

MicroRNA-330 inhibited cell proliferation and enhanced chemosensitivity to 5-fluorouracil in colorectal cancer by directly targeting thymidylate synthase

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Abstract. Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most common cancer in males and the second most common in females, worldwide. Currently, 5-fluorouracil (5-FU)-mediated chemotherapy is the adjuvant treatment for patients with CRC following surgical resection. However, a number of patients with CRC develop 5-FU resistance, which is a major challenge for the effective treatment of cancer. Therefore, it is important to investigate the molecular mechanisms underlying chemoresistance and the therapeutic treatments that may improve the treatment of CRC. The present study demonstrated that microRNA (miR)-330 was significantly downregulated in CRC tissues and cell lines. Ectopic miR-330 expression decreased cell proliferation and enhanced cell chemosensitivity to 5-FU via the cell apoptosis pathway in CRC. In addition, thymidylate synthase (*TYMS*) was revealed to be a direct target gene of miR-330 in CRC. Knockdown of *TYMS* inhibited CRC cell proliferation, and enhanced cell chemosensitivity to 5-FU by promoting cell apoptosis. In conclusion, the results of the present study indicated that miR-330 targeted *TYMS* to inhibit the proliferation and enhance the chemosensitivity of CRC cells to 5-FU by promoting cell apoptosis. The present study provided important insight into the molecular mechanism underlying 5-FU-mediated chemoresistance and a novel therapeutic strategy for the enhancement of efficacy in CRC treatment.

Introduction

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most common types of malignancy, it is the third most common cancer in males and the second most common in females, worldwide (1). In 2015 it was estimated that there would be 93,090 novel cases of

CRC and 49,700 CRC-associated mortalities in the USA (2). The molecular mechanism underlying CRC carcinogenesis and progression involves numerous factors, including genetic instability, hereditary components, increased age, male gender, increased intake of fat, alcohol or red meat, obesity, smoking and a lack of physical exercise (3-5). Currently, the standard therapeutic treatments for CRC are surgical resection, radiotherapy and chemotherapy (6). Despite progress in the development of treatments for CRC, the 5-year overall survival rate has not improved significantly (7-9). The poor prognosis of CRC is associated with an advanced stage of cancer and tumor recurrence and metastasis following surgical resection (10). Patients with advanced stage CRC and metastasis have been treated with 5-fluorouracil (5-FU)-associated chemotherapy, following surgery (11). However, not every case of CRC responds to 5-FU based chemotherapy and the response rate to this treatment is only between 10 and 20% (12). Therefore, overcoming chemoresistance, improving the chemosensitivity of CRC and enhancing the curative effect of chemotherapy, is required for the treatment of CRC.

A number of previous studies have demonstrated that microRNAs (miRNAs) are downregulated in numerous types of human cancer, including CRC (13-15). miRNAs are endogenous, non-protein-coding small RNAs, 18-25 nucleotides in length (16). miRNAs serve important regulatory roles in human, animal, plant and DNA viruses by binding to the 3'untranslated regions (3'UTRs) of target mRNAs, resulting in mRNA degradation or translational repression at the translational or post-transcriptional levels (17,18). miRNAs regulate the expression of $\geq 20\%$ of human genes, and contribute to a variety of important physiological and pathological processes including, cell cycle, proliferation, migration, invasion, apoptosis, differentiation and development (18-20). A previous study demonstrated that miRNAs are able to function as oncogenes by repressing the expression of tumor target suppressor genes, or tumor suppressors by repressing the expression of target oncogenes (21). Furthermore, miRNAs have previously been identified to serve important functions in the regulation of chemoresistance (22,23). This suggested that miRNAs may be novel potential therapeutic targets for chemoresistance of CRC.

The present study revealed that miRNA (miR)-330 was significantly downregulated in CRC tissues and cell lines. In addition, miR-330 inhibited CRC cell proliferation and

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enhanced the chemosensitivity of CRC cells to 5-FU by increasing the rate of CRC cell apoptosis induced by 5-FU. Furthermore, thymidylate synthase (*TYMS*) was identified as a direct target gene of miR-330 in CRC. These results have therapeutic implications and may be exploited for further treatment of CRC.

Materials and methods

Clinical samples. The present study was approved by the Ethics Committee of The Military General Hospital of Beijing PLA (Beijing, China). Written informed consent was obtained from all patients, prior to enrollment in the present study. The patients with CRC had not received chemotherapy or radiotherapy prior to surgery. A total of 59 pairs of CRC tissues and their normal adjacent tissues (NATs) were obtained from patients with CRC, who underwent surgical resection at The Military General Hospital of Beijing PLA. CRC tissues and the NATs were rapidly frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored in at -80°C.

Cell culture and transfection. A total of four human CRC cell lines (HCT116, HT29, SW480 and SW620), the normal human colon epithelium cell line FHC and the HEK293T cell line were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA, USA). All cell lines were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium or RPMI-1640 supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (all Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA), 100 mg/ml penicillin and 100 mg/ml in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ at 37°C.

