

Reduced miR-202 levels enhanced oral cancer development via targeting Sp1

JIA ZHAO¹, DEGUANG DING² and GE ZHAO²

¹Special Clinic, Jinan Stomatology Hospital; ²Department of Stomatology, Second Affiliated Hospital of Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan, Shandong 250001, P.R. China

Received September 7, 2018; Accepted April 18, 2019

DOI: 10.3892/etm.2019.7603

Abstract. The current study aimed to evaluate the possible role of microRNA (miR)-202 in the development of oral cancer. First, miR-202 levels were found to be decreased in the serum and tissues of oral cancer patients compared with healthy controls. Receiver operating characteristic analysis was carried out to explore the diagnostic value of serum miR-202 for oral cancer. Overexpression of miR-202 significantly decreased the migratory capacity of SCC-9 cells, while inhibition of miR-202 markedly increased the migratory capacity of SCC-9 cells. Moreover, the invasive capacity was decreased in SCC-9 cells transfected with an miR-202 mimic. In addition, the invasive capacity was enhanced in SCC-9 cells transfected with an miR-202 inhibitor. A dual luciferase reporter assay showed that overexpression of miR-202 markedly suppressed the relative luciferase activity of the pmirGLO-SP1-3'untranslated region. Overexpression of miR-202 suppressed the protein level of Sp1, but inhibition of miR-202 markedly enhanced the protein expression of Sp1. Inhibition of miR-202 enhanced the phosphorylation of protein kinase B. Additionally, the correlations between the expression levels of Sp1 and miR-202 and the clinicopathological factors of oral cancer were analyzed. The results showed that patients with high expression of Sp1 and miR-202 progressed to earlier clinical stages, had deeper infiltration depths and were more prone to lymph node metastasis compared with the healthy controls. In conclusion, the current study presented novel data indicating that decreased miR-202 enhanced the progression of oral cancer via Sp1.

Introduction

Oral cancer is one of the most common malignant tumors in the head and neck, and includes gingival cancer, tongue cancer, soft and hard palate cancer, jaw bone cancer, floor of

mouth cancer, oropharynx cancer, salivary gland cancer, lip cancer, maxillary sinus cancer, and cancer occurring in the facial skin and mucosa, most of which are squamous epithelial cell cancers (1,2). In recent years, the number of new cases of oral cancer has increased significantly worldwide (3). Oral cancer cells grow and divide slowly. Therefore, most patients are diagnosed with advanced cancer and have a poor prognosis (4). Therefore, early identification and prevention are of great importance for oral cancer patients.

MicroRNA (miR) is a small noncoding single-stranded RNA with a length of 22-29 nucleotides (5). It has been found that microRNAs play an important role in regulating gene expression (6). miRs specifically bind to the 3'-terminal noncoding region of the target gene mRNA (6). On one hand, miRs can promote the degradation of target gene mRNA at the posttranscriptional level; on the other hand, they can inhibit gene translation and eventually lead to the silencing of the target gene (3,7). According to the different targeting effects, miRs can act as oncogenes or tumor suppressor genes in the progression of a number of malignant tumors (8). miRs have their own specific expression profiles in different tissues and are abnormally expressed in different tumors, resulting in their gradual application as prognostic indicators of cancer (9).

Tumor development is a complex process involving multiple factors, steps and stages (10). The biological and clinical behaviors related to tumor development are different under the influence of a number of elements that are regulated by transcription factors (11). Transcription factor Sp1 is a sequence-specific DNA-binding protein that regulates the transcription of genes rich in GC/GT sequences in some promoters (12). Sp1 is widely found in the nuclei of almost all tissues and is involved in a variety of physiological and pathological processes (13). Recently, it was found that the abnormal expression and activation of the Sp1 protein in tumor tissues can regulate the proliferation, angiogenesis and metastasis potential of tumors by promoting the gene transcription of tumor growth and angiogenic factors (14).

In this study, the clinicopathological features of 73 cases of oral cancer and 48 normal oral tissue samples adjacent to cancer were retrospectively analyzed. In addition, the expression levels of Sp1 and miR-202 in oral cancer tissues were explored and their correlation with clinicopathological features were investigated, thereby improving the clinical diagnosis and treatment of oral cancer.

Correspondence to: Dr Jia Zhao, Special Clinic, Jinan Stomatology Hospital, 101 Jingliu Road, Jinan, Shandong 250001, P.R. China
E-mail: zhaojia180907@163.com

Key words: miR-202, oral cancer, Sp1, clinicopathological correlation

Materials and methods

Tissue samples. A total of 73 patients (46 men and 27 women; 26–75 years of age, with a mean of 55.4 years) with resectable stage III or IVA OSCC (T1–2 N1–2 M0 or T3–4 N0–2 M0) using the tumor-node-metastasis staging system (15) and who enrolled in a prospective, randomized, phase 3 trial at Jinan Stomatology Hospital were enrolled in the present study from December 2016 to May 2017.

Written informed consent was obtained from all participants involved in this study. The study was performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Jinan Stomatology Hospital (Jinan, China).

