Effect of the circCDR1as/miR-641/XIAP regulatory axis on the proliferation and invasion of the prostate cancer PC-3 cell line

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Abstract. Prostate cancer is one of the most common malignant tumors in men. Patients with local infiltration and distant metastasis often have a poor prognosis. The present study aimed to investigate the expression and regulatory mechanism of the circular RNA cerebellar degeneration-related protein 1, anti-sense (circCDR1as) in prostate cancer cell lines. MicroRNAs (miRNAs) regulated by circCDR1as and target genes regulated by miRNAs were predicted using bioinformatics software. Prostate cancer cell lines (LNCaP, 22Rv1 and PC-3), a normal prostate epithelial cell line (RWPE-1) and a human embryonic kidney cell line (293T) were cultured. Relative gene expression was detected using reverse transcription PCR. Small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) targeting circCDR1as and X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein (XIAP) and miRNA mimics were designed and transfected into the cell lines using Lipofectamine™ 3000. Cell invasion was determined using a Transwell assay, the cell proliferation rate was detected using an MTT assay and cell migration was examined using a scratch assay. Relative protein expression was detected using western blotting. Double fluorescent reporter gene vectors and an anti-Ago2 RNA-binding protein immunoprecipitation assay were used to verify binding. Bioinformatics analyses indicated that there was a binding site between miR-641 and circCDR1as and between miR-641 and XIAP. The expression of circCDR1as and XIAP was higher and the expression of miR-641 was lower in the prostate cancer cell lines compared with the normal prostate epithelial cell line. After effectively reducing the expression of circCDR1as and XIAP and increasing the expression of miR-641 in PC-3 cells, the proliferation, invasion and migration of PC-3 cells were effectively inhibited. circCDR1as could bind to miR-641, which targeted the 3'-untranslated region of XIAP. Reducing the expression of circCDR1 promoted the expression of miR-641 and inhibited the expression of XIAP. Overall, the circCDR1as/miR-641/XIAP regulatory axis plays a role in the invasion and migration of the prostate cancer PC-3 cell line.

Introduction

Prostate cancer is one of the most common malignant tumors in men. Historically, the incidence rate of prostate cancer has been lower in China compared with in Western countries (1). However, with lifestyle changes due to economic growth, the incidence rate of prostate cancer has been rapidly increasing in recent years. A high-fat diet and lack of exercise are among the factors that contribute to prostate cancer (2). In addition, patients with local infiltration and distant metastasis often have a poor prognosis (3). Therefore, inhibiting metastasis in prostate cancer has become a major challenge for clinicians.

Circular RNAs (circRNAs) are natural endogenous RNAs that regulate transcriptional and post-transcriptional steps (4). circRNAs are evolutionarily conserved and stable. Although they are considered a novel type of non-coding RNA, numerous studies have shown that some circRNAs can encode proteins (5). circRNAs have tissue- and cell-specific expression patterns (6). circRNA is involved in the occurrence and development of tumors. Its biological functions include acting as a scaffold for protein complexes, regulating gene expression, alternative splicing and participating in the interaction between RNA and protein (7). Cerebellar degeneration-related protein 1, anti-sense (circCDR1as; hsa_circ_0001946) is derived from the antisense transcript of CDR1, which is located on chromosome Xq27.1 (8). circCDR1as is highly expressed in prostate cancer, but its role in prostate cancer is unclear (9).
microRNAs (miRNAs/miRs) are a class of endogenous single-chain non-coding RNAs consisting of 19-25 nucleotides. miRNAs are widely found in eukaryotic cells and play an important role in gene regulation. They bind to the 3'-untranslated regions (3'-UTRs) of target mRNAs to regulate gene expression, and cause either the translation or degradation of the target mRNAs (10,11). miRNA-mediated inhibition of gene expression helps to regulate cell development, proliferation and adhesion (12).

