

lncRNA SNHG22 sponges miR-128-3p to promote the progression of colorectal cancer by upregulating E2F3

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Abstract. The long non-coding RNA (lncRNA) small nucleolar RNA host gene 22 (SNHG22) has been reported as a crucial regulator in several types of human cancer. The present study evaluated the function and mechanism of SNHG22 in colorectal cancer (CRC) progression. SNHG22 expression was detected in colorectal adenoma, CRC tumor tissues (TTs) and adjacent non-cancerous tissues (ANTs) using reverse transcription-quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR). The biological behaviors of SNHG22 in CRC cell lines were explored *in vitro* using Cell Counting Kit-8, flow cytometry, wound scratch assay and Transwell assay, and *in vivo* using a nude mouse xenograft model. The interaction between SNHG22 and microRNA-128-3p (miR-128-3p), and the target genes of miR-128-3p were explored using online tools, RT-qPCR, western blotting and a dual-luciferase reporter assay. The present study revealed that SNHG22 expression was most highly expressed in TTs followed by adenoma tissues and ANTs. In addition, high SNHG22 expression levels were significantly associated with advanced clinicopathological factors and worse survival in patients with CRC. SNHG22

knockdown markedly inhibited CRC cell proliferation, apoptosis resistance, migration and invasion *in vitro*, and hindered tumor growth *in vivo*. The mechanistic study revealed that SNHG22 bound to miR-128-3p and attenuated its inhibitory effects on E2F transcription factor 3 (E2F3) expression levels and activity. Rescue experiments demonstrated that inhibiting miR-128-3p or upregulating E2F3 offset the effects of SNHG22 knockdown on CRC cells. The present findings support the existence of an interactive regulatory network involving SNHG22, miR-128-3p and E2F3 in CRC cell lines, indicating that the SNHG22/miR-128-3p/E2F3 axis may be considered a novel diagnostic and therapeutic target in CRC.

Introduction

Colorectal cancer (CRC) represents one of the most common malignancies worldwide. Every year, >1.3 million people are diagnosed with CRC globally, of which ~0.7 million succumb to this disease (1). Only ~50% of patients with CRC survive for 5 years after diagnosis in Europe (2), despite some improvements being made in early diagnosis and systemic therapies. The pathogenesis and progression of CRC is a complex process, and the potential mechanism remains unclear.

Long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) are a class of non-coding RNAs, which are >200 nucleotides long. Recent research has indicated that numerous lncRNAs serve an important role in the majority of physiological and pathological processes, including embryonic stem cell self-renewal, carcinogenesis and cancer metastasis (3,4). In addition, lncRNAs function as oncogenes or tumor suppressor genes, which participate in CRC tumorigenesis and progression. For example, Xu *et al* (5) demonstrated that the lncRNA microRNA (miRNA/miR)-17-92a-1 cluster host gene (MIR17HG) drove tumor development and metastasis in CRC cells by enhancing the expression of NF- κ B/RELA. In addition, HOX transcript antisense RNA has been revealed to enhance CRC cell migration and drug resistance via a miR-203a-3p-dependent Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway (6). As an oncogene, the lncRNA *H19* has been shown to accelerate cell proliferation and metastasis in CRC by acting on Wnt signaling (7).

Small nucleolar RNAs (snoRNAs) are a subgroup of ncRNAs that are 60-300 nucleotides in length, which contribute to tumorigenesis and metastasis in diverse types of human cancer. Most snoRNAs are encoded in the introns of snoRNA

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Abbreviations: CRC, colorectal cancer; EOC, epithelial ovarian carcinoma; PTC, papillary thyroid cancer; lncRNA, long non-coding RNA; snoRNA, small nucleolar RNA; SNHG, small nucleolar RNA host gene; siRNA, small interfering RNA; UTR, untranslated region; mut, mutant; RIP, RNA immunoprecipitation; CCK-8, Cell Counting Kit-8; TT, tumor tissue; ANT, adjacent non-cancerous tissue; TCGA, The Cancer Genome Atlas; DFS, disease-free survival; OS, overall survival; ceRNA, competing endogenous RNA; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval

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host genes (SNHG) (8). Specifically, there are numerous SNHGs associated with CRC carcinogenesis and progression; for example, SNHG7 has been shown to be overexpressed in CRC tumor tissues (TTs) compared with its expression in adjacent non-cancerous tissues (ANTs). This high expression has been revealed to be related to aggressive pathological characteristics, such as tumor size, tumor-node-metastasis (TNM) stage, distant metastasis and poor survival (9,10). Located on chromosome 8q21.1, *SNHG22* is 2,157 nucleotides long (11). Previous studies have reported that *SNHG22* contributes to cell growth, migration, invasion and chemotherapy resistance in epithelial ovarian carcinoma (EOC), papillary thyroid cancer (PTC) and breast cancer (12-14). Notably, in these three types of cancer, *SNHG22* expression was revealed to be upregulated in TTs compared with that in ANTs, thus indicating its association with poor prognosis. To the best of our knowledge, the biological role and expression patterns of *SNHG22* have not been examined in human CRC.

The present study investigated *SNHG22* expression in adenoma and CRC tissues, and evaluated its clinical significance. Furthermore, the biological behaviors of *SNHG22* were explored in CRC cell lines *in vitro* and *in vivo*. The present study also investigated the mechanisms underlying the pro-oncogenic effects of *SNHG22* on CRC.

Materials and methods

Tissue samples and cell lines. A total of 93 paired CRC TTs and matched ANTs were collected from patients who had undergone surgery between January 2012 and October 2012 (Zhengzhou cohort). Additional fresh specimens were collected from patients with colorectal adenoma (CRA) (n=33) who had undergone colonoscopy. The CRA or CRC diagnoses were based on histopathological evaluation using the 7th edition of the American Joint Committee on Cancer staging system (15). All specimens were quickly snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C until required. The present study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Zhengzhou University (approval no. 2011110402; Zhengzhou, China). Patients with any history of other types of cancer, and who had received preoperative radiotherapy or chemotherapy were excluded. The clinical characteristics of all patients are listed in Table SI.

Human colon cancer cell lines (Caco2, LS174T, LoVo, SW480, SW620) and a CRC cell line (HT-29) were all obtained from the Cell Bank of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The cells were maintained in RPMI-1640 medium (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) in a humidified incubator (37°C, 5% CO₂). The FHC human normal colon epithelial cell line was purchased from Mingzhou Company (cat. no. MZ-0713) and was cultured in 90% Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM; Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) supplemented with 20% FBS. All cells tested negative for mycoplasma contamination and this result was verified by short tandem repeat fingerprinting before use.

Cell transfection. Small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) against *SNHG22* (si#1 and si#2) or E2F transcription factor 3 (E2F3) (siE2F3), and the overexpression vectors pcDNA3.1/Control (Vector), pcDNA3.1/*SNHG22* (*SNHG22*) and pcDNA3.1/E2F3

(E2F3) were purchased from Shanghai GenePharma Co., Ltd.. A non-targeting sequence was used as the negative control (siNC; Shanghai GenePharma Co. Ltd.). The miRNA mimics, inhibitor and negative controls (NC mimic and NC inhibitor) were purchased from Guangzhou RiboBio Co., Ltd.. For the *in vivo* experiments, vectors containing short hairpin RNAs (shRNAs) targeting *SNHG22* (sh*SNHG22*, i.e., sh#1 and sh#2) or a non-targeting sequence (shNC) were subcloned into Lv5 lentiviruses (Shanghai GenePharma Co., Ltd.) and infected into LoVo cells to generate Lv-sh#1 and Lv-sh#2. For LoVo cells infection, cells (5×10⁴ cell/well) were cultured for 24 h, and then recombinant lentivirus in serum-free growth medium was added at a multiplicity of infection of 50 at 37°C for 2 days. For transient transfection, Caco2, LS174T and LoVo cells (3×10⁴ cell/well) in 6-well plates were transfected with vectors/sequences at a concentration of 20 µg/ml at 37°C. After culturing for 24 h, cells were harvested for subsequent experiments. Transfection experiments were conducted with Lipofectamine[®] 3000 transfection reagent (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) according to the manufacturer's instructions. All the aforementioned sequences are shown in Table SII.

Cell proliferation. Cell proliferation was detected using Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The cells were transfected with the indicated vectors or sequences, and then cultured in a 96-well plate for 1, 2, 3 and 4 days after transfection. Subsequently, ~10 µl CCK-8 reagent was added per well, and incubated at 37°C for 2 h in a 5% CO₂ humidified chamber. The absorbance was measured at 490 nm in each well using a microplate reader (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.). The experiment was repeated at least three times.