Cell culture. The human oral cancer cell line SCC-9 and 293T cells were used in this study and was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA, USA). SCC-9 and 293T cells were cultured in high-glucose DMEM supplemented with 10% (v/v) fetal calf serum, 100 U/ml penicillin and 100 µg/ml streptomycin sulfate (all from Hyclone; GE Healthcare Life Sciences, Logan, UT, USA) at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂.

Transient transfection. Cells were seeded at 10⁶ cells/well in 6-well plates. 10 µl (including the mimic, inhibitor, NC, Sp1 siRNA and the NC) of miR-202 mimic, 10 µl miR-202 inhibitor, 10 µl miR negative control (Shanghai GenePharma Co., Ltd.) 10 µl small interfering (si)RNA targeting Sp1 (5'-GCAAGA ACTGTGGTGTCTTGG-3') or 10 µl negative control (NC; 5'-CCGAUAGGUUUACUGCCAATT-3'; 25 nM stock concentration for each) were mixed with 12 µl HiperFect transfection reagent (Qiagen, Inc., Valencia, CA, USA) and incubated at room temperature for 10 min. Then, the complex was added to the culture medium and incubated for 48 h, following which cells were used for subsequent experimentation. The negative control for the miR-202 mimic (NCm; 5'-UUCUCCGAA CGUGUCACGUTT-3') and the negative control for miR-202 inhibitor (NCi; 5'-CCGAUAGGUUUACUGCCAATT-3').

RNA extraction and reverse transcription PCR. Whole blood was collected in tubes containing EDTA and centrifuged at 3,000 x g at 4°C for 15 min. Then, the serum was collected. Total RNA was isolated from serum samples (5 ml) or oral cancer tissues or SCC-9 cells using RNAVzol LS (Vigorous Biotechnology Beijing Co., Ltd., Beijing, China) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The concentration and purity of RNA samples were determined by measuring the optical density (OD) 260/OD280 ratio. A total of 1 µg of RNA was reverse transcribed using the Moloney murine leukemia virus reverse transcription (RT) enzyme (Applied Biosystems; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) with specific primers. The temperature protocol used for RT was as follows: 72°C for 10 min, 42°C for 60 min, 72°C for 5 min and 95°C for 2 min. To quantify the relative mRNA levels, qPCR was performed using SYBR-Green Supermix (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA) in an iCyclerIQ real-time PCR detection system. PCR amplifications were performed in a 10 µl reaction system containing 5 µl of SYBR-Green Supermix, 0.4 µl forward primer, 0.4 µl reverse primer, 2.2 µl double distilled

H₂O and 2 µl template cDNA. Thermocycling conditions were as follows: 95°C for 10 min, followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 15 sec and 60°C for 1 min. Relative mRNA expression was normalized to U6 using the 2^{-ΔΔCq} method (16). The primer sequences are as follows: miR-202-RT, 5'-GTCGTATCC AGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTCGCACTGGATACGACC AAAG-3'; U6-RT, 5'-GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAG GTATTCGCACTGGATACGACAAAATG-3'; miR-202-5p, forward 5'-TTCCTATGCATATACTTC-3'; U6, forward, 5'-GCGCGTCGTGAAGCGTTC-3'; and universal reverse primer, 5'-GTGCAGGGTCCGAGGT-3'.

Protein extraction and western blot analysis. Total proteins were isolated from oral cancer tissues or SCC-9 cells using a total protein extraction kit (Beijing Solarbio Science & Technology Co., Ltd.) and were collected following centrifugation at 12,000 x g for 30 min at 4°C. A bicinchoninic acid protein assay kit (Pierce; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) was used to determine the protein concentration. A total of 20 µg of protein was separated using 12% SDS-PAGE, transferred onto polyvinylidene difluoride membranes and blocked with 5% fat-free milk at room temperature for 2 h. Membranes were incubated with primary antibodies against Sp1 (cat. no. 9389), anti-phosphorylated protein kinase B (p-AKT; cat. no. 4060), AKT (cat. no. 4691) and GAPDH (cat. no. 2118; 1:5,000; all from Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.) at 4°C overnight. Membranes were subsequently incubated with horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1:5,000; cat. no. ZB-2301; OriGene Technologies, Inc., Beijing, China) for 2 h at room temperature, followed by three washes with TBST (1% Tween-20 in TBS). Enhanced chemiluminescence (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA) was used to determine the protein concentrations according to the manufacturer's protocol. Signals were detected using a Pierce™ ECL Plus Western Blotting Substrate (cat. no. WBKLS0050; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Relative protein expression levels were normalized to GAPDH. All experiments were repeated three times. ImageJ 1.43b software (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA) was used for densitometry analysis.

Luciferase target assay. The 3' untranslated region (UTR) of Sp1 containing the predicted binding site [based on TargetScan data (http://www.targetscan.org/vert_72/)] was cloned into the pmirGLO (Promega Corporation) luciferase reporter vector. The PCR procedures were as follows: A hot start step at 95°C for 10 min followed by 40 cycles at 95°C for 15 sec, 55°C for 45 sec and 72°C for 30 sec. The Fast Mutagenesis System was used to construct the mutant vector (Beijing Transgen Biotech Co., Ltd., Beijing, China).

