

Research Paper

Knockdown of Long Non-coding RNA HOTAIR Suppresses Tumor Invasion and Reverses Epithelial-mesenchymal Transition in Gastric Cancer

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Abstract

Background: Over-expression of long non-coding RNA HOTAIR has been reported in several types of cancer. Yet its involvement in gastric cancer (GC) has not been well understood. The aim of present study was to examine the expression pattern of HOTAIR in GC patients, then, explore its role in promoting cancer invasion and underlying molecular mechanism. **Methods:** The expression level of HOTAIR in the tumor specimens of GC patients was quantified by Realtime RT-PCR. The correlation between HOTAIR level and clinicopathological factors as well as prognosis was then examined. Down-regulation of HOTAIR by RNA interference was applied to investigate its roles in tumor invasiveness via the view of Epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT). **Results:** The expression level of HOTAIR in cancer tissues was higher than that in adjacent noncancerous tissues. Expression level of HOTAIR was significantly correlated with lymph node metastasis and TNM stage. Furthermore, high expression level of HOTAIR was a predictor of poor over-all survival in GC patients. In vitro, inhibition of HOTAIR in GC cells could reduce invasiveness, as well as the expression of MMP1 and MMP3. In addition, suppression of HOTAIR could reverse EMT process. **Conclusions:** HOTAIR could act as a potential predictor for over-all survival in patients with GC. Inhibition of HOTAIR could reduce invasiveness and reverse EMT process in GC cells, indicating the potential role of HOTAIR in GC diagnostics and therapeutics.

Key words: Epithelial-mesenchymal Transition, Gastric cancer, HOTAIR, Long non-coding RNA, Lymphatic node metastasis.

Introduction

Gastric cancer (GC) is a major health problem and the second highest cause of cancer-related mortality worldwide [1], approximately 60% of GC cases are diagnosed in Asia [2] and China has the most cases, accounting for 42% of all GC worldwide [3]. Despite the improvement in surgical techniques and adjuvant therapy, this cancer is still highly lethal because of its aggressive metastasis and the fact that it is

often diagnosed at an advanced stage. There is need to improve an understanding of disease causing mechanisms and the identification of specific biomarkers for GC progression may aid in both prediction and improvement of clinical outcome.

By using molecular techniques, several genes that are differentially activated in GC have been identified. Major attention of these efforts has focused

on characterization of expression of protein-coding genes. However, the majority of the human genome consists of non-protein-coding RNA (ncRNA), representing >98% of the total genome sequence [4]. According to their size, ncRNAs are subdivided into two groups: small ncRNAs (< 200 nt) and long ncRNAs(lncRNA)[5- 6]. Small ncRNAs including well-documented microRNAs receive the most attention and are shown to play many important roles in cancer [7]. In contrast, lncRNAs were initially argued to be spurious transcriptional noise. However, increasing discoveries of misregulated lncRNA expression across numerous cancer types have suggested that aberrant lncRNA expression may be a major contributor to tumorigenesis [8- 9]. Consequently, if we want to fully understand the complex mechanisms underlying malignant processes, e.g., carcinogenesis, metastasis, and drug resistance, we need to consider the role of lncRNAs [10].

The recent finding that lncRNA HOTAIR can promote cancer metastasis furthers the relevance of lncRNAs to human cancer. The overexpression of HOTAIR directs Polycomb Repressive Complex 2 (PRC2) to silence HOXD9, a locus involved in developmental pattern [11]. A subsequent study reveals that HOTAIR is over-expressed in approximately one quarter of human breast cancers, targeting PRC2 to approximately 800 ectopic sites in the genome, which leads to changes in gene expression [12]. Recently, Over-expression of HOTAIR has also been documented in several other types of human cancer including Hepatocellular cancer (HCC) [13] and pancreatic cancer [14], suggesting an oncogenic function for this lncRNA. Yet, its potential involvement in GC is so far unknown.

In the present study, therefore, we explored HOTAIR expression pattern and its correlation with clinicopathological factors in GC patients. Then, its prognostic significance was assessed. The effect of HOTAIR on cell invasiveness was investigated in vitro. Furthermore, the molecular mechanism of HOTAIR activity in tumor metastasis was also addressed in this study.

Materials and Methods

Patients and Samples

83 cases of patients who underwent D2 radical resection between March 2006 and June 2010 were recruited from our institute. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of our hospital. Specimens were obtained immediately after surgical resection and stored at -80°C for further analysis. Lymph nodes (LNs) with or without metastatic were also harvested during gastrectomy. There were 56 men and 27

women, ranging in age from 27 to 81 years, with a median age of 55 years. Tumor stage was defined according to American Joint Committee on Cancer/International Union Against Cancer tumor, node, metastasis (TNM) classification system (the seventh edition). Clinical data such as date of birth, sex, date of surgery, serum CEA level, HP status, tumor size, location of tumor and other content of histopathological reports were extracted from computerized clinical database.

Cell Lines

All the cell lines were purchased from American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA) or Shanghai Institute of Cell Biology (Shanghai, China) and preserved in our institute. All of the cell lines were maintained in the recommended culture conditions and incubated at 37°C in a humidified environment containing 5% CO₂.