Flow cytometry. Cell cycle distribution was detected using flow cytometry. After the CRC cells had been harvested and washed, cells were detected with a Cell Cycle and Apoptosis Analysis Kit (cat. no. C1052M; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Apoptosis was detected using an Annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)/propidium iodide (PI)-Apoptosis Detection kit [MultiSciences (Lianke) Biotech Co., Ltd.]. CRC cells (5×10⁴/well) were seeded and resuspended in 12-well plates, and Annexin V-FITC (5 µl/well) and PI (100 µl/well) were added to each reaction system for 6 min. Immediately after staining, flow cytometric assays were conducted using a flow cytometer (EPICS; Beckman Coulter, Inc.). Analysis of flow cytometry results was conducted using FlowJo software7.6.1 (FlowJo, LLC).

Wound scratch assay. Cell migration was determined using a wound scratch assay. Briefly, 1×10⁶ transfected cells/well were seeded into a 24-well plate. When cells reached 100% confluence, a sterile 20-µl pipette tip was used to produce a clear line in the wells. After washing with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), the cells were grown in serum-free medium at 37°C for 24 h. Under a light microscope, images of the cells were captured to record the wound width at 0 h and more images were captured after 24 h. The migration distance was determined as the distance covered between 0 and 24 h.

Table I. Cox proportional hazards regression models for overall and recurrence-free survival among patients with colorectal cancer.

Parameter	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
Disease-free survival				
Location, rectum vs. colon	1.98 (0.85-4.60)	0.112	1.67 (0.71-3.90)	0.237
T stage, T3-4 vs. T1-2	2.13 (1.05-4.30)	0.035	1.66 (1.02-2.70)	0.041
Node involvement, yes vs. no	2.35 (1.07-5.13)	0.033	1.27 (1.00-1.61)	0.048
M stage, M1 vs. M0	2.56 (1.23-5.33)	0.012	1.51 (1.04-2.20)	0.031
Tumor differentiation, poor vs. well + moderate	1.49 (0.95-2.34)	0.084	1.14 (0.88-1.48)	0.321
CEA, ≥ 5 vs. < 5 ng/ml	1.40 (0.68-2.86)	0.362		
Margin, positive vs. negative	1.32 (0.61-2.84)	0.483		
Chemotherapy, yes vs. no	1.34 (0.57-3.15)	0.501		
SNHG22, high vs. low	2.47 (1.13-5.41)	0.023	1.68 (1.04-2.71)	0.034
Overall survival				
Location, rectum vs. colon	2.19 (1.01-4.75)	0.047	1.81 (0.83-3.96)	0.138
T stage, T3-4 vs. T1-2	1.59 (1.00-2.53)	0.050	1.33 (0.97-1.82)	0.077
Node involvement, yes vs. no	1.91 (1.12-3.26)	0.018	1.57 (1.06-2.33)	0.025
M stage, M1 vs. M0	1.98 (1.24-3.15)	0.004	1.49 (1.08-2.05)	0.014
Tumor differentiation, poor vs. well + moderate	1.39 (0.66-2.93)	0.395		
CEA, ≥ 5 vs. < 5 ng/ml	1.06 (0.54-2.09)	0.868		
Margin, positive vs. negative	0.97 (0.45-2.08)	0.930		
SNHG22, high vs. low	2.21 (1.08-4.55)	0.031	1.45 (1.02-2.06)	0.039

All patients were divided into high or low SNHG22 expression groups using the median value as a cutoff point. Tumor classification and stage were determined using the 7th edition of UICC (2009) on cancer staging system. CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; SHNG22, small nucleolar RNA host gene 22.

Cell migration and invasion assay. Cell migration and invasion were examined using Transwell inserts (pore size, $8.0 \mu\text{m}$) pre-coated without (for migration) or with (for invasion) Matrigel (on ice for 1 h; BD Biosciences). Briefly, 2×10^5 /well transfected cells in $200 \mu\text{l}$ serum-free medium were suspended in the upper chamber, and the lower chamber was filled with $700 \mu\text{l}$ medium containing 15% FBS. After 24 h at 37°C in an atmosphere containing 5% CO_2 , the membranes in the lower chamber were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde at room temperature for 24 h and stained with crystal violet for 18 min. After washing with PBS, images of the cells on the membrane were captured under a light microscope in five randomly selected fields per sample.

Reverse transcription-quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR). Total RNA was extracted from frozen tissues and exponentially growing cells using TRIzol[®] (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Nuclear and cytoplasmic RNA were separated using the PARIS Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). cDNA was synthesized from total RNA (1,000 ng) using a reverse transcriptase cDNA synthesis kit (Takara Biotechnology Co., Ltd.) according to manufacturer's protocol. mRNA expression levels were measured using SYBR Premix Ex Taq II (Takara Biotechnology Co., Ltd.) on the CFX96 sequence detection system (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.). The PCR cycling conditions were as follows: 95°C for 30 sec, followed by 40 cycles at

95°C for 5 sec, 60°C for 30 sec, dissociation at 95°C for 15 sec, 60°C for 1 min and 95°C for 15 sec. The primer sequences are shown in Table SII. The RT-qPCR data were calculated using the comparative threshold cycle ($2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{C}_q}$) method with β -actin and U6 as the internal controls (16).

Western blotting. Total proteins were extracted from cells and tissues using RIPA buffer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The concentration of each protein was determined using a BCA protein assay kit (Pierce; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Subsequently, equal amounts of cell lysates ($20 \mu\text{g}$) were separated by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis on 10% gels, and then transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membranes (MilliporeSigma). The membranes were blocked with TBS-3% Tween-20 containing 5% skim milk at room temperature for 24 h and blotted with a primary antibody against E2F3 (cat. no. ab50917; 1:2,000; Abcam) at 4°C for 16 h. Subsequently, membranes were incubated with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies (1:10,000; cat. no. ab205718; Abcam) on room temperature for 2 h. After washing, immunoreactive bands were detected using chemiluminescence (Pierce; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). β -actin (cat. no. ab8227; 1:10,000; Abcam) was used as the loading control. Protein expression levels were semi-quantified by normalization against β -actin using ImageJ (version 1.36; National Institutes of Health).