Recent studies have shown that most circRNAs exist in the cytoplasm and their mechanisms of action are mediated by miRNA sponge interactions through binding to miRNAs (4,13). X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein (XIAP) is a major member of a newly identified IAP family of proteins. It is the strongest inhibitor of apoptosis in IAP family. It can directly inhibit caspases and regulate apoptosis in multiple ways. XIAP is overexpressed in prostate cancer cell lines, and its expression is closely associated with tumor progression, recurrence, prognosis and chemoresistance (14). Combined with the results of bioinformatics analysis, the present study used approaches to overexpress and suppress circCDR1as to elucidate its molecular role in prostate cancer invasion at the cellular and molecular levels. The current findings provide the scientific basis for the design of strategies to inhibit invasion with circCDR1as as the target.

Materials and methods

Bioinformatics analysis. The relative expression of circCDR1as was analyzed using MiOncoCirc (https://mioncocirc.github.io/); the relative expression of circCDR1as was analyzed in cancer tissues (ACC, adenocortical carcinoma; BLCA, bladder urothelial carcinoma; BRCA, breast invasive carcinoma; esca, esophageal carcinoma; gbm, glioblastoma multiforme; hcc, hepatocellular carcinoma; hnscc, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma; krdy, kidney cancer; lung, lung cancer; maly, malignant lymphoma; nbl, neuroblastoma; ov, ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma; paad, pancreatic adenocarcinoma; prad, prostate adenocarcinoma; sarcoma, sarcoma; sec, secretory cancer; skcm, skin cutaneous melanoma; and the location and regulatory miRNAs of circCDR1as were identified using circBase (http://www.circbase.org/)). The target genes regulated by miRNA were analyzed using TargetScan (http://www.targetscan.org/cgi-bin/targetscan/vert_72/view_gene.cgi?rs=ENST0000371199.3&taxid=9606&members=miR‑641/3617‑5p&showcan=1&shownc=1&showncf=1&subset=1).

Cell culture and transfection. LNCaP, 22Rv1, PC‑3, RWPE‑1 and 293T cell lines were purchased from The Cell Bank of Type Culture Collection of The Chinese Academy of Sciences. The cells were cultured in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium (DMEM)/F12 containing 10% newborn bovine serum (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) at 37˚C in 5% CO2 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Cells in the logarithmic growth period and with a cell concentration of 1.0x106 cells/ml with 10 ug plasmid and incubated with Lipofectamine® 3000 to form a complex. The cells were treated with DMEM containing 1% FBS 24 h after transfection. After 48 h of transfection, the culture medium was collected. The transfection sequences were as follows: miR‑641 Mature sequence (M10003665), 5'‑UGGGUGAAAGGAAAGGAAGCAUA GGAUAGAGUCUCUCUGUCUCUCUCUACUA UAGGGUGACUCCUAUGUUCCUUCCUUCU ACCCCU‑3'; miRNA mimic negative control (scrambled sequences, mimic‑NC, Guangzhou Ruibo Biotechnology Co., Ltd.), 5'‑GUUACCAGGAUGUAUU‑3'; small interfering (si)‑circCDR1as, 5'‑GCACCTGTGTCAAGGTCGTTTTTT‑3' and siRNA‑NC (scrambled sequence), 5'‑CGGATTGGG GATAAAGCC‑3'. siRNA‑NC was used for the transfection of si‑XIAP (Guangzhou Ruibo Biotechnology Co., Ltd.). si‑XIAP sequences are presented in Table S1 and the most effective sequence was used for subsequent studies. In total, 20 pmol of siRNAs, miR‑641 mimic and respective controls (cell group, untransfected control cells) were transfected to PC‑3 cell line using Lipofectamine® 3000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Transfections were performed at room temperature for 6 h.

Reverse transcription‑quantitative (RT‑q)PCR. Primer 6.0 (Canada primer, inc.www.premierbiosoft.com) was used to design the primers (Table 1), which were synthesized by Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc. LNCaP, 22Rv1, PC‑3, and RWPE‑1 cells were cultured and treated with trypsin to make a cell suspension. After counting the cells with a cell counting plate, a cell suspension containing ~1.0x106 cells was transferred to an RNase‑free centrifuge tube to collect the cells. TRIzol® reagent was used to extract RNA (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), and M‑MLV reverse transcriptase (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) was used to reverse transcribed RNA into cDNA. Reverse transcription was performed at 16˚C for 30 min, 42˚C for 40 min and 85˚C for 5 min. cDNA was used as a template for PCR reaction using SYBR Green qPCR supermax ((Takara Biotechnology Co., Ltd.). Under the following conditions: 50˚C For 2 min, 95˚C for 2 min, 95˚C for 15 sec and 60˚C for 30 sec for 40 cycles. GAPDH and U6 were used as internal references, and the 2ΔΔCt method was used to quantify the results (15).