Plasmids and Transfection

The siRNAs sequences targeting human HOTAIR (siRNA-1 UAACAAGACCAGAGAGC UGUU; siRNA-2 CCACAUGAACGCCAGAGAUU; siRNA-3 GAACGGGAGUACAGAGAGAUU) or negative control RNA (NC CUACAACAGCC ACAACGUCdTdT) were designed according to previous study [15] and produced by Genepharma (Shanghai, China). Full length human snail and twist gene were amplified and cloned into a pcDNA3.1(-) vector (Invitrogen, CA) as described previously[16]. SiRNA and Plasmids were transfected into cells with lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen, CA).

Total RNA Extraction, Reverse Transcription and realtime RT-PCR

Total RNA from tissues and cells was extracted using Trizol reagent (Invitrogen, CA). Reverse transcription for mRNAs was performed using the M-MLV Reverse Transcriptase (TaKaRa, Dalian, China). The cDNA template was amplified by real-time RT-PCR using the SYBR® Premix Dimmer Eraser kit (TaKaRa, Dalian, China). GAPDH was used as an internal control, and HOTAIR values were normalized to GAPDH. Real-time RT-PCR reactions were performed by the ABI7500 system (Applied Biosystems, CA). The relative expression fold change of mRNAs was calculated by the 2^{-ΔΔCt} method.

Western Blot Analysis

Proteins were extracted with RIPA (Beyotime, Shanghai, China), separated by 8%-12% NUPAGE bis-tris Gel (Invitrogen, CA) and transferred onto polyvinylidene difluoride membranes. The following process was finished as described[17]. The primary

antibodies were listed in Supplementary Material: Table S1.

Invasion assay

Cell-invasion assay was performed using a transwell assay (Millipore, Billerica, MA). The details of this method had been described [16]. The number of cells placed in the upper chamber was 3×10^4 . The stained cells were counted under an inverted microscope (5 fields per membrane). Each experiment was performed in triplicate.

Immunofluorescence

Cell (5×10^5) were implanted onto a cell culture dish (NEST Biotech, Hong Kong) for 24 hours. Cells were fixed with paraformaldehyde for 30 minutes, then permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 min at room temperature, the primary antibodies was added after permeabilization, After incubation in the dark for 24 hours at 4°C, cells were incubated with alexa flours 488 TgG donkey anti-mouse or anti-rabbit (1:500, Invitrogen, USA) for an hours at room temperature, Nuclei were stained with propidium iodide(PI) for 5 minutes when necessary. Fluorescence images were photographed with a confocal microscopy (Leica DMIRE2, Germany)

Statistical Analysis

Comparisons of continuous data were analyzed by the independent t test or paired t test between the 2 groups, whereas categorical data were analyzed by the chi-square test. Over-all survival was analyzed by the Kaplan–Meier method, and the differences between groups were estimated by the log-rank test. Independent prognostic indicators were assessed in the multivariate analysis using Cox’s proportional hazard model. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS for Windows v.16.0 (SPSS, Chicago, IL) and GraphPad Prism 5.0 (GraphPad Software, La Jolla, CA). $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

Over-expression of HOTAIR in Human GC

Realtime RT-PCR was performed to evaluate the expression of HOTAIR in 83 pairs of human GC and adjacent noncancerous tissues. Over-expression of HOTAIR was detected in 56/83 (67.0%) of GCs as compared to their non-tumorous counterparts ($P=0.008$, Figure 1A), indicating that HOTAIR was frequently over-expressed in GC. Furthermore, the expression level of HOTAIR in 6 cell lines including one immortalized gastric cell lines

(GES-1) and 5 GC cell lines (AGS,SGC-7901,MKN-45,HGC-27,MGC-803) was determined by realtime RT-PCR. We observed that the expression of HOTAIR in AGS, SGC-7901and HGC-27 cells was higher than that in GES-1 cell (Figure 1B).

We next evaluated the relationship between HOTAIR expression and various clinicopathological parameters. High expression of HOTAIR was positively correlated with advanced TNM stage ($P = 0.013$), lymphatic nodes (LNs) metastasis ($P = 0.002$). There was no significant correlation between HOTAIR expression and sex, age, location of tumor, size of tumor, liver metastasis, Lauren’s classification or serum CEA levels (Table 1).

