

let-7d suppresses proliferation and invasion and promotes apoptosis of meningioma by targeting AEG-1

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Background: *let-7d* has been indicated to act as a tumor suppressor in various cancers. However, the function and molecular mechanism of *let-7d* in meningioma progression have not been elucidated.

Materials and methods: Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) was performed to detect the expression levels of *let-7d* and AEG-1 mRNA in meningioma tissues and cell lines. The protein level of AEG-1 was measured by Western blot analysis. MTT assay, Transwell invasion assay and flow cytometry analysis were carried out to determine the proliferation, invasion and apoptosis of IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells, respectively. Target gene of *let-7d* was verified by luciferase reporter analysis.

Results: *let-7d* expression was downregulated, and AEG-1 expression was upregulated in meningioma tumor tissues. *let-7d* overexpression suppressed proliferation and invasion and induced apoptosis in IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells. Moreover, AEG-1 was a direct target of *let-7d*. Restoration of AEG-1 expression reversed *let-7d*-mediated suppression of the proliferation and invasion and *let-7d*-induced apoptosis in IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells.

Conclusion: *let-7d* repressed proliferation and invasion and promoted apoptosis of meningioma cells by targeting AEG-1. The present study provided a better understanding of the meningioma pathogenesis and a promising therapeutic target for meningioma patients.

Keywords: *let-7d*, AEG-1, meningioma cells, therapeutic target

Introduction

With an incidence rate of 4.4/100,000 individuals, meningiomas are the common prevalent neoplasms of central nervous system and occupied ~30% of all intracranial tumors.^{1,2} According to the World Health Organization (WHO) classification, meningiomas have been divided into three grades, including benign (Grade I), atypical (Grade II) or anaplastic/malignant (Grade III).³ Owing to the invasion and recurrence of malignant meningioma, the estimated overall 10-year survival rate is only ~15%.⁴ Over the last few years, an increasing attention has been paid to the molecular genetics of meningiomas.⁵ Specific gene dysfunctions have been implicated in the pathogenesis of these tumors, including the inactivation of tumor suppressor genes or excessive expression of oncogenes.⁶ However, a thorough understanding of the molecular basis of this tumor remains far from being well established. Therefore, further efforts are urgently required to provide a foundation for potential gene therapies and individualized treatments for meningiomas.

MicroRNAs (miRNAs), a class of naturally occurring and highly conserved small noncoding RNAs with ~22 nucleotides in length, are able to interact with the

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3' untranslated region (UTR) of target mRNAs based on sequence complementarity, leading to mRNA degradation or translation inhibition.⁷ Increasing evidence has demonstrated that miRNAs play a crucial role in the development and progression of multiple cancers by serving as oncogenes or as tumor suppressors.⁸ *let-7* family members, highly conserved across diverse animal species, have been found to be low expressed in many cancer types.^{9,10} *let-7d*, a member of the *let-7* family, has been described to be involved in the development and progression of leukemia,¹¹ prostate cancer,¹² ovarian cancer¹³ and head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC).¹⁴ Moreover, *let-7d* was reported to be downregulated in meningioma tumor tissues.¹⁵ However, the functional action and mechanism of *let-7d* in meningioma development and progression have not been elucidated.

Astrocyte elevated gene-1 (AEG-1), known as metadherin (MDTH), was initially characterized as a neuropathology-related gene after HIV-1 infection or exposure to HIV envelope glycoprotein.¹⁶ Ample evidence revealed that AEG-1 functions as an oncogene by promoting cell proliferation, invasiveness and epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) in many kinds of cancers, such as lung cancer,¹⁷ cervical cancer¹⁸ and esophageal squamous cell carcinoma.¹⁹ Recently, a report showed that AEG-1 contributed to the malignant progression of meningiomas.²⁰ However, how AEG-1 is regulated in meningiomas is still unclear.

In the present study, the function and action mechanism of *let-7d* in meningioma progression were investigated.

Materials and methods

Tissue specimens

Seventeen meningioma samples (six WHO grade I, five WHO grade II and six WHO grade III) were obtained from resected tumor tissues during surgery, and seven normal arachnoidal samples were acquired from fresh autopsies. All tissue specimens were snap-frozen and maintained at -80°C for subsequent analysis. Ethic review committees of Xinxiang Central Hospital approved the experimental procedures. Informed consent form was signed by each patient.

Cell culture

Human meningioma cell lines IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN were obtained from Shanghai Institute of Cell Research (Shanghai, China). Human benign meningioma cell line BenMen1 was purchased from Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China). Human benign meningioma cell line HBL52 was provided by Cell Lines Service and Cellbank (Heidelberg, Germany). All cells were grown in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM; Thermo Fisher Scientific,

Waltham, MA, USA) with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Thermo Fisher Scientific) and 1% penicillin/streptomycin (Thermo Fisher Scientific) at 37°C in humidified 5% CO_2 .

Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR)

Total RNAs were isolated from meningioma tissues and cell lines using TRIzol (Thermo Fisher Scientific). The expression of miRNA was quantified using TaqMan MicroRNA Assays (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and normalized to U6 snRNA expression. Relative levels of mRNA were measured with SYBR green qRT-PCR (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and normalized to β -actin expression. The primers for DNA amplification were as follows: *let-7d*, 5' ACACTCCAGCTGGGTGAGGTAGTAGATTGAATA 3' (forward) and 5' AACTGGTGTCTGTTGGAG 3' (reverse); U6, 5' CTCGCTTCGGCAGCACA 3' (forward) and 5' TGGTGTCTGTTGGAGTCG 3' (reverse); AEG-1, 5' TGCC TCCTTCACAGACCAA 3' (forward) and 5' TCGGC TGCAGATGAGATAG 3' (reverse) and β -actin, 5' TGAGA GGGAAATCGTGCCTGAC 3' (forward) and 5' AAGAA GGAAGGCTGGAAAAGAG 3' (reverse).

The relative level of *let-7d* and AEG-1 was analyzed using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ method.²¹

Western blot analysis

Western blot analysis was performed as previously described.²² All proteins were resolved on a 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and then transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane, followed by incubating with primary antibodies anti-AEG-1 (Abcam, Cambridge, MA, USA) and anti- β -actin (Abcam). Protein bands were detected with enhanced chemiluminescence reagent (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA).

Cell transfection

pcDNA-AEG-1 plasmid was established by inserting the full-length sequence of AEG-1 into pcDNA vector (Thermo Fisher Scientific). To manipulate the expression of AEG-1 and *let-7d*, IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells were transfected with *let-7d* mimics (GenePharma, Shanghai, China), *let-7d* inhibitor (GenePharma) or pcDNA-AEG-1 using Lipofectamine 2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Scramble RNA (miR-control) and pcDNA empty vector were used as negative controls.

Cell viability assay

The cell viability of IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN was assessed by MTT assay. Transfected cells were cultured for 48 h in 96-well plates and then incubated with 20 μL MTT

(0.5 mg/mL; Sigma-Aldrich Co., St Louis, MO, USA) for 4 h, followed by discarding of the culture supernatant and addition of 150 μ L of dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO; Sigma-Aldrich Co.). The absorbance at 450 nm was determined using a microtiter plate reader (Molecular Devices LLC, Sunnyvale, CA, USA).

Cell invasion assay

The invasion ability of IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells was determined by Transwell invasion assay. Transfected cells in DMEM serum-free medium were placed into the upper chamber coated with Matrigel (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA). DMEM medium with 5% FBS was added to the lower chamber. After 48 h of incubation, cells passing through the lower surface of the membrane were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde, stained with 0.5% crystal violet and counted using a microscope (Olympus Corporation, Tokyo, Japan). The experiments were independently repeated three times.

Apoptosis assay

Apoptosis was determined using Annexin V/FITC Apoptosis Detection kit (BD Biosciences). Briefly, IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells were cultured for 48 h after transfection. Then, the cells were stained by incubating with Annexin V-FITC and propidium iodide (PI) in the dark for 15 min. Finally, the data were acquired by FACSCanto II flow cytometer with BD FACSDiva software V6.1.3 (BD Biosciences).

Luciferase reporter assays

The wild-type 3' UTR of AEG-1 (AEG-1-wt) was chemically synthesized and cloned into the luciferase reporter vector PGL3 (Promega Corporation, Fitchburg, WI, USA). Mutant AEG-1 3' UTR (AEG-1-mut) construct was performed using QuickChange II Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA, USA) and introduced into pGL3 vector. Subsequently, IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells were co-transfected with miR-control or *let-7d* and wild- or mutant-type reporter plasmids (AEG-1-wt or AEG-1-mut). Luciferase activities were measured using the Dual-Luciferase Reporter Assay System (Promega Corporation) at 48 h post transfection.

Statistical analysis

Data are presented as mean \pm SD values for three independent experiments. Data were analyzed using SPSS 19.0 software (SPSS, IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). Statistical comparisons were assessed using Student's *t*-test or one-way

ANOVA. Differences were considered to be statistically significant when $P < 0.05$.

Results

let-7d expression is decreased and AEG-1 expression is elevated in meningiomas

To determine whether *let-7d* and AEG-1 were involved in meningioma carcinogenesis, the expression of *let-7d* and AEG-1 mRNA was first detected by qRT-PCR analysis in 17 meningioma tissue samples (six WHO grade I, five WHO grade II and six WHO grade III) and seven normal arachnoidal tissue samples. As shown in Figure 1A and B, *let-7d* expression was significantly downregulated and AEG-1 mRNA level was significantly upregulated in meningioma tissues when compared with that in non-neoplastic arachnoidal tissues. In addition, an inverse correlation between *let-7d* and AEG-1 expressions was observed in meningioma tissues ($r = -0.6993$, $P = 0.0018$) (Figure 1C). Moreover, our results displayed that *let-7d* expression in atypical (WHO grade II) and anaplastic meningiomas (WHO grade III) was significantly lower than that in benign meningiomas (WHO grade I; Figure 1D). On the contrary, AEG-1 level increased with the ascending of pathological tumor grade (Figure 1E). Next, qRT-PCR analysis was performed to measure *let-7d* expression in four meningioma cell lines (IOMM-Lee, CH-157MN, BenMen1 and HBL52). Malignant cell lines (IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN) exhibited lower *let-7d* expression than BenMen1 and HBL52 cells derived from benign meningiomas (Figure 1F). Thus, IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells were used in the subsequent experiments. All these results suggested that dysregulated expression of *let-7d* and AEG-1 may be involved in the pathogenesis and progression of meningioma.

