in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with sponge miR-34c-5p compared to cells transfected with sponge miR-NC (Figure 2I), indicating that the knockout model of miR-34c-5p was successfully constructed. Knock-down of miR-34c-5p in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells resulted in reduced cell viability (Figure 2J,2K), suppressed cell proliferation (Figure 2L), decreased cell migration ability (Figure 2M,2N), decreased cell invasion ability (Figure 2O), and increased apoptotic rate (Figure 2P). Taken together, these overexpression and silencing experiments suggested that miR-34c-5p promotes OSCC cell proliferation, migration, and invasion.

Overexpression of miR-34c-5p promotes the growth of tumors in vivo

A xenograft model was constructed by injecting nude mice with CAL-27 cells that had been transfected with miR-NC or miR-34c-5p. As shown in Figure 3A-3C, compared with miR-NC group, overexpression of miR-34c-5p significantly increased the size and volume of the transplanted tumor. Furthermore, overexpression of miR-34c-5p significantly increased the weight of the resultant tumor (Figure 3D). The mRNA expression of miR-34c-5p was markedly up-regulated in tumors harvested from mice injected with miR-34c-5p CAL-27 cells compared to tumors from mice injected with miR-NC CAL-27 cells (Figure 3E). These results suggested that overexpression of miR-34c-5p promoted the growth of OSCC tumors *in vivo*.

MiR-34c-5p binds to TRIM29 and inhibits TRIM29 expression

Bioinformatic analyses (starBase 2.0) revealed a possible

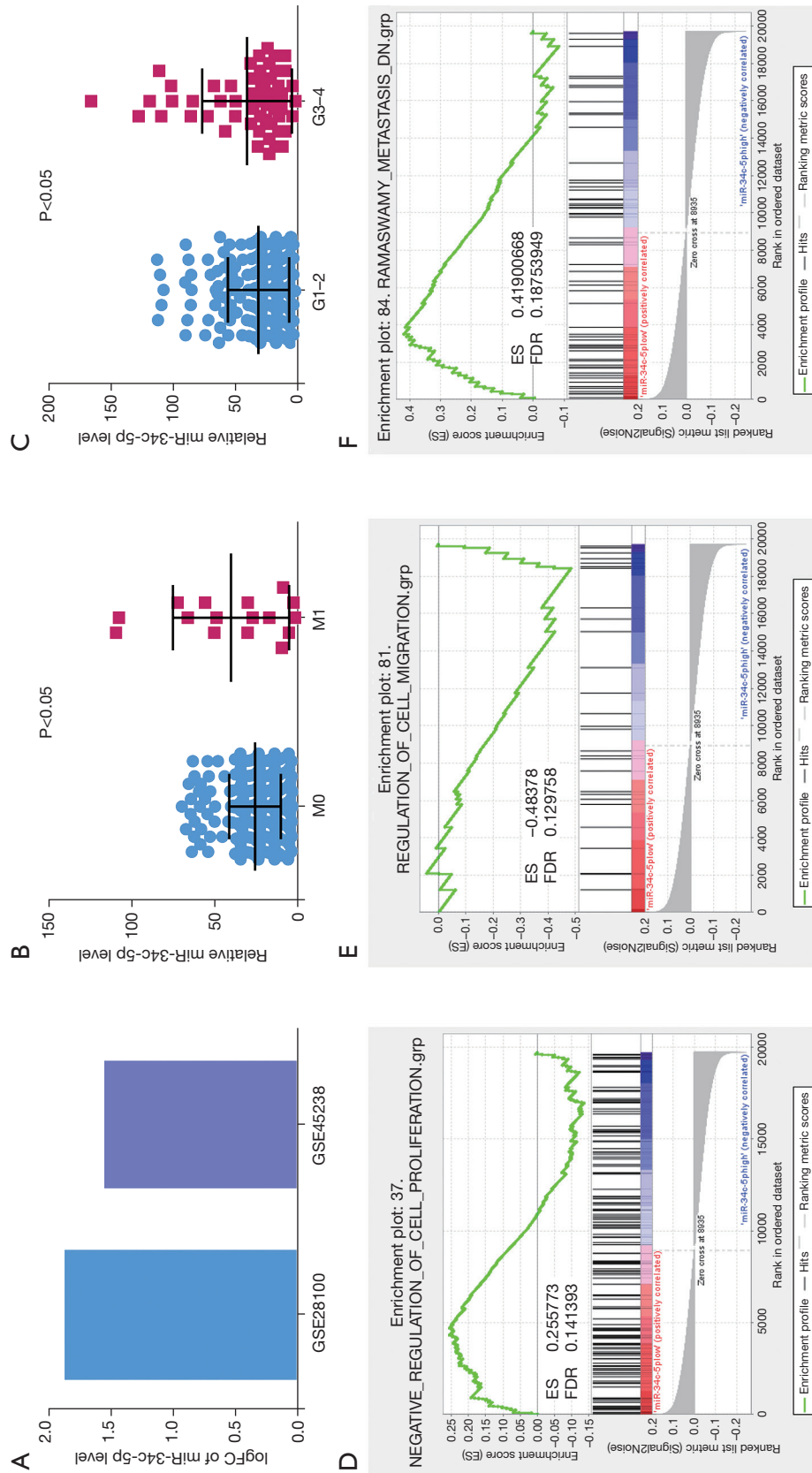
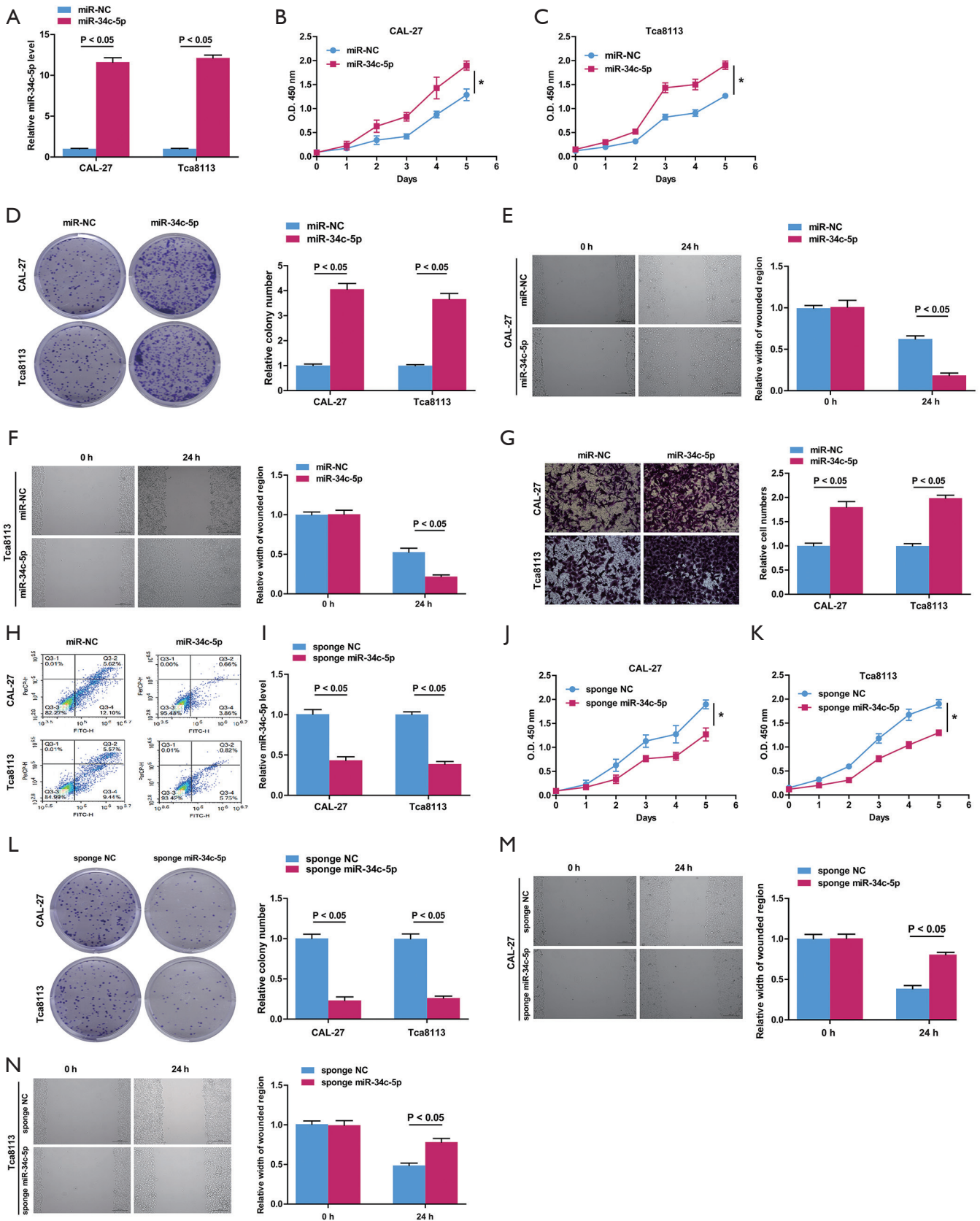