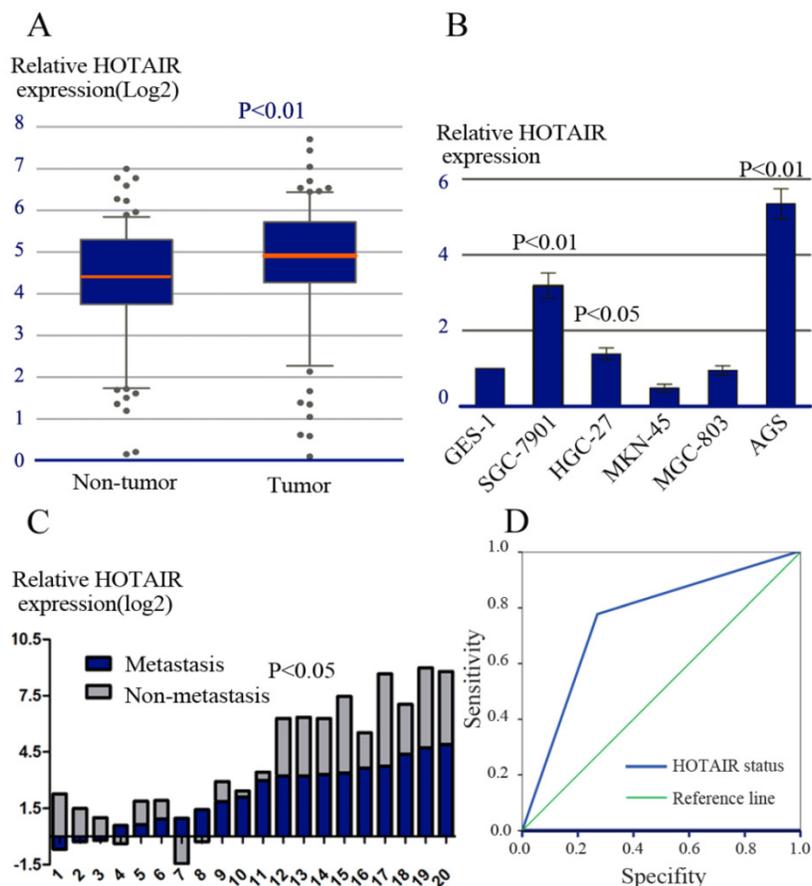


Fig 1. HOTAIR expression and its clinical significance. (A) The relative expression of HOTAIR was measured by real-time RT-PCR in tumorous and adjacent non-tumorous tissues. (B) The relative expression of HOTAIR was measured in various cell lines, including one immortalized gastric cell lines (GES-1) and 5 GC cell lines (AGS, SGC-7901, MKN-45, HGC-27, MGC-803). (C) The relative expression of HOTAIR mRNA in LNs with or without metastasis. (D) ROC analysis of HOTAIR expression in predicting the existence of LNs metastasis.

Table I. The relationship between HOTAIR expression and clinicopathological feature of 83 GC patients.

Clinicopathological variables	Number of each group	Hotair expression		X ²	P value
		high	low		
All case	83	56	27		
Age(years)				0.46	0.497
≤50	32	23	9		
>50	51	33	18		
gender				0.153	0.695
Male	56	37	19		
female	27	19	8		
HP				1.229	0.268
positive	56	40	16		
negative	27	16	11		
Size of tumor,(cm)				0.096	0.756
<5(small)	41	27	14		
≥5(large)	42	29	13		
Location of tumor				0.24	0.887
Cardia	17	12	5		
Body	20	14	6		
antrum	46	30	16		
Depth of tumor invasion				3.14	0.37
T1	9	4	5		
T2	13	9	4		
T3	25	16	9		
T4	26	27	9		
Lymph node metastasis				9.576	0.002
present	75	52	17		
Absent	8	4	10		
Liver metastasis				0.104	0.747
Absent	74	49	25		
present	9	7	2		
Invasion of contiguous organs n (%)				2.009	0.147
Yes	15	13	2		
No	68	43	25		
vessel invasion				2.126	0.145
Negative	49	30	19		
positive	34	26	8		
Stage				6.179	0.013
I, II	25	12	13		
III, IV	58	44	14		
Lauren's classification				2.808	0.094
diffuse	22	18	4		
intestinal	61	38	23		
Grade of differentiation				1.59	0.207
Well and moderate	29	17	12		
Poor and not	55	39	15		
Preoperative chemotherapy				0.654	0.419
Yes	34	18	16		
no	49	38	11		
Serum CEA value (ug/L)				2.987	0.084
<5	51	38	13		
≥5	32	18	14		
Serum CA199 value(U/L)				0.974	0.324
<37	62	40	22		
≥37	21	16	5		

HOTAIR Over-expression was Frequently Detected in LNs with Metastasis

LNs metastasis is one of the most important prognostic factors in patients with GC. To further explore the role of HOTAIR in LNs metastasis, HOTAIR expression was compared between 20 paired of LNs specimens by using realtime RT-PCR. Each paired LNs specimen consisted of a LN with metastasis and a LN without metastasis derived from the same patient. In all, 14/20 pairs of LNs (70.0%) showed higher expression of HOTAIR in metastatic LNs compared with their matched non-metastatic LNs ($P = 0.035$, Figure 1C).

In addition, we explored whether HOTAIR expression status in primary tumor could predict the existence of LNs metastasis. The predictive values were studied by ROC analysis. Our result showed the area under the curve was 0.755 (Figure 1D).

Some EMT- and Metastasis-related Genes were Misregulated in GC with High Expression of HOTAIR

EMT- and metastasis -related genes play an important role in promoting invasion. In order to iden-

tify a “metastasis signature” of genes related to HOTAIR expression, we first calculated the “expression ratio” of HOTAIR in tumorous to that in non-tumorous tissues (tumorous: non-tumorous). Then, all the samples were divided into two groups according to their expression ratios: the HOTAIR (High) group, representing the top 15 cases of the expression ratios, and the HOTAIR (Low) group, representing the lowest 15 cases of the expression ratios. The remaining cases were excluded from further analyses. Expression levels of some EMT- and metastasis-related genes were compared between 2 groups. Our results showed that most of the epithelial markers were down-regulated in HOTAIR (High) patients when compared with that in HOTAIR (Low) patients, Whereas, most of the mesenchymal markers were up-regulated in HOTAIR (High) group, although some difference was not statistically significant. A heat map also showed that 4 metastasis-related genes (e.g., ICAM-1, MMP1, MMP3, and MMP9) were significantly over-expressed in HOTAIR (High) group ($p < 0.05$) (Figure 2).