For the luciferase reporter assay, cells were seeded at 5x10⁴ cells/well in 24-well plates in a 500 µl volume for 18 h. Then, the modified firefly luciferase vector (500 ng/µl) was mixed with Vigofect transfection reagent (Vigorous Biotechnology Beijing Co., Ltd.) according to the manufacturer's protocol. After transfection for 48 h, the dual-luciferase reporter assay system (Promega Corporation) was used to determine the changes in relative luciferase units. *Renilla* activity was used as the internal control. Relative luciferase activity was calculated as: Firefly luciferase vs. *Renilla* activity.

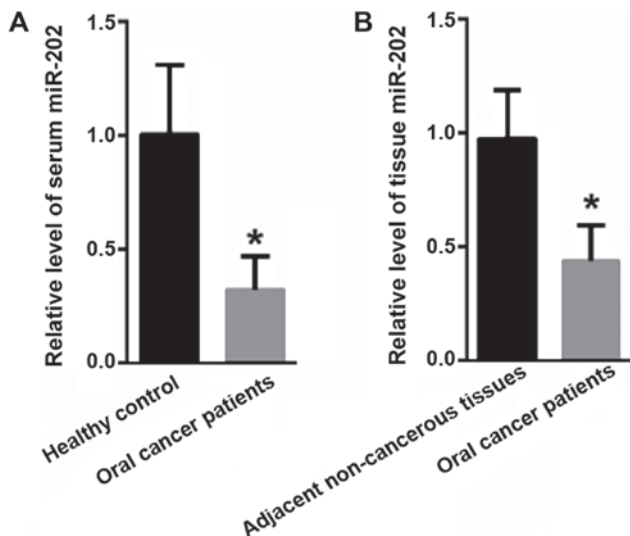


Figure 1. miR-202 is decreased in the serum and tissues of oral cancer patients compared with healthy controls. (A) RT-PCR analysis showed that serum miR-202 levels were significantly decreased in oral cancer patients compared with the healthy controls. (B) RT-PCR analysis indicated that the expression level of miR-202 was significantly lower in oral cancer tissues than adjacent non-cancerous tissues. * $P < 0.05$ vs. the control. miR, microRNA; RT, reverse transcription.

Invasion and motility assays. First, SCC-9 cells were seeded in DMEM in the top chamber of each transwell insert with 8.0-mm pores at 1.0×10^5 cells/well (BD Biosciences; Becton-Dickinson and Company, San Jose, CA, USA) for a motility assay. For the invasion assays, 2.0×10^5 SCC-9 cells were cultured in a chamber (BD Biosciences; Becton-Dickinson and Company) that was precoated with 0.2% Matrigel (Collaborative Research, Inc., Boston, MA, USA) at 37°C. As a chemoattractant, 10% fetal bovine serum (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) was added to the culture medium in the bottom chamber. After 24 h, the SCC-9 cells remaining in the upper compartment were removed by cotton swabs and those that invaded through the membrane were stained with a dye solution containing 20% methanol and 0.1% crystal violet at room temperature for 5 min. The SCC-9 cells were then imaged under a light microscope (Olympus Corporation) and 10 individual fields were counted per insert. The results are presented as an average of three separate experiments.

Statistical analysis. Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation from 3 independent experiments. The two-tailed unpaired Student's *t*-tests were used for comparisons of two groups. The one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) multiple comparison test (SPSS 13.0; SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) followed by Tukey's post hoc test were used for comparisons of two more groups. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were used to assess miR-202 as a biomarker and the area under the curve (AUC) was reported (SPSS, version 13.0.0; IBM, Corps. Armonk, NY, USA). $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Decreased miR-202 levels in oral cancer patients. First, the expression of miR-202 in the serum and tissues of oral

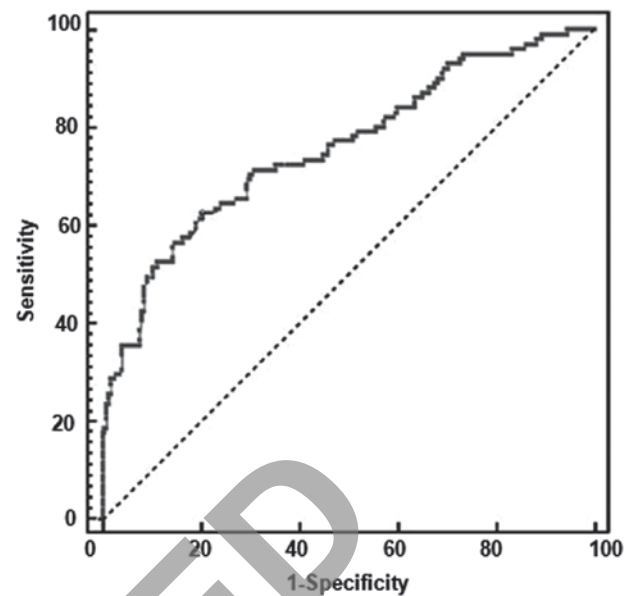


Figure 2. Receiver operating characteristic analysis was carried out to explore the diagnostic value of serum miR-202 for oral cancer.

cancer patients was evaluated. Compared with the levels in the healthy controls (1 ± 0.31), the serum levels of miR-202 were significantly decreased in oral cancer patients (0.32 ± 0.15 ; $P < 0.05$; Fig. 1A). Moreover, the miR-202 level in the tissues of the oral cancer tissues was significantly decreased (0.45 ± 0.16) compared with in adjacent non-cancerous tissues (1 ± 0.22 ; $P < 0.05$; Fig. 1B).