In order to investigate the function of miR-330 in CRC, CRC cells were transfected with miR-330 mimics or the negative scrambled control (NC), purchased from GenePharma, Inc. (Sunnyvale, CA, USA). Furthermore, *TYMS* small interfering (si)RNA and NC siRNA were obtained from Guangzhou RiboBio Co., Ltd. (Guangzhou, China) and transfected into CRC cells. The sequence of the miR-330 mimic was 5'-GCA AAG CAC ACG GCC UGC AGA GA-3' and the sequence of the miR-NC mimic was 5'-UUC UCC GAA CGU GUC ACG UTT-3'. The sequence of the *TYMS* siRNA was 5'-TAC GTCCAAGGTCGGGCAGGAAGA-3' and the NC siRNA sequence was 5'-AACAGGCACACGTCCCAGCGT-3'. Cell transfection was performed using Lipofectamine™ 2000 (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc), according to the manufacturer's protocol.

RNA isolation and reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR). Total RNA was isolated using TRIzol® reagent (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), according to the manufacturer's protocol. In order to detect miR-330 expression level, reverse transcription was performed using the TaqMan® MicroRNA Reverse Transcription kit (Applied Biosystems; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), followed by RT-qPCR using the TaqMan miRNA assay (Applied Biosystems; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), according to the manufacturer's protocol. The temperature protocol for reverse transcription was as follows: 16°C for 30 min; 42°C for 30 min; and 85°C for 5 min. The thermocycling conditions for qPCR were as follows: 95°C for 10 min; 40 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 15 sec and annealing at

60°C for 1 min; followed by a final elongation step at 72°C for 10 min.

For analysis of *TYMS* mRNA expression level, reverse transcription was performed using the M-MLV Reverse Transcription system (Promega Corp., Madison, WI, USA), according to the manufacturer's protocol. The temperature protocol for reverse transcription was as follows: 95°C for 2 min; 20 cycles of 94°C for 1 min, 55°C for 1 min and 72°C for 2 min; and 72°C for 5 min. Subsequently, SYBR®-Green Master mix was used to determine the mRNA expression level. The thermocycling conditions of qPCR were as follows: 95°C for 10 min; and 40 cycles of 95°C for 15 sec and 60°C for 1 min. U6 small nuclear RNA was used for normalization of miRNA expression and GADPH was used as an internal control for mRNA expression. RT-qPCR was performed using a 7500 Real-Time PCR system (Applied Biosystems; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The relative expression of miR-330a and *TYMS* was analyzed by use of the 2^{-ΔΔC_q} method (24). This assay was performed in triplicate and repeated three times.

CCK-8 assay. Cell proliferation rates were evaluated using the Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8; Dojindo Molecular Technologies, Inc., Kumamoto, Japan) assay. Cells were seeded into 96-well plates at a density of 3,000 cells/well. Subsequently, cells were transfected and incubated in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ at 37°C for 24-96 h. Every 24 h post-transfection, CCK-8 assays was performed. A total of 10 μl CCK8 assay solution was added to each well. Cells were incubated for 2 h at 37°C and the absorbance of each well was determined at 450 nm by an automatic multi-well spectrophotometer (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA). All experiments were performed in triplicate.

Chemosensitivity assay. Cells were seeded into 96-well plates at a density of 3,000 cells/well. Subsequently, cells were transfected and incubated for 48 h in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ at 37°C. Cells were then treated with 5-FU (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck Millipore, Darmstadt, Germany) at various concentrations (0-32 μM) at room temperature. Following incubation for a further 48 h, a chemosensitivity assay was performed using a CCK8 assay, as aforementioned. The dose-response curve was charted at various concentrations. All experiments were performed in triplicate.

Cell apoptosis assay. Cells were seeded into 6-well plates at a confluence of between 60 and 70%. Cells were transfected and incubated for 24 h in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ at 37°C. Cells were subsequently treated with 5-FU at a concentration of 8 μM. Following a 48-h incubation, the rate of cell apoptosis was determined by Annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC; BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA; cat. no. 556419) and propidium iodide (PI; BD Biosciences; cat. no. 556463) staining, according to the manufacturer's protocol. In brief, cells were harvested and washed with ice-cold PBS (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) three times. Cells were resuspended in 100 μl binding buffer, followed by treatment with 2 μl Annexin V-FITC and 5 μl of PI at room temperature. Following a 15 min incubation at room temperature in the dark, 400 μl of binding buffer was added and the mixture was

analyzed by flow cytometry (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) using FCS Express software (version 3.0; De Novo Software, Glendale, CA, USA).