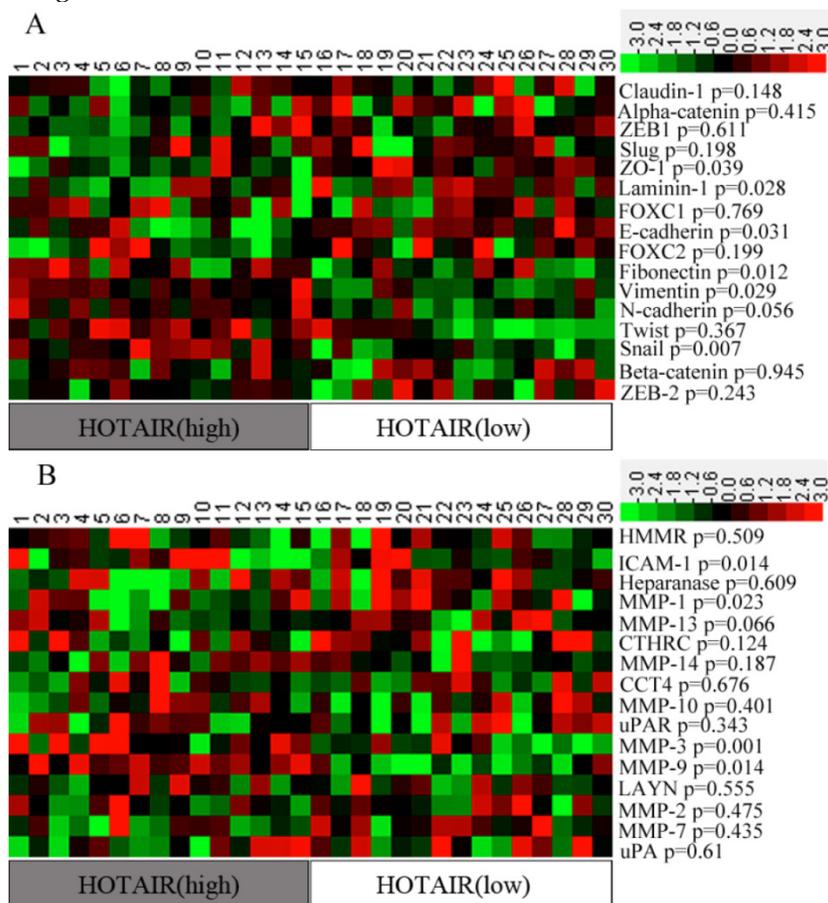


Fig 2. Expression level of EMT- and metastasis-related genes in two groups of patients. (A) The Heat-map representation of the EMT-related genes. (B) The Heat-map representation of the metastasis-related genes. Genes are plotted from the minimal level of expression (green) to the maximal level (red).

Inhibition of HOTAIR Reduced Invasiveness of GC Cells

To further examine the functional role of HOTAIR in GC cells, AGS cells, which expressed high level of endogenous HOTAIR, were transfected with siRNA duplexes against HOTAIR. The successful knockdown of HOTAIR expression was confirmed by real-time RT-PCR (Figure 3A). Transwell Matrigel invasion assays showed that down-regulation of HOTAIR by siRNAs caused significant decrease in the cell invasiveness (Figure 3B).

We also performed western-blot to determine the alternation of some MMPs expression after HOTAIR deletion. As anticipated, HOTAIR silencing significantly suppressed the expression level of MMP1 and MMP3 (Figure 3C).

HOTAIR Silencing Reversed EMT through Regulating Snail

We next tested whether direct inhibition of HOTAIR could reverse EMT in GC cell line. Both AGS and SGC-7901 cell lines, which expressed high level of endogenous HOTAIR, were transfected with siRNA-3. The morphological changes of AGS cells after transfected with siRNA-3, including the acquirement of tight adhesion to each other and rounded morphology, suggested the reversal of EMT (Figure 4A). However, these typical changes were not easily observed in SGC-7901 cells, though some marginal cells turned into the phenotype more similar to epithelial cells after HOTAIR inhibition (data not shown). We then compared the expression of phenotypic markers and found that knockdown of HOTAIR led to decreased expression of some mesenchymal markers including vimentin, and N-cadherin. Meanwhile, the expression of epithelial markers such as E-cadherin

and ZO-1 were elicited in response to HOTAIR silencing, though the change of ZO-1 were not consistent between 2 cell lines (Figure 4B). A series of transcription factors (TFs) are involved in various EMT processes, therefore, we assessed the effect of HOTAIR silencing on the expression of following TFs known to promote EMT: snail, slug, twist, FOXC1 and zeb1, we found HOTAIR-siRNA AGS cells expressed lower level of snail and twist compared with the control cells (Figure 4B). In addition, the expression of Snail was also decreased significantly, while the expression of Twist and Slug decreased slightly, the expression of ZEB1 and FOXC1 remained unchanged in SGC-7901 cells after HOTAIR knockdown (Figure 4C).

Next, we sought to unravel whether HOTAIR promoted GC progression via activating Snail or Twist expression. AGS cells were co-transfected with HOTAIR siRNA-3, combined with pcDNA3.1(-)-snail or pcDNA3.1(-)-twist for evaluation of invasion ability. Realtime RT-PCR was used to confirm the validity of these co-transfections (Figure 5B). Results showed that GC invasiveness, suppressed by HOTAIR-siRNA, could be restored by exogenous snail, rather than twist (Figure 5A).