let-7d overexpression inhibits cell viability and invasion and induces apoptosis in meningioma cells

To investigate the functional role of *let-7d* in meningioma cells, gain-of-function experiments were performed in IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells by transfecting with miR-control or *let-7d* mimics. First, the transfection efficiency was validated with the fact that *let-7d* expression was significantly upregulated in IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells transfected with *let-7d* mimics (Figure 2A). Then, the effect of *let-7d* overexpression on the cell viability, invasive ability and apoptotic activity was determined by MTT, Transwell invasion assays and flow cytometry analysis, respectively. The results of MTT assay indicated that *let-7d*-overexpressing IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells displayed

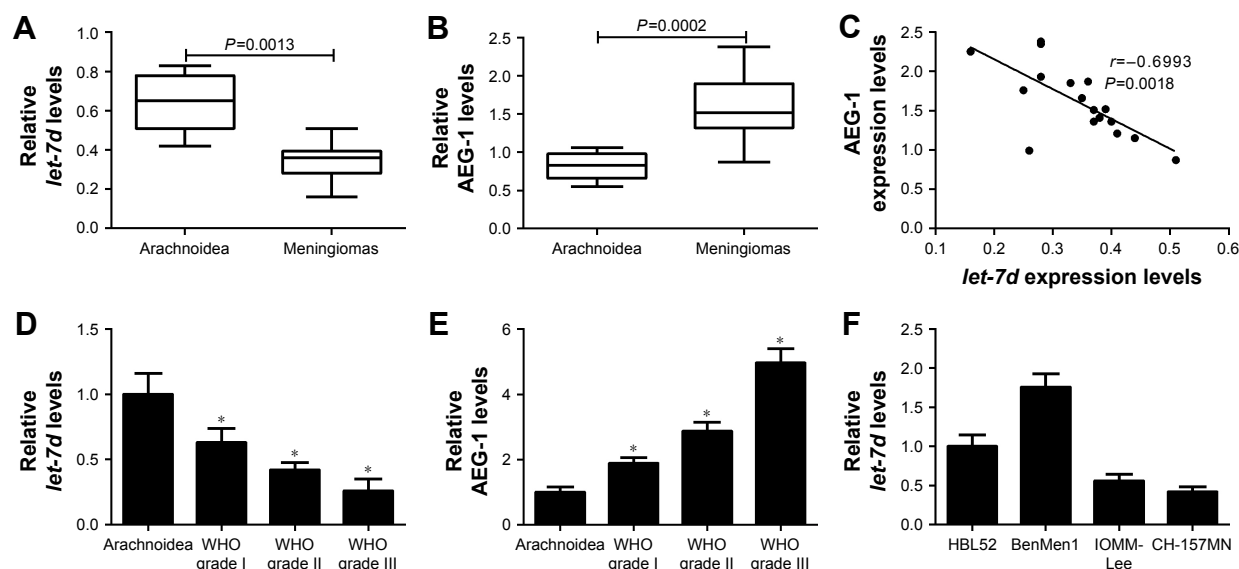


Figure 1 *let-7d* expression was downregulated and AEG-1 level was up-regulated in meningioma tissues and cell lines.

Notes: (A and B) qRT-PCR analysis revealed reduced *let-7d* and elevated AEG-1 expressions in meningioma tissues. (C) Negative correlation between *let-7d* and AEG-1 levels existed in meningioma tissues. (D and E) qRT-PCR analysis displayed the expression level of *let-7d* and AEG-1 in different WHO grade meningioma tissues (6 WHO grade I, 5 WHO grade II and 6 grade III) and normal arachnoidal tissues. (F) qRT-PCR analysis indicated the *let-7d* levels in meningioma cell lines (IOMM-Lee, CH-157MN, BenMen1 and HBL52). * $P<0.05$ vs controls.

Abbreviations: AEG-1, astrocyte elevated gene-1; qRT-PCR, quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction; WHO, World Health Organization.

a substantially lower cell viability compared with that in the control groups (Figure 2B). Transwell invasion assay revealed that *let-7d* overexpression led to a significant reduction in the invasion ability of IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells when compared with the miR-control-transfected cells

(Figure 2C). Furthermore, the apoptotic rate of IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells was remarkably elevated by *let-7d* mimics transfection (Figure 2D). Taken together, these results demonstrated that *let-7d* suppressed the development of meningioma.