Figure 1 The miRNA miR-34c-5p is highly expressed in OSCC tissues and is associated with the malignant clinical phenotype of OSCC. (A) The relative expression of miR-34c-5p in OSCC samples in the GSE45238 and GSE28100 databases. (B) The expression of miR-34c-5p at the M0 and M1 stages of OSCC metastasis. (C) The expression of miR-34c-5p at the G1-2 and G3-4 pathological stages of OSCC. (D-F) OSCC patients were divided into two groups based on high or low miR-34c-5p expression and GSEA analysis was performed. M0 indicates that the cancer has not metastasized; M1 indicates that the cancer has metastasized to other parts of the body; G1-2 indicates low and intermediate grade tumors; G3-4 indicates high grade tumors. Abbreviations: miRNA, microRNA; OSCC, oral squamous cell carcinoma; GSEA, gene set enrichment analysis; logFC, log fold change.



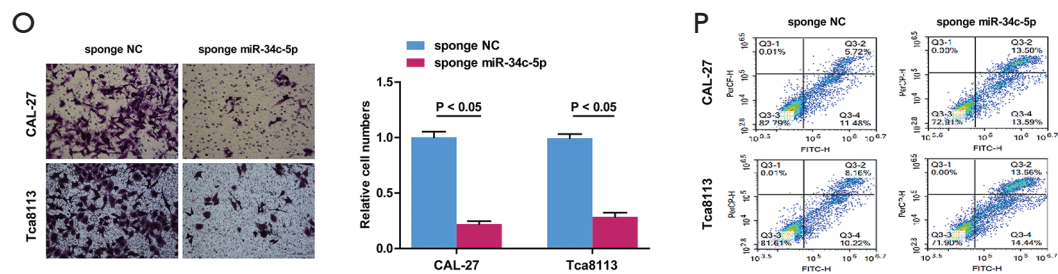


Figure 2 The effects of miR-34c-5p on OSCC cell proliferation, migration, invasion, and apoptosis. (A) RT-qPCR showing the relative mRNA expression of miR-34c-5p in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with miR-NC or miR-34c-5p. (B) CCK-8 assay showing cell viability in CAL-27 cells transfected with miR-NC or miR-34c-5p (*, $P < 0.05$ vs. miR-NC group). (C) CCK-8 assay showing cell viability in Tca8113 cells transfected with miR-NC or miR-34c-5p (*, $P < 0.05$ vs. miR-NC group). (D) Colony formation assays showing cell proliferation in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with miR-NC or miR-34c-5p, a microscope with magnification of 100 \times . (E) The wound scratch test showing cell migration ability in CAL-27 transfected with miR-NC or miR-34c-5p, scale bars =200 μ m. (F) The wound scratch test showing cell migration ability in Tca8113 cells transfected with miR-NC or miR-34c-5p, scale bars =200 μ m. (G) Transwell test showing cell invasion ability in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with miR-NC or miR-34c-5p, scale bars =200 μ m. (H) Flow cytometry showing apoptotic rate in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with miR-NC or miR-34c-5p. (I) RT-qPCR showing the relative mRNA expression of miR-34c-5p in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with sponge NC or sponge miR-34c-5p. (J) CCK-8 assay showing cell viability in CAL-27 cells transfected with sponge NC or sponge miR-34c-5p (*, $P < 0.05$ vs. sponge -NC group). (K) CCK-8 assay showing cell viability in Tca8113 cells transfected with sponge NC or sponge miR-34c-5p (*, $P < 0.05$ vs. sponge -NC group). (L) Colony formation assays showing cell proliferation in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with sponge NC or sponge miR-34c-5p, a microscope with magnification of 100 \times . (M) The wound scratch test showing cell migration ability in CAL-27 cells transfected with sponge NC or sponge miR-34c-5p, scale bars =200 μ m. (N) The wound scratch test showing cell migration ability in Tca8113 cells transfected with sponge NC or sponge miR-34c-5p, scale bars =200 μ m. (O) Transwell test showing cell invasion ability in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with sponge NC or sponge miR-34c-5p, scale bars =200 μ m. (P) Flow cytometry showing apoptotic rate in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with sponge NC or sponge miR-34c-5p. OSCC, oral squamous cell carcinoma; RT-qPCR, real time quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction; CCK-8, cell counting kit-8; NC, negative control; OD, optical density.