We further examined whether exogenous Snail expression could restore the EMT, which had been reversed by HOTAIR knockdown. AGS cells were transfected with negative control, HOTAIR-siRNA-3 alone or HOTAIR-siRNA-3 combined with pcDNA3.1(-)-snail. Our results showed that transient treatment with pcDNA3.1(-)-snail could restore the expression state of E-cadherin, vimentin and N-cadherin, all of which were significantly regulated by HOTAIR knockdown (Figure 5C).

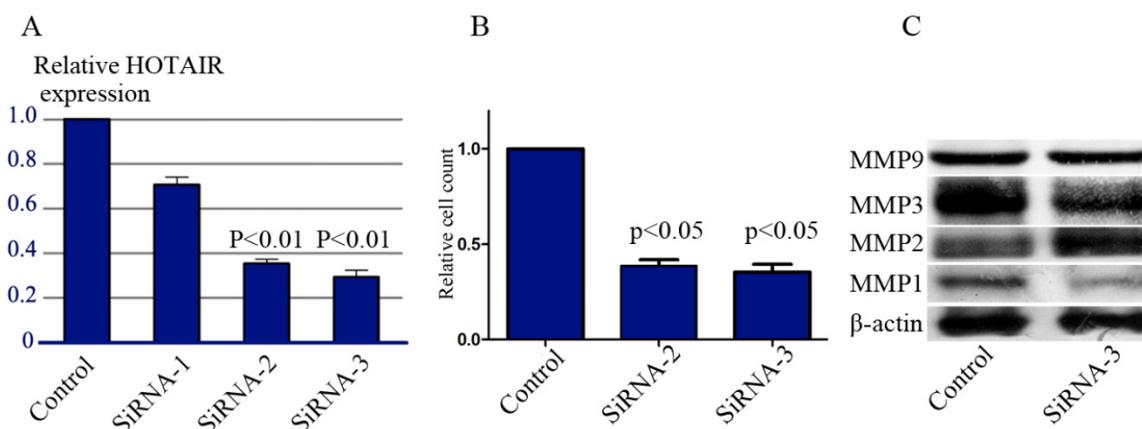


Fig 3. Effect of HOTAIR knockdown on the invasiveness. (A) Knockdown of HOTAIR expression in AGS cells by siRNAs was confirmed by real-time RT-PCR. (B) Transwell matrigel invasion assays of AGS cells after transfected with siRNA-2 and siRNA-3. (C) Western-blot tested the expression level of some MMPs in the AGS cells after HOTAIR knockdown.

