

Interleukin-22 promotes PD-L1 expression via STAT3 in colon cancer cells

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Abstract. Blocking the expression of programmed cell death ligand 1 (PD-L1) is a promising approach for the treatment of colon cancer. The binding of PD-L1 to its receptor programmed cell death 1 (PD-1) on immune cells leads to the apoptosis of activated T cells and causes immune escape. However, there is a limited number of patients with colon cancer that can benefit from the inhibition of PD-L1, and the regulation of PD-L1 expression is poorly understood in colon cancer. The present study demonstrated that interleukin-22 (IL-22) and PD-L1 were upregulated in colon cancer tissues and there was a positive correlation between IL-22 expression and PD-L1 expression. In the present study, exogenous IL-22 was found to upregulate PD-L1 expression via the signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 signaling pathway in human colon cancer cells (DLD-1 and primary colon cancer cells). The results of the present study revealed a novel regulatory mechanism of PD-L1 expression in colon cancer, which provides a theoretical basis for decreasing the immune tolerance of colon cancer via IL-22 overexpression.

Introduction

Colon cancer is a common gastrointestinal tumor, which ranks fourth in terms of incidence and third in terms of mortality

worldwide (1). The incidence and mortality rates of colon cancer are rapidly increasing worldwide, with the exception of a few developed countries (1). To date, the common and effective treatment for colon cancer includes radical excision at the early stages, followed by chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy for patients at advanced stages, which are invasive treatments associated with adverse side effects (2). Recently, immune checkpoint molecules programmed cell death-1 (PD-1) and programmed cell death ligand 1 (PD-L1) have been identified as promising targets for immunotherapy in colon cancer (3).

PD-L1 is widely expressed in the human body, and PD-L1 can be expressed by tumor cells and tumor stroma as a type I transmembrane protein (4). As a co-inhibitory molecule on T cells, PD-1 binds to PD-L1 on the surface of tumor cells or stromal cells, which leads to the apoptosis of activated T cells and causes immune escape (5). The expression of PD-L1 is significantly elevated in colon cancer tissues (6,7), and positive PD-L1 expression is an independent risk factor for poor prognosis (8). Anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 therapy recovers the anti-tumor activity of immune cells, which have been proven effective in various types of solid tumors, including colon cancer with high PD-L1 expression and microsatellite instability (9). Nevertheless, the majority of patients with colon cancer are in mismatch repair proficient or microsatellite stability subtypes, and thus fail to respond to anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 therapy (10). Therefore, further exploration of the regulatory mechanism of PD-1/PD-L1 is a required for the application of immune checkpoint protein inhibitors in colon cancer.

As a member of the interleukin (IL)-10 cytokine family, IL-22 plays an important role in the occurrence and development of colon cancer. IL-22 is mainly distributed in cytoplasm and stroma, which is secreted by various immune cells and binds to the IL-22 receptor complex that leads to the activation of signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) (11). IL-22 promotes the proliferation, migration, chemotherapy resistance and stemness of colon cancer by activating the STAT3 pathway (12-14). In a previous study, it was found that IL-22 was involved in the aerobic glycolysis of colon cancer through STAT3 phosphorylation (15). STAT3 is an important signaling mechanism that regulates PD-L1 expression in tumor cells (16). Meanwhile, Seki *et al* (17) reported that IL-22 was associated with the regulation of PD-L1 expression in airway

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Abbreviations: PD-L1, programmed cell death ligand 1; PD-1, programmed cell death 1; IL-22, interleukin-22; STAT3, signal transducer and activator of transcription 3

Key words: PD-L1, IL-22, colon cancer, STAT3

epithelial cells via a STAT3-dependent mechanism. However, as an activator of the STAT3 signaling pathway, the effect of IL-22 on PD-L1 expression in colon cancer is still unclear. The aim of the present study was to preliminary explore the association between IL-22 and PD-L1 *in vivo* and *in vitro*, and briefly elucidate the mechanism.

Materials and methods

Clinical samples. A total of 23 fresh tissue specimens were obtained from patients who had received a pathological diagnosis of colon cancer between August 2019 and November 2019. The patients included 13 males and 10 females, ranging between 43 and 75 years with a mean age of 58.6 years. Tumor tissues and adjacent normal tissues (2 cm away from the tumor) were collected with RNase-free centrifuge tubes, and immediately placed into liquid nitrogen. Written informed consent was obtained from all patients who provided the samples for the present study. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of The First Affiliated Hospital of Shandong First Medical University.