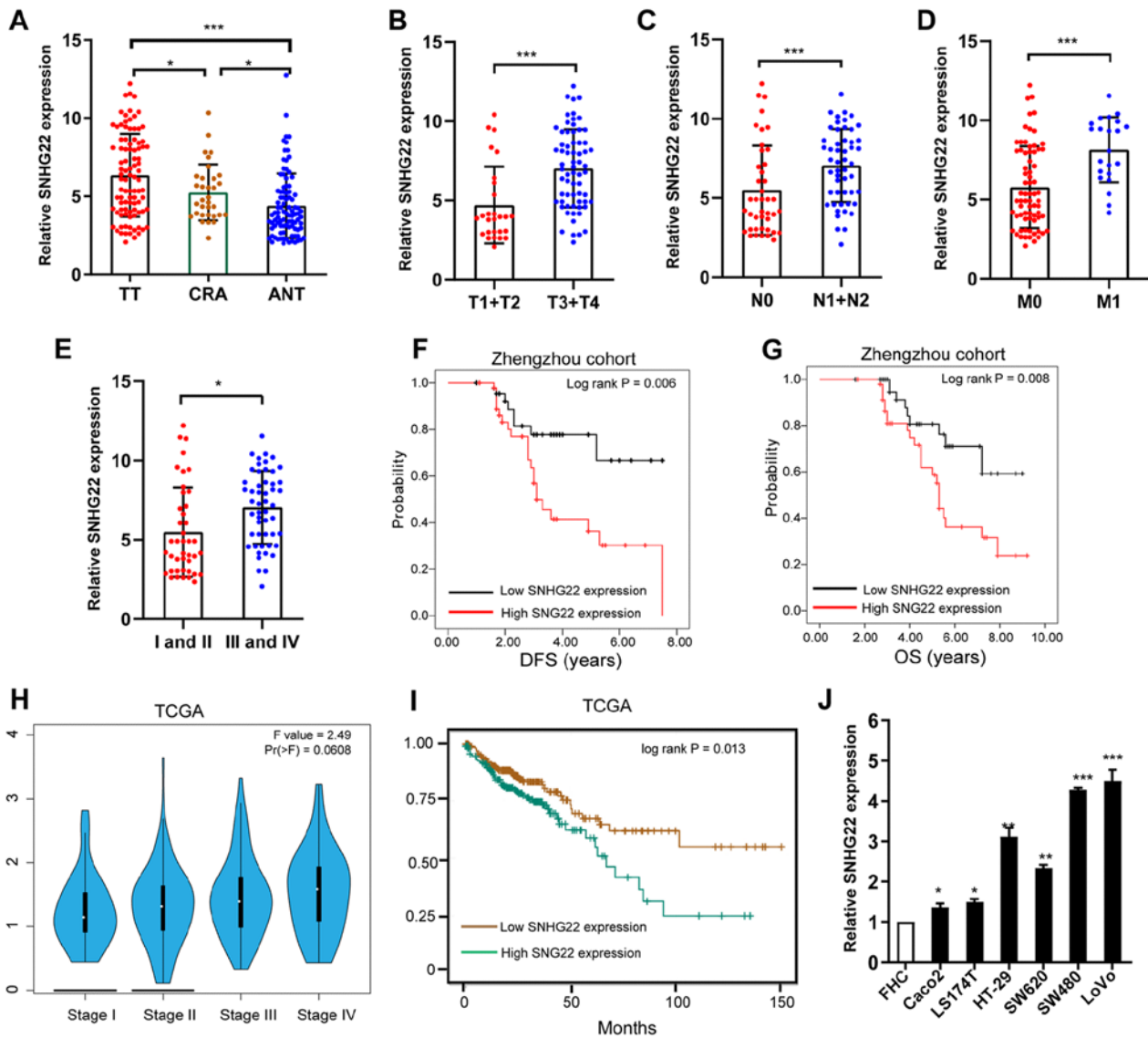


Figure 1. Differential expression of SNHG22 in CRC tissues and cell lines. (A) RT-qPCR analysis of the expression levels of SNHG22 in TTs (n=93), ANT (n=93) and CRA (n=33) colon tissues. Differential expression of SNHG22 in CRC tissues was analyzed according to (B) T stage, (C) node status, (D) distant metastasis and (E) TNM stage. Kaplan-Meier survival analysis of SNHG22 expression and (F) DFS and (G) OS in patients with CRC. (H) Expression of SNHG22 in patients with CRC split according to TNM stage in TCGA-COAD dataset. (I) OS in patients with CRC in TCGA-COAD dataset. (J) RT-qPCR analysis of the expression levels of SNHG22 in CRC cell lines and the FHC cell line, a human normal colon epithelial cell line. Data are presented as the mean \pm SD from triplicate experiments. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ as indicated or vs. FHC. ANT, adjacent non-cancerous tissue; COAD, colorectal adenocarcinoma; CRA, colorectal adenoma; CRC, colorectal cancer; DFS, disease-free survival; OS, overall survival; RT-qPCR, reverse transcription-quantitative PCR; SNHG22, small nucleolar RNA host gene 22; TCGA, The Cancer Genome Atlas; TNM, tumor-node-metastasis; TT, tumor tissue.

Luciferase reporter assay. The predicted binding sites of miR-128-3p with the *SNHG22* 3' untranslated region (UTR) or *E2F3* 3'UTR were obtained from starBase v3.0 (<http://starbase.sysu.edu.cn/>). The mutant (mut) *SNHG22* and *E2F3* 3' UTR luciferase reporter vectors were constructed using a Mutagenesis Kit (Qiagen, Inc.). The wild-type (wt) and mut sequences were each cloned into a psiCHECK2 vector (Promega Corporation). CRC cells (1×10^3 /well) and 293T cells (1×10^3 /well; American Type Culture Collection) in 96-well plates were co-transfected with wt/mut plasmid and miR-128-3p or NC (50 μ m) using Lipofectamine RNAiMAX (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). After 36-h transfection at 4°C, the cells were collected and tested using a dual-luciferase assay system (Promega Corporation) according to the manufacturer's instructions. pRL-TK was used as the internal control.

RNA immunoprecipitation (RIP). RIP was performed using an EZ-Magna RIP Kit (MilliporeSigma) and an anti-Argonaute-2 (Ago2) antibody (cat. no. ab32381; Abcam). CRC cells (2×10^7) were lysed in RIP buffer and centrifuged at $10,000 \times g$ at 4°C for 5 min. The cell lysates were incubated with magnetic beads (100 μ l) conjugated with the anti-Ago2 antibody (cat. no. ab32381; Abcam) or immunoglobulin G (cat. no. ab104155; Abcam) for 3 h. After extensive washing using an elution buffer at 65°C for 10 min, the purified RNA was analyzed by RT-qPCR.

Animal experiments. All animal experiments were approved by the Committee of the Ethics of Animal Experiments of Zhengzhou University (approval no. 20180376). A total of 15 male BALB/c nude mice (age, 4 weeks; weight, 14-16 g; Shanghai Experiment Animal Centre) were maintained under

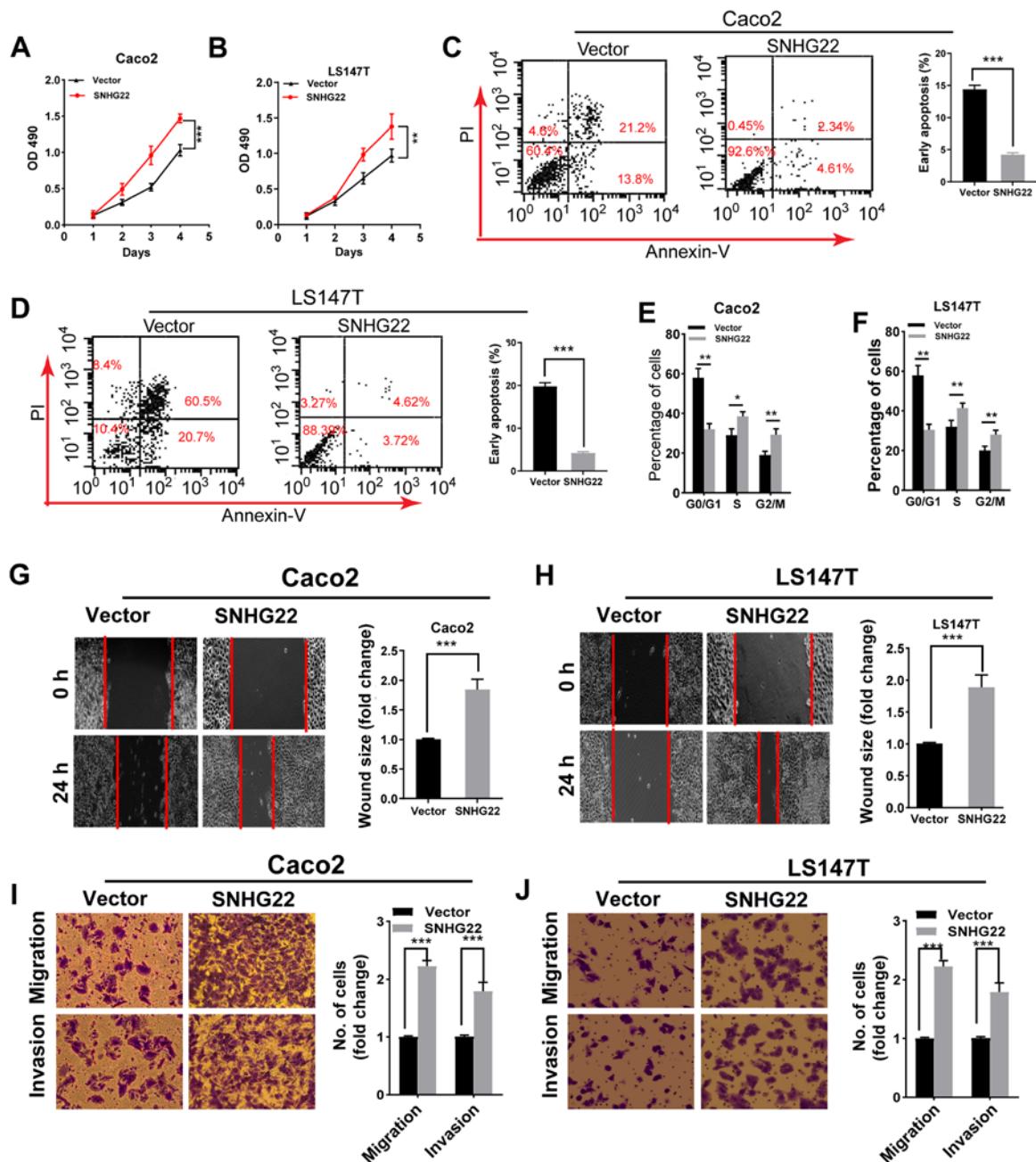


Figure 2. Overexpression of SNHG22 promotes colorectal cancer cell proliferation, apoptosis resistance, migration and invasion *in vitro*. Cell Counting Kit-8 assay analysis of the proliferative ability of (A) Caco2 and (B) LS147T cells transfected with the indicated vectors. Flow cytometric analysis of the (C and D) apoptotic rates and (E and F) cell cycle progression of Caco2 and LS147T cells transfected with the indicated vectors. Wound scratch analysis of the migration of (G) Caco2 and (H) LS147T cells transfected with the indicated vectors (magnification, x200). Transwell assay analysis of the migration and invasion of (I) Caco2 and (J) LS147T cells transfected with the indicated vectors (magnification, x200). Data are presented as the mean \pm SD from triplicate experiments. *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001. NC, negative control; OD, optical density; PI, propidium iodide; SNHG22, small nucleolar RNA host gene 22.