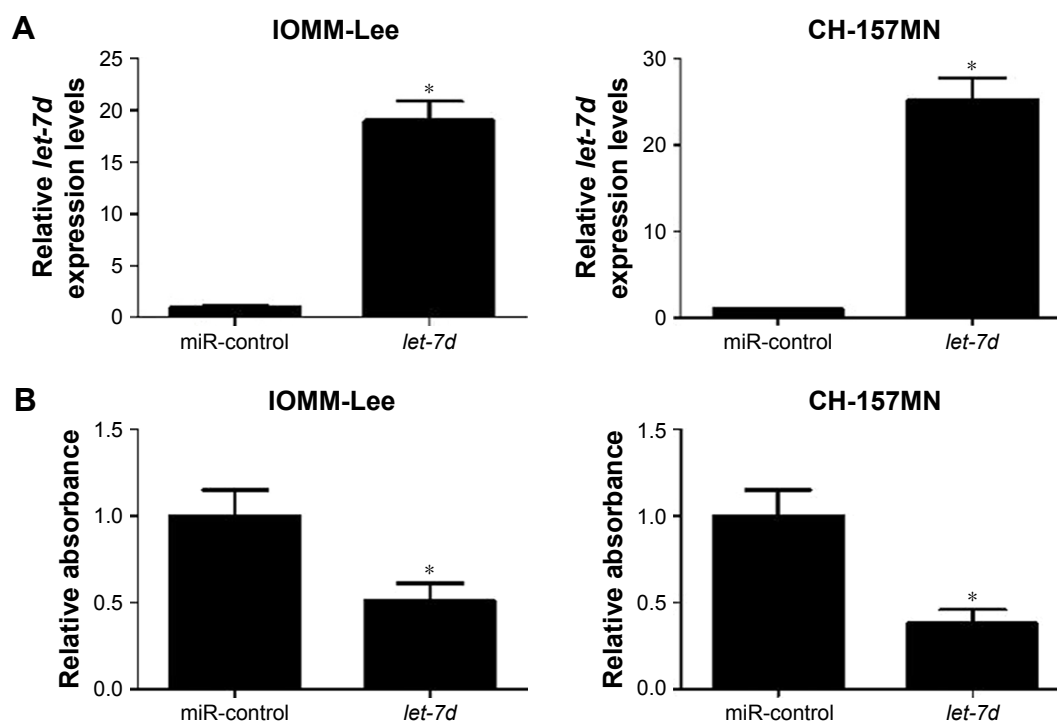


Figure 2 (Continued)

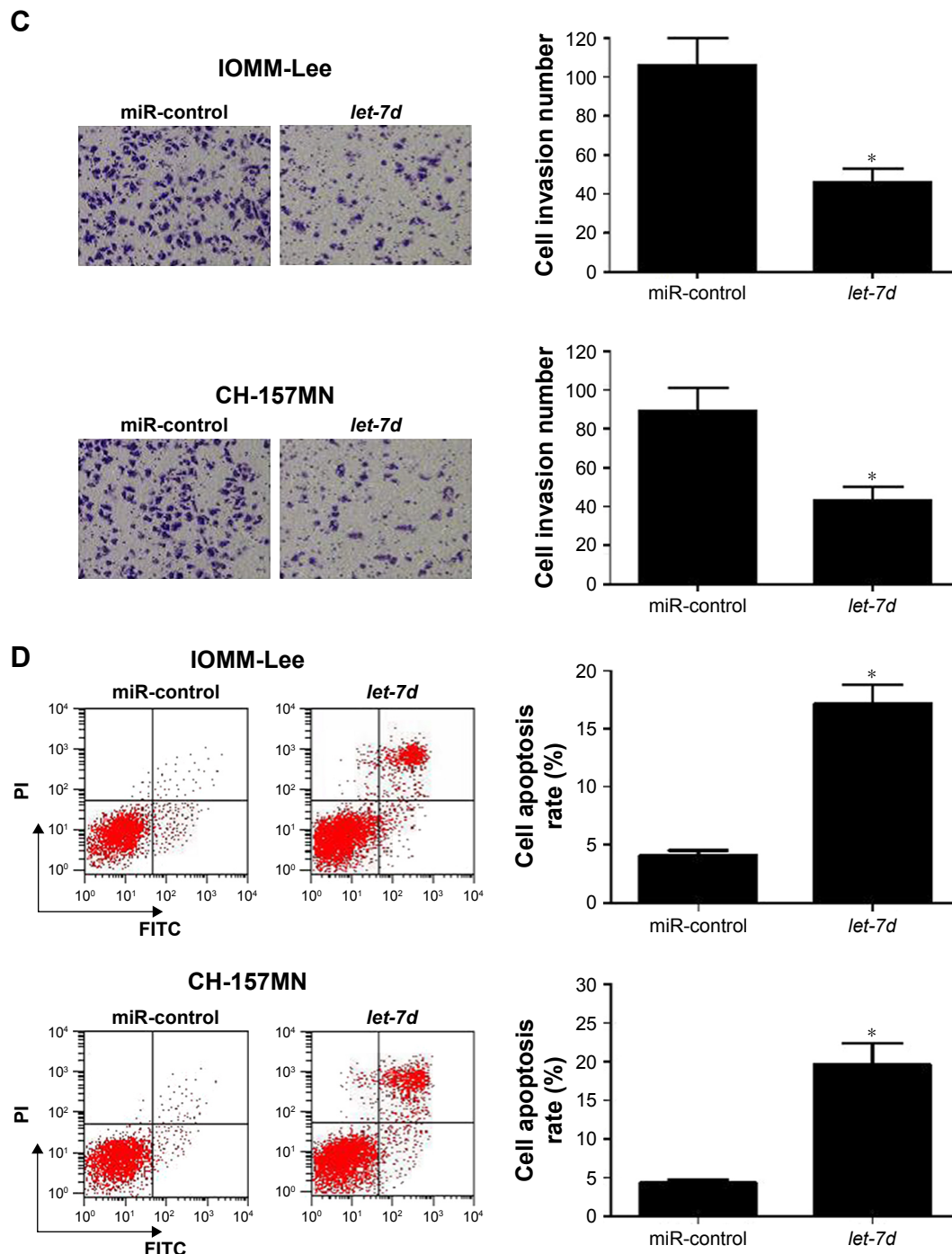


Figure 2 *let-7d* inhibited cell viability and invasion and induced apoptosis in meningioma cells.