target relationship between miR-34c-5p and TRIM29 (Figure 4A). In CAL-27 cells co-transfected with the wild type (wt) TRIM29 3'-UTR and miR-34c-5p, luciferase activity was significantly inhibited compared to cells co-transfected with wt TRIM29 3'-UTR and miR-NC (Figure 4B). However, in cells co-transfected with the mutant (mut) TRIM29 3'-UTR, no significant effect on luciferase activity was observed (Figure 4B). Furthermore, RT-qPCR results showed that the relative mRNA expression of TRIM29 was markedly down-regulated in cells transfected with miR-34c-5p compared to cells transfected with miR-NC (Figure 4C). This was confirmed by Western blot results showing that the relative protein expression of TRIM29 was markedly down-regulated in miR-34c-5p cells compared to miR-NC cells (Figure 4D). These results suggested that miR-34c-5p binds to TRIM29, thereby inhibiting TRIM29 expression.

TRIM29 is lowly expressed in OSCC and is associated with the malignant clinical phenotype of OSCC

TCGA was used to study the relationship between the expression of TRIM29 and the malignant clinical phenotype of OSCC. The results showed that the expression of TRIM29 in OSCC tissues was significantly lower than that in healthy adjacent tissues (Figure 5A). Moreover, the expression of TRIM29 in stage I–III and stage IV samples was significantly lower than that observed in healthy adjacent tissues (Figure 5B). The expression of TRIM29 was lower in M1 OSCC samples compared to M0 samples (Figure 5C). The expression of TRIM29 in the N1 group was significantly lower than that in the N0 group (Figure 5D). The expression of TRIM29 in G3–4 group was significantly lower than that in G1–2 group (Figure 5E). Furthermore, the expression of TRIM29 was significantly lower in patients with recurring disease compared to