specific pathogen-free conditions and randomly subdivided into three subgroups. LoVo cells that had been stably infected with Lv-shNC, Lv-sh#1 and Lv-sh#2 vectors were harvested, and 6×10^6 cells were injected subcutaneously into the dorsal flank region of each mouse. Tumor growth was measured every 5 days, and was calculated using the following formula: $\text{Volume} = (\text{width}^2 \times \text{length}) / 2$. Euthanasia was performed by intraperitoneal injection of 200 mg/kg pentobarbital (17). Subsequently, the weight of each tumor was evaluated, and the tumor samples were processed for RT-qPCR, western blotting and immunohistochemistry (IHC). The present study

was carried out according to the National Institutes of Health Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (18).

Hematoxylin-eosin (HE) staining and IHC. The tumors from the nude mice were fixed in 10% paraformaldehyde at 4°C for 12 h, and then dehydrated in different concentrations of ethanol, permeabilized using xylene and embedded in paraffin. The paraffin-embedded tumor tissues were then sliced (0.5 μm), rehydrated, and were stained with HE at 4°C for 10 min and sealed with neutral gum. For IHC assessment of E2F3 and Ki-67 in colorectal tumor tissues from the nude mice, the DAKO

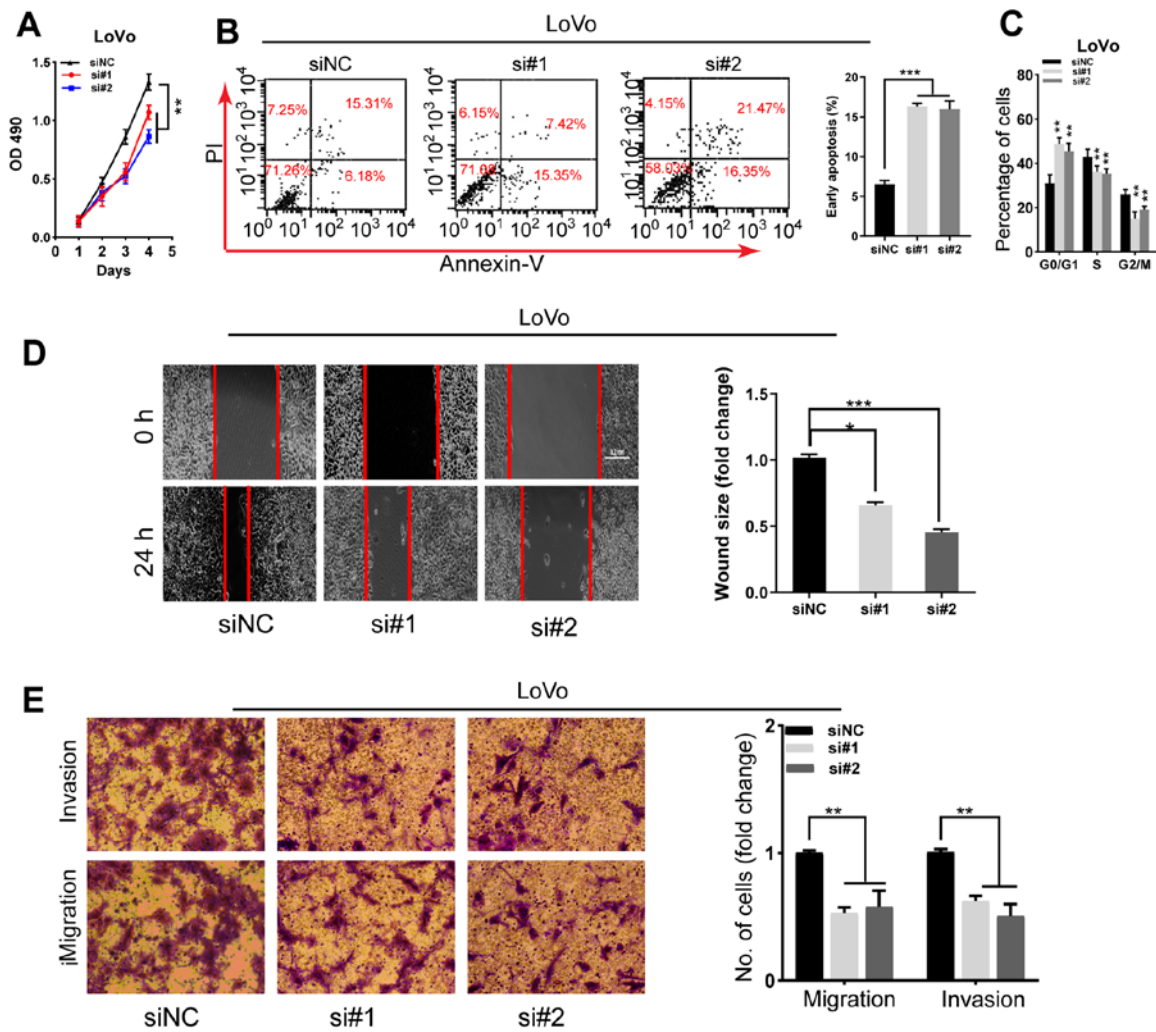


Figure 3. Knockdown of SNHG22 inhibits colorectal cancer cell proliferation, apoptosis resistance, migration and invasion *in vitro*. (A) Cell Counting Kit-8 assay analysis of the proliferative ability of LoVo cells after transfection with the indicated sequences. Flow cytometric analysis of the (B) apoptotic rates and (C) cell cycle progression of LoVo cells after transfection with the indicated sequences. (D) Wound scratch analysis of the migration of LoVo cells after transfection with the indicated sequences (magnification, x200). (E) Transwell invasion assay analysis of the invasion of LoVo cells after transfection with the indicated sequences (magnification, x200). Data are presented as the mean \pm SD from triplicate experiments. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ as indicated or vs. siNC. NC, negative control; OD, optical density; PI, propidium iodide; si, small interfering; SNHG22, small nucleolar RNA host gene 22.

Envision system (Dako; Agilent Technologies, Inc.) was used. Briefly, after paraffin-embedded sections of tumor tissues were heated at 60°C, the sections were incubated with primary antibodies against E2F3 (1:200; cat. no. ab50917; Abcam) and Ki-67 (1:1,000; cat. no. ab279653; Abcam) overnight at 4°C. Then, the sections were incubated with biotin-labeled secondary antibodies (1:1,000; cat. no. ab205718; Abcam) at 37°C for 20 min. Under a light microscope, IHC staining scores for E2F3 were obtained by multiplying the intensity (0, negative; 1, low; 2, medium; and 3, high) with the extent of staining (0, 0%; 1, 0-10%; 2, 10-50%; 3, 50-75%; 4, >75%); the final scores were between 0-12. For evaluation of Ki67, the number of positive cells was calculated in three representative areas of high staining.