Notes: IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells were transfected with miR-control or *let-7d* mimics. **(A)** *let-7d* was upregulated in IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells transfected with *let-7d* mimics. **(B)** MTT assay determined the cell viability in IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells. **(C)** Transwell invasion assay detected the cell invasion in IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells. **(D)** Flow cytometry analysis showed the cell apoptosis in IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells. * $P < 0.05$ vs miR-control.

Abbreviations: FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate; PI, propidium iodide.

let-7d targets AEG-1

Collecting evidence suggested that miRNAs play functional actions by suppressing their special target genes. Therefore, target prediction of *let-7d* was conducted by using online TargetScan software (Whitehead Institute for Biomedical

Research, Cambridge, MA, USA). As shown in Figure 3A, AEG-1 3' UTR contains a binding site of *let-7d*. To further verify that AEG-1 was a target gene of *let-7d*, dual luciferase reporter assay was performed. *let-7d* mimics remarkably reduced the luciferase activity of AEG-1-wt

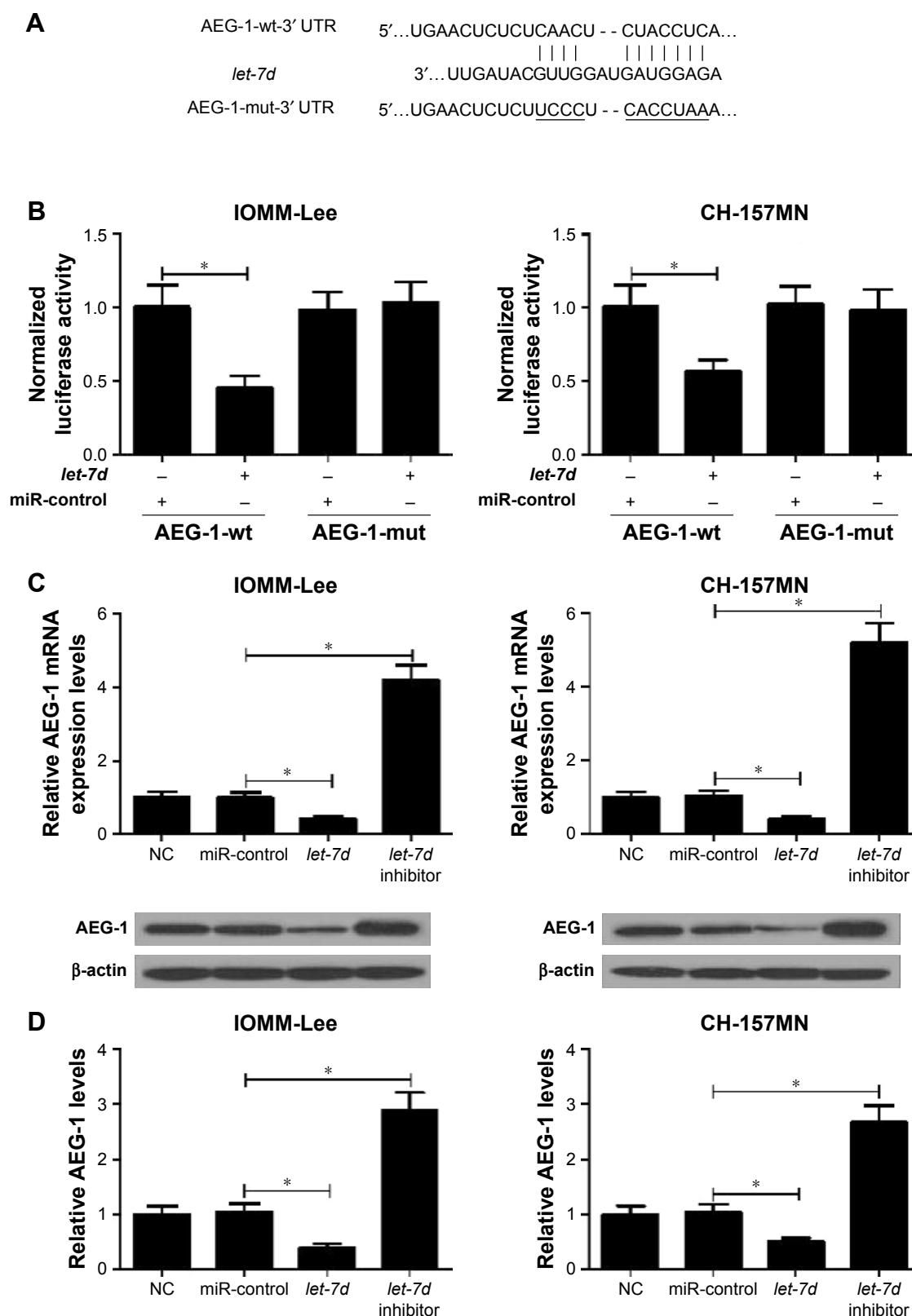


Figure 3 AEG-1 is a functional target of *let-7d*.