Western blotting. Transfected cells were washed with ice-cold PBS three times and lysed with radioimmunoprecipitation assay lysis buffer (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology, Haimen, China) supplemented with protease inhibitors (Promega Corp.). Protein concentration was quantified using a bicinchoninic acid assay kit (Pierce; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Equal amounts of protein (20 μ g) were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, followed by transference to polyvinylidene difluoride membranes. The membranes were blocked in TBS-Tween-20 containing 5% non-fat dry milk for 2 h at room temperature, followed by incubation with primary antibodies overnight at 4°C. Subsequently, the membranes were incubated with the goat anti-mouse horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody (1:3,000 dilution; cat. no. sc-ab6789; Abcam, Cambridge, MA, USA) for 2 h at room temperature. Protein bands were visualized using enhanced chemiluminescence solution (Pierce; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The primary antibodies used in the present study were mouse anti-human monoclonal *TYMS* (cat. no. sc-33679) and mouse anti-human GADPH (cat. no. sc-59540) (both 1:1,000 dilution; both Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc., Dallas, TX, USA). GADPH was used as an internal control. Band intensities were imaged using the FluorChem imaging system (alpha innotec GmbH, Kasendorf, Germany) and analyzed using Image Lab version 5.2.1 (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.).

Dual-luciferase[®] reporter assay. The Dual-Luciferase Reporter assay (Promega Corporation) was performed in HEK293T cells. PGL3-TYMS-3'UTR wild-type (Wt) and PGL3-TYMS-3'UTR mutant (Mut) were purchased from GenePharma, Inc. Cells were seeded into 24-well plates at a confluence of between 60 and 70%. Following overnight incubation, cells were co-transfected with miR-330 mimics or NC, and PGL3-TYMS-3'UTR Wt or PGL3-TYMS-3'UTR Mut, using Lipofectamine 2000. The firefly and *Renilla* luciferase activities were determined by Dual-Luciferase reporter assay 48 h following transfection. Luciferase activity was measured at a wavelength of 560 nm using an xMark[™] Microplate Absorbance Spectrophotometer (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.). *Renilla* luciferase activities were used as an internal control. All experiments were performed in triplicate.

Statistical analysis. Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation, and compared with the Student's *t*-test or a one-way analysis of the variance using SPSS 16.0 statistical software (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Two-tailed $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

miR-330 expression level in CRC tissues and cell lines. In order to investigate whether miR-330 was downregulated in CRC tissues, the miR-330 expression level was determined by RT-qPCR in CRC tissues and paired NATs. As presented in Fig. 1A, miR-330 was significantly downregulated in CRC tissues compared with paired NATs ($P < 0.05$). Furthermore,

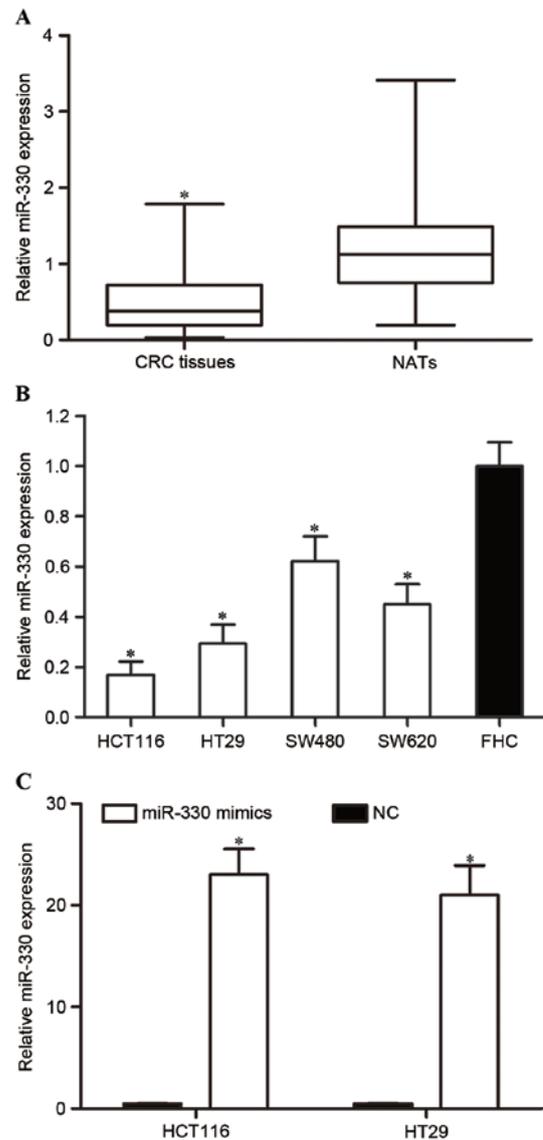


Figure 1. The expression level of miR-330 in CRC tissues. (A) miR-330 was downregulated in CRC tissues compared with matched NATs. (B) The expression level of miR-330 was decreased in CRC cell lines compared with the FHC cell line. (C) miR-330 was significantly upregulated in HCT119 and HT29 cells following transfection with miR-330 mimics. * $P < 0.05$ compared with their respective controls. miR-330, microRNA-330; CRC, colorectal cancer; NATs, normal adjacent tissues; NC, negative control.

the expression level of miR-330 was evaluated in CRC and FHC cell lines. Consistent with the result that the miR-330 expression level was decreased in CRC tissues, miR-330 was downregulated in the HCT116, HT29, SW480 and SW620 cell lines, compared with the FHC cell line (all $P < 0.05$; Fig. 1B). These findings suggested that miR-330 may act as a tumor suppressor in CRC.