Bioinformatics and statistical analyses. IncLocator (19) was used to analyze lncRNA subcellular locations. CPAT (<http://lilab.research.bcm.edu/cpat/index.php>) and LNCipedia (<https://lncipedia.org>) were used to analyze the protein coding probability. The online tools TargetScan (<http://www.targetscan.org/>), miRwalk ([\[uni-heidelberg.de\]\(http://mirwalk.umm.uni-heidelberg.de\)\), miRTarbase \(<http://mirtarbase.mbc.nctu.edu.tw/index.html>\), miRDB \(<http://www.mirdb.org/>\), and starBase \(<http://starbase.sysu.edu.cn/index.php>\) were used to analyze potential target genes of miR-128-3p. Analysis of data from The Cancer Genome Atlas \(TCGA\)-colon adenocarcinoma \(COAD\) \(n=267\) was conducted using starBase and UALCAN \(<http://ualcan.path.uab.edu/index.html>\) online tools. All data are presented as the mean \$\pm\$ standard deviation from triplicate experiments. Regarding comparisons, Student's t-test \(two groups\) or one-way ANOVA with Scheffe test \(multiple groups\) was conducted as appropriate. To compare SNHG22 expression levels in TT, ANT and CRA samples, paired samples were analyzed using a paired Student's t-test and independent samples were analyzed using unpaired Student's t-tests, after which, a Bonferroni correction was applied. To compare E2F3 and Ki-67 staining scores in mice tumor samples, Kruskal-Wallis and Dunn's post hoc test was used. Correlations were calculated using Spearman's correlation analysis. The survival curves were constructed using the Kaplan-Meier method and were analyzed using the log-rank](http://mirwalk.umm.</p>
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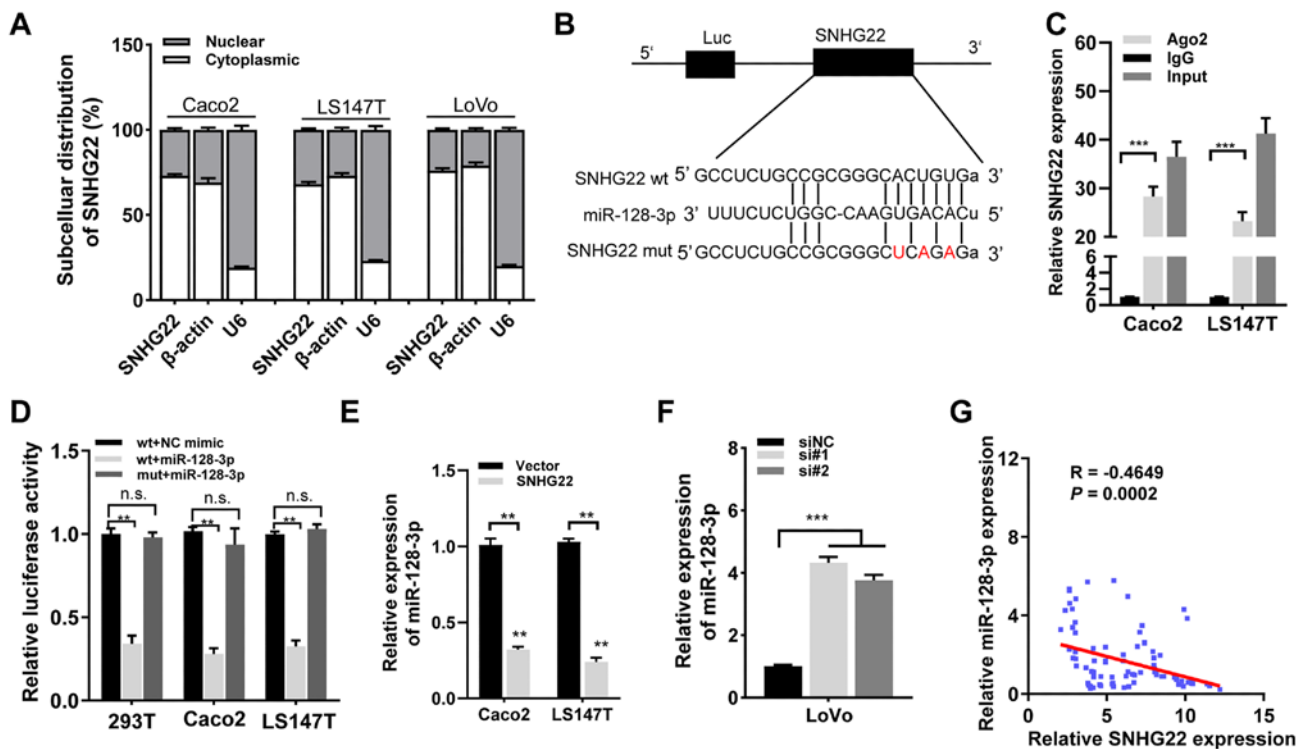


Figure 4. SNHG22 functions as a competing endogenous RNA to regulate miR-128-3p expression in CRC. (A) Subcellular localization of SNHG22 in CRC cell lines (Caco2, LS147T and LoVo). β -Actin and U6 served as cytoplasmic and nuclear localization markers, respectively. (B) Predicted binding sites of miR-128-3p to the SNHG22 sequence. (C) RNA immunoprecipitation assay was performed with an antibody against Ago2 or IgG in Caco2 and LS147T cell lines. (D) Luciferase activity of 293T, Caco2 and LS147T cell lines co-transfected with miR-128-3p mimic (or NC mimic) and luciferase reporters containing SNHG22 wt or SNHG22 mut transcript was analyzed. (E and F) Reverse transcription-quantitative PCR analysis of the expression levels of miR-128-3p in CRC cells after transfection with the indicated vectors and sequences. (G) Negative correlation between SNHG22 and miR-128-3p expression in human CRC tissues from the Zhengzhou cohort (Spearman's correlation analysis; $R = -0.4649$, $P = 0.0002$). Data are presented as the mean \pm SD from triplicate experiments. ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$. Ago2, Argonaute2; CRC, colorectal cancer; EV, empty vector; miR, microRNA; mut, mutant; NC, negative control; n.s., not significant; si, small interfering; SNHG22, small nucleolar RNA host gene 22; wt, wild-type.

test. Crude and adjusted hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using Cox proportional hazards modeling. Potential confounders were included in the multivariate analysis at a significance level of $P < 0.15$, as determined by univariate analysis. All statistical analyses were conducted using the PASW Statistics 19.0 software program (SPSS, Inc.) and GraphPad Prism version 8.0 (GraphPad, Inc.). $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

SNHG22 is upregulated in CRC tissues and cell lines, and is associated with poor prognosis in patients with CRC. To investigate SNHG22 expression levels in CRC, RT-qPCR analysis was performed to examine SNHG22 levels in TT and ANT colorectal samples ($n = 93$ pairs) and human CRA samples ($n = 32$). SNHG22 expression was significantly higher in TTs compared with that in CRA tissues and ANT samples (Fig. 1A). Additionally, high SNHG22 expression was significantly associated with advanced T stage (Fig. 1B), lymph node metastasis (Fig. 1C), distant metastasis (Fig. 1D), advanced clinical stage (Fig. 1E), and poor disease-free survival (DFS) and overall survival (OS) (Fig. 1F and G). Data from TCGA confirmed these results (Fig. 1H and I). Multivariate Cox regression analysis validated high SNHG22 expression as a predictor of

poor DFS (HR, 1.68; 95% CI, 1.04-2.71) and OS (HR, 1.45; 95% CI, 1.02-2.06; Table I). High SNHG22 expression was also confirmed in the CRC cell lines (LS147T, LoVo, Caco2, SW480, HT-29 and SW620) compared with that in the FHC cell line (Fig. 1J). These results indicated that SNHG22 was highly expressed in CRC tissues and cell lines, and may be associated with poor survival in CRC. Furthermore, the coding potential of SNHG22 was calculated using CPAT and LNCipedia; the results revealed that SNHG22 had very low coding probability, thus indicating that it may be a ncRNA (Fig. S1).

Overexpression of SNHG22 stimulates CRC cell proliferation, apoptosis resistance, migration, and invasion in vitro. To investigate the role of SNHG22 in the progression of CRC cells, gain-of-function experiments were performed using the Caco2 and LS147T cell lines because both cell lines had low SNHG22 expression levels. SNHG22 expression was significantly enhanced after the cells had been transfected with the SNHG22 vector (Fig. S2A). Functionally, upregulating SNHG22 expression promoted the proliferation, G₂/M phase arrest and apoptosis resistance of both cell lines (Figs. 2A-F and S2B). Furthermore, the wound scratch and Transwell assays demonstrated a marked enhancement in the migratory and invasive ability of SNHG22-overexpressing cells (Fig. 2G-J). These data indicated that SNHG22 overexpression may promote CRC cell proliferation, apoptosis resistance, migration and invasion.