Notes: (A) The putative *let-7d* binding site in the 3' UTR of AEG-1 is shown. (B) The relative luciferase activity was determined by luciferase reporter assay in IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells co-transfected with AEG-1-wt or AEG-1-mut and *let-7d* mimic or miR-control. (C and D) qRT-PCR and Western blot analyses revealed the mRNA and protein levels of AEG-1 in IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells transfected with *let-7d* mimics or inhibitor. * $P < 0.05$ vs controls.

Abbreviations: AEG-1, astrocyte elevated gene-1; mut, mutation; NC, normal control; UTR, untranslated region; qRT-PCR, quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction; wt, wild type.

reporter in IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells; however, no significant change was observed in the luciferase activity of AEG-1-mut reporter between *let-7d* and miR-control groups (Figure 3B). To further confirm the actual effect of *let-7d* on AEG-1 expression, qRT-PCR and Western blot analyses were performed to detect the mRNA and protein level of AEG-1 in *let-7d* mimics- or inhibitor-transfected cells. The results indicated that ectopic expression of *let-7d* suppressed AEG-1 expression at miRNA and protein levels, while *let-7d* inhibition improved the AEG-1 level in IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells (Figure 3C and D). Collectively, these data implied that *let-7d* directly inhibited AEG-1 expression.

Upregulation of AEG-1 reverses the effects of *let-7d* overexpression on proliferation, invasion and apoptosis of meningioma cells

To further investigate whether *let-7d* exerted its antitumor effect in meningioma progression by targeting AEG-1, IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells were transfected with *let-7d* or co-transfected with *let-7d* and pcDNA-AEG-1. MTT assay revealed that the inhibitory effect of *let-7d* on the cell viability of IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells was eliminated after pcDNA-AEG-1 transfection (Figure 4A). Transwell invasion assay showed that exogenous expression of AEG-1 abolished *let-7d*-mediated suppression on IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cell invasion (Figure 4B). Furthermore, overexpression of AEG-1 abrogated *let-7d*-induced apoptosis of IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells (Figure 4C). Taken together, the data confirmed that *let-7d* suppressed the tumorigenesis of meningioma by targeting AEG-1.

To further confirm the functional role of AEG-1 in meningioma, IOMM-Lee cells were transfected with pcDNA-AEG-1 or pcDNA-control. First, the result of Western blot analysis indicated that AEG-1 was successfully overexpressed in pcDNA-AEG-1 transfecting IOMM-Lee cells (Figure 5A). Then, the cell viability, invasion and apoptosis were determined in IOMM-Lee cells. As expected, AEG-1 overexpression increased the viability and invasion of IOMM-Lee cells (Figure 5B and C). However, AEG-1 overexpression did not lead to significant decrease in IOMM-Lee cell apoptosis (Figure 5D), which may be due to that the apoptotic rate in IOMM-Lee cells had reached the lowermost.

Discussion

Recently, increasing evidence suggested that dysregulation of miRNAs is involved in the oncogenesis of various

cancers, including meningioma. For example, Werner et al²³ reported that miR-34a-3p was significantly downregulated in WHO grade II and III meningiomas, and miR-34a-3p overexpression suppressed proliferation and induced apoptosis of meningioma cells in vitro by directly targeting SMAD4, FRAT1 and BCL2. Overexpressed miR-200a inhibited meningioma cell migration and tumor growth by directly targeting non-muscle heavy chain IIb (NMHCIIb), playing key roles in cell division and cell migration.²⁴ Another study revealed that high-expressed miR-21 expression and low-expressed miR-107 were closely associated with histopathological grade of meningiomas.²⁵ miRNA-145 was found to be downregulated in meningioma, and elevated miR-145 expression in IOMM-Lee meningioma cells led to reduced proliferation, induced apoptosis and impaired migratory and invasive potential.¹⁵ Moreover, this study also revealed a significant downregulation of *let-7d* expression in meningioma tumor tissues.¹⁵ However, the function and mechanism of *let-7d* in meningioma development and progression are still unclear. Therefore, the present study mainly investigated the role of dysregulated *let-7d* in meningioma.

Accumulating documents pointed that *let-7d* was lowly expressed in several cancers and functions as a tumor suppressor.¹⁰ Low expression of *let-7d* was found in HNSCC patients and was predictive of poor survival.¹⁴ *let-7d* inhibited renal cell carcinoma growth, metastasis and tumor macrophage infiltration at least partially by downregulating COL3A1 and CCL7.²⁶ *let-7d* was also implied to suppress EMT expression and chemoresistant ability in oral cancer.²⁷ However, the role of *let-7d* in meningioma is still not illuminated. In the present study, we found that *let-7d* was lowly expressed in meningioma tissues and cells, and restoration of *let-7d* expression suppressed cell viability and invasion and induced apoptosis in meningioma cells. Our study first demonstrated that *let-7d* functioned as a tumor suppressor in meningioma progression, which may provide a novel therapeutic target for patients with meningioma.