HCT116 and HT29 expression levels were lower compared with SW480 and SW620 expression levels. Therefore, the present study transfected miR-330 mimics or NC into HCT116 and HT29 cells in order to explore the functions of miR-330 in CRC cells. RT-qPCR was performed to determine the miR-330 expression level following transfection. As presented in Fig. 1C, miR-330 was significantly upregulated in miR-330 mimic transfected HCT116 and HT29 cells, compared with in NC cells (both $P < 0.05$).

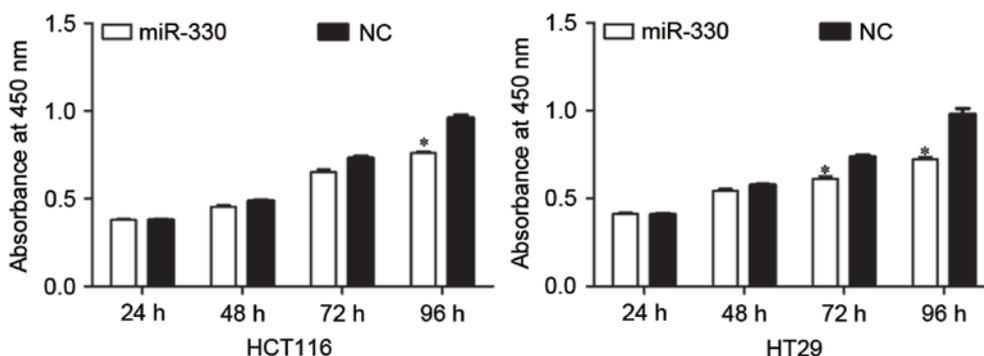


Figure 2. CCK8 assays revealed that the upregulation of miR-330 resulted in the growth inhibition of HCT116 and HT29 cells. * $P < 0.05$ compared with the NC. CCK-8, Cell Counting Kit-8; miR-330, microRNA-330; NC, negative control.

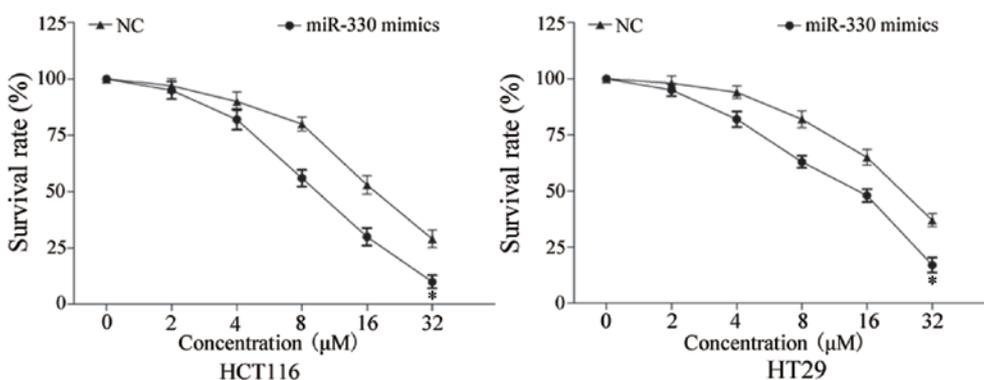


Figure 3. Chemosensitivity assays demonstrated that enforced miR-330 expression decreased the survival rate of HCT116 and HT29 cells compared with NC-transfected HCT116 and HT29 cells. * $P < 0.05$ compared with the NC. miR-330, microRNA-330; NC, negative control.

miR-330 inhibited cell proliferation in HCT116 and HT29 cells. The effect of miR-330 expression on CRC cell proliferation was evaluated by performing a CCK-8 assay. As presented in Fig. 2, the upregulation of miR-330 resulted in significant growth inhibition of HCT116 and HT29 cells (both $P < 0.05$) at 96 h compared with the NC. The results suggested that miR-330 may be a negative regulator of cell proliferation in CRC cells.

miR-330 enhanced cell chemosensitivity to 5-FU in HCT116 and HT29 cells. In order to evaluate the effect of miR-330 on CRC cell chemosensitivity to 5-FU, a chemosensitivity assay was performed. As presented in Fig. 3, enforced miR-330 expression decreased the survival rate of HCT116 and HT29 cells, compared with NC-transfected HCT116 and HT29 cells ($P < 0.05$). These results indicated that miR-330 increased cell chemosensitivity of CRC cells to 5-FU.