MTT assay. There were six experimental groups: Cell group (untransfected cells), siRNA‑NC group (negative control sequence + Lipofectamine 3000), miR‑641 (miR‑641 mimic + Lipofectamine 3000), mimic‑NC group (negative control miRNA mimic + Lipofectamine 3000), si‑circCDR1as (siRNA circCDR1as + Lipofectamine 3000), si‑XIAP (siRNA XIAP + Lipofectamine 3000). PC‑3 cells in the logarithmic growth phase were cultured in serum‑free DMEM/F12 and the cell concentration was adjusted to 1.0x103 cells/ml with dilution with serum‑free DMEM/F12. Next, 96‑well plates were inoculated with 100 µl/well. After 24, 48 and 72 h, 20 µl MTT solution [5 mg/ml in phosphate‑buffered saline (PBS)] was added to each well. The cells were incubated for 4 h at 37˚C and the culture supernatant was carefully removed from each well and discarded. Suspended cells were centrifuged
(1,000 x g at 37˚C for 3 mins) prior to removing the culture medium. Then, 150 µl dimethyl sulfoxide was added to each well, and the formazan crystals were dissolved by shaking for 10 min. The optical absorption value of each well at a wavelength of 490 nm was measured using a plate reader.

**Transwell assay.** The six aforementioned experimental groups were analyzed. Precooled serum-free medium was used to dilute the membrane matrix (Matrigel; Corning Inc.) at a volume ratio of 1:3, 40 µl of which was added to the precooled Transwell cells and incubated at 37˚C for 2 h to coagulate the membrane matrix. Excess liquid was removed from the chamber, and 100 and 600 µl serum-free medium was added to the upper and lower chambers, respectively. The cells were incubated overnight at 37˚C. On the second day of cell transfection, 1.0x10^5 cells were counted using a cell counter (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), and resuspended in 100 µl serum-free DMEM/F12. The cells were added to the upper chamber of

### Table I. Primers for genes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Forward, 5'-3'</th>
<th>Reverse, 5'-3'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GAPDH</td>
<td>GTTGGTGTTGAGGAGGCA</td>
<td>CTCGCTTGCCAGCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circCDR1</td>
<td>GGTTTCCGTGGACCTG</td>
<td>GTGCAGGTCGGAGGT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-641</td>
<td>AAAGACATAGGATAGGTACCT C</td>
<td>GTGCAGGTCGGAGGT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIAP</td>
<td>CATCCATGGCGAGTATGAAGCA</td>
<td>CTTCACTGGCGTCCAATCGTTAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT-miRNA</td>
<td>TCAACTGTTGTCGTTGAGTGCGCAATTCAGTTGA</td>
<td>AACGCTTACGAAATTGGCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U6</td>
<td>GTTCCACATCTCGCTTGCAGCACA</td>
<td>AACGCTTACGAAATTGGCT</td>
</tr>
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miR/miRNA, microRNA; XIAP, X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein.

Figure 1. Bioinformatics software prediction results. (A) Relative expression levels of circCDR1as in cancer tissue. (B) Schematic diagram of the binding site between circCDR1as and miR-641. (C) Schematic diagram of the binding site between miR-641 and XIAP. circCDR1as, circular RNA cerebellar degeneration-related antigen 1, anti-sense; miR, microRNA; XIAP, X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein; ACC, adrenocortical carcinoma; BLCA, bladder urothelial carcinoma; BRCA, breast invasive carcinoma; chol, cholangiocarcinoma; colo, colorectal cancer; esca, esophageal carcinoma; gbm, glioblastoma multiforme; hcc, hepatocellular carcinoma; hns, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma; kdny, kidney cancer; lung, lung cancer; maly, malignant lymphoma; nbl, neuroblastoma; ov, ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma; paad, pancreatic adenocarcinoma; prad, prostate adenocarcinoma; sarcoma, sarcoma; secre, secretory cancer; skcm, skin cutaneous melanoma.
the Transwell chamber and 600 µl DMEM/F12 containing 10% newborn bovine serum was added to the lower chamber. After incubation at 37˚C and 5% CO₂ for 24 and 48 h, the cells in the upper chamber were removed and wiped with a cotton swab (15). The cells in the lower chamber were observed under an inverted light microscope and images were captured. The cells were stained with crystal violet (37˚C for 10 min), which was eluted in 33% acetic acid, and absorbance at a wavelength of 570 nm was measured using a plate reader.