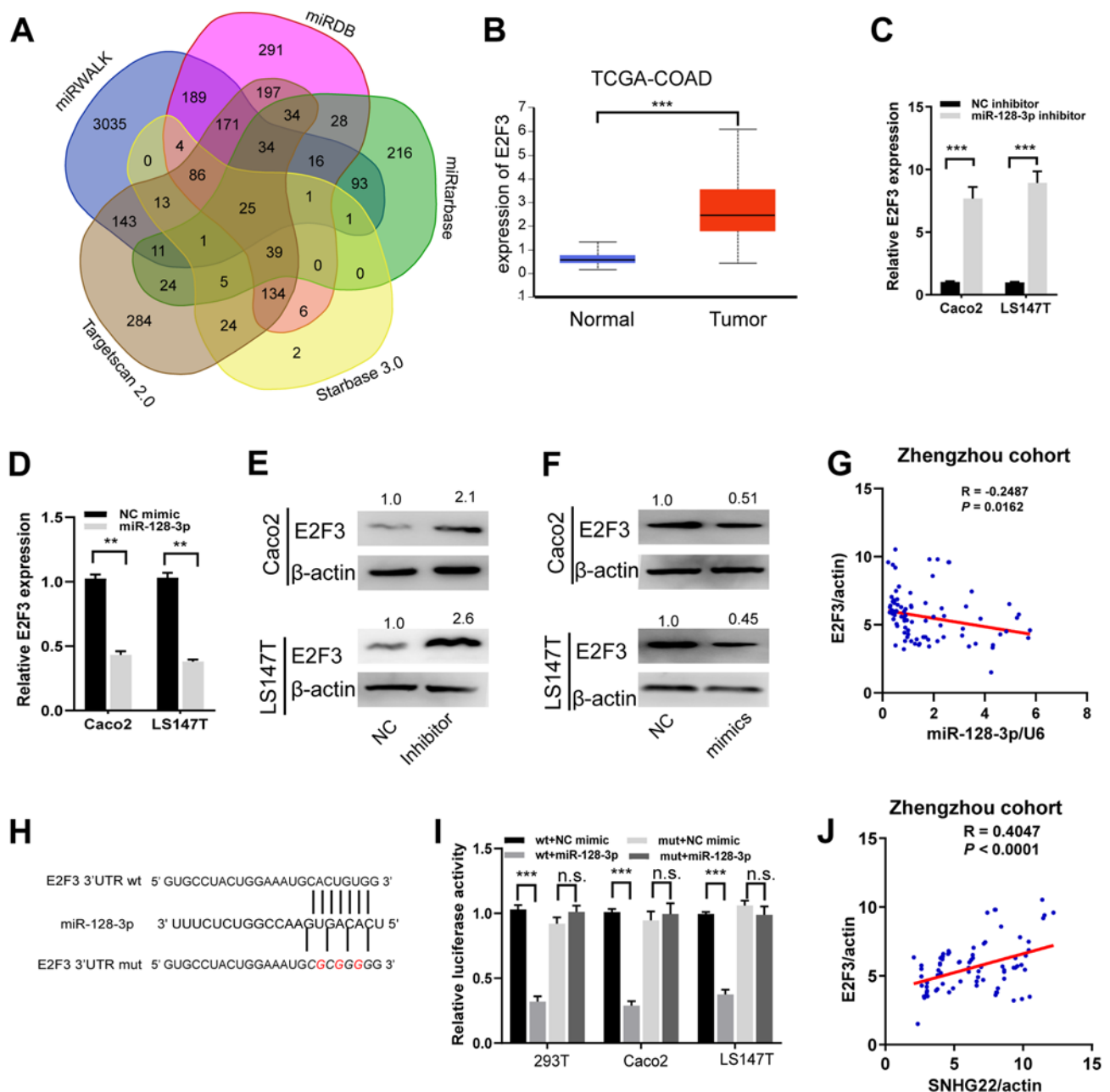


Figure 5. miR-128-3p targets and regulates E2F3. (A) A Venn diagram showing the number of genes identified as potential targets of miR-128-3p. (B) Expression levels of E2F3 in tumor and unmatched normal tissues in TCGA-COAD dataset. (C and D) Reverse transcription-quantitative PCR and (E and F) western blot analysis of the mRNA and protein expression levels of E2F3 in Caco2 and LS147T cells after transfection with the indicated sequences. Protein expression levels were semi-quantified by normalization against β -actin with ImageJ. (G) A significant inverse association was detected between miR-128-3p and E2F3 mRNA expression in human CRC tissues from the Zhengzhou cohort ($R = -0.2487$, $P = 0.0162$). (H) miR-128-3p putative binding sites and corresponding mutant sequence of E2F3. (I) Dual-luciferase reporter assays in CRC cell lines co-transfected with miR-128-3p mimic and luciferase reporters containing wt or mut E2F3 transcripts. The relative luciferase activity was normalized to the *Renilla* luciferase activity. (J) A positive correlation between SNHG22 and E2F3 expression in human CRC tissues from Zhengzhou cohort ($R = 0.4047$, $P < 0.0001$). Data are presented as the mean \pm SD from triplicate experiments. ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$. COAD, colon adenocarcinoma; CRC, colorectal cancer; E2F3, E2F transcription factor 3; miR, microRNA; mut, mutant; NC, negative control; n.s., not significant; TCGA, The Cancer Genome Atlas; UTR, untranslated region; wt, wild-type.

Knockdown of SNHG22 inhibits CRC cell proliferation, apoptosis resistance, migration, and invasion *in vitro*. To determine whether silencing SNHG22 would affect CRC cell biological function, two parallel siRNAs targeting SNHG22 (i.e., si#1 and si#2) were used for the knockdown experiments. RT-qPCR confirmed the knockdown efficiency of both siRNAs in the LoVo cell line (Fig. S3A). The results of CCK-8 assay and flow cytometry demonstrated a marked decrease in LoVo cell proliferation, G₂/M phase arrest and apoptosis resistance

in cells with SNHG22 knockdown (Figs. 3A-C and S3B). Furthermore, the wound scratch and Transwell assays indicating that silencing SNHG22 attenuated LoVo cell migratory and invasive ability (Fig. 3D and E). These data indicated that knocking down SNHG22 may inhibit CRC cell proliferation, migration and invasion.

SNHG22 functions as a competing endogenous RNA (ceRNA) to regulate miR-128-3p expression in CRC cells. As the