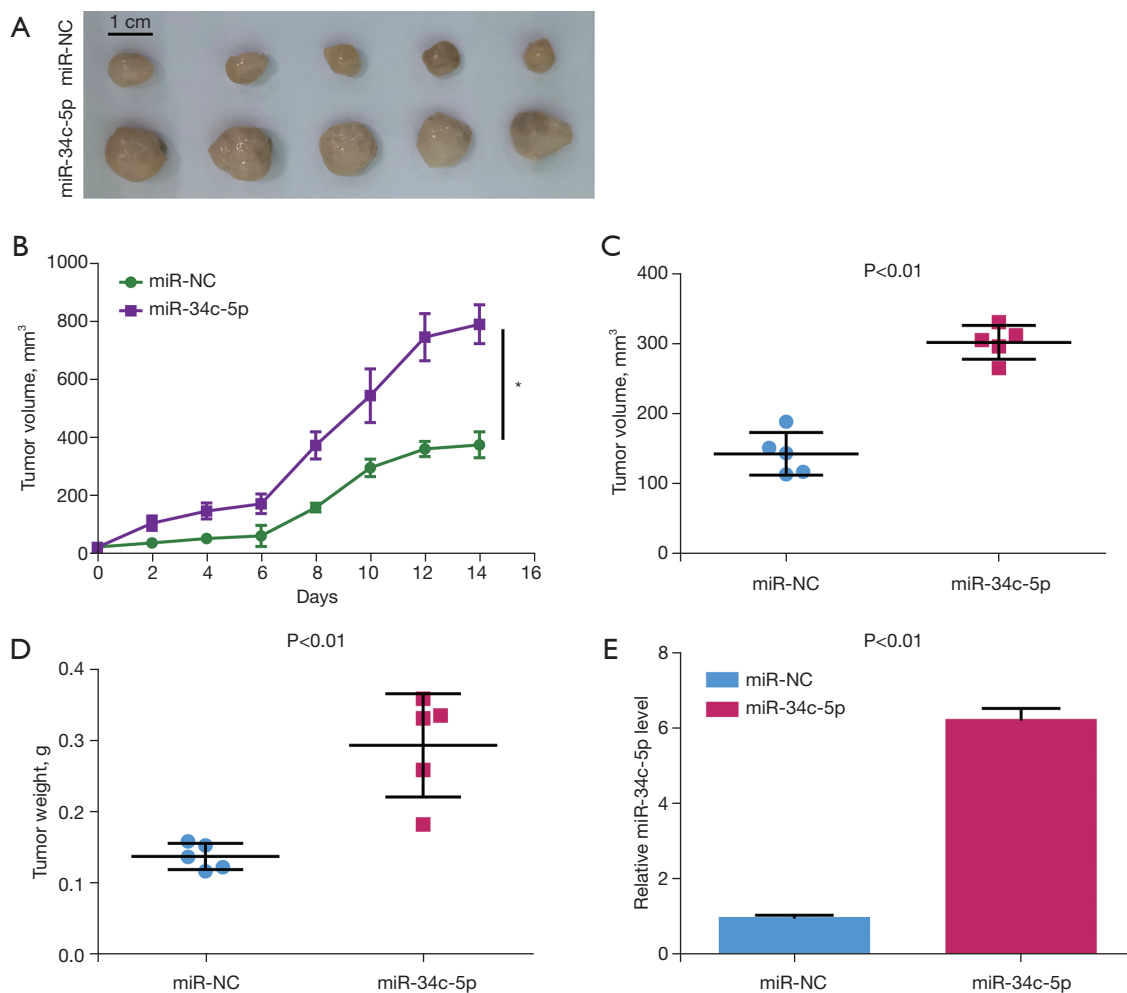


Figure 3 Overexpression of miR-34c-5p promotes the growth of transplanted tumors *in vivo*. (A) Tumors excised from nude mice at day 30 after subcutaneous injection of CAL-27 cells transfected with miR-NC or miR-34c-5p. (B) The tumor volume at days 2–14 after subcutaneous injection of CAL-27 cells (*, $P < 0.05$ vs. miR-NC group). (C) The volume of the transplanted tumor at day 30 post-injection of CAL-27 cells. (D) The weight of the tumors on day 30 post-injection of CAL-27 cells. (E) The relative mRNA expression of miR-34c-5p in tumors from miR-NC mice and miR-24c-5p mice on day 30 post-injection of tumor cells. NC, negative control.

patients with no recurrence (Figure 5F). At the same time, the disease-free survival rate of patients with low TRIM29 expression was significantly poorer than that of patients with high TRIM29 expression (Figure 5G).

The effects of TRIM29 on OSCC cell proliferation, migration, invasion and apoptosis

CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells were transfected with TRIM29 or a vector control to examine the effects of TRIM29 overexpression on cell proliferation, migration, and invasion. As shown in Figure 6A, western blot analysis