Diagnostic value of serum miR-202 for oral cancer. To evaluate the diagnostic value of serum miR-202 for oral cancer, a ROC analysis was carried out to explore the application of miR-202 alone. As shown in Fig. 2, the AUC value for miR-202 was 0.996 (95% confidence interval: 0.957-1.000), with a sensitivity of 98% and a specificity of 98%.

Reduced miR-202 expression enhances SCC-9 cell migration and invasion. Whether miR-202 affected oral cancer cell migration and invasion was explored. RT-quantitativePCR analysis demonstrated that transfection with the miR-202 mimic significantly enhanced miR-202 level ($P < 0.001$; Fig. 3A), while transfection with the miR-202 inhibitor significantly decreased miR-202 level in SCC-9 cells ($P < 0.001$; Fig. 3B). As shown in Fig. 3C and D, the overexpression of miR-202 significantly decreased the migratory capacity of SCC-9 cells, while the inhibition of miR-202 significantly increased the migration capacity of SCC-9 cells ($P < 0.001$). Moreover, the invasive capacity was significantly reduced in SCC-9 cells transfected with the miR-202 mimic compared with the NCm ($P < 0.001$; Fig. 3C and E). In addition, the invasive capacity was significantly enhanced in SCC-9 cells transfected with miR-202 inhibitor ($P < 0.001$; Fig. 3C and E). These data suggested that reduced miR-202 levels promoted oral cancer cell migration and invasion.

Spl is a target gene of miR-206. The possible target gene of miR-202 in oral cancer cells was then explored. According to TargetScan, Spl was identified as a possible target gene