miR-330 increased the rate of cell apoptosis induced by 5-FU in HCT116 and HT29 cells. Cell-cycle arrest at the G_1 phase and/or apoptosis of cancer cells is enhanced by 5-FU (25,26). Therefore, the rate of cell apoptosis induced by 5-FU was evaluated. As presented in Fig. 4, the overexpression of miR-330 significantly increased the rate of apoptosis of HCT116 and HT29 cells induced by 5-FU ($P < 0.05$) compared with the NC. This supports the observation that miR-330 increases HCT116 and HT29 cell chemosensitivity to 5-FU. These results suggested that miR-330 increased cell chemosensitivity

of HCT116 and HT29 cells to 5-FU via the cell apoptosis pathway.

TYMS was a direct target gene of miR-330 in vitro. In order to investigate the molecular mechanisms underlying the functions of miR-330 in CRC cells, bioinformatic prediction algorithms (TargetScan; www.targetscan.org) were used to determine the direct target gene of miR-330. Amongst the hypothetical target mRNAs identified for miR-330, *TYMS* was selected for further investigation (Fig. 5A). In addition, a Dual-Luciferase reporter assay was performed to determine whether *TYMS* was a direct target mRNA of miR-330 *in vitro*. As presented in Fig. 5B, miR-330 significantly inhibited PGL3-TYMS-3'UTR Wt luciferase activity in HEK293T cells ($P < 0.05$) compared with the NC, whereas PGL3-TYMS-3'UTR Mut demonstrated no significant response to miR-330 ($P > 0.05$).

In order to further investigate the potential effects of miR-330 in the regulation of *TYMS*, RT-qPCR and western blot analysis were performed to evaluate *TYMS* mRNA and protein levels following transfection with miR-330 mimics or NC. As presented in Fig. 5C, *TYMS* mRNA expression levels were not significantly altered following transfection with miR-330 mimics ($P > 0.05$). However, *TYMS* protein expression was significantly downregulated in miR-330 mimic-transfected HCT116 and HT29 cells, compared with NC groups (both $P < 0.05$; Fig. 5D). This indicated that miR-330 regulated *TYMS* expression at the post-transcriptional level. Therefore, *TYMS* was a direct target gene of miR-330 in CRC cells.

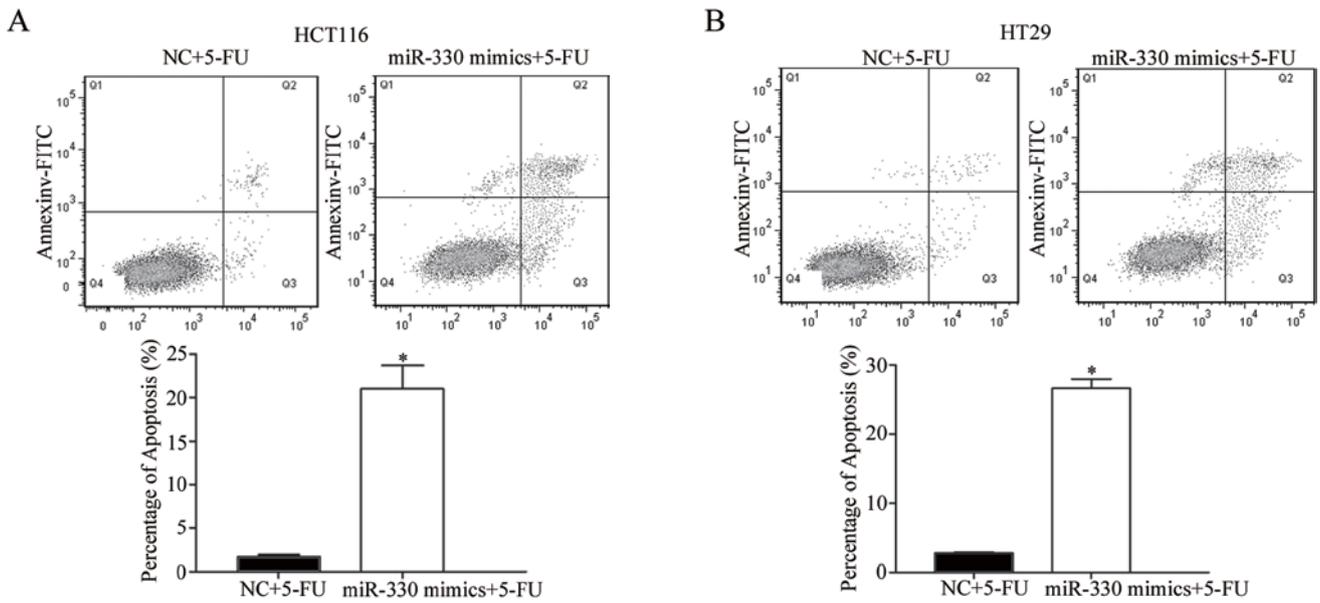


Figure 4. Overexpression of miR-330 significantly increased the rate of apoptosis of (A) HCT116 and (B) HT29 cells induced by 5-FU. *P<0.05 compared with the NC. miR-330, microRNA-330; 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil; FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate; NC, negative control.