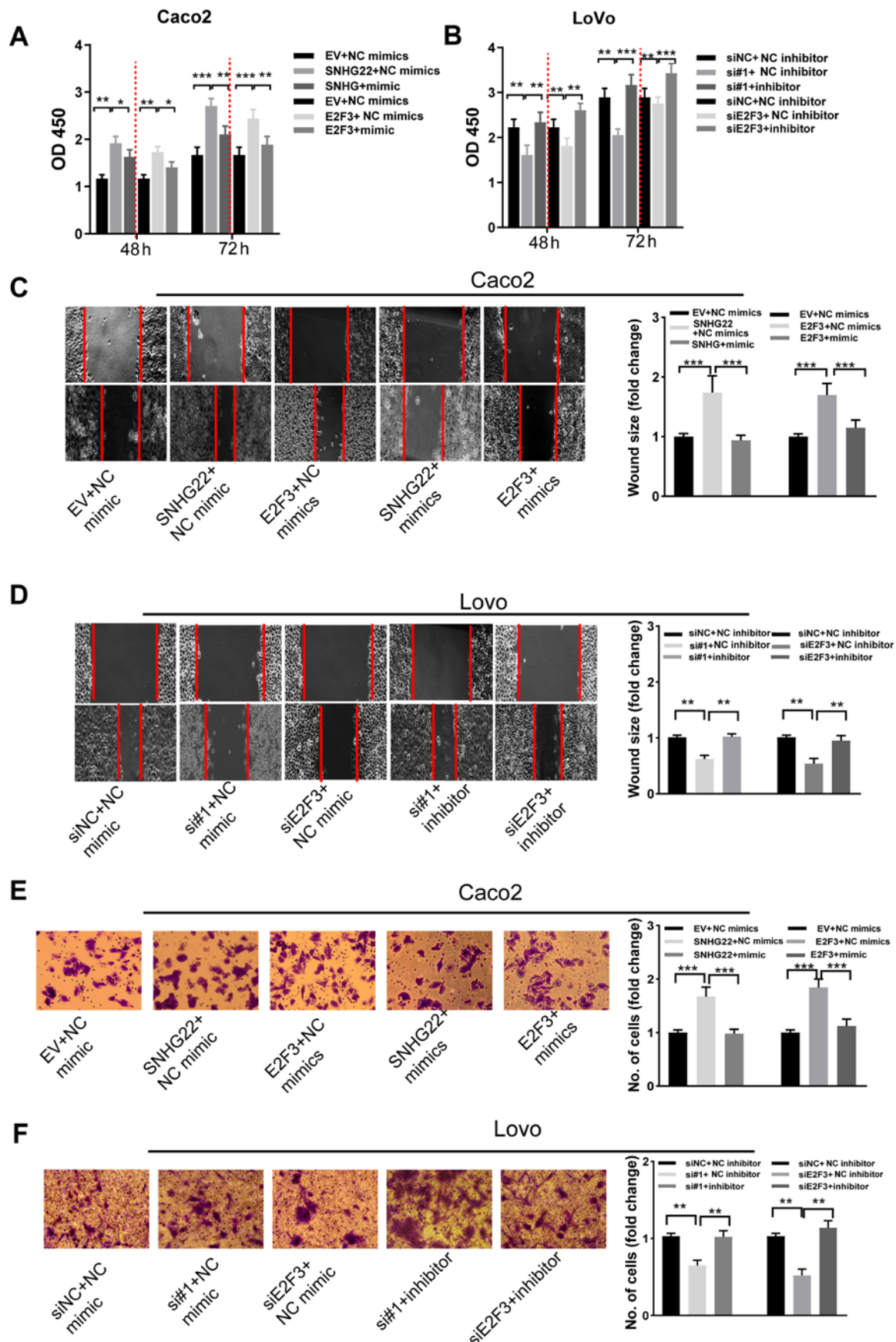


Figure 6. SNHG22 exerts its function by inhibiting the miR-128-3p/E2F3 axis in CRC cells. Cell Counting Kit-8 assay analysis of the proliferative ability of (A) Caco2 and (B) LoVo cells after transfection with the indicated vectors and sequences. Wound scratch analysis of the migratory ability of (C) Caco2 and (D) LoVo cells after transfection with the indicated vectors and sequences (magnification, x200). Transwell assay analysis of the invasive ability of (E) Caco2 and (F) LoVo cells after transfection with the indicated vectors and sequences (magnification, x200). Data are presented as the mean \pm SD from triplicate experiments. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$. E2F3, E2F transcription factor 3; EV, empty vector; miR, microRNA; NC, negative control; OD, optical density; si, small interfering; SNHG22, small nucleolar RNA host gene 22.

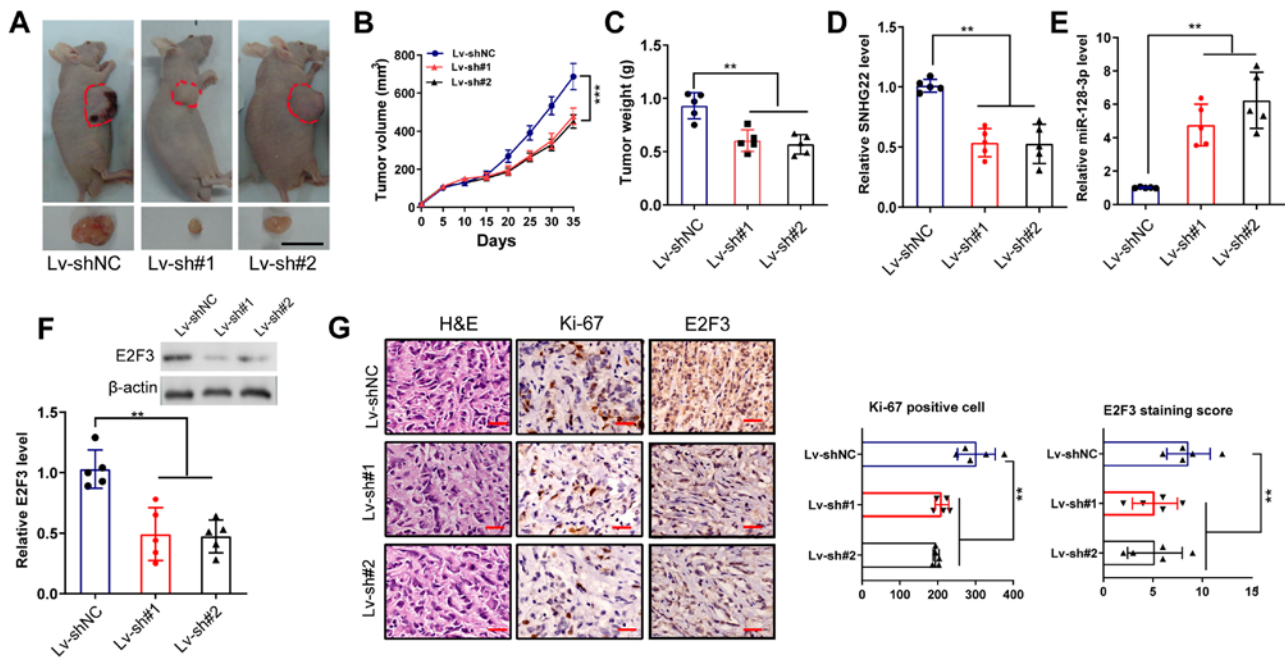


Figure 7. Knockdown of SNHG22 inhibits tumor xenograft growth of CRC *in vivo*. (A) LoVo cells were inoculated in BALB/c nude mice (n=5/group) to establish subcutaneous xenograft tumors, and images of the dissected tumors were captured. Scale bar, 10 mm. Effects of SNHG22 knockdown in LoVo cells on (B) tumor volume and (C) tumor weight in the subcutaneous xenograft mouse models. (D and E) Reverse transcription-quantitative PCR and (F) western blot analysis of the expression levels of SNHG22, miR-128-3p and E2F3 in the subcutaneous xenograft mouse models. (G) Immunohistochemical analysis of the expression levels of Ki-67 and E2F3 in the subcutaneous xenograft mouse models. Scale bar, 100 μ m. Data are presented as the mean \pm SD from triplicate experiments. **P<0.01, ***P<0.001. E2F3, E2F transcription factor 3; HE, hematoxylin and eosin; Lv, lentivirus; miR, microRNA; NC, negative control; sh, short hairpin; SNHG22, small nucleolar RNA host gene 22.

subcellular localization of lncRNAs can indicate their function, the results from lncLocator (19) demonstrated that SNHG22 was preferentially localized in the cytoplasm (Fig. S4). Subsequent cellular fractionation experiments confirmed this in CRC cells (Caco2, LS174T and LoVo; Fig. 4A). The starBase v3.0 findings indicated that SNHG22 contains complementary binding sites to miR-128-3p seed regions (Fig. 4B). To test this hypothesis, RIP experiments were performed with anti-Ago2 in Caco2 and LS174T cells, and observed enrichment of SNHG22 with the Ago2 antibody was detected (Fig. 4C), indicating that SNHG22 had complementary binding sites to miR-128-3p and directly bound to miR-128-3p. To explore whether SNHG22 is regulated by miR-128-3p, dual-luciferase reporter plasmids were constructed containing wt or mut putative binding sites of SNHG22 transcripts. Luciferase activity was markedly reduced in 293T cells that had been co-transfected with SNHG22 wt and miR-128-3p mimic compared with those transfected with SNHG22 wt and NC mimic. However, no statistical changes in luciferase activity were observed in cells transfected with the mut reporter. These results were confirmed in the Caco2 and LS174T cell lines (Fig. 4D). Furthermore, RT-qPCR revealed that SNHG22 overexpression significantly decreased miR-128-3p expression levels in CRC cells, whereas silencing SNHG22 enhanced miR-128-3p expression (Fig. 4E and F). SNHG22 expression had a significant inverse relationship with miR-128-3p expression in human CRC tissues from the Zhengzhou cohort (Fig. 4G). These findings demonstrated that SNHG22 may act as a miR-128-3p sponge in CRC.

miR-128-3p targets and regulates E2F3. Five independent algorithmic programs were used to define putative

targets of miR-128-3p, and identified 25 common predicted targets (Fig. 5A). Among these, E2F3 was selected because TCGA-COAD data indicated that E2F3 can enhance CRC progression and may be associated with tumor (Figs. 5B, and S5A and B). After successfully transfecting miR-128-3p mimics and inhibitor into CRC cells (Fig. S5C and D), it was revealed that miR-128-3p overexpression markedly decreased the mRNA and protein expression levels of E2F3 in Caco2 and LS174T cells, whereas silencing miR-128-3p enhanced the expression levels of E2F3 (Fig. 5C-F). Moreover, Spearman's correlation analysis identified a significant inverse relationship between the expression levels of E2F3 mRNA and miR-128-3p in human CRC tissues from the Zhengzhou cohort (Fig. 5G). To determine if E2F3 is an authentic target of miR-128-3p, luciferase reporter gene constructs were generated wherein the E2F3 3'UTR sequences were fused with the *Renilla* luciferase coding sequence (Fig. 5H). The upregulation of miR-128-3p significantly decreased the luciferase activity of the E2F3 wt 3'UTR. (Fig. 5I). Nevertheless, altering miR-128-3p expression had no significant effects on the mut construct (Fig. 5I). In addition, E2F3 mRNA expression had a meaningful positive relationship with SNHG22 in human CRC tissues from the Zhengzhou cohort (Fig. 5J). These data suggested that E2F3 could be a direct target of miR-128-3p in CRC cells.