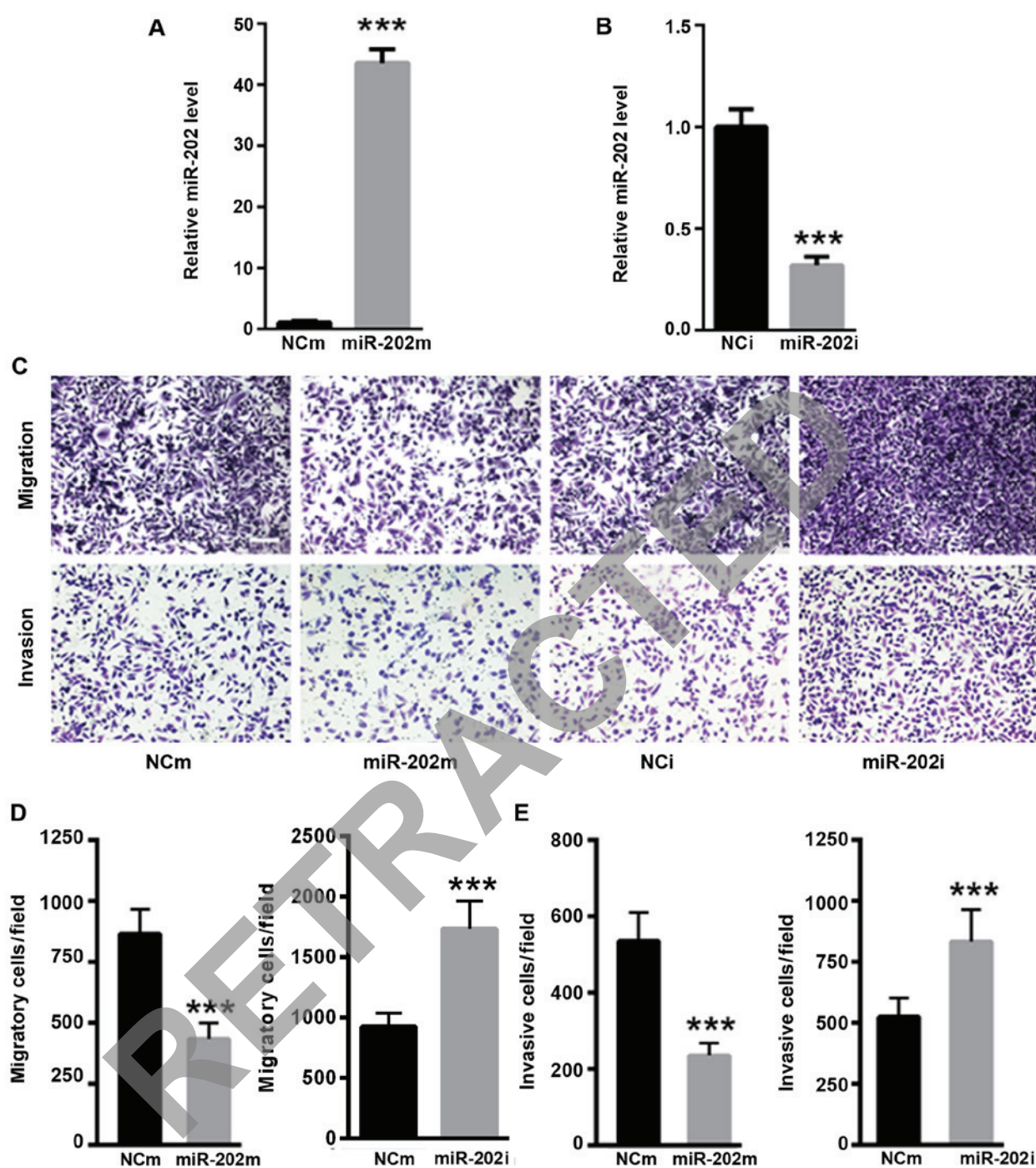


Figure 3. Reduced miR-202 expression enhanced SCC-9 cell migration and invasion. reverse transcription quantitative PCR analysis was carried out to explore the transfection efficiency for (A) miR-202 mimic or (B) inhibitor. (C) SCC-9 cell migration and invasion capacity were determined using 0.1% crystal violet (scale bar, 50 μ m). (D) Statistical analysis of SCC-9 cell migration capacity. (E) Statistical analysis of SCC-9 cell invasion capacity. n=3 independent experiments, ***P<0.001 vs. control. NCm, negative control for miR-202 mimic; NCi, negative control for miR-202 inhibitor; miR, microRNA.

of miR-202 in humans (Fig. 4A). Then, the 3' UTR of Sp1 was cloned into the luciferase reporter vector pmirGLO. A dual luciferase reporter assay showed that overexpression of miR-202 significantly suppressed the relative luciferase activity of the pmirGLO-Sp1-3'UTR ($P<0.001$; Fig. 4B). Moreover, overexpression of miR-202 significantly suppressed the protein level of Sp1 ($P<0.01$; Fig. 4C), while inhibition of miR-202 significantly enhanced the protein expression of Sp1 ($P<0.01$; Fig. 4D). To further explore the possible mechanism by which miR-202 affected oral cancer

cell proliferation the level of Sp1 in SCC-9 cells was silenced using a specific siRNA targeting Sp1. As shown in Fig. 4E, inhibition of Sp1 significantly decreased the phosphorylation level of AKT, which then reduced cell proliferation ($P<0.01$). In contrast, the levels of Sp1 and p-AKT were significantly increased in SCC-9 cells transfected with the miR-202 inhibitor, indicating a tumor suppressor role in oral cancer ($P<0.01$; Fig. 4E). However, this effect of the miR-202 inhibitor was abolished to a large extent in SCC-9 cells transfected with si-Sp1 (Fig. 4E). These results indicated that inhibition