showed that the relative protein expression of TRIM29 was significantly higher in cells transfected with TRIM29 compared to cells transfected with the empty vector, indicating that the model overexpressing TRIM29 was successfully constructed. The CCK-8 assay showed that TRIM29 overexpression inhibited cell viability (Figure 6B,6C). Overexpression of TRIM29 suppressed cell proliferation as shown by the colony formation assays (Figure 6D), and inhibited cell migration as shown by the wound scratch test (Figure 6E,6F). Transwell assays revealed that cells overexpressing TRIM29 had reduced invasion ability compared to cells transfected with the

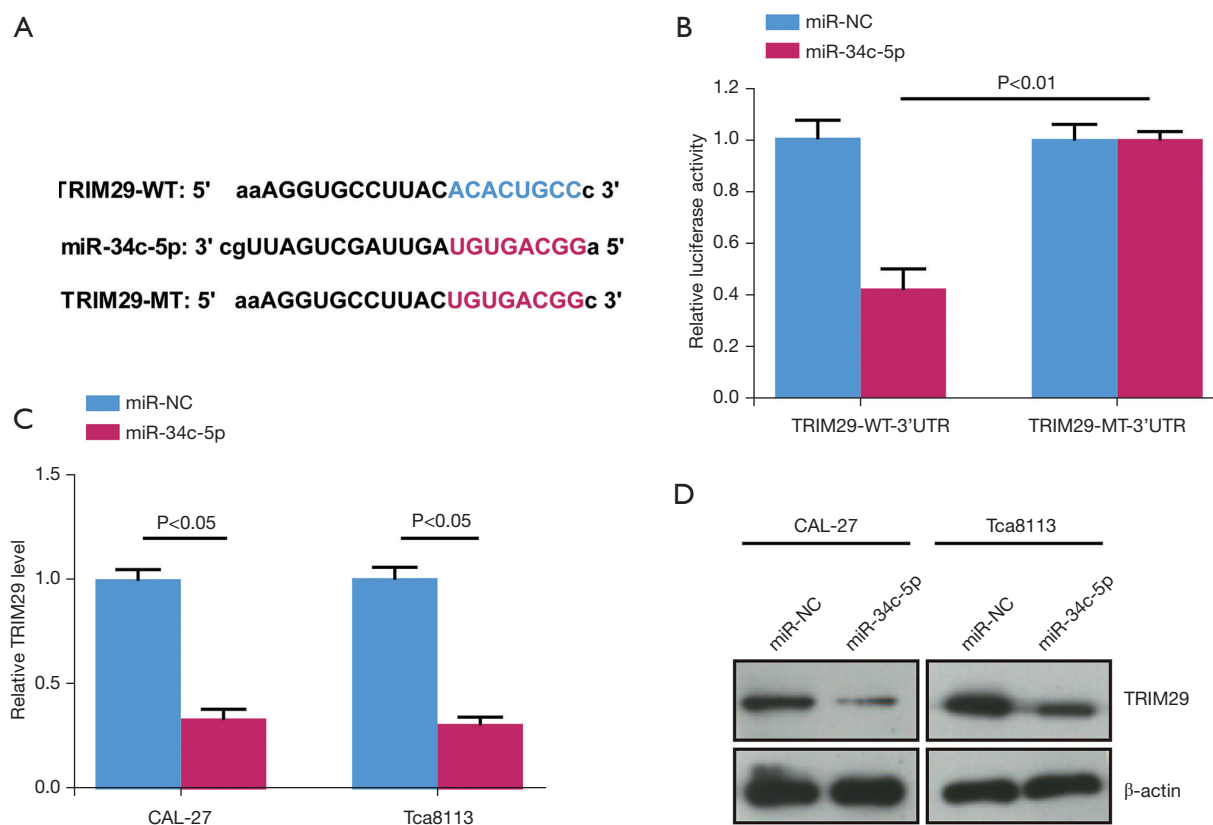


Figure 4 MiR-34c-5p binds to TRIM29 and inhibits TRIM29 expression. (A) starBase was used to predict the target relationship between miR-34c-5p and TRIM29. (B) Luciferase activity in CAL-27 cells transfected with wt or mut TRIM29 3'UTR and miR-NC or miR-34c-5p. (C) RT-qPCR showing the relative mRNA expression of TRIM29 in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with miR-NC or miR-34c-5p. (D) Western blot showing the relative protein expression of TRIM29 in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with miR-NC or miR-34c-5p. TRIM29, tripartite motif-containing 29; wt, wildtype; mut, mutant; UTR, untranslated region; NC, negative control; RT-qPCR, real time quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction.

empty vector (Figure 6G). Flow cytometry demonstrated that overexpressing TRIM29 had elevated apoptotic rate compared to cells transfected with the empty vector (Figure 6H).