**Scratch assay.** The aforementioned six experimental groups were analyzed. When the cell fusion rate reached 100%, cells in the logarithmic growth stage were washed three times with PBS after being scratched vertically with a pipette tip. The cells debris were removed and added to the serum-free medium for further culture. At 0 and 48 h after scratching, images were captured under a light microscope and the mean distance between cells was calculated using ImageJ version 3.0 (National Institutes of Health) according to the following formula: Healing rate (%)=(1-measured width/0 h mean measured width) x100 (16).

**Western blotting.** The cells grouped were the same as aforementioned. The PC3 cells of the different experimental groups were collected, and protein was extracted using a nuclear extraction kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Protein concentration was measured using the BCA method. Samples of 30 µg protein were loaded per lane and separated using 10% gels and SDS-PAGE and transferred to a PVDF membrane. The PVDF membrane was incubated in a PBS solution containing 5% skimmed milk powder first for 2 h at room temperature and then overnight at 4˚C to block non-specific
binding sites. The membrane was incubated with the following antibodies: Anti-XIAP (1:500; cat. no. ab229050; Abcam, Inc.), anti-GAPDH (1:500; cat. no. ab9485; Abcam) at room temperature for 3 h, washed three times with 0.1% Tween 20, and incubated at room temperature for 1 h with a horseradish peroxidase-labeled mouse anti-XIAP, anti-GAPDH IgG antibody (1:1,000; cat. no. ab205719; Abcam). The protein bands were analyzed by AlphaEaseFC 4.0 software (Protein Simple) and semi-quantitative quantification was performed.

Luciferase reporter assay. There were five experimental groups: Cell group (untreated cells), NC group [NC sequence + psiCHECK-2-circCDR1as-wild-type (wt), psiCHECK-2-circCDR1as-mutant (mut), psiCHECK-2-XIAP-3'-untranslated region (UTR)-wt or psiCHECK-2-XIAP-3'-UTR-mut], inhibitor-NC group (inhibitor-NC + psiCHECK-2-circCDR1as-wt/psiCHECK-2-circCDR1as-mut or psiCHECK-2-XIAP-3'-UTR-WT/psiCHECK-2-XIAP-3'-UTR-mut), miR-641 group (miR-641 mimic + psiCHECK-2-circCDR1as-wt/psiCHECK-2-circCDR1as-mut or psiCHECK-2-XIAP-3'-UTR-WT/psiCHECK-2-XIAP-3'-UTR-mut), miR-641 inhibitor group (miR-641 inhibitor + psiCHECK-2-circCDR1as-wt/psiCHECK-2-circCDR1as-mut or psiCHECK-2-XIAP-3'-UTR-WT/psiCHECK-2-XIAP-3'-UTR-mut). psiCHECK-2 vector purchased from Promega Corporation. The genomic DNA of PC-3 cells was extracted as a PCR amplification template, this was performed as aforementioned, and the 3'-UTR sequences of linear circCDR1as and XIAP were amplified with genomic DNA as a template. The PCR amplification products were double digested with restriction enzymes XhoI and NotI, and the amplification fragments were ligated to the psiCHECK-2 vector. DH5a Escherichia coli were transformed with the ligated products. Positive clones were screened using blue and white spot analysis and enzyme digestion identification, and were sent for sequencing and double fluorescence detection (17).

Luciferase activity was calculated using the formula: (Firefly Luciferase/Rellina Luciferase) and was measured using a Dual Luciferase Reporter Assay System kit (Promega Corporation) on a Tecan M200 Pro luminescence reader according to the manufacturer's protocol (Beijing KeyuXingye Science and Technology Development Co., Ltd.).