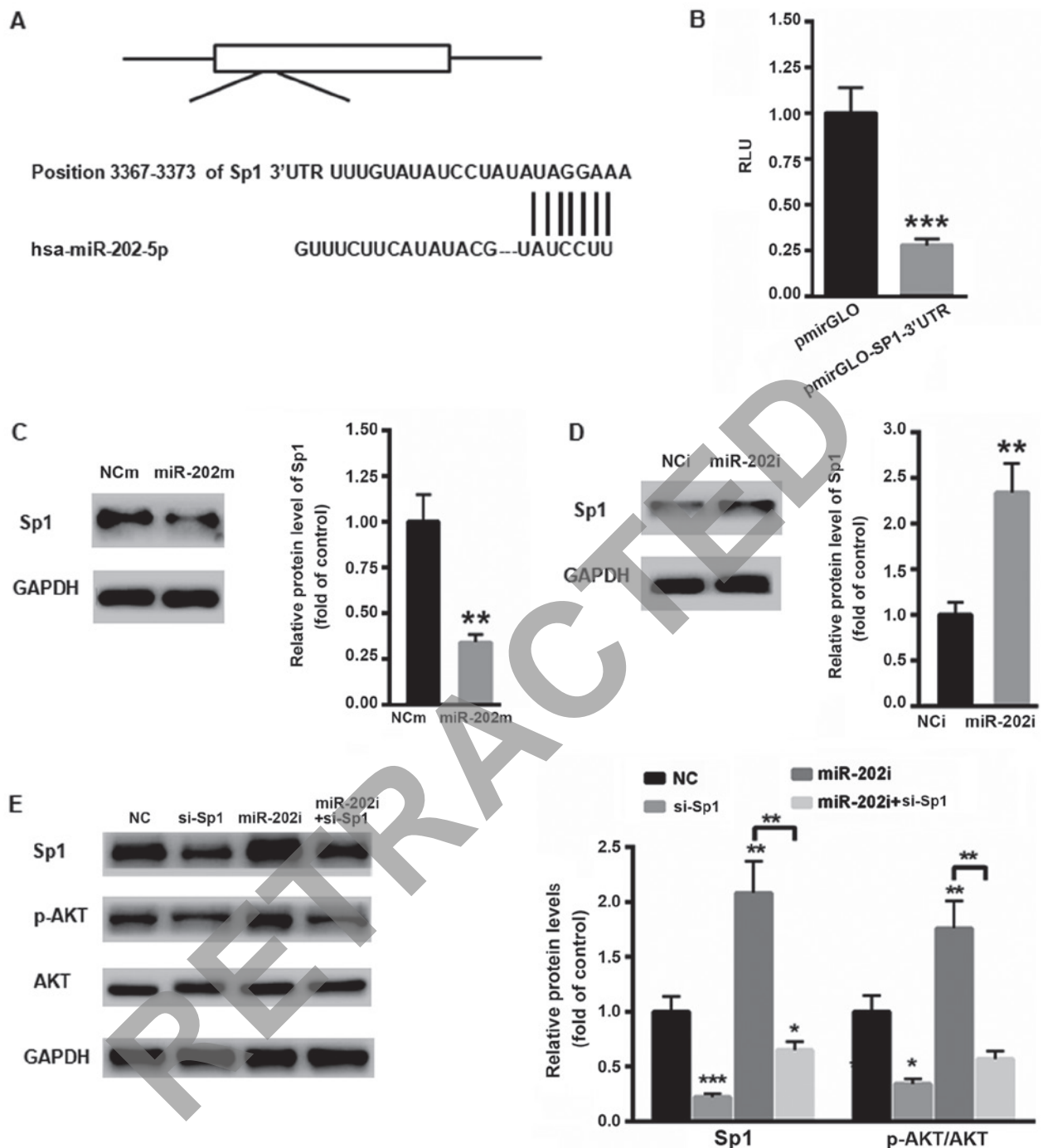


Figure 4. Sp1 is the target gene of miR-202. (A) Schematic analysis of the possible binding site for miR-202 in the 3'UTR of Sp1. (B) Dual luciferase reporter assay showed that overexpression of miR-202 markedly suppressed the relative luciferase activity of pmirGLO-SP1-3'UTR in 293T cells. (C) The overexpression of miR-202 suppressed the protein level of Sp1 in SCC-9 cells. (D) Inhibition of miR-202 markedly enhanced the protein expression of Sp1 in SCC-9 cells. (E) Inhibition of miR-202 enhanced the phosphorylation of AKT in SCC-9 cells. n=3 independent experiments, *P<0.05, **P<0.01 and ***P<0.001 vs. control. p-Akt, phosphorylated protein kinase B; miR, microRNA; UTR, untranslated; si, small interfering; NC, negative control; NCm, negative control for miR-202 mimic; NCi, negative control for miR-202 inhibitor; RLU, relative luciferase units.

of miR-202 contributed to oral cancer progression mainly via the oncogene Sp1.

Correlation between the expression levels of serum Sp1 and miR-202 and clinicopathological factors in oral cancer tissues. In addition, the correlations between serum Sp1 and miR-202 and clinicopathological factors in oral cancer tissues were analyzed (Table I). High or low expression levels of Sp1 and miR-202 were defined as follows: High level for Sp1 ≥ 6.15 ,

low level for Sp1 < 6.15 ; high level for miR-202 ≥ 0.225 , low level for miR-202 < 0.225 . During the follow-up, 27 (36.99%) of the 73 cases of oral cancer presented with lymph node metastasis, of which 24 (88.89%) cases were positive for Sp1 and 25 (92.59%) cases were negative for miR-202. The expression levels of Sp1 and miR-202 in oral cancer were not related to sex, age or tumor differentiation type ($P>0.05$) but were significantly associated with tumor stage and lymph node metastasis ($P<0.05$).

Table I. Correlation between the expression of Sp1 and miR-202 and clinicopathological factors in oral cancer tissues.

Factors	Total	Sp1		χ^2	P-value	miR-202		χ^2	P-value
		High	Low			Low	High		
Total	73	59	14			53	20		
Age (years)									
<60	31	25 (42.37)	6 (42.86)	1.064	0.238	23 (43.40)	8 (40.0)	1.372	0.381
≥60	42	34 (57.63)	8 (57.14)			30 (56.01)	12 (60.0)		
Sex									
Male	46	36 (61.02)	9 (64.29)	1.585	0.097	34 (64.15)	12 (60)	1.624	0.198
Female	27	23 (38.98)	5 (35.71)			19 (35.85)	8 (40)		
Differentiation									
Poorly	27	23 (38.98)	4 (28.57)	1.830	0.076	20 (37.74)	7 (30.00)	2.073	0.067
Moderate/well	46	36 (61.02)	10 (71.43)			33 (62.26)	14 (70.00)		
Tumor stage									
III+IV	28	27 (45.76)	1 (7.14)	15.873	<0.001	26 (49.06)	2 (10.00)	16.973	<0.001
I+II	45	32 (54.24)	13 (92.86)			27 (50.94)	18 (90.00)		
Lymphatic metastasis									
None	46	35 (59.32)	11 (78.57)	21.941	<0.001	28 (52.83)	18 (90.00)	25.973	<0.001
Yes	27	24 (40.68)	3 (21.43)			25 (47.17)	2 (10.00)		

miR, microRNA.

Table II. Multivariate analysis of prognosis in patients with oral cancer (n=73).

Variable	Regression coefficient	SD	Wald χ^2	P-value	RR (95% CI)
Tumor stage	0.878	0.212	11.127	<0.001	1.32 (0.84-2.08)
Lymphatic metastasis	0.667	0.286	7.316	0.008	1.94 (1.11-3.41)

CI, confidence interval; RR, relative risk; SD, standard deviation.

Multivariate analysis of prognosis in patients with oral cancer. Multivariate Cox stepwise regression analysis showed that the overall difference in the regression equation was statistically significant ($\chi^2=56.736$; $P<0.001$). Late tumor stage (stage III + IV), lymph node metastasis and other factors were independent risk factors for poor prognosis of oral cancer patients ($P<0.05$), as shown in Table II.