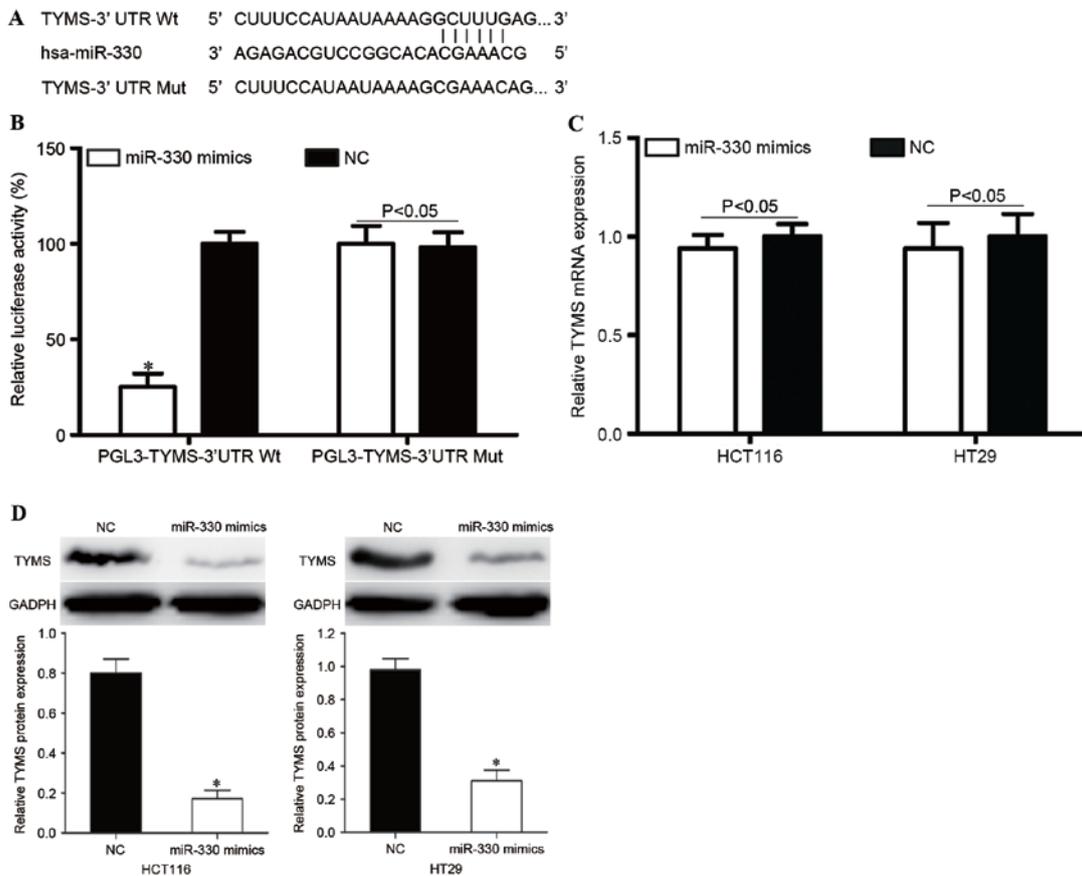


Figure 5. *TYMS* is a direct target gene of miR-330 *in vitro*. (A) The miR-330 binding site in the 3'UTR of *TYMS* and the *TYMS* 3'UTR mutant sequence. (B) miR-330 inhibited PGL3-*TYMS*-3'UTR Wt luciferase activity in HEK293T cells (P<0.05), whereas PGL3-*TYMS*-3'UTR Mut revealed no response to miR-330. (C) *TYMS* mRNA expression levels were not significantly altered following transfection with miR-330 mimics. (D) The *TYMS* protein was down-regulated in miR-330 mimic-transfected HCT116 and HT29 cells compared with the NC groups. *P<0.05 compared with the NC. *TYMS*, thymidylate synthase; miR-330, microRNA-330; 3'UTR, 3'untranslated region; Wt, wild-type; Mut, mutant; NC, negative control.