Emerging evidence suggests the involvement of AEG-1 in many cancers. For example, AEG-1 knockdown led to the apoptosis induction in prostate cancer through activating forkhead box 3a (FOXO3a).²⁸ Elevated AEG-1 expression was linked to progression of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia and represented a poor prognosis in cervical cancer.²⁹ In human retinoblastoma cells, downregulation of AEG-1 displayed a tumor suppressive effect by inhibiting growth and inducing apoptosis via MAPK pathways.³⁰ In the present study, to investigate the functional role of AEG-1 in the progression

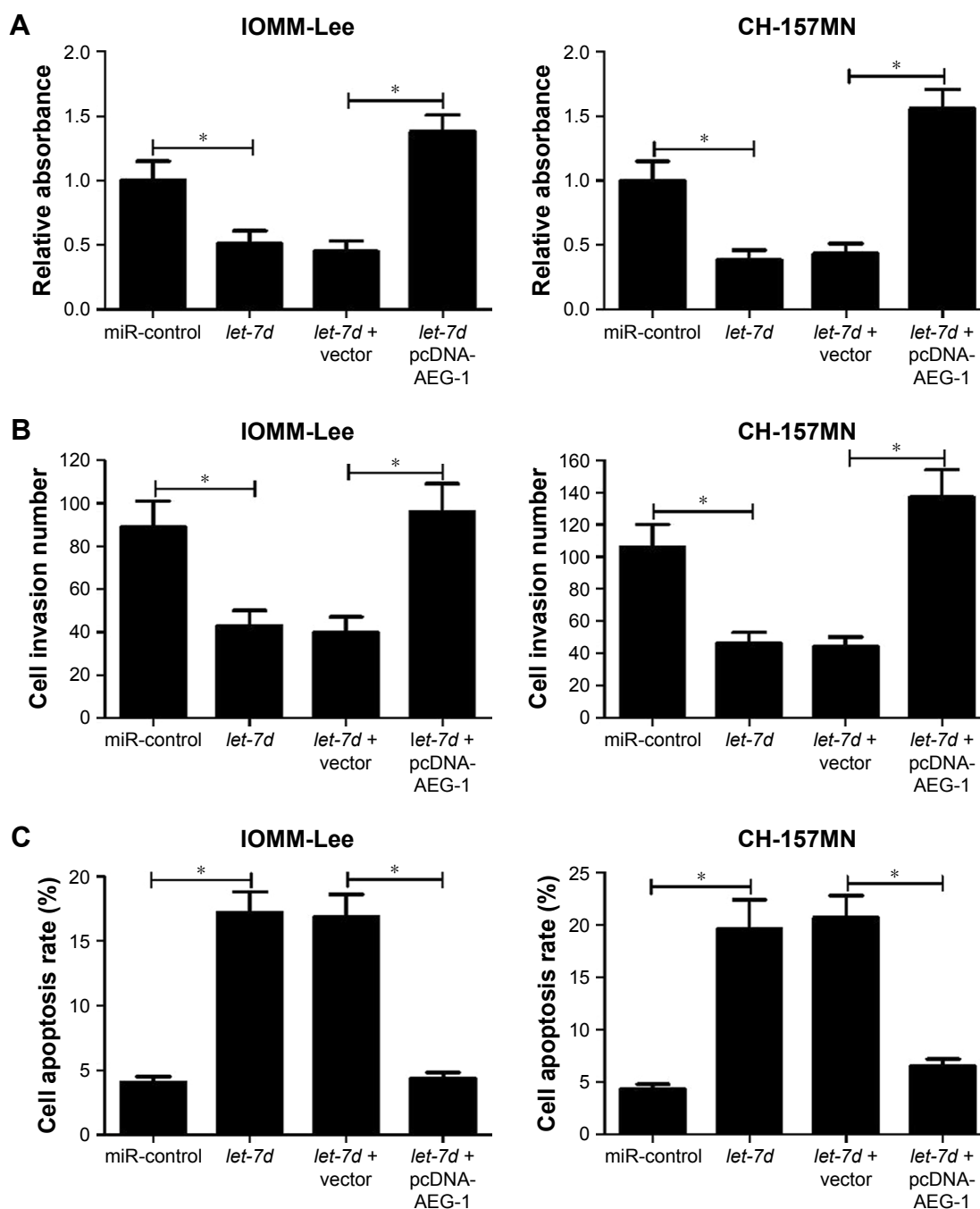


Figure 4 *let-7d* inhibited cell viability and invasion and promoted apoptosis in meningioma cells by targeting AEG-1.

Notes: IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells were transfected with *let-7d* or co-transfected with *let-7d* and pcDNA-AEG-1. **(A)** MTT assay revealed that AEG-1 overexpression reversed the inhibitory effect of *let-7d* on the viability of IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells. **(B)** Transwell invasion assay suggested that pcDNA-AEG-1 eliminated *let-7d*-mediated inhibition of cell invasion in IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells. **(C)** Flow cytometry analysis indicated that restoration of AEG-1 expression hindered *let-7d*-induced apoptosis in IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells. * $P < 0.05$ vs controls.

Abbreviation: AEG-1, astrocyte elevated gene-1.

of meningioma, AEG-1 was knocked down in IOMM-Lee and CH-157MN cells. AEG-1 downregulation resulted in the inhibition of cell viability and invasive ability and the enhancement of apoptosis. A recent study revealed that knockdown of AEG-1 suppressed cell growth and induced apoptosis and

blocked invasion in ovarian cancer cells,³¹ which was consistent with our findings. Moreover, AEG-1 was verified to be a target of *let-7d*. Restoration of AEG-1 expression counteracted the inhibitory effect of *let-7d* on the cell viability and invasion and *let-7d*-induced apoptosis in meningioma cells.