To silence TRIM29 expression, CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells were transfected with short hairpin RNA (sh-NC) or two different versions of shTRIM29 (#1 and #2). Western blot analysis showed that the relative protein expression of TRIM29 was significantly decreased in cells transfected with shTRIM29 compared to cells transfected with sh-NC, indicating that suppressed expression of TRIM29 was successfully achieved (Figure 6I). Cells in which TRIM29 expression was silenced (sh-TRIM29 #1 and #2) showed increased cells viability (Figure 6J,6K), increased cell proliferation (Figure 6L), enhanced cell migration (Figure 6M,6N), increased cell invasion ability (Figure 6O),

and inhibited apoptosis (Figure 6P). These results suggested that TRIM29 can affect OSCC cell proliferation, migration, invasion and apoptosis.

MiR-34c-5p regulated OSCC cell proliferation, migration, invasion and apoptosis by targeting TRIM29

Overexpression of miR-34c-5p in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells significantly suppressed the protein expression of TRIM29. However, co-transfection of miR-34c-5p and TRIM29 (miR-34c-5p + TRIM29) alleviated this suppression and TRIM29 protein levels were comparable to that observed in cells transfected with miR-NC, and significantly higher than that observed in cells transfected with miR-34c-5p alone (Figure 7A). Co-expression of miR-34c-5p + TRIM29 reduced cell viability (Figure 7B,7C), cell

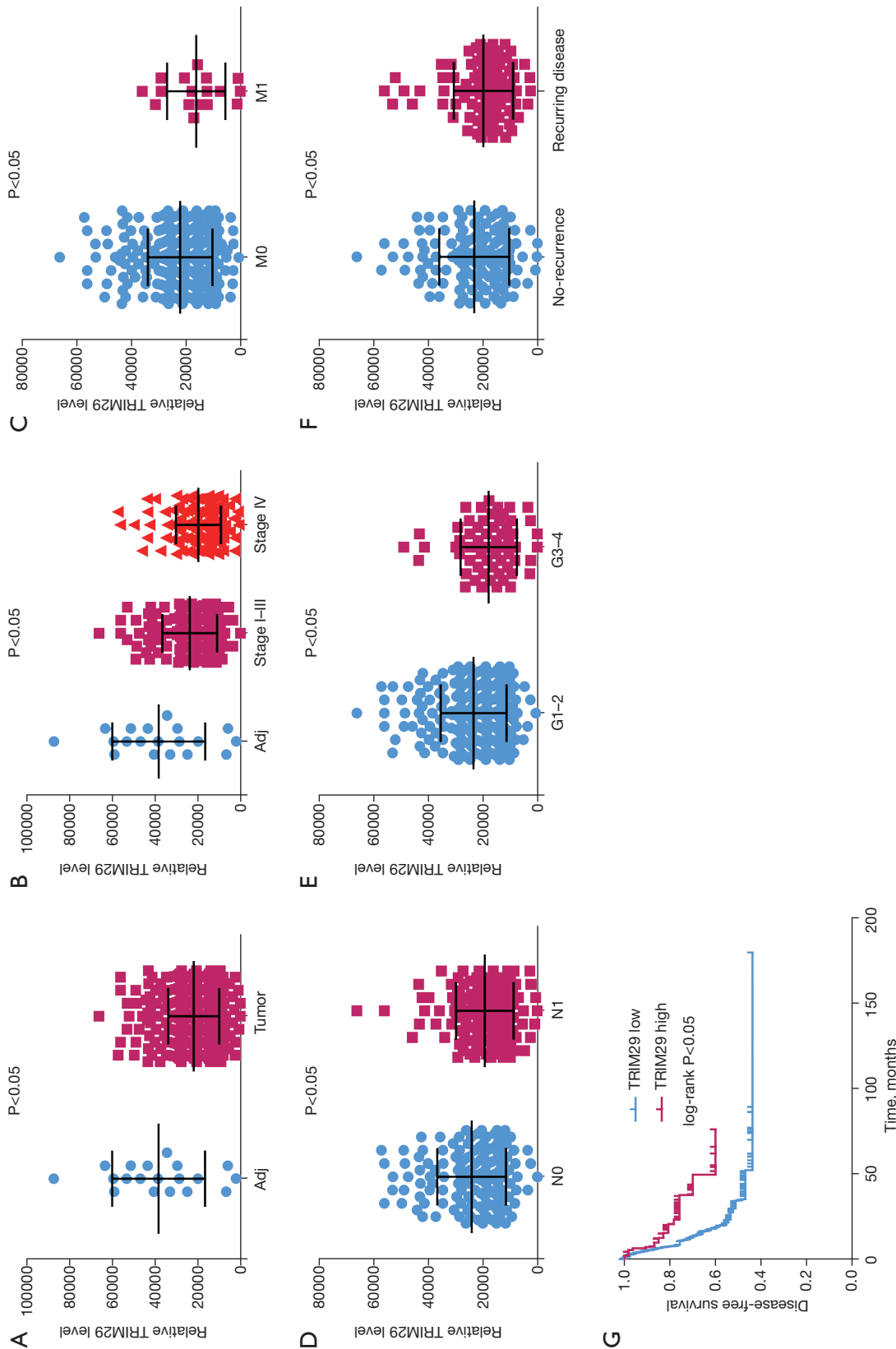
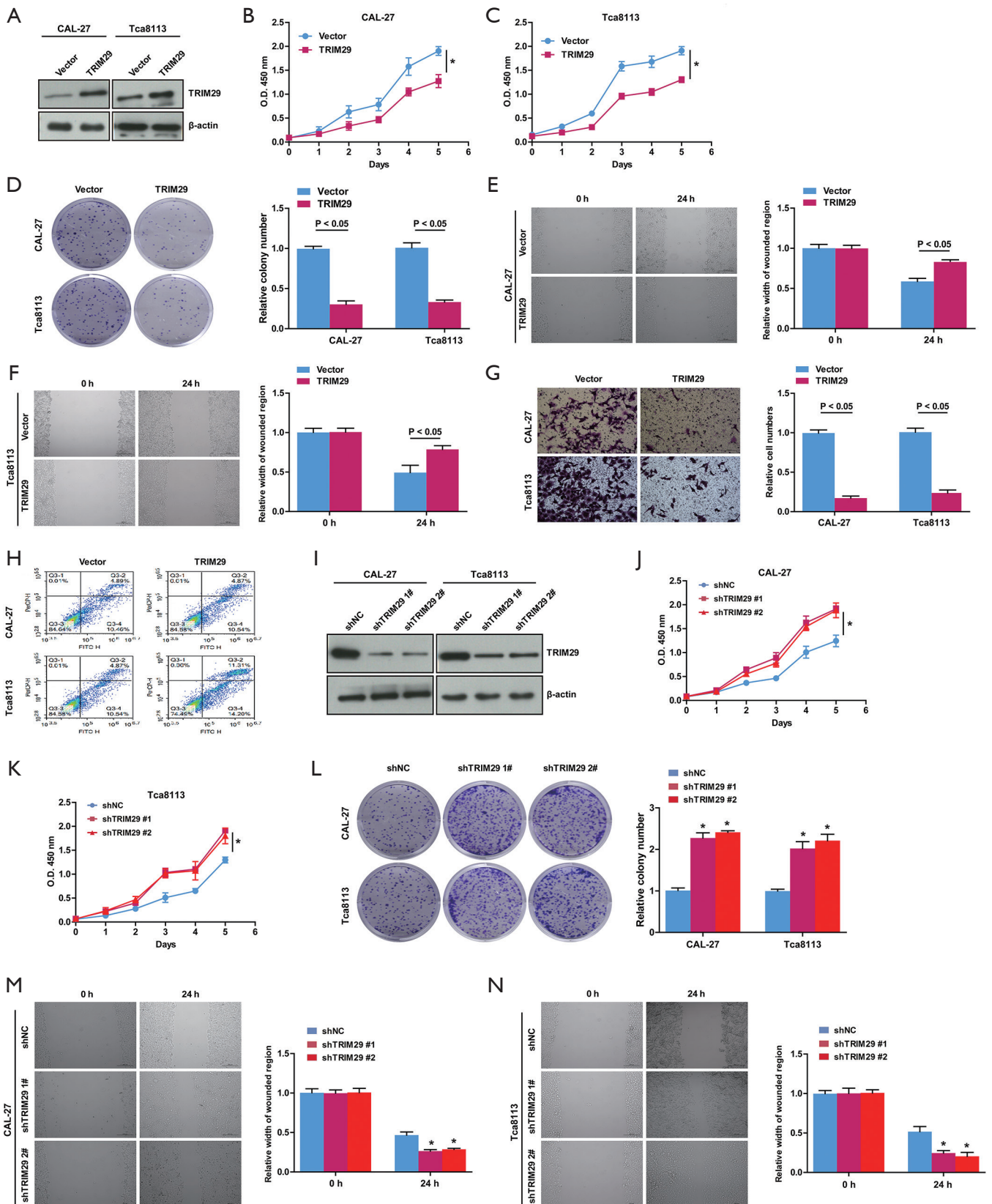