Cell culture. Two primary colon cancer cell lines (WRCA and JRCA) were provided by Professor Weiping Zou (University of Michigan, USA) (14). The colon cancer cell line DLD-1 was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection. Cells were cultured in RPMI-1640 medium (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) in a humidified incubator with 5% CO₂ atmosphere at 37°C. To test the role of STAT3 in the expression of PD-L1 induced by IL-22, DLD-1 cells were stimulated with IL-22 (10 ng/ml; PeproTech, Inc.) for 24 h after pre-stimulation with Stattic (5 μ M; Selleck Chemicals) for 12 h. The optimal Stattic concentration (5 μ M) was selected from the concentration gradient (0, 2.5, 5 and 10 μ M).

Reverse transcription-quantitative (RT-q)PCR. Total RNA was extracted from clinical tissues and colon cancer cell DLD-1 with RNAiso Plus reagent (Takara Bio, Inc.) and reverse transcribed into cDNA with PrimeScript™ RT Master Mix kit (Takara Bio, Inc.), according to the manufacturer's instructions. qPCR was performed using the SYBR green method (Takara Bio, Inc.) on the StepOnePlus™ Real-time PCR System (Applied Biosystems; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Primer sequences obtained from PrimerBank and were as follows: PD-L1 forward, GATACAACTCAAAGAAGCAAAG and reverse, CAAATAAATAGGAAAACTCAT; IL-22 forward, GCA GGCTTGACAAGTCCAAC and reverse, GCCTCCTTA GCCAGCATGAA; β -actin forward, TGGCACCCAGCACAA TGAA and reverse CTAAGTCATAGTCCGCCTAGAAGCA. The thermocycling conditions were as follows: Initial denaturation at 95°C for 10 min, followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 15 sec, 62°C for 20 sec and 72°C for 10 sec. The mRNA expression of PD-L1 and IL-22 were normalized to the expression of β -actin. The relative expression of mRNA was calculated using the 2^{- $\Delta\Delta$ C_q} method (18).

Flow cytometry analysis. Cells were digested with pancreatin for single-cell suspension and incubated with APC-A-conjugated mouse anti-human PD-L1 antibody

(cat. no. 329708; 1:100; BioLegend, Inc.) or isotype control antibody (cat. no. 401210; 1:100; BioLegend, Inc.) for 30 min at 4°C. Cells were washed twice with PBS and resuspended to detect PD-L1 expression on the surface of tumor cells using FACS Aria II (BD Biosciences) and analyzed using FlowJo software (version 7.6.1; FlowJo LLC).

Western blotting analysis. Protein was extracted from cells with RIPA lysis buffer (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology), and a BCA assay kit (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) was used to determine the protein concentration. Protein extracts (10 μ g/lane) were separated via 10% SDS-PAGE, and subsequently transferred to polyvinylidene fluoride membranes. Membranes were blocked with 5% non-fat dry milk for 1 h at room temperature, and then incubated overnight at 4°C with the following primary antibodies: Anti-PD-L1 antibody (cat. no. 13684T), anti-phosphorylated STAT3 (Tyr705) antibody (cat. no. 9145T), anti-STAT3 antibody (cat. no. 12640S) (all 1:1,000; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.) and anti- β -actin (cat. no. A3853; 1:4,000; Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA). The membranes were incubated with a horse-radish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody for 1 h at room temperature and visualized with electrochemiluminescence (cat. no. A38555; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Protein levels were normalized to the level of β -actin.

Statistical analysis. A paired Student's t-test was performed to compare data from clinical samples. ANOVA and Tukey's post hoc tests were applied to identify significant differences between the indicated cell groups. The correlation between IL-22 and PD-L1 mRNA expression levels was calculated with a Pearson's correlation analysis. The data are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation (SD). P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

mRNA expression of PD-L1 is positively correlated with IL-22 expression in colon cancer tissues. The mRNA expression of IL-22 and PD-L1 were investigated in 23 colon cancer tissues and adjacent normal tissues. The mRNA expression of IL-22 in tumor tissues was significantly higher compared with that of normal tissues (P<0.05; Fig. 1A). The relative mRNA level of PD-L1 was significantly upregulated in tumor tissues (P<0.05; Fig. 1B). Correlation analysis indicated that the mRNA expression of IL-22 was positively correlated with PD-L1 (r=0.612; P=0.001; Fig. 1C).

IL-22 promotes the expression of PD-L1 in colon cancer cells. In order to evaluate the effect of IL-22 on the expression level of PD-L1 in colon cancer cells, primary colon cancer cells and DLD-1 cells were treated with different concentrations of IL-22 (0, 5, 10 and 50 ng/ml) for 24 h. The protein expression of PD-L1 was significantly upregulated in colon cancer cells in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 2A and B). At the transcription level, IL-22 promoted the mRNA expression of PD-L1 in DLD-1 cells in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 2C).