Discussion

In previous years, the incidence of oral cancer has increased and oral cancer tends to occur in younger individuals (17). Despite the satisfactory clinical outcomes, the prognosis and survival of patients with oral cancer are still not optimal; treatment of oral cancer remains very difficult, especially for patients with distant metastasis (1). In recent years, a number of studies have shown that miRs play an important role in tumorigenesis and development by regulating the expression of target genes (18,19). Therefore, the study of specific miRs in oral cancer can provide an important scientific theory for the clinical diagnosis and treatment of oral cancer. In the present

study, the expression of miR-202 was decreased in oral cancer patients. Further study demonstrated that overexpression of miR-202 suppressed the migration and invasion of oral cancer cells, indicating the tumor suppressor role of miR-202 in the development of oral cancer.

Tumors are a type of abnormal signal transduction disease (20). Various carcinogenic factors regulate the expression of transcription factors through signal transduction pathways and then regulate the expression of various downstream target genes, eventually leading to the occurrence and development of malignant tumors (21). Sp1 is a major transcription factor in the process of tumor proliferation and progression (22). Increased expression of Sp1 in tumor tissue suggests high malignancy, increased invasion and metastasis and poor prognosis (23). Therefore, monitoring Sp1 provides an important theoretical basis for early diagnosis, prognostic evaluation and the development of comprehensive clinical treatments for tumors (24).

Interestingly, a possible binding site was identified in the 3'UTR of Sp1 by miR-202. Dual luciferase reporter assay and western blotting showed that Sp1 was a target gene of

miR-202. Sp1 is a transcription factor that exists widely in the nucleus and plays an important regulatory role in the occurrence and development of tumors (25). The positive expression rate of Sp1 is higher in cancer patients compared with healthy controls (26). Therefore, the correlation between Sp1/miR-202 and clinical characteristics was further evaluated. The results showed that patients with high expression of Sp1 and lower miR-202 were at later clinical stages, exhibited deeper infiltration depths and were more prone to lymph node metastasis.

In conclusion, the positive expression rates of Sp1 and miR-202 are high in oral cancer tissues, and their expression levels are closely associated with the late stage of the tumor and lymph node metastasis.

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Funding

The present study was supported by a grant from the Doctoral Fund of Jinan Stomatology Hospital (grant no. JSH-20160823).

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed in the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

JZ performed the experiments and analyzed the data. DD and GZ performed a portion of the western blotting experiments. JZ designed the experiments, analyzed the data and gave final approval of the version to be published.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Jinan Stomatology Hospital, as stipulated by the Declaration of Helsinki, with written informed consent from all enrolled patients for the use of the specimens.

Patient consent for publication

Informed consent for participation in the study or use of the tissue was obtained from all participants.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