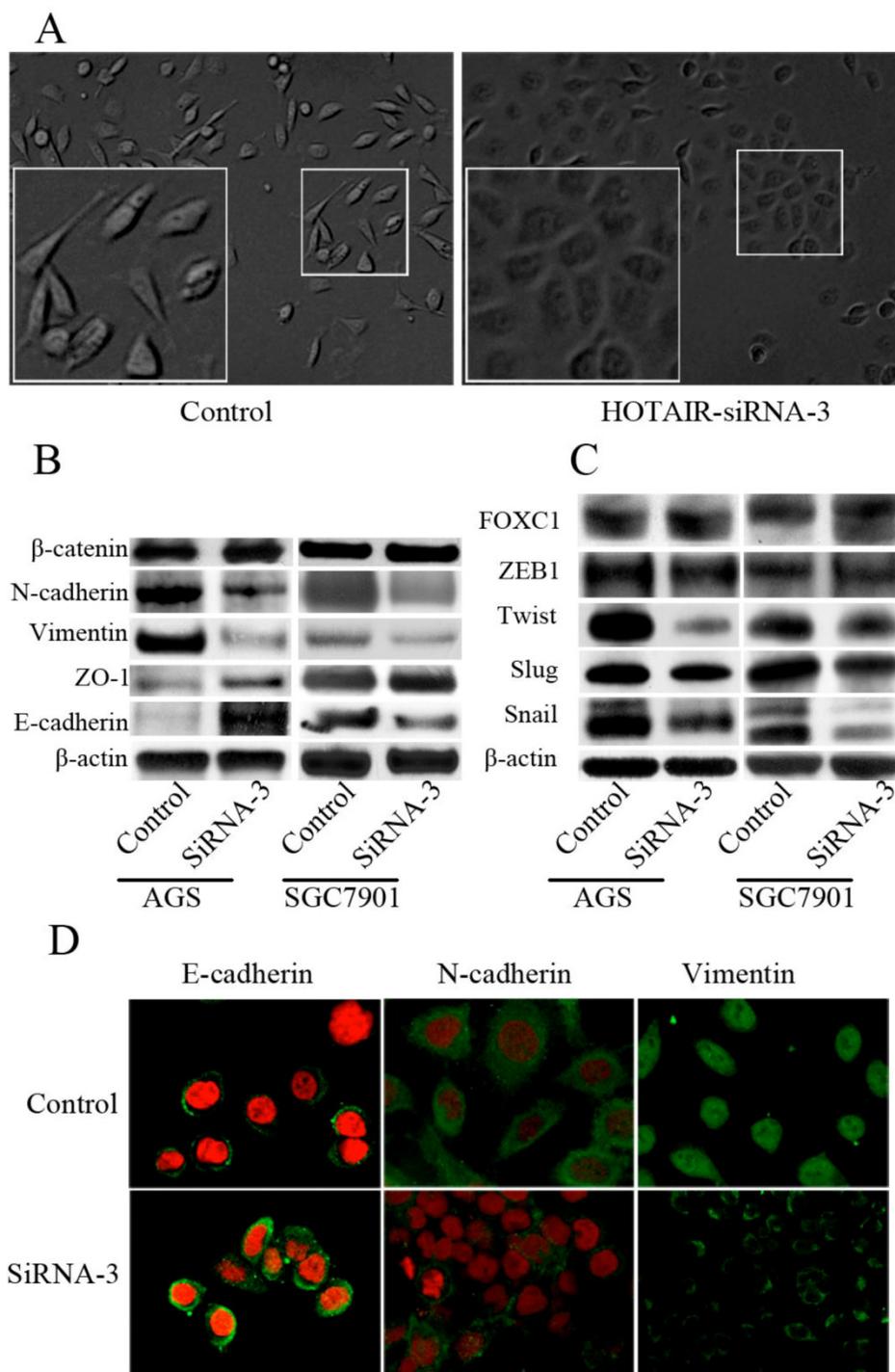


Fig 4. Effect of HOTAIR knockdown on the EMT progress. (A) Morphological change of AGS after transfected with HOTAIR-siRNA-3. (B) Western-blot analysis of phenotypic markers after HOTAIR knockdown in GC cells. (C) Western-blot analysis of EMT-related TFs after HOTAIR knockdown in GC cells. (D) Confocal microscopy analysis of phenotypic markers in AGS cells. The green signal represented the staining of corresponding proteins, and the red signal represented the nuclear DNA staining by PI. (Magnification:×1200).

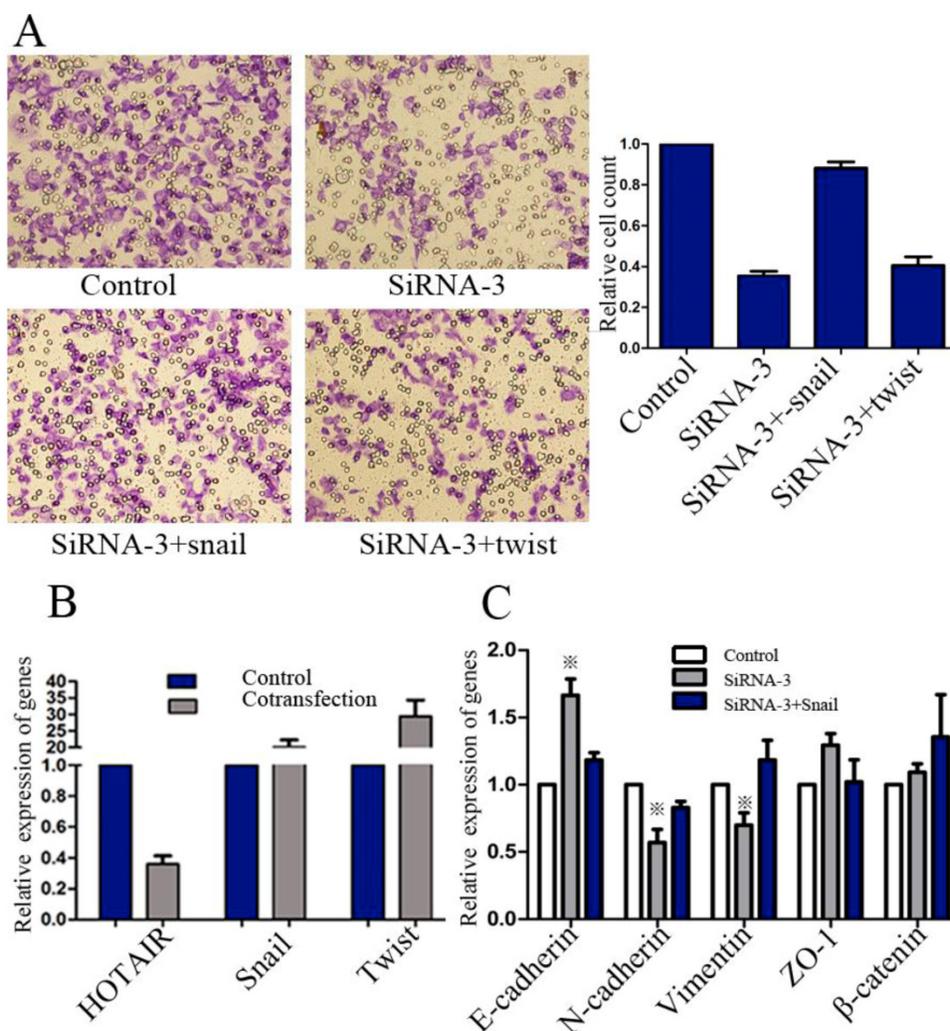


Fig 5. Effect of exogenous snail or twist on invasiveness and EMT of GC cells. (A) Transwell matrigel invasion assays of AGS cells after transfected with negative control, HOTAIR-siRNA-3 alone or HOTAIR-siRNA-3 combined with exogenous snail or twist. (B) The efficiency of transfections was confirmed by real-time RT-PCR. (C) Realtime RT-PCR analysis of phenotypic markers of AGS cells after transfected with negative control, HOTAIR-siRNA-3 alone or. HOTAIR-siRNA-3 combined with exogenous snail (※: the difference, compared with control group, was significant).