IL-22 activates STAT3 in colon cancer cells. It is commonly known that STAT3 is an important component of the signaling

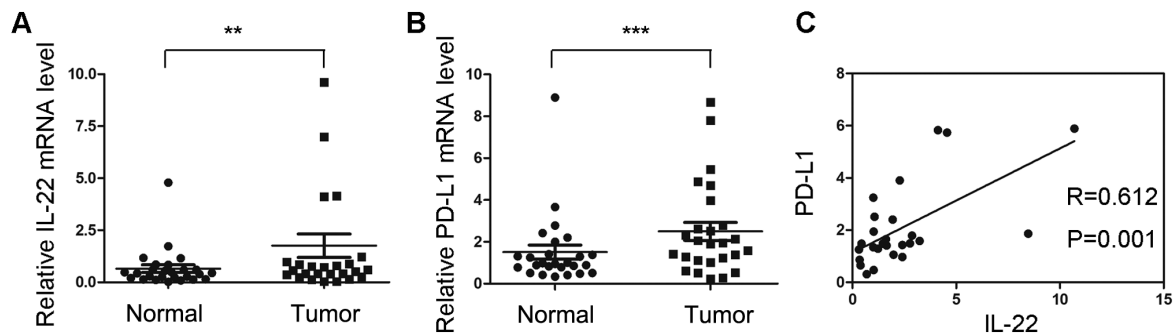


Figure 1. Correlation analysis between IL-22 and PD-L1 mRNA expression in colon cancer tissues. (A and B) Total RNA was extracted from clinical tissues and the mRNA expression of IL-22 and PD-L1 were analyzed by reverse transcription-quantitative PCR in colon cancer tissues and adjacent normal tissues. (C) The correlation between IL-22 and PD-L1 mRNA expression was calculated by Pearson's correlation analysis. ** $P<0.01$, *** $P<0.001$. IL-22, interleukin-22; PD-L1 programmed cell death ligand 1.