References

- Lin SS, Peng CY, Liao YW, Chou MY, Hsieh PL and Yu CC: miR-1246 targets CCNG2 to enhance cancer stemness and chemoresistance in oral carcinomas. *Cancers (Basel)* 10: E272, 2018.
- Min SK, Jung SY, Kang HK, Park SA, Lee JH, Kim MJ and Min BM: Functional diversity of miR-146a-5p and TRAF6 in normal and oral cancer cells. *Int J Oncol* 51: 1541-1552, 2017.
- Fang CY, Chen PY, Ho DC, Tsai LL, Hsieh PL, Lu MY, Yu CC and Yu CH: miR-145 mediates the anti-cancer stemness effect of photodynamic therapy with 5-aminolevulinic acid (ALA) in oral cancer cells. *J Formos Med Assoc* 117: 738-742, 2018.
- Cheng CM, Shiah SG, Huang CC, Hsiao JR and Chang JY: Up-regulation of miR-455-5p by the TGF- β -SMAD signalling axis promotes the proliferation of oral squamous cancer cells by targeting UBE2B. *J Pathol* 240: 38-49, 2016.
- Christopher AF, Gupta M and Bansal P: Micronome revealed miR-19a/b as key regulator of SOCS3 during cancer related inflammation of oral squamous cell carcinoma. *Gene* 594: 30-40, 2016.
- Dickman CT, Lawson J, Jabalee J, MacLellan SA, LePard NE, Bennewith KL and Garnis C: Selective extracellular vesicle exclusion of miR-142-3p by oral cancer cells promotes both internal and extracellular malignant phenotypes. *Oncotarget* 8: 15252-15266, 2017.
- Kuo YZ, Tai YH, Lo HI, Chen YL, Cheng HC, Fang WY, Lin SH, Yang CL, Tsai ST and Wu LW: MiR-99a exerts anti-metastasis through inhibiting myotubularin-related protein 3 expression in oral cancer. *Oral Dis* 20: e65-e75, 2014.
- Li TK, Yin K, Chen Z, Bao Y and Zhang SX: MiR-214 regulates oral cancer KB cell apoptosis through targeting RASSF5. *Genet Mol Res*: Mar 8, 2017 (Epub ahead of print). doi: 10.4238/gmr16019327.
- Li X, Fan Q, Li J, Song J and Gu Y: MiR-124 down-regulation is critical for cancer associated fibroblasts-enhanced tumor growth of oral carcinoma. *Exp Cell Res* 351: 100-108, 2017.
- Ling Z, Liu D, Zhang G, Liang Q, Xiang P, Xu Y, Han C and Tao T: miR-361-5p modulates metabolism and autophagy via the Sp1-mediated regulation of PKM2 in prostate cancer. *Oncol Rep* 38: 1621-1628, 2017.
- Mak CS, Yung MM, Hui LM, Leung LL, Liang R, Chen K, Liu SS, Qin Y, Leung TH, Lee KF, *et al*: MicroRNA-141 enhances anoikis resistance in metastatic progression of ovarian cancer through targeting KLF12/Sp1/survivin axis. *Mol Cancer* 16: 11, 2017.
- Meng Q, Wang S, Tang W, Wu S, Gao N, Zhang C, Cao X, Li X, Zhang Z, Aschner M, *et al*: XRCC1 mediated the development of cervical cancer through a novel Sp1/Krox-20 switch. *Oncotarget* 8: 86217-86226, 2017.
- Muramoto K, Tange R, Ishii T, Miyauchi K and Sato T: Downregulation of transcription factor Sp1 suppresses malignant properties of A549 human lung cancer cell line with decreased β 4-galactosylation of highly branched N-glycans. *Biol Pharm Bull* 40: 1282-1288, 2017.
- Peng M, Hu Y, Song W, Duan S, Xu Q, Ding Y, Geng J and Zhou J: MIER3 suppresses colorectal cancer progression by down-regulating Sp1, inhibiting epithelial-mesenchymal transition. *Sci Rep* 7: 11000, 2017.
- Yang CZ, Ma J, Zhu DW, Liu Y, Montgomery B, Wang LZ, Li J, Zhang ZY, Zhang CP and Zhong LP: GDF15 is a potential predictive biomarker for TPF induction chemotherapy and promotes tumorigenesis and progression in oral squamous cell carcinoma. *Ann Oncol* 25: 1215-1222, 2014.
- Livak KJ and Schmittgen TD: Analysis of relative gene expression data using real-time quantitative PCR and the 2(-Delta Delta C(T)) method. *Methods* 25: 402-408, 2001.
- Liborio-Kimura TN, Jung HM and Chan EK: miR-494 represses HOXA10 expression and inhibits cell proliferation in oral cancer. *Oral Oncol* 51: 151-157, 2015.
- Liu CM, Peng CY, Liao YW, Lu MY, Tsai ML, Yeh JC, Yu CH and Yu CC: Sulforaphane targets cancer stemness and tumor initiating properties in oral squamous cell carcinomas via miR-200c induction. *J Formos Med Assoc* 116: 41-48, 2017.
- Lopes CB, Magalhães LL, Teófilo CR, Alves APNN, Montenegro RC, Negrini M and Ribeiro-Dos-Santos A: Differential expression of hsa-miR-221, hsa-miR-21, hsa-miR-135b and hsa-miR-29c suggests a field effect in oral cancer. *BMC Cancer* 18: 721, 2018.
- Su F, Geng J, Li X, Qiao C, Luo L, Feng J, Dong X and Lv M: SP1 promotes tumor angiogenesis and invasion by activating VEGF expression in an acquired trastuzumab-resistant ovarian cancer model. *Oncol Rep* 38: 2677-2684, 2017.
- Xiao Q, Zheng F, Wu J, Tang Q, Wang W and Hann SS: Activation of ERK and mutual regulation of stat3 and SP1 contribute to inhibition of PDK1 expression by atractylenolide-1 in human lung cancer cells. *Cell Physiol Biochem* 43: 2353-2366, 2017.

22. Ye Y, Qian XY, Xiao MM, Shao YL, Guo LM, Liao DP, Da J, Zhang LJ and Xu J: Decreased Sp1 expression mediates down-regulation of SHIP2 in gastric cancer cells. *Int J Mol Sci* 18: E220, 2017.
23. Wang ZQ, Cai Q, Hu L, He CY, Li JF, Quan ZW, Liu BY, Li C and Zhu ZG: Long noncoding RNA UCA1 induced by SP1 promotes cell proliferation via recruiting EZH2 and activating AKT pathway in gastric cancer. *Cell Death Dis* 8: e2839, 2017.
24. Dauer P, Gupta VK, McGinn O, Nomura A, Sharma NS, Arora N, Giri B, Dudeja V, Saluja AK and Banerjee S: Inhibition of Sp1 prevents ER homeostasis and causes cell death by lysosomal membrane permeabilization in pancreatic cancer. *Sci Rep* 7: 1564, 2017.
25. Han D, Cho JH, Lee RH, Bang W, Park K, Kim MS, Shim JH, Chae JI and Moon SY: Antitumorigenic effect of atmospheric-pressure dielectric barrier discharge on human colorectal cancer cells via regulation of Sp1 transcription factor. *Sci Rep* 7: 43081, 2017.
26. Huang H, Jin H, Zhao H, Wang J, Li X, Yan H, Wang S, Guo X, Xue L, Li J, *et al*: RhoGDI β promotes Sp1/MMP-2 expression and bladder cancer invasion through perturbing miR-200c-targeted JNK2 protein translation. *Mol Oncol* 11: 1579-1594, 2017.



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) License.

RETRACTED