Figure 5 TRIM29 is lowly expressed in OSCC samples and is associated with the malignant clinical phenotype of OSCC. (A) The expression of TRIM29 in OSCC tumor tissues and adjacent healthy tissues. (B) The expression of TRIM29 in stage I-III and stage IV tumor and adjacent healthy tissues. (C) The expression of TRIM29 in samples from patients with M1 and M0 metastasis. (D) The expression of TRIM29 in patients with N1 and N0 tumor staging. (E) The expression of TRIM29 in patients with G3-4 and G1-2 pathological stage. (F) The expression of TRIM29 in patients with recurring disease and in patients with no disease recurrence. (G) The disease-free survival rate in patients with the low TRIM29 expression and patients with high TRIM29 expression. M0 indicates that the cancer has not metastasized; M1 indicates that the cancer has metastasized to other parts of the body; N0 indicates that no regional lymph node metastasis; N1 indicates that ipsilateral single lymph node metastasis; G1-2 indicates low and intermediate grade tumors; G3-4 indicates high grade tumors. TRIM29, tripartite motif-containing 29; OSCC, oral squamous cell carcinoma; adj, adjacent.



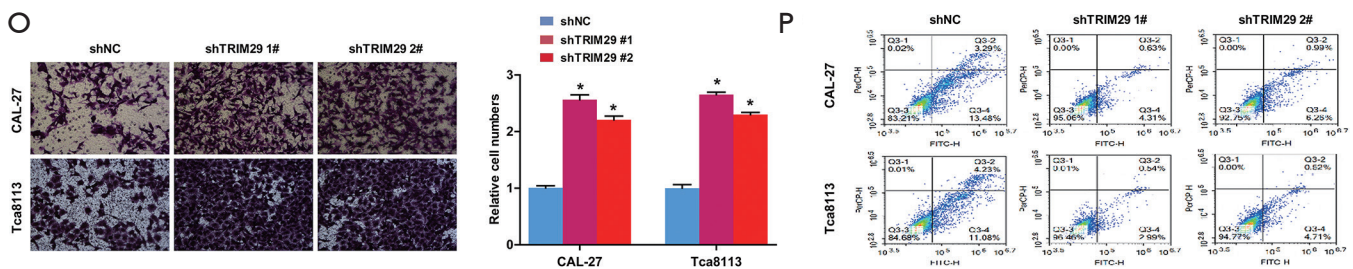


Figure 6 The effects of TRIM29 on OSCC cell proliferation, migration, invasion, and apoptosis. (A) Western blot showing the relative protein expression of TRIM29 in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with null vector or vector containing TRIM29. (B) CCK-8 assay showing cell viability in CAL-27 cells transfected with null vector or TRIM29 (*, $P < 0.05$ vs. vector group). (C) CCK-8 assay showing cell viability in Tca8113 cells transfected with null vector or TRIM29 (*, $P < 0.05$ vs. vector group). (D) The colony formation assay showing cell proliferation in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with null vector or TRIM29, a microscope with magnification of $\times 100$. (E) The wound scratch test showing cell migration ability in CAL-27 cells transfected with null vector or TRIM29, scale bars = 200 μm . (F) The wound scratch test showing cell migration ability in Tca8113 cells transfected with null vector or TRIM29, scale bars = 200 μm . (G) Transwell test showing cell invasion ability in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with null vector or TRIM29, scale bars = 200 μm . (H) Flow cytometry showing apoptotic rate in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with null vector or TRIM29. (I) Western blot showing the relative protein expression of TRIM29 in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells silenced by transfection with shNC, sh-TRIM29 #1, or sh-TRIM29 #2. (J) CCK-8 assay showing cell viability in CAL-27 cells transfected with shNC, sh-TRIM29 #1, or sh-TRIM29 #2 (*, $P < 0.05$ vs. shNC group). (K) CCK-8 assay showing cell viability in Tca8113 cells transfected with shNC, sh-TRIM29 #1, or sh-TRIM29 #2 (*, $P < 0.05$ vs. shNC group). (L) The colony formation assay showing cell proliferation in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with shNC, sh-TRIM29 #1, or sh-TRIM29 #2 (*, $P < 0.05$ vs. shNC group), a microscope with magnification of 100 \times . (M) The wound scratch test showing cell migration ability in CAL-27 cells transfected with shNC, sh-TRIM29 #1, or sh-TRIM29 #2 (*, $P < 0.05$ vs. shNC group), scale bars = 200 μm . (N) The wound scratch test showing cell migration ability in Tca8113 cells transfected with shNC, sh-TRIM29 #1, or sh-TRIM29 #2 (*, $P < 0.05$ vs. shNC group), scale bars = 200 μm . (O) Transwell test showing cell invasion ability in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with shNC, sh-TRIM29 #1, or sh-TRIM29 #2 (*, $P < 0.05$ vs. shNC group), scale bars = 200 μm . (P) Flow cytometry showing apoptotic rate in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with shNC, sh-TRIM29 #1, or sh-TRIM29 #2 (*, $P < 0.05$ vs. shNC group). TRIM29, tripartite motif-containing 29; OSCC, oral squamous cell carcinoma; CCK-8, cell counting kit-8; sh, short hairpin; NC, negative control; OD, optical density.

proliferation (Figure 7D), cell migration (Figure 7E, 7F), cell invasion (Figure 7G), and inhibited apoptosis (Figure 7H) compared to cells overexpressing miR-34c-5p alone. These results suggested that miR-34c-5p promoted OSCC cell proliferation, migration and invasion, and suppressed apoptosis by regulating TRIM29 expression.

Discussion

OSCC is highly aggressive and readily metastasizes to regional lymph nodes. Patients often have a poor prognosis and low survival rates. Although the exact etiology of the disease is still unclear, the frontal cells of OSCC invasion play an important role in tumor invasion and metastasis. The progression of human cancer is due to an accumulation of genetic and epigenetic changes that can impair the function of signaling pathways (31). Multiple reports have suggested that miRNAs are important regulators of OSCC

carcinogenesis (14,32,33).

Generally, miRNAs can affect the growth, differentiation, and apoptosis of tumor cells by inhibiting the expression of multiple target genes (11). Interestingly, the same miRNA may act as a tumor-promoting gene or a tumor suppressor gene in different cancers. For example, miR-34c-5p inhibits the proliferation, migration, and invasion of osteosarcoma cells by targeting FLOT2 (34), and suppresses the metastasis and invasion of cervical cancer by targeting Notch 1 (35). However, miR-34c-5p can also promote colon cancer cell proliferation by targeting SIRT6 via activation of the JAK2/STAT3 signaling pathway (36).

In this study, bioinformatics analysis was performed on the GEO chip database to obtain the OSCC invasion-related gene chip. Target gene prediction and functional annotation software was used identify tissue specific target genes. The miRNA miR-34c-5p was found to be highly expressed in OSCC tissues and its expression was