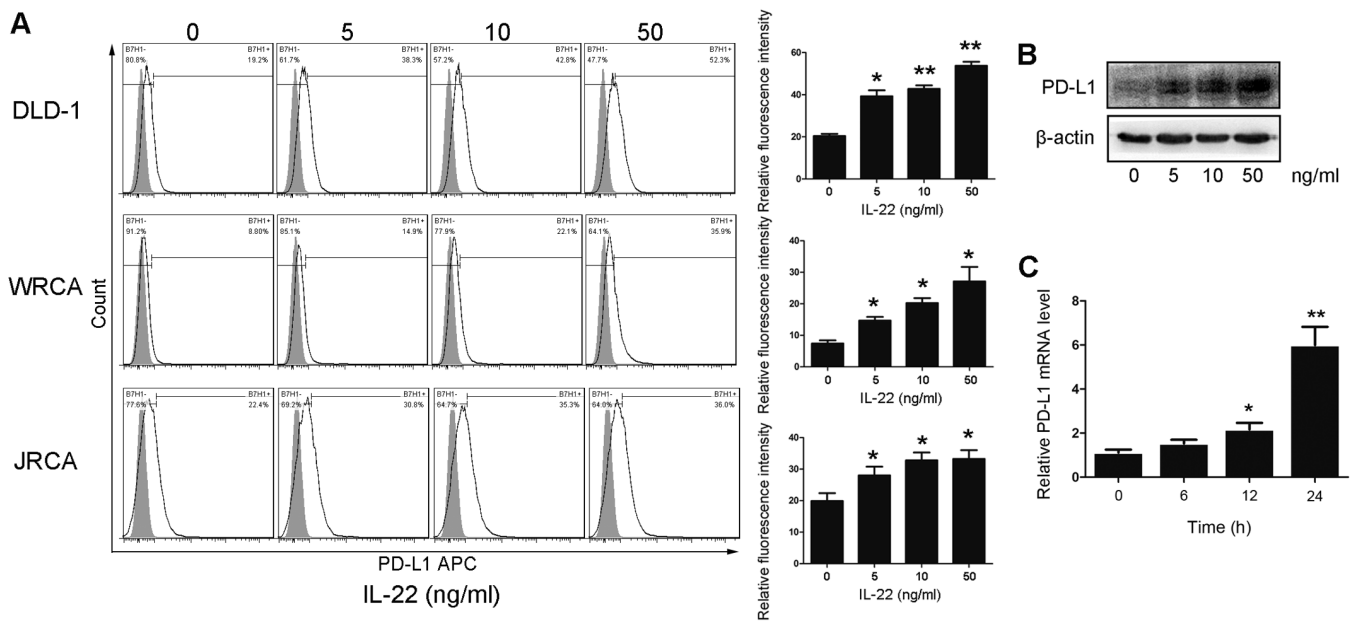


Figure 2. Effect of IL-22 on the expression of PD-L1 in colon cancer cells. Primary colon cancer cells and DLD-1 cells were stimulated with IL-22 at the indicated concentration (5–50 ng/ml) for 24 h. The expression of PD-L1 was tested by (A) flow cytometry, (B) western blotting and (C) reverse transcription-quantitative PCR. * $P<0.05$ and ** $P<0.01$. PD-L1, programmed cell death ligand 1; IL-22, interleukin-22.

pathway induced by IL-22. Primary colon cancer cells and DLD-1 cells were treated with IL-22 (10 ng/ml) for 15, 30, 60, 120 and 240 min. STAT3 phosphorylation was increased by IL-22 in colon cancer cells up to 4 h (Fig. 3).

STAT3 is involved in IL-22-induced PD-L1 expression. STAT3 small-molecule inhibitor Stattic was employed to assess the role of STAT3 activation in the regulation of PD-L1 expression of colon cancer cells by IL-22. After DLD-1 cells were pretreated with different concentrations of Stattic (0, 2.5, 5 and 10 μ M) for 12 h, IL-22 (10 ng/ml) was added to the culture medium for 60 min. At a concentration of 5.0 μ M, Stattic efficiently inhibited STAT3 phosphorylation, as shown in Fig. 4A. Thus, DLD-1 cells were stimulated with IL-22 (10 ng/ml) for 24 h after pre-stimulation on with Stattic (5 μ M) for 12 h. IL-22 induced upregulation of PD-L1 expression was significantly attenuated (Fig. 4B).

Discussion

Tumor occurrence is often accompanied by the failure of the immune surveillance system, namely immune escape of tumors. Immune checkpoints act as a central mediator of immunosuppression in the tumor microenvironment. PD-1 is an important immune checkpoint. PD-L1 is the principal ligand of PD-1, which is not only expressed on immune cells but also expressed on tumor cells (19). Therefore, the present study examined the mRNA expression of PD-L1 in colon cancer tissues. The expression of PD-L1 was elevated in cancer tissues, which was in line with the previous studies (6). It is commonly known that a number of cytokines can induce PD-L1 expression on tumor cells, especially interferon- γ (20–22). In the present study, it was found that the mRNA expression of PD-L1 was increased and positively correlated with IL-22 expression in colon cancer tissues. Meanwhile, experiments *in vitro* confirmed that exogenous IL-22 could induce an increase in the mRNA and protein

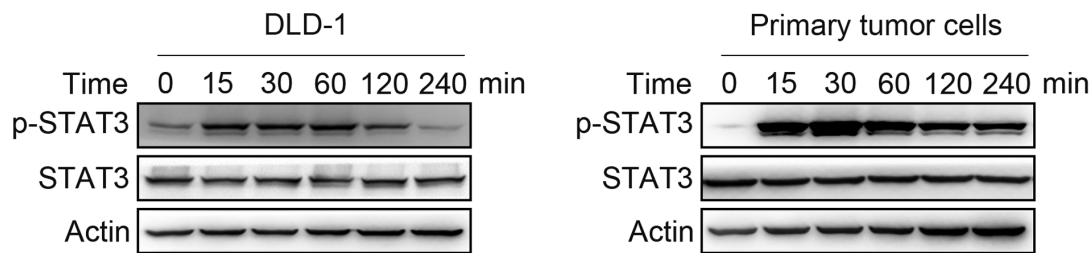


Figure 3. Effect of IL-22 on the phosphorylation of STAT3 in colon cancer cells. Cells were stimulated with IL-22 (10 ng/ml) for 15, 30, 60, 120 and 240 min. The expression of total and p-STAT3 was examined by western blotting in primary colon cancer cells and DLD-1 cells. IL-22, interleukin-22; p-, phosphorylated.