SNHG22 exerts its function by inhibiting the miR-128-3p/E2F3 axis in CRC cells. Functional rescue experiments were performed to examine whether the miR-128-3p/E2F3 axis mediates the biological roles of SNHG22 in CRC cells. The results of RT-qPCR analyses confirmed the transfection efficiencies of E2F3 overexpression and siRNA vectors in

CRC cells (Fig. S6A and B). SNHG22 or E2F3 overexpression stimulated Caco2 cell proliferation, apoptosis resistance, migration and invasion, whereas upregulating miR-128-3p reversed these effects. By contrast, knocking down SNHG22 or E2F3 significantly weakened the LoVo cell malignant phenotype; nevertheless, these inhibitory effects were attenuated by co-transfection with miR-128-3p inhibitors (Figs. 6A-F, and S6C and D). These results indicated that the miR-128-3p/E2F3 axis reversed the stimulatory effects of SNHG22 on the proliferative, migratory and invasive capacity of CRC cells.

Knockdown of SNHG22 inhibits CRC tumor xenograft growth *in vivo*. A tumor xenograft assay was performed to confirm the roles of SNHG22 in CRC growth *in vivo*. As shown in Fig. 7A-C, compared with in the Lv-shNC group, the tumor size, volume and weight in mice in the Lv-sh#1 and Lv-sh#2 groups were markedly reduced ($P < 0.01$). Furthermore, RT-qPCR verified the decreased expression levels of SNHG22 and E2F3, and the increased expression levels of miR-128-3p in tumors from the Lv-sh#1 and Lv-sh#2 groups compared with those in the shNC group (Fig. 7D-F). Immunohistochemistry showed that tumors from the Lv-sh#1 and Lv-sh#2 groups had decreased expression levels of Ki-67 and E2F3 staining compared with those in tumors from the shNC group (Fig. 7G).

Discussion

Accumulating evidence has recently revealed that the dysregulation of lncRNAs serves an essential role in the development and invasion of human cancer, including CRC (20,21). The present study revealed that SNHG22 expression was significantly elevated in CRC tissues and cell lines. High levels of SNHG22 expression were significantly associated with unfavorable clinicopathological characteristics and worse survival in patients with CRC. Functionally, ectopic SNHG22 overexpression drove proliferation, apoptosis resistance, migration and invasion in CRC cell lines. Knocking down SNHG22 inhibited xenograft tumor growth *in vivo*. The present study confirmed that SNHG22 performed its tumor-promoting function by sponging miR-128-3p, and enhancing the expression and activity of E2F3. To the best of our knowledge, the present results are the first to clarify that SNHG22 acts as an oncogene in CRC, and that it may be used as a potential therapeutic target for this disease.

The current anatomically based TNM staging system cannot precisely distinguish the risk of recurrence/distant metastasis in patients with CRC; therefore, it is essential to identify novel prognostic biomarkers. The dysregulation of lncRNAs in various human tumors is associated with excellent or poor survival, thus making them promising prognostic biomarkers (22,23). For example, SNHG7 expression has been reported to be enhanced in CRC tissues compared with that in non-cancerous tissues, and this high expression was related to aggressive pathological characteristics, such as TNM stage, lymphatic metastasis and distant metastasis, as well as poor prognosis (9,10). The upregulation of Pvt1 oncogene has also been reported to indicate poor survival in several types of cancer, including CRC (23). Some researchers have reported upregulated SNHG22 expression in EOC, PTC and clear cell renal cell carcinoma, and high

SNHG22 expression may indicate poor prognosis in these three human malignancies (12,14,24). The present study first explored the expression patterns of SNHG22 in CRC TTs and ANTs, and in CRA tissues, and revealed that SNHG22 expression was upregulated in the order of ANTs > CRA tissues > TTs. High SNHG22 expression levels were associated with advanced T stage, node involvement, metastasis and poor survival in patients with CRC. Therefore, SNHG22 may serve as an independent prognostic indicator in patients with CRC.

As an oncogene, SNHG22 may serve critical roles in tumor advancement processes; for example, it was shown to be highly expressed in EOC, and to stimulate EOC cell proliferation, invasion and chemotherapy resistance by sponging miR-2467 to facilitate galectin-1 expression in EOC cells (11). Fang *et al* (13) observed that, in breast cancer, SNHG22 facilitated tumor progression by sequestering miR-324-3p and subsequently upregulating SDS3 homolog, SIN3A corepressor complex component. The present study also examined the effects of SNHG22 on the phenotype of CRC cells, and revealed that SNHG22 promoted CRC cell proliferation, apoptosis resistance, invasion and migration *in vitro*. Knocking down SNHG22 *in vivo* inhibited xenograft tumor growth. All these results implicate SNHG22 as a possible critical oncogenic lncRNA in CRC.

Most cytoplasmic lncRNAs exert their regulatory effects on gene expression by functioning as ceRNAs, regulating miRNAs by competitively binding their target sites on protein-coding mRNA molecules (25,26). For example, acting as a ceRNA, MIR17HG has been reported to base its biological behaviors on a sequence-specific interaction with miR-17-5p, thereby augmenting the biological roles of mRNA targets (5). Chen *et al* (27) reported that the lncRNA up-regulated in colorectal cancer liver metastasis promoted the invasion of CRC cell lines by sponging miR-215. Based on bioinformatics analyses and experimental assays, the present study demonstrated that SNHG22 was preferentially localized to the cytoplasm. Furthermore, it was confirmed that SNHG22 could sponge miR-128-3p in CRC, and the dual-luciferase reporter assay indicated that SNHG22 may interact with miR-128-3p and hinder its biological roles. miR-128-3p has been reported to function as a tumor suppressor in several types of human cancer (28-32), and may be involved in cell proliferation, the cell cycle and chemosensitivity. It has been suggested that miR-128-3p may enhance the chemosensitivity of oxaliplatin-resistant CRC cells by targeting BMI1 proto-oncogene, polycomb ring finger and ATP-binding cassette subfamily C member 5 (30). Moreover, nanocomplexes loaded with miR-128-3p elevated chemotherapy roles through dual targeting, and silencing PI3K-AKT and MEK-ERK pathway activity in CRC cell lines (29).

As a ceRNA, the function of lncRNAs depends on the miRNA target gene. Using five online databases, E2F3 was predicted as a potential target of miR-128-3p. This hypothesis was validated with luciferase reporter assays. The results revealed that miR-128-3p overexpression inhibited the E2F3 wt 3'UTR luciferase activity, but did not change that of the E2F3 mut 3'UTR. Furthermore, miR-128-3p overexpression inhibited E2F3 mRNA and protein expression levels, whereas silencing miR-128-3p elevated them, suggesting that E2F3

could be a direct target of miR-128-3p in CRC cells. Further functional rescue experiments validated the hypothesis that *SNHG22* may regulate CRC proliferation and invasion by competitively sponging miR-128-3p and restoring *E2F3* activity. Recent studies have revealed that *E2F3* may serve an essential role in regulating human cancer cell proliferation, apoptosis and chemosensitivity (33,34).

In conclusion, the results of the present study revealed that, as an oncogenic lncRNA in CRC, *SNHG22* was upregulated and related to poor survival in patients with CRC. Functional and mechanistic analyses demonstrated that *SNHG22* promoted CRC tumorigenesis and metastasis by sponging miR-128-3p, leading to elevated expression of *E2F3*. These findings may provide novel insights into the development of therapeutics for CRC.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request or from the TCGA repository (<https://portal.gdc.cancer.gov/>).

Authors' contributions

LFZ, JNY, CFW and XYD conceived and designed the present study. JNY, YLL, HNZ and XYD performed the experiments. JNY, CFW, XYD and YZZ analyzed and interpreted the data. JNY, CFW and LFZ wrote, reviewed and/or revised the manuscript. JNY and LFZ confirm the authenticity of all the raw data. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The present study involving human tissues was approved by the Ethics Committee of Zhengzhou University (approval no. 2011110402). All patients provided written informed consent prior to their inclusion within the study. The research has been carried out in accordance with the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki. All animal experiments were approved by the Committee of the Ethics of Animal Experiments of Zhengzhou University (approval no. 20180376).

Patient consent for publication

All patients included in the present study have provided consent for both participation and publication.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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