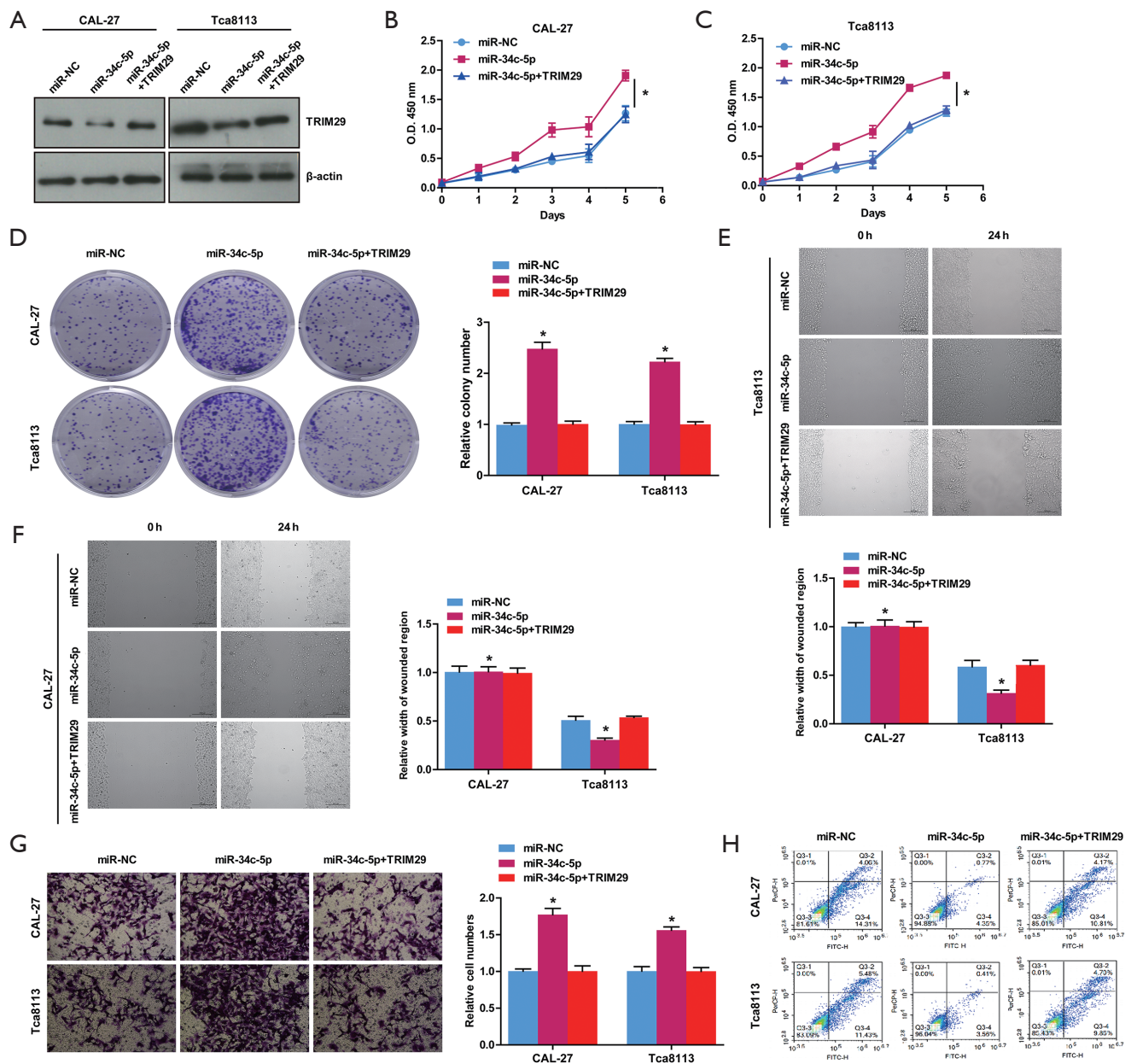


Figure 7 MiR-34c-5p inhibits OSCC cell proliferation, migration, invasion, and apoptosis by regulating TRIM29. (A) Western blot showing the relative protein levels of TRIM29 in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with miR-NC, miR-34c-5p, or miR-34c-5p + TRIM29. (B) CCK-8 assay showing cell viability in CAL-27 cells transfected with miR-NC, miR-34c-5p, or miR-34c-5p + TRIM29. (C) CCK-8 assay showing cell viability in Tca8113 cells transfected with miR-NC, miR-34c-5p, or miR-34c-5p + TRIM29. (D) The colony formation test showing cell proliferation in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with miR-NC, miR-34c-5p, or miR-34c-5p + TRIM29, a microscope with magnification of $\times 100$. (E) The wound scratch test showing cell migration ability in CAL-27 cells transfected with miR-NC, miR-34c-5p, or miR-34c-5p + TRIM29, scale bars = 200 μm . (F) The wound scratch test showing cell migration ability in Tca8113 cells transfected with miR-NC, miR-34c-5p, or miR-34c-5p + TRIM29, scale bars = 200 μm . (G) Transwell test showing cell invasion ability in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with miR-NC, miR-34c-5p, or miR-34c-5p + TRIM29, scale bars = 200 μm . *, $P < 0.05$ vs. miR-NC group. (H) Flow cytometry showing apoptotic rate in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells transfected with miR-NC, miR-34c-5p, or miR-34c-5p + TRIM29. *, $P < 0.05$ vs. miR-NC group. TRIM29, tripartite motif-containing 29; OSCC, oral squamous cell carcinoma; NC, negative control; CCK-8, cell counting kit-8; OD, optical density.

closely related to the distant metastasis and pathological grade of OSCC. Importantly, Overexpression of miR-34c-5p promoted the proliferation, migration, and invasion of CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells, and suppressed their apoptosis. Inversely, low expression of miR-34c-5p suppressed the proliferation, migration, and invasion of CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells, and promoted their apoptosis. This was confirmed in *in vivo* experiments showing that overexpression of miR-34c-5p promoted tumor growth in the xenograft nude mice model. These results suggested that the expression of miR-34c-5p is closely related to the proliferation, migration, invasion, and apoptosis of OSCC.

TRIM29 is a member of the TRIM protein family. It has multiple zinc finger types and leucine zipper types which can participate in the formation of homodimers or heterodimers combined with nucleic acids. Therefore, it can be used as a transcriptional regulator in the process of carcinogenesis and differentiation (37,38). It has been confirmed that TRIM29 can exert carcinogenic effects in a variety of tumors, such as gastric cancer, small cell lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, and colorectal cancer (18,22,39,40). However, in breast cancer and prostate cancer, TRIM29 expression tends to be lower (41,42). Therefore, the role of TRIM29 in cancer is polymorphic. In fact, this phenomenon is very common because of genetic polymorphism and tumor complexity. This current investigation revealed that TRIM29 is lowly expressed in OSCC tissues and its expression is closely related to the distant metastasis and pathological grade of OSCC. Patients with low levels of TRIM29 expression had a significantly lower disease-free survival rate compared to patients with high TRIM29 expression. Importantly, overexpression of TRIM29 in CAL-27 and Tca8113 cells inhibited proliferation, migration and invasion, and induced their apoptosis. Furthermore, silencing TRIM29 expression promoted cell proliferation, migration invasion, and inhibited apoptosis of OSCC. These results suggested that the expression level of TRIM29 is closely related to the proliferation, invasion, and migration of OSCC.

Tumor metastasis is a complex multi-step process involving tumor cell dissociation from the origin, degradation of the extracellular matrix, cell metastasis and growth, escape from apoptosis, angiogenesis, invasion of surrounding tissues, and cell metastasis to distant parts of the body (43). Current research shows that targeted therapy plays an important role in the treatment of patients with OSCC (44-46). As different miRNAs can behave very differently depending on the tumor type, it is increasingly important to study the targets of individual miRNAs.

Bioinformatic analyses (starBase 2.0) were used to predict the target relationship between miR-34c-5p and TRIM29. CAL-27 cells co-transfected with the wt TRIM29 3'-UTR and miR-34c-5p showed significantly reduced luciferase activity compared to cells transfected with miR-NC. These results suggested that miR-34c-5p binds to TRIM29 to inhibit TRIM29 expression. Importantly, miR-34c-5p regulated OSCC cell proliferation, migration, invasion and apoptosis by inhibiting TRIM29 expression.

This interaction between miR-34c-5p and TRIM29 may be a novel molecular pathway for the pathogenesis of OSCC and may represent potential therapeutic targets for the treatment of OSCC and other malignant tumors.

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Footnote

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Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013). All animal experiments were performed according to the National Institute of Health (NIH) Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and were approved by the ethics committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University.

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