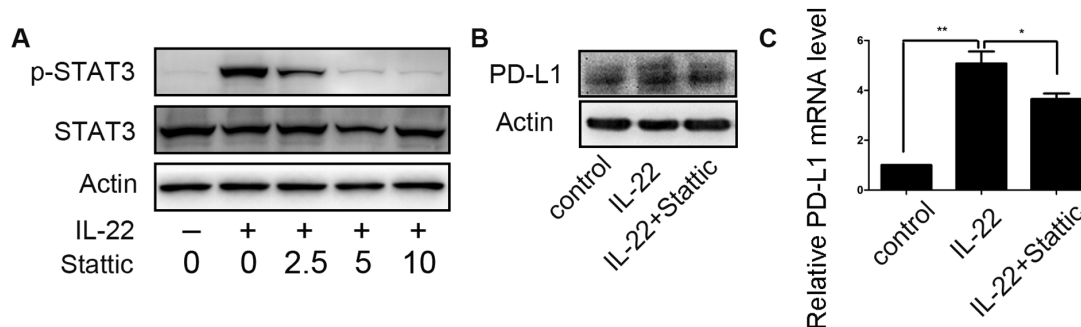


Figure 4. Suppression of IL-22-induced PD-L1 upregulation by STAT3 small-molecule inhibitor Stattic. (A) DLD-1 cells were stimulated with IL-22 (10 ng/ml) for 30 min after pre-stimulation with Stattic at the indicated concentrations (2.5-10 μ M) for 12 h. The expression levels of total and p-STAT3 were examined by western blotting. (B) DLD-1 cells were stimulated with IL-22 (10 ng/ml) for 24 h after pre-stimulation with Stattic (5 μ M) for 12 h. The expression of PD-L1 was examined by western blotting. (C) DLD-1 cells were stimulated with IL-22 (10 ng/ml) for 24 h after pre-stimulation with Stattic (5 μ M) for 12 h. The mRNA expression of PD-L1 was examined by reverse transcription-quantitative PCR. * P <0.05 and ** P <0.01. IL-22, interleukin-22; p-, phosphorylated; PD-L1, programmed cell death ligand 1.

expression level of PD-L1 in colon cancer cells. To the best of our knowledge, the present study is the first to investigate the effect of IL-22 on the expression of PD-L1 in colon cancer cells.

IL-22 is a unique cytokine that is produced by immune cells, but only acts on non-lymphoid cells, epithelial cells in particular (23). Interestingly, IL-22 always plays a protective role on epithelial cells regardless of whether they have gone bad. It has been demonstrated that IL-22 modulates the expression of numerous genes that encode proteins involved in tissue protection and the remodeling of normal colon epithelial cell (24). Furthermore, IL-22 facilitates the migration of immune cells to attack the pathogen by supporting the release of metalloproteinases (25). Numerous studies have indicated that IL-22 is involved in the occurrence and development of colon cancer via various different pathways. IL-22 could not only promote the proliferation, migration and invasion of colon cancer cells (12), but also maintain colon cancer stemness (14). PD-L1 acts as an immunosuppressor on colon cancer cells, which prevents surveillance and elimination by immune cells. Hence, there are theoretical foundations to support the notion that IL-22 promotes the expression of PD-L1, which plays a role in facilitating the development of colon cancer. However, the direct effect of IL-22 on immune cells is absence, which will be the focus of the future study.

The pro-tumorigenic potential of IL-22 is mostly mediated by STAT3, a well-established oncogene that induces the expression of a large number of genes involved in tumor development (26-28). STAT3 is also an important regulator of PD-L1 expression in tumors. A previous report indicated that fibroblast

growth factor receptor 2 induces the expression of PD-L1 via the JAK/STAT3 signaling pathway in human colon cancer cells to increase the apoptosis of Jurkat T cells (29). A recent study reported that STAT3 inhibition activates an efficient immune response by decreasing PD-L1 expression in colon cancer cells (30). The present study also confirmed that STAT3 inhibition impaired IL-22-induced upregulation of PD-L1 expression in colon cancer cells. Of course, the regulatory mechanism of PD-L1 expression calls for further study.

In brief, the present findings revealed that IL-22 promoted the expression of PD-L1 in colon cancer cells by activating the STAT3 signaling pathway, which may attenuate anti-tumor immunity and thus promote tumor development.

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Availability of data and materials

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article.

Authors' contributions

MT and LX contributed to the conception of the project. JC and YL contributed towards project design. Acquisition of data was by KX and YZ. XX, RH and QW conducted the molecular experiments. HY and ZC analyzed and interpreted the data. XX and RH wrote the original draft of the manuscript. JC and YL reviewed and editing the manuscript. XX and YL confirm the authenticity of all the raw data. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of The First Affiliated Hospital of Shandong First Medical University (approval no. 2020S003). Written informed consent was obtained from all patients who provided the samples for the present study.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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