Anti-Ago2 RNA-binding protein immunoprecipitation (RIP) assay. There were three experimental groups: Input group (input), IgG group (IgG antibody) and Ago2 group (anti-Ago2 antibody). Biotin-coupled miRNA and circRNA pull-down assays were performed as previously described (11). Briefly, PC-3 cells were transfected with 20 nM of 5'-end biotinylated circCDR1as (digoxin-5'-CTCAGGATTATCTGGAAGAC-3') (digoxin; Guangzhou RiboBio Co., Ltd.) for 1 day. Biotin-coupled RNA complexes were pulled down by incubating the cell lysates with MyOne Streptavidin C1 Dynabeads (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The abundance of circCDR1as or miRNA in the bound fractions was evaluated by RT-qPCR analysis (18).
Statistical analysis. Data are shown as the mean ± standard deviation. The experiment repeated three times. SPSS 20.0 (IBM, Corp.) was used to process the data, and one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni’s correction test was used to analyze the significance of differences between different groups. Unpaired t-tests were used for comparisons between groups. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

circCDR1as is highly expressed in prostate cancer and there are interactions between circCDR1as and miR-641 and between miR-641 and XIAP. Bioinformatics analysis indicated that the relative expression of circCDR1as was significantly higher in breast cancer, prostate cancer and sarcoma samples compared with other cancer tissues. Binding sites were identified between circCDR1as and miR-641 and between miR-641 and XIAP. These results indicated that there is a regulatory relationship between circCDR1as, miR-641 and XIAP (Fig. 1).

circCDR1as and XIAP expression is high in prostate cancer cell lines and miR-641 expression is low in prostate cancer cell lines. RT-qPCR showed that circCDR1as and XIAP mRNA were highly expressed in prostate cancer cell lines (LNCaP, 22Rv1 and PC-3) compared with normal prostate epithelial cells (RWPE-1), with the highest expression in PC-3 cells. In contrast, miR-641 was expressed at a low level in prostate cancer cells compared with normal prostate epithelial cells. The results suggested that circCDR1as and XIAP may promote the occurrence and development of prostate cancer, and that miR-641 may inhibit the occurrence and development of prostate cancer (Fig. 2).

Reduction of circCDR1as and XIAP expression and overexpression of miR-641 inhibit the proliferation of PC-3 cells. After the expression levels of circCDR1as and XIAP were suppressed and miR-641 was overexpressed (Fig. S1), MTT assay results showed that si-circCDR1as, si-XIAP and miR-641 mimic inhibited the proliferation of PC-3 cells in a time-dependent manner compared with respective controls (Fig. 3).
Reduction of circCDR1as and XIAP expression and overexpression of miR-641 inhibit the invasion and migration of PC-3 cells. After the expression of circCDR1as and XIAP were suppressed and miR-641 was overexpressed, a Transwell assay showed that si-circCDR1as, si-XIAP and miR-641 mimic inhibited the invasion of PC-3 cells (Fig. 4). A scratch assay showed that the migration of PC-3 cells could be inhibited by si-circCDR1as, si-XIAP and miR-641 mimic (Fig. 5). These findings showed that the invasion and migration of PC-3 cells could be inhibited by decreasing the expression of circCDR1as and XIAP and increasing the expression of miR-641.

Reducing circCDR1as expression promotes miR-641 expression and inhibits XIAP expression. To study the expression and regulatory mechanism of circCDR1as, an anti-Ago2 RIP assay was used to detect binding between circCDR1as and miR-641. The results showed that the relative expression of miR-641 was 11 times higher compared with that
of the negative control group in the Ago2 antibody-binding RNA group, indicating binding between circCDR1as and miR-641 (Fig. 6A and B). A double fluorescent reporter gene vector was constructed to confirm the binding site between miR-641 and the 3'-UTR of XIAP. The results showed that the fluorescence activity of 293T cells co-transfected with miR-641 mimic and the 3'-UTR of XIAP was clearly reduced (Fig. 6C), but the fluorescence activity of 293T cells co-transfected with miR-641 mimic and the mut-3'-UTR of XIAP showed no obvious change (Fig. 6D), indicating that miR-641 could bind to the 3'-UTR of XIAP. At 48 h after transfecting PC-3 cells with si-circCDR1as, miR-641 expression was significantly increased (Fig. 7A), whereas XIAP expression was downregulated (Figs. 7B and 8A). At 48 h after transfecting PC-3 cells with miR-641 mimic, the expression of circCDR1as (Fig. 7D) and XIAP was also downregulated (Figs. 7C and 8B). After PC-3 cells were transfected with si-XIAP, circCDR1as expression was downregulated and miR-641 expression was upregulated (Fig. 7E and F, respectively). These results showed that decreasing circCDR1as expression promotes the expression of miR-641 and inhibits the expression of XIAP.