TYMS served a role in miR-330-mediated functions in HCT116 and HT29 cells. In order to investigate the function of *TYMS*

in CRC, HCT116 and HT29 cells were transfected with *TYMS* siRNA or NC siRNA. As presented in Fig. 6A, *TYMS* siRNA

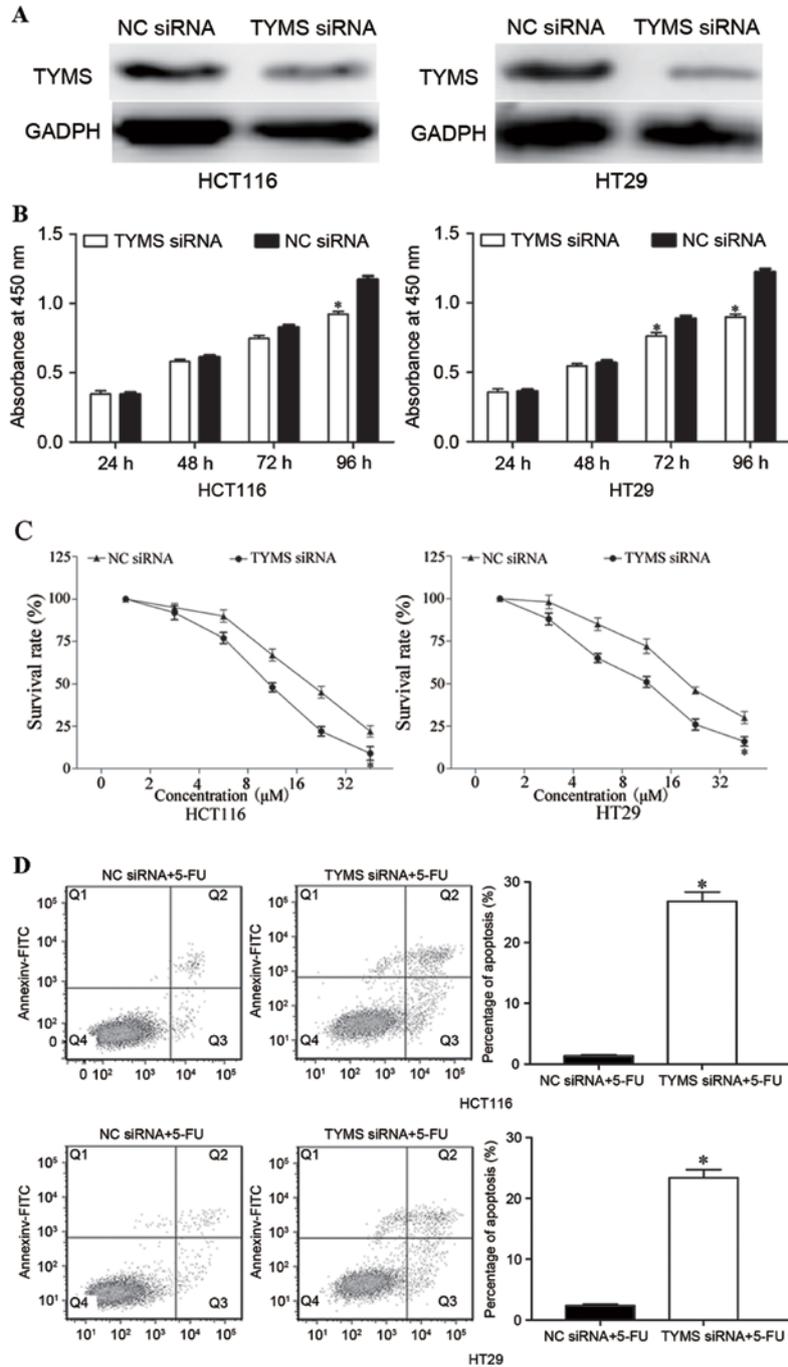


Figure 6. Effects of *TYMS* expression in HCT116 and HT29 cells. (A) *TYMS* siRNA decreased the expression level of *TYMS* in HCT116 and HT29 cells. (B) Cell growth was suppressed in *TYMS* siRNA transfected HCT116 and HT29 cells compared with the NC siRNA groups. (C) Chemosensitivity assays demonstrated that *TYMS* siRNA enhanced the chemosensitivity of HCT116 and HT29 cells to 5-FU. (D) Inhibition of *TYMS* increased apoptosis of HCT116 and HT29 cells induced by 5-FU. *P<0.05 compared with the NC. *TYMS*, thymidylate synthase; siRNA, short interfering RNA; NC, negative control; 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil.

decreased the expression level of *TYMS* in HCT116 and HT29 cells (P<0.05). Following transfection with *TYMS* siRNA, CCK-8, chemosensitivity and cell apoptosis assays were performed. As presented in Fig. 6B, relative cell growth was significantly suppressed in *TYMS* siRNA transfected HCT116 and HT29 cells, compared with NC siRNA cells (both P<0.05). In addition, chemosensitivity assays demonstrated that *TYMS* siRNA significantly improved chemosensitivity of HCT116 and HT29 cells to 5-FU (both P<0.05; Fig. 6C). Furthermore, *TYMS* siRNA significantly increased the rate of HCT116 and

HT29 cell apoptosis induced by 5-FU (both P<0.05; Fig. 6D). These results revealed that the effects of *TYMS* siRNA were similar to those induced by miR-330 in CRC cells, suggesting that *TYMS* was a functional target of miR-330 in CRC cells.