HOTAIR and Clinical Outcome

The 1-, 3- and 5-year cumulative survival rates were 81%, 66%, and 57% respectively, for patients with low HOTAIR expression, and 78%, 50% and 31%, respectively, for those with high HOTAIR expression. Clearly, GC patients with high expression of HOTAIR had a poorer prognosis than those with low HOTAIR expression (Figure 6A). Univariate analysis indicated that the factors significantly associated with survival were invasion depth, TNM stage, HOTAIR level, preoperative chemotherapy, LNs metastasis, and Lauren's classification. Whereas histological type, gender, age, serum CEA levels, and et al, were not

related to the prognosis of the patients (Table 2). The clinicopathological parameters that were correlated with the survival of the patients in the univariate analysis were included in the multivariate Cox analysis. It was indicated that TNM stage, LNs metastasis, HOTAIR expression were independent prognostic factors for patients with GC (Table 2).

When stratified by Lymphatic node status, it was found that most of our patients located in N2 and N3a stage. In the both stages, the patients with low expression of HOTAIR had significantly longer mean survival times than those with high expression of HOTAIR. (Figure 6B, C).

Table 2. Univariate and multivariate analyses of factors associated with overall survival.

Clinicopathological variables	Univariate <i>P</i>	multivariate		
		Hazard rate	95% CI	<i>P</i>
Age(years): ≤ 50 versus >50	0.101			NA
Gender: male versus female	0.653			NA
HP: positive versus negative	0.836			NA
Size: <5 cm versus ≥ 5 cm	0.481			NA
Location: cardia versus body versus antrum	0.338			NA
Invasion depth: T1 versus T2 versus T3 versus T4	0.031	0.912	0.597-1.392	0.668
LNM: N0 versus N1 versus N2 versus N3a versus N3b	<0.001	1.604	1.125-2.286	0.009
Liver metastasis: yes versus no	0.938			NA
Hotair: high versus low	<0.001	0.47	0.222-0.997	0.04
Invasion of contiguous organs: yes versus no	0.845			NA
Microvessel invasion: yes versus no	0.176			NA
Stage: I versus II versus III versus IV	<0.001	5.009	1.469-17.081	0.01
Lauren's classification: diffuse versus intestinal	0.016	1.441	0.793-2.618	0.231
Grade of differentiation: Well and moderate versus poor	0.76			NA
Preoperative chemotherapy: yes versus no	0.009	1.567	0.85-2.891	0.15
CEA (ug/mL): ≤ 5 versus >5	0.956			NA
CA199 (U/mL): ≤ 37 versus >37	0.51			NA

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; NA, not adapted; LNM, lymphatic nodes metastasis.

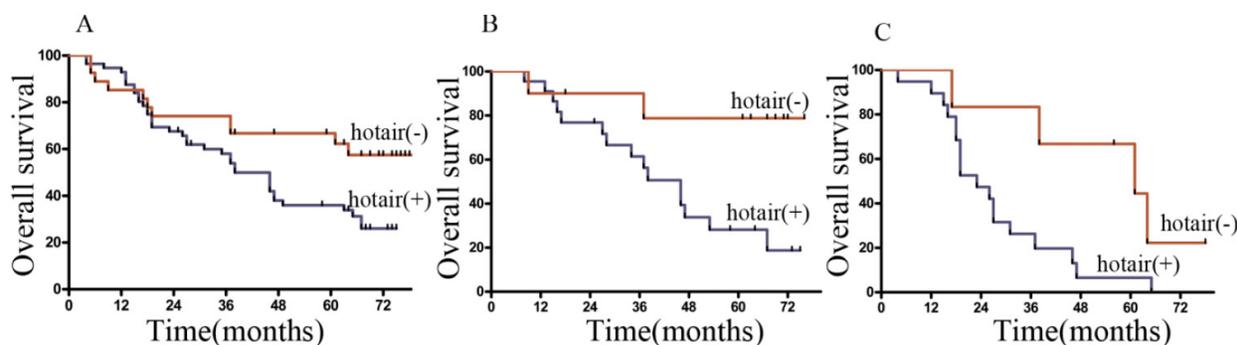


Fig 6. Overall survival curves of GC patients according to the HOTAIR expression levels. (A) Kaplan-Meier survival curves of the whole cohort of 83 patients (B) Kaplan-Meier survival curves of the patients in N2 stage. (C) Kaplan-Meier survival curves of the patients in N3a stage.

Discussion

Accumulating evidences have revealed that HOTAIR is misregulated in different types of cancer. For example, HOTAIR expression is increased in pancreatic tumors compared with nontumorous tissue and HOTAIR knockdown results in decreased cell proliferation, altered cell cycle progression and induces apoptosis [14]. In like manner, HOTAIR expression is also increased in HCC [13] and human breast cancer. It was demonstrated that if cells expressing HOTAIR were grafted into mouse mammary fat pads, a modest increase in the rate of primary tumor growth was observed [12]. Furthermore, Over-expression of HOTAIR was also strongly associated with high-risk grade among gastrointestinal

stromal tumor (GIST) specimens [18]. These lines of evidence imply a possible role of HOTAIR as a pro-oncogene in a variety of human cancers. In present study, we examined the expression pattern of HOTAIR in GC patients and investigated its clinical implications. Realtime RT-PCR showed that the HOTAIR was highly up-regulated in GC tumor tissues compared with adjacent nontumorous tissues. Moreover, up-regulated HOTAIR expression was heterogeneous among patients and related to various clinicopathological factors including TNM stage and LNs metastasis. The potential role of HOTAIR in GC growth, in vitro, had also been examined in this study, however, our result showed that altered HOTAIR expression in AGS cells had no significant impact on either viability or apoptosis (data not

showed). Our observation contrasted sharply with previous studies regarding the role of HOTAIR in regulating cell proliferation. This phenomenon suggested that the function of HOTAIR might have tissue specificity.