Discussion

circRNAs play important physiological functions in different biological processes (19). In the present study, circCDR1as was highly expressed in prostate cancer cell lines (LNCaP, 22Rv1, and PC-3), and its expression was reduced in order to inhibit the proliferation and invasion of PC-3 cells. Taken together with the results of bioinformatics analysis, these results suggest that circCDR1as may be a potential diagnostic marker for prostate cancer.

circRNAs exist in the cytoplasm and that their mechanisms of action are mediated mostly by miRNA sponge interactions via binding to miRNAs (8‑10). miR-641 exerts an antitumor effect, and overexpression of miR-641 can inhibit the proliferation and migration of lung cancer cells (20). XIAP expression elevated in prostate cancer tissues (21). XIAP is a therapeutic target to induce apoptosis in prostate cancer cells because XIAP plays an important role in human prostate carcinogenesis (22,23).

In the present study, the relative expression of circCDR1as and XIAP was higher in prostate cancer cell lines compared with in normal prostate epithelial cells (RWPE-1), whereas miR-641 expression was higher in prostate epithelial cells compared with in prostate cancer cell lines. After effectively reducing the expression of circCDR1as and XIAP and increasing the expression of miR-641, the proliferation, invasion and migration of PC-3 cells were effectively inhibited. circCDR1as could bind to miR-641, which targets the 3'-UTR of XIAP. The current results showed that the regulatory axis of circCDR1as/miR-641/XIAP affected the proliferation and invasion of PC-3 cells.

The role of circCDR1as has been investigated in previous studies. After knocking down the expression of circCDR1as in hepatocellular carcinoma cells with high circCDR1as expression, the expression of miR-7 was upregulated, the expression of G1/S-specific cyclin E1 and
phosphatidylinositol-4,5-bisphosphate 3-kinase catalytic subunit δ genes are downregulated, and tumor differentiation and invasion are inhibited (24). circCDR1as also upregulates N-cadherin and inhibits E-cadherin to promote the epithelial-mesenchymal transition via miR-7 for osteosarcoma migration (25). Silencing circCDR1as may inhibit the expression of proteasome activating factor γ by removing the competitive inhibitory effect on miR-7, thereby enhancing the sensitivity of drug-resistant breast cancer cells (26). Silencing circCDR1as increases the expression of miR-135b-5p and decreases the expression of hypoxia-inducible factor 1-α inhibitor, thereby increasing the proliferative capacity of ovarian cancer cells (27). An in-depth study on the expression and regulatory mechanism of circCDR1as in tumors may indicate the direction for the targeted therapy of tumors.

In summary, the present study is the first to demonstrate that the circCDR1as/miR-641/XIAP regulatory axis affects the invasion and migration of the prostate cancer PC-3 cell line. These findings may provide a new direction for targeted gene therapy of prostate cancer and lay a theoretical foundation for elucidating the molecular mechanism of prostate cancer. The present study also has some limitations. For example, the expression of circCDR1as in blood was not detected. In future it should be determined whether the circCDR1as/miR-641/XIAP regulatory axis affects the proliferation and metastasis of tumors in animals.

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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.

Authors’ contributions

YLN and YLZ contributed to the design of the present study, developed the methodology, analyzed the results and wrote the manuscript. YLZ collected the bioinformatics data. JHH performed the experiments. YLZ and KL confirmed the authenticity of all raw data. CGX contributed to the design of the study and critically revised the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study was conducted with the written informed consent of all patients and was approved by The Ethics Committee of the Affiliated Hospital of Guizhou Medical University.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

References