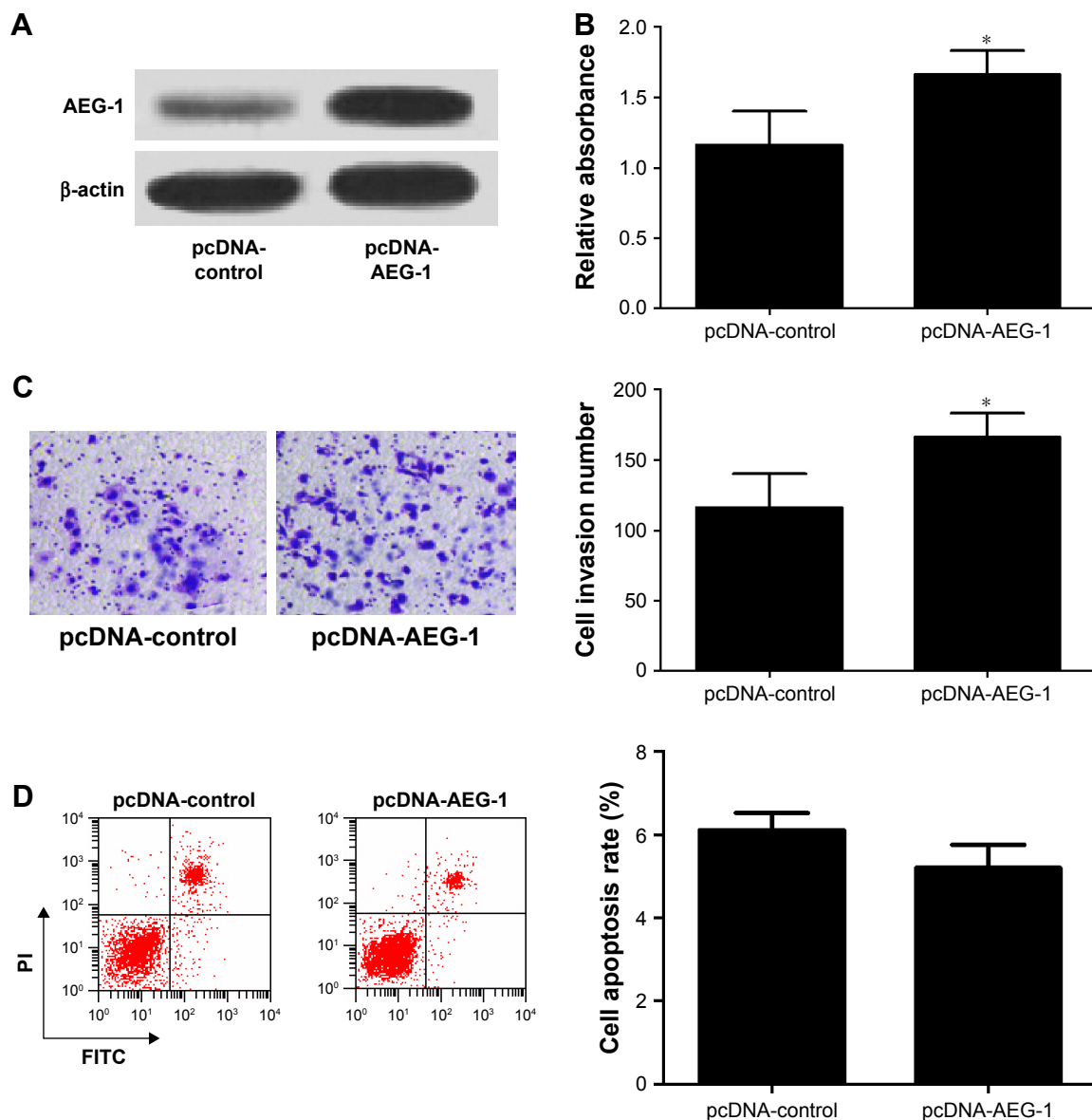


Figure 5 AEG-1 overexpression increased cell viability and invasion and had no significant effect on the apoptosis in IOMM-Lee cells.

Notes: (A) IOMM-Lee cells were transfected with pcDNA-control or pcDNA-AEG-1. Western blot analysis was performed to detect the protein level of AEG-1. (B) MTT assay revealed that AEG-1 overexpression increased the viability of IOMM-Lee cells. (C) Transwell invasion assay suggested that pcDNA-AEG-1 promoted cell invasion in IOMM-Lee cells. (D) Flow cytometry analysis indicated AEG-1 overexpression had no significant effect on the apoptosis in IOMM-Lee cells. * $P < 0.05$ vs controls.

Abbreviations: AEG-1, astrocyte elevated gene-1; FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate; PI, propidium iodide.

Conclusion

In summary, our study demonstrates that *let-7d* overexpression suppresses proliferation and invasion and induces apoptosis in meningioma cells. More importantly, the inhibitory effect of *let-7d* on meningioma progression is mediated by its functional target AEG-1. Altogether, our study suggests that *let-7d* may provide a novel therapy for meningioma patients in the future.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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