HOTAIR is one of the first lncRNAs described to have a fundamental role in cancer metastasis. High levels of HOTAIR expression were found to be correlated with both distal metastasis and lymph node metastasis in HCC [19]. Similarly, our present study found that the high expression of HOTAIR was significantly associated with LNs metastasis. ROC curve showed that the AUC value was nearly 0.8 which indicated that the expression level of HOTAIR might be used to predict the LNs metastasis in patients with GC. Furthermore, to further confirm the role of HOTAIR in GC progression, we employed siRNA technology to suppress the expression of HOTAIR in a GC cell line, AGS, which expresses high level of endogenous HOTAIR. The vitro assays showed that HOTAIR depletion in the GC cells reduced cancer invasiveness significantly.

In addition, our present study tried to identify a "metastasis signature" of genes that support the role of HOTAIR in promoting invasion. As depicted earlier, over-expression of HOTAIR in breast cancer cell lines is accompanied by an altered chromatin state, recruiting the PRC2 to the HOXD locus which leads to transcriptional silencing across 40kb. So it is possible that changes in HOTAIR may cause aberrant regulation of a broad subset of genes involved in cancer metastasis. Among the candidate genes of "metastasis signature", different members of MMPs family can remodel extracellular matrix and degrade the basement membrane, thereby favoring invasion. In addition, members of the plasminogen system and motility-related genes are also supposed to be involved in multiple steps of invasion-metastasis cascade [20]. So, these selected genes were enrolled for our analysis. By using realtime RT-PCR, we showed that high expression of HOTAIR was positively correlated with up-regulation of ICAM-1 and some members of MMPs family including MMP1, MMP3, and MMP9. Our in vitro study also demonstrated that MMP1 and MMP3 could be suppressed by HOTAIR knockdown, implying their participation in HOTAIR induced metastasis.

The functional importance of HOTAIR for the activation of invasion indicates that further studies should identify the role of this lncRNA in context of EMT [21]. EMT processes, characterized by diminished epithelial characteristics and increased mesenchymal attributes, endow epithelial cells with enhanced migratory potential and have implicated in many physiological and pathological processes re-

quiring cell migration [22]. Though lacked direct supporting evidence, the role of HOTAIR in regulating EMT had been suspected. For example, HOTAIR remodels the gene expression pattern of breast epithelial cells to a pattern more resembling embryonic fibroblasts [12]. Furthermore, the expression of snail, one of major transcript factors regulating EMT, can be induced by HOTAIR overexpression [12]. Additionally, another evidence supporting the involvement of HOTAIR in EMT is the interaction between twist and miR-10b. MiR-10b is a microRNA transcribed from the 3' HOXD locus and can be induced by Twist [23]. However, few previous studies have provided direct evidence to elucidate the actual contribution of HOTAIR to the metastatic cascade in the context of EMT. In this study, we compared EMT-associated genes between HOTAIR (High) and HOTAIR (Low) tissues, our results showed that most of the epithelial markers were down-regulated, whereas, the mesenchymal markers were up-regulated in HOTAIR (High) patients. Our in vitro study also confirmed that deletion of HOTAIR could reverse EMT, implying HOTAIR could act as possible regulators of EMT. Furthermore, we demonstrated that the effect of HOTAIR inhibition on tumor cell invasion could be restored by exogenous snail expression which could elicit a complete EMT process. Taken together, these findings suggested that HOTAIR might promote EMT through regulating snail.

Most importantly, in 83 GC patients treated with D2 radical resection, high expression level of HOTAIR in tumors was associated with poor survival. Multivariate analyses further revealed that HOTAIR expression was an independent prognostic factor for overall survival. In addition, when stratified by lymphatic nodes status, patients with low expression of HOTAIR, both in N2 and N3a stages, had significantly longer mean survival times than those with high expression of HOTAIR. Our findings were consistent with earlier reports which correlated elevated expression of HOTAIR with the poor progression and prognosis of patients. For example, high HOTAIR expression level is an independent prognostic marker for HCC recurrence and shorter survival in the patients who received a liver transplantation [13].

Conclusion

In summary, our present study showed that high expression of HOTAIR was a strong predictor of both LNs metastasis and postoperative survival in patients with GC. It is likely to be a useful biomarker for diagnostic and/or prognostics. Moreover, the finding that HOTAIR promoted EMT through regulating snail expression could add our understanding of the molecular mechanisms by which HOTAIR contribute

to tumor invasion. Most importantly, HOTAIR may be used as molecular targets for the discovery of anti-tumor drugs against human GC metastasis.

Supplementary Material

Table S1.

<http://www.ijbs.com/v09p0587s1.pdf>

Acknowledgment

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Competing Interests

The authors have declared that no competing interest exists.

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