Discussion

CRC is the third leading cause of cancer-associated mortality worldwide, and the 5-year survival rate is mostly dependent on the stage of cancer, resulting in a survival rate of between

10 and 95% (27,28). In China, the incidence rate of CRC is relatively lower; however, an increased prevalence in recent years has been observed (29). For patients with CRC following surgical resection, 5-FU based chemotherapy is the adjuvant treatment (30). In addition, chemotherapy is the first-line of treatment for a number of patients with metastatic CRC (31). However, numerous CRC cases develop 5-FU resistance, which is a major challenge to the effective treatment of cancer (32). Therefore, it is essential to explore the molecular mechanism underlying chemoresistance in CRC and investigate novel therapeutic strategies for patients with CRC.

miR-330 has been identified to be downregulated in prostate cancer, and inhibited cell migration and invasion through the downregulation of SP1 (33). However, miR-330 was also revealed to be upregulated in human esophageal cancer cells (34), non-small cell lung cancer cells (35) and glioblastoma cells (36). In previous functional studies, miR-330 was identified to be an oncogene. In esophageal cancer, miR-330 targeted programmed cell death protein 4 in order to enhance cell proliferation, migration and invasion, and to decrease the rate of cisplatin-induced apoptosis (34). Liu *et al* (35) demonstrated that miR-330 increased non-small cell lung cancer cell proliferation by directly targeting early growth response protein 2 (35). In glioblastoma tissues, the upregulation of miR-330 promoted cell growth, migration and invasion, and suppressed cell apoptosis by regulating SH3 domain containing GRB2 like 2 (36). These conflicting results revealed that the expression and functions of miR-330 were tissue-type dependent. The present study demonstrated that miR-330 was downregulated in CRC tissues and cell lines. In addition, enforced miR-330 expression inhibited CRC cell proliferation and enhanced the chemosensitivity of CRC cells to 5-FU by the cell apoptosis pathway. These findings may facilitate the development of a novel strategy for 5-FU-based chemotherapy.

In order to explore the molecular mechanisms of miR-330 underlying the cellular response to 5-FU, the present study identified that *TYMS* was a direct target gene of miR-330 in CRC. TargetScan predicated that *TYMS* contained a miR-330 seed match at position 192-197 of the *TYMS*-3'UTR. miR-330 decreased the luciferase activity of *TYMS*-3'UTR. However, co-transfection of miR-330 mimics and *TYMS*-3'UTR Mut did not induce a decrease in luciferase activity. Subsequently, miR-330 inhibited *TYMS* expression at the post-transcriptional level. Finally, functional studies revealed that *TYMS* siRNA enhanced cell chemosensitivity of CRC cells to 5-FU and mediated the suppressive role of miR-330 in CRC cell growth, and enhanced cell apoptosis due to exposure to 5-FU. Identification of miR-330 target genes is essential for understanding its function in chemoresistance.

In CRC chemotherapy, 5-FU is the most commonly administered chemotherapeutic agent alone or combined with other chemotherapeutic agents (37). The structure of 5-FU is similar to pyrimidine, a nucleoside required for DNA replication (38). Therefore, 5-FU primarily affects nucleoside metabolism and may be incorporated into RNA and DNA molecules. Consequently, 5-FU enhances cell-cycle arrest at the G₁ phase and/or apoptosis in cancer cells (25,26). *TYMS*, a cytosolic enzyme that alters the methylation of deoxyuridine monophosphate to deoxythymidine monophosphate, is an

important therapeutic target of 5-FU (39). Previous studies verified that patients with CRC and low *TYMS* expression have an improved response to 5-FU and 5-year overall survival rate (40,41). In comparison, the upregulation of *TYMS* in patients with CRC induces 5-FU chemoresistance (42,43). The present study demonstrated that the downregulation of *TYMS* significantly inhibited CRC cell proliferation and enhanced cell chemosensitivity of CRC cells to 5-FU by inducing apoptosis under 5-FU exposure. Therefore, *TYMS* may serve as a predictive biomarker of the cellular response to 5-FU and a therapeutic target for 5-FU-based chemotherapy. The present study provides evidence for the use of 5-FU in combination with miR-330 in the chemotherapeutic treatment of CRC.

In conclusion, the present study revealed that miR-330 was downregulated in CRC tissues and cell lines. Increased expression of miR-330 suppressed CRC cell proliferation. In addition, the present study demonstrated that miR-330 enhanced the chemosensitivity of CRC cells to 5-FU by the cell apoptosis pathway. Furthermore, *TYMS* was identified as a direct target gene of miR-330 in CRC. These results have therapeutic implications and may be exploited for further treatment of